

Glossary:

- ▶ **Can Liner** Term used for garbage, trash or waste bags. Used in industrial, institutional, office and medical applications.
- ▶ **Film Colors** Can liners come in common colors: natural, white and black. Red, blue and yellow are common for hospital use. (Other special colors also available, such as dark brown, silver, gray)
- ▶ **Opacity** is the measure of how opaque or see-through the film is. The more color concentration is in the film, the more opaque (less see-through) it will be or the heavier the gauge is the film will make the film more opaque, too.
- ▶ **Film Strength** Refers to the physical strength of the can liner:
 - Dart Drop Test** Test used to determine the resistance of a bag to local failure or puncturing of the film.
 - Elmendorf Tear Test** Test used to measure the resistance to tearing or puncture.
 - Wet Load Capacity** Measurement of how much wet weight a can liner will hold.
 - Dry Load Capacity** Measurement of how much dry weight a can liner will hold.
- ▶ **Gauge** Term used to describe thickness. LDPE and LLDPE can liners are measured by mil and HMW-HDPE can liners are measured by micron thickness:
 - Mil** (One thousandths of an inch) Term used in the measurement of LDPE and LLDPE can liners. One mil is .001". Can liners range between 0.35 to 4.0 mil.
 - Micron** Term used in the measurement of HMW-HD can liners. 25.4 microns equals .001". 1,000 microns (M) =1mm. HMW-HDPE can liners are 6 to 24 microns.
- ▶ **Cored Rolls** Can liners are rolled together on the top of a cardboard cylinder (looks similar to a roll of paper towels).
- ▶ **Interleave Coreless Rolls** Can liners are rolled in groups of 15, 20, 25 or 50 per roll. There are 4 to 10 rolls per case. End user can separate can liners by without tearing.
- ▶ **Resin** Short term for Polyethylene resin. The three types of PE resin are LDPE, LLDPE and HMW-HDPE:
 - LDPE** (Low Density Polyethylene)
This resin was used with older can liner technology. Resin has good clarity but weak film strength. Today it is used primarily for Food and Utility Bags.
 - LLDPE** (Linear Low Density Polyethylene)
This is the primary type of resin used in modern can liner manufacturing technology. Greater film strength allows for high puncture and tear resistance.
 - HMW-HDPE** (High Molecular Weight –High Density Polyethylene) This relatively new resin has greater film strength, but weaker puncture and tear resistance than LLDPE.
 - Prime Resin** Refers to the usage of high quality, resin. Intoplast IBS uses only prime resins in all of the products we produce, unless specified otherwise.
 - Blended Resin** Refers to the combination of two or more types of resin.
 - Regrind Resin** Refers to resin that has been used at least once before. Can be post-industrial (scrap) or post-consumer (recycling). Property of resin is deteriorated each time it is reused.
- ▶ **Seal** Term used to describe bottom of a can liner. The common types of seals are bottom flat, side flat and star bottom:
 - Flat Bottom Seal** Straight seal along bottom of a can liner (looks like a pillow case). Though Flat Seals are Strong, they may have a tendency to leak wet trash from the corners.
 - Star Seal** Designed without gussets, the Star Seal eliminates gaps along the seal where leak occur. The bottom of the bag is folded over several times and sealed. Trash rests on the material instead of the seals. This leak-resistant seal holds wet trash better than the gusseted seal or flat bottom seal bag.
 - Side Flat Seal** Straight seal along two sides of a can liner. The sides are welded to prevent leakage with no seal on the bottom.