

* THE * SHOULDER ZONE METHOD



Aging aircraft, maintenance repairs, environmental compliance, safety & health issues, corrosion control, and fuel consumption are all necessary operating costs to maintain an aircraft's condition and airworthiness. For commercial fleets in particular, public perception of a groomed aircraft being safe and well maintained is also a hefty, unavoidable, expensed line item.

One of the best tools in the aircraft business for minimizing and eliminating unnecessary service and repairs, is preventative maintenance. Routinely scheduled maintenance, usually every 30-45 days, assures high performance in three critical areas: *Surface condition, aerodynamic flow, and passenger comfort level.*

NUVITE CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, a leader in appearance maintenance products for nearly 70 years, has one goal... To provide the most advanced cleaning and appearance maintenance products available. Contact a NUVITE service technician for accurate technical assistance. They will expertly match your needs to a proven NUVITE solution.



- ✓ Keep work area same width as shoulders, approximately 18"-24".
- ✓ Plant feet flat on the ground, also within the "shoulder" parameter.
- ✓ Never buff below the belt, meaning no bending to meet lower levels.
- ✓ Best to be eye level with buffer.



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QUICK TIPS TO

- ✓ CLEAN
- ✓ POLISH
- ✓ SHINE

LIKE A PRO

Aerospace/Aviation • Automotive
• Marine • RV • Rail

POLISHING METAL SURFACES

WITH GRADED SYSTEM OF POLISHING COMPOUNDS

For clad, cast or forged aluminum, nickel, stainless steel & other metal surfaces that are brand new, oxidized with use, or with atmospheric corrosion.



- BEFORE beginning polishing job, remove ANY oils, paraffin (from smoke oils) & dirt. Surface should be dry & there should be normal humidity conditions.
- It's best to begin with new or clean compounding pads & cloths.
- To avoid cross-contamination, identify each pad by labeling it according to type of polish being used.



- Before starting, fluff pad with compounding spur. This allows polish to be easily distributed & prevents matting.
- When compounding pad looks shiny with polish, fluff the nap by "spurring" with compounding spur or screwdriver blade held vertical against face of the spinning pad.
- DO NOT LAY BUFFER PAD FLAT AGAINST POLISHING SURFACE. Tilt pad up as it spins with only one side touching the surface. This helps pinpoint a specific, target polish area.
- APPLY THE SHOULDER ZONE METHOD* Beginning top right or left of target polish area, work back & forth, right to left. Then work same area up & down.
- Black residue may remain around the edges of the buffed area. This will clear as adjoining areas are buffed.
- In the target polish area, work the buffer AROUND raised rivets & seams so as not to file them down.



- For final finish polish use clean cotton, flannel polishing cloth tightly wound over the face of dual head buffer. When designated area is clean of surface polish, stop the buffer & move/recycle the flannel to new, clean spot of the material.
- BE CAREFUL not to drag any polish out on to the clean, clear open panel polish image. Final buff over the whole area with clean, soft cotton as necessary.

BENEFITS BEYOND CLEAN...

AIRCRAFT SURFACES MUST BE ROUTINELY CLEANED

- ... To minimize the impact of contaminants that cause & accelerate corrosion
- ... To retain aerodynamic efficiency & safety
- ... To increase public perception of quality & safety
- ... To reduce fire hazards
- ... To help retain functional characteristics of other aircraft parts, like proper action of landing gear

The type & extent of soiling, time, economics, program benefits & the final desired appearance are factors used to determine the cleaning method to be used.

When using any polishing product, refer to appropriate procedures & manufacturers' recommendations for use & equipment, or contact a polishing technician for more information, unique applications & special requirements.



PAINTED SURFACES

WITH WETWASH CLEANER & POLISH

For periodic cleaning of exterior painted surfaces in dilutions determined by the extent, condition & type of soil to be removed.

- Review product directions thoroughly. Many WetWash products can be diluted depending on soil conditions & cleaning frequency. Check manufacturer's recommended dilution ratios & application methods.
- Some WetWash products are used for general, rinse less, wipe-down on small, local areas or as a debugger. When used this way, it is essential to thoroughly remove chemical-mixed soils. Remaining soap/soil residue will attract moisture & increase re-soiling.



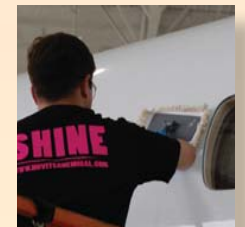
PAINTED SURFACES

WITH WATERLESS, DRYWASH CLEANER & POLISH

For normal, lightly to seriously soiled/oxidized surface conditions



- Review product directions thoroughly. Most DryWash products are used AS IS - directly out of container and NOT diluted.
- It's best to begin with new or clean bonnets, scrub pads, mop heads & cloths.
- Remove heavy accumulated soils (grease, skydrol, oils) with quick rinse less, wipe-down prior to DryWash/Polish. This reduces material usage & man-hours.
- Limiting work surface to 18" - 24" assures a more even distribution of cleaning compound.
- To avoid "over-spray", consider applying cleaning compound directly to surface with mop head/scrub pad.
- Keep in mind: Hot surface temperatures (+95°F/+35°C) may cause DryWash chemicals to flash dry before adequate soil removal is achieved.



- APPLY THE SHOULDER ZONE METHOD* Beginning top right or left of target polish area, work back & forth, right to left. Then work same area up & down.
- Since surface soils & dirt are removed with cleaning media (bonnets, scrub pads, mop heads & cloths), it's important to change clean media frequently to continue capturing lifted soils.
- An efficient DryWash will deposit a UV protective barrier, enhance paint gloss & inhibit redeposition of soils. To facilitate these properties, be sure to allow appropriate "cure" time & set conditions as recommended by product manufacturer.

