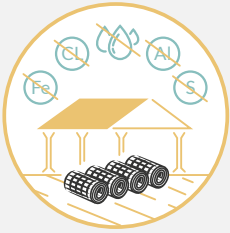




CARE OF NETWRAP MATERIAL

- Keep the rolls in the original packaging until usage.

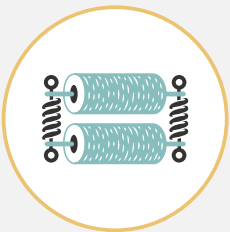


- Store the rolls indoors, away from moisture, chemicals and exposure to extremely low or high temperatures.

- Store the rolls on pallets preferably. Do not stand rolls in an upright position.
- Unpack the rolls some hours before using it for static discharge.
- Check that cardboard cores of the rolls are dry and not swollen or damaged.

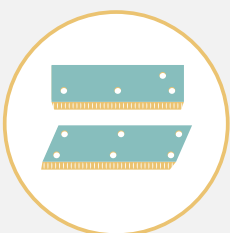
BALERS

- Clean baler and remove all rust before baling.
- Check and clean any snagging points in all parts of the baler (net feed tray, belts, or ejection ramp) which may tear the net.
- Inspect each roller carefully to check they are not damaged by stones or broken tines.



- Check that rollers are adjusted correctly and fully parallel to give a uniform pull of the net when feeding (check using a piece of paper).

- Adjust the brakes to achieve proper tension of the net. Check braking system regularly according to baler type and model.

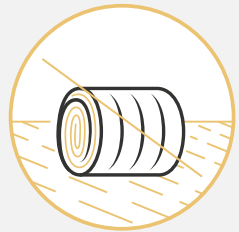


- Sharpen knives correctly and frequently. Also ensure knives are clean and undamaged.

- Check that the tailgate, belts and chamber rollers are not damaged.
- Comply with the machine maintenance instructions and check all relevant parts.

BALING PROCESS

- Feed crop evenly, from side to side.
- Make sure net is tight on roll.



- The net should always be on the outside of the bale. When the netwrap starts feeding, use the brakes and stop moving, otherwise the bale continues being formed and part of the net will end up inside the crop.



- Drive in a straight line – do not zigzag. Bale shape should be uniform and flat across its surface.

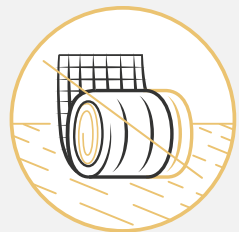
- Make sure the net is cut clearly, to avoid loose threads.



- The bale should be ejected from the baler immediately when the tailgate is opened, to avoid any damage on the bale surface that spinning rollers in the chamber may cause. If the bale gets stuck in the baler, reduce speed or disengage PTO to reduce the friction of the rollers against the bale surface.



- Also check that the baler is correctly aligned in relation to the tractor so that the bale can be ejected swiftly from the tailgate.



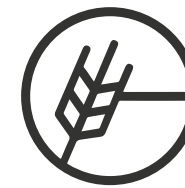
- For over edge, use nets specially designed for this purpose (130 cm, 51 or 67 inches wide), otherwise the lines will spread too wide and the bales may burst.



B I O N E T

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED LAYERS:

BALE CHAMBER WIDTH (M)	BALE DIAMETER (M)	SILAGE	HAY	STRAW	CORN STALKS / RAPE STRAW
1,2	1,20	2,5	2,5	3,5	3,5
	1,50	3	3	3,5	4
	1,60	3	3	4	4,5
	1,80	3	4	5	5
	2,00	3	4	5	5



O P T I N E T

BALE CHAMBER WIDTH (M)	BALE DIAMETER (M)	SILAGE	HAY	STRAW	CORN STALKS / RAPE STRAW
1,2	1,20	2,5	2,5	3	3
	1,50	2,5	3	3	3,5
	1,60	2,5	3	3,5	4
	1,80	3	3	4	4,5
	2,00	3	3	4	5

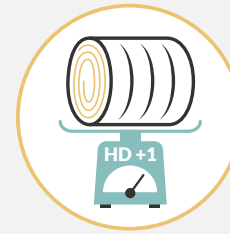


BALE CHAMBER WIDTH (M)	BALE DIAMETER (M)	SILAGE	HAY	STRAW	CORN STALKS / RAPE STRAW
1,2	1,20	2	2	2,5	3
	1,50	2	2	3	3
	1,60	2,5	2,5	3	3,5
	1,80	2,5	2,5	3,5	4
	2,00	3	3	3,5	4



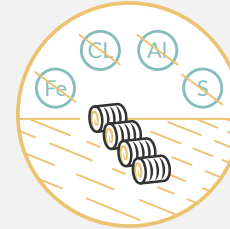
BALE CHAMBER WIDTH (M)	BALE DIAMETER (M)	SILAGE	HAY	STRAW	CORN STALKS / RAPE STRAW
1,2	1,20	2	2	2,5	2,5
	1,50	2	2	2,5	3
	1,60	2	2	3	3,5
	1,80	2,5	2,5	3	3,5
	2,00	2,5	2,5	3,5	3,5

We strongly recommend to add at least one extra layer of Net Wrap if each of following situations will apply:



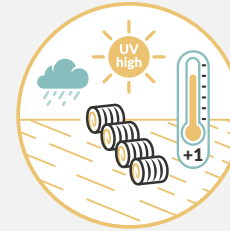
- When baling a short cut - chopped straw, for heavy-duty bales, very high density bales or in severe weather conditions.

- When the bales are stored outside for a long term or when they are handled many times.
- When used in stony fields.



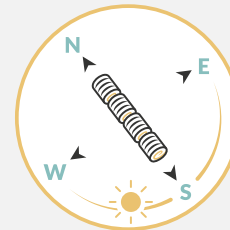
NOTE:

The strength of the netwrap can be adversely affected by exposure to sunlight and rain when combined with crop, soils or external environments which contain high levels of iron, chlorine or sulphur.



- A combination of several extreme conditions may require a further increase in wraps.

BALE STORAGE



- Store the bales on a well-drained location. The bale is a cylinder shape, its circular plane surfaces should face North-South, to allow for more sunlight to aid in drying. The curved surface, which is covered by the net, should face East-West.

- Do not stack bales directly on the ground.
- When bales are stored for more than one season, consider indoor bale covers or indoor storage. Beware of the side forces on walls with stacked bales. Don't stack bales under leaky roofs.



- Make sure there is always enough air-flow when you cover the bales, or when you store them in enclosed areas. Lack of air-flow can create a micro-climate, increasing humidity and temperature. Adequate space between stacked bales improves ventilation and air-flow.

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