



Crash Course on Papermaking For Non-paper Maker

Papermaking at a glance – Bird's view

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Content

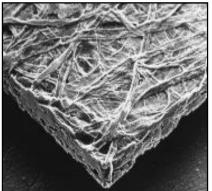
- Definition of paper
- Cornerstones of paper technology
- Invention of paper
- Integrated paper mill
- Non-Integrated paper mill
- Forming, pressing, drying, calendering of papers
- Cleaning of wire and press felt
- Paper machine general safety
- Recent trends in paper mill

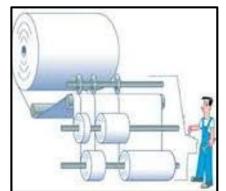
What is a paper?

- A felted sheet, typically made from natural fibers
- By its macroscopic structure: 2-dimensional material
- By its microscopic structure: 3-dimensional material composed of nearly randomly oriented fibers with hydrogen-bonded joints that confer visco-elastic properties
- Produced through a roll-to-roll manufacturing process from a water suspension

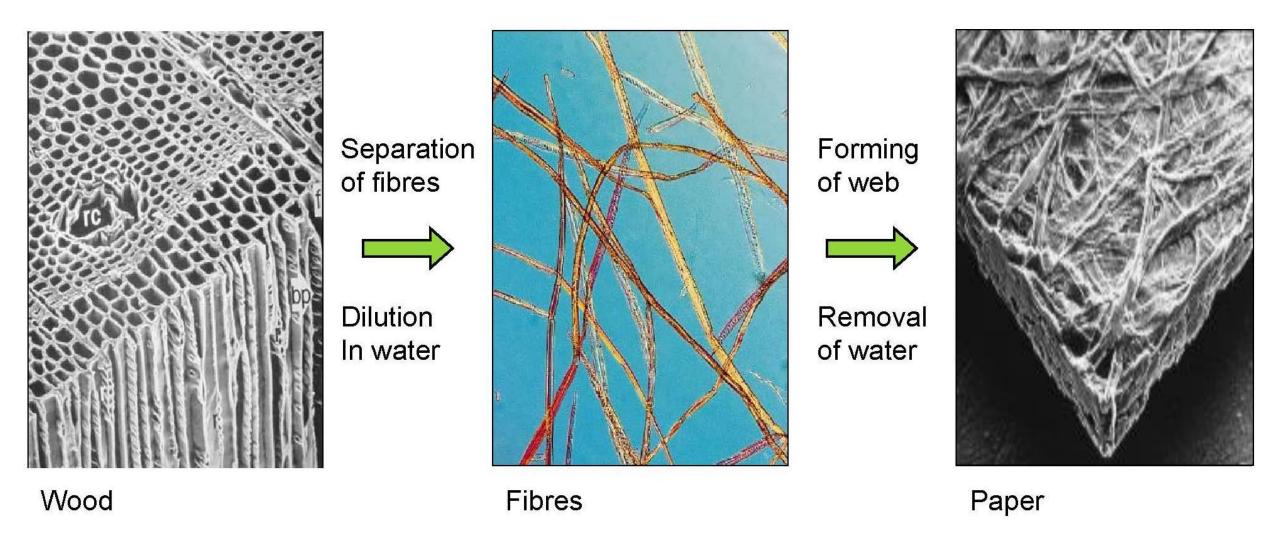








The Papermaking Process



Cornerstones of Paper Technology

Processes

Raw material preparation
Raw material handling, mixing, transport
Forming
Consolidation
Converting

Paper Technology

Raw materials

Fibers
Functional additives
Process additives

Paper properties

Structural, Mechanical, Optical properties...

Why was paper invented?

Man has a deep and basic need to communicate! Painting on walls







Leaves, bark and wood (light-weight writing materials)







Clay Tablets



Precursors to modern paper: Papyrus

- Word paper derived from papyrus (Egyptian invention)
- The inner core of the stem of a reed plant (Cyperous Papyrus)
 was cut into longitudinal thin strips, softened, layered at right
 angles and then pressed to form a sheet
- The sheet so formed was finally hammered, dried in the sun, and smoothened by polishing with a shell or a stone
- Papyrus used extensively by the Greeks and Romans
- Although Papyrus is in sheet form it resembles plywood more than paper



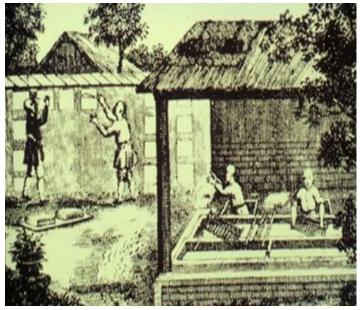




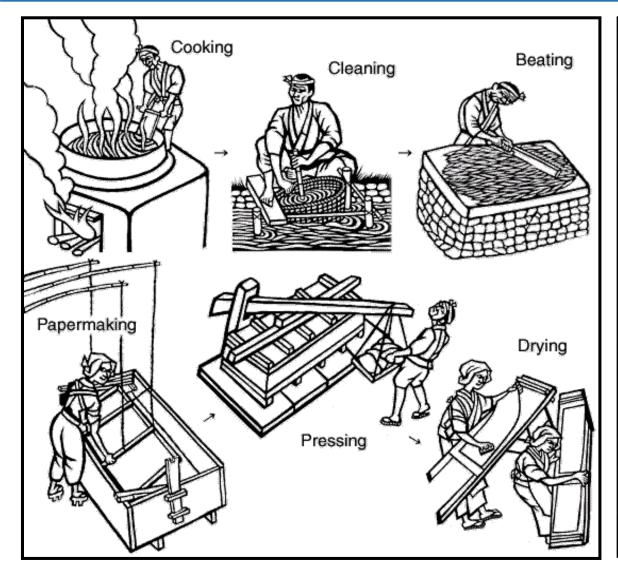
Invention of Paper: 105 A.D.

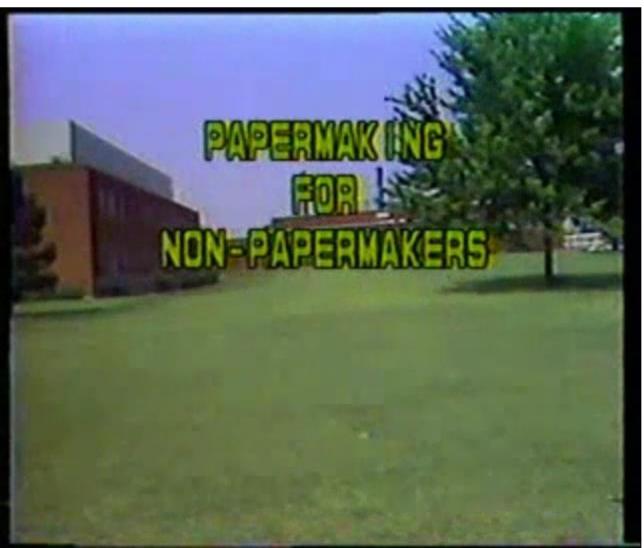
- Cai Lun, a Chinese, experimented with many materials (hemp, mulberry) & developed process of macerating/softening plants to liberate fibers
- To make paper, fibers were mixed with water in a large vat. A screen was submerged in the vat and lifted up through the water, catching the fibers on its surface
- When dried, this thin layer of intertwined fiber became what today we call paper
- The secret stayed in China for centuries, but was smuggled to Europe by Arab traders sometimes after the 10th century





Hand made Paper in Asia: Video

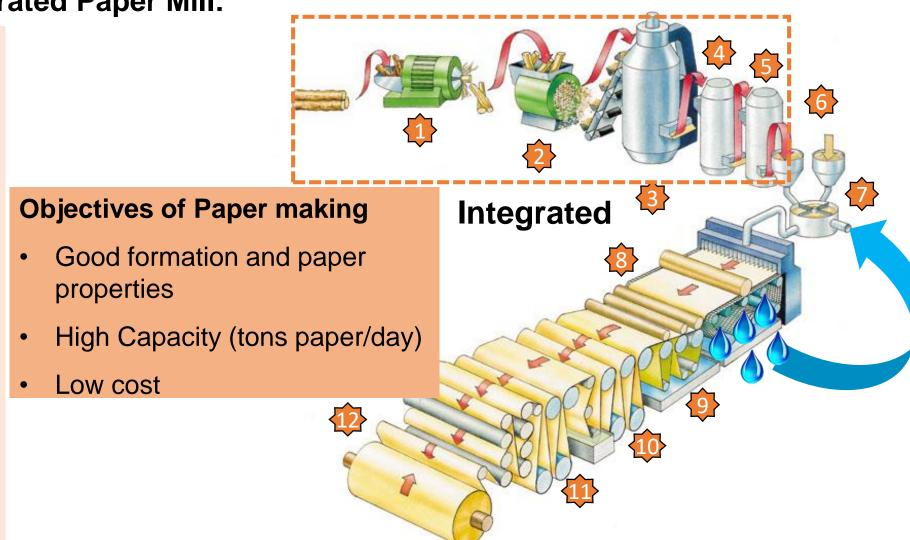




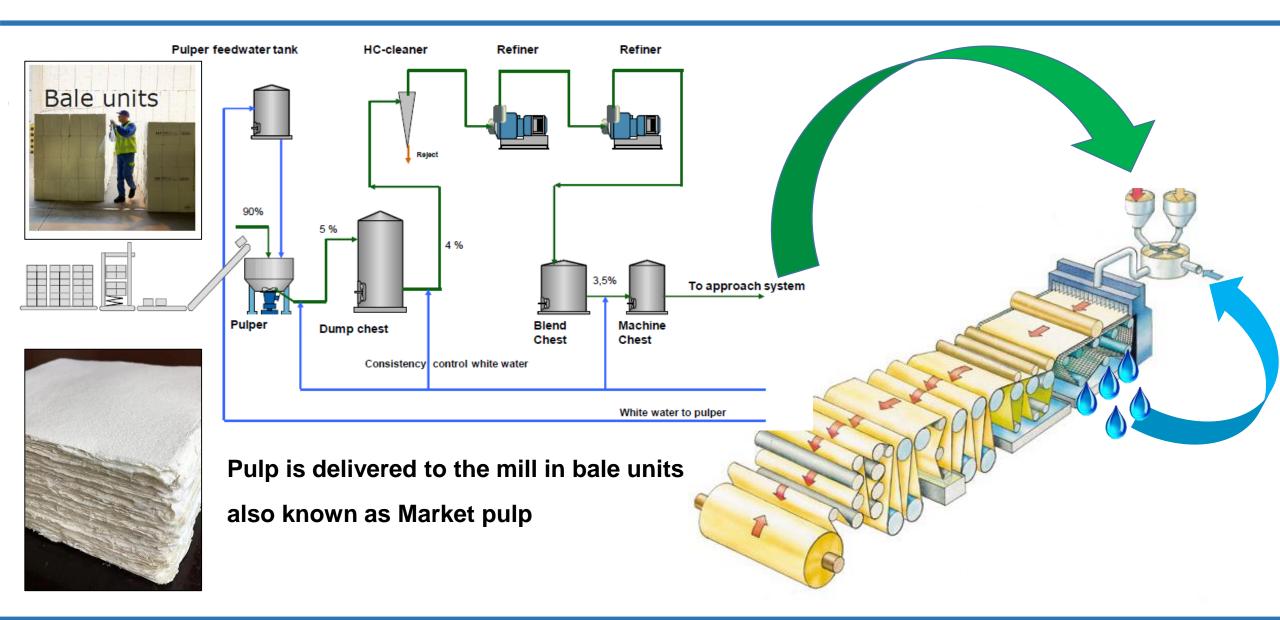
Paper Making: Integrated Paper mill

Steps Involved in Integrated Paper Mill:

- 1. Debarking
- 2. Chipping
- 3. Pulping
- 4. Washing
- 5. Bleaching
- 6. Refining
- 7. Blending
- 8. Forming
- 9. Pressing
- 10.Drying
- 11.Calendering
- 12. Winding & Trimming

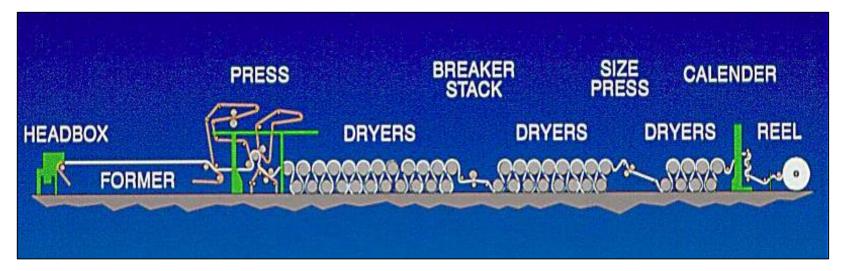


Paper Making: Non-Integrated Paper mill



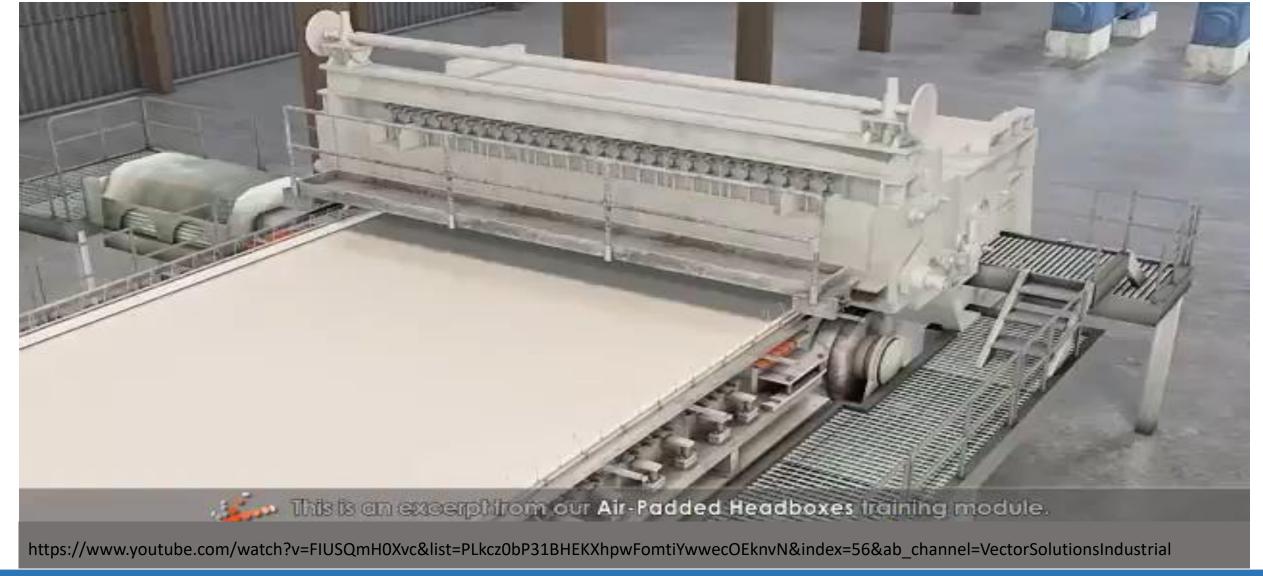
Paper Manufacture

- The steps are as follows:
- Forming applying the pulp slurry to a screen/wire through headbox, and allowing water to drain by means of a force such as gravity or a vacuum
- Pressing further dewatering by squeezing water from the sheet
- Drying air drying or drying of the sheet over a hot surface



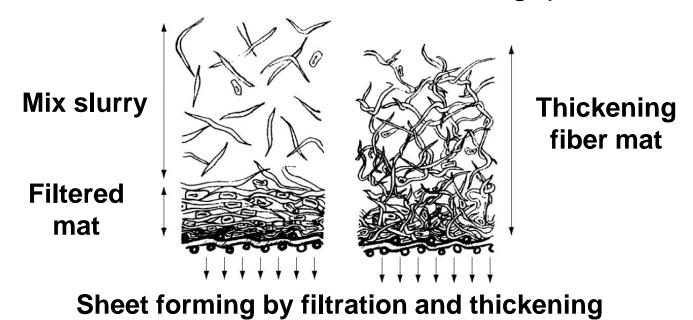
Fourdrinier Paper Machine

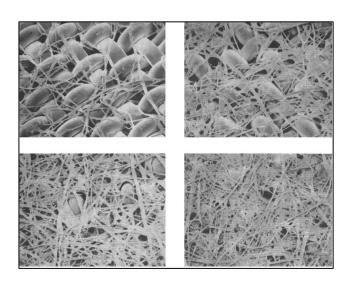
Headbox or Flow-box Video



Targets of the Forming/wire section

- To efficiently remove water, increases solids from about 1% to 20%
- To retain maximum material in the web (high retention)
- Give an even sheet structure (one-sided sheet)
- Avoid the formation of defects e.g. pinholes in the sheet



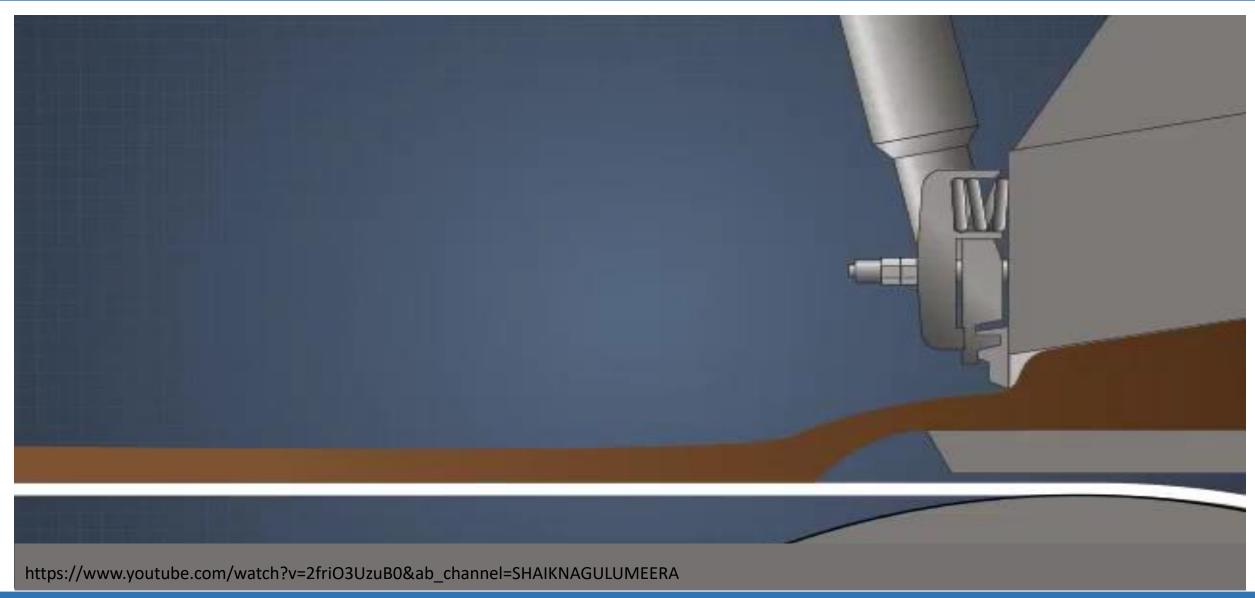


Fiber deposition on screen/wire

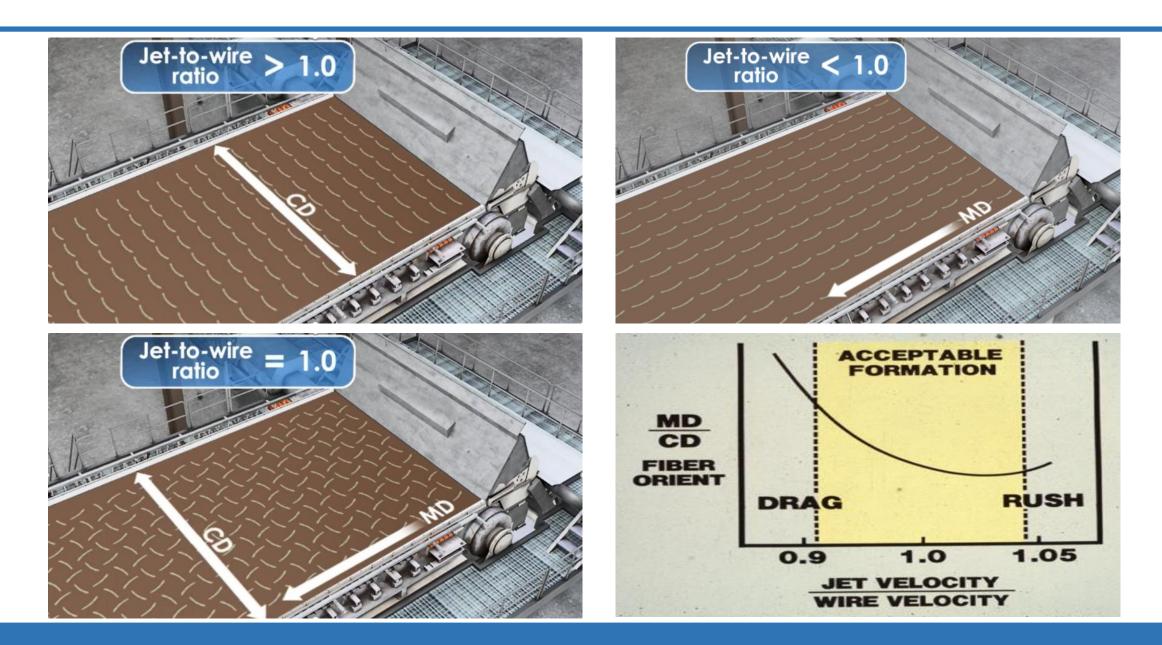
Sheet Formation Video



Jet-to-Wire Speed Ratio Video



Fiber Orientation



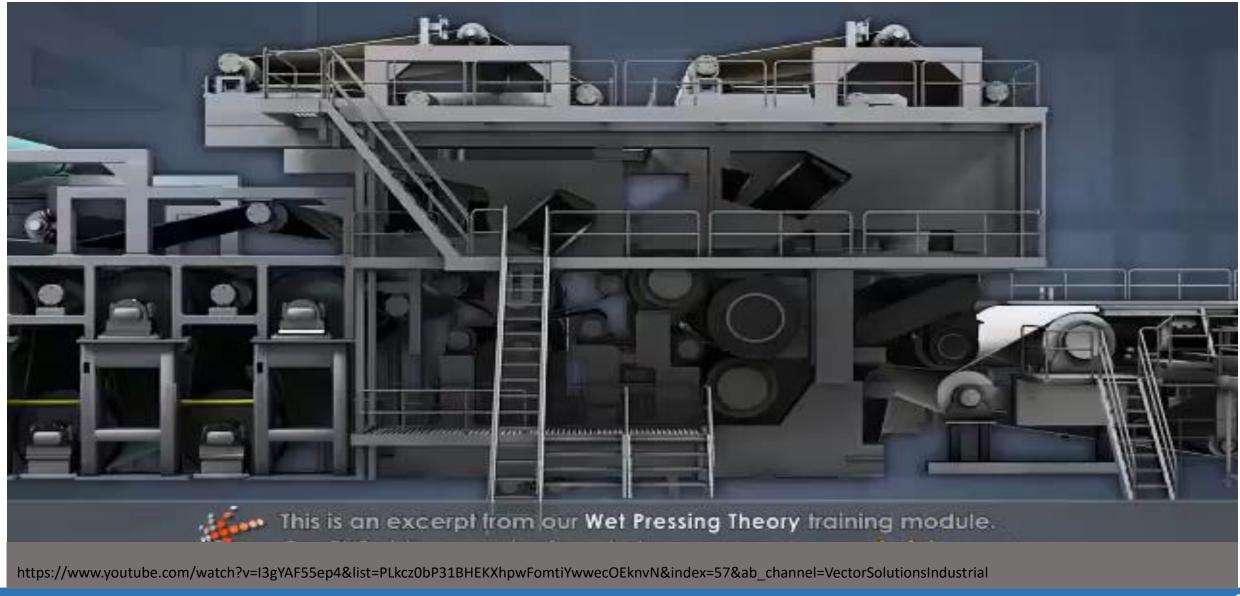
Pressing

- The pressing section of a paper machine removes water from the wet paper sheet by pressing it between rollers covered with felt
- This step reduces the moisture content significantly before the sheet enters the drying section
- It also helps improve sheet strength and smoothness by compacting the fibers
- Sheet passes in to pressing section at dry solid contents of 15-25%
- Wet web attains total dry solid contents 40-45% for most of the grades of paper after pressing section





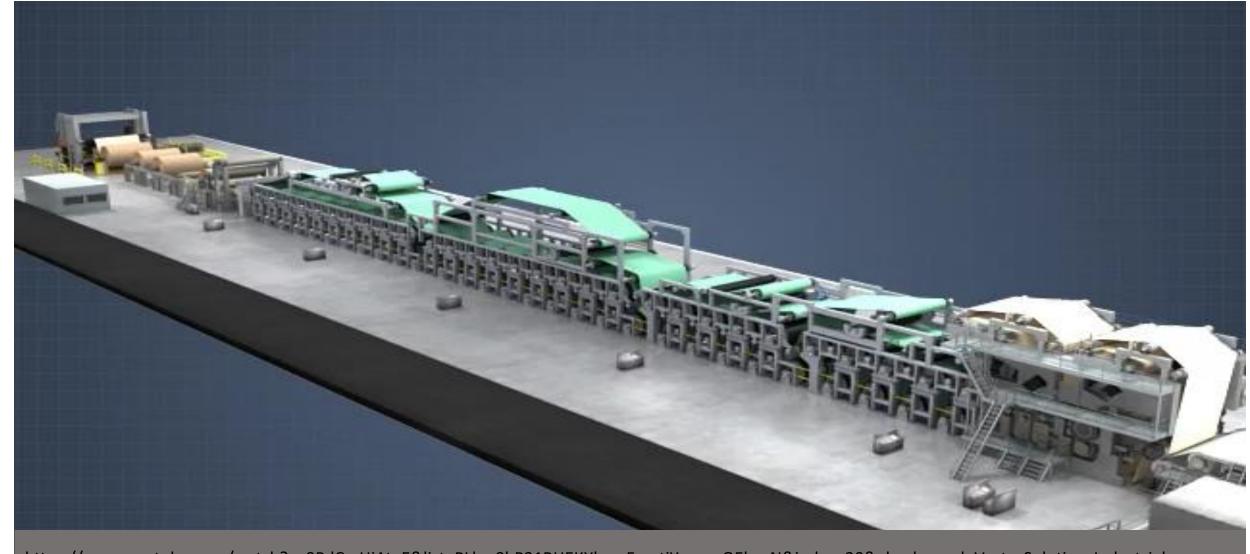
Pressing Video



Drying

- Wet web of paper attains total dry solid contents 40-45% for most of the grades of paper after pressing section and the rest of the water is removed in dryer section of paper machine
- In papermaking, drying works through heat and mass transfer, heat evaporates moisture from the paper, and mass transfer carries that moisture away as vapor
- The steam heated cylinder for paper drying appears in two classical designs:
- MG or Yankee cylinder: the moist web is pressed hard on to a large single dryer cylinder with polished surface and stay there until the drying is completed
- The multi-cylinder dryer-section: The paper web is taken from one cylinder to the next in a long sequence until paper is dried

Drying Video



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9PdCmHjAt_E&list=PLkcz0bP31BHEKXhpwFomtiYwwecOEknvN&index=20&ab_channel=VectorSolutionsIndustrial

Calendering

- Smoothening with Pressure and Heat
- Pressing with a roll
- Reduce sheet thickness
- Even out caliper variations
- Impart smoothness and gloss

Positive effect

Smoothness ↑

Gloss ↑

Absorption and porosity ↓

Calliper control

Two-sidedness control

Negative Effects

Bulk and stiffness ↓

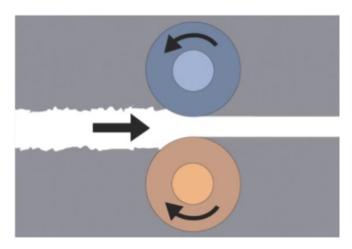
Strength properties \

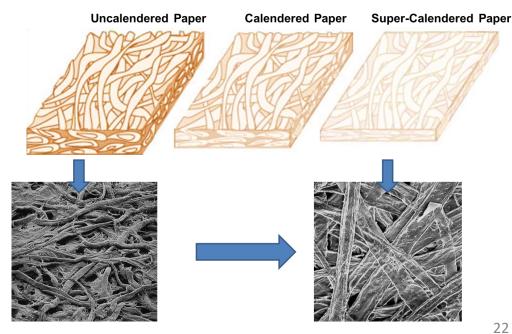
Opacity and brightness \

Light scattering ↓

Costs ↑



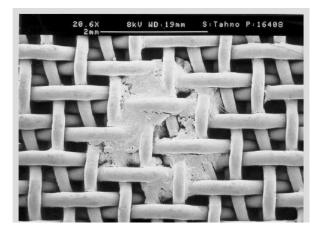




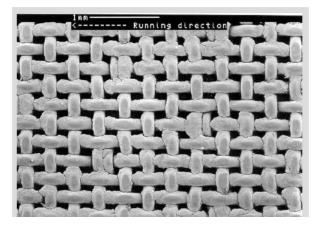
Calendering Video



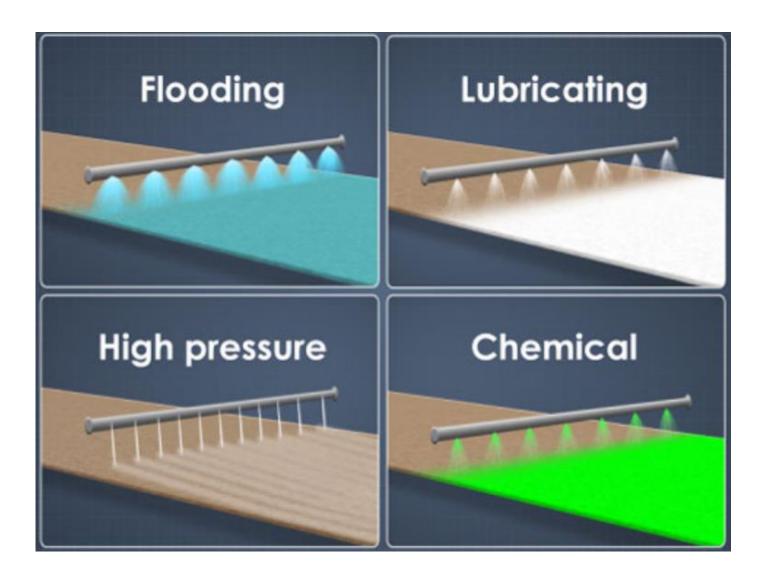
Cleaning of Wire and Press felt



Wire blocked by stickies



AKD deposition on wire



Press Felt cleaning



Paper Machine General Safety



Safety in Paper Mill







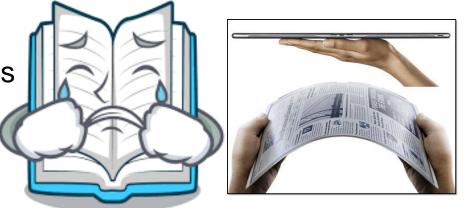




Safety, safety and safety! We only have one life!

Recent trends in the paper industry

- Printed media is being replaced by electronic media
- Cost efficiency is an overarching theme in most paper mills
- Biorefinery concept: Major initiatives in biofuel and biochemical development
- Raw material base shifts to fast growing species
- Sustainability emerges as overarching theme replacement of non-renewable resources
- Globalization, low cost raw materials, energy conservation and production
- Packaging, specialties, composites and hygienics seen as exciting opportunities







Thank you for your kind attention!



