

SAKIT™

TRASH CAN LINERS

Get to know the advantages of our products while you learn about what can liners are actually made of, how thicknesses are measured and which of the polyethylene resins and liner gauges will work best for your particular application.



▶ Why Gauge Isn't Always Important?

Film thickness 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 have allowed manufacturers to produce thinner, lighter trash bags which are stronger and more durable than the thicker bags previously made from low density resin. This is why gauge is no longer an effective way to determine liner strength. Instead of stating actual thickness, it is now generally accepted to use terminology such as "Light", "Medium", "Heavy", and "Extra Heavy". Each manufacturer has its own blend formulations, so the proportions of these materials vary from one producer to another. The best way to determine the correct liner is to actually test some suggested samples.

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:

- ▶ **High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)**
Liners made from this resin are generally available in lower gauges, and are more temperature resistant.
 - ▶ **Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)**
An older resin still used mainly in lower end utility liners. It has largely been replaced by Linear Low Density Polyethylene.
 - ▶ **Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE)**
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.
- **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 to produce new high quality liners.

▶ 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 one hundred 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 .37 to 1.8 mil in thickness.
- ▶ **Micron**
Based on thousandth of a Millimeter (.000000). High Density liners usually range from 6 to 22 microns in thickness.

▶ Advantages of Linear Low Density Can Liners 1.

- ▶ Maximum puncture and stretch resistance compared to High Density
- ▶ Multi-purpose applications
- ▶ Most prevalent type of film used in the industry today.
- ▶ Manufactured in a wide variety of colors.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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, so they require only about one-third the ordinary shipping, storage and warehousing cost.
- ▶ Substantial cost savings per liner.
- ▶ When they are properly made, HMW/HD liners will rarely "zipper" if punctured.
- ▶ Extremely wide range of temperature resistance from -40 degrees F to +212 degrees F (boiling).
- ▶ USDA and FDA approved (natural colored liners).



▶ Finding the right can liner size. Measure the container you are using.

Bag width 1/2 the circumference of the container	Calculating case weights HDPE Liners $\text{length} \times \text{width} \times .0027034 = \text{lbs}/1000 \text{ bags}$
Bag length Height of the container + 1/2 the diameter (or diagonal) of the container bottom + 3"	LDPE Liners $\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{mil} \text{ divided by } 15 = \text{lbs}/1000 \text{ bags}$

HDPE	Dry Weight	Wet Weight
Gauge (Mic)	Capacity (lbs)	
6	10-25	7.5-19
8	25	19
10	30	22.5
11	35	26
12-13	50	37.5
14	60	45
16-17	75	56
19	90	67.5
22	100	75

▶ Sakit Liners to Stock

High Density (all natural)		
SAKIT ID	Description	Pack Size
SAK202206N	20x22 6 micron	40x50 (2000)
SAK242406N	24x24 6 micron	20x50 (1000)
SAK243306N	24x33 6 micron	20x50 (1000)
SAK303710N	30x37 10 micron	20x25 (500)
SAK334013N	33x40 13 micron	20x25 (500)
SAK404812N	40x48 12 micron	10x25 (250)
SAK404816N	40x48 16 micron	10x25 (250)
SAK386017N	38x60 17 micron	8x25 (200)

Gauge Comparison

Micron	Mil
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

Micron	Mil
16	= 0.62
17	= 0.66
18	= 0.7
19	= 0.74
20	= 0.78
21	= 0.82
22	= 0.86
23	= 0.9
24	= 0.94

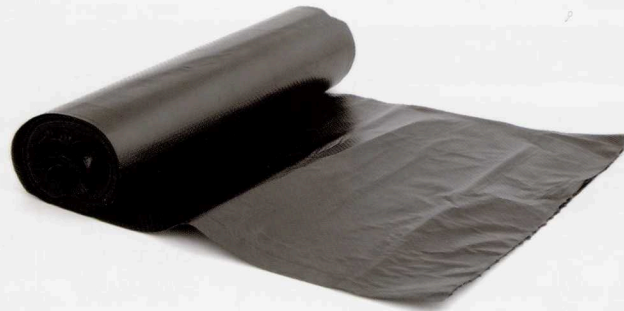
Low Density (all black)		
SAKIT ID	Description	Pack Size
SAK242303K	24x23 .35 mil	20x50 (1000)
SAK243204K	24x32 .45 mil	20x25 (500)
SAK303607K	30x36 0.7 mil	8x25 (200)
SAK333910K	33x39 1 mil	150 perf roll
SAK404615K	40x46 1.5 mil	150 perf roll
SAK404620K	40x46 2 mil	150 perf roll
SAK434815K	43x48 1.5 mil	100 perf roll
SAK434815K	38x58 1.5 mil	100 perf roll

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