

# OXY Barriere UZF

*barrier cling film*

- for laying under any main film
- very oxygen-tight:  
0 - 3 cm<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/24 h
- multi-layer film made of polyethylene and barrier components
- less silage waste, less silage loss at the side and top
- reduces dry matter losses, higher feed quality
- promotes lactic acid bacteria, rapid pH value reduction
- lower disposal costs, completely recyclable
- available up to 32 m wide

OXY Barriere UZF  
is available in the following sizes

length x width																	
m	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
50	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	28							
150			11	11	11	11	11	8	8	8		3	3	3	3	3	3
300			2		2		2	2	2	2	2						

*italics = number per pallet*



✓ **Eco-friendly**  
due to less plastic with  
more oxygen density

# QXY *Barriere UZF*

## Covering as quickly as possible!



This ensures the energy and nutrient content and prevents later problems on the feed. Even after opening, harmful organisms become active again and accelerate the spoilage of the silage.

The faster we cover the silage, the less they can multiply beforehand.

## Lay loosely and allow for enough overlap!

Tightly applied films are more susceptible. They can no longer yield optimally when fermentation gases form and are more at risk of damage from being walked on. Loose laying ensures optimum adaptation to the uneven silage surface.

## Suitable air barriers – avoid tyres and sand!



Rigid tyres do not adapt to the silo surface. They do not form a continuous oxygen barrier.

Particularly after opening, the oxygen in the roll marks and on the slopes can pass unhindered under the film and activate yeasts and moulds.



Tyres also damage over time and the steel mesh perforates the film. Under certain circumstances, wires can even get into the feed and injure the cow.

## Sandbag: No! Gravelbag: Yes!

The best solution is silo bags filled with gravel. These are easy to handle, can be used variably and can be used for several years consecutive.

When laid as cross barriers, the oxygen only gets as far as them. Even if there are unnoticed holes in the middle of the silo, the oxygen is prevented from spreading under the film.



## Do not underestimate claw damage!

Silage protection nets are good, they protect against hooves or claws – with sharp claws the grid structure shifts, the claws do get in and damage the film.

An additional thick fleece can help here. Claws are held off.



## Optimum protection means in practice:

- good covering (quickly, loosely laid and secured with barriers) is important
- reduction of small holes from birds, cats etc. by 68 % (when using silage fleece)
- less oxygen intake, less spoilage, minimal waste
- high-quality basic feed
- cost reduction due to lower requirement of concentrated feed