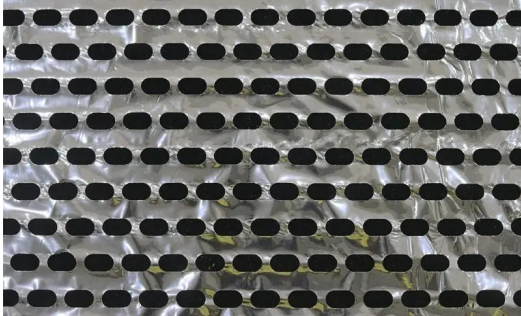


Ventilated Packaging Selection Guide

Choosing between film grades and netting grades for your load



Four details decide almost every specification: pallet size and load height, load weight and stability, wrapper model and mandrel diameter, and the temperature at which the goods are wrapped. Work through the tables below with those four numbers in front of you.

Step 1. Film Or Netting

If your situation is	Start with
Warmest and wettest loads	Pallet netting. The open mesh interferes least with airflow.
Heavy regular loads needing containment	JMSH01 ventilated film, 25 µm, 26 kg tensile stress at break.
Lowest plastic weight per pallet	JMSH02 prestretched film at 3.1 g per metre, or netting.
Mixed case sizes and settling loads	Elastic MPE netting, stretch 15% to 50% by load weight.
Uniform stacked crates	Standard HDPE netting, which holds at the tension applied.
Surface protection from dust and handling	Ventilated film rather than netting.

Step 2. Which Film Grade

Technical feature	JMSH01 prestretchable	JMSH02 / JMSH03 prestretched
Average thickness	25 µm	8 µm
Width	500 mm	430 mm
Prestretch	230% on your machine	50% applied in production
Elongation at break	250%	55%
Tensile stress at break	26 kg	15 kg
Weight per metre	8.5 g	3.1 g
Roll formats	1300 m machine rolls	3500 m machine, 440 m manual
Number of holes	13	13

Step 3. Which Netting Grade

Item	Standard	Elastic
Material	100% virgin HDPE	100% virgin MPE
Behaviour	Holds its shape at applied tension	Stretches 15% to 50% and recovers
Best for	Regular stable loads	Irregular, compressible, settling loads
Widths	30 / 50 / 76 cm	30 / 50 / 76 cm
Core diameter	3 inch or 2 inch	3 inch or 2 inch
Roll lengths	Manual 500–1000 m, automatic 3000–4000 m	Manual 500–1000 m, automatic 3000–4000 m

Step 4. Fixing The Roll Format

- Measure the wrapper mandrel and fix the core diameter before anything else.
- Pick the width from load height: 30 cm for banding, 50 cm general purpose, 76 cm for tall loads.
- Manual application takes short rolls. Automatic lines take the longest roll available.
- Roll length, web width and core diameter can all be customised to your request.

Step 5. Testing Before You Commit

- Run a sample roll at your normal settings and change only one variable at a time.
- Do a fork lift turn on the first pallet and inspect the corners, not the flat faces.
- Inspect the receiving end, not dispatch. Condensation and settling only show after transit.
- Weigh the wrap stripped from one finished pallet to get a real grams per pallet baseline.
- Check delivered rolls against published tolerances: width +/-5%, thickness +/-2 µm, weight per metre +/-5%.

Common Problems And What They Point To

Symptom	Likely cause and fix
Film breaks at pallet corners	Prestretch set too close to elongation at break. Lower it one step.
Tight at dispatch, slack on arrival	Load is settling. Use elastic MPE netting.
Load leans on the pallet	Base wraps are not tying the goods to the pallet deck.
Top of the wrap unwinds	Loose tail. Tuck it into a lower layer after cutting.
Wet cartons and lifted labels	Sealed wrap on a warm load. Move to a perforated film or netting.
Cooling cycle running long	Wrap is blocking the air path. Increase the open area.

Request a quotation. Send your pallet size, load weight, wrapper model and the temperature at which goods are wrapped. WhatsApp +63 917 685 5050 or lizzy@jiameiplast.com