A G R I S T R E T C H F A Q

How should I choose the film I want to use?

Answer: Look for a well known brand, that has got a high adhesion force combined with good seal properties. Do not make price per roll your main argument, as normally you get the quality you pay for.

Is there any difference between the colours?

Answer: All the colours used by us are designed in the same way, a carrier material with Pigments. All colours behave in the same way during wrapping.

The difference between the colours gets visible when the bales are wrapped. The darker a film is the stronger is its influence on the bale. A darker film heats up more than a light coloured one, the outer layers of the silage get cooked.

The sugar starts to caramelise, the cooked silage looses much of it nutritional value, the cattle needs more silage to bring the same performance.

We recommend white films that nearly do not heat up to protect the silage and keep high nutrition value.

How can I be sure to have the right amount of layers on the bale?

Answer: Count the number of revolutions till the bale is covered with film, now add 1 and then double the number of revolutions, you now have 4 layers.

For 6 layers just increase the number by 50 %.

How many layers of film should I use?

Answer: A silage up to 50 % dry matter requires 4 layers of film as minimum, we recommend 6 layers if you have more than 50 % dry matter you should use at least 6 layers, the same is for square bales and coarse silage.

Should I wrap hay?

Answer: Generally no, haylage has not enough humidity to start any fermentation, the high dry matter stops any fermentation and the durability of the silage, mould and rottenness will start. Only with very special treatment such bales are possible. Please inform yourself before in detail.

How should I store my bales?

Answer: The bales should be stored on their flat side, because here the number of layers of film is higher. You also have the possibility to store up to three layers high.

Don’t store bales that show no good stabile shape in more layers. between the bales you should leave at least one hand, because when the bales touch each other the possibility for the growth of mould is higher.

If possible cover the bales with a net against birds and with a fence against wild animals or cattle.

How long can I store my bales?

Answer: Agri Stretch is stabilized for one year of exterior storage. This means that the bales are protected against the Sun Rays for one year, if you store them on a suitable place, which has not too much hours of sunshine a day, the bales can be stored longer.

What should I do when I find mechanical damages or holes in the bales?

Answer: Cover the holes immediately, the best would be a repair adhesive tape. It would also be good to use the bales as soon as possible because entering of oxygen starts the growth of mould.

How long can I store Agri – Stretch rolls after buying them?

Answer: An originally packed roll can be stored for 1 years at least, but there are important points you should take care of:

Store the rolls standing like you have received them on the pallet in the original box.
Temperatures lower than the freezing point are without consequences but don’t store the rolls at extremely high temperatures as this has influence on the tackiness.
Keep the rolls inside the box as sun light destroys the UV-stabilisation system.

Which chemicals are negative for the film?

Answer: The major problem is caused by ammonium which attacks the UV-Stabilisation system. Ammonium is in liquid manure, in pesticides and even in some silage additives. Sulphur and Nitrogen can also harm the film, when the stabilizer is degraded totally, the film starts to get destroyed.

If you see the first evidences of such a damage, like a flaking of the first layer, the bales shall be covered immediately and they shall be used as soon as possible, because through a damage oxygen can enter the bale.

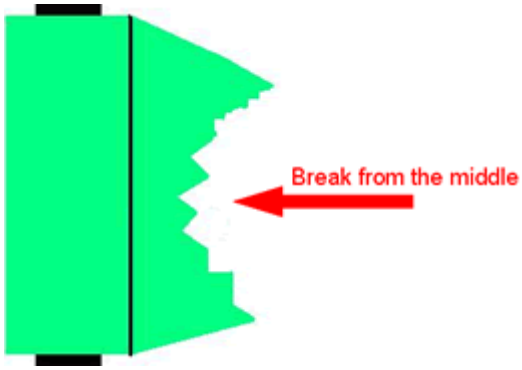
The film does not stretch as it should

Answer: When temperatures are very high, more glue migrates to the surface of the film than with lower temperatures. This glue can remain at the pre-stretch roll where it works like a slip layer. In this case the film slips through the rolls and does not get stretched by them.

It is necessary then to clean the rolls with paraffin or diesel, because these fluids do not harm the film.

The film breaks all the time.

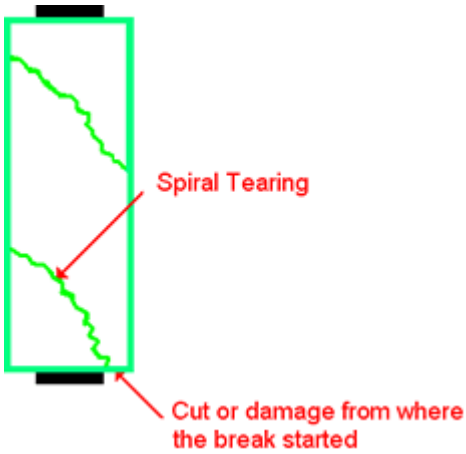
Answer: The drawings below show the different types of breaks.

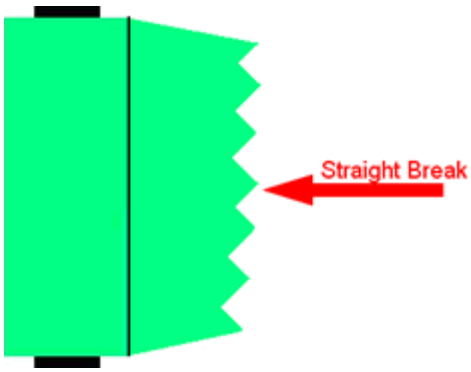


This break comes from a hole or another damage in the middle of the roll. The roll starts to break from this point, when this situation occurs remove the roll from the wrapper and control it for holes or cuts

This type of break occurs when the edge of the roll is damaged, the break begins on the point of the damage and goes to the other side of the roll. When your wrapper has a pre stretch unit with only one spring, and this spring is not in the middle of the unit, it could come to spiral tearing, because the stretch roll is not planar to the film roll.

In the case of spiral Tearing take the roll from the wrapper and put away the film till you find the first full layer of film which is not damaged. If you have a wrapper like mentioned above put the spring in the middle of the Prestretch unit to remove this problem.





This occurs when the breaking or contact roller of the pre stretch unit is not working the right way. The film roll doesn't stop immediately and unrolled film sticks to the roll (wrinkling), when you start a new wrapping cycle the film gets teared apart.

Another reason for this type of breaking is a pre stretch ration that is far too high.

In this case check if the spring pressure is high enough. When the springs have not been changed for a longer time they become tired and reduce the breaking force.

Which pre-stretch should I use?

Answer: Roundbales with normal silage should be wrapped with a pre-stretch of about 70 %, if the dry matter contents is very high, it is better to switch to 55 %. When you do square bales we recommend also a pre-stretch of 55 %, because the edges of the bales are a high strain for the film.

The pre-stretch of the wrapper should be checked regularly, to obtain the best results. For this check make to lines on the roll with a distance of 10 cm between each other, then wrap one turn so that the film gets stretched. Now measure the distance between the two lines.

15 to 16 cm - > 50 to 60 % pre-stretch
17 to 18 cm - > 70 to 80 % pre-stretch

more than 18 cm - > over 80 % pre-stretch too much for silage use

How many bales can I wrap with one roll of Agri Stretch?

Answer: When you wrap a Round bale (120 cm Diameter, 120 cm Length) you will receive the following amount of bales.

750 mm Film with 1.500 m	
70% Pre-Stretch	**55% Pre-Stretch**
6 Layers: 20 to 21 Bales	6 Layers: 18 to 19 Bales
8 Layers: 15 to 16 Bales	8 Layers: 14 to 15 Bales

500 mm Film with 1.800 m	
70% Pre-Stretch	**55% Pre-Stretch**
6 Layers: 17 to 18 Bales	6 Layers: 15 to 16 Bales
8 Layers: 13 to 14 Bales	8 Layers: 11 to 12 Bales

When you wrap a square bale (120cm x 70 cm x 150 cm) you normally get the following amounts of bales. At a square bale you should only have 55% pre-stretch.

film width 500 mm with 1.800 m length
55% Pre-Stretch
4 layers: 16 to 17 bales
6 layers: 11 to 12 bales

film width 750 mm with 1.500 m length
55% Pre-Stretch
4 layers: 20 to 21 bales
6 layers: 14 to 15 bales