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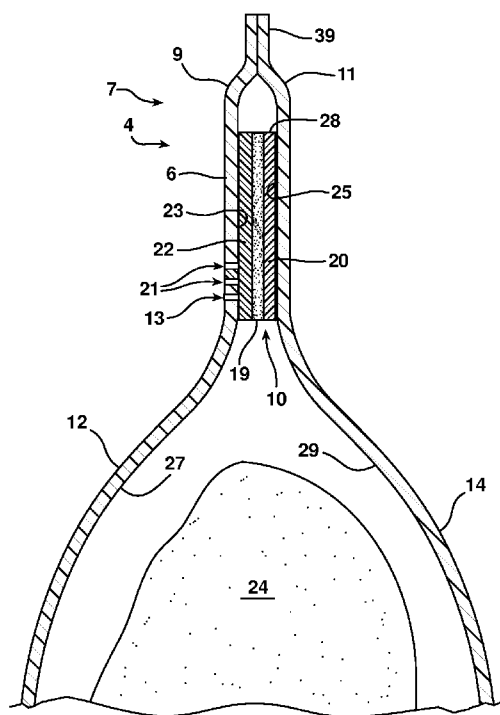
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(54) Title: EASY OPEN AND RECLOSABLE PACKAGE WITH DISCRETE LAMINATE WITH DIE-CUT

FIG. 2



(57) Abstract: An easy-open and reclosable package includes a pouch (7) including a discrete laminate (4) including a base strip (10), a panel section, and a die cut defining a die cut segment; a first and second anchor seal; the base strip (10) including a sealing segment, a backing segment (20) and an intermediate layer including a pressure sensitive adhesive; and a product disposed in the pouch (7). The die cut segment is so arranged that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive. Methods of making the package, and a pouch, are also disclosed.



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Easy Open and Reclosable Package with Discrete Laminate with Die-cutField Of The Invention

This invention relates to an easy-open and reclosable package with a discrete
5 laminate with a die-cut, and to methods of making the package.

Background Of The Invention

Food and non-food products, including produce, snack foods, cheese and the
like have long been packaged in containers such as pouches, bags, or lidded trays or
10 formed webs made from various thermoplastic materials such as polyethylene, polypropylene, or polyester (PET). These containers can be formed from a web or webs of thermoplastic material on packaging equipment, using various packaging processes, at a processing/ packaging facility. Such equipment and processes includes horizontal form/fill/seal (HFFS), vertical form/fill/seal (VFFS), thermoforming/lidstock, and continuous horizontal packaging (sometimes referred to as Flow-wrap). In each case, the product is manually or automatically placed in a pouch, bag, formed web, tray, etc., the filled container is optionally vacuumized or gas flushed, and the mouth of the container is hermetically or non-hermetically sealed to close and finish the package.
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Opening of the finished package (i.e. opening with the use of tools such as scissors or knives) can provide access to the product by the consumer.
20

Common in the industry is the use of plastic zipper closures; press-to-close or slide zippers; interlocking closures; reclosable fasteners with interlockable fastener elements; interlocking rib and groove elements having male and female profiles; interlocking alternating hook-shaped closure members, and the like. These terms appear in the patent literature, and to some extent may overlap in meaning. These features provide reclosability, and in some cases may provide an easy-open feature to the package.
25 However, such features are not always easy to open or reclose.

Also relatively common is the use of pressure sensitive adhesive to provide a reclosability feature to a package. However, depending on the position of the adhesive relative to the package, the adhesive can sometimes be contaminated by the contained product before the package is opened, or once the package is opened, when product is removed from the package and comes in contact with the adhesive. This phenomenon can compromise the reclosability of the package.
30

There is need in the marketplace for a package, and methods of packaging that can be used in a manner that requires little or no modification to the packager's packaging equipment, while providing a manually (i.e. by hand, without the need for tools such
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as scissors or knives) openable and easy to reclose feature, optionally while maintaining hermeticity of the package when made, and without the use of plastic zipper closures; press-to-close or slide zippers; interlocking closures; reclosable fasteners with interlock-able fastener elements; interlocking rib and groove elements having male and female profiles; interlocking alternating hook-shaped closure members, and the like.

Some retail packages currently do not offer an easy-open and/or reclosable feature. Examples are some produce bags and snack food bags. In the produce market, there is a need for a cost-effective way to manually open, and repeatably reclose, retail produce bags, e.g. a package made in HFFS, VFFS, thermoforming/lidstock, or continuous horizontal packaging processes.

The present invention relates to a package, and methods of making the package, which package is manually openable, and reclosable, i.e. can be opened and reclosed a number of times, and adapted to package non-food products, as well as food products such as e.g. produce, snack foods, cheese, luncheon meat, sausage, culinary nuts, trail mix, etc., as well as products for the medical industry. The package optionally maintains a hermetic seal until the package is opened.

There is also a need in the marketplace for a discrete laminate that can be anchored to a processor's packaging material of choice to provide easy-open and reclosable functionalities to a package made from that web/laminate combination with only relatively minor modifications to the processor's packaging material, packaging process or equipment.

Summary Of The Invention

Statement of Invention/Embodiments of the Invention

In a first aspect, an easy-open and reclosable package comprises:
a pouch comprising
a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;
a first end;
a second end defined by the second ends of the first and second side panels respectively; and
a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising
a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge,
a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an
intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and

comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,

a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

5 a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment; a first anchor seal whereby a first portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section;

10 a second anchor seal whereby the discrete laminate is anchored to the first side panel;

the first end of the panel section joined to the second side panel;

the panel section and the second side panel joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

the first end of the panel section extends beyond the first end of the base strip; and

15 the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive; and

20 a product disposed in the pouch.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the first aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.

25 - a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

30 - a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

35 - a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the first end of the first panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- 5 - the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- 10 - the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- 15 - the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the package is absent any zipper.
- the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- 20 - when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- 25 - the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.
- the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge
- 30 of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.

In a second aspect, an easy-open and reclosable package comprises a pouch comprising

- a folded web comprising an exterior surface and an interior surface, and a first edge
- 35 and a second edge,
- a first transverse seal at a first end of the folded web,

a second transverse seal at a second end of the folded web, and
a longitudinal seal extending along the length of the folded web;
a discrete laminate comprising

a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge,
a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an
intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and
comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the
base strip comprising a sealant,

a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side
edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;
a first anchor seal whereby a first portion of the first surface of the base strip is
anchored to the interior surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel
section; and

a second anchor seal whereby the discrete laminate is anchored to the folded web;
the die cut segment so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the
package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip,
the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed,
and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering the folded web or the panel
section to the pressure sensitive adhesive;

wherein the discrete laminate is sealed at the longitudinal seal to the folded web;
and

wherein the first end of the panel section extends beyond the first end of the base
strip; and

a product disposed in the pouch.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the second aspect of the
invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the interior surface of the folded web
with an easy-open seal.

- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the interior
surface of the folded web.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the interior surface
of the folded web.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the interior surface
of the folded web, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is
anchored to the exterior surface of the folded web.

- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the exterior surface of the folded web.
- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the exterior surface of the folded web.
- 5 - the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- the die cut is a closed loop.
- 10 - the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the package is absent any zipper.
- the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- 15 - the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- 20 - the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.

 In a third aspect, a method of making an easy-open and reclosable package in a
25 horizontal form/fill/seal process comprises
 providing a lay-flat web comprising a first and second surface;
 providing a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising
 a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge,
30 a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an
 intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and
 comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the
 base strip comprising a sealant,
 a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side
35 edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and
 a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;

advancing the lay-flat web and the discrete laminate to a forming device to convert the lay-flat web to a folded web;

making side seals in the folded web and the discrete laminate;

cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to produce an open pouch comprising

- 5 a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges by a seal, the panel section and second side panel joined along their respective first and second side edges by a seal, and the first end of the panel section extending
- 10 beyond the first end of the base strip;

putting a product in the open pouch;

sealing a first end of the pouch to close the pouch; and

cutting the web at the side seals during the step of making the side seals in the folded web, or before, during or after any subsequent steps;

- 15 wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive; and
- 20 the package comprising a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section, and a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the third aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- 25 - the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.
- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- 30 - a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- 35 - a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- 5 - the first end of the first panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel,10 are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- 15 - the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the package is absent any zipper.
- the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- 20 - the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- 25 - the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.
- 30 - the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.
- at any time before cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to produce an open35 pouch, anchoring the first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the first anchor seal;

- at any time before or during the step of making side seals in the folded web and the discrete laminate, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web, the folded web, or the first side panel to form the second anchor seal.

In a fourth aspect, a method of making an easy-open and reclosable package in a vertical form/fill/seal process comprises
5 providing a lay-flat web comprising a first and second surface;
providing a discrete laminate comprising

a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an
10 intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,

a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

15 a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;
advancing the lay-flat web and the discrete laminate over a forming device to convert the lay-flat web to a folded web;

making a longitudinal seal in the folded web and the discrete laminate;

transversely sealing the folded web and the discrete laminate to produce a first

20 transverse seal to define a first pouch, wherein the first transverse seal is a bottom transverse seal of the first pouch;

putting a product in the first pouch;

advancing the folded web and the discrete laminate, with the first pouch, downward a predetermined distance;

25 transversely sealing the first pouch to produce a top transverse seal in the first pouch, and a bottom transverse seal in a second pouch, the second pouch disposed above the first pouch; and

transversely cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to separate the first pouch from the second pouch to make a package, the package comprising a first and second
30 side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, first and second side edges, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges, the panel section and second side panel joined along their respective first and second side edges, and the first end of the panel section extending beyond the first end of the base strip; a first anchor seal anchoring a first

35 portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a

first location on the panel section, and a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the fourth aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- 10 - the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.
- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- 15 - a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- 20 - a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- 25 - the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- 30 - the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- 35 - the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.

- the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the package is absent any zipper.
- the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.

5 - the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
 - when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.

- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.

10 - the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
 - the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.

 - at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the first
15 portion of the first surface of the base strip to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the first anchor seal;

- at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the second anchor seal.

 In a fifth aspect, a method of making an easy-open and reclosable package
20 having a formed web comprises
 providing a formed web having a first and second end, and a product cavity;
 providing a product;
 providing a lidstock, having a first and second end, comprising
 a lay-flat web comprising an outer and inner surface, and
25 a discrete laminate comprising

 a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the
30 base strip comprising a sealant,
 a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and
 a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;

 placing the product in the product cavity;

35 sealing the inner surface of the lidstock to the formed web; and
 cutting the lidstock and formed web to make the package;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering the lidstock or the panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive;

a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section; and
a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the fifth aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the lay-flat web.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the lay-flat web.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the lay-flat web, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the lay-flat web.

- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the lay-flat web.

- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the lay-flat web.

- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.

- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.

- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.

- the die cut is a closed loop.

- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.

- the backing segment comprises a single layer.

- the package is absent any zipper.

- the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.

- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.

- the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.

- when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.

- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.

- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.

- the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.

- 5 - the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and formed web respectively, and the second side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and formed web respectively.
- 10 - at any time before or during the step of sealing the inner surface of the lidstock to the formed web, anchoring the first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the panel section to form the first anchor seal.
- at any time during the method of making the package, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web to form the second anchor seal.

- 15 In a sixth aspect, a method of making an easy-open and reclosable package in a continuous horizontal packaging process comprises providing a lay-flat web comprising a first and second surface; providing a discrete laminate comprising
- 20 a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,
- 25 a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;
- advancing the lay-flat web and the discrete laminate to a forming device to convert the lay-flat web to a folded web having an inner surface;
- advancing a product to the forming device such that the folded web and the discrete laminate envelop the product;
- 30 making a longitudinal seal in the folded web and the discrete laminate; transversely sealing the folded web and the discrete laminate, with the product therein, to produce a leading transverse seal to define a first pouch;
- advancing the folded web and the discrete laminate, with the leading transverse seal, forward a predetermined distance;

transversely sealing the folded web to produce a trailing transverse seal in the first pouch, and a leading transverse seal in a second pouch, the second pouch disposed upstream of the first pouch; and

transversely cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to separate the first pouch
5 from the second pouch to make a package, the package comprising a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, first and second side edges, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges, the panel section and second side panel joined along their respective first and second side edges, and the first end of the panel section
10 extending beyond the first end of the base strip, a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section, and a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the
15 package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the sixth aspect of the
20 invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.

- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined
35 together with a seal.

- the first end of the first panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- 5 - the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base
- 10 strip.
- the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the package is absent any zipper.
- 15 - the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- 20 - the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely
- 25 through the panel section.
- the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.
- 30 - at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the first anchor seal.
- at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the second anchor seal.
- 35 In an seventh aspect, a pouch comprises

a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

a first end;

- 5 a second end defined by the second ends of the first and second side panels respectively; and

a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising

a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an

- 10 intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,

a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

- 15 a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;

a first anchor seal whereby a first portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section;

a second anchor seal whereby the discrete laminate is anchored to the first side panel; the first end of the panel section joined to the second side panel;

- 20 the panel section and the second side panel joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

the first end of the panel section extends beyond the first end of the base strip; and

the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when a package made from the pouch is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base

- 25 strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the seventh aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- 30 - the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.

- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

- 35

- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the pouch, and a package made from the pouch, is absent any zipper.
- a package made from the pouch can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- when a package made from the pouch is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- a package made from the pouch is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.

- the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.

5 In an eighth aspect, a method of making a bag with a discrete laminate disposed thereon comprises

extruding a thermoplastic tube to make a bag tubing;

providing a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising

10 a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive,

15 a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;

slitting the tubing at a longitudinal edge thereof to make a slit bag tubing; and

transversely cutting and sealing the slit bag tubing at predetermined intervals to make a plurality of individual bags each with the discrete laminate disposed thereon, each bag

20 comprising a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, first and second side edges, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges by a seal, a first end defined by the first ends of the first and second side panels respectively, an end fold defined by the second ends of the first and second side panels respectively, the
25 first end of the panel section extending beyond the first end of the base strip; a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section, and a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the pressure sensitive

30 adhesive that when the bag is sealed to make a package, and the package is then opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering the first or second panel to the pressure sensitive adhesive.

35 Optionally, according to various embodiments of the eighth aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal.
- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- 5 - a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- 10 - a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- 15 - the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.
- the die cut is a closed loop.
- the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
- 20 - the backing segment comprises a single layer.
- the bag, and a package made from the bag, is absent any zipper.
- a package made from the bag can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
- 25 - the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
- when a package made from the bag is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- 30 - the bag, and a package made from the bag, is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
- the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.
- the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge
- 35

of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.

- at any time during the method of making the bag, anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location to

5 form the first anchor seal.

- at any time during the method of making the bag, anchoring the discrete laminate to the bag tubing, the slit bag tubing, or the first side panel at a second location to form the second anchor seal.

In a ninth aspect, an easy-open and reclosable package comprises:

10 a pouch comprising

a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

15 a first end;

a second end defined by the second ends of the first and second side panels respectively; and

a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising

20 a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the second surface of the base strip comprising an easy-open sealant,

25 a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die segment;

30 a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section;

a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel;

wherein the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal, the first end of the panel section is
35 joined to the second side panel, the panel section and the second side panel are

joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal, and the first end of the panel section extends beyond the first end of the base strip, and

5 the die cut segment so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive; and

10 a product disposed in the pouch.

Optionally, according to various embodiments of the ninth aspect of the invention, taken alone or in any suitable combination of these embodiments:

- the inner surface of the panel section comprises an easy-open sealant.
- a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface
15 of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel, and a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is
20 anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- a second portion of the second surface of the base strip is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.
- 25 - the first end of the panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a seal.
- the first end of the first panel section, and the first end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel,
30 are joined together with a seal.
- the second end of the first side panel, and the second end of the second side panel, are joined together with a fold.
- the second end of the base strip extends beyond the second end of the panel section.
- the second end of the panel section extends beyond the second end of the base strip.
- 35 - the second end of the panel section is co-extensive with the second end of the base strip.

- the die cut is a closed loop.
 - the sealing segment comprises a single layer.
 - the backing segment comprises a single layer.
 - the package is absent any zipper.
- 5 - the package can be opened with a peel force of from 25 grams/inch to 5 pounds/inch.
- the die cut segment is completely underlain by the base strip.
 - the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.
 - when the package is opened, the base strip is not torn through the entire thickness of the base strip.
- 10 - the first surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
- the second surface of the base strip is substantially free from PSA.
 - the package is absent a discrete thread or tear strip.
 - the die cut segment includes a first portion wherein the die cut extends partially through the panel section, and a second portion wherein the die cut extends entirely
- 15 through the panel section.
- the first side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the first side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively, and the second side edge of the base strip is disposed between and sealed to the second side edge of the panel section and second side panel respectively.
- 20 Packages in accordance with the ninth aspect of the invention can be made by any suitable process, including the processes disclosed herein.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

- The present invention is illustrated by reference to the following drawing figures, encompassing different views of various embodiments of the invention, wherein:
- 25 FIG. 1 is an elevational view of a package;
- FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of the package of Fig. 1;
- FIG. 2A is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of Fig. 1;
- FIG. 2B is an enlarged cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a portion
- 30 of Fig. 1;
- FIG. 2C is an enlarged cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a portion of Fig. 1;
- FIG. 2D is an enlarged cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a portion of Fig. 1;
- 35 FIG. 3 is a front view of the package of Fig. 1, viewed along lines 3-3 of Fig. 1;
- FIG. 4 is a back view of the package of Fig. 1, viewed along lines 4-4 of Fig. 1;

FIG. 5A is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of a package;

FIG. 5B is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of the package of FIG. 5A, shown with the package being opened;

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a base strip;

5 FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a base strip according to another embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a HFFS process and apparatus for making a package;

10 FIG. 9A is a perspective view of a HFFS process and apparatus for making a package according to another embodiment;

FIG. 9B is a perspective view of a section of folded web;

Fig. 9C is a perspective view of a section of a gusseted folded web;

FIG. 10 is an elevational view of a VFFS process and apparatus for making a package;

15 FIG. 11 an elevational view of a VFFS process and apparatus for making a package according to another embodiment;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a roll of lay-flat web and a roll of a discrete laminate;

20 FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a roll of lay-flat web and a discrete laminate according to another embodiment;

FIG. 14 is a side view of a discrete laminate;

FIG. 15 is a view of a discrete laminate and a portion of a lay-flat web taken along lines 15-15 of FIG. 12;

25 FIG. 16 is an elevational view of two consecutive pouches in a VFFS embodiment;

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a folded web for use in the invention;

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a folded web for use in the invention;

FIG. 19 is a side view of a tray for use in connection with the invention.

FIG. 20 is a perspective view of a package;

30 FIG. 21 is a perspective view of the package of Fig. 20 in an opened condition;

FIG. 22 is a plan view of a lidstock;

FIG. 23 is a plan view of a lidstock according to another embodiment;

FIG. 24 is a schematic view of an apparatus and process for making a discrete laminate;

35 FIG. 25 is an elevational view of a continuous horizontal packaging process and apparatus for making a package;

FIG. 26 a front end view of the apparatus of Fig. 25, viewed along lines 26-26 of Fig. 25;

FIGS. 27A, 27B, 27C, and 27D are each cross-sectional views of a portion of the package, showing a sequence for opening the package;

5 FIGS. 28A, 28B, and 28C are each plan views of the package, showing a sequence for opening the package;

FIG. 28D is an enlarged view of a portion of the package of FIG. 28C;

FIGS. 29A, 29B, 29C, 29D, 29E, 29F, and 29G are each a plan view of alternative embodiments;

10 FIG. 30 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment;

FIG. 31 is a perspective, blown-up view of the discrete laminate;

FIG. 32 is a plan view of the discrete laminate;

FIG. 33 is a plan view of another embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 34 is a cross sectional view of FIG. 33;

15 FIG. 35 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment;

FIG. 36 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment;

FIG. 37 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment; and

FIG. 38 is a cross sectional view of an alternative embodiment.

Definitions

20 “Anchored”, “anchoring” and the like herein refers to sealing or adhering two surfaces together, and refers to the resulting bond between surfaces. Sealing is done by means of a sealant. Adhering is done by means of permanent adhesive.

In processes described herein where a base strip or discrete laminate is anchored to a web, panel section or side panel, either during the process wherein the web and discrete laminate are advanced, or when a discrete laminate or component thereof has been pre-anchored to the web before the start of the process, anchoring can be done by use of any suitable continuous or discontinuous sealing or adhesive material and method. Such anchoring can be done to hold the discrete laminate or component thereof to the web, panel section or side panel during the relevant packaging process.

30 In some embodiments, wherein the anchor is already relatively strong or continuous, e.g. a heat seal that constitutes either a relatively strong heat seal, or an easy-open seal as defined herein, the anchor functions not only to hold the base strip to discrete laminate to the web or panel during the relevant packaging process, but also as a final seal of that surface of the strip or discrete laminate to the web (lay-flat or folded)

35 panel section or panel made from the web.

Any subsequent disclosed or recited step in the process of sealing one of the surfaces (i.e. the anchored surface) of the base strip or discrete laminate to a web, panel section or panel, is already completed by the anchoring step. In these embodiments, then, contact of a seal device, e.g. a seal bar in the region of the anchor, in a subsequent step, may add no further or separate seal to that surface of the discrete laminate.

Any subsequent step in the process of sealing the other surface of the discrete laminate to a web, panel section or panel, then, may in some embodiments add no further or separate seal to the anchored surface of the discrete laminate.

In some embodiments where the bond is a relatively weak or discontinuous one, e.g. a discontinuous seal, spots or narrow stripes of adhesive. etc., in a subsequent step of sealing one of the surfaces of the base strip or discrete laminate to the web, panel section or panel, a seal bar that seals one of the surfaces of the strip or discrete laminate to the web, panel section or panel can contact the web, panel section or panel in the region where the anchor is already disposed. The seal in that region may be either enhanced, or initially created, by the subsequent sealing step.

Sealing of a surface of the strip or discrete laminate to a web, panel section or panel, as a process step disclosed or recited herein, should be understood in this light.

“Backing segment” refers to a monolayer or multilayer portion of a base strip that can be sealed to a web or second side panel by a sealant.

“Closed-loop” herein refers to a die cut that defines a closed pattern or path in the panel section whereby the web material within the path (the die-cut segment) can be removed from the panel.

“Die cut” herein refers to methods of cutting or scoring materials, including rotary die, steel rule die, platen die cutting, and laser cutting or scoring, and/or the resultant cut or score. A die cut can extend entirely or partially through the relevant layer or web, and can leave intact a certain amount of material. “Score” and the like herein refers to a partial die cut that extends partly but not entirely through the thickness of a material, layer, web, panel, panel section, etc. The purpose of the score in the present invention is to provide for controlled tear or separation of material in the act of displacing or removing the die cut segment. The depth of the cut can vary from package to package, and within a single die cut on a given package.

“Die-cut segment” herein refers to a portion of the panel section that can be displaced or completely removed because of the presence of a closed loop or open loop die cut. The die-cut segment is a piece of the panel section, and when displaced or removed can sometimes function as a tamper evidence device, and facilitates access to the interior of the package.

“Discrete” with respect to the discrete laminate is used herein to mean independently made (the discrete laminate is not an integral part of the web when the web is made,) or constituting a separate entity from the web, and from a first or second side panel made from the web.

“Easy-open” herein refers to a package that can be manually opened relatively easily. The physical mode of opening may include any one or more of a) actual peeling at the base strip/web interface (adhesive failure), or b) a sealant layer of the base strip breaking completely through, and peeling then occurring between the sealant layer and an adjacent layer within the strip (delamination failure), or c) breaking within a sealant layer by rupturing of the sealant material itself (cohesive failure). The peel force required to open the package can be measured by an evaluation of seal strength or peel strength in accordance with the test procedure set out in ASTM F88, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, using a crosshead speed of 8 to 12 inches/minute and an initial jaw gap of from 1.00 inch to 2.00 inch. Typical peel forces for opening the package of the invention can range from e.g. 25 grams/inch to 3 pounds/inch, e.g. from 100 grams/inch to 2 pounds/inch, such as from 200 grams/inch to 1.5 pounds/inch. In some cases, the sealant may actually peel away from the surface to which it is adhered (adhesive failure), or breakage of the sealant and delamination along an adjacent layer interface may occur (delamination failure) or a rupture of the sealant can occur (cohesive failure). Depending on the design and geometry of the seal, peel forces can in some embodiments be higher than 3 pounds/inch, e.g. 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, or 5 pounds/inch, or values intermediate these values. When a die cut segment is displaced or removed from the panel section, such that the PSA is exposed, in some embodiments some part of the scored portion of the die cut segment that remains after the die cutting process, may be torn through in the act of opening the package. The peel force required for this step in the opening process will be within the parameters discussed herein.

“Easy-open seal” herein refers to a seal involving the base strip, panel section or web in which materials and sealing conditions are chosen for the base strip, panel section and web such that the package is easy-open with a physical mode of opening that includes one or more of adhesive failure, delamination failure, or cohesive failure as described herein.

"Easy-open sealant" herein refers to a material chosen for one or both surfaces of the base strip or panel section, such that when such surface is sealed to a web, it provides a package that is easy-open with a physical mode of opening that includes one or more of adhesive failure, delamination failure, or cohesive failure as described herein.

5 "Ethylene/alpha-olefin copolymer" (EAO) herein refers to copolymers of ethylene with one or more comonomers selected from C₃ to C₁₀ alpha-olefins such as propene, butene-1, hexene-1, octene-1, etc. EAO includes heterogeneous materials such as linear medium density polyethylene (LMDPE), linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), and very low and ultra low density polyethylene (VLDPE and ULDPE); single-site cata-
10 lyzed materials such as homogeneous linear ethylene/alpha olefin copolymers and long chain branched ethylene/alpha olefin copolymers; and multicomponent ethylene/alpha-olefin interpenetrating network resin (or "IPN resin").

"Ethylene homopolymer or copolymer" herein refers to polyethylene (PE) such as ethylene homopolymer such as low density polyethylene (LDPE), medium density
15 polyethylene (MDPE), high density polyethylene (HDPE); ethylene/alpha olefin copolymer such as those defined herein; ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer (EVA); ethylene/alkyl acrylate copolymer such as ethylene/methyl acrylate copolymer (EMA) or ethylene/ethyl acrylate copolymer (EEA), or ethylene/butyl acrylate copolymer (EBA); ethylene/(meth)acrylic acid copolymer; or ionomer resin (IO).

20 "Fig." and the like herein refers to a drawing figure; "Figs." and the like herein to drawing figures.

"Film" is used herein to mean a thermoplastic film, laminate, or web, either multi-layer or monolayer, that may be used in connection with the present invention. Film can be of any suitable thickness, e.g. between 0.1 and 30 mils.

25 "Fin seal" is used herein to mean, in the case of a single web, folding one edge of the web towards the opposite edge of the web, and sealing the facing inner surfaces together. In the case of two webs, a fin seal is a seal formed by sealing the inner surface of the edge of one web to the inner surface of a corresponding edge of another web.

30 "Lap seal" is used herein to mean a seal made by sealing an inside surface of a web to an outside surface of a web. The inside and outside surfaces can both be on a single web; or the inside surface can be of one web, and the outside surface of a second web.

"Lidstock" herein refers to a film used to cover a container or tray that carries a product, and can be sealed to the tray, typically as a perimeter heat seal. Lidstock typically is supplied to a food processor in a lay flat film rolled onto a roll.

"Longitudinal seal" herein refers to a fin seal or lap seal.

“Near” herein means, with respect to the position of the discrete laminate in relation to the package, that the first end 28 of the base strip of the discrete laminate closest to the first end of the pouch and package will be typically within about three inches of the first end of the pouch. The strip 10 can be closer than this, such as within about two inches, one and one quarter inches, one inch, 0.75 inches, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, or 0.1 inches of the first end of the pouch.

“Olefinic” and the like herein refers to a polymer or copolymer derived at least in part from an olefinic monomer.

“Open-loop” herein refers to a die cut that defines an open pattern or path in the panel section whereby the web material within the path or pattern (the die-cut segment) can be displaced from its original position on the panel section, e.g. by acting as a flap.

“Oxygen barrier” and the like herein refers to materials having an oxygen permeability, of the barrier material, less than $500 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ O}_2 / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{day} \cdot \text{atmosphere}$ (tested at 1 mil thick and at 25°C , 0% RH according to ASTM D3985), such as less than 100, less than 50, less than 25, less than 10, less than 5, and less than $1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ O}_2 / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{day} \cdot \text{atmosphere}$. Examples of polymeric materials useful as oxygen barrier materials are ethylene/vinyl alcohol copolymer (EVOH), polyvinylidene dichloride (PVDC), vinylidene chloride/ methyl acrylate copolymer, vinylidene chloride/ vinyl chloride copolymer, polyamide (nylon), and polyester (PET).

“Polymer” and the like herein means a homopolymer, but also a copolymer thereof, including terpolymer, tetrapolymer, block copolymer, etc.

“Pouch” herein means a pouch or bag.

“Pressure sensitive adhesive” (PSA) herein refers to a repositionable adhesive that bonds firmly with the application of light pressure. It adheres to most surfaces with very slight pressure; is available in solvent and latex or water based forms, and is often based on non-crosslinked rubber adhesives, acrylics, or polyurethanes. PSA forms viscoelastic bonds that are aggressively and permanently tacky; adhere without the need for more than hand pressure; and require no activation by water, solvent, or heat. Some PSA materials are cured by hot air, electron beam, UV, or chemical (peroxide) means.

They are available in a wide variety of chemical compositions and systems including acrylic and methacrylate adhesives, emulsion-based acrylic adhesive; rubber-based pressure sensitive adhesive, styrene copolymers (styrene/isoprene/styrene and styrene/butadiene/styrene block copolymers), and silicones. In some embodiments, hot melt adhesives may be useful as well, are included herein for those embodiments as “PSA”; a hot melt adhesive is a thermoplastic adhesive compound, usually solid at room temperature which becomes fluid on heating for use. Suitable commercial examples of

PSA include PS-2000™ from Dow, and “acResin®”, available from BASF, and comprising a UV-curable polyacrylate that can be applied by conventional hot-melt coaters at temperatures of about 120°C. Suitable tackifiers can be added to acResin® or like compositions to control the tackiness of the adhesive; examples are FORAL® 85 synthetic resin available from Pinova. Tackifiers can be added to the discrete adhesive composition in any suitable amount, e.g. from 15% to 25% by weight of the total composition of PSA and tackifier. In some embodiments, the PSA can be blended with an olefinic additive such as polyethylene, ethylene/methyl acrylate copolymer, or ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer. These blends can be in any suitable proportions of the PSA and olefinic additive, as long as the easy-open and reclosable functionality of the package is substantially maintained. Extrudable pressure sensitive hot melt adhesive, having an appropriate melt index and melt strength, can be extruded as an intermediate layer within a multilayer structure made by a blown or cast film process. This layer would impart the reclosable characteristics to the structure. Examples of extrudable PSA materials include but not limited to the M-series materials such as M3156T™ and M551™ available from Bostik; HL2942M™ available from H B Fuller; and VECTOR™ 4114A and 4186A available from Dexco. Alternatively, blends of these materials can be made with compatible materials that may act as processing aids, without unduly compromising the reclose characteristics of the original PSA. Extrudable adhesive chemistries include styrene-Isoprene-styrene and styrene-butadiene-styrene copolymers, including both the linear blocks (e.g. the resins from Bostik) and radial blocks (the VECTOR resins); silicones; high comonomer content EVA, EMA, EBA etc. based formulations; and INFUSE™ olefinic block copolymer based materials. Those skilled in the art will appreciate, after a review of this disclosure, that a particular PSA can be selected based at least in part on the particular process used to produce the film from which the discrete strip is made, e.g. coextrusion, extrusion coating, etc., and the appropriate rheology and process characteristics of the PSA desired for that process, while ensuring that the easy-open and reclosable features of the package made in accordance with the invention are substantially maintained.

“Reclosable” herein refers to a feature or function of a package in accordance with the invention whereby a package can be reclosed by bringing a folded web, panel, or panel section, or portion of a folded web, panel, or panel section into contact with the PSA of the base strip.

“Registration device” herein refers to any mark, pattern, die cut or feature of a web or discrete laminate, that facilitates the advancement of the web or discrete laminate, or a component thereof, in a controlled manner, into a packaging machine, where

the web and/or discrete laminate is used to make individual packages. The device can be e.g. printed or placed in uniformly spaced fashion along or near an edge of the web or discrete laminate, i.e. registration marks, or in an area near the middle of a web that does not interfere with decorative printed graphics. These marks are used in connection with appropriate sensors to controllably advance the web or discrete laminate. Where die cuts are used as a registration device, detected by sensors, it may not be necessary to print registration marks on the web or discrete laminate.

“Seal” herein means a bond between two thermoplastic surfaces, e.g. as produced by heat sealing, radio frequency (RF) sealing, ultrasonic sealing, or permanent adhesive, but excluding repositionable adhesive or PSA.

“Sealant” is a polymeric material or blend of materials, such as olefinic polymer or copolymer such as an ethylenic polymer or copolymer, that can form a surface of the base strip or panel section of the invention, or a web to which the base strip or panel section is sealed, and form a bond between two thermoplastic surfaces. A permanent adhesive can also be a sealant. “Sealant” herein, with respect to the base strip or panel section, or a web to which the base strip or panel section is adhered, excludes a repositionable adhesive or PSA.

“Sealing segment” refers to a monolayer or multilayer portion of a base strip that can be sealed to a web, panel section or first side panel by a sealant.

“Strip” and “panel section” herein refers to an elongate piece of thermoplastic material, typically longer in a first direction than in a direction perpendicular to the first direction, e.g. rectangular; but can also be square, round, oblong, elliptical, or any appropriate shape in plan view. The strip and panel section can be of any suitable thickness, e.g. between 0.1 and 30 mils.

“Tamper evidence”, “tampering”, and the like herein refers to visual evidence of a breach in a package; i.e. that someone has accidentally or intentionally opened or partially opened the package, or attempted to do so.

“Thermoplastic” herein includes plastic materials that when heated to a softening or melting point may be reshaped without significant thermal degradation (burning).

Thermoplastic includes both materials that are not crosslinked, or that are crosslinked by chemical or radiation means.

“Tray” herein refers to a formed member that has a tray bottom, tray sides, and a tray flange around the upper perimeter of the tray, where the tray bottom and tray sides form an internal cavity within which a product can be placed. The cavity can be enclosed by a lidstock sealed to the tray flange.

"Web" is used herein to mean a thermoplastic film, laminate, or web, either multilayer or monolayer, that may be used in connection with the present invention. The web can be of any suitable thickness, e.g. between 0.1 and 30 mils, and the web can be of any suitable length and width.

5 "Zipper" and the like herein refers to a plastic zipper closure; press-to-close or slide zipper; interlocking closure; reclosable fastener with interlockable fastener elements; interlocking rib and groove elements having male and female profiles; interlocking alternating hook-shaped closure, and the like.

10 All compositional percentages used herein are presented on a "by weight" basis, unless designated otherwise.

Drawings herein are not necessarily to scale, and certain features of the invention may be graphically exaggerated for clarity.

Detailed Description Of The Invention

15 1. Package

Referring to the drawings, a package 5 according to the invention is shown. Package 5 includes a pouch 7 that can be made from either a single web, or two webs, to form a first side panel 12, and a second side panel 14.

A. Web(s)

20 In either embodiment, the web or webs comprises a thermoplastic material of any suitable composition, including those having as at least one component olefinic materials such as ethylene or propylene polymers or copolymers, e.g. polyethylene or ethylene/alpha olefin copolymers; polyethylene terephthalate (PET); and including webs typically used in, or useful in, HFFS, VFFS, lidstock/tray, continuous horizontal packaging, and bag making apparatus and processes. The web or webs can be monolayer or
25 multilayer in construction, can be coextruded, laminated, or made by any suitable film making process, and can have any suitable thickness.

Examples of web(s) that can be used with a discrete laminate of the invention include H7225B™, a barrier hybrid material used for products requiring a high oxygen
30 barrier, such as shredded cheese; H7525B™, a barrier hybrid material used for products requiring a high oxygen barrier, such as bacon and smoked and processed meat; H7530B, like H7525B but having a thickness of about 3 mils; CP04140™, a low barrier (high OTR) material used in produce packaging; CPM4090, a microwaveable packaging film for fresh cut produce; and T7225B™, a barrier material used as lidstock (non-
35 forming web) for products requiring a high oxygen barrier, such as luncheon meat.

These are all commercial products produced by the Cryovac business unit of Sealed Air Corporation.

H7225B™ is a laminate having the construction PET//adhesive//coextruded barrier film, where the PET is a biaxially oriented polyester film, and the barrier film has in one embodiment the construction LDPE (low density polyethylene)/EVA tie/nylon/EVOH + nylon/nylon/EVA tie/EAO. The overall thickness of the laminate of this construction can be any of several gauges, being typically about 2.5 mils. The LDPE is the surface of the barrier film adhered, by the adhesive, to the PET film. The EAO typically acts as the heat sealant layer of the film, and finished laminate, and in packaging made from the laminate, the EAO will form the inner or sealant surface of the package, facing the contained product, and the PET will form the outer or skin surface of the package.

H7225B™ can be used as a lidstock (non-forming) web.

H7525B™ is a laminate having the construction PET//adhesive//coextruded barrier film, where the PET is a biaxially oriented polyester film, and the barrier film has in one embodiment the construction LDPE (low density polyethylene)/EVA/LLDPE tie/EVOH/LLDPE tie/EVA/EAO. The overall thickness of the laminate of this construction can be any of several gauges, being typically about 2.5 mils. The LDPE is the surface of the barrier film adhered, by the adhesive, to the PET film. The EAO typically acts as the heat sealant layer of the film, and finished laminate, and in packaging made from the laminate, the EAO will form the inner or sealant surface of the package, facing the contained product, and the PET will form the outer or skin surface of the package.

H7525B™ can be used as a lidstock (non-forming) web.

CP04140™ is a laminate having the construction BOPP//adhesive/monolayer LLDPE film. A typical gauge for the laminate is about 1.8 mils. The LLDPE typically acts as the heat sealant layer of the finished laminate, and in packaging made from the laminate, the LLDPE will form the inner or sealant surface of the package, facing the contained product, and the BOPP will form the outer or skin surface of the package.

CPM4090™ is a laminate having the construction BOPP//adhesive/monolayer LLDPE + LDPE film. A typical gauge for the laminate is about 2 mils. The LLDPE + LDPE layer typically acts as the heat sealant layer of the finished laminate, and in packaging made from the laminate, the LLDPE + LDPE will form the inner or sealant surface of the package, facing the contained product, and the BOPP will form the outer or skin surface of the package.

T7225B™ film has the construction EAO/EAO/LLDPE tie/nylon/EVOH/nylon/EVA tie/EVA tie/nylon. The first layer of EAO typically acts as the heat sealant layer of the film, and in packaging made from the laminate, the EAO will

form the inner or sealant surface of the package, facing the contained product, and the nylon of the last layer will form the outer or skin surface of the package. T7225B™ is used as a lidstock (non-forming) web.

Referring to the drawings, the first side panel 12 has a top portion 9, a first side edge 31, a second side edge 33, and a lower portion 17. The second side panel 14 has a top portion 11, a first side edge 35, a second side edge 37, and a lower portion 18. The first and second side panels 12 and 14 are joined together along their respective first and second side edges by either a seal or a fold. As shown, first side edge 31 of first side panel 12 is joined to first side edge 35 of second side panel 14 by a seal 30. Second side edge 33 of first side panel 12 is joined to second side edge 37 of second side panel 14 by a heat seal 32. The second end 34 of the pouch 7 can be either a seal or a fold. Where a single web is used to make the pouch, second end 34 will typically be a fold, although even after the web is folded, a seal such as a heat seal can optionally be installed in the area of the fold. Where two webs of film are used to make panels 12 and 14, second end 34 will be a seal that joins panels 12 and 14 together along their respective lower portions 17 and 18. The two webs can be from the same material, or can be different in composition, structure, etc.

B. Discrete Laminate

1. Geometry and Placement in Package

A discrete laminate 4 includes a panel section 6 having an outer surface 66 and inner surface 67, and a base strip 10 including a monolayer or multilayer sealing segment 22, an intermediate layer 19 comprising PSA, and a monolayer or multilayer backing segment 20. The discrete laminate, panel section, and base strip can each be of any suitable dimension and shape, and will typically be longer in length than in width, with the length being e.g. greater than two times the width, e.g. greater than 3, 4, or 5 times the width. A typical dimension for the discrete laminate is a width of from about 1 to 1.5 inches and a length of about 4 to 10 inches. The strip 10 will be shorter in one dimension than the pouch and package. For example, the strip can extend across the transverse width of a pouch made in e.g. a HFFS or VFFS process, but will be significantly narrower than the length of the package (see e.g. Figs. 3 and 4). In one embodiment, the strip will occupy less than 50%, such as less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, or less than 10% of the length of the package.

In some embodiments, an opening flap 26 (e.g. Figs. 28A to 28D) provides a device that can be manually grasped and pulled back to open the package, and access the contents of the package. The size of the package, type of materials used for the pouch and the strip, the seal strength of the materials used in the strip, and the type of

product being packaged can all have some effect on the choice of the optimal length and dimensions of flap 26.

Base strip 10 comprises a first surface 23 and a second surface 25. At least the first surface comprises a sealant. In one embodiment, both the first and second surfaces
5 comprise a sealant. The first surface 23 is sealed in one embodiment to the inner surface 27 of the first side panel 12 and the inner surface 67 of the panel section 6, and the second surface 25 is sealed to the inner surface 29 of the second side panel 14. Either or both of the sealants of the base strip are in various embodiments an easy open sealant. In another embodiment, only the first layer of the sealing segment 22 comprises an
10 easy-open sealant.

When a product 24 is placed in the pouch 7, by any suitable process such as processes herein disclosed, and the pouch 7 is closed, the package 5 is made.

. The base strip and the layers thereof can each be of any suitable thickness. The base strip can for example have a thickness of between 2.0 and 5.0 mils, such as
15 between 2.5 and 4.5 mils, between 3.0 and 4.0 mils, or any thicknesses therebetween. Factors such as the composition of the base strip, arrangement of layers within the base strip, and flexural modulus of the materials used may affect the choice of appropriate thickness of the base strip. The PSA layer 19 can also have any suitable thickness, typically .5 mils, e.g. between .1 mil and 1 mil, or .2 mils and .8 mils, etc.

Any suitable web, including any of the hybrid materials of the type described
20 herein for web materials, e.g. H7225B or a non-barrier analog of such material, can be used to make the panel section 6. Any suitable film can be used to make the base strip 10.

As shown in the drawings, a first portion of the first surface 23 of the base strip
25 10 is anchored to the inner surface 67 of panel section 6 at a first location (anchor region "D") to form a first anchor seal 63. The first anchor seal 63 can be positioned in different embodiments at various locations on the inner surface 67 of the panel section 6 with respect to the location of the die cut or die cuts 21.

The discrete laminate 4 is anchored to the first side panel 12 at a second
30 location (anchor region "A") to form a second anchor seal 68. The second anchor seal can be made in various embodiments, in some cases involving the first or second surface of the base strip 10, and in some cases involving the outer or inner surface of the panel section 6. These embodiments are described further herein. In the embodiment of Figures 5A and 5B, a second portion of the first surface 23 of the base
35 strip is sealed to the inner surface 27 of the first side panel to form the second anchor seal. In an alternative embodiment, discrete laminate 4 is anchored to the first side

panel 12 by sealing a second part of the inner surface 67 of panel section 6 to the outer surface 59 of first side panel 12.

Anchor seals 63 and 68 can be made at any suitable time before or during the manufacture of a package.

In some embodiments, to facilitate opening of the package, at least one of the die cuts 21 in the panel section 6 should be disposed outside the portion of the panel section underlain by the base strip 10. In some embodiments, at least one die cut, or a portion of a die cut, is disposed closer to the first end of a pouch than the first end 28 of the base strip, i.e. the end of the base strip closest to the first end of the pouch.

2. Base Strip Construction

The base strip 10 of the discrete laminate 4 of the invention is made from a multilayer film. A representative film structure suitable for use as the base strip 10 according to the invention is shown in Figs. 2 through 2D. In one embodiment, this film is a three layer coextruded film and has the composition shown in Table 1.

Table 1 (Example 1)

Layer	Composition	Gauge (thickness %)	Gauge (mils)	Gauge (microns)
20	Polyethylene	33.3	0.50	12.7
19	PSA	33.4	0.50	12.7
22	Polyethylene	33.3	0.50	12.7

In the embodiment of example 1, layer 22 functions as a sealant layer for sealing to a first portion of an inner surface of a panel section or surface of a web to be made into a panel section of a package. Layer 22 also comprises a single layer, and comprises sealing segment 22. Layer 20 functions as a skin layer, and can function as a sealant for sealing to an inner surface of a second side panel or surface of a web to be made into a second side panel of a package. Layer 20 also comprises a single layer, and comprises backing segment 20. Thus, either or both of sealing segment 22 and backing segment 20 can comprise, and consist of, only one layer.

A film of the construction of the film of Example 1 is commercially available in Europe, and sold as T174RC2™ from B-Pack, used as a primary web for a package, not as a base strip to be used in a package as disclosed herein.

Alternative three layer coextruded film structures, suitable for use in the invention, that were made in-house on a flat cast line include the films shown below in Table

2:

Table 2 (Examples 2 to 9)

Example	Sealant Layer 22	Reclose Layer 19	Skin Layer 20
2	IO1	PSA1	AD3
3	IO2	PSA1	AD3
4	IO3	PSA1	AD3
5	IO4	PSA1	AD3
6	IO5	PSA1	AD3
7	EA3	PSA1	AD3
8	EA1	PSA1	AD3
9	EA2	PSA1	AD3

In each of examples 2 through 9 of Table 2, sealant layer 22 was 0.4 mils thick; the reclose layer 19 was 0.6 mils thick; and skin layer 20 was 1 mil thick.

Another representative film structure suitable for use as the film strip 10 according to the invention is shown in Fig. 6. In one embodiment, this coextruded five-layer film has the composition shown in Table 3.

Table 3 (Example 10)

Segment	Layer	Composition	Gauge (thickness %)	Gauge (mils)	Gauge (microns)
backing segment 20	101	98% PE7 + 2% AB2	21.74	0.39	10.0
	102	EV2	17.39	0.31	8.0
	119	PSA1	32.61	0.59	15.0
sealing segment 22	108	EMAA1	7.61	0.14	3.5
	109	99% PE7 + 1% AB2	21.74	0.39	10.0

In the embodiment of example 10, layer 109 functions as a sealant layer for sealing to a first portion of an inner surface of a panel section or surface of a web to be made into a panel section of a package. Layer 108 functions as a sealant support layer, and also as a tie layer to bond the sealant layer 109 to the PSA layer 119. Thus, in this embodiment, sealing segment 22 comprises two layers, layers 109 and 108. In general, sealing segment 22 can comprise any suitable number of layers, such as one, two, or three or more layers, as long as the easy-open/reclose functionality of the package made from the web and discrete laminate is maintained.

In the embodiment of example 10, layer 101 functions as a skin layer that in some embodiments can be used for sealing to the inner surface of a second side panel or surface of a web to be made into a second side panel of a package. Layer 102 functions as a tie layer to bond the skin layer 101 to the PSA layer 119. Thus, in this embodiment, backing segment 20 comprises two layers, layers 101 and 102. In general, backing segment 20 can comprise any suitable number of layers, such as one, two, or three or more layers, as long as the easy-open/reclose functionality of the package

made from the web and discrete laminate is maintained. In some embodiments, backing segment 20 can include one or more functional layers such as e.g. oxygen barrier layers.

A commercial example of a film of the construction of the film of Example 10 is available in Europe, used there as a primary web for a package.

Another representative film structure suitable for use as the film strip 10 according to the invention is shown in Fig. 7. In one embodiment, this coextruded six-layer film has the composition shown in Table 4.

Table 4 (Example 11)

Segment	Layer	Composition	Gauge (thickness %)	Gauge (mils)
backing segment 20	101	PE7	20.00	0.4
	102	AD3	10.00	0.2
	103	OB1	10.00	0.2
	104	AD3	10.00	0.2
	119	PSA1	30.00	0.6
sealing segment 22	109	99% PE7 + 1% AB3	20.00	0.4

In the embodiment of example 11, layer 109 functions as a sealant layer for sealing to a first portion of an inner surface of a panel section or surface of a web to be made into a panel section of a package. Thus, in this embodiment, sealing segment 22 comprises one layer, layer 109.

In the embodiment of example 11, layer 101 functions as a skin layer that in some embodiments can be used for sealing to the inner surface of a second side panel or surface of a web to be made into a second side panel of a package. Layer 103 functions as an oxygen barrier layer, and tie layers 102 and 104 bond the oxygen barrier layer 103 to the skin layer 101 and PSA layer 119 respectively. Thus, in this embodiment, backing segment 20 comprises four layers, layers 101, 102, 103 and 104.

Example 12

A film is made like the film of Example 11, but in which PSA2 is used instead of PSA1.

Example 13

A film is made like the film of Example 11, but in which layer 109 comprises 98% EA3 + 2% AB3.

Example 14

A film is made like the film of Example 13, but in which PSA2 is used instead of PSA1.

The materials disclosed in Tables 1 to 4, and other materials referred to elsewhere in the present application, are identified in Table 5.

Table 5

Material Code	Tradename Or Designation	Source(s)
AB1	10853 TM	Ampacet
AB2	aB60051LD TM	IMCD Italia SPA
AB3	FSU 255E TM	Schulman
AD1	BYNEL TM 39E660 TM	DuPont
AD2	PLEXAR TM PX3236 TM	LyondellBasell
AD3	PLEXAR TM PX3227	LyondellBasell
EA1	PRIMACOR TM 3330	Dow
EA2	PRIMACOR TM 3150	Dow
EA3	PRIMACOR TM 1430	Dow
EMAA1	NUCREL TM 1202	DuPont
EV1	ESCORENE TM LD318.92 TM	ExxonMobil
EV2	EVATANE TM 28-03	Arkema
EZ1	APPEEL TM 72D727 TM	DuPont
IO1	SURLYN 1650 TM	DuPont
IO2	SURLYN 1857 TM	DuPont
IO3	SURLYN 1652 TM	DuPont
IO4	SURLYN 1705 TM	DuPont
IO5	SURLYN 1706 TM	DuPont
OB1	SOARNOL TM ET3803 TM	Nippon Gohsei
PE1	PE TM 1042cs15 TM	Flint Hills
PE2	AFFINITY TM PL 1888G TM	Dow
PE3	PETROTHENE TM NA 345-013 TM	LyondellBasell
PE4	-----	-----
PE5	EXCEED TM 3512CB TM	ExxonMobil
PE6	-----	-----
PE7	SURPASS TM FPs317-A	Nova Chemical
PSA1	M3156 TM	Bostik
PSA2	M550 TM	Bostik

AB1 is a masterbatch having about 81% linear low density polyethylene, and about 21% of an antiblocking agent (diatomaceous earth).

AB2 is a masterbatch having about 80% linear low density polyethylene, and about 20% of a silica antiblocking agent.

5 AB3 is a masterbatch having about 70% low density polyethylene with 25% silica and 5% erucamide, each component by weight of the masterbatch. A very small amount of stabilizer is present.

AD1 is a maleic anhydride modified EVA that acts as a polymeric adhesive (tie layer material).

10 AD2 is a maleic anhydride modified LLDPE that acts as a polymeric adhesive (tie layer material).

AD3 is a maleic anhydride modified LLDPE that acts as a polymeric adhesive (tie layer material).

15 EA1, EA2 and EA3 are each ethylene/acrylic acid copolymer with an acrylic acid content of less than 10% by weight of the copolymer. EA1 has an acrylic acid content of 6.5% by weight of the copolymer. EA2 has an acrylic acid content of 3% by weight of the copolymer.

EMAA1 is an ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer with a methacrylic acid content of about 12% by weight of the copolymer.

20 EV1 is an ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer with a vinyl acetate content of less than 10% by weight of the copolymer.

EV2 is an ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer with a vinyl acetate content of about 27% by weight of the copolymer.

25 EZ1 is a compound polymer blend of 65% ionomer (SURLYN™ 1650SB), 30% EVA (ELVAX™ 3134Q), and 5% polybutylene (MONTELL™ PB8640), each by weight of the blend.

IO1, IO2, IO3, IO4 and IO5 are each an ionomeric resin, comprising a zinc neutralized ethylene/methacrylic acid copolymer.

OB1 is EVOH with about 38 mole% ethylene.

30 PE1 is LDPE.

PE2 is a branched, single-site catalyzed ethylene/octene copolymer with a density of about 0.9035 grams/cubic centimeter.

PE3 is LDPE.

PE4 is a dry/pellet blend of 65% AD1 and 35% PE1.

35 PE5 is a linear, single-site catalyzed ethylene/hexene copolymer with a density of about 0.9120 grams/cubic centimeter.

PE6 is a blend of between 0.01% and 100%, by weight of the total composition, PE5, and between 100% and 0.01%, by weight of the total composition, EV1.

PE7 is a single-site catalyzed ethylene/octene copolymer with a density of 0.916 grams/cc.

5 PSA1 and PSA2 are each a pressure sensitive adhesive, comprising styrene/isoprene block copolymer.

All percentages herein are by weight unless indicated otherwise.

10 The oxygen barrier layer 103 of Examples 11 to 14 of the above film structures can comprise any suitable oxygen barrier material, such as EVOH, and can be blended in any suitable proportion with other polymeric materials or organic or inorganic additives as desired. Optionally, intermediate layers can be included on each respective side of layer 103, each comprising a nylon, e.g. 100% semicrystalline polyamide such as nylon 6. An intermediate layer of nylon can, in one embodiment, be placed on either or both adjacent surfaces of an EVOH or other barrier layer 103.

15 In packaging embodiments where the second surface 25 of base strip 10 is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel along the entire width of the base strip 10, an easy-open sealant, such as EZ1, can be used as sealant layer 101 of the base strip 10.

20 Tie layers 102 and 104 can comprise any suitable polymeric adhesive that functions to bond two layers together, e.g. EVA, EAO, LDPE, EMA, and anhydride grafted derivatives of these polymers. Tie layers 102 and 104 can be the same, or can differ.

Layer 108 can comprise a suitable polyolefin, such as an EAO; and/or a polymeric adhesive such as those disclosed herein for tie layers 102 and 104.

25 Additional materials that can optionally be incorporated into one or more of the film layers of the discrete strip or the primary web, as appropriate, include antiblock agents, slip agents, antifog agents, fillers, pigments, dyestuffs, antioxidants, stabilizers, processing aids, plasticizers, fire retardants, UV absorbers, etc.

30 The sealant layers of the base strip, e.g. layer 22 and layer 20 as depicted in Figure 2, or layer 109 and layer 101 as depicted in Figures 6 and 7, can comprise any suitable sealant material or blend of materials. Examples of such materials include the following polymers, their copolymers or blends: olefinic polymers such as ethylene polymer or copolymer, ethylene/alpha olefin copolymer, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, ionomer resin, ethylene/ acrylic or methacrylic acid copolymer, ethylene/ acrylate or methacrylate copolymer, low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, 35 polypropylene, propylene/ethylene copolymer, propylene/ethylene/butene terpolymer; polystyrene, syndiotactic polystyrene, ethylene/styrene copolymer, and

norbornene/ethylene copolymer. Ethylene/alpha olefin copolymers can include Ziegler/Natta or single-site catalyzed ethylene/alpha olefin copolymer such as ethylene/butene copolymer, ethylene/hexene copolymer, and ethylene/octene copolymer. Cycloolefin copolymers can be used. Non-olefinic copolymers can also be used, such as polyester and polyamide. Examples of polyester include homopolymers and copolymers of alkyl-aromatic esters, such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET), amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (APET), crystalline polyethylene terephthalate (CPET), glycol-modified polyethylene terephthalate (PETG), and polybutylene terephthalate; copolymers of terephthalate and isophthalate, such as polyethylene terephthalate/isophthalate copolymer; and homopolymers and copolymers of aliphatic esters such as polylactic acid (PLA) and polyhydroxyalkonates, such as polyhydroxypropionate, poly(3-hydroxybutyrate), poly(3-hydroxyvalerate), poly(4-hydroxybutyrate), poly(4-hydroxyvalerate), poly(5-hydroxyvalerate), poly(6-hydroxydodecanoate) and blends of any of these materials. An example of a polyamide is a commercially available resin, GRILAMID™XS1392 from EMS Grivory, comprising a blend of polyamide 6/12 and polyamide 12. For polyester and polyamide sealants on the base strip, the sealant layer of the panel section, or web to be made into the panel section, that will be sealed to the base strip to make a package is selected to have the same or substantially the same chemical formulation. For example, if a polyester is used as the sealant for the base strip, a polyester is also used as the sealant for the inner surface of the panel section. Thus, the sealant materials as disclosed herein for a sealant layer of the base strip can be selected for the sealant layer of the panel section to which the base strip will be sealed. This selection can be made based on cost of materials, the strength of the seals made in the production of the package, and the like, and takes into account that the seal of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section, or the portion of a web that becomes the inner surface of the panel section, is such that upon opening the package as described herein, a rupture of the sealing segment of the base strip occurs, and upon continued opening part of the PSA layer is exposed by delamination of the sealing segment/PSA interface of the base strip, and access is gained to the interior of the package.

The above discussion with respect to the base strip, and the choice of materials for sealants for the base strip and panel section, or webs to be made into the base strip or panel section, applies mutatis mutandis to the second anchor seal as well, and the first side panel or web to be made into a first side panel of a package. In embodiments where e.g. a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is to be sealed to the inner surface of a first side panel, or a web to be made into a first side panel of a

package; or where a second part of the inner surface of a panel section, or a web to be made into a panel section, is to be sealed to the outer surface of a first side panel, materials can be chosen as discussed above to make the second anchor seal 68. The second anchor seal 68 can be either an easy-open seal, or a relatively strong seal, as long as functionally, the second anchor seal 68 remains intact during typical opening and reclosing of the package as disclosed herein.

The primary web, panel section and base strip of the invention can be made by any suitable process, including coextrusion, extrusion coating, lamination, extrusion lamination, etc.

3. Opening mechanisms

The package of the invention can be easily manually opened. Any suitable mechanism or combination of mechanisms for obtaining this functionality and feature can be used according to the invention. The following are examples of such mechanisms.

If the second surface 25 of strip 10 is sealed to the inner surface 29 of second side panel 14 along substantially the entire length of the base strip, this seal is an easy-open seal involving one or more of the following mechanisms. In other embodiments, the second surface 25 of strip 10 is sealed to the inner surface 29 of second side panel 14 only along the side edges of the strip, as part of the perimeter seal or side seals of the package. In these embodiments, the seal between the second surface 25 and the surface 29 can be a relatively strong seal, provided the die cut segment is so positioned with respect to the base strip that the package can be opened and reclosed as disclosed herein.

The first surface 23 of strip 10 is sealed with a first anchor seal 63 to the inner surface 67 of panel section 6. The first anchor seal 63 is an easy-open seal that will typically exhibit a combination of cohesive and delamination failure, or delamination failure, as disclosed herein. The second anchor seal 68 is typically a relatively strong seal, although an easy-open seal could be provided as long as the easy-open/reclosable functionality of the package is substantially maintained.

a. Adhesive Failure

In this embodiment, surface 25 and inner surface 29 each comprises a polymeric composition that, when surface 25 is sealed to surface 29, forms an easy-open seal. This seal provides the interface that breaks apart upon manually opening the package.

In some embodiments, the polymeric composition of surfaces 25 and 29 will be the same or similar. Useful in these embodiments are the peel systems disclosed in

U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,189,519 (Ticknor) (blend of EVA or EMA or EEA with crystalline isotactic polybutylene, and optionally with anhydride grafted EVA); 4,252,846 (Romesberg et al.) (blend of EVA and HDPE, optionally with IO or polybutylene (PBU)); 4,550,141 (Hoh) (blend of IO and polypropylene/ethylene copolymer (EPC)); 4,666,778 (Hwo) (three component blend of PE, that can be LLDPE, LDPE, MDPE, or HDPE, or EVA or EMA, with PBU, and PP or EPC); 4,882,229 (Hwo) (butene-1 polymer or copolymer blended with modified or unmodified LDPE); 4,916,190 (Hwo) (blend of butylene polymer or copolymer, with PE polymer or copolymer (LLDPE, LDPE, MDPE, EVA, EMA, EEA, EBA, or HDPE), with propylene polymer or copolymer); 4,937,139 (Genske, et al.) (propylene polymer or copolymer blended with HDPE); 5,547,752 (Yanidis) (blend of PBU and IO); and 5,997,968 (Dries et al.) (blend of Component 1 (a copolymer of ethylene and propylene or ethylene and butylene or propylene and butylene or ethylene and another -olefin having 5 to 10 carbon atoms or propylene and another -olefin having 5 to 10 carbon atoms or a terpolymer of ethylene and propylene and butylene or ethylene and propylene and another -olefin having 5 to 10 carbon atoms) and Component 2 (HDPE, MDPE, LDPE, LLDPE or VLDPE); these U.S. patents all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

In other embodiments, the composition of surfaces 25 and 29 will differ, i.e. dissimilar sealants are used. Useful in these embodiments are the peel systems disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,655,503 (Stanley et al.) (LDPE or MDPE sealed to polypropylene (PP), EPC, saran, nylon 6, polycarbonate (PC), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or polyethylene oxide (PEO); PP sealed to saran, nylon 6, PC, PVC, PEO, IO, phenoxy, or EVA; or nylon sealed to IO); 4,729,476 (Lulham et al.) (a blend of EVA and IO sealed to IO); 4,784,885 (Carespodì) (PP, HDPE, or LLDPE sealed to substantially linear PE (HDPE, LLDPE) blended with a polyolefinic thermoplastic elastomer such as ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), EPM, butyl rubber, halogenated butyl rubber, isoprene rubber, and styrene butadiene rubber); 4,859,514 ((Friedrich et al.) (IO or IO blended with EVA, sealed to a blend of EVA and ethylene butene copolymer (EBC) and PP); 5,023,121 (Pockat, et al.) (a blend of PBU and PP and a third polymeric material selected from EVA, LDPE, MDPE, and IO, sealed to EVA, LDPE, LLDPE, or IO); these U.S. patents all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

b. Delamination Failure

In this embodiment, one of the interlaminar bonds between layers of the strip itself can be broken. Thus, the interlaminar bond provides the interface that will break

apart upon manually opening the package. Useful in this embodiment are the peel systems disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,944,409 (Busche et al.), this patent incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

c. Cohesive failure

5 In this embodiment, one of the layers of the base strip itself fractures when the package is opened. Useful in this embodiment is the peel system disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,476,137 (Longo) (internal rupture of a sealant layer comprising a blend of an ionomer having a melt flow index of less than 5, and a modified ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer having a substantially higher melt flow index, where the melt flow indices of
10 the two polymers in the seal layer differ by at least 10), this patent incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Other peel systems useful in connection with the present invention are those disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,058,632 (Evans et al.), 4,615,926 (Hsu et al.); 5,128,414 (Hwo); 6,395,321 (Schaff et al.), 7,055,683 (Bourque et al.), and US Patent Publication
15 Nos. 20030152669 (Vadhar et al.) and 2008/0260305 (Shah et al.) (disclosing as easy-open sealant, DuPont APPEEL™ resins, such as those based on EVA, modified EVA, EAA, or modified EAA; polyethylenes such as LDPE and/or EVA blended with PP; LDPE or EVA blended with polybutene-1, or random propylene/ethylene copolymer blended with polybutene-1; EVA or LDPE blended with PP; LDPE blended with EVA
20 and PP; such blends provide an easy-open sealant when adhered to polyethylene sealants); these U.S. patents and publications all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Referring to FIG. 2A, a discrete laminate 4 includes a panel section 6 including at least one die cut 21, and a strip 10 anchored to a portion of the inner surface 67 of
25 panel section 6 at anchor region "D" with a first anchor seal 63 (see also Figures 5A and 5B). The discrete laminate 4 is anchored to a portion of first side panel 12 at anchor region "A" with a second anchor seal 68. In one embodiment, strip 10 is anchored to the inner surface 27, e.g. with a relatively strong heat seal, at anchor region "A". The second surface 25 of strip 10 is in one embodiment sealed to inner surface 29 of second side
30 panel 14 with an easy-open seal. Anchor seals 63 and 68 can be made at any suitable time before or during the manufacture of a package.

In general, strip 10 can have any total thickness desired, and each layer can have any thickness desired, so long as the strip and package provide the desired functionalities. Typical total film thicknesses are from 0.1 mils to 15 mils, such as 0.2 to 12
35 mils, such as 0.5 mils to 10 mils, 0.8 mils to 8 mils, and 1 mil to 4 mils. Suitable gauges include 1.5 mils, 2 mils (as in Example 1); and 3 mils.

FIG. 2B is similar to FIG. 2A, but in which the second surface 25 of strip 10 is not sealed to inner surface 29 of second side panel 14, except by side seals. The embodiment of Fig. 2B offers the benefit of more usable space inside the package, because there is no seal (except at the sides of the package) of surface 25 to surface 29, and therefore more space is available for product.

In an alternative embodiment, FIG. 2C is similar to Figs. 2A and 2B, but in which the surface 25 of the strip 10 provides an easy-open seal to the inner surface 29 of second side panel 14, strip 10 is sealed at its first end to the inner surface 29 of the first end of the second side panel, and the inner surface 67 of the first end of the panel section 6.

The package made from the pouch of this embodiment can be opened by grasping or pinching the panel section and second side panel and pulling them apart from one another, in the manner in which e.g. a potato chip bag is sometimes opened, such that the easy-open seal at the first end of the package is broken, allowing access to the contents of the package. After the package is opened, the package can be reclosed by removing the die cut segment defined by strip 21, exposing the PSA layer 19, and then folding over the first end of the package to contact and adhere to the PSA layer. Alternatively, the entire upper portion of the first side panel, including the PSA layer, and the second side panel, can be folded down onto the lower part of the first side panel to reclose the package. In some embodiments, in the unopened package, the die cut is completely shadowed (underlain) by the strip 10. The embodiment of Fig. 2C offers the benefit of having the opening mechanism of the package (breaking apart the easy-open seal) different from the reclosing mechanism (removing the die cut segment, exposing the PSA, etc.). Thus, in this embodiment, the die cut segment does not need to be removed to open the package. This embodiment also allows for use of webs that do not respond particularly well to die cutting, e.g. laser die cutting. As an example, nylon, which is more difficult to laser die cut than PET, can be used as the web material. Even if a portion of the die cut is inadvertently cut all the way through the web, the underlying strip provides a backing material that protects the contents of the pouch and the initial hermeticity (if needed) of the package.

As shown in Fig. 2C, the strip extends to the first end of the package. An alternative to Fig. 2C is like the embodiment of Fig. 2C, but in which the first end 16 of the second side panel, and the first end 15 of the panel section, extend beyond the first end of base strip 10, and define first and second opening flaps. In this embodiment, the package can be opened as described hereinabove, or alternatively the first and second opening flaps can be pulled apart to break the easy-open seal and access the contents of the package. An example of first and second opening flaps can be seen as flaps 509

and 511 respectively in Figure 17. Although these flaps are described in the context of a fin-sealed package made in a VFFS process, such opening flaps could be present in other described embodiments of the invention.

For many products, it is important to ensure hermeticity of the package during storage and distribution. This may be more difficult where one or more die cuts are present in the panel section of the package. Hermeticity is achieved in various embodiments of the invention where a seal anchors the panel section to the strip in anchor region "D", and another seal anchors the discrete laminate to the first side panel in anchor region "A", even though no seal (other than a side seal) adheres the second side panel to the strip (FIG. 2B).

In each of the embodiments of the package and process disclosed herein, a non-hermetic or hermetic package can be made in accordance with the invention.

At least one open-loop or closed-loop die cut is disposed on the panel section. Two or more die cuts can be disposed on the panel section, optionally one at a position closer to the first end of the package than the base strip, as well as a second die cut below or in the vicinity of the strip (see FIG.2D). To open a package, a die-cut segment of material can thus be displaced or entirely removed from the panel section, exposing the first end of the base strip and a portion of the PSA layer. This first end can then be grasped and pulled up, allowing access to the contents of the package.

2. Method of Making a Package

A. Horizontal form/fill/seal (HFFS)

HFFS packaging systems are generally well known to those of skill in the packaging industry, and can be used to make packages of the present invention.

Referring to Figs. 8, and 9A through 9C, lay-flat web 300 is unwound from roll 302, then advanced to forming plow 304 to convert lay-flat web 300 to folded web 305 (typically a centerfold film). The second end of each of the pouches to be made will comprise a second end fold 306. Second end fold 306 therefore is equivalent to second end 34 of Fig. 1. This second end fold can be optionally sealed, or left as a folded second end of the pouch. Side seals 308 are made to define a plurality of vertically arranged pouches 309. Each pouch 309 is cut off from the trailing edge of web 300 by an appropriate cutting mechanism (not shown) such as a knife, at position 311, a product (not shown in Fig. 8, but see product 24 in Figs. 1 to 5) is inserted or dropped into the open mouth 312 of each pouch, and the pouch mouth 312 is then closed by a suitable sealing mechanism such as a heat sealer (not shown) to create a seal 314.

Discrete laminate 310, equivalent to discrete laminate 4 of Figs. 1 to 5, can be introduced into the HFFS process in a number of ways. For example, discrete laminate

310 can be unwound from a roll 315 in the vicinity of roll 302, and disposed on lay-flat web 300 prior to, or as web 300 is being folded into folded web 305. The discrete laminate is disposed on the web such that the discrete laminate overlaps the lay-flat web sufficient to allow the discrete laminate to be anchored to the web. Discrete laminate

5 310 includes a panel section 6 and base strip 10 as described herein. The panel section includes die cuts made in a predetermined pattern (see e.g. FIGS. 28A to 29G) to produce packages according to the invention. The base strip is anchored to the panel section with a first anchor seal 63, and the discrete laminate is anchored to the lay-flat web 300 (or the folded web deriving from the lay-flat web) with a second anchor seal 68 by a
10 suitable sealing mechanism such as a heat sealer (not shown). This second anchor seal 68 can be done in a variety of alternative embodiments (see e.g. Figures 35 to 38).

First anchor seal 63 can be made before or as the discrete laminate is initially wound up onto roll 315, e.g. by the manufacturer or assembler of the discrete laminate. The discrete laminate in this condition can be supplied to e.g. a packager of food or
15 non-food products, who can then use the discrete laminate as disclosed in Figure 8 and the following figures for HFFS and the other processes disclosed herein.

Alternatively, the panel section 6 and base strip 10 can be supplied separately in e.g. roll form to a packager, who can then incorporate these components into the packaging process in any suitable arrangement, and can install the first anchor seal at any
20 suitable stage in the packaging process to produce a package as described herein.

In any of these embodiments, discrete laminate 310 would thus be installed on the pouch (e.g. by installing the second anchor seal to seal the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web or folded web) in the same overall HFFS process (or other processes disclosed herein) that achieves production of the pouch, loading of a product into the
25 pouch, and completion of the final package. Discrete laminate 310 is incorporated onto the pouch material and after cutting and sealing as described hereinabove, comprises an extension of the first side panel of each pouch as shown in Figs. 8, and Figs. 1 to 5.

Alternatively, and referring to Fig. 9A, discrete laminate 310 is shown as being installed on the lay-flat web prior to the start of the HFFS packaging process. This can
30 be accomplished off-site from the processor, e.g. by the supplier of the web roll 302. Thus, both the first anchor seal 63 and second anchor seal 68 are installed at point of manufacture or assembly, and the completed web with the discrete laminate anchored thereto is supplied to the packager. The packager can then use this material in the HFFS or other processes disclosed herein.

35 In yet another alternatives, the panel section 6 can be anchored (with a second anchor seal) to a lay-flat web at point of manufacture or assembly, and supplied to the

packager, who can then anchor (with a first anchor seal) a separately supplied base strip 10 to the panel section; or conversely a base strip can be anchored (with a second anchor seal) to a lay-flat web at point of manufacture or assembly, and supplied to the packager, who can then anchor (with a first anchor seal) a separately supplied panel section 6 to the base strip 10.

Fig. 9B is a perspective view of a section of folded web as shown in the HFFS process and apparatus of Figs. 8 and 9A, as the lay-flat web is folded to create folded web 305. The discrete laminate 310 is shown disposed, and optionally attached to, an inner surface 27 of one panel 12 of the folded web 305, such that upon sealing the web to create a pouch, the discrete laminate functions as an extension of the panel.

The embodiment of Fig. 9C is similar to Fig. 9B, but additionally shows an optional gusset 400 that can be made in the second end fold 306 of the folded web. The gusset can be optionally thereafter heat sealed. A gusseted second end provides a stand-up pouch feature in the final package. Gusseting can be accomplished by any suitable means known to those of skill in the art, such as a second forming plow (not shown) placed in-line in the manufacturing line at a position downstream of the forming plow 304. The bottom area of the folded web takes on a generally "W" shape, i.e. a gusseted shape, in cross-section, with the outside legs of the "W" extending upwardly, and two parallel reverse folds to create the gusseted bottom. Seal opening or holes are previously punched in the inner legs of the "W" shape and aligned with one another so that the two outside plies can be sealed together through these holes. When the seals are made the panels are sealed to one another through the holes. One or more static plows may be mounted above the seal zone to form the gussets. Gusset holes can be die punched by a die at a hole-punch station which punches clearance holes at an appropriate position designed to be in general alignment with the side seal, adding rigidity to the gusset portion of the final package. This added rigidity enables the final package to stand up by itself when placed on a flat surface.

B. Vertical form/fill/seal (VFFS)

FIG. 10 schematically illustrates a VFFS apparatus that can be used in conjunction with the apparatus and process according to some embodiments of the present invention. VFFS packaging systems are generally well known to those of skill in the art, and described for example in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,589,247 (Tsuruta et al), 4,656,818 (Shimoyama et al.), 4,768,411 (Su), and 4,808,010 (Vogan), all incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Apparatus 40 utilizes a lay-flat web 41 as a rollstock. Product 42 is manually or mechanically supplied to apparatus 40 from a source (not illustrated), from which a predetermined quantity of product 42 reaches the upper end portion of forming tube 44 via funnel 43, or other conventional means. The packages are formed in a lower portion of apparatus 40, and web 41 from which the packages are formed is fed from feed roll 51 over certain forming bars (not illustrated), is wrapped about forming tube 44 (sometimes known as a "sailor's collar" or "forming collar") and is provided with a longitudinal fin seal or lap seal 47 by longitudinal heat sealing device 46, resulting in the formation of a vertically-oriented folded web in the form of a tube 48. Transverse heat seal bars 45 operate to close and seal horizontally across the lower end of vertically-sealed tube 48, to form a pouch 49 which is thereafter packed with product 42. Film drive belts 52, powered and directed by rollers, as illustrated, or by suitable alternative motive means, advance tube 48 and pouch 49 a predetermined distance, after which seal bars 45 close and simultaneously seal horizontally across the lower end of vertically-sealed tube 48 as well as simultaneously sealing horizontally across upper end of sealed pouch 49, to form a product packaged in sealed pouch 49. The next pouch 50, thereabove, is then filled with a metered quantity of product 42, forwarded, and the packaging cycle is repeated. It is conventional to incorporate with the seal bars 45 a cut-off knife (not shown) which operates to sever a lower sealed pouch 49 from the bottom of upstream pouch 50.

Lay-flat web 41 of Figs. 10 and 11 will in operation travel upward, e.g. vertically upward from roll 51 to the forming tube 44, and then downward, e.g. vertically downward for the remaining process steps. Discrete laminate 54, equivalent to discrete laminate 4 of Figs. 1 to 5, is unwound from roll 53 (Fig. 12) to dispose discrete laminate 54 in overlapping relationship onto web 41 before, or as, web 41 is wrapped about forming tube 44. When longitudinal seal 47 is made, discrete laminate 54 becomes part of the folded web.

FIG. 12 discloses the roll 51 of lay-flat web 41 according to one embodiment of the invention. Lay-flat web 41 has a first longitudinal edge 60 and a second longitudinal edge 62. Discrete laminate 54 is fed from roll 53 onto a portion of lay-flat web 41. Discrete laminate 54 has a first longitudinal edge 61 and a second longitudinal edge 69.

Alternatively, and referring to Figs. 11 and 13, discrete laminate 54 is already installed on the lay-flat web prior to the start of the VFFS packaging process. This can be accomplished off-site from the processor, e.g. by the supplier of the feed roll 53, or according to any of the alternative assembly arrangements discussed above with respect to the HFFS process.

The discrete laminate includes die cuts on the panel section of the discrete laminate, the die cuts made in any predetermined pattern (see e.g. FIGS. 28A to 29G) to produce packages according to the invention.

In some embodiments, at least one of the web and the discrete laminate carries a registration device. Printed indicia can be in the form of registration marks, such as eye-spots. Those skilled in the art will be familiar with the use of eye-spots and registration marks in processing web material in packaging operations. Registration marks are printed in uniformly spaced fashion along or near an edge of the web or strip, and facilitate the controlled production of packages of the invention, and can be printed in conjunction with other decorative printing.

Fig. 14 shows a discrete laminate 4 of the invention, which can be used in the various processes and packages disclosed herein, e.g. as a discrete laminate 54 of Figs. 12 and 13. Discrete laminate 4 includes base strip 10 and panel section 6 including die cut(s) 21.

Fig. 15 shows a discrete laminate 54 of the invention (see also Fig. 12) that has been anchored to lay-flat web 41. In the embodiment shown in Figure 15, the discrete laminate is anchored to the lay-flat web 41 at a second portion of a first surface of base strip 10 to form a second anchor seal 68. Joint 13 represents the gap between and juxtaposition of a second end of panel section 6, and a first longitudinal edge 60 of the lay-flat web that will become a first end of first side panel 12 in the package of the invention. The first longitudinal edge 61 of discrete laminate 54 will become the first end of panel section 6. The exact dimension of joint 13 can vary depending on manufacturing tolerances when combining the discrete laminate with a web.

Figs. 31 and 32 show a discrete laminate 4 in accordance with the invention. The discrete laminate includes a panel section 6 including an outer surface 355, an inner surface 356, a first side edge 353, a second side edge 354, a first end 351, a second end 352, and a die cut 21; and a base strip 10 including a first surface 361, a second surface 362, a first side edge 360, a second side edge 359, a first end 357, and a second end 358. Each of the components of discrete laminate 4 can have any suitable dimensions, and in some embodiments base strip 10 and panel section 6 can be congruent, provided that the first end 351 of panel section 6 extends beyond the first end 357 of base strip 10. As shown in Figure 32, base strip 10 includes a splice area "S" that extends beyond the second end 352 of panel section 6; and panel section 6 includes an area that extends beyond the first end 357 of base strip 10. These extended areas in some embodiments serve as areas that can be anchored to a web or first side panel of a package of the invention; or, in the case of the panel section, serve as an upper or

end portion of a first side panel of a package that can function as part of an opening or removable flap. In some embodiments, both the first and second ends of the panel section can extend beyond the first and second ends respectively of the base strip.

Although for purposes of illustration Figure 32 shows the first and side edges of the base strip as extending beyond the first and side edges of the panel section, typically in packages of the invention the first and second side edges of the panel section will be congruent with the first and second edges respectively of the base strip.

In FIG. 16, a leading or downstream pouch "L" includes a transverse bottom and top seals 78, folded side edges 81 and 82, and longitudinal seal 47. Trailing or upstream pouch "T" has features similar to leading pouch "L". Leading pouch "L" is severed from upstream pouch "T" at cut line 80, and the seals 78 are made by suitable sealing equipment commonly used in VFFS packaging processes, such as heat sealing equipment, not shown. For the sake of clarity, die cuts 21 and optionally 36, present in the first side panel of the package, are not shown in all of the drawings. The discrete laminate is not shown in Fig. 16.

Fig. 17 shows folded web 500 with a discrete laminate 502 anchored to a folded web, and fin seal 501, formed as disclosed hereinabove, and prior to a step of making transverse seals in the folded web. A finished package made according to Fig. 17 will thus look like the packages of Figs. 3 and 4, when these are viewed at right angles to their position in Figs. 3 and 4, i.e. with the discrete laminate 4 to the right side of each package, and the second end 34 representing a fold. The embodiment of Fig. 17 thus provides a method of producing packages on a VFFS apparatus where the longitudinal seal of the package effectively becomes the first end of the finished package (discounting any unsealed material between the longitudinal seal and the top edge of the package). The apparatus and methodology of US Patent No. 6,293,073 (Caudle) this patent incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, can be utilized in combination with the teachings herein, to produce packages according to this embodiment. A point of distinction is that in the present invention, the transverse seals will typically (although not necessarily) be rectilinear, whereas the transverse seals disclosed in Caudle '073 are wavy or sinusoidal.

Alternatively (Fig. 18), a package like the embodiment of Fig. 17 is shown, but where a lap seal 503 is shown. In this as well as the other processes disclosed herein, a lap seal can be used in lieu of a fin seal when making a longitudinal seal according to the invention. A finished package according to Fig. 18 has a product therein; the two longitudinal ends of the package are closed by a transverse seal; the lap seal runs down

the middle or spine of the package, bounded on both ends by the transverse seals; and the discrete laminate is anchored to an interior surface of the folded web.

C. Lidstock/Formed Web

Figs. 19, 20, and 21 illustrate in another embodiment the use of a formed web, e.g. a tray, and a non-formed web, e.g. a lidstock, used in connection with the invention. Tray 602 will typically be made during the packaging process. Thermoforming equipment, available from e.g. Multivac, Tiromat, Ulma or Rapid Pak, is used to convert flat thermoplastic forming web into formed pockets to create trays for containing product such as food, various industrial and consumer items and sterile medical products. Trays are formed from a lower web by heat and pressure, and can be loaded with product manually or automatically on the machine. After that, the packages are vacuumized or backflushed with modified atmosphere (if required), hermetically sealed to an upper web, separated, and removed for distribution or storage. Alternatively, pre-formed trays can be used.

Each tray 602 has a tray bottom 604, tray sides 606, and a tray flange 608 along its perimeter to which the lidstock 612 can be sealed by heat or other means. Tray bottom 604 and tray sides 606 define tray cavity 610. Prior to any thermoforming step, tray 602 can be of any suitable thickness, e.g. from 2 to 30 mils thick, and any suitable construction.

If a pre-made tray is used according to the invention, it can be rigid or semi-rigid, can be in the form of a flat or shaped tray, and can be made from any suitable material, including solid or expanded embodiments, such as PP, polystyrene, polyamide, 1,4-polymethylpentene (e.g. TPX™ available from Mitsui), poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC), or a polyester or copolyester such as poly(lactic acid) (PLA), crystallized polyethylene terephthalate (CPET), or amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (aPET).

In one embodiment, a tray can be made from a flexible forming web. Examples of materials suitable for use as flexible forming webs are T7280B™ and T7050B™, both available from the Cryovac business unit of Sealed Air Corporation.

A tray liner can optionally be used that adheres to the surface of the pre-made tray on which the product is to be placed. This liner can be of any suitable design, and can be a multi-layer structure optionally with at least one layer with gas-barrier properties, and typically with a sealant layer or surface that facilitates sealing of the pre-made tray to a lidstock. Such a liner can be adhered to the tray by heat lamination, extrusion lamination, extrusion coating, adhesives, corona treatment, etc. Tray 602 can be a flexible or semi-rigid, or rigid formed web.

In an alternative embodiment, a tray be made in situ, e.g. using a Multivac thermoforming machine. Any suitable material can be used as the forming web for making an in situ tray. For example, V716B™, provided by the Cryovac business unit of Sealed Air Corporation, is a forming web that is offered commercially to make an in situ tray.

- 5 This material includes a PVC substrate, and a multilayer coextruded sealant film, adhered to the PVC substrate, that includes an oxygen barrier layer and a sealant layer. The sealant layer of the forming web facilitates sealing of the lidstock to the tray made from the forming web.

Referring to Figs. 20 and 21, a package includes tray 602 to which lidstock 612
10 has been sealed with perimeter seal 614. Lidstock 612 includes a lay-flat web 611 (see Figures 22 and 23) formulated to function as a lid on a formed web, and can be any suitable monolayer or multilayer thermoplastic film as described herein with respect to webs useful in connection with the present invention. Lidstock 612 also includes discrete laminate 616 having an easy-open sealant on one surface thereof, and a sealant
15 on a second surface thereof. Discrete laminate 616 has the easy-open characteristics and composition discussed herein with respect to the discrete laminate of HFFS or VFFS packages. The panel section at die cut 621 (see also FIG. 29A) can be pulled back manually toward the end of the package, along hinge line 58, and the first side panel is grasped so that the package is easily opened and product can be removed as
20 desired. After removing the product, the package can be reclosed by bringing flap 626 back down on PSA layer 19.

In some embodiments where the formed web is rigid or semi-rigid, an open loop die cut can be configured so as to form a flap when opened, as shown in Figure 21, with a hinge line at one end of the flap. In other embodiments where the formed web is flexi-
25 ble, the die cut can be as described above (i.e. an open-looped die cut with a hinge line) or can be a closed-loop die cut that can be completely removed when opening the package. In the latter case, the package can be reclosed by folding the flexible formed web over, contacting the PSA.

Referring to Fig. 22, discrete laminate 616 has a first lateral edge 111. As
30 shown, discrete laminate 616 has been anchored to the lay-flat web 611 to produce lidstock 612. Dotted lines 107 indicate the location at which lidstock 612 is sealed and cut, e.g. perimeter heat sealed and cut, in registered fashion by otherwise conventional means as discussed herein, e.g. in thermoforming equipment, to create individual pack-
ages. Lines 107 represent what will become the side edges and seals of individual
35 packages when lidstock 612 is advanced into a packaging system where it is progressively fed over filled trays, sealed to the trays, and cut to create finished packages.

Lines 111 and 140 also represent what will become the first and second end respectively of individual packages. Lay-flat web 611, as rolled up, and as it feeds into thermoforming equipment, has a first lateral edge 140. Discrete laminate 616 can be preanchored on lay-flat web 611 by the supplier of the lidstock, as in the embodiments of Figs. 9A, 11 and 13. Alternatively, discrete laminate 616 can be anchored to the lay-flat web 611 during the packaging process, as in the embodiments of Figs. 8A, 10, and 12.

Fig. 23 shows an alternative embodiment of Fig. 22, in which the lidstock is produced as described above, but “two across”, so that when run in a packaging machine, with suitable machine die set-ups, two, four, etc. packages can be made simultaneously. In addition to the seal and cut steps at locations 107, the web is cut longitudinally along line 121, so that individual packages made from the longitudinal portion “X” of Fig. 23 will have a second end 121; and individual packages made from the longitudinal portion “Y” of Fig. 23 will have a second end 121.

D. Continuous horizontal packaging

In another embodiment, and referring to Figs. 25 and 26, the package of the invention can be made using a continuous HFFS process and apparatus such as those used for packaging bakery and other goods, sometimes known as Flow Wrap, Flow-Wrap or Flow wrapping machines or systems, and available from manufacturers/suppliers such as Ilapak, ULMA, and Bosch.

Fig. 25 shows such a process and apparatus 700, but one in which a discrete laminate 724 is installed into a package. Lay-flat web 702 is drawn from roll 704 and advanced to forming device 710. As this occurs, a series of products 706 is advanced along conveyor 708 to forming device 710, and discrete laminate 724 is drawn from roll 726 and advanced to forming device 710. Web 702, with the discrete laminate in some embodiments anchored thereto either before or during forming of the web in the forming device, is formed by forming device 710 into folded web 712. This folded web will be like the folded web described above with respect to VFFS embodiments, but in a substantially horizontal orientation. Folded web 712 wraps around products 706. A longitudinal sealing device that can be part of forming device 710 forms a lap or fin seal (of the type disclosed above with respect to VFFS embodiments) on the folded web, typically at the bottom of the folded web. The lap or fin seal is typically a heat seal. An alternative is to have a separate sealing device 714 to produce the lap or fin seal. The products travel downstream from forming device 710 or sealing device 714 to transverse sealing device 716 where the folded web is transversely sealed in areas of the folded web between adjacent products. Such seals are typically heat seals. The products are advanced from transverse sealing device 716 to cutting device 718a and 718b, where the formed and

longitudinally and transversely sealed folded web is severed in areas of the folded web between adjacent products, in or near the transverse seals, such that individual packages 720 are produced.

Alternatively, the sealing function of transverse sealing device 716 and the cutting function of cutting device 718a and 718b can be combined at a single station, rather than being performed at separate locations on the production path.

Web 702 and discrete laminate 724 can be of any suitable dimension and composition, such as those disclosed herein. As discrete laminate 724 is fed to forming device 710, it can be brought into contact with, and anchored to a surface of web 702. This embodiment is shown in Figs. 25 and 26, where discrete laminate 724 is shown as anchored to web 702 as it progresses toward forming device 710. First longitudinal edge 703 of discrete laminate 724 can be seen in Figure 26. Alternatively, discrete laminate 724 can be fed into forming device 710, and then incorporated into folded web 712 by anchoring the discrete laminate to the interior or exterior surface of the web adjacent to the area of the formed web in which the lap or fin seal is made, and in a manner and format analogous to the embodiment of the VFFS pouch and package of Figs. 10, 17 and 18, but in a horizontal rather than vertical position. In another embodiment, discrete laminate 724 can be pre-anchored to web 702 by the supplier of the web, analogous to the embodiment of the VFFS pouch and package of Fig. 13, and the HFFS pouch and process of Figs. 9A and 9B. Alternative methods of assembly, such as those disclosed for the HFFS process, can also be implemented.

E. Side seal bags

In one embodiment, and referring to Figs. 33 and 34, the package of the invention can be made using otherwise conventional bag making equipment and processes. Bags are often made as side seal bags. The side seal bag has a factory-made heat seal at opposite bag edges. The bag bottom is formed by one of two folds of film created during the extrusion of bag tubing during manufacture. The opposite fold of film is slit to form a bag mouth. The bag is typically made from a long length of bag tubing. A method of making side seal bags is disclosed in US 2008/0138478 A1 (Ebner et al.), this patent incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIGS. 33 and 34 illustrate bag 180. FIG. 33 illustrates a side seal bag 180, in a substantially lay-flat view; FIG. 34 illustrates a cross-sectional view taken through section 34--34 of FIG. 33. With reference to FIGS. 33 and 34 together, side seal bag 180 comprises a web 182, first edge 184 defining an open mouth, edge fold 190, first side seal 192, and second side seal 194. Discrete laminate 191 is installed on the individual bag, or on a slit bag tube that is then cut and sealed at predetermined intervals to make

a series of side seal bags 180, by any suitable process such as any of those disclosed herein.

A bag can be made by extruding a thermoplastic tube to make a bag tubing; slitting the tubing at one longitudinal edge thereof to make a slit bag tubing; anchoring the discrete laminate as described herein to the slit bag tubing; and transversely cutting and sealing the bag tubing at predetermined intervals to make a plurality of individual bags each with the discrete laminate disposed thereon. The discrete laminate can function as described herein for other embodiments and processes, in providing an easy-open and reclosable package. Some of the steps set out in US 2008/0138478 A1, for making a bag, are optional with respect to the present invention; such steps including irradiation and orientation of the tubing.

At any time before transversely cutting the bag tubing to produce a bag, a first portion of the first surface of the base strip can be anchored to the bag tubing or slit bag tubing at a first location to create first anchor seal 63, and at any time during the method of making the bag, the discrete laminate can be anchored to the bag tubing or slit bag tubing to create second anchor seal 68.

In general, the discrete laminate can be anchored to the first side panel of a web, pouch, or package in a number of different configurations. An example is that shown in Figures 2A and 2B. Alternatives are shown in Figures 35 to 38.

FIG. 35 shows the discrete laminate anchored to the first side panel 12 by anchoring a second part of the outer surface 66 of panel section 6 to the inner surface 27 of first side panel 12.

FIG. 36 shows the discrete laminate anchored to the first side panel 12 by anchoring a second portion of the first surface of the base strip 10 to the inner surface 27 of first side panel 12, and/or a second part of the inner surface 67 of panel section 6 to the outer surface 59 of first side panel 12.

FIG. 37 shows the discrete laminate anchored to the first side panel 12 by anchoring a second part of the inner surface 67 of panel section 6 to the outer surface 59 of first side panel 12.

FIG. 38 shows the discrete laminate anchored to the first side panel 12 by anchoring a second portion of the second surface of the base strip 10 to the outer surface 59 of first side panel 12.

For each of these alternatives, In the event that the anchor is in the form of a seal, appropriate sealants should be present at surfaces to be anchored by sealing.

Method of Operation

Figs. 5A and 5B show a sequence for opening a package in accordance with the invention. An open-loop die cut 21 defines an intermediate end of first side panel 12 which can be manually grasped and pulled up and away from the first side panel. and
5 back toward the first end of the package as a flap of material. As this action progresses, stress is put on the first anchor seal 63 that bonds a portion of the inner surface of the panel section 6 to sealing segment 22 of discrete strip 10 in region "D" (see FIGS. 2A through 2D) . Anchor seal 63 will typically be located at or near the first end 28 of discrete strip 10. As force continues to be exerted on the flap of first side panel, sealing
10 segment 22 ruptures down to the PSA layer 19, as a cohesive failure mechanism, and continued pulling on the flap partially removes the sealing segment from the discrete strip, by delamination of the strip at the sealing segment/PSA interface, thereby partially exposing the intermediate layer 19 comprising a PSA at exposed PSA portion 65.

In some embodiments, depending at least in part on the choice of materials,
15 cohesive failure within intermediate layer 19 may occur. This can result, upon opening of the package, in a portion of the PSA of layer 19 remaining adhered to the backing segment, and a portion of the PSA of layer 19 remaining on the sealing segment that has been separated from the base strip 10.

During this opening sequence, the second anchor seal 68 in region "A" that in
20 this embodiment seals surfaces 23 and 27 of first side panel 12 will typically remain intact, such that a portion of sealing segment 22, and the strip 10 as a whole, stays on and in contact with surface 27. Continued pulling of the flap exposes the first end of strip 10, allowing access to the contents of the package by pulling the first end of the strip toward the user, i.e. away from the second side panel 14. In embodiments where the
25 backing segment 20 is sealed to the inner surface 29 of the second side panel, by an easy-open seal, the action of pulling the first end of the strip toward the user will break the easy-open seal to permit access to the package interior 57.

To reclose the package, the flap of the panel section can be placed down on the PSA, or the panel section and second side panel can both be folded over, along with the
30 exposed portion of the PSA layer, to contact the lower part of the first side panel with the exposed PSA. The package can be opened and reclosed several times. When the package is opened, the PSA is positioned facing the outside of the package. This is useful especially with food products where it is undesirable to have the PSA facing the interior of the package, and thus potentially in contact with the product.

35 Another embodiment for opening a package in accordance with the invention is shown in Figs. 27A to 27D. A die-cut segment 56 defined by a first closed-loop die cut

21 (see also Figs. 28A to 28D) is manually grasped and removed from the first side panel. Flap 26 is then grasped, and pulled up and back along a second die cut 36 toward the first end of the package along flap hinge 58. As this action progresses, stress is put on the first anchor seal 63 that bonds a portion of the inner surface of the panel section 6 to sealing segment 22 of discrete strip 10 in region "D". Anchor seal 63 will typically be located at or near the first end 28 of discrete strip 10. As force continues to be exerted on the flap of first side panel, sealing segment 22 ruptures down to the PSA layer 19, as a cohesive failure mechanism, and continued pulling on the flap partially removes the sealing segment from the discrete strip, by delamination of the strip at the sealing segment/PSA interface, thereby partially exposing the intermediate layer 19 comprising PSA. During this opening sequence, the second anchor seal 68 in region "A" that in this embodiment seals surfaces 23 and 27 of first side panel 12 will typically remain intact, such that a portion of sealing segment 22, and the strip 10 as a whole, stays on and in contact with surface 27. Continued pulling of the flap 26 exposes the first end of strip 10, allowing access to the contents of the package by pulling the first end of the strip toward the user, i.e. away from the second side panel 14. In embodiments where the backing segment 20 is sealed to the inner surface 29 of the second side panel, by an easy-open seal, the action of pulling the first end of the strip toward the user will break the easy-open seal to permit access to the package interior 57.

To reclose the package, the flap of the panel section 6 can be placed down on the PSA, or the panel section and second side panel can both be folded over, along with the exposed portion of the PSA layer, to contact the lower part of the first side panel with the exposed PSA.

Here, and in Fig. 29D, more than one die cut is present. The first die cut is in some embodiments closed-loop, i.e. the die cut defines a die-cut segment that can be displaced or completely removed from the first side panel of the package. The second die cut can also be closed-loop (see e.g. Fig. 29D), or can be open-loop and hinged (Figures 28A through 28D) such that the flap formed by a second die cut and a hinge line can be opened without removing the flap from the panel section of the package. Alternatively, a single die cut can be used, that is either closed-loop (Figs. 29B, 29E, 29F) or includes a hinge line (Fig. 29C). Each die cut can be of any suitable geometry and depth.

Method Of Making A Die Cut In A Web

A conventional die cutter can be used to create a first die cut 21, and optionally one or more additional die cuts 36 in a web that is used to make panel section 6. Die

cuts can be made by any suitable conventional process and equipment. Any suitable pattern of die cut can be used, open or closed-looped, as long as it serves the function of providing an easy open package in which the packaged product can be accessed by means of a flap created at least in part by the die cut. Alternative patterns include
5 elliptical, oval, triangular, three side rectangle, hour glass, "dog bone", and other regular and irregular shapes.

The die cut extends completely through the panel section, or may extend through most of, but not entirely through, the thickness of the panel section. The die cut may extend through e.g. at least 50% of the thickness of panel section 6, e.g. at least
10 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or 100% of the thickness of the panel section.

A laser system can be configured to produce a laser cut that cuts partly or completely through the panel section, or alternatively, a die cut can be made using a mechanical cutting system using rotary engraved dies, or steel rule dies supported in
15 platens as used in reciprocating presses. The choice of die cutting technique depends on several factors, including the thickness and physical nature of the film or web to be cut.

The die cut may sometimes act as a tamper evident feature.

The die cutting of a web used to produce a panel section, and the assembling of
20 a package incorporating a primary web, and a discrete laminate including a die cut panel section and a base strip, can be done at a single location, but more practically will typically be done at one or more separate locations, with the assembling of the package by a packager using pre-provided discrete laminate prepared elsewhere and provided in advance of the packaging process.

Method Of Applying A Panel Section To A Strip to Make a Discrete Laminate

Fig. 24 shows a method of applying a panel section to a base strip to make a discrete laminate, comprising the following steps:

1) advancing base strip 10 by suitable motive means (not shown, and well known in the art, such as a motor) from roll 178.

2) advancing panel section 6 from roll 176.

3) bringing strip 10 and panel section 6 together at nip rolls 181, 182, and anchoring the strip to the panel section e.g. by heat sealing using a heat sealer (not shown).

4) installing a series of die cuts in panel section 6 at die cutter 183.

5) advancing resulting discrete laminate 4 to take-up roll 185.

In one embodiment, the panel section can be die-cut in advance of this process. This process can be done at a location where the package is made, or at a separate location.

Method of Application of the discrete laminate to a Web

5 The discrete laminate can be applied to a web such as a lay-flat web in a number of ways.

In one embodiment, the discrete laminate can be completely assembled, either at the package facility where it will be used to make packages, or at a supplier or converter location. The discrete laminate can then be anchored to a web as disclosed
10 herein. Anchoring in this embodiment is accomplished e.g. by sealing an extended second end of the panel section of the discrete laminate to a surface of the web, or by anchoring an extended second end of the base strip of the discrete laminate to a surface of the web.

In another embodiment, the panel section and base strip are not brought together initially, and the panel section is anchored to one surface of a web, and the strip is separately anchored to an opposite surface of the web, and the base strip is anchored to an inner surface of the panel section. Attachment of the panel section and strip to the web can be done simultaneously, or sequentially with attachment of the panel section either before or after attachment of the strip. In this embodiment, the panel section and
20 strip can be congruent, although they do not have to be.

Package Examples

Example 1. A package is made in accordance with the embodiment illustrated in Figure 2D and described herein, in a horizontal form/fill/seal system. First and second side panels 12 and 14 respectively each comprises T7225B, and panel section 6 comprises H7530B, a laminate having the construction:
25

chemically treated PET	polyurethane adhesive	coextruded barrier film
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where the PET is a biaxially oriented polyester film, and the coextruded barrier film has the construction:

Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 6	Layer 7
PE2	EV1	AD3	OB1	AD3	EV1	76% PE3 + 20% PE4 + 4% AB1
0.63	0.33	0.19	0.23	0.19	0.33	0.63

30 The overall thickness of the coextruded barrier film is about 2.50 mils. Layer gauges in mils for each layer are indicated below each layer. Layer 7 is the layer of the

barrier film adhered, by the adhesive, to the PET film. Layer 1 is the heat sealant layer of the film, and the EAO (PE2) of layer 1 forms the inner or sealant surface of the panel section, facing the contained product, and the PET forms the outer or skin surface of the panel section. The thickness of the PET film is about 0.48 mils. The overall thickness of the laminate is about 3.0 mils.

Alternatives to the composition of layer 7 include various combinations of materials, including:

- 96% PE3 + 4% AB1.
- 100% PE3.
- 76% PE3 + 20% PE8+ 4% AB1.

The base strip 10 of the package is as described herein for Example 11.

Before the package is made, the base strip is anchored to the H7530B panel section (specifically, to layer 1 of the coextruded barrier film of the H7530B laminate) while the latter is in a lay-flat condition to form a first anchor seal. A closed loop die cut is made in the panel section by a CO₂ laser prior to applying the strip to the panel section; the die cut defining a die cut segment that is positioned so as to result in the package as shown in Figure 2D. The discrete laminate 4 made up of the base strip 10 and die-cut panel section 6 is then anchored to the web making up the first and second side panel, and specifically anchored to a portion of the web that will constitute the first side panel, to form a second anchor seal.

Example 2. A package like that of Example 1 is made, but in which the coextruded barrier film of the panel section is a nine-layer film with a composition very similar to the seven layer film construction of Example 1, but having an additional intermediate layer of EV1, and an additional intermediate layer of a LDPE or a blend including LLDPE.

The above descriptions are those of embodiments of the invention. All parts and percentages are by weight, unless otherwise indicated or well understood in the art. Except in the claims and the specific examples, or where otherwise expressly indicated, all numerical quantities in this description indicating amounts of material, reaction conditions, use conditions, molecular weights, and/or number of carbon atoms, and the like, are to be understood as modified by the word "about" in describing the broadest scope of the invention. Any reference to an item in the disclosure or to an element in the claim in the singular using the articles "a," "an," "the," or "said" is not to be construed as limiting the item or element to the singular unless expressly so stated. All references to ASTM tests are to the most recent, currently approved, and published version of the

ASTM test identified, as of the priority filing date of this application. Each such published ASTM test method is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Terms referring to polymers, such as polyester, polyamide, and polyolefin, refer herein to both homopolymers and copolymers thereof, unless otherwise specified.

5 With reference to the drawings, the flow of materials is in the direction of the arrows.

Those of skill in the art will recognize that the drawings herein are not necessarily to scale, and certain features of the invention may be graphically exaggerated for clarity.

10 Both the web or webs used in the manufacture of the package according to the invention, and the strip and strip of the discrete laminate of the invention, can be made by any suitable process, including coextrusion, extrusion coating, extrusion lamination, and conventional lamination using polyurethane or other adhesives. These manufacturing processes are well known in the art. Extrusion can be done in annular or flat dies.
15 The extrudate can be hot blown or cast, and optionally solid-state oriented as desired. Chemical or electronic crosslinking of one or more layers of the webs or the strip can be done. Both web and discrete laminate can be advanced by suitable motive means (not shown, and well known in the art, such as a motor) from their respective rolls.

A package according to the invention can optionally carry printed indicia, which
20 can be decorative or informational in nature. Decorative printed indicia can include a logo, a trademark, product information, etc. with text and/or graphics.

Printed indicia can be in the form of a message e.g. "easy open" or "open here". This can be printed in scattered process (i.e. registration is not required) on or near the first end of the package. The message is surface printed or reverse printed.

25 In the embodiments disclosed herein, the first end of the package can be sealed, typically where two webs are used to make the package. Alternatively, the first end of the package can be a fold, e.g. where a single web of material is used to make the package.

The present invention, including the package and methods as disclosed herein,
30 is provided in several embodiments in the absence of: plastic zipper closures; press-to-close or slide zippers; interlocking closures; reclosable fasteners with interlockable fastener elements; interlocking rib and groove elements having male and female profiles; interlocking alternating hook-shaped closure members, and the like. The package of the invention is provided herein in several embodiments in the absence of a
35 discrete release liner for a PSA layer or coating. None of these aforementioned closures, zippers, elements, etc. is present in the package of the invention.

Although the invention is described in some embodiments herein as a package comprising a pouch comprising a first and second side panel each having a top edge, a first side edge, and a second side edge, those skilled in the art will understand, after a review of this disclosure, that in some embodiments, wherein a single web is used, the terms "side panel", "top edge", "first side edge", "second side edge", and the like are used for convenience to describe the relative locations or regions on a single web made into a pouch, so that the overall geometry of the package, and relative positions of the various features of the invention can be described. Thus, for instance, the first and second panels in a single web embodiment of the invention can be simply defined regions of the pouch, and the package made therefrom, and side edges are simply the side end lines of those regions. In such embodiments, the line of joinder of the side edges are the two side folds in the web that define the sides of the package. In contrast, in embodiments with two webs, each web when produced will have an identifiable first and second side edge, that will each be joined to a respective side edge of a second web.

Although the first and second side panels are shown in various embodiments as having the same length, the second side panel can be longer than the first side panel, i.e. extend beyond the first end of the first side panel. The extended portion can accommodate a hang tab with a hole therein.

In some embodiments, a seal can be applied obliquely across the two corners of the panel section of a package of the invention, closest to the first end of the package, such that it crosses over and seals two corners of the base strip to the panel section. These angled seals can be useful in facilitating the reclosure of the package after opening, and/or in assuring the integrity of the package before initial opening. An example is shown in Figures 29A and 29G, where seals 751 are positioned obliquely with respect to the first end and sides of the package. The seal overlaps a portion of the die cut 21 at upper edges of the die cut. Optionally, the die cut can be discontinuous in the regions of the die cut where the angled seals 751 are present.

The invention is characterized by the fact that:

- the package before initial opening does not have a PSA on the exterior surface of the package,
- before opening the package, the PSA is not in direct contact with the product inside the package,
- after opening the package, the PSA layer effectively forms a portion of the outer surface of the first side of the package,
- before opening the package, the PSA is not in direct contact with the outer surface of the first side panel, or of the outer surface of the second side panel,

- once the package is opened, the PSA is on the outside of the package on a strip that acts functionally like an extension of the first side panel,

- In some embodiments, a portion of the first side panel acts functionally as a closing flap.

5 - In some embodiments, after opening the package, the first and second side panels can be folded over and the exposed PSA can be brought in contact with the outer surface of the first side panel.

10 - because the PSA of the opened package, although exposed to the outside environment, faces away from the product, the chance of degradation of the PSA by contact with the product is reduced.

What is claimed is:

1. An easy-open and reclosable package comprising:

a) a pouch comprising

i) a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

ii) a first end;

iii) a second end defined by the second ends of the first and second side panels respectively; and

iv) a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising

(a) a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,

(b) a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and

(c) a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;

v) a first anchor seal whereby a first portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section;

vi) a second anchor seal whereby the discrete laminate is anchored to the first side panel;

vii) the first end of the panel section joined to the second side panel;

viii) the panel section and the second side panel joined together along their respective first and second side edges with a seal;

ix) the first end of the panel section extends beyond the first end of the base strip; and

(x) the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially

removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive; and

- b) a product disposed in the pouch.

2. A method of making an easy-open and reclosable package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process comprising:

- a) providing a lay-flat web comprising a first and second surface;
- b) providing a discrete laminate having a first and second end, the discrete laminate comprising
- i) a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,
- ii) a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and
- iii) a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;
- c) advancing the lay-flat web and the discrete laminate to a forming device to convert the lay-flat web to a folded web;
- d) making side seals in the folded web and the discrete laminate;
- e) cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to produce an open pouch comprising
- i) a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges by a seal,
- ii) the panel section and second side panel joined together along their respective first and second side edges by a seal, and
- iii) the first end of the panel section extending beyond the first end of the base strip;
- f) putting a product in the open pouch; and

- g) sealing a first end of the pouch to close the pouch; and
- h) cutting the web at the side seals during the step of making the side seals in the folded web, or before, during or after any subsequent steps;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive; and

the package comprising a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section, and a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel.

3. A method of making an easy-open and reclosable package in a continuous horizontal packaging process comprising:

- a) providing a lay-flat web comprising a first and second surface;
- b) providing a discrete laminate comprising
 - i) a base strip comprising a first and second surface, a first and second side edge, a first and second end, a sealing segment, a backing segment, and an intermediate layer disposed between the sealing and backing segments and comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive, the first and second surfaces of the base strip comprising a sealant,
 - ii) a panel section comprising an outer and inner surface, a first and second side edge, and a first and second end, the inner surface comprising a sealant, and
 - iii) a die cut disposed in the panel section, the die cut defining a die cut segment;
- c) advancing the lay-flat web and the discrete laminate to a forming device to convert the lay-flat web to a folded web having an inner surface;
- d) advancing a product to the forming device such that the folded web and the discrete laminate envelop the product;
- e) making a longitudinal seal in the folded web and the discrete laminate;
- f) transversely sealing the folded web and the discrete laminate, with the product therein, to produce a leading transverse seal to define a first pouch;

- g) advancing the folded web and the discrete laminate, with the leading transverse seal, forward a predetermined distance;
- h) transversely sealing the folded web to produce a trailing transverse seal in the first pouch, and a leading transverse seal in a second pouch, the second pouch disposed upstream of the first pouch; and
- 5 i) transversely cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to separate the first pouch from the second pouch to make a package, the package comprising
- (i) a first and second side panel each comprising an outer and inner surface, first and second side edges, and a first and second end, the first and second side panels joined together along their respective first and second side edges,
- 10 (ii) the panel section and second side panel joined along their respective first and second side edges, and
- 15 (iii) the first end of the panel section extending beyond the first end of the base strip;
- (iv) a first anchor seal anchoring a first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the inner surface of the panel section at a first location on the panel section, and
- 20 v) a second anchor seal anchoring the discrete laminate to the first side panel;

wherein the die cut segment is so arranged with respect to the base strip that when the package is opened, the sealing segment is partially removed from the base strip, the intermediate layer comprising a pressure sensitive adhesive is partially exposed, and

25 the package can thereafter be reclosed by adhering any of the first side panel, second side panel, and panel section to the pressure sensitive adhesive.

4. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein the second surface of the base strip is sealed to the inner surface of the second side panel with an easy-open seal

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5. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein the die cut segment is partially underlain by the base strip.

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6. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein the die cut extends entirely through the panel section.

7. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein a second part of the outer surface of the panel section is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

8. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein the sealing segment comprises a single layer.

9. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein the backing segment comprises a single layer.

10. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein a second portion of the first surface of the base strip is anchored to the inner surface of the first side panel.

11. The package of claim 1, the method of making a package in a horizontal form/fill/seal process of claim 2, or the method of making a package in a continuous horizontal packaging process of claim 3, wherein a second part of the inner surface of the panel section is anchored to the outer surface of the first side panel.

12. The method of claim 2 wherein at any time before cutting the folded web and the discrete laminate to produce an open pouch, anchoring the first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the first anchor seal.

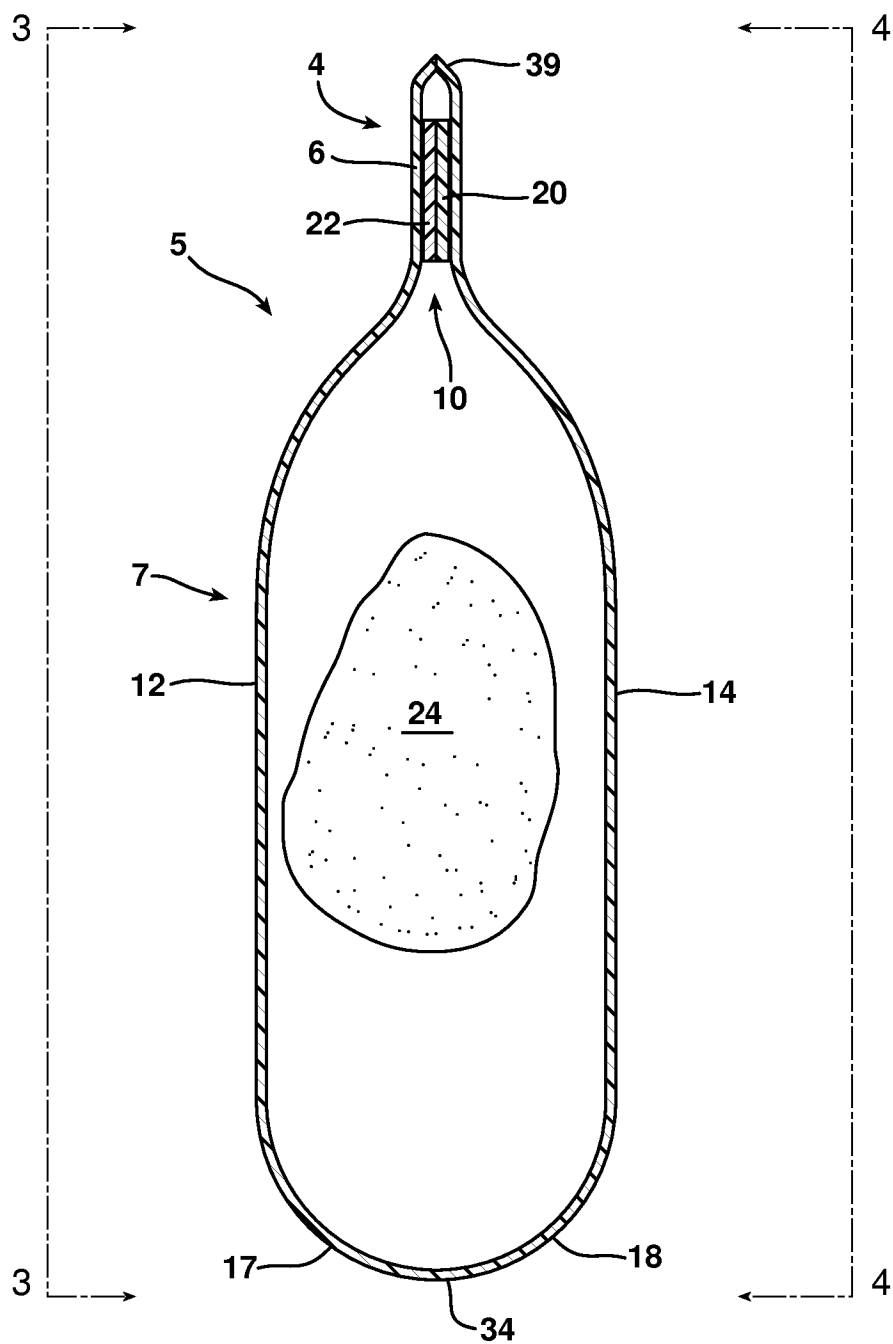
13. The method of claim 2 wherein at any time before or during the step of making side seals in the folded web and the discrete laminate, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web, the folded web, or the first side panel to form the second anchor seal.

5 14. The method of claim 3 wherein at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the first portion of the first surface of the base strip to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the first anchor seal.

10 15. The method of claim 3 wherein at any time before or during the step of making the longitudinal seal, anchoring the discrete laminate to the lay-flat web or the folded web to form the second anchor seal.

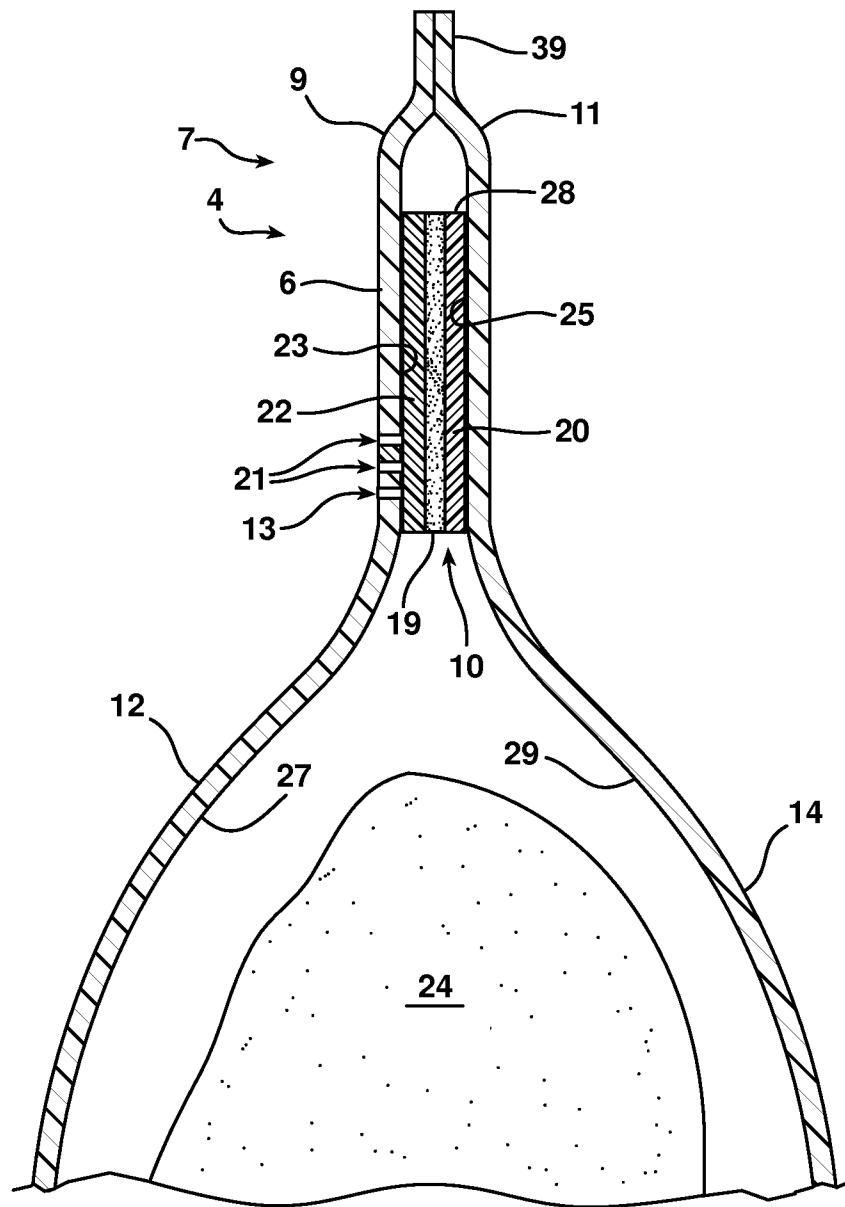
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FIG. 1



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FIG. 2



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FIG. 2A

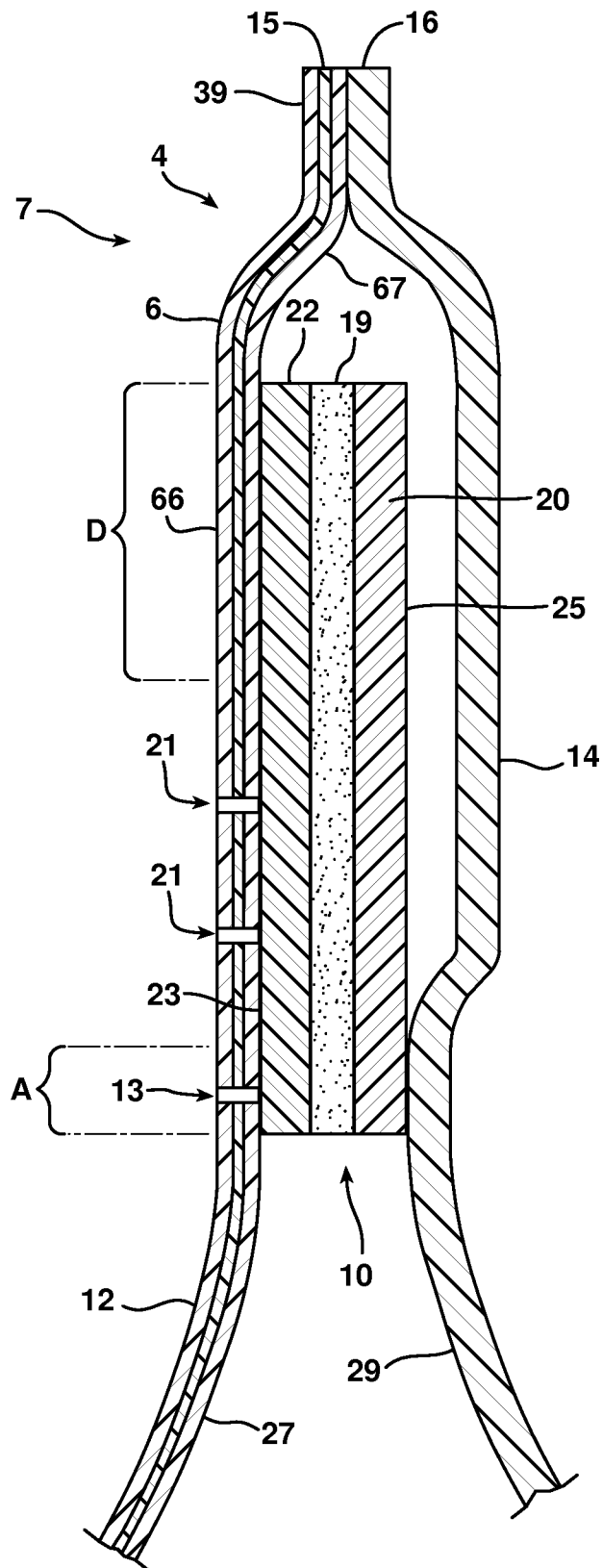
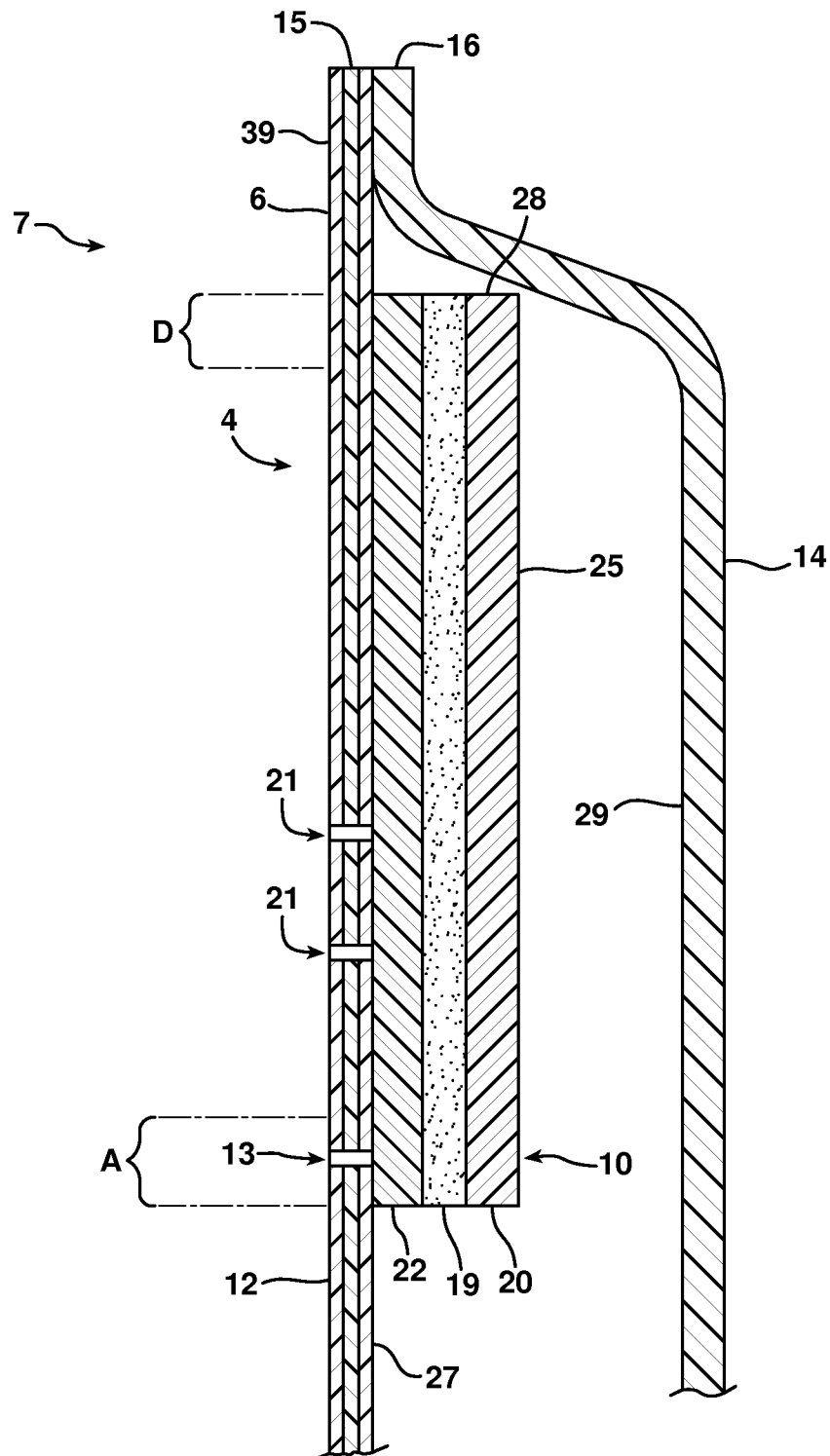
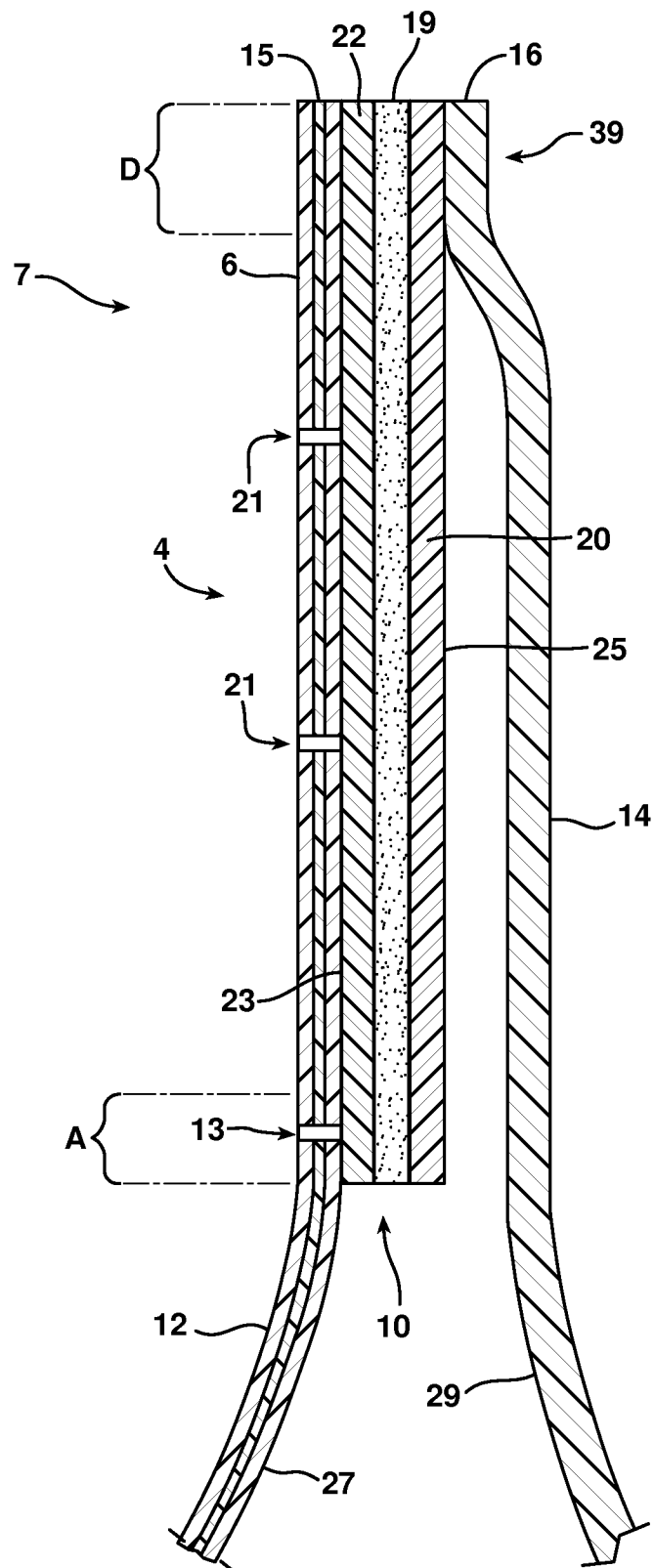


FIG. 2B



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FIG. 2C



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FIG. 4

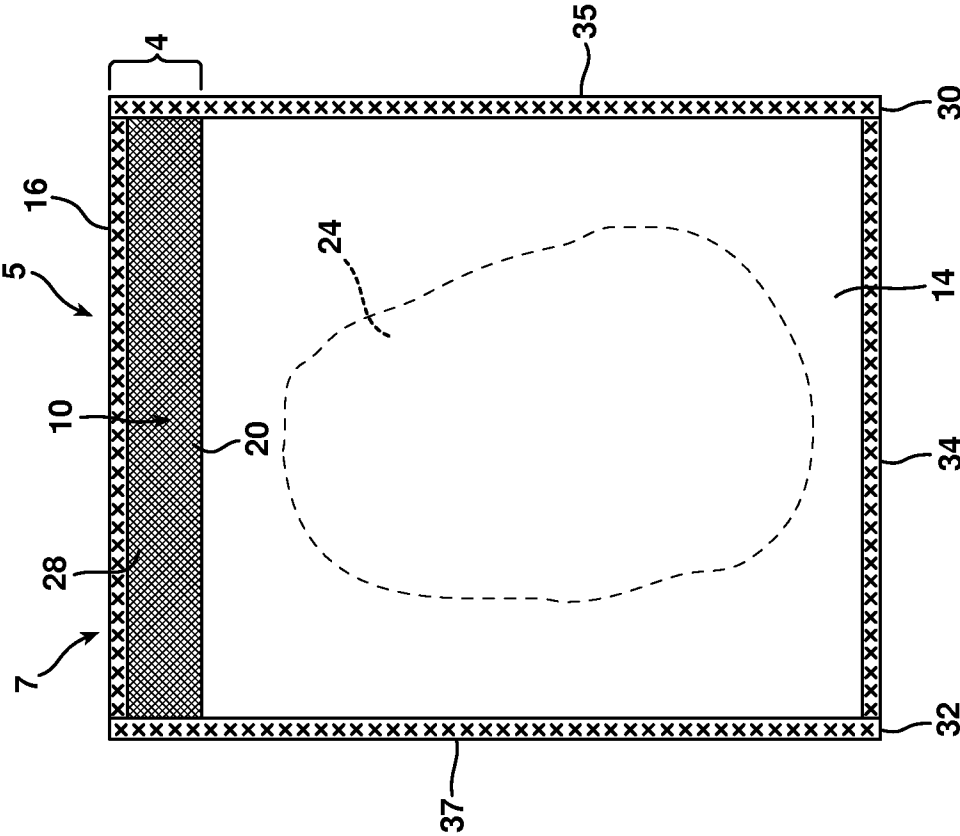
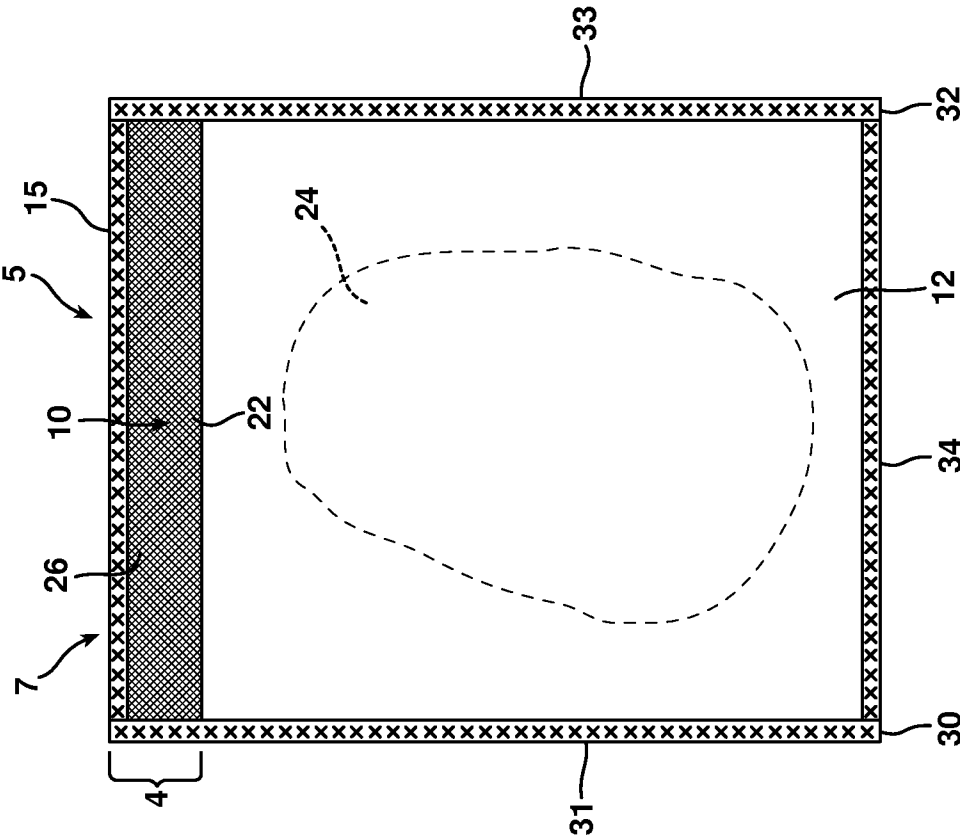


FIG. 3



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FIG. 5A

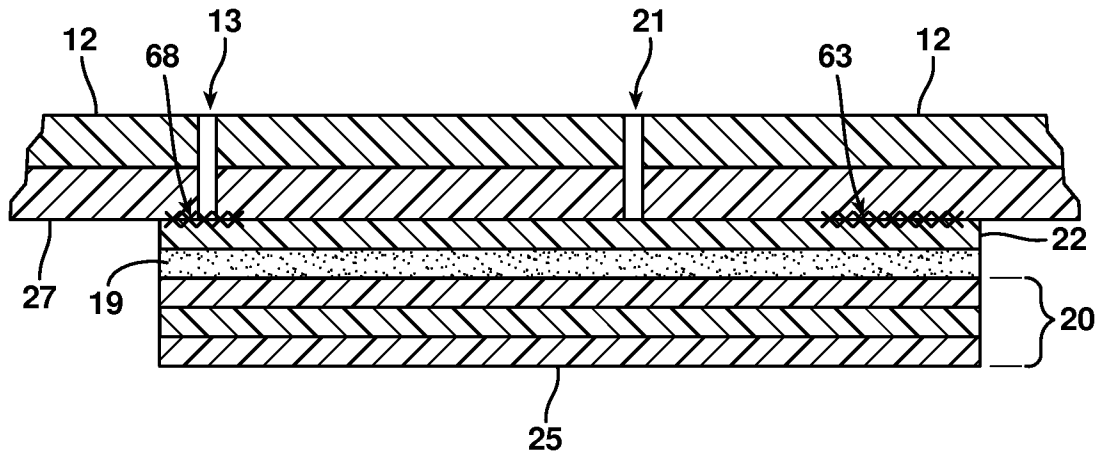
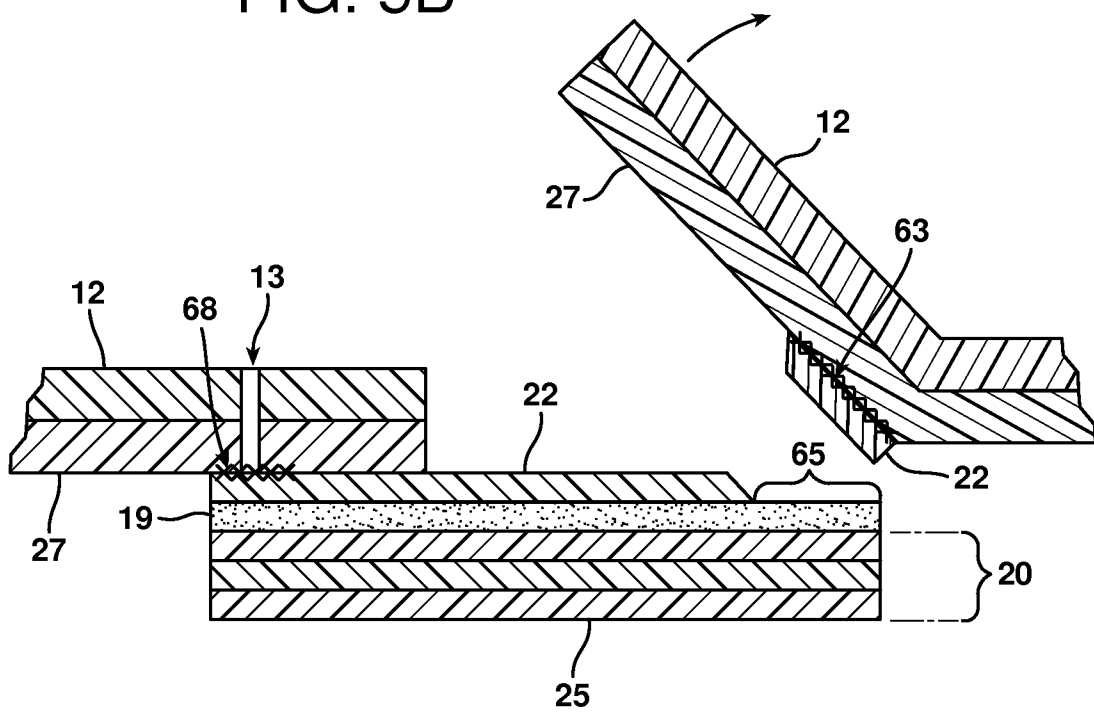


FIG. 5B



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FIG. 6

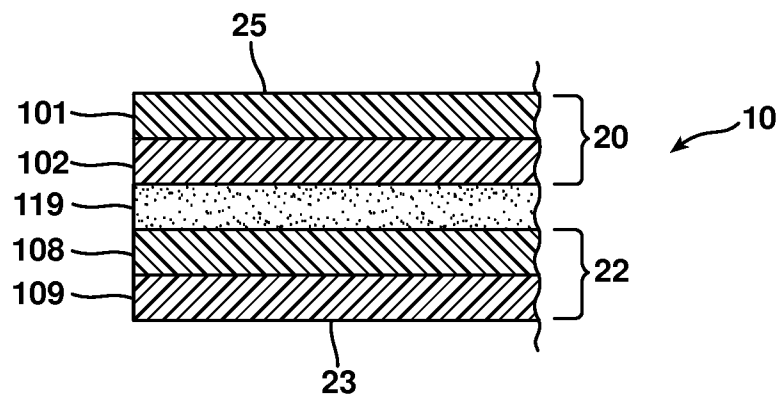


FIG. 7

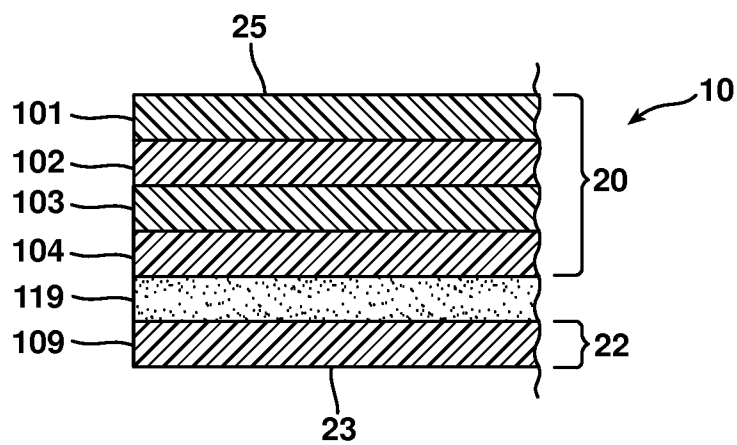


FIG. 8

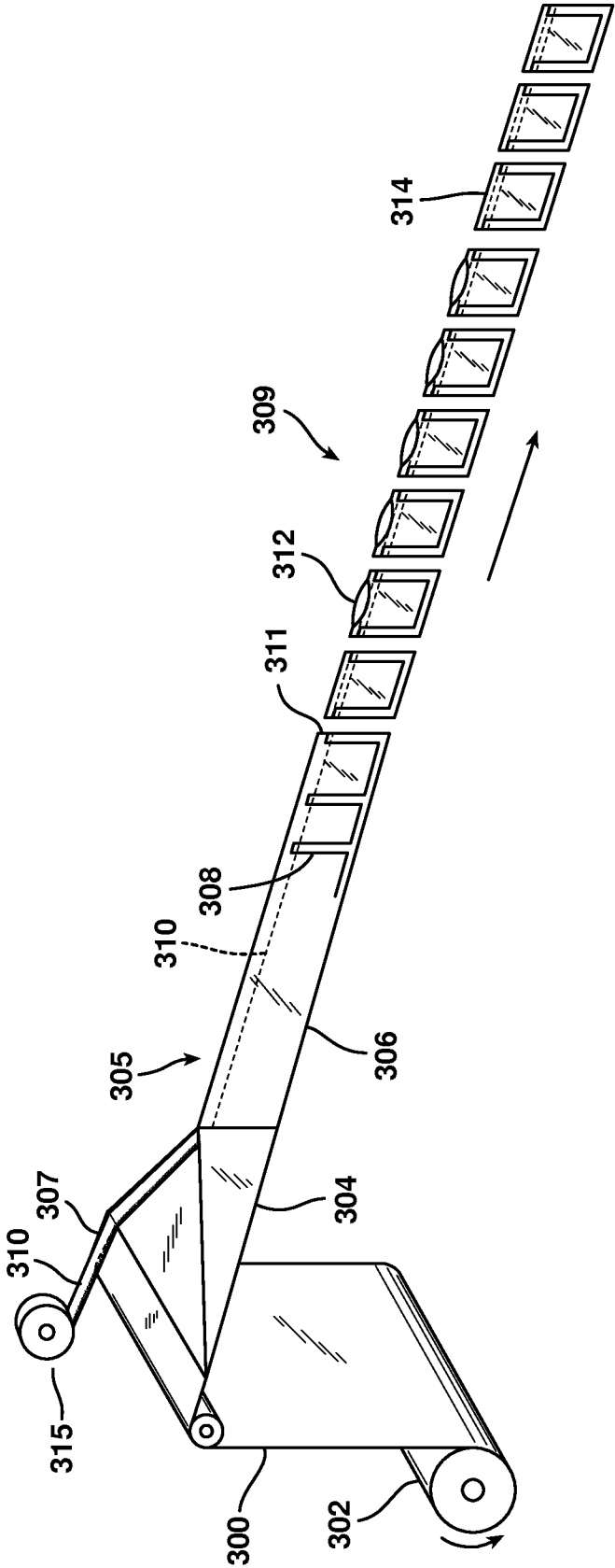
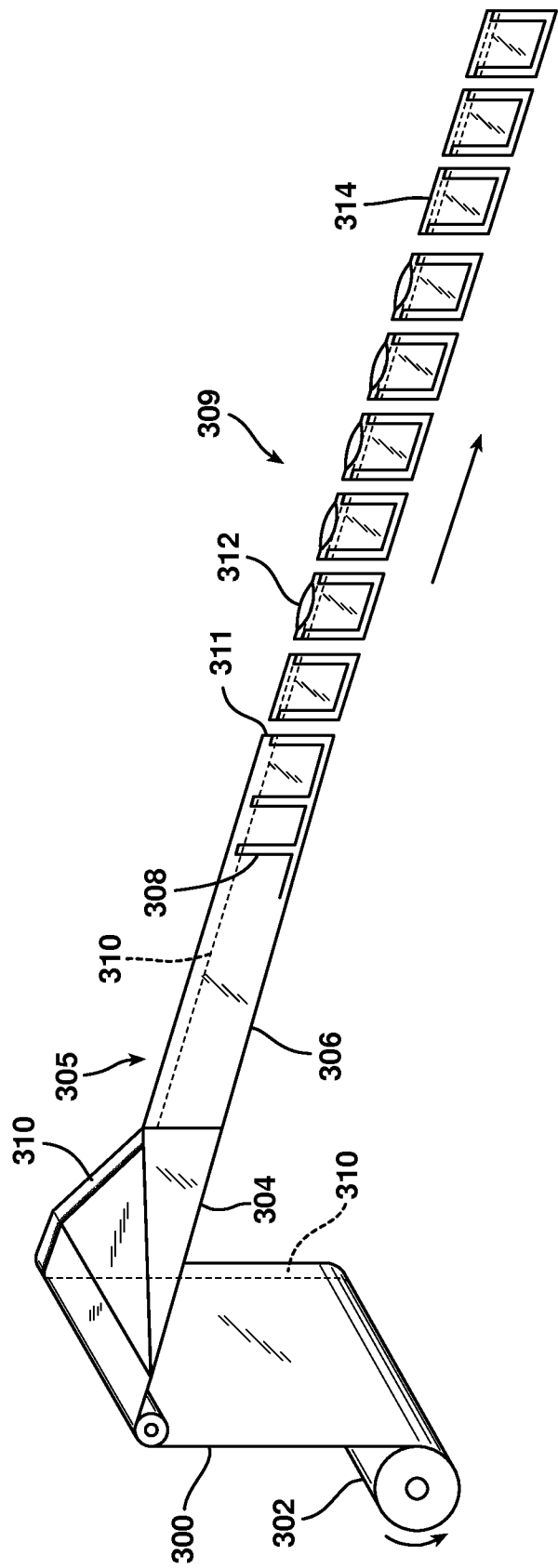


FIG. 9A



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FIG. 9B

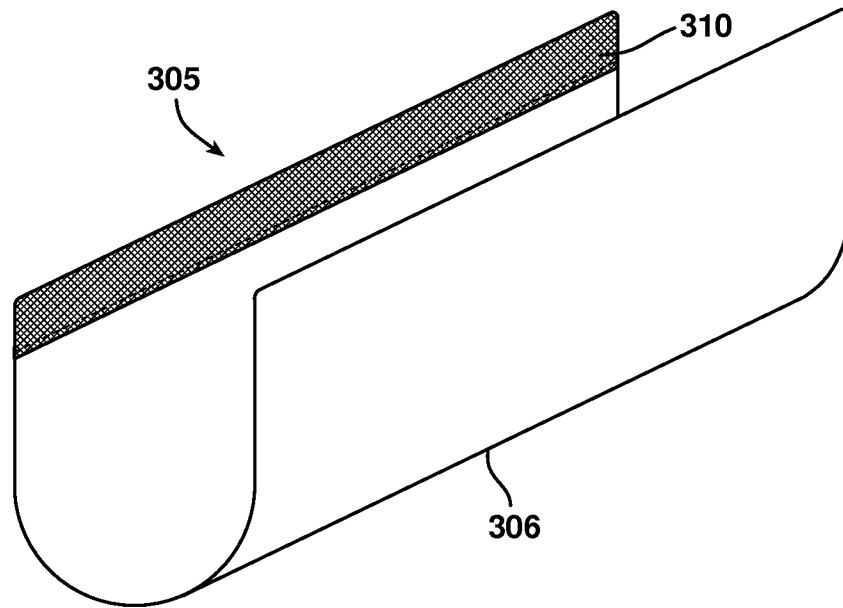
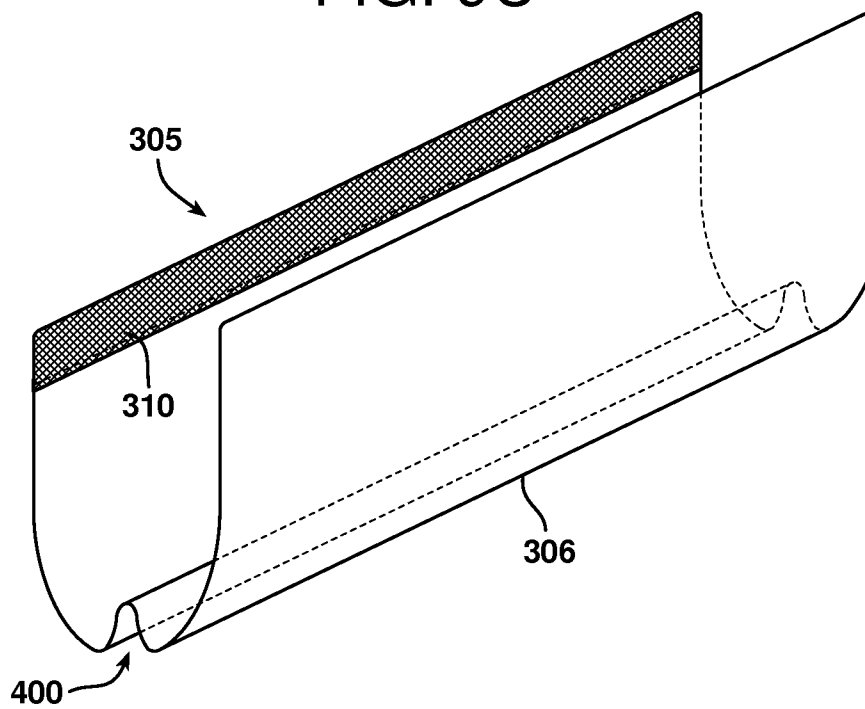
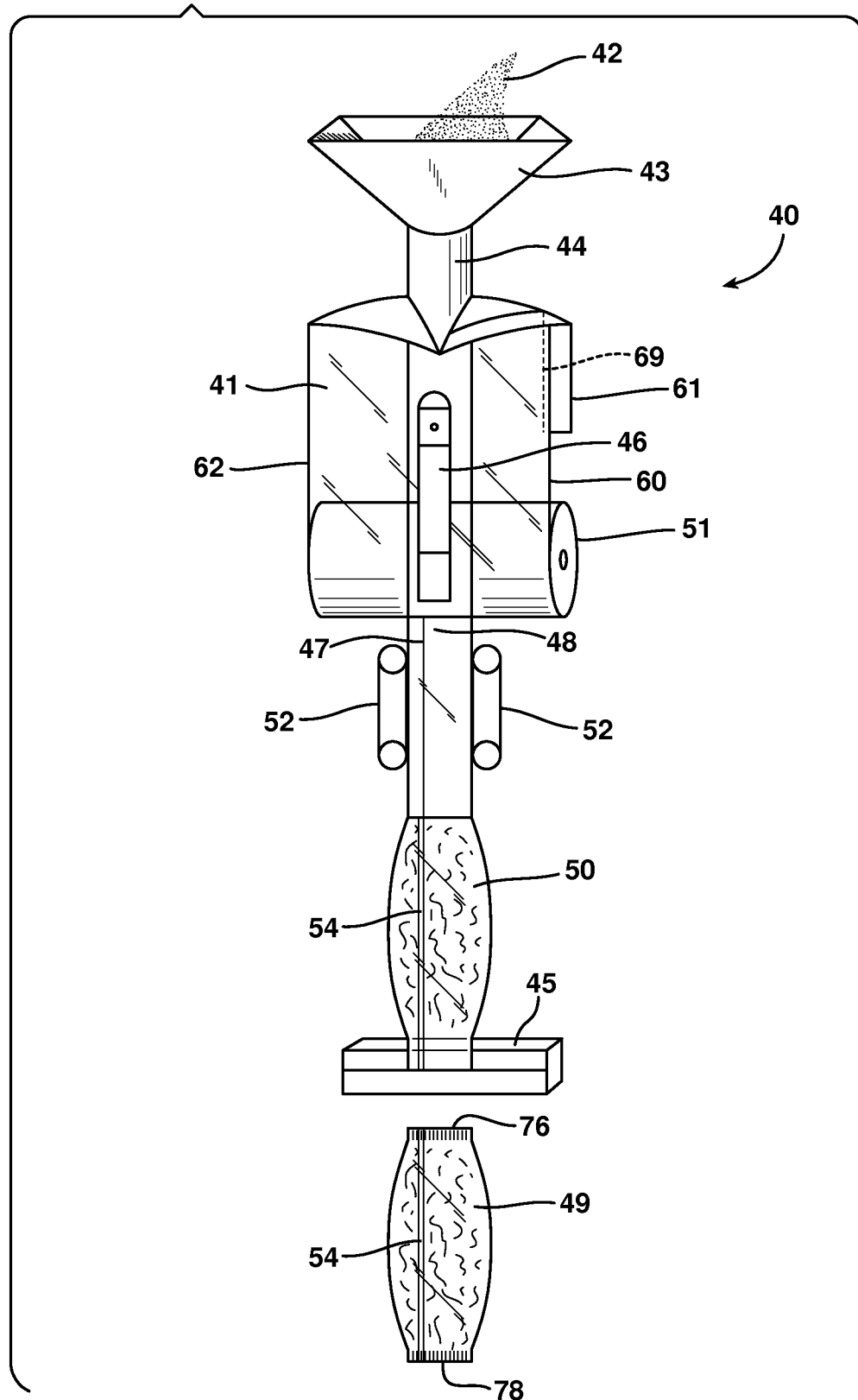


FIG. 9C



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FIG. 10



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FIG. 11

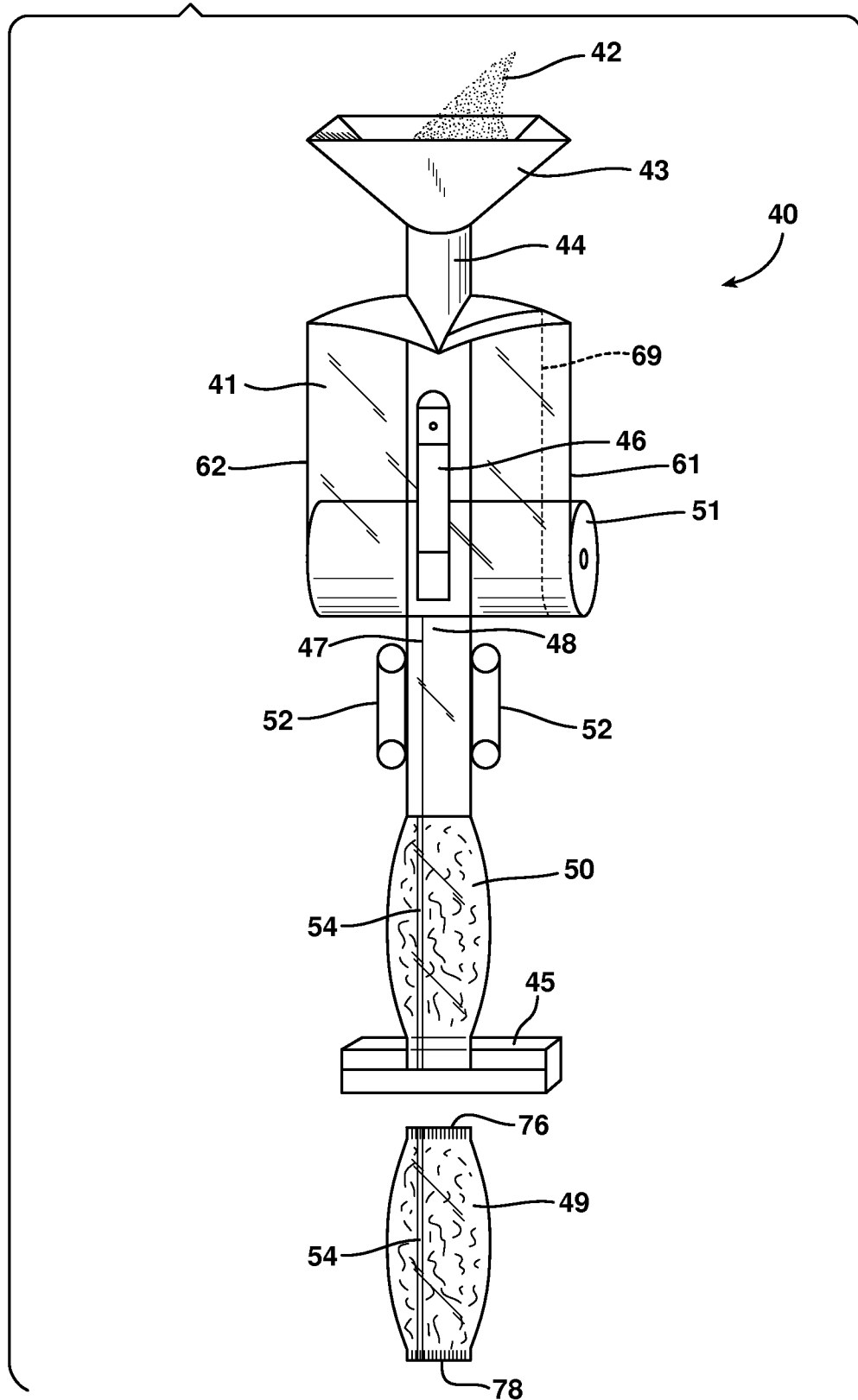


FIG. 12

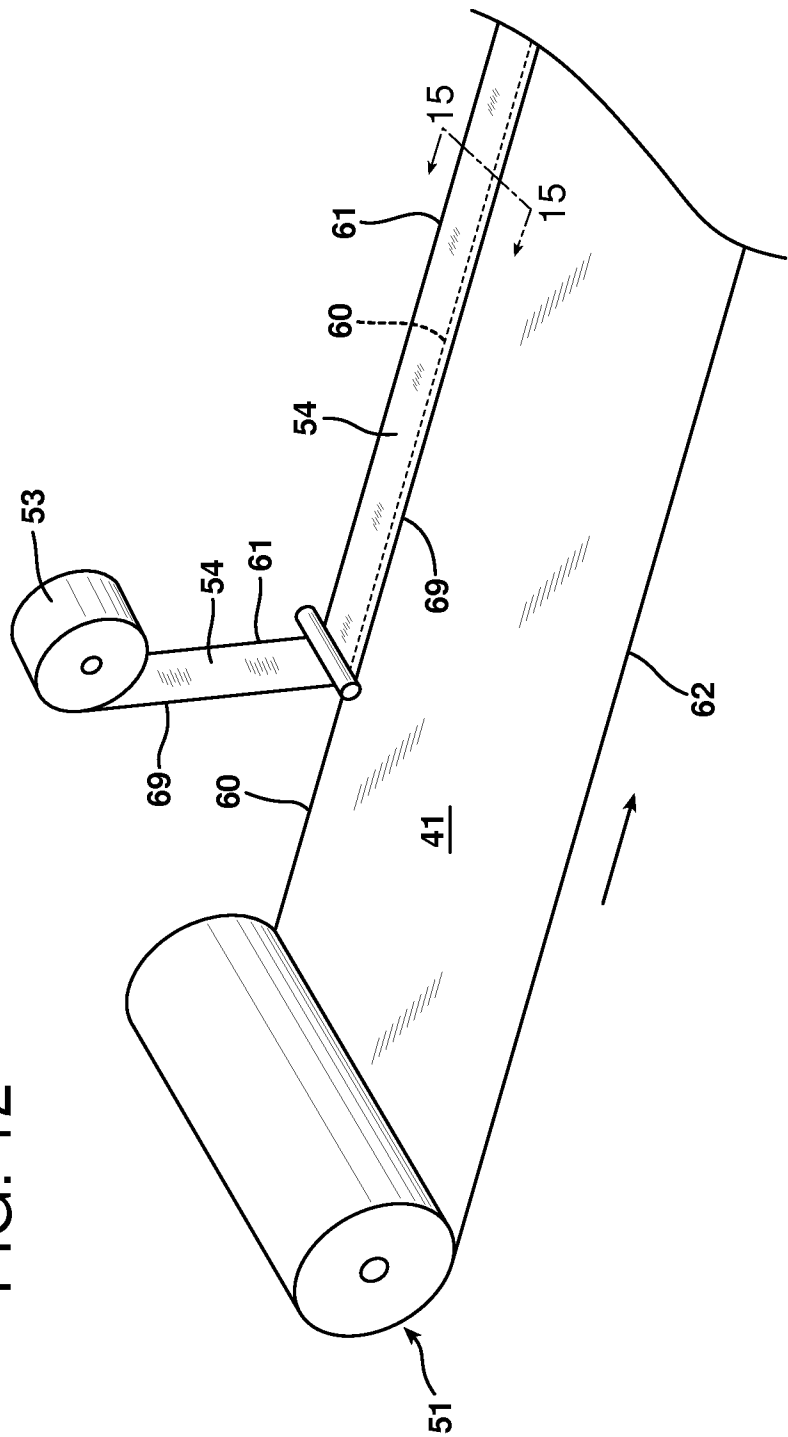
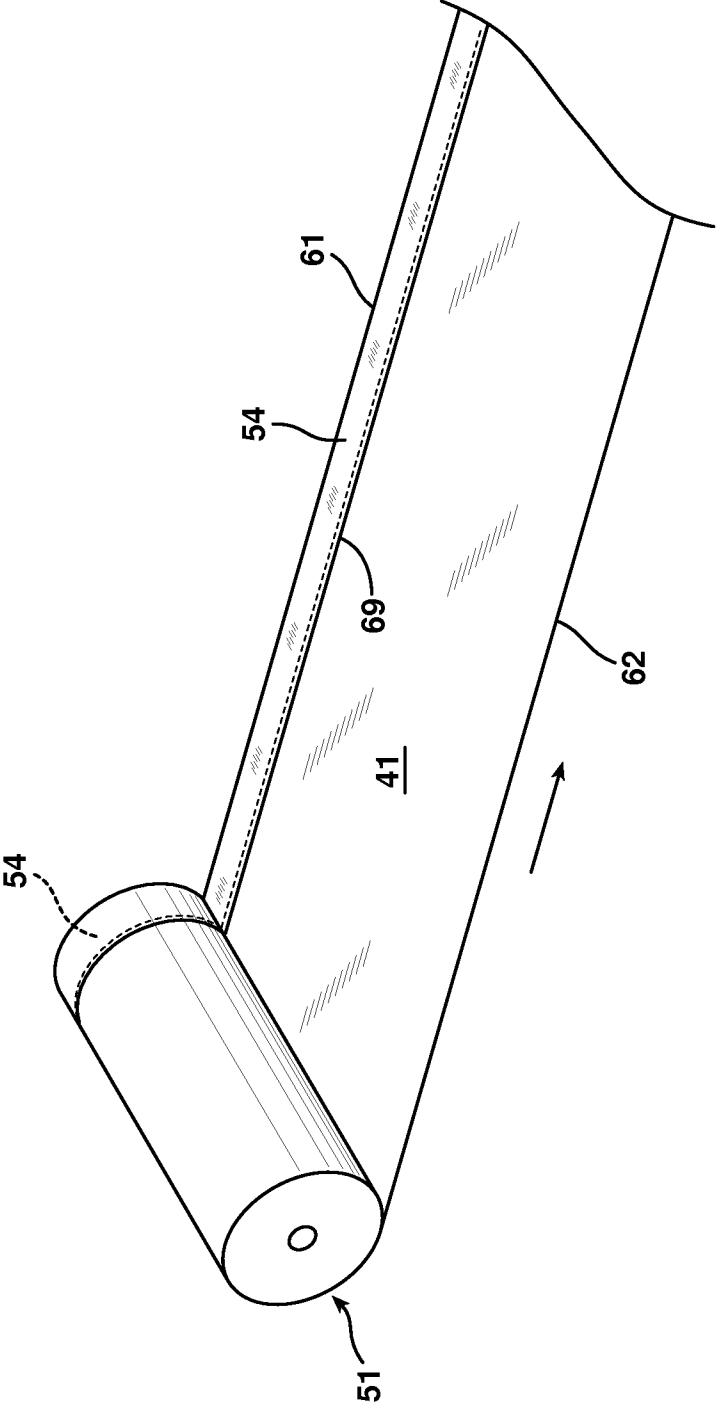


FIG. 13



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FIG. 14

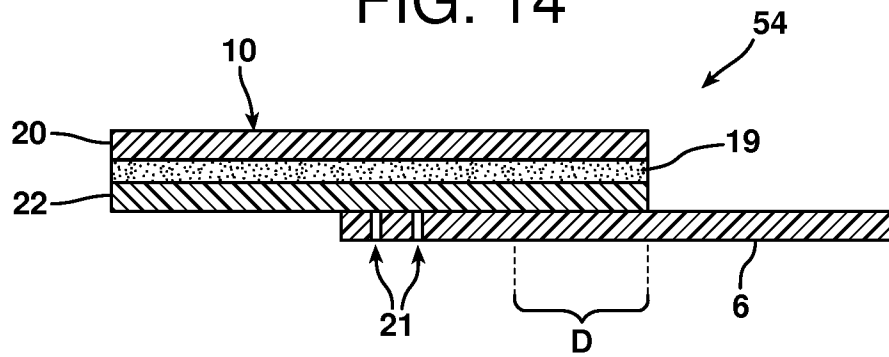
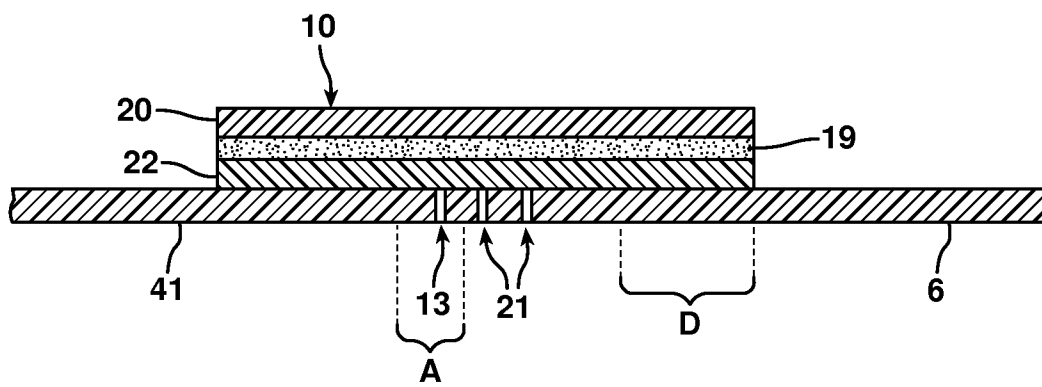
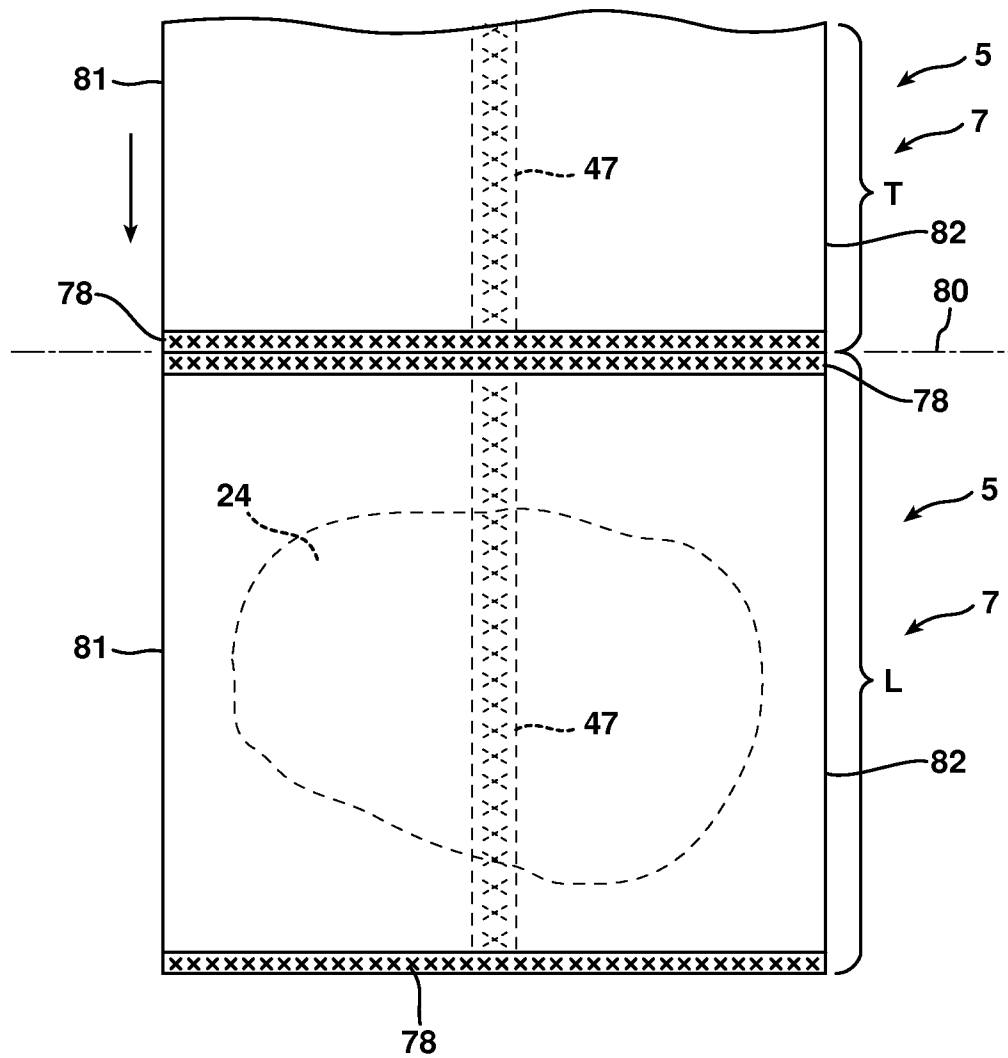


FIG. 15



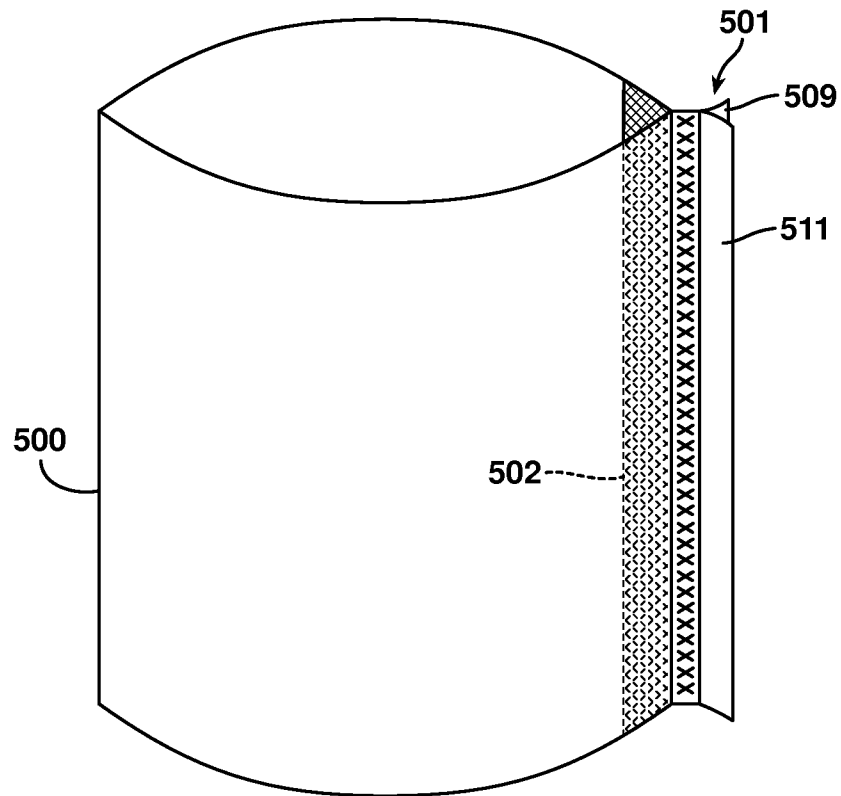
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FIG. 16



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FIG. 17



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FIG. 18

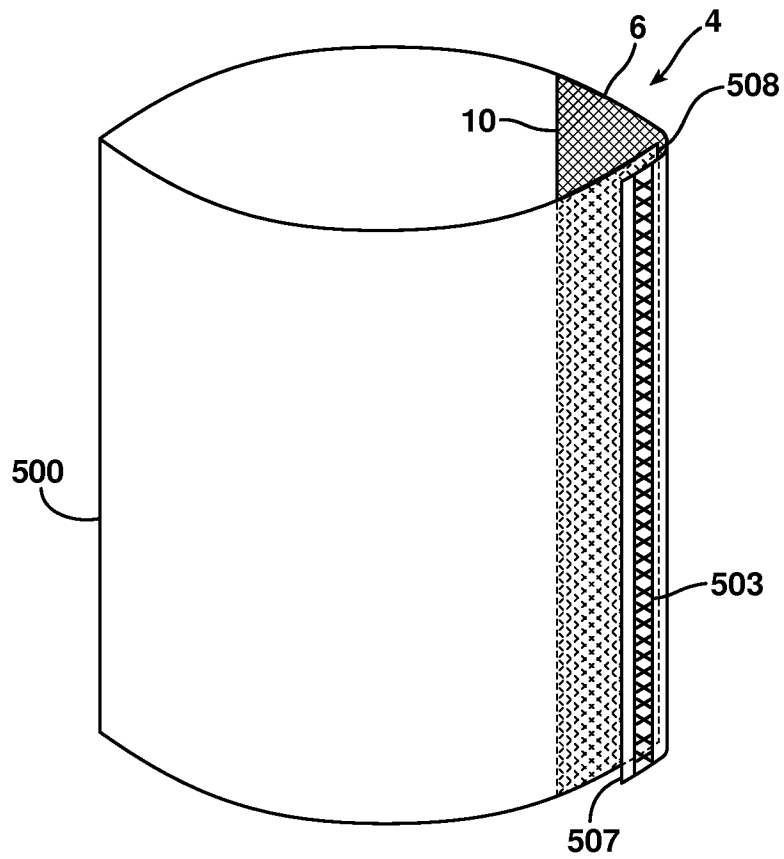
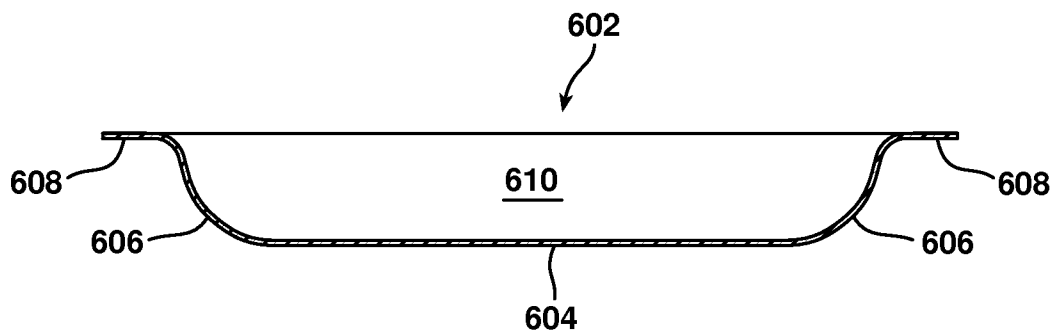


FIG. 19



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FIG. 20

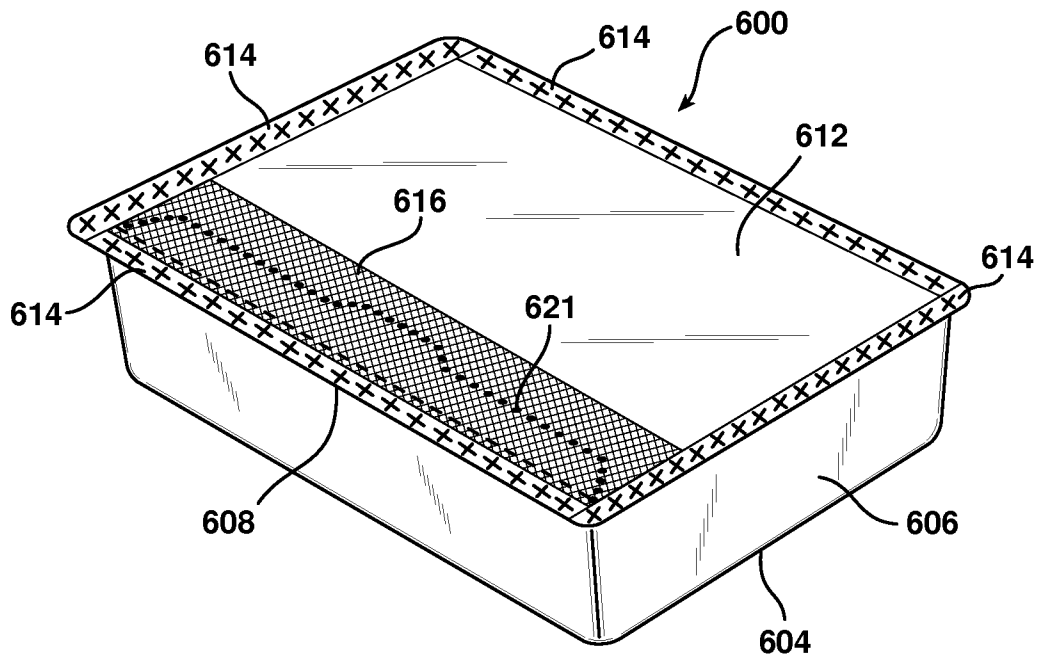
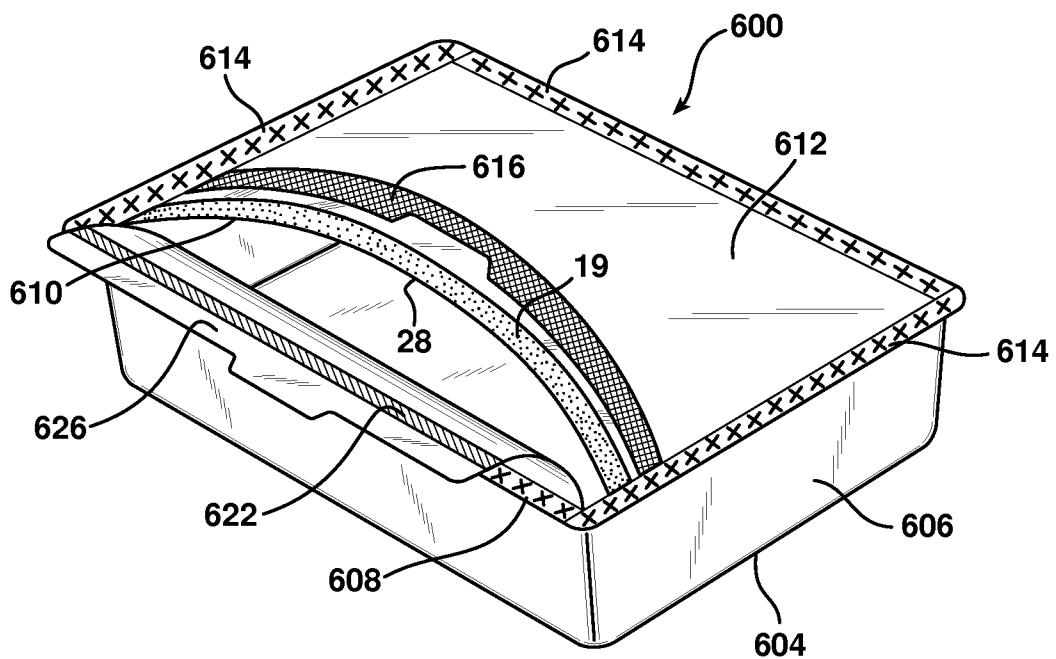
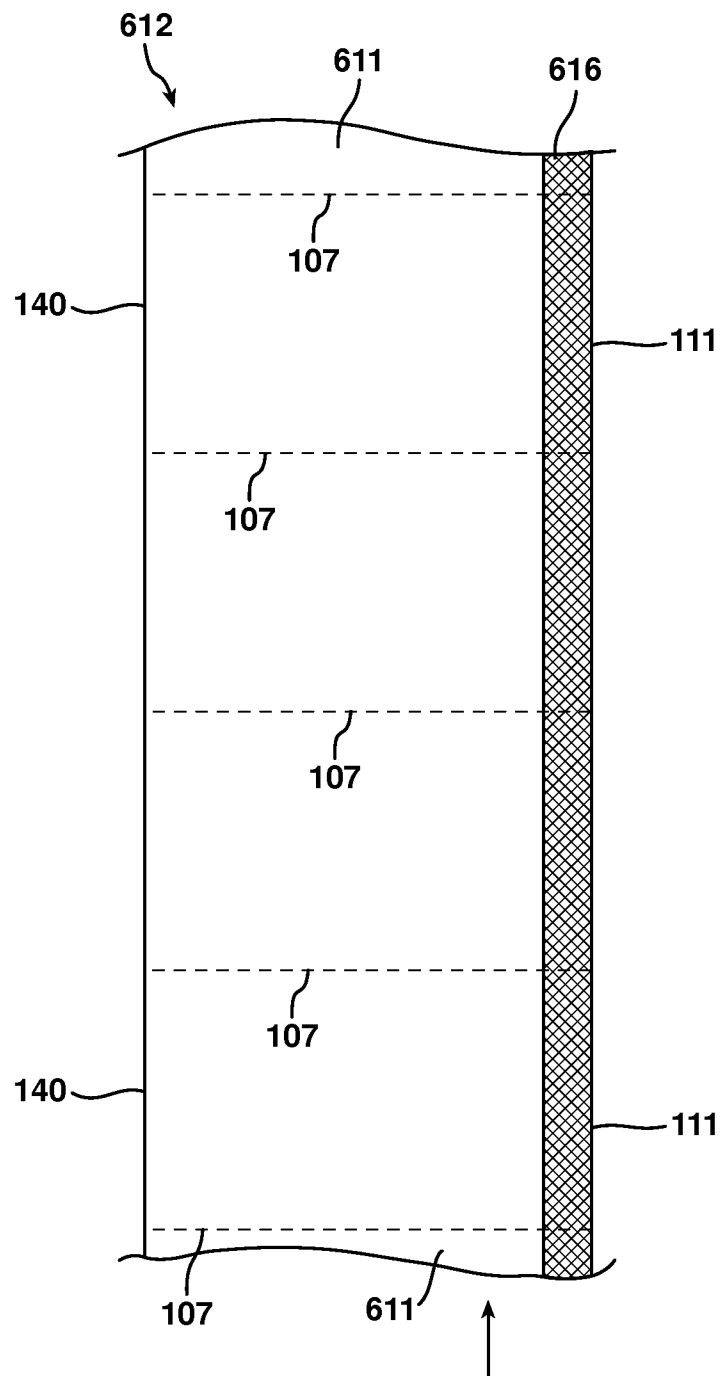


FIG. 21



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FIG. 22



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FIG. 23

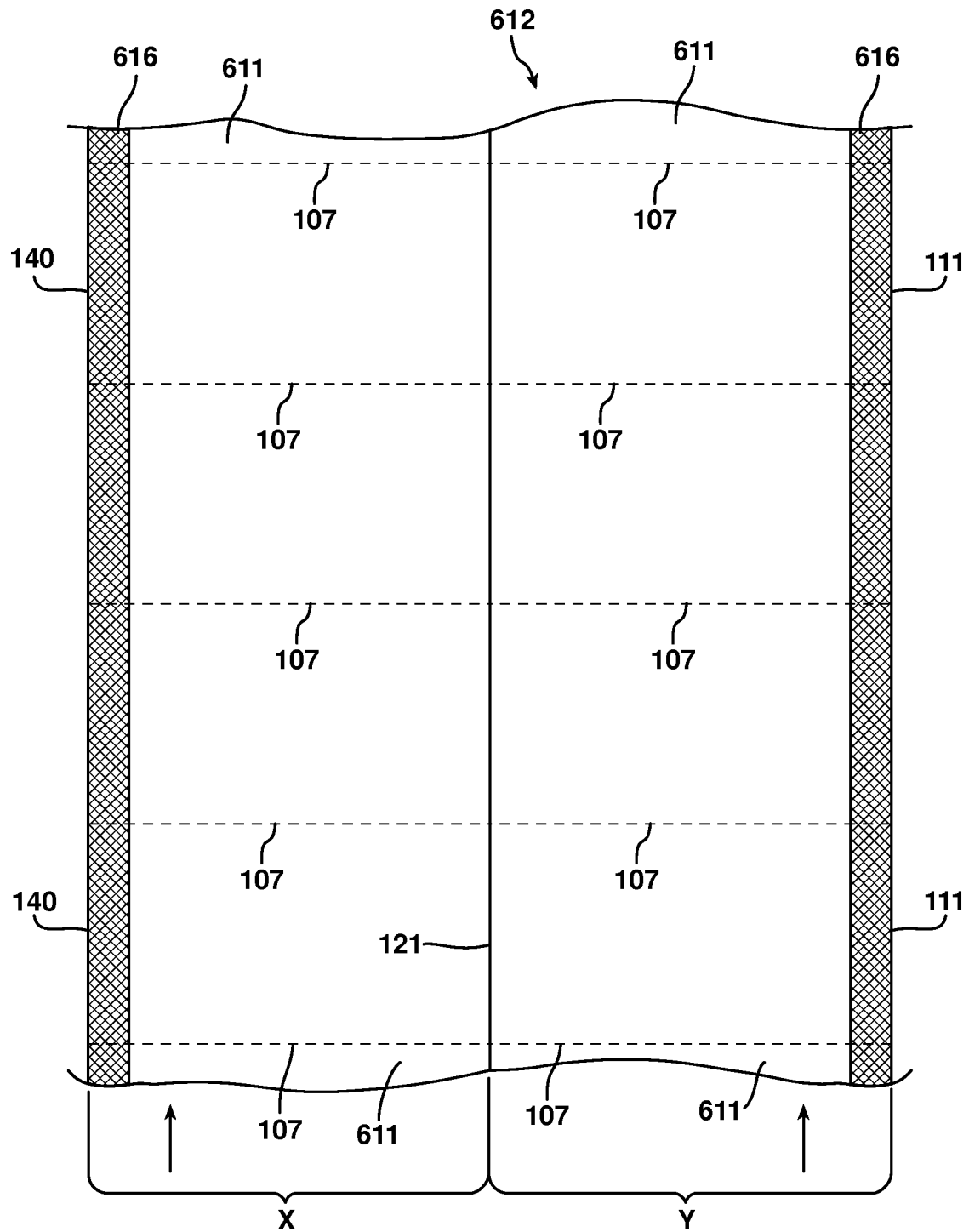


FIG. 24

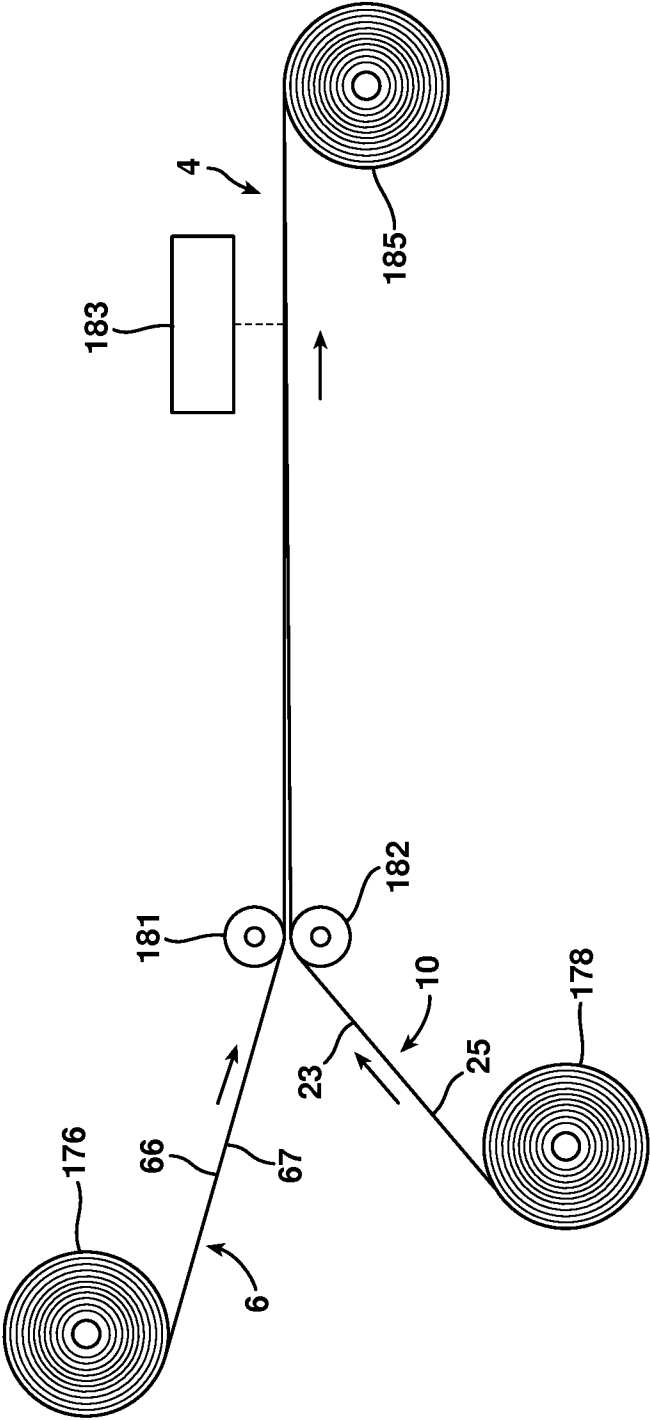
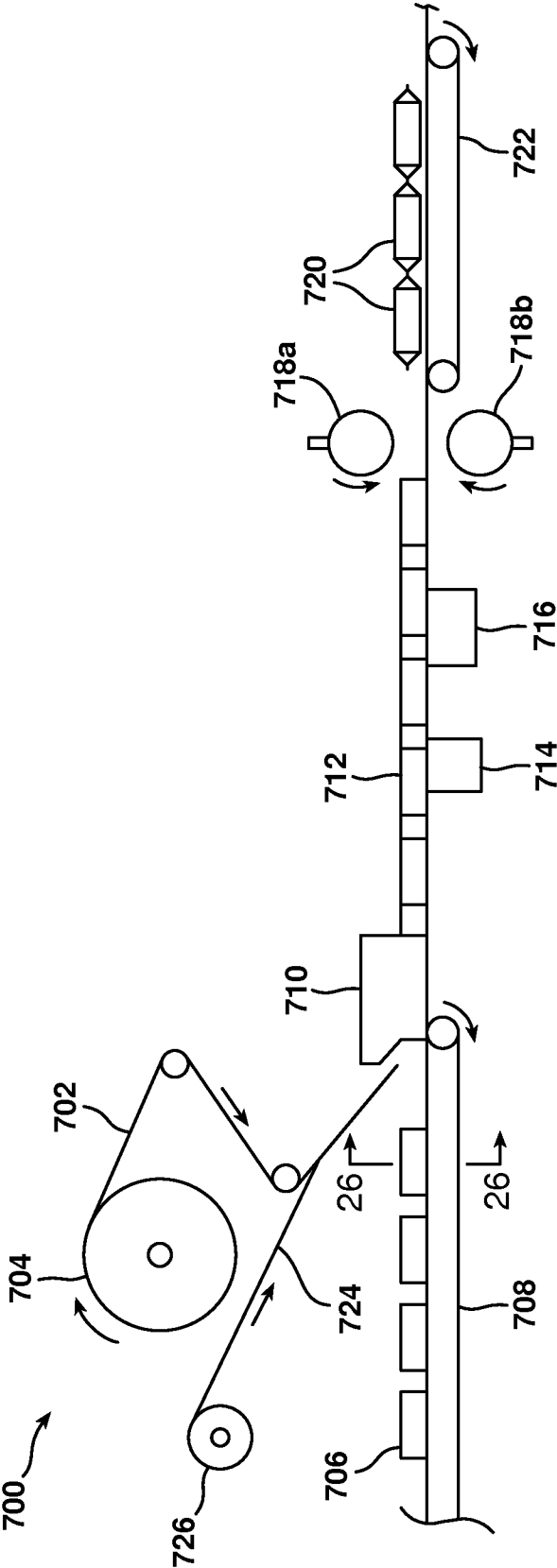
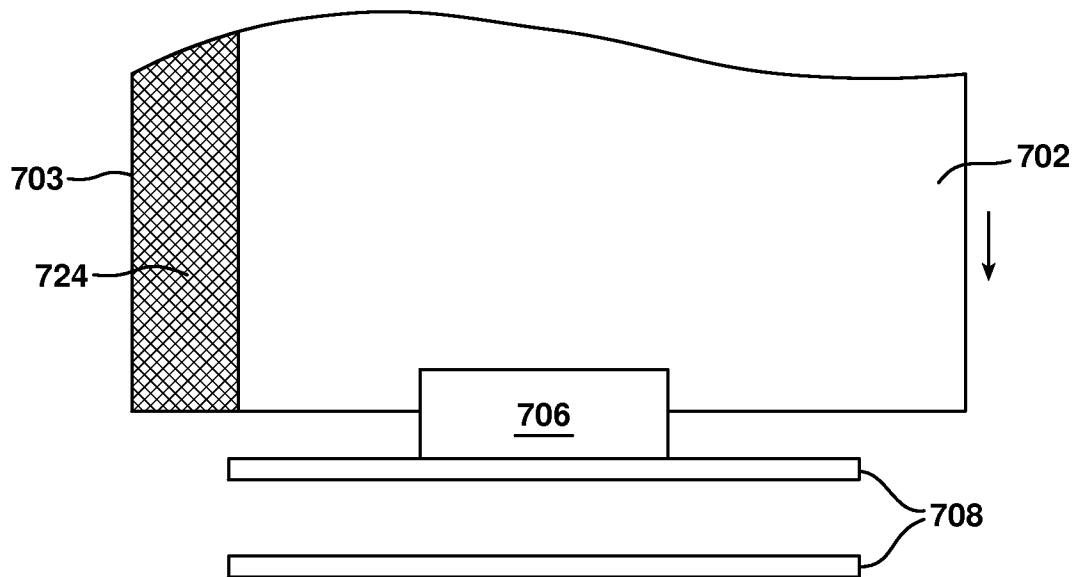


FIG. 25



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FIG. 26



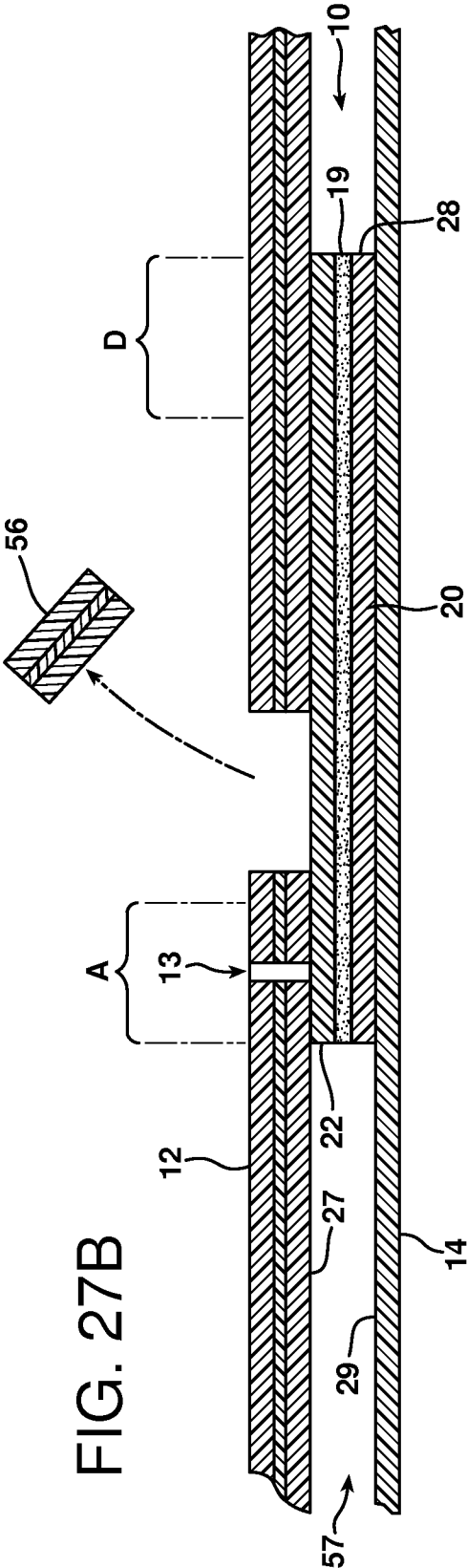
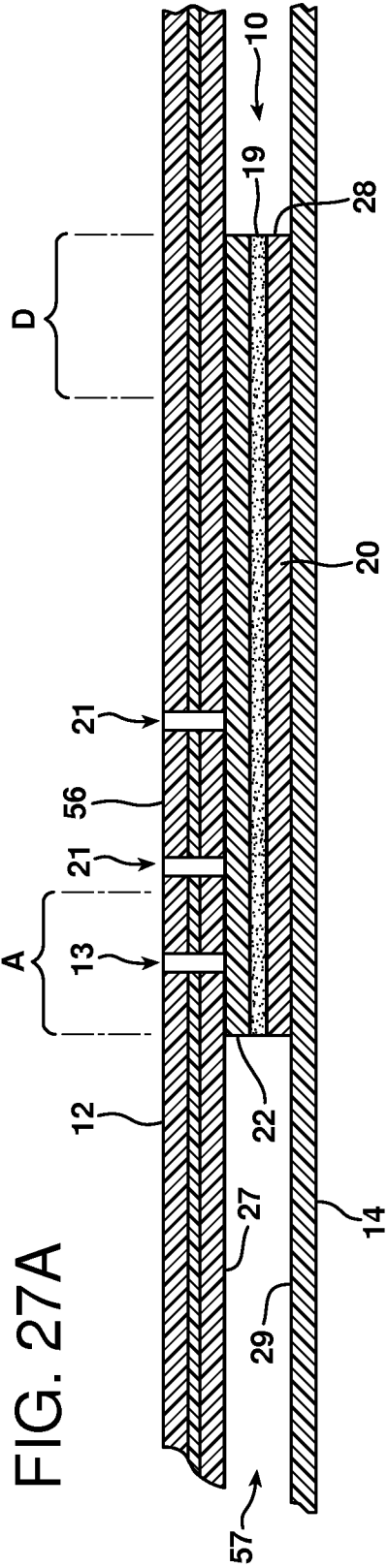


FIG. 27C

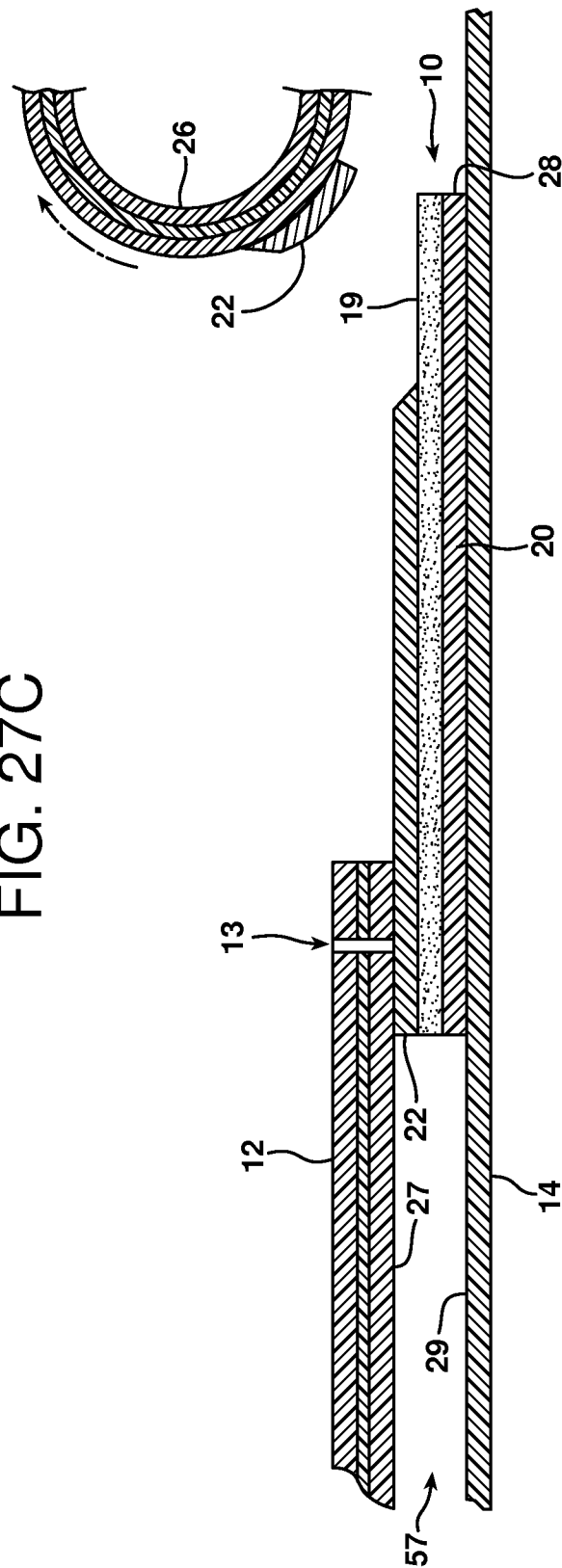


FIG. 27D

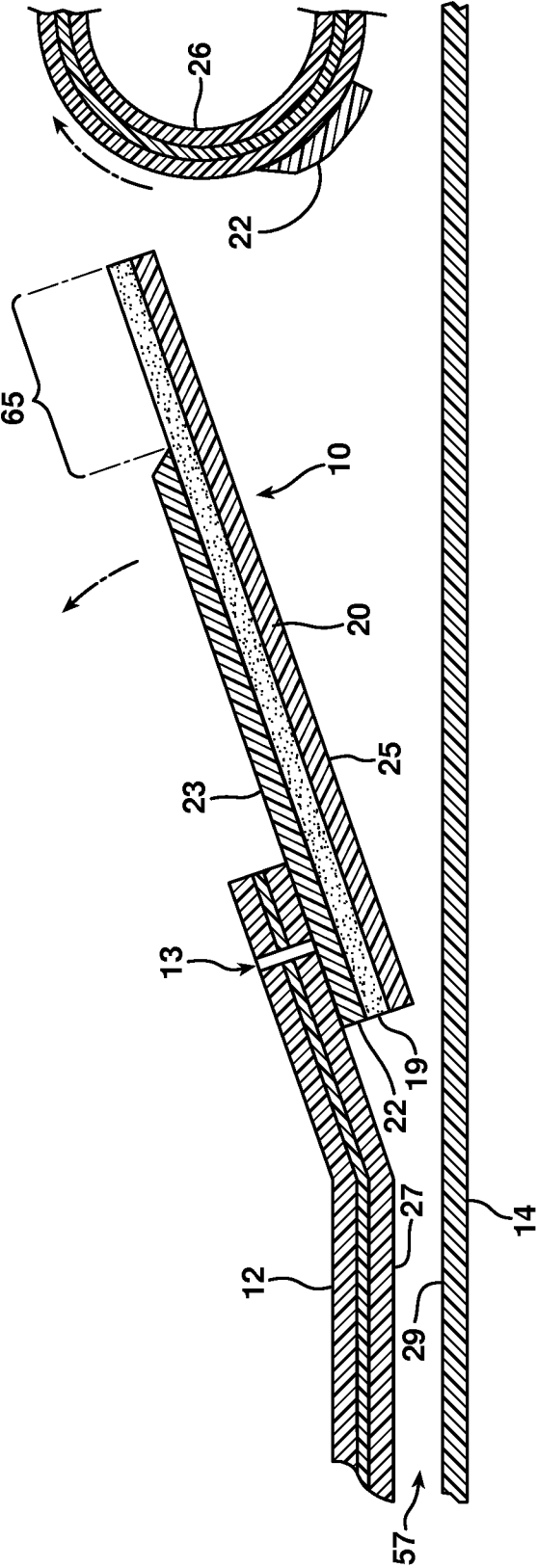


FIG. 28B

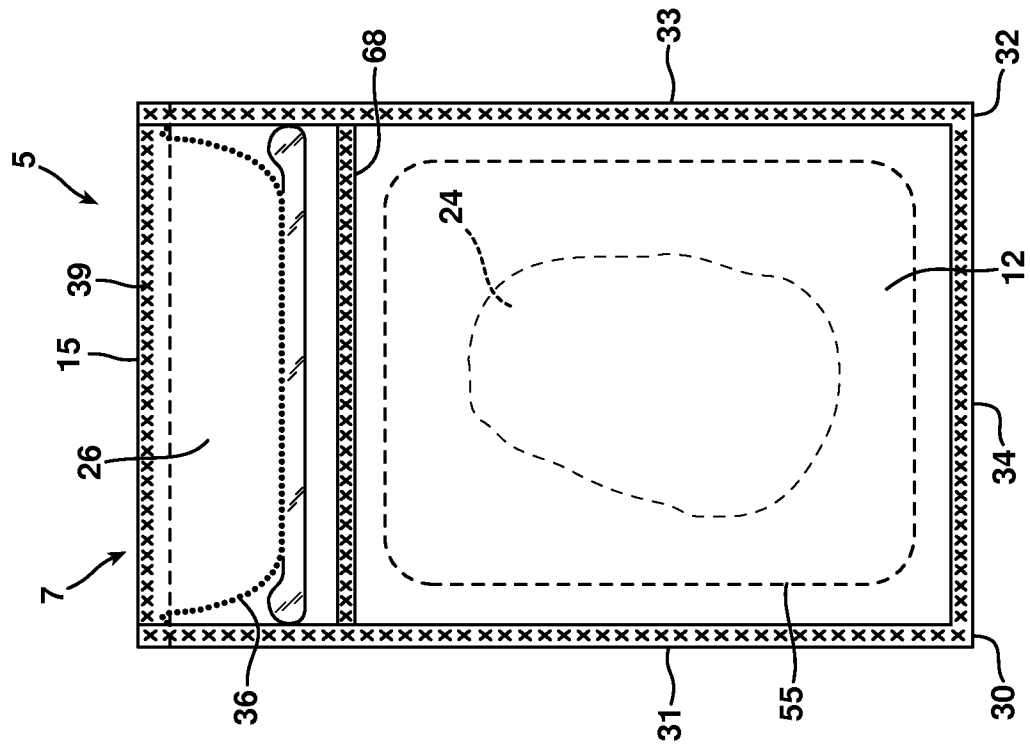
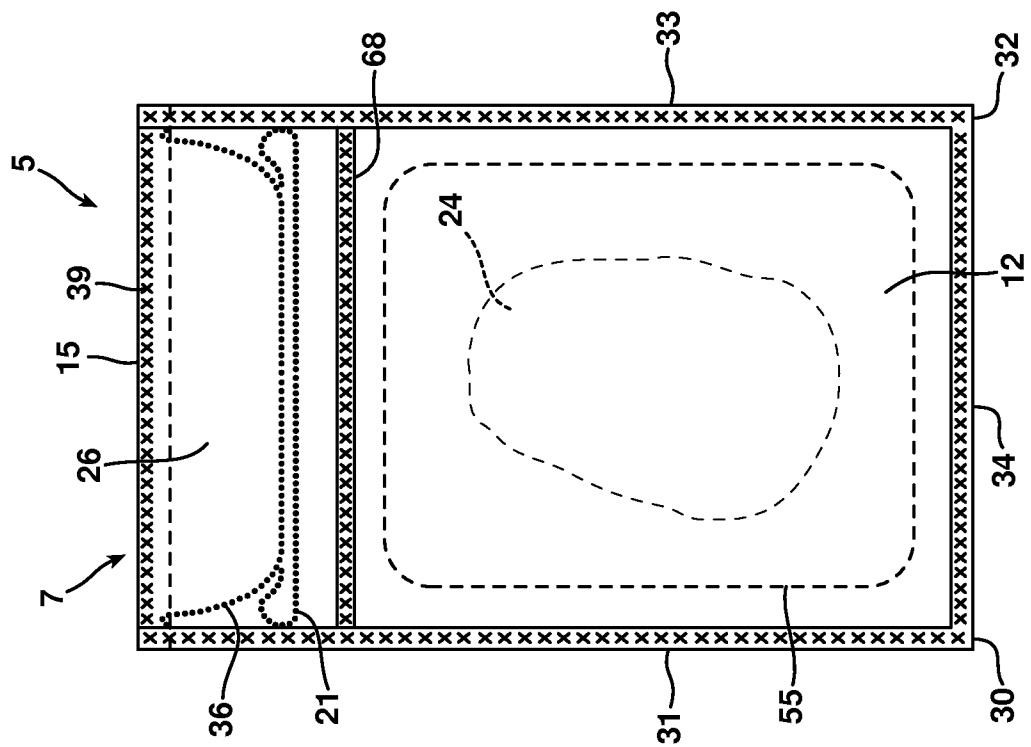


FIG. 28A



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FIG. 29A

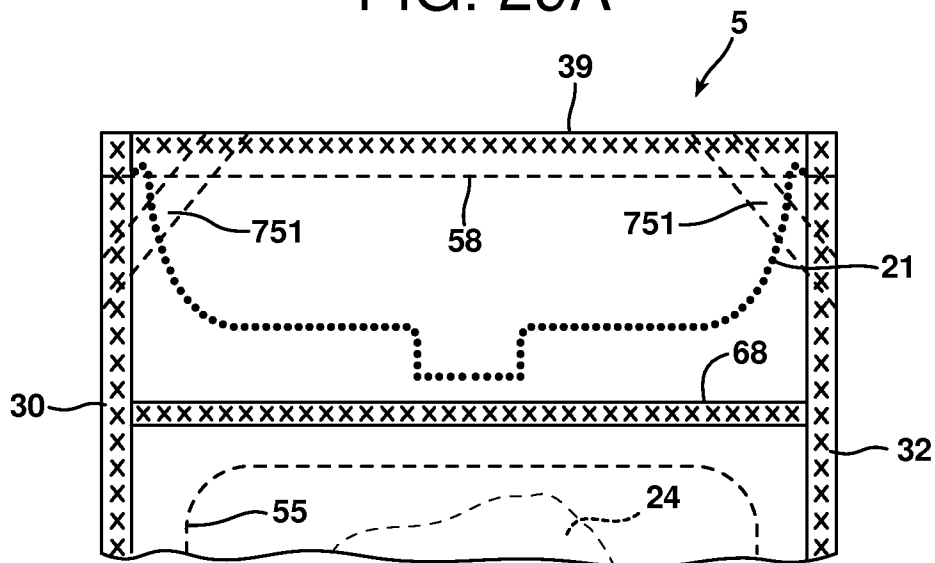
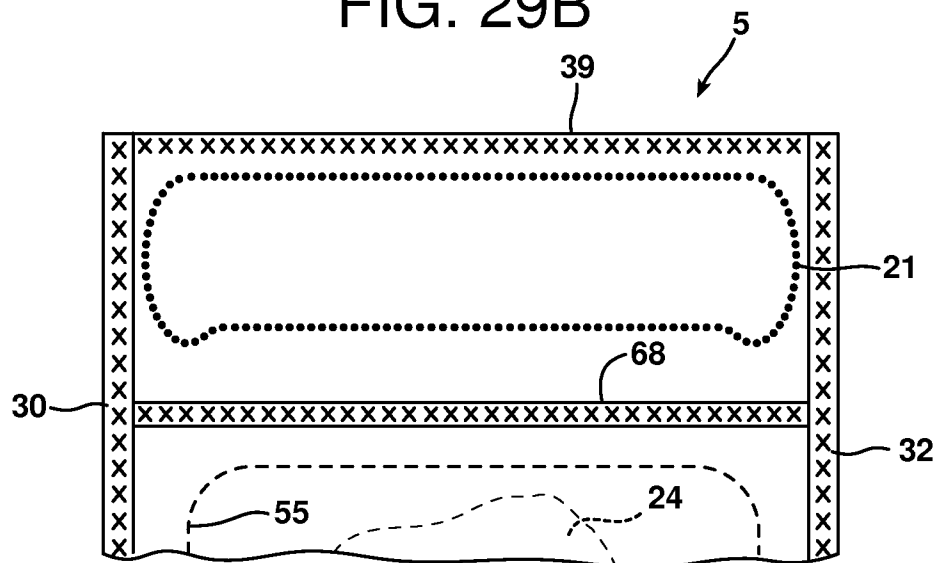


FIG. 29B



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FIG. 29C

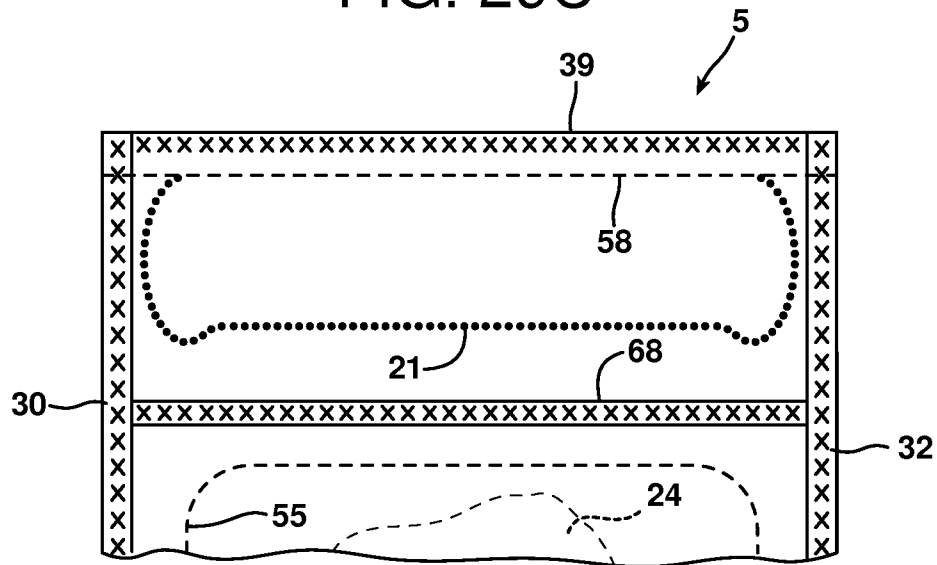
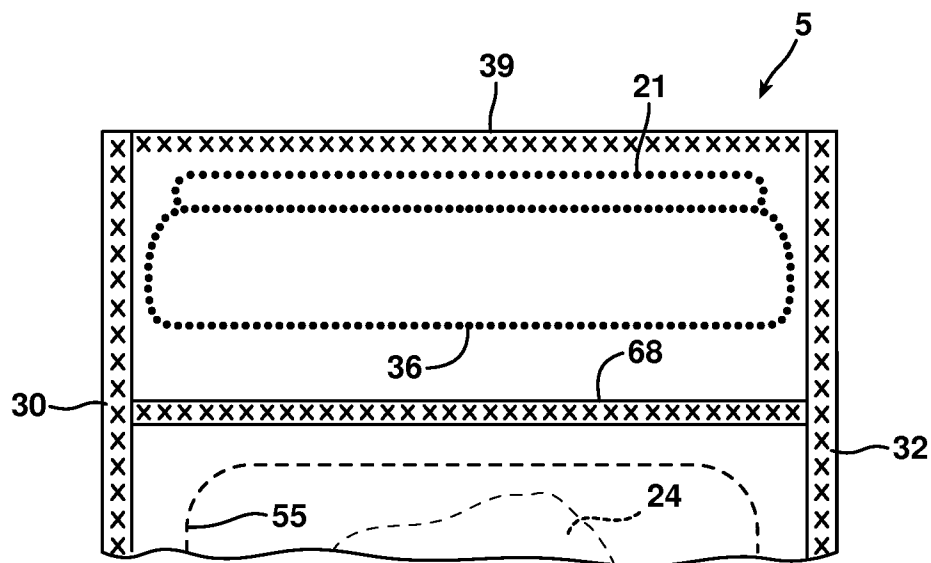


FIG. 29D



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FIG. 29E

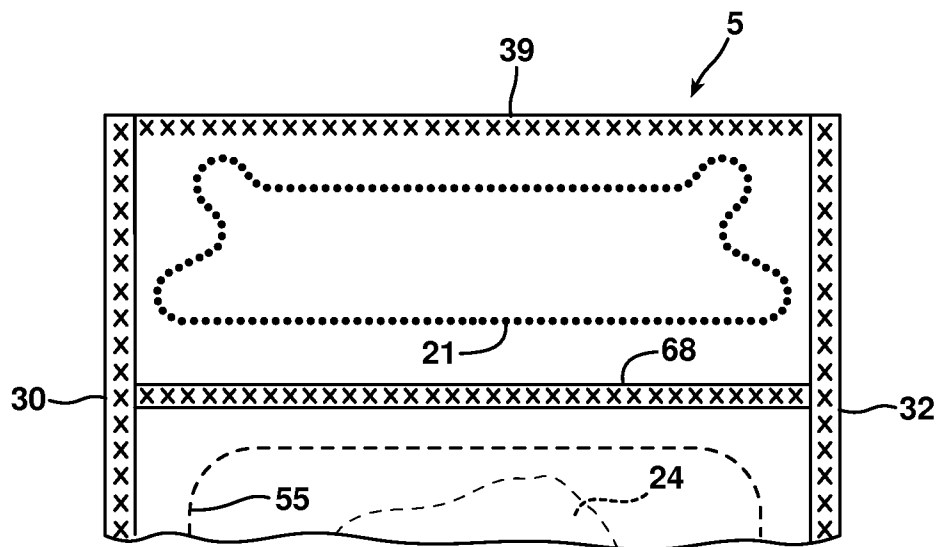
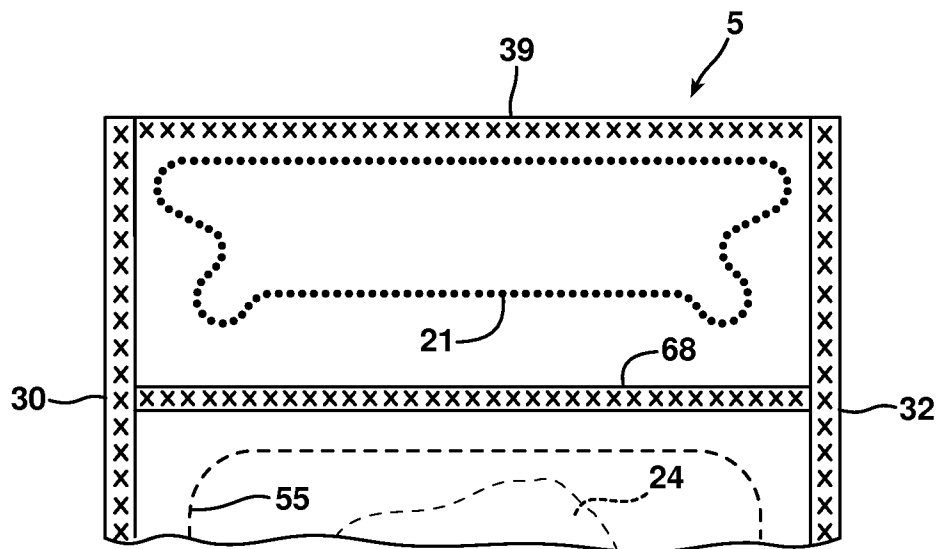


FIG. 29F



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FIG. 29G

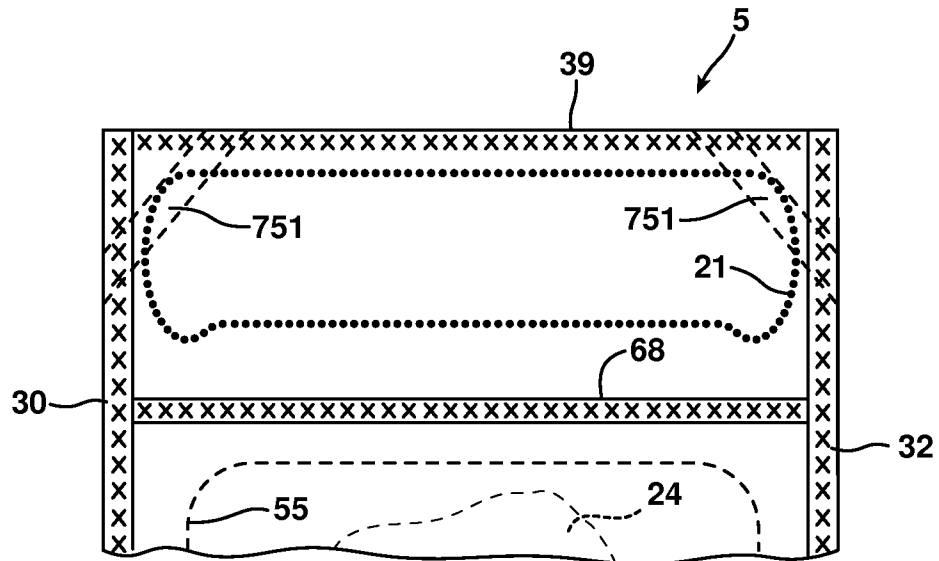


FIG. 30

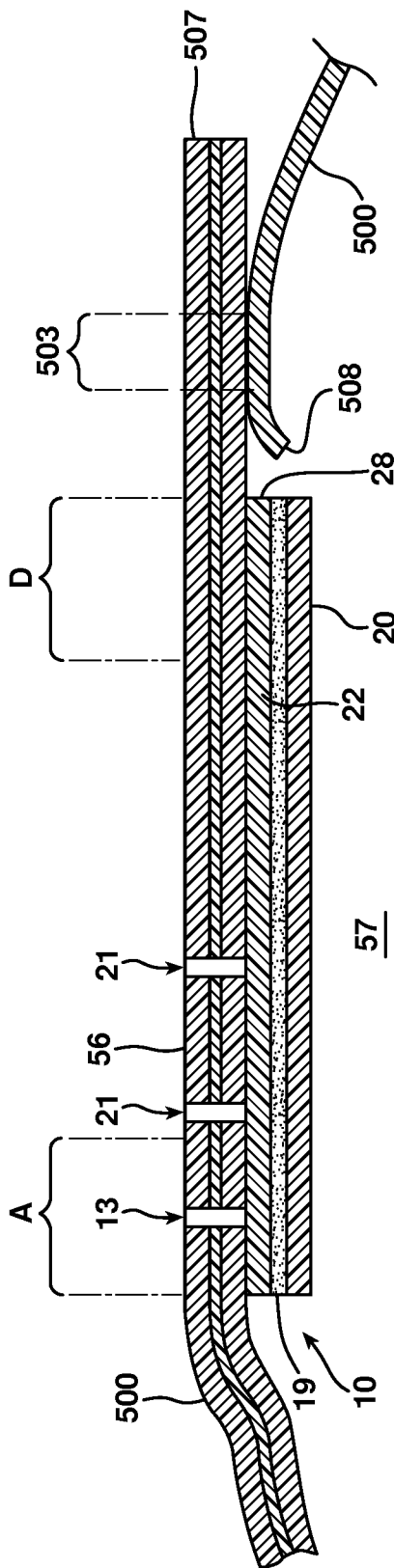


FIG. 31

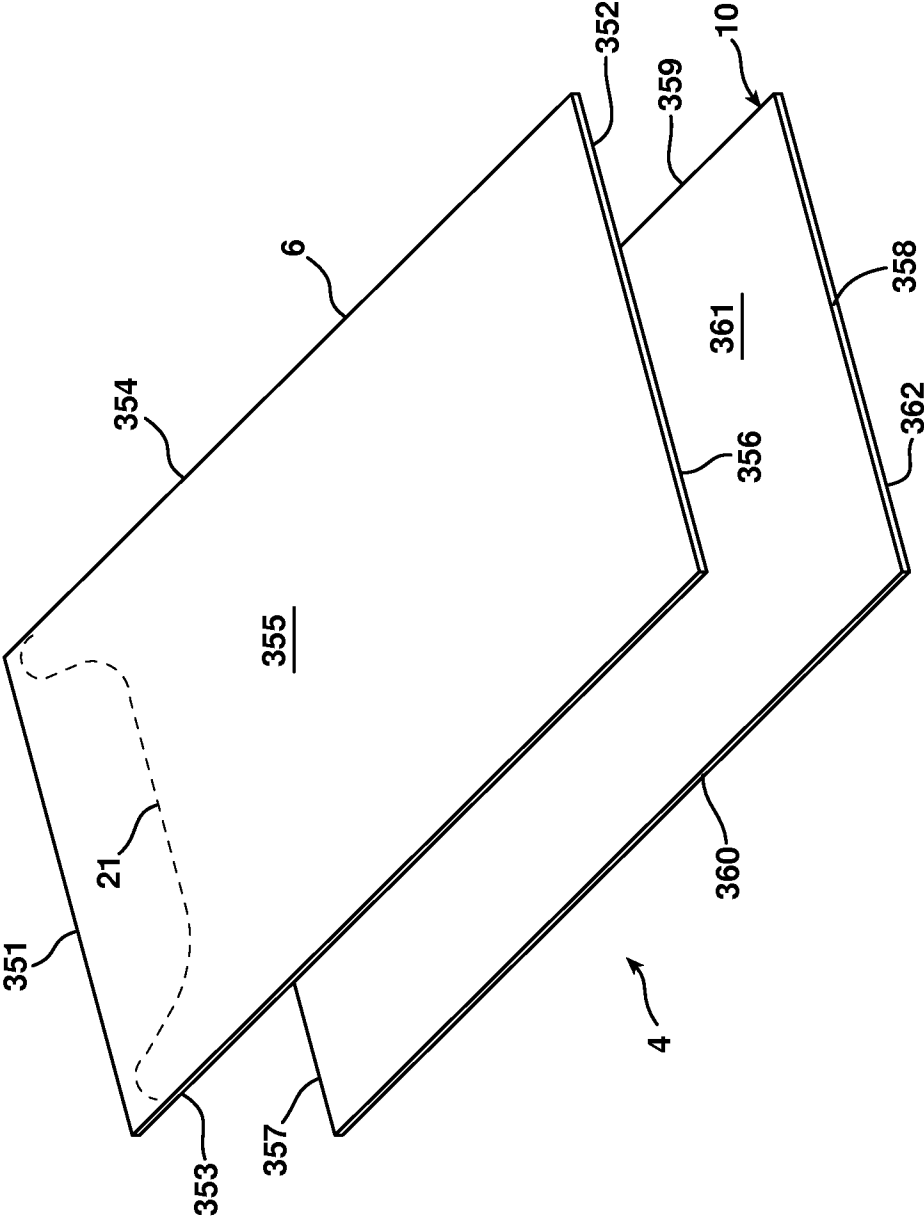
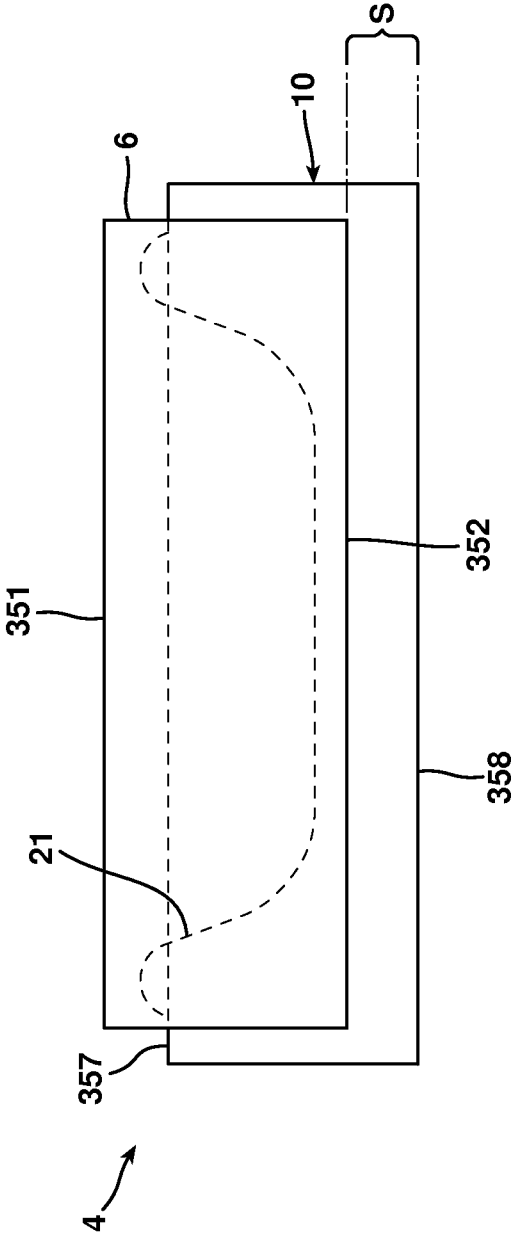


FIG. 32



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FIG. 33

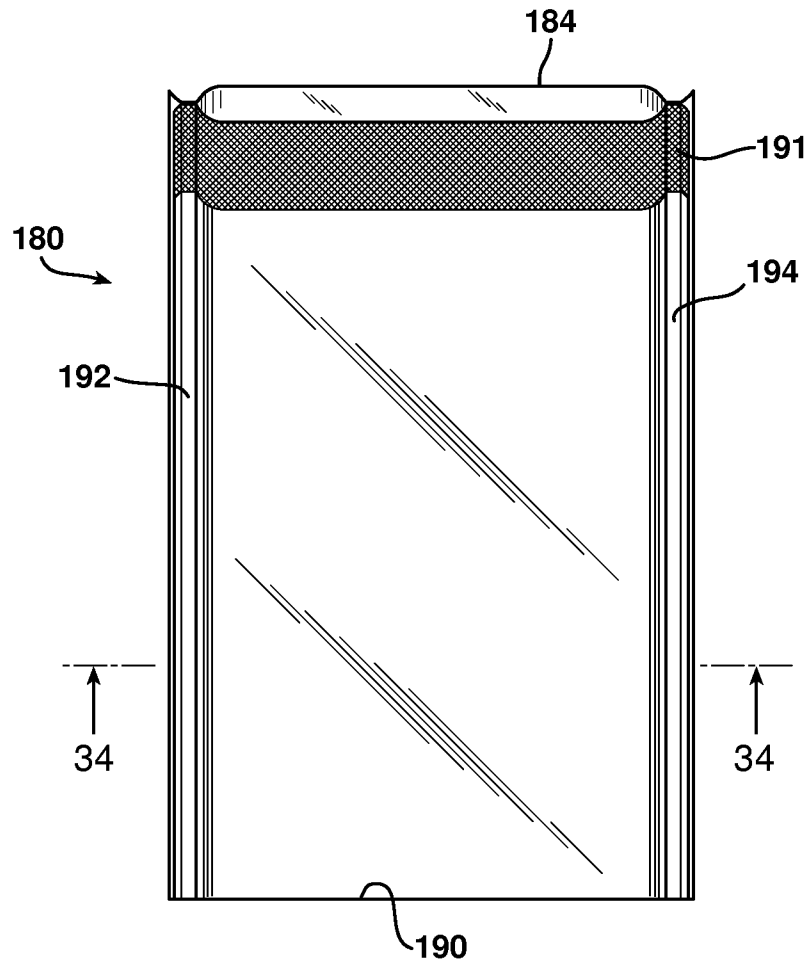
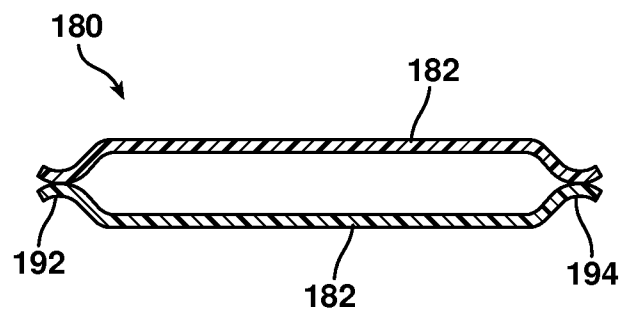


FIG. 34



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FIG. 35

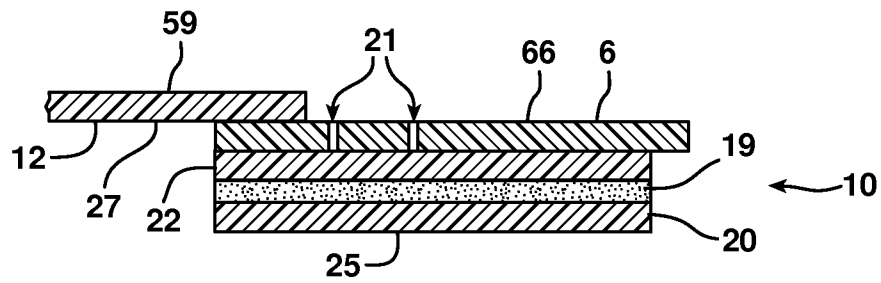


FIG. 36

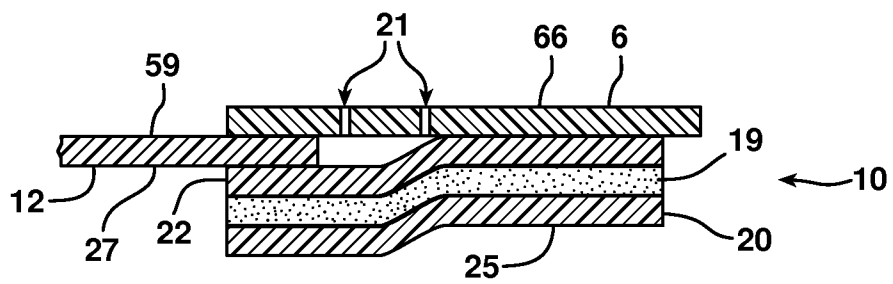


FIG. 37

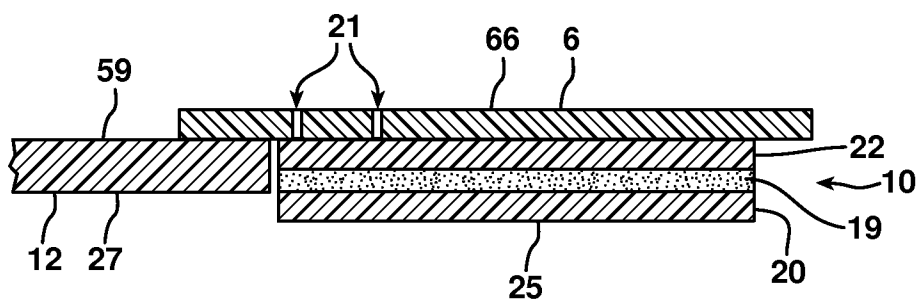
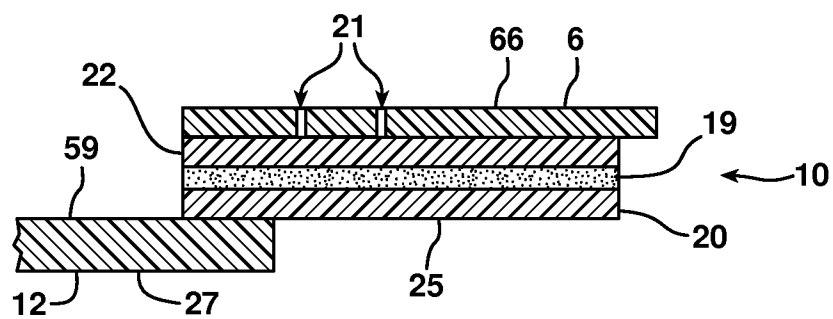


FIG. 38



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2012/022820

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. B31B19/90 B31B23/00 B65B9/08 B65B9/20 B65B61/02
B65B61/18 B65D33/16 B65D33/20 B65D77/20

ADD.

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)

B31B B65B B65D

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

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

EP0-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2006/062496 A1 (CLUNE WILLIAM P [US] ET AL) 23 March 2006 (2006-03-23) paragraphs [0225], [0226]; figure 36 -----	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"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.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 March 2012

Date of mailing of the international search report

23/03/2012

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Authorized officer

Cazacu, Corneliu

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2012/022820

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2006062496 A1	23-03-2006	NONE	