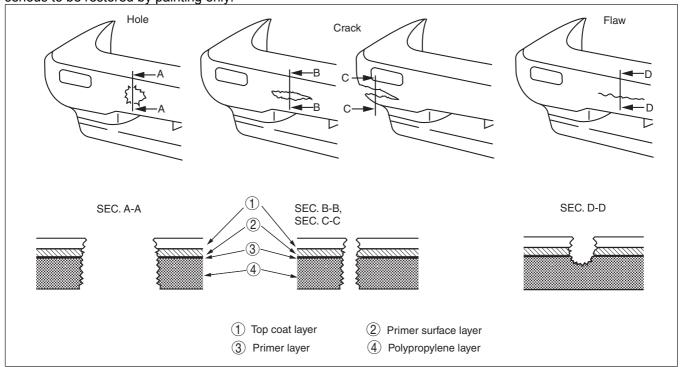
PROCEDURE [PLASTIC BODY PARTS]

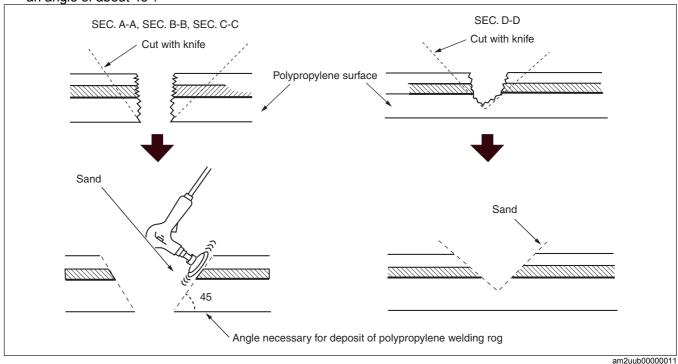
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Repair of polypropylene bumpers having damage that has reached the surface of the polypropylene and are too serious to be restored by painting only.



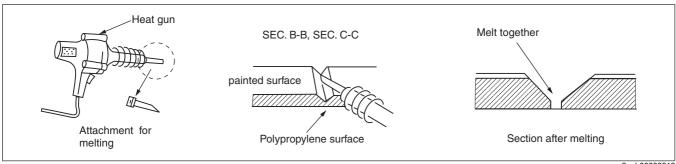
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1. Cut the rough edges around the damage with a knife to make it smooth. Sand the area with a sander to make an angle of about 45°.

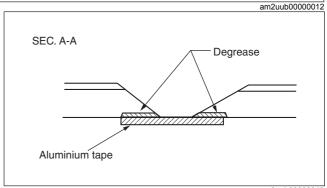


2. Weld the damaged area.

• For repair of a cracked area, melt the crack together with a heat gun and a melting attachment.

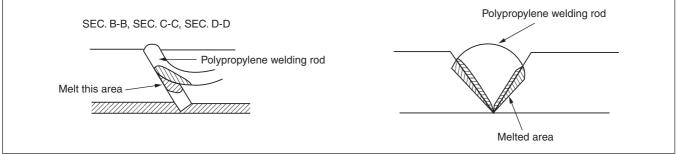


· For repair of a hole, degrease the area on both sides of the bumper and apply aluminium tape on the reverse side of the damage area.



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Melt the polypropylene welding rod with a heat gun and deposit it the cracked area.

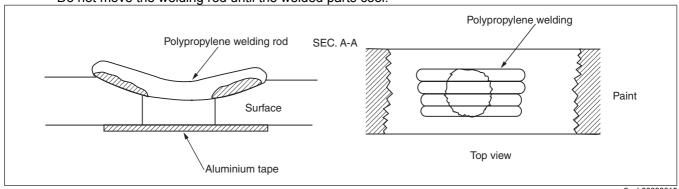


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Note

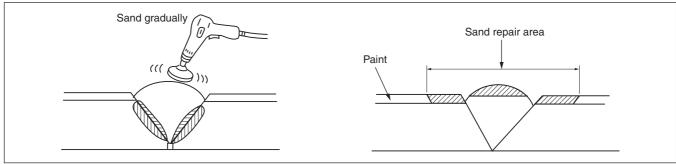
- Heat the shaded area to melt it.
- Take care not to overly melt welding rod. If the part is welded with the welding rod melted like jelly, the welding strength will be reduced.
- Hold the heat gun 10—20 mm {0.39—0.79 in} from the part being welded.

Do not move the welding rod until the welded parts cool.



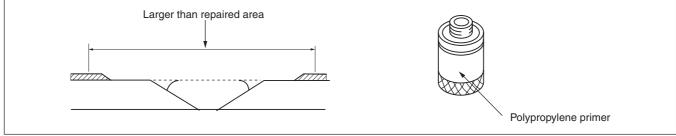
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4. Sand the surface of the polypropylene gradually as it is easily melted by the abrasion heat. Sand the area to which repair agent will be applied.



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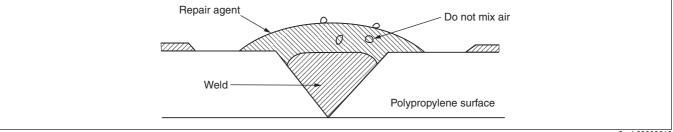
5. Uniformly apply polypropylene primer with a brush to an area larger than the repaired area. Allow to dry about 10 minutes at 20 °C {68 °F}.



6. Mix the main agent and the stiffening agent in a ratio of one to one. Apply the mixed repair agent to the damaged area.

Note

- When mixing the main and stiffening agents, take care not to allow bubbles to form.
- The repair agent hardens quickly (about 5 minutes); proceed with the work immediately after mixing the agents.
- Allow about 30 minutes to dry (20 °C {68 °F}) before sanding.



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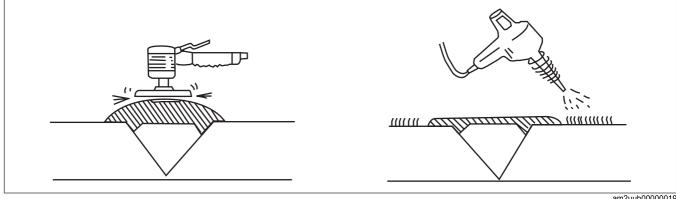
The repair agent is a two part epoxy adhesive.

When the repair agent hardens, it will provide a good finish with the same flexibility as the polypropylens. The repair agent for a urethane bumper is also a two part adhesive compound. However, this is different from that for a polypropylene bumper. If the incorrect repair agent is used, the repair will be faulty.

7. Sand the area with #180—240 sandpaper.

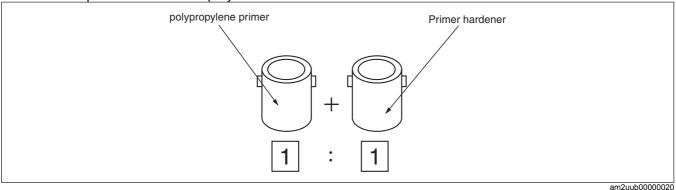
Note

- If excessive force is applied to the area when sanding, the surface will be damaged.
- If fuzz remains around the repaired area, melt it with a heat gun.



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- 8. Degrease the painted surface.
- 9. Mix the primer and the hardener at a ratio of one to one. Apply the primer to the repaired area and the surface of the bumper with a brush or spray.



Use the primer within 16 hours after it is mixed.

Note

- Polypropylene primer will dissolve even after drying if it is wiped with solvent. Use only water to clean around the primer.
- 10. Allow the part to dry.
- 11. Add the softener to the urethane primer surfacer and spray it on the repaired area.
 - a. Mixing method

Urethane primer surfacer + Softener Mixture A

Mixture A + hardener Mixture B

Dilute mixture B with thinner to spray on bumper

b. Viscosity

14—16 seconds/viscosimeter 20 °C {68 °F}

Note

- · Mix the solutions at the specified ratio.
- c. Spray pressure

300—400 kPa {3—4 kg/cm², 43—57 psi}

d. Standard film thickness

30—40 μ

e. Spray method

Spot-spray primer surfacer on bumper three or four times

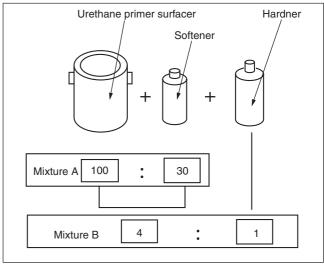
- 12. Air drying 20 °C {68 °F} 8 hours minimum. Forced drying 60 °C {140 °F} 1 hour
- 13. Lightly sand the complete surface of the bumper with #400—#600 sandpaper. Do not expose the surface of the polypropylene. (Wet or dry sanding is acceptable.)
- 14. Wipe the complete surface of the bumper with degreasing agent. Quickly wipe the surface with a clean rag to degrease it.
- 15. Apply a matching coat of body color to the polypropylene bumper.



- Be sure to use only urethane primer for a urethane bumper and polypropylene primer for a polypropylene bumper. Other paints for repairing a polypropylene bumper are the same as those for the urethane bumper.
- 16. Air drying 20 °C $\{68 \text{ °F}\}$ 8 hours minimum. Forced drying 60 °C $\{140 \text{ °F}\}$ 1 hour

Note

• Let the part air dry when possible as forced drying could cause bubbles in the top coat.



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