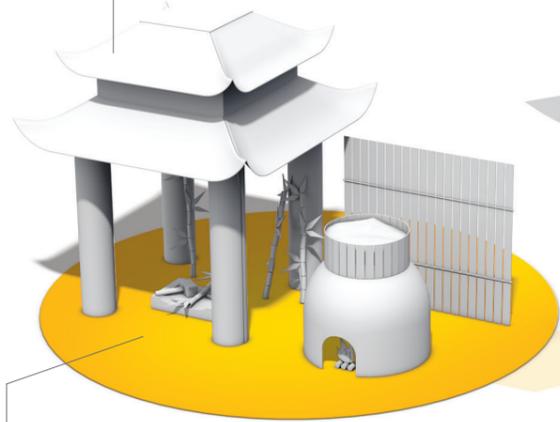


PAPERMAKING HISTORY

Of all the writing materials mankind has employed down through the ages, paper has become the most widely used around the world. Paper has a long history stretching back to ancient Egypt in the third millennium BC. The word 'paper' is derived from papyrus, a plant that was once abundant in Egypt. Paper as we know it traces its roots back to China at the beginning of the first millennium AD. Originally intended purely for writing and printing purposes, a dazzling array of paper products are available to today's consumer.

AD 105

Chinese Han Dynasty: the birthplace of paper as we know it today.

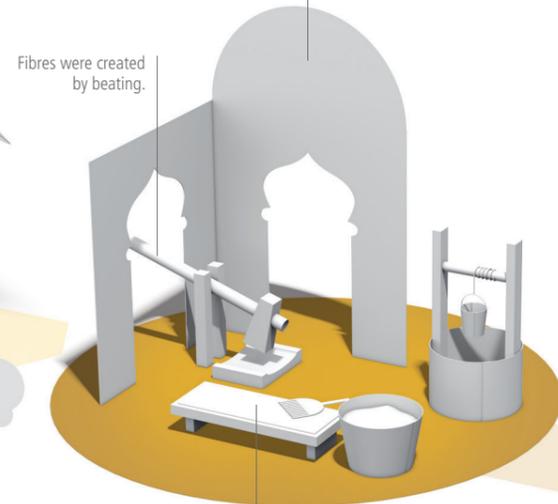


Primarily rags were used as raw material and later de-fibred bamboo.

A number of types were developed, such as sized, coated and dyed paper.

AD 610

Papermaking spread across Asia, Middle East, and Europe.

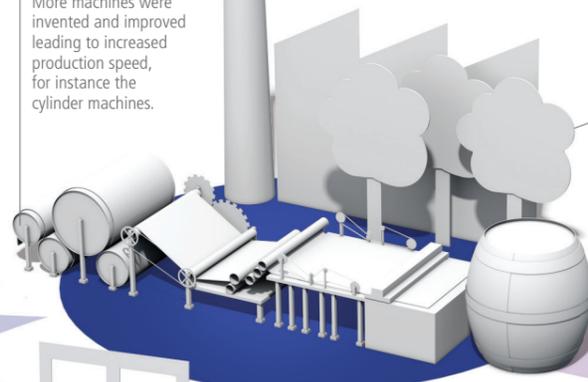


Fibres were created by beating.

The Arabs coated paper with starch paste that gave paper good writing properties and a fine appearance.

19th century

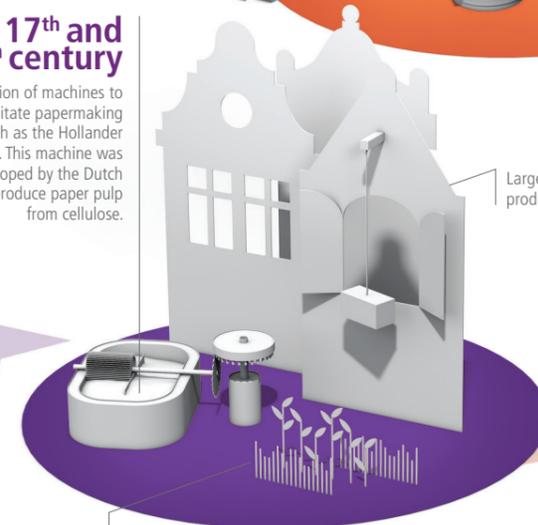
More machines were invented and improved leading to increased production speed, for instance the cylinder machines.



Wood became the main raw material for paper making, thanks to the invention of the wood-grinding machine.

17th and 18th century

Invention of machines to facilitate papermaking such as the Hollander Beater. This machine was developed by the Dutch to produce paper pulp from cellulose.

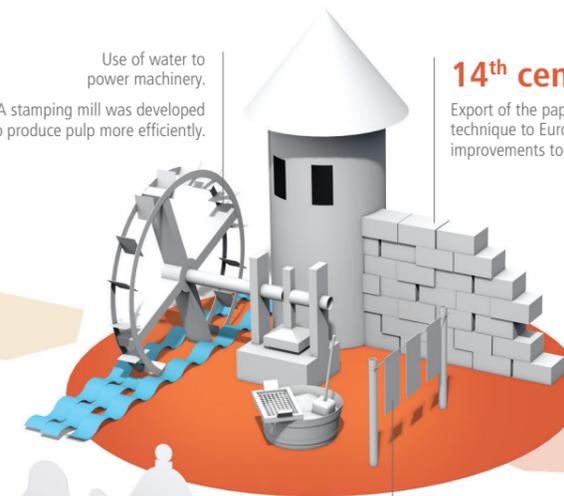


Large scale production.

14th century

Export of the papermaking technique to Europe and a series of improvements to the process.

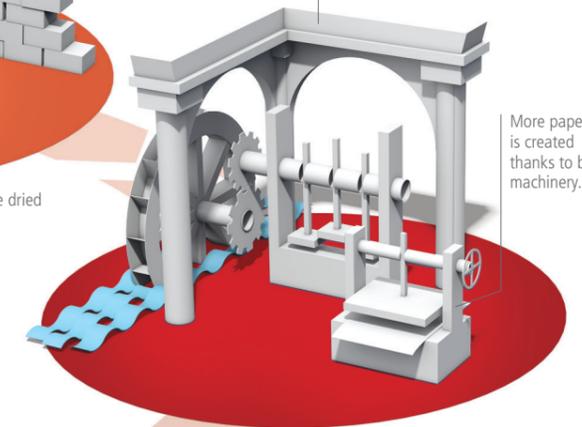
Use of water to power machinery. A stamping mill was developed to produce pulp more efficiently.



Sheets are dried on ropes.

16th century

The advantages of mill-based papermaking spread throughout Europe.



More paper is created thanks to better machinery.

20th century

Full scale industrialisation



Paper production process became fully automated from preparatory and pulping to papermaking and finishing.

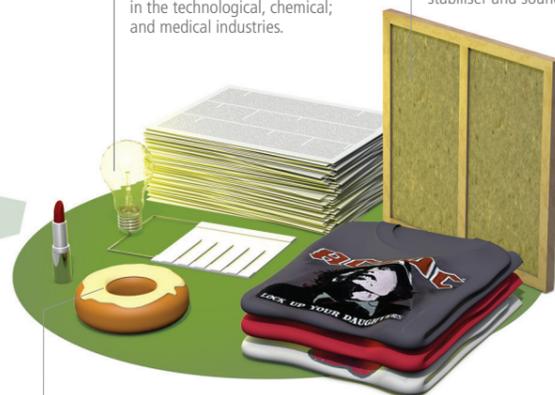
Development of paper grades such as lightweight coated paper that are normally used in magazines, flyers or coupons.

21st century

Paper for recycling has become the main raw material for paper making.

Paper is innovative and it is constantly evolving. New ways of using papers are being devised daily, including usage in the technological, chemical; and medical industries.

Insulation material made out of recycled fibre cellulose. It is a very effective material for passive housing and buildings and an excellent temperature stabiliser and sound insulator.



The biorefinery process produces a wide variety of sustainable materials. For instance food additives like vanillin or a specialty cellulose like viscose, which can be used for textiles, cosmetics and industrial applications.

The greatly increased demand for paper led to a shortage of rags. Cellulose containing plant fibres was introduced as raw material.

