The future of shrink sleeves: Third Generation Seamer



Topics

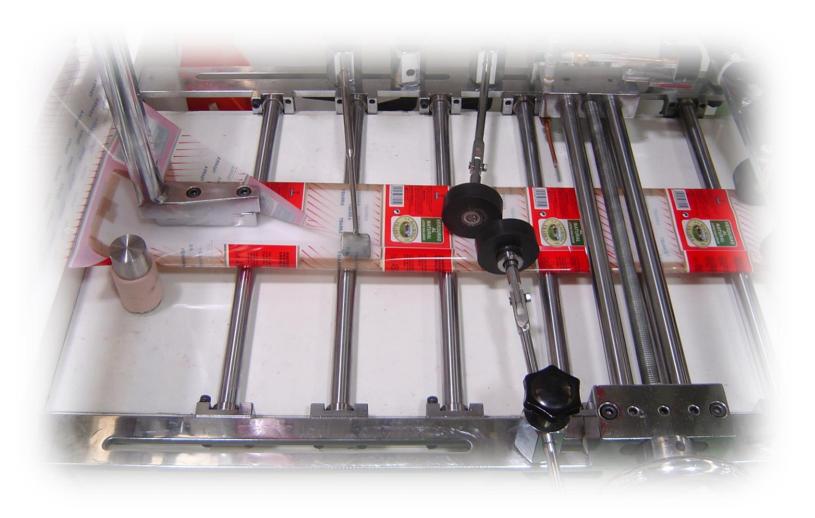
- 1) Seamers though time
- 2) The challenges
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 - c) Hourglass container pin holes
 - d) Poor quality continuous perforation
 - e) Tamper evident integration
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- 6) Pin holes
- 7) Needle positioning
- 8) Fingerless forming section
- 9) Closed lay-flat feedback loop
- 10) Laser integration
- 11) Solvent



Seamers through time

First Generation

- Plate based system, one lay-flat, one plate
- Lots of tooling which needs to be maintained
- Long change overs
- Scratches & Tolerance Issues
- Operator Intervention & Know How
- More art than science

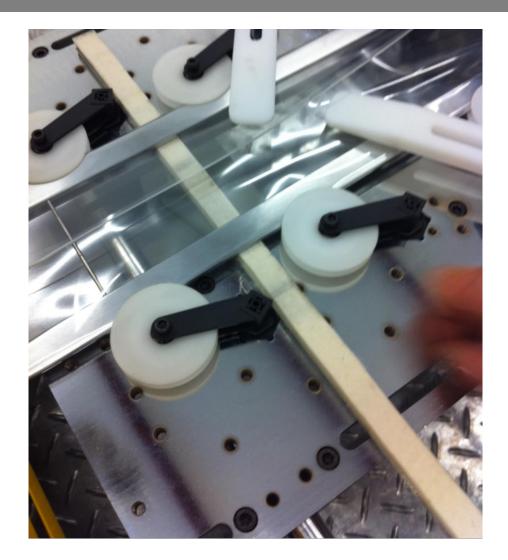




Seamers through time

Second Generation

- Adjustable forming system: launched by Karlville early 2000s
- This system uses fixed fingers that are adjusted to the desired lay-flat by the operator
- Some competitors' systems adjust the lay flat automatically via servo motors – challenges with maintenance and misadjustment over time





Challenges



Challenges – Square bottles

- Square and rectangular containers require fold positioned on corners
- Seams need to be as close to fold in order to maintain best graphic layout
- 15mm offet common but not easy, 10mm possible on certain machines



Challenges - Raised lip seam

- Solvent positioning is one of the most critical aspects of seaming
- Most machines offer a fixed needle with a web guide for film
- Rolls however aren't always perfect and can present winding, tension and film quality issues
- These issues are very difficult to correct by the operator
- This can result in a "raised lip seam" or even worst: solvent migrating to the inside of the sleeve and causing "blocking", which can lead to rejection



Challenges – Hourglass shapes

- Hourglass shapes add complexity during the shrinking process
- When the sleeve starts to Shrink in the tunnel, air gets trapped in the middle section of the bottle, causing it to feel like a balloon
- In order to solve this issue, pin holes are added to the sleeve, allowing the air to escape. This can be done on applicator or seamer.
- Ideally, this is done while the film is flat, so the hole is clean and precise.



Poor quality continuous perforation

- Continuous perforation on flat film gives better results
- Continuous perforation on sleeved film gives a different hole diameter on each side
- Mechanical perforation is always the same diameter distortion can be corrected with laser
- Holes are absent tooling maintenance / adjustment



Tamper evident integrated to label

- Integrated tamper evident is more difficult than continuous perforation
- Mechanical solutions lead to tears in label
- Label is ripped when product consumed



Friction and scratching

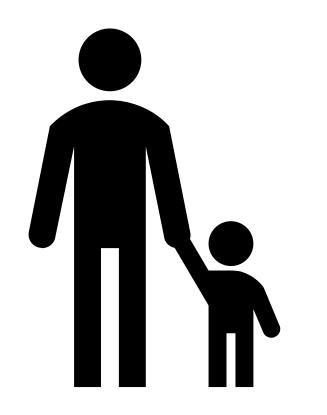
- Friction between the forming fingers / film causes problems both for inks and for the film.
- The forming fingers cause friction on the side of the film, where the fold will be created. Point 1
- Application machines then also stress the same area. Point 1





Short runs

- Fragmented markets
- More short runs on market
- Digital printing
- Waste
- Change-over





Third Generation

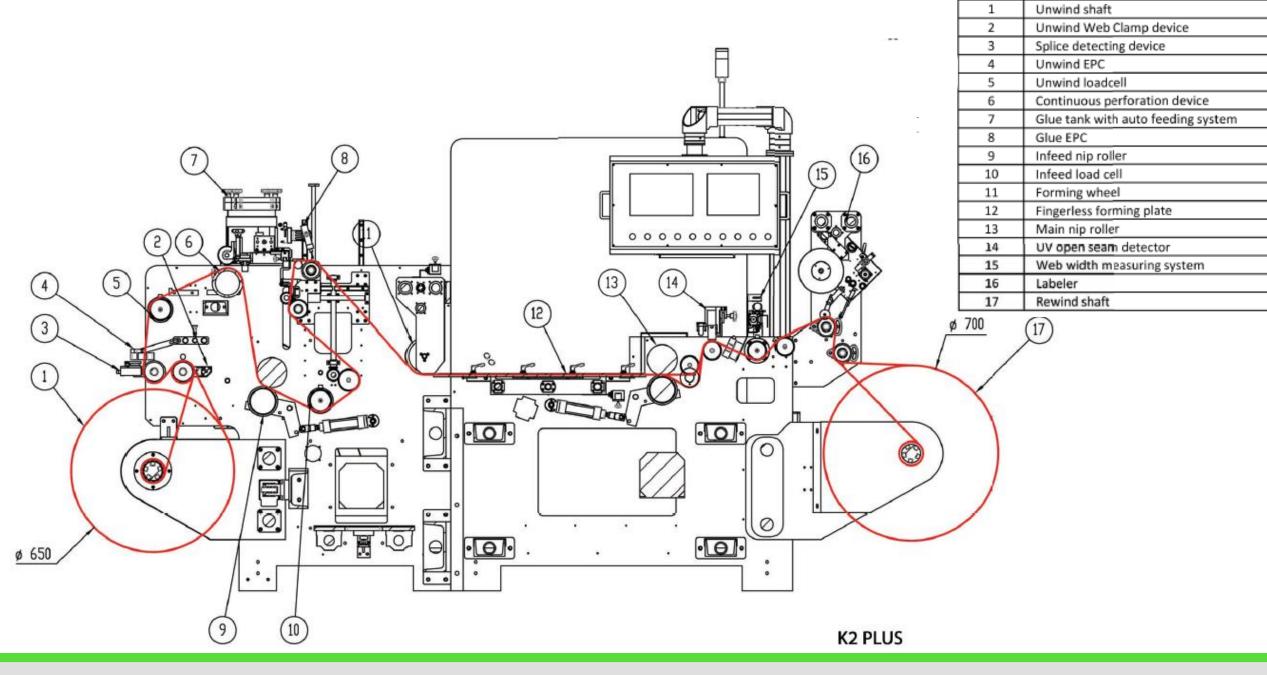


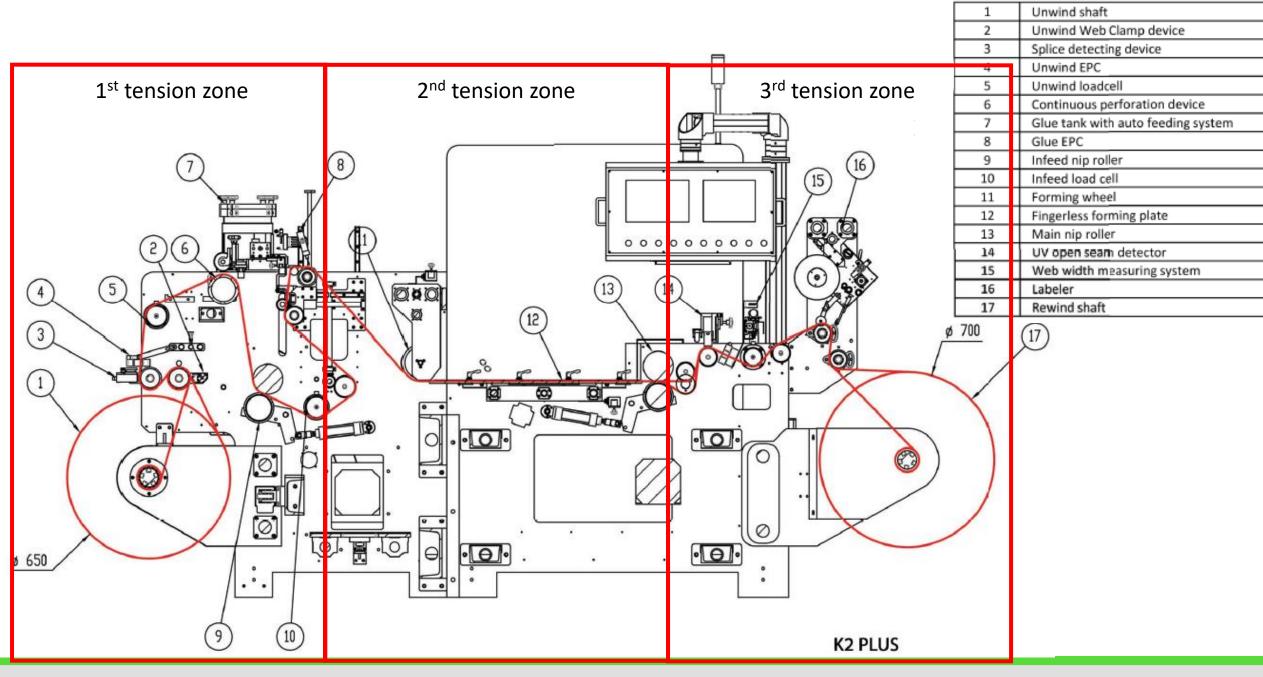












Main Advantages

- No forming fingers = no friction = less ink and film wear
- Fastest set-up in the industry
- Auto-correct feedback loop, recipes
- Additional nip = better tension control

- Unwind independent tension zone
- Seam as close as 5mm from the edge of the film
- Narrow web labels without tooling
- No wear parts on forming system



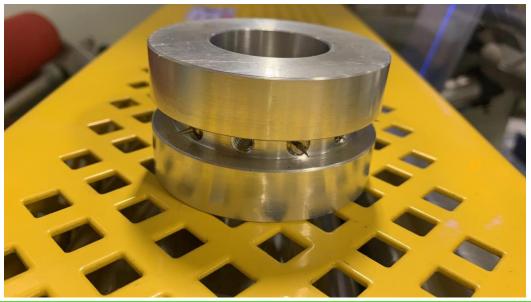
Unwind section

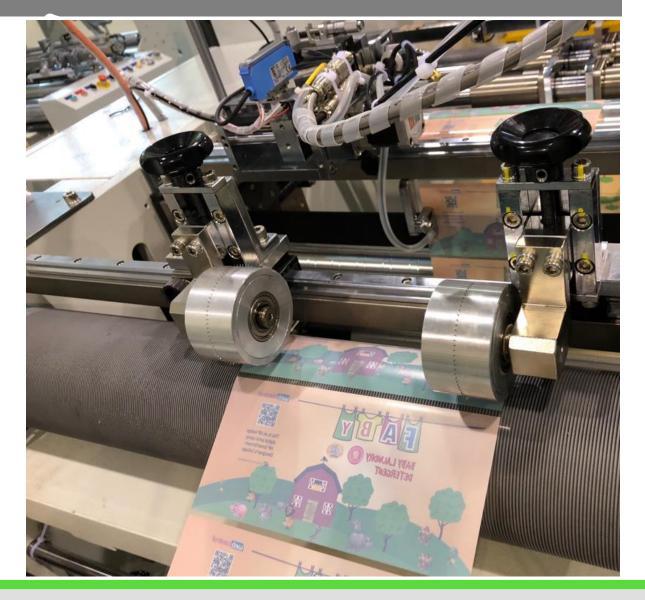
- Nip roller before the forming section
- Isolated tensions in the unwind section:
 - pin holes
 - mechanical perforation
 - laser perforation



Un Registered Pin holes

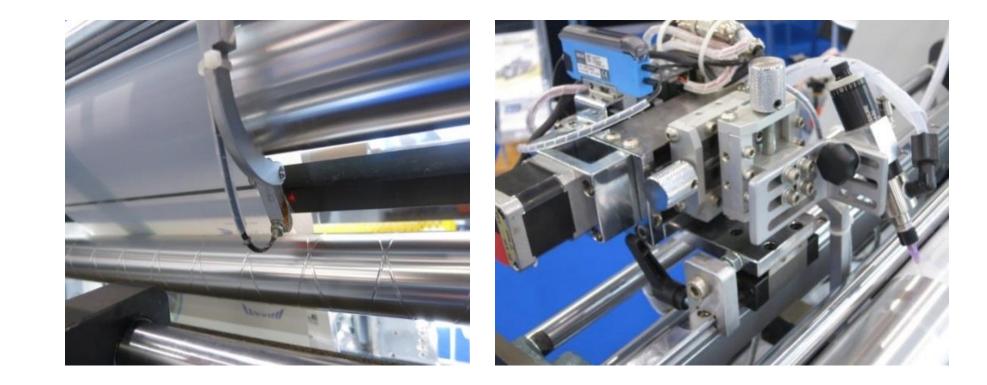
- Pin holes on flat film
- Isolated tension
- Pin holes interchangeable with continuous perforation





Needle Positioning – Secondary Edge Guide

- Available for more than 5 years.
- Needle needs to adjust to the edge of the film.
- Avoid blocking issues and raised lips.





Automatic Friction-Free Lay Flat System

- No forming fingers = friction eliminated inside the film
- The ink layer is isolated from the process
- Easy to place the seam 5mm from the side
- No adjustments of the forming section over time: the side plates are flat on a table
- Fast Change Over 5 to 10 Minutes
- High Quality Lay Flat
- Patent Pending





Closed lay flat feedback loop

The Third Generation Seamer sets-up:

- Lay flat entered by operator
- Plates move automatically
- Film set-up/folding
- Auto Lay Flat Correction
- 5-10 min set-up 10m of waste or less per set-up









K5 Non Stop Laser Integration

- Installed Between Unwind & Forming Section
- Extra Tension Zone to Isolate Tension during Perforating
- Continuous Vertical Perforation
- In Register Cross Perforation
- In Register Pin Holes





Advantages of Laser versus Mechanical

- No Wear Parts
- Flexibility / No Tooling
- Accuracy
- Registration
- Quality
- Consistency
- Innovation







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