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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 22647-2008

Aluminium and aluminium alloy foil for flexible packaging

软包装用铝及铝合金箔

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Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

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Foreword

The standard proposed by China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association. This standard Nonferrous Metals by the National Standardization Technical Committee. This standard drafting of the main unit. Foil Co. Xiashun. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Yunnan new Alcoa Aluminum Foil Co., North China Aluminum Co., Ltd., South Aluminum (China) Co., Ltd., Aluminum Ruimin Co., Ltd. Kunshan Aluminum. The main drafters of this standard. Week Bacon, Bo Changhai, Zhang Lihua, high Xing, Cao Jianfeng, Zheng Guohua, Secretary open fields, Xia Junjie. Flexible aluminum and aluminum alloy foil

1 Scope

China's national standard for the aluminium foil used in flexible packaging. It specifies the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marks, packaging, transport, storage and contract content, and it applies to aluminium and aluminium alloy foil used in flexible packaging for food, beverages, pharmaceuticals and similar products. Aluminium foil is in a flexible package for one property that no polymer film provides: at a thickness above about six micrometres it is an absolute barrier. Oxygen, water vapour, light and aroma do not pass through metal, and a laminate containing a foil layer has a shelf life measured in years where the same laminate without it has weeks. That is why foil is in a pharmaceutical blister, a retort pouch, an aseptic carton and a coffee pack. Below that thickness the foil develops pinholes, which is the property that governs the whole product: the barrier is not gradual but is destroyed by holes, so pinhole count is the requirement that separates a usable foil from an unusable one at the thin end. The standard specifies it accordingly, along with the thickness and its tolerance, the alloy and temper, the tensile strength and elongation - the foil has to survive lamination and forming without tearing, and a blister foil is deliberately formed to depth - the surface wettability, which determines whether the adhesive and the print will adhere, and the residual rolling oil, which must be low enough not to taint the contents or to prevent lamination. Cleanliness and the absence of loose particles matter because the material touches food and medicine. Issued on 29 December 2008 and in force since 1 November 2009.

This standard specifies the flexible aluminum and aluminum alloy foils requirements, test

methods, inspection rules and signs, packaging, transportation, storage and contract (Or orders) content. This standard applies to food, beverage, pharmaceutical and other flexible packaging used in aluminum and aluminum alloy foil (hereinafter referred to as aluminum foil).

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 228 metal materials at room temperature tensile test method

GB/T 3190 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy chemical composition

GB/T 3199 aluminum and aluminum alloy products - Packing, marking, transportation and storage

GB/T 7999 aluminum and aluminum alloys Optical emission spectroscopy method

GB/T 16865 wrought aluminum, magnesium and their alloys processed products tensile test specimens

GB/T 17432 Wrought aluminum and aluminum alloy chemical analysis sampling method

GB/T 20975 (all parts), chemical analysis of aluminum and aluminum alloys

GB/T 22638.1 aluminum test methods - Part 1. Determination of thickness gravimetric method

GB/T 22638.2 aluminum test methods - Part 2. Detection of pinholes

GB/T 22638.3 aluminum test methods - Part 3. Determination of adhesion

GB/T 22638.5 aluminum test methods - Part 5. Test methods for water brush

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Aluminum foil when the level of suspension, the upper and lower wall thickness (see Figure 1) of the aluminum foil in the vertical direction is the difference between the volume of aluminum foil eccentricity. Figure 1

3.2 After the required cooking temperature before use of packaging materials.