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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Klein et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2016/0039955 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 11, 2016**(54) **AGENT FOR THE FORMATION OF
CHANNELS IN AN ENTRAINED POLYMER,
ENTRAINED POLYMER CONTAINING SUCH
AN AGENT, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING
SUCH AN ENTRAINED POLYMER AND
PRODUCT CONTAINING THE SAME****Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/783,029, filed on Mar. 14, 2013.

Publication Classification(71) Applicant: **CSP TECHNOLOGIES, INC.**, Auburn, AL (US)(72) Inventors: **Julien Klein**, BRUMATH (FR); **William Frederick Spano**, Auburn, AL (US); **Ralf Kibele**, BRÜCKMUEHL (DE)(51) **Int. Cl.**
C08F 110/06 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **C08F 110/06** (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **14/778,727**(22) PCT Filed: **Mar. 14, 2014**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/US14/27452**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2) Date: **Sep. 21, 2015**(57) **ABSTRACT**

An entrained polymer includes a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is a water insoluble polymer, is immiscible with the base polymer, and has an affinity to transmit the selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer.

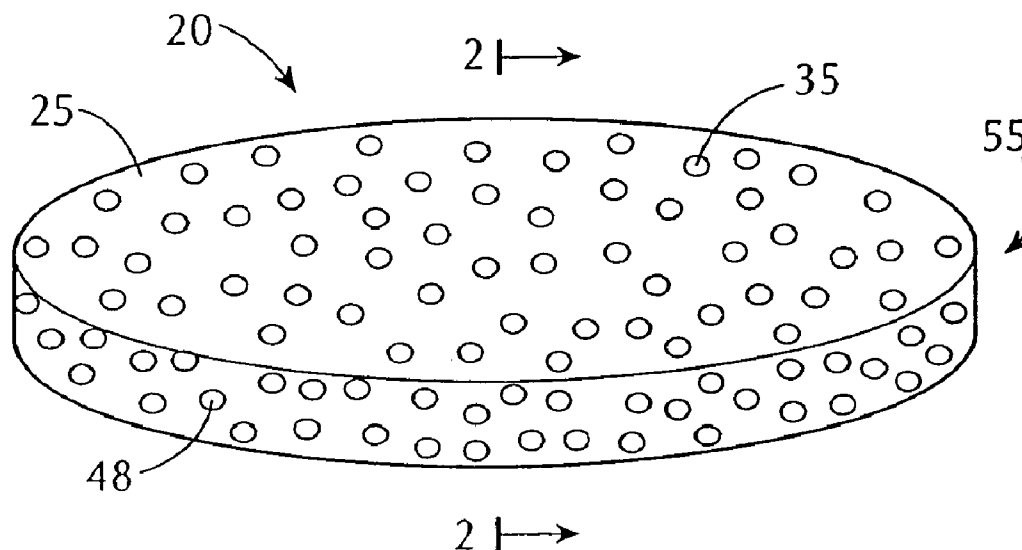


FIG. 1

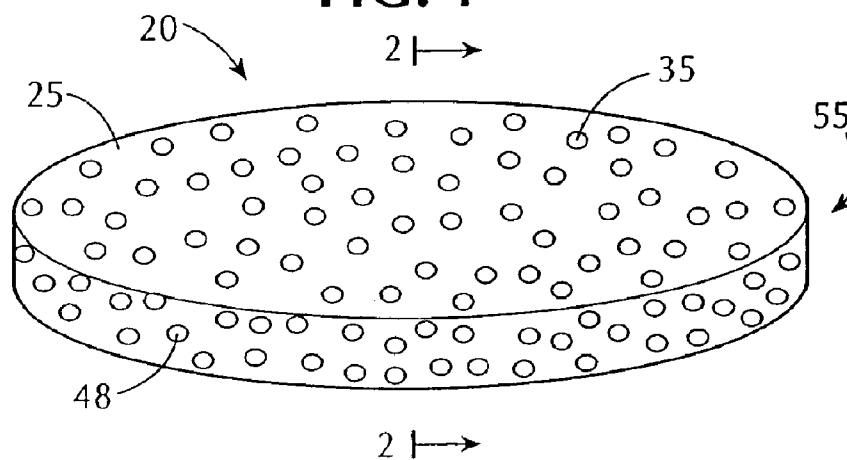


FIG. 2

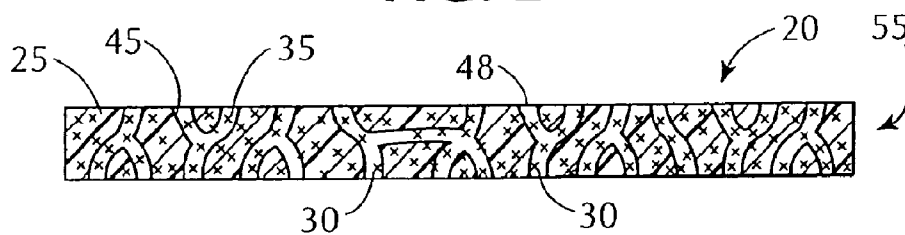


FIG. 3

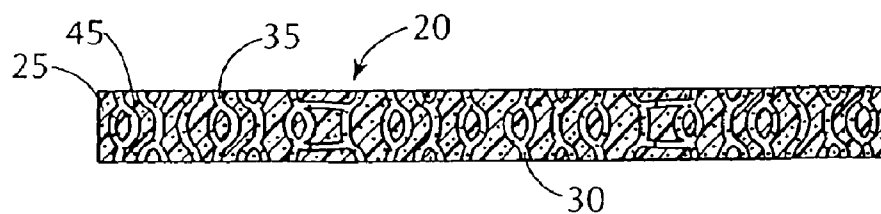


FIG. 4

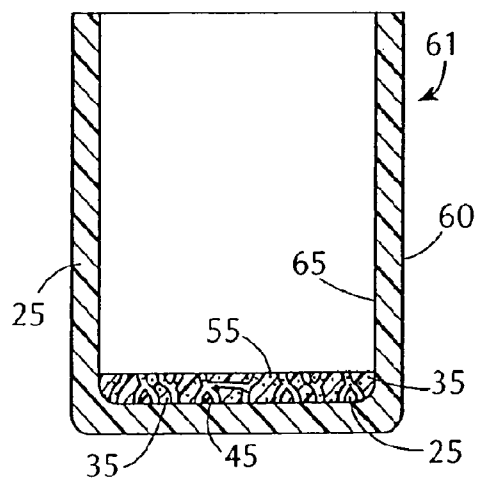


FIG. 5

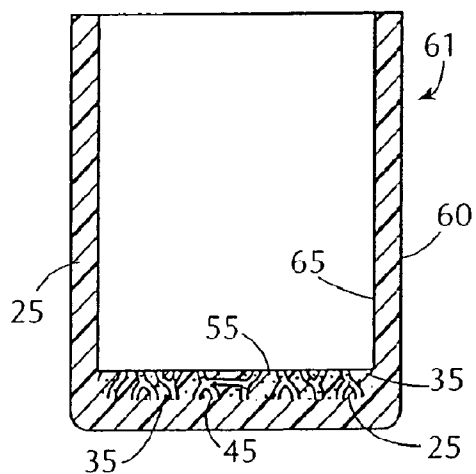


FIG. 6

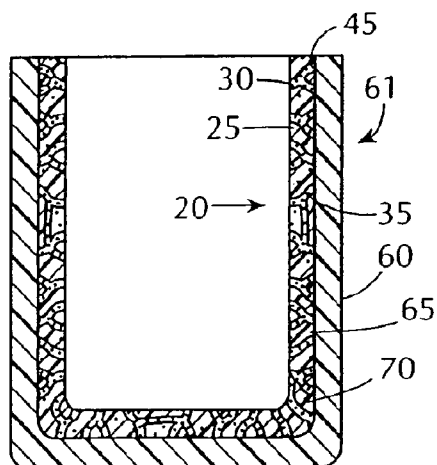


FIG. 7

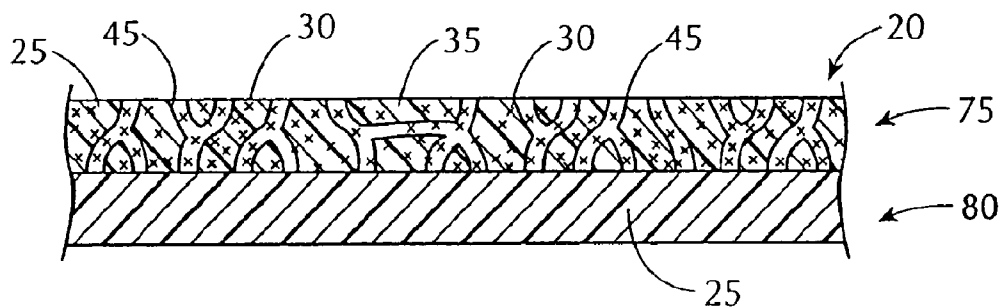


FIG. 8

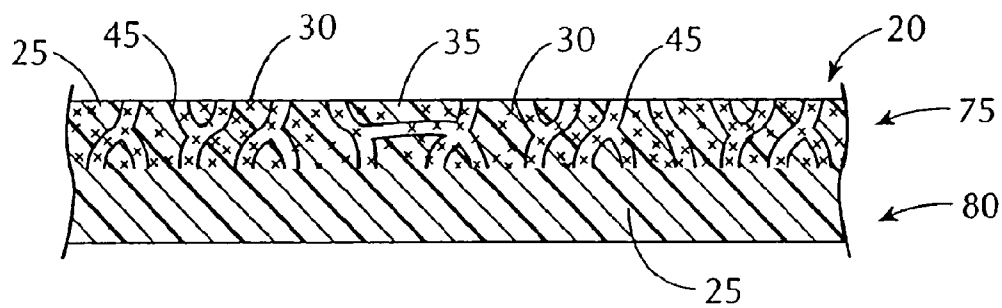


FIG. 9

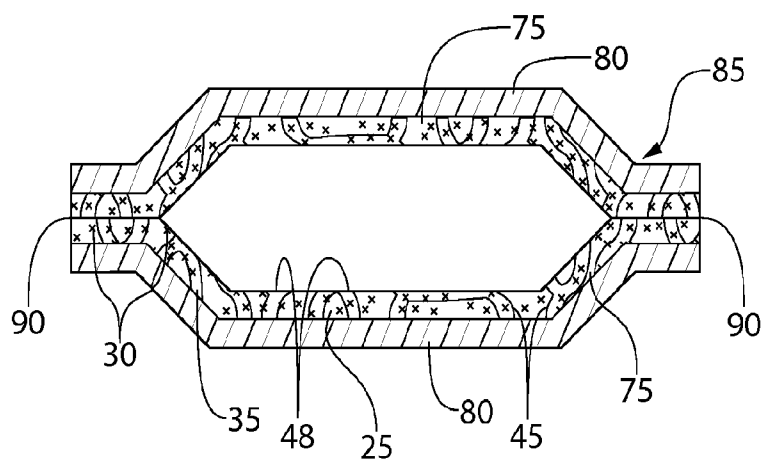


FIG. 10

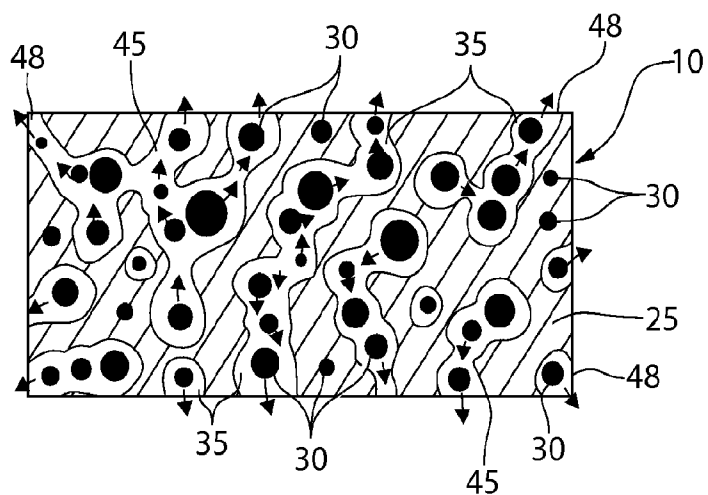
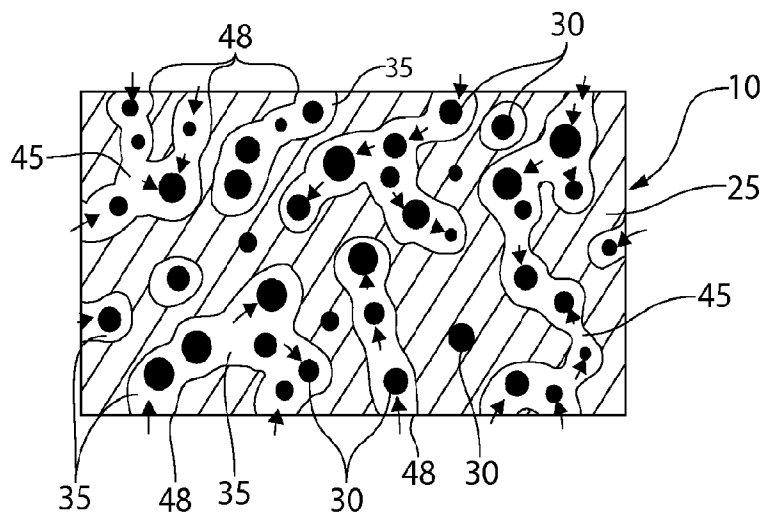


FIG. 11



**AGENT FOR THE FORMATION OF
CHANNELS IN AN ENTRAINED POLYMER,
ENTRAINED POLYMER CONTAINING SUCH
AN AGENT, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING
SUCH AN ENTRAINED POLYMER AND
PRODUCT CONTAINING THE SAME**

CROSS REFERENCE

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/783,029, filed Mar. 14, 2013. The entire specification and all the drawings of the provisional application is incorporated here by reference to provide continuity of disclosure.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention pertains to channeling agents for entrained polymers, entrained polymers including such channeling agents, processes for producing entrained polymers, and products including such entrained polymers.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The use of channeling agents, such as polyethylene glycol (PEG) for channeling moisture, oxygen, or other materials, through polymers, is known, and has been described in, for example U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,911,937, 6,080,350, 6,124,006, 6,130,263, 6,194,079, 6,214,255, 6,486,231 and 7,005,459, each of which is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth. Such channeling agents may be incorporated into packaging by way of a polymeric sleeve, insert, or package formed of the polymer itself. The polymeric material containing the channeling agent is further entrained with an active agent, for example, an absorbing or releasing material. The channeling agent forms channels between the interior of package and the active agent located interior to the polymer, to transmit a selected material, which may be, for example a material absorbed or released by the absorbing or releasing material.

[0004] Such polymers can be useful, for example, in packaging of pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, medical devices, foodstuffs, electronics and tobacco products. The entrained polymer, and as a result, some of the channeling agent incorporated therein, will contact the packaged material in these types of applications. As a result, the use of a channeling agent that does not migrate into the packaged product is desirable, so as to avoid contact with or possible consumption of the channeling agent by the consumer. Such a channeling agent may be, for example, a water insoluble polymer, so that contact with moisture in the product does not cause extraction of the channeling agent.

SUMMARY

[0005] Accordingly, in one aspect, the present invention is directed to an entrained polymer that includes a base polymer, an active agent and a channeling agent. The active agent is immiscible with the base polymer and reacts with a selected material. The channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, is immiscible with the base polymer, and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer.

[0006] In another aspect, the present invention is directed to an entrained polymer that includes a base polymer, an active agent and a channeling agent. The entrained polymer of this embodiment results in substantially lower extractables than a

reference entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is a polyethylene glycol and/or a polyethylene oxide.

[0007] In another aspect, the present invention is directed to methods of producing entrained polymers.

[0008] In another aspect, the present invention is directed to shaped articles formed of an entrained polymer.

[0009] In another aspect, the present invention is directed to containers containing a shaped article formed of an entrained polymer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an active plug formed of the entrained polymer of the present invention;

[0011] FIG. 2 is a cross section taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 1;

[0012] FIG. 3 is a cross section similar to that of FIG. 2, showing an active plug formed of another embodiment of an entrained polymer according to the invention;

[0013] FIG. 4 is a cross section of an active container having an active plug formed of an entrained polymer according to the invention housed therein;

[0014] FIG. 5 is a cross section of an active container similar to that of FIG. 4, in which the plug and the container are formed integrally;

[0015] FIG. 6 is a cross section of an active container having a liner formed of an entrained polymer according to the invention;

[0016] FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of an active sheet formed of an entrained polymer according to the invention, affixed to a barrier sheet;

[0017] FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of an active sheet similar to that of FIG. 7, formed integrally with a barrier sheet;

[0018] FIG. 9 is a cross section of an active package according to the invention;

[0019] FIG. 10 is a schematic illustration of an entrained polymer according to the invention, in which the active agent is a releasing material; and

[0020] FIG. 11 is a schematic illustration of an entrained polymer according to the invention, in which the active agent is an absorbing material.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS

[0021] Detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein, but it should be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale; some features may be exaggerated to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention.

[0022] As used herein, the term “active” is defined as capable of acting on, interacting with or reacting with a selected material according to the invention. Examples of such actions or interactions may include absorption or release of the selected material.

[0023] As used herein, the term “active agent” is defined as a material that (1) is immiscible with the base polymer and

when mixed and heated with the base polymer and the channeling agent, will not melt, i.e., has a melting point that is higher than the melting point for either the base polymer or the channeling agent, and (2) acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material. The term “active agent” may include but is not limited to materials that absorb or release the selected material(s). Active agents according to the invention may be in the form of particles, but the invention should not be viewed as limited to particulate active agents.

[0024] As used herein, the term “base polymer” is a polymer optionally having a gas transmission rate of a selected material that is substantially lower than, lower than or substantially equivalent to, that of the channeling agent. By way of example, such a transmission rate would be a water vapor transmission rate in embodiments where the selected material is moisture and the active agent is a water absorbing desiccant. The primary function of the base polymer is to provide structure for the entrained polymer.

[0025] Referring to such a comparison of the base polymer and channeling agent water vapor transmission rate, in one embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least two times that of the base polymer. In another embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least five times that of the base polymer. In another embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least ten times that of the base polymer. In still another embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least twenty times that of the base polymer. In still another embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least fifty times that of the base polymer. In still another embodiment, the channeling agent has a water vapor transmission rate of at least one hundred times that of the base polymer.

[0026] As used herein, the term “channeling agent” or “channeling agents” is defined as a material that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transport a gas phase substance at a faster rate than the base polymer. Optionally, a channeling agent is capable of forming channels through the entrained polymer when formed by mixing the channeling agent with the base polymer. Optionally, such channels are capable of transmitting a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer.

[0027] As used herein, the term “channels” or “interconnecting channels” is defined as passages formed of the channeling agent that penetrate through the base polymer and may be interconnected with each other.

[0028] As used herein, the term “entrained polymer” is defined as a monolithic material formed of at least a base polymer with an active agent and/or channeling agent entrained or distributed throughout.

[0029] As used herein, the term “melting point” is defined as the first order transition point of the material determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

[0030] As used herein, the term “monolithic,” “monolithic structure” or “monolithic composition” is defined as a composition or material that does not consist of two or more discrete macroscopic layers or portions. Accordingly, a “monolithic composition” does not include a multi-layer composite.

[0031] As used herein, the term “phase” is defined as a portion or component of a monolithic structure or composi-

tion that is uniformly distributed throughout, to give the structure or composition its monolithic characteristics.

[0032] As used herein, the term “selected material” is defined as a material that is acted upon by, or interacts or reacts with an active agent and is capable of being transmitted through the channels of the entrained polymer. For example, in embodiments in which a desiccant is used as an active agent, the selected material may be moisture or a gas that can be absorbed by the desiccant. In embodiments in which a releasing material is used as an active agent, the selected material may be an agent released by the releasing material, such as moisture, fragrance, or an antimicrobial agent.

[0033] As used herein, the term “three phase” is defined as a monolithic composition or structure comprising three or more phases. An example of a three phase composition according to the invention would be an entrained polymer formed of a base polymer, active agent, and channeling agent. Optionally, a three phase composition or structure may include an additional phase, e.g., a colorant.

[0034] FIGS. 1-11 show schematic illustrations of entrained polymers **10** and various packaging assemblies formed of entrained polymers according to the invention. The entrained polymers **10** each include a base polymer **25**, a channeling agent **35** and an active agent **30**. As shown, the channeling agent **35** forms interconnecting channels **45** through the entrained polymer **10**. At least some of the active agent **30** is contained within these channels **45**, such that the channels **45** communicate between the active agent **30** and the exterior of the entrained polymer **10** via channel openings **48** formed at outer surfaces of the entrained polymer **25**. The active agent **30** can be, for example, any one of a variety of absorbing or releasing materials, as described in further detail below.

[0035] The channeling agent **35** can be a polymer with a migration in compliance with United States Pharmacopeia Standard 661 regarding physiochemical tests to plastics and heavy metals and nonvolatile residue in polyethylene containers, it being understood that the tests outlined in this standard could be applied to containers made of materials in accordance with the invention. In another embodiment, the channeling agent **35** is a polymer with a migration in compliance with Notification No. 20 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare regarding food packaging and containers. The channeling agent **35** can be, for example, a water insoluble polymer, such as a propylene oxide polymerisate-monomethyl ether, such as Polyglykol B01/240, produced by CLARIANT. In other embodiments, the channeling agent could be a propylene oxide polymerisate monomethyl ether, such as Polyglykol B01/20, produced by CLARIANT, propylene oxide polymerisate, such as Polyglykol D01/240, produced by CLARIANT, ethylene vinyl acetate, nylon 6, nylon 66, or any combination of the foregoing.

[0036] Suitable active agents according to the invention include absorbing materials, such as desiccating compounds. FIG. 11 illustrates an embodiment of an entrained polymer **10** according to the invention, in which the active agent **30** is an absorbing material. The arrows indicate the path of the selected material, for example moisture or gas, from an exte-

rior of the entrained polymer **10**, through the channels **45**, to the particles of active agent **30**, which absorb the selected material.

[0037] Various types of absorbing materials or desiccating compounds can be used as active agents in the entrained polymers of the invention. The first type of desiccating compounds, hereinafter referred to as “hydrate forming desiccants,” comprises chemical compounds that can combine with water to form hydrates. Examples of hydrate forming desiccants are anhydrous salts which tend to absorb water or moisture and form a stable hydrate. In this reaction with the moisture, a stable compound is formed within which the moisture is held and prevented from release by chemical interaction.

[0038] The second type of desiccating compounds, hereinafter referred to as “reactive desiccants,” are those which are considered to be reactive. These compounds typically undergo a chemical reaction with water or moisture and form new compounds within which the water is combined. These newly formed compounds are generally irreversible at low temperature and require a significant amount of energy to be regenerated so that they may be reused as desiccants. These reactive desiccants are mainly used in solvent drying and as active agents to polymers which must themselves be maintained in a moisture reduced state.

[0039] The third type of desiccating compounds, hereinafter referred to as “physical absorption desiccants,” obtain their moisture absorbing capabilities through physical absorption. The absorption process is accomplished because of a fine capillary morphology of the desiccant particles, which pulls moisture therethrough. The pore size of the capillaries, as well as the capillaries’ density, determine the absorption properties of the desiccant. Examples of these physical absorption desiccants include molecular sieve, silica gels, clays (e.g. montmorillinite clay), certain synthetic polymers (e.g. those used in baby diapers), and starches. Because these types of physical absorption desiccants are both inert and non-water soluble, they are preferred for many applications. Exemplary molecular sieve pore sizes that are suitable for use in the present invention include between about 3 to 15 Angstroms; about 3 to 5 Angstroms, about 5 to 8.3 Angstroms; 4 Angstroms; 5 Angstroms; 8 Angstroms and 10 Angstroms. In another exemplary embodiment, the pore size of silica gel is about 24 Angstroms. Among other reasons, these innocuous characteristics are particularly compatible with food products and medicinal products that may be enclosed within containers formed from the entrained polymers, or at least exposed thereto. As stated previously, however, any of the three types may be employed to form the entrained polymers of the present invention.

[0040] Suitable absorbing materials may also include: (1) metals and alloys such as, but not limited to, nickel, copper, aluminum, silicon, solder, silver, gold; (2) metal-plated particulates such as silver-plated copper, silver-plated nickel, silver-plated glass microspheres; (3) inorganics such as BaTiO₃, SrTiO₃, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, ZnO, TiO₂, MnO, CuO, Sb₂O₃, WC, fused silica, fumed silica, amorphous fused silica, sol-gel silica, sol-gel titanates, mixed titanates, ion exchange resins, lithium-containing ceramics, hollow glass microspheres; (4) carbon-based materials such as carbon, activated charcoal, carbon black, ketchem black, diamond powder; and (5) elastomers, such as polybutadiene, polysiloxane, and semi-metals, ceramic and; (6) other fillers and pigments.

[0041] In another example, the absorbing material may be calcium oxide. In the presence of moisture and carbon dioxide, the calcium oxide is converted to calcium carbonate. Accordingly, calcium oxide may be used as the absorbing material in applications where absorption of carbon dioxide is needed. Such applications include preserving fresh foods (e.g., fruits and vegetables) that give off carbon dioxide.

[0042] In one embodiment relating to the absorbing material having a relatively fine particle size, many small interconnecting channels throughout the entrained polymer are produced by the channeling agent, as opposed to a few large interconnecting channels that will expose less surface area within the polymer. Dimer agents such as polypropylene maleic anhydride, or any plasticizer, may be optionally added to the mixture to reduce viscosities and increase the mixing compatibility of the base polymer and channeling agent, thereby increasing the dispersion of the channels throughout the entrained polymer.

[0043] Other suitable active agents according to the invention include releasing materials. FIG. **10** illustrates an embodiment of an entrained polymer **10** according to the invention, in which the active agent **30** is a releasing material. The arrows indicate the path of the selected material, for example fragrance, from the particles of active agent **10**, through the channels **45**, to an exterior of the entrained polymer **10**.

[0044] A variety of releasing materials could be employed as active agents in the entrained polymers of the present invention. Such materials may comprise any suitable material that will release the selected material from the releasing material. The selected material released from the releasing material could be in the form of a solid, gel, liquid or gas. These substances can perform a variety of functions including: serving as a fragrance, flavor, or perfume source; supplying a biologically active ingredient such as pesticide, pest repellent, antimicrobials, bait, aromatic medicines, etc.; providing humidifying or desiccating substances; delivering air-borne active chemicals, such as corrosion inhibitors; ripening agents and odor-making agents.

[0045] Suitable biocides for use as releasing materials in the entrained polymers of the present invention may include, but are not limited to, pesticides, herbicides, nematocides, fungicides, rodenticides and/or mixtures thereof. In addition to the biocides, the covering of the present invention can also release nutrients, plant growth regulators, pheromones, defoliants and/or mixture thereof.

[0046] Quaternary ammonium compounds can also be used as releasing materials according to the invention. Such compounds not only function as surfactants, but also impart to the surface of the entrained polymer aseptic properties or establish conditions for reducing the number of microbial organisms, some of which can be pathogenic. Numerous other antimicrobial agents, such as benzalkonium chloride and related types of compounds as hexachlorophene, may also be used as releasing agents according to the invention.

[0047] Other potential releasing materials include fragrances, including natural, essential oils and synthetic perfumes, and blends thereof. Typical perfumery materials which may form part of, or possibly the whole of, the active ingredient include: natural essential oils such as lemon oil, mandarin oil, clove leaf oil, petitgrain oil, cedar wood oil, patchouli oil, lavandin oil, neroli oil, ylang oil, rose absolute or jasmin absolute; natural resins such as labdanum resin or olibanum resin; single perfumery chemicals which may be

isolated from natural sources or manufactured synthetically, as for example alcohols such as geraniol, nerol, citronellol, linalol, tetrahydrogeraniol, betaphenylethyl alcohol, methyl phenyl carbinol, dimethyl benzyl carbinol, menthol or cedrol; acetates and other esters derived from such alcohols-aldehydes such as citral, citronellal, hydroxycitronellal, lauric aldehyde, undecylenic aldehyde, cinnamaldehyde, amyl cinnamic aldehyde, vanillin or heliotropin; acetals derived from such aldehydes; ketones such as methyl hexyl ketone, the ionones and methylionones; phenolic compounds such as eugenol and isoeugenol; synthetic musks such as musk xylene, musk ketone and ethylene brassylate.

[0048] In some embodiments, the active agent has a polarity that causes an affinity between the active agent and the channeling agent. An example of such a polar active agent is silica, an absorbing agent that is more compatible with the channeling agent than it is typically with the base polymer. For this reason, during the separating process when the interconnecting channels are formed throughout the entrained polymer, the active agent will congregate toward the channeling agent domains to which it has a greater affinity. In this manner, the channeling agent is permitted to act as a bridge between the vapor located exteriorly to the entrained polymer and the active agent that is located within the entrained polymer. This is particularly true with respect to active agent that is bound within the channeling agent filled passages. In a further embodiment, polar plasticizers such as glycerin may be further added to the mixture, in order to enhance the dispersion or mixing of the active agent into the channeling agent.

[0049] It is believed that the higher the active agent concentration in the mixture, the greater the absorption capacity will be of the final composition. However, too high an active agent concentration could cause the entrained polymer to be more brittle and the molten mixture of active agent, base polymer and channeling agent to be more difficult to either thermally form, extrude or injection mold. In one embodiment, the active agent loading level can range from 10% to 80%, preferably 40% to 70%, more preferably from 50% to 70%, and even more preferably from 55% to 65% by weight with respect to the total weight of the entrained polymer.

[0050] In one embodiment, the base polymer of the present invention may be a thermoplastic material. Examples of suitable thermoplastic materials include polyolefins such as polypropylene and polyethylene, polyisoprene, polybutadiene, polybutene, polysiloxane, polycarbonates, polyamides, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, ethylene-methacrylate copolymer, poly(vinyl chloride), polystyrene, polyesters, polyanhydrides, polyacrylonitrile, polysulfones, polyacrylic ester, acrylic, polyurethane and polyacetal, or copolymers or mixtures thereof.

[0051] In some embodiments, because the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention may be more brittle than other polymeric materials, due to the inclusion of an active agent **30**, a package may be molded so that an interior portion of the package is formed of an entrained polymer **10** of the present invention, while the exterior portions are formed from pure polymer or a composition of the present invention with a lower proportion of active agent **30**. For example, a package having an interior portion composed of an entrained polymer **10** the present invention and an exterior portion composed of pure polymer, will typically not only be more durable and less brittle, but the pure polymer exterior portion can also act as a vapor barrier that resists the transmission of undesirable

vapors from the exterior into the interior of the package. In this manner, the absorption capacity of the absorbing agent **30** is potentiated by exposing it exclusively to the interior of the package from which it is desired that the vapor be withdrawn and retained from.

[0052] The entrained polymer **10** of the present invention has numerous applications. One exemplary application is the construction of rigid containers **61**, which are suitable for containing relatively small volumes of product such as food-stuffs and medicines. In many cases, these types of products must be shipped and stored in controlled environments (e.g., reduced moisture and/or oxygen). In an embodiment, the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention may be formed into an insert for inclusion within the interior of the container **61**. An example of one form of an insert is a plug **55** of any suitable shape, such as that shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**. While the plug **55** would serve its purpose by being merely deposited within the container, it may also be fixed to an interior location so that it does move about within the interior space. The plug **55** may be formed into a disc that is shaped and sized to be press fitted snugly into a receiving location at the bottom of a polymeric container **61**, as shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**.

[0053] In other embodiments, a liner **70** may be formed from the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention, which has an exterior surface substantially conforming to an interior surface of the container body **60**. Like the plug **55** described above, the liner **70** may be sized so as to be press-fit into position within the container body **60** where it is held sufficiently snugly to prevent unintended disengagement therefrom. Alternatively, either the plug **55** or liner **70** may be initially constructed and allowed to harden, and then the container body **60** subsequently constructed thereabout so that the greater shrinkage characteristics of the polymeric container body **60** not containing entrained polymer, cause the container body **60** to tightly shrink fit about the plug **55** or liner **70** so that neither becomes easily disengaged from the other. In still a further embodiment, the insert taking the form of either a plug **55** or a liner **70** may be simultaneously co-molded with the container body **60** so that each is integrally joined with the other. In embodiments formed by way of such co-molding, the viscosities of the entrained polymer **10** insert and the container body **60** may be approximately equal to facilitate the proper and desired location of the two phases of liquid or molten material that are molded together.

[0054] In yet another embodiment, entrained polymer **10** of the present invention may be used to form an entrained polymer sheet **75** that is joined with another sheet **80**. The sheets **75**, **80** are effectively laminated one to the other so that sheet **80** can form a substantially gas impermeable exterior layer. The laminate of sheets **75**, **80** may then be used to wrap an item which is to be stored in a controlled environment. Sheets **75**, **80** could be joined by, for example, thermal extrusion.

[0055] Methods of producing entrained polymers **10** according to the present invention include blending a base polymer **25** and a channeling agent **35**. The active agent **30** is blended into the base polymer **25** either before or after adding the channeling agent **35**. All three components are uniformly distributed within the entrained polymer **10** mixture.

[0056] Embodiments of entrained polymers **10** according to the invention may be formed as follows:

[0057] a. The active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are added to the base polymer **25** when the base polymer **25** is above its melting point and in a molten state. The

channeling agent **35** may also be above its melting point and in a molten state at this time.

- [0058] b. The molten base polymer **25**, active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are blended and thoroughly mixed to uniformity.
- [0059] Other embodiments of entrained polymers **10** according to the invention may be formed as follows:
- [0060] a. The active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are added to the base polymer **25** prior to the base polymer **25** reaching its melting point and going into a molten state. The channeling agent **35** may also be in a pre-molten state, prior to reaching its melting point at this time. The mixture of active agent **30**, channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** may be a powder at this time.
- [0061] b. The base polymer **25**, active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are blended and thoroughly mixed to uniformity.
- [0062] c. The mixture is heated until it reaches the melting point of one or both of the channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25**, producing a molten state.
- [0063] Other embodiments of entrained polymers according to the invention may be formed as follows:
- [0064] a. The channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** are mixed when the base polymer **25** is above its melting point and in a molten state. The channeling agent **35** may also be above its melting point and in a molten state.
- [0065] b. The active agent **30** is then added to the channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** mixture.
- [0066] c. The molten base polymer **25**, active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are blended and thoroughly mixed to uniformity.
- [0067] Other embodiments of entrained polymers **10** according to the invention may be formed as follows:
- [0068] a. The channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** are mixed prior to the base polymer **25** reaching its melting point and going into a molten state. The channeling agent **35** may also be in a pre-molten state, prior to reaching its melting point, at this time.
- [0069] b. The active agent **30** is then added to the channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** mixture.
- [0070] c. The base polymer **25**, active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** are blended and thoroughly mixed to uniformity.
- [0071] d. The mixture is heated until it reaches the melting point of one or both of the base polymer **25** and channeling agent **35**, and goes into a molten state.
- [0072] Other embodiments of entrained polymers according to the invention can be formed as follows:
- [0073] a. The channeling agent **35** and base polymer **25** are blended either in a molten state, above the melting point of the base polymer, or in a pre-molten state, prior to reaching the melting point of the base polymer.
- [0074] b. If blended in a pre-molten state, the mixture is heated above the melting point of the base polymer.
- [0075] c. The mixture is cooled to solidify.
- [0076] d. The mixture is immersed in a solution containing the active agent.
- [0077] In the foregoing example, the active agent **30** is taken up by the composition of base polymer **25** and active agent **35**, to form a monolithic composition consisting of at least three phases including the base polymer **25**, the channeling agent **35**, and the active agent **30**. It should be understood that, for purposes of the present invention, immersing includes soaking, coating or other methods that result in an

uptake of the active agent **30** by the composition of base polymer **25** and channeling agent **35**. This embodiment may be well-suited for materials that are heat-sensitive and thus, that may not be capable of withstanding the temperatures required to melt the channeling agent **35** during processing. Such high temperatures may include, for example, the temperatures incurred during extrusion, which may occur during step d. Consequently, the active agent **30** may be added after extrusion and thus, not subject to high extrusion temperatures, which may detrimentally affect the active agent **30**. A further example of this embodiment relates to producing the solution for the active agent **30**. In one embodiment, an aqueous solution of the active agent **30** is produced.

[0078] After thorough blending and processing as described above, the entrained polymer **30** is cooled, may be formed into a shaped article such as a plug **55** or liner **70**, and the channeling agent **35** forms interconnecting channels that act as transmission communicating passages, through which a selected material, such as moisture, oxygen or odor, is transmitted through the entrained polymer **30** between the active agent **30** and the exterior thereof. The entrained polymer **30** may be monolithic, with the base polymer **25**, active agent **30** and channeling agent **35** forming a three phase system.

[0079] In some embodiments, the components are first dry mixed in a mixer such as a HENSCHEL mixer, and then fed to a compounder. A LEISTRITZ twin screw extruder, for example, or a WERNER PFLEIDER mixer can be used to achieve a good melt mix at about 140 C to about 170 C. The melt can then be either extruded to form, for example, a film or converted into pellets using dry air cooling on a vibrating conveyer. Where pellets containing channels are formed, they can, for example, then be either injection molded into beads, sieves, or co-injected with polypropylene as the inside layer of a container.

[0080] In an embodiment of the present invention, the base polymer **25** may be a water insoluble polymer such as polypropylene maleic anhydride, which may be combined with the channeling agent **35** without the active agent **30**. In this embodiment, the maleic anhydride may cause this composition to behave in a similar manner as the three phase system of the present invention, containing interconnecting channels. In another embodiment, an active agent could also be added to the composition described in this paragraph.

[0081] In an embodiment, after the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention is produced, some or all of the channeling agent **35** could be removed by conventional means such as, leaching. The resulting entrained polymer **10** may then be capable of transmitting a higher amount of the desired material therethrough. Alternatively, the resulting entrained polymer **10** may then be immersed in a solution containing a desired material and further processed as desired above.

[0082] In some embodiments, the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention is used to form a plug **55** for inclusion within a container **61** constructed of a barrier substance. In other embodiments, the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention is used to form a liner **70** for inclusion within a container **61** constructed from a barrier substance. In other embodiments, the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention is used to form an absorption sheet **75**. The absorption sheet **75** may optionally be combined with a barrier sheet **80** constructed of a barrier substance for use as a packaging

wrap. In other embodiments, the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention is used to form an active insert **20** for a container **61**.

[0083] Referring to FIG. 1, an insert **20**, constructed from the entrained polymer of the present invention is illustrated. The insert **20** is in the form of a plug **55** that may be deposited into a container body **60** (FIG. 5) thereby establishing an active container **61**. The container body **60** could be constructed of a barrier substance, for example a gas or moisture impermeable material, which blocks transmission of the selected material therethrough. In such an embodiment, the selected material could be a material to which contact with the product container in the container **61** is undesirable, and the active agent could be an absorbing agent. The combination of the barrier substance container and the active plug minimizes the amount of the selected material within the container **60**. In another embodiment, the selected material is a material released by the active agent, which is a releasing material, and the container body is formed of a barrier substance, to help trap the selected material released by the active agent within the container.

[0084] A container according to the invention, such as a container formed of a barrier substance as described above, could be molded about the plug **55** so that at least a portion of the plug is exposed to the interior of the container. In another embodiment, the plug **55** is co-molded with the container body **60** so that at least a portion of the plug **55** is exposed to the interior of the container **61**.

[0085] Referring to FIG. 2, a cross-sectional view is shown of the plug **55** that has been constructed from an entrained polymer **10** comprising the base polymer **25** that has been uniformly blended with the active agent **30** and the hydrophilic agent **35**. In the illustration of FIG. 2, the entrained polymer of the present invention has been solidified so that interconnecting channels **45** have formed throughout the entrained polymer **10** to establish passages throughout the solidified plug **55**. As may be appreciated from both FIGS. 1 and 2, the passages terminate in channel openings **48** at exterior surfaces of the plug **55**.

[0086] FIG. 3 illustrates the embodiment of a plug **55** similar in construction and makeup to the plug **55** of FIG. 2, where interconnecting channels **45** are very fine compared to those of FIG. 2. This can result from the use of a dimer agent (i.e., a plasticizer) together with a channeling agent **35**. The dimer agent may enhance the compatibility between the base polymer **25** and the channeling agent **35**. This enhanced compatibility is facilitated by a lowered viscosity of the blend, which may promote a more thorough blending of the base polymer **25** and channeling agent **35**, which under normal conditions can resist combination into a uniform solution. Upon solidification of the entrained polymer **10** having a dimer agent added thereto, the interconnecting channels **45** which are formed therethrough have a greater dispersion and a smaller porosity, thereby establishing a greater density of interconnecting channels throughout the plug **55**.

[0087] Interconnecting channels **45**, such as those disclosed herein, facilitate transmission of a desired material, such as moisture, gas or odor, through the base polymer **25**, which generally resists permeation of these materials, thus acting as a barrier thereto. For this reason, the base polymer **25** itself acts as a barrier substance within which an active agent **30** may be entrained. The interconnecting channels **45** formed of the channeling agent **35** provide pathways for the desired material to move through the entrained polymer **10**.

Without these interconnecting channels **45**, it is believed that relatively small quantities of the desired material would be transmitted through the base polymer **25** to or from the active agent **30**. In the case in which the desired material is transmitted to the active agent **30**, it may be absorbed by the active agent **30**, for example in embodiments in which the active agent **30** is an active agent such as a desiccant or an oxygen absorber. In the case in which the desired material is transmitted from the active agent **30**, it may be released from the active agent **30**, for example in embodiments in which the active agent **30** is a releasing material, such as a fragrance or gas releasing material.

[0088] FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of the present invention of a plug **55** which has been deposited into a container body **60**, thereby establishing an active container **61**. The container body **60** has an interior surface **65** and a plug **55** is affixed thereto, which is constructed substantially from the entrained polymer **10** of the present invention. The container body **60** may be formed of a polymeric or other material that is substantially impermeable to the material transmitted by the interconnecting channels **48** of the entrained polymer **10**. For example, the container body **60** could be formed of the same material as that used for the base polymer **25** of the entrained polymer **10**. In this manner, the transmitted material is resisted from being transmitted across the walls of the container **61** when the container **61** is closed. As may be seen in FIG. 4, the plug **55** has been press fit into a bottom region of the container **61**. It is contemplated that the plug **55** may be merely deposited in the container **61** for loose containment therein, or coupled to the body of the container **61** in a manner that fixes the plug **55** to the container **61**. The coupling between the plug **55** and the container **61** is intended to prevent the dislocation and relative movement of the plug **55** within the container **61**. This connection may be accomplished by a snug press fit between the plug **55** and the interior surface **65** of the container body **60**, or a mechanical connection such as adhesives, prongs, lips or ridges that extend about the plug **55** to hold the plug **55** in place. In yet another embodiment, it is contemplated that the container body **60** may be molded about the plug **55** so that during the curing process of the container body **60**, container body **60** shrinks about the plug **55**, thereby causing a shrink-fit to be established between the two components. This type of coupling may also be accomplished in a co-molding process or sequential molding process, in which the plug **55** will have less shrinkage than the polymer **25** comprised container body **60**.

[0089] FIG. 5 illustrates an active container **61** having the entrained polymer of the present invention formed of a plug **55** located at a bottom location of the container **60**, similar to the configuration illustrated in FIG. 4, but differing in that the plug **55** and container body **60** are co-molded so that a unified body **61** is formed with a less distinct interface between the plug **55** and container body **60** components.

[0090] FIG. 6 illustrates a concept similar to those of FIGS. 4 and 5, in which the proportions of the plug **55** have been extended so that a liner **70** is formed which covers a greater portion of the interior surface **65** of the desiccating container **61**. The liner **70** is not localized in the bottom portion of the container body **60**, but instead has walls that extend upwardly and cover portions of the walls of the container **61**. In such an embodiment, the container body **60** could be formed of a barrier substance, as described above. The container body **60**

could be molded about the plug liner 70, or the liner 70 and container body 60 could be co-molded, as described above.

[0091] In another embodiment, a liner 70 may be formed from the entrained polymer 10 and then be included within a container 60 constructed from a barrier substance. The liner 70 typically, but not necessarily, has an exterior surface configured for mating engagement with an interior surface 65 of the container 60. The liner 70 may be pressed into mating engagement with the container 60 so that a container 61 is created wherein at least a majority of the interior surface 65 of the container 61 is covered by the liner 70. The liner 70 may be formed from the entrained polymer and then a container 60 constructed from a barrier substance may be molded about the liner 70 so that at least a portion of the liner 70 is exposed to an interior of the container 60 and a majority of an interior surface 65 of the container 60 is covered by the liner 70.

[0092] FIGS. 7 and 8 illustrate embodiments of the invention in which an active sheet 75 formed of the entrained polymer 10 of the invention is used in combination with a barrier sheet 80. The characteristics of the active sheet 75 are similar to those described with respect to the plug 55 and liner 70 and container body 60, while the characteristics of the barrier sheet 80 may be similar to the characteristics of the container body 60 described above. Specifically, FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment in which the two sheets 75, 80 are separately molded, and later combined to form a packaging wrap having active characteristics at an interior surface formed by the entrained polymer 10 active sheet 75, and vapor resistant characteristics at an exterior surface formed by the barrier sheet 80.

[0093] FIG. 8 illustrates a co-molded arrangement in which an interface between the active sheet 75 and the barrier sheet 80 is less distinct than in the embodiment of FIG. 7. This product can be produced by a thermal forming process. In such a process, the barrier sheet 80 layer is melted and partially formed into a sheet with the active sheet 75 being deposited on top of the barrier sheet 80 just prior to being pressed or extruded through a slit-like opening in a thermal forming machine.

[0094] A laminate structure such as that shown in FIGS. 7 and 8 could also be formed by, for example, suction vacuum molding the barrier sheet 80 with the active sheet 75.

[0095] It is also contemplated that the separate sheets 75, 80 of FIG. 7 may be joined together with an adhesive or other suitable means to form a laminate from the plurality of sheets 75, 80. Alternatively, the sheets 75, 80 may be manufactured from a thermal extrusion process whereby both sheets 75, 80 are manufactured at the same time and effectively co-molded together to form the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8.

[0096] In one embodiment, the sheets of FIG. 7 or 8 are joined together to form an active package 85, as shown in FIG. 9. As shown, two laminates are provided, each formed of an active sheet 75 joined with a barrier sheet 80. The sheet laminates are stacked, with the active sheets 75 facing one another, so as to be disposed on an interior of the package, and are joined at a sealing region 90, formed about a perimeter of the sealed region of the package interior. The sheets may be affixed by adhesives, heat sealing, or other means known in the art.

[0097] The present invention will be illustrated in greater detail by the following specific examples. It is understood that these examples are given by way of illustration and are not meant to limit the disclosure or claims. For example, although specific relative humidity and temperature values may be

provided, the entrained polymer of the present invention is also suited for other conditions. Moreover, these examples are meant to further demonstrate that the present invention has interconnecting channels and that the channeling agents reside in the interconnecting channels. All percentages in the examples or elsewhere in the specification are by weight unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLE 1

[0098] The purpose of the following example is to demonstrate that the entrained polymer of the present invention has interconnecting channels by subjecting films made of the following materials to moisture adsorption testing.

[0099] The following samples were prepared:

Formulation	Raw Material	Raw Material Function	Ratio (% weight)
1	Molecular Sieve 4A	Active Agent	69
	PEG 4,000	Channeling Agent	5
	Basel HP548N	Base Polymer	24
	Colorant Polyone 3113	Colorant	2
2	Molecular Sieve 4A	Active Agent	69
	PEG 20,000	Channeling Agent	5
	Basel HP548N	Base Polymer	24
	Colorant Polyone 3113	Colorant	2
3	Molecular Sieve 4A	Active Agent	69
	Lutrol PEO	Channeling Agent	5
	Basel HP548N	Base Polymer	24
	Colorant Polyone 3113	Colorant	2
4	Molecular Sieve 4A	Active Agent	69
	Polyglykol B01/240	Channeling Agent	5
	Basel HP548N	Base Polymer	24
	Colorant Polyone 3113	Colorant	2
5	Molecular Sieve 4A	Active Agent	69
	Basel HP548N	Base Polymer	29
	Colorant Polyone 3113	Colorant	2

[0100] In each of the samples listed above, molecular sieve having an aperture size of 4A was used as the active agent. Molecular sieve is a moisture and gas absorbing material, which in the case of the materials below, would absorb moisture or gas transmitted through any channels formed in the material. Each sample contains 69% active agent.

[0101] Samples 1, 2, 3 and 4 each contain 5% channeling agent. Sample 1 contains PEG 4,000, a polyethylene glycol, which is a channeling agent known in the art. Sample 2 contains PEG 20,000, a polyethylene glycol, which is a channeling agent known in the art. Sample 3 contains Lutrol polyethylene oxide, which is a channeling agent known in the art. Sample 4 contains Polyglykol B01/240, made by CLARIANT, which is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monomethyl ether, which is a channeling agent according to the invention. Sample 5 is a control sample and contains no channeling agent.

[0102] Samples 1, 2, 3 and 4 each contain 24% Basel HP548N, a polypropylene, as a base polymer. Sample 5 contains 29% Basel HP548N, a polypropylene, as a base polymer.

[0103] Each of the samples contains 2% Colorant Polyone 3113.

Moisture Absorption Testing

Procedure

[0104] Each of the samples was subjected to moisture adsorption testing using the following procedure:

[0105] a. Parts were accurately weighed on either an analytical or microbalance to determine initial sample weight.

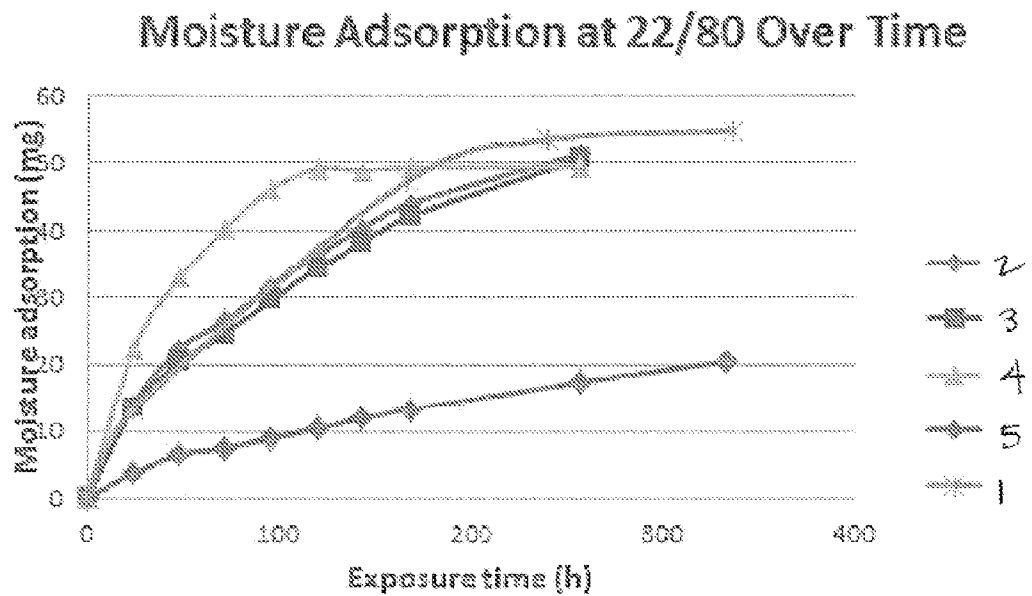
[0106] b. Samples were placed into an environmental chamber set to 22 C and 80% relative humidity and allowed to absorb moisture over time.

[0107] c. The samples were re-weighed on a daily basis until no weight gain was measured for three (3) consecutive days. The weights were recorded each day to generate the results graph, shown below.

Results

[0108] The results of the Moisture Uptake Testing are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Moisture Absorption Test Results



Discussion

[0109] As shown in Table 1, Sample 4, which includes a channeling agent according to the invention, exhibits greater moisture adsorption capabilities during the first 100 hours of testing, when compared with other samples having the same composition, but with known channeling agents. After 100 hours, the moisture adsorption of Sample 4 slows and then levels off, but the total moisture capacity of Sample 4 after 250 hours of testing is comparable to that of samples using known channeling agents. It is thus believed that propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether is at least as effective a channeling agent as the polyethylene glycols and polyethylene oxides known in the art. The absorption and capacity of all samples having channeling agents are substantially greater than that of control Sample 5, demonstrating the effectiveness of channeling agents in facilitating moisture absorption. It is believed that the enhanced absorption properties are attributable to moisture being transmitted via channels formed by the channeling agent, which penetrate the base polymer and connect the active agent, in this case molecular sieve desiccant, with the sample exterior.

Extractable Testing

Procedure

[0110] Extractable testing was performed in accordance with US Pharmacopoeia standard 661.

Results

[0111] The results of extractable testing are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Weight loss of samples during USP 661 Extractable Testing	
Formulation	Weight loss (g)
Sample 2	0.020686
Sample 3	0.02123
Sample 4	0.00805

Discussion

[0112] As shown in Table 2, the weight loss values found by USP 661 extractable testing of Sample 4, which includes a channeling agent according to the invention, is substantially lower than that of Samples 2 and 3, indicating much lower extractable levels in Sample 4. One possible explanation is the hydrophilic nature of the known channeling agents used in Samples 2 and 3. In contrast, the propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether is not hydrophilic, and therefore less likely to be extracted from the entrained polymer when exposed to moisture. It is believed that the 0.00805 g of weight loss that does occur in testing of Sample 4 may be attributable to loss of molecular sieve, which is the active agent used in this formulation. Accordingly, the use of a nonextractable active agent in conjunction with the channeling agent of Sample 4 could potentially give rise to a formulation with no extractables.

[0113] Thus in one aspect, the present invention is directed to an entrained polymer that results in substantially lower (optionally at least 1.5 times lower, optionally at least 2 times lower, optionally at least 2.5 times lower, optionally at least 3

times lower, optionally from 1.5 times lower to 3 times lower, optionally from 2 times lower to 3 times lower) extractables than a reference entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene oxide and a combination of a polyethylene glycol and a polyethylene oxide.

[0114] Monolithic compositions and their constituent compounds have been described herein. As previously stated, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various forms. It will be appreciated that many modifications and other variations that will be appreciated by those skilled in the art are within the intended scope of this invention as claimed below without departing from the teachings, spirit and intended scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1.-49. (canceled)

50. A method of producing an entrained polymer, the entrained polymer comprising a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer, wherein the channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, the method comprising: heating the base polymer above its melting point, to produce a molten state;

blending the active agent and the channeling agent into the base polymer to uniformity, to produce an entrained polymer mixture; and cooling the entrained polymer mixture to solidify.

51. The method of claim 50, wherein the entrained polymer results in at least two times lower extractables than a reference entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene oxide and a combination of a polyethylene glycol and a polyethylene oxide.

52. The method of claim 50, wherein the channeling agent has a migration in compliance with at least one member selected from the group consisting of: United States Pharmacopeia Standard 661 regarding physiochemical tests to plastics and heavy metals and nonvolatile residue in polyethylene containers, European Union Regulation No. 10/2011 of Jan. 14, 2011, and Notification No. 20 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare regarding food packaging and containers.

53. The method of claim 50, wherein the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether or a propylene oxide polymerisate.

54. The method of claim 50, wherein the channeling agent is a member selected from the group consisting of: an ethylene vinyl acetate, a nylon 6 and a nylon 66.

55. The method of claim 50, wherein the active agent is a desiccant or an oxygen absorber.

56. The method of claim 50, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene.

57. The method of claim 50, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene present in an amount of 24% to 60%, the active agent is molecular sieve present in an amount of 40% to 70%,

and the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether present in an amount of 2% to 10%.

58. A method of producing an entrained polymer, the entrained polymer comprising a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer, wherein the channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, the method comprising: blending to uniformity the active agent, base polymer, and channeling agent below the melting points thereof; heating the active agent, base polymer, and channeling agent above the melting point of one or more of the base polymer and channeling agent, to produce an entrained polymer mixture in a molten state; and cooling the entrained polymer mixture to solidify.

59. The method of claim **58**, wherein the entrained polymer results in at least two times lower extractables than a reference entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene oxide and a combination of a polyethylene glycol and a polyethylene oxide.

60. The method of claim **58**, wherein the channeling agent has a migration in compliance with at least one member selected from the group consisting of: United States Pharmacopeia Standard 661 regarding physiochemical tests to plastics and heavy metals and nonvolatile residue in polyethylene containers, European Union Regulation No. 10/2011 of Jan. 14, 2011, and Notification No. 20 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare regarding food packaging and containers.

61. The method of claim **58**, wherein the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether or a propylene oxide polymerisate.

62. The method of claim **58**, wherein the channeling agent is a member selected from the group consisting of: an ethylene vinyl acetate, a nylon 6 and a nylon 66.

63. The method of claim **58**, wherein the active agent is a desiccant or an oxygen absorber.

64. The method of claim **58**, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene.

65. The method of claim **58**, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene present in an amount of 24% to 60%, the active agent is molecular sieve present in an amount of 40% to 70%, and the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether present in an amount of 2% to 10%.

66. A method of producing an entrained polymer, the entrained polymer comprising a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer, wherein the channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, the method comprising: heating the base polymer above its melting point, to produce a molten state; blending the channeling agent into the base polymer; blending the active agent into the base polymer and the channeling agent to form an entrained polymer mixture; and cooling the entrained polymer mixture to solidify.

67. The method of claim **66**, wherein the entrained polymer results in at least two times lower extractables than a reference

entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene oxide and a combination of a polyethylene glycol and a polyethylene oxide.

68. The method of claim **66**, wherein the channeling agent has a migration in compliance with at least one member selected from the group consisting of: United States Pharmacopeia Standard 661 regarding physiochemical tests to plastics and heavy metals and nonvolatile residue in polyethylene containers, European Union Regulation No. 10/2011 of Jan. 14, 2011, and Notification No. 20 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare regarding food packaging and containers.

69. The method of claim **66**, wherein the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether or a propylene oxide polymerisate.

70. The method of claim **66**, wherein the channeling agent is a member selected from the group consisting of: an ethylene vinyl acetate, a nylon 6 and a nylon 66.

71. The method of claim **66**, wherein the active agent is a desiccant or an oxygen absorber.

72. The method of claim **66**, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene.

73. The method of claim **66**, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene present in an amount of 24% to 60%, the active agent is molecular sieve present in an amount of 40% to 70%, and the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether present in an amount of 2% to 10%.

74. A method of producing an entrained polymer, the entrained polymer comprising a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer, wherein the channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, the method comprising: blending the channeling agent and base polymer below the melting points thereof; blending the active agent into the base polymer and channeling agent, to uniformity; heating the channeling agent, base polymer and active agent above the melting point of at least one of the channeling agent or base polymer, to produce an entrained polymer mixture in a molten state; and cooling the entrained polymer mixture to solidify.

75. The method of claim **74**, wherein the entrained polymer results in at least two times lower extractables than a reference entrained polymer having a reference channeling agent in a weight percentage substantially equivalent to that of the channeling agent, wherein the reference channeling agent is selected from the group consisting of a polyethylene glycol, a polyethylene oxide and a combination of a polyethylene glycol and a polyethylene oxide.

76. The method of claim **74**, wherein the channeling agent has a migration in compliance with at least one member selected from the group consisting of: United States Pharmacopeia Standard 661 regarding physiochemical tests to plastics and heavy metals and nonvolatile residue in polyethylene containers, European Union Regulation No. 10/2011 of Jan. 14, 2011, and Notification No. 20 of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare regarding food packaging and containers.

77. The method of claim **74**, wherein the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether or a propylene oxide polymerisate.

78. The method of claim **74**, wherein the base polymer is polypropylene present in an amount of 24% to 60%, the active agent is a desiccant or an oxygen absorber present in an amount of 40% to 70%, and the channeling agent is a propylene oxide polymerisate-monobutyl ether present in an amount of 2% to 10%.

79. A method of producing an entrained polymer, the entrained polymer comprising a base polymer, an active agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and acts on, interacts or reacts with a selected material, and a channeling agent that is immiscible with the base polymer and has an affinity to transmit a selected material through the entrained polymer at a faster rate than in solely the base polymer, wherein the channeling agent is a water insoluble polymer, the method comprising: blending the channeling agent and base polymer; heating the channeling agent and the base polymer above the melting point of at least one of the channeling agent or the base polymer to produce an entrained polymer mixture in a molten state; cooling the entrained polymer mixture to solidify; and immersing the solid entrained polymer in a solution containing the active agent.

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