

Clear Seas Acrylic Scratch Removal Kit Instructions

For use on windows, hatches, and any acrylic surface

Tools Required:

- (1) Random orbital sander or power drill for use with Micro-Mesh®
- (1) Right angle polisher, (rated at approximately 2500 rpm) or power drill for use with TufBuf® polishing pad and white foam pad
- (1) Spray bottle - approximately 10 ounce capacity (for clean water)

List of Contents:

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (2) 1500 Micro-Mesh 5" discs | (1) White Sponge pad |
| (2) 2400 Micro-Mesh 5" discs | (1) 8 ounce Micro-Gloss |
| (2) 3600 Micro-Mesh 5" discs | (1) 8 ounce Anti-Static Cream |
| (1) TufBuf Polishing pad | (1) Instructions |
| (1) Back-up pad, 4.75" diameter | (2) Flannel Cloths |

Preparing for the Best Results:

1. To avoid scratching plastic surfaces, do not wear watches, rings or bracelets. Long fingernails should be covered with gloves.
2. Always keep the work surface and restoral materials clean as contamination can cause scratches.
3. Work with adequate light on the side opposite your restoral side. For better viewing on non-transparent surfaces, place the light at an angle.
4. Read the restoral instructions carefully and review the kit contents before starting.

The Process:

1. Spray the surface with water. Using the random orbital sander or power drill with the soft back-up pad provided, begin with the 1500 Micro-Mesh. Cover the entire surface of the transparency with long, sweeping motions. At regular intervals, change the directions of sweep to perpendicular of the previous motion. The damage is removed when all that can be seen is the pattern left by the Micro-Mesh. This process should take approximately 3-5 minutes per square foot. If after this amount of time the damage remains, it may be necessary to remove it using our Heavy Damage Removal Kit.

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2. Change to 2400 Micro-Mesh and repeat to remove the 1500 scratches. Always be sure to keep the surface wet when working with Micro-Mesh discs.
3. Change to 3600 Micro-Mesh and repeat the above process to remove the 2400 scratches.
4. Attach the TufBuf polishing pad to the right angle polisher or power drill. Wet the surface with water. Apply approximately 1 tablespoon of Micro-Gloss and buff for 2-4 minutes.
5. Attach the whit foam sponge pad and repeat step 4. Rinse the surface off with water. Wipe clean with a dry flannel cloth. All fine scratches should be gone. If not, repeat the buffing process.
6. Apply Anti-Static Cream sparingly to the surface, using a clean dry, flannel cloth. Polish surface by hand to remove the static charge that has built up during the process. Clean TufBuf, Sponge pad, and flannels with mild detergent and rinse for future use.

06/01/02

clear seas acrylic scratch removal kit instructions

DO'S, DON'TS, CAUTIONS WHEN WORKING WITH MICRO- MESH®

The polishing of surfaces can be very exacting. Success or failure depends on the technician's knowledge of, and his ability to follow, an established sequence.

MICRO-MESH® Can be Used by Hand. Wrap the abrasive around a foam sanding block to give you even, uniform pressure during your sanding strokes.

MICRO-MESH® Can be Used With an Electric or Pneumatic Random Orbital Sander. Keep sanders to no more than 3500 rpms. Do not use with high speed die grinders. Ripples and swirls are typically caused by sanding with an uneven motion, tilting the sander, or working in one spot too long. For best results, sand smoothly with even, sweeping motions.

Keep Belt Machines at 5500 Rpm or Less. Adjust pressure and tension so that the contact point allows the abrasive to work without smearing. Typically durometers of 30-40 in rubber are best for a cushioned abrasive or cotton buffing wheels work well. Do not use lubricants containing solvents, alcohol or ammonia that could delaminate the MICRO-MESH®.

Pressure Should be Light. Remember the cushioned abrasive cuts with the abrasive crystal tips. The sharp cutting edges are floating on a resilient matrix. Extreme pressure pushes the tips back into the matrix rendering them ineffective and resulting in surface smearing, burning, and possible orange peel and distortion. If using with a belt machine, polish on the slack of the belt on using a soft contact wheel. If using a random orbital sander, polishing steps may require a soft back up pad between the MICRO-MESH® disc and the sander head.

KEEP EVERYTHING YOU USE CLEAN. This includes equipment, sandpapers, MICRO-MESH®, and all wiping materials. A minor scratch here or there is not a crisis situation, but picking up a piece of metal or other contaminate from the top of a work area can be a disaster. Watch where you set things down.

Acceptable Cleaning and Maintenance Materials:

- 100 % cotton flannel
- Genuine chamois, not synthetic or imitation
- Biodegradable liquid detergent
- MICRO-MESH® Anti-Static Cream
- MICRO-GLOSS® polish and cleaner

Unacceptable Cleaning and Maintenance Materials:

- Paper towels or other paper products
- Shop towels or synthetic fiber fabrics
- Commercial window cleaners
- Any product containing ammonia or solvents or alcohol

Clean the Work Surface between each step, especially in cracks and crevices. Flush surface several times with clean water to remove dust and dirt before touching it with anything. Clean abraded particles from the work piece by rinsing and then dry and inspect.

Inspect the Work Piece between steps with a bright light to ensure you are removing the previous scratch pattern before continuing on.

Keep the Abrasives Clean. Keeping them clean will improve performance and extend life.

To Avoid Scratching the Surface, do not wear watches, rings, or bracelets. Long fingernails should be covered with gloves.

For Superficial and Light Surface Damage, use MICRO-GLOSS® liquid abrasive following the directions on the label of the bottle.

For Deep Damage and Cracking, you will be required to remove the damage firstly with sandpaper and then restore the surface to its original state using MICRO-MESH®. After damage is removed by using sandpaper in a succession of steps from coarse to fine, ie: 120 grit, 220 grit, 400 grit wet/dry, then begin the MICRO-MESH® series with MICRO-MESH® 1500 and proceed through the series to 12000 or until the original surface is matched.

Use a Straight-line Crossing Pattern. Do not use a circular pattern except in the final hand buffing or anti-static operations. When using a random orbital sander, use sweeping motions from left to right for one grit, then change the pattern to an up and down motion on the next.

Using MICRO-MESH® with Water and a few drops of detergent will generally result in a less effort having to be used and a slightly better finish. Only use enough water to provide lubricity to the surface, but not so much that poor contact is made with the work piece.

DO NOT wear out one of the meshes by trying to make it do too much work on your first step. If your estimated damage is not readily removed, go immediately to the next coarser mesh.

Work an area slightly larger with each step to blend. Working one small area on a highly curved section could create flat spots or distortion.

DO NOT skip steps in either the sandpaper or the MICRO-MESH® series.

Work in a brightly lit area but not in the sun.

Removing the initial damage with the sandpaper series will take up 85% of the restoral time. The MICRO-MESH series and the buffing procedures will take as little as 15% of the time.

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TECHNICAL BULLETIN

RANDOM ORBITAL SANDING WITH MICRO-MESH!

Random orbital sanders (ROS) move in repetitive forward-left-back-right strokes. The forward left motions often are the most aggressive strokes and may leave semi-circular "fish hook" scratch patterns. The completed motion leaves an elliptical scratch pattern often visible as swirl marks or uneven finishes.

MICRO-MESH™, a cushioned abrasive, is designed to allow the abrasive crystals to float on soft "cushioned" backing. The micron-graded crystals recede to a common level and tend to rotate slightly when pushed against the surface. This action causes a uniform level planing action on the surface and contributes to long, even abrasive life.

Sanding in a straight-line pattern with MICRO-MESH and a belt sander or sanding block keeps the abrasive crystals set with a positive rake. When used with a ROS, the abrasive crystals plane on the forward stroke, are skewed slightly on the right stroke, plane backward on the back stroke and are skewed slightly again on the left stroke.

Since the abrasive crystals give a more uniform scratch pattern in the forward and backward stroke, it is better to use a small orbit. The smooth forward and back strokes are short, the skewed side to side motion is minimized. The speed of the orbital can be increased to compensate for the small orbit.

Random Orbital Sanders

Rotation speeds vary from 3,000 to 15,000 rpm depending on manufacturer. The orbit size front and back, left to right also varies with manufacturer and use. Typical orbits are 3/32", 1/16" and 1/4".

An 8,000 to 12,000 rpm ROS machine with a 3/32" orbit generally works well with MICRO-MESH for most soft surfaces. Using a larger orbit (1/8" to 3/16") with a much slower orbit speed (3000 to 5000 rpm) has been used successfully for sanding paint finishes and gel coats. Call 1-800-225-3006 for recommendations regarding your specific finishing operation.

Common finishing problems

Ripples and swirls are typically caused by sanding with an uneven motion, tilting the sander, or working in one spot too long. For best results, sand smoothly with even sweeping motions. On curved surfaces it may be possible to purchase pads that match the curves to be done.

Micro-Mesh

MICRO-MESH discs and sheets are available in Regular and MX grades (see conversion chart) with loop or pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA) backing. We strongly recommend the use of hook & loop systems due to the long useful life of the unique cushioned abrasive material. MICRO-MESH can be reused; rinse with water between jobs.

In general, the Regular grades produce matte through gloss finishes on plastics, coatings, woods, solid surface countertops and other soft surfaces. MX grades are constructed with a slightly stiffer backing, and include several grades coarser than the Regular series. MX is generally used on harder surfaces such as metals and coatings.

Random orbital sanding wet

Keep the surface misted with water. Occasionally wipe the work surface with a cotton flannel or terry towel in order to keep the Micro-Mesh from loading up with sanding particles (swarf).

Random orbital sanding dry

To prevent loading, wipe or blow off swarf from the work piece and MICRO-MESH frequently. When loop back material is used, MICRO-MESH can be pulled off the R.O. Sander pad and slapped a few times against a flat surface to clear it. Dry use increases the chances of trapping hard abraded particles between the sander and the work causing hard-to-remove deep random fishhook scratches.

Tools to Use With Our Mechanical Kits

WE DO NOT INCLUDE POWER TOOLS WITH OUR KITS

For our "mechanical" kits: Heavy Damage Removal Kit, Light Damage Removal Kit, Maintenance Kit, Polycarbonate Kit, Leading Edge Kit, Clearseas Acrylic Kit and Clearseas Vinyl Kit, you will need power tools that are not sold with our kits. Not including tools allows us to keep the price of the kits to a minimum.

TOOLS FOR SANDING

For best results, we suggest using a RANDOM ORBITAL sander for the sanding portion of the process. The exception to this rule is when using our Leading Edge Kit - for this kit, you will only use a rotary polishing buffer.

RANDOM ORBITAL sanders are also known as DUAL ACTION sanders. The sanding head spins in a random pattern making blending easier. These are also referred to as "finishing" sanders.

The random orbital that you choose to use needs to be rated at approximately 10000 RPMs and needs to have variable speed options. You will actually adjust the sander down in speed, approximately half way or until you can easily control it with one hand. You will need the 10000 RPMs for power, but the lower variable speed for control as you work.



TOOLS FOR BUFFING

The buffing portion of the restoral process is performed using a right angle polisher. This is also known as a rotary buffer. This is the same type of buffer you would use on your automobile to buff the clear coat paint. The pad spins in a stationary orbit.

The buffer that you choose to use should be rated at approximately 2500 RPMs. It is important to keep in this range so that you have enough power to do the job, but not so high of RPMs that you would generate a great deal of heat. It is easier to generate heat with a polisher than with a sander. Heat generation can cause distortion, orange peel, and burning. This is why it is important to always use lubrication, preferably water, when possible.

Unlike with the sanding portion of the process, for most jobs, the standard back-up pad that comes with your buffer will be sufficient to do the job. If you're working on a particularly soft material or are having problems reaching a high gloss finish, then attach an interface pad onto your standard backup pad to give yourself the necessary added cushioning. Most industrial supply stores will carry inexpensive, 5" interface pads. Remember to purchase one that is "Loop to Hook" meaning, the loop on one side of the interface pad connects to the hook facing of your standard buffer and the hook side of the interface will be what you attach your loop backed polishing pads to.



All of our kits are supplied with accessories to fit 5" tools. All the Micro- Mesh discs and polishing pads are supplied with LOOP backing so you can get the most value from each kit. All discs and pads can be washed and used over and over.

Sanders and buffers are available as both pneumatic (air) and electric. ****We always caution people when using electric tools on wet surfaces.**

BACKUP PADS

Your sander and/or buffer come with a standard "backup pad" when you purchase it. This back-up pad is what you attach the Micro-Mesh sanding disc or polishing pad to. The back-up pad is sometimes referred to as a "backing plate" or "sanding pad", depending on who you speak with. We refer to it as a "backup pad." This pad is made of foam and has either a "hook" surface or "smooth" surface on which to apply the sanding discs or polishing pads. If you have a back-up pad with "hook" you will need to attach LOOP backed sanding discs. If you have a back-up pad with a "smooth" face, you would attach PSA (pressure sensitive adhesive) backed discs.

The foam in the backup pad on most sanders and buffers that come standard on your tool are usually medium to hard in density. Our mechanical kits all feature our specially made extra soft back-up pad. This back-up pad will easily conform to curvatures and allow you to

polish your part to a high gloss finish. The harder the backup pad the more in contact you will be with the part you are finishing and provide a coarser cutting action. This is not what you need when polishing softer material to a high gloss finish. The softer the back-up pad, the easier it will polish.

The back-up pad included with our kit has a male shank with a 5/16" x 24 thread count. There are many good sanders on the market today that will fit this back-up pad. We do not recommend one sander over another.

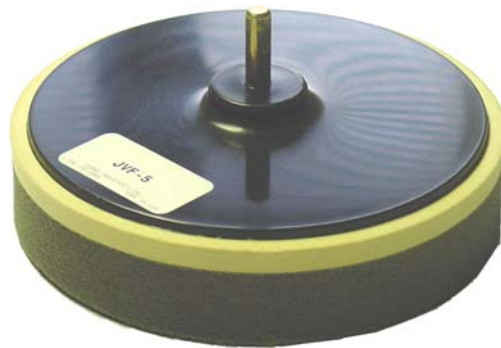
When and IF to Use a Cordless Drill

If you're uncomfortable using power tools or do not have access to air or electricity hook-up, you can use a cordless drill for both the sanding and buffing portions of our restoral process, with satisfactory results.

The exception to this rule would be when using our HEAVY DAMAGE REMOVAL KIT. Any sanding done coarser than with our MICRO-MESH 1500 requires that you use a random orbital sander. A cordless drill simply does not have the power you need for coarse sanding.

We recommend that you have a cordless drill that is completely charged and an extra battery set to go prior to beginning your work. We also caution that when in use, keep the drill parrallel to the workpiece at all times and adjust the speed so that the drill provides a smooth action. Any "skipping" or "jumping" on the work piece will cause "chatter" marks.

The Light Damage Removal, Maintenace and Clearseas Vinyl and Acrylic kits are available with a special, extra soft back-up pad that is on a mandrell that will fit into your cordless drill. This is provided in the kit. You will have to choose the Light Damage Removal DRILL Kit in order to get this back-up pad. If you order the Light Damage Removal Kit - you will receive a back-up pad for a random orbital sander. The same is true for the Maintenance Kit. Make sure and look at the back-up pad in the picture of the kit you are purchasing to make sure you're getting the correct one.Ä



HOW TO DETERMINE IF YOU ARE WORKING ON ACRYLIC OR POLYCARBONATE

REQUIREMENTS:

1. 3-WAY MICRO-MESH BUFFER; GRADES 2400 (PINK); 4000 (WHITE); 12000 (GRAY)
2. SPRAY BOTTLE OF WATER
3. LIGHT SOURCE

PROCEDURE:

Work on an approx. 2" x 2" inconspicuous area of the window

Set a light behind the window so inspection can be easily done

Spray the area with a mist of water

Using the buffing stick - pink 2400, make 6 back and forth, using **light** strokes. Sand in a horizontal motion.

Now, sanding in a vertical motion, use the 4000 white side of the buffer to cross over and remove the 2400 scratch pattern you put in the window.

Stop and assess your progress. You should notice a white, milky slurry forming from the sanding action. This is a combination of the water and small abraded particles of acrylic. Did you remove the 2400 sanding pattern? If so and you have a slurry forming - the window is acrylic.

If not, the window is most likely polycarbonate. Making sure the repair area is wet, continue sanding, but this time use the 12000 MICRO-MESH side of the buffer and sand in a horizontal pattern to try the 4000 sanding pattern.

Using a soft flannel or cotton cloth only, put a dime's worth of MICRO-GLOSS on the repair area and polish and wipe clean.

If your window is polycarbonate ask about our restoral products for POLYCARBONATE.

There are many different grades of both acrylic and polycarbonate, so testing is imperative. In some cases, with polycarbonate, less is best and optical clarity may not be possible. Polycarbonate is much softer than acrylic and is more difficult to repair. It's like sanding on rubber.