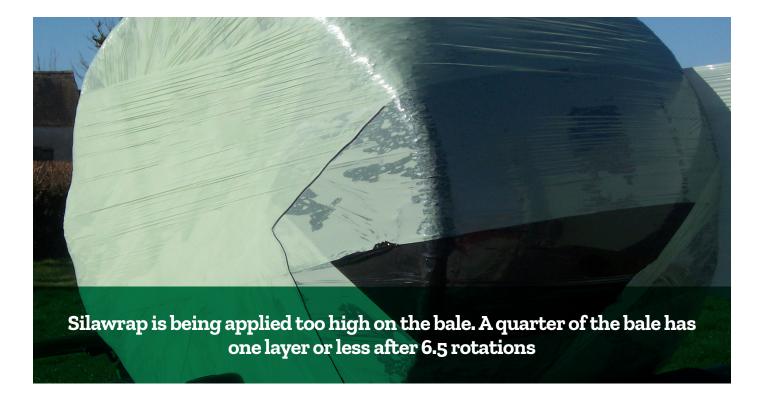


Bale Wrapper Setup



A helpful guide for using your Bale Wrapper with a Silawrap product.



Setting up the wrapper

Setting up a wrapper is quite simple. Done properly, you will improve silage quality and can cut down on film use.

Four basic steps are required:

- setting the film dispenser height,
- applying the correct number of film turns,
- tightening the belts on the rotary table,
- monitoring the wrapper's performance throughout the season.

When working properly, wrap will be applied to the centre of the flat part of the bale - in other words, the distance from the top of the film to the top of the bale is the same as the distance from the bottom of the film to the bottom of the bale. This is clearly not the case in Picture 1 below.

Number of turns required

Count the number of turns needed to cover the bale with Silawrap film and add an extra turn to ensure two layers cover the entire bale. This figure should be doubled for four layers and tripled for wrapping with six layers.

Bales are bigger nowadays and a minimum of 16 rotations (in some cases 18) are needed to wrap a bale with four layers.

Wrapping the bale evenly

Place a bale on the wrapping table and apply six turns of Silawrap. Picture 1 shows that after 6.5 turns there are two layers of film on most of the bale. The wrapper as set up in Picture 1 will require nine rotations of the turn table to apply two layers of film to the bale.



Adjusting the height of the film dispenser

This setting is simple to do. Set the film dispenser unit so that the film passes two to three centimetres above the cut and tie knife as shown in the picture above.

To adjust the height of film dispenser place a jack under dispenser post. Slightly loosen the bolts that attach the tower to the wrapper frame. Adjust the jack to slowly lower or raise the tower - gentle rocking may be required. Tighten the bolts and check the film height once more as per the picture above. Wrap a bale with six or seven turns to see how the wrapping pattern has improved.

Belt tension

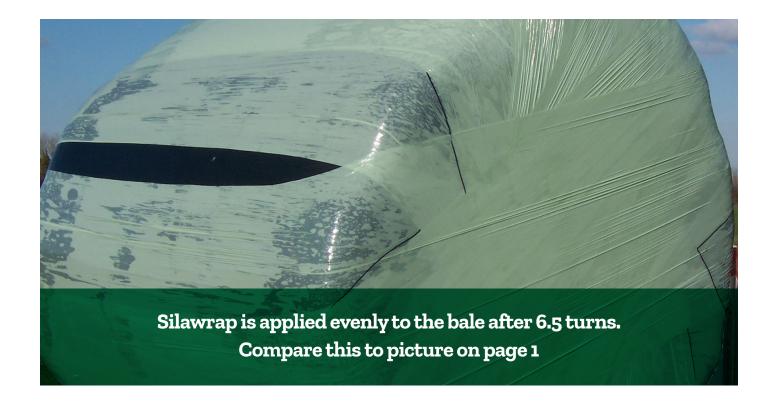
On most wrappers the bale sits on three or four belts. These belts turn the bale to get the proper film overlap during the wrapping process. If the belts are loose the overlap is greater than needed and the bale requires more turntable rotations to be wrapped. In some instances, when the belts are loose, only two or three layers of film are applied to parts of the bale after 16 rotations. As a result the risk of bale splitting is high and silage quality is reduced. When you have completed your adjustments it is important to regularly check that bales are being wrapped properly throughout the season.



Belt tension can be changed by loosening the bearing pillow blocks on the idle roller see the picture to the left. Push the roller out and tighten. This will rise the bale on the turntable. It will also prevent the belt slipping when very heavy or light bales are being wrapped. Check film overlap after this adjustment.

There is a higher risk of bales falling off the wrapping table after tightening the belts. In this case wrapping speed may have to be reduced slightly.





How many turns are required to apply six layers

An increasing number of farmers are now wrapping with six layers. This increases the bale seal preventing oxygen from entering the bale. In Sweden farmers wrap with as many as 10 layers. In the example above a bale would require 24 rotations of the wrapper. Some farmers apply 20 or 22 rotations to the bale. It is our view that this is a waste of money as part of the bale still has only four layers of film. Gas will escape and oxygen will gain entry more easily where there are four layers.

