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(54) Title: AQUEOUS COMPOSITIONS AND THEIR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

(57) Abstract: A process of preparing an aqueous composition comprising a polysilicate, wherein the composition is a substantially uniform liquid when measured at 25°C, comprising the steps of, i) providing an aqueous liquid having a source of silicate, ii) adjusting the pH of the liquid to between about 2 and about 10.5, thereby causing polymerisation of the silicate, iii) allowing sufficient time for the polymerisation to proceed to substantial completion and thereby forming a product comprising gelled material, iv) subjecting the gelled material to sufficient shear to form a substantially uniform liquid. The novel aqueous composition made by this process is useful in the manufacture of paper and paperboard either as a mineral filler or as a retention/drainage aid.

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Aqueous Compositions and Their Use in the Manufacture of Paper and Paperboard

5 The present invention relates to aqueous polysilicate compositions and their preparation and use as either mineral fillers, strength aids or retention/drainage aids in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. Also included in the present invention of processes of making paper and paperboard in which the aqueous polysilicate compositions are included as mineral fillers and/or strength aids and/or retention/drainage aids.

10

It is common practice to include mineral filler in a papermaking process. For instance in EP-A-0880618 a processes of making filled paper is described in which cationised precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC) is included into a cellulosic suspension and forming a papermaking thin stock containing PCC.

15 The process employs a polymeric retention aid having an intrinsic viscosity of at least 4 dl/g and an anionic micro particulate material, such as micro particulate silica material and swellable clay. Filler retention is improved and the process allows the production of highly filled paper.

20 WO-A-99/04092 is concerned with the problems of reduced strength that can occur with highly filled paper. A process is proposed in which a silicate composition is introduced into a cellulosic suspension and in which the silicate forms a three-dimensional network around the cellulosic fibres. In one system (Ca-Flocc) a silicate such as sodium silicate is mixed with a calcium compound, such as calcium oxide, the mixture is mixed with cellulosic fibre which is then  
25 acidified to a pH of between 7 and 9 and polymerisation of the silicate occurs. Another system proposed (Mg-Flocc) uses for instance sodium silicate and a magnesium compound in place of the calcium compound. In this case polymerisation or gelling of the reaction mixture can be done partly outside the  
30 presence in the fibre, although the mixture will continue to polymerise in the presence in the fibre. A further system proposed (Si-Flocc) employs silicate

which is then acidified to a pH of from about 7 to 9. Aluminium compounds may be added to any of the three systems.

The Mg-Flocc and Si-Flocc systems can be practised by forming the  
5 compositions started outside the presence of fibre. The polysilicate systems are allowed to cure by allowing sufficient time to form sufficient cross links, but the system is preferably agitated so that it will not over solidify. The process provides significant strength improvements. However, in some cases there can be problems in achieving consistent formation and this can lead to sporadic loss  
10 of strength. In such cases the paper may contain significantly more light spots and holes.

Therefore, there is a need to provide an improved process for preparing highly filled paper which exhibits improved formation and more consistently high  
15 strength. There is also a need for a process which provides paper having further improvements in strength, particularly wet strength.

It is common practice to use retention and drainage aids in the manufacture of paper and paperboard. For instance cationic polyacrylamides and cationic  
20 starch are very effective retention/drainage aids used in papermaking. US 4388150 describes a binder composition comprising colloidal silica and cationic starch for addition to the papermaking stock to improve retention of the stock components or for addition to the white water to reduce pollution problems and to recover stock components values. The colloidal silica may take various  
25 forms, including that of polysilicic acid, as that the best results are obtained through the use of silica in colloidal form. Polysilicic acid itself is said to be undesirable and without stabilisation deteriorates on storage.

US 4954220 discloses work which reveals that some storage or ageing of  
30 polysilicic acid is desirable. However, the patent states that complete gelation of aqueous solutions of polysilicic acid is to be avoided since once gelled the

solutions have little benefits for use as a retention and drainage aid. US 4954220 reveals that the storage or ageing of polysilicic acid that leads to the formation of silica micro gels is beneficial and the use of the silica micro gels with various cationic polymers is said to provide retention and drainage aid systems which are at least the equivalent and in many cases superior of those provided by colloidal silica/cationic starch combinations. The silica micro gels can be formed by acidification of silicate to a pH of about 2 to 10.5, some storage or ageing of the solution is usually required to permit the formation of polysilicic acid micro gels and after the ageing period, which may be very brief (a few minutes or so) the solution is diluted to about 1 weight% or less in order to stabilise it and retard further growth of the micro gels.

EP-A-0235893 describes a process for making paper and paperboard by adding a cationic polymer of molecular weight of at least 500,000 before a shear stage and an inorganic material comprising bentonite after that shear stage. The process has brought about significant benefits in terms of improved drainage time and increased fibre and filler retention.

However, despite these improvements there is still a need for an alternative retention/drainage system that provides an equivalent or improved combination of retention and drainage. In addition it would be desirable to provide a method of making paper and exhibiting improved visual properties and/or strength characteristics, especially in making filled paper and in particular where the filler is a synthetic filler.

According to the present invention we provide an aqueous composition comprising polysilicate which is particularly useful either as being mineral filler or as a retention/drainage aid. The aqueous composition when used as a mineral filler allows for formation of highly filled paper exhibiting high strength and formation. In addition, we have found that when the aqueous composition is used at least as part of the retention/drainage system retention and drainage

are at least as effective as known systems using inorganic retention/drainage aids, for instance micro particulate silica based systems or systems employing swellable clay.

- 5 In one aspect of the present invention we provide a process of preparing an aqueous composition comprising a polysilicate, wherein the composition is a substantially uniform liquid when measured at 25°C, comprising the steps of,
- i) providing an aqueous liquid having a source of silicate,
  - ii) adjusting the pH of the liquid to between about 2 and about 10.5,
- 10 thereby causing polymerisation of the silicate,
- iii) allowing sufficient time for the polymerisation to proceed to substantial completion and thereby forming a product comprising gelled material,
  - iv) subjecting the gelled material to sufficient shear to form a substantially uniform liquid.

15

The source of silicate may be a suitable silicate compound that will undergo gelation to form a polysilicate. Suitably such silicate compounds are water-soluble monomeric silicates of monovalent cations. Preferably the source of silicate is selected from the group consisting of sodium silicate, potassium silicate and lithium silicate.

20

The concentration of silicate is desirably sufficient to provide optimum polymerisation. If the concentration is too low then polymerisation will not occur or will proceed at a rate which is unacceptably slow. If the concentration is too high then the rate of polymerisation is likely to be uncontrollable. Suitably the concentration of sodium silicate should be in the range that the 1% to about 7%, preferably from about 2% to about 3%.

25

It may be desirable to include aluminium compounds in the aqueous liquid of step (i). The presence of aluminium ions will tend to increase the rate of gelation and induce the formation of cross links. This may be beneficial for reducing the

30

reaction time. Typically the aluminium compound will be any suitable water-soluble aluminium compound, for instance aluminium sulphate or alum. Typically an aluminium compound, such as alum, may be added in an amount up to about 0.4 g/g of silicate. Thus in a preferred form a polysilicate is a poly alumino silicate.

The acidification may be achieved by introducing acidic compounds, such as mineral acids or by introducing substances which dissolve in the aqueous liquid to form acid, such as carbon dioxide. Alternatively acidification may be achieved using ion exchange resins. Preferably acidification is achieved by the addition of gaseous carbon dioxide. The acidification should be to a pH that provides optimum polymerisation or gelation. Desirably in step (ii) the pH is adjusted to between 4 and 9, preferably to between 6 and 8.

The polymerisation of silicate should proceed substantially to completion. In this context substantially to completion means that there is no evident further gelation occurring, although it is possible that there is some degree of reaction still occurring to a lesser extent. In one form polymerisation of an aqueous solution of silicate can be conducted in a vessel to produce a product that is a uniform gelled solid. However, in this form it may be less convenient to carry out the shearing in the final stage of the process. Therefore, it is usually preferred to agitate the liquid during the polymerisation step. Thus in a preferred form the product formed in step (iii) comprises amorphous gelled solids dispersed in the liquid.

25

The first three steps of this process may be carried out in a similar manner to that described in WO-A-99/04092, especially in regard to the preparation of Si-Flocc in absence of cellulosic fibre, given on pages 19, 30 and 31. The product formed will contain gelled polysilicate, typically in the form of amorphous solids dispersed in a relatively low viscosity liquid.

30

The final step of process may be achieved by using any conventional high shear equipment. Desirably the shearing equipment can be either a Silverson or an Ultra Thurrax Homogeniser. In one preferred form the product containing the gelled silicate is subjected to shearing using either piece of equipment for one  
5 minute at 8000 rpm. The shearing must be sufficient to ensure that a substantially uniform liquid is formed. By substantially uniform liquid we mean that the liquid contains essentially no large sized polysilicate solids which are clearly visible. By this we mean that there are substantially no particles of several millimetres or more. However, it is possible that the composition  
10 comprises very small polysilicate particles. Such very small polysilicate particles would normally be less than 1 mm in diameter, for instance and at least 90% by weight below 1 mm diameter. Preferably such very small polysilicate particles will be below 750 microns, preferably below 500 microns. Generally, any polysilicate particles of particle diameter greater than 150 microns should form  
15 less than one-third of the aqueous composition. Preferably the composition will comprise less than 20 % by weight polysilicate particles of diameter greater than 150 microns, more preferably less than 10 %. It is especially preferred the proportion of such polysilicate particles will be less than 1% and in particular less than 0.1%. Furthermore, it is preferred that the aqueous composition does  
20 not contain any other solids, for instance cellulosic fibres.

The aqueous composition formed by this process is novel. The composition must be in form of a uniform liquid. It may for instance be in the form of a uniform gelatinous paste. Typically the composition will be significantly more  
25 viscous than the dispersion of amorphous polysilicate solids. Preferably an aqueous composition of the invention will exhibit a viscosity of at least 200 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 2) and preferably at least 300 or 400 mPas and more preferably at least 600 mPas. It is particularly preferred that the  
30 viscosity is at least 1500 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 3). The viscosity

may be as high as 5000 mPas or higher. Usually though the viscosity will be in the range of between 1700 and 3000 mPas, preferably around 2000 mPas.

The polysilicate comprised in the aqueous composition will normally have a  
5 relatively high surface area in comparison to many conventional mineral fillers,  
such as ground calcium carbonate. However, by comparison to many micro  
particulate polysilicate products such as polysilicate micro gels, the polysilicate  
will tend to have a relatively low surface area. Generally the polysilicate has a  
surface area of below 2000 m<sup>2</sup>/g, preferably in the range of from 750 to 1250  
10 m<sup>2</sup>/g, more preferably around 1000 m<sup>2</sup>/g.

The S-value indicates the degree of aggregation or microgel formation and a  
lower S-value is indicative of a higher degree of aggregation. The S-value can  
be measured and calculated as described by Iler & Dalton in J. Phys. Chem. 60  
15 (1956), 955-957. Typically a polysilicate micro gel will exhibit an S-value of  
around 12% or higher. The polysilicate comprised in the aqueous composition  
of the present invention will typically have an S-value of below 5%. Preferably  
the polysilicate will have an S-value in the range of 1 to 4%, preferably around  
2.5 to 3.5%.

20

The aqueous composition according to the present invention is a novel entity  
and can be defined by the unique combination of parameters. Thus we provide  
an aqueous composition comprising a polysilicate, wherein the composition is a  
substantially uniform liquid when measured in at 25°C and the composition  
25 exhibits a viscosity of at least 200 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight  
concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 2)  
and preferably at least 300 or 400 mPas and more preferably at least 600  
mPas, and wherein the polysilicate has a surface area of below 2000 m<sup>2</sup>/g and  
has an S-value of below 5%. It is particularly preferred that the viscosity is at  
30 least . It is particularly preferred that the viscosity is at least 1500 mPas (when



measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 3). More preferred embodiments may be defined by the more specific viscosity, surface area and S-value parameters mentioned above.

5 The aqueous composition according to the present invention may be provided in any convenient form. Typically the aqueous composition will comprise a concentration of SiO<sub>2</sub> which is at least 0.01% by weight, preferably from about 1% to about 45%. More preferably the concentration will be between a about 1% and 7%, most preferably between 2% and 3%. A particular advantage of  
10 the aqueous composition is that it can be added into the cellulosic suspension without further modification.

The aqueous polysilicate composition of the invention is particularly suitable for use in the manufacture of paper or paperboard either as a mineral filler a  
15 strength aid or as a drainage/retention aid.

The present invention includes a process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and then drying the sheet, characterised in that the aqueous  
20 polysilicate composition according to any of embodiments described herein is added to the cellulosic suspension.

Furthermore, the present invention also concerns a process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, draining water from the  
25 suspension to form a wet sheet and then drying the sheet, wherein an aqueous polysilicate is added to the cellulosic suspension, in which the aqueous polysilicate is formed by a method comprising the steps of,

- i) providing an aqueous liquid having a source of silicate,
  - ii) adjusting the pH of the liquid to between about 2 and about 10.5,
- 30 thereby causing polymerisation of the silicate,

iii) allowing sufficient time for the polymerisation to proceed to substantial completion and thereby forming a product comprising gelled material, characterised in that the product of step (iii) is sheared before addition to the cellulosic suspension.

5

We have found that there are particular benefits in applying shear to the gelled polysilicate material prior to adding this to the cellulosic suspension. In particular we find that for equivalent filler contents improvements in strength can be achieved.

10

In a further form of the present invention we provide a process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, mixing a mineral filler into the suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and then drying the sheet, characterised in that the mineral filler comprises the aqueous polysilicate composition according to any of embodiments described herein.

15

The process enables highly filled paper to be prepared which exhibits high strength and improved formation. In particular the paper that is produced by this process is consistently of high-quality and exhibits no light spots or holes.

20

The aqueous polysilicate composition should be added to the cellulosic suspension in amounts consistent with those usually used for mineral fillers. Desirably the aqueous composition will be added in an amount of from 20 to 250 kg per tonne based on dry weight of cellulosic suspension. The polysilicate of the aqueous suspension may be the only filler used or alternatively further fillers may be used. In the case where other fillers are used in addition to the aqueous composition, these fillers may for instance be organic pigments, for the enhancement of paper opacity. Alternatively at least one further mineral filler can be used additional to the aqueous composition. The further mineral fillers may be any of the conventional fillers and these will include precipitated calcium

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carbonate (PCC), ground calcium carbonate, clay, calcined clay, talc, zeolites, silicas, titanium dioxide and structured pigments.

5 The aqueous polysilicate composition and further filler may be combined prior to addition to the cellulosic suspension. However, it is preferred that the aqueous composition and the further filler and are added separately. In some situations in may be beneficial to add the aqueous composition simultaneously with the further filler although usually it would be expected to add them sequentially. For some papermaking processes it may be desired for the aqueous composition  
10 and to be added to the cellulosic suspension prior to the further filler. Generally, it is preferred that the further filler is added first.

In the process of making paper in may also be desirable to include in the cellulosic suspension a retention and drainage system. This may for instance  
15 be any of the conventional retention and drainage aids that are commercially available. Preferably the retention and drainage system will include a polymeric retention/drainage aid and a micro particulate retention/drainage aid. The polymeric retention/drainage aid can be any of the group consisting of substantially water-soluble anionic, non-ionic, cationic and amphoteric  
20 polymers. The polymers may be natural polymers such as starch or guar gums, which can be modified or unmodified. Alternatively the polymers can be synthetic polymers, for instance polymers prepared by polymerising water-soluble ethylenically unsaturated monomers such as acrylamides, acrylic acid, alkali metal or ammonium acrylates or quaternised dialkyl amino alkyl-(meth)  
25 acrylates or -(meth) acrylamides. Usually the polymers will have a high molecular weight, for instance at least 500,000. Preferably the polymers will have molecular weights ranging from at least one million up to 20 or 30 million or higher. Typically the polymers will have molecular weights between 5 and 15 million.

30

The micro particulate retention/drainage aid can be based on cross-linked organic polymers. Typically such polymers may be in the form of micro emulsions, for instance as described in EP-484,617 and commercialised by Ciba Specialty Chemicals under the trade name Polyflex. Alternatively the micro  
5 particulate retention/drainage aid may be inorganic, such as silica microgels, colloidal silica, silica sols, silica gels, polysilicates, aluminosilicates, polyaluminosilicates, borosilicates, polyborosilicates, zeolites or swellable clay.

The swellable clays may for instance be typically a bentonite type clay. The  
10 preferred clays are swellable in water and include clays which are naturally water swellable or clays which can be modified, for instance by ion exchange to render them water swellable. Suitable water swellable clays include but are not limited to clays often referred to as hectorite, smectites, montmorillonites, nontronites, saponite, sauconite, hormites, attapulgitites and sepiolites. Typical  
15 anionic swelling clays are described in EP-A-235893 and EP-A-335575.

The aqueous composition may be added as a filler to the cellulosic suspension as a thin stock, that is after dilution. Alternatively it may be added further back in the system, for instance in the thick stock, the blend chest or the mixing  
20 chest. The point of addition may vary according to the particular layout of the paper making machine and the filler will be added at a point of addition that will give optimum incorporation into the cellulosic medium and optimum retention. Preferably the aqueous composition as a filler will be mixed into the cellulosic suspension before the retention and drainage system. Therefore preferably the  
25 retention and drainage system is applied to the cellulosic suspension subsequent to the addition of the mineral filler.

According to a further form of invention, the aqueous composition comprising polysilicate forms part or all of the retention and drainage system. Thus we  
30 have found that the aqueous composition can perform in a similar manner to

existing retention/drainage aids, in particular micro particulate products such as silica sols or swellable clays.

Therefore, according to this aspect of the invention we provide a process of  
5 making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension,  
applying a retention and drainage system to the suspension, draining water  
from the suspension form a sheet and then drying the sheet, characterised in  
that the retention and drainage system comprises mixing into the cellulosic  
suspension the aqueous polysilicate composition according to any of the  
10 embodiments described herein.

When used as a retention/drainage aid the aqueous polysilicate composition is  
desirably mixed into the cellulosic suspension in an amount of at least 100 g per  
tonne, based on weight of silica on dry weight of suspension. Preferably the  
15 amount will be at least 500 grams per tonne and usually significantly higher,  
especially when used substantially in the absence of micro particulate  
retention/drainage aids. We have found that for some systems optimum  
retention and drainage is achieved using doses as high as 250 kg per tonne. In  
one preferred form the dose is in the range of 20 to 250 kg per tonne.

20

The aqueous polysilicate composition will normally form part of the retention  
and drainage system. Thus in addition to the aqueous composition the  
retention and drainage system preferably further comprises mixing into the  
cellulosic suspension a polymeric retention/drainage aid and/or a micro  
25 particulate retention/drainage aid. Usually though, the aqueous polysilicate  
composition is used as a partial or complete replacement of the micro  
particulate retention/drainage aid and thus will normally be used in a system  
that includes the use of a polymeric retention/drainage aid.

30 The polymeric retention/drainage aid can be selected from the group consisting  
of substantially water-soluble anionic, non-ionic, cationic and amphoteric

polymers. The polymers may be any of the aforementioned polymeric retention/drainage aids.

The micro particulate retention/drainage aid can be based on cross-linked  
5 organic polymers, for instance as described in EP-A-484617. Alternatively the  
micro particulate retention/drainage aid may be inorganic, such as silica  
microgels, colloidal silica, silica sols, silica gels, polysilicates, aluminosilicates,  
polyaluminosilicates, borosilicates, polyborosilicates, zeolites or swellable clay.  
The micro particulate retention/drainage aid may be for instance bentonite type  
10 clays as given in EP-A-235,893, but desirably can be any of those micro  
particulate materials described above.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention a polymeric retention/drainage aid  
is mixed into the cellulosic suspension before at least one shear stage. The  
15 shear stage can be for instance mixing, cleaning or pumping stages, including  
for instance fan pumps and centri-screens etc. A retention/drainage aid  
comprising the aqueous polysilicate composition may then be added after that  
shear stage. Thus polymeric retention/drainage aid can be added to the  
cellulosic suspension followed by one or more shear stages and then the  
20 aqueous polysilicate composition can be added to the cellulosic suspension. In  
an alternative system a micro particulate retention/drainage aid is also added to  
the cellulosic suspension after that shear stage.

In a still further embodiment of the invention we provide a process of making  
25 paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, mixing a  
mineral filler into the cellulosic suspension, applying a retention and drainage  
system that the suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet  
sheet and drying the sheet, characterised in that the mineral filler comprises the  
aqueous polysilicate composition of the invention, the suspension is passed  
30 through at least one shear stage before applying the retention and drainage  
system, and in which the retention and drainage system comprises introducing

into the cellulosic suspension the aqueous polysilicate composition of the invention and in which the shear stage is selected from mixing, cleaning and pumping stages.

- 5 In one preferred form of this embodiment PCC mineral filler is added to the cellulosic suspension and the suspension is passed through at least one shear stage. The aqueous polysilicate composition of the invention is then mixed into the cellulosic suspension as part of the mineral filler. More preferably once the mineral filler, comprising the aqueous polysilicate composition, has been added
- 10 the cellulosic suspension is passed through at least one shear stage followed by the addition of a polymeric retention/drainage aid. The cellulosic suspension is then passed through at least one further shear stage after which a retention/drainage aid comprising the aqueous polysilicate composition of invention is added to the cellulosic suspension. A micro particulate
- 15 retention/drainage aid may also be added to the cellulosic suspension prior to, simultaneously with or after the addition of the retention/drainage aid comprising the aqueous polysilicate composition.

In one illustration of the invention an aqueous polysilicate composition is made

20 first by preparation of a 2 weight% as  $\text{SiO}_2$  amorphous silica gel created by the addition of carbon dioxide to a dilute solution of water glass (28.5% soluble silicate 9.2% sodium oxide). A significant quantity (up to possibly over 50%) of the silicate can be replaced with either sodium decaborate or sodium aluminate or other materials prior to carbonation. The solution is acidified to a pH of 6.9 to

25 7.1 and allowed the gel completely with limited stirring to produce a silica gel slurry comprising solid gel pieces and a less viscous solution. This gel slurry is sheared using a Silverson at 8000 rpm for one minute to produce a smooth viscous solution.

The smooth viscous polysilicate solution is then added to the paper making furnish prior to the retention and drainage aid in order to increase ash content of paper last retaining the paper strength.



Examples

Preparation of aqueous polysilicate composition (APC) in all examples

A steady stream of CO<sub>2</sub> was bubbled into a 2wt% as SiO<sub>2</sub> sodium silicate solution (Na (3.27) 38/40 F from Akzo PQ Silica). pH was monitored with time  
 5 using a calibrated pH electrode.

Preparation of paper sheets in all cases

Five sheets for each variant listed below were prepared using the following order of addition.  
 10

Standard additions of 0.5kgt<sup>-1</sup> cationic polyacrylamide (CPAM) and 2.0 kgt<sup>-1</sup> and in bentonite slurry (BentS) were used for all handsheets without APC as a retention and drainage aid. Where APC was used as a microparticle 0.5kgt<sup>-1</sup> cationic polyacrylamide was used as the cationic species. Dosages calculated  
 15 on dry weight of cellulosic suspension (stock). The sequence of treatments is as follows:

20	Stock	5s shear 1000rpm	PCC	5s shear 1000rpm	(APC)	5s shear 1000rpm	CPAM	50s shear 1000rpm	(BentS) or (APC)	15s shear 500 rpm
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Handsheets were prepared after the final mixing step and dried for 2 hours at 60°C on the rotary drier.

25 Sheet Testing

Sheets were tested for tensile strength using an Instron 4400 at UMIST according to Tappi test method. T 494 OM-88.

The paper samples used for strength testing were then used to determine the total filler content of the handsheets by ashing at 500°C for 2 hours.

Example 1 – Preparation of aqueous polysilicate composition (APC)

The preparation of APC was in accordance with the above description. The pH was monitored and recorded in Table 1.

5

Table 1

Time (mins)	pH	
0	11.05	Weight Sodium Silicate (water glass) = 69.97g
1	10.13	Weight Sodium Silicate + H <sub>2</sub> O = 1007.3g
2	-	
3	8.99	
4	8.14	
5	7.10	
6	7.02	
7	7.02	Gelled at 7 minutes
8	7.02	
9	7.05	
10	7.06	
15	7.06	

Example 2 – Effect of Shear on APC Performance

100mls APC was sheared for the relative time at 20,000 rpm using an Ultra

10 Thurrax homogeniser. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

No	Variant	APC addition Point	Ash Content (%)	Breaking Length (m)
1	5.0% APC (no shear)	5 secs pre polymer	41.0	1548.9
2	5.0% APC (30s shear)	5 secs pre polymer	39.2	2163.2
3	5.0% APC (60s shear)	5 secs pre polymer	38.1	2202.7
4	5.0% APC (15s shear)	5 secs pre polymer	38.7	2076.7

All sheets contained 35% PCC to target a sheet ash content of 40%.

- 5 In the results clearly show that shearing the aqueous polysilicate composition improves the paper strength.

Example 3 – Effect of addition point on APC performance

- 10 Sheared APC was used throughout (1 min at 20000 rpm using an Ultra Thurrax homogeniser). The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

No	Variant	APC addition Point	Ash Content (%)	Breaking Length (m)
19	5.0% APC (sheared)	10 mins pre polymer	37.7	2241.0
20	5.0% APC (sheared)	5 mins pre polymer	37.9	2258.8
21	5.0% APC (sheared)	1 min pre polymer	38.3	2077.1
22	5.0% APC (sheared)	5 secs pre polymer	38.2	2140.5
23	5.0% APC (sheared)	Pre BentS	41.3	1624.9
24	5.0% APC (sheared)	Post BentS	40.6	1592.2
25	5.0% APC (sheared)	Replace BentS	39.7	2093.

All sheets contained 35% PCC to target a sheet ash content of 40%.

The results show improvements in strength using the sheared aqueous polysilicate composition, especially when it is added before the polymer.

5

Example 4 – Preparation of Aluminated APC samples

Sample Preparation

Table 4 100% Aluminated APC

Time (mins)	pH	Weight Sodium Aluminate = 5.53g Weight Sodium Silicate = 0.00g
0	-	Weight solids and water = 200.1g
0 (post Al)	12.4	After 20s of CO <sub>2</sub> addition a white turbid precipitate was formed
1	11.03	
2	10.46	
3	9.38	
4	7.5	
5	7.3	
7	7.15	
9	7.12	
11	7.11	
13	7.11	
15	7.11	

10

Table 5 50% Aluminated APC

Time (mins)	pH	Weight Sodium Aluminate = 2.77g Weight Sodium Silicate = 7.05g
0	11.10	Weight solids and water = 201.3g  The solution gelled Solid after 1 minute of CO <sub>2</sub> addition             Sampled
0 (post Al)	12.3	
1	10.38	
2	9.81	
3	9.47	
4	9.07	
5	8	
7	7.4	
9	6.96	
11	9.92	
13	6.89	
15	6.89	

Table 6 10% Aluminated APC

Time (mins)	pH	Weight Sodium Aluminate = 0.553g Weight Sodium Silicate = 12.21g
0	11.07	Weight solids and water = 200.4g  No gelling of the carbonated mixture was observed during carbonation. After 1 hour standing the sample had gelled             Sampled
0 (post Al)	11.41	
1	9.12	
2	6.98	
3	6.83	
4	6.83	
5	6.82	
7	6.82	
9	6.82	
11	6.82	
13	6.82	
15	8.62	

Table 7 5% Aluminated APC

Time (mins)	pH	Weight Sodium Aluminate = 0.277g Weight Sodium Silicate = 13.26g
0	11.00	Weight solids and water = 200.9g  No gelling of the carbonated mixture was observed during carbonation. After 1 hour standing the sample had gelled as usual
0 (post Al)	11.34	
1	9.32	
2	8.23	
3	6.87	
4	6.84	
5	6.83	
7	6.83	
9	6.83	
11	6.83	
13	6.83	
15	6.83	

Table 8 Standard APC

Time (mins)	pH	Weight Sodium Aluminate = 0.0g Weight Sodium Silicate = 14.00g	
0	10.98	Weight solids and water = 199.6g  Sample gelled at 7 mins	
1	9.82		
2	8.38		
3	6.95		
4	6.92		
5	6.93		
7	6.92		
9	6.92		
11	6.92		
13	6.92		
15	6.92		Sampled

Table 9

Variant	APC Addition Point	Average Breaking Length (m)	Average Ash Content (%)
30% PCC	N/A	3122.1	30.6
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> standard APC	Before R&D system	4412.5	19.0
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 50% AI APC	Replacing BentS	4149.5	23.9
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> standard APC	Replacing BentS	3886.8	25.2
25% PCC	N/A	3868.9	24.4
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 10% AI APC	Replacing BentS	3903.1	26.0
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 5% AI APC	Before R&D system	4178.4	21.8
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> standard APC	Replacing BentS	3964.7	24.2
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 10% AI APC	Before R&D system	4165.9	21.4
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 50% AI APC	Before R&D system	4392.4	19.9
20% PCC	N/A	4115.6	20.6
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 5% AI APC	Replacing BentS	3861.4	25.3
50kg <sup>t</sup> <sup>-1</sup> 100% AI APC	Replacing BentS	3436.2	24.2
15% PCC	N/A	4839.2	16.0

All APC containing variants contained 20% PCC to target an ash content of 25% in the finished sheet.

## Example 5 - Effect of polyaluminosilicate microgel (MG) at APC addition Levels

Table 10

Variant	APC Addition Point	Average Breaking Length (m)	Average Ash Content (%)
5% standard APC	Before R&D system	3671.8	23.4
5% MG	Before R&D system	5714.7	6.9
30% PCC	N/A	2016.8	33.1
25% PCC	N/A	2814.1	24.7
20% PCC	N/A	3104.7	19.6
15% PCC	N/A	3794.0	15.2
0% PCC	N/A	6412.9	.4

All APC containing variants contained 20% PCC to target an ash content of 25% in the finished sheet.

Example 6

A number of handsheets were prepared with samples of APC sheared to various levels using a number of homogenisers and shearing for different lengths of time.

The sheared samples of APC were assessed for viscosity and lump weight. The prepared sheets were tested for tensile strength, ash content, and for appearance.

APC Sample Preparation

A 2.0wt% sample of APC was prepared according to the method outlined in the first paragraph under examples.



200mls of the APC sample was sheared for various intervals using either a Silverson at 2,000rpm or an Ultra Thurrax homogeniser at 13,500 rpm.

Table 11 – Shear used for APC samples

Sample	Mixer	Time (s)
Shear 1	No Shear	0
Shear 2	Ultra Thurrax 13,500 rpm	120
Shear 3	Ultra Thurrax 13,500 rpm	15
Shear 4	Silverson 2000 rpm	60
Shear 5	Silverson 2000 rpm	30
Shear 6	Silverson 2000 rpm	15

5

A 1wt% sample of cationic polyacrylamide (CPAM) and a 5wt% sample of bentonites slurry (BentS) were prepared.

10 A 50:50 blend of hard and softwoods, beaten to 50°SR was prepared and diluted to a consistency of 0.5% solids.

A 10% slurry of Calopaque F (PCC) was prepared.

15 The cationic polyacrylamide and the bentonite slurry were diluted to 0.1% prior to stock addition.

#### Handsheet Preparation

5 sets of sheets for each variant listed below were prepared using the following order of addition.

20

Standard additions of 0.5kg<sup>t</sup><sup>-1</sup> cationic polyacrylamide and 2.0 kg<sup>t</sup><sup>-1</sup> bentonite slurry were used for all handsheets.

The following sequence was employed.

		5s		5s		5s		50s		15s
5	Stock	Shear	PCC	Shear	APC	Shear	CPAM	Shear	BentS	Shear
		1000rpm		1000rpm		1000rpm		1000rpm		500 rpm

Handsheets were prepared after the final mixing step, and dried on the rotary drier for 2 hours at 65°C.

10

Table 13

No	Variant
13	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 2)
15	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 1)
16	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 3)
17	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 4)
18	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 5)
19	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 6)
26	15% PCC
27	20% PCC
28	25% PCC
29	30% PCC
30	35% PCC

#### APC Evaluation

- 15 The samples of sheared (and unsheared APC) were evaluated using a Brookfield viscometer at 20 rpm for low shear viscosity and for lump weight. Lump weight was determined by taking 100 mls of the APC sample, diluting to 500 mls with tap water and filtering through a pre weighed 150 $\mu$  sieve. The APC was then washed with a further 100 mls of tap water before all excess water

was removed from the sieve using a piece of blue roll. The sieve was then weighed again and the weight of APC lumps calculated.

## 5 Handsheet Testing

The dried sheets were then assessed for appearance using a transparency scanner to give a greyscale impression of the sheet with the gel spots appearing as light spots in the image.

10

The handsheets were conditioned at 23°C and at 50% humidity prior to testing for tensile strength at UMIST.

15

The ash content of the handsheets was determined was carried out at 500°C for 2 hours.

## Results

### Sample Preparation

20

Table 14 – Standard APC

Time (mins)	pH
0	10.98
1	9.82
2	8.38
3	6.95
4	6.92
5	6.93
7	6.92
9	6.92
11	6.92
13	6.92
15	6.92

Weight Sodium Silicate = 70.05g

Weight solids and water = 999.6g

Sample gelled at 7 mins

APC Evaluation

5

Table 15– APC low shear Viscosity and Lump Counts

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6
Shear (speed)	No Shear	UT (13500)	UT (13500)	Silv. (2000)	Silv. (2000)	Silv. (2000)
Shear Time (s)		120	15	60	30	15
Viscosity Spindle No.	1	2	2	2	2	2
Reading	27.5 29.5 31.5 31.5 27.5	32.7 32.6 31.0 31.9 31.5	34.5 30.5 32.5 32.3	20.0 19.0 20.5 20.1 19.2	24.8 22.6 23.0 24.0	19.5 17.5 18.4 16.9
Viscosity (mPas)	147.5	638.8	649.25	395.2	472.0	364.0
Lump & Sieve Wt. (g)	141.74	96.548	101.76	113.25	117.67	129.09
Sieve Wt. (g)	96.418	96.515	96.730	96.676	96.289	96.298
Lump Wt. (g)	45.322	0.033	5.030	16.574	21.381	32.792

Handsheet Testing

Table 16– Strength and Ash Results

No	Variants	Breaking Length (m)	Ash Content (%)
13	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 2)	4062.6	19.4
15	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 1)	2539.9	31.0
16	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 3)	3054.9	27.5
17	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 4)	3220.6	27.3
18	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 5)	2837.5	29.2
19	20% PCC and 5% APC (Shear 6)	2787.8	29.9
26	15% PCC	4244.1	15.8
27	20% PCC	3613.9	20.9
28	25% PCC	3146.8	25.4
29	30% PCC	2672.7	30.0
30	35% PCC	2158.6	35.1

The strength results were averaged from two measurements from each of 5 sheets. The ash contents were performed on each of the five sheets separately.

The sheared polysilicate composition of test 13 according to the present invention provided equivalent ash content (denoting filler retained in the paper sheet) and to test 27 in the absence of the polysilicate composition but showed an improvement in strength by over 12%. Furthermore, although the unsheared polysilicate of test 15 showed the highest ash content for equivalent conditions of PCC and polysilicate, and all of the sheared polysilicates provided an increased strength.

Graphical representations of Table 16 can be found in Figures 1, and 2.

### The Impact of Shear on APC

From the results in Table 15 the weight of APC lumps remaining in the sieve appear to be inversely proportional to the degree of shear applied.

- 5 During the viscosity measurements the Brookfield reading decreased significantly as the testing interval increased. (All the results were taken after three revolutions of the spindle at 20 rpm)

### 10 Effect of Sheared APC on sheet strength

- The level of shear was optimised for this system in terms of strength. The greatest increase was seen in figure 2 corresponding to APC being sheared for 1 minute at 2000 rpm using the Silverson. The loss of strength at lower levels of
- 15 shear could be explained by the non-homogenous nature of the silica slurry allowing the silica to remain in discrete particles and to bind to its self rather than to the fibres and fillers.

### Effect of Sheared APC on sheet appearance

20

Even a low level of shear removes the appearance of prominent gel spots. The higher level of shear applied to the silica the smaller the gel spots. The sheets were acceptable for all levels of shear applied.

- 25 The appearance of the sheet can be improved by eliminating gel spots caused by unsheared APC.

Claims

1. A process of preparing an aqueous composition comprising a polysilicate, wherein the composition is a substantially uniform liquid when measured at  
5 25°C, comprising the steps of,
  - i) providing an aqueous liquid having a source of silicate,
  - ii) adjusting the pH of the liquid to between about 2 and about 10.5, thereby causing polymerisation of the silicate,
  - 10 iii) allowing sufficient time for the polymerisation to proceed to substantial completion and thereby forming a product comprising gelled material,
  - iv) subjecting the gelled material to sufficient shear to form a substantially uniform liquid.
2. A process according to claim 1 in which the source of silicate is selected  
15 from the group consisting of sodium silicate, potassium silicate and lithium silicate.
3. A process according to claim 1 or claim 2 in which the aqueous liquid in step (i) also comprises aluminium compounds.
4. A process according to any of claims 1 to 3 in which in step (ii) the pH is adjusted to between 4 and 9, preferably to between 6 and 8.
- 20 5. A process according to any of claims 1 to 4 in which the liquid is subjected to agitation in step (iii).
6. A process according to any of claims 1 to 5 in which the product formed in step (iii) comprises amorphous gelled solids dispersed in a liquid.
7. An aqueous composition comprising a polysilicate obtainable by a process  
25 according to any of claims 1 to 6.
8. An aqueous composition according to claim 7 which exhibits a viscosity of at least 200 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 2).
9. An aqueous composition according to claim 7 or claim 8 which exhibits a  
30 viscosity of at least 1500 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 3).

10. An aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 9, in which the polysilicate has a surface area of below 2000 m<sup>2</sup>/g.
11. An aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 10, in which the polysilicate has an S-value of below 5%. 12. An aqueous composition
- 5 comprising a polysilicate, wherein the composition is a substantially uniform liquid when measured in at 25°C and the composition exhibits a viscosity of at least 200 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 2), and wherein the polysilicate has a surface area of below 2000 m<sup>2</sup>/g and has an S-value of below 5%.
- 10 13. An aqueous composition according to claim 12 which exhibits a viscosity of at least 1500 mPas (when measured at 2% by weight concentration at 25°C using a Brookfield viscometer, at 20 rpm, spindle No 3).
14. An aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 13, in which the polysilicate has a surface area of between 750 and 1250 m<sup>2</sup>/g.
- 15 15. An aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 14, in which the polysilicate is a polyaluminosilicate.
16. An aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 15, and in which the concentration of SiO<sub>2</sub> is at least 0.01% by weight, preferably from about 1% to about 45%.
- 20 17. Use of the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 as a mineral filler in the manufacture of paper or paperboard.
18. Use of the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 as a drainage/retention aid in the manufacture of paper or paperboard.
19. Use of the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 for the
- 25 improvement of strength in the manufacture of paper or paperboard.
20. A process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and then drying the sheet, characterised in that the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 is added to the cellulosic suspension.



21. A process according to claim 20, in which mineral filler is mixed into the cellulosic suspension wherein the mineral filler comprises the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16.
22. A process according to claim 21, in which the aqueous composition is  
5 added to the cellulosic suspension in an amount of from 20 to 250 kg/tonne based on dry weight of polysilicate and dry weight of cellulosic suspension.
23. A process according to claim 22, in which at least one further filler is mixed with the cellulosic suspension, in which the filler is either a mineral filler and/or an organic pigment.
- 10 24. A process according to claim 23 in which the further filler is selected from the group consisting of precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC), ground calcium carbonate, clays, calcined clays, talc, zeolites, silicas, titanium dioxide and structured pigments.
25. A process according to claim 23 or claim 24 in which the aqueous  
15 composition and the further filler is combined prior to addition to the cellulosic suspension.
26. A process according to claim 23 or claim 24 in which the aqueous composition and the further filler are added separately to the cellulosic suspension.
- 20 27. A process according to claim 26 in which the aqueous composition and further filler are added sequentially to the cellulosic suspension, preferably by addition of the further filler first.
28. A process according to any of claims 18 to 27, in which a retention and drainage system is applied to the cellulosic suspension.
- 25 29. A process according to claim 28, in which the retention and drainage system comprises mixing into the cellulosic suspension a polymeric retention/drainage aid and a micro particulate retention/drainage aid.
- 30 30. A process according to claim 29, in which the polymeric retention/drainage aid is selected from the group consisting of substantially water-soluble anionic, non-ionic, cationic and amphoteric polymers.

31. A process according to claim 29, in which the micro particulate retention/drainage aid is selected from the group consisting of cross linked organic polymers, silica microgels, colloidal silica, silica sols, silica gels, polysilicates, aluminosilicates, polyaluminosilicates, borosilicates, polyborosilicates, zeolites and swellable clay.
32. A process according to any of claims 28 to 31, in which the retention and drainage system is applied to the cellulosic suspension subsequent to the addition of the mineral filler.
33. A process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, applying a retention and drainage system to the suspension, draining water from the suspension form a sheet and then drying the sheet, characterised in that the retention and drainage system comprises mixing into the cellulosic suspension the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16.
34. A process according to claim 33, in which the aqueous composition is mixed into the cellulosic suspension in an amount of at least 100 g/tonne, preferably at least 500 g/tonne, based on weight of silica on dry weight of cellulosic suspension.
35. A process according to claim 33 or claim 34, in which the retention and drainage system further comprises mixing into the cellulosic suspension a polymeric retention/drainage aid and/or a micro particulate retention/drainage aid.
36. A process according to claim 35, in which polymeric retention/drainage aid is selected from the group consisting of substantially water-soluble anionic, non-ionic, cationic and amphoteric polymers.
37. A process according to claim 35, in which the micro particulate retention/drainage aid in selected from the group consisting of cross linked organic polymers, silica microgels, colloidal silica, silica sols, silica gels, polysilicates, aluminosilicates, polyaluminosilicates, borosilicates, polyborosilicates, zeolites or swellable clay.

38. A process according to any of claims 33 to 37, in which a polymeric retention/drainage aid is mixed into the cellulosic suspension before at least one shear stage selected from mixing, cleaning and pumping stages and then adding to the cellulosic suspension after that shear stage a retention/drainage aid comprising the aqueous composition.
39. A process according to claim 38 in which a micro particulate retention/drainage aid is also added to the cellulosic suspension after that shear stage.
40. A process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, mixing mineral filler into the cellulosic suspension, applying a retention and drainage system that the suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and drying the sheet, characterised in that the mineral filler comprises the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16, the suspension is passed through at least one shear stage before applying the retention and drainage system, and in which the retention and drainage system comprises introducing into the cellulosic suspension the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 and in which the shear stage is selected from mixing, cleaning and pumping stages.
41. A process according to claim 40, in which at least one further filler is mixed with the cellulosic suspension, in which the filler is either a mineral filler and/or an organic pigment.
42. A process according to claim 41 in which the further filler is selected from the group consisting of precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC), ground calcium carbonate, clays, calcined clays, talc, zeolites, silicas, titanium dioxide and structured pigments.
43. A process according to claim 41 or claim 42 in which the aqueous composition and the further filler is combined prior to addition to the cellulosic suspension.
44. A process according to claim 40 or claim 42 in which the aqueous composition and the further filler are added separately to the cellulosic suspension.

45. A process according to claim 44 in which the aqueous composition and further filler are added sequentially to the cellulosic suspension, preferably by addition of the further filler first.

5 46. A process according to any of claims 40 to 45, in which PCC mineral filler is added to the cellulosic suspension and the suspension is passed through at least one shear stage and then the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 14 is mixed into the cellulosic suspension.

10 47. A process according to any of claims 40 to 46, in which subsequent to the addition of mineral filler comprising the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16, the cellulosic suspension is passed through at least one shear stage followed by the addition of a polymeric retention/drainage aid and then the cellulosic suspension is passed through at least one further shear stage after which a retention/drainage aid comprising the composition according to any of claims 7 to 16 is added to the cellulosic suspension.

15 48. A process according to claim 47 in which a further micro particulate retention/drainage aid is added to the cellulosic suspension prior to, simultaneously with or after the addition of the retention/drainage aid comprising the aqueous composition.

20 49. A process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, adding a strength aid to the cellulosic suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and drying the sheet, characterised in that the strength aid comprises the aqueous composition according to any of claims 7 to 16.

25 50. A process of making paper or paperboard comprising forming a cellulosic suspension, draining water from the suspension to form a wet sheet and then drying the sheet, wherein an aqueous polysilicate is added to the cellulosic suspension, in which the aqueous polysilicate is formed by a method comprising the steps of,

i) providing an aqueous liquid having a source of silicate,

30 ii) adjusting the pH of the liquid to between about 2 and about 10.5,

thereby causing polymerisation of the silicate,

iii) allowing sufficient time for the polymerisation to proceed to substantial completion and thereby forming a product comprising gelled material, characterised in that the product of step (iii) is sheared before addition to the cellulosic suspension.

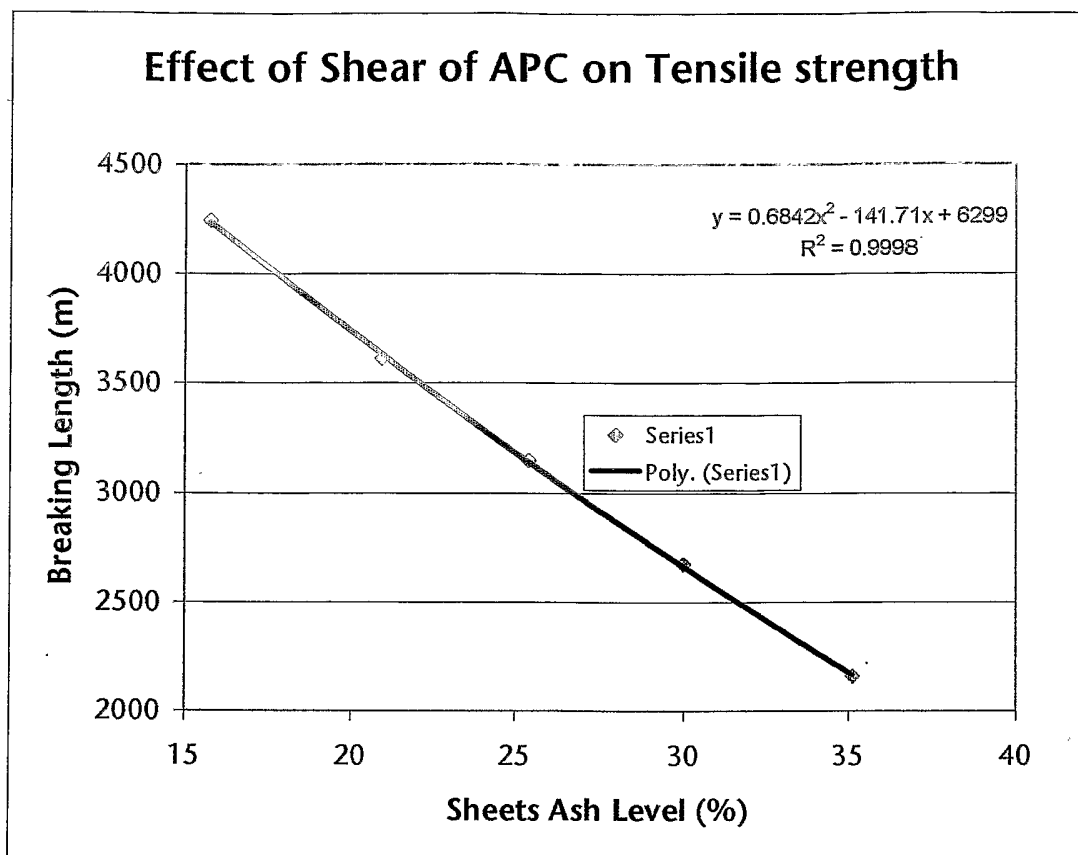


Figure 1

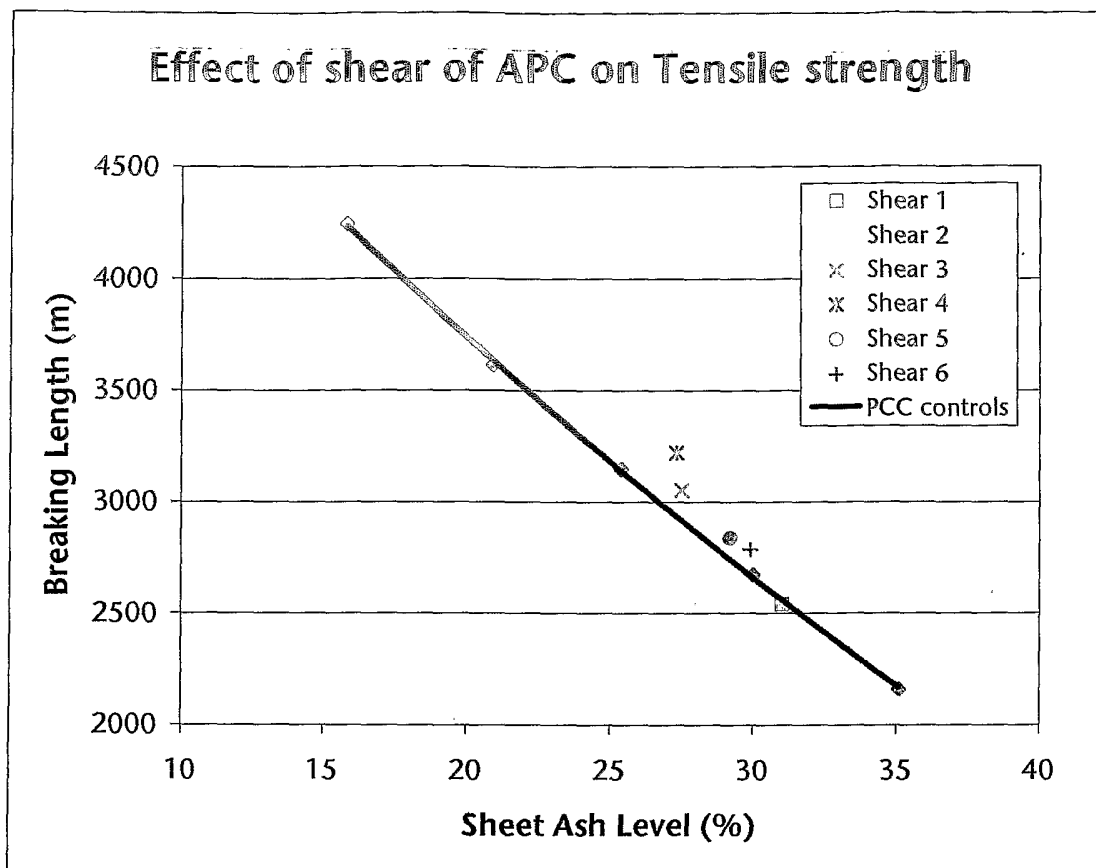


Figure 2