



A GUIDE TO SELECTING THE RIGHT REFUSE SACK



The standardised colour for a waste bag is typically black and often used for general domestic waste, however refuse sacks can be supplied in an array of colours and opacities.

Colored sacks are increasingly used to denote a specific work stream and/or treatment process.

For waste which needs to be analysed or is prone to contamination, often transparent or clear natural sacks are used so the waste operative can see the contents. It will help detect and remove any item that has been wrongfully captured.









Standard.

The CHSA is the industrial body representing the interests of distributors and the end user. Under the resistance.



How to calculate bag thickness (Micron)?

It is good practice to choose a thicker bag if your waste is sharp or the bag endures frequent impact.

 $30.07_{(g)} \div 0.92_{(Kg/m^2)} \div 0.737_{(m)} \div 0.965_{(m)} \div 2$ Weight of one bag ÷ Average standard Density ÷ Open Width ÷ Bag Length ÷ Two Example thickness = 21.94 microns (87.76 Guage)

Domestic Refuse & Segregated Recycling Paper & General Office Waste Light Duty Medium Duty Heavy Duty 20kg Extra Heavy Duty Trade & Industrial Waste •••••• Catering Waste ······





Lay the bag on a flat surface and measure the face width. Now extend the gusset by pulling both sides in different directions to gain the open width. Finally, measure the length of the liner. If the bag is not gusseted, only measure the open width and length.

Example: Face Width = 457mm Open Width = 737mm Length = 965mm



Measurement

The final gusseted bag size would be (457) x 737 x 945mm.

The final non gusseted bag size would be 737 x 945mm.



Open Width Measurement



Length Measurement

How to calculate bag size for a circular bin?

First measure the circumference of the bin in mm. You can do this easily by either measuring the diameter or by wrapping a tape measure tightly around the top of the bin, or use the following calculation: diameter x 3.14 (π), this equals the circumference of the bin.

Divide the circumference measurement by 2, this will provide the open bag width.

To calculate the length of the bag, measure the height of the bin. It is important to add a little extra to account for overhang and ease of disposal when full. To calculate this, add half of the diameter to the height of the bin.

Example: Diameter = 462.5mm π = 3.14mm

Height = 660mm

Open Width = 1452 ÷ 2 = 726mm Length = 660 + 231 = 891mm

The final gusseted bag size would be (475) x 726 x 891mm The final non gusseted bag size would be 7726 x 891mm

How to calculate bag size for a rectangular bin?

First measure the depth and width of the bin in mm, then add them together to find the open width of the bag. Next, measure the height of the bin and add the width to find the length of the bag. Adding the width on the height allows for an overhang. To get the most accurate measurement, measure the inside of the bin.

Example:
Depth = 300mm
Nidth = 275mm
Height = 330mm



Open Width = 300 + 275 = 575mm Length = 330 + 275 = 605mm

The final gusseted bag size would be (300) x575 x 605mm The final non gusseted bag size would be 575 x 605mm









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Circumference = 1452mm
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