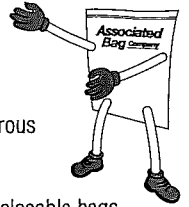


COMMONLY USED PACKAGING TERMS



Anti-Stat: Contains an anti-static additive that dissipates static electrical charges. Good for short-term storage.

Bags on a Roll: Continuous roll of tubing perforated under bottom seal. Bags must be torn off to open.

Barrier Film: Specially formulated film typically used to extend the shelf life of food products. Prevents transmission of moisture and gases.

Bottom Seal Bags: Individually cut bags from seamless tubing, sealed on the bottom. Flat or side gusseted bags with a strong seal – usually have a tail.

Clarity: Transparency of the film based upon surface gloss and haze.

Doorknob Bags: Side-weld bag, staple-packed with perforated lip and hole just below the top of the bag.

Electrically Conductive: Carbon-impregnated polyethylene bags providing exterior protection from static charges.

EVA: Ethylene Vinyl Acetate. Additive that strengthens and improves sealability. Appropriate for use in cold-temperature applications.

Faraday Cage: Provides both interior and exterior protection from static and other charges.

Flap Lock: Bag has lip folded back with side seals. Commonly known as a sandwich bag.

Flat Bags: Two-dimensional bag (width x length) with bottom or side seals.

Gauge: The thickness of material. The higher the gauge, the thicker the material.

Gusseted Bags: Flat style bag with both sides or bottom tucked in to form gussets. Designated with three dimensions; Side Gusset (width x depth x length) or Bottom Gusset (width x length + gusset).

Header Bags: Side-weld bag with continuous seal along top, 2"-3" below fold. Bag is loaded and sealed from the bottom and typically has a hang hole.

High Density Polyethylene: Thinner, yet stronger than low density polyethylene. Moisture and vapor barrier, non-porous.

Linear Low Density Polyethylene: Stronger than low density. Resistant to punctures and tears, non-porous, and stretchable.

Lip: One side of the bag is longer than the other, allows bag to open easily.

Low Density Polyethylene: Porous and somewhat stretchable. Does not possess barrier properties. Good clarity.

Metalocene: Thinner and stronger than low density polyethylene. Puncture resistant.

Mil: Thickness of material. The higher the mil, the stronger the material. (1/1000 inch = 1 mil)

Polyethylene: Highly puncture- and tear-resistant. Not affected by extreme temperatures. Good clarity.

Polypropylene: Stronger and more rigid than polyethylene. Preserves freshness with vapor

and moisture barriers. Non-porous and excellent clarity. Ability to withstand high temperatures.

Reclosable Bags: Seal-top reclosable bags can be made with or without a tamper-evident adhesive seal. Also includes zipper and slider zipper bags.

Side Weld: Bags are sealed on the side. No bottom seal.

Slip: Additive that helps prevent bags from sticking to each other and promotes easy insertion of packaged goods.

Star Seal: Strongest bottom seal for liners that combines four sections in a star design. Seal maximizes carrying capacity.

Static Shielding: Four layer construction providing Faraday Cage protection. Offers greater protection than anti-static.

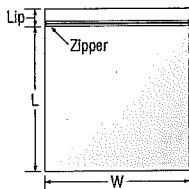
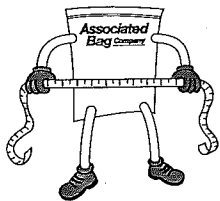
Tensile Strength: The force required to break through film and bags, or snap rope, cable ties, and wire by pulling on opposite ends. Determined by material thickness and width.

UVI: Ultra Violet Inhibitor. Additive diminishes the effect of sunlight breaking up the film and extends film life in sunlight conditions.

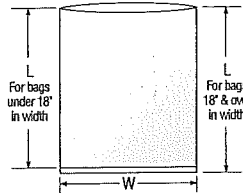
Wicketed Bags: Tear-off bags held in place by a metal wicket on the lip of the bag.

Please visit www.associatedbag.com for a more complete listing of commonly used packaging terms.

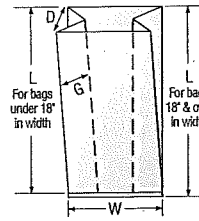
CHECK THESE DIAGRAMS FOR MEASURING INFORMATION ON OUR MOST POPULAR PACKAGING PRODUCTS!



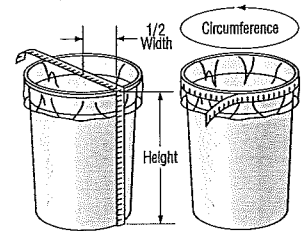
Zipper Bags
Width (W) x Length (L)
Zipper bag measurement does not include zipper and lip.



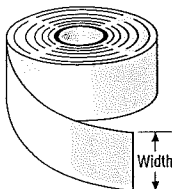
Flat Poly Bags
Width (W) x Length (L)
Bag widths under 18" do not include bottom tail in length measurement. Sizes 18" and over include bottom tail.



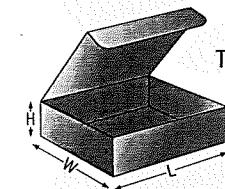
Side Gusseted Bags
Width (W) x Depth (D) x Length (L)
Depth = Gusset (G) x 2
The gusset is considered the depth of a bag.
Bag widths under 18" do not include bottom tail in length measurement. Sizes 18" and over include bottom tail.



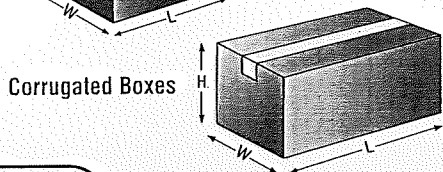
Can and Drum Liners
Length: Measure container height and add 1/2 the width, plus 4" for overhang. Choose exact size liner or next larger size for best fit.
Circumference: Measure around container top. A flexible tape measure works best.



Layflat Tubing
Layflat Width = 1.57 x Diameter of Object
(round up to next size)

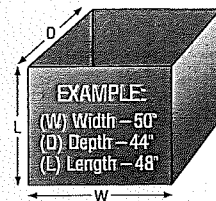


Tuck-Flap Boxes



Corrugated Boxes

Length (L) x Width (W) x Height (H)
(interior dimensions)



Covers and Liners

Cover: Add approximately 4" to either width or depth for a loose fit. For length add one half of depth to actual length.
(W) 50" + 4" = 54"
(D) 44" = 44"
(L) 48" + 22" = 70"
Size to Order: 54" x 44" x 70"

Inner Liner: Add approximately 4" to either width or depth for a loose fit. For length, add all of depth to actual length plus a few inches for overlapping the ends of liner.
(W) 50" + 4" = 54"
(D) 44" = 44"
(L) 48" + 44" + 4" = 96"
Size to Order: 54" x 44" x 96"



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