



FEATURES

1. Knot Lock Technology *NEW
2. Diamond fibrillation technology *NEW.
3. Increased 'softness'.
4. High visibility 'Red Diamond' colour.

BENEFITS

1. The exclusive to Plastag, Knot Lock additive minimises knot slippage, increasing bale output and reducing re-presses.
2. Increased strength, increase softness and reduced thickness.
3. Less wear and tear on the bill hooks / knotting system.
4. Easy to see in the paddock, on the ground, and on the bale. Also helpful for end users i.e mushroom growers, hay processors etc.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

RED DIAMOND

Twine Brand	RED DIAMOND 10	RED DIAMOND 20	RED DIAMOND 30	RED DIAMOND 40	RED DIAMOND
Strength	Standard	Plus 5%	Plus 10%	Plus 15%	High
Baler Type	Standard	Standard/HD	High Density	Extreme Density	Small Square
Twine Colour	—	—	—	—	—
Spool Length	1450m	1150m	1100m	1050m	2200m
Twin Pack Length	2900m	2300m	2200m	2100m	4400m
Hay Bales per Pallet (8ft x 3ft x 4ft) 6 Strings	2590	2060	1970	1882	3"x15"x18" Bale size
Hay Bales per Pallet (8ft x 3ft x 4ft) 8 Strings	1950	1545	1479	1412	= 64,000
Spools per full Stack	72	72	72	72	72
Twin Packs per full Stack	36	36	36	36	36

* Bales per pallet can vary depending on environmental & manufacturing variables.
* Guide only

APPLICATION TIPS

"Ask for Knot-Lock Technology"



Pre-baling;

- The use of a 'rotary' rake in general, makes the best windrows to allow for easy, even nice square bales for owner and operator.
- Ensuring the hay is cured is critical. The use of hay inoculants (ProBuck Gold – Biologicals) or pH neutralised acids such as Hay Shield is recommended for pushing the baling window wider and/or earlier baling to improve leaf retention, colour and feed test.
- The use of mobile in-field sensor devices, such as Hay Mate, can give an indication when the humidity/dew point etc reaches certain parameters and can call or text the operator when its nearing ready to bale. This device is critical to prevent missing baling windows and offers warnings when the dew becomes too high, through the leaf wetness sensor.

Baling;

- It's important to 1. Check the twine tension. 2. Check bill hook opening. 3. Check the twine disk adjustment to minimise mis-ties. 4. Check the tension on the top and bottom twine holding gears. 5. Check the condition of the needle rollers. 6. The operator must set the correct moisture content, bale load and density. If settings are too high or low, this can affect the load on the twine during the tying cycle. 7. Check the knife on the knotter arm is sharp. 8. Check the timing of the knife arm to bill hook. This is critical. 9. Check all wear and tear within the knotting system. Replace liberally – particularly in the new high performance balers.

- In general – flat, non springy crops such as Lucerne, vetch, clover etc, can handle a twine with lower knot strength. When baling more demanding crops such as oaten hay, straw etc, then knot strength and stability become critical. Plastag has the highest performing twine range, so as the more demanding the baling conditions become, upgrading to the next twine strength may be necessary.

