

How to Choose a Trash Liner

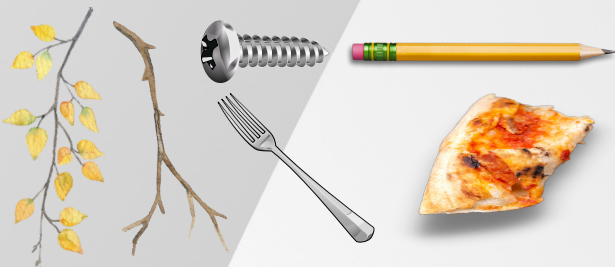


Step 1 - The Two Plastic Types

Linear Low Density Bags (LLD)

Used for rough or sharp objects under tough transport conditions.

They're very strong and are more resistant to tearing, but handle lower load capacities than Hi-D bags.



Suggested LLD Applications:

- Sticks, rough yards trimmings, glass
- Metal with sharp edges
- Plastic eating utensils, food, scraps

Hi Density Bags (Hi-D)

Used for paper and non-rough objects under moderate transport.

They're very strong and handle higher load capacities than LLD bags, but tear easier once punctured.



Suggested Hi-D Applications:

- Paper-plates, cups, towels, office
- Grass, rags, smooth heavy objects
- Cans without sharp edges, food without sharp edges.

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Step 2 - Gauge Equivalents and Recommendations

Gauge (film thickness)



LLD

Hi-D

Light	.30 - .49	MIL	} For small cans
Medium	.50 - .60	MIL	
Heavy	.61 - .74	MIL	} For midsize cans
Extra Heavy	.75 - .80	MIL	
Super Tuf	.81 - 1.0	MIL	
Super Heavy	1.1 - 1.2	MIL	} For larger cans
XXH	1.3 - 1.9	MIL	
XXXH	2.0 - 3.0	MIL	

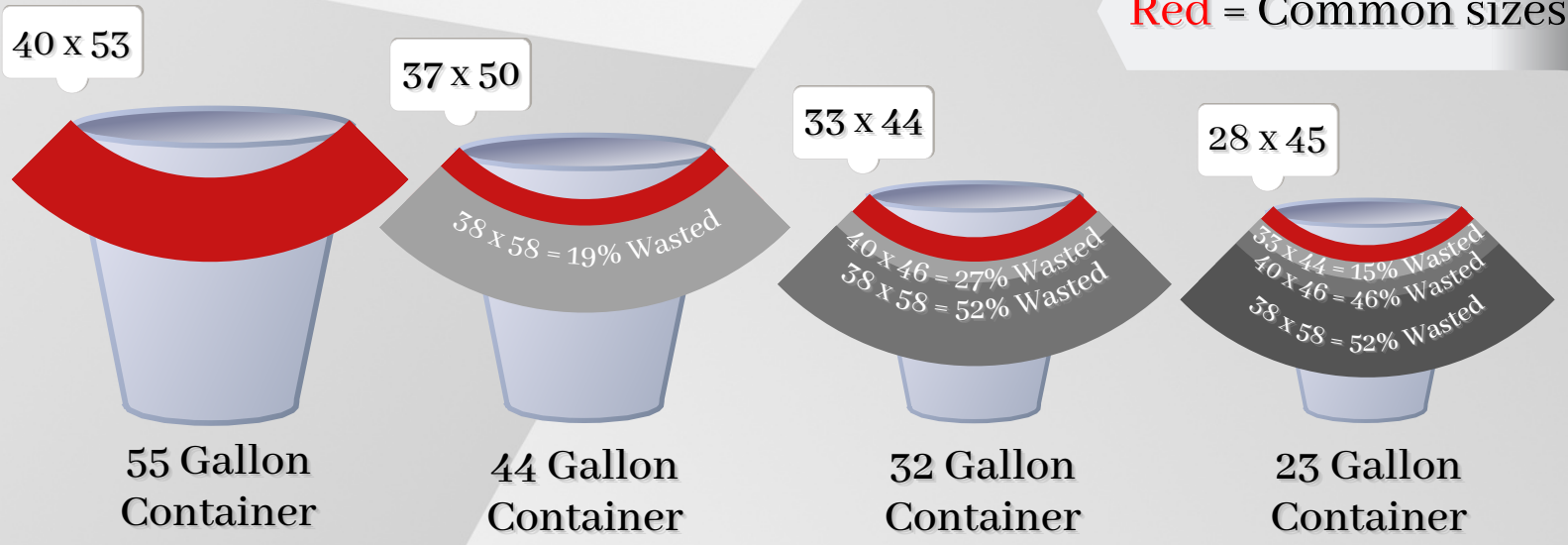
Light	6 - 9	MIC	} For small cans
Medium	10 - 12	MIC	
Heavy	13 - 14	MIC	} For midsize cans
Extra Heavy	15 - 17	MIC	
XXH	18 - 22	MIC	} For larger cans



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Step 3 - Sizing The Top 4 Cans



Bottom Seals

High Performance Star Seal

- Most Common type of seal
- Designed without gussets
- Eliminates gaps where leaks can occur
- Conforms to the shape of the container
- Maximizes carrying capacity
- Sized in two dimensions (EX. 40 x 46)

Flat Seal

- Two-dimensional bag (much like a pillow case)
- Strong, but has the potential to leak wet trash from the corners
- Do not conform as well to the shape of the can
- Sized in two dimensions (EX. 40 x 46)

Gusset Seal

- Rarely used in the industry
- Flat-style bag design
- Both sides tucked into form gussets
- A potentially weak bottom seal
- Sealed through four layers of film (the middle of the bag has only two sealed layers)
- Sized in 3 dimensions (EX. 23 x 17 x 46)

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Step 4 - Formulas

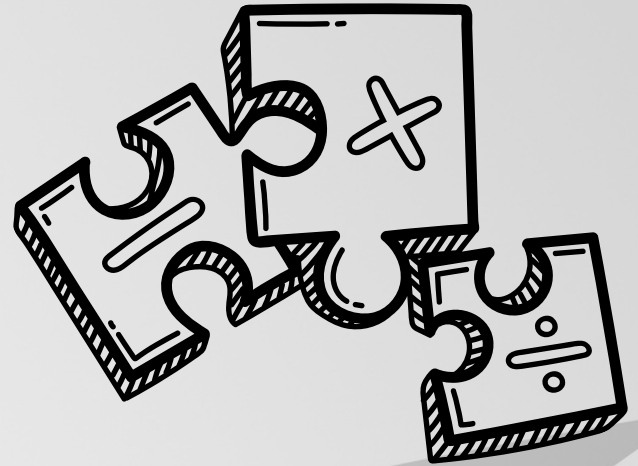
Microns to MILs Formula

Divide the microns by 25.4 to arrive at the MIL thickness.

Example:

$$10 \text{ Microns} \div 25.4 = .39 \text{ MIL}$$

$$24 \text{ Microns} \div 25.4 = .94 \text{ MIL}$$



MILs to Microns Formula

Multiply the MILs by 25.4 to arrive at the MIC thickness.

(1 MIL = 25.4 Microns)

Example:

$$.30 \text{ MIL} \times 25.4 = 7.6 \text{ Microns}$$

$$.65 \text{ MIL} \times 25.4 = 16.5 \text{ Microns}$$