



Multi-layer protection for wrapped bales



polybale



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- Multi-layer construction for optimum strength
- Excellent puncture and tear resistance
- High tack level prevents long 'tails' after wrapping
- Two-sided tack for superior sealing between layers
- Uniform appearance at all stages of the wrapping process



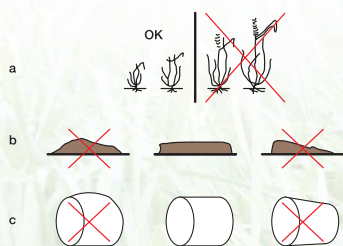
- **Produced using the most advanced Dowlex resins to ensure the highest quality balewrap**
- **Provides an effective air barrier and prevents leakage of any silage juices**
- **UV protection and high performance levels in all climates**
- **Manufactured to the highest quality control standards including ISO 9001**
- **Available in black, green and white**

Technical specifications for standard products

Reel Width	Colour	Film Length	Film Thickness
500mm	Black/Green/White	1800m	25microns
750mm	Black/Green/White	1500m	25 microns



Preparing to balewrap



Forage preparation

- Only ensile good quality grass, cut at the optimum growth stage (diagram a) and ideally of 40-50% dry matter (DM). For haylage do not exceed 60% DM. For optimum DM levels on whole crop and cereal silage contact your agricultural advisor.
- Swath should be uniform in height, density and DM, and the full width of baler pick up (diagram b).
- Bales should be dense and cylindrical in shape (diagram c).



Machine preparation

- Ensure your equipment is maintained and used in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Ensure all moving parts are free-moving - pay particular attention to the pre-stretch unit (PSU), which can seize or stiffen up during periods of non-use.
- Check all belts for wear and tear and replace all belts, even if only one is damaged or worn. Badly aligned and worn belts will affect film overlap.
- Check PSU and turntable gearing for wear and tear.
- Check PSU rollers for any damage and thoroughly clean down with degreaser.
- Check PSU springs and replace if necessary (weak springs, dirty or worn-out rollers will cause aquaplaning, film tearing and uneven film application).
- Check for film overlap and correct stretch by wrapping a straw bale before the wrapping season starts.
- Align centre points of reel and bale to achieve 50% overlap.
- Measure film neck down on bale (750mm should be between 580mm -610mm on bale, 500mm should be between 380mm - 410mm).
- Check for correct percentage stretch by placing two marks 10cm horizontally apart on film reel, then measuring the new distance apart when film reaches the bale surface. As an example, after 70% stretch this should be 17cm.

Calibration

- Calibrate wrapper on the first bale, by counting the number of turntable or sweep arm turns required to cover the bale once.
- Then add one turn and repeat exercise (2+2 method suitable for round bale silage up to 50% DM).
- Set counter to this total figure.



Instructions for use

Polybale is produced to differing blends to suit the various global climates. It is important that film is purchased only from our appointed agent in any particular country to ensure that it is the correct film for use in that country. For example, the blend developed for the Northern European market, where ultra-violet (UV) radiation levels are low, will withstand up to 80 kilolangleys of UV radiation whereas the blend produced for Australia, where UV levels are high, will withstand up to 180 kilolangleys.

In low UV countries, Polybale is intended for use between 55% and 75% pre-stretch (maximum 65% on big square bales). In extreme temperatures or where UV levels are high, some users prefer to reduce pre-stretch to around 55%.

Care of reels

- Store reels on their ends in the dry, and out of direct sunlight.
- The ideal storage temperature is 15-20°C.
- Keep reels in their boxes prior to use.
- Take care not to damage reels during handling, in particular reel edges should be protected.
- Cover reels left on wrapper to keep out moisture.
- We recommend that reels are used within two years of purchase.

Application

- Ensure that bales are well shaped, dense and ideally of 40-50% DM (up to 60% for haylage).
- Wrap within 2-3 hours of baling.
- Ideally wrap at stacking point and preferably in the shade.

- Square bales must be straight sided as any concave surfaces will produce air pockets when wrapped and possible spoilage.
- Ensure that wrapper is set correctly for film width and bale size in use.
- Ensure that PSU rollers are thoroughly and regularly cleaned to remove 'tack' and other contaminants in accordance with the wrapper manufacturer's instructions.
- Load bale and place film reel on PSU so that outer film surface of reel will face inwards towards bale when applied.
- Adjust height of PSU where possible so that centre points of reel and bale are horizontally aligned.
- Thread and attach film as per wrapper instructions.
- To calibrate wrapper on first bale, count number of turntable or sweep arms turns required to cover the bale once. Then add one turn and repeat exercise (2+2 method). This will have applied 4 layers.
- Remember that any increase in bale size or irregularity in shape will mean that more turns will be needed.
- Apply minimum 4 layers of film to all areas of the bale, using the above 2+2 method and minimum 50% overlap.
- Independent trials have also indicated economic benefits from the application of 6 layers of film for normal silage.
- We would also recommend the use of a minimum 6 layers of film on all coarse stemmy crops, which are more likely to puncture the film.
- Where DM levels exceed 50%, or square bales are being wrapped, a minimum of 6 layers of film should be applied (2+2+2 method).



- When wrapping using a continuous tubeline system, a minimum of 6 layers of film should be applied, in particular to the area where bales adjoin one another. Tube should be on even ground so that each bale is level with the next.
- Final film width when measured on the flat end of a round bale should, for example with 500mm film, be 380mm-410mm, and with 750mm film be 580mm-610mm.

Should film width vary significantly outside these limits, or any problems occur during film application, stop wrapping and ascertain the cause before continuing.

- Ensure that on completion of wrapping, bales are not damaged when they are offloaded.
- Cut end of film should be tucked in securely as soon as possible.
- Ensure that no holes or splits are present in the film on bales prior to stacking. If so, apply extra film. Holes or splits through all film layers indicate either bird or mechanical damage, or insufficient film applied. They are not indicative of film faults.

Stacking

- Choose a storage site away from trees and very exposed areas. Do not stack bales too close to hedges. Store away from any water courses. Specific advice is available from your water authority.
- Choose a well drained level site, devoid of sharp objects which could damage film. A sand or gravel surface is ideal.
- Stack bales immediately after wrapping, and certainly within 12 hours. Use a purpose-built handler and never a spike.
- Do not stack bales more than 3 high. Bales of low DM or density should only be stored in single layers.
- Repair any damage immediately using a

suitable UV-protected tape.

(NB : Even minor damage to film can result in spoilage of fodder)

- To protect against birds, cover stack with close-woven polypropylene net secured at ground level. For best protection, secure net so that it is not in direct contact with the tops of the bales.
- Fence off stack from livestock if necessary.
- Install vermin bait stations around stack perimeter and replenish as required.
- Inspect stack regularly and repair any damage immediately.
- Use bales within 12 months of wrapping.

Precautions

- Do not wrap bales tied or netted with products which are chemically reactive to polythene, such as some types of sisal twine.
- Do not wrap in the rain as this may impair seal between film layers.
- Do not wrap bales which have been treated with a sulphur-based additive.
- Remove any visible spoilage within the bale on opening before feeding to livestock.
- Fodder which contains spoilage must not be fed to breeding stock or horses.
- Keep film and wrapped bales away from fertiliser, herbicides, mineral oils etc, which can accelerate film degradation.



Used film

- Do not burn or bury used film on farm.
- Seek advice from your local authority on disposal.
- In some countries collection schemes for used film operate.
- Balewrap film may be recycled or incinerated as an energy source where appropriate facilities exist.

Health & Safety

- Health and Safety requirements should be observed at all times.
- Suitable hearing protection is recommended as high noise levels can occur during wrapping.
- Do not allow unauthorised persons, especially children, to have access to the farm machinery or wrapped bales when stacked.

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