



Can Liner Guide

TYPES OF PLASTIC BAG MATERIALS

Types of Plastic Bag Materials

Linear Low Density Bags (LLD)

Used for rough or sharp objects under tough transport conditions. These bags are very strong and are more resistant to tearing, but handle lower load capacities than Hi-D bags.

Suggested LLD applications:

- Sticks, rough yard trimmings, glass
- Metal w/sharp edges
- Plastic eating utensils

Hi Density Bags (Hi-D)

Used for paper and non-rough objects under moderate transport conditions. These bags are 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 w/out sharp edges

Metallocene LLD

A Form of Linear Low Density Polyethylene produced using Metallocene as a catalyst. Excellent impact and puncture resistance.

Repro LLD

A Form of Linear Low Density Polyethylene produced using a combination of virgin resin and reprocessed recycled plastics. It has very good high impact and puncture resistance.

Measuring Trash Can to Determine Liner Fit

Trash bags are measured by their width and length when laid flat. To determine what size bag is needed for your particular waste receptacle:

Bag Width = Circumference of your can divided by 2.

Square Container Circumference = Sum of all four sides
(add all four sides together)

Round Container Circumference = Diameter multiplied by 3.14
(or pi, if you remember your junior high school math)

Bag Length = Height of your can plus 3" for overhang plus half of the trash can's width (or half the diameter for circular trash cans)

Example - a circular trash can with a diameter of 24" and height of 30" will be calculated as followed: 30" + 3" + (24"/2) = 45"

Sample Conversions - Microns to Mils
6 = 0.23
7 = 0.27
8 = 0.31
9 = 0.35
10 = 0.39
11 = 0.43
12 = 0.47
13 = 0.51
14 = 0.55
15 = 0.59
16 = 0.62
17 = 0.66
18 = 0.70
19 = 0.74
20 = 0.78
21 = 0.82
22 = 0.86
23 = 0.90
24 = 0.94
25 = 0.98

Conversion Formulas

Linear Low Density Case Weight Formula

Length x Width x Gauge (in mils) \div 15 \div 1000 x bags per case = net lbs. per case

High Density Case Weight Formula

Length x Width x Gauge (in microns) \div 14.5 \div 25.4 \div 1000 x bags per case = net lbs. per case

Microns to Mils Formula

Divide the microns by 25.4 to arrive at mil thickness. Example:
10 Microns \div 25.4 = .39 Mil
24 Microns \div 25.4 = .94 Mil

Mils to Microns Formula

Multiply the mils by 25.4 to arrive at mil thickness. Example: 1 Mil = 25.4 Microns
.30 Mil \times 25.4 = 7.6 Microns
.65 Mil \times 25.4 = 16.5 Microns

