Round Cotton Module
Ginning Recommendations

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
Round Cotton Module Ginning
Recommendations
KK11359 11JAN13 (ENGLISH)
Introduction

While John Deere is not providing gin solutions for processing round seed cotton modules at gins, John Deere has an interest in recommending the proper means for ensuring quality and efficient processing of these modules.

The following information will briefly introduce the different components and advantages of the TAMA Round Module Wrap (RMW™) and is necessary to understand the ginning requirements of a John Deere round module. By describing the various components we hope to educate ginner on the advantages of the round module while encouraging the proper handling and removal of the Round Module Wrap.

RMW is a trademark of TAMA Plastic Industry

Round Module Components and Specifications

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- **Z-Lock™**: Secures tail of wrap under all conditions.
- **COVER-EDGE™**: Minimizes cotton waste and exposure to rainfall.
- **UV Protection**: Provides six months of UV protection in the field.
- **RFID**: Allows tracking of round module from field to gin. Also used in some ginning solutions to identify wrap cut position. See Wrap Label and Tag Correlation graphic for more detail.

A—White Metallic Label  
B—RFID Tag  
C—24 Digit String Read by  
D—Serial Number  
E—RFID Position  

F—Portion Number on Roll  
G—Round Module Identifier  
H—Hexadecimal Digits  
I—Year of Manufacture

Z-Lock is a trademark of TAMA Plastic Industry  
COVER-EDGE is a trademark of Deere & Company

The following recommendations and guidelines shall apply to all feeder floor types unless otherwise stated.

**IMPORTANT**: Handling or ginning equipment should not puncture or tear module wrap causing loose pieces.

Modules should always be inspected before ginning. Any modules that are damaged must be handled and ginned with special care to prevent cotton contamination.
Prevent Wrap Damage

1. Wrapped module handling equipment with chains must be fitted with puncture and slit resistant lugs (A).

   **NOTE:** Failure to modify chains may result in severely damaged or torn wrap.

2. Prevent wrap punctures and tears by ensuring that wrapped modules do not directly pass over rock or debris removing rollers (B).

3. Identify possible wrap pinch areas. Inspect these areas regularly during ginning process.

   A—Modified Lugs    C—Wrap in Roller
   B—Rock/Debris Rollers

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Wrap in Roller
Wrap Removal—Full Size Modules

IMPORTANT: This procedure for identifying cut location ONLY applies to 228.6-243.8 cm (90-96 in.) modules. This procedure cannot be used for other sized modules.

Wrap cut must be ONLY ONE AXIAL clean cut along the entire length of the module without leaving shards of plastic at the cut edge.

Module squat occurs due to external factors, and often times alters module size. Sizes referenced are an average of height and width. Verify module size before identifying ideal cut location.

Failure to cut wrap properly could result in loose shards of wrap as shown.

1. An RFID tag (A) is placed near the leading edge. This RFID has a position referred to as “tag position 8” (See Wrap Label and Tag Correlation graphic in Round Module Components and Specifications) and is the tag located closest to leading edge. It is covered with three layers of translucent wrap and is used by some round module unwrapping systems to identify the correct cut location (B).

2. Cut wrap at location (B) directly opposite of #8 RFID tag to prevent cutting through leading edge or RMW tail. Cutting through the leading edge can introduce a narrow strip of loose wrap that may stay in cotton. Follow these instructions to avoid loose wrap pieces.

3. For wrap cutting methods that do not read RFID tags cut the wrap directly opposite the white metallic label at location (G).

NOTE: 228.6-243.8 cm (90-96 in.) diameter modules can be cut at any location within acceptable cut zone (E).

When cutting from RMW tail side cut at the lowest possible location to avoid loose wrap pieces.

Reference points shown correspond with FULL SIZE modules.

A—RFID Tag
B—Safe Cut Location
C—RMW Tail and Leading Edge Overlap (No Cut Zone)
D—White Metallic Label
E—Acceptable Cut Zone
F—RMW Tail
G—Cut Location

Acceptable Cut Zone 228.6-243.8 cm (90-96 in.)

Ideal Cut Location 228.6-243.8 cm (90-96 in.)

Wrap Shard
Wrap Removal—Less Than Full Size Modules

**IMPORTANT:** Special care must be taken when cutting wrap on modules less than 228.6 cm (90 in.) in diameter to avoid cutting the leading edge.

Wrap cut must be ONLY ONE AXIAL clean cut along the entire length of module without leaving shards of plastic at cut edge.

Module squat occurs due to external factors, and often times alters module size. Sizes referenced are average height and width. Always verify module size before identifying ideal cut location.

Failure to cut wrap properly could result in loose shards of wrap as shown above.

**NOTE:** It is recommended to cut wrap on small modules on the upper half of module, this allows for easier inspection and removal of wrap shards that may be created in the cutting process.

Cutting on the bottom increases the possibility of loose shards being covered with cotton and not being removed before ginning.

Module wrap is a fixed length and as module size varies, so does the number of revolutions around the module. In figures A, B, and C, you can see the leading edge (A) can be positioned differently depending on module size. Special precautions are needed to ensure no loose material is left in cotton when removing wrap.

A—Leading Edge

**Figure A**—167.6 cm (66 in.) Module

**Figure B**—198 cm (78 in.) Module

**Figure C**—228.6 cm (90 in.) Module
Module Staging On Feeder Floor

CAUTION: Avoid serious injury or death. Before removing foreign material from module feeder, follow manufacturer’s instructions to put feeder in safe state.

1. Starting at the module feeder, check the entire ginning system at regular intervals for module wrap and other debris.
2. Discard any loose material to prevent wrap in feeder head (as shown) and lint contamination during the ginning process. See Wrap Disposal in this instruction for methods of properly disposing of wrap.
   All non-wrap foreign materials should be placed in secure containers away from module feeders and gin equipment.
3. Modules must be placed close together without gaps on feeder floor to ensure constant feeding into gin.
4. If modules are placed with axis oriented parallel to the feeder floor travel direction, feeder side walls (A), approximately 5 feet high, may be needed to contain unwrapped modules.

A—Feeder Side Walls
5. Modules placed onto a roller style feeder floor with the axis oriented parallel to the floor travel direction may need increased friction between the rollers and the unwrapped modules. Welding iron rods to every other roller to maintain clearance or applying slip resistant paint may be required.

6. Modules placed with axis oriented perpendicular to the feeder floor travel direction should have suitable feed rate control or an accumulator to compensate for the peaks and valleys of the modules.
7. For **moving head feeders**, modules should be placed on the concrete slab with the module axis oriented perpendicular to the travel direction to control seed cotton spillage.

**Wrap Disposal**

A compactor is recommended near the unwrapping location to package all plastic from the round module ginning process.

Deposit all plastic fragments from gin yard and feeder floor entrance in compactor to reduce chance of plastic contamination.


**General Wrap Cleanliness**

**IMPORTANT:** If wrap damage has occurred, any loose or torn pieces should be immediately gathered up and properly disposed.

**Recommended Inspection Areas:**

- During picker cleaning and general maintenance
- Field staging area around modules
- Tail wheels/chains of module trucks
- Surface/edges of flat bed trailers
- Gin yard module staging area
- Feed floor entrance
- Wrap removal location
- Wrap recycling/compactor location