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## Notes on the manual

The aim of this manual is to provide a survey of vehicle refinishing. Glasurit offers a comprehensive range of products for the repair trade which allows bodyshops to select the ideal refinishing process by choosing fast or slow hardeners, thinners and additives. Only by the selection of and specialisation in certain materials and procedures can efficient and economic paint jobs be achieved.

What is most important for a good result is to stick to the recommended **application data** in respect of mixing ratios, film thickness, viscosity and drying time etc.

For all the products mentioned in the individual refinishing processes, we have enclosed, in section >G<, technical data sheets (sub-divided in product groups) in which you will find the application data needed and other useful information. Please note in particular the details on faster and slower thinners and hardeners which allow you to tailor the chosen product to the working conditions in your own shop.

The amount of labour involved in a paint job depends on the condition of the old paintwork and the customer's demands.

A high quality refinishing job, for example on a virtually new car, must result in a very good finish quality, which means that comprehensive body-filling and priming work with careful fine sanding will be required.

Water-based refinishing, which allows to achieve the same quality level as solvent-based paint materials, involves the use of appropriate water-based products.

The most important advantage of this environmentally acceptable process is that solvent consumption can be reduced by up to 80% compared to solvent-based refinishing systems.

The recommended refinishing processes are detailed in section >C< (RATIO-AQUA) or >D< (S10).

An "economical repair/respray" is a time-saving and economical process in which the amount of labour involved should just meet the customer's demands as regards the appearance of the refinished areas. This is the process recommended for older vehicles. The recommended refinishing processes are detailed in section >D< (S4).

In **plastics refinishing**, the paint materials to be used must be specially adjusted to the properties, for example the elasticity, of the plastics to be refinished. The recommended refinishing processes are detailed in section  $\mathbf{Pr}(S3)$ 

The recommended refinishing processes are detailed in section >D< (S3).

The **blending-in technique** detailed in section >D< (S7a - S9.2) is necessary or recommended when the refinishing of a part (panel repair) would result in a visible colour difference. Blending in is usually less time-consuming and less expensive than colour matching.

Safety advice:

The products are suitable for professional use only.

It cannot be ruled out that this product contains particles < 0.1  $\mu$ m.

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