



(51) International Patent Classification:

*B32B 29/08* (2006.01)      *B31F 1/28* (2006.01)  
*B31F 1/22* (2006.01)      *B32B 3/28* (2006.01)  
*B31F 1/24* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2017/027624

(22) International Filing Date:

14 April 2017 (14.04.2017)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

15/134,206      20 April 2016 (20.04.2016)      US

(71) Applicant: **SCORRBOARD, LLC** [US/US]; 1100 SW 27th Street, Renton, WA 98057 (US).

(72) Inventor: **GREENFIELD, Giles**; 1100 SW 27th Street, Renton, WA 98057 (US).

(74) Agent: **JABLONSKI, Kevin, D.**; c/o Lane Powell, PC, 1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4200, P.O. Box 91302, Seattle, WA 98111-9402 (US).

(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, DJ, 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, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, 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).

(54) Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING MULTI-LAYERED BOARD HAVING AT LEAST THREE MEDIUMS WITH AT LEAST TWO MEDIUMS BEING DIFFERENT

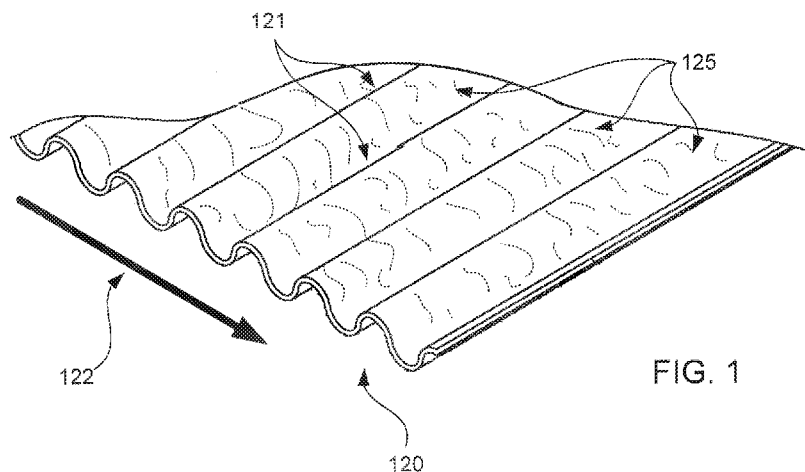


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: A system and method for producing a board product characterized by having two corrugated mediums and at least one embossed medium in the board product. The board product may further include one or more facings that are adhesively coupled to either the corrugated medium, the embossed medium, or both. Generally speaking, a corrugated medium may be characterized as a paper product that exhibits flutes induced by a cross-corrugating process such that the induced flutes are perpendicular (or at least not congruent) with the machine direction of the paper product. An embossed medium may be characterized as a paper product that exhibits flutes induced by a linear-embossing process such that the induced flutes are aligned with the machine direction of the paper product. A resultant board product is stronger and more efficiently produced because of the linearly-embossed medium harnessing the natural strength of the paper in the machine direction.



**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*

**Published:**

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

## SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING MULTI-LAYERED BOARD HAVING AT LEAST THREE MEDIUMS WITH AT LEAST TWO MEDIUMS BEING DIFFERENT

### BACKGROUND

[1] Modern paper-making techniques use paper machines at paper mills to produce rolls of paper that, in turn, can be used by board makers to produce board products (*i.e.*, corrugated board). As a result, rolls of paper may be produced from machines that operate continuously. Modern paper machines typically produce paper from a number of substances including wood pulp that comprise wood fibers (although other fibers may also be used). These fibers tend to be elongated and suitable to be aligned next to one another. The fiber starts as a slurry that can be fed onto a moving screen from a head box of the paper machine. In modern paper machines, the fibers tend to align with each other and align with a direction in which the screen is moving. This alignment direction of underlying fibers is called the major direction of the paper and is in line with the machine direction. Thus, the major direction is often simply called the machine direction (MD) and the paper that is produced has an associated MD value.

[2] When paper is used to make a board product, portions or layers of the board product may be corrugated. Traditional corrugating machines will corrugate the underlying paper product in the cross direction (CD) of the paper thereby failing to take advantage of the natural strength bias of the paper in the machine direction. Further, the greater natural strength qualities of paper in the machine direction are left unharnessed by cross corrugation techniques in board making solutions. As a result, companies that produce conventional board products remain entrenched in old production processes that limit the strength of the board product.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[3] Aspects and many of the attendant advantages of the claims will become more readily appreciated as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[4] FIG. 1 is an isometric cutaway view of a corrugated medium that may be part of one or more board products according to one or more an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein.

[5] FIG. 2 is an isometric cutaway view of an embossed medium that may be part of one or more board products according to one or more embodiments of the subject matter disclosed herein.

[6] FIG. 3 is an exploded isometric cutaway view of a board product having two corrugated mediums and at least one embossed medium according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein.

[7] FIG. 4 is an isometric cutaway view of a board product having two corrugated mediums and at least one embossed medium according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein.

[8] FIG. 5 is a diagram of aspects of a machine configured to produce the board product of FIGs. 3 and 4 according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[9] The following discussion is presented to enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the subject matter disclosed herein. The general principles described herein may be applied to embodiments and applications other than those detailed above without departing from the spirit and scope of the present detailed description. The present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the embodiments shown, but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and features disclosed or suggested herein.

[10] By way of overview, the subject matter disclosed herein may be directed to a system and method for producing a board product made from paper products that have two corrugated mediums (sometimes called corrugated fluting) and at least one embossed medium (sometimes called embossed fluting). Because of these three mediums, this board product may sometimes be called a Triple Wall™ board. The board product may further include one or more facings (sometimes called liners or walls) that are adhesively coupled to the corrugated medium, the embossed medium, or both. Generally speaking, a corrugated medium may be characterized as a paper product that exhibits flutes induced by a corrugating process such that the induced flutes are perpendicular (or at least not congruent) with the machine direction of the paper product. That is, the corrugated medium has flutes in the cross direction of the paper. An embossed medium may be characterized as a paper product that exhibits flutes induced by an embossing process such that the induced flutes are aligned with the machine direction of the paper product.

[11] When a board product is produced such that a corrugated medium and an embossed medium are adhesively coupled and flanked by a facing on either outside surface, the resultant characteristics of the board product is superior to conventional board product that use only corrugated medium. This is because the embossed medium is produced using a linear embossing process that takes advantage of the natural strength of the machine direction of the paper product. Additional permutations of the underlying concept of having a cross-corrugated medium and a linearly embossed medium in the same board product are possible, including disposing a facing between the corrugated medium and the embossed medium and having facings on one or both outer walls of the board product. These advantages and additional aspects of various embodiments of the subject matter disclosed herein are discussed below with respect to **FIGs. 1-5**.

[12] Prior to discussing the various embodiments, a brief discussion about cross corrugating and linear embossing is presented. As has been briefly stated above, conventional board products include a conventionally produced corrugated medium, *e.g.*, a cross-corrugated medium. A cross-corrugated medium has flutes formed perpendicular to most underlying fibers of the paper product. This results in flutes that are not aligned with the majority of underlying fibers and, therefore, do not take advantage of the natural strength of the MD value of the paper (when compared to the CD value). Such a failure to harness the MD value of the paper leads to loss of opportunity in the manufacturing of board products when specific board strength is to be realized. That is, it will necessarily take more paper (heavier paper, larger flutes, and the like) to realize the required board strength.

[13] A linearly-embossed medium is different from a cross-corrugated medium in that the induced flutes are aligned with the MD value of the paper product. This results in flutes that are aligned with the majority of underlying fibers and, therefore, take full advantage of the natural strength of the MD value of the paper (when compared to the CD value). Harnessing the MD value of the paper leads to efficiencies in the manufacturing of board products when specific board strength is to be realized. That is, it will necessarily take less paper (lighter paper, smaller flutes, and the like) to realize the required board strength. Aspects of making, producing, and using linearly embossed mediums are discussed in greater detail in U.S. Patent Application No. 15/077,250 entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INDUCING FLUTING IN A PAPER PRODUCT BY EMBOSSING WITH RESPECT TO MACHINE DIRECTION" and filed on March 22, 2016, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety and for all purposes. Thus, the aspects of linearly-embossed mediums will not be discussed further for brevity as the discussion now turns to **FIGs. 1-5**.

[14] **FIG. 1** is an isometric cutaway view of a corrugated medium **120** that may be part of one or more board products according to one or more embodiments of the subject matter disclosed herein. This diagram shows an isometric view of a portion of a corrugated medium **120** that may be formed from a corrugating process as may be conventionally known. That is, flutes **121** are formed by passing the initial paper product through corrugating rolls in a cross-corrugation technique such that the flutes **121** are formed to be perpendicular (e.g., not congruent) with the majority of underlying fibers **125** of the paper product and are not congruent with the machine direction **122**. As has been briefly discussed above, a cross-corrugated medium **120** does not harness the natural

strength of the paper product in the machine direction as the flutes **121** are formed in the cross direction of the paper (*e.g.*, incongruent with the majority of the underlying fibers **125**).

[15] Notwithstanding its failure to harness the natural strength of the paper in the machine direction **122**, the cross-corrugated medium **120** of FIG. 1 is relatively inexpensive to produce and is widely produced by readily available industrial corrugating machines. Such a corrugated medium **120** may be one component/layer of a board product as discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.

[16] FIG. 2 is an isometric cutaway view of an embossed medium **130** that may be part of one or more board products according to one or more embodiments of the subject matter disclosed herein. This diagram shows an isometric view of a portion of an embossed medium **130** that may be formed from an embossing process. That is, flutes **131** are formed from passing the initial paper product through embossing rolls to form flutes using a linear-embossing technique such that the flutes **131** are formed congruent with a majority of underlying fibers **125** of the paper. The flutes **131** are also formed congruent with the machine direction **122**. A linearly-embossed medium **130** harnesses the natural strength of the paper in the machine direction **122** as the flutes **131** are formed in the machine direction **122** of the paper (*e.g.*, congruent with a majority the underlying fibers **125**). Therefore, a linearly-embossed medium **130** does harness the natural strength of the paper in the machine direction **122**. Such an embossed medium **130** may be another component/layer of a board product as discussed below with respect to FIG. 3.

[17] FIG. 3 is an exploded isometric cutaway view of a board product **100** having two corrugated mediums **120** and **140** and at least one embossed medium **130** according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein. In this embodiment, the board product **100** includes five layers: a first facing **110**, a first corrugated medium **120**, an embossed medium **130**, a second corrugated medium **140**, and a second facing **150**. As is shown, the first facing **110** may form a top-side outer wall (although the top/bottom direction reference to alignment of the board product **100** is arbitrary) that is coupled to one side of the first corrugated medium **120**. The coupling may be through an adhesive applied to the apex of each flute on the top-side of the first corrugated medium **120** such that the first facing **110** is glued to the first corrugated medium **120** where adhesive is applied. In other embodiments, glue may be applied to the entirety of the facing **110** prior to being coupled to the first corrugated medium **120**.

[18] Likewise, a second facing **150** may form a bottom-side outer wall (again, the top/bottom direction reference is arbitrary) that is coupled to one side of the second corrugated medium **140**. The coupling may be through an adhesive applied to the apex of each flute on the bottom-side of the second corrugated medium **140** such that the second facing **150** is glued to the second corrugated medium **140** where adhesive is applied. In other embodiments, glue may be applied to the entirety of the second facing **150** prior to being coupled to the second corrugated medium **140**.

[19] Further, the first corrugated medium **120** and the embossed medium **130** may be glued to each other using adhesive. Because the flutes of the first corrugated medium **120** are aligned in the cross direction and the flutes of the embossed medium **130** are aligned in the machine direction, the contact points between these two mediums will be

at the crossings of the apexes of the respective flutes. In this manner, the first corrugated medium **120** and the embossed medium **130** are affixed with respect to one another because of the adhesive holding one medium directly to the other. Similarly, the second corrugated medium **140** and the embossed medium **130** may also be glued to each other using adhesive. The flutes of the second corrugated medium **140** are aligned in the cross direction as well and the contact points between these two mediums will be at the crossings of the apexes of the respective flutes. In this manner, the second corrugated medium **140** and the embossed medium **130** are affixed with respect to one another because of the adhesive holding one medium directly to the other.

[20] When all three mediums are assembled and affixed, the resultant board product **100** is stronger than conventional board product because the linearly embossed medium **130** takes advantage of the superior MD value of the underlying paper product. Further, the three mediums may be flanked by first and second facings **110** and **150**. As can also be seen in FIG. 4, the five layers, when assembled feature the embossed medium **130** having flutes that are perpendicular (or at least not congruent) with the flutes of the first and second corrugated mediums **120** and **140**. This results in additional board strength because the flutes of the respective mediums are perpendicular with respect to each other (or at the least, not congruent). Other embodiments not shown may include any combination of three mediums and facings such that at least one medium is a corrugated medium **120** or **140** and at least one medium is an embossed medium **130**.

[21] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the corrugated mediums **120** and **140** are shown with a flute profile known as C-flute. The flute profile is a standardized set of parameters detailing various measurements of the flute, such as flute height, flute pitch,

number of flutes per lineal foot, and the like. Other standardized flute profiles include A-flute, B-flute, E-flute, F-flute, and R-flute. Thus, in this embodiment, the corrugated mediums **120** and **140** includes a sinusoidal C-flute pattern. Further, the embossed medium **130** is also shown with a C-flute profile, but, of course, the flutes are linear with respect to the machine direction of the underlying paper. The embossed medium **130** also may have a different shape in that the flute profile is characterized by a triangular pattern. In other embodiments not shown, the embossed medium **130** may have a different flute profile than the corrugated medium **120**, such as E-flute profile.

[22] **FIG. 4** is an isometric cutaway view of a board product **100** having two corrugated mediums and at least one embossed medium according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein. This view shows the exploded view board product **100** of **FIG. 3** in an assembled form.

[23] As has been discussed with respect to **FIG. 3** and **4**, the induced flutes of the embossed medium **130** are congruent with the machine direction **122**. Thus, the underlying long fibers **125** (**FIG. 2**) of the paper remain aligned with the flute direction. Having the underlying long fibers **125** (**FIG. 2**) aligned with respective flutes results in an alignment of the flutes with the greater MD value of the paper (when compared to the CD value). Cross-corrugating techniques necessarily lead to having flutes aligned with the CD value of the paper. Differently, the linear embossing process takes advantage of the MD value of the paper by aligning the flutes in the machine direction. Therefore, the flute-inducing embossing process allows less total fiber to be used in achieving a specific strength of a resulting board product, such as board product **100**.

[24] Such a board product having a linearly-embossed medium **130** further leads to efficiencies on several levels and succeeds in realigning the interests of paper makers and board/box makers. First, linear embossing allows the paper maker to disregard any need to carefully control the alignment (or rather non-alignment) of the pulp fibers when first poured onto a screen on a paper machine. Paper makers, in order to improve strength in the cross direction, may employ paper machines that include a head box that combats the natural alignment of underlying long fibers in the machine direction. With linear embossing, the need for improved strength in the cross direction is reduced or eliminated. Therefore, the paper-maker can focus on improving the speed of the paper machine.

[25] Second, board makers can produce board products with less paper material. The linearly embossed layer **130** discussed herein lead to a fluted medium that requires less material for production. That is, in conventional corrugating machines, the paper needed for the fluted medium is greater than the paper needed for a facing portion (in linear terms). Thus, the efficiency gain is two-fold: less overall paper used in making corrugated board and greater strength in the resultant board by aligning the MD value in both flutes and facings.

[26] The embodiments as discussed with respect to **FIGs. 1-4** have two corrugated mediums **120** and **140** that exhibit a sinusoidal shape of a flute. Further, the embossed medium **130** is shown as having a triangular flute profile. However, other embodiments may include different shapes for flutes of either medium including saw-tooth, trapezoidal, or any manner of a curvilinear shape. Additional aspects of the board product **100** of **FIGs. 1-4** are discussed next with respect to the machine of **FIG. 5**.

[27] FIG. 5 is a diagram of aspects of a machine 400 configured to produce the board product 100 (or other board products) of FIGs. 3 and 4 according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein. In this embodiment, the machine includes five feed rolls 410, 420, 430, 440, and 450 of paper that are used to produce a board product. These feed rolls include a first facing feed roll 410, a first corrugated medium feed roll 420, an embossed medium feed roll 430, a second corrugated medium feed roll 440, and a second facing feed roll 450. Note that the paper that is wound on the corrugated medium feed rolls 420 and 440 is prior to corrugating and the paper that is wound on the embossed medium feed roll 430 is prior to embossing. The weights and composition of the paper for each respective feed roll may be different and designed specifically for the respective purpose.

[28] The paper from each roll may be unwound from each respective roll and fed toward a combiner 450 that is configured to combine the various layers of paper together to form a resultant board product. In various embodiments, the combination of feed rolls in the machine 400 may be different from what is shown in FIG. 5. For example, the configuration of feed rolls as shown in FIG. 5 may produce a board product with additional layers. Such additional layers may be one or more additional liners between mediums such that a board product with six or seven layers may be produced. Additional layers in a board product may be well understood by a skilled artisan so the remainder of the discussion with regard to FIG. 5 focuses on the embodiment of the board product of FIGs. 3 and 4.

[29] Prior to entering the combiner 450, at least some of the paper from the feed rolls may be passed through a stage for forming the paper into a medium. As used herein and

in the industry, a medium may refer to a paper product that has been formed into paper having flutes. Thus, the first corrugated medium feed roll **420** may feed paper into first and second corrugating rolls **421a** and **421b** that are aligned with respect to each other. As the paper exits the first corrugating stage (e.g., corrugating rolls **421a** and **421b**), it becomes the first corrugated medium **120** as discussed above with respect to **FIG. 1**. The first corrugated medium **120** is then fed into the combiner **450** to be combined with other materials. Likewise, the second corrugated medium feed roll **440** may feed paper into third and fourth corrugating rolls **441a** and **441b** that are aligned with respect to each other. As the paper exits the second corrugating stage (e.g., corrugating rolls **441a** and **441b**), it becomes the second corrugated medium **140**. The second corrugated medium **140** is then fed into the combiner **450** to be combined with other materials.

[30] Similarly, the embossed medium feed roll **430** may feed paper into first and second embossing rolls **431a** and **431b** that are aligned with respect to each other. As the paper exits the embossing stage (e.g., embossing rolls **431a** and **431b**), it becomes the embossed medium **130** as discussed above with respect to **FIG. 2**. The embossed medium **130** is then fed into the combiner **450** to be combined with other materials.

[31] In the embodiment that produces the board product of **FIG. 3**, a first facing **110**, the first corrugated medium **120**, the embossed medium **130**, the second corrugated medium **140**, and a second facing **150** are combined in the combiner **450** using various techniques such as adhesion, curing, wetting, drying, heating, and chemical treatment. The resultant board product **100** features two cross-corrugated mediums **120** and **140** and at least one linearly-embossed medium **130**.

[32] While the subject matter discussed herein is susceptible to various modifications and alternative constructions, certain illustrated embodiments thereof are shown in the drawings and have been described above in detail. It should be understood, however, that there is no intention to limit the claims to the specific forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, alternative constructions, and equivalents falling within the spirit and scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A board product, comprising:

a first medium formed from a first paper having a machine direction and cross direction, the first medium having one or more flutes aligned with the machine direction of the first paper;

a second medium formed from a second paper having a machine direction and a cross direction, the second medium affixed with respect to the first medium and having one or more flutes aligned with the cross direction of the second paper; and

a third medium affixed to the first medium.

2. The board product of claim 1, further comprising a facing adhered to the first medium.

3. The board product of claim 1, further comprising a facing adhered to the second medium.

4. The board product of claim 1, wherein the first medium is adhered directly to the second medium.

5. The board product of claim 1, further comprising a facing adhered to the first medium and adhered to the second medium such that the facing is affixed between the first medium and the second medium.

6. The board product of claim 1, wherein the first medium further comprises flutes induced through embossing.
7. The board product of claim 1, wherein the second medium further comprises flutes induced through corrugating.
8. The board product of claim 1, wherein the third medium is formed from a third paper having a machine direction and a cross direction, the third medium affixed with respect to the first medium and having one or more flutes aligned with the cross direction of the third paper, wherein the third medium further comprises flutes induced through corrugating.
9. The board product of claim 1, wherein the first medium further comprises flutes having a size corresponding to an E-flute profile.
10. The board product of claim 1, wherein the second medium further comprises flutes having a size corresponding to a C-flute profile.
11. The board product of claim 1, wherein the flutes in the first medium are not congruent with the flutes in the second medium.
12. A method for making a board product with improved structure, the method comprising:

embossing a first paper in a machine direction, the embossing resulting in an embossed medium having flutes induced in the machine direction;

corrugating a second paper in a cross direction, the corrugating resulting in a corrugated medium having flutes induced in the cross direction; and

affixing the embossed medium with respect to the corrugated medium; and

affixing a third medium with respect to one of the embossed medium and the corrugated medium.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising adhering the embossed medium directly to the corrugated medium.

14. The method of claim 12, further comprising adhering the corrugated medium to a first side of a first facing and adhering the third medium to a first side of a second facing.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising corrugating a third paper in a cross direction, the corrugating resulting in the third medium, the third medium having flutes induced in the cross direction.

16. The method of claim 12, further comprising adhering a facing to the corrugated medium such that the facing is disposed apart from the embossed medium.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the embossed medium comprises flutes having an E-flute profile and the corrugated medium comprises flutes having a C-flute profile.

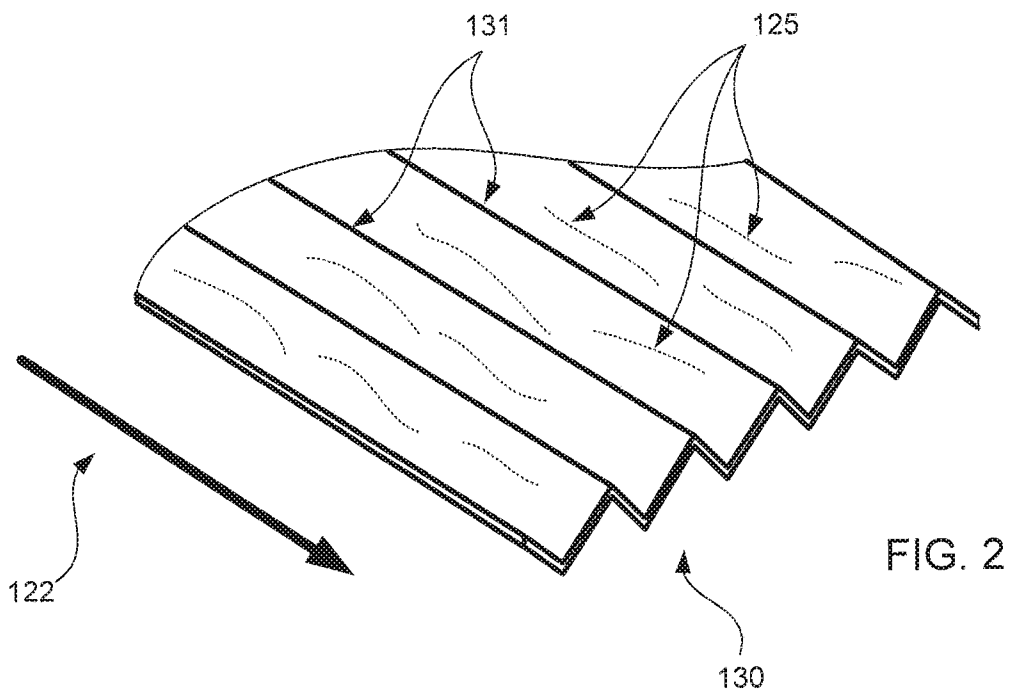
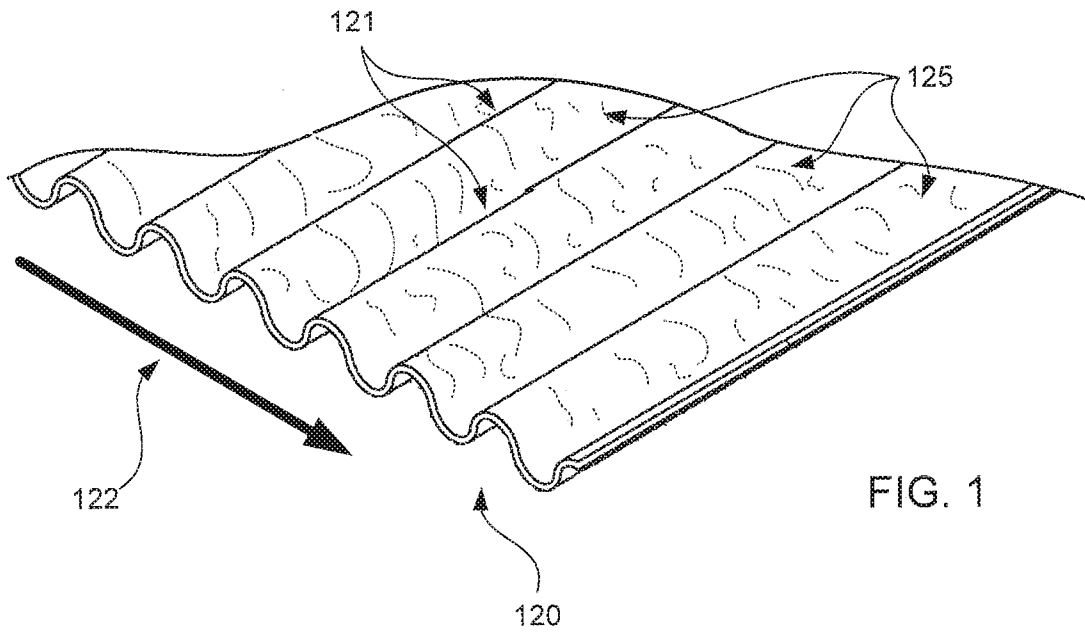
18. A machine, comprising:

- a first paper feed roll configured to feed paper to a corrugating stage;
- a second paper feed roll configured to feed paper to an embossing stage;
- a third paper feed roll configured to feed paper to a medium forming stage;
- at least one pair of corrugating rolls configured to cross corrugate the paper fed to the corrugating stage to produce a cross-corrugated medium;
- at least one pair of embossing rolls configured to linearly emboss the paper fed to the embossing stage to produce a linearly-embossed medium;
- at least one pair of medium forming rolls configured to induce fluting in the paper fed to the medium forming stage to produce a third medium;
- a stage for combining the cross-corrugated medium and the third medium with the linearly-embossed medium.

19 The machine of claim 18, further comprising:

- a fourth paper feed roll configured to feed a first facing to the stage for combining such that the first facing is adhered to one of the cross-corrugated medium and the third medium; and
- a fifth paper feed roll configured to feed a second facing to the stage for combining such that the second facing is adhered to the other of the cross-corrugated medium and the third medium.

20 The machine of claim 18, further comprising a fourth paper feed roll configured to feed a facing to the stage for combining such that the facing is adhered to the cross-corrugated medium and adhered to the linearly-embossed medium.



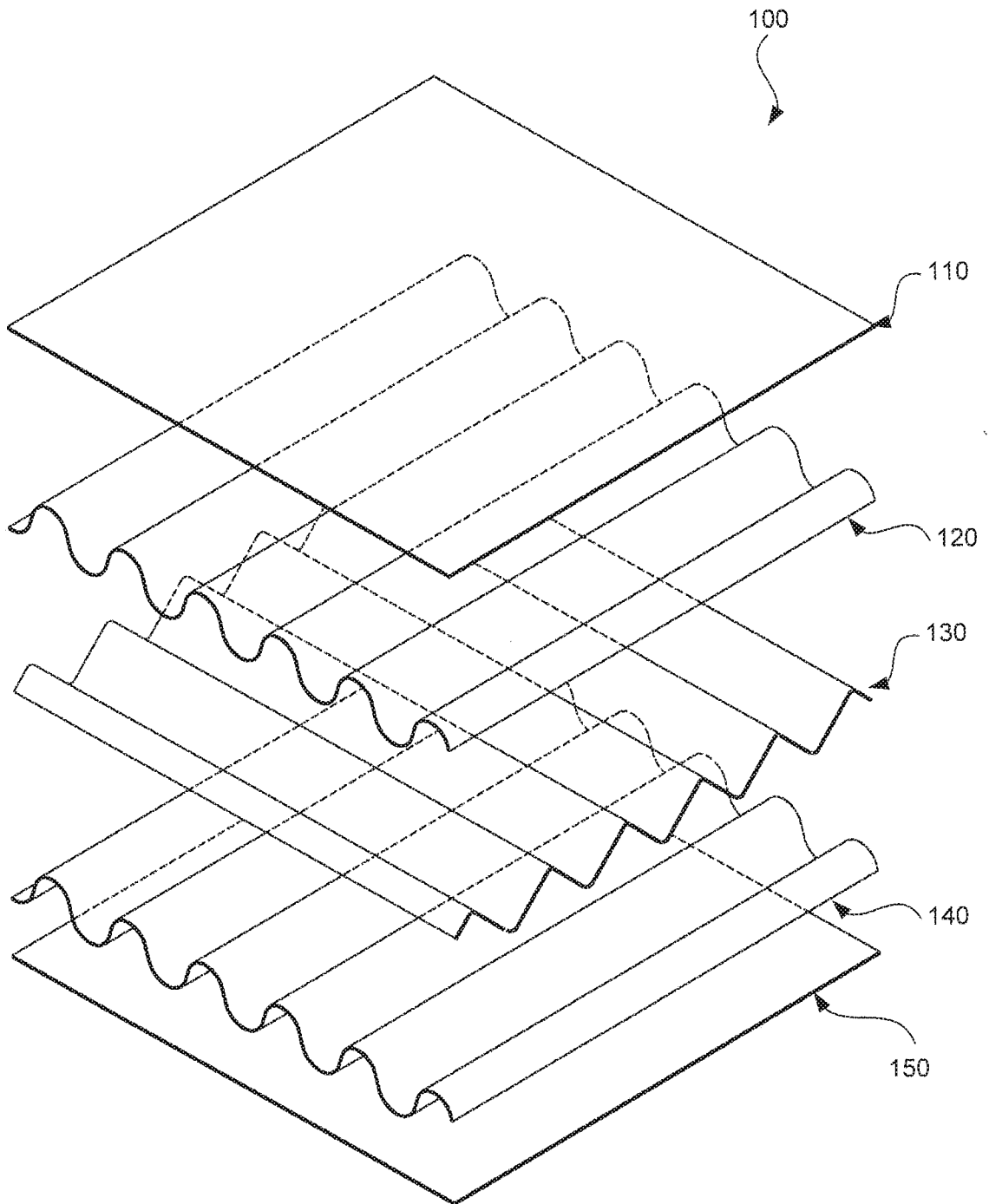


FIG. 3

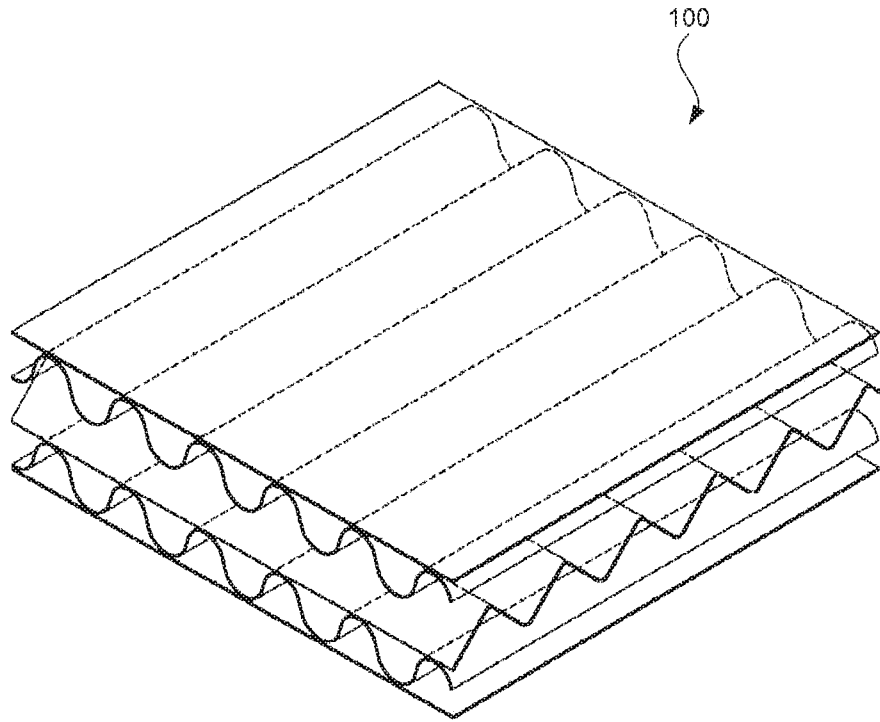


FIG. 4

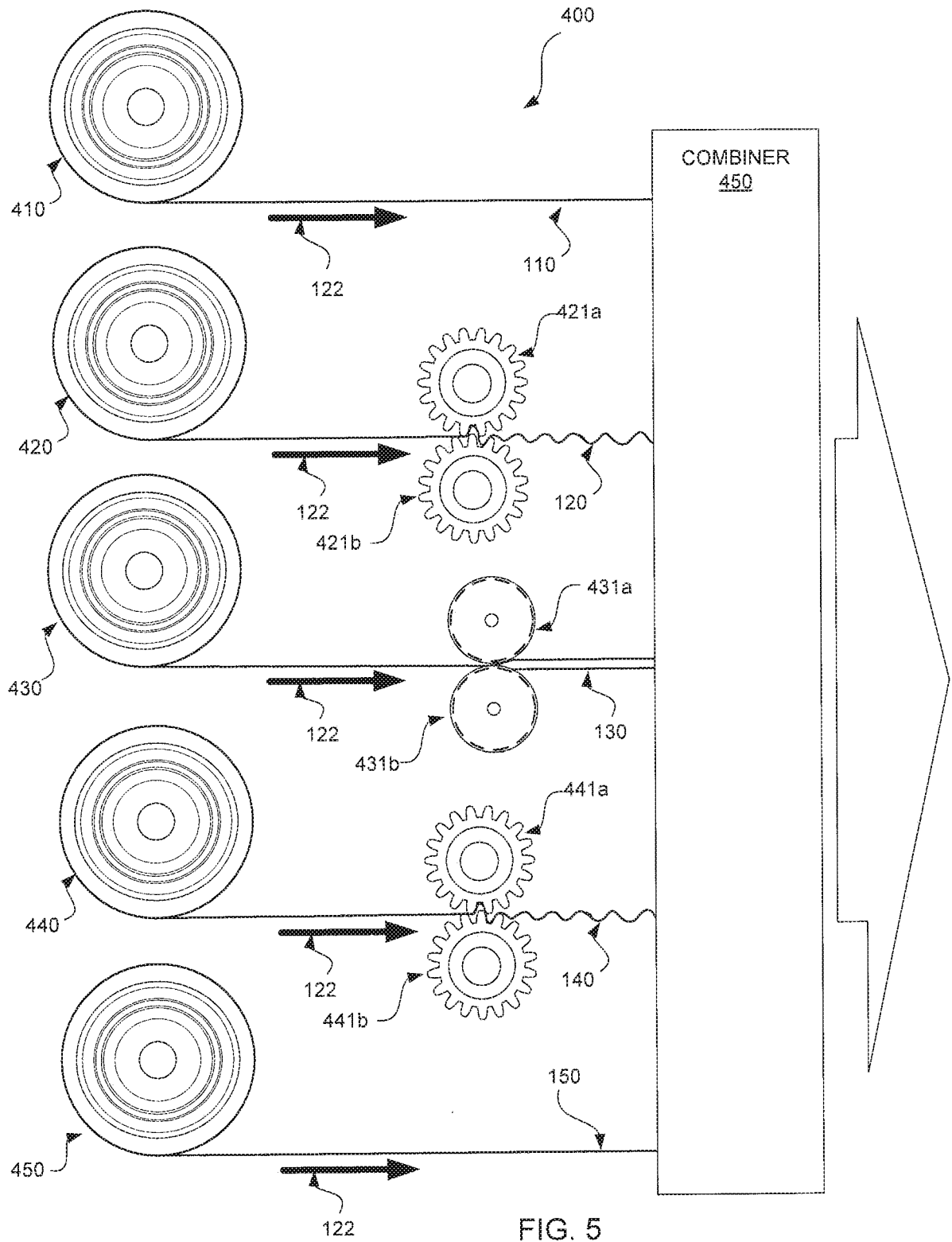


FIG. 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2017/027624

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - B32B 29/08; B31F 1/22; B31F 1/24; B31F 1/28; B32B 3/28 (2017.01)

CPC - B32B 29/08; B31F 1/28; B31F 1/2813; B31F 1/2822; B32B 3/28 (2017.05)

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)

See Search History document

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

USPC - 156/205; 156/209; 156/292; 428/183; 428/184; 428/185; 428/186 (keyword delimited)

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

See Search History document

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 594,328 A (SOCIETE CENTRALE DES USINES A PAPIERS "CENPA") 07 November 1947 (07.11.1947) entire document	1-3, 5, 7, 11
—		—
Y		4, 6, 8-10
Y	US 2004/0076798 A1 (LARSSON et al) 22 April 2004 (22.04.2004) entire document	4, 6, 12-20
Y	US 4,126,508 A (HOELZINGER) 21 November 1978 (21.11.1978) entire document	8, 12-20
Y	GB 2 368 074 A (LIMPAC CONTAINERS LTD) 24 April 2002 (24.04.2002) entire document	9, 10, 17
A	US 4,541,895 A (ALBERT) 17 September 1985 (17.09.1985) entire document	1-20
A	US 3,449,157 A (WANDEL) 10 June 1969 (10.06.1969) entire document	1-20
A	US 1,504,218 A (CROWELL) 12 August 1924 (12.08.1924) entire document	1-20

 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

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 June 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 JUN 2017

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US

Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Facsimile No. 571-273-8300

Authorized officer

Blaine R. Copenheaver

PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300

PCT OSP: 571-272-7774