



Paperbase Alerting Service Sample

Converting and converted products

00001

PI: 20202400 JA: 0202

TI: Wine labels

AU: Manek V

JN: Papiermacher Magazin \$IS=

CI: vol. 5, no. 9, 8 Sept. 2001, pp 10-11 (C, K, S)

CT: HISTORY/ LABEL/ PAPER ART/ PRINTING/

AB: Wine labels not only provide connoisseurs with vintage information, they also show a wide range of designs ranging from kitsch to works of art. Labels for top quality wines often use non removable adhesives to avoid fraudulent transfer to cheaper bottles. Wine labelling began early in the 19th century following the introduction of lithography and the Fourdrinier paper machine. By the mid 1800's, 4 colour labels had become well established. Self adhesive labels, introduced in 1935, made large volume label runs possible. The typography, decoration and illustration of wine labels reflect their period, such as Biedermeier, Jugendstil or Expressionism. The current trend is to artistic labels, either with graphic designs or reproductions of paintings that are not necessarily related to wine.

SO: B

00002

PI: 20202408 JA: 0202

TI: Corrugated board a basis for beauty

AU: Stolpe L

JN: Int. Papwirtsch. \$IS=0070-4296

CI: no. 9. 2001, pp 14, 16, 18 (C, K, P, S)

CT: COMPRESSION TEST/ CORRUGATED BOARD/ CORRUGATED BOX/ CORRUGATED INDUSTRY/ GROWTH/ PRINTING/

CN: Gruvon Mill

AB: Corrugated board is produced from renewable resources, is recyclable and compostable, and is part of the forest industry's carbon dioxide recovery scheme. Single trip corrugated boxes have lost market share to multitrip returnable plastic crates (RPC) seen as more environmentally friendly and offering better moisture resistance. Improving moisture and creep resistance is a challenge to the industry. A Scandinavian Development Group for Corrugated Board (SUW) study shows that only about 10% of boxes meet recommended Box Compression Test (BCT) standards. The trend from brown to printed white surfaces has made corrugated boxes visually more attractive, and lower grammage microflute products offer visual and economic advantages. These developments are creating new market opportunities for corrugated boxes. (1 fig)

SO: B

00003

PI: 20202457 JA: 0202

TI: Overview of hot melt adhesive components

AU: Nelson K A

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 17pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: ANTIOXIDANT/ CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ PLASTICISER/ TACKIFIER/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: Hot Melt Adhesives (HMAs) are 100% solids, thermoplastic compositions that are applied molten at elevated temperatures. Pressure sensitive adhesives are formed when HMAs are cooled to form an adhesive film. The principal component of HMAs is the adhesive base polymer that imparts strength, toughness and flexibility. Other components include tackifying resins that reduce melt viscosity and cost; waxes for viscosity, set time, open time and blocking prevention; plasticisers for viscosity, wetting, cost and low temperature performance. Antioxidants prevent degradation during storage, blending and application. Stabilisers/antioxidants protect during storage; and against thermal or ultraviolet (UV) degradation. Examples are phenolics, phenolic esters, phosphites and thioesters. Styrene block copolymers such as isoprene, have unique two phase morphology, are easy to tackify within a selected tackifier range and are cost effective. Isoprene however has temperature limitations as well as temperature and ageing vulnerability. Speciality ethylene copolymers such as vinyl and acrylic esters or acrylic acids are easy to tackify within selected tackifier range, and have high values of tack, peel, adhesion and cohesion. Their weaknesses include vulnerability in hot melt mixing and aging and temperature limitations.

SO: B

00004

PI: 20202460 JA: 0202

TI: Hot melt adhesives comprising crystalline and amorphous polymers

AU: Ahmed S U

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 5pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: ADDITIVE/ CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: The performance properties of hot melt adhesives may be improved by addition of small amount of amorphous water sensitive polymers with crystalline water sensitive polymers. The resulting blend exhibits synergistically improved performance. The use of crystalline polymers in hot melt formulations based on amorphous water sensitive polymers also results in increased humidity resistance and non blocking characteristics. Such hot melt adhesives passed stringent repulpability tests and are suited for remoistenable, repulpable, recyclable applications. Water soluble crystalline polymers are primarily based on water soluble amines containing ethyleneoxy groups. The presence of ether groups in the structure provides extra polarity in molecule and confers water solubility to the compound. Incorporation of other diamines and other diacids enables polyamides to be formed having various levels of water sensitivity, softening point and crystallinity. (1 fig, 4 tab, 8 ref)

SO: B

00005

PI: 20202461 JA: 0202

TI: The high initial strength with long open time reactive hot melt adhesive

AU: Ju-Ming Hung

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 36pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ NEW MATERIAL/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: New formulated products using Purfect-Lok technology are reactive hot melt adhesives (RHMs) containing a functional acrylic copolymer. The product has high initial strength and long open time and also features improved hydrolysis and solvent resistance. Other unique properties include low viscosity with high initial strength, soft foamable moisture cured hot melt and improved creep resistance. The new technology has enabled a series of high initial strength RHMs to be prepared and commercialised. Initial strengths of RHMs are controlled by the high crystalline temperature of polyester diol, the high glass transition temperature of the plastics and the molecular weight of the prepolymer. The preparation of an unique low glass transition temperature plastic with functional groups gave a raw material that provided a low glass transition temperature with high molecular weight in formulated RHM systems. The benefits of reactive hot melt adhesives include a solvent free system, one part solid adhesive at ambient temperature, low process temperature, immediate initial strength, good high temperature properties after cure and broad adhesion. (6 fig, 2 tab)

SO: B

00006

PI: 20202462 JA: 0202

TI: Extending elastomers with amorphous polyolefins in hot-melt sealants

AU: Miller R A

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 10pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: ADDITIVE/ CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ POLYOLEFIN/ SEALANT/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: Amorphous polyolefins (APO) may be used as a raw material additive to extend or partially replace either butyl elastomer or block copolymers in hot melt sealant formula-

tions. Test data reveal benefits such as good slump resistance due to the very small level of crystallinity; increased peel adhesion; increased water resistance and improved weathering due to improved water resistance and reduced discoloration. There are four major types of APO: homopolymers; propylene-ethylene copolymers; propylene-butene copolymers and terpolymers. Amorphous polypropylene has better quality for many applications, has a lighter colour and consistent properties. Compared to many elastomers, APO is easier to process whilst substitution of APO for 50% elastomer in sealant formula greatly reduces process time and energy. End use applications include extruded preformed tapes and hot melt insulated glass sealants. (3 fig, 6 tab, 4 ref)
SO: B

00007

PI: 20202463 JA: 0202

TI: Packaging and case and carton hot melts: fifty years of change and progress

AU: Forsyth R S

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 14pp
<Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: CASE MAKING/ CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ PACKAGING MATERIAL/
TECHNOLOGY TRENDS/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: In the 1950s, corrugated cases and cartons were usually sealed with borated dextrans or polyvinyl acetate emulsion adhesives. Since then major highlights involving packaging hot melts have included all synthetic hot melts; faster setting hot melts; hot melts for waxed containers and difficult to adhere surfaces; non petroleum based hot melts during petrol shortages and repulpable hot melts. Later came emphasis on bead size, thin line application and mileage. Finally there was heat stability testing and 100h; and 300h hot melts as well as light colour, improved heat stability and low odour hot melts. Today there are new polymer based hot melts; developments in antioxidants and waxes; hot melts for recycle stock; low application temperature hot melts; vacuum loaders; starch based hot melts and improved stability hot melts utilising new polymers. Packaging changes are predicted to impact on hot melts with regard to environmental concerns and returnable or recyclable packages. Other considerations include the growth of global market; legal requirements; and labelling with improved removability. The consumption of hot melts for case and carton sealing is about 266m lb in North America and about 490m lb globally. (21 ref)

SO: B

00008

PI: 20202464 JA: 0202

TI: Value of hydrogenated hydrocarbon tackifiers in packaging applications

AU: Harvey J A

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 5pp
<Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: ADHESIVE/ CONFERENCE/ METALLOCENE/ PACKAGING INDUSTRY/
TACKIFIER/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: The introduction of new, metallocene based polymers has broadened the range of available polymer tackifiers. Their application lies in the demand for packaging adhe-

sives having improved odour, thermal stability and adhesion. Process improvements have lead to new leading edge light colour hydrogenated aromatic modified tackifiers. Most tackifier raw materials are byproducts such as crude tall oil which is a byproduct of kraft paper production. Byproducts for hydrogenated hydrocarbon tackifiers such as Escorez 5400 and 5600 series are primarily dicyclopentadiene streams (DCPD). Aromatic streams are used to modify DCPD. Both streams are byproducts of the commodity olefins ethylene and propylene. Reduced capital and operating costs have made hydrogenated hydrocarbon tackifiers affordable to a broader range of packaging applications which compare favourably to tall oil rosin esters in terms of adhesive performance. There has been continuous investment in new capacity led world scale, safe reliable supply points as well as safe reliable feed sources. Suppliers of hydrogenated hydrocarbon tackifiers have doubled capacity since 1994 and Exxonmobil's capacity has grown by 270%.

SO: B

00009

PI: 20202465 JA: 0202

TI: Fundamentals of roll coating for hot melt applications

AU: Dages B

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 7pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: APPLICATOR/ CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ ROLL COATING/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: There are two general categories with regard to roll coaters for hot melts. Low viscosity, low melt point waxes have application for wet bonding of materials and for sealing of porous substrates. There are also hot melts that can be roll applied for pressure sensitive adhesive applications, insulating foams, asphalt and other materials. The advantage of roll coating over die application techniques lies in their flexibility and fast changeovers in both decking and chemistry. Roll coating can provide the optimum solution for coat weights above 15gsm and for applications that can sustain occasional small pinholes or structuring in the coating. The most common system is a direct roll coating method whereby the coating is transferred directly from the applicator roll to the web with the transfer roll rotating in the same direction as the web is travelling. Where reverse roll support roll is used, the applicator roll is rotated in the direction opposing web travel. Another method: direct roll differential speed stripe coating transfer roll incorporates an intermediate roll allowing for second film stretch. (5 fig, 2 tab)

SO: B

00010

PI: 20202466 JA: 0202

TI: Performance and adhesion optimisation of a new precision roll coater for HM PSA's

AU: Kroll M

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 13pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: CONFERENCE/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ NEW EQUIPMENT/ NEW TECHNOLOGY/ ROLL COATER/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: A new precision roll coater enables novel control of hot melt adhesive coatings.

Continuous hot melt adhesive coatings are produced at coat weights as low as 4gsm. A series of designed experiments using a selected group of adhesives has evaluated the new roll coater with regard to the effects of the metering gap, adhesive rheology and line speed. The design of the coater enables metering gaps to be set much smaller than historically achieved in hot melt coating and imparting considerable control over low coat weight. At low metering gaps temperature became the most significant factor controlling coat weights. The new coater has a robust versatile design including heavy wall dual helical wrapped rolls for efficient heat transfer. The design enables reduction or elimination of roll deflection at operating temperatures so as to maximise control of the coating weight. Critical rolls combined with ultra high precision bearings and wedge blocks permit metering gaps of 0.001in or less at operating temperatures of up to 450 deg F. The use of digital drives enables each roll to be operated independently in speed and rotational direction. (15 fig, 2 tab, 1 ref)

SO: B

00011

PI: 20202467 JA: 0202

TI: Hot melt formulation: miscibility and adhesion

AU: Badie P; Cavalie H

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 14pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: CONFERENCE/ FORMULATION/ HOT MELT ADHESIVE/ TACKIFIER/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: A physicochemical approach to formulation of hot melt adhesives (HMAs) is based on ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) hot melt adhesives tackified with aromatic and aromatic containing hydrocarbon resins (Norsolene) to optimise formulation with regard to end use properties. HMAs were formulated with different EVAs and tackifying resins and all were blends of EVA, resin and wax in equal proportions. The EVA copolymers used were Evatane and Elvax. The ring and ball point (R and B) was controlled by the molar mass of resin: the higher the molar mass, the higher the softening point. A higher R and B gives the hot melt more cohesion in that stress at break increases. Compatibility with polar resins is improved by increasing the content of vinyl acetate (VA). A higher VA content increases elongation at break; increases the flexibility of EVA and decreases the stress at break. Aliphatic modified resins have better compatibility giving higher elongation at break. (13 fig, 6 tab, 5 ref)

SO: B

00012

PI: 20202468 JA: 0202

TI: Crosslinking of acid-functional styrenic block polymers with aluminium acetylacetonate

AU: St Clair D J

CI: 2001 Hot melt symposium, Hilton Head Island, SC, USA, 10-13 June 2001, 10pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD75.00 (ISBN 1930657676)> (C, K, P, S)

CT: ADDITIVE/ CONFERENCE/ PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE/ THERMOSET/

CN: TAPPI Press

AB: Experiments were conducted to improve the upper service temperature of adhesives and sealants based on styrenic block copolymers. Metal chelate, aluminium

acetylacetonate (AlAcAc) has application as a crosslinker for ambient temperature cure of hydrogenated polybutadiene/maleic anhydride (SEBS/MA) polymers. SEBS polymers to which 1 to 5%w maleic anhydride has been grafted are commercially available. Acid/anhydride functional SEBS polymers were successfully crosslinked with AlAcAc resulting in the conversion of the polymer from thermoplastic to thermoset. The technology has been applied to solvent based pressure sensitive adhesives (PSA); hot melt PSAs; sealants; modified waxes; modified asphalt and oil gels. Performance at temperatures well beyond the glass transition point of polystyrene endblocks of SEBS polymer was achieved. The dwelling time is longest using AlAcAc however instantaneous crosslinking results are achieved with zinc acetylacetonate (ZnAcAc). (11 tab, 2 ref)

SO: B

00013

PI: 20202521 JA: 0202

TI: Laminating by ultrasonics

AU: Knorre K

CI: 2001 Nonwovens symposium, Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-8 June 2001, pp 103-110 <Brussels, Belgium: Edana European Disposables and Nonwovens Association, 2001, 139pp, Euro124.00 (ISBN 2930159391)> (P)

CT: CONFERENCE/ LAMINATION/ NONWOVEN INDUSTRY/ ULTRASONIC BONDING/

CN: Edana; European Disposables and Nonwovens Association

AB: Processes such as laminating, bonding, embossing, cutting and perforating can all be conducted using ultrasonics. The advantages of laminating by ultrasonics compared to thermobonding or hot melt lamination are that different combinations of materials can be welded such as nonwoven fabrics, textiles, films and paper where one layer must have polymer fibre content. Other benefits include no heating up or cooling down time of rolls; and no melting of fibres between engraving points next to thermobonding lamination. Laminates retain textile type handling and filter materials retain open properties. The technology of ultrasonics is based on surface friction of filaments. Fibres melt at crossing points and weld at bonding points. The energy is supplied by a sonotrode or weld horn vibration element. Vibrations are transmitted to substances to be laminated resulting in molecular and surface friction. The width of each weld horn is about 160mm in the area of the laminate contact surface and can be extended by the use of several weld horns in a row. (7 fig)

SO: B

00014

PI: 20202522 JA: 0202

TI: A basic nonwovens paper bonding and lamination study

AU: Young J C

CI: 2001 Nonwovens symposium, Copenhagen, Denmark, 7-8 June 2001, pp 111-121 <Brussels, Belgium: Edana European Disposables and Nonwovens Association, 2001, 139pp, Euro124.00 (ISBN 2930159391)> (P)

CT: BONDING/ CONFERENCE/ FEM/ FINITE ELEMENT METHOD/ LAMINATION/ MATHEMATICAL MODEL/ NONWOVEN INDUSTRY/

CN: Edana; European Disposables and Nonwovens Association

AB: Typical thermal lamination comprises simple heated nip roll calendaring, extended

nip/belt lamination and platen press thermal compression. The nip roll process incorporates fibre network compaction for elastic fibre bending; fibre contact deformation for fibre flattening and softening; consolidation and bonding for plastic deformation and decompression and recovery. A two dimensional finite element method computer model has been constructed to evaluate heat distribution in materials during nip roll lamination process. The model incorporates both conductive heat transfer between heated rolls and material as well as convective heat transfer between the surrounding air and the surface of the material entering and leaving the nip. The temperature profile through the web is important in determining the properties of the bonded sheet since non uniform temperature will result in non uniform bonding. An appropriate calendering speed is required for lamination of multiple layers of material. Simultaneous improvement in productivity, mechanical and comfort properties may be achieved by longer nip residence time using larger nip rolls, multiple nip roll pairs and compliant layer roll covers.

(8 fig)

SO: B

00015

PI: 20202798 JA: 0202

TI: Specialist paper bag production for the beverage can industry

AU: Anon

JN: Converter \$IS=0010-8189

CI: vol. 38, no. 10, Oct. 2001, p. 24 (K, P, S)

CT: BEVERAGE/ CANS/ COMPANY INFORMATION/ FLEXIBLE PACKAGING/ NEW EQUIPMENT/ PAPER BAG/

CN: Garant

AB: Garant Maschinen, Lengerich, Germany has developed the Matador XL to produce paper bags for the beverage can industry. The servo driven flat and satchel bag machine produces long and narrow paper bags (typically 75mm wide and 1,400mm long) that can be used to package and transport can ends to high speed filling lines. Such bags are usually produced by modified bag machines at a low speed with a high reject rate. The Matador XL can produce bag widths from 50-130mm and cut off lengths from 800-1,500mm. The machine complies with all European noise and safety regulations and has outputs of 120 bags/min and reject rate better than the industry average. (Short article)

SO: B

00016

PI: 20203282 JA: 0202

TI: Laying it on

AU: Anon

JN: Converting Today \$IS=0264-715X

CI: vol. 15, no. 10, Nov. 2001, pp 23-24 (P)

CT: COATING/ CONVERTING INDUSTRY/ FINISHING/ LABELLING/ LAMINATION/ NEW EQUIPMENT/ REEL CHANGE/

AB: Uteco has developed a new system for quick change over on pressure sensitive coating lines. The system has a coater/laminator with a double coating unit, one alongside the other. While one unit is running completely enclosed, the operator can set up the other with different production parameters. The new Ecoflex system from Schiavi

features an innovative system for high-speed polyethylene terephthalate (PET)-aluminium foil solventless lamination. The system has a double lamination nip which prevents the formation of bubbles. The system can also be applied to other laminates to reduce the orange peel effect. Elite Cameron has recently supplied a new high specification hot melt coating and laminating machine. Automatan's latest laminator, the SF65, offers both high-speed productivity and a short run capacity. (3 fig)

SO: B

00017

PI: 20203597 JA: 0202

TI: Pneumatic waste material conveying systems for nonwoven applications

AU: Cole G

CI: INTC 2001 - International Nonwovens Technical Conference, Baltimore, MD, USA, 5-7 Sept. 2001, 9pp <Atlanta, GA, USA: TAPPI Press, 2001, USD175.00, CD-Rom> (K, P, S)

CT: CONFERENCE/ CONVERTING/ FILAMENT/ NONWOVEN INDUSTRY/ SPUNBONDING/ TRIM WASTE/ WASTE COLLECTION/

CN: Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry; TAPPI

AB: Several factors need to be addressed to ensure that a pneumatic conveying system for a waste collection plant will meet system design specifications. The two most common types of nonwoven waste conveying for a roll goods facility are edge trim conveying and spunbond filaments conveying. Typical specification for a nonwoven winder could be 2in edge trims at 3,000ft/min for material that is 2oz/sq yd. (10t waste/d). Winder speeds and edge trim widths are forecast to continue increasing. A pneumatic conveying system manufacturer is faced with challenges with regard to nonwovens. These relate to intake hood dimensions, the orientation of the system; and snag proofed ducting to prevent material build up or plugs. A Venturi Eductor System conveys nonwoven edge trims from slit to waste receiver. Also for consideration are elbow type or cylindrical type air separators and choice of material receiver which can range from simple boxes to complex auto tying balers. The rapid buildup of material in spunbond filament conveying systems means that the high reject volume is a significant challenge. Other special considerations may include an inline static neutraliser; means to prevent tacky material from plugging up the system; and a dust collection system operated using a timed pulse interval.

SO: B

00018

PI: 20204029 JA: 0203

TI: Elegance on corrugated: water-based inks provide brilliant print run

AU: Jansen V

JN: Flexo \$IS=10517324

CI: vol. 26, no. 10, Oct. 2001, pp 18-21 (K)

CT: CORRUGATED BOARD/ DRYING/ FLEXOGRAPHY/ TREND/ VISCOSITY/ WATERBORNE INK/

AB: Water based inks have proven themselves very successful for the printing of paper and board in terms of rub resistance, printability, density, dot gain characteristics and lack of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The factors involved in the success of these inks include: ink transfer, influence of temperature, drying properties and viscosity

control, additives, and pH. Water based inks lose less solvent by evaporation than solvent based inks. As water based inks dry mainly by penetration, the condition of the surface to be printed is particularly important. Plates should produce an even dense ink transfer with low dot gain. Photopolymer printing plates of thickness 3.18mm or 3.94mm are commonly used in conjunction with compressible polyurethane foam backing materials. A relief of 1-1.2mm should be chosen for high quality halftone and fine line work. Solid and rough line work can be printed with a relief of 1.5-1.8mm. Digital plates providing controlled dot formation during face exposure after dot ablation have been introduced for high quality halftone work. A concave dot solidifies and becomes anchored to the precured base as the plate polymerises. The dot shape is created due to the inhibition of the photopolymerisation reaction by atmospheric oxygen.

SO: B

00019

PI: 20204030 JA: 0203

TI: Computer-to-plate for corrugated CTP digital flexo developments may impact corrugated prepress performance, workflow, value

AU: Rosen D

JN: Flexo \$IS=10517324

CI: vol. 26, no. 10, Oct. 2001, pp 22-24 (K)

CT: COMPUTER/ CORRUGATED BOARD/ FLEXOGRAPHY/ PREPRESS/ PRINTING PLATE/ TREND/

AB: Although computer-to-plate (CTP) printing technology has yielded faster, lower-cost output devices and a broad offering of digital printing plates and has been embraced fairly enthusiastically by film, label and carton printers, the uptake by corrugated prepress has been relatively slow. Nevertheless, digital flexo developments of this type are bound to impact corrugated prepress operations eventually and a major area where this sector could benefit greatly is in the field of CTP registration accuracy. Three common approaches currently used for CTP printing applications include: laser ablation, ink jet CTP, and liquid in-position plates. There are several proven methods for successful implementation of CTP in corrugated, although its adoption for corrugated has been slower than in other market segments. In higher end print applications, some enhancements will be seen and even for the most basic graphics, new benefits can be found in areas of mounting simplification and precision. In addition, plate material can be used more efficiently. As CTP continues to develop and corrugated graphics increase in complexity, the use of CTP for corrugated is expected to become much more commonplace. (4 fig)

SO: B

00020

PI: 20204076 JA: 0203

TI: Box champion on display

AU: Brunton D

JN: Int. Pap. Board Ind. \$IS=0020-8191

CI: vol. 44, no. 12, Dec. 2001, pp 34, 36 (C, K, P, S)

CT: FOLDER GLUER/ NEW EQUIPMENT/

CN: Bahmuller

AB: Specialist folding and sealing equipment manufacturer Wilhelm Bahmuller GmbH

has launched the new semiautomatic Box Container Line (BCL) to fill the gap in its existing product range between the hand-fed semi-automatic SC 25/29 and the fully automatic folder-glue-stitcher-taper FL 13/28-36. The compact and modular BCL is suitable for folding and gluing corrugated board from E flute through to heavy-duty double wall. Its quick set-up time makes it ideal for short order runs. The BCL differs from other folder gluers in that it uses a static folding section as opposed to a stream folding device. The belt feeder operates with a vacuum support using adjustable suction chambers and rubberised feeding rollers. Sealing can be by stitching and/or taping. Two size variations are available: the BCL 17/28 with a maximum width of 2.8m, and the BCL 21/36 with a maximum of 3.6m. (5 fig, tab)

SO: B