



VOLA RACING

LE FART FABRIQUÉ EN FRANCE DEPUIS 1935

Protocole nettoyage skis

RÉGLEMENTATION NO FLUOR FIS / FFS

Cette réglementation concerne l'ensemble des courses régies par la FIS et la FFS. Le matériel utilisé pour l'application de farts fluorés peut être contaminé.

Il est vivement recommandé de changer l'ensemble des brosses, feutrine, et lièges.

Les accessoires, type racles, tables, étaux, doivent être nettoyés au défarteur liquide.

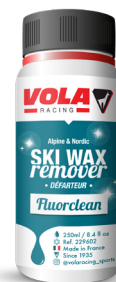
Nettoyez les fers à farter avec une paraffine «no fluor» et séchez avec un chiffon propre.

- 1 Nettoyez vos semelles au défarteur liquide «Fluorclean».
- 2 Brossez la semelle avec une brosse métallique (idéalement acier ultra fin). Le défarteur doit être brossé quand il est à l'état liquide.
- 3 Nettoyer la semelle avec un chiffon.
> Étape à renouveler au minimum 2 fois, en laissant sécher complètement entre chaque étape.
- 4 Fartez avec la paraffine à défarter RO21.
La semelle doit être raclée à chaud.
- 5 Nettoyez vos housses à skis, attaches skis, gants de travail, tabliers, avec les produits d'entretien VOLA Éco Textile Care.
Aspirez vos caisses à farts.

Ce processus de nettoyage n'enlève pas un contrôle par la machine de la FIS pour valider que le matériel est conforme à la réglementation.

Note : une simple structure ne suffit pas à nettoyer le fluor. Il est préférable de skier les skis plusieurs fois (et donc les farter avec un fart sans fluor) avant de les utiliser en course.

Bonne glisse, mais sans fluor!



1



2



3



4



5



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Cleaning methods

Guidelines & suggestions

Tools:

When cleaning the tools, the most important is to get rid of all the dust particles. Therefore clean with care your tools by high pressure air or vacuum it. Regarding brushes, you can use different methods to reach the results, soaking the brushes in a wax cleaner, then blowing with air pressure and vacuum it when dry.

Softer brushes, roto wool, roto fleece (used for powders and liquids) seem to be more difficult to be cleaned, cleaning of those have been non conclusive – best to replace it.

Plexi scraper- clean by wax remover

Clean also your wax table and ski profile.

Clean your Iron with Fluor free (FF) hot wax and dry it with a clean paper

Skis:

Regrinding as a method to clean the base from fluor has so far been non-conclusive. After regrinding it is still recommended to hot wax the base several times with FF wax.

First clean your skis minimum 2 times by liquid wax remover. Brushed, (metal brush) in between and let it dry.

Second clean your skis minimum 2 times by hot waxing and scraped it. Pay attention on the fact you must use Fluor Free wax and clean tools (brushes). Look for a base wax with which you feel comfortable (a mix with soft and harder waxes seem to work better) and above all, **check that it is Fluor Free.**

Continue to wax your skis with FF wax when you are going to train on snow, make sure that all your skis are skied.

After spring and summer ski camps following the previous procedure and have verified the cleaning quality of your skis, you can start to work with FF race wax, always paying close attention to the quality of the waxes used (get in contact with your wax suppliers to set up a good plan)

Skis bag:

Clean with care your ski bag by blowing and/or vacuum it.

Wax Boxes/Drawers:

Clean with care all boxes and drawers by vacuum it, blowing and wiped with wax remover.

Working clothes:

Wash your working clothes and aprons before start using the Fluor Free products. Contamination from dusty clothes and aprons are very likely

Waxes:

Be sure that the waxes you will use are certified fluor free, get in contact with your wax supplier and set up a plan. **Do not manipulate" official" waxes with some own external additive being absolutely sure about the content. The experience from the project is that many products, especially cleaning and lubricating do contain banned fluorinated additives.**

Making the equipment ready for the next season will require a thoughtful approach and good understanding of the different cleaning steps. A good approach will be to start to clean the larger parts (wax cabin, tables etc) first and then move on towards more details. If not doing so the risk will be larger to have contamination along the way, meaning you will have to redo the procedure and steps several times to have full control.