

ScrapeRite blade: This is a plastic razor blade that is very effective for removing adhesive residue. Be sure to test a small corner on the paint to make sure it doesn't scratch.

Infrared thermometer: After applying the film to critical areas like recessed areas and compound curves the film needs to be post heated. To gauge the proper temperature the best measurement device is an infrared thermometer.

Flextreme: The Avery Dennison Flextreme is a dual function tool. The handle side can be used to pull soft rubber away from the body to tuck the film behind. The wide side of the Flextreme is a micro squeegee that is very effective for corners and tight edges commonly found on molding and between the bumper/fender. Like the Avery Dennison squeegees, the blue Flextreme is firm, the red is soft.

2 - Properties of the Film:

Wrap Film Types:

There are two classifications of film - calendered and cast.

Calendered film is for flat or simple curved surfaces. The reason for this is that calender film has limited ability to stretch due mainly to the manufacturing process. Calender film starts off as a solid, is heated, and is rolled into a flat film. Due to the manufacturing process and typical components in the formulation of the calendered film the material is relatively stiff, and less flexible than cast products. calendered films are effective for partial wraps on simple curves and flat surfaces. At times these films can be used for short-term compound curve applications where premature lifting is not a consideration.

Cast film is considered the most effective film for vehicle wrap applications. The manufacturing process for cast film starts off as a liquid (also known as organisol) where plasticizers, pigments other components are dissolved in a solvent. The organisol is metered onto a carrier, or casting sheet, and then run through series of ovens to cure the film. The end result is a highly flexible film that can be applied to complex curves and recessed areas.