



SIXIN® Defoamers for Paper Machines

For more than 27 years, SIXIN has helped its customers by perfecting their products and processes through the formulation of defoamers and antifoams that meet their specific needs. SIXIN was founded in 1992 by Dr. William Tsao in the city of Nanjing, China, with a focus on research and development, production and sales of defoamers and antifoams. In order to gain a global reach, the International Sales Offices was opened in Oregon in the United States.

SIXIN has a worldwide presence with more than 2000 clients around the world (China, Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, Australia, India, Russia, the Middle East and the Americas). Within its staff, it has more than 30 professionals of the Chemical Sciences and Engineering, collaborating with universities with the aim of providing the latest technology in defoamers and antifoams.

If your company has a specific challenge for foam destruction, we have the experience and laboratory capabilities to formulate a unique solution. SIXIN seeks to provide you with a professional, focused and specific service, assuring you that our products offer optimal performance and competitive prices.

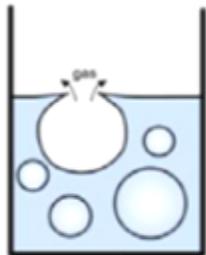


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Foam Generation

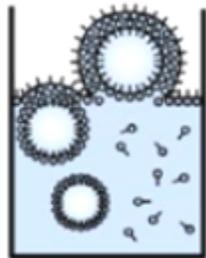
Pure liquid vs. foam

- A pure liquid does not foam.
- The foam is a dispersion of gas bubbles in a continuous matrix (liquid or solid) stabilized by the action of a surfactant or by the viscosity of the matrix.
- The foam forms structures of defined geometries by unions that repeat their arrangement and morphology in different directions and sizes. These joints are contours of thin films of surfactant through which the continuous matrix circulates.



PURE LIQUID

A pure liquid does not foam.

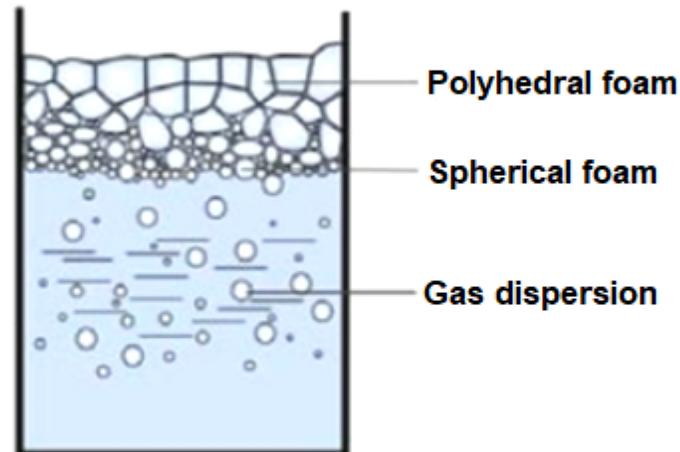


LIQUID WITH SURFACTANT

Stable foam.

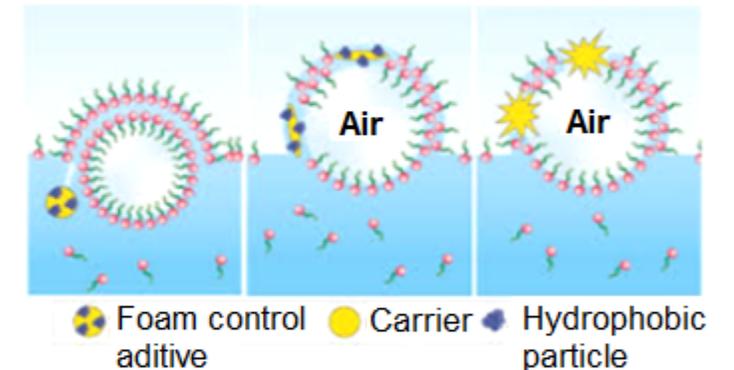
Foam stabilization mechanisms

- The bubbles must migrate to the surface to break.
- The drainage of the continuous matrix surrounding the foam bubbles leads to their rupture.
- Foam stability comes from a surfactant or surfactant films that prevent drainage, causing foam stabilization. It is at this point where the addition of foam control additives is required.



Defoamers' action

- Defoamers destabilize the foam by the following means:
 - They enter the surface of the foam bubble.
 - They extend along this surface and they thin the liquid film forcing the drainage of the matrix.
 - And finally, they join the liquid layers to break the bubble.
- This process is governed by surface tension.
- The surface tension of the defoamer drops should be lower than that of the continuous matrix.



SIXIN Defoamers for Paper Machines

Water based defoamers

- Sixin water based defoamers can operate at a higher temperature due to the larger molecular weight of the active ingredient fatty alcohol.
- Recommendation: CS-300I.

Polyether based defoamers

- Work at a higher paper machine temperature than fatty alcohols.
- Will aid in reducing dissolved air which can inhibit drainage.
- Recommendations: CS-500A-2, CS-4809C



Paper Machine Defoamer Evaluation

Sixin Foam Cell Tester

- This test is used to simulate real applications conditions.
- Vary pump speed
- Vary temperature
- Accurate measure of initial foam knock down
- Accurately simulates defoamer persistence



Shake test

- Air is stirred into the waterborne formulation with a high shear mixer.
- The freshly foamed formulation is poured onto a weight per gallon cup to measure density.
- The control is compared against the sample with defoamer.



Entrained Air Tester

- Used to survey the wet end of a paper Machine
- When checked at the Headbox (less than 1% desired)

Bucket Trial

- A bucket trial is a very simple way to prove lab work with minimal risk to the paper making process.

Extended Paper Machine Trial

- An extended trial would typically be added to the tray water.
- Typically a extended paper machine trial would last one to two weeks.

Methods of incorporation



Defoamers presentations are mostly as emulsions or concentrates:

- In emulsions, the active chemicals are already finely distributed in a liquid media, therefore, they can be incorporated in the waterborne formulation using relatively low stirring intensity.
- Concentrates consist closely to 100% of the active ingredient. They are water-free or solvent-free.
 - In concentrates, optimum size droplets must first be generated. The incorporation of the concentrate is achieved using high shear forces.
 - The shear rate can directly influence the effectiveness of the defoamer. Low shear rate will result in large defoamer droplets and will cause surface defects. Extremely high shear rate will result in small droplets causing that the defoamer will not reach full effectiveness.

Therefore the best criteria for choosing a defoamer are the type of formulation, internal evaluation method and incorporation method.



Key features of SIXIN for Paper Machine defoamers.

Good compatibility with waterborne systems Stable during long storage periods.

- Persistent foam control.
- Contact your SIXIN sales representative for technical data sheets and samples for evaluation.

SIXIN Defoamers for Paper Machines

	CS-300L	CS-500A-2	CS-4809C
Chemistry	Fatty alcohol	Polyether	
Appearance	White Cloudy liquid	Clear amber	
Viscosity (25°C, mPa's)	300-1000	100-400	400-1000
Operating Temperature	40°C or 104°F	60°C or 140°F	60°C or 140°F