



## Estrategias para el aumento de la vida útil en el envasado de alimentos Packaging strategies for food shelf life extension

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Strategies for increasing the  
food packaging shelf life.

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Barrier packaging

Smart Packaging

- Active Packaging
- Intelligent Packaging shelf life monitoring

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## Role of Packaging



Preserve



Protect



Inform



Extend



Transport



Inert



Attract



Monitoring

## Shelf Life extension strategies



Barrier  
Packaging



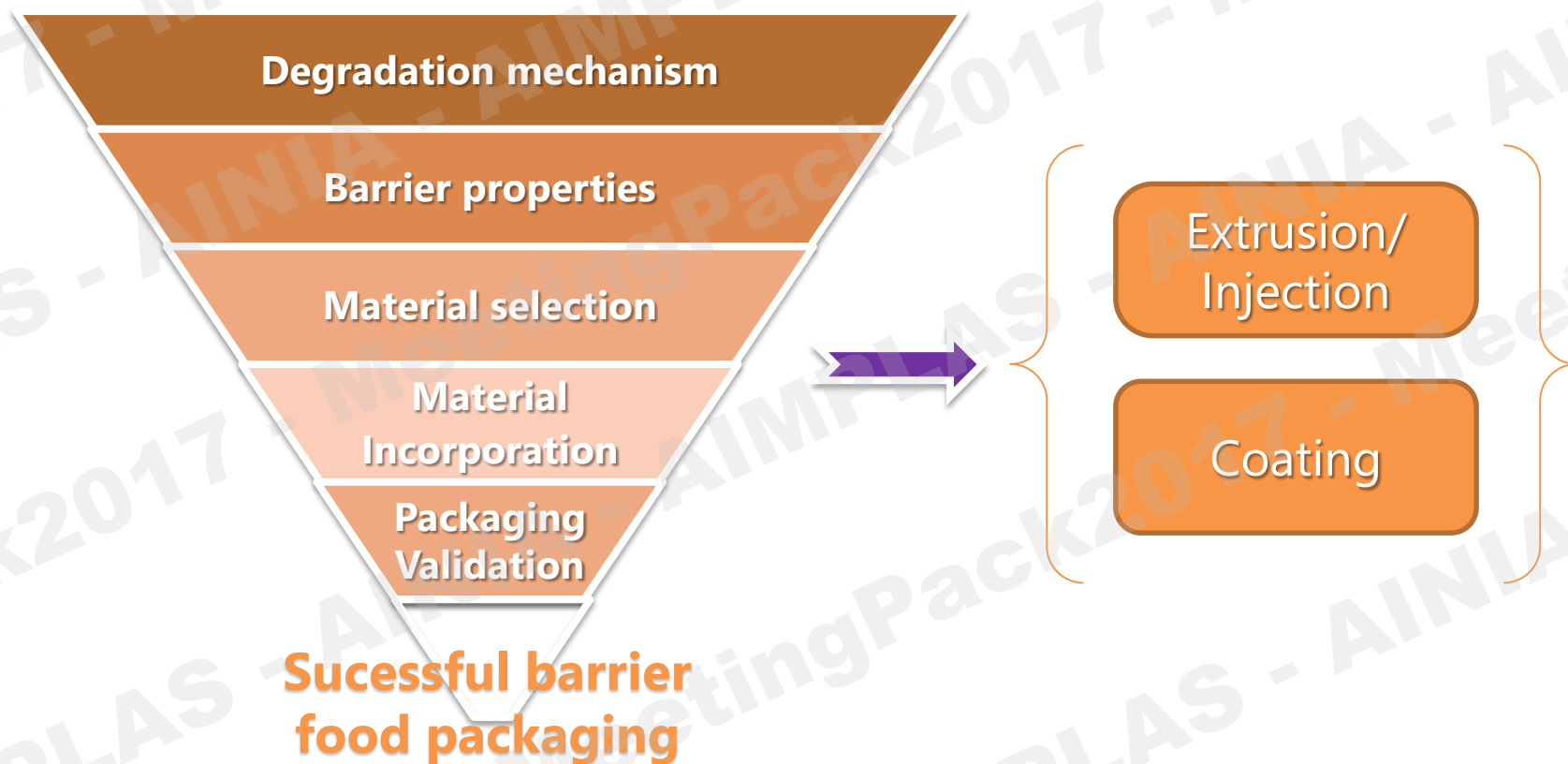
Smart  
Packaging



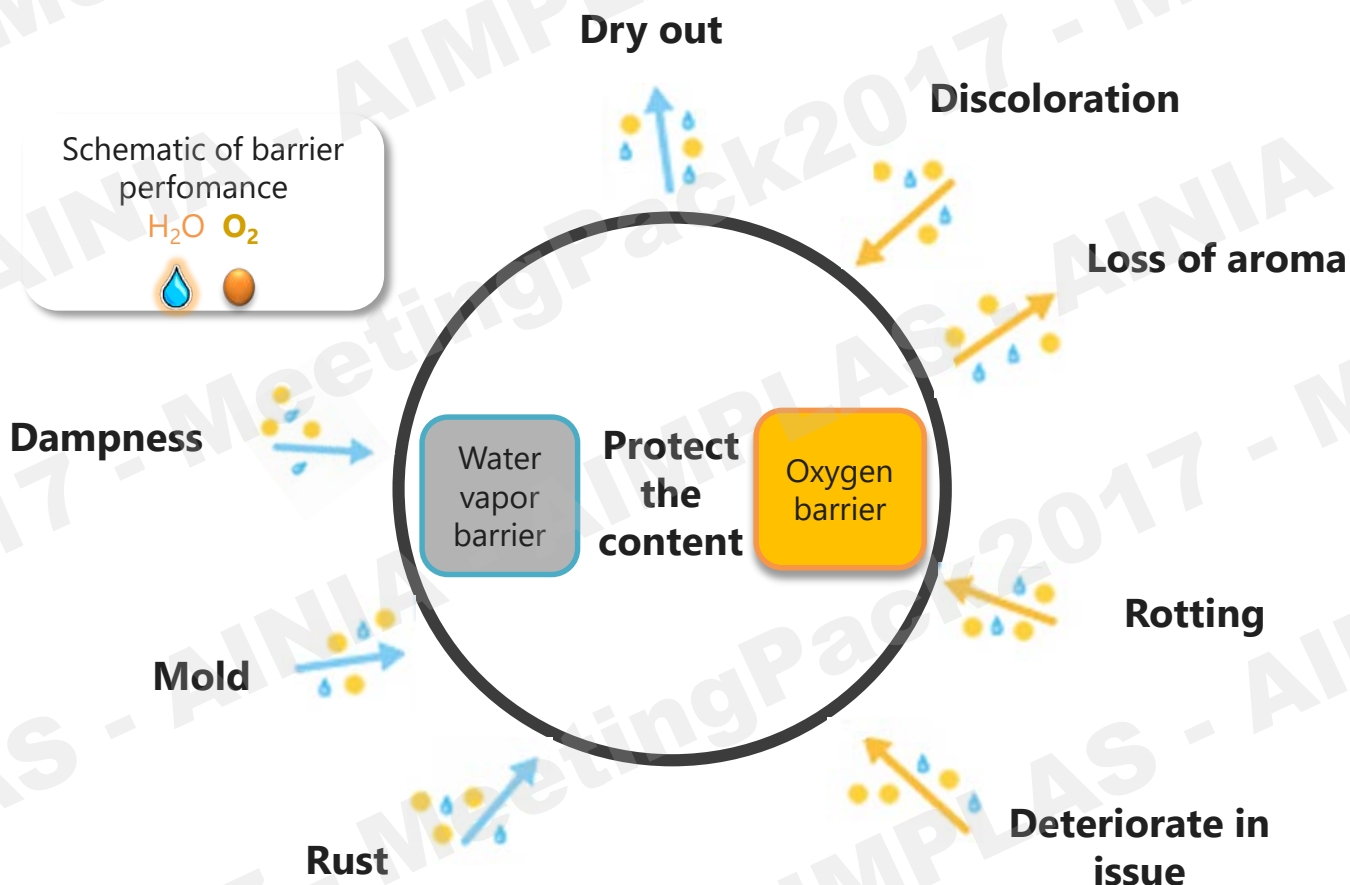


# Barrier packaging

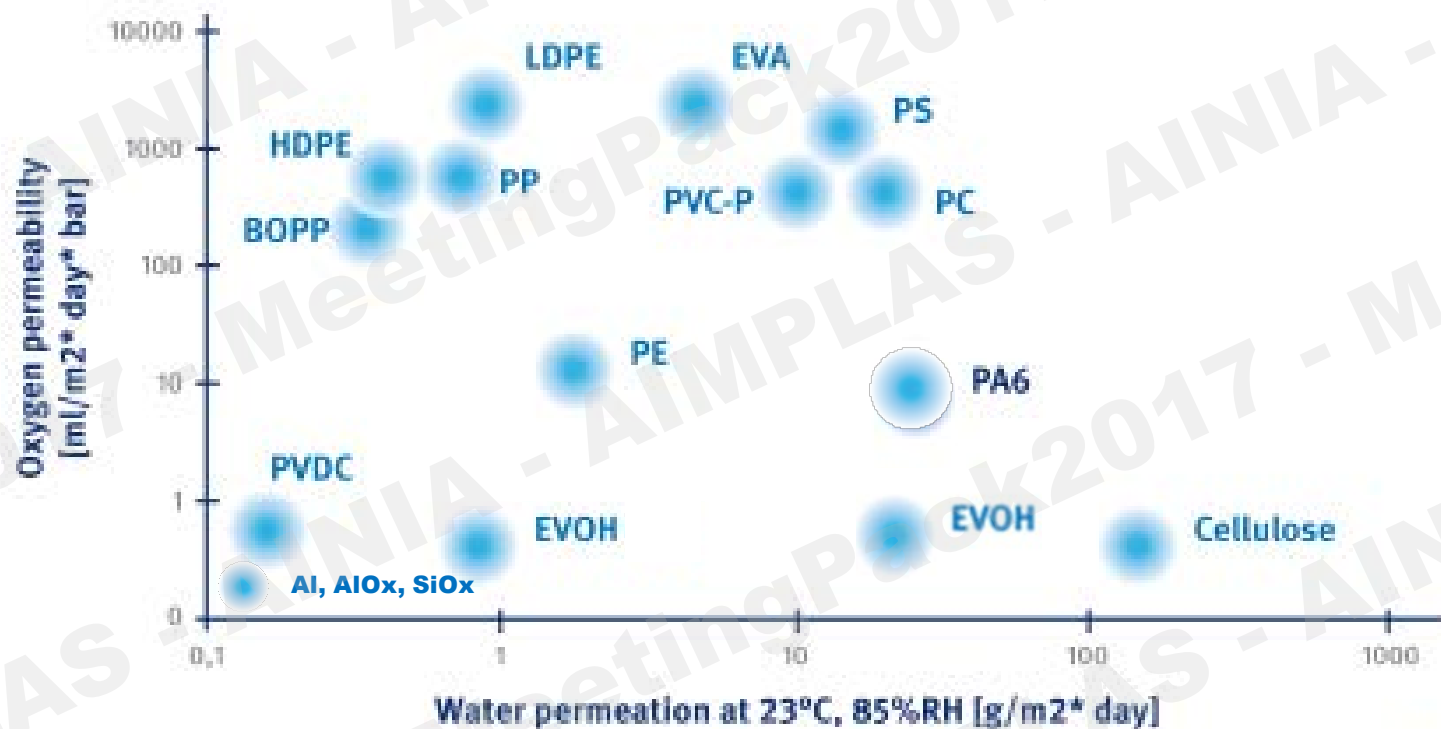
# Barrier properties methodology



# Degradation mechanism: influence of $O_2$ & $H_2O$

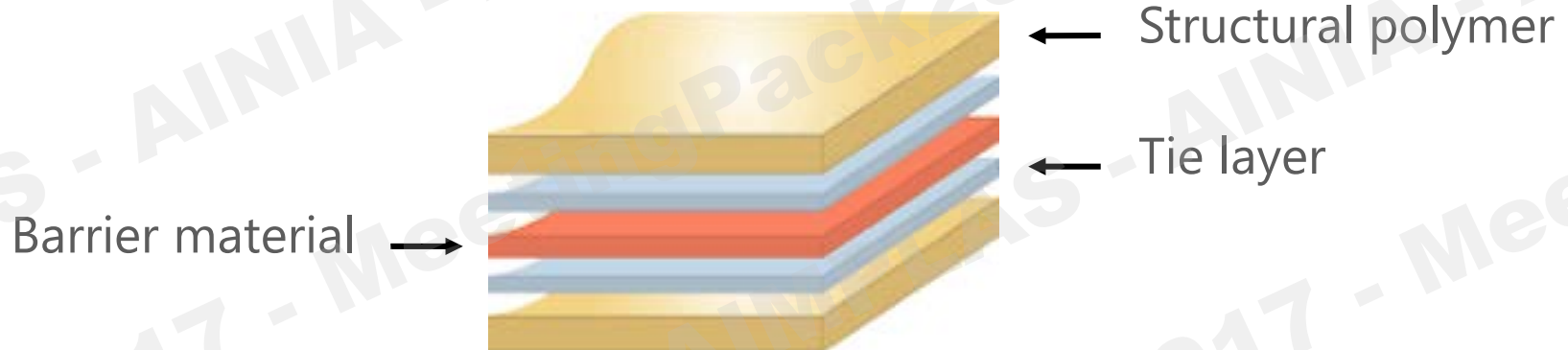


# Material selection



# Material selection & Material incorporation: extrusion/injection

## Multilayer barrier packaging



## Conventional approaches

Barrier material  
EVOH

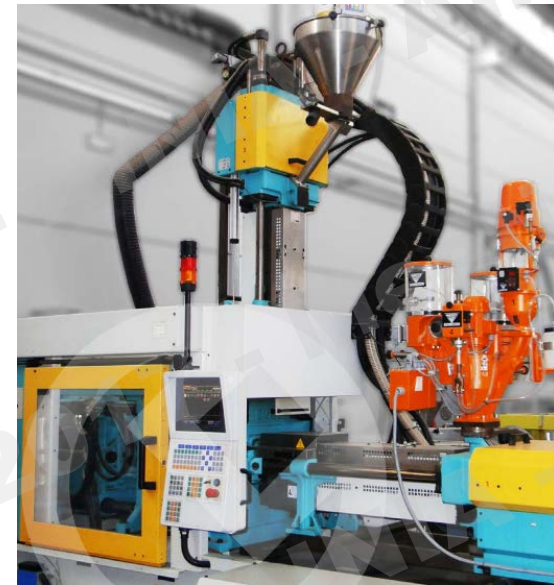


## New approaches

Oxygen barrier material:  
Tailored made PVOH for  
multilayer applications.

# Material selection & Material incorporation: Bulk

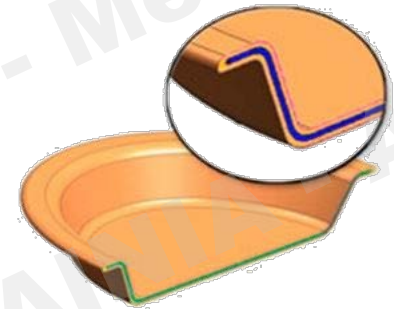
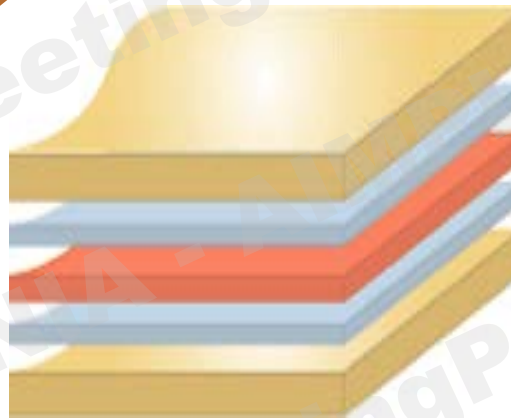
## Multilayer process: Extrusion/Injection



- **Barrier material characteristics:** Viscosity, Melt Temperature.
- **Process parameters:** Temperature, Speed, Residence time.

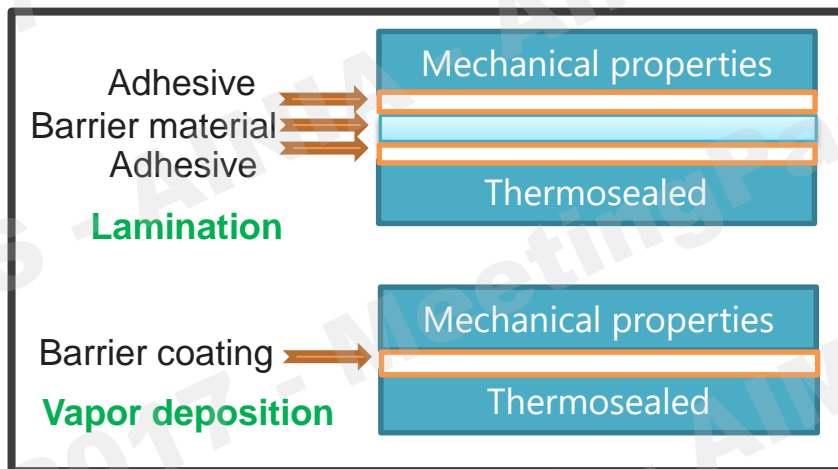
# Material selection & Material incorporation: mass

Packaging processing: multilayer structures

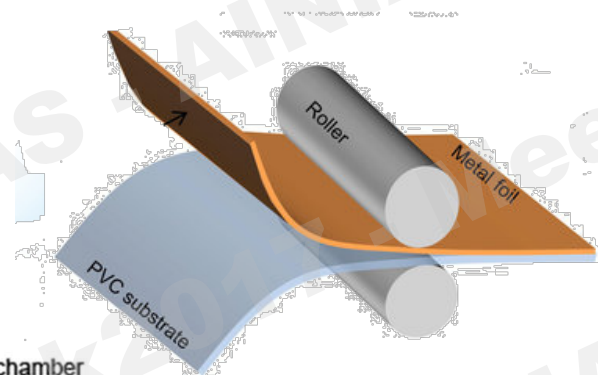


# Material selection & Material incorporation: coating

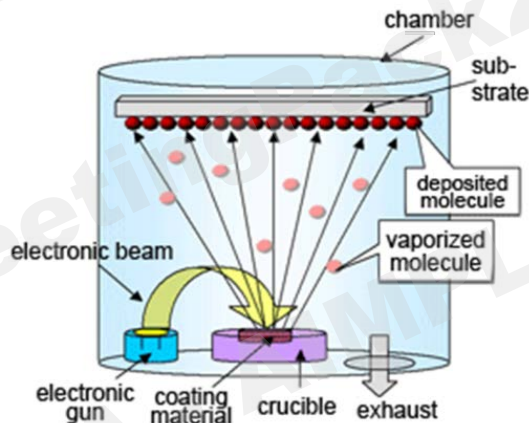
## Conventional approaches



Adhesive: cohesion function between material

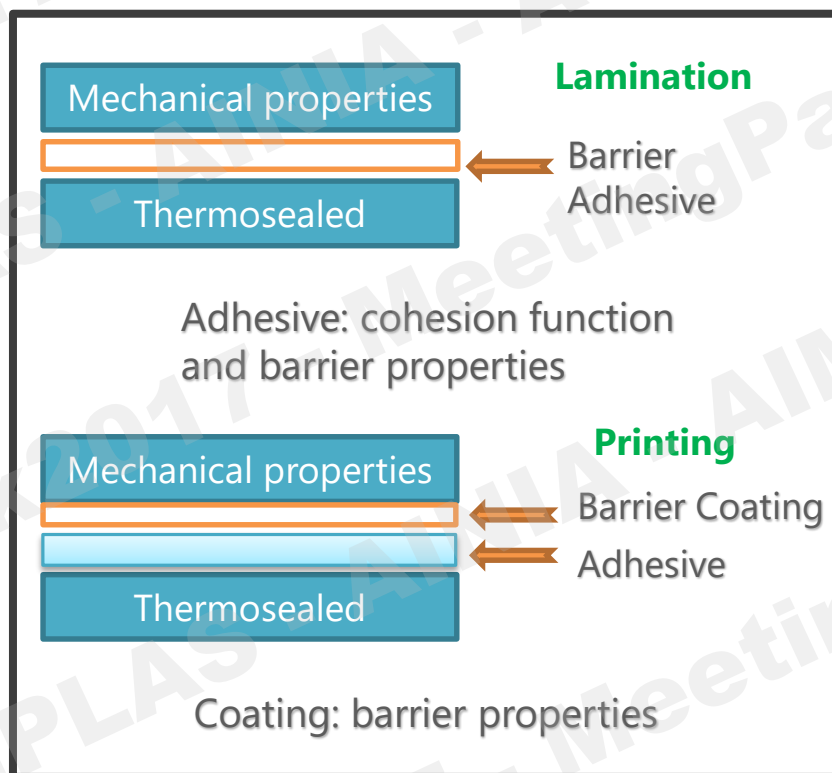


CVD /PVD coating:  
vacum system

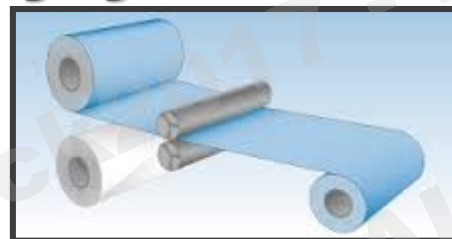


# Material selection & Material incorporation: coating

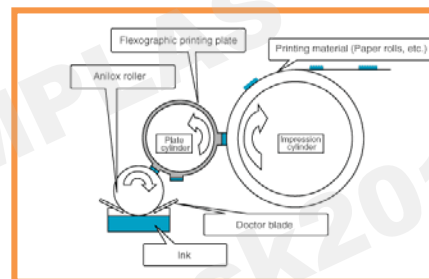
## New approaches for flexible packaging



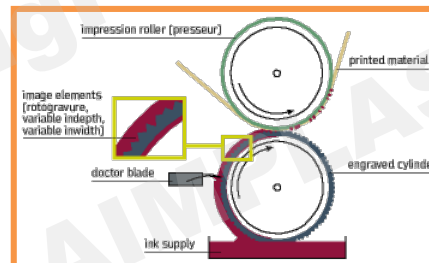
Lamination



Flexography



Gravure



# Material selection & Material incorporation: coating

## Dispersion condition:

- **Barrier** additive characteristics
- **Composition:** % polymer, solvents and additives.
- **Process parameters:** temperature, time, speed.
- **Disk dimension.**

To obtain flexible printing or lamination coating  
Viscosity 50-200 cps



## Conclusions-Barrier packaging strategy.

### Barrier packaging: extrusion/injection

- Solution for printed & non printed packaging.
- Multilayer structure:
  - thickness reduction.
  - Cost reduction.
  - Improved properties.
- No residues generated.
- Possible to be combined with lamination.

### Barrier packaging: coating

- Solution for printed packaging.
- Simplify the packaging manufacturing process.
- Reduction of time/steps in packaging production.
- Increase printing/lamination machine possibilities.
- New market for coating producer and food industry.

- Barrier properties customized by product and customer.
- More sustainable packaging structures.
- Modified Atmosphere Packaging- specific respiration needs for each packaged food product.
- Reduction in food waste.



# Smart packaging

## Smart packaging: special features

Smart packaging interacts with food or packaging atmosphere to extend shelf life, monitor freshness, display information on quality, improve safety, and improve convenience.

Foodstuff and their characteristics



Format, packaging conditions and shelf life

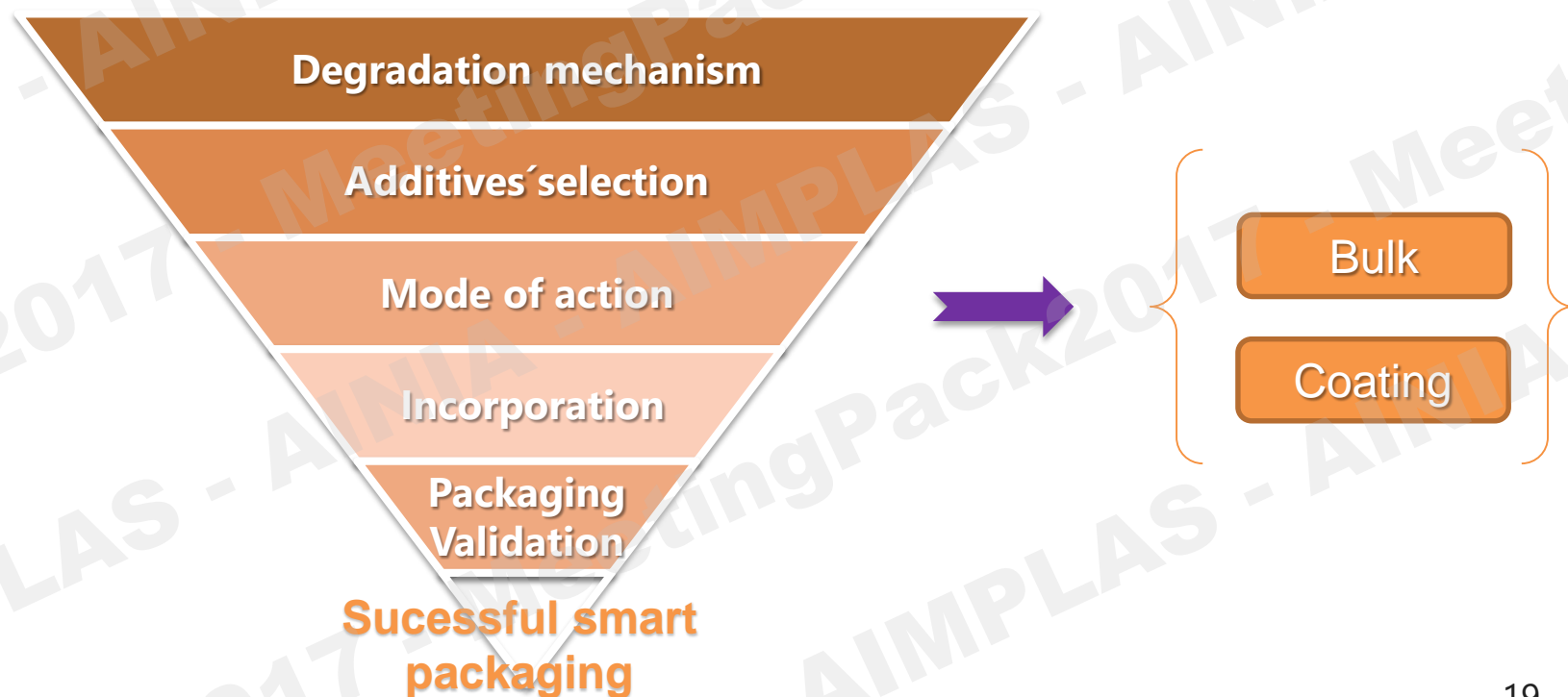


Desired effect

1. Oxygen control
2. Limit the microorganisms growth
3. Delay enzymatic reactions

## Smart packaging: methodology

Due to the wide range of foodstuff, packaging requirements and degradation factors, the material selection and the design and development of active packaging is essential. For that purpose, **AIMPLAS** works following a **successful methodology**:



## Degradation mechanism

**Degradation** in foodstuffs is produced by different **external** and **internal** agents. The process continues until the foodstuff becomes unacceptable for human consumption.





Ripening



Mould growth

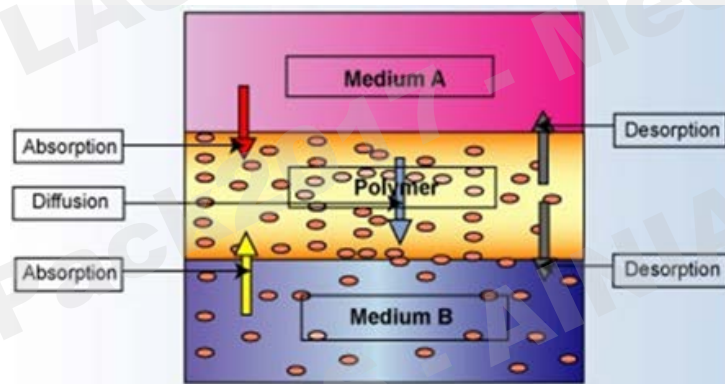
# Additive's selection & Mode of action

- Agent to be controlled  additive's effect: scavenger, antimicrobial, antifungal, antioxidant.
- Additive's origin (natural or synthetic)  Natural extract, essential oils, synthetic compound.
- Additive's mode of action: contact and/or release, depending on the packaging requirement.

Direct contact effect



Release effect



Limitations

Organoleptic issues, handling issues, regulation issues

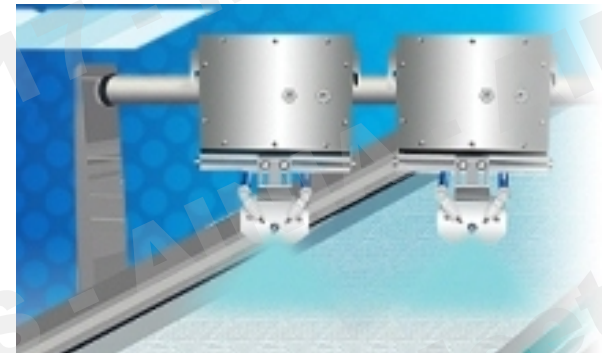
## Incorporation to the packaging

The **methodology** choice depends on:

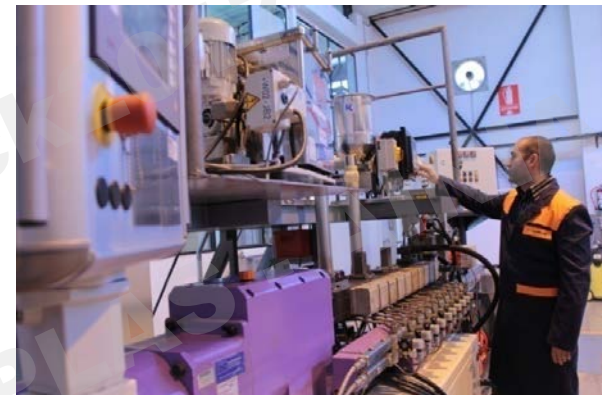
- Packaging type
- Additive's physical characteristics
- Additive's mode of action

**Incorporation to the packaging is another key-point** in active packaging. Different technologies are available in AIMPLAS for this aim:

- Coating
- Bulk-additivation process by masterbatch in extrusion and injection



Coating: dipping or spraying



In mass, masterbatch

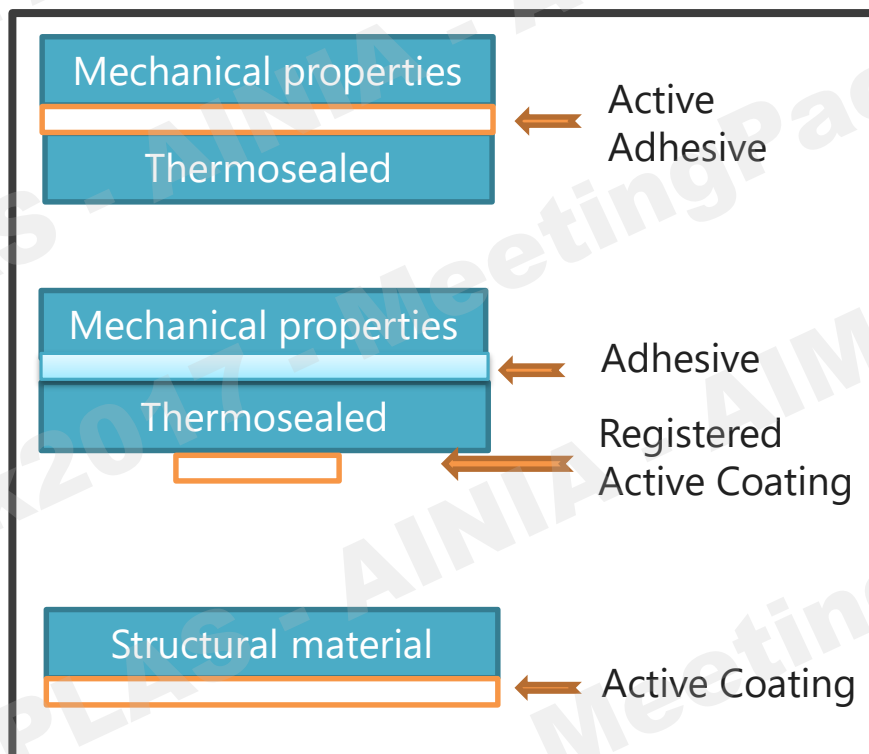
## Bulk aditivation

Co-rotating twin screw extruder to optimize additives dispersion and distribution.

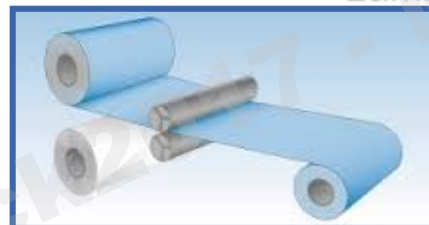
- **Active additive** characteristics
- **Screw configuration** (dispersion/distribution) and barrel design.
- **Process parameters:** temp, speed, residence time and SME.
- **Composition:** % polymer and additives.



# Coating aditivation



Lamination



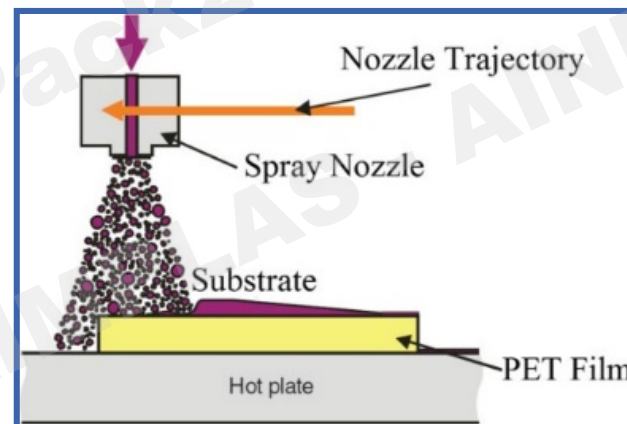
Flexography



Gravure



Spray coating



# Intelligent packaging

## Intelligent packaging strategies for food waste reduction

Chemicals based

- Leakage indicators
- Freshness indicators

Physicals based

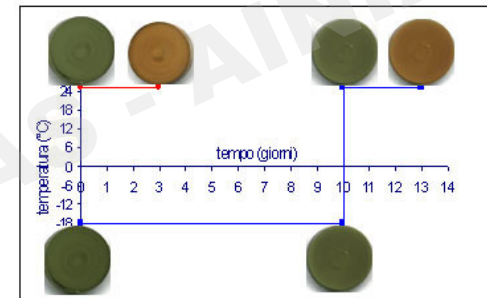
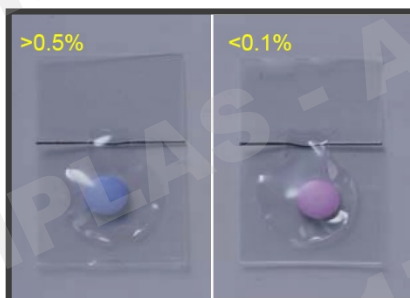
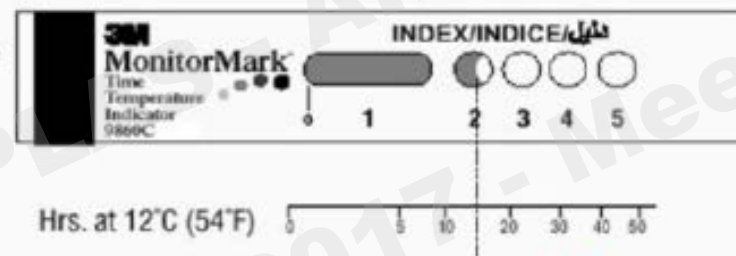
- Time+Temp. indicators
- Shock/Damage indicators



After opening timers  
for modified  
atmosphere products

Centre dot changes colour  
when pack is opened

Typical  
Response  
Card



# Conclusions-Smart packaging strategy



## Smart packaging

- Foodstuff degradation depend on the product .
- Packaging type/additive characteristic and mode of action will decide the way of incorporating the actives in the Packaging.
- Bulk/mass incorporation works with MB solution for extrusion and injection process.
- Coating are applied by conventional printing technologies and lamination process.
- Intelligent solution can control product shelf life and is a differente strategy to be considered to reduce product waste.
- Limitation to consider: organoleptic , handling and regulation issued.

# Final Conclusions-Packaging strategies for Food shelf Life Extension

- ❖ There is not a unique strategy for food shelf life extension.
- ❖ Multilayer structures seem to be the best option.
- ❖ There are two different strategies for shelf life extension: barrier packaging and smart packaging.
- ❖ Barrier packaging strategy can improve oxygen, water barrier, that allows MAP incorporation.
- ❖ Smart packaging strategy can extend the food shelf life by interacting with the product.
- ❖ Both strategies offer solution to be processed in extrusión, injection, lamination or printing.
- ❖ Smart packaging monitor food product freshness or incorporate active to the food packaging.

**Both strategies can work together to obtain the best solution for food shelf life extension. Cost studies need to be performed in each particular case for the final decision.**

# Thank you!



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