G. *Effectiveness electrocoagulation method in traditional cloth wastewater*

The effectiveness of the method in treating traditional cloth wastewater by electrocoagulation method parameters decreased levels of TDS, conductivity, turbidity, TSS, BOD, and COD value and increase the pH value in the experiment varied. Efficiency of a good potential electrical is between 6 V-18 V with a different process. For TSS impairment potential that is best used with a 6 V processing time of 120 min. To decrease the value of TDS, and conductivity are best used potential is 12 V with a processing time of 120 min. TDS, conductivity and turbidity with time for the 90 minutes, whereas for BOD and COD values decrease with potential is 18 V and processing time of 60 min. To increase the pH value of the good is the potential of 6 V with a processing time of 105 min. In Fig. 7 showed electrocoagulation effectiveness on potential 12 V.

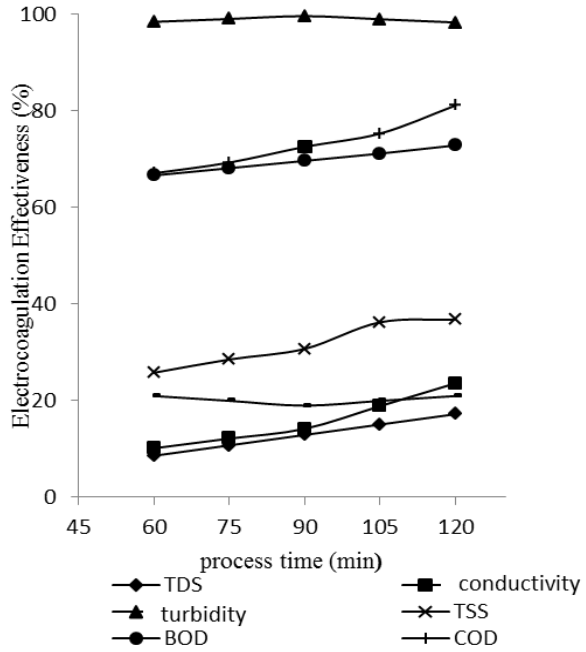

Fig. 7 Effectiveness electrocoagulation method in traditional cloth wastewater

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Considering the results obtained from the experiment of traditional cloth wastewater by electrocoagulation methods, the following outcomes can be achieved:

- Electrocoagulation, in comparison with other water treatment facilities is cheaper and more efficient in dye elimination of solutions containing dye eliminator
- Electrocoagulation does not need much chemicals
- Dye elimination rate depends on factors such as electrical potential, process time, solution primary pH, experimented solution conductivity, time connection, distance between electrodes, solution temperature, stiring, type of electrodes and their formation.

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