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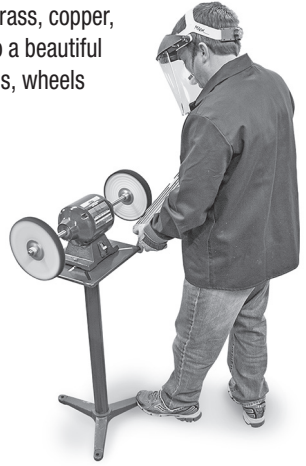
Part #13143

BUFFING & METAL FINISHING INSTRUCTIONS & HOW-TO GUIDE



Virtually any metal can be buffed to a mirror-like shine. Aluminum, brass, copper, steel, stainless steel and even many harder plastics can be buffed to a beautiful high-gloss luster using the system of high-quality buffing compounds, wheels and other metal finishing supplies available from Eastwood.

Metal finishing and Buffing, like many other acquired skills require a learning curve that once mastered, will offer highly satisfying results. With sufficient practice, Buffing and Metal Finishing can also provide a generous income source as experienced metal finishers are always in great demand.



SAFETY INFORMATION

The following explanations are displayed in this manual, on the labeling, and on all other information provided with this product:

DANGER

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

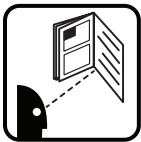
WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.



READ INSTRUCTIONS

- Thoroughly read and understand this manual before using.
- Save for future reference.



WARNING HEALTH HAZARD!

- Dust and fine particles are generated while buffing and metal finishing which can contain hazardous or toxic substances. Breathing this dust can cause many serious respiratory health conditions. Always use NIOSH approved respiratory protection while buffing and metal finishing.
- A rotating Buff Wheel can suddenly grab a work piece with great force causing serious injury. Keep fingers from behind or under work piece while Buffing.





⚠ WARNING INJURY HAZARD!

- Do not apply excessive force to Buff Motor while in use. Always make sure the workpiece or material being cut is held securely and work is done only in the lower front “Work Zone” quadrant of the Buff Wheel (**FIG 2**).
- Operating Buff Motors can quickly and violently propel a workpiece at over 80 MPH while operating causing injury and or property damage. Always wear a face shield and ANSI approved eye protection when buffing to protect face and eyes.
- A rotating Buff Wheel can quickly catch loose clothing, long hair, or jewelry causing serious personal injury. Keep all loose clothing, long hair, and jewelry away from operating Buff Motor.
- Rotating Buff Wheels can cause burns and abrasions if contacted by bare flesh. Do not touch rotating Buff Wheels. Always wear thick, well-fitting leather gloves and arm protection when buffing.
- A damaged Buff Wheel can disintegrate at high speed causing personal injury or property damage. If excessive vibration is felt, discontinue use immediately and disconnect tool from electrical supply. Inspect Buff Wheel or Motor for damage. Do not resume use until resolution is found.
- Buff Motors can quickly start up when handling while plugged in to electrical supply causing serious personal injury. Always unplug Buff Motor from the electrical supply before changing Buff Wheels or performing maintenance.



⚠ WARNING INJURY HAZARD – DO NOT USE GRINDING WHEELS ON THIS BUFF MOTOR!

- This Buff Motor is designed for use only with Fabric Buff Wheels and does not have the shaft support or necessary guards to protect the operator from solid debris or shattering grinding wheels.



⚠ CAUTION BURN HAZARD!

- Applying excessive pressure against a wheel while buffing can rapidly build heat in an object and cause burns and damage to the object. Do Not apply excessive pressure while buffing.



⚠ CAUTION

- This Buff Motor will eject a trail of grit, fibers and debris at high speed which can injure others nearby. Keep all persons and pets away from the work area.

PRINCIPLES AND TERMINOLOGY OF BUFFING

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “POLISHING” AND “BUFFING”

“Polishing” – Polishing a piece of metal removes a moderate amount of material from the surface, using coarse to medium abrasives in stages. The work piece will have a dull “brushed” look and no reflection will be visible in it. Polishing removes scratches and minor surface imperfections which are too deep for buffing compounds to remove efficiently. If you run your fingernail over a scratch and it catches, then the piece should be polished before buffing. The key to success in polishing is to remove just enough material to make the surface even and no more.

“Buffing” – Buffing Removes very small surface irregularities and makes the surface almost perfectly smooth by removing a very small amount of metal. Just like polishing, buffing is done in stages from coarse to fine. Buffing compound grits are so fine that you might not be able to tell the difference between compounds by rubbing some between your fingers. Their difference in performance, however, is significant.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “CUTTING” AND “COLORING”

“Cutting” compounds are coarse and will remove a fair amount of material quickly. The first stages of buffing could be referred to as the “cutting” stages.

“Coloring” compounds are extremely fine and result in the mirror-like shine which is the result of an excellently done buffing project. The final stage of buffing could be referred to as the “coloring” stage.

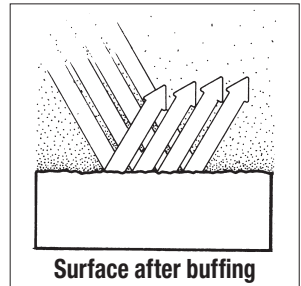
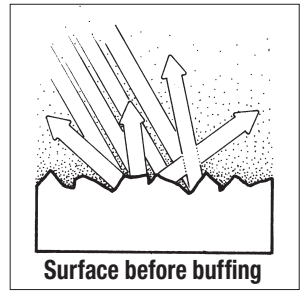
PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT!

One of the most important facts about Buffing is that it is an acquired skill that takes a lot of practice and patience to become proficient at and is repeated throughout this guide. Also, always practice on a similar scrap piece before attempting to work on a valuable part and risk ruining it.

It is best to stop to clean off and inspect the piece frequently checking progress, then repeating the steps as often as necessary to achieve the desired results.

LEVELING AND POLISHING (SMOOTHING) A METAL SURFACE

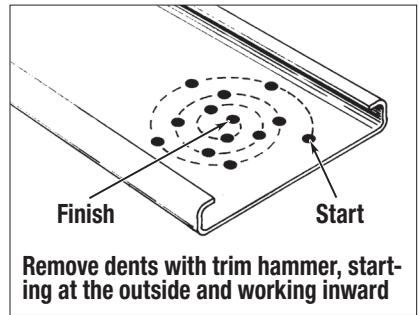
- All workpieces should be thoroughly inspected before beginning to determine if any prep work needs to be taken.
- All corrosion, dents, high spots and deep scratches will need to be removed before polishing or buffing.
- The following section on Preparing Pieces explains in detail how to remove these and other imperfections in preparation for buffing.



PREPARING PIECES FOR BUFFING

DENT REMOVAL

- In most cases it is possible to restore a dented piece of stainless or aluminum trim to its original condition. We recommend using Eastwood's #13146 Trim Hammer and #13336 Anvil for dent removal in thin metal trim pieces. The Trim Hammer is designed to access most areas however the #28241 Repousse Hammer is best for larger, flatter pieces.
- For some tighter trim profiles, it may be helpful to custom grind a bolt head to duplicate the trim profile and allow access to dented areas under a flange.
- Start at the outer edge of the dent and work slowly around the outside of the dent and gradually inward in a circular pattern (**FIG 1**). This will shrink the metal back to its original shape. Working from the inside of the dent outward, will stretch the metal further and possibly ruin the piece.
- It is better to make several light passes and slowly work the piece back into shape than to try to remove the dent with a few heavy blows.



FILING

- Use a fine file (such as jewelers files or an ignition point file) to “knock down” any high spots, being careful not to remove too much material from the hammered area.
- Inspect your work to make sure it is as smooth as possible and, if necessary, use the trim hammer to bring up any low spots, then repeat the filing to remove any high spots.
- Finally, sand/polish the surface using one of the methods detailed in the next section.

SANDING/POLISHING (HAND, EXPANDER WHEEL, AND GREASELESS COMPOUNDS)

Once the piece is as even as possible using the trim hammer and file, sand the area with 220 grit sandpaper to remove the file marks (320-600 grit for hard metals).

Soft metals like aluminum will require little work, while harder metals such as stainless steel will take more time. In some cases, hand sanding may be all that is needed.

To help speed the work, consider using an expander wheel, greaseless compounds and/or abrasive rolls detailed in the following sections.

EXPANDER WHEEL

The Eastwood Expander Wheel Kit (#13127) combines both filing and sanding into one step and comes ready-to-use with five different aluminum oxide abrasive bands. It is ideal for larger pieces like grill trim and hubcaps. The abrasive bands on the Expander Wheel maintain the flattest surface. Work from coarse belts to fine to at least 220 grit for soft metals and to 320-600 grit for hard metals.

NOTE: It's better to start with an abrasive that's too fine and check for results rather than select one that is too coarse and cause additional work to be needed. For a smoother cut on steel, leveling aluminum or other soft metals apply Grinder's Grease (#13119) or Tripoli Compound (#32032) directly to the spinning belt.

Smoothing soft metal surfaces finer than 220 grit and hard metal surfaces finer than 600 grit may eliminate the use of Tripoli or Emery Compound and speed the buffing process.

Always change the angle of attack by 90° (or as close as the shape of the part allows) as progress continues for each successively finer grit abrasive and compound to assure previous grit lines are removed. If deeper scratches or pits are noticed, it usually means that polishing and buffing steps were all done in the same direction thus disguising the deeper imperfections.

USING HIGH PERFORMANCE TRIZACT BELTS ON THE EXPANDER WHEEL

Further smoothing the surface at this point will save substantial buffing time. Additional smoothing can be done with the 3M Trizact Bands. These bands are comparable to 100, 200, 400, 700, and 1200 grit. The precise structure of the abrasive used on the Trizact band delivers fast effective cutting throughout the life of the belt. These belts last about 2-5 times longer than our regular abrasive bands and resist loading even when used with aluminum.

Apply Tripoli (#32032) or Grinder's Grease (#13119) directly to the spinning abrasive band when using the Trizact A30 (comparable to 700 grit) or the Trizact A16 (comparable to 1200 grit), on aluminum or other soft metals to assure a smooth cut, and prevent metal pick-up. (Metal pick-up results in a rougher surface by removing grains of metal and depositing them in a different area.)

FINISHING BELTS ON THE EXPANDER WHEEL

For slightly contoured surfaces, use Eastwood Finishing Belts (#13151 Course, #13152 Medium, #13153 Fine) which combine the cleaning and metal conditioning power of Finishing Belts with the ease-of-use and speed of the Expander Wheel.

GREASELESS COMPOUNDS

When polishing highly contoured and irregular surfaces, use Eastwood's Greaseless Compounds (#13129 - 80 Grit, #13194 - 120 Grit, #13131 - 220 Grit, #13132 - 320 Grit). When applied to a dedicated spiral sewn or loose section buff, these compounds convert the buff wheel to a flexible sanding wheel. For use, follow the instructions on the Greaseless Compound labels.

Greaseless Compounds can also be applied to mini buffing wheels, goblet and facer buffs, or felt bobs. Greaseless Compounds are applied to the spinning buff wheel in the same manner as the buffing compounds. Greaseless Compounds should have a rubbery consistency. If the Greaseless Compounds become hard on the ends and will not transfer to the wheel, simply cut off the hard end with a sharp knife and reapply.

ABRASIVE ROLLS

⚠ WARNING INJURY HAZARD!

Excessive side pressure on a Mandrel in use may cause it to suddenly bend or break ejecting it at high speed causing injury or property damage.

Abrasive Rolls are best for use on intake manifolds and other deeply and tightly contoured objects. These rolls are used with a High Speed Pneumatic or Electric Die Grinder. The Mandrels for these rolls are available in lengths from 2 3/4" to 6" long.

For safety, always use the shortest mandrel that will reach.

The abrasive rolls are best used with light side pressure, letting the spinning abrasive roll do the cutting rather than excessive side pressure which can suddenly bend a mandrel.

To mount: insert the glued end of the abrasive roll fully onto mandrel extension and twist clockwise until tight.

NOTE: Enlarge mounting hole slightly with an awl to ease mounting rolls on mandrel.

Mount mandrel with abrasive roll in pneumatic or an electric die grinder (22,000 rpm maximum speed). The abrasive roll will tend to tighten itself further in use. If using abrasive rolls on softer metals like aluminum, or for a smoother cut, apply Grinder's Grease (#13119) or Tripoli Compound (#32032) to the spinning abrasive roll. Apply spinning Abrasive Roll to work surface using light pressure. The underlying abrasive will become exposed as the roll is used.

As with all polishing and buffing processes, change the contact angle by 90° (or as close to 90° as the part will allow) so that you can see when the previous grit marks have been removed.

Before buffing, aluminum and other soft metal surfaces need to have a surface as smooth or smoother than what a 220 grit abrasive would yield. Stainless Steel and other hard metals should be brought to a 400-600 grit or finer finish before using the buffing wheels and compounds. Using buff wheels and compounds on surfaces rougher than recommended will result in an uneven surface.

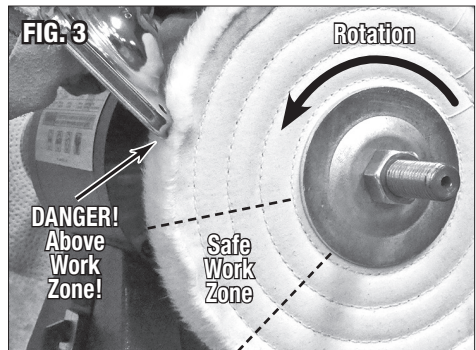
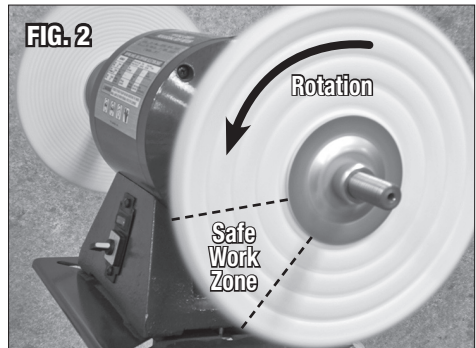
SET UP A BUFF MOTOR FOR USE

- Place the Buff Motor on a clean, level, dust and grit free surface. The rubber feet of the cast iron Buff Motor Housing are designed to assist with stability during normal operation, however it is strongly recommended if the Buff Motor is to be operated on a bench, it should be placed securely to prevent any chance of it working its way to the edge and falling. Bolting in place or the use of C-Clamps is strongly recommended.
- If mounting to an optional Buff Stand such as Eastwood #13162, the Stand **MUST** be securely bolted to the floor and the Buff Motor securely bolted to the Stand.
- The Buff Motor must be operated with at least 3 ft of working room around in all directions.
- Keep power cord away from Buff Wheel. The unit is equipped with a 6' [1.8 m] long, grounded, power cord. If an extension cord is required, use 14 ga. or heavier. Do not exceed 25'.
- Buff Wheels will shed and deposit a great deal of fiber, excess buff compound and grit on floor and wall areas in the plane of the rotating wheel. Locate in an easily cleaned area capable of accepting debris.

BUFFING BASICS

⚠ WARNING

Only work from the "Work Zone" at the front lower portion of the Wheel (Fig 2). Subjecting a workpiece to a point above the centerline of the Arbor Shaft (Fig 3) can quickly tear the item from the operator's hands and propel the object at over 80 MPH with great force.



⚠ WARNING

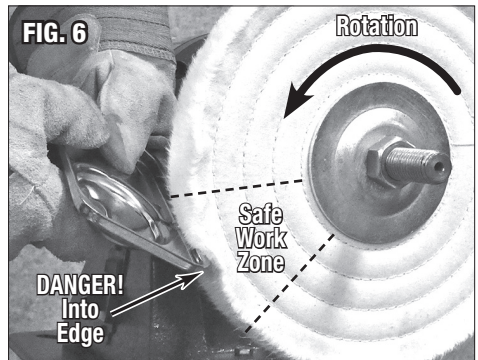
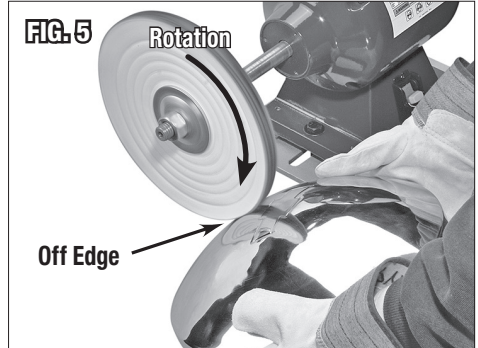
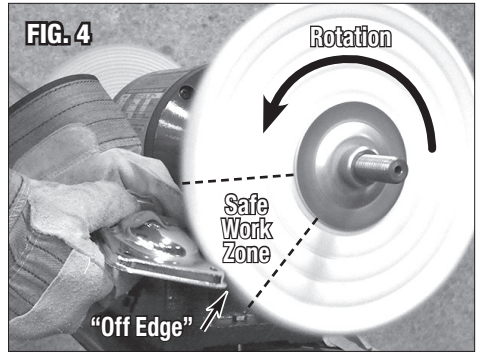
Always position workpiece edges so that the wheel is rotating “off the edge” (Figs 4 and 5). NEVER feed an edge “into” the wheel (Fig 6). Feeding an edge into a rotating wheel is extremely dangerous and will quickly and violently kick the object back at the operator causing injury and damage.

⚠ NOTICE

DO NOT OVERLOAD!
The Buff Motor is designed to operate with minimal pressure against Buff Wheel and the best buffing results will always be accomplished by letting the rotating wheel do the work. Attempts to quickly buff objects with excessive pressure will generate excessive heat which can damage the work piece, use excessive compound and rapidly wear buff wheels. A good rule of thumb is to only apply the same amount of pressure to a rotating buff wheel as would be required to shut a drawer. If any deflection of the wheel is noticed, the pressure is too great.

⚠ NOTICE

When buffing plated objects, always use caution not to buff through the plating.



SELECTING BUFF WHEELS AND COMPOUND

Compounds are available in a variety of grits to accommodate different metals and materials. In addition, Buff Wheels are offered in an array of textures ranging from soft to aggressive. Generally, a harder material will require pairing a stiffer, more aggressive Buff Wheel with a courser grit Compound. Also, as the buffing of a part continues, there is a progression of successively softer Buff Wheels and less aggressive Compound formulations.

The following chart can be used as a general guide to choosing the right Compound and Buff Wheel for the job:

Buffing Wheel and Compound Pairing/Stepping Chart					
Materials	Steel, Iron, Stainless, or Other Hard Materials	Soft Metals; Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Zinc, Etc.	Chrome, Nickel, Plate	Solid and Plated Gold, Silver	Plastics
Step 1 – Rough Compound / Buff	Emery Compound/ Sisal Wheel	Tripoli Compound/ Spiral/Ventilated Wheel	N/A	N/A	Plastic Compound, Loose or String Buff Wheel
Step 2 – Intermediate Compound / Buff	Stainless Compound/ Spiral or Ventilated Wheel	N/A	Stainless Compound*/ Spiral or Ventilated Buff Wheel	N/A	N/A
Step 3 – Final Compound / Buff	White Rouge Compound/ Loose Section Wheel	White Rouge Compound/ Loose Section Wheel	White Rouge Compound/ Loose Section Wheel	Jeweler's Rouge*/ Flannel Wheel	Plastic Compound/ Flannel, String Buff Wheel
Wheel Speed – RPM	3450	3450	3450	1725/3450	1725**

*Use Caution to avoid buffing through plating.

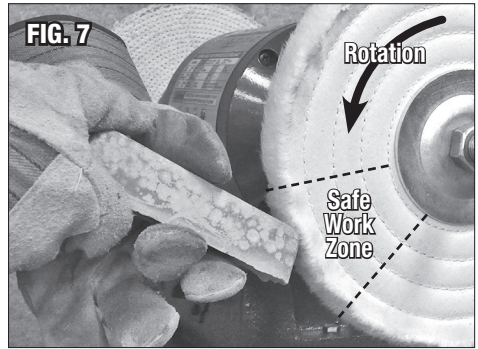
**Avoid excessive heat build up which will destroy some plastics.

Always use a dedicated Buff Wheel for a specific compound. Example: if using Emery Compound on a Sisal Wheel, use that Wheel exclusively with Emery Compound. Never contaminate a Buff Wheel by attempting to use another type of Compound. This can cause damage to the surface of a workpiece and ruin the Buff Wheel.

APPLYING COMPOUND

⚠ NOTICE

The compound will appear to be hard and dried out which is quite normal. The compound is formulated of specifically graded abrasive in a hard-wax binder. The heat generated by contacting the rotating buff wheel melts the binder and spreads the abrasive on the wheel.



- Remove the Compound Bar from the package and holding it firmly, gently apply Compound to the "Work Zone" area of the rotating wheel (**FIG 11**). Apply sparingly, one or two seconds against the wheel every few minutes is enough. More is not better, and it is best to apply a small amount more frequently than too much at once.

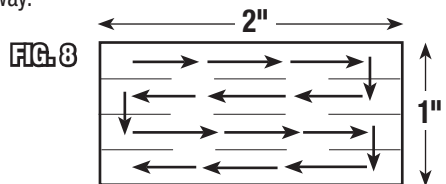
BUFFING OBJECTS

As with many skills, Buffing requires a learning curve to become proficient at; however once learned, will prove to be highly satisfying.

To get started, learn how to Buff as well as what not to do; a great source of guidance is item #13304, *Eastwood Art of Buffing* Instructional DVD.

It is highly recommended to practice buffing on some old objects of low value and experiment with different metals Compounds and Buff Wheels. Generally, expect to spend some time and waste some product before taking on something of value.

- Before turning on the Motor, take a few moments and plan the work to be done. Take notice of all sharp edges, corners or protruding features that could snag the wheel. Be sure to plan on buffing those areas with the wheel rotating away.
- Begin in one area, let the compound work and move the object across the piece across the wheel horizontally. Never stop and hold the object against wheel. Use very light pressure and move down 1/4" after each pass until finished (**FIG 8**).
- On larger objects, divide the surface area into 1" x 2" areas and move from area to area.



⚠ CAUTION

Never lose focus in keeping the edge of the object in the direction of wheel rotation and in the "Work Zone" of the Wheel (**Fig 2**).

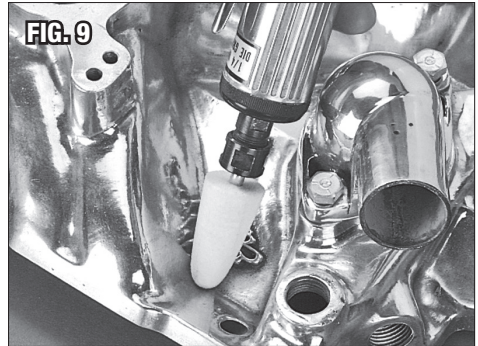
- When done, clean the surface of the just buffed object of all compound residue and inspect. Eastwood #10194ZP, PRE Painting Prep is excellent for cleaning buffing residue as are acetone, mineral spirits or denatured alcohol. If some areas require additional attention, repeat above buffing process and check again. Numerous “clean & check” periods may need to be done to achieve the desired results.
- Always clean the buffing residue on the object before progressing to the next finest Compound/Wheel combination or contamination of the softer wheel will occur.
- When stepping to the next finest Compound/Wheel combination, unplug the Buff Motor and change to the next Wheel.

⚠ CAUTION

**Never attempt to buff concave, deeply recessed or inside surfaces where there is a danger of catching and edge on the rotating Wheel.
For these conditions, see following section:**

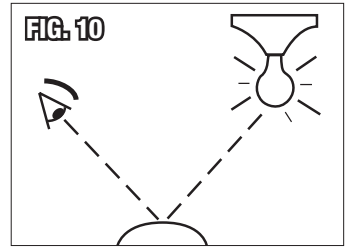
BUFFING RECESSED, CONCAVE OR OTHER “INSIDE” AREAS

- To reach deeply recessed areas otherwise inaccessible with a full-size Buff Wheel, Eastwood recommends the use of an Eastwood #13045, Tapered Goblet Buff with a Buff Taper for 1/4” Drill Chucks (#13053) (**FIG 9**) with either the Stainless (#32031), Tripoli (#32032) or White Rouge (#32032).
- Compound should be applied more sparingly to felt bobs. Periodically spin the bob against a wire brush or old hack saw blade securely mounted in a bench vise to remove buildup.
- As with using Buff Wheels, the use of a dedicated Goblet Buff for each Compound is necessary to avoid contamination.



STOP TO INSPECT PROGRESS

Check progress from time-to-time while buffing by stopping, cleaning the surface and inspecting the piece by looking at the reflection of a single light bulb in the surface (**FIG 10**). If the reflection appears irregular as the piece is moved, the surface is uneven and will not buff out. Strive for keeping the surface as smooth and even as possible. Remember: let the wheel do the work.



If medium scratches are visible in the piece, but a fingernail does not catch on them, mark those areas and repeat the Sisal/Emery process. Do not attempt to buff them out with the Stainless Compound.

If you notice scratches which are deep enough for a fingernail to catch, then the surface will need to be re-polished by repeating the buffing process from the start.

When the entire piece is completed, let it cool, clean it, and put the Spiral Wheel and Stainless Compound in a sealable plastic bag.

FINAL BUFFING OR “COLORING”

Next mount the loose section wheel and apply White Rouge Compound to the wheel. Initially work a small area at a time as done in previous steps. Once again, rotate the angle of attack by 90° so it is clearly visible when the Stainless Steel Compound scratches have been removed. Then make a light pass with the direction of wheel rotation over the longest length of the piece. Now it will be evident what the final piece will look like. The Loose Section Buff and White Rouge Compound has little cutting ability but serves mostly to bring out the “color” of the metal.

A NOTE ABOUT HEAT GENERATED BY BUFFING

The friction resulting from buffing generates heat. Be careful when handling just-buffed parts: they will be hot. It is also very important to be sure to keep the piece being buffed constantly moving on the wheel to prevent discoloration and distortion. The heat is not beneficial, it is merely a by-product of the buffing process.

BUFFING ALUMINUM AND OTHER SOFT METALS AND PLASTICS

These materials require only two buffing steps. Please refer to Buff Wheel and Compound Pairing/Stepping Chart in this guide for the best wheel/ compound combinations.

THE FINAL DETAIL

To keep freshly-buffed parts looking their best, Eastwood recommends using Autosol Polish, available in a 100 gram tube (#13170), and a 1000 gram can (#13175).

▲ NOTICE

When buffing plastic parts, the generation of heat must be avoided to prevent permanent damage.

SPECIAL PROTECTION FOR POLISHED METALS

Freshly polished parts will start to oxidize almost immediately. We strongly recommend using Eastwood Diamond Clear Gloss (Aerosol, #16105z) or ExoArmour (15350z) to prevent oxidation and keep the beautiful luster that required so much work to achieve.

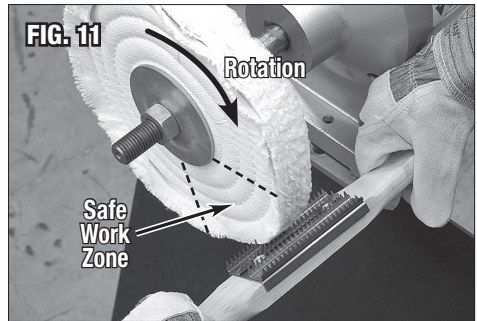
FOR SUPERIOR PROTECTION

Use the Powder Coating System to apply Gloss Clear (#10093) or Super Gloss Clear (#10286). For a custom look, use one of the translucent powders.

CLEANING BUFF WHEELS

After use, all Buff Wheels will build up an accumulation of compound and metal particles. When this occurs, it reduces the overall effectiveness and must be removed. Use an Eastwood #13120 Buff Rake. To do so:

- Gripping it firmly by the handles, lightly press it into the rotating Wheel in the “Work Zone” of the Wheel in 10 second increments until the bulk of the material is removed (**FIG 11**).
- The Buff Rake will also true up an out of round wheel. This is done by first cleaning the wheel then holding the Rake at the edge of the Wheel and allowing just the high spots to contact the Rake. As the “High Spot” fibers are removed, the Wheel will return to proper roundness.



TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
Excessive Noise and/or Vibration	Buff Wheel likely torn or damaged. WARNING: This is an extremely unsafe condition!	Discontinue use and replace Buff Wheel.
Edge of Buff Wheel Turns Black	This is a normal result of Buffing	Occasionally clean Wheel with a Buff Rake (Eastwood #13120).
Metallic Buildup on Wheel Edge	This is normal and occurs with softer metals such as aluminum or brass	Occasionally clean Wheel with a Buff Rake (Eastwood #13120).
Black Streaks Appearing on Work Piece Surface	Indication of excessive compound application	Use less compound. Apply compound often but in very small amounts.
Buff Motor Does Not Effectively Buff Workpiece	Wheel and compound combination too soft	Select a courser buff wheel and compound.
		Alter direction the workpiece is being passed across the face of the Wheel.
Workpiece Is "Bouncing" or "Shuddering" Against the Wheel	To much pressure being applied against Wheel	Allow work piece to only lightly contact Wheel.
	Wheel out of round or damaged	Turn off Buffer and inspect Wheel. Dress Wheel with Buff Rake (Eastwood # 13120) or replace Wheel if torn or damaged.
Thick Accumulation on Workpiece, Will Not Buff	Too much compound applied to the wheel	Clean buff wheel and apply less compound.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
Wheel Is Wearing Too Quickly	To much pressure being applied against Wheel	Allow work piece to only lightly contact Wheel.
Wheel Is Shedding An Excessive Amount of Fiber	It is normal for a Wheel to shed some excess fiber at first use however that will sharply decrease	Allow wheel to shed initial loose fibers.
	To much pressure being applied against Wheel	Allow work piece to only lightly contact Wheel.

AVAILABLE BUFFING ITEMS

EASTWOOD BUFF MOTORS

#64732, 1 HP, Dual-Speed Motor

- 120 VAC, 60hz, 3.36/6.30 Amps, 370/750 Watts
- Free Speed RPM = 1725/3450
- Arbor Size = 3/4"
- Buff Wheel Capacity = 10"



#64733, 1/2 HP Motor

- 120 VAC, 60hz, 3.36 Amps, 370 Watts
- Free Speed RPM = 3450
- Arbor Size = 5/8"
- Buff Wheel Capacity = 8"



EASTWOOD BUFF COMPOUNDS

#32030 EMERY (Dark Gray)

For fast cutting on iron, steel and other hard metals to remove scratches, rust, corrosion burrs etc. Use with Sisal wheels. Do Not use on gold or silver.

#32031 STAINLESS (Light Gray)

For buffing stainless and other steels, chromium, nickel plate and some harder plastics. Use with Spiral or Ventilated buffs. Do Not use on gold or silver.

#32032 TRIPOLI (Brown)

For buffing all base metals. Use on brass, aluminum, pewter, copper etc. Also plated surfaces. Use with Spiral or Ventilated wheels. Do Not use on gold or silver.

#32033 WHITE ROUGE (White)

For final coloring on metal. Produces a brilliant high shine. Removes light scratches. Use with Loose or Canton Flannel buff wheels.

#32034 JEWELERS ROUGE (Red)

For the highest finish on gold, silver and other precious metals. Use with Canton Flannel or Felt buff wheels for best results.

#32035 PLASTIC (Blue)

For cut and coloring on hard plastics. Do Not use on soft or low melting point plastics like polyethylene. For cut-down, use Spiral Sewn buff wheel. For final high luster, use Flannel or String buffs.

EASTWOOD BUFF WHEELS

#13061	10" Sisal Buffing Wheel for 3/4" arbor
#13060	8" Sisal Buffing Wheel for 5/8" arbor
#13038	10" Spiral Sewn Buffing Wheel for 3/4" arbor
#13033	8" Spiral Sewn Buffing Wheel for 5/8" arbor
#13046	10" Canton Flannel Buffing Wheel for 5/8" arbor
#13058	8" Canton Flannel Buffing Wheel for 3/4" arbor
#13041	10" Loose Section Buffing Wheel for 3/4" arbor
#13044	8" Loose Section Buffing Wheel for 5/8" arbor
#13030	10" Cotton String Buffing Wheel for 3/4" arbor

EASTWOOD GREASELESS COMPOUNDS

#13129	80 Grit
#13194	120 Grit
#13131	220 Grit
#13132	320 Grit
#13133	Set of All 4 Greaseless Compounds

EASTWOOD TRIM WORKING TOOLS

#13146	Eastwood Trim Hammer
#13336	Eastwood Trim Anvil with Stand
#28241	Eastwood Repousse Hammer

EASTWOOD EXPANDER WHEELS AND BELTS

#13127	Eastwood Expander Wheel Kit includes Expander Wheel and 5 Belts
#13151	Eastwood Course Finishing Belt
#13152	Eastwood Medium Finishing Belt
#13153	Eastwood Fine Finishing Belt

ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES

#46076	Eastwood Manifold Smoothing Kit Includes 50 Abrasive Rolls and 2 Mandrels
#13120	Buff Rake
#31573	Rockwood Clear Face Shield
#21296/#21297	Tillman Truefit Work Gloves
#55072/#55073	Eastwood Work Gloves
#13304	Eastwood Art of Buffing Instructional DVD

If you have any questions about the use of this product, please contact

The Eastwood Technical Assistance Service Department: 800.343.9353 >> email: tech@eastwood.com

PDF version of this manual is available at eastwood.com

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