The cooperation of paper and adhesives

Dr. Hermann Onusseit

Industrieverband Klebstoffe e. V. (IVK)

INGEDE Symposium Online 02. März 2021





Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives? Which adhesives are used? How are adhesives applied? What happens to the adhesive applications during paper recycling? Conclusion!





Paper and Adhesives

Good friends





Good friends



min. 2 adhesive applications

min. 3 adhesive applications





min. 2 adhesive applications





Good friends

min. 3 adhesive applications





min. 2 adhesive applications

min. 3 adhesive applications



The cooperation of paper and adhesives



Good friends



Up to 5 and more adhesive applications





Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives?





Why bonding with adhesives?

With the help of adhesives solid and durable material combinations possible from almost all materials!

Paper - Paper Paper - Plastics Paper - Metal





Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives? Which adhesives are used?





Adhesive consumption in Germany by product groups in the field of paper/packaging



- Adhesives based on natural polymers = Dispersion adhesives
- Solvent-based adhesives

Hot Melt adhesives

Reactive adhesive systems



The cooperation of paper and adhesives

Dr. Onusseit



ONUSSEIT

Consulting

Dispersion adhesives

Water insoluble synthetic polymers Protective colloid Water Additives

Application: The liquid adhesive is usually applied at room temperature

Setting of the adhesive: Drying the applied adhesive





Hot melt adhesives

Water insoluble synthetic polymers Resins Waxes Additives

Application: Melting the adhesives that are solid at room temperature

Setting of the adhesive: Cooling of the melt





Adhesives based on natural polymers

In water colloidal soluble natural polymers Water Additives

Application: The liquid adhesive is usually applied at room temperature

Setting of the adhesive: Drying the applied adhesive







"PSA"

When talking about "PSA adhesives", one usually <u>means surface-tacky coatings</u> at room temperature, such as e.g. for <u>adhesive labels or adhesive tapes.</u>

Application: During the manufacture of the pressure sensitive <u>adhesive coated product</u>, coating a carrier with a liquid adhesive In use: "<u>pressing</u>" the coated product onto the product to be glued.

Setting of the adhesive: No additional setting!





Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives? Which adhesives are used? How are adhesives applied?





How are adhesives applied?











Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives? Which adhesives are used? How are adhesives applied? What happens to the adhesive applications during paper recycling?





During the pulping process, the adhesive application <u>can be</u> disturbed!

In the paper-recycling process, adhesive applications can disintegrate during pulping to form "stickies"!







During the pulping process, the adhesive application <u>can be</u> disturbed!

The <u>sufficient removal of adhesive</u> <u>applications</u> is one of the challenges for paper manufacturers using paper for recycling.







During the pulping process, the adhesive application <u>can be</u> disturbed!

During the pulping process, the <u>adhesive</u> <u>application will be influenced by:</u>

Water Chemicals Heat



The cooperation of paper and adhesives



During the pulping process, the adhesive application <u>can be</u> disturbed!







The cooperation of paper and adhesives



What happens to the adhesive applications during paper recycling? INGEDE Methode 12 und 4



Can good friends have problems too?

The <u>biggest problem</u> with adhesive applications is the <u>lack of knowledge</u> of many market participants about the properties of adhesive applications in the paper recycling process.

Unfortunately, there is a lot of "Fake News"





"Fake News"





"Fake News" about adhesives applications

<u>The behavior of dispersion adhesive applications</u> <u>in paper recycling depends on</u> <u>the chemical structure of the base polymer!</u>





"Fake News" about dispersion-adhesives applications

In conclusion,

combining dispersion test results and adhesive composition still confirms the relevance of the test: products known to be <u>quite water sensitive (PVA)</u> usually show high dispersability, whereas products <u>more resistant to water (PVAE, acrylic)</u> usually lead to low dispersion rate and significant macro-stickies formation.



Dr. Onusseit



ONUSSEIT

"Fake News" about dispersion-adhesives applications







"Fake News" about dispersion-adhesives applications







"Fake News" about dispersion-adhesives applications

		Envelope ma	anufacture			
Use for:	Ref	Nature	Macrostickies	neasurement	Dispersion test	
			Total area (mm ² /kg)	Share<2000µm %	Dispersion rate %	
	1	PVA	500	ND	95	
Remoistenable top flap		PVA	500	ND	91	
	3	PVA	<200	ND	94	
	4	PVA + dextrin	600	100%	51	
	28	PVA	<500	ND	113	
	33	PVA	<500	ND	100	
PSA based Top flop	5	Acrylic copol.+COOH	>10 000	6	0	
	6	Acrylic copol.+EVA	>10 000	65	5	
	7	Acrylic copol.+EVA+PE wax	4000	58	14	
	8	Styrene acrylic	6500	44	0	
	9	Acrylic copol+ tackifiant	>10 000	13	9	
	10	Acrylic copol. + modified resin	>10 000	34	6	
	11	Acrylic copol.	>10 000	61	13	
	12	PVAE	1000	100	24	
Window aluing	13	PVAE	ND	ND	5	
window gluing	34	PVAE	ND	ND	30	
	35	PVAE	ND	ND	24	
	14	PVAE	1000	100	8	
	15	PVA	400	100	71	
Side seam	16	PVAE	>10.000	20	1	
	31	PVAE	<1000	ND	51	
	32	PVAE	4500	90	26	
		Label /	PSA			
	17	Acrylate	ND	ND	23	
	18	Acrylate*	>10 000	30	6	
label (DCA	19	Acrylate*	>10 000	30	14	
Label / PSA	20	Acrylate (washable)*	>10 000	30	39	
	29	Acrylate	>10000	31	8	
	30	Acrylate	700	ND	75	
elf adhesive plastic film	21	Acrylate*	<200	ND	65	
Repositionnable glues	22	Wax based	2000	44	47	
	23	Acrylate	>10 000	34	18	
		Binding of	booklets			
Fold gluing	24	Base EVA/Acrylique	>10 000	18	6	
	25	Base EVA	700	100	48	
	26	Base EVA	7000	34	4	
	27	Base EVA	>10 000	80	5	-
		Lamina	ating			
Invitation	36	PVAE	2000		22	
Laminating	37	Animal (gelatine)	200		100	centre techn
		Experim	nental			uu p e
Experimental	38	Acrylic (experimental)	200		100	
experimental	30	Acodic (experimental)	200		100	





"Fake News" about adhesives applications





ONUSSEIT

Consulting

"Fake News" about adhesives applications

Adhesives applications are responsible for the formation of "secondary-stickies"!





"Fake News" about adhesives applications

Stickies – a never ending story?



INGEDE



INGEDE Symposium 2019

Typical results:

- Stickies deposit mostly in the PM drying section
- Each type of adhesive has in a PM usually a typical deposit place in a PM
- The adhesive types can be determined by solvent extraction and ET-IR
- spectroscopyDeposits often consist of >50 % adhesives

Results from UPM R&D CERC





Facts!





Facts about adhesives applications







Facts about adhesives applications





dustrieverband

Facts about adhesives applications

The behavior of adhesive applications in the recycling process depends on physical parameters!

e.g. Water resistance Temperature sensitivity Geometry (layer thickness)





Facts about adhesives applications

The <u>physical parameters</u> of the adhesives application depends on:

The formulation of the adhesive (not only from the base polymer)

The type of the application





Facts about adhesives applications

<u>Most adhesive applications form</u> <u>"macro-stickies" in the recycling process,</u> <u>which are easy to sort out!</u>





Facts about adhesives applications



Facts about hot melt applications

R&B	Viskosität	Schichtdicke			Removab ility Score	
(m. *C)	(in mPas)	gemeenen viv			gemessen PMV	
110	~ 1500 bei 160°C	358,68	20	80	100	good
105	~ 1500 bei 160°C	514,48	20	80	100	good
95	~ 10000 bei 170°C	99,87	20	80	100	good
95	~ 10000 bei 170°C	36,27	12	19	31	tolerable
95	~ 1500 bei 160°C	98,10	20	80	100	good
95	~ 10000 bei 170°C	100 (Henkel)	20	66	86	good
90	~ 5000 bei 160°C	443,78	20	80	100	good
90	~ 3000 bei 160°C	330,92	20	80	100	good
80	~ 1000 bei 160°C	101,08	20	80	100	good
80	~ 1000 bei 160°C	154,56	20	80	100	good
70	~ 3000 bei 160°C	430,83	20	80	100	good
70	~ 3000 bei 160°C	104,50	20	80	100	good
60	~ 4000 bei 130°C	202,00	20	80	100	good
		498,64	20	80	100	good
	R & B 110 105 95 95 95 95 95 90 90 90 80 80 80 80 70 70 60	R & B Viskosität 110 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 95 ~ 10000 bei 160°C 95 ~ 10000 bei 160°C 90 ~ 5000 bei 160°C 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 70 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 70 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 60 ~ 4000 bei 130°C	R & B Viskosität Schichtdicke 110 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 514,48 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 36,27 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 95 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 100 (Henkel) 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 100 (Henkel) 90 ~ 5000 bei 160°C 330,92 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 443,78 70 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 104,50 60 ~ 4000 bei 130°C 202,00 60 ~ 4000 bei 130°C 202,00	R & B Viskosität (in mPas) Schichtdicke gemun mVV (in µm) 110 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 95 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 514,48 20 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 95 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 100 (Henkel) 20 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 95 ~ 10000 bei 160°C 443,78 20 90 ~ 5000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 90 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 143,83 20 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 154,56 20 70 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 430,83 20 70 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 202,00 20 60 ~ 4000 bei 130°C 202,00 20 60 ~ 4000 bei 130°C 202,00 20	R & B Viskosität (in mPas) Schichtdicke genu undV (in µm) 110 ~1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 80 105 ~1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 80 95 ~1500 bei 160°C 99,87 20 80 95 ~10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 80 95 ~10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 95 ~10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 95 ~10000 bei 160°C 100 (Henkel) 20 66 90 ~5000 bei 160°C 100 (Henkel) 20 80 90 ~5000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 90 ~5000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 90 ~1000 bei 160°C 154,56 20 80 70 ~3000 bei 160°C 104,50 20 80 70 ~3000 bei 160°C 104,50 20 80 70 ~3000 bei 160°C 104,50 20 80 <td>R & B Viskosität (in mPas) Schichtdicke Beimunnin Kemovak ilty Schichtdicke 110 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 80 100 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 514,48 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 160°C 443,78 20 80 100 90 ~ 5000 bei 160°C 330,92 20 80 100 90 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 100 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 100 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 1</td>	R & B Viskosität (in mPas) Schichtdicke Beimunnin Kemovak ilty Schichtdicke 110 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 358,68 20 80 100 105 ~ 1500 bei 160°C 514,48 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 99,87 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 170°C 98,10 20 80 100 95 ~ 10000 bei 160°C 443,78 20 80 100 90 ~ 5000 bei 160°C 330,92 20 80 100 90 ~ 3000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 100 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 100 80 ~ 1000 bei 160°C 101,08 20 80 1







Facts about dispersion-adhesives applications

Chemische Basis	Acrylat	Acrylat	VAE	VAE	VAE
2,50%					
Zerfaserbarkeit					
Gesamtrückstand [%]	2,1	0,8	2,0	0,5	0,3
auf 0,8 mm Lochplatte					
Aussortierte Makro-Stic	kies [%] 84	32	80	20	12
Fasserstoffausbeute [%	•] 97,9	99,2	98,0	99,5	99,7





Facts about adhesives applications

<u>Most adhesive applications form</u> <u>"macro-stickies" in the recycling process,</u> <u>which are easy to sort out!</u>

Nobody knows the mechanism of the formation of "secondary-stickies"!





Facts about adhesives applications









Paper and Adhesives

Good friends Why bonding with adhesives? Which adhesives are used? How are adhesives applied? What happens to the adhesive applications during paper recycling? Conclusion!





Many paper products would not exist without adhesives!

The amount of adhesive applied is usually small compared to other auxiliary substances in paper products!

Most adhesive applications form "macro-stickies" in the recycling process, which are easy to sort out!





In principle, there are adhesives for <u>all</u> <u>bonding operations in paper products</u> that can be processed into <u>applications</u>, <u>which can be 100% sorted out easily as</u> <u>"macro-stickies"!</u>

Paper converters may have to invest in new production facilities to use such adhesives.







The behavior of adhesive applications depends on physical parameters, <u>not</u> on the "chemistry" of the recipe components!

Important physical parameters are:

The geometry! The behavior in water (water sensitivity)! The behavior at elevated temperatures (thermoplasticity)!







Adhesive applications that have been destroyed to form "micro-stickies" <u>can be</u> <u>components of "secondary-stickies"</u>, just like many other paper additives.

Unfortunately, <u>the process of "secondary-</u> <u>stickies" formation is not known</u>, and therefore <u>no reliable statements can be</u> <u>made about the influence of adhesive</u> <u>applications!</u>







Paper and adhesives are really good friends!





The Intouchables



... any questions?





