Blown vs. Cast Extruded Film

- There are two primary types of line systems which can manufacture stretch film
  - Blown
  - Cast
- The type of line used will determine the general properties of the film made.

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<th>Blown</th>
<th>Cast</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load Retaining Strength</td>
<td>Best</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resistance to Puncturing</td>
<td>Best</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarity</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Best</td>
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<tr>
<td>Noise in Application</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Quiet</td>
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Blown Lines

- Produces stretch film that is bi-axially oriented
- Produces a product that is generally very strong and puncture resistant
- Normally has superior load holding power without the need for buying expensive resins
- Downsides of making blown films
  - Lines are expensive to buy
  - Film will not be as clear
  - Film will generally require an additive to make it sticky. This additive will generally make the film noisy in payoff.
Cast Lines

- Produces stretch film that typically is not as strong as blown film lines nor does it have as good a level of load holding power because the film is oriented in one direction only
- Make a very clear film product which can be looked through easily
- Not necessary to add additives to make the film sticky, meaning the film applies quietly
- Enhanced strength and load holding power can be obtained in cast films by using more expensive resin formulations and/or by adding layers