

A QUICK & EASY TUTORIAL:

How to evaluate your needs and pick the right can liner for your application.

Can Liner Seals

Bottom View



THE BEST CHOICE!

Star Seal (or X-Seal)

Designed without gussets, the star seal eliminates gaps along the seal where leaks can occur. This allows the bag to conform more easily to

the shape of the container and distributes the weight of the refuse evenly around the bag. Star seal liners maximize the bag's carrying capacity and virtually eliminate leaks. Star Seal liners are designated in two dimensions, i.e., 40x46.

Bottom View



Gusseted Seal

A flat style bag manufactured with both sides tucked in to form gussets. Where indented, the bag has to be sealed through four layers of film, while the middle of the bag has only two layers. This leads to an inherently weak bottom seal. Gusseted seal liners are designated in three dimensions, i.e., 23x17x46.

Bottom View



Flat Seal

Just as the name infers, a flat seal is simply a two-dimensional bag with a bottom seal. Flat seal bags are generally leak-proof, but are very clumsy to handle. Also

they do not conform very well to the shape of most trash receptacles. Flat seal liners are designated in two dimensions, i.e., 40x46.

ALL AFFEX CAN LINERS UTILIZE THE SUPERIOR STAR SEAL!

ARE YOU USING THE RIGHT CAN LINER FOR YOUR NEEDS?

PERFORMANCE/COSTS:

Using the proper bag, given the total weight of the refuse thrown into the container, can save you money and prevent leakage and tearing. The Max Load information, included in the AFFEX product listing, can help determine the best bag for the job.

SIZE:

Ideally, you should have about 3" - 4" of overhang on the trash receptacle. Anything more or less is wasteful and costly in terms of both time and money.

COLOR:

Color is not often a major issue, but it can be important. Clear or natural liners are appropriate in situations where theft or pilferage might be a concern, as you can see the contents of the liner. Black liners may be preferred when the contents are best left unseen. White liners are common in the food service industry, as they promote a clean, sanitary appearance.

DISPENSING OPTIONS:

Flat pack, the more traditional option, allows for accurate dispensing. Coreless perforated (perf) rolls offer efficient dispensing, accurate count control, and reduced pilferage. Coreless interleaved rolls, in addition to the benefits of coreless perf, require no tearing, allowing for easy, one-at-a-time dispensing.



Why Isn't Gauge Always Important?

Film thickness or gauge is no longer a satisfactory standard for judging overall strength. The development of improved LLDPE resin in the liner industry has completely changed the standard method for selecting the correct can liners. These materials allow manufacturers to produce thinner, lighter trash bags which are stronger and more durable than the thicker bags previously made from low density resin. The best way to determine the correct liner is to actually test some suggested samples in the desired application.

DEFINITIONS & ADVANTAGES

What all those terms actually mean & why you would use one type of can liner over another.

Advantages of Linear Low Density Can Liners

1. Maximum puncture and stretch resistance compared to High Density
2. Multi-purpose applications
3. Most prevalent type of film used in the industry today.
4. Compared to traditional low density film, linear low can be run at a lighter gauge with equal strength.

Advantages of High Density Can Liners

1. HMW/HD liners are about 3 times stronger and more durable than ordinary polyethylene liners of the same thickness.
2. HMW/HD liners require two-thirds less petroleum-based raw material to manufacture. Accordingly, they can be made about one-third the thickness of ordinary low density polyethylene liners.
3. Substantial cost savings per liner because they require only about one-third the ordinary expense for shipping, storage and warehousing.
4. When they are properly made, HMW/HD liners will rarely "zipper" if punctured.
5. Extremely wide range of temperature resistance from -40°F to +212°F (boiling).
6. USDA and FDA approved (natural and clear colored liners).

Definitions

It's important to know a little bit about what can liners are actually made of, and how thicknesses are measured. That way you can determine which of the polyethylene resins and liner gauges will work best for your particular application.

Resin- The basic raw material from which can liners are made. There are 3 types of resins: Low Density, Linear Low Density and High Density Polyethylene.

Linear Low Density Polyethylene- This resin is highly puncture and tear resistant. These properties make this the best choice for applications where additional strength and stretch are required. Works well for waste with sharp or jagged edges.

High Density Polyethylene- Liners made from this resin are generally available in lower gauges, and are more temperature resistant.

Low Density Polyethylene- An older resin still used mainly in lower end liners. It has largely been replaced by Linear Low Density Polyethylene.

Post-Consumer and Post-Industrial Polyethylene- This is made from recycled post-consumer plastics such as milk jugs and industrial scraps. These are reprocessed and blended with other types of resins.

Gauge- A term used to describe the thickness of a liner. Low density liners are measured in mils, while High Density liners are generally measured in microns.

Mil- Measurement based on thousandths of an inch (.000). For example, a .55 mil bag would be 55 thousandths of an inch thick. Common low density liners range from .35 to 2.0 mil in thickness.

Micron- Based on one hundred thousandths of an inch (.000000). High Density liners usually range from 6 to 24 microns in thickness.

