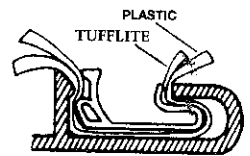


# Tyco Plastics

## SUGGESTIONS FROM TYCO ON HOW TO GET MAXIMUM SERVICE FROM TUFFLITE™ BRAND UVI COPOLYMER GREENHOUSE COVERINGS.

1. Aluminum locking channels are recommended for securing Tufflite to the structure. If the locking channel has a plastic liner that contains a plasticizer (or if the framework is PVC pipe), an extra layer of polyethylene film between Tufflite and the plasticized material (or PVC pipe) will alleviate any chemical reactivity with the covering material. **Apply a heavy coat of industry approved white latex paint to all locking devices including the poly to approximately 4 inches above the lock. DIRECT CONTACT OF THE POLYETHYLENE WITH PVC PIPE IS NOT ADVISED.**



Troubled with the poly (PE) slipping in the lock? Could be the poly or, could be the lock. Try a narrow strip of PE in the lock - running the length of the house - to give extra bulk. Roughing the contact points of the lock with a very fine (240 or 260) sandpaper has also been found to be helpful.

2. If nails are used to secure Tufflite, it should be sandwiched between two pieces of lath. Nail through the outside lath every 6" to 8" with the nail piercing three layers of film. It is important that a uniform tension and pressure be maintained on the PE. If the poly is not secure, a nail will not hold it. During periods of high winds, it will pull through an insecure installation.



3. Apply a heavy coat of an industry approved white latex paint over unpainted or treated wood. Allow the recommended curing time before covering. Tyco POLYPAINT™ is suggested for "trouble" spots on the greenhouse. POLYPAINT™ is an 8 mil, white, UV inhibited PE, available in rolls 4" or 8" wide by 300' long. POLYPAINT™ is helpful in covering dark wood or metal sections where the covering has failed in the past. (Dark surfaces absorb solar heat; contact with such areas causes premature thermal degradation of the polyethylene covering.)



4. Apply two layers of sheeting or one roll of tubing to form an air space (bubble) in areas where wind imposes repeated stress. Single layer installations may not have sufficient resistance to wind damage due to repeated flexing. **GROWERS USE A SINGLE LAYER AT THEIR OWN RISK.**



5. Outside air with its lower moisture content - is recommended for the inflation in the "bubble." Warm air from the inside of the greenhouse - with its higher level of moisture - is a source of condensation when it is introduced into the cooler atmosphere in the "bubble." Moisture, trapped between the layers of poly, has a tendency to reduce light. Temperatures under the inside layer of covering can reach high levels during daylight hours and there is always the possibility of thermal degradation. Inside air, oxygen rich and often heavily laden with greenhouse chemicals can be another source of premature degradation of the poly. Care should be taken to locate the inflation air intake tube at a point where it will not be blocked by snow or become filled with water. It is important - when introducing the air into the "bubble" - that it be blown in obliquely rather than directly on the film.

Proper air pressure in the "bubble" is extremely important. Use of a simple manometer is recommended. At approximately 1/4" of water, the "bubble" is properly inflated.

6. After installation, avoid surface contact or extended exposure of the covering to herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, and, more specifically, bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, sulphur, petroleum and/or wood preservatives containing copper. Please call your local Tyco Tufflite Distributor or Tyco Plastics (800-654-8119) for a list of chemicals that when in contact with Polyethylene, can lead to premature degradation.

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## POLYETHYLENE GREENHOUSE COVERS AND CHEMICALS

LISTED BELOW ARE CHEMICALS THAT ARE EITHER KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE PREMATURE DEGRADATION OF POLYETHYLENE AND THE ADDITIVES USED IN THE STABILIZATION OF POLYETHYLENE.

TYCO PLASTICS RECOMMENDS THAT CAUTION BE TAKEN WHEN APPLYING THESE AND OTHER CHEMICALS IN THE GREENHOUSE. REDUCTION OF FILM LIFE MAY OCCUR IF THE POLYETHYLENE IS IN CONTACT WITH CHEMICALS.

BANROT*	SULFUR
CHLOROPICRIN	PERMETHRIN AND OTHER
CHLORINE GAS	SYNTHETIC PYRETHROIDS
CHLORPYRIFOS	CAPTAN*
DITHIOCARBAMATES	DIAZINON*
FLUVALINATE	MANCOZEB
VINCLOZOLIN	COPPER SULFATE
DIENOCHLOR*	CHLORINE BLEACH
CHLOROTHALONIL	HYPOCHLORITE SWIMMING POOL
PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE (PNCB)	CHEMICALS
OXAMYL	POOL CHEMICALS
CHLORIDE	FORMETANATE HYDROCHLORIDE
METHYL BROMIDE	CHLORMAQUAT
BROMIME GAS	BROMOXYNIL
METHOMYL	IPRODIONE
METAM SODIUM	SILVER THIOSULFATE

\*TRADE NAMES USED ONLY WHERE NO GENERIC NAME COULD BE FOUND FOR THE CHEMICAL OR COMBINATION OF CHEMICALS.

THE ABOVE LIST DOES NOT INTEND TO REPRESENT A COMPLETE LIST OF CHEMICALS THAT CAN BE HARMFUL TO A POLYETHYLENE PRODUCT.

SHOULD YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR TYCO DISTRIBUTOR, YOUR TYCO REPRESENTATIVE, OR CALL US TOLL FREE AT: (800) 654-8119.

*Tyco Plastics*