

Major Process Chart of Rice Mill

Major machinery recognized in the Study period is as follows:

Machinery	Type	
Husker	Under – runner Rubber roll	Small combination mill
Paddy separator	Screen Compartment Shaking tray	
Whitener	Corn Horizontal friction Horizontal abrasive Vertical abrasive	
Polisher	Horizontal with mist spraying	
Bran separator and Grader	Swing sieve Reciprocating sieve Rotating sieve Rotating cylinder	



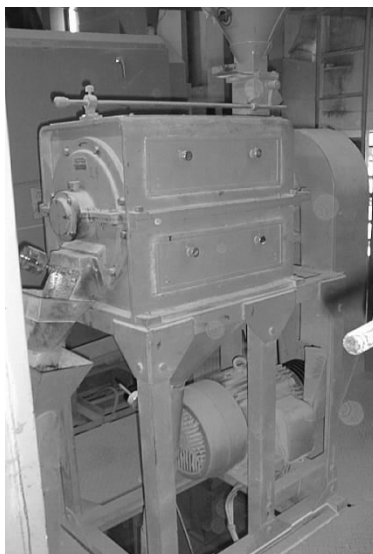
< Under runner type husker >



< Cleaner and destoner (Left), Corn type whitener >



< Abrasive type whitener >
(Vertical)



< Abrasive type whitener (Japanese) >
(Horizontal)



< Friction type whitener >

There is no proper standard of rice quality yet including a inspection method applied for daily transactions of rice in Viet Nam. Only limited rice mills have their own inspection standard though by limited kinds of inspection devices. The moisture content and length of rice kernel are mainly paid attention for checking quality for transaction. The most popular inspection equipment in big rice mills is a portable moisture meter and only a few factories for export have other devices such as test husker, test mill, test length grader and divider in all factories.

On the other hand, the raw materials are a mixture of various varieties with different size and characteristics because of no practice of handling by a unit of same variety and same production area through a distribution channel historically. Then the operation and adjustment of machinery such as a



< Weighing practice on receiving >

husker and whitener for higher recovery and uniform quality of product are very difficult and these tend to increase broken rice generation and reduce recovery ratio. Besides, paddy contains many red grain, immature grain and damaged grain such as colored grain, dead grain due to insufficient quality management for cultivation. More broken rice occur by processing in rice mill in addition to broken rice that has occurred in threshing and drying process. This reduces yield of product substantially.

The inspection and management of yield for each processing stage by each lot of raw material with uniform quality is not practiced daily although it is important to improve profitability of rice mill operation. The weighing of materials is carried out only on receiving and forwarding and there are no numerical recovery records by quality difference of raw material.