

# Lamination of Flexible Materials for Packaging

## About the Seminar:

Lamination of Flexible Materials for Packaging is designed to give engineers and others an understanding of lamination processes and the properties of the resultant laminates Utilized in flexible packaging. Monolayer flexible materials often fall short in delivering the needed properties. Lamination is an important technique utilized to combine materials to assure that the finished packaging materials demonstrate properties needed for packaged products. This two day seminar covers various lamination technologies, process variables, testing procedures, upstream and downstream processes and troubleshooting techniques.

## Who Should Attend:

Personnel involved in the R&D, manufacture, testing, product development, process support, design, use and sales of multi-layer packaging who wish to jumpstart or round out their knowledge of lamination. Flexible packaging laminations are used in the food, pharmaceutical, medical device, consumer goods, and industrial goods industries. The seminar is intended to be an introduction into laminating technology for engineers and others who support, troubleshoot, specify buy and sell flexible packaging laminations.

## Benefits of Attending

- ▶ Learn how physics and chemistry apply to achieving a good lamination
- ▶ Learn the layout of lamination equipment
- ▶ Learn techniques to troubleshoot lamination problems
- ▶ Learn the differences between lamination processes
- ▶ Learn about the what's needed upstream and downstream for successful laminates
- ▶ View the laminating process through technical data, graphs and formulas

## Concepts Covered

- ▶ Wetting and its impact on adhesion
- ▶ Extrusion vs. adhesive lamination
- ▶ Rationale for lamination
- ▶ Bond testing
- ▶ Bond failure mechanisms
- ▶ Alternatives to lamination



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## Course Syllabus

### DAY 1

#### Introduction

#### Fundamental definitions

#### Why do we laminate?

#### Packages that are laminated

#### Multilayer tactics

- Adhesive lamination
- Extrusion lamination
- Coating

#### Coextrusion

#### Materials

#### Webs that are laminated

#### Plastics and other polymers

#### Metals

- Papers
- Multilayer materials

#### Adhesives

#### Other materials that impact laminations

- Inks
- Additives

#### Primers

#### Layer functionality

- Strength/stiffness
- Print carrier
- Primer

#### Adhesive

#### Barrier

- Sealant

#### Science of lamination

#### Surface chemistry

#### Surface treatment

- Flame
- Corona / "plasma"
- Priming
- Adhesion
- Adhesive chemistry

#### Heat transfer

### DAY 2

#### Unit operations in laminating

- Winding and web transport
- Treatment

#### Roll Coating

- Extrusion
- Other coating techniques
- Drying

#### Laminating

#### Curing

#### Heating

#### Cooling

#### Specific lamination techniques in more detail

- Solvent-based adhesive lamination
- Water-based adhesive lamination

#### Solvent-free adhesive lamination

#### Extrusion lamination

#### Laminating machine layouts

- Simplex (Two ply)
- Duplex / Tandem (Three ply)
- Extrusion/Adhesive combinations
- Press/laminators

#### Testing of laminations

- Green tack
- Curing and cured bonds
- Peelable bonds vs. destruct bonds
- Coefficient of friction
- Heat resistance
- Sealability

#### Tensile behavior

#### Barrier testing and calculations

#### Performance testing

#### Troubleshooting

- General tactics for troubleshooting
- Gallery of lamination defects
- What can go wrong:

#### Delamination

- Lamination spots/bubbles
- Heat resistance
- Chemical resistance

#### Discoloration

- Lack of performance
- Troubleshooting case studies