



Collision Repair

Flexible Instruction Day

Assignment #2

Learning Standard	1.2.11 read and understand essential content. 2.2.11.E recognize the degree of precision needed in calculating a number and environmental health and safety. 3.6.12 science and technology
Task # & Description	1905 demonstrate color sanding and polishing 1902 clean exterior of the vehicle

CONTACT INFORMATION/ASSISTANCE

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I will be available by email from 7:40-12, and 12:30-3:10 to answer your questions. Please reach out if you are having difficulty completing your assignments.

INSTRUCTIONS

- ✓ All work is due on the day we return to school. This is counted towards your attendance **and** as a classroom assignment.
- ✓ Read supplied materials
- ✓ Complete the quizzes on buffing

Name: _____

Session: _____

____/____ points

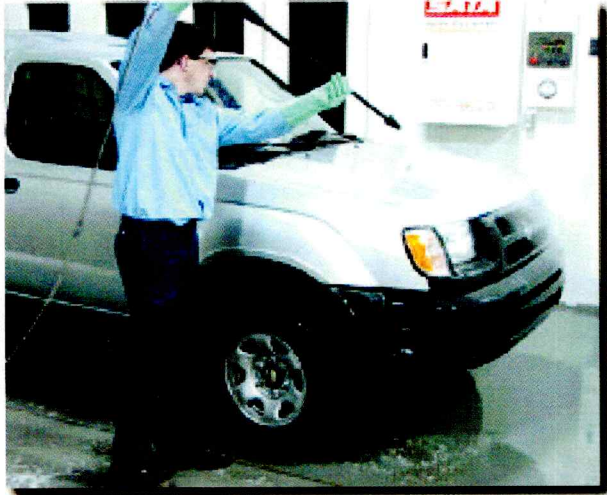
Refinishing Program 4

Textbook



MODULE 1-INSPECTING THE FINISH

Topic A. Cleaning For Inspection



A-2 Spray-on masking is rinsed off the vehicle with plain water.

When detailing a vehicle after refinishing, do not remove the masking from adjacent moldings and trim pieces. It is difficult to remove dried polish from these parts during final detailing.

Spray-on masking:

- needs to be rinsed off, usually with just plain water.
- removal may be easier if the water is allowed to soak for a few minutes before performing a final rinse.
- can be left on until almost all detailing is completed, to make cleanup easier.

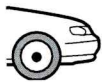


A-3 Car wash soap and water does the work, then the vehicle is rinsed off with plain water.

Washing the vehicle with soap and water is done before and after collision repairs. When washing exterior surfaces:

- use a liquid car wash soap and soft or deionized water. Powdered soap may not completely dissolve. Grains of undissolved powder under a sponge or wash mitt can scratch a finish. Do NOT use dishwasher or laundry detergent, which are too harsh and can dull a finish.
- use two buckets, one with the soapy water and the other with clear water for rinsing the sponge or wash mitt. Using just one bucket will likely recycle dirt back onto the finish.
- start at the top of the vehicle and work down.
- rinse using a hose without the nozzle. The soap and water does the cleaning, not pressure from a hose or pressure washer.
- the rinse water should sheet off the surface, not bead. Beads will leave water spotting.

Store the wash mitt in a sealed plastic bag to keep dirt off.



Cover the metal hose end with tape to make sure it does not scratch the surface if it accidentally touches the vehicle.

If a sponge wash mitt has a cuff, tuck the cuff in to prevent scratching the surface.



A-4 A preferred method of drying is to lay the towel or chamois down flat and drag it across the surface.

Do NOT let the water dry on the surface, which could cause water spotting. Dry by dragging a towel or chamois across the surface. Do not scrub, which is not productive and may leave marks. Dry using a:

- synthetic chamois. Do NOT use a natural chamois, which has an uneven nap and is not easily cleaned. Also, a natural chamois becomes abrasive as it ages.
- thick, natural 100% cotton terry towel. Synthetic materials do NOT absorb as well. The thick nap will absorb the quickest, and also capture and hold any remaining dirt particles. Loops in a terry towel prevent static from building, which attracts dirt to the surface.
- microfiber towel as a final wipe. These are commonly called detailing cloths. They can be used for not only dry wiping, but for applying dressings and other materials for interior and exterior final detailing.

A squeegee can be used for initial drying. When using a squeegee, avoid scratching by only allowing the rubber to contact the surface. Pull the water off in broad, even strokes.



CHAMOIS AND TOWELS

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen A-4 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of towels recommended for drying, and a natural chamois that is not recommended for drying.

Topic B. Inspection Tools



B-1 A low-power magnifier will reveal the depth of surface defects.

When inspecting the vehicle surface, whether it has just been refinished or not, use a magnifier. A magnifier allows better depth of vision, to determine:

- how deep a scratch is.
- whether a defect has etched into the surface or is just sitting on top.

Knowing the depth of a defect will determine the detailing that must be done, or if refinishing is needed.



MAGNIFIER

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen B-1 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of two types of magnifiers that can be used to inspect a finish.



B-2 A digital film thickness gauge is necessary for the small readings that must be taken during detailing.

Film thickness gauges:

- measure finish film thickness on metal in mils or microns. One mil is 0.025 mm or $1/1000$ inch. One micron is $1/1000$ of one millimeter. Using mils as a measurement is most common in North America, and will be used in this Program.
- are available as electronic with a digital display, or mechanical using a permanent magnet. The electronic type is the only option for detailing, since the finish must be measured in tenths of one mil. A magnetic gauge cannot measure with that accuracy.
- are available for measuring a finish on ferrous metal (steel), or nonferrous metal, such as aluminum. Some gauges can be set for use on both ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Conventional finish film thickness gauges do not work on plastic parts. Determine if the part has been previously refinished. If the part has been refinished, repair technicians should plan to remove a portion of or all of the coatings to prevent excessive film thickness.



MEASURING FILM THICKNESS

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen B-2 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of a digital film thickness gauge.



CALIBRATING A FILM THICKNESS GAUGE

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen B-2 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration on calibrating a digital film thickness gauge.

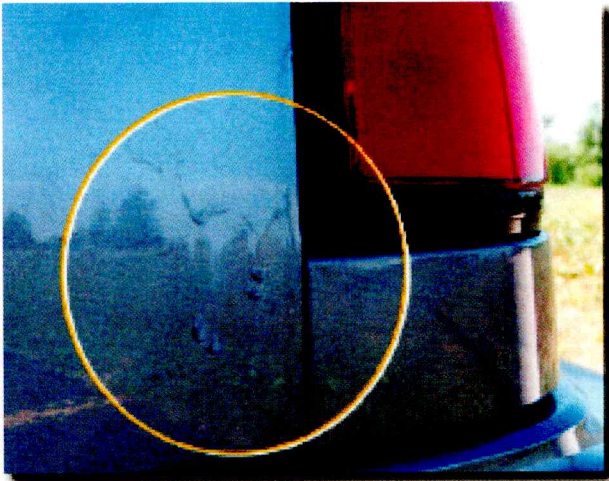
Topic C. Types Of Finish Defects



C-1 If possible, look at the vehicle while it's still in the spraybooth.

Do the initial inspection of a refinished vehicle in the spraybooth, if possible. This ensures that any defects found that cannot be removed by detailing can be repaired before the vehicle leaves the spraybooth.

Ask the refinish technician how much clearcoat or single-stage color was applied, to help determine the available thickness margin for detailing.



C-2 Most runs and sags can be removed by detailing if the color is not affected.

The types of defects that might be able to be removed by detailing, without refinishing, include:

- minor runs and sags that did not change the color.
- overspray.
- dirt or dust particles.
- inconsistent orange peel.
- sandscratch swelling.



C-3 Silicone contamination that shows in the final topcoat cannot be removed by detailing.

Defects that cannot be removed by detailing and must be refinished include:

- fisheyes.
- pinholes.
- wrinkling or lifting.
- solvent popping.
- any defect that affects the finish color.



C-4 Light scratches can be removed, but if it can be felt with a fingernail it is too deep to be removed by detailing.

Other defects that cannot be removed by detailing include:

- a scratch that can be felt by drawing a fingernail across the surface.
- a color mismatch.
- bleeding of another color into the topcoat.
- insufficient hiding.



C-5 These spots are from industrial overspray, which usually can be removed through the detailing process.

When inspecting an existing finish, the defects can be from sources outside of the spraybooth. These include:

- industrial fallout.
- chemical spotting.
- hard water spotting.
- acid rain.
- rail dust.
- scratches.



C-6 Bird droppings can be easily removed, but the sooner the better.

Other existing finish damage includes:

- bird droppings.
- salt spray.
- tree sap or leaf residue.
- insect residue.
- clearcoat degradation.
- single-stage color oxidation

Topic D. Detailing Chemistry

Acid				Neutral				Alkaline					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sodium Hydroxide													
Eggs, Fresh													
Blood, Human													
Milk													
Urine, Human													
Beer													
Grapes													
Jam, Fruit													
Wines													
Soft Drinks													

D-1 The pH scale represents the range of acids and alkalis of water solutions.

When assessing damage not only on exterior surfaces, but also interior surfaces, a basic understanding of acids and alkalis is necessary. The difference between the two can most easily be seen by using a pH scale. On the pH scale:

- the numbers 0–14 refer to concentration of hydrogen (H) and hydroxyl (OH) ions in a water solution.
- number 7 is neutral. Pure water, such as distilled water, has a pH of 7.
- numbers below 7 are acidic. The lower the number, the more acidic the solution is. Common acids are carbonated drinks, vinegar, and battery acid.
- numbers above 7 are alkaline. The higher the number, the more alkaline the solution is. Common alkalies are ammonia, baking soda, and lye soap.
- the numbers increase by a factor of 10 for every whole number progression. For example, a chemical with a pH of 9 is 100 times more alkaline than a chemical with a pH of 8. A chemical with a pH of 10 is 1000 times more alkaline than a chemical with a pH of 9.

The pH scale is useful when treating finish problems, or stubborn stains on fabrics. Applying a solution that has nearly the opposite pH can neutralize a spot or stain. Once a spot or stain is neutralized (pH of 7), it can be washed away and will not return. An acid rain spot, for example, that is not neutralized will continue to come back.



LITMUS TEST

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen D-1 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of litmus tests done on different solutions.



D-2 A common cleaning material for detailing is a solution of all-purpose cleaner.

All-purpose cleaner is a common cleaning material, available from most detailing material suppliers. All-purpose cleaner:

- is alkaline (above 7 on the pH scale). Most stains and environmental finish defects are acidic, so all-purpose cleaner neutralizes the defects.
- requires diluting with water for different purposes. Follow the product maker dilution recommendations. A stronger solution is not always a better cleaner. The best way to keep the solutions separate is to store them in spray bottles, properly labeled for the specific uses. Use pH neutral water so the alkalinity of the recommended solution is not affected.

Despite the name, all-purpose cleaners are usually not the most effective cleaners for all surfaces. Cleaners for specific surfaces usually work better than an all-purpose cleaner. And there are tasks that all-purpose cleaner should not be used for. For example, all-purpose cleaners should not be used as a:

- car wash soap.
- leather cleaner.
- wheel cleaner for removing brake dust.



ALL-PURPOSE CLEANER

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen D-2 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of different examples of all-purpose cleaner concentrate.



D-3 Every workplace label requires the product name and any hazard warnings from the original label or MSDS.

Most all-purpose cleaners are concentrates that are diluted and dispensed from a spray bottle. A workplace label must be applied to the spray bottle containing an all-purpose cleaner solution to properly identify the contents. Requirements for a workplace label are:

- the product name, as stated on the MSDS.
- any hazardous warnings from the original label.

Workplace labels in Canada must also include:

- a statement that the product MSDS is available.
- information for safe handling of the material.

These are minimum requirements. A workplace label can contain more information, such as the purpose for the different all-purpose cleaner solutions.

If the label information washes off, it is the responsibility of the repair facility to replace the label information or the label as soon as possible.

Topic E. Review

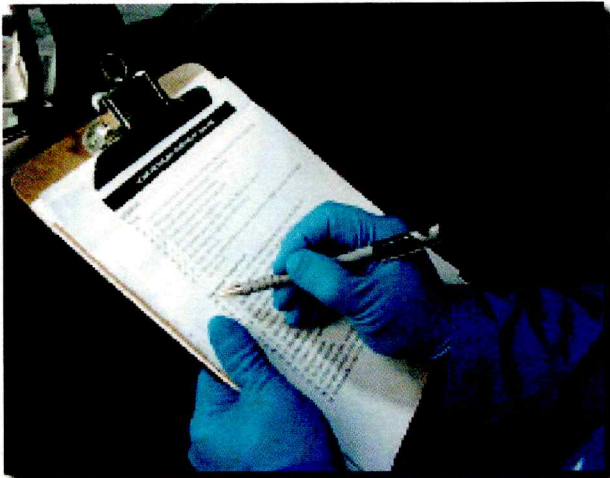


REVIEW

Refer to screens E-1 through E-2 of your CD-ROM for review questions on inspecting the finish.

MODULE 3-FINAL DETAILING

Topic A. Interior Detailing



A-2 Using a checklist when detailing makes the job more efficient and consistent.

The best way to ensure a final detail is done right is to use a checklist. A checklist:

- ensures that all steps are done, without repetition.
- ensures that the steps are done in the proper order.
- keeps the detailing process consistent from one vehicle to the next, and one detailing technician to the next.
- can be signed and given to the vehicle owner.



CHECKLIST SAMPLE

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen A-2 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of a checklist.



A-3 Remove any loose dirt on interiors first by vacuuming.

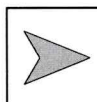
Begin the interior detailing by vacuuming:

- vents and other tight areas. A soft detailing brush, ahead of the vacuum nozzle, will help work dirt off the surface. A simple detailing brush can be made for this purpose by cutting off a paintbrush. Tape the metal band to protect surfaces.
- carpets and seats using a stiff bristle brush to pick up the nap and work the dirt or salt out of the fabric.



DETAILING BRUSHES

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen A-3 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of different brushes used for detailing.



VIDEO: VACUUMING

Refer to screen A-4v of your CD-ROM for a silent video showing a method of using a bristle brush ahead of a vacuum nozzle to both loosen dirt and pick up the carpet nap.

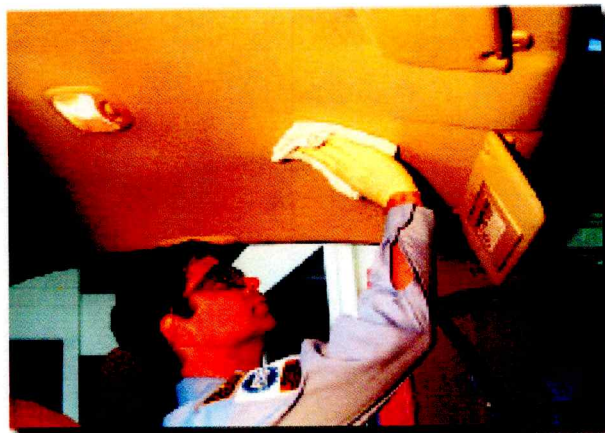


A-5 The goal of shampooing fabric surfaces is to remove dirt that vacuuming could not.

After vacuuming, the next step is to shampoo the carpet and upholstery. When shampooing fabric carpet and upholstery:

- test colorfastness in a hidden area. If the color does not come off when blotting with a cloth soaked in the shampoo, it is colorfast.
- use a soft-bristled brush or coarse sponge to gently work the shampoo. A bristle brush will pick up the nap on fabric carpets and upholstery. Allow the material to do the work.
- clean the surface. Do NOT try and work the cleaner into the backing.
- use as little water as possible. If water soaks into the seat or carpet, it may cause flame-retardant material to come to the surface. It may also cause mildew. Consider a wet/dry vacuum to remove excess water.
- consider an extractor as an option. An extractor applies the water and shampoo and removes the solution in one step.

Only use a mild shampoo, close to pH 7, on seat belt fabric. Avoid chemical cleaners, especially petroleum-based cleaners, which will deteriorate the webbing.

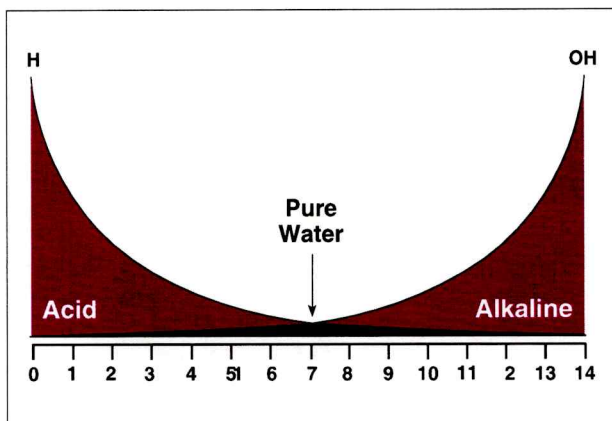


A-6 Be gentle when cleaning headliners, wiping in one direction with a damp cloth.

Fabric headliners are more delicate than seat fabric. To clean fabric headliners:

- use a slightly damp, folded towel, such as a microfiber towel. Wet the towel with all-purpose cleaner and wring it out.
- move in one direction, front to back, to keep the nap looking the same. Clean fabric sun visors the same way.
- Do NOT vacuum, scrub, or brush heavily.

Topic B. Stain Removal



B-1 The chart shows that most interior stains are acidic.

Common stains in carpets and seats:

- are mostly acidic, or below 7 on the pH scale.
- can be neutralized with an alkaline solution, such as all-purpose cleaner. Alkaline stains, such as fresh eggs or water spots, can be neutralized with a mild acid solution, such as vinegar and water.
- enter in a liquid, which then evaporates leaving only the pigments. The stain must be made into a liquid again so it can be easily removed.

There may be traces of sodium hydroxide powder left after an airbag deployment. If mixed with water, sodium hydroxide becomes a strong alkaline. This is why it is very important to vacuum all traces of powder left after an airbag deployment, before the powder comes in contact with water.



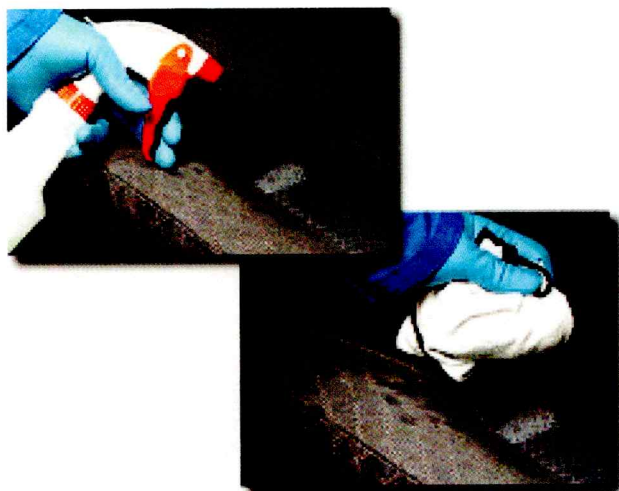
B-2 A clean cloth, dull knife for scraping off solids, and a few cleaning solutions are all that's usually necessary for stain removal.

Materials and tools for removing stains include:

- a clean, absorbent cloth.
- a dull knife, for scraping up solid materials.
- cleaning solutions. Different strengths of all-purpose cleaner works for removing most stains.
- a spray bottle with clean water for rinsing.



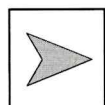
Ensure that the spray bottle, even if it is plain water or a solution of all-purpose cleaner, is properly labeled to identify the contents.



B-3 The word to remember with stain removal is "blot," instead of the natural tendency to rub.

The best way to remove a stain is by applying the cleaning solution around the stain. This allows the solution to wick into the stain. If the solution is applied directly to the stain, the stain could spread.

Then use a clean, dry cloth and blot the stain. Follow with a water rinse and blot again. If the stain does not come out, repeat the process.



VIDEO: REMOVING A STAIN

Refer to screen B-4v of your CD-ROM for a video on removing a stain.

Topic C. Odor Removal



C-1 The first step when removing an odor is to find and remove the source.

Most odors are a by-product of bacteria. The first step in removing odors is to identify and remove the source. If the source is spilled food, for example, the first step is removing any remains of the spill, then cleaning the area.

A musty odor from the air conditioning (AC) system, most noticeable when starting the vehicle, is usually from bacteria growing on the AC evaporator core. This odor may be beyond a detailing repair. Depending on the air conditioning system, removing the source of that odor could mean:

- turning the defroster ON and spraying an odor eliminator in the air intake vent.
- replacing an air filter.
- disassembling part of the system, cleaning out any debris on the evaporator core, and applying a disinfectant.



Be careful and wear hand protection when reaching under seats.



C-2 If it is necessary to apply a chemical, it should have no smell, but be designed to neutralize existing smells.

After removing the odor source, spray a chemical neutralizer or an odor remover, if this is needed. Do NOT spray or hang a deodorizer, which only masks an odor.

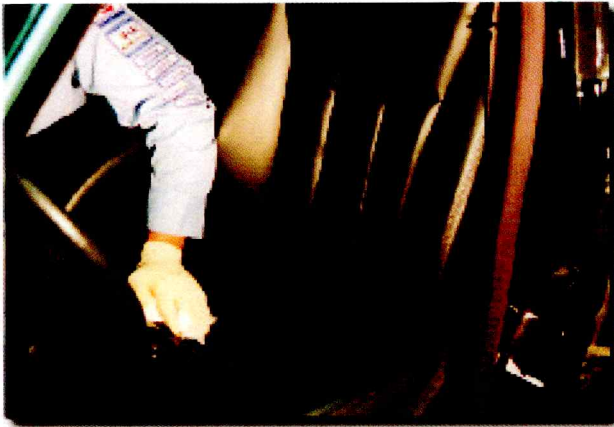
Topic D. Interior Treatments



D-1 Conditioners provide moisture to porous materials to prevent fading, drying, and cracking.

Conditioners or dressings:

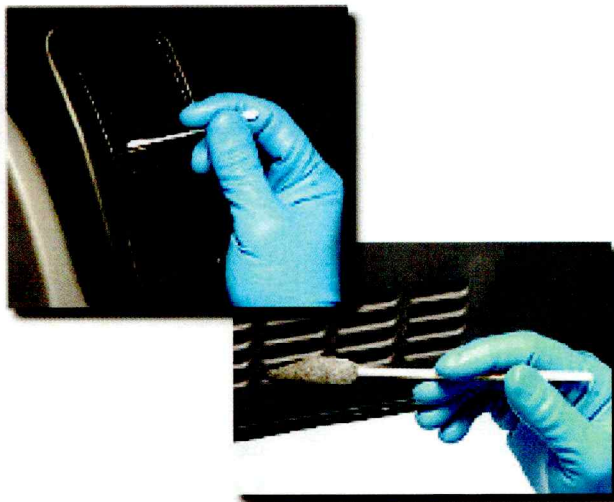
- help prevent fading and drying.
- should be silicone-free for collision repair facilities. Silicone-free materials work just as well as materials that contain silicone.
- if high gloss, usually have another material in the product line that is low gloss for the tops of instrument panels.
- should NOT be applied on pedals or the steering wheel, because conditioners may make surfaces slippery.



D-2 When cleaning and conditioning leather, only use cleaning and conditioning materials designed for use on leather.

Leather interior surfaces:

- may be natural or artificial hide.
- must be cleaned with a cleaner designed for leather, not vinyl.
- must be conditioned with a leather dressing or oil.



D-3 There are specialized applicators and brushes for hard-to-reach interior surfaces, or use a regular cotton swab.

Treatments for some other interior surfaces include:

- using a cotton swab dipped in all-purpose cleaner for dirt on vents, radio controls, etc.
- removing window tinting film or decal remnants on glass with a plastic razor blade.

Topic E. Final Exterior Detailing



E-1 Condition weatherstripping with a dressing designed for exterior vinyl.

The checklist for final exterior detailing includes:

- conditioning weatherstripping and other rubber and plastic.
- applying touch-up paint to nicks, if the vehicle was refinished and there is a sample bottle of the exact finish available.
- removing masking from moldings that was left on for polishing.
- reapplying trim that was removed for polishing.
- using products that will remove compounds and polishes from grain textures.



DRIED POLISH REMOVERS

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen E-1 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of materials used to remove dried polish from moldings, etc.



E-2 When cleaning glass, make sure to clean the top edge of the door glass, which is often missed.

When cleaning glass:

- use a glass cleaner that does not contain ammonia on applied window tinting. Ammonia-based cleaners can damage applied tinting.
- make sure to clean the top edge of the door glass. This means lowering door glass or opening the door after cleaning the rest of the glass.
- wipe in only one direction, either just horizontally or just vertically. When wiping the other side of the glass, go the opposite direction. This makes it easy to see what side of the glass a missed spot or streak is on.



E-3 Wax is usually applied by hand, with a circular motion, and then wiped off after the surface glazes.

Waxes and sealants:

- form a thin barrier coating, and help protect the finish from UV rays, acid rain, bird droppings, and minor abrasions.
- enhance finish gloss.
- may be considered a sacrificial coating.

Follow the paint maker's recommendation for when to apply wax on refinishes. Some paint makers say to wait up to 120 days. Other paint makers say if the vehicle can be buffed with polish, it can be waxed.

Only use waxes in a collision repair facility that Do NOT contain silicone.

Topic F. Final Check And Delivery



F-1 During final exterior detailing, look under and in small areas for remaining polish or other buffing materials.

When doing a final exterior check, look for excess polish or wax in hidden areas such as:

- around jambs.
- behind moldings.
- in emblems.
- in key holes.
- along the edges of graphics or pinstriping.

Remove the polish or wax with a small brush. A clay bar may work on trim and moldings. A microfiber towel may also work.



F-2 Paint makers usually have care tip sheets available to inform the vehicle owner how to take care of a newly refinished surface.

The checklist can be signed and given to the customer along with a care tip sheet. A care tip sheet explains how to take care of a newly refinished and detailed vehicle. For example:

- polish occasionally to protect the finish. The more routinely this is done, the least amount of work is involved.
- clean off bird droppings and tree sap quickly. These are acidic and can damage the finish.
- Do NOT allow rain drops to dry on the surface. One of the best times to wash a vehicle is after a light rain or heavy dew.
- Do NOT wash the vehicle in direct sunlight.

Care tip sheets are available for vehicle owners from paint makers as part of a lifetime warranty program.



CARE TIP SHEETS

Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen F-2 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of mirror tag care tip sheets available from paint makers.

Topic G. Detailing Extras



G-1 Vinyl tops are porous and may be textured, so use a circular cleaning motion to ensure all the dirt is removed.

Cleaning vinyl tops requires special procedures. Vinyl top surfaces:

- are especially porous and attract dirt into the pores and between the textured grains.
- may require brushing to work the cleaner into the surface. Brush or wipe in a circular pattern, occasionally reversing direction. The brush should not leave scratches when rubbed on skin.
- must be treated equally for the entire area to obtain a match. If only one area is cleaned, it will be obvious.
- are best cleaned by washing one side at a time, followed by a water rinse.

Special vinyl top cleaners are available. These cleaners:

- are usually foam formulas.
- have to penetrate into the pores of the vinyl. Before water rinsing, wipe away the suds to make sure the top is coming clean. If rinsed while still dirty, water will penetrate into the pores, and not allow the cleaner to penetrate.



G-2 Plastic windows and other clear or translucent plastic surfaces should be cleaned with materials designed for this purpose.

Convertible windows are usually clear plastic. Do NOT use glass cleaners on clear plastic. There are special clear plastic cleaners and polishes available. These materials:

- remove fine scratches and swirls from clear plastic.
- can also be used on tail lamp lenses, instrument gauge lenses, and other clear plastic surfaces.



G-3 A mild cleaning solution is all that's usually needed for cleaning wheels.

Wheels are the most often damaged part on a vehicle when detailing. The damage usually results from using too aggressive of a wheel cleaner, or scratching the surface with a wheel brush. When cleaning wheels:

- use the least aggressive method that will do the job. Painted or clearcoated wheels may only require a mild all-purpose cleaner solution.
- wait until the wheel is cool. Washing wheels when the wheels are hot from driving affects chemical reactions of the cleaner being used. This may cause streaks or spots on the wheels that cannot be removed.
- clean one wheel at a time. This assures the cleaner will not dry on the surface, which lessens the cleaning action and makes it difficult to rinse clean. Follow the wheel cleaner maker's recommendations for the amount of time that the cleaner should be allowed to soak before rinsing.

Some wheels may not come clean. Brake dust or corrosion may be imbedded into the surface. If unrepairable damage is suspected, try applying a small amount of aggressive buffing compound to a hidden spot on the wheel with a cloth. If the brake dust or corrosion does not come off, even an acid cleaner will likely not remove it.

If there is an acid wheel cleaner available in the product line the facility is using, use extreme care when using it. Acid wheel cleaners:

- may contain hydrofluoric acid, which can damage a wheel quickly and be hazardous to the technician.
- are designed to remove imbedded brake dust on as-cast aluminum or wire wheels. The cleaners are NOT designed for clearcoated, painted, or polished wheels.
- should only be applied to the wheels and not on any other surface. Also make sure the cleaner is only in contact with the wheels for the time recommended by the product maker.
- are hazardous. Wear acid-resistant (neoprene) gloves, safety glasses, and a respirator, as required by the product maker.



USE OF THE WRONG WHEEL CLEANER

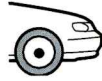
Select the Demonstration Icon found on screen G-3 of your CD-ROM for a demonstration of what can happen if the wrong wheel cleaner is used.



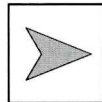
G-4 Use a dressing designed for tires, but if the application is in a collision repair facility, stay away from silicone-containing dressings.

After washing the wheels and tires, apply a tire dressing that is specifically made for external rubber surfaces. Tire dressings:

- give tires a new-like black appearance.
- may also be used on black bumper surfaces.
- should be silicone-free if used in a collision repair facility.



Some foam tire dressings, generally those that are high-silicone, contain heavy petroleum distillates which can react with the carbon black in the tire and cause black particles to spin off the tire when the wheel is in motion. The spotting that results on porous, flexible fascia parts cannot be removed. Ford has published a 1994 Technical Service bulletin on this subject.



VIDEO: ENGINE CLEANING

Refer to screen G-5v of your CD-ROM for a video on engine cleaning.



Do NOT pressure wash a hood insulator pad.

Buffing vocabulary

Acid Rain: Forms when pollution is combined with water in the atmosphere. When sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides mix with water molecules, they form weak sulfuric and nitric acids. As the water evaporates the acids gain strength and can etch the finish of any vehicle.

Buffing : A technique used to polish an area to remove sanding marks or surface imperfections.

Buffing Compounds : A soft paste containing fine abrasive in a neutral medium, used to eliminate fine scratches and polish the top coat.

Compounding : Use of an abrasive material, either used by hand or by machine, to smooth and bring out the gloss of a applied top coat.

Burn/ Cut through : The result of sanding or buffing through one layer of paint and into the substrate below. A cut/burn through is common from clearcoat to basecoat or from primer to metal.

Die Back: A condition in which the top coat appears to sink into the primer coat causing a loss of gloss. Can be buffed back to a shine but might not last

Dirt Nibs : Small specks of foreign material in a dried paint film. They can be removed by wet sanding and buffing. Can be wet sanded out of a paint job.

Buffing module #1 quiz

⚠ This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Started: Sep 17 at 8:24am

Quiz Instructions

Buffing module #1 quiz



Question 1 1 pts

Which of these refinishing defects might be able to be removed through the detailing process?

☐

A scratch that can be felt

☐

Fisheyes

☐

Too much orange peel

☐

minor solvent popping



Question 2 1 pts

Knowledge of the ph scale is useful for determining whether to use:

☐

All purpose cleaner or a vinegar solution

☐

liquid or powdered car wash soap

☐

an upholstery or leather cleaner

☐

a buffing compound or polish



Question 3 1 pts

A label on a spray bottle of a known solution has washed off.

Technician A says that the label information or label must be replaced as soon as possible.

Technician B says that the solution must be replaced as soon as possible.

WHO IS RIGHT?

☐

A only

☐

B only

☐

Both A and B

☐

Neither A nor B



Question 4 1 pts

Which of these is proper when washing a vehicle?

☐

Use liquid or powdered dish washing soap

☐

Use two buckets one with soapy water

☐

Start at the bottom of the vehicle and work up

☐

Rinse with a hose set on high pressure



Question 5 1 pts

Technician A says that a magnet film thickness gauge is effective for monitoring film thickness when detailing.

Technician B says that a digital film thickness gauge is effective for monitoring film thickness when detailing.

WHO IS RIGHT?

☐

A only

☐

B only

☐

Both A and B

☐

Neither A nor B



Question 6 1 pts

Technician A says that all purpose cleaners are recommended for use on leather.

Technician B says that all purpose cleaners are recommended for use as a general car wash soap.

WHO IS RIGHT?

☐

A only

☐

B only

☐

Both A and B

☐

Neither A nor B



Question 7 1 pts

After washing a vehicle with car wash soap, rinse using a:

☐

pressure washer

☐

bucket that contains the rinse water used during washing

☐

hose without the nozzle attached

☐

hose with the nozzle set to full force



Question 8 1 pts

Technician A says that a magnifier may be able to determine if a defect has etched into the surface.

Technician B says that a magnifier may be able to determine the depth of a scratch.

WHO IS RIGHT?

☐

A only

☐

B only

☐

Both A and B



Neither A nor B



Question 9 1 pts

Technician A says that some film thickness gauges work on aluminum.

Technician B says that some film thickness gauges work on plastic.

WHO IS RIGHT?



A only



B only



Both A and B



Neither A nor B



Question 10 1 pts

An inspection of a newly refinished surface is being performed by the detailing technician while the vehicle is in the spray booth.

Technician A says that this is beneficial so that color sanding can be performed before the vehicle leaves the spray booth.

Technician B says that this is beneficial to allow the refinish technician to apply more clear coat to an area that may need sanding and buffing.

WHO IS RIGHT?



A only



B only



Both A and B



Neither A nor B

Buffing module #3 quiz

⚠ This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Started: Sep 17 at 8:38am

Quiz Instructions

Buffing module #3 quiz



Question 1 1 pts

When shampooing fabric carpets and seats:

☐

use plenty of water

☐

ensure that the shampoo soaks into foam backing

☐

use a coarse bristled brush to work the cleaner into the material

☐

test a hidden area to make sure the color will not bleed



Question 2 1 pts

When treating an odor:

☐

start by removing the source

☐

test the deodorizer solution on a hidden area

☐

apply enough deodorizer until the odor is gone

☐

neutralize using an all purpose cleaner



Question 3 1 pts

Waxes and sealants:

☐

always contain silicone

☐

form a thin barrier coating



remove minor scratches



are applied after every refinish



Question 4 1 pts

When cleaning clear coated wheels:



use a wire wheel



ensure the wheels are hot before cleaning



all purpose cleaner may not work



buff with a compound followed by polishing



Question 5 1 pts

Which of these is true about removing a stain in carpet?



rub the stain vigorously with a detailing cloth



blot the stain with a detailing cloth



apply solution directly to the stain



most stains are alkaline and require an acid solution



Question 6 1 pts

when cleaning a fabric headliner:



gently wet wipe in one direction



apply a fabric shampoo and brush



use a brush ahead of a vacuum nozzle to work up the loose dirt



make sure the surface is wet



Question 7 1 pts

Which of these is recommended for removing decals and stickers from glass?

☐

clay

☐

glass cleaner

☐

plastic razor blade

☐

metal razor blade



Question 8 1 pts

Which of these is true about cleaning a vinyl convertible top?

☐

do not use a brush

☐

do not clean just one spot

☐

clay works to remove defects

☐

wipe in only one direction

Not saved

Submit Quiz