

# QXY MAX

Barrier silage film  
for top feed

- oxygen barrier film, 90  $\mu$  thick
- blue-white
- extremely oxygen-tight 0 - 2  $\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2/24 \text{ h}$
- very puncture and tear resistant
- available up to 64 m width, up to 16 m without welds
- can be used without cling film
- low weight, easy handling
- environmentally friendly, completely recyclable



Eco-friendly  
due to less plastic with  
more oxygen density



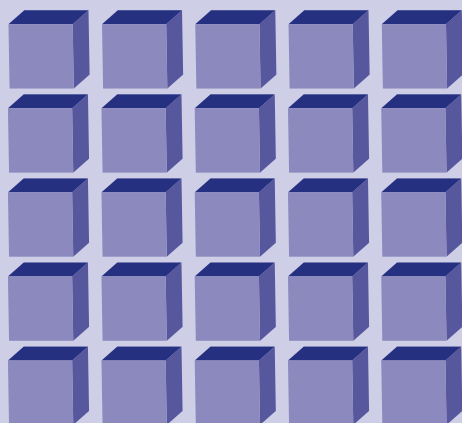
# OXY MAX

The barrier film **OXY MAX** restricts the supply of oxygen to a minimum, less than 2 cm<sup>3</sup> per m<sup>2</sup> per day, therefore:

- the growth of yeasts and moulds is suppressed
- the production of lactic acid is accelerated, because lactic acid bacteria work best in the absence of oxygen
- the pH value drops quickly and putrefactive bacteria die off

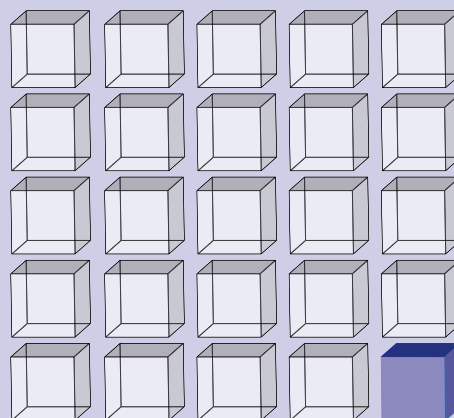
- the activity of undesirable bacteria such as Acetobacter and Enterobacter is stopped
- effective ensilage means that the upper layer does not heat up and the energy in the silage remains
- less nutrients are lost, less spoiled silage has to be sorted out and feeding is enjoyable

**OXY MAX** is UV-stable for 18 months.



**Standard PE - Silage film**

**250 cm<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/24 h**



**OXY MAX**

**0 - 2 cm<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>2</sup>/24 h**



OXY MAX is available in the following sizes

Length x width																							
m	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	36	40	44	48	52	64	
35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
150	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
225						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							

# OXY MAX

## Oxygen promotes yeasts and mould

While moulds grow rather slowly, yeasts react to favourable conditions with a rapid reproduction rate. The chart below shows how the period of exposure to air increases the growth of the populations.

Many people think that as long as the silage is stored and covered, the effect of oxygen plays a secondary role and only when the silage is opened becomes dangerous. But people forget that over the entire time of storage, oxygen seeps into the silo through a polyethylene film. Yeasts and fungi benefit from this, and the number of colony-forming units (CFU) increase rapidly.

The more intensive the yeasts and moulds develop under the film, the more nutrients they will consume, when the silo is opened and air from the cut surface is added. At the same time, reheating occurs and the upper layer is a total loss.

Conclusion: The longer the storage period, the more air will seep through a „normal“ polyethylene silage film into the silage. Under the gas-tight silage film **OXY MAX**, yeasts and fungi are suppressed. Forage hygiene is visibly better. This is not only positive for your profitability, but also a plus for the animal health!

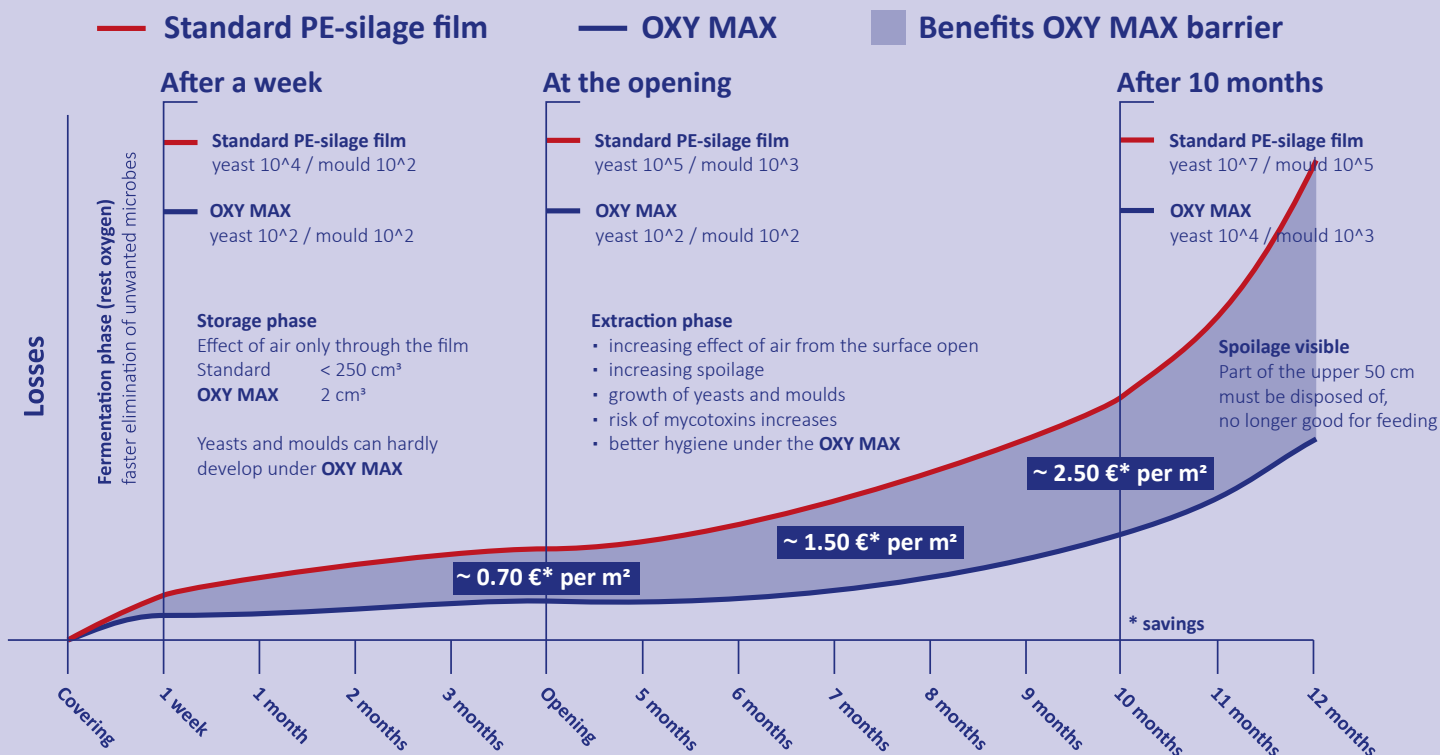
## Protect nutrients and ensure feed hygiene

The higher the gas-tightness of a film is, the better that the surface of the silage is protected against spoilage due to the impact of air. In the last years, more farmers are opting for barrier films. Whereas in the past there were hardly any silage films, and more attention was paid to mechanical values such as tear and puncture resistance, more and more tests have recently been carried out on the quality of the silage.

An evaluation of 31 studies with different films provided the following results on the general effect of barrier films on silage:

- under the different barrier films, in the upper 50 cm due to air being drawn in 41.5 % (= 81 kg/t) less DM was lost
- in the upper 50 cm under the barrier films there was 72 % (77.4 kg/t) less spoiled/mouldy silage (total loss).
- the stability in the air was extended with the barrier film from 3.1 to 5.6 days.

## Scheme losses



# QXY MAX

## Rules for laying thin films:

### 1. Lay loosely!

Thin films should always be laid loosely so that they can adapt to the unevenness of the silage.

### 2. If possible, do not walk on it!

If necessary, only walk on the lengthways, never over the side slopes.

### 3. Secure overlaps with oxygen barriers!

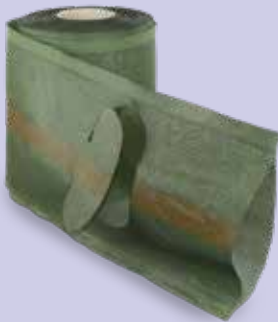
If films piece together, make an overlap of 50 cm and secure with a silage bag barrier.

### 4. Do not use sand!

Sand as a closing edge pulls the film tight, sand on the silo endangers the film through sharp-edged stone impact.

### 5. Be careful with old tyres!

Old tyres become brittle, the steel mesh penetrates and damages the film. Tyres do not form a continuous oxygen barrier, better  $\frac{2}{3}$  filled gravel bags (available from us) with one of our products for an optimal oxygen barrier:



Laid across the silo, the **jbs barrier-schlauch** (HDPE belt) can be easily filled at the slopes with all type of silo bags. On top of the silo, additional silage gravel bags will help to create a continuous oxygen barrier.



The **silosafeline** belt is equipped with the enclosed stainless steel plates, into which silage gravel bags with carrying loops can be hung on the slopes. Here, too, the silo bags placed on the silo surface complete the oxygen barrier.

