



FAQ: Question Catalogue Hay Nets:

With the following questions and answers we would like to give you some clues to different aspects of the use of hay nets. We will certainly not be able to answer all questions sufficiently here, but we hope to be able to help you.

For further questions we are at your disposal at any time and will gladly list and answer them here.

Content:

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- **Why is it advantageous to feed with nets?**
 - Horses are steppe animals and they have adapted optimally to their habitat in the course of their development. As the horses' stomachs are relatively small, it is necessary for the animal to be able to eat small portions of feed rich in raw fibres throughout the day, at least 12 hours a day. This can be supported with feeding nets, because it is avoided that too much is eaten in too short a time.

- **Which mesh size is suitable for which animal/breed?**
 - Basically, it is difficult to make a statement about this. With smaller horses such as ponies and breeds, which used to graze on barren ground, small meshes are more suitable than larger ones. These animals usually eat in the "natural" assumption that there will soon be no or less food and therefore want to "build up stocks in the form of fat reserves".
 - A larger mesh size is preferable for older animals and animals that are not experienced with nets.
- **How is the mesh size measured?**
 - The nets have a square mesh position and the width is calculated from the middle of the yarn to the middle of the yarn.
 - Example: Net with \varnothing 5 mm yarn thickness and 45 mm mesh size has a clear dimension of approx. 40 x 40 mm.
- **Are there any impairments to the dentition of the animals with prolonged use?**
 - We have been supplying our customers with our nets for many years. Among them are the hobby rider as well as the professional breeder. So far we do not know of any case where nets have caused problems with teeth or dentition. However, it cannot be ruled out, so that it is sometimes advisable to use large-mesh nets for older animals with gaps between the teeth. This also concerns the time of the tooth change.
- **Can the hooves of the animals get caught in the meshes?**
 - This is possible and care should be taken to ensure that the net mesh is always smaller than the smallest hoof. If the hay is fed from a hay rack, there is hardly any danger.
- **Is the material harmless to health?**
 - We manufacture our nets from 100% polypropylene (PPM), which is harmless to health. Furthermore, our nets are saliva-proof and can be easily cleaned with a high-pressure jet and even in the washing machine at max. 60 degrees.
- **How long do hay nets last?**
 - This depends on the duration, intensity and correct use. If you use an inappropriate mesh size, some animals may become impatient and tear at the net and damage it. When used correctly, our nets will last for several years.
- **What hay savings do I have when using the nets?**
 - After consultation with several customers, the savings were sometimes as high as 50%, because no more hay is "represented", none falls to the ground while eating and the plucked quantity is eaten. Bales, which are freely on the pasture or on wind-prone places, are to a large extent protected from drifts.
- **Can I also use the nets for steaming hay?**
 - This is no problem.
- **Which net type is better, knotted or knotless?**
 - Here the knotless nets are clearly preferable, as they are usually softer, and the "knot" cannot get caught and does not invite nibbling.
- **How do I dispose of my old net?**
 - As all our hay nets are made of 100% polypropylene, old nets can be returned to the material cycle via the yellow sack or the recycling bin.

- **Advantages and disadvantages when used with the iron ring?**
 - Our iron rings are made of solid galvanized iron tube and are seamlessly welded in different diameters to match the nets. The solid ring allows the net to be put over quickly and pulls the net downwards. The net is firmly attached to the ring with a braided line but can easily be replaced if necessary.
- **Advantages and disadvantages when used with the PE ring?**
 - Rings made of plastic (PE) are not as dimensionally stable and resilient as iron rings, but they are a very good and much cheaper alternative. If these rings are additionally filled with sand, they lie better on the ground and are tread resistant.
- **Advantages and disadvantages when used with the chain?**
 - The chains are pulled through the lower edge meshes of the net and are therefore also firmly connected to the net. Due to the dead weight of the chain the netting rests very well on uneven ground. For the storage, storage is very little space needed compared to the PE and iron rings.
 - It is a bit more "cumbersome" to put the net over the bale compared to the iron rings.
- **Which net shape is best suited for round bales?**
 - Specially tailored to the round bale shape, we have developed a cylindrical net that can be easily pulled over the round bales. Due to the suitable shape, considerably less net material remains, which can fold up as the amount of hay decreases and disturb or even completely prevent the animals from eating.

Properties of different materials compared.

Material	Nylon	Polyester	Polypropylene	Polyethylene	Cotton
Shortcut	PA	PES	PP	PE	Cotton
Specific gravity	1,14	1,38	0,91	0,96	1,4
melting point degrees Celsius	220	358	165	150	
UV- light resistance	Good	Excellent	Satisfactory	Good	Satisfactory
Resistance to alkalis	Good to 100°C	Good to 20°C	Good	Goog	Satisfactory
Acid resistance	Sensitive	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Unsatisfactory
Solvent resistance	Good	Good	Good	Good	Unsatisfactory
Resistance Rotting or mould	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Unsatisfactory
Water absorption	1-7%	0,5-2%	0%	0%	2-5%
Rub resistance	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Satisfactory

If you have any further questions or suggestions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Your team of nets, ropes & more ...

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