

Glass  **Renu**







ADI
INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND APPLICATION
    
SURFACES GROUP

GLASS RENU®
Repair Guide

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT CHART

Chart is based off 0,1m² of damaged area. Time to repair will vary, depending on glass density, scratch length and depth. This is only a rough guide.

	15 min	30 min	45 min	60 min	75 min	90 min	105 min	120 min	+120 min
Light Damage	Hard Water								
(mainly visible)		Heat Haze							
			Glass on Glass						
Medium Damage				Razor Blade					
(catches fingernails)					Rock Damage				
						Acid Etch			
Heavy Damage							Scratch Tag		
(chipping)								Welding Stain	Sand Blast
	Polish Disk		Grey Disk			Black Disc		Red Disc	
									

TOOLS



Renu Disk **RED**
D120/D150



Renu Disk **BLACK**
D70/120/150



Renu Disk **GREY**
D70/120/150



Renu **Polishing** Disk
D75/D125/D150



Polishing
Compound



Renu **Backing** Disk
with Velcro
D70/D120/D150



Rasp File



STEP 1 - REMOVE THE SCRATCH

- Grinder speed on 1800rpm (speed 3-4 on Makita) with clean grey disk
- Stay flat and create a uniform haze over the scratch
- Grind until the scratch is gone and no longer visible



STEP 2 - CONDITION THE HAZE

- Grinder speed on 3000rpm (speed 6 on Makita) with glass stocked covered grey disk
- Grind until you can no longer see any visible swirls in the haze
- Feather out the edges of the haze



STEP 3 - POLISH TWICE

- Grinder speed on 600rpm (speed 1 on Makita)
- Polish the haze by covering the work area
- Polish until the solution dissipates into the glass, do not stop polishing if it is still damp





1A

Use the On, On & Off, Off technique and be sure to always stay flat, grind over the damage until it is completely gone and a haze is developed in its place.



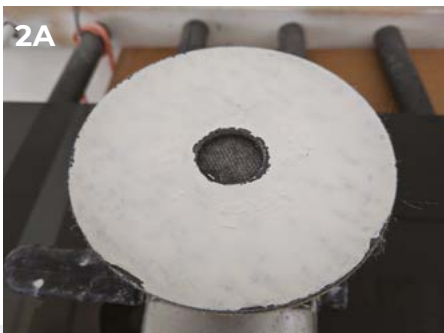
1B

Be sure to enlarge the work area at least 40% larger than the original damage to prevent distortion.



1C

After grinding out the initial damage, you will notice tiny swirls within the haze you just developed.



2A

Be sure to enlarge the work area at least 40% larger than the original damage to prevent distortion.



2B

After you have completed the pre-polish process, the swirls in your haze should be gone (as pictured). If the swirls persist, please grind with the grey disk and make sure all the swirls are gone before polishing..



2C

In addition to conditioning the haze swirl free, it is necessary to form a clean edge around the circumference of the work area.



3A

After your repair is swirl free with a clean edge, you are ready to polish, make sure to scuff up your felt pad with the rasp file.



3B

Make sure your polish overlaps the entire work area ensuring the haze has been fully covered.



3C

Please polish the surface until the solution begins to dry up against the glass.

SWIRL AND HAZE REMOVAL TIPS

Light swirls:

Polishing looks to be done but when examining the repair, light swirls can be seen through the light. To remove the swirls, simply treat them as light damage. Doing a thorough prepolishing job where all the minor scratches from the glass are going to be removed.

Heavy swirls:

Heavy swirls are usually seen when the polishing stage looks to be complete. When looking at the glass up close, heavy swirls are seen in a motion of the grinding pattern. Usually these are put in from the middle of the disk as it is rotating, keeping the disk completely FLAT through the entire grind will eliminate the heavy swirls. These swirls can sometimes be seen even before the pre-polishing step is complete. Before moving to the polishing phase, look at the damaged area and search for these heavy swirls, use the pre-polishing disk to remove them. A majority of them will be removed during the pre-polishing, in some cases special attention to these swirls should be considered. Remember to move very slowly through the glass and not apply too much pressure.

Haze:

The Haze is created when the RenuDisk is grinding the glass. The more aggressive the disk, the more haze is going to be noticeable. The haze on the glass is going to be reduced when using the pre-polishing disk, then to be removed with the polish. The more uniform the haze is, the easier it is going to be to remove it, also meaning that the grinder is staying completely flat on the glass.

Haze from angle:

When polishing, it will be noticed that the glass looks completely clear and that the job is complete. It is important to look at the glass from different angles and see within the repair if there is any haze that still remains. A majority of the haze is going to be seen on the edges around where the last part of the feathering took place. This is saying that the pre-polishing step was not complete. This haze can be removed by treating it as light damage. On normal occasions, pre-polishing needs to be completed again paying close attention to the outside transition between the ground and unground area of the glass. Make sure that the haze is uniform before attempting the polishing phase of the repair.

ESSENTIAL TIPS FOR ALL STEPS

STAY FLAT FOR ALL THREE STEPS, there is never a reason not to stay flat, stay flat. Utilize ON, ON and OFF. OFF technique.

- Overlap previous haze to create a good transition from the ground to the unground parts of the glass, always work in even passes.
- Staying within 80 degrees Fahrenheit of starting ambient temperature will ensure no thermal issues with repair.
- Move the grinder slow and steady but always keep moving, do not grind in one spot for too long. Avoid moving the grinder too fast where it cannot make efficient contact with the glass.
- This guide is to be used in conjunction with the GlassRenu instructional manual, not in lieu of .
- For further information, please refer to the GlassRenu instructional manual.



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