PROFESSIONAL PAINT TREATMENTS

TRAINING COURSE

Paint gloss enhancements

THEORY

What is a paint gloss enhancement, what problem is it solving?

Why it is a great service for almost any vehicle and a high profit maker

The preparation process to deep clean and decontaminate the paint prior to starting the gloss enhancement service and the time it should take to complete

The ideal price range to charge for this service - $400 to $500

The maximum timeframes to perform the service and ensure maximum quality and profits – 2 to 4 hours

The best polishing machines to use for this service to get superb results

(forced rotation or 12 mm orbit DA) plus when and why to use each one

The typical area sizes that you can cover with the polisher when performing this service

The ideal outcomes when doing this service – 50 to 75% correction, significantly increased clarity, gloss and colour richness. The correction rate is dependant on which method you use. The traditional, Tri gloss or PPC method

Which polishing pads should be used with the traditional method

When it's best to use the forced rotation polisher or one of the random orbitals

Sticky paints (random) Dry paint that is very porous (forced)

Rich and dark colours (forced)

PRACTICAL

Demonstrations of the traditional paint gloss enhancement method using one pad and one liquid on a variety of paints using many different foam pads

The advantages and disadvantages of this method when compared with the newer methods which includes the Tri Gloss method and the polish, prime and coat AIO method

Advantages – less pads to clean after the job compared to the latest method

One liquid means no chance of a compound contaminating a polish if both are used at the same time (in some cases but not lal)

Very simple and easy to learn

Disadvantages

Can't achieve maximum cut and maximum finish quality, it's a balancing act, a compromise between cut level and finish quality.

A narrower range of defect removal and gloss finish level capability compared to the new Tri Gloss method and the polish, prime and coat in one method.

Have to compromise cut for an excellent finish or some finish for more cut depending on damage level and paint hardness type whereas with the new method you can have alot of cut and a very high gloss finish in almost all cases.

Student training and guidance by Matt performing the traditional method

The Tri Gloss enhancement method

THEORY

An introduction to the new Tri Gloss method and it's merits

How this method solves the problem of the traditional gloss enhancement method which is the inability for that method to deliver a very high defect removal rate and a great finish with rich colour, clarity and gloss at the same time. It's always been a compromise between the two until now with the Tri Gloss method

Explanation of this method which is a new take on the traditional paint enhancement within the same time frame of the traditional method but going well beyond it Including the use of paint sealants, coating ready polishes or polish, primer and coating combined polishes.

The advantages and disadvantages of Tri Gloss compared to the traditional method

Advantages – Allows detailers the ability to use wool or microfiber pads with this service and then two foam pads after that for a wider range of defect removal and better finish quality in the same timeframe of a traditional gloss enhancement service

The ability to chose any three pads to use from your range based on the amount of damage to the paint and the hardness level of the paint. There could be many varieties of pads to chose from but ideally, three different foams or one wool or microfiber pad and two different foams

Disadvantages – Requires three to five sets of three different pads to perform the service efficiently which means more pads to clean after the job is finished or during the service if you only have two or three sets of those pads

The need to chose which three pads to use from your range of pads based on the amount of damage to the paint and the hardness level of the paint. There could be many varieties of pads to chose from but ideally, four different foams and one wool pad.

The results to expect and which you should deliver when doing this service – it can't be way too good or too lower quality

PRACTICAL

Demonstration by Matt on the Tri Gloss method

Student training and guidance

Cleaning pad sets on the go with a pad washer or compressed air and liquid

Priming all three pads prior to starting the machine or doing it as you go

Using two or three liquids at once or one liquid with each of the three pads (using one brand's range of liquids together at the same time or in different combinations)

The range of machine polisher speeds and the arm speeds to use with this service

COATING READY GLOSS ENHANCEMENT METHOD

Using coating ready abrasive primer polishes (NSP 45, 95 and 150) within a gloss enhancement service or a one step paint correction using one or two NSP liquids

Differences between these and the PPC and FPC polishes

It removes paint defects to a certain level, does not fill any defects, leaves behind a foundation primer for ceramic coatings to be applied to which will enable the coating to bond better and eliminates the prep spray process prior to applying the coating.

The techniques you use with these polishes that is different to using normal polishes

Choosing which product to use based on paint hardness – NSP 45,95 or 150 or a hybrid of any two

Demonstration by Matt on CRP based gloss enhancement

Student training and guidance

USING POLISH, PRIMER AND COATING POLISHES

Using PPC aka polish-primer-coating (NSP Z1) polishing technology within a one step gloss enhancement process to increase efficiency and profits. (NSP Z1)

Advantages of PPC over traditional AIO polishes

Creates more or same cut rate and a great finish with a ceramic coating installed as you polish versus just a polymer silicone, silicate ion or SIO2 paint sealant being applied with traditional and newer AIO polishes.

Instead of a few months protection to maybe six months, with PPC you get a year of protection

Increases efficiency by eliminating the need for panel prep sprays due to the primer in the product formula

Polishing techniques with these products and working area sizes

Student training and guidance performing a PPC based gloss enhancement

Medium to long term filler polishes

Using filler polishes that are medium term filler polish (Rupes Uno Advanced, Dr Beasley's NSP Z1) plus any future long term filler polish products within a gloss enhancement service.

Advantages of these products over the other polish types

Has the ability to either remove alot of defects and fill nothing, remove some defects and fill most of the rest and leave behind a few months to a one year protective coating or sealant. Future long term filler versions will fill in defects for even longer but still be able to remove some defects and leave protection as well.

Disadvantages of these products

Will need to perform it once every six to twelve months to refill the swirl marks and fine scuffs and scratches that will happen from time to time

Student training and guidance performing an this type of gloss enhancement

One step paint correction

THEORY

Description of the one step paint correction service and the goals to achieve with it

What sized areas to work when doing a paint correction versus an enhancement

2 by 2 sq ft up to 3 x 3 sq ft

Discussing and demonstrating the abilities and limits of a one step correction

The ideal price range to charge for it - $600-800

Measuring the paint with a PTG prior to starting paint correction and why you should always measure the paint thickness

The timeframe in which to perform the service for good profits– 4 to 8 hours

The percentage of defect removal aka paint correction which detailers need to achieve when performing this service - 85% to 90% correction

PRACTICAL

Performing test spots to determine the ideal pad and liquid combination

1. How to perform a test spot and how many should you do.

2. What parameters to change and in what order to do them when doing multiple or several test spots to successfully work out the ideal pad and liquid combo.

Training doing one step corrections using traditional polishes, coating ready polishes aka primer polishes as well as polish, primer and coating in one products or PPC's

Best types of pads to use for a one step with a forced rotation polisher or random orbital

Polishing Techniques for enhancements and Corrections

Standard technique – criss cross

Zenith point technique (for diminishing abrasives)

Fast arm speed more passes for sticky and grabby paints

Slower arm speed less passes for higher quality paints

Window/Box technique

Five for Five technique for reducing down RIDS and scratches

Starting with fast machine speed and finishing fast

Starting with fast machine speed and finishing slow

Starting with slow machine speed and finishing fast

Starting with slow machine speed and finishing with one fast pass and one slow pass

Dealing with thin paints on modern vehicles

Short cycle paint correction of 20 to 60 seconds with intermediate and finishing polishes to remove paint defects and achieve a high gloss finish on thin paints without removing much paint.

How much paint your typically removing based on the products and pads your using, the paint hardness level, arm speeds, machine type and the machine speeds.

The pads not to polish modern thin paint with – denim, velvet, twisted wool, silk wool, microfiber extreme pads, extra course cutting foams that create alot of heat and friction

The chemical reaction paint deep cleaning and polishing system for regularly polishing, glazing and sealing modern thin paint without removing microns of paint

Demonstrations and training using Zero to deep clean the paint, fill in any swirl marks or use after a paint enhancement or paint correction service.

Demonstrations and training using Micro Finish

Education on using these products with forced rotation and random orbital polishers with microfiber and closed cell foam pads to enhance clarity, gloss and colour richness

Demonstration and training using chemical reaction polishes to complete the polishing process and seal the paint.

Demonstration of how to use the system on modern thin paints and any older paints that have been abrasively polished a few times or more and are now quite thin

Using closed cell foam pads

TWO STEP PAINT CORRECTION

Description of the two step paint correction service

What sized areas to work when executing this service –

The ideal price range to charge for it - $1200-1600

The solution your providing with this service

The timeframe in which to perform the service – 10 to 16 hours

The percentage of defect removal aka paint correction which detailers need to achieve when performing this service - 92-95%

Using coating ready polishes (NSP 45, 95 and 150) to perform this service so it's primed and ready for a coating without any prep sprays to remove polishing oils due to the foundation of primer that's laid down with those polishes

Fiber and foam pad combinations for a two step correction

Issues you may face when doing the service

Dealing with finicky paints during a two step correction

Which cycle types to use with diminishing abrasives and SMAT Abrasives

Using a rotary for step one and a 15 mm orbit random orbital for step two

Using a rotary for step one and a 6, 8 or 12 mm random orbital for step two

Using a 21 mm orbit random orbital for step one and a rotary for step two

Using Forced rotation for step one and two

The different results from each combination of polishing machines

Paint correction variables

The polishing machine

The pad

The backing plate (thicker ones contour better but thinner ones give more cut but don't contour as well. Exact fit plates deliver maximum cut and the highest gloss finish due to how brilliantly they support the pad)

The product

Paint hardness level

The technique

(tool speed, arm speed, downwards pressure, pad flat or angled, size of working area)

The environment including lighting

Timeframe and customer expectations

The paint substrate

The person behind the polisher

Sticky paint solutions – how to deal with sticky paints

How to handle very dry paints that won't allow the compound or polish to film on the paint surface and stay lubricated

Working with a variety of paints with different hardnesses

Ways to correct hard paint faster

Advanced tips and tricks for superior performance and results

Common mistakes to avoid with rotary, random orbital and forced rotation polishers

Working area sizes – from half a panel to 3 x 3 and 2 x 2 square feet

Diagnosing /Analysing paint defects

Prior to starting any paint correction service you need to check the vehicle for paint defects and analyse which ones there are and diagnose the best methods for removing them and which ones can not be removed

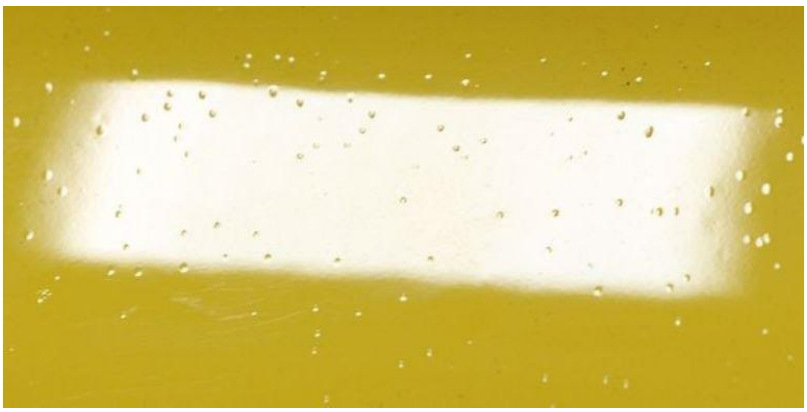
Check for solvent pop, dust nibs, fish eyes, shrinkback, swirl marks, holograms, wash marring, crows feet, water marks and all other defects

Some of these can be fixed whilst others need repainting

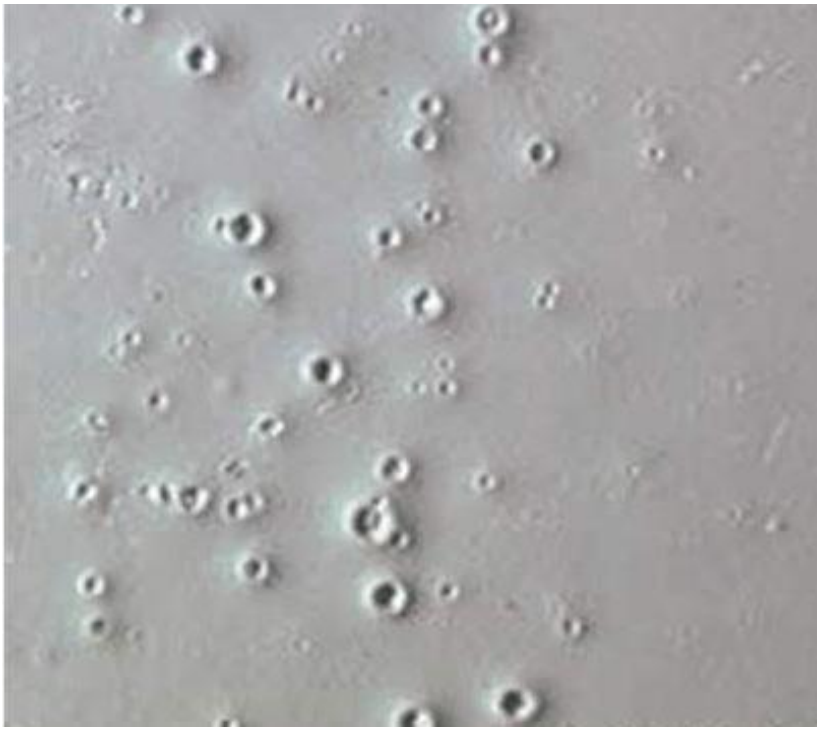
Any of the defects that can be fixed, highlight or circle with a marker or use tape or polish drops.

Demonstration and training on how to reduce or remove the defects

Solvent Pop



Fish Eyes



Dust Nibs

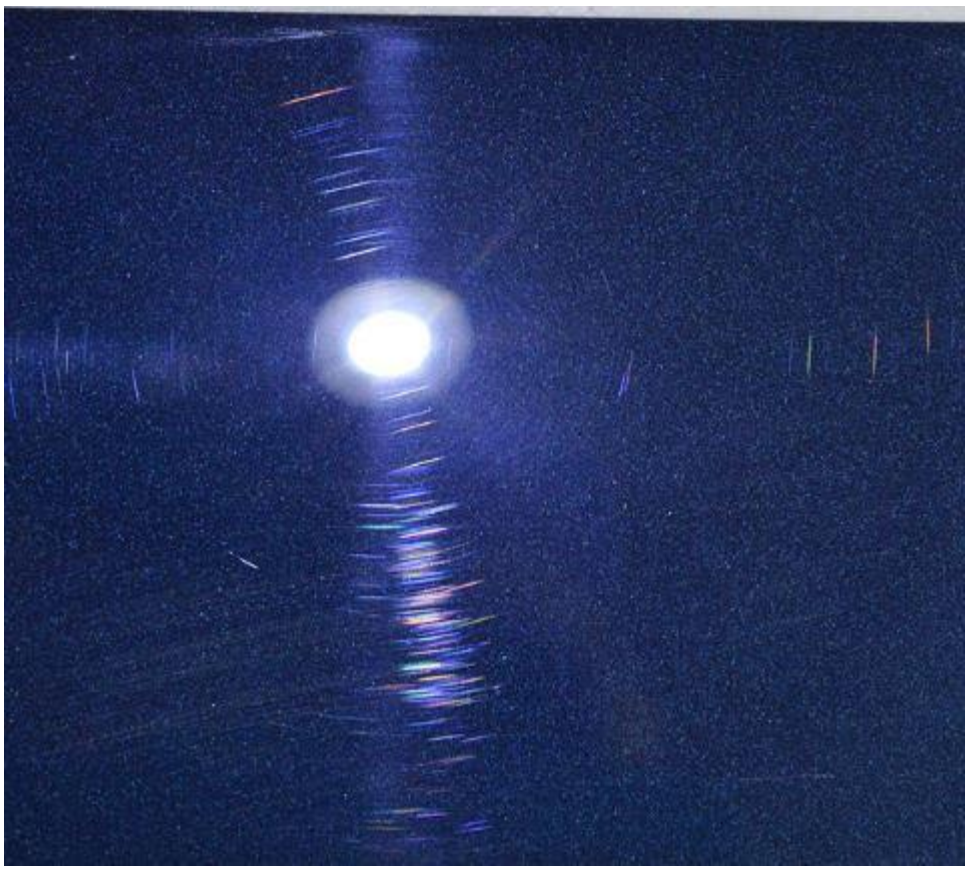
Holograms

Shrinkback/Sinkage

Crows Feet

Swirl marks

Washing/Drying Marring



Water marks