

Company Introduction

IBOYA

www.iboyaglass.com, sales@iboyaglass.com

刻字

小圆点辊花共162个

于3mm外与水平呈10° 铣切

刻字
反刻, H=0.5MM

小圆点辊花共162个

Ø1.2, H=0.4

于3mm外与水平呈10° 铣切

模号

模号
反刻

42

54.9-0.05

R5.7

0.2

42.16-0.05

42.56-0.05

42.16-0.05

0.2

0.25

Iboya Packaging Co., Ltd (IPCL) is a family business, starting from 2011, we produce glass bottles and jars for food, pharm and houseware industries.

Now we have 3 production base, they are located in Xuzhou, Xiangtan and Guizhou, with daily output capacity of 400tons. We have advanced glass production equipment to make sure all products during the whole process from raw material to the final products are under control. All production line are equipped with automatic inspection machines and visual inspectors.

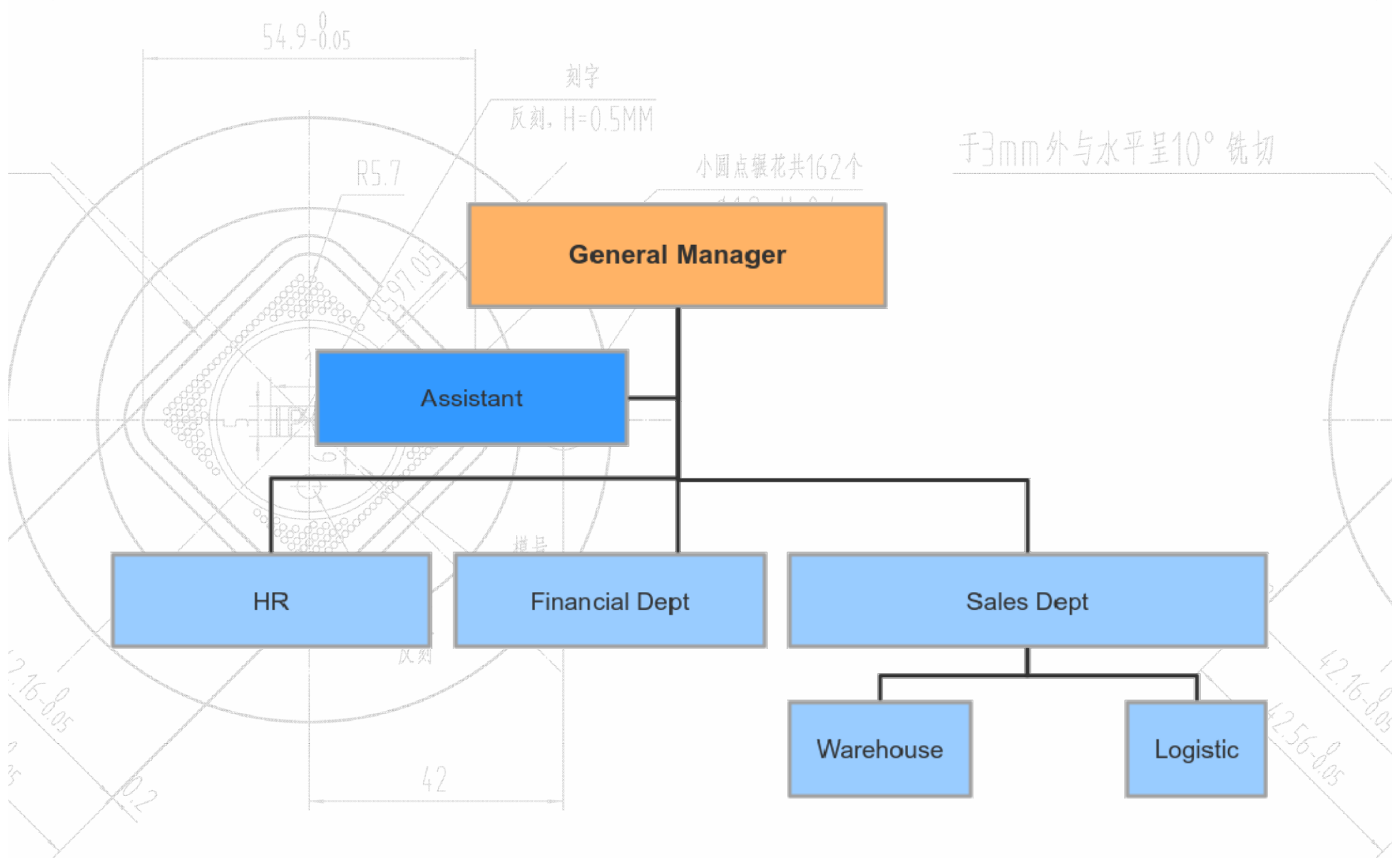
We not only serve world level beer bottlers and pharm companies in China and famous glass bottle distributors in the world, but also big OEM factories and B2C sellers on Amazon, Ebay and TEMU.

Supporting facilities of color printing line and hot stamping in the factory, providing more solutions for customers.

During last 14 years, we grow a lot with the support from our customers and we also return to our customers by using our stable products and competitive price, we look forward more cooperation with you in the near future.



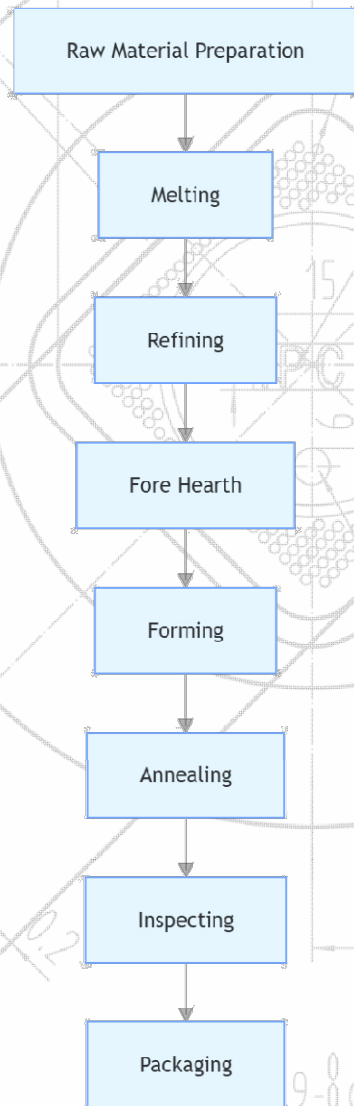
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Glass Bottle Production Flow Chart

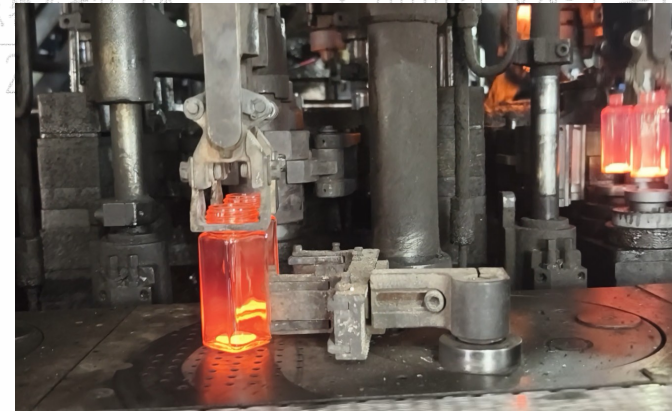


- **Raw Material Preparation:** Gather raw materials such as silica sand, soda ash, limestone, and cullet. Weigh and mix them accurately to make a batch of glass raw materials.
- **Melting:** Feed the batch of glass raw materials into a furnace and heat it to about 1500°C. The high temperature makes the materials melt and form a molten glass mixture.
- **Refining:** The molten glass flows from the furnace into a refiner. Here, the glass liquid cools to about 1250°C, and the internal bubbles rise and are discharged to make the glass liquid more uniform.
- **Fore Hearth:** The clarified glass liquid enters the fore hearth to further adjust the temperature to make it reach a uniform temperature. Then, the feeder cuts the glass liquid into gobs of a certain weight.
- **Forming:** The gobs are sent into a forming machine and fall into a series of molds. Compressed air is used to blow them into the required shape. At this time, the glass temperature drops to about 700°C.
- **Annealing:** The formed glass bottles enter an annealing furnace. Since the internal and external cooling speeds of the glass bottles are different, internal stress will be generated. The annealing process is to reheat the glass bottles to about 565°C and then slowly cool them to 150°C to eliminate internal stress and enhance the strength and stability of the glass.
- **Inspecting:** Carry out a series of inspections on the annealed glass bottles. Use high-resolution cameras and other equipment to scan and check whether there are defects such as bubbles and cracks on the bottle body to ensure that the products meet the quality standards.
- **Packaging:** The inspected and qualified glass bottles are packaged and then stored in a warehouse waiting for delivery.

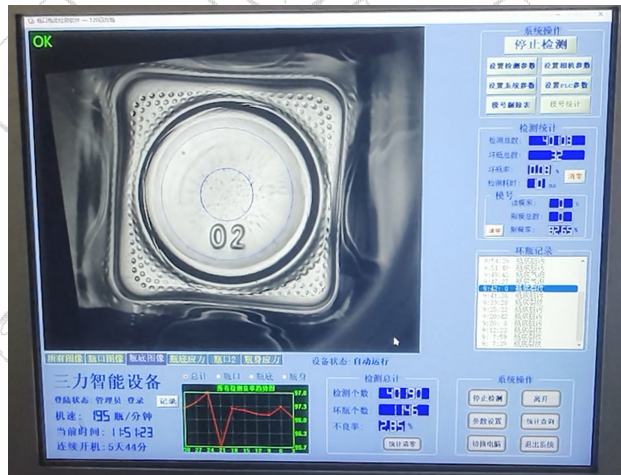
Mixing Machine



Speedline Machine



Carema Inspection Machine



Auto Palletizing Machine



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Auto Pallet Shrink Machine



Warehouse

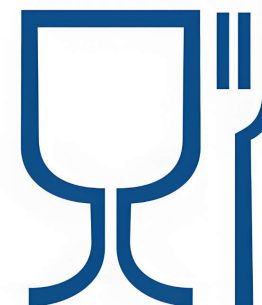


Lab Machine(part)



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Color Spray



Hot Stamping



Mold



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