



August 2015

Raven AND THE PIT

As well as the usual suspects Raven also recycles scrap metal. We accept and pay for all non-ferrous metals including lead-acid batteries.

Our metals pit now has a spiffy new website with pictures for those of us who can't tell our brass from our delmo. It also has the latest prices for each kind of metal, we pay based on the weight and the type. Metals that don't have other metals or plastics attached get more cents per pound.

Coming soon we'll also be changing things so you can set up a metals account and get your money from the shack out back instead of coming round to the depot. Raven's Metals Pit, where lead turns into gold...well, cash anyway.

Sunday Hours

"The summer sun is fading as the year grows old" as the song says. That means our Sunday openings are drawing to a close. We're open on Sundays up to and including Sunday 30th August. Starting on 31st August we change back to our non-summer hours with the depot open 9 to 6 Mondays to Saturdays only.

DID YOU KNOW?

Not many people know about the kraft process, no it's nothing to do with macaroni and cheese, but we all come across the results of it on a regular basis. It's a way to make pulp from wood chips which is then used to make paper.

The kraft process makes strong paper, the paper bags some people use for their groceries and you see containing products like flour, sugar or cement are made of kraft paper. Those brown bags are hardly bleached but the pulp can be bleached until it's white and then used for office paper and so on.

The process uses chemicals to remove lignin from the wood and leave long cellulose fibres. These are the fibres that make up paper, the longer the fibres then the stronger the paper. Paper such as newsprint comes from a mechanically made pulp which still has lignin in it, the lignin is the reason for newspapers turning yellow and weaker after a while, particularly if left in sunlight.

The kraft process was invented in 1879 but it took ten years before the first mill used the process. It treats wood chips with a couple of alkaline solutions which separate the lignin from the cellulose fibre. The whole caboodle is then cooked at a temperature of around 173 degrees so the lignin breaks down and dissolves in the alkali. After screening, washing, bleaching and drying the pulp is ready to be made into paper.

Most of the chemicals used in the process are recovered and reused over and over, a great advance on the past when pulp mills were horrendous polluters.

AAA's and AA's, eh?

All those alkaline batteries we use in remote controls, cameras and toys that that came without them included now have a place to go when they're dead, used up or pinning for the fjords.

They can now be accepted for recycling along with all the rechargeable batteries in our depot.



RAVEN RECYCLING
Your Community Recycling Center

www.ravenrecycling.org
867.667.7269
100 Galena Road, Whitehorse, YT

