



What Are The Most Common Types of Packaging

Description

From boxes to bottles, bags to blister packs, we delve into the diverse landscape of packaging solutions. Learn about the essential types that encompass industries from food to electronics and gain a better understanding of how packaging impacts the products we encounter daily. Whether you're a business owner seeking the right packaging for your products or a consumer curious about the packaging that surrounds your purchases, this article offers valuable insights into the art and science of packaging design and functionality.

BOTTLE/JAR (glass)
Used most often to store liquids. The top or mouth of the bottle is closed by a bottle cap or stopper.
Materials: glass, MP glass.
Typical uses: wine, soft drinks.

WRAPPERS
Refers to a flat sheet made out of paper, cellophane, or plastic that encloses various kinds of packages.
Materials: Polyethylene, PVC, LDPE, paper.
Typical uses: clothing, cigars.

CLAMSHELL
A one-piece type of hollow pack. Consists of a top and bottom, with the product in it, sandwiched by a clear plastic top and bottom that is heat-sealed together on the edges.
Materials: acrylic, static dissipation, static shielding.
Typical uses: small shell cases, films, film, hardware, and small electronics. The product can be seen clearly and is held tightly together. Clamshells are designed to be difficult to open.

CORRUGATED BOX (Folding cartons)
Sturdy corrugated containers. Top is typically raised the 1/2", which may or may not be folded and have a tab closure for resealing.
Materials: paperboard, cardboard.
Typical uses: pharmaceuticals, food, food products shipped in bulk to food stores and computer hardware.

CARTON (Specialty)
Can be created in a variety of specific shapes and sizes. These can be designed specifically to hold a particular product.
Materials: styrofoam, PET, PS, PS.

BUSTER PACK
Are performed clear plastic packages that have a plastic blister top and printed paperboard or foil backing that are heatsealed together.
Materials: PVC, PET, PEET, styrene, HEMA.
Typical uses: small consumer goods and pharmaceuticals, tablets, capsules, or lozenges. They make use of packaging material blisters. These can resist tampering and separate the product by peeling it through the backing.

CAN/TIN
Made of tin metal that requires cutting or tearing to open. These containers hold a variety of products, with the merchandise usually being long-term storage food preserved by canning.
Materials: fabricated with aluminum or steel. Many have printed paper and plastic labels glued to the outside.
Typical uses: vegetables, fruits, milk, nuts, fish, engine oil, pet food. Cans come in assorted sizes and they are recyclable.

BEVERAGE CAN
Has a pull-tab opening in the top, which is actually a cap tab because it is not intended to stopper the liquid.
Materials: Aluminum.
Typical uses: soda, beer. Hold carbonated liquids. This kind of packaging is very strong, tamper resistant, and easy to open, provide an excellent barrier protection.

BLEACHED PAPERBOARD (SBS)
Used for holding cartons, milk cartons, and other packaging products that require superior holding, sealing, and printing characteristics.
Materials: premium paperboard grade.

BAG
Sachets that hold products. Design features include gussets for high volume content, handles, stand-ups, hanging holes for display, and resealable openings with zip-locks.
Materials: variety of papers and plastics, cotton, wool, and polypropylene.
Typical uses: frozen food, fresh produce, gardening products.

AEROSOL SPRAY (can)
Aerosol cans are used to hold and contain pressurized liquids. The cans can be made by stamped (metal) or aluminum. The shape and size of the can in the actuator controls the rate of spray and the spread of the aerosol spray.
Materials: fabricated with aluminum or steel.
Typical uses: cleaning products, deodorants, hairbrush and soaps. Resistant their properties during use, aerosol sprays have been linked to health concerns.

BOTTLE/CONTAINER (plastic)
Used most often to store liquids. Usually made by injection molding process.
Materials: PET, PE, HDPE, PVC, PP.
Typical uses: wine, soft drinks, oil.

BOTTLE/CONTAINER (plastic)
Used most often to store liquids. Usually made by injection molding process.
Materials: PET, PE, HDPE, PVC, PP.
Typical uses: wine, soft drinks, oil.