

THE CEYLON COPRA KILN

By W. D. FREDERICK,

Superintendent, Bandirippuwa Estate.

THE Ceylon Kiln is a simple structure, consisting essentially of a fire pit, a copra grill or platform, a corrugated iron roof, fitted with a jack roof and a covered working verandah. There can be minor varieties in design and size to suit different conditions and individual requirements. It is also possible to effect economies by using locally available materials such as unfired mud bricks, round timber, coconut trunks, wooden slats, cadjan roof, etc.

The kiln here illustrated has a total capacity of 10,000 nuts allowing a daily intake of 2,500 nuts. Smaller kilns to suit individual needs can be built on the same principle. At the present time a large kiln will cost almost Rs. 3,000 and its barbecue Rs. 500.

SPECIFICATIONS

Excavation.—A fire pit measuring 30 feet \times 12 feet \times 2 feet deep should be marked out and excavated. If the bottom is loose and sandy, about 7 cubes of gravel should be spread evenly and then well rammed to provide a firm foundation for the walls which should be built up to a height of 2 feet, *i.e.*, up to ground level.

Walls.—For the first 2 feet the walls are 14 inches thick, thereafter the thickness is reduced to 9 inches up to the copra platform and above this it is further reduced to 4½ inches, so providing the ledge to support the platform:

The two gable-end walls are built up to a height of 7½ feet and the back wall to a height of 7 feet above ground level, but the front wall does not reach above ground level.

The walls are strengthened by 14-inch pillars, which also support the roof. The fire pit is divided into six compartments by five 6-inch walls, similarly supported by pillars.

Ventilation.—Holes are provided in the two gable walls and the back wall and the front of each section of fire pit is open. The ventilation holes are 6 inch \times 12 inch and are set 2 feet apart, one foot above ground level.

Ample ventilation is provided above the copra platform, humid air can escape *via* the roof, under the eaves and from the gable ends.

Verandah.—The four pillars supporting the roof are 9 inches \times 9 inches. The verandah should be paved with bricks, cemented in position so as to provide a firm floor.

Roof.—The timber for the main uprights should be well-seasoned jack and for the beams well-seasoned coconut rafters. The rafters should be laid 2 feet apart and the reapers 3 feet

A corrugated iron roof is generally to be preferred to a cadjan roof, because it does not require frequent renewal, but a cadjan roof allows free ventilation, keeps the kiln warmer at night and prevents sooty drops of condensed water falling down on the copra.

Copra Platform.—Well-matured arecanut trees should be selected for making the platform. They should be split into slats about 1½ inches broad, placed across the

with their ends resting in the 2-inch ledges of the side walls. Slightly broader slats should be placed across these longitudinal slats and secured together with galvanised wire in order to keep the platform firmly in position.

A Halmilla log or a strong flat plank one foot broad, should be laid along the outer edge of the platform to prevent the copra from falling off.

Drains.—To lead away the rain water falling from the roof a drain must be provided.

Barbecue.—This is a sloping platform made of bricks with a paving of cement used for sun-drying the split nuts before kiln drying. A suitable area would be 30 feet by 30 feet.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION

Bricks	...	...	12,000		
Cement	...	...	20 bags		
Sand	...	...	2 cubes		
Gravel	...	...	11 cubes		
Clay	...	...	15 cart loads		
Lime	...	...	50 bushels		
Timber—					
Wall plates and ridge plates	...	...	33' × 3" × 5"	...	4 pieces
Ridge plates for jack roof	...	...	33' × 2" × 3"	...	3 "
Cross beams	...	...	14' × 4" × 5"	...	4 "
King posts	...	...	3' × 3" × 3"	...	4 "
King posts for jack roof	...	...	1½' × 3" × 2"	...	4 "
Coconut rafters	...	...	8' long	...	16 "
Coconut rafters	...	...	14' long	...	16 "
Reepers	...	...	2" × 1"	...	455 ft.
Zinc sheets	...	24 w.g. cwt.	...	8' long	16 pieces
		24 w.g. cwt.	...	9' long	16 "
		24 w.g. cwt.	...	7' long	16 "
Galvanised ridging	...	...	...	...	33 feet
Clips	...	...	...	...	200
The platform—					
anc	1 Halmilla log or 1 heavy plank, 1 ft. broad	30 feet long
	Arecanut trees for slats	10 trees
	Galvanised wire, 1/16 inch gauge	10 lbs.

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OPERATIONS

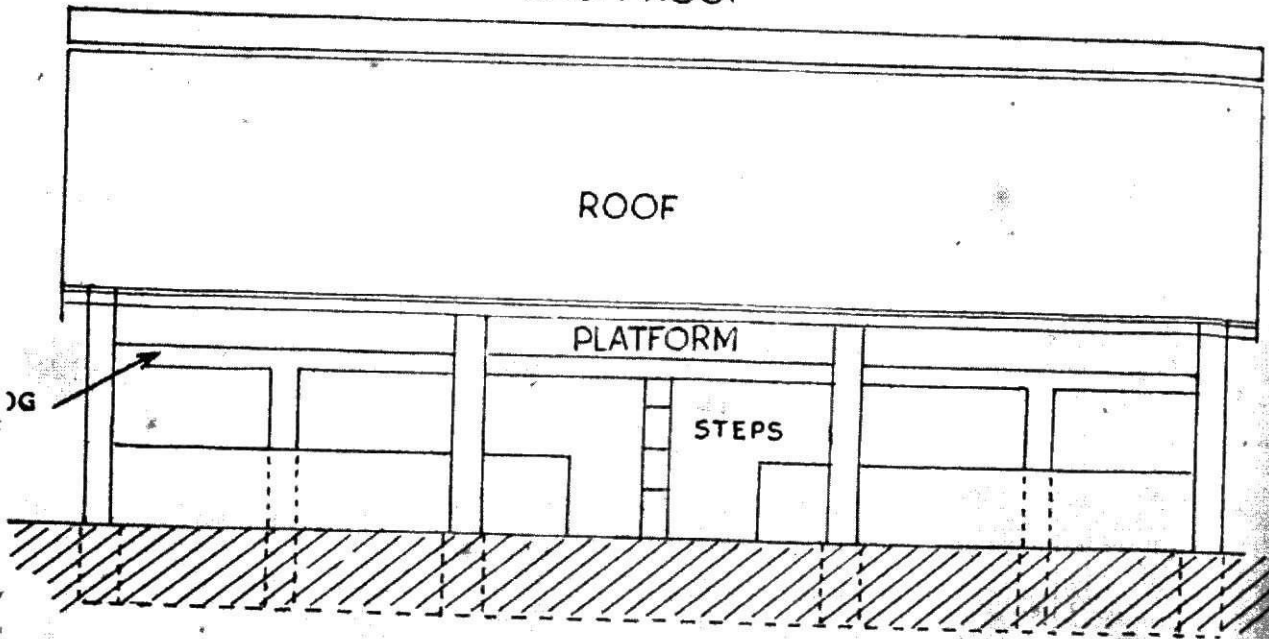
es of the split nuts are laid carefully face up yards on the barbecue for one day. late afternoon they are collected and put on the platform of the kiln. The + not exceed inches or the copra will not be good quality. After t' the shells in parallel double rows, each shell being fitted t five days, i.e., about eight to nine fir

JACK ROOF

ROOF

PLATFORM

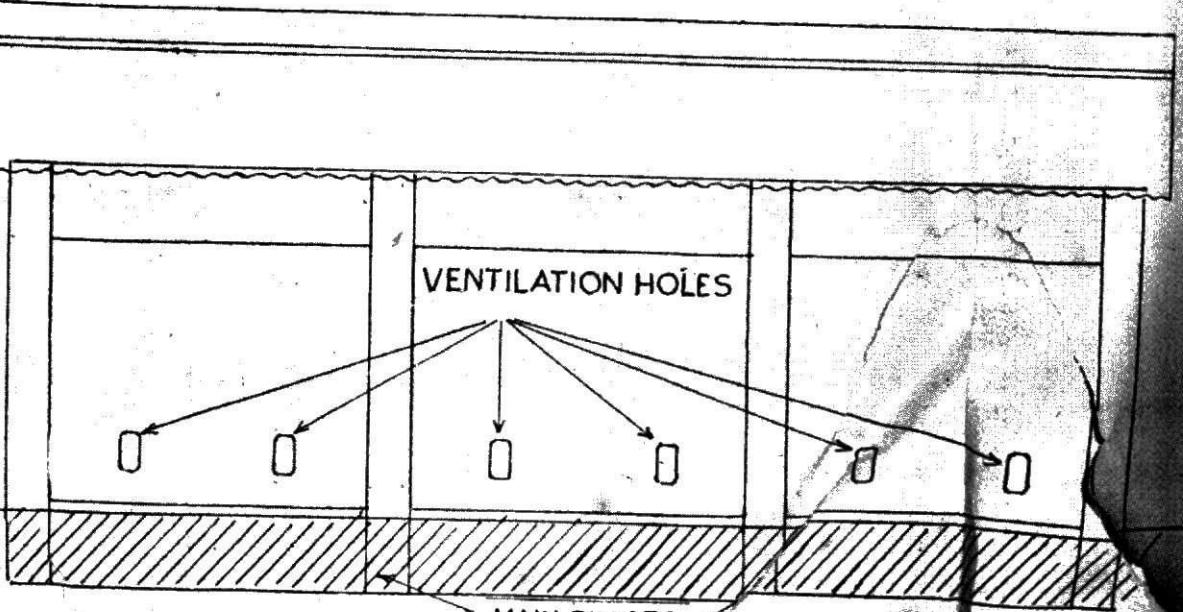
STEPS



FRONT ELEVATION

VENTILATION HOLES

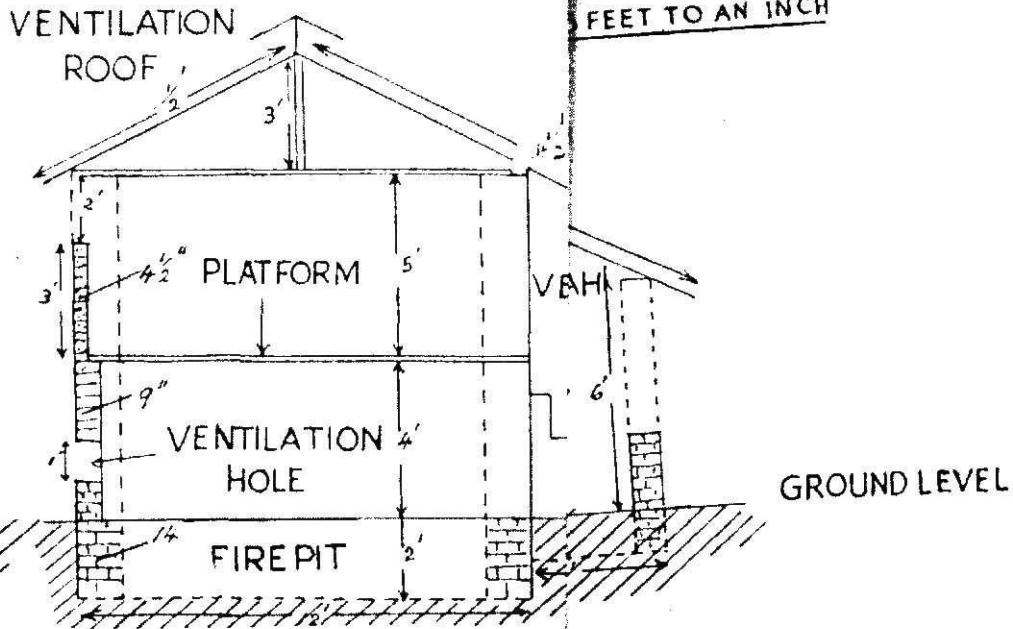
MAIN PILLARS



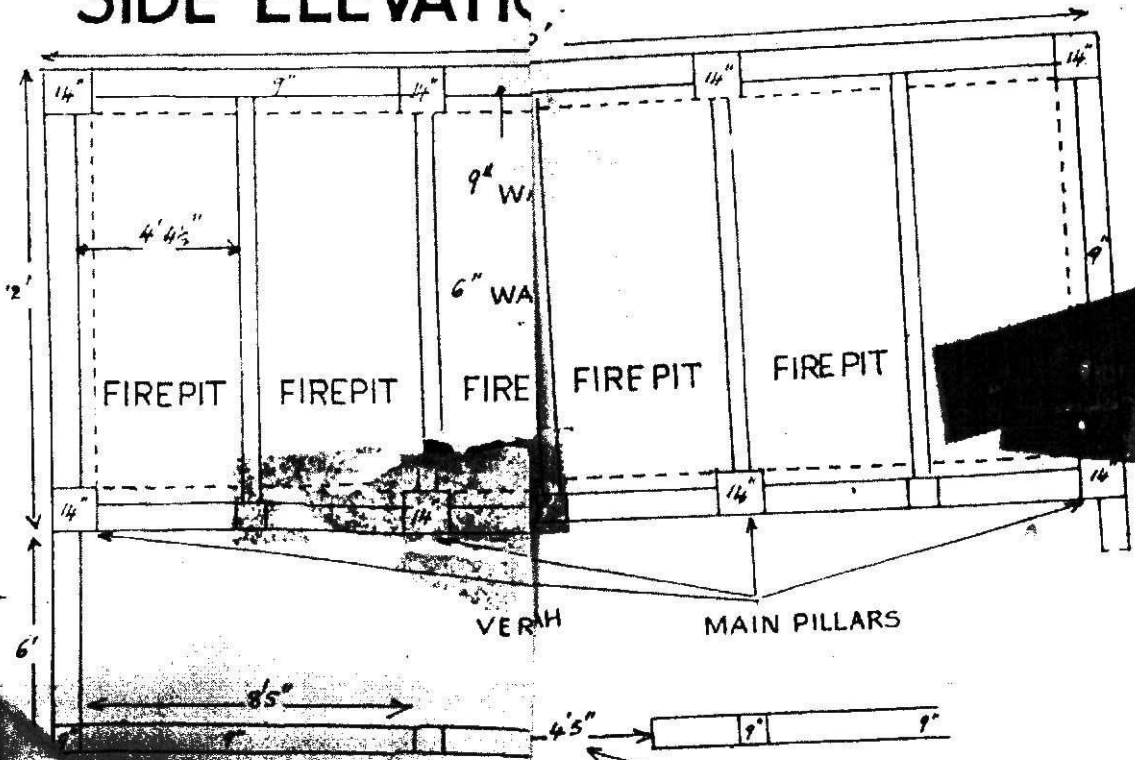
BACK ELEVATION

STANDARD YLON COPRA KILN

FEET TO AN INCH



SIDE ELEVATION



Working Programme.—The method of curing on each day is as follows :—

1st Day	...	Early morning	...	...	Split the nuts.
		7.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.	...	...	Sun-drying if possible.
		5.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	...	...	1st firing, 2 double rows of shells.
		10.30 p.m.	...	...	Allow to cool.
2nd Day	...	2.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	...	...	2nd firing, 1 double row of shells.
		4.00 p.m.	...	...	Turn the copra.
		5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	...	...	3rd firing, 1 double row of shells.
		10.00 p.m.	...	...	Allow to cool.
3rd Day	...	2.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	...	...	4th firing, 1 double row of shells.
		4.00 p.m.	...	...	Remove shells.
		5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	...	...	5th firing, 1 double row of shells.
		10.00 p.m.	...	...	Allow to cool.
4th Day	...	2.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	...	...	6th firing, 1 double row of shells.
		4.00 p.m.	...	...	Turn the copra if necessary.
		5.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	...	...	7th firing, 1 double row of shells.
		10.00 p.m.	...	...	Allow to cool.
5th Day	...	2.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m.	...	...	8th firing, a short double row according to requirements.
		5.00 p.m.	...	...	Remove the copra and return all undried for further drying.

Copra Grading.—After the copra has been cured it is sorted into following grades :—

No. 1 copra

No. 2 copra

No. 3 copra

This sorting must be done very carefully otherwise serious penalties may be imposed by the buyers.

Grades—

No. 1 Copra.—The pieces are hard, smooth, crisp and uniformly greyish white; they break cleanly and with a snap exposing a sharp straight edge with a uniform pearly lustre, indicating uniform drying to below six per cent.

No. 2 Copra.—(1) Rubbery copra from under-ripe nuts.

(2) Thin and broken copra from over-ripe nuts.

(3) Scorched, burnt or off-coloured copra.

No. 3 Copra.—(1) All copra of *kurumba* stage, i.e. rubbery or immature copra.

(2) All kernels of decayed nuts.

(In the next issue there will be an article on Patent Kilns.—*Ed.*)

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