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Glossary / Definitions
Flexible Packaging Materials

Packaging Term	Definition
BOPP	Bi-axially oriented polypropylene; popular in flexible packaging due to its crystal clear nature resulting from when polypropylen is bi-axially oriented.
Cellophane	Cellophane is derived from wood and is 100% biodegradeable. Cellophane has high permeability allowing moisture to pass through preventing condensation and reducing risk of mold. Cellophane's ability to "crinkle" is useful for display purposes.
CF Film	Centerfold Film is film that is folded in half and wound up on a roll. For example, a 12" CF film means that film is actually 24" flat when unfolded. It is measured in by width (inches) x length (feet).
Co-extruded film	Film comprised of multiple layers of film; combines the performance characteristics of multiple film materials.
CPP	Cast Polypropylene is a polypropylene based. Known in the packaging field to be the more "elegant" brother of polyethylene film, with higher gloss, greater transparency and better heat resistance.
EVOH	Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol, a copolymer, with the primary purpose to provide an oxygen barrier for improved food packaging shelf life. The standard formulation consists of a co-extrusion of a polyester outer layer, a thin EVOH layer and a polyethylene inner layer. EVOH is a strong, flexible and transparent film with good moisture and excellent oxygen barrier specifications.
LLDPE	Linear Low Density Polyethylene is a substantially linear polymer (polyethylene). LLDPE is very flexible and elongates under stress. It can be used to make thinner films, with better environmental stress cracking resistance. It has good resistance to chemicals. It has good electrical properties. However, it is not as easy to process as LDPE, has lower gloss and a narrower range for heat sealing.
Mil	Thickness of film. 1 mil is equal to 1/1000 of an inch. One mil is equal to 100 guage and 25 micron.A unit of measure for thickness of a plastic bag, expressed in 1/1000 of an inch.
Mylar	A polyester film made from stretched polyethylene terephthalate (PET) that is metallized. Used for its excellent gas and aroma barrier properties, tensile strength, and chemical and dimensional stability.
OPP	Oriented Polypropylene. This film has a variety of uses in both food packaging and non-food packaging applications. These films are complex, usually multi-layered structures, which are developed to meet the exacting requirements of end-users
OPP/CPP	Our Stand Up Pouches are made of OPP/CPP laminates. These pouches exhibit high clarity.

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PE	Polyethylene is the most commonly used plastic. PE is lightweight and resistant to staining with low moisure absorption rates. PE has a higher impact strength but lower working temperatures and tensile strength than polypropylene. There are different grades of PE such as: Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE), and Ultra Molecular Weight Polyethylene (UHMWPE).
PET	Polyethylene Teraphthalate (PET) is a thermoplastic resin of the polyester family. PET does not contain polyethylene. Often used in synthetic fibers; beverage, food and other liquid containers.
PET/CPP	Our "Y-Version" Stand Up Pouch. This pouch retains the clarity and gloss but bags can be frozen.
PET/LLDPE	Most manufacturers offer PET/LLDPE stand up pouches. Lower clarity and gloss. LLDPE, however, can hold liquids.
Polypropylene	PP is a thermoplastic polymer used in a variety of applications. Polypropylene is an economical material that offers a combination of outstanding physical, chemical, mechanical, thermal, and electrical properties not found in any other thermoplastic. Compared to low and high density polyethylene, it was lower impact strength, but superior working temperature and tensile strength.
Polyolefin	A generic term used to describe a family of polymers dervied from a particular group of base chemicals known as olefins. The polyolefin family includes polypropylene, polyethylene, and advanced polyolefins.
Polystyrene	Polystyrene (PS) is one of the most widely used plastics. Foam products are made from polystyrene.
PP	See Also Polypropylene.
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride is a thermoplastic polymer. In its pure form, PVC is not very useful since it is stiff and inflexible. PVC can be made softer and more flexible by the addition of plasticizers.
Resin	The raw material that is melted down and then blown into film.