Beyond their use — the after-life of paper products

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International Association of the Deinking Industry (INGEDE)

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INGEDE

INGEDE is the organisation of deinking mills.

INGEDE was founded 1989 by 12 companies.

Today, most companies in Europe with deinking plants are members of INGEDE.

In addition, INGEDE has 9 partners – companies in the paper recycling value chain























PAPIER











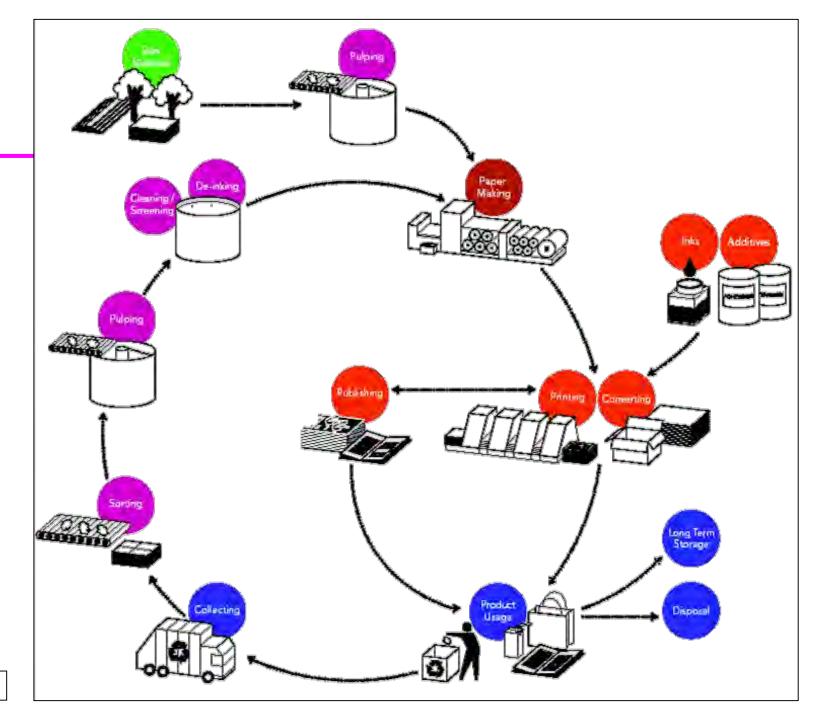


Paper belongs to the best recycled materials!

You

are needed to keep paper recycling successful!





INGEDE

Source: CEPI

72% paper recycling rate in 2019 in Europe About **80**% is the theoretical maximum Reasons:

- Long-term storage (books, archives)
- Use as building material (wallpaper, furniture)
- Hygiene papers
- Not recyclable products



Main papers, boards and products made entirely or partly of paper for recycling



Graphic papers

Newspapers, magazines, brochures, office papers

Packaging papers and boards

- Corrugated boxes, folding boxes grey, brown and white
- Other packaging papers

Hygiene papers

Hand towels, kitchen wipes, toilet paper

General objective of the paper industry:

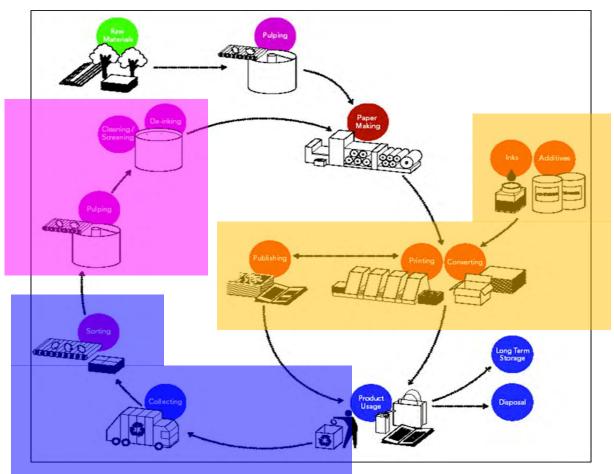
Keep the quality level as high as possible!



Recycling and Recyclability

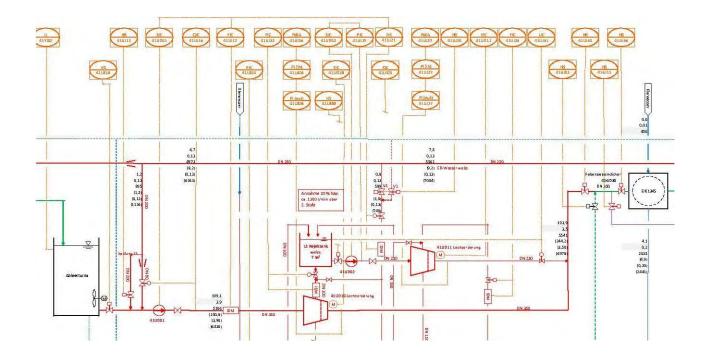
The influences come from:

- Product design
- Collection concept
- Treatment process





Treatment process





Key process steps in paper recycling – **Pulping**

Mixing of paper for recycling with water under shear forces to disintegrate the paper structure into individual fibres

 No cutting, only turbulence and friction – Machines: Vat pulpers or drum pulpers

Brown Packaging	X
Graphic	X
Hygiene	X
White Packaging	X









Key process steps in paper recycling – Cleaning and screening (1)



Removal of
heavy non-paper material*
by centrifugal forces
and
light non-paper material*
by preventing them to pass
through cylinders with
small holes or slots

Machines: Cleaners and screens

*Heavy non-paper material: Sand, stones, glass, staples Light non-paper material: Plastic, adhesive applications, ...

Brown Packaging	X
Graphic	X
Hygiene	X
White Packaging	X





Key process steps in paper recycling – Cleaning and screening (2)

Coarse pre-screening:

Non-pulpable material

High density cleaners:

Stones, glass, staples, paper clips

Low density cleaners:

Sand

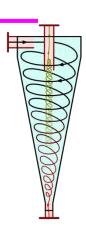
Hole screens:

Pieces of plastic films

Slot screens:

Adhesive applications











Key process steps in paper recycling – Deinking – General



Deinking is a **three-step** process:

- 1st: **Detachment** of ink from the fibres (during slushing of the paper for recycling) with the aid of detergent-like substances
- 2^{nd} : **Fragmentation** of the ink film into a suitable size range (for flotation: about 5-150 µm)
- 3rd: **Removal** of ink from the system
 - mostly used: flotation
 - in certain cases: washing

Brown Packaging	
Graphic	X
Hygiene	X
White Packaging	(X)



Key process steps in paper recycling – **Deinking – Flotation**

Brown Packaging	
Graphic	X
Hygiene	X
White Packaging	(X)

- Air is injected into the diluted pulp
- Hydrophobic ink particles attach to air bubbles
- The air bubbles carry the ink to the surface and form a foam
- The ink-loaded foam is removed from the pulp slurry







- Application: Low content of minerals in deinked pulp
- Drawbacks: low material yield and higher water usage
- Ink and minerals are removed by a screen
- Additional water treatment is needed

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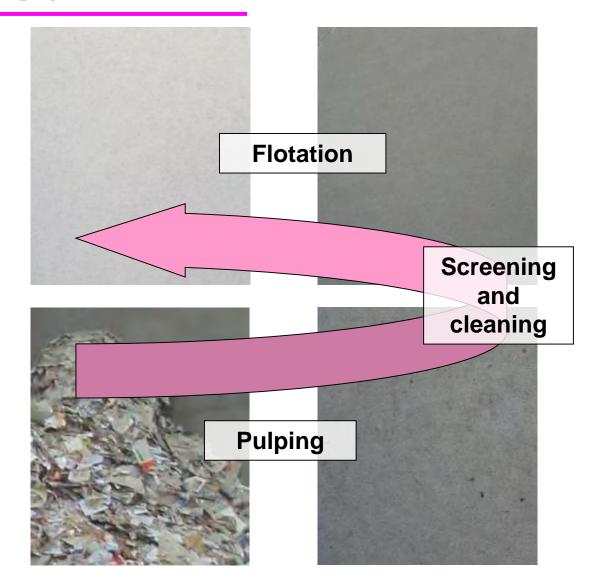
Brown Packaging	
Graphic	
Hygiene	X
White Packaging	





Development of pulp quality in a flotation deinking plant







Auxiliary process steps in paper recycling

- Dewatering and thickening
 - to separate water loops within a mill
- Dispersing or kneading
 - to diminute unwanted particles which are not removed otherwise
- Bleaching
 - to increase brightness and/or reduce colour shade
- Refining
 - to equalize pulp quality and to develop strength (the latter has only a small effect with paper for recycling)



Paper for recycling





Two main groups of paper for recycling

Mixed and packaging (without deinking)



Graphic (with deinking)



Main sources of paper for recycling

Source	Quality	Remarks	
Households	Mostly mixed (graphic and packaging), sometimes selective	Mixed requires sorting or is sold as mixed	
Retailers, other trade	Mostly packaging		Altpapier Structure voltage vol 1500-2520 No.
Offices	Mostly graphic		ALBA O
Printing and converting	Either graphic or		







NIR and optical

separation of small board and

non-paper material

Manual

removal of remaining unwanted material, quality control







... should be fit for deinking as well!





Recyclability (product design)

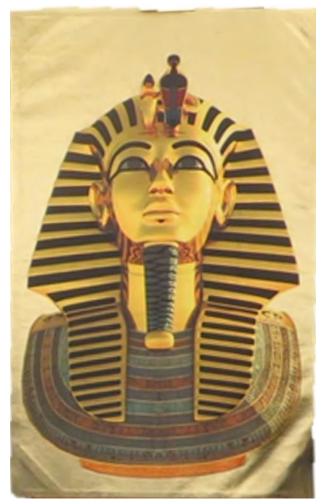












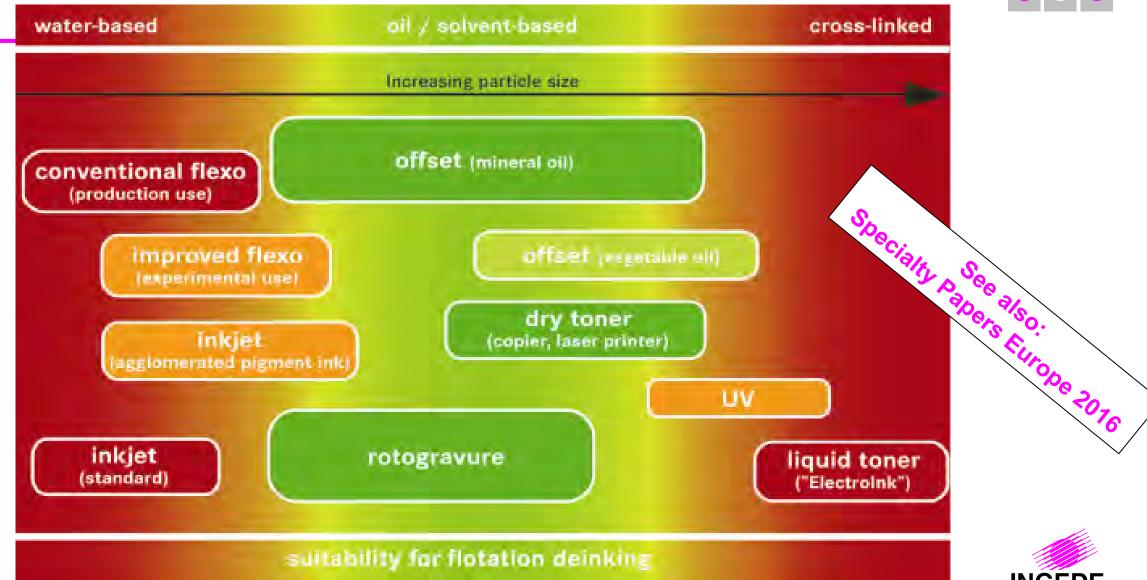


Aspects of recyclability

- Repulpability difficult with wet-strength papers and with laminates (two sided)
- Deinkability most of printed products are deinkable, some are causing problems or even pose threats to deinking operations (little experience with printed packaging)
- Stickies adhesive applications have to be removable or at least recyclable friendly (wish list!)
- Ingredients substances in paper products should not be harmful for usage of recycled products

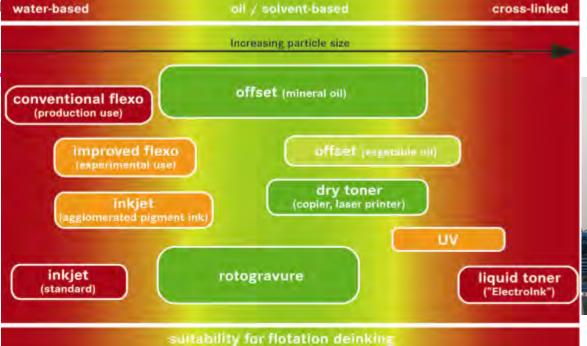


Operating window of flotation deinking













Objectives	Evaluated Parameters	
High Reflection	Luminosity Y of Deinked Pulp	
High Optical Cleanliness	Dirt Area A* of Deinked Pulp	
No Color Shade	a* Value of Deinked Pulp	
High Ink Removal	Ink Elimination IE Filtrate Darkening ∆Y	
No Discoloration of White Water	Filtrate Darkening ∆Y	



Possible impacts of adhesive applications

- Macrostickies large primary macrostickies can be screened out with reasonable efficiency
- Microstickies may pass screening stages and may agglomerate later in the production process (deposits on wires, felts, cylinders and rollers)
- Dissolved and colloidal stickies are usually not removed, accumulate in the process water loops, may also agglomerate as secondary macrostickies (downstream of the screening stages)
- Stickies can affect paper & board production, but also converting & printing as well as quality of the final product



Paper for Recycling Deinking Process

Recyclability assessment

The European Paper Recycling Council

issues scorecards

- Deinkability
- Removability of adhesive applications





- contents and test methods are from INGEDE
- Ecolabels for printed matter use these scorecards











- New paper products, mainly in packaging
- Not all of them are or will be recyclable in standard processes
- Collection, sorting and logistics have to transfer these products to suitable treatment processes
- Consumers have to be made aware of proper separation also on the (packaging) product itself!





Conclusion

- The treatment processes for paper for recycling are rather complex
- The exact process design is depending both on the raw material and on the required quality of the treated pulp
- Main influencing factors of the raw material are:
 - Product design for recyclability (repulpability, deinkability, removal ability of adhesive applications and absence of critical substances)
 - Collection system and handling of paper for recycling for purity of grades and content of non-paper components
- Avoid overdesign!





your attention!



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