

Benefits of the film in a variety of issues

| Issue | Reason | The benefits of film |
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| Peeling | The most common reasons are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dirty surface ▪ The surface is too smooth ▪ Wet surface ▪ Times spacing between layers too long | The film is a one-piece paint layer with an adhesive base and is practically unaffected by local peeling. |
| Blurring the paint | It can be caused by the destructive effects of ultraviolet rays, which does not, however, indicate a weakening of the protection. In addition, self-polishing coatings may be somewhat rinsed, and this should be considered normal. | In this case, the film has the best resistance to blurring, as it is applied with 100% compliance with the technology of the factory requirements with an absolutely uniform layer. |
| The "orange peel" effect | Usually occurs only when painted with a sprayer. This may be due to insufficient solvent, too much distance from the sprayer to the surface, low jet pressure, or too high paint temperature. The ideal temperature to work with the sprayer is 16-20°C. | The film is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory conditions in an absolutely uniform layer. |
| Algae build-up | Can occur as a result of thinning of the antifouling coating, still water at the place of standing, very long standing or just a small amount of paint (should be applied each once 2-3 coats). It is also possible that the antifouling coating was made in bad weather conditions (rain, fog, high humidity). Severe water pollution at the location of the structure can also reduce the effectiveness of the antifouling protective coating. | With proper surface preparation, the film, which is a solid paint layer with an adhesive backing, forms a reliable and even protective layer. In addition, by reducing the processing time of the structure, the risks of changing weather conditions during the anticorrosion measures are reduced. |
| Bubbles | If bubbles appear on the painted surface, it means that the surface was too wet, or the wrong ground type was selected. When painting with 2-component coatings, the cause of bubbles may be too much humidity or too thick coat of paint. It is also possible because the recommended intervals between individual coats have not been followed. | In the case of work with film, the risk of bubbles is related exclusively to the primary treatment of the surface (primer). The film itself is a single coat of paint with an adhesive base and is practically unaffected by local peeling, bubbles, etc. |
| Leaks | Usually occurs when apply too thick a layer of paint or improperly use the sprayer. | The film is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory conditions in an absolutely uniform layer. |
| Loss of brilliance | All paints gradually lose their luster. If this happens immediately after coating, it may be due to dew that appeared on the work surface before the paint had time to dry. Also, in case, the work was done in high humidity or cold conditions. Excessive fascination with chemical detergents can also gradually make the coating matte. | In this case, the film has the best resistance to blurring and loss of gloss, as it is applied with 100% compliance to the technology of the factory requirements absolutely uniform layer. |
| Holes and small bubbles on the surface | Too vigorous work with brush in hot weather, or too fast drying of the layer (usually in the sun). | The film is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory conditions in an absolutely uniform layer. |
| Crack | Usually appear when applying hard paint over soft ground. Can also occur due to too short intervals between coatings or due to a sharp | In this case, the film has the best resistance to cracking, as it is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the |

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| | drop in ambient temperature. The cracks break the paint layer. It can only be repaired if the old paint is completely removed and the new one is applied. | factory requirements absolutely uniform layer. In addition, the film with primer consists of two layers of protection, bound together with an adhesive layer, which in this case acts as a damper. |
| Slow drying | Usually observed when working in very cold weather. Other reasons may be that the previous layer has not dried out enough or that the surface is greasy. It is also possible that the hardener has been too little applied, or it is of the wrong type. Slow drying is also observed with poor ventilation. | In the case of work with film, the risk of slow drying is related exclusively to the primary treatment of the surface (primer). The film itself is a solid layer of paint with an adhesive backing and does not require additional time to dry. |
| Wrinkles | Too thick paint layer or too fast drying in the sun. | The film is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory conditions in an absolutely uniform layer. |
| Clouding of lacquer coating | It arises from damp soil, strong temperature fluctuations during drying or poor ventilation. It is also possible that the lacquer was not stirred properly. Muddy lacquer is usually much worse to applied on the surface, so it is better to remove the entire layer. | In this case, the film has the best resistance to cloudiness and loss of gloss, as it is applied with 100% compliance to the technology with the factory requirements absolutely uniform layer. |
| Sprinkling of varnish | If the lacquer crumbles into small pieces, it means that it hasn't touched the surface well from the beginning - for example, the surface was greasy, too sleek or too thoroughly ground. | In this case, the film has the best resistance to cracking, as it is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory requirements absolutely uniform layer. In addition, the film with primer consists of two layers of protection, bound together with an adhesive layer, which in this case acts as a damper. |
| Strip | Occurs when with the brush is not working properly, is the brush too solid or the paint is too thick. | The film is applied with 100% compliance with the technology with the factory conditions in an absolutely uniform layer. |