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United States Patent [19]**Ikonomou et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **5,413,675**[45] **Date of Patent:** **May 9, 1995**[54] **METHOD OF DEINKING LASER PRINTED WASTEPAPER**[75] **Inventors:** **George D. Ikonomou**, Mount Pleasant, S.C.; **David K. Lo**, Silver Spring, Md.[73] **Assignee:** **Westvaco Corporation**, New York, N.Y.[21] **Appl. No.:** **57,784**[22] **Filed:** **May 6, 1993**[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **D21C 5/02**[52] **U.S. Cl.** **162/5; 162/29; 162/41; 162/189**[58] **Field of Search** **162/5, 8, 29, 41, 264, 162/189, 190, 191**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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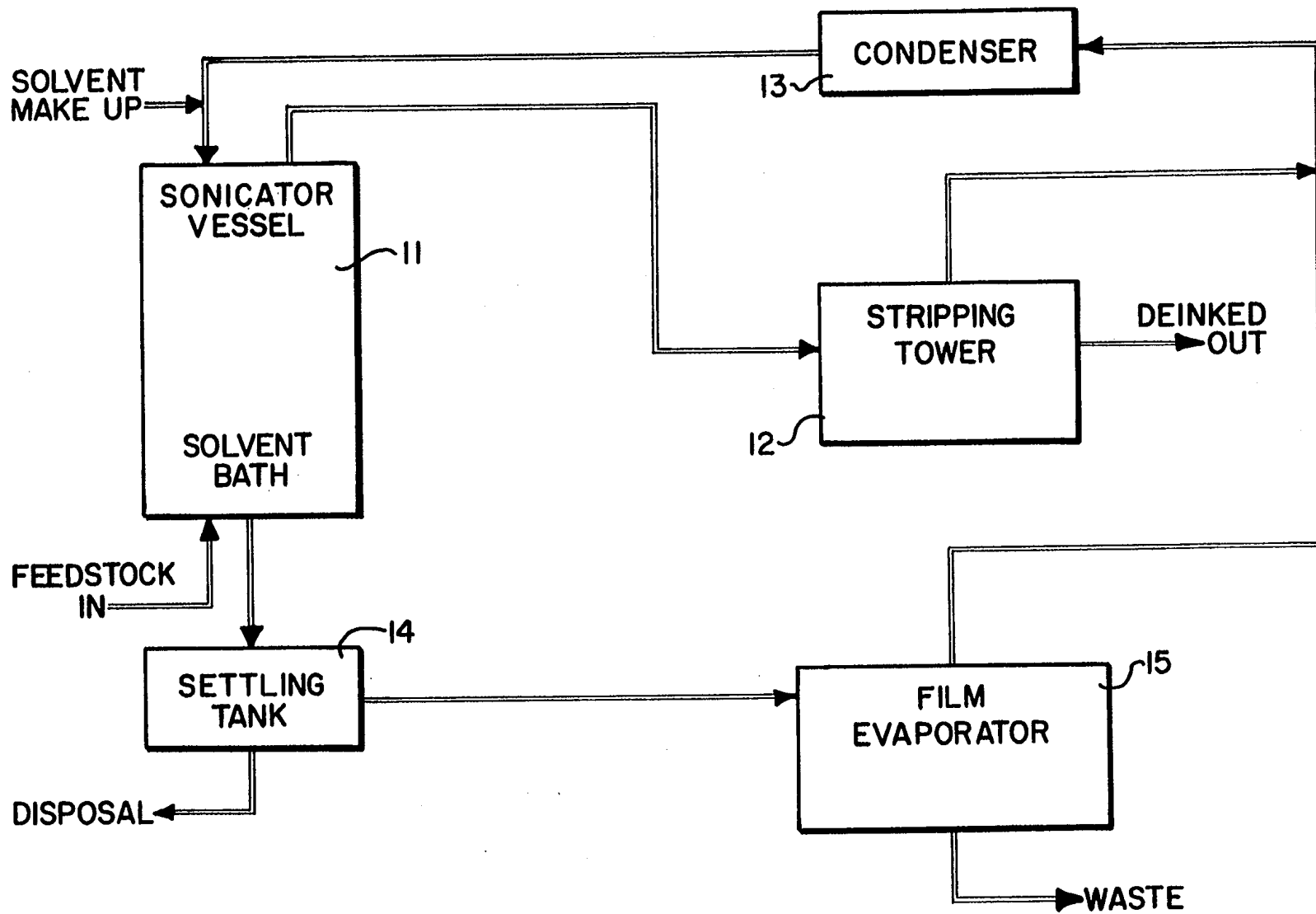
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Deinking of Waste Newspaper Under Ultrasonic Irradiation, China Pulp and Paper, 8(2), 34-40 (1989).

Primary Examiner—W. Gary Jones*Assistant Examiner*—Mark De Simone[57] **ABSTRACT**

A process for deinking wastepaper printed with heat fused inks to provide a source of deinked paper which can be reused or repulped and converted into a recycled paper product comprises immersing the wastepaper in a non-aqueous solvent bath containing a solvent capable of dissolving the binder component of the ink, and subjecting the wastepaper to low frequency ultrasound energy to separate the ink particles from the wastepaper. The separated ink particles may be collected magnetically or otherwise and the excess solvent recovered and reintroduced into the solvent bath.

1 Claim, 1 Drawing Sheet



METHOD OF DEINKING LASER PRINTED WASTEPAPER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for deinking wastepaper printed with heat fusible inks such as laser inks, and more particularly to such a process which does not require that the wastepaper be repulped prior to treatment. The process uses low frequency ultrasound in conjunction with an organic solvent to remove the fused ink particles from the wastepaper.

There are reports in the literature of ink removal by solvent treatment. Likewise, the use of ultrasound in deinking is known. However, the present invention is the first instance where the two separately known treatments have been combined particularly for deinking laser printed paper.

Conventional methods of deinking and reclaiming wastepaper used in the past involve treating the wastepaper with various deinking chemicals. Such methods were reasonably satisfactory and adequate for paper printed with standard inks that were readily removed or saponified with chemicals at elevated temperatures. However, in recent years, methods of deinking involving cooking and the use of chemicals have become increasingly unsatisfactory for a number of reasons.

Ink formulations have become more and more complex and involve the use of a wide variety of synthetic resins and plasticizers with each ink manufacturer having its own special formulation. Furthermore, multicolored printing and advertisements have become more widespread and these involve a variety of new ink formulations that include new pigments, dyes and toners which cannot be removed or dissolved from wastepaper using conventional deinking chemicals. This is particularly true for laser printed paper.

Laser printed paper is one of the most difficult types of wastepaper to deink. Laser printing and xerography are variations of the same process whereby the inks are fused by heat. In the case of laser printing, both heat and pressure are used in the fusion stage. The fusion mechanism and the nature of the binder used in toner formulations makes these papers most difficult to deink.

For such wastepaper, the conventional methods of washing and flotation are not effective. Washing has been found to be useful only for ink particles less than about 25 μm . The fused toner particles are much larger than this, on the order of about 40 to 400 μm . Screening is also ineffective for the toner particles used in laser printing because of their plate-like shape. Laser printing inks contain a polymer binder and carbon black pigment. The binder is typically a copolymer of styrene and methyl methacrylate (or ethyl methacrylate), with a molecular weight of 70,000 to about 100,000, and a melting temperature in the range of 100°–110° C. The weight ratio of styrene to methacrylate ranges from about 60:40 to 70:30. Since the binder is insoluble in water, aqueous deinking methods can only dislodge the ink particles from the paper fibers. The ink particles must then be agglomerated and separated from the paper fibers by flotation techniques or the like. On the other hand an appropriate solvent treatment may be used to dissolve the binder portion of the laser ink which can then be separated from the paper and collected for disposal. In the case of the present invention,

a low frequency ultrasound is used to separate the toner particles from the paper.

DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

There are a number of patented methods for deinking xerographic or electrostatic printed wastepaper. In U.S. Pat. No. 3,635,789, the deinking process involves repulping of the xerographically printed paper and mild agitation of the pulp suspension at a temperature of 150°–205° F., before the addition of an organic solvent which is skimmed off with the accumulated toner. U.S. Pat. No. 4,276,118 discloses a process where the toner is removed from the paper with a dual system of a collector such as polystyrene in the form of beads and a collecting chemical such as a saturated aliphatic primary alcohol with a melting point at or below the approximate softening point of the toner. In U.S. Pat. No. 4,561,933, the deinking process is carried out by contacting xerographically printed wastepaper pulp with a deinking agent consisting of one or more C_5 to C_{20} alkanols in an aqueous medium of alkaline pH. Finally, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,141,598, the method for deinking dry toner electrostatic printed wastepaper comprises adding to a slurry of the wastepaper a mixture of petroleum distillates, ethanol and an ethoxylated polyoxypropylene glycol.

Meanwhile, the use of ultrasound in the deinking of wastepaper is disclosed in a number of publications, including, an article entitled "Ultrasonic Deinking of Wastepaper" by Leslie L. Turai and Chung-Haw Teng, published in *TAPPI Journal*, February 1978, Vol. 61, No. 2, pages 31–34. In this article wastepapers heavily printed with high-gloss, polymeric inks were subjected to ultrasound to disperse the ink films without the use of chemicals. A related pilot plant study by the same authors is disclosed in an article also entitled "Ultrasonic Deinking of Wastepaper", published in *TAPPI Journal*, January 1979, Vol. 62, No. 1, pages 45–47. Finally, an article entitled "Deinking of Waste Newspaper Under Ultrasonic Irradiation", by M Chen, G Tan and G Cao, appeared in *China Pulp and Paper*, 8(2), 34–40 (1989). In this study, optical microscopy of the deinked pulp revealed a superiority of deinking by ultrasound over chemical and mechanical deinking for newsprint. However, none of the known prior art teaches the novel process of the present invention wherein sheets or strips of laser printed wastepaper are deinked by suspending the printed sheets or strips in a solvent designed to dissolve the binder portion of the ink and then subjecting the suspended sheets or strips to low frequency ultrasound to separate the ink particles from the paper.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a novel process for deinking wastepaper printed with heat fusible inks has been discovered and successfully reduced to practice. The invention relates to a practical ink separation process for laser printed paper which can be carried out without first repulping the wastepaper. According to the present invention, the wastepaper in sheet or strip form is deinked, and after deinking, the sheets or strips of paper may be reused, or, if desired, repulped and converted directly into new recycled sheets. The preferred practice of the invention relies on the use of a solvent system that is designed to dissolve the binders of the heat fused inks and a low frequency ultrasound for separating the inks from the wastepaper sheets. The solvents found to be effective in the process

are represented by the following classes of organic compounds, comprising, ketones, cyclic ethers, esters, alicyclics, aromatic hydrocarbons, terpenes, chlorinated hydrocarbons, cyclic amide/cyclic amine, and carbon disulfide. Generally less than about ten minutes of exposure to ultrasound is required to achieve substantially complete deinking of sheets of wastepaper suspended in one or more of the above-identified solvents. A screening sequence involving other solvents indicated that ultrasound was only effective when used with a solvent capable of dissolving the ink binder.

The process of the present invention involves first, immersing sheets of wastepaper printed with heat fusible inks in a solvent bath to dissolve the ink binder; secondly, separating the ink particles from the wastepaper; and thirdly, separating the ink particles from the solvent bath. An appropriately selected solvent accomplishes the first step. The use of low frequency ultrasound satisfies the second step, and, an appropriate separation technique is used to complete the process. Sheets of laser printed wastepaper deinked by this process have been found to retain up to 95% of the brightness of unprinted control sheets.

Ultrasound refers to sound waves of a frequency above 16 kHz, the audible limit of the human ear. The upper limit for ultrasound is about 500 MHz for liquids. The use of ultrasound in non-invasive medical diagnosis is known, and ultrasound is not alien to the pulp and paper industry. However, the only evidence of prior work with ultrasound in deinking involves the use of ultrasound for deinking non-fused inks. Likewise the use of solvents in deinking is known. However, the mere mechanical agitation of laser printed paper soaked in a solvent gave poor deinking results.

Thus it is an object of the present invention to combine two heretofore known deinking techniques for conventional inks in the effective deinking of wastepaper printed with heat fusible inks.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a process for deinking wastepaper printed with heat fused inks that is both economical and relatively easy to practice.

It is yet another object to the present invention to provide a process which may operate on paper sheets or strips which can be repulped after deinking for use in making new recycled sheets.

Thus a particular advantage of the present invention is that the wastepaper does not have to be repulped prior to treatment. Accordingly a significant step required in most prior art deinking processes is eliminated by the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING

The Figure of drawing shows schematically a typical process for practicing the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A laboratory test method was used to examine the theory behind the present invention and to screen for useful solvents. Initially, spent toner from a laser jet printer cartridge was extracted with several non-aqueous solvents and it was found that the toner binder was readily dissolved in methyl ethyl ketone (MEK). Based on this result, paper printed with laser ink was immersed in MEK without mixing followed by washing to remove the excess ink particles. However, washing the extracted, repulped fibers with water did not remove a significant amount of the ink. The same experiment was

then conducted with simple magnetic stirring. Although this method did not enhance the first result, it did show that the ink particles which were dislodged were collected on the magnetic stirring device. Subsequently the experiment was performed again in the presence of low energy ultrasound, with the result that the ink was removed effectively and rapidly from laser printed wastepaper in a relatively short time.

A possible explanation for the effectiveness of ultrasound in deinking laser printed wastepaper may be found in its mechanism. Treatment of a liquid with ultrasound waves produces a large number of microscopic bubbles of about 100 μ m in diameter and lifetimes of a few milliseconds. Bubble formation is accompanied by pressures of about 500 atmospheres. Thus, the shock waves generated by cavitation of the bubbles are strong enough to dislodge the fine ink particles from the fiber matrix of the paper. It is also known that during cavitation, tremendous amounts of highly localized heat is evolved. This localized cavitation heat may also help to melt the polymer binder of the ink and facilitate its dissolution in the organic solvent phase.

A slightly larger scale deinking experiment was performed next using wide mouth bottles containing 100 ml of solvent, into which strips of laser printed wastepaper approximately 3 inches by 5 inches were immersed. The paper strips were rolled into a cylinder held together by a paper clip. Deinking was carried out in two stages. The first stage consisted of two minutes treatment with ultrasound at a frequency of about 47 kHz. The paper strips were removed from the first bottle and transferred to another containing fresh solvent. Ultrasound treatment was continued for another five minutes. It was found that the majority of the ink was removed in the first stage for all solvents. Collection of the suspended ink particles was accelerated by immersing a magnetic stirrer in the bottle. This procedure was repeated several times to accumulate enough deinked strips for making handsheets. As a control, the same paper that had passed through the laser printer but not printed was used. Both the deinked samples and controls were soaked in water overnight and made into handsheets in the usual manner.

Table I illustrates the results of the solvent screening study. The deinking results recorded for each solvent were achieved with an ultrasound treatment time of from about 1-10 minutes at a frequency of about 47 kHz. Longer times were used on the solvents which gave poor deinking performance. For the best solvents, deinking was substantially completed in from about 1-5 minutes.

TABLE 1

Solvent Screening	
SOLVENT	DEINKING RESULTS
<u>Ketones:</u>	
Acetone	Good
Acetyl acetone	Good
Acetophenone	Excellent
Diisopropyl ketone	Excellent
Cyclohexanone	Excellent
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	Excellent
2-Pentanone	Excellent
3-Pentanone	Excellent
<u>Cyclic Ethers:</u>	
1,4-Dioxane	Excellent
1,3-Dioxolane	Excellent
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	Excellent
<u>Esters:</u>	
n-Butyl acetate	Excellent

TABLE 1-continued

Solvent Screening	
SOLVENT	DEINKING RESULTS
Ethyl acetate	Excellent
Dimethyl malonate	Fair deinking
Hexyl acetate	Good
<u>Aromatic hydrocarbons:</u>	
Toluene	Good
Xylene	Good
<u>Terpenes:</u>	
Citral	Good
D-Limonene	Good
α -Pinene	Fair Deinking
<u>Halogenated hydrocarbons:</u>	
Carbon Tetrachloride	Excellent
Chloroform	Excellent
Methylene chloride	Good
<u>Cyclic amide/cyclic amine:</u>	
N-Methyl pyrrolidone	Excellent
Morpholine	Excellent
Miscellaneous:	Good
Carbon disulfide	
<u>Alcohols:</u>	
Reagent Alcohol	Very little deinking
Veratryl Alcohol (3,4-Dimethoxybenzyl alcohol)	No deinking
<u>Alicyclics:</u>	
Cyclohexane	Fair deinking
Cyclohexene	Good
<u>Aqueous systems:</u>	
5% N-40 dispersant in 0.5 N NaOH	No deinking
20% Polyvinyl pyrrolidone	No deinking
50% 18-crown-6	No deinking
<u>Aliphatic hydrocarbons:</u>	
Hexane	No deinking
n-Pentadecane	No deinking
<u>Esters:</u>	
Adipic acid monomethyl ester	Very little deinking
Dibutyl phthalate	Fair deinking
<u>Dipolar aprotics:</u>	
Acetonitrile	Poor deinking
N,N-Dimethyl formamide	Good
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	Poor deinking
<u>Miscellaneous:</u>	
Silicone Oil	No deinking
VM & P naphtha	Very little deinking

Table II presents the results from the handsheet study. A few of the better performing solvents were used for this study. The data shows that the tear strength of the handsheets prepared from the recycled deinked paper was slightly greater in most cases than the controls, while the brightness was slightly lower in all cases. These data are believed to demonstrate the effectiveness of the process disclosed herein.

TABLE II

Handsheets Study		HANDSHEET BRIGHTNESS	
SOLVENT	TEAR STRENGTH	DEINKED	CON-TROL
	DEINKED		
Acetone	73	75.8 (90.6)	83.7
MEK	74	80.2 (95.5)	84.0
THF	75	79.3 (94.6)	83.8
Toluene	69	74.4 (88.7)	83.8
D-Limonene	68	73.6 (88.5)	83.2

The handsheet brightness reported in Table II is based on an average of eight measurements, four from each side. The numbers in parentheses in the column for deinked handsheet brightness represent the percentage

of the control brightness achieved by each deinked sample for each solvent system.

The Figure of drawing provided herein is intended to illustrate a typical embodiment for practicing the present invention on a continuous basis. For this purpose, a feedstock of wastepaper printed with heat fusible inks is introduced into a treatment vessel 11 containing a solvent bath and including an ultrasound generator. The vessel may be of the countercurrent flow type, wherein the wastepaper to be deinked is introduced into the bottom of the vessel 11, and the deinked product is removed from the top, while solvent make-up is introduced at the top of the vessel 11. The wastepaper may be introduced into the vessel 11 in any desired form, i.e., as whole sheets, strips or the like, but is preferably not introduced into the vessel 11 as pulp. After the deinking treatment, the deinked paper product is conducted to a solvent stripping tower 12 where excess solvent is removed. This solvent is preferably passed through a condenser 13 or the like before being reintroduced into vessel 11. Meanwhile, the ink particles are removed from the vessel 11 and conducted to a settling tank 14 or the like. At this point the ink particles may be disposed of by burning, deposited in a landfill, or used as recycled raw material for an ink manufacturer. Any excess solvent or mixture of solvent and binder from the settling tank 14 may also be at least partially recovered with the use of a film evaporator 15 or the like which separates the binder from the excess solvent. The evaporated solvent from evaporator 15 is passed through the solvent condenser 13 and reintroduced into vessel 11 while any binder recovered from the film evaporator 15 is burned as fuel or is land-filled.

It should be understood that any number of variations in the exemplary process described could be readily made by one skilled in the art. The only essential part of the process is the use of an ultrasound treatment vessel and an appropriate solvent for the binder of the ink applied to the wastepaper. The method used for reclaiming the ink removed from the paper is essentially a matter of choice. One advantage of the solvent treatment disclosed is that it produces no water effluent that must be treated to remove dissolved chemicals. In the example given, the used solvent is separated from the ink particles and binder, recovered and recycled to the process or to some other use with a minimum of losses and no harm to the environment.

Thus while the invention has been described in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for deinking wastepaper printed with heat fused magnetic inks on a continuous basis comprises:

- providing a feedstock of shredded wastepaper in the form of sheets or strips printed with heat fused magnetic inks to a treatment vessel containing a non-aqueous solvent selected from the group consisting of ketones, cyclic ethers, alicyclics, esters, aromatic hydrocarbons, terpenes, chlorinated hydrocarbons, cyclic amide, cyclic amine and carbon disulfide for dissolving the binder component of the ink;
- subjecting the treated feedstock to a source of low frequency ultrasound within the range of from

- about 16 kHz to 500 MHz to separate the heat fused magnetic ink particles from the wastepaper sheats or strips;
- (c) removing the deinked wastepaper from the treatment vessel;
- (d) collecting the separated ink particles magnetically for recovery and reuse;

- (e) collecting the solvent and binder for recovery and reuse;
- (f) separating and recovering excess solvent from the deinked wastepaper stream, ink particle stream and binder stream;
- (g) recycling the recovered solvent into the treatment vessel after cleaning and reconditioning; and,
- (h) introducing make-up solvent to the treatment vessel as required.

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**Espacenet****Bibliographic data: JP2000265383 (A) — 2000-09-26**

DEINKING OF WASTE PAPER

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Abstract of JP2000265383 (A)

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain regenerated pulp remarkably improved in deinking property and hardly containing residual ink by disintegrating toner-printed waste paper and kneading and dispersing the disintegrated waste paper with inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment or adding inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment to ink releasing process. **SOLUTION:** Toner-printed waste paper is disintegrated and kneaded and dispersed with inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment such as calcium carbonate, clay or talc in an amount of 12.0 wt.% based on absolute dry weight of total waste paper fed to the deinking treatment or inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are added to an ink release process or the above waste paper and waste paper having many inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment content are simultaneously or separately disintegrated and then mixed and further, inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment is added to the mixed waste paper and mixed waste paper is kneaded and dispersed or passed through ink release process. Thereby, the above inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment makes toner ink fine like abrasive material and the toner ink is released from paper fiber to effectively deink waste paper.



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DESCRIPTION JP2000265383A

[0001]

FIELD OF THE INVENTION The present invention relates to a method for producing deinked pulp from toner-printed waste paper which consists of or is contaminated with toner prints. More particularly, toner-printed waste paper, which consists of or is contaminated with toner prints, is treated with inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments for printing papers or inorganic fillers such as printed or unprinted coated papers. / Or by simultaneously deinking in the presence of waste paper with a large amount of inorganic pigments, the deinking performance of toner-printed waste paper, which was conventionally difficult to deink, is dramatically improved, resulting in recycled pulp with less residual ink. It relates to a method of manufacturing

[0002]

2. Description of the Related Art In recent years, from the point of view of resource saving and environmental protection on a global scale, attention has been focused on the need to increase the recycling rate of used paper. Scaling has become a critical issue in the industry.

[0003]

However, at present, the utilization rate of waste office paper is lower than that of newspaper and cardboard due to the difficulty of de-inking of toner printed matter.

[0004]

Conventional methods for deinking waste paper printed with toner include defibering the waste paper, kneading and dispersing the waste paper using a mechanical shearing force using a kneader or disperser, or separating the toner ink from the fibers and making it finer by removing the ink. After that, deinking is mainly performed by flotation sorting and washing.

However, since the toner ink is firmly adhered to the fibers, it is necessary to apply mechanical shearing force to the fibers several times through a kneader or disperser in order to produce pulp with less residual ink.

[0005]

Recently, many studies have also been made on deinking methods using enzymes.

In JP-A-59-9299 and JP-A-63-59494, cellulase, which is a cellulolytic enzyme, is used.

However, the above method does not sufficiently remove the ink from the fibers, making it difficult to obtain pulp with little residual ink.

[0006]

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION In order to overcome the drawbacks of the conventional methods as described above, the present invention provides a method for producing reclaimed pulp with little residual ink by promoting the separation and refinement of toner ink from fibers. It is made to provide

[0007]

Means for Solving the Problems As a result of intensive research on a method for deinking toner-printed waste paper, the present invention has found that inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments for printing paper or printing can be added to toner-printed waste paper. Alternatively, the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment or inorganic filler and/or inorganic filler for printing paper attached separately can be treated simultaneously in the coexistence of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment-rich waste paper such as unprinted coated paper waste paper. Alternatively, a large amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments generated from used paper containing a large amount of inorganic pigments, or additionally added inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, like an abrasive, have been found to make the toner ink finer and to be removed from the fibers. , the present invention has been completed based on this knowledge.

[0008]

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION The present invention can be applied to a conventional deinking process comprising a deaggregating process, a kneading/dispersing process or an ink stripping process, a floating sorting process and a washing process.

If necessary, caustic soda, sodium silicate, hydrogen peroxide, and surfactants are added, and after disaggregating with a pulper, etc., kneading and dispersion using mechanical shearing force with a kneader, disperser, etc. are performed to remove the toner ink fibers. Deinking is carried out by separation and fineness, followed by flotation sorting and washing.

There are no particular restrictions on the equipment or treatment conditions to be used.

In addition, if removal of foreign matter or enhancement of whiteness is required, a step of removing foreign matter, a bleaching step, and the like, which are commonly used, can be incorporated into the deinking treatment step.

[0009]

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY The present invention can be applied to toner prints such as computer output waste paper and OA waste paper copied or printed by electrophotography, or waste paper mixed with these toner prints.

In addition, there is no particular limitation on the ratio of toner prints to the total waste paper.

[0010]

On the other hand, the used paper containing an inorganic filler and/or an inorganic pigment used in the present invention is not limited in kind as long as it contains an inorganic filler and/or an inorganic pigment. And/or inorganic pigments, especially the more inorganic pigments, the higher the effect as an abrasive. It is preferable to blend so as to be 12.0% by weight or more with respect to.

It is preferred to use inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, such as printed or unprinted coated paper waste paper, especially inorganic pigment-rich waste paper.

[0011]

Inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments used in the present invention include inorganic substances used in ordinary uncoated paper or coated paper, specifically barium sulfate, calcium carbonate, clay (kaolin), satin white, and synthetic silica. , silicates, talc, titanium dioxide, zinc, and aluminum hydroxide.

Among them, calcium carbonate, clay, talc, synthetic silica, and silicates are particularly suitable, and sufficient effects can be exhibited by using one or a combination of two or more of these.

[0012]

In the present invention, the toner printed matter or the used paper mixed with the toner printed matter and the used paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment can be treated by any of the following methods.

[0013]

That is, (1) toner prints or waste paper mixed with toner prints and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are mixed, simultaneously subjected to a disintegration treatment, and then kneaded/dispersed or subjected to an ink stripping step.

(2) Toner prints or waste paper mixed with toner prints and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are separately disaggregated, mixed, and then kneaded/dispersed or subjected to an ink stripping step.

(3) Toner prints or waste paper mixed with toner prints, and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are mixed, simultaneously subjected to defibration treatment, then inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are added, and then kneaded/dispersed or It is subjected to the ink stripping process.

(4) Toner prints or waste paper mixed with toner prints and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments are separately subjected to disintegration treatment and then mixed, and after adding inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, kneading and It is subjected to a dispersion or ink stripping process. However, these can be appropriately selected according to the equipment specifications and the like.

[0014]

Effect of the Invention In the method according to the present invention, a large amount of inorganic pigment generated by defibrating waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment, such as printed or unprinted coated paper waste paper, or additionally added Since the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment act as an abrasive and finely separate the toner ink from the fibers, it is possible to obtain recycled pulp with less residual ink with less mechanical shearing force.

[0015]

EXAMPLES The present invention will be described in more detail with reference to the following examples, but the present invention is of course not limited to these examples.

[0016]

In the following examples and comparative examples, printed coated paper waste paper containing 33.9% by weight of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment and toner-printed waste paper containing 5.4% by weight of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment were used. .

The basis weights of the non-printed portion of the printed coated waste paper and the toner-printed waste paper used here were 105 g/m² and 60 g/m², respectively, and the coating weight of the coated waste paper was 36 g/m² on both sides. (The ash content of only the coated portion was 80%).

[0017]

Inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments contained in coated paper and used paper (non-coated paper) were measured according to JIS-P8125.

[0018]

[Example 1] The printed coated paper waste paper was converted into toner-printed waste paper so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment was 12.0% by weight with respect to the total paper stock (absolute dry amount) after defibration. mixed into

1.0% by weight of caustic soda, 2.0% by weight of sodium silicate, 0.5% by weight of hydrogen peroxide, and 0.2% by weight of a higher alcohol-based deinking agent are added to 500 g of the mixed waste paper in absolute dry condition. After adjusting the pulp concentration to 15% by weight, it was defibered at 40° C. for 10 minutes using a 5-liter pulper .

Thereafter, the pulp was dewatered to a pulp concentration of 25% by weight, subjected to a mechanical shearing force using a twin-screw kneader for experiments, and then deinked using a 2-liter flotator.

The obtained pulp slurry was hand-cleaned according to the JIS method, and ink of 20 m or more was measured by image processing to calculate the residual ink area ratio.

Results are shown in Table 1.

[0019]

[Example 2] The printed coated paper waste paper was converted into toner-printed waste paper so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment was 15.0% by weight with respect to the total paper stock (absolute dry amount) after defibration. The same treatment as in Example 1 was carried out, except that the waste paper mixed with was used.

The results are shown in Table 1.

[0020]

[Example 3] The printed coated paper waste paper was converted into toner-printed waste paper so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment was 20.0% by weight with respect to the total paper stock (absolute dry amount) after defibration. The same treatment as in Example 1 was carried out, except that the waste paper mixed with was used.

The results are shown in Table 1.

[0021]

[Example 4] The printed coated paper waste paper was converted into toner-printed waste paper so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment was 30.0% by weight with respect to the total paper stock (absolute dry amount) after defibration. The same treatment as in Example 1 was carried out, except that the waste paper mixed with was used.

The results are shown in Table 1.

[0022]

[Example 5] The same printed coated paper and toner-printed waste paper as in Example 1 were used.

500 g each of the printed coated paper and the toner-printed waste paper were taken in absolute dryness, adjusted with water so that the pulp concentration was about 14% by weight, and then added with 1.0% by weight of caustic soda and 2.0% by weight of sodium silicate. , 0.5% by weight of hydrogen peroxide and 0.2% by weight of a higher alcohol deinking agent were added, and water was added to adjust the pulp concentration to 15% by weight. After that, they were defibrated at 40° C. for 5 minutes using separate 5-liter pulpers. After that, both pulp slurries were mixed so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment was 12.0% by weight with respect to the total paper stock (absolute dry weight) after defibration. An amount equivalent to 500 g of the absolute dry mixed slurry was taken in another 5-liter pulper and deaggregated at 40° C. for 5 minutes. Thereafter, the pulp was dewatered to a pulp concentration of 25% by weight, subjected to a mechanical shearing force using a twin-screw kneader for experiments, and then deinked using a 2-liter flotator. The obtained pulp slurry was hand-cleaned according to the JIS method, and ink of 20 μm or more was measured by image processing to calculate the residual ink area ratio. The results are shown in Table 1.

[0023]

[Example 6] The same treatment as in Example 1 was carried out, except that the same toner-printed waste paper as in Example 1 was used, and calcium carbonate was mixed in an amount of 12.5% by weight.

The results are shown in Table 1.

[0024]

[Comparative Example] The same processing as in Example 1 was performed except that only the same toner-printed waste paper as in Example 1 was used.

The results are shown in Table 1.



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CLAIMS JP2000265383A

1.

When deinking toner-printed waste paper that consists of toner prints or is mixed with toner prints, it consists of a dissociation step, a kneading/dispersion step, or an ink peeling step, a floating sorting step, and a washing step for the toner-printed waste paper. A method for deinking waste paper, characterized in that in the deinking process, inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments for printing paper which are separately added are allowed to coexist during the mixing/dispersion or ink stripping process.

2.

The main deinking process is carried out so that the total amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments during the mixing/dispersing or ink stripping process is 12.0% by weight or more with respect to the absolute dry weight of the whole waste paper subjected to the main deinking process. 2. The method of deinking waste paper according to claim 1, wherein an inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment for printing paper is separately added in the dissociation step and/or the mixing/dispersing or ink treatment step of the process.

3.

When deinking toner-printed waste paper that consists of toner prints or is mixed with toner prints, it consists of a disaggregation step, a kneading/dispersion step, or an ink peeling step, a floating sorting step, and a washing step. A method for deinking waste paper, characterized in that in the deinking process, waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment is treated at the same time as the above toner-printed waste paper.

4.

Waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment so that the ratio of the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment is 12.0% by weight or more relative to the absolute dry weight of the entire waste paper to be subjected to the deinking treatment. is mixed with the toner-printed waste paper and treated at the same time.

5.

The method for deinking waste paper according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the waste paper having a high inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment content is printed or unprinted coated waste paper.

6.

The waste paper according to any one of claims 3 to 5, wherein the inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment is at least one of calcium carbonate, clay, talc, synthetic silica, and silicate. de-inking method.

7.

Toner-printed waste paper and inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment-rich waste paper consisting of or mixed with toner prints are treated according to any of the following: 7. The method for deinking waste paper according to any one of 6. (1) Waste paper printed with toner and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, which consist of or are mixed with toner prints, are mixed, simultaneously subjected to defibration treatment, and then kneaded/dispersed or the ink is peeled off. (2) Waste paper printed with toner and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, which consist of toner prints or are mixed with toner prints, are separately subjected to a defibration treatment, and then mixed. (3) mixing toner-printed waste paper and waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, which consist of toner prints or are mixed with toner prints, and are subjected to a disaggregation treatment at the same time; After that, inorganic filler and/or inorganic pigment are added, and then subjected to kneading/dispersion or ink stripping process. and/or waste paper containing a large amount of inorganic pigments is separately subjected to disaggregation treatment and then mixed, and after addition of inorganic fillers and/or inorganic pigments, kneading/dispersing or ink stripping steps are performed.