

D125 - Plastic Polishing Kit

Complete kit specially produced for use with any standard DIY electric drill.

Will polish most common plastics i.e. Perspex Tufnol. Epoxy Resins, Casein, Bakelite, Formica, Polyester, Polyurethane, Fiberglass, Hard Rubbers, Lacquers, Varnishes, Celluloid etc.

Kit Includes

1 off 4" x 1" Calico B roughing mop
1 off 4" x 1" Calico G finishing mop
½ bar Tripoli roughing polish (yellow)
½ bar Vonax finishing polish
Steel arbor for drill
Dusk mask
Instructions

Caution

**This kit may not be suitable for some Motocross or Enduro motorcycle parts.
Very flexible Polythene type plastics may not polish satisfactorily.**

These are ideal for cleaning and restoring Fiberglass car bodies, sidecar -bodies, Motorcycle fairings, plastic bumpers, Mudguards, Perspex windscreens etc.

Procedure

1. Secure drill to bench or table (for small items only).
2. Secure the arbor in the chuck of the drill
3. Select higher speed (if 2 Speed drill), recommended rpm 2,000 to 3,500.
- 4- Screw the stiffer of the 2 mops (Calico B) to arbor and start drill in motion.
- 5 Apply Tripoli polish to rotating mop using light but firm pressure for no more than 1-2 seconds. This is most important, the secret is lightly, little and often. Excess polish will be 'dumped' onto work.
6. Apply work to mop and polish using a firm pressure until a satin finish is achieved and all scratches are removed. This is done by constantly changing direction and crossing over previous paths, i.e. 90° to 1st pass. This is most important.
7. Remove Calico B mop and screw on softer (Calico G) mop.
8. Apply Vonax polish (finishing) to the rotating mop and apply work to mop as in 5 & 6 above, and polish until a high reflective finish, or optical clarity is achieved if polishing clear Perspex.

Important

Quite heavy marks and scratches can be removed or polished out using the Plastic polishing Kit, but it is important not to dwell too long in any one position as this allows heat to build up and may lead to localized melting of the plastic.

Apply enough pressure to allow the polish to work but do not dwell. Keep mop moving over the surface whilst polishing.

Note

If black streaks start to appear at the commencement of polishing then either one or both of the following can be the cause:

- A. Too much polish is applied - remember, apply the polish little and often. The long black streaks are caused by the polish being off-loaded by the mop, this is known as 'dumping'.
- B. Mop too damp DO NOT apply water, spirit or solvent to the mop or polish. The polish has its own inbuilt lubricant and MUST therefore be used dry.
- C. To remove excess polish from the mop, dress with a strong, stiff wire brush. Whilst the mop is rotating, draw brush across its surface at 90° to rotation.

Safety

For your own safety it is advisable to follow these simple rules:

1. Always keep work on or just below the centreline of the mop. This is the 'underhand' and safer method, the direction of the mop being in a downward direction.
 2. Hold work with both hands firmly and wear gloves if possible.
 3. Wear suitable eye protection
 4. Wear a dust mask— polishing produces a lot of black dust especially polishing aluminum alloys
- When polishing, always change direction cutting across each pass at 90° to previous path. Keep mop clean by dressing regularly with a good stiff wire brush or a proper mop dresser. This is most important particularly when mop face is loaded i.e. takes up a silvery shine; these are metal particles on the mop face.
 - DO NOT use too much polish! Remember, little and often.
 - To produce a final 'clear' grease-free finish, wash with warm soapy water and dry off with clean chamois leather.