

E. Touching-up and Refinishing

1. Minor Flaws

Minor flaws, such as scratches or embedded dust particles, can be removed with Mercedes-Benz Synthetic Resin Polishing Paste. It should be borne in mind, however, that the original unbroken coat is damaged by this treatment, and that it is therefore advisable, whenever possible, to refrain from rubbing with polishing paste. If, however, this is necessary, and if the polishing paste does not do the job adequately, a very fine waterproof abrasive paper (grain 600) can be used for water sanding. These areas should then be treated with polishing paste and finally rubbed up with a synthetic resin polish. **Care should be taken in this work not to rub through the enamel!**

2. Damaged Areas

Three types of enamel can be used for refinishing larger areas:

- a) MB-Synthetic Resin Baking Enamel
- b) MB-Synthetic Resin 80° C Enamel
- c) MB-Synthetic Resin Air-Drying Enamel

The type of enamel to be used depends on the nature of the damage and on the equipment available in the paint shop. Minor flaws which are not conspicuous should be touched up with synthetic resin baking enamel and an infra-red drying lamp. This type of work requires the services of a skilled craftsman.

If the damage is more extensive, the whole area should be sprayed with synthetic resin 80° C enamel or with air-drying enamel. The 80° C enamel requires one hour's drying at a temperature of at least 80° C. It has, however, the advantage, as compared with air-drying enamel, that it is hard when cold and if the finish coat is unsatisfactory, the area can be sanded and refinished or touched up. In the case of air-drying enamel, this is possible only after several days have elapsed. Furthermore, 80° C enamel can be hardened by means of an infra-red drying lamp in the same way as baking enamel. The greater degree of hardness, and with it the increased resistance to mechanical damage, is a further advantage of the 80° C enamel. With both types of enamel it is imperative to work in a dust-free atmosphere during the finishing process.

Note: Retouching with nitro-cellulose lacquer will not be accepted by us, since this type of lacquer does not satisfy our requirements; because of increased costs (material and wages) and because of the problem of blending in with the original synthetic resin enamel, it is bound to lead to complaints.

For all types of refinishing work only Mercedes-Benz materials should be used. The brand to be used is indicated on the plate under the hood.

G stands for Lackfabrik Glasurit-Werke Hiltrup, Westfalen

H stands for Lackfabrik Dr. Kurt Herberts & Co, Wuppertal-Barmen.

The materials should be ordered direct from the manufacturers.

F. Color Matching

In the case of older models, a change in the color tones as compared with that of the refinishing enamel may occur even though best-quality pigments are used. In such cases the refinishing enamel should be blended with the corresponding mixing enamels of the same brand; for testing purposes, spray a small piece of metal with the enamel and after drying, compare it with the finish of the vehicle.