

3D-Stick latest developments

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Motivations



- Stickies are **tacky particles**, mainly from converting adhesives in recycled pulps
- ➔ **disturbances in the papermaking process**
 - Paper quality reduction: holes, specks...
 - Productivity reduction: deposits, breaks...
- **Most harmful mini-stickies = mini-PSA (Pressure Sensitive Adhesive)** (*Fabry et al. 2010*)
 - Small particles (but still macro-stickies)
 - Tacky at room temperature
 - Soft and viscous (can be extruded during screening)

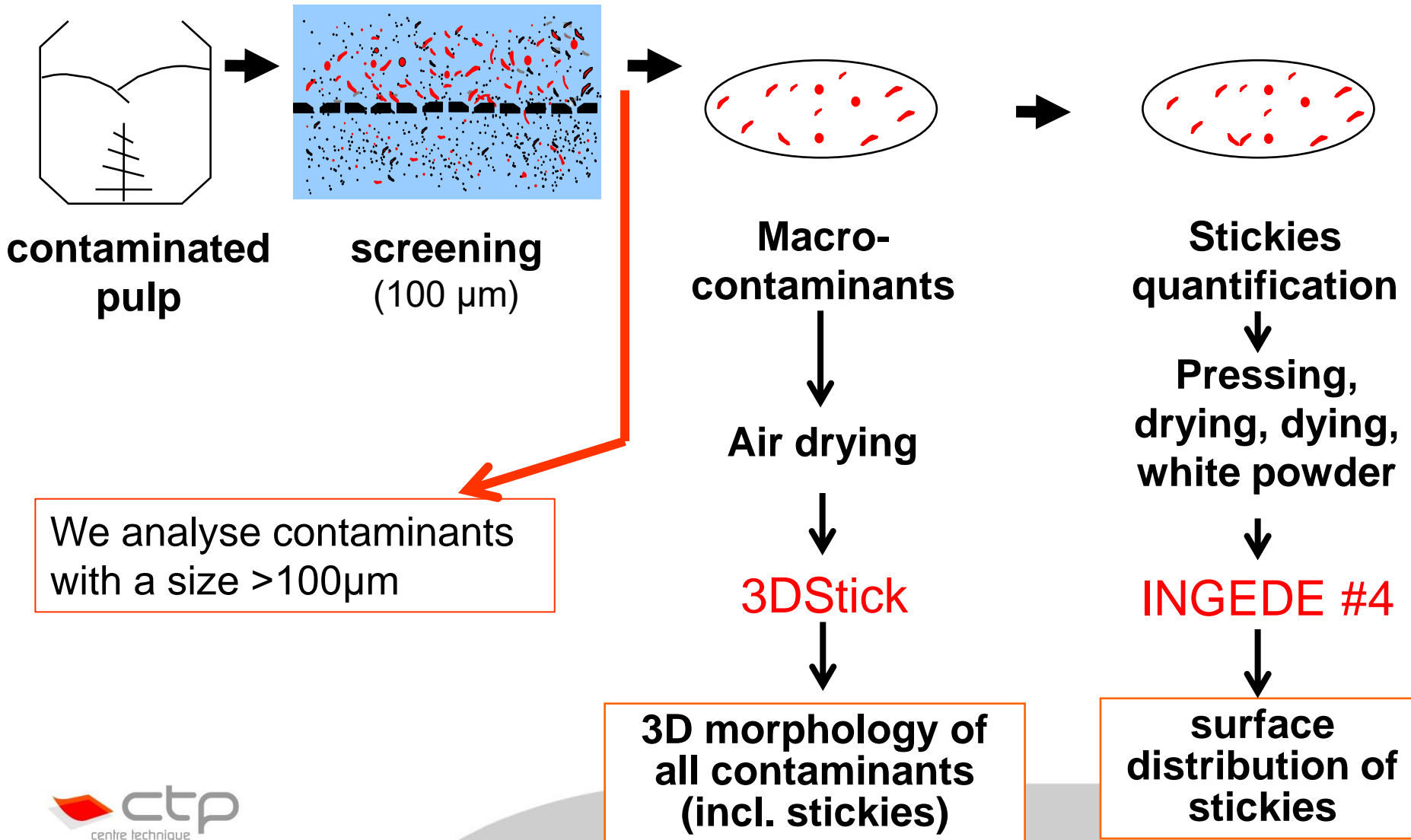
Motivations & objectives

- **According to (Doshi, 2009), a stickies measurement method should give access to**
 - quality of furnish
 - efficiency of removal processes
 - deposit control on paper machines
 - performance improvement of recycled paper products
- **A new method would be:**
 - **quantitative** results (mm² of stickies per kg of pulp)
 - **qualitative** information (chemical nature of the stickies, tackiness)
 - **+ *no deformation***

Doshi, M. R. (2009). “A review of stickies measurement methods.” Progress in Paper Recycling, 18(3), 20–30.

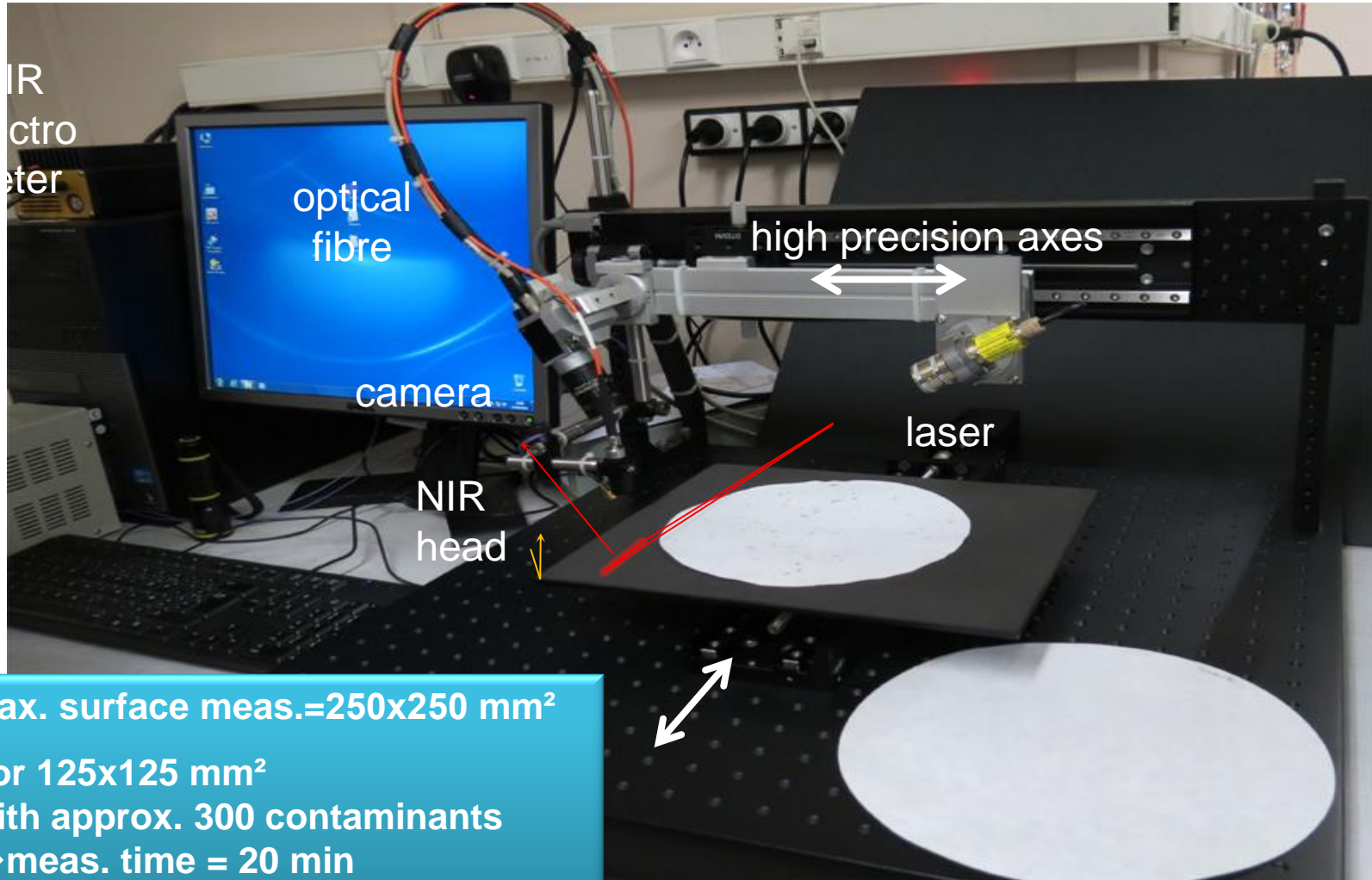
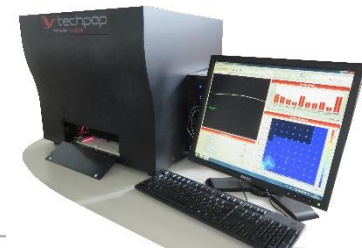
Methods

Sample preparation: 3DStick vs. INGEDE#4



Methods

3DStick sensor

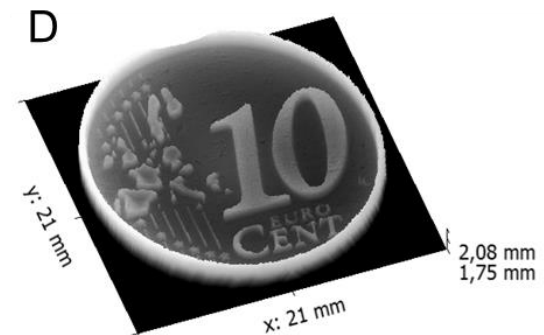
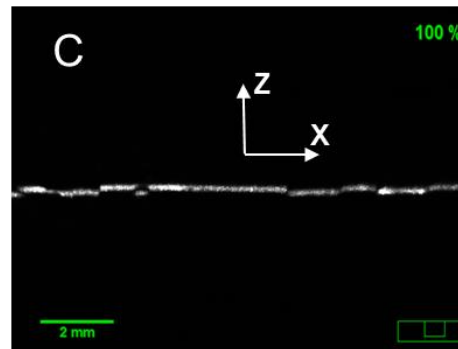
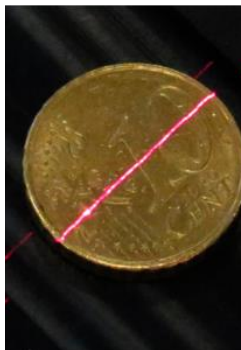
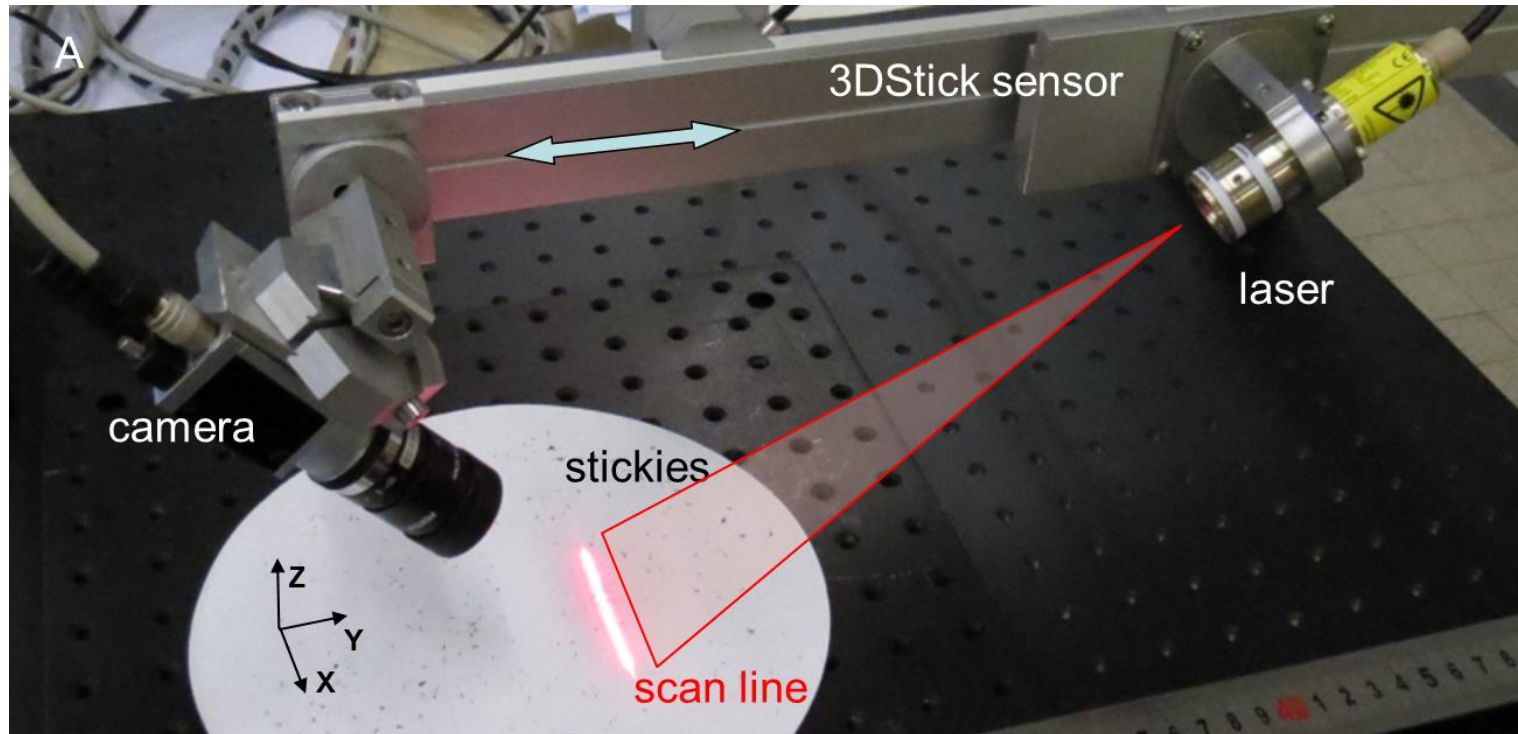
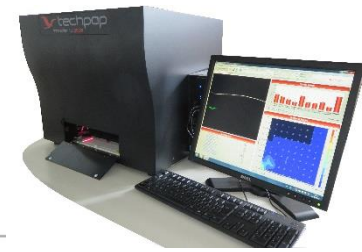


Max. surface meas.=250x250 mm²

For 125x125 mm²
with approx. 300 contaminants
→ meas. time = 20 min

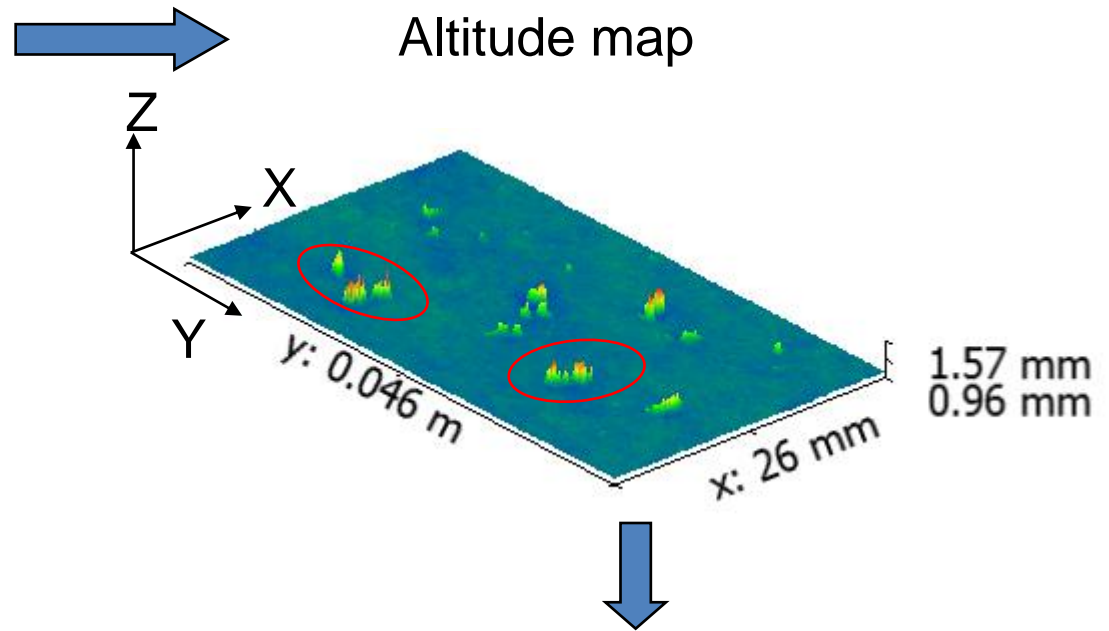
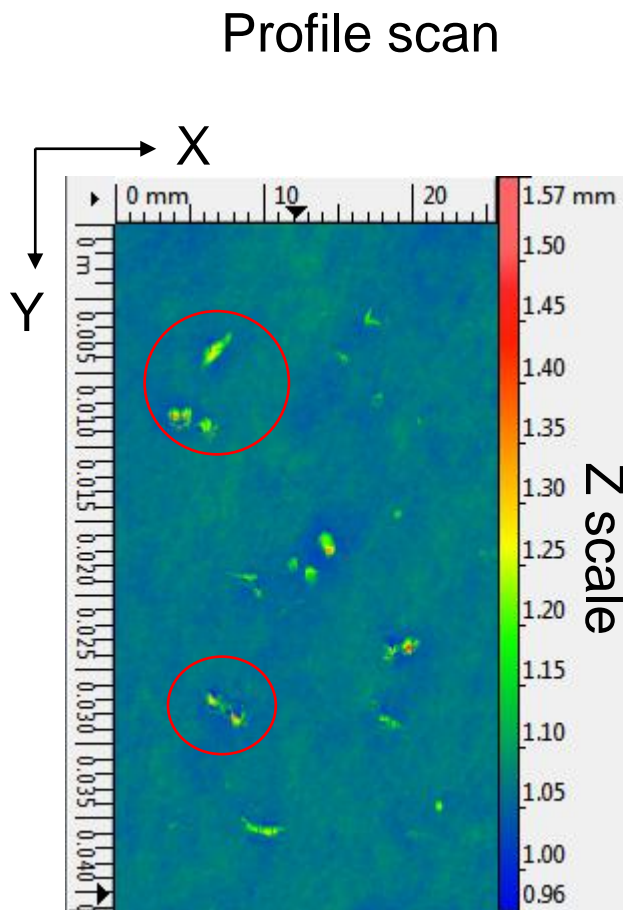
Methods

Laser triangulation



Methods

3D stickies morphology



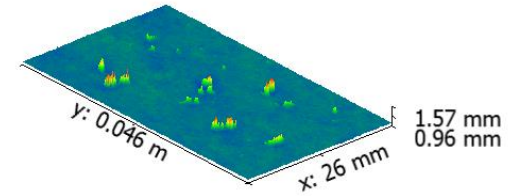
Extraction of contaminants morphology...

Resolution:

- $dx = 20 \mu m$
- $dy = 20 \mu m$
- $dz = 3 \mu m$

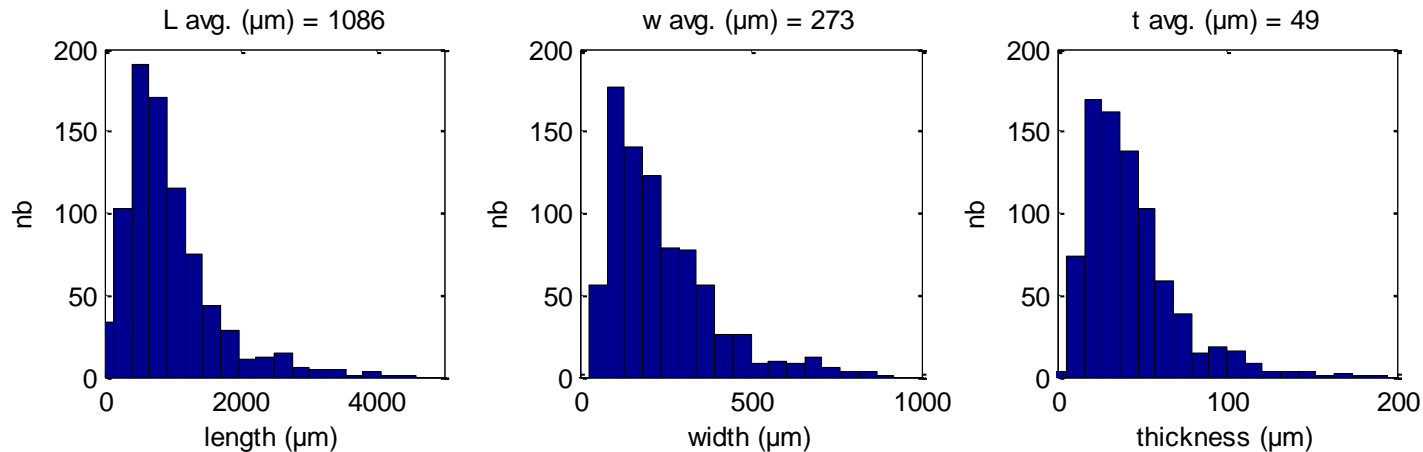
Results

Stickies 3D morphology

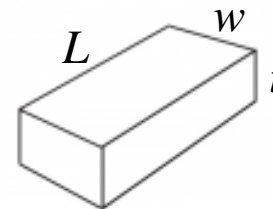
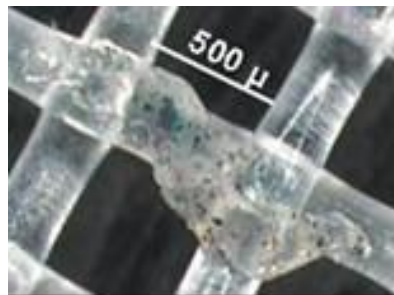


Industrial stickies $\approx 1100 \times 250 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^3$

n=819 stickies



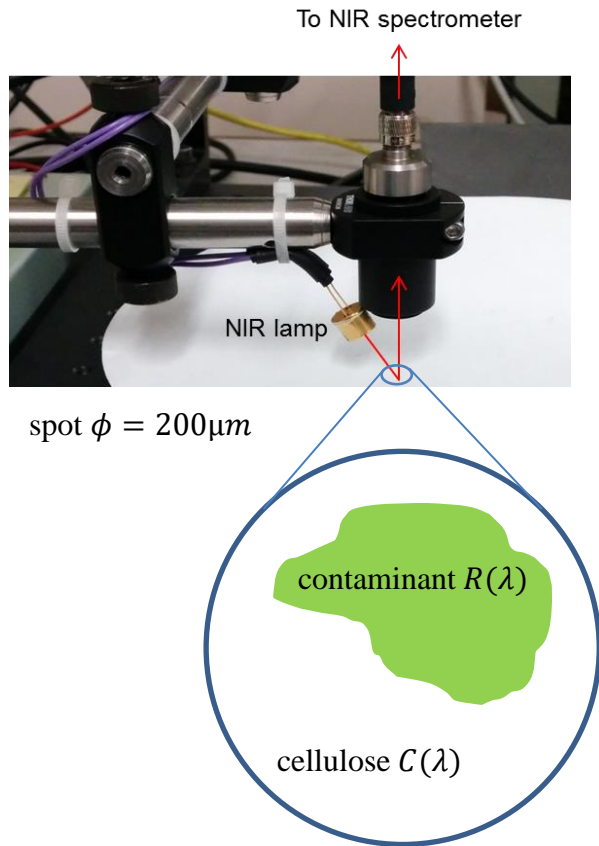
➔ stickies were characterised in their 3 dimensions



Methods

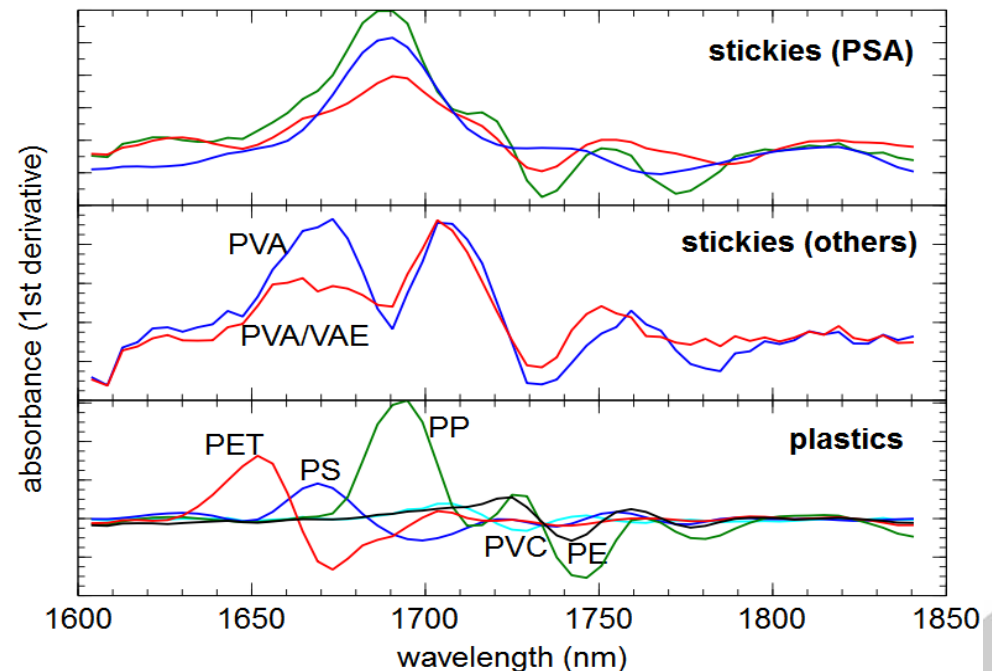
Classification of contaminants

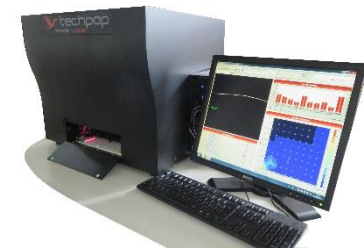
- Local **NIRS** analysis of contaminants deposited on filter paper



$$X(\lambda) = w \cdot R(\lambda) + (1 - w) \cdot C(\lambda)$$

Find R which correlates best with database references





Examples of industrial studies



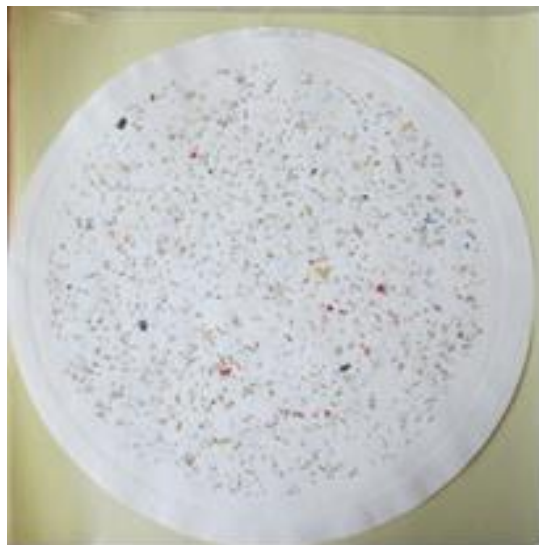
- **Laboratory 3D-Stick measurements**
- **Objectives of the trials:**
 - Macro-contaminant measurements with the 3D-Stick
 - ✓ Nature and morphologies of contaminants
 - ✓ Quantification of the stickies contamination and comparison of raw materials
 - ✓ Removal through the process
- **The mills sent us**
 - Screened contaminant of two different productions A and B
 - For production B, samples i) at the beginning and ii) at the end of the process

Results

Mills A&B



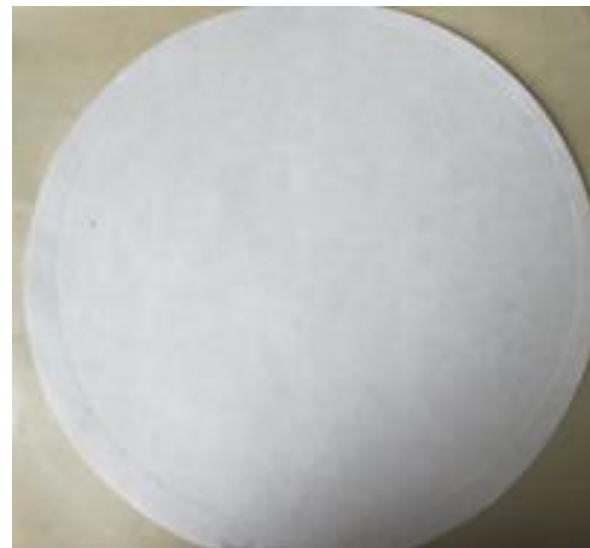
Step 1: Contaminants are deposited on a filter paper



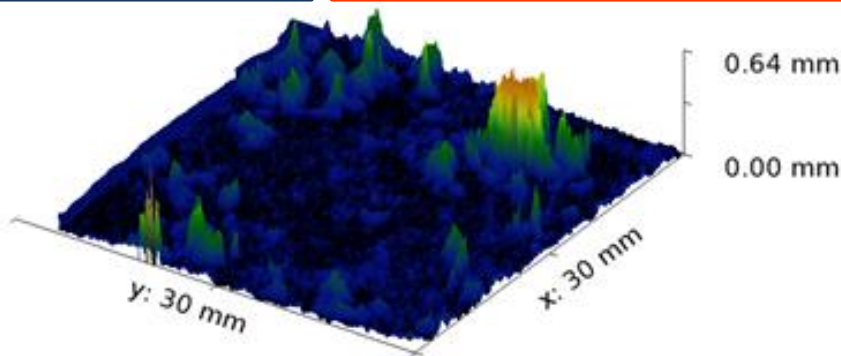
Production A after pulping



Production B after pulping



Production B at the end of process



Results

Mills A&B



Step 2	Contamination in mm2/kg		
	Production A after pulping	Production B after pulping	Production B end of process
Stickies PSA	3556	135	72
Stickies others	15227	7151	62
Plastic	101	49	9
Total stickies	18783	7286	134

- **Different contamination with the 2 raw materials**
 - Production A much more contaminated
- **Separation of contaminant by nature**
 - Here Pressure Sensitive Adhesives (PSA) and non-PSA
 - Can be separated differently according the mill issue

Results

Mills A&B



- **Removal efficiencies** of stickies removal according to their type:
 - Usually, the Pressure Sensitive Adhesives (PSA) are less efficiently removed than non-PSA glues
 - This was confirmed in the case of this production B:

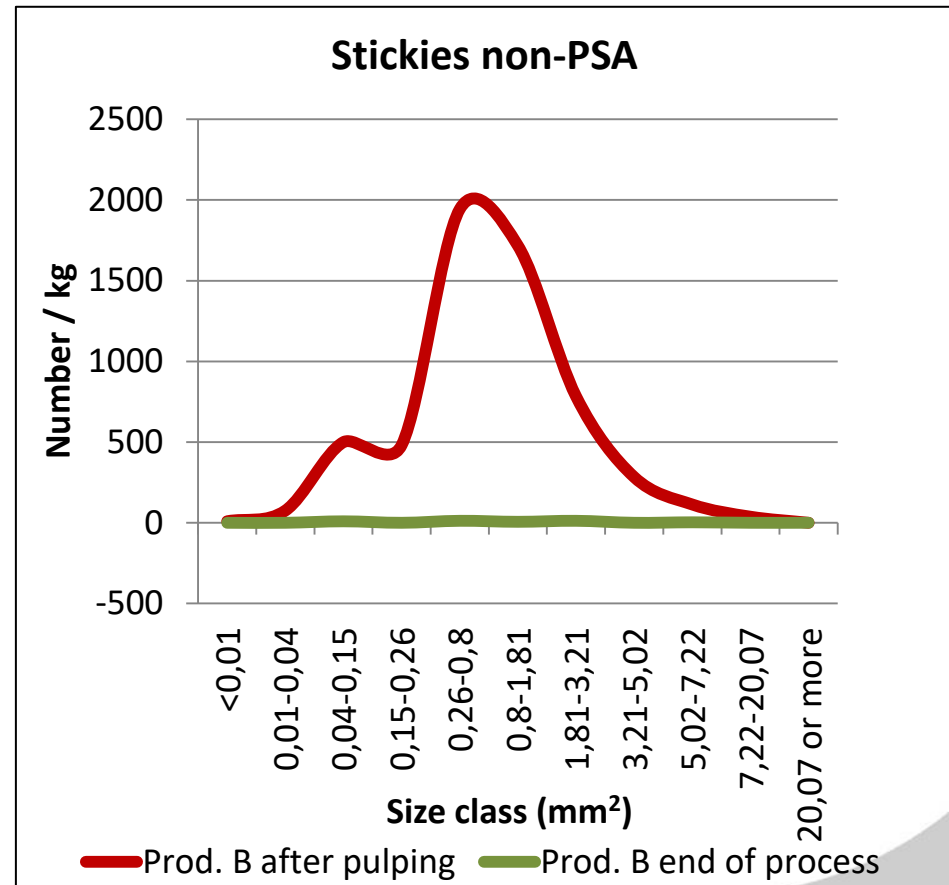
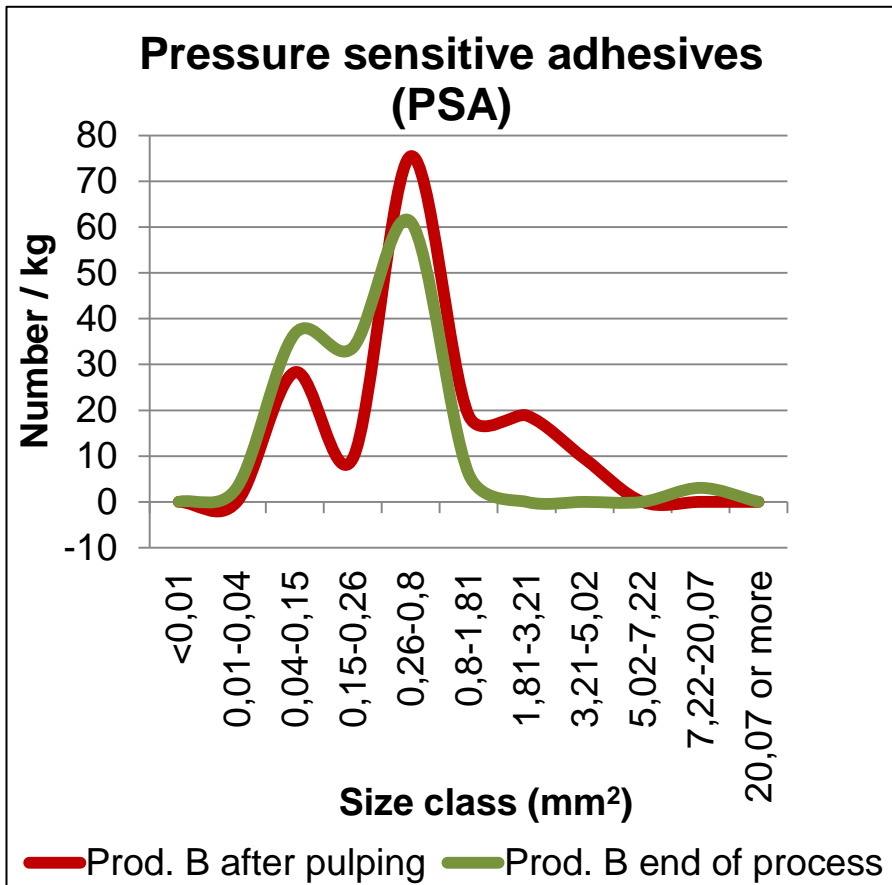
In production B grade

	Process removal efficiency (in % surf. area)
PSA	46 %
Other stickies	99 %

Results

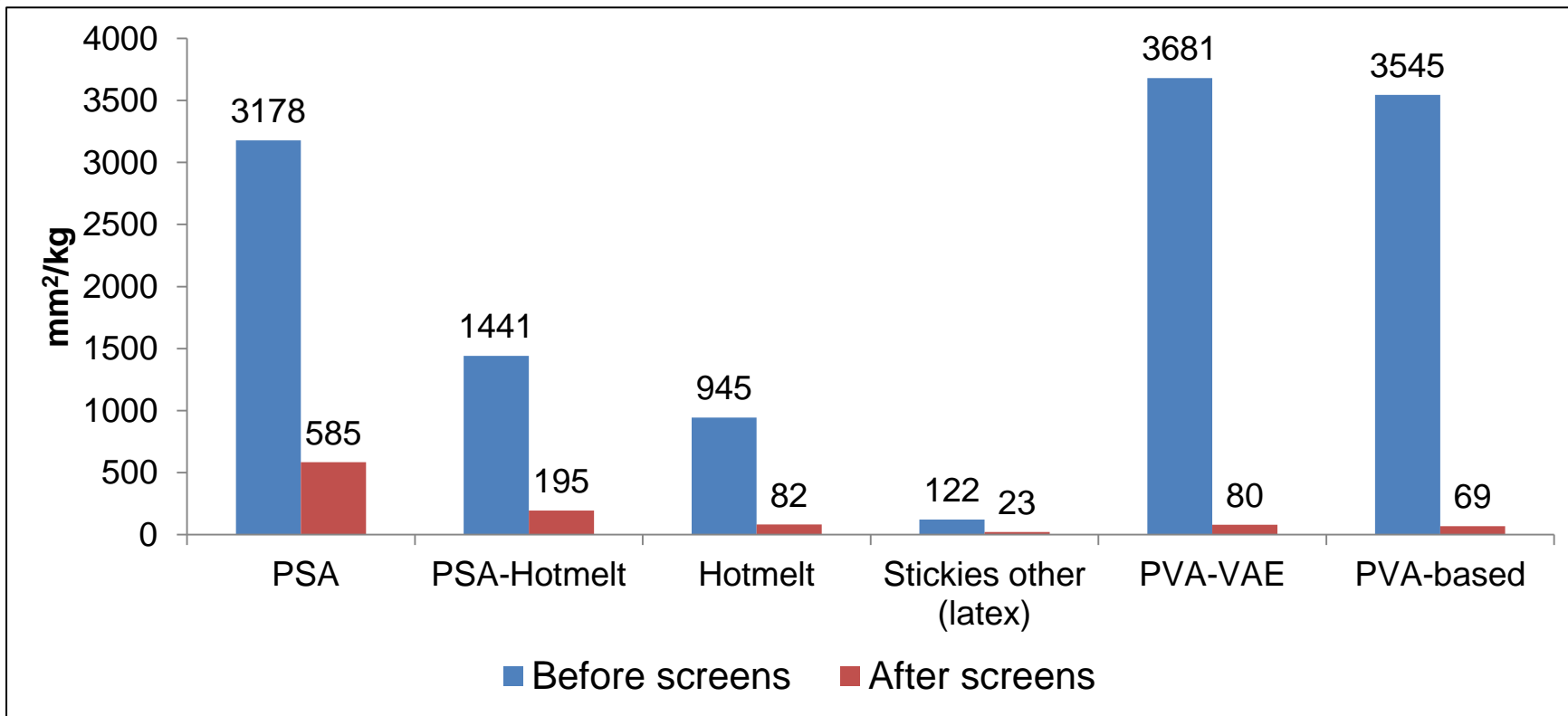
Mills A&B

→ Stickies removal according to nature & size of contaminants. Good removal of non-PSA stickies.



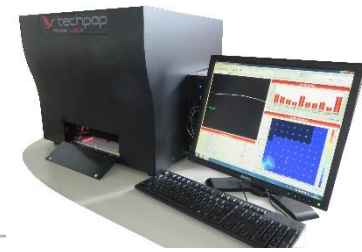
Results

Screening efficiencies for stickies removal in Mill C



	PSA	PSA-Hotmelt	Hotmelt	Stickies other (latex)	PVA-VAE	PVA-based	Total stickies
% Removal in screens 1	82	86	91	81	98	98	92

Conclusion



- **A new laboratory sensor available:**
 - 3D-Morphology of contaminants
 - No deformation of particles
 - First discrimination on chemical nature of contaminants
 - » PSA acrylic,
 - » PSA Hotmelt
 - » PVA-based,
 - » VAE based
 - » Hotmelt
 - » New contaminants if required
- **Fully automated**
- Fast measurement (20 min for 300 objects)
- Non-contact method (stickies are not pressed)
- *(no black ink on your hands anymore...)*
- Allows to:
 - ✓ Evaluate contamination modifications due to **raw material changes**
 - ✓ Assess macro-contaminant **removal efficiencies** of each process steps
 - ✓ **Improve process controls** for optimum stickies removal

Perspectives

- Development of an **online stickies measurement** machine

- Pulp sampler
- +Automated screen
- +3DStick sensor

2 meas. per hour

→ *under development with **Techpap***



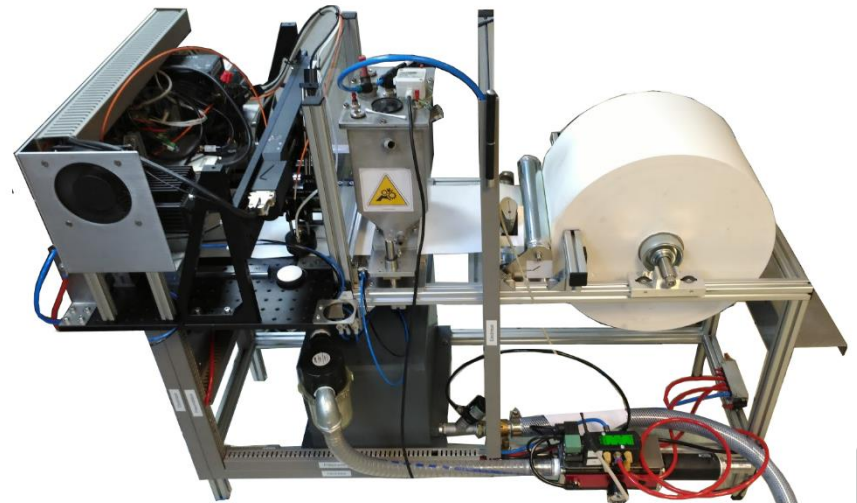
- On-line contamination follow-up

- Identification of unacceptable raw material
- On-line follow-up of stickies contamination at several process points
- Toward a control/command of specific removal steps (screens reject, flotation rejects...)

General concept of the Automatic **Pi-Stick Sensor**

- The automatization of the 3D stick is made in 2 parts
 - Module Screening → *under development with CTP/Techpap*
 - Module 3DStick Auto Lab sensor
- **3DStick Auto Lab sensor** tested already in 2 mills
 - Automatic release of screen rejects on a continuous filter
 - Drying
 - Automatic 3D Scan + NIR scan

(the module is set into a stainless steel cabinet)



General concept of the Automatic Pi-Stick Sensor

Pulp from samplers



Consistency adjustment

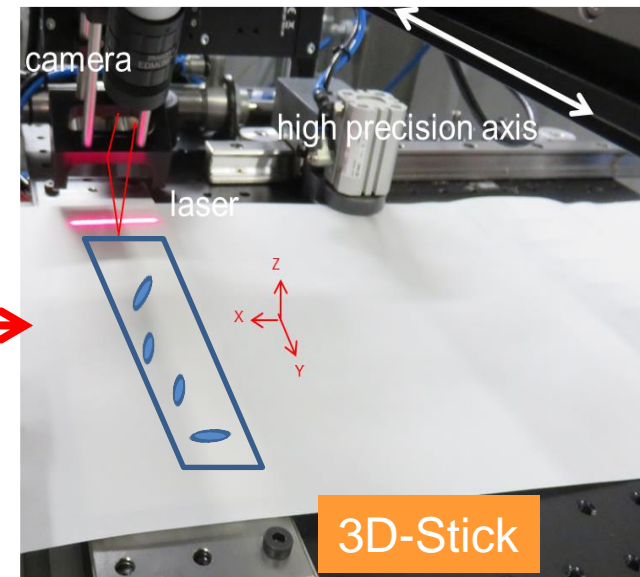


Somerville



Formation bowl

Contaminants collection on filter paper



3D-Stick

Contamination Analysis



Thank you for your attention !!

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