



## **FOUNDATION OF THE FINISH**

### **MASTERING THE BASICS DETAIL TRAINING COURSE**

**“HOW YOU START DETERMINES HOW YOU FINISH”**

### **PART 1 – VEHICLE WHEELS, TYRES AND ARCHES CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION**

Using wheel cleaners, car wash soaps, quick break formula cleaners and iron fallout removers, wheel barrel brushes, special wheel mitts and even claying wheels if desired to get wheels clean and contamination free

When to use acid based wheel cleaners and when you shouldn't

The order to do the wheels, tyres and arches in for best results and efficiency

#### **WHAT ARE BUFFERING AGENTS IN ACID WHEEL CLEANERS AND WHY THE BEST WHEEL CLEANERS HAVE THEM IN THEIR FORMULA**

These are used in acidic wheel cleaners to prevent corrosion of uncoated/unpainted metals and etching/staining of glass if any particular acid gets on the glass such as the case with the old oxalic acid based iron fallout removers that were available in a powder or a gel form.

They were dissolved in a bucket of warm water like a car shampoo is and would break down the iron based fallout from the paint and wheels but many of these oxalic based products etched glass and corroded uncoated metals which turned them white.

Buffering agents stabilise the PH and are composed of the salts of weak acids and a weak base mixed in an aqueous solution

Examples are carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydrogen phosphates.

Demonstration of proper tyre cleaning but also to remove oxidised anti ozone ingredients that protect the tyres from UV damage and getting the tyres deeply clean and ready for long term tyre coatings to be applied.

Training in application of urethane and carbon nanotube based tyre coatings which last far longer than tyre dressings.

Which types of tyre dressings to avoid due to dry rotting the rubber over time and explanation of why

## **PART 2 - VEHICLE PRE WASH / BUG REMOVAL PLUS TAR AND SAP REMOVAL**

### **TRAFFIC FILM REMOVAL, STRIPPING PAINT PROTECTION (DEWAXING) AND PRE WASH PREP**

Demo of pre soaking the car body with rinseless wash, citrus or alkaline pre washes like Miracle Cleaner and similar products to remove traffic film, strip paint protection products and leave the paint naked and super clean ready for Iron remover and polishing once rinsed and dried.

It removes road film, greying film that makes white and silver/grey cars look dirty when clean. Removing waxes and sealants and even reduces the yellowing from oxidation caused by UV rays and oxygen and deep cleans the paintwork

Bug remover or leather cleaner to break down the bugs prior to washing the vehicle with as little agitation as possible.

where and why to use and when not to use snow foams and foaming pump sprayers to remove the grit and excess grime prior to hand washing the vehicle body and help get the paint surface ready for polishing.

Door, engine and boot jamb efficient cleaning methods with or without steam cleaners

Using tar removers like autosmart tardis and PPG prepsol to strip tar off the surface

Using eucalyptus oil or dedicated sap removers to dissolve sap off the vehicle.

## **PART 3 - DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE TWO BEST VEHICLE WASH METHODS TODAY**

### **THE ZERO BUCKET WASH METHOD**

Washing the vehicle with a highly concentrated dewaxing shampoo to make the paint naked and as clean as can be – totally free of protection. With or without the use of a foam cannon and eliminating the use of buckets to wash the vehicle.

Cleaning the glass, paint, gaps between the windscreens, the exterior trim moldings, door, boot and engine bay jambs and any grills, vents etc during the wash process.

## **THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ZERO BUCKET METHOD OVER THE TWO BUCKET METHOD**

No need to fill buckets, high pressure rinsing of the mitt or using several mitts eliminates the need for a rinse bucket and also flushes the mitts cleaner than any bucket with water in it or even water and a chemical. More efficient, safer, puts in far less marring over time than the traditional methods

More suspension and lubrication between the wash mitt and the paint surface due to a higher concentration of shampoo to water as your using shampoo diluted 1:1 or 2:1 not 50 to 100 ml in a ten litre bucket

## **THE ALL NEW ONE BUCKET WASH METHOD**

Demonstration of using a dewaxing shampoo and or car wash shampoo with several wash mitts for maximum efficiency and safety and no need for grit separators

Iron Fallout removers – how and when to use and why and which ones are better than the others.

## **PART 4 – CHEMICAL AND MECHANICAL DECONTAMINATION PROCESS**

Demonstration of the use of an iron and mineral deposits remover product to fully decontaminate the paint of any iron and other inorganic materials and neutralise the paint of minerals at the same time

How, when and why to use an iron fallout remover or the iron and mineral deposits remover product. Before and or during the claying process

Using a concentrated iron remover or one that's ready to use and reducing the amount of iron remover you use to reduce product cost per car.

How often to use a fallout remover once a vehicle is polished and ceramic coated

Choosing an Iron fallout remover – concentrate version or ready to use.

## **CLAYING PAINT WITH TOWELS, MITTS, PADS AND BARS**

### **CLAY BARS**

Demonstrations of the highest quality clay bars on the market and explaining why a clay bar is still relevant in the 21<sup>st</sup> century even with the prevalence of rubber polymer clay mitts and towels. The clay bars that you must avoid

if you want a vehicle's paint to be super smooth and totally contaminant free after iron, mineral, tar, sap and bug removal processes, why a clay bar is still the best and should be used after a rubber polymer clay mitt, towel or pad.

## **CLAY LUBRICANTS**

Demonstration, discussion and student practice with some of the best clay lubricants on the market and why it's worth spending the money on a dedicated clay or clay and sanding lubricant to reduce the amount of marring you put in with a clay bar. What not to use with clay bars as they lack lubrication and can break down clay bars

Extending the lifespan of a clay bar much further and the one tool you can use on a bar to do so.

The misinformation surrounding clay bars like "they remove paint"

The clay lubricants and other liquids to use with these for maximum results and which liquids damage some or most clay bars.

Demonstrations of using clay towels, mitts and or pads and then using a clay bar afterwards and the difference in feel after a bar is used

Why to clay not just the paint but glass, exterior trim and wheels if you so desire

## **CLAY MITT'S & TOWELS**

Why most clay towels and mitts are not designed to handle iron removers when performing wash clay and seal services (It dissolves the rubber) and which select few can handle iron removers well without dissolving

When and why to use rubber polymer clay and when/why to use a clay bar after the modern mitt or towel or instead of it.

Do's and Don'ts with clay mitts and towels

## **CLAY PADS**

Demonstrations of clay pads on short and medium orbit random orbital polishers

When and why to use a clay pad on a DA machine

The pros and cons of them and what to do about the cons which are massive

Areas to avoid when machine claying like sharp panel edges

## **PART 5 – DEEP CLEANING AND PREPARING EXTERIOR TRIM FOR RESTORATION, ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION**

Demonstrations of the use of alkaline based and solvent based cleaners to clean dirt and embedded grime from all types of exterior trim so their fully prepared ready to either be hand or machine polished with special Trim polish containing SiO<sub>4</sub> silica or other restoration, colour enhancement and protection products such as Trim dye's like solution finish, black wow, shine supply trim paint or ceramic trim coatings

Why to hand or machine polish exterior and which ones you can and cannot polish

## **PART 6– STAGE EXTERIOR DECONTAMINATION PROCESS**

Step 1 - Vehicle washing, dewaxing and road grime removal with Miracle Cleaner or Labocosmetica Primus 2.0 or Ductile or both then rinse

Step 2 – Apply Labocosmetica Purifica by foam gun and let sit as long as possible

Step 3 – Wash the vehicle with Labocosmetica Semper as the Purifica foam is sitting on the car bodywork. Rinse off

Step 4 - Apply Labocosmetica Sidero to neutralise/remove calcium and limescale minerals as well as iron based fallout from the bodywork then rinse

Step 5 - Clay the vehicle with either a clay bar, towel or mitt then do a PH neutralisation car wash with Semper or other PH resetting car wash shampoo

Step 6 – Dry the vehicle

## **PART 7 – VEHICLE FINAL RINSE AND DRYING**

Explanation and demonstration of post claying final rinsing to ensure all clay lubricant and other chemical residues from step 1 to 4 are fully removed.

How to dry the vehicle using microfiber drying towels and air blowers and speeding up the drying process and prepping the paint with one last chemical strip as you dry

Using rinseless wash or wax and grease remover/prep solvent to make the drying process easier and speed it up as well as chemically clean the paint ready for correction at the same time.

Why to not use Isopropyl alcohol on paintwork at all or only at 15 to 20% strength due to it soaking through the paint and effecting the substrate prior to polishing

