@volaracing_sports

ALPINE TECHNICAL BOOK

VOLA
RACING

vola.fr

FLY TO SUCCESS

Welcome

The preparation of his skis and snowboard is an essential act to keep them in good condition and above all, to enjoy it pleasantly.

VOLA is a French company based in Passy, in the heart of the Alps in the Chamonix valley. Since 1935, VOLA develop and produce the most sophisticated wax, distinguished in the most prestigious competitions.

This manual aims to present all the products of the VOLA range as well as their use and application protocol.

THE GOLDEN RULES

#1 The more you put on your skis, the more they will slide, whatever the conditions and the type of snow.

#2 Sharp and well-maintained edges allow a more precise, more pleasant and safer practice.

#3 Regularly prepared skis and snowboards last longer.

Note
All the tips you will find in this technical booklet apply to a pair of skis as well as a snowboard. We will use the term “skis” generically.









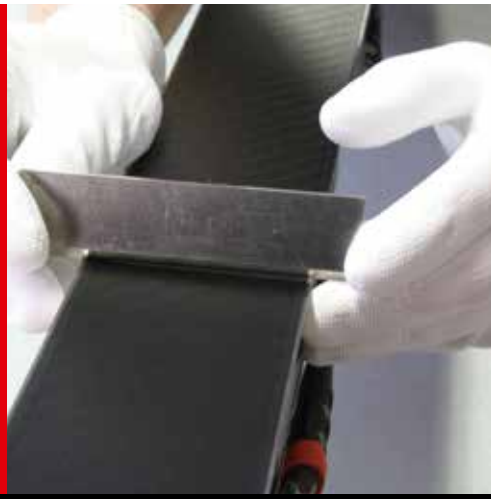
SHARE YOUR PASSION

#volaracing

ALL ABOUT MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

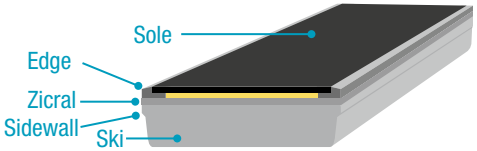
THE FLAT LAY

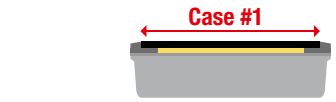
The first thing to do when you receive a new pair of skis is to check if the soles are flat. For this purpose, a ruler or planimeter is used. It is very important to work on the sole of your skis because their behaviour on snow is directly related to the shape of the sole.

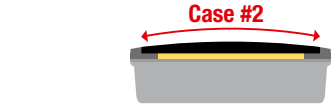


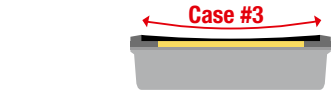
Checking flatbed using a ruler or planimeter ▸

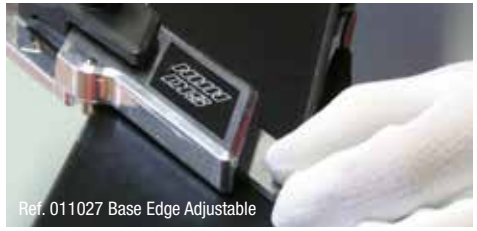
WHY WORK THE SOLE -?-

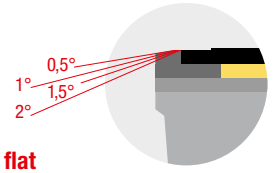









Ref. 011027 Base Edge Adjustable



Case #1 / The sole is flat
No problem.

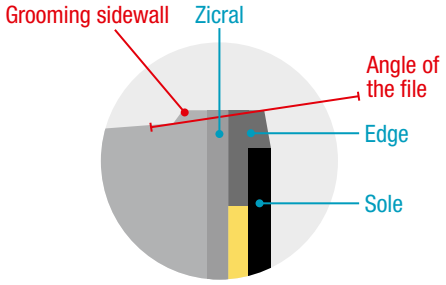
Case #2 / The sole is «curved»
The ski is difficult to keep in a straight line. You must put the sole flat by scraping with a metal squeegee (Ref. 012003). This can also be done with very fine sandpaper. If this defect is too important, bring your skis to the store for a machine. Brush well with a Bronze brush (Ref. 012009).

Case #3 / The sole is "tuilée"
The ski is difficult to turn. You have to drop the edges, the accessory used is the Base Edge. For race skis, the edges are generally dropped a few degrees flat. This makes it easier to turn. It is common to fall 0.5° in slalom, 1° in giant and 1.5° in speed.
When the sole is tubed, it is recommended to use the Base Edge which is the ideal tool for dropping edges with precision. If the ski is too tuilé, it must be laid flat, directly at the factory or in a store equipped with suitable machines.

SKI SIDEWALL

Start by gluing the sole of your ski with the Vola tape to protect it as much as possible from dirt and dust.

WHY REMOVE THE SIDEWALL -?-



Note On this diagram the ski is positioned as in the photo above (placed on the blank held by the clamps)


Ref. 011051 Pro Sidewall Tool


Ref. 011132 Edegrazor

On a new ski, the second job is to roughen the sidewall.

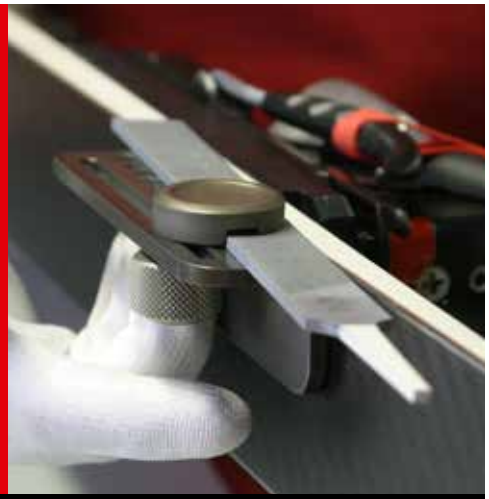
The singing and the Zicral form the structure of the ski.
They prevent a good sharpening of the edges and clog the file. The song must not be removed completely in one go, otherwise the edge will be weakened and may deteriorate. It is therefore important to remove it in several times during the season and only remove what is necessary for the planned sharpening.

To remove the sidewall, you must use a sidewall tool (Ref. 011051 or Ref. 011132).

Tips and tails should also be properly treated. The quickest technique is to pass the file 300 mm (Ref. 011034) on the edge. Be careful, however, hands with little experience can damage the singing and make some ripples. For beginners, start with a 200 mm file (Ref. 011038) less aggressive. Finally, it is important to have sandpaper to sand the edge (grain 180, then 240).

SHARPENING

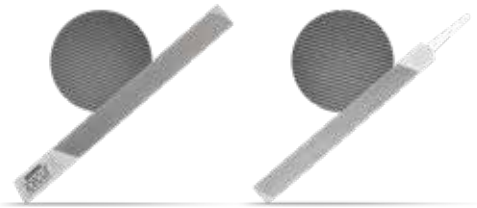
After the chant is removed, the edge sharpening can begin. The edge is the steel part located on each side of the sole of the skis allowing a hook of these in the snow.
Sharp and well-maintained edges allow a more precise, more pleasant and safer practice.



HOW TO SHARPEN EFFECTIVELY

Regular sharpening is usually done with a 200 mm file (Ref. 011038).

The sharpening is done along the entire length of the edge for uniform wear. If the edge is not worn evenly, this can create premature edge wear. On current skis, the entire length of the edge is used for turning. There is no mandatory direction (tip-tail) for sharpening.



REF. 011039 200mm IceCut

REF. 011038 200mm Viala

REF. 011021 88° Racing Corner

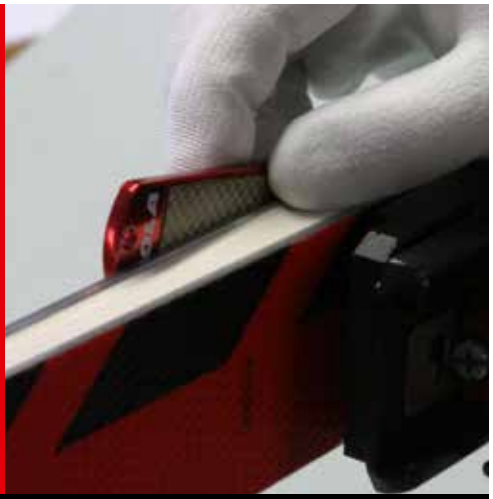
It is not necessary to press the file very hard.
Two methods are available:
1/ corner + file + pliers.
2/ corner wheel + file. This system is ideal with the RACE FILE files, very short, for a better hold between the square and the file.
On “clean” edges, without impact, maintained regularly, the use of a 150 mm file is sufficient (ref. 011036).
It is possible to use a chrome file (RACE FILE) in FINE or MEDIUM (Ref. 011058-59): these provide more grip on the edge. These files are to be used with care.
Sharpeners are much easier to use but do not have the same precision.

The brackets are available in angles from 85° to 90°. On the side of the edge, the lower you go in the angle, the faster you enter the curve but it takes more strength and technique in the legs to keep the ski in the curve. Generally, it is not recommended to have a 90° edge sharpening for 2 reasons:
- the minimum angle is 90°. If you have a 1° edge drop, it means 89° sharpening.
- Ski manufacturers increasingly supply already prepared skis (ask your dealer for the angle).

Do not forget to clean the plastic or aluminum strip at the tail of the ski after sharpening.

FINISH

After sharpening with the file, it is necessary to pass a diamond starting with a diamond 600 then a diamond 1000. Diamonds 200 or 400 are used to remove smudges from stones and other objects on the track, and to add grip to scorched edges.



HOW TO USE THE STONES

The principle of the passage of diamond stones is to turn the thread from one side to the other, but also to decrease it.

Do a dozen back and forth without too much pressure, from the tip to the tail or from the tail to the tip. VOLA then recommends to pass the stone Arkansas Hard (Ref. 011049) or Extra hard (Ref. 011050) which allows an optimal polishing.
This stone will polish the edge and refine the passage of the diamonds while giving a finer feel.

Ref. 011043 Coarse grain 200
Ref. 011044 Standard Grain 400
Ref. 011045 fine grain 600
Ref. 011046 very fine grain 1000

For the polishing of edges, pass a fine and dry stone, to revive your edges, use a wet stone. Diamond stones are very useful: they allow to sharpen slightly while doing the work of a fine stone. The 600 to 1000 diamond inserts provide excellent finishes, while the 200 and 400 stones are very practical on burnt edges. These stones can be used at the ski-room as well as at the start of races.
To extend the life of your stones, they must be cleaned with liquid after use.

The rubber (Ref. 011002) is used at the start of races if the snow is not very hard to remove aggression in tip and tail. This depends on the feeling of the skier.

Ref. 011049 Arkansas Hard
Ref. 011050 Arkansas very hard

MINI BLADE VOLA
Stone 600 Ref. 011165
Ceramic Ref. 011175

Tool to revive the edges, to put grip. Working only on the edge of the edge, it adapts to all types of sharpening and all angles.

BRUSHING

Carefully selected and developed, VOLA brushes allow effective brushing and excellent grip. When it comes to the maintenance of your brushes, store them in a place where you do not risk damaging the hair.

WHAT TYPE OF BRUSHES TO USE -?-

Bronze Brush
Long, fine bristle brush. This is the most «aggressive» of the VOLA series. It allows to work the structure, clean the sole before waxing and clean the excess wax immediately after scraping. However, one or more hot scrapings at RO21 are often necessary to complete the deep cleaning of the sole (especially for skis with thin structures).

Performance Red Brush
Nylon brush with short and rigid bristles for polishing hard waxes of the Race range. to use after the bronze brush, the short bristles of this brush remain perpendicular and allow an effective action up to the bottom of the structure.

Fine Steel Brush
Extra long bristle brush made of ultra-fine steel, is used mainly with liquid waxes. It can also be used as a cleaning brush before waxing. The ratio between the fineness of its bristles and its aggressiveness means that the structure is completely free of wax residues after scraping. It is also ideal for brushing molybdenum waxes.
Small tip: after each use, surround the brush Fine Steel plastic tape so as not to damage it because its bristles are very thin.

Nylon Brush
Medium and wide-bristled polyamide brush. To be used as a second brush after scraping. It allows the wax to be polished and given a smooth appearance in order to reduce friction with snow. Thanks to its antistatic properties, this brush improves the coefficient of friction.

Horsehair Brush
Short fine bristle brush. Finishing brush to be used last position. Its horsehair composition allows the wax to be polished.


Ref. 012035
Bronze


Ref. 012085
Performance Red


Ref. 012033
Fine Steel

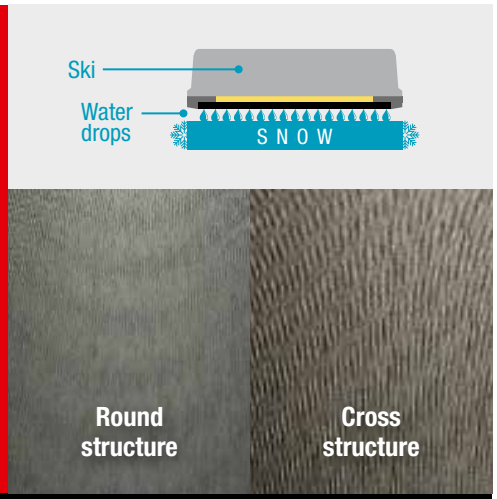

Ref. 012034
Nylon


Ref. 012058
Nylon Soft


Ref. 012046
Horsehair

STRUCTURES

The most important thing in skiing is the sole. A sole does not slide directly on the snow but on small water droplets created by the heating between the sole and the snow. The more contact the sole has with snow, the more it will slide. The more a ski is waxed, the more the sole will be impregnated: it will be protected (especially on abrasive snows) and will slide more.



WHAT IS THE STRUCTURE USED FOR -?-

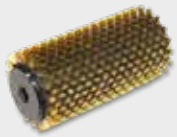
The structure allows:

#1 To facilitate the creation of a water film (important on cold and dry snow).
#2 To facilitate the evacuation of the water film (mainly on wet snow - this will allow the ski to accelerate).

As with the snow flakes, each type of snow has a structure:

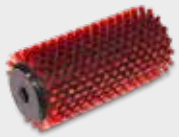
- Fine, the colder the snow.
- Marked, the more wet snow.

In addition, a structure tends to orient the ski, so cross structures will be preferred for technical disciplines. It is important to work on the soles by skiing regularly, waxing and brushing as often as possible.


Ref. 012053
Bronze 140mm


Ref. 012052
Nylon 140mm


Ref. 012054
Horsehair 140mm


Ref. 012101
Red 140mm


Ref. 012023
Cork

Rotating brushes
VOLA offers in rotary format brushes Bronze, Nylon, Horsehair, Fine steel, Red, and Cork (the latter being intended for application of nordic powders). The rotary machine allows for greater efficiency and efficiency compared to manual brushes. Use sparingly with addiditivated wax. Do not wax the sole to prevent the structure from operating.

Note on the use of rotary brushes
- The rotating brushes are mounted on a hexagonal-tip axis (with protective cover) that fits on most electric or portable drills and screwdrivers.
- The speed of rotation can vary between 800 and 1500 revolutions/ min and must not exceed 1500 revolutions/ min.
- Apply low pressure.
- Brush from the tip to the tail. The rotation direction should be made in such a way that the wax particles are projected towards the tail of the ski.
- Bring protective gloves and goggles.
-Once the roughing is done using the rotary brushes, it is important to always finish the preparation of the sole by manual brushing that gives a much higher quality of finish.

THE HOT WAX (SOLID WAX)

To optimize the performance of your skis, waxing is an essential step in preparation. The wax promotes the glide of products (soles) on which it is applied. If the sole is raw and unmaintained it does not help to put wax. The sole must be cleaned with R021 and waxed regularly.

WHAT ARE THE WAXING STEPS ?

Ref. 014010 Racing Vice

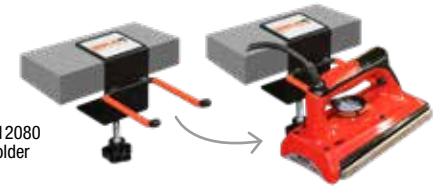
Ref. 014002 Compact Trio Vice

Ref. 012015 Digital Wax Iron

Ref. 012068 Digital Wax Iron and sole 35mm

#1 **To start waxing, it is imperative to untighten the vice well, to avoid breaking the fibers of the ski core under the heat of the iron.** Also, the ski must be dry and clean when waxed in a room with room temperature.

#2 **Apply a few drops of wax** (about 25gr per pair) over the entire length of the sole using a waxing iron. Spread this wax once with the iron and then iron again a second time more slowly for a uniform application.
When waxing, it is necessary to avoid burning the wax which would then lose its full effectiveness, especially for additive waxes. It is therefore important to set your iron at the correct temperature. Each VOLA wax has a label information indicating the temperature at which it must be melted. The use of gloves and a mask is strongly recommended. Waxing should be done in an airy room at room temperature so that the wax does not cool too quickly (so it has time to adhere to the sole). No tools should be on the workbench during waxing to avoid fouling.



Ref. 012080 Iron holder

1

Ref. 015017

2

Ref. 015018

#3 When waxing skis, an overheated wax can release fumes that it is advisable to protect yourself. **VOLA offers two types of protection:**

❶ For one-time use
Half-mask with facial part made of light and odourless thermoplastic elastomer. The filters are positioned in a recessed position to allow the user to breathe in less contaminated air, which optimises the life of the filters. Comes with two A1B1E filters.

❷ for intensive use
Intelligent assisted ventilation breathing apparatus. Sound and visual voltage of filters clogging and battery discharge. Comes with battery, charger, face mask and two A1B1E filters.

Ref. 012001 4mm / Ref. 012002 3mm
Ref. 012004 Snowboard 6mm

#4 **Remove the wax on the edges and on the edge with a plastic scraper, from the tip to the tail, in the direction of sliding.** To facilitate this work, it is convenient to stick a tape on the bindings before waxing, so as not to put wax on the edges and not damage/ block the springs of the bindings.

Ref. 012046 Horsehair brush

#5 **It is important to wait for the wax to crystallize on the sole and cool before scraping.** The longer you wait, the more effective the waxing is. We recommend waiting at least two hours. Scrape off the entire wax, then brush vigorously with a Bronze brush and Nylon then a Horsehair brush to get a good finish.

© Agence Zoom

Storage
Never leave a ski unwaxed to avoid deterioration or drying of the sole. Let the edges “breathe” by removing the wax on them to avoid rust.

VOLA solid waxes are a subtle blend of different waxes and paraffins from the best factories specialized in this type of product. The compounds used are not the same between different wax ranges. The quality of a wax depends on the properties of waxes and paraffins but also on their proportions in the product.

MACHINES

VOLA offers precision sharpening machines: the Vola Razor Edge and the Carrot machine guarantee perfect edges for optimal control.
The Sidewall Carrot adjusts your singing.
The VOLA Electric Sharpener, compact and efficient, sharpens your squeegees for a quick and professional maintenance.

WHAT TYPES OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES -?-

VOLA RAZOR EDGE
Ref. 011135

Compact sharpening machine. Allows angle adjustment from 90° to 86°. Delivered in its case, with a coarse stone and a medium stone.

Ref. 011140 coarse stone
Ref. 011141 MEDIUM stone
Ref. 011142 FIN stone
Ref. 011143 Extra Fine stone

CARROT MACHINE
Ref. 011108

Carrot stone sharpening machine for alpine skis and snowboards. Supplied with 87° and 88° square and 120 grinding wheel. Allows to sharpen the side of the ski.

240V / 480W / 50Hz

Ref. 011112 Corner 89
Ref. 011113 Corner 88
Ref. 011114 Corner 87
Ref. 011115 Corner 86

Ref. 011124 Stone 80
Ref. 011109 Stone 120
Ref. 011125 Stone 240
Ref. 011126 Stone 320
Ref. 011127 Stone 500
Ref. 011110 Stone Ceramique
Ref. 011111 Stone Diamond

SIDEWALL CARROT PRO
Ref. 011136

Compact and ergonomic electric edge cutting tool. Comes with the Medium (GS/SL) blade.

ELECTRIC SHARPENER
Ref. 011134

Electric sharpener for 3 to 6mm squeegees.

WAX RANGES

The wax made in France since 1935

VOLA RACING

E-Wax/ Uni / MX-E / Race Wax
Air temperature indicated on the box.
Propulseurs / Accélérateurs
Snow temperature indicated on the box.

VOCABULARY

RACE Range *Fluor free racing wax*
The principle of a racing wax is to evacuate as quickly as possible the water droplets that form between the sole and the snow, to increase the glide and speed up the ski. The active ingredient of the range is hydrophobic, which allows a strong acceleration. The additive used is characterised by an extremely low coefficient of friction, which provides a higher glide quality. The RACE range is available in several temperature ranges for greater efficiency.

Liquid wax has excellent glide quality and accelerates faster than a hot-applied wax. It also allows to change a waxing during a change of weather conditions. These waxes are used in addition to the Bases. Very efficient, these waxes are complementary to hot waxes but should not be substituted for them because they do not maintain and protect the sole.

What is a molybdenum-containing wax for?

Molybdenum is a chemical compound close to graphite with very interesting properties on certain types of snow, such as the so-called transformed snow (with eroded crystals). Molybdenum placed in VOLA waxes, offer very good performance in snow conditions with a high coefficient of friction (artificial snow, frozen, injected). In addition, molybdenum has a strong lubricating power while repelling dirt thanks to its static electricity properties. Requires the use of ultra fine steel brush (fine steel) after scraping.

How to use a graphed wax?

Graphite is one of the dry lubricants. Used in mechanics in many assemblies to limit friction, it is used in Vola waxes for these same properties. The graphite waxes are used on snow with a high abrasive power such as injected or frozen snow, on highly transformed so-called spring snow, or on glacier snow. Graphite is sensitive to static electricity, it should be avoided on fresh or falling snow. Graphite is a wax that is generally used mixed with a base.

ALL RANGES

E-Wax — FLUOR FREE

UNI UNIVERSAL WAX — No Fluor APPROVED

MX-E — No Fluor APPROVED

TOURING — No Fluor APPROVED

BASES — No Fluor APPROVED

RACE — No Fluor APPROVED

TOP FINISH RACE — No Fluor APPROVED

NORDIC CLASSIC WAX — No Fluor APPROVED

SKI WAX remover — No Fluor APPROVED

MAINTENANCE WAX

NO FLUOR

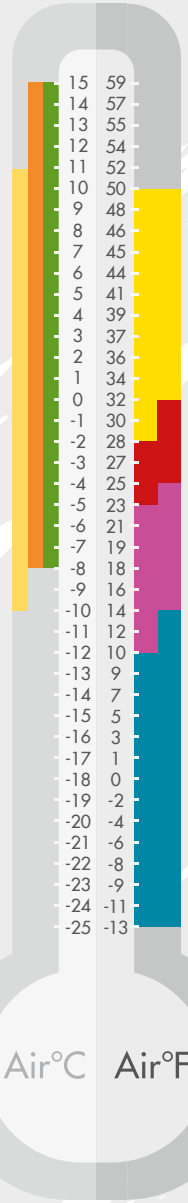
VOLA has been developing and offering bio-based waxes since the launch of Ewax in 2009. We make every effort to offer demanding skiers a range of waxes more concerned with man and the environment, with performance comparable to conventional hydrocarbon based waxes. Fluoride-free, these waxes incorporate up to 100% of raw materials of natural origin. Liquid versions of these waxes use an alternative solvent and are not classified as hazardous products, allowing for easy and safe application.

No Fluor APPROVED

E-Wax

UNIVERSAL WAX

TOURING



MX-E

RACING WAX BASES

The Bases are developed for competitors. Thanks to 3 levels of hardness, soft/medium/hard, and different specifications (graphite, additive or not, etc...) these waxes meet all needs: protection or impregnation of the sole, performance on hot, cold, dry and/ or old snow. This range of advanced waxes, rich and varied, allows to target the necessary product according to the practice (alpine, nordic, hiking, ski jumping, races or training) to prepare your equipment in an optimal way.

No Fluor APPROVED

SKI TOURING BASE (80g / 200g / 500g / 60ml / 75ml)
Waxes intended for ski touring, both for leisure and the competition.

JUMPING BASE (200g)
Special Keramic wax for ski jumping on synthetic ski jumps.

GRAPHITE BASE (200g)
Sole care wax. To be used in training (or running for small U10). To be used every 5-10 waxing.

GRAPHITE RACE BASE(80g / 200g)
Graphite base, to be used as an antistatic base.

VRB BASE (200g)
GS Base and speed discipline Base. To be used on very cold, dry, artificial or old snow.

PREMIUM MX901 BASE (200g / 500g / 250ml)
Multi-purpose Base, ideal for training. Specially developed to prevent the soles from bleaching. Also suitable for impregnation of new skis with a Thermojomax cover.

X-HARD BASE (200g)
Very hard wax. Can be used alone (ski jumping) but is usually used as a base hardener (on very abrasive snow).

HARD BASE (250ml / 200g)
Protects against snow abrasion, limiting the drying of your soles. Excellent acceleration quality, ideal for technical disciplines.

MEDIUM BASE (250ml / 80g / 200g)
To be used alone or as a first layer, the Base Medium combines good acceleration and acts at high speeds. Recommended for GS and SuperG alpine skiing.
The Medium Race Base is used as a basic downhill wax when snow conditions are very icy.

SOFT BASE (200g)
Soft base for very high speeds. Its great grip allows it to act long after the acceleration phase. This basis is recommended for speed disciplines.
The Soft Race Base is used as a basic wax for super G and giant when snow conditions are very icy and abrasive.

RACING WAX

PFF

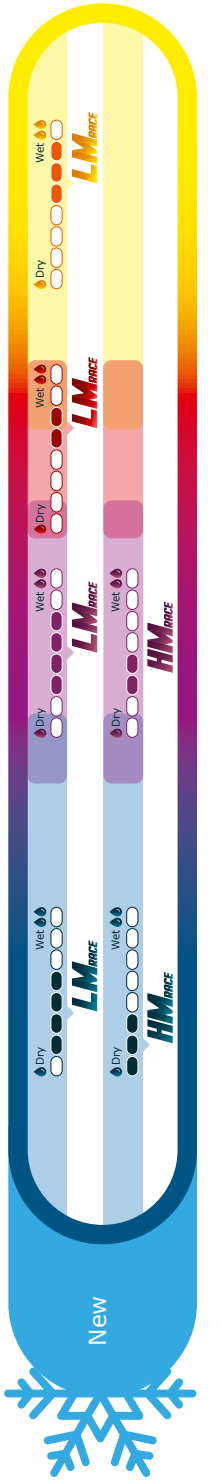
Vola has been working since 2018 on the search for such high-performance fluorine substitutes. Our goal was to limit the coefficient of friction between ski and snow. The waxes and paraffins known and used by VOLA for decades have been combined with a mixture of additives providing a real performance gain. These new formulations are the result of extensive research and studies conducted in the laboratory and field. Snow tests in all conditions were carried out in 5 countries to enable the development of these new and efficient formulations. The developed formula, including ceramic-based lubricants and other components, is not only a substitute for old fluoride waxes but also a real alternative offering significant glide gain.

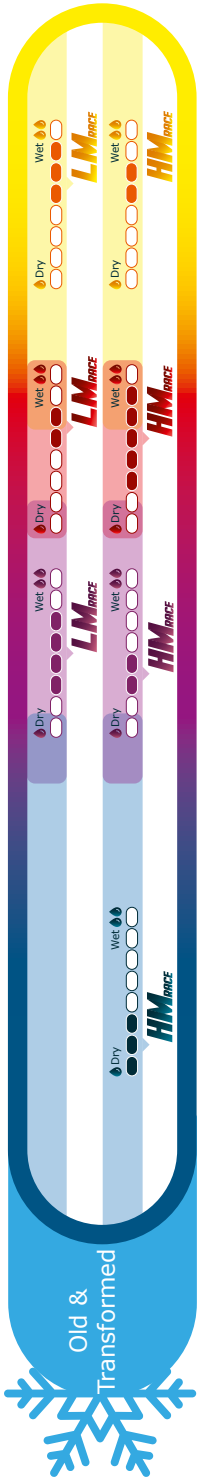
No Fluor
APPROVED

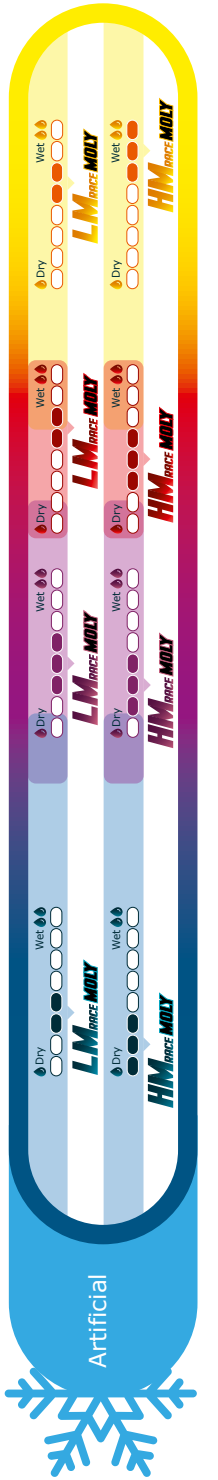
1. I select the type of snow
   "New" (fresh snow)
   "Old & Transformed" (old and transformed snow)
   "Artificial" (artificial snow)
2. I select the temperature, in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit, to define the color of the wax:
   Blue / Purple / Red / Yellow.
3. I define if the snow is rather "Dry" or "Wet".
4. I found the wax to apply!

10°C 50°F
5°C 41°F
0°C 32°F
-5°C 23°F
-10°C 14°F
-15°C -5°F
-20°C -4°F
-25°C -13°F

AIR T° -2°C⇨10°C / 28°F⇨50°F
AIR T° -5°C⇨0°C / 23°F⇨32°F
AIR T° -12°C⇨-4°C / 10°F⇨25°F
AIR T° -25°C⇨-10°C / -13°F⇨14°F







RACING WAX

RACE TOP FINISH

Vola has worked to offer you Top Finish ranges that meet your needs.

Race Propulsor:
Blue, for cold snows = -12°C > -5°C / 10°F > 23°F (snow T°)
Yellow, for warm snows = -5°C > 0°C / 23°F > 32°F (snow T°)
Moly version for old, dirty and artificial snow.
To be lightly pencilled and then polished with a cork or felt pen. Finally brush with a horse hair brush.

Race Accelerator:
The M23 is a highly additive product from the Race range. Used as a top finish, it will give you optimal acceleration. Fluoride-free, the M23 is sprayed under 4 temperature ranges (blue, purple, red yellow) and comes with a mixed felt/nylon brush.

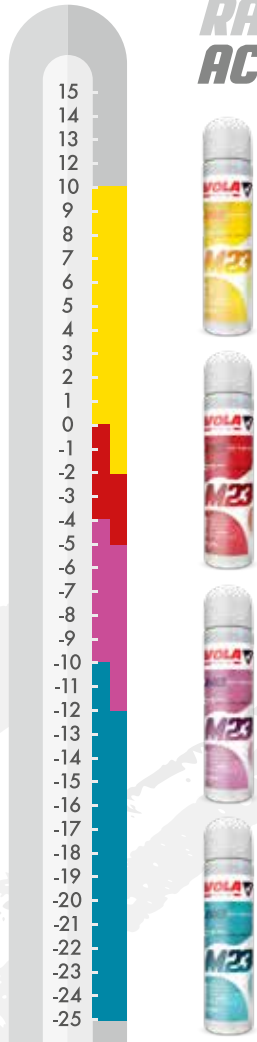
Sidewall Oil:
Universal oil to be applied on the edges of speed skis. Do not apply to the sole.

No Fluor
APPROVED

RACE PROPULSOR

Mrace Propulsor Yellow Moly
Mrace Propulsor Yellow

Mrace Propulsor Blue Moly
Mrace Propulsor Blue



RACE ACCELERATOR

Yellow

Red

Purple

Blue

RACE OIL

Sidewall Oil

DÉFARTEURS

Maintain your skis with the R021.

Vola is the only wax manufacturer to offer this product for cleaning your sole. This wax is specifically designed to remove dirt from the sole.

Paraffin to be dewaxed R021. Very soft wax composed only of paraffins at very low melting temperature giving it an exceptional fluidity. Used in hot scraping, the R021 allows for deep cleaning of the sole and dilating of the sole pores to increase the retention of glide waxes. Can be used before each waxing.

Also discover the liquid cleaners:
Pure, Standard, Glide Cleaner and Pro.

Pure
Liquid wax remover classified as non-hazardous, more responsible for the health of users and the environment.

Standard
Slow-evaporating liquid wax remover for general purpose.

Pro
Fast-evaporating liquid wax remover.

Glide Cleaner
For a reset of the skis after waxing with additive waxes.

USER MANUALS

— TIPS —

Find all the tutorial videos on YouTube, Instagram and vola.fr

YouTube Instagram

vola.fr > VOLA Advice

Fundamentals

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The sole corresponds to the polyethylene part under your equipment.
When the snow is in contact, droplets form,
The purpose of waxing is to evacuate them as quickly as possible.
The edges are the metal strips on either side of the sole.
Sharp edges allow a more pleasant practice.
When maintaining your equipment, sharpening always precedes waxing.
Wear gloves and aprons to protect yourself.
Use a stable support to keep your equipment safe.
Use a rubber band to block the stop skis.
Always dry your soles before waxing.
To avoid soiling the sides and your bindings, tape the sides.
The more regularly you do this, the more you will slide.

Remove the sidewall

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The sidewall is the plastic or Zicral part that is on either side of your material.
If the edge is not lowered, sharpening is complicated because the file will first work on the edge before working on the square.
This step should be done every 4 or 5 sharpening.
Two tools are available, they work in the same way:
- The Ergorazor > simple and practical tool
- The Sidewall Tool > professional equipment, with several choices of parts and settings

Put your equipment on the edge and secure it with the vice. The bindings are placed facing you.
Place the tool on the edge. Adjust the angle of the tool and the depth of the blade to make it touch the edge if necessary.
Pull the tool towards you with a light pressure. Make 2 or 3 passes along the entire length.
Your sidewall is ready!

Sharpen with a Racing Sharp

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& discover the video!

The Racing Sharp is a pocket sharpener.
It allows the edge plate to be dropped from 0.5° or 1° and sharpened at angles of 86° to 89°.
For the drop on the sole side, choose the angle you want and place the arrows, file and tool in the same direction.
Put your equipment flat, sole up.
Place the Racing Sharp on the edge and pull the tool towards you with a light pressure.
Be careful not to press the part of the file that is on the sole.
Do 4 back and forth along the edge.
Then 2 passes, without stopping, all the way.

To sharpen the edges, put your material on the edge and fix it with the vice.
The bindings are placed in front of you.
Choose the angle you want and place arrows, file and tool in the same direction.
Place the Racing Sharp on the edge and pull the tool towards you with a light pressure.
Do 4 back and forth along the edge.
Then 2 passes, without stopping, all the way.
Your edges have fallen on the sole side and sharpened on the chant side!

Sharpen with a file

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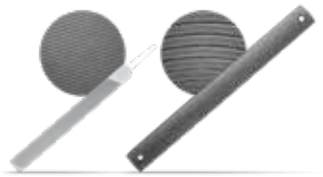
& discover the video!

To sharpen, you need a corner and a file.
- The angle brackets allow sharpening of edges at angles from 85° to 90°.
- The smaller the angle, the sharper the edge.
- It is common to sharpen at 87 or 88° in technical discipline and 88 or 89° in speed.
- There are 2 types of corners : with or without wheel.
The corners with wheel allows a better holding of the file.
- We have many models of files. to you to test and set your preferences.
- Generally, opt for a 150mm file if your equipment is maintained regularly and a 200mm file if the work is more substantial.
Put your equipment on the edge and secure it with the vice.
Bindings placed in front of you.
Take a corner with the desired angle and place the file in the angle.
Press the corner against the sole and the file on the edge.
Pull the tool towards you with a light pressure.
Make 4 passes along the entire length of the edge.
Be careful, do not apply pressure in the direction of return, only when you pull the tool towards you.
Your edges are sharp!



Polish and erase

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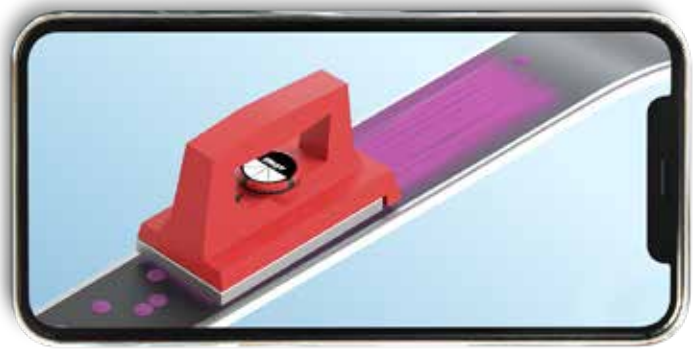
& discover the video!

Polishing the edge with a stone removes particles and thread left by the file after sharpening.
The goal is to smooth out imperfections in the edge that prevent good practice.
Choose the hardness of the stone according to your use.
- the stone 200 allows to break the hooks on the edge created by a pebble.
Beware, the stone 200 is so rough that it can scratch the sole.
- the 400 stone is an intermediary.
- the stone 600 is the so-called universal stone.
- the stone 1000 is very fine, it is the last used for a precise and slippery finish.
Put your equipment on the edge and secure it with the vice.
Bindings placed in front of you.
Wear gloves and place the stone on the sole edge.
Pull towards you with a slight pressure.
Pass along the edge.
Then put the stone on the corner and drop the whole edge side.
Make 4/5 passes along the entire length.
For a good finish, pass the eraser on the edge of the edge in tip and tail on 5cm.
Your edges are ready!

Apply a solid wax



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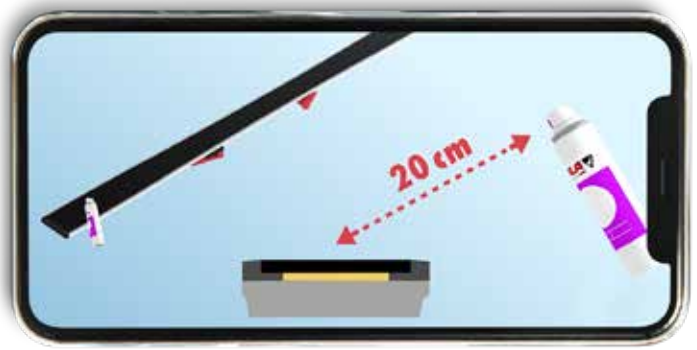
Dry the sole and clean it with a bronze brush from the tip to the tail.
Set the wax iron to the temperature marked on the wax label.
When the temperature is reached, put the wax and iron in contact.
Do a round trip on the sole to deposit wax droplets.
If smoke is released when you do this, your waxing iron is too hot.
Place the iron on the sole and spread out the wax with back-and-forth motions.
It takes time for the wax to soak into the sole.
Don't go too fast but never stop moving.
When the wax is evenly distributed, make 2 round trips without stopping to have a successful finish.
Clean the iron with a cloth after use. Be careful not to burn yourself.
Wait 2h for the wax to cool and soak the sole.

Apply a liquid wax



Scan the QR Code & discover the video!

Dry the sole and clean it with a bronze brush from the tip to the tail.
If your liquid is a Quickboost > Press and squeeze the can to release the liquid.
Move the wax around the entire sole.
If your liquid is bottled > Take a cloth and soak it with liquid wax.
Place the cloth on the sole and move back and forth.
If your liquid is in spray form > Shake and spray lightly and evenly,
about 20 cm from the sole.
Let dry 15min/ 2h for optimal performance.

Scrape

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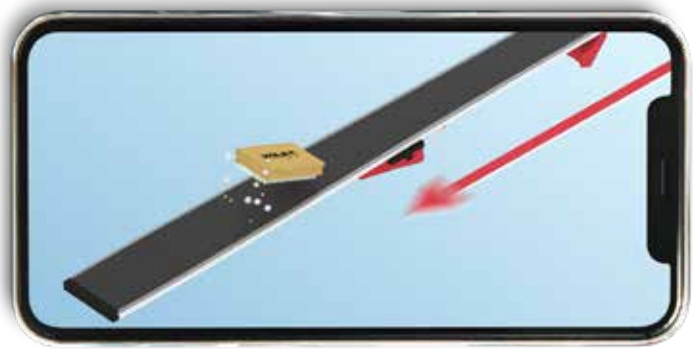
Once your sole is waxed, let cool for 2 hours for a good impregnation then scrape the wax.
Firmly press the scraper on the sole, from the tip to the tail.
Always scrape in the direction of glide.
Scrape until there is no longer any apparent wax.
As the scrapings, your squeegee will become desharpened.
Consider sharpening it regularly with a squeegee sharpener for optimal use.

Brush



Scan the QR Code & discover the video!

Once your sole is scraped off, you should brush it to bring out the structure.
As with scraping, always brush from the tip to the tail.
Never brush in the opposite direction of the slide.
First use a nylon brush to polish the sole.
Make 5 passes.
Then, finish with a horse hair brush to polish the sole.
Make 5 passes. Your equipment is ready !

VOLA RACING

PARTNER OF FEDERATIONS & TEAMS

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