JUMBO BAGS

Container bag that has a large size to hold
and transport many different products
From 200kg, 500kg, 1000kg, 2000kg, 2500kg

4 Panel Bags

- Made up of 4 Panels
- Fabric range from 100 GSM to 300 GSM
- UV-Stabilised polypropylene fabric
- Coated / Uncoated fabric
- Dust Proof Seams
- SWL (Kg) : 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000, 2500
- Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

Circular With Cross Corner Loops Bags

- Made up of tubular fabric
- Cross-Corner loops stitched to body fabric
- Fabric range from 140 GSM to 300 GSM inclusive reinforcement
- UV-Stabilised polypropylene fabric
- Coated / Uncoated fabric
- Dust Proof Seams
- SWL (Kg) : 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000
- Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

U Panel Bags

- Made up of U-Panel & 2-Side Panels
- Fabric range from 100 GSM to 300 GSM
- UV-Stabilised polypropylene fabric
- Coated / Uncoated fabric
- Dust Proof Seams
- SWL (Kg) : 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000
- Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

One / Two Loop Lifting Bags

- Made up of tubular fabric
- One / Two loops made up from body fabric
- Fabric range from 90 GSM to 300 GSM
- UV-Stabilised polypropylene fabric
- Coated / Uncoated fabric
- Liners : Loose Inserted Gusseted / Suspended / Fully Glued
- SWL (Kg) : 500, 600, 1000, 1250, 1500
- Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

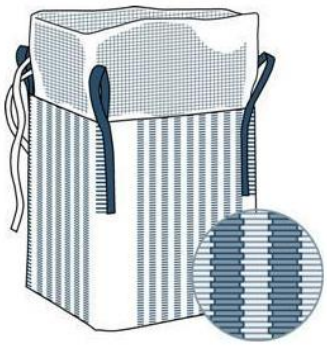
UN Certified FIBC's Bags

- Bulk bags dedicated to the transportation of dangerous / hazardous materials
- Types offered:

13 H1 - PP FIBC uncoated without liner
13 H2 - PP FIBC coated without liner
13 H2Y - PP FIBC single-layer UN FIBC, it has identical parameters as the double-layer FIBC
13 H3 - PP FIBC uncoated with liner
13 H4 - PP FIBC coated with liner

- SWL (Kg) : 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500
- Safety Factor : 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

Ventilated Big Bags



- Made up from Sulzer loom flat fabric
- 13 Vents / 16 Vents / 23 Vents as per customer's requirements
- Locked / Unlocked Ventilation Stripes
- SWL (Kg) : 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000
- Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
- Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

Q-Bags / Baffle Bags

Baffle Bag

Made up of 4 Panels
PP fabric stitched diagonally from one panel to another panelBaffle fabric : As per customer's requirements
Fabric range from 100 GSM to 300 GSM
UV-Stabilised polypropylene fabric
Coated / Uncoated fabric
Dust Proof Seams
SWL (Kg) : 1000, 1250, 1500, 2000
Safety Factor : 5:1, 6:1
Size and Specifications : As per customer's requirements

Types of FIBC Jumbo Bags

FIBC or Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers made from woven polypropylene is a widely accepted and preferred mode for storage and transportation of solid dry bulk materials. Also known as 'Jumbo bags' or 'Bulk Bags,' they come in a variety of different materials, dimensions, and storage capacities, while they are highly customizable for the specific needs and unique requirements of customers.

When it comes to the types of FIBC Jumbo Bags, they are broadly categorized into four types, each with its own set of features and uses. Here's brief information on the types and usage of FIBC Bulk Bags.

Type A Bags

Type A FIBC Bulk Bags are manufactured from plain-woven polypropylene or any other fabric of non-conductive nature. Since they offer no protection from static electricity, they must not be used for the purpose of storing or transporting any flammable material. They are recommended to be used for transporting non-flammable goods, though care must be taken to ensure that these bags do not come in contact with flammable solvents or gases.

Uses:

- Transporting and storing non-flammable products.
- Strictly not to be used in a flammable environment with ignition energy of at least.

Type B Bags

Like Type A FIBC Bulk Bags, these bulk bags are also crafted out of plain-woven polypropylene or other non-conductive fabrics and cannot dissipate static electricity.

But the main difference between Type A & B FIBC Jumbo Bags is that Type B FIBCs have a low breakdown voltage, not exceeding 6 kV. This allows these bags to be safe and effective in environments where propagating brush discharges can take place. However, because these bags fail to dissipate static electricity, they are not considered 'antistatic'.

Uses:

- Transportation of dry and flammable powders
- Should not come in contact with flammable gases or solvents.
- Recommended for use in environments with ignition energies.

Type C Bags

Also referred to as conductive FIBCs or groundable FIBCs, Type C FIBC Bulk Bags are built from non-conductive polypropylene material interwoven with conducting threads in a grid-like pattern. The key thing to remember while filling and discharging these bags is that the user must ensure there is an electrical connection between the conducting threads, while the bag is duly connected to a grounding point. This grounding/earthing is critical to the safe handling and operation of these bags.

Uses:

- Flammable powder substances
- Can be safely used in environments where explosive gases, dust, or solvents are present.
- Not to be used without a secure and undisrupted and ground connection.

Type D Bags

Also known as Dissipative FIBC Bulk Bags, Type D Bags are made from a blend of antistatic fabrics and those with static dissipative properties. This combination of qualities allows these bags to be used safely in an atmosphere with brush discharges without needing a ground connecting point.

Uses:

- Safe transportation of flammable and combustible powders.
- Recommended for use in environments where flammable gases, dust, or solvents are present.
- Not to be used in case of surface contamination with water, grease, or conductive materials.

Key Guidelines on Reusing and Recycling FIBC Bulk Bags

Being a very popular industrial packaging solution, the volume of FIBC bulk bags used globally year on year is enormous. Hence it is pertinent that appropriate waste management measures like reusing and recycling are adopted to minimize the environmental impact of the usage of these bags.

Let us take a look at the key guidelines that standardize the reusing and recycling practices of bulk bags.

Responsible Reusing of FIBC Bulk Bags

Yes, responsible is the keyword in reusing your bulk bags. It might be tempting to keep on reusing the bags until the fabric gives away. But, it can cause spillage and damage to your products. Not to mention the possibility of wounding the handlers of the bulk bags, should an accident occur during loading, unloading, or transporting the bags.

Safety Factor and Safe Working Load of FIBCs

It is important to consider the Safety Factor (SF) and Safe Working Load (SWL) of your bulk bags before reusing them any further. A single-use FIBC with an SF of 5:1 can hold up to 5 times the amount of its SWL. As the name suggests, these bags have the tenacity of carrying loads only once and as such, can cause spillage, if reused. FIBCs that can be reused essentially have an SF of 6:1. However, it is advisable to inspect the bags properly before deciding to reuse them.

Inspection for contamination

For obvious reasons, it is not safe to reuse FIBCs in many cases. Bulk bags that have been used to handle chemicals shouldn't be reused to store or transport goods like agricultural produce to avoid contamination. FIBCs should be thoroughly inspected for any damage or sign of dampness or mould before they are reused. Of course, proper cleaning and reconditioning measures should be undertaken before these bags can be qualified for reuse.

Recycling your FIBC Bulk Bags

Once your bulk bags have served their lifespan, what do you do with them? Throw them away to end up in the landfill? Or do you take the sustainable step to re-purpose these bags?

Given that FIBCs are built of virgin polypropylene, these can be recycled to make plastic products. Even bulk bags used for seemingly contaminating products like abrasives, chemicals, construction materials, fertilizers etc. can be repurposed, provided they are segregated into appropriate recycling grades.