

BIODEGRADABLE FILM

The present invention concerns coated films which are biodegradable and yet have effective barrier and/or sealing properties, making them suitable for use in packaging applications. The invention also concerns processes for making such films.

Conventionally, packaging films are used to seal and protect products inside a container, or simply inside a film-formed package, from exposure to the atmosphere. In order to provide the necessary barrier and sealing properties, materials such as polyolefins, PVDC and polyethylene terephthalate have been used in the past. However, such materials are not usually compostable and there is a consequent need to provide compostable packaging films. However, it has proved difficult to find such films which have suitable barrier and/or sealing properties, and it is an object of the invention to find a solution to this problem. It is a particular object of the invention to find such a solution which does not add unreasonable cost to the manufacturing process and which does not adversely affect to an unreasonable degree other desirable properties of the film, such as optical and mechanical properties, for example.

EP-A-2141191 discloses a composite package comprising a layer of a biodegradable, compostable copolyester extrusion coated onto the surface of a biodegradable compostable cellulose film. However, the applied coatings are relatively thick and it would be desirable to provide thinner coatings whilst maintaining acceptable seal strengths.

US 2007/0184220 discloses a range of coat weights of biopolymers forming part of thicker, laminated structures for carton-board rather than filmic applications.

WO 99/01278 discloses paper-based laminates having low coat weights of a polyester amide extrusion coated thereon.

Other, thicker laminated paper-based materials with various coatings are disclosed in WO 00/01530 and in WO 2009/064942.

5 WO 2009/024812 discloses a sealable, peelable film comprising a coating on a cellulosic substrate of a coating composition comprising a copolymer of lactic acid and caprolactone.

According to the present invention there is provided a coated film having a thickness of less than 100µm comprising a substantially biodegradable filmic
10 substrate having a biodegradable coating thereon at a coat weight of not more than 12gsm.

Preferably the film is a packaging film.

15 Preferably, the film is transparent.

The substantially biodegradable substrate may be selected from any suitably film-forming biodegradable, preferably compostable (ie biodegrading within 6 months in accordance with standard compostability test EN13432) material, or
20 from mixtures of two or more thereof. Suitable materials include cellulose and cellulosic derivatives, compostable biopolymers, polymers of lactic acid and its derivatives, including PLA itself, polymers of hydroxyalkanoates (PHAs), biodegradeable copolyesters, polycaprolactones and starch-based materials. The substrate material may comprise a true biopolymer (cellulose or PLA for
25 example), or suitably biodegradable synthetic polymers or suitable mixtures of two or more thereof. Preferred substrate materials include cellulose and cellulose derivatives. One suitable cellulosic substrate is a food-approved, biodegradable film available from Innovia Films Ltd under the trade name Natureflex™.

30 The coating may comprise any suitable material such as biodegradable polyesters, copolyesters and/or starch or starch-based coatings. Preferred coating materials are biodegradable copolyesters, polymers of Lactic acid such

as PLA, and polybutylene succinate (PBS). Other suitable materials include Ecoflex & Ecovio from BASF, GS Pla from Mitsubishi and materials made from Corn starch from Biome Bioplastics Limited.

- 5 Preferably, the coating does not contain any copolymer of lactic acid and caprolactone. More preferably, the coating does not contain caprolactone.

Preferably the coating is heat sealable. Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment the invention provides a coated film comprising a cellulosic substrate having a
10 biodegradable, heat sealable coating thereon at a coat weight of not more than 12gsm.

Biodegradable polyesters are found to be particularly suitable as coating materials. Consequently, in a preferred embodiment the invention provides a
15 coated film comprising a cellulosic substrate having a biodegradable polyester coating thereon at a coat weight of not more than 12gsm.

The coating may be applied on one or both sides of the film, and when the film is coated on both sides the coating on the first side may be the same as or different
20 from the coating on the second side, and it is preferred that when different both coatings are biodegradable.

Optionally, no primer layer is provided between the biodegradable substrate and the coating, but in some cases it may be desirable to provide primer layers or
25 other types of intermediate layer between the coating and the substrate.

The film of the invention may be laminated to one or more further substrates, each or any of which is preferably biodegradable, and which may comprise paper or cardboard, or other biopolymer materials such as PLA. Applications for such
30 laminates include but are not limited to general packaging and lidding.

Preferably the coat weight is less than 10 gsm, more preferably less than 9gsm, and most preferably less than 8 gsm, or even less than 6 gsm, 4gsm or 2gsm.

Specifically preferred coat weight ranges are from 4.5gsm, 5gsm or 6gsm to
5 10gsm, 9gsm, 8gsm, or 7gsm.

The thickness of the coating on the film is preferably less than about 15 μ m, more preferably less than about 12 μ m, still more preferably less than about 10 μ m, and most preferably less than about 8 μ m, and can even be as low as 7 μ m or less, or
10 6 μ m or less.

Specifically preferred coating thickness ranges are from 5 μ m, 5.5 μ m or 6 μ m to 15 μ m, 12 μ m, 10 μ m, 8 μ m or 7 μ m.

15 The total thickness of the film is preferably less than about 75 μ m, more preferably less than about 50 μ m, and even more preferably less than about 35 μ m or less than about 30 μ m.

The substantially biodegradable substrate preferably comprises a cast film.
20

We have found that surprisingly good sealing properties can be provided on substantially biodegradable substrates by the provision of a coating of low coat weight (less than 12gsm) applied by means of a hot melt coating process.

25 Accordingly, the invention provides a packaging film in accordance with the foregoing description in which the coating is applied by means of a hot melt or extrusion coating process.

Preferably in the process for producing packaging films according to the
30 invention, the coating is supplied in molten form from an extruder to a hot melt coating unit comprising a melt pump feeding a die, through which the molten coating is extruded onto the substrate surface.

Preferably in the hot melt coating process the coating is extruded through a curtain die onto the substantially biodegradable substrate as it is drawn through a pair of counter-rotating rollers. Drawing of the film as it is coated ensures the
5 necessary low coat weight.

"Curtain die" in the context of this specification includes any shape, configuration and/or number of die slots or holes which give rise to a substantially continuous falling curtain of material exiting the die. For example the die may comprise one
10 or more co-linear (in the case of there being more than one) elongate slots and/or a co-linear series of holes.

Accordingly the invention also provides a process for producing a packaging film comprising providing a substantially biodegradable film substrate and applying a
15 biodegradable coating to the substrate at a coat weight of less than 12gsm by means of a hot melt coating step.

Preferably the film substrate is drawn during the coating step. Preferably the film substrate is drawn by up to at least about 10 times, preferably at least about 20
20 times, more preferably by at least about 50 times, or even as high as 100 or 200 times, its original dimension in the direction of draw.

Also preferably, the coating is extruded as a hot melt onto the film substrate through a curtain die.
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The coating step is preferably conducted at a temperature of from about 80°C to about 280°C, more preferably from about 90°C to about 250°C,

Preferably the zero rate viscosity of the melt is from about 90 Pa.s to 1900 Pa.s.
30 (The viscosity may be estimated for example from an oscillatory frequency sweep rotational rheology at 190°C.)

Coated biodegradable films of the type described are found to be heat-sealable (for example at seal temperatures of from about 60°C to about 180°C) and to exhibit seal strengths of above 300g, preferably above 400g, more preferably above 500 g and most preferably above 600g when sealed at 135°C at 10psi for
5 a half second dwell time with one jaw heated. Preferably the seal strength of the coated film is greater than 300g/25mm, more preferably greater than 400g/25mm, still more preferably more than about 500g/25mm, and most preferably more than about 600g/25mm.

10 The coated films used in the packaging article of the invention are preferably transparent, but can include pigmented, coloured or metallised films. Where transparent the film has wide angle haze of less than about 10%, more preferably less than about 8%, most preferably less than about 6%.

15 The films of the invention exhibit good barrier properties. Preferably the films of the invention exhibit a WVTR (Tropical, 38°C, 90%RH) of less than 20 gsm/day, more preferably less than 18 gsm/day and most preferably less than 15 gsm/day.

Furthermore, we have also found that the films of the invention provide
20 considerably improved seal strengths compared to the uncoated substrate. Thus, the films of the invention preferably exhibit seal strengths of at least about 10%, more preferably at least about 50% and most preferably at least about 100% higher than those of the uncoated biodegradable substrate.

25 Also provided in accordance with the invention is a useful article sealed inside a package at least partly comprising the biodegradable coated film of the invention.

Characteristics of the coated films used in the packaging article of the invention such as moisture barrier, aroma barrier, seal strength, transparency, coating
30 adhesion, anti-mist and other properties can be improved or adjusted by choosing or blending in an appropriate ratio the copolymers or by incorporating one or more further additives into the coating composition.

The film substrates and/or the coated films of the invention may comprise any number of suitable functional or aesthetic additives, selected from one or more of polyvinylidene chloride, nitrocellulose, paraffin waxes, silicas, china clays, polyesters, candelilla wax, montan wax, microcrystalline wax, hydrogenated castor oil, behenic acid, oxidised polyethylene wax, stearic acid, glycerine mono stearate, carnauba wax, maleic acid, ethyl cellulose, styrene maleic anhydride, polyvinyl acetates, zinc stearate, dicyclohexylphthalate, acetyl tributyl citrate, polyvinyl chloride/polyvinyl acetate copolymers, amide waxes, glycerol ester of rosin and dimerex polymerised rosin.

The biodegradable coating may also be provided with one or more functional or aesthetic additives, such as slip and/or antiblocking agents, for example.

One coated film in accordance with the invention also or instead comprises in the coating composition at least one styrenic copolymer, preferably in an amount of less than about 3% w/w, more preferably less than about 2% w/w, and most preferably less than about 1% w/w of the dry weight of the coating composition.

Preferably, the film of the invention is certifiably biodegradable. This means either that the film is completely biodegradable, or the total weight of non-biodegradable components in the film is sufficiently low for the film as a whole to be considered biodegradable according to conventional standards at the present time.

The invention will now be more particularly described with reference to the following Examples.

EXAMPLES

In Example 1 and Example 2, a 23µm food-approved cellulosic substrate available under the trade name Natureflex from Innovia Films Ltd (23NK) was

used. The Natureflex substrate was coated by means of a hot melt curtain coating process with a variety of biodegradable coatings. Coating was effected using machinery supplied by Inatec GmbH, Schneiderstrasse 73, D-40764, Langenfeld, Germany.

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The trial involved running two biodegradable polymers sourced from one supplier. The polymers were coated onto 23NK film targeting 3 different coat weights. The coat weight targets were 12-10 gsm, 6-5 gsm and 3-2 gsm. The two main properties assessed during the trial were i) Adhesion to the base film
10 (23NK) and ii) sealability of the film, both A-A and A-B. The Heatseals were performed on a setting that measured 120°C tested using a temperature gauge.

Polymers

15 Two biopolymer coatings were used in these Examples, Biopolymer 1 being a biodegradable polyester with vegetable oil monomers, and Biopolymer 2 being a biodegradable polyester.

The polymer was extruded through the die and then dropped approx 50mm
20 before making contact with the film and running through nip rollers.

Example 1 – Bio-Polymer 2

Conditions

Extruder Temperature	220°C
Hose Temperature	200°C
Main Pump Temperature	220°C
Melt Pump Temperature	220°C
Die Temperature	220°C

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Temperatures lowered from 220°C to 210°C to run 3 & 6gsm coat weights.

Observations - The polymer ran well giving a good curtain. The polymer gave good adhesion under tape test to NK, and a tearing heat seal both for biopolymer-biopolymer and biopolymer-NK.

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Example 2 – Bio-Polymer 1

Conditions

Extruder Temperature	230°C
Hose Temperature	220°C
Main Pump Temperature	230°C
Melt Pump Temperature	230°C
Die Temperature	230°C

- 10 Observations - The polymer gave good adhesion under tape test to NK possibly best to date, and a tearing heat seal both for biopolymer-biopolymer and biopolymer-NK.

The samples evaluated were

- 15 Bio-Polymer 1, at 3gsm, 6gsm, & 12gsm
Bio-Polymer 2, at 3gsm, 6gsm, & 12gsm

The samples were tested for Heat seal strength, Hot tack, Jaw Release, and WVP.

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The finished film targets for the trials were to determine which of the polymers achieved a heat seal of 1000g/25mm, secondly what was the minimum coat weight required to do so and also to assess any potential effect on other film properties.

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With regards to both polymers, neither contains any additional additives such as slip or antiblock, although as mentioned herein it is possible to incorporate one or more additives if desired.

- 5 1) Heatseal Strength (NK Specification – 225g/25mm at 135°C)
- a) From the heatseal strengths an average of greater than 1000g/25mm was achieved for polymer–polymer heatseals for BIO-POLYMER 1 at 12gsm at both 110°C & 135°C, and for BIO-POLYMER 2 at 110°C only.
 - b) Individual heatseals of >1000g/25mm were observed for polymer-polymer
10 for the BIO-POLYMER 1 at both 3 & 6gsm coat weights.
 - c) Very low heatseals of <100g/25mm were observed. The mode of failure would indicate that this was due to a defect in the seal propagating a tear and therefore an artificially low result.
 - d) For NK-Polymer the average heatseal strength is not significantly affected
15 by polymer coat weight with BIO-POLYMER 2 – circa 400g/25mm at both temperatures and BIO-POLYMER 1 circa 400g/25mm at 110°C and circa 550-600g/25mm at 135°C.
 - e) The heatseal strength was recorded as an average of 10 seals. The mode of failure was noted for each heatseal.
 - f) The modes of failure were split into 3 broad categories:
20
 - i) Traditional Peeling seal with no delamination (Type g in results). (for this purpose delamination is used to describe where the polymer extrusion coating pulls off from the cello substrate)
 - ii) Weld seals where the seal is destroyed (Types e & f)
 - 25 iii) Peeling seal with delamination of polymer from cellophane substrate. In this instance some seals peeled open over the complete length of the seal and in others this formed a prelude to a weld like tearing seal. (Types a - d)
 - g) The majority of the heatseals resulted in destruction of the film either by
30 tearing of the seal or delamination of the polymer layer.

h) From the results it can be seen that the BIO-POLYMER 1 polymer primary mode of failure is category ii) above. Whereas for BIO-POLYMER 2 it is category iii).

5 i) Analysing the pulled heatseals using pyridine indicates that the point of failure is at the cellophane-PVdC interface as PVdC is found on the delaminated polymer and not on the cellophane film.

2) Hot Tack

a) In all cases the film samples passed with the 150g weight indicating good hot tack properties.

10 3) Hot Seal Jaw Release, Typical Specification - $\leq 30\text{g}/5\text{cm}^2$

a) The JR increased with increasing coat weight for both polymers for a given temperature.

b) BIO-POLYMER 1 performed better than the corresponding BIO-POLYMER 2 sample.

15 c) The JR decreased with increasing temperature for both polymers for a given coat weight.

Results

20 Heatseal Strength – NK-Polymer, 135°C, 10psi, 0.5 seconds

Biopolymer	BIO-POLYMER 2			BIO-POLYMER 1		
Coat Wgt	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm
Result 1	389 ^a	411 ^f	412 ^d	511 ^f	409 ^e	481 ^f
Result 2	455 ^b	344 ^f	209 ^d	711 ^e	587 ^e	555 ^a
Result 3	427 ^a	430 ^f	468 ^d	561 ^e	822 ^f	698 ^f
Result 4	413 ^a	408 ^a	234 ^d	615 ^e	474 ^e	908 ^f
Result 5	418 ^b	410 ^a	423 ^d	440 ^e	561 ^f	473 ^a
Result 6	448 ^a	425 ^a	464 ^a	497 ^e	542 ^f	630 ^f
Result 7	375 ^b	429 ^f	466 ^c	640 ^e	700 ^f	533 ^a
Result 8	478 ^a	423 ^f	539 ^d	327 ^e	730 ^f	484 ^a
Result 9	481 ^f	421 ^f	260 ^d	610 ^e	613 ^f	577 ^a

Result 10	461 ^g	375 ^f	238 ^d	464 ^e	652 ^f	577 ^a
Average	434	408	371	538	609	591
Std Dev	36.1	27.6	122.2	112.5	122.9	131.5

Heatseal Strength – Polymer-Polymer, 135°C, 10psi, 0.5 seconds

Biopolymer	BIO-POLYMER 2			BIO-POLYMER 1		
Coat Wgt	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm
Result 1	466 ^b	514 ^g	700 ^c	1224 ^f	5 ^f	1421 ^f
Result 2	516 ^d	491 ^a	462 ^c	1165 ^f	639 ^f	1238 ^f
Result 3	473 ^a	505 ^b	655 ^g	762 ^f	661 ^f	1970 ^f
Result 4	519 ^a	362 ^b	694 ^g	662 ^f	753 ^a	1485 ^f
Result 5	484 ^a	435 ^a	778 ^c	1257 ^f	743 ^a	2269 ^e
Result 6	532 ^b	405 ^a	747 ^g	543 ^b	564 ^f	1854 ^e
Result 7	501 ^a	384 ^b	813 ^d	993 ^f	938 ^f	1078 ^e
Result 8	466 ^a	451 ^g	857 ^g	335 ^f	683 ^a	2226 ^e
Result 9	458 ^a	945 ^e	428 ^c	640 ^f	17 ^f	1011 ^f
Result 10	480 ^a	593 ^e	453 ^c	858 ^g	1302 ^f	928 ^f
Average	489	508	659	844	630	1548
Std Dev	25.9	168.2	157.1	311.2	387.2	501.1

Heatseal Strength – NK-Polymer, 110°C, 10psi, 0.5 seconds

Biopolymer	BIO-POLYMER 2			BIO-POLYMER 1		
Coat Wgt	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm
Result 1	424 ^a	383 ^b	286 ^c	426 ^f	383 ^a	427 ^g
Result 2	409 ^a	410 ^b	464 ^g	447 ^f	401 ^a	439 ^a
Result 3	442 ^a	437 ^a	412 ^c	407 ^g	495 ^f	393 ^g
Result 4	418 ^a	361 ^a	255 ^g	411 ^g	604 ^f	432 ^a
Result 5	409 ^a	383 ^a	311 ^c	564 ^g	404 ^a	428 ^g
Result 6	421 ^a	430 ^a	400 ^g	631 ^f	406 ^a	455 ^g
Result 7	388 ^a	408 ^a	456 ^g	427 ^f	384 ^a	43 ^b
Result 8	417 ^a	433 ^a	455 ^g	401 ^g	1011 ^f	421 ^g

Result 9	388 ^a	381 ^a	277 ^c	392 ^g	525 ^f	431 ^g
Result 10	413 ^a	411 ^a	483 ^c	415 ^f	566 ^f	432 ^a
Average	413	404	380	452	518	390
Std Dev	16.1	25.6	88.4	79.7	191.1	122.8

Heatseal Strength – Polymer-Polymer, 110°C, 10psi, 0.5 seconds

Biopolymer	BIO-POLYMER 2			BIO-POLYMER 1		
Coat Wgt	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm	3gsm	6gsm	12gsm
Result 1	391 ^a	483 ^a	843 ^a	482	438 ^g	580 ^e
Result 2	372 ^a	498 ^a	1049 ^a	477 ^g	516 ^a	664 ^a
Result 3	362 ^a	526 ^a	1059 ^a	35 ^e	466 ^a	3715 ^e
Result 4	390 ^a	538 ^a	1025 ^a	488 ^d	477 ^a	1662 ^e
Result 5	383 ^a	534 ^a	1045 ^a	597 ^d	432 ^a	682 ^f
Result 6	368 ^b	462 ^a	1094 ^a	643 ^e	526 ^a	1320 ^e
Result 7	411 ^a	498 ^a	1033 ^a	806 ^d	442 ^a	634 ^a
Result 8	410 ^a	455 ^a	1217 ^a	497 ^d	496 ^a	610 ^e
Result 9	380 ^a	510 ^a	1149 ^a	732 ^d	559 ^a	1433 ^e
Result 10	398 ^a	557 ^a	696 ^a	148 ^e	476 ^a	2269 ^e
Average	398	506	1021	490	483	1357
Std Dev	16.6	33.2	149.3	239.6	41.5	1006.2

Modes of Failure

- 5
 - a. Peeling seal with biopolymer delaminating from NK on both sides of heatseal.
 - b. Peeling seal with tear initiating from one side edge into rest of seal area.
 - c. Seal tear initiated but complete tear not achieved as outer biopolymer layer delaminated pulling off as a complete film.
- 10
 - d. Biopolymer delaminated from both sides of the NK before seal tore completely.
 - e. Seal tore completely within first 10% of opening (Weld Seal).
 - f. Seal tore completely after initially peeling (Weld Seal).

g. Normal Peeling type seal.

Hot Tacks (135°C - 10psi - 2.5 sec g/70mm)

	BIO-POLYMER 2		BIO-POLYMER 1	
	Biopolymer-Biopolymer	Biopolymer-NK	Biopolymer-Biopolymer	Biopolymer-NK
3 gsm	>150	>150	>150	>150
6 gsm	>150	>150	>150	>150
12 gsm	>150	>150	>150	>150

5 Hotseal Jaw Release (g/5cm²)

	BIO-POLYMER 2			BIO-POLYMER 1		
	110°C	130°C	150°C	110°C	130°C	150°C
3gsm	51	53	19	33	32	12
6gsm	70	64	33	56	35	18
12gsm	143	122	59	64	51	41

WVP Tropical 38°C/90% RH g/m²/24hrs

	BIO-POLYMER 2	BIO-POLYMER 1
3gsm	13	11
6gsm	11	9
12gsm	13	13

Example 3 – Bio-Polymers 3 and 4

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A 40µm food-approved regenerated cellulosic film substrate was used. The film substrate was coated by means of a standard extrusion coating process with a variety of biodegradable coatings. The coating machinery used consisted of an extruder feeding molten polymer to a flat die suspended above the film substrate.

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A curtain of polymer extruded from the die contacted the film substrate immediately before a nip between two rollers, one of which was a water cooled

smooth finish chrome roller. As the polymer coating contacted the cooled roller, it solidified.

The trial involved running two commercially available biodegradable polymers:

5

BIO-POLYMER 3: Danimer 26806 supplied by Danimer Scientific

BIO-POLYMER 4: Ecoflex SBX 7025 supplied by BASF

10 The polymers were coated onto the film substrate at various coat weights ranging from 7 gsm to 11 gsm.

The properties assessed during the trial included: adhesion to the base film, wide angle haze (WAH), heat seal strength at 100°C and 135°C, hot tack, WVP and tear resistance in the machine direction (MD) and transverse direction (TD).

15

Results

Resin	BIO-POLYMER 3	BIO-POLYMER 3	BIO-POLYMER 3	BIO-POLYMER 4	BIO-POLYMER 4
Base reel	2	2	2	2	2
Corona	2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Line speed M/Min	80	80	100	50	80
Temperature profile °C	-	-	-	n/a	n/a
Chill roll temperature °C	22	29	29	22	22
Pressure of nip rolls (bars)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Thickness (µm)	50	47	47	47	45
Coat gain (gsm)	11	10	9	11	7
WAH (%)	30.1	25.9	27.2	9.4	11.7
Adhesion (g/25mm)	-	-	72	275	405
Seals 100°C (g/25mm) *	773	728	693	1470	749
Seals 135°C (g/25mm) *	799	802	723	1479	1389
Hot tack	-	-	150	-	150

Seals to PLA	Weld seal	Weld seal	Weld seal	Weld seal	Weld seal
Dry seals **	-	-	641	-	264
Wet seals - tap water **	-	-	635	-	226
Wet seals - boiling water **	-	-	564	-	287
WVP - 25°C 75RH - 24h	-	-	201	-	109
Tear resistance MD (%)	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.0	2.6
Tear resistance TD (%)	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.2
Stiffness MD	-	-	91	-	89

* 0.5s, 10psi

** 150°C, 0.2s, 40 psi, 1 min in water when specified

- 5 It will be appreciated that the foregoing represents specific examples of the invention, which is more particularly defined in the claims which follow.

CLAIMS

1. A coated film having a thickness of less than 100µm comprising a substantially biodegradable filmic substrate having a biodegradable coating thereon at a coat weight of not more than 12gsm.
2. A coated film according to claim 1 wherein the substantially biodegradable substrate is selected from a film-forming biodegradable material, or from mixtures of two or more thereof.
3. A coated film according to claim 2 wherein the substantially biodegradable film-forming material is selected from cellulose and cellulosic derivatives, polymers of lactic acid and its derivatives, polymers of hydroxyalkanoates (PHAs), biodegradable copolyesters, polycaprolactones and starch-based materials.
4. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the coating comprises a biodegradable polyester and/or copolyester and/or starch or a starch-based material.
5. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 4 coated only on one side.
6. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein no primer layer is provided between the biodegradable substrate and the coating.
7. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 6 laminated to one or more further substrates.
8. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the coat weight is less than 10 gsm, or less than 9gsm, or less than 8 gsm.

9. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the thickness of the coating on the film is less than about 20 μ m, or less than about 15 μ m, or less than about 12 μ m.
10. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the total thickness of the film is less than about 75 μ m, or less than about 50 μ m.
11. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the substantially biodegradable substrate comprises a cast film.
12. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 11 in which the coating is applied by means of a hot melt coating process.
13. A coated film according to claim 12 wherein in the hot melt coating process the coating is extruded through a curtain die onto the substantially biodegradable substrate as it is drawn through a pair of counter-rotating rollers.
14. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 13 having a seal strength greater than 300g/25mm, or greater than 400g/25mm, or more than about 500g/25mm, or more than about 600g/25mm when sealed at 135°C with a half second dwell time between sealing jaws, one of which is heated.
15. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 14 having a WVTR (Tropical, 38°C, 90%RH) of less than 20 gsm/day, or less than 18 gsm/day, or less than 15 gsm/day.
16. A coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 15 having a seal threshold of at least about 10%, or at least about 50%, or at least about 100% higher than that of the uncoated biodegradable substrate.

17. A useful article sealed inside a package at least partly comprising the coated film according to any one of claims 1 to 16.
18. A process for producing a coated film comprising providing a substantially biodegradable film substrate and applying a biodegradable coating to the substrate at a coat weight of less than 12gsm by means of a hot melt coating step to provide a coated film having a thickness of less than 100 μ m.
19. A process according to claim 18 wherein the film substrate is drawn during the coating step.
20. A process according to claim 18 or claim 19 wherein the coating is extruded as a hot melt onto the film substrate through a curtain die.
21. A process according to any one of claims 18 to 20 wherein the coating step is conducted at a temperature of from about 80°C to about 280°C, or from about 90°C to about 250°C,.
22. A process according to any one of claims 18 to 22 wherein the coating step involves the use of water in the nip to prevent the polymer from sticking to the nip rollers.
23. A process according to any one of claims 18 to 23 wherein the coating step involves the use of water in the nip to improve the optical properties of the coated film.