

1st folding boxboard mills' member in INGEDE

Moritz J. Weig joined INGEDE



In September 2012 WEIG-Karton became a member of INGEDE. Established in 1931 in the city of Bergisch-Gladbach/Germany by Moritz J. Weig, WEIG-Karton has its today's operation in Mayen/Germany.

The capacity of the Mayen mill is more than 600.000 t/a of recycled carton board. This consists of white-lined chipboard (WLC) for the packaging industry and linerboard for the plasterboard industry.

The WLC-board grades include standard GD2 (Uniboard-S) and GT (Unistar) qualities, but also specialities for specific applications (UniPack, UniFrost). The substances range from 250 up to 550 gsm. Main markets for the WLC-board are Germany and the European neighbouring countries including the UK. Multinational as well as regional cartonboard converters utilize WEIG's cartonboard for packaging for the food as well as for the non-food sector. Liners for the plasterboard industry are supplied to multinational groups and to local manufacturers around the globe. In this sector WEIG is one of the major suppliers for the industry worldwide.

The shipment from the mill to the customers is arranged from WEIG's own logistic centre, which handles about 150 truck loads per day. WEIG's own paper recovering companies and co-

operation with leading recycling companies secure the availability and the required quality of the main raw material. Converting companies for tubes and folding cartons lengthen the value chain for WEIG and offer additional business opportunities.

Since the mid 70s, WEIG also runs a fully integrated operation for corrugated packaging in South America. This includes paper recovering companies, a board mill for the production of grey board and liner, plus the production and distribution of corrugated boxes.

The main focus at WEIG is internal and external process security, as this is seen as the key for efficient production along the supply chain. Consistency is the most important aspect within the company's philosophy. This is valid for the product range as well as for the customer relationship.

Source: Weig



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

13 Feb 2013

INGEDE Symposium

Munich, Germany

14 Feb 2013

INGEDE Communication Platform

Munich, Germany

14 Feb 2013

INGEDE General Assembly

Munich, Germany

16-17 April 2013

INGEDE working group

Paper for Recycling

Location tba

21-22 May 2013

INGEDE working group

Deinking Process

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European Paper Week in Brussels

EcoPaperLoop and Young Researchers

Introducing the EcoPaperLoop project to a wider audience of stakeholders was the main purpose of the EcoPaper-Loop seminar at the European Paper Week organized by CEPI in Brussels.

Project leader Graziano Elegir explained the structure of the cooperation as a "Central Europe" program. "The peculiarity of this program is the strong focus on communication aspects and the involvement of Public Authorities in the project activities." The key message is to increase the awareness for recycling and recyclability among all members of the paper chain: Publishers and printers, designers, packaging users and print buyers as well as converters and local public administrations.

Among the different working packages, the PMV group at Darmstadt Technical University will look into packaging product recyclability. Dr. Hans Putz explained the requirements:

- Low fragmentation behaviour of adhesive applications (stickies being a major reason for sheet breaks),
- low flake content (for less sheet faults, better optical properties)
- low content of undesirable materials (reducing high losses)
- and a lack of a laboratory method for testing the recyclability.

Therefore, PMV will be responsible for developing recyclability test methods for packaging products and establishing a respective scoring system, leading to a data base that allows more accurate information about different compounds of different packaging products.

Rewarding improves collection

"One outcome of the project", says Elegir, "shall be the recommendation of guidelines for reliable best practices on recovered paper collection." Improving paper collection in Central Europe will be the part of TU Dresden, looking at existing systems and identifying the best available strategies. Prof. Harald Großmann says, "all corresponding studies gave clear evidence that the success of such strategies is moreover a function of

- the local/regional society's environmental awareness,
- the local/regional infrastructure
- the structure of the local/regional recycling industry and
- the way the collection strategy addresses the needs of this local/regional recycling industry."



From previous studies it is known that rewarding consumers for collecting paper and board would be the best way to increase collection rates. As this in many places is difficult to implement, the second best option is to improve the acceptance and convenience of the recycling system.

Mineral oils, adsorption and micro-holes

Where will paper technology be tomorrow? In a well-attended work-shop, EFPRO (European Fibre and Paper Research Organisations) and CEPI presented the projects of "Early Stage Researchers".

Saurabh Kumar of Centre Technique du Papier (CTP) in Grenoble gave "New insight in micro-hole screening

for the separation of fines". In optimizing the fibre fractionation, he sees possible benefits like energy savings and better floatation efficiency for graphic papers.

Another "breakthrough technology" with potentially high cost savings is, according to Thomas Schrinner of TU Dresden, deinking with polymer beads.

Polyamide beads (nylon) are added 1:1 to the paper during the pulping process. The polymer adsorbs hydrophobic inks and is removed from the fibres. In lab experiments, this increased the brightness by more than 10 percent and also reduced dirt specks. Still, it did not quite achieve the results of flotation in the lab. Also the recycling of the necessary high amount of polymer is an open question.



Could this new process also reduce mineral oil contents in recycled paper and board? Sonja Jamnicki from the faculty of Graphic Arts of the University of Zagreb found that for most of her tested samples adsorption deinking to be more successful in reduction of mineral oils than the conventional flotation deinking method. Through adsorption deinking over 60 up to 80% of mineral oils were removed from recovered papers. Adsorption deinking was effective in reduction of amounts of mineral oils even in cases when it was not efficient enough in removing printing ink particles from recovered paper pulp.

Thus, if implemented in packaging grades recycling, according to the young researcher this novel method of deinking could be a possible solution for the reduction of substantial amounts of mineral oil hydrocarbons from the recovered papers.

Axel Fischer