

USING YOUR WET DIAMOND POLISHING PADS FOR POLISHING GRANITE AND CONCRETE

The pads you have contain diamonds embedded in the resin. Running them against abrasive surfaces such as granite and concrete will file down the resin and expose the diamonds so the pads will be self-sharpening. If you need to polish glass then you will need to expose the diamonds by running them on concrete surfaces first and then using them on glass. These pads are designed mainly for harder stones like granite, concrete, ceramic, porcelain...if you plan to use them on softer limestone like marble and travertine, then you'll need to do so dry at higher speed from grit #800 and up. Using them dry resulting in more friction and heat so you'll need a more powerful polisher, more hand movement to dissipate heat. Occasionally if there is resin burn you'll need to file them off by running them against a harder stone surface with water.

These pads work with a Velcro holder most having 5/8-11 thread. This will fit any standard polishers except the very old Makita polishers or certain metric polishers made for Europe and South America. It will also fit high-speed grinders, but **DO NOT USE WITH HIGH SPEED GRINDERS UNLESS IT IS A VARIABLE SPEED THAT CAN RUN SLOWER THAN 5000 RPM**. Depending on size, 4" wet pads work best at 5000 rpm max with constant water feeding.

Mount a Velcro holder to your tool and mount a pad to it. Shake the pad in two different directions to interlock the Velcro. Grit #50 and #100 is for rough cutting and coarse grinding. If you need to remove lot of material such as filing down concrete to expose aggregates, then we recommend starting with a diamond grinding cup first. Grit #200 will remove big scratches; grit #400 will remove small scratches so if your surface is already smooth then you can start with grit #200. Since scratches are not visible when the surface is wet, a neat trick is to use color crayon pencils to mark those scratches and polish until those markings are gone. If you polish long enough, you will notice a difference in sound when a certain pad is done with an area. Constantly move the polisher preferably with a circular pattern like waxing a car when polishing.

Granite and concrete are porous so to make them shine we recommend at least one round of densifier treatment after polishing with grit #800. Without densifier, the surface may not shine any better than after polishing with grit #800 while showing visible holes on the surface. We sell a two-part densifier that can be used to fill visible and invisible pores to seal and strengthen the top surface. This densifier forms natural stones with granite and concrete giving them a permanent seal and make the top surface much stronger. After densifying, continue polishing with higher grit.

After wet polishing with grit #1500, you will see the surface shines and reflects (without water). We supply finer grits up to #10000 as well as white and black buffing pads.

Tips and Tricks:

Lower grits pads tend to score a circular pattern into the surface if left in one place too long so move the polisher around more quickly with lower grits. It's important to clean the surface at least after every two grits to remove remnant diamonds so they don't continue to scratch the polishing surface.

Most granite tends to lose big chunk of aggregate and leave holes on the surface; this can be minimized by pre-treatment with densifier to make them bond stronger.

We also supply buffing pads in black and light colors. These can be used by themselves or with beeswax. Buffing with these pads make the surface shines by filling small pores with the pads' resin.