PASTED VALVE BAG

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE







OVERVIEW

Pasted Valve Bag is a prevalent packaging method in the industrial sector designed to package a wide variety of dry flowable products. Pasted valve bags are packed on equipment that deposits material into the bag via a horizontal filling spout. As the bag is released from the packing apparatus, the inherent pressure from the enclosed product causes the valve aperture to autonomously seal shut.

Pasted Valve Bag offers exceptional performance in applications involving rapid filling procedures. The capacity for filling efficiency and safeguarding characteristics can be tailored to meet the specific requirements of each client.Pasted valve bags can be equipped with PE-free film or PE-Inliners where enhanced moisture protection is needed.

The assembly of pasted valve bags leads to a square-shaped sack, ensuring robust palletization and the option to imprint product details on the lateral or terminal surfaces. This facilitates simpler product recognition within pallet shipments.

SPECIFICATIONS

Width :	180 mm – 740 mm
Length :	250 mm – 1310 mm
Bottom :	70 mm – 250 mm
Number of plies :	1 – 6 plies
Colour printing :	Up to 8-colour printing available
Loading Capacity :	10-110lb Capacity



Dimensions Guide: Width(A) x Length(B) x Bottom width(C)



Self- Sealing

Self-Sealing valve bags rely on the pressure exerted by the contents within the sack to remain shut; however, these bags do not offer food-grade sealing. Self-sealing is typically suitable for bags featuring inner valves.

Heat Sealing

A traditional way to seal the bag by generating external heat by heat sealers.Heat Sealing generally applicable for sonic-seal sleeve.



Ultrasonic Sealing

The ultrasonic sealing process offers advanced closure for pasted valve bags, ensuring an airtight seal that prevents air and humidity from entering the packaging. Primarily used in industries like dry food, it maintains cleanliness and prevents contaminants during filling.



Manual sealing

By manually sealing the valve flap to close off the material, the process of sealing the valve of an industrial paper bag is accomplished. This method of manual sealing is typically employed for outer valve bags.

VALVE TYPES



A paper strip adhered to the valve orifice to enhance valve robustness and minimize sifting. Typically, this represents the most cost-effective valve variant within industrial paper bag options.

Double Trap

2

Separately applied offset pieces of paper and plastic film in the valve opening to prevent sifting.

Reinforced Poly-Lock

3

Polyethylene film pasted into the valve opening that provides a rigid sift resistant valve opening.



Reduced Valve

A valve tube opening that is smaller than the top and bottom width of the bag.

Tuck-In Sleeve

A manual tucking process is employed for the outer sleeve extension once the bag has been loaded. To facilitate smoother handling on the packaging machinery, an optional thumb notch can be incorporated.

Sonic-Seal Sleeve

An extended outer cover on a valve sack, laminated with a film to achieve ultrasonic airtight closure. Fully automated bag loading process. Exceptional sealing performance.



OTHER FUNCTION

Internal Lamination	Lamination can be applied to the inner layers of industrial paper bags to serve as a barrier against moisture.	
Moisture Barrier/Liners	Additional plastic film layer can be introduced amidst the paper layers to enhance the moisture resistance of the item.	
Anti-slip Coating	Additional coating can be added to the outer layer of paper to reduce bag movement in transit.	
Perforation	Perforations can be added to aid in the air-release of product when filling, either in the valve area or full body perforation.	
EZ Tape	The EZ pull tape is simply pulled as indicated on the bag and the two sides can now simply be parted to access the filling good. EZ pull tape makes opening any type of bag fast, safe and clean.	



FEATURES & BENEFITS

- **High-speed filling:** Utilizing advanced filling equipment and processes designed for rapid product throughput, ensuring efficient and timely filling operations to meet high-demand production requirements.
- **Optimal palletisation:** Employing precision palletization techniques and equipment to maximize space utilization, load stability, and efficiency in stacking and transporting finished goods on pallets.
- Flexible closure options: Offering a variety of closure mechanisms, including self- sealing, heat sealing, ultrasonic sealing, and manual sealing, to accommodate diverse packaging needs and preferences.
- Easy Seal / Ultrasonic Sealable Valve: Incorporating user-friendly sealing mechanisms such as easy-seal adhesive strips or ultrasonic sealable valves, ensuring convenient and secure closure of packaging to preserve product freshness and integrity.
- **Security Label:** Integrating tamper-evident security labels or seals to provide visual evidence of package tampering or unauthorized access, enhancing product security and consumer confidence.
- **Perforated paper for fast air evacuation:** Utilizing perforated paper materials designed to facilitate rapid air evacuation during packaging, ensuring optimal product freshness and minimizing the risk of spoilage.
- Integrated tear-open strip for easy opening: Incorporating tear-open strips or tabs into the packaging design for effortless opening by end-users, enhancing convenience and user experience.
- Fully customizable for desired application: Offering complete customization options for packaging design, size, material, and features to meet specific application requirements and branding preferences.

HOW IT'S MADE

- **Step One: Printing -** The production process begins with printing, where a flexographic press utilizes photopolymer plates mounted on a printing cylinder. This allows for the use of fast-drying solvent or water-based inks, ensuring high-speed and cost-effective inline printing.
- Step Two: Tubing Next, the paper bag production moves to tubing. This stage involves a tuber machine that combines several rolls of paper and other materials over a rigid former into a flat tube. Adhesives bond the layers together, with tuber speeds typically ranging from 150 to 250 feet per minute.
- Step Three: Bottoming The tubes are then processed for bottom-forming according to bag specifications. For valve bags, both ends are pasted closed during manufacturing, leaving only a corner opening or valve for filling purposes.
- Step Four: Drying & Palletizing After bottoming, the bags undergo drying to remove any residual moisture. They are then palletized and prepared for packaging and distribution.

RAW MATERIALS

Kraft Paper - Kraft paper is made entirely from wood pulp produced through a modified sulphate pulping process. Known for its coarse texture and exceptional strength, the name "kraft" is derived from the German word for strength. While its natural color is brown, it can be produced in lighter shades, including white, by using semi-bleached or bleached sulphate pulp.

Extensible Paper - Extensible paper is manufactured from long, slender, flexible cellulose fibers. Renowned for its smooth texture and remarkable stretch, extensible paper is created through a mechanical process involving the compression of a paper web between a rubber blanket and drying roller. This unique process imparts stretchability to the paper, resulting in enhanced strength and allowing for a reduction in the number of paper plies in a bag.

Traditional Kraft Paper	High Performance Extensible Paper
Heavy, coarse sheet	Smooth sheet
Manufactured from short wood fiber	Manufactured from long wood fiber
Limited stretch	6-7% stretch
Limited energy absorption	Superior energy absorption
Ideal for 3-4 ply bag construction	Ideal for 2 ply bag construction
Strength through high basis weight	Strength through superior energy absorption
Low levels of porosity	High levels of porosity



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