



Product Training

Polishing

A brand of

 **BASF**

We create chemistry



Polishing

Polishing means producing a high-gloss finish by means of extremely fine sanding.

Polishing removes a range of surface contaminants such as tree sap deposits, industrial fall-out (flash rust) as well as superficial loss of gloss. It also serves to eliminate surface imperfections such as superficial etching or swelling caused by exposure to biological agents, dust inclusions, paint film texture, runs or impurities.



Polishing

Surface defects caused by a variety of mechanical stresses, such as scratches, sanding marks or polishing mistakes, can also be removed by polishing.

As the polishing technology markets offer a wide range of paintwork rectification systems, staff will need to continually keep up with state-of-the-art developments.

Polishing process

Rectifying imperfections

Sanding the damage area

Manually or with round disc P1200 - P3000
(eventually 2 steps)

Re-sanding the spot or surface with P3000.

Fine sanding will make the polishing time shorter.





Polishing process

Polishing step 1

Polish with a polishing machine with coarse polishing compound.

Rotation speed >1500 r/min.

Polishing time approx. 6-8 seconds.

Polish with polishing machine and the adequate sponge and high pressure over the edge of the backing pad

Rotation speed: 800 – 1500 r/min.





Polishing process

Polishing step 2:

High gloss polishing

Use a polishing sponge and fine polishing
Compound

Rotation speed: 1500-2000 r/min.





Polishing process

Quality control

Check the polished surface with control finish spray and clean microfiber cloth.

Check the surface if there are any further scratches.



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