



(51) International Patent Classification:

B32B 27/10 (2006.01) **B65D 65/40** (2006.01)
B32B 37/15 (2006.01) **C08L 23/04** (2006.01)
B29C 47/02 (2006.01) **B29L 9/00** (2006.01)
B32B 27/32 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/IB2015/051268

(22) International Filing Date:

19 February 2015 (19.02.2015)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

1450204-1 19 February 2014 (19.02.2014) SE

(71) Applicant: **STORA ENSO OYJ** [FI/FI]; P.O. 309, FI-00101 Helsinki (FI).

(72) Inventors: **NEVALAINEN, Kimmo**; Raamikatu 13, FI-48910 Kotka (FI). **RÄSÄNEN, Jari**; Västäräkinkuja 15, FI-55420 Imatra (FI). **RIBU, Ville**; Villimiehenkatu 5, FI-53100 Lappeenranta (FI).

(74) Agent: **KLING, Susanna**; Stora Enso AB, Group IP, Box 9090, S-650 09 Karlstad (SE).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available):

AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available):

ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: A METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING A PACKAGING MATERIAL

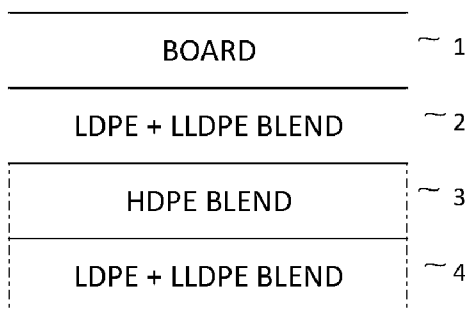


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a polymer-coated packaging material, a method of manufacturing the same, and products, such as a disposable drinking cup, made from the material. The packaging material comprises a fibrous base (1) of paper or board and an extruded polymer layer (2) containing a blend of (i) 0 to 25 wt-% of a branched low-density polyethylene (LDPE) with a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) with a higher melt viscosity. The packaging material of the invention comprises multilayer coatings, e.g. an adhesive innermost and a heat-sealable outermost layer (2, 4) of said blend and a vapour barrier middle layer (3) of at most 90 wt-% of high density polyethylene (HDPE). The layers (2, 3, 4) are brought and adhered to the fibrous base (1) by coextrusion. To maximize renewability of the materials HDPE and LLDPE as used for the structure are of biologic origin.



A method for manufacturing a packaging material

Field of invention

5 The invention relates to a method for manufacturing a packaging material, in which polymer coating layers are extruded onto a fibrous base, such as paper, paperboard or cardboard. Further, the invention relates to a polymer-coated packaging material provided by the method, as well as a disposable drinking cup and other products made from the material.

10 Background of the invention

Fibre-based packaging materials for containers and product packages, such as packaging paper or board, are usually provided with a polymeric coating that makes the material liquid-tight and allows forming the container or pack-
15 age by heat sealing. Typical articles made from polymer coated paper or board are liquid packages and disposable tableware, such as drinking cups. LDPE (low-density polyethylene) is widely used for coating due to its good heat-sealability.

Recently there has been a growing demand on the market for such paper or board products made solely or at least predominantly of raw-materials from re-
20 newable sources, i.e. raw-materials of biologic origin. Traditionally polyethylenes have been produced from fossile raw materials such as petroleum. More recently polyethylenes made from sugarcane, sugar beet or wheat grain have been developed, especially bio-LLDPE (linear low-density polyethylene) and bio-HDPE (high-density polyethylene) having easy availability. Also bio-LDPE,
25 i.e. usual low-density polyethylene with a branched structure, is known but has limited supply and accordingly a high price. All these new polymer products have so far been tailored for the manufacture of polymer films, and their suitability to extrusion coating has been found to be poor.

EP 1 059 162 A2 describes packaging materials having layers of a blend of
30 LDPE and LLDPE as a monolayer or as an innermost layer or an outermost layer of a multilayer coating on a paperboard base. The teachings principally aim at a liquid crystal polymer barrier, and there is no mention of the proportions of LDPE and LLDPE in the blend.

WO 00/776862 A1 discloses a monolayer of a blend of LDPE and LLDPE on a
35 paperboard base, without teaching the proportions of the polymers in the blend. In this reference the principal teaching are focused to a polymer/nanoclay composite layer as an oxygen and moisture barrier.

Summary of the invention

There is thus a need for an improved process that allows technically effective and cost-efficient use of LLDPE, especially the film grade LLDPE of biologic origin readily available on the present-day market, for extrusion coating onto a fibrous base such as paper, paperboard or cardboard. The primary requirement is to achieve good adhesivity of the coating layer to the fibrous base. Furthermore, the coating layer should advantageously serve as an innermost layer of multilayer coatings with good vapour barrier and heat sealing characteristics, as well as with coating layer weights as low as possible.

According to the invention, a superior polymer coating has surprisingly been achieved by coextrusion onto a fibrous paper, paperboard or cardboard base, into direct contact with the same, a multilayer coating comprising an innermost polymer layer containing a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a branched low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity, a middle vapour barrier polymer layer, and an outermost heat-seal layer of the same blend as said innermost layer, the innermost layer adhering the coating to said fibrous base and the outermost layer forming a heat-seal layer, excluding materials comprising a coextruded layer, of more than 90 wt-% of high-density polyethylene (HDPE).

Thus, methods of manufacturing materials comprising a co-extruded layer, which layer is arranged further out compared to the innermost layer, e.g. on the outer side of the innermost layer or in-between the innermost and the outermost layers, are excluded from the claimed method. The disclaimer above eliminates an overlap with a previously filed Swedish patent application 1300276-1 still secret at the priority date of the present application.

In comparison with a conventional coating of 100 % LDPE the invention brings improved strength of sealing, and in comparison with a coating of 100 % LLDPE the invention brings improved runnability in extrusion and improved adhesion to the fibrous base. The result is a workable solution having the advantage of a markedly increased share of bio-based material at an acceptable cost and easy availability of the materials.

As such blending of different kinds of polyethylenes is commonplace, and a multitude of such recipes may be found in the literature. However, those teachings mainly aim at making polymer films, not coatings onto a fibrous base, and thus tell nothing about adhesivity of such blends to a fibrous base as is an important aspect of the present invention. Furthermore, minor amounts of LLDPE

are usually described as being blended with a major share of usual branched LDPE, not the reverse as taught by the present inventors.

As preferable embodiments of the invention the polymer blend may contain 80 to 90 wt-%, preferably 80 to 85 wt-%, and most preferably 80 wt-% of LLDPE and 10 to 20 wt-%, preferably 15 to 20 wt-%, and most preferably 20 wt-% of LDPE.

Preferably the LDPE used for the invention has a melt index of at least 25 g/10 min (190 °C, 2.16 kg) and the LLDPE used for the invention has a melt index of at most 10 g/10 min (190 °C, 2.16 kg).

10 The invention thus makes possible an increased use of bio-HDPE so as to achieve by simple means an improved water vapour barrier in the paper or board product.

HDPE in general has an advantage over LDPE or LLDPE in providing a superior water vapour barrier, which is very desirable in liquid containers and packages. On the other hand HDPE has a poor heat-sealability due to its higher melting temperature as compared to LDPE, and even its adhesivity in direct contact to a fibrous base is deficient. Furthermore, pure HDPE is not suitable for monolayer extrusion coating due to its narrow molecular weight distribution (MWD). Pure HDPE has a high neck-in and poor runnability in extrusion coating, when producing thin coatings of a coating weight of 15 to 25 g/m².

In the prior art, see e.g. US 7,335,409, a combination of an inner HDPE layer and an outer LDPE layer has been described as providing a water vapour barrier and heat-sealability. However, adhesivity of such combination to a fibrous base is insufficient, and the present poor availability of bio-grade LDPE is another handicap from the environmental point of view.

By means of the innermost coating layer of the blend of LDPE and LLDPE the invention overcomes the neck-in and runnability problems of HDPE in extrusion and, as a double-layer structure, allows improved adhesion to the fibrous base. A layer of the polymer blend as described above is co-extruded as an inner layer between an outer layer of at most 90 wt-% of HDPE and the fibrous base.

The outer vapour barrier layer of at most 90 wt-% of HDPE thus has a share of at least 10 wt-% of other polymers such as LDPE or LLDPE, which would improve heat-sealability of said barrier layer.

35 The invention thus provides a layer of the blend of LDPE and LLDPE, which serves as an adhesive layer in direct contact with the fibrous base. At the same time a similar polymer blend layer may also be arranged as an outer-

most heat-sealing layer as the packaging material is formed into containers or closed product packages. A vapour barrier layer of at most 90 wt-% of HDPE would be sandwiched between the two polymer blend layers. The major share of the biopolymers turns the product predominantly renewable-based even if the minor share of LDPE were of petroleum-origin.

According to an advantageous embodiment of the invention an innermost adhesive layer of the blend of LDPE and bio-LLDPE, a middle layer of a blend of 50 to 90 wt-% of HDPE and 10 to 50 wt-% of LDPE or LLDPE, and an outermost heat-sealable layer of such blend are coextruded at a single step onto the fibrous base. Preferably the same blend is used for both the innermost and the outermost polymer layer. The structure may consist of the innermost, the middle and the outermost polymer layers on the fibrous base, or there may be further polymer layers, such as an oxygen barrier layer e.g. of EVOH or polyamide sandwiched between said innermost and outermost polymer blend layers.

HDPE, whenever used in the structures according to the invention, is preferably of biologic origin, i.e. also in a middle all-HDPE layer.

Further embodiments of the invention provide that the weight of an innermost adhesive layer of said blend is at most 15 g/m², preferably at most 10 g/m², and most preferably about 5 g/m², that the weight of an outermost heat-seal layer of said blend is at most 15 g/m², preferably at most 10 g/m², and most preferably about 5 g/m², and that the weight of a middle HDPE + LDPE or HDPE + LLDPE blend layer is at most 15 g/m², preferably at most 10 g/m², and most preferably about 5 g/m². Preferably in a triple-layer coating the total weight of the polymer layers is at most 25 g/m², preferably at most 20 g/m², and most preferably about 15 g/m². Very thin multiple polymer layer structures are thus made possible by the invention.

Reducing the coating layer weights even further would be desirable from economic and environmental points of view. Within the scope of the invention, triple layers with respective coating layer weights of 4 + 4 + 4 g/m² or even 4 + 2 + 4 g/m² could be contemplated, if made possible by existing coextrusion techniques.

The invention further covers heat-sealable packaging materials, which are obtainable by the method according to the invention as claimed.

Preferably a heat-sealable packaging material according to the invention comprises:

- (a) a fibrous base of paper, paperboard or cardboard,

- (b) an innermost adhesive layer of a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity, the innermost layer being in a direct contact with said fibrous base,
- (c) a middle layer of a vapour barrier polymer or blend of polymers, and
- (d) an outermost heat-sealable layer of a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity,

said innermost, middle and outermost layers having been brought by coextrusion onto said fibrous base.

Preferably the packaging material according to the invention is coated with one or more polymer layers on both sides.

- 15 The final products included in the scope of the invention include a drinking cup made by heat-sealing from the packaging material as described above. Other articles covered by the invention are disposable plates, trays and other tableware, as well as sealed liquid packages such as dairy product and juice cartons, where further oxygen and light barrier layers may be desirable.
- 20 In connection with the invention, high-density polyethylene refers to polyethylenes with a density of more than 0.940 g/cm³.

The invention is especially suitable for the production of materials for packaging of food, especially frozen food, but is not limited to this application.

25 Brief description of the drawings

Fig. 1 shows the multilayer structure of a first packaging material according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows the multilayer structure of a second packaging material according to the invention, and

- 30 Fig. 3 shows the multilayer structure of a third packaging material according to the invention.

Detailed description

The packaging material shown in Fig. 1 comprises a fibrous base 1, an inner adhesive layer 2 in direct contact with the fibrous base 1, the adhesive layer 2 comprising a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a branched low-density polyethylene (LDPE) of a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) of a higher melt viscosity, a middle layer 3 of a blend of 50 to 90 wt-% of HDPE and 10 to 50 wt-% of LDPE or LDPE and outermost layer 4 of a polymer blend, which is similar to, preferably the same as the blend used for the innermost adhesive layer 2. In the blend forming the inner adhesive layer 2, and the outermost layer 4, the low-density polyethylene (LDPE) preferably has a melt index of at least 15 g/10 min (190°C, 2.16 kg) and the linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) preferably has a melt index of at most 10 g/10 min (190°C, 2.16 kg). HDPE and LLDPE as used in the structure are of renewable biologic origin. The fibrous base 1 may be paper, paper-board or cardboard of a weight of 40 to 500 g/m², preferably board of a weight of 170 to 350 g/m². The outermost layer 4 is useful as a heat-sealing layer as the material is turned into containers such as disposable drinking cups for instance. The three layers 2, 3, 4 have been brought onto the fibrous base 1 by coextrusion. The weight of each one of the coextruded polymer layers 2, 3, 4 may be e.g. 3 to 12 g/m², preferably 5 to 10 g/m².

The packaging material according to Fig. 2 differs from the material shown in Fig. 1 in that it even comprises a heat-sealing layer 4' on the opposite side of the fibrous base 1. Preferably this heat-sealing layer 4' is of a polymer blend, which is the same as the blend used for the innermost and outermost layers 2, 4 on the reverse side of the fibrous base, the latter forming the inside as the material is turned into a drinking cup.

The packaging material according to Fig. 3 comprises a coextruded multilayer structure 2, 3, 4; 2', 3', 4' on both sides of the fibrous base 1. These multilayer structures may both correspond to that described above in connection with Fig. 1. The material of Fig. 3 is suitable for heat-sealed product packages shielded against water vapour penetration from both the inside of the package, i.e. from a moist product, and from the outside of the package, i.e. from humid ambience.

35 Examples

20 wt-% of extrusion grade LDPE of petroleum oil origin was dry blended with 80 wt-% of film grade bio-LLDPE of sugar cane origin to form a polymer blend. A layer of this polymer blend having a coating weight of 15 g/m² was extruded onto a paperboard surface into direct contact with the same. The coating layer

was achieved with good runnability, acceptable neck-in and and good adhesion to the paperboard.

A series of tests was carried out in order to determine the performance of the above blend as an adhesion layer between paperboard and one or more outer polymer layers in a coextruded multilayer coating. Layers of 100 wt-% bio-HDPE were used for testing, but in regard of adhesion these do not differ significantly from blends of 50 to 90 wt-% of HDPE and 10 to 50 wt-% of LDPE or LLDPE within the scope of the invention. Extruded monolayer coatings, as well as coextruded multilayer coatings with an innermost HDPE + LDPE blend layer, were included as a comparison.

Extrusion grade oil-based LDPE, film grade bio-HDPE, and film grade bio-LLDPE (bio-HDPE and bio-LLDPE made from sugar cane by Braskem, Brazil) were used for the tests. The neck-in in extrusion and heat-sealing temperature of the finished material were measured, and adhesion to the board base was evaluated on a scale 1 (no adhesion) to 5 (perfect adhesion). The results are presented in the following table 1.

Table 1.

Structure	g/m ²	Thick- nesses (μ m)	Heat sealing ($^{\circ}$ C)	Adhesion (0–5)	Neck-in (mm)
Board/LDPE*	15	15	360	5	60
Board/LLDPE+20%LDPE	15	15	440	5	90
Board/LLDPE+20%LDPE/HDPE/LLDPE+20%LDPE	15	5/5/5	440	5	90
Board/LLDPE+20%LDPE/HDPE/LLDPE+20%LDPE	20	5/10/5	430	5	90
Board/HDPE+20%LDPE/HDPE/HDPE+20%LDPE*	15	5/5/5	510	5	85
Board/HDPE+20%LDPE/HDPE/HDPE+20%LDPE*	20	5/10/5	510	5	85
Board/HDPE+20%LDPE/HDPE*	15	10/5	490	5	85
Board/HDPE*	25	25	500	3,5	110

*comparative

The comparative HDPE monolayer coating had the worst neck-in and adhesion in spite of the largest layer thickness. Thinner HDPE monolayers failed in extrusion altogether. Adding an inner layer of a blend of LLDPE with 20 wt-% of LDPE improved adhesion and diminished the neck-in, even though the total coating weights and thicknesses were reduced, and by addition of an outermost layer of the same blends considerably improved heat-sealability in case of LLDPE + LDPE.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing a heat-sealable packaging material, comprising coextrusion onto a fibrous paper, paperboard or cardboard base, into direct contact with the same, a multilayer coating comprising an innermost polymer layer containing a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity, a middle vapour barrier polymer layer, and an outermost heat-seal layer of the same blend as said innermost layer, the innermost layer adhering the coating to said fibrous base and the outermost layer forming a heat-seal layer, excluding materials comprising a coextruded layer of more than 90 wt-% of high-density polyethylene (HDPE).
2. The method of claim 1, characterized in that said polymer blend contains 80 to 90 wt-%, preferably 80 to 85 wt-%, and most preferably 80 wt-% of said LLDPE and 10 to 20 wt-%, preferably 15 to 20 wt-%, and most preferably 20 wt-% of said LDPE.
3. The method of claim 1 or 2, characterized in that said LDPE has a melt index of at least 25 g/10 min (190 °C, 2.16 kg) and that said LLDPE has a melt index of at most 10 g/10 min (190 °C, 2.16 kg).
4. The method of any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the weight of each one of the innermost adhesive layer, the middle vapour barrier layer, and the outermost heat-sealable layer is at most 15 g/m², preferably at most 10 g/m², and most preferably at most 5 g/m².
5. The method of any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a blend containing up to 90 wt-% of HDPE of biologic origin is used for said middle vapour barrier layer.
6. The method of any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that LLDPE of biologic origin is used for said blend.
7. A heat-sealable packaging material made by the method of any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that it comprises
- (a) a fibrous base of paper, paperboard or cardboard,
 - (b) an innermost adhesive layer of a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity, the innermost layer being in a direct contact with said fibrous base,

(c) a middle vapour barrier polymer layer, and

(d) an outermost heat-sealable layer of a blend of (i) 10 to 25 wt-% of a low-density polyethylene (LDPE) having a lower melt viscosity and (ii) 75 to 90 wt-% of a linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE) having a higher melt viscosity,

5

said innermost, middle and outermost layers having been brought by coextrusion onto said fibrous base.

8. The packaging material of claim 7, characterized in that that the weight of each one of the innermost, middle and outermost polymer layers is at most 15 g/m², preferably at most 10 g/m², and most preferably at most 5 g/m², and the total weight of the polymer layers is at most 25 g/m², preferably at most 20 g/m², and most preferably at most 15 g/m².

10

9. The packaging material of claim 7 or 8, characterized in that a blend containing up to 90 wt-% of HDPE of biologic origin has been used for said middle vapour barrier polymer layer.

15

10. The packaging material of any one of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that LLDPE of biologic origin has been used for said blend with LDPE.

11. A drinking cup made by heat-sealing from the packaging material made by the method of any one of claims 1 to 6 or from the packaging material of any one of claims 7 to 10.

20

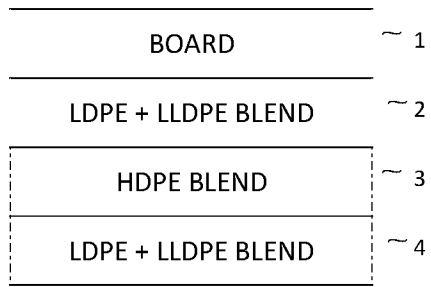


Fig. 1

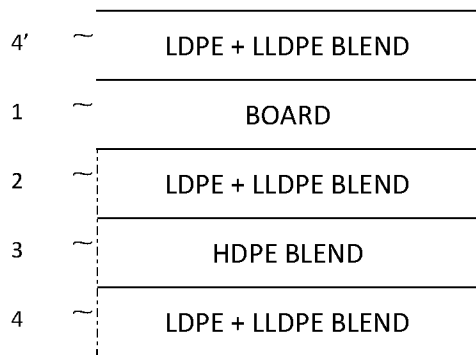


Fig. 2

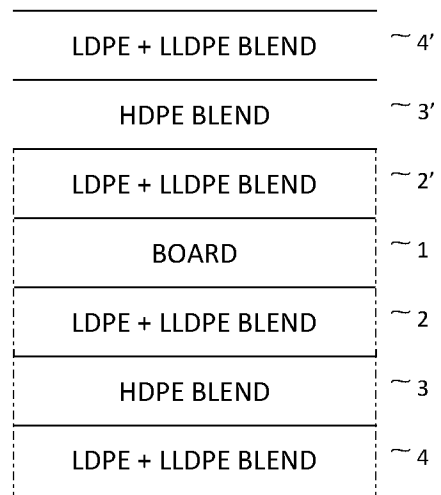


Fig. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB2015/051268

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: see extra sheet

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: B29C, B29L, B32B, B65D, C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 20110248076 A1 (BENTMAR MATS ET AL), 13 October 2011 (2011-10-13); abstract; paragraphs [0056], [0062]-[0063], [0084]-[0088]; figures 1a-1d; exemple 1 (paragraphs [0097]-[0105]) --	1-11
A	WO 2013074287 A1 (CHEVRON PHILLIPS CHEMICAL CO), 23 May 2013 (2013-05-23); abstract; paragraphs [0014], [0019], [0023]-[0028], [0033]; figures 1-2 --	1-11
A	WO 0011075 A1 (EASTMAN CHEM CO), 2 March 2000 (2000-03-02); abstract; page 1, line 12 - page 2, line 14; page 8, line 12 - page 9, line 6; page 11, line 24 - page 12, line 16; page 15, line 5 - line 15; claims 1, 6, 10; examples 1, 3 --	1-11

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29-05-2015

Date of mailing of the international search report

02-06-2015

Name and mailing address of the ISA/SE

Patent- och registreringsverket
Box 5055
S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. + 46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Monika Bohlin

Telephone No. + 46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB2015/051268

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 2011004001 A1 (ALTERNAPAK HOLDING B V ET AL), 13 January 2011 (2011-01-13); abstract; claim 1 --	1-11
A	WO 2010098856 A1 (EQUISTAR CHEM LP), 2 September 2010 (2010-09-02); abstract --	1-11
A	EP 0107076 A2 (UNION CARBIDE CORP), 2 May 1984 (1984-05-02); abstract; page 5, line 12 - line 33 --	1-11
A	JP H09142455 A (TOPPAN PRINTING CO LTD), 3 June 1997 (1997-06-03); Abstract from database EPODOC; Abstract from database WPI, AN 1997-346826, WEEK 199732; original document: figure 5; machine translation paragraph [0023]. --	1-11
A	US 5674342 A (OBIJESKI TODD J ET AL), 7 October 1997 (1997-10-07); abstract; column 13, line 1 - line 60; claims 4-6; exemple 1-6, 13-20, table 1, 8, 9 --	1-11
A	US 20120207954 A1 (DALPE JEAN-FRANCOIS ET AL), 16 August 2012 (2012-08-16); abstract; paragraphs [0034], [0060]-[0061]; figures 1-4; claims 9-10, 15-16; table 2 --	1-11
A	US 20110274892 A1 (CHANG KEUNSUK P ET AL), 10 November 2011 (2011-11-10); abstract; paragraphs [0039]-[0040] -- -----	1-11

Continuation of: second sheet

International Patent Classification (IPC)

B32B 27/10 (2006.01)

B32B 37/15 (2006.01)

B29C 47/02 (2006.01)

B32B 27/32 (2006.01)

B65D 65/40 (2006.01)

C08L 23/04 (2006.01)

B29L 9/00 (2006.01)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/IB2015/051268

US	20110248076 A1	13/10/2011	AU	2009328741 B2	28/11/2013
			CN	102245386 B	21/01/2015
			EP	2199077 A1	23/06/2010
			JP	2012512058 A	31/05/2012
			MX	2011006168 A	28/07/2011
			RU	2011129597 A	27/01/2013
			RU	2519451 C2	10/06/2014
			US	8409679 B2	02/04/2013
			WO	2010069451 A1	24/06/2010
WO	2013074287 A1	23/05/2013	CA	2855876 A1	23/05/2013
			CN	103946303 A	23/07/2014
			EP	2780414 A1	24/09/2014
			MX	2014005956 A	27/08/2014
			US	20130123414 A1	16/05/2013
WO	0011075 A1	02/03/2000	CA	2340662 A1	02/03/2000
			EP	1112322 A1	04/07/2001
			JP	2002523542 A	30/07/2002
			MX	PA01001472 A	08/05/2002
WO	2011004001 A1	13/01/2011	CN	102470646 A	23/05/2012
			EP	2451642 A1	16/05/2012
			RU	2012104026 A	20/08/2013
			US	20120156478 A1	21/06/2012
WO	2010098856 A1	02/09/2010	CN	102333632 A	25/01/2012
			EP	2401126 A1	04/01/2012
			US	20100221528 A1	02/09/2010
EP	0107076 A2	02/05/1984	JP	S5979731 A	09/05/1984
			US	4486377 A	04/12/1984
JP	H09142455 A	03/06/1997	JP	3077573 B2	14/08/2000
US	5674342 A	07/10/1997	NONE		
US	20120207954 A1	16/08/2012	NONE		
US	20110274892 A1	10/11/2011	EP	2569227 A1	20/03/2013
			WO	2011140496 A1	10/11/2011