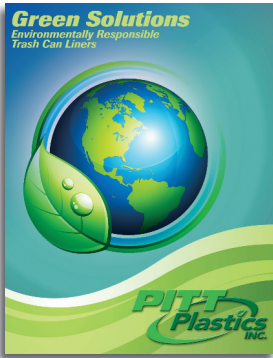
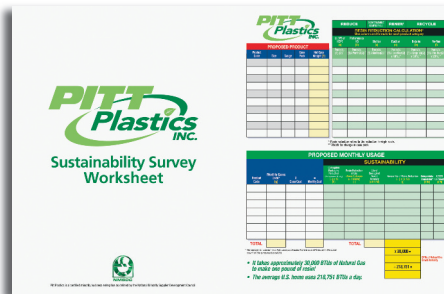


Focused Marketing Efforts



Pitt Plastics provides hands-on solutions to help make your understanding of our products easier. We have developed sales literature designed for market segments from health care to environmentally responsible products. Specific product information sheets are available for all of our standard products and are also available for download on our website, www.pittplastics.com.

Other useful tools include our standard and sustainability site surveys. The sustainability survey allows the end-user to see how converting to our green solution products can save resources and money, from reduced resin needs to savings in both packaging and energy use.



Definitions

- Gallon Capacity:** The volume of material that a can liner can accommodate.
- Gauge:** A term used to describe the thickness of a liner. Linear Low Density liners are measured in mils, while High Density liners are generally measured in microns.
- Max Load:** The amount of weight a can liner can hold without failure.
- Micron:** Based on one millionth of a meter, or one thousandth of a millimeter (.000000). Typically used to designate the thickness of High Density liners. High Density liners usually range from 6 to 24 micron in thickness.
- Mil:** Measurement based on thousandths of an inch (.000). For example, a .55 mil bag would be .55 thousandths of an inch thick. Common Linear Low Density liners range from .35 to 2.0 mil in thickness. (i.e. .001 = 1 Mil)
- Post-Consumer Polyethylene:** Plastic material recovered from the public and the environment. This material has typically been exposed to a wide variety of contaminants, both from the varied types of products that were carried in the plastic, but also from the many exposures the plastic may have in the environmental settings.
- Post-Industrial Polyethylene:** Plastic material recovered from industrial sources, typically from machine start-ups, from overruns, from defective manufacturing processes, and related causes. This material is typically clean as it has been in a controlled environment
- Source Reduction:** Source reduction is decreasing the amount of materials or energy used during the manufacturing or distribution of products and packages. Because it stops waste before it starts, source reduction is the top solid waste priority of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- Sustainability:** A characteristic of a process or state that can be maintained at a certain level indefinitely.

Useful Formulas

How to Translate Mils into Micron Equivalents

Mil Thickness	Approx. Micron Equivalent
0.23	6
0.27	7
0.31	8
0.35	9
0.39	10
0.43	11
0.47	12
0.51	13
0.55	14
0.59	15
0.62	16
0.66	17
0.70	18
0.74	19
0.78	20
0.82	21
0.86	22
0.90	23
0.94	24
0.98	25

How to Convert Microns to Mils

To convert microns to mils, divide the micron by 25.4 to arrive at true mil thickness.

$$7 \text{ Microns} \div 25.4 = .28 \text{ Mil}$$

$$34 \text{ Microns} \div 25.4 = 1.34 \text{ Mil}$$

How to Convert Mils to Microns

To convert mil to microns, multiply the mil by 25.4 to arrive at micron thickness.

$$1 \text{ Mil} = 25.4 \text{ Microns}$$

$$.31 \text{ Mil} \times 25.4 = 7.9 \text{ Microns}$$

$$.74 \text{ Mil} \times 25.4 = 18.8 \text{ Microns}$$

How to Figure Net Case Weights

Linear Low

$$\text{Width} \times \text{Length} \times \text{Mil} \div 15 = \text{Lbs./1000 bags}$$

High Density

$$\text{Width} \times \text{Length} \times \text{Mic} \times .0027034 = \text{Lbs./1000 bags}$$

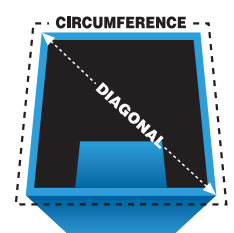
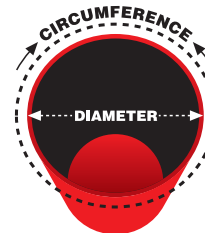
Measuring for Correct Can Liner Size

BAG WIDTH:

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ of the outer circumference of the container.

BAG LENGTH:

Use the height of the container, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of the diameter of the container bottom, plus 3 inches (for overhang). For square or rectangular containers, use the diagonal of the container bottom, rather than the diameter.



Pitt Plastics has developed online tools to make calculations easy

<http://www.pittplastics.com/calculators>