

# Rigid Paperbox

Rigid paperboard box is also called “set-up box”

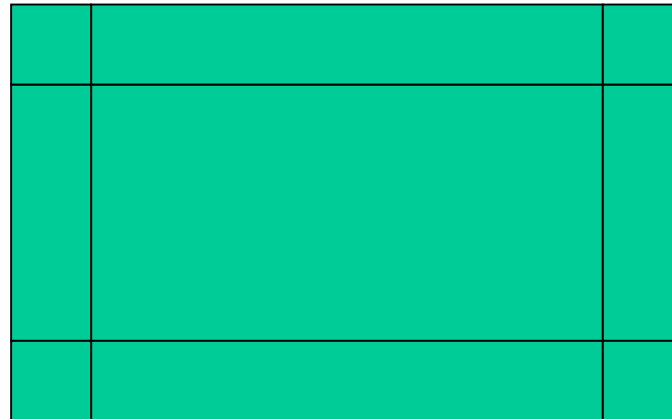
It arrives at product packer’s location set-up ready to fill.

# Manufacturing process begins with:

Grade selection

Sheeting

Scoring

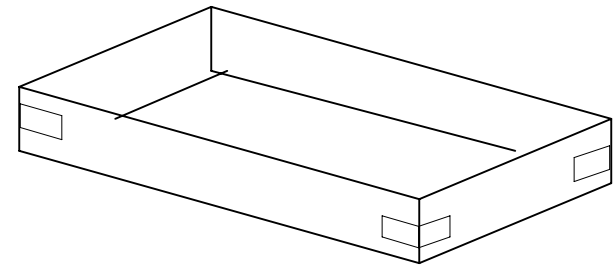
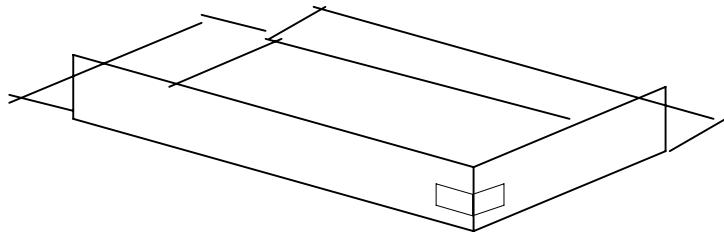


After scoring the corners are cut and removed



At the staying machine all scores are pre-broken

Narrow strip of kraft tape is applied to corners to permit sides to “stay” in proper position



## After four corners stayed, ready for outer wrap

- Outer wraps can include:
  - Printed paper
  - Printed aluminum foil
  - Printed and embossed paper or foil
  - Padded wraps
  - Fabrics
  - Leather
  - One's imagination

# The wrapping process

- Hot melt glue applied to wrap
- Stayed box placed on wrap
- Plunger pushes box onto wrap forcing wrapper around box
- Plunger mechanism also folds edges of wrap to inside of box

# Rigid paperboard boxes can have many options

- Compartments
- Domes
- Hinges
- Interior partitions
- Oval shapes
- Padded cover
- Slanted side
- Shoulder style
- Telescope box
- Three-piece

Rigid paperboard boxes are made from different grades of paperboard

- Plain chipboard
- Vat-lined chipboard
- Book-lined chipboard
- Solid news
- Glassine lined
- Foil lined
- Folding boxboard

First four grades are major grades used

## Basis weight for set-up boxes

The number of paperboard sheets  
26 x 40 inches (66 x 102 cm) that  
equal 50 lbs (22.7 kg)

The more sheets required to attain 50 lbs  
the thinner the paperboard sheet

End use applications for rigid paperboard boxes, include:

- Cosmetics
- Computer software
- Confections
- Games
- Jewelry
- Leather goods
- Photographic paper
- Shoes
- Stationery
- Plus others

# Rigid paperboard boxes offer marketing advantages

- Product protection
- Image or icon building
- Product display
- Customer reuse and repeat advertising
- Test market quantities can be made quickly