



FULL MAINTENANCE KIT

Every expert will tell you, maintaining your gear on a regular basis will not only maximise glide performance but it will also make it last longer.

This maintenance kit is your first step towards independence. You are now able to take care of your own equipment. To make sure you know how to, Glisshop go through every step of the process with you in this little guide.

If you're ready, grab your skis, open the kit, and here we go!

1) PRIOR NOTICE

Tools needed

Rubber bands

Your ski or board must be dry, clean and wax-free. Fasten your ski securely. It must be stable when you work on it.

Make sure to get the ski brakes out of the way with the rubber band provided. This will make your job easier.

The entire process goes through 11 steps. You need to follow their order carefully.

When you work with a scraper or a brush, always work from tip to tail.



When you use the iron, loosen the vice. This avoids possible damage on the ski when it heats up. We recommend the use of a large brush rather than a cloth for cleaning up between every step.

2) CLEANING THE BASE

Tools needed

Metal scraper
Soft cloth

Before repairing or waxing a base, you need to clean it from any dirt, debris, old wax. This will not only make your work easier, but it will also give performance a boost.

Use the metal scraper provided in our kit. Scrape gently, from tip to tail. Make sure you don't scratch the base. For a proper finish, you can use a microfibre cloth.



3) REPAIRING THE BASE

Tools needed

Black or white
P-Tex Candle
Metal Scraper
Lighter



Gouges or scratches on the base reduce glide performance and may damage your equipment by exposing the core to elements. It is very important to repair the deepest wounds and the ones next to the edges as soon as possible.

To repair, use a lighter to light the Ptex candle. Let it heat up until it starts dripping. Let it drip in the gouges you want to repair. Apply your metal scraper on your hot fix and maintain pressure until it cools down. This will help the repair to hold longer.

Then, with the metal scraper, scrape the repair from tip to tail. Push it with your two thumbs at the back of the scraper for a more consistent push. Do it until your base is perfectly flat. Process with small moves. Don't scrape too hard, you may damage the repair.

4) SIDE EDGES TUNING

Tools needed

Ergoss File
Gummy Stone

One of the most important step for maximum performance when snow gets hard or icy.

This ensures 90% of your edge control.

Pull the file towards you and work from tip to tail. Make short moves (about 8 inches long) and overlap them. Start and finish about 5 inches away from the very end of the ski. Tuning the ends would make your ski too hooky and hard to manage.

You can repeat this step a few times until you get a smooth edge. Keep in mind that tuning removes steel from your edges so don't go crazy about it.

When you're done with tuning, you need to rub the edges with the gummy stone. Pass it a couple of times, it should be enough.

If you are a beginner, you can insist on the tips, it'll make your ski more forgiving.

Freestylers can pass the gummy stone a few times more. The ski will be less catchy and smoother, especially through landings.



When your base is repaired and your edges tuned, it's time for waxing.

Waxing improves the glide of your skis and makes their bases more durable.

5) IRONING

Tools needed

Waxing iron

Never use the iron right after skiing. The base of your skis is cold and applying a hot iron on it will cause a thermal shock. You could damage the structure of your skis.

Moreover, if the temperature gap is too high, the wax won't adhere to the base as it should.

The iron temperature needs to be set according to the information given on the packaging of the product you use (see table below).

If the packaging reads two temperatures, the highest is the one you need to use when waxing outside (by the slopes, before a competition for instance). The lowest is the one you need to use if you're waxing inside, in your workshop or at home.

Protect yourself at all times: use gloves to protect from edge cuts or burns and use a face mask to avoid inhaling wax fumes (especially if you're using fluored wax).



The iron must not make any smoke, if it does, it means the wax is burning. It could be dangerous to inhale those fumes and burnt wax loses its properties and delivers less performance.

In the kit you have bought with us, you'll find different kinds of wax. Their properties are all summed up in this table.

| TYPE OF WAX | T° OF USE (AIR/°C) | IRON T° (°C) | CONDITIONS |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| Wax Remover | | 110°C | |
| Orange (universal) | -8°C / +15°C | 100°C | All season |

Universal wax is the most common wax, suitable for regular air temperatures (-8°C to +15°C). It is the wax that covers the largest range of temperatures.

6) WAX REMOVING

Tools needed

Wax remover
Iron

The base of your skis gets dirty during the season. It catches grease from snowcats and lifts, or resin from the trees.

The wax remover is a very greasy, oily product. It contains no wax. It penetrates the base and brings dirt and old wax to the surface so you just need to scrape it off.

The way to use the wax remover is the same as using wax:

1 - Hold the iron sideways, set it at 110°C, apply the wax remover on it and let it drip on the base. Go back and forth once, it should be enough.

2 - Pass the iron on the base in order to spread the product. The iron must keep moving while it is in contact with the base, you could burn the glues inside the structure and damage your ski or board. You could also burn the base which is not what you want.

3 - Do a second pass, slower. This will help the product to penetrate, giving your base a mirror-effect for a few seconds.

4 - Don't use too much product (the whole block should last a while), you just need to get a thin film on your base. Use about 25g per ski.



If you have used the right quantity of product, the liquid shouldn't flow or drip over the edges. Let it rest for 10 minutes.

7) SCRAPING OFF THE WAX REMOVER

Tools needed

Plastic scraper
Wide brush

You want to scrape the wax remover when it's still warm.

When you scrape wax remover or wax, you want to use the plastic scraper, nothing else.

Always work from tip to tail. Place your thumbs on the back of the scraper. Don't apply too much pressure, make your moves quick and precise.



When you're done, have a look at the waste you've just scraped. It should be greyish and look dirty. Wipe the base with the brush to make sure it is nice and clean.

8) BASE PREP: COPPER BRUSH

Tools needed

Copper brush
Soft brush

The copper brush makes your cleaning more effective and frees out the structure of the base for enhanced wax penetration.



Always brush from tip to tail. Make sure you lift your brush between each move so it doesn't drag on the base from tail to tip.

It's not a workout exercise, brush firmly but not too hard, you don't want to damage the base.

Wipe the base with a soft brush to make sure it is clean from dust and dirt.

9) HOT WAXING

Tools needed

Iron
Block of wax

You are going to do the exact same thing with the wax as you did with the wax remover.

1 - Hold the iron sideways, apply the wax on it and let it drip on the base. Go back and forth once, it should be enough.

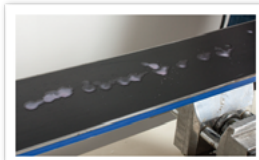
2 - Pass the iron on the base in order to spread the wax. The iron must keep moving while it is in contact with the base, you could burn the glues inside the structure and damage your ski or board. You could also burn the base which is not what you want.

3 - Do a second pass, slower. This will help the wax to penetrate, giving your base a mirror-effect for a few seconds.

4 - Don't use too much wax (the whole block should last a while), you just need to get a thin film on your base, it shouldn't drip over the edges.

Let the ski or board rest for 2 hours minimum.

This is the time the base needs to soak it all up. You can remove the excess wax on the edges with the notch on your scraper. This will make next steps easier.



10) COLD SCRAPING

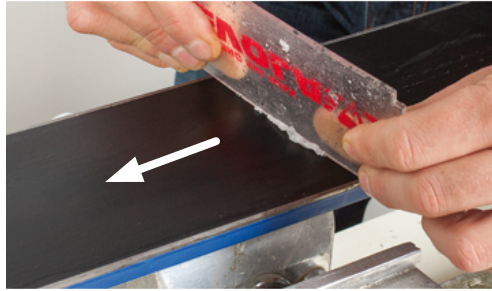
Tools needed

Plastic scraper
Soft brush

Scrape the wax off when it's cold, at least 2 hours after use.

This will allow it to penetrate deeply into the base for optimal performance.

Use your plastic scraper only. (Do not use the metal scraper, you may damage the base)



Work from tip to tail with your thumbs pushing the back of the scraper.

Make short and precise gestures. No need to push too hard.

11) FINISH: NYLON BRUSH

Tools needed

Nylon brush
Copper brush
Soft brush

Use the copper brush before the nylon brush for a first pass.

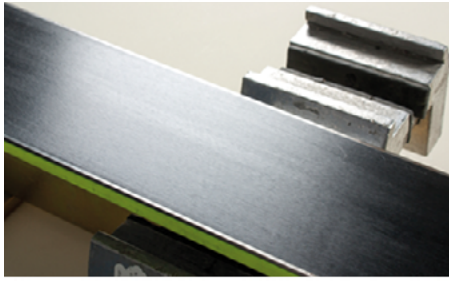
The nylon brush helps you polish the base and give it a nice and smooth finish.

Brush from tip to tail, never brush backwards.



Again, don't brush too hard.

Give the base a wipe with a cloth or your soft brush to remove the last bits of materials.



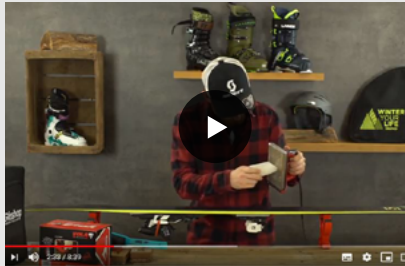
Protect your bases if you want to keep your gear for as long as possible. Store it somewhere dry, in ski sleeves or board bags.

Give a wipe to your base and edges at the end of every session. Edges tend to rust pretty fast.

When the season ends, we recommend you to do a post-season waxing, using universal wax. Wax the ski but don't scrape it, except for the edges, and put it away for summer.

Don't forget to scrape and polish your base before next winter starts though!

HOW-TO VIDEO AVAILABLE ONLINE



<https://youtu.be/jzyvL1ABsFg>

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