

# Body Hammers

	<p><b>Long Pick Hammer</b> <b>Precautions:</b> Choosing the correct hammer for the job will increase productivity. Choosing the wrong hammer for the job will slow down productivity and can create more damage to the panel. Hardened hammers like body hammers should never be use to hit a hardened surface, doing so will damage the tools and may also shatter into small slivers creating a dangerous situation with flying debris. <b>Usage:</b> The long pick hammer is used in conjunction with a dolly in a hammer off dolly, or hammer on dolly technique, to remove small dents. The long pick allows for access in deep narrow areas. You will notice each hammer has a specific design, which allows the technician to pick and choose which hammer will be best for a given task.</p>
	<p><b>Short Pick Hammer</b> <b>Usage:</b> The short pick hammer is used in tight areas where the normal pick hammer is too long.</p>
	<p><b>Assorted Pick Hammers</b> Watch the <a href="#">video</a></p>
	<p><b>Vertical and Horizontal Cross Peen Hammers</b> <b>Usage:</b> Cross peen hammers are use to help reestablish bodylines in a distorted panel.</p>
	<p><b>Door Skinning Hammer</b> <b>Usage:</b> The door skinning hammer has a bent shank that allows access to reversed curve areas.</p>



### **Bulls Eye Pick**

**Usage:** The bull's eye pick is used in the pick and filing process, you must have access to both sides of the panel to use this tool.

Watch the [video](#)



### **Heavy Dinging Hammer**

**Usage:** The heavy dinging hammer has a lot of mass and can take the place of a dolly on larger dents. NOTE, the more mass a hammer has the less stretching of the sheet metal will occur during the repair process.

# Spoons & Pry Bars

	<p><b>Fresh Air Painting Head Set</b></p> <p><b>Safety Precautions:</b> When spraying any type of paint material it is mandatory that some type of NIOSH approved respirator be used. The Fresh air apparatus offers the best protection from volatile organic compounds (VOC,s), hazardous air particulates (HAP's), and isocyanides. All paints have VOC's and HAP's; those paints that have a hardener have isocyanides. These chemicals will enter the body via respiratory system, and absorption through the skin. Isocyanides are attracted to moisture and cross-link with it. Your body make up is mostly moisture, thus it is critical that you protect yourself with an approved paint suit and respirator.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> The Fresh Air head set requires a supply of fresh air to be pumped into the booth area that is connected to the head set. This respirator is the best system for protection if the air supply is not contaminated. NOTE, breathing air supply must be pure, a regular compressor used for shop air supply is not pure enough, and breathing from this air supply could cause serious injury to the respiratory system or death. Only use a NIOSH approved system!!</p> <p>Watch the <a href="#">video</a></p>
	<p><b>NIOSH Approved Paint Suit</b></p> <p><b>Safety Precautions:</b> When painting a NIOSH approved suit is required. Cloth coveralls will absorb the chemicals and transmit those chemicals into your blood stream long after the paint process is completed. Paint suits are made of a non-breathable material like Tyvek.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> Wear the paint suit when you plan on coming in contact with atomized paint materials. It is a good idea to tape up the legs and arms to eliminate exposure.</p>
	<p><b>NIOSH Approved Charcoal Paint Respirator</b></p> <p><b>Safety Precaution:</b> The NIOSH approved charcoal respirator is only good for a predetermined length of time. When the charcoal is depleted you will smell the fragrance of the paint material coming through the mask. Most charcoal masks are designed for 24 hours of continuous use, but this depends on the conditions inside the booth. It is advisable to keep the mask in an airtight container when not in use. Remember that this type of mask only protects the respiratory system; you will still sustain exposure to the face skin and eyes. Other precautions must be taken with this</p>

	<p>system.</p> <p><b>Usage:</b> The mask must fit tight around the nose and mouth, facial hair will compromise the proper use of this mask. If you can smell the fragrance of the paint you are not protected!!</p>
	<p><b>Latex Gloves</b></p> <p><b>Safety:</b> Latex gloves protect against exposure to most chemicals, paints, fillers, and oils.</p>
	<p><b>Paint Booth Control Panel</b></p>
	<p><b>Booth Timer Controls</b></p> <p>The instructor should only adjust the timers, if timers are adjusted while the booth is powered up, they will sustain damage.</p>
	<p><b>Paint, Bake, and Light Switches</b></p> <p><b>Usage:</b> The icons indicate what its function is. Lights icon will turn on the lights, spray gun icon will turn on the air to the booth to allow painting to begin, and the flame icon will start the bake cycle.</p>
	<p><b>Start / On Off Switch</b></p> <p><b>Usage:</b> To begin the painting process turn the switch to start, then push the rocker switch with the spray gun icon. When a bake cycle is desired push the flame rocker switch, this will start the cycle and the booth will automatically shut down when the it is completed. There is no need to manually turn the booth off.</p>
	<p><b>Paint Guns</b></p> <p>These two guns represent a paint and a primer gun that are High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP), what this means is that these guns will have better transfer efficiency. The difference between the paint gun and the primer gun is the size of the orifice and the atomization capability.</p>



### **Air Caps & Nozzles**

**Usage:** The left side air cap and nozzle is a 1.3 mm size orifice, which is common for a base coat clear coat (BC/CC) gun. The right side cap and nozzle are larger, 1.7mm orifice or larger is used for primers and undercoating's.



### **Wax and Grease Removal**

**Usage:** Wax and Grease remover is sprayed from a hand pump bottle to the surface of the vehicle being painted. Note, it is critical that the wax and grease chemical must be wiped away while it is still wet, otherwise the silicon's and contaminates will be brought out from the pores and be left on the surface. If the surface dries before these contaminates are wiped away they will be smeared around the surface and create fish eyes in the topcoat.



### **Tack Cloth**

**Usage:** The tack cloth is the last cleaning process before topcoat is applied. The tack cloth is sticky and will attract all loose dust particles and contaminates. It is wiped over the complete surface to be top-coated.

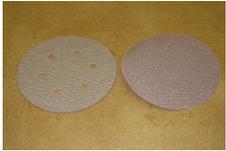
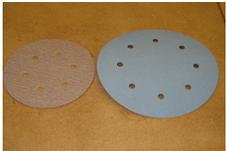
## Clip Removal Tools

	<p><b>Clip Removal Tools</b> <b>Precautions:</b> During removal of trim and moldings many of the clips will break, especially the plastic clips, but if possible care should be taken to save these clips. Keep in mind the replacement cost of clip can reach \$1.50 to \$2.00 per clip. <b>Usage:</b> These two tools are specifically used on plastic Christmas tree clips. Inserting the open V under the top edge of the clip and prying the clip out of its hole use them.</p> <p>Watch the <a href="#">video</a></p>
	<p><b>Horse Shoe Clip Removal Tool</b> <b>Usage:</b> Please view the <a href="#">video</a> for a description of how to use this tool.</p>
	<p><b>Windshield Molding Removal Tool</b> <b>Usage:</b> Please view the <a href="#">video</a> for a description of how to use this tool.</p>

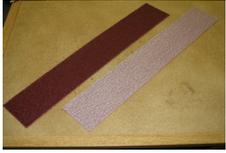
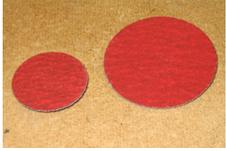
# Dollies

	<p><b>Universal Dolly</b> <b>Usage:</b> The universal dolly is the most widely used of all dollies. Dollies are used in the repair process as a bumping device that will restore metal shape without stretching the metal. This process is called the rough out, and is used in-conjunction with body hammers; some of the different techniques used are hammer-on dolly, and hammer-off dolly. View the video to see examples of each.</p> <p>Watch the <a href="#">video</a></p>
	<p><b>Toe Dolly</b></p> <p>Watch the <a href="#">video</a></p>
	<p><b>HEEL Dolly</b></p>
	<p><b>Wedge Dolly</b></p>
	<p><b>Spoon Dolly</b> <b>Usage:</b> Each dolly has a different design and shape, during the rough out process you will want to choose the best dolly that matches the original contour in order to restore the shape of the panel. The above-mentioned dolly's are examples of the most used, but others are available, you are only limited to your imagination.</p>

# Sandpapers

	<p><b>DA Sandpaper</b>  <b>Usage:</b> The top picture show two types of six inch DA paper, the papers with holes is used in conjunction with a vacuum assist DA sander. There are examples of eight inch DA paper, and a comparison of the six and eight inch paper.</p>
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GRIT	USAGE
36 to 40	Cutting and shaping of filter materials.
80 to 180	Final shaping and sanding of filler materials before primer is applied.
220 to 360	Blocking and leveling of primers.
400 to 800	Final sanding before applying topcoats.
1000 to 3000	Cutting and buffing of topcoats.

	<p><b>Long board Sandpaper</b>  <b>Usage:</b> Long board paper is used on Board sanders, typically to cut and shape filler material.</p>
	<p><b>7 Inch Grinding Disc</b>  <b>Usage:</b> Grinding discs are use for grinding off paint or welds before the dent removal stage and filler application stage. Normal grits are 24 to 50 grit depending on the application.</p>
	<p><b>2 &amp; 3 Inch Roloc Grinding Discs</b>  <b>Usage:</b> Notice the numbering on the back of the roloc disc, This indicates the grit of the disc, all sandpapers and discs have the grit stamped ion the back.</p>
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	<p><b>Cheese Grater File</b>  <b>Usage:</b> This file is use to do the initial cutting of filler materials if the filler was spread uneven and excessively thick.</p>
	<p><b>Assorted Plastic Spreaders</b></p>



### **Plastic Filler Mixing Board**

**Usage:** These are the tools used to mix and spread filler materials. **NOTE,** the mixing board should be made of a none absorbent material. If cardboard is used resins in the filler will be absorbed into the cardboard creating an improper mix of filler.

# Slide Hammers

	<p><b>Slide Hammer Set</b> <b>Safety Precautions:</b> Caution should be taken when slapping the slide hammer, keep finger and other body parts away from the impact points. <b>Usage:</b> This 10 lb. slide hammer is used with any of its attachments to pull out heavy damaged areas.</p>
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	<p><b>10 Slide With Hook</b></p>
	<p><b>Bar Claw Attachment</b> <b>Usage:</b> The bear claws are used in conjunction with wiggle wire and the slide hammer hooked to the bear claw. This design is reserved for the most severe types of damage. Watch the <a href="#">video</a>.</p>

## Spoons & Pry Bars



### Assorted Body Spoons

**Usage:** Body spoons are used to push and pry damage out much like a dolly. They are thin and can reach narrow areas a dolly cannot. When choosing a spoon match it to the original contour for the best results.



### Wide Spoon on a Stick

**Usage:** This spoon has a long handle that allows it reach deep onto body side panels.



### Assorted Pry Bars

**Usage:** Pry bars are used to reach even deeper into a panel than spoons can and only require small access holes to do so. These are also used in place of dollies.