

*Welcome To*

# *Domtar Pulp & Paper Limited*

*East Angus Mill*

- 750 people are employed at this mill.
- Annual wages paid to our employees exceeds \$3,000,000.
- Annual amount paid to our employee welfare plans exceeds \$380,000.
- We buy in the district \$1,500,000. worth of pulpwood annually.
- We pay 61% of the total East Angus Municipal & School tax and this is over \$155,000. annually.
- We spend in the district, annually over \$1,500,000. for materials and services, exclusive of pulpwood.
- Our total contribution to the district economy is over \$6,500,000. annually.
- Replacement cost of property, plant and equipment at this mill exceeds \$53,000. for every mill employee.
- More than 120,000 cords of pulpwood are consumed annually in this mill.
- Over 70,000 tons of Kraft and specialty papers, boxboards and shipping case materials are manufactured yearly.



*This folder is printed on  
Domtar Pulp and Paper's Bulldog Kraft.  
(basis 24 x 36 = 500—60 lbs.)*



Manufacturers of over two hundred and fifty grades of Kraft papers, boxboards and shipping case materials for many end uses.

- 1881—William Angus of Montreal built a saw mill at East Angus, then called Westbury.
- 1882—Soda Pulp Mill built—capacity of 30 tons per 24 hours.
- 1891—Wm. Angus Company sold to Royal Paper Mills Company.  
Fine paper mill built.  
First paper machine installed.
- 1896—Second paper machine installed.
- 1907—Royal Paper Mills sold to Brompton Pulp and Paper Company.  
Soda pulp mill converted to the first Sulphate Pulp mill in America.  
Kraft paper capacity of 35 tons per day.
- 1910—Cylinder board machine installed—112" width.
- 1915—Newsprint mill built—160" width. Fourdrinier machine installed.
- 1918—Second 160" width newsprint Fourdrinier machine installed.
- 1920—New groundwood mill built using three electrically driven magazine grinders.
- 1930—The No. 3 Newsprint machine converted to kraft wrapping paper and shipping case materials production.  
Control of Brompton Pulp & Paper Company acquired by St. Lawrence Corporation.
- 1938—Renovation of Sulphate Pulp Mill.  
Tomlinson Recovery Furnace installed.
- 1952—Expansion programme.  
New 132" width Kraft specialty machine installed.  
New woodroom, conveyors and stacker, machine shop, stores, boiler and sheet cutters installed.  
Improvements to Sulphate Mill, Cylinder board machine, electrical and fire protection equipment.  
Kraft paper capacity of 200 tons per day.
- 1959—First in Canada to manufacture Bulldog Clupak Extensible paper.
- 1961—Control of St. Lawrence Corporation acquired by Dominion Tar and Chemical Company.

Sulphate or Kraft Pulp can be made from a wide variety of tree species. Those chiefly employed in this mill include balsam, spruce and some hardwoods.

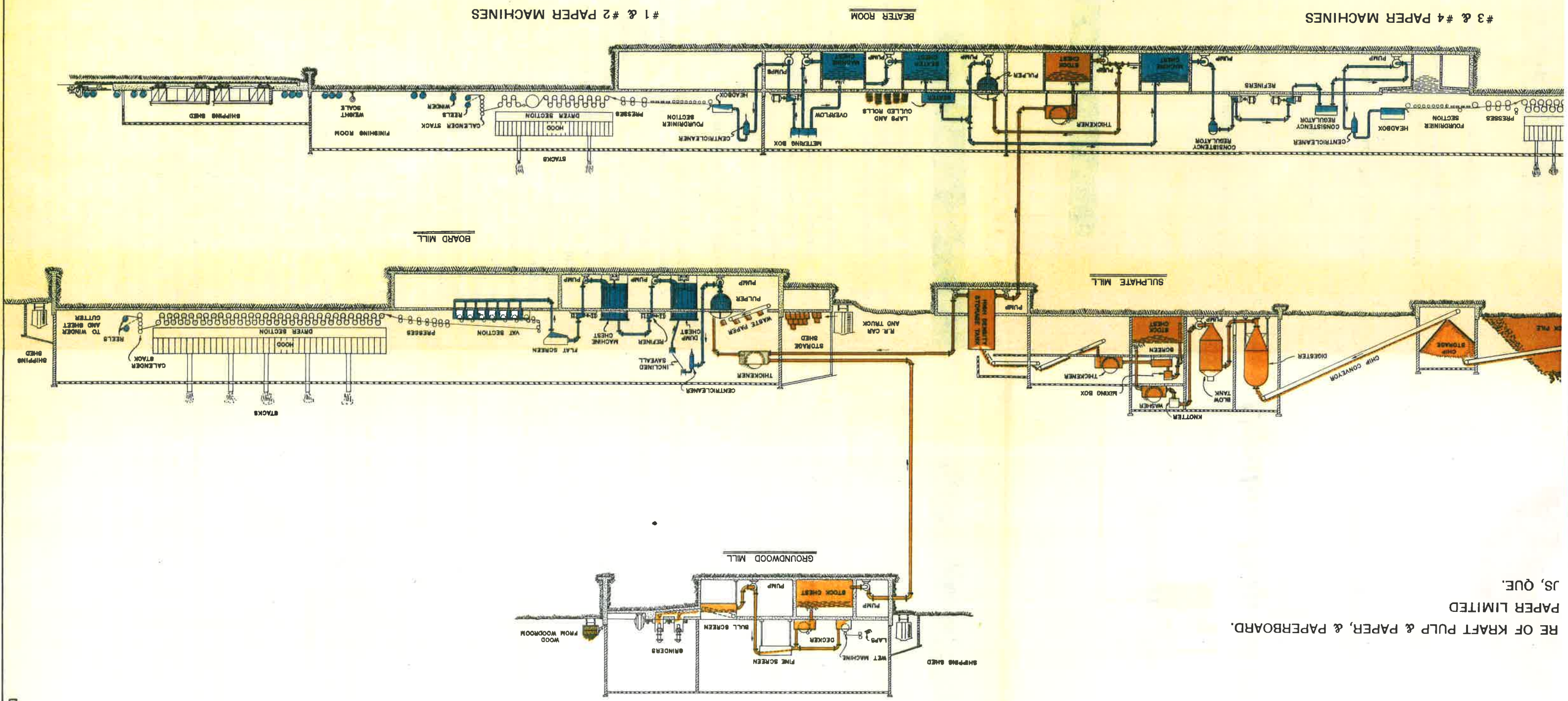
The wood first moves to a machine which, in a second or two, converts 4-foot logs into chips each less than three-quarters of an inch in length. The chips are cooked at high temperature under pressure in an alkaline liquor. The cooking, requiring several hours, dissolves practically everything in the wood but the cellulose fibre. The yield of pulp in the process is about half the weight of the original wood.

In kraft pulping, the wood chips are cooked in a solution of caustic soda and sodium sulphide and these chemicals are re-used after each cook. In addition to the chemicals, the spent liquor, called black liquor, from the digester naturally contains about half the original matter in the wood. This liquor is first evaporated to remove most of the water, and then sprayed into a furnace where the woody material burns and the cooking chemicals are collected at the bottom in a molten mass which runs off into a tank of water. As there is always some unavoidable loss of chemicals, extra chemicals are mixed with the black liquor fed to the furnaces. This chemical is saltcake, sodium sulphate, and is obtained chiefly from natural deposits in Saskatchewan. Combustion of the black liquor in the furnace produces soda ash and converts the saltcake to sodium sulphide. The soda ash is converted to caustic soda by the addition of lime in a subsequent stage of the process.

Kraft pulp before being turned into paper is processed in a beater or refiner which uses knives to fray the fibres so that they may cling together better. Chemicals and colours are added here. This operation is known as stock preparation. After the stock or furnish, as it is called, is adjusted to the specific product, it moves to the paper machine. There the stock flows unto the wet end of the paper machine where the mixture of pulp and water (over 99% water) flows on to a continuous moving wire screen where, as it moves onward, most of the water is drained from the pulp. Towards the end of its journey on the screen, the pulp has already felted to form a web which, after pressing, drying, and smoothing, emerges as paper from the dry end of the machine.

Heavy boards are made on a machine similar to the paper machine, except that a series of cylinder moulds, instead of a continuous moving wire screen, are used for sheet forming. Each mould forms a thin sheet which is plied together while wet to form the board. Pressing and drying operations are similar to those for paper.

SEPT. 1930  
M.E.C.



RE OF KRAFT PULP & PAPER, & PAPERBOARD.  
PAPER LIMITED  
US, QUE.

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF KRAFT PULP & PAPER, & PAPERBOARD.  
 DOMTAR PULP & PAPER LIMITED  
 EAST ANGLS, QUE.

