temperature of 260° C. The longitudinal stretching is carried out at 130° C with a stretch/draw ratio of $\lambda_L = 5.0$, and the transverse stretching is carried out at 165° C with a stretch/draw ratio. of $\lambda_Q = 10$.

EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT 2

The multilayer film has the AB structure shown in FIG. 2, which corresponds to that of the exemplary embodiment 1 with layer C omitted. The side of layer B to be metallized is corona-treated to a surface tension of 39 mN/m.

EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT 3

The multilayer film is built up like that of exemplary embodiment 1, with the difference that the layer C is composed of a PP homopolymer having a melt flow index of 4 g/10 min at 230.C and a loading of 21.19 N (2.16 kgf).

In each exemplary embodiment, the surface of the layer B or C to be metallized is first exposed to a corona discharge and then metallized using vacuum, with aluminum preferably being used. The choice of metal layer thickness is such that a surface resistance of 3.5 Ω is produced. Some characteristic parameters of non-metallized and metallized films of the exemplary embodiments 1, 2 and 3 are listed below.

Non-metallized films			
Exemplary embodiment	1	2	3
Thickness (μm)	25	25	25
Luster			
corona-treated surface	115	125	130
non-corona-treated surface	95	95	95
Clouding, 4-Layer (%)	22	14	16
Scratch resistance (%), non-corona-treated	18	18	18
Heat-seal strength N/15 mm			
corona-treated	2.5	0	0
non-corona-treated	2.5	2.5	2.5

Metallized films	
Exemplary embodiment	(1 + 2 + 3)
Permeability to oxygen	35 $cm^3/m^2 \cdot 24\ h \cdot kg/cm^2$
Permeability to water vapors	1 $g/m^2 \cdot 24\ h$
Metal adhesion	very, good, metal cannot be pulled off in the adhesive strip test

A short explanation of the determination of the characteristic parameters luster, clouding, scratch resistance and heat-sealing strength is given below.

The luster is determined in accordance with DIN 67 530 using a reflectometer RB manufactured by Messrs. Dr. Lange (Federal Republic of Germany).

The clouding is determined in accordance with ASTM-D 1003-52, a 1 degree slit diaphragm being used instead of a 4 degree pinhole diaphragm, and the clouding being measured with four film layers lying on top of each other (the 4 layers were chosen because this gives the optimum measurement range).

The scratch resistance of a film is understood to mean the resistance of the film surface to changes as a result of mechanical stressing, in particular, in the case of frictional stressing, the production of linear destruction (scratches).

The increase in clouding ΔT which is caused by the scratching is, as a rule, used as a measure of the scratch resistance of a film:

$$\Delta T = T_v - T_o$$

Here Tv is to be understood to mean the clouding of the scratched film, and T_o is to be understood to mean the clouding of the unchanged original film. The clouding of one film layer in each case is determined within the framework of the scratch-resistance measurement.

The measurement of the scratch resistance to frictional stressing is carried out in accordance with DIN 53 754. The measurements were carried out with an abrasion measuring apparatus of the type 1161 manufactured by Messrs. Frank (FRG), using abrasive disks of the type CALIBRASE® CS-10 F manufactured by Teledyne (USA) which were loaded with 250 g.

To determine heat-seal strength, two 15 mm wide strips were laid on top of each other and sealed at 100° C with a heat-sealing time of 0.5 sec and a heat-sealing pressure of 3 bar. The heat-sealing strength is determined by the T-peel method.

The permeabilities to oxygen and water vapor are measured according to ASTM D-1434 or ASTM E-96.

What is claimed is:

1. A multilayer film comprising:

a biaxially oriented polypropylene film as a base layer;

a first surface layer comprising a metal layer deposited by metallization on a surface which is free from organic additives, such as lubricants or antistatic agents, and which has been exposed to a corona discharge before the metallization, wherein said surface is a surface of said base layer or a surface of an intermediate layer; and

a second surface layer comprising a heat-sealing layer containing an additive combination comprising an inorganic pigment and a polydiorganosiloxane, wherein said heat sealing layer is applied on the surface of said base layer opposite said first surface layer and comprises an ethylene, ethylene/propylene, ethylene/butylene propylene/butylene or ethylene/propylene/butylene polymeric material or a mixture of said polymeric materials, and wherein said inorganic pigment comprises aluminum silicate in platelet form.

2. A multilayer film as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the siloxane in the heat-sealing layer comprises a polydialkylsiloxane.

3. A multilayer film as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the heat-sealing layer further comprises a polypropylene homopolymer and/or a hydrocarbon resin.

4. A multilayer film as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the heat-sealing layer is comprised of an olefin resin mixture comprising an ethylene/propylene/butylene terpolymer and a propylene/butylene copolymer, having a content of from about 0.1 to 7 % by weight of ethylene, from about 53 to 89% by weight of propylene and from about 10 to 40% by weight of butylene.

5. A multilayer film as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the heat-sealing layer has a heat-sealing temperature of less than or equal to 100° C.

6. A multilayer film as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the siloxane comprises a dimethylpolysiloxane having a