

MKTech Industry Sdn Bhd

TECHNICAL APPLICATION GUIDE

MKTECH INDUSTRY SDN BHD

AUTOMOTIVE SURFACE FINISHING

Abrasive preparation. Defect correction.
Booth filtration. Measurable process control.

A practical guide for production engineers, paint-shop supervisors, QA teams and automotive repair professionals in Malaysia.

MKTECH-TA-AUTO / REVISION 10 / NOVEMBER 2026

01 / PURPOSE & NAVIGATION

Make quality a controlled process

A good finish is a repeatable result of preparation, coating and inspection - not simply the outcome of a finer abrasive.

An inexpensive disc can become expensive when it creates extra sanding, exposes an edge or sends a panel back through the booth. Equally, changing a filter will not solve contamination introduced by a dirty wipe. This guide connects the decisions at each stage so that a visible defect can be traced to a controllable cause.

Use the guide in three passes

PLAN THE WORK	CONTROL THE WORK	PROVE THE RESULT
Identify the substrate, coating system, repair boundary and acceptance standard before selecting consumables.	Use a defined tool, abrasive, cleaning method and inspection gate. Record deviations while they are visible.	Compare accepted output, rework and total process cost. Release the method only after a representative trial.

Find the right section

Process & handover gates	**03**	Booth & filter control	**09**
Substrate & repair route	**04**	Defect diagnosis	**10**
Abrasive / tool selection	**05**	Trials & acceptance	**11**
Preparation work instruction	**06**	Quality & cost	**12**
Scratch progression	**07**	Field forms	**13-14**
Local correction & finishing	**08**	Sources & support	**15-16**

Scope and authority

This is application guidance for adapting local work instructions. It is not an OEM repair approval, paint-system specification or booth design. Current vehicle/OEM instructions, coating TDS, product SDS, tool manuals and site controls govern the job. Structural repairs and changes to ventilation require the responsible specialist.

TDS = technical data sheet. SDS = safety data sheet. QA = quality assurance. DA = dual-action sander.

02 / PROCESS ENGINEERING

Control every process handover

Each operation should deliver a defined condition to the next one. A completed sanding pass is not, by itself, evidence of readiness for coating.

STAGE	CONTROL THE OPERATION	RELEASE EVIDENCE
1. Assess & clean	Identify material, existing finish and repair limits. Remove contamination by the coating system's approved method.	Job identity, coating/TDS revision, repair map and a clean inspection surface.
2. Correct the substrate	Remove only the defect or stock that the approved repair permits. Keep geometry, edges and corrosion protection in view.	No unresolved defect or prohibited substrate loss. Repair boundary remains stable.
3. Shape & refine	Use the documented abrasive sequence and support. Inspect between stages rather than covering coarse scratches.	Shape accepted; preceding scratch pattern removed; edges and transitions intact.
4. Prime & prepare	Apply and cure the specified primer system. Level and refine within its requirements; clean and remask as required.	Cure, final abrasive grade, cleanliness and exposed areas checked against the TDS.
5. Coat in a controlled booth	Record mix, flash/bake conditions and booth readiness. Follow the coating supplier's process.	Coating record and booth log identify the conditions used for this batch.
6. Correct & release	Classify defects before deciding on denibbing, polishing or refinishing. Confirm correction allowance.	Finish meets the agreed appearance/film requirements; defects and rework are recorded.

Make the handover explicit

The receiving operator should be able to answer: **What condition was achieved? How was it checked? What remains restricted?** If these answers are missing, return the part for clarification before the next irreversible operation. A signature without an observable acceptance criterion adds little control.

Example of a useful handover

"Primer cured under the recorded cycle; prepared with the approved final grade; guide-coat checks complete; no unresolved coarse scratches; edge breakthrough marked and treated by the paint procedure; cleaned and released by QA." Attach the actual grades, products and readings to the job card.

Process-control framework developed for this guide. General preparation principles: [1], [3]. References on page 15.

03 / BEFORE ABRASIVE SELECTION

Diagnose the workpiece first

Two panels with the same visible scratch may need different repair routes because their substrate, coating history or remaining film differs.

WORKPIECE / CONDITION	DECISION BEFORE SANDING	CONTROL TO RECORD
Sound painted panel	Is the task keying for repaint, removing a shallow defect, or stripping an unstable finish? These are different operations.	Existing system if known; defect depth; repair boundary; approved endpoint.
Steel / galvanised panel	Which layers may be removed, and how will exposed material be protected again? Do not erase protective layers by habit.	OEM route; corrosion condition; exposure created; restoration step.
Aluminium part	Are the work area, consumables and extraction arrangement suitable for this material and its dust?	Dedicated/approved equipment, contamination controls and site dust assessment.
Plastic / composite	What is the exact substrate and paint/adhesion system? Is heat, solvent or material removal restricted?	Material identity, cleaner compatibility and supplier repair method.
Filler / primer repair	Has the layer cured sufficiently for sanding and the next coating? Is its thickness/shape suitable?	Mix/cure record, product identity, leveling and scratch acceptance.
Unknown / unstable coating	Can the layer be reliably identified and retained? Stop if compatibility or hazardous residues are unresolved.	Escalation decision and approved removal/recoat route.

A useful starting inspection

Clean enough to see the defect, then photograph it with a part ID and scale. Mark its location, extent and relationship to seams, edges and earlier repairs. Note whether it was visible before sanding, after primer, after topcoat or after polishing. This timeline prevents a downstream symptom from being assigned automatically to the last operator.

> **Define acceptance before the first cut**
>
> Write down the required repair extent, acceptable appearance/texture, final preparation requirement and inspection method. Where film thickness is used, select an instrument and method suited to the substrate and coating stack. A total-film reading does not, by itself, establish the remaining clearcoat allowance.

Preparation and material-assessment context: [1]. Site-specific controls must be established for the actual substrate and coating.

04 / ABRASIVE SYSTEM SELECTION

Choose the complete working system

Specify the abrasive together with its backing, tool, extraction and intended result. A grit number alone is an incomplete purchasing description.

NEED	SUITABLE APPROACH TO EVALUATE	COMMON SELECTION ERROR
Level a repair	A shape-controlling hand block or specified machine system with an abrasive suited to the cured layer.	Using a very soft support to chase a low spot; removing the surrounding sound material.
Refine a scratch pattern	A compatible finer grade with enough cutting ability to remove the preceding marks.	Changing grade without checking that the earlier scratches have disappeared.
Follow contours	A backing/interface combination approved for the tool and surface. Mirka distinguishes contour interfaces from pad savers [4].	Stacking unapproved interfaces or treating a pad saver as a leveling solution.
Key recesses / edges	A controlled hand, foam or non-woven product where the coating procedure permits it.	Assuming a colour or marketing grade is equivalent to a particular coated-abrasive grade.
Correct metal defects	The approved metalworking tool/product, with a limited removal boundary and proper guarding.	Using a cutting disc for side grinding or treating a flap disc as the final paint-preparation step.

Record these six variables

1. Product family and exact grade designation. **2.** Diameter/format and attachment. **3.** Backing hardness and interface. **4.** Tool model, orbit or action, and approved setting. **5.** Dry/wet use and extraction arrangement. **6.** Inspection endpoint. When one variable changes, assess whether the method needs a new trial.

Do not infer equivalence from the label

Proprietary numbered grades, FEPA P grades, film abrasives, mesh and non-wovens do not form one universal substitution chart. Use the manufacturer's process information and validate the resulting scratch on the actual coating system. The 1958 siapro TDS, for example, identifies particular forms and dry-use applications [5].

Contour interfaces: [4]. Product-specific use: [5]. General abrasive safety publications: [6].

05 / PREPARATION WORK INSTRUCTION

A repeatable preparation sequence

Use the following structure to write the local SOP. Fill in the actual products, grades, settings and acceptance limits from the governing process.

01

Prepare the work area and identify the part

Separate the job from avoidable dust and contamination sources. Confirm repair limits, material, coating instructions and the planned inspection point. Check the abrasive/tool combination, attachment condition and extraction before use.

02

Clean before mechanical preparation

Use the coating supplier's cleaning method, suitable cloths and drying instructions. Do not sand contamination into the surface or substitute an unapproved solvent. Prevent cleaner residue from being carried into seams and the next coating stage.

03

Correct and shape within the permitted boundary

Use the specified starting method only where removal is needed. Preserve body lines, radii, seams and protected layers. Reassess a defect that requires more removal than the repair allows; more pressure is not a repair plan.

04

Refine, clean and inspect between grades

Change to clean consumables as required. Remove debris, use a compatible guide coat where appropriate, and inspect under the agreed light. An isolated coarse mark is a failed refinement check even when most of the panel looks uniform.

05

Prepare primer and transitions for the next layer

Confirm primer cure and the permitted final sanding route. Inspect edges, breakthroughs, feathered boundaries and difficult recesses. Treat exposed areas according to the paint system; do not conceal them with extra topcoat.

06

Clean, verify and release

Complete the coating supplier's final cleaning and masking steps. Record final abrasive, condition of the repair and any exception. Release only when the preparation and environmental requirements are satisfied.

Stop conditions

Stop for unknown substrate/coating, unstable layers, persistent deep scratches, unexpected heat, damaged abrasive/backing, loss of extraction or any repair that exceeds the agreed material/film allowance. Resolve the cause before continuing.

Adapted process structure; supporting preparation sources: [1], [2], [3]. Machine and product instructions govern use.

06 / SCRATCH PROGRESSION

The next grade must erase the last

Scratch refinement is a removal task. Moving to a finer label without removing the earlier pattern leaves a defect hidden inside the process.

A useful inspection separates three questions: **Is the shape correct? Is the previous scratch gone? Is the surface suitable for the next coating?** A panel can pass one test and fail the others. Do not use coating build or polishing residue to make an incomplete preparation step appear acceptable.

Worked reference: 3M Feather, Prime & Block

The 3M SOP [2] below is a **product-system example**. These are manufacturer grades, not automatic P-grade equivalents or a substitution chart. Confirm the route against the current coating TDS and OEM procedure.

OPERATION	PUBLISHED EXAMPLE	CHECK BEFORE MOVING ON
Before primer	Feather/refine with grades 150-180, then final repair/perimeter refinement with 240-320.	Earlier shaping marks removed; stable transition; guide-coat inspection complete.
Primer application	Apply the specified primer and allow it to cure.	Paint manufacturer's cure and application requirements met.
Primer leveling	Guide coat and hand block using grade 320.	Texture leveled; body lines and high/low areas assessed.
Primer refinement	Guide coat again; DA sand with grades 400-500 and the specified soft interface.	Directional block-sanding scratches removed; clean for the next coating.

What to do when refinement stalls

First inspect the abrasive face, extraction path, pad and cleanliness. Confirm that the recorded grade is actually fitted and that the layer is ready to sand. If an isolated scratch remains, return to the approved corrective step for that area. Do not keep extending a fine-sanding cycle until geometry or film allowance is lost.

Coating chemistry matters too

PPG identifies coarse sanding, insufficient undercoat drying and soft/soluble substrates among contributors to sand-scratch swelling [7]. A finer abrasive cannot compensate for an incompatible or insufficiently cured coating layer.

Worked sequence paraphrased from 3M SOP [2], copyright 3M 2024. Defect context: PPG [7].

07 / LOCAL CORRECTION & FINAL FINISH

Classify the defect before removing film

The correction route depends on defect depth, cure, texture and available film. A visible surface defect is not automatic permission to sand the clearcoat.

OBSERVATION	FIRST DECISION	PERMITTED ROUTE TO CONFIRM
Isolated raised nib	Is the defect superficial, and is the coating ready with enough correction allowance?	Use the coating-approved local denib/refinement method; inspect the transition before polishing.
Run, sag or heavy texture	How much film removal would leveling require, especially at edges and body lines?	Refer to the paint-system repair method. Refinish when correction cannot retain the required film/appearance.
Crater, pinhole or recurring particle	Is the problem within the coating or being introduced again by the process?	Investigate the source before repeating correction. Polishing does not correct contamination upstream.
Scratch into colour / substrate	Does the damage extend below the layer that can be corrected?	Use the approved repair/recoat route; do not pursue a deep defect by thinning the surrounding clearcoat.
Haze / swirls after polishing	Are scratches genuinely removed or temporarily hidden by residue?	Clean and inspect using a compatible method; re-evaluate the missed refinement/polishing stage.

Keep refinement and polishing separate

The 3M finishing guidance separates defect removal, scratch refinement, compounding, polishing and final inspection [8]. Use a defined product/pad combination for each approved stage. Keep pads and wipes segregated; inspect on a clean surface under suitable lighting. Limit repeated passes by the coating allowance, not by the desire to remove every visible mark.

Release on evidence

Compare the repair with adjacent texture and the agreed appearance standard. Record the correction route and any remaining exception. Where thickness is a requirement, use a suitable approved measurement method and document its limits. Refer a marginal film condition for a repair decision rather than accepting a visually bright but over-thinned finish.

Finishing process and inspection context: [8]. Coating/OEM instructions set correction limits and remaining-film requirements.

08 / BOOTH FILTRATION

Manage the air path as one system

Intake cleanliness, airflow distribution, exhaust capture and filter condition affect different parts of booth performance. They must be checked together.

CONTROL POINT	WHAT TO VERIFY	WHAT THE RESULT DOES NOT PROVE
Intake / ceiling	Correct media, intact installation, sealed frames and a clean supply path.	A clean exhaust filter does not establish that supply air is clean.
Work zone	The booth's specified airflow and containment in the actual operating mode and representative loading.	One spot velocity or a gauge reading alone does not describe the entire booth.
Exhaust / overspray	Media suitable for the coating duty, correct orientation/expansion, support and frame seals.	A finer media cannot correct an open gap or guarantee the same airflow on an unchanged fan.
Pressure indication	Identify which bank the instrument spans; record pressure drop in a comparable fan/door/mode condition.	Filter-bank pressure drop is not the same measurement as booth-to-room pressure.
Downstream path	Inspect for bypass trails, coating deposits, damage and abnormal loading patterns during authorised maintenance.	A filter that looks loaded is not necessarily at the same operating endpoint as another product.

Set a defensible replacement endpoint

Use the earliest applicable limit: the installed booth's required airflow/containment, filter pressure limit, damage or breakthrough condition, and site maintenance requirements. Andreae's guidance links change-out to the airflow required by the installation [9]. Do not copy a pressure number from a different product or use a calendar interval as the sole decision.

After change-out, verify direction, expansion/support and sealing; establish the clean-bank pressure/airflow baseline at the documented operating state. If the new baseline is abnormal, investigate the installation and system before returning to production. Andreae pleated filters use changes in flow direction to separate overspray particles [10]; this does not make them a solvent-vapour control.

Containment and exposure remain separate release requirements

Stop for loss of containment or damaged media. Keep designed protection in service. Handle used filters for the captured residue and applicable waste route. Particulate capture does not replace the site's vapour/exposure controls.

Airflow and inspection: [11], [12]. Andreae change-out guidance: [9]. Separation mechanism: [10].

09 / TROUBLESHOOTING

Investigate the cause before rework

Use symptoms to choose the next check. These are investigation routes, not diagnoses or automatic instructions to sand and repaint.

SYMPTOM	CHECK IN THIS ORDER	CONTROL THE NEXT RUN
Scratch lines visible after coating [7]	Compare with the last preparation pattern. Review grades, undercoat cure, layer stability and coating record.	Verify scratch removal on a representative panel; restore the approved cure and preparation route.
Repair outline / mapping [13]	Review the repair perimeter, coarse marks, undercoat build/cure, cleaning and coating compatibility.	Inspect the transition before topcoat; use the paint supplier's corrective system rather than extra polishing.
Cratering / fisheyes [14]	Check cleaned surface, wipes/gloves, silicone sources and compressed-air contamination. Locate when craters first appear.	Isolate the contamination source and verify a clean trial. Additives require paint-supplier authorisation.
Open bubbles / solvent pop [15]	Review film build, reducer/hardener, flash/bake conditions and airflow against the product data.	Correct the application/cure condition; determine the required repair depth with the coating supplier.
Excess texture / orange peel [16]	Compare with required OEM texture. Check spray setup, mix/reducer choice and booth conditions.	Restore the approved application parameters; assess correction allowance before leveling.
Particles on wet film [17]	Map defects by part and position. Inspect supply path, frame seals, housekeeping, workwear, part handling and adjacent activity.	Remove one verified source; compare defect maps before/after. Do not assume all particles came through the filter.
Haze / swirls after finishing [8]	Clean to inspect. Check remaining scratches, pad/wipe segregation and completion of each finish stage.	Repeat only the necessary approved stage and verify under the agreed lighting.

Capture the evidence that separates causes

Record the first stage where the defect is seen, location, frequency, product/batch, process settings and a consistent photograph. For recurring defects, change one verified cause at a time and retain a comparison panel or record. A new abrasive or filter is a hypothesis until the trial supports it.

Defect causes: [7], [8], [13]-[17]. Investigation sequence and verification prompts developed for this guide.

10 / CONTROLLED VALIDATION

Run a trial that can support a decision

A favourable demonstration proves that a result is possible. A controlled trial tests whether the result is repeatable under the conditions that matter.

01

Write one measurable question

Example: "Can this preparation system reduce minutes per accepted panel while maintaining scratch quality and rework rate?" Define the part family and acceptance requirement. Avoid changing several unrelated process steps in the same comparison.

02

Freeze the baseline and comparison conditions

Record substrate, coating/cure, starting defect, operators, tool/pad, abrasive, extraction and inspection method. Use comparable parts. If the current method is unsafe or outside specification, correct that condition before evaluating productivity.

03

Agree the protocol and limits before starting

Set the number and range of parts with the process owner/QA according to risk and variability; there is no universal sample size. Define rejection and stop conditions, who inspects, and the permitted adjustments. Include difficult geometry and normal production variation.

04

Collect raw observations, including failures

Separate active work, changeover and rework time. Count consumables by stage. Record each defect, not only average finish quality. A failed part and a stopped run remain in the trial record; do not silently replace them with a better result.

05

Check repeatability and approve the work instruction

Review results across relevant operators, shifts and part conditions. Retain baseline and candidate settings, limitations and approval. Update the purchasing specification and training method only after the responsible team accepts the evidence.

A useful approval statement

"Approved for part family X, coating system Y and tool/pad setup Z, within the recorded process limits. QA acceptance met over the agreed trial scope. Revalidation required when substrate, coating, tool support, abrasive system or booth duty changes materially."

ACCEPT	EXTEND	REJECT
Acceptance limits met; repeatability shown; scope and settings recorded.	Mixed results or incomplete scope. Define further controlled checks before deciding.	Quality or operating limit failed. Investigate and revise before release.

Trial framework developed for this guide. It does not replace customer qualification, OEM approval or a site validation protocol.

11 / QUALITY & ECONOMICS

Measure cost per accepted result

Purchase price is only one line in the process cost. Compare like-for-like output and make the denominator visible.

Define the calculation

Attributable process cost / finally accepted parts.
Use the same cost scope in both trials: consumables, initial labour, additional rework and any measured equipment, filter-change or disposal costs. Do not double-count labour.

ILLUSTRATIVE 100-PART TRIAL	BASELINE	CANDIDATE
Abrasive cost	RM260	RM300
Initial direct labour cost	RM400	RM330
Additional rework cost	RM150	RM60
Included total cost	**RM810**	**RM690**
First-pass accepted / processed	90 / 100	96 / 100
Finally accepted after rework	98	99
Included cost / finally accepted part	**RM8.27**	**RM6.97**

Here the abrasive spend rises by RM40 while the included cost per finally accepted part falls by about **15.7%**. This is arithmetic only, not MKTECH performance data or a forecast. The comparison excludes other costs and requires an equally acceptable finish and comparable work. Two versus one unaccepted parts must also be investigated.

Use a small set of decision metrics

MEASURE	CALCULATION / RECORD	USE IT TO ASK
First-pass yield	Accepted without rework / processed x 100%.	Did the method reduce hidden rework?
Labour / accepted unit	Initial + rework minutes / finally accepted.	Did apparent speed survive final inspection?
Abrasive usage	Quantity and cost by stage / accepted unit.	Which stage consumes the improvement?

Illustrative costing model developed for this guide. RM = Malaysian ringgit. Rounded totals shown to two decimals.

12 / REUSABLE FIELD FORM

Preparation & finish release card

Print or duplicate this page for each controlled job/trial. Enter actual values and document references; a tick alone does not replace evidence.

JOB / PART ID / QUANTITY / DATE / OPERATOR

SUBSTRATE / EXISTING COATING / DEFECT / REPAIR BOUNDARY

OEM / COATING TDS REVISION / LOCAL SOP / ACCEPTANCE REFERENCE

STAGE	PRODUCT / GRADE / TOOL / PAD	CHECK / RESULT / INITIALS
Correction / shape		
Scratch refinement		
Primer preparation		
Local finish / polish		

RELEASE CHECKS - IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE OR EXCEPTION BELOW

- ☐ Substrate and coating route identified; repair boundary authorised.
- ☐ Cure and preparation requirements met; prior scratch pattern removed.
- ☐ Edges, transitions and breakthroughs checked and treated as required.
- ☐ Cleanliness, masking and booth readiness confirmed for next operation.
- ☐ Final appearance/film requirement checked by the agreed method.

READINGS / PHOTOGRAPHS / DEVIATION / CORRECTIVE ACTION REFERENCE

RELEASED BY / DATE / NEXT OPERATION / HOLD REASON IF NOT RELEASED

Use the current job-specific limits. Keep supporting readings, defect photographs and trial records with the card.

13 / REUSABLE FIELD FORM

Booth filter inspection record

Use comparable operating conditions. Record the units and measurement points; distinguish filter pressure drop from booth pressure.

BOOTH / FILTER BANK / MEDIA & BATCH / INSTALLATION DATE / INSPECTOR

OPERATING MODE / FAN SETTING / DOOR STATE / COATING & PRODUCTION DUTY

MEASUREMENT	CLEAN BASELINE	CURRENT	SITE LIMIT / SOURCE
Filter-bank pressure drop (unit / gauge ID)			
Airflow / velocity (unit / method / points)			
Booth pressure (unit / points, if required)			

- ☐ Direction, expansion/fit, frame sealing and support verified.
- ☐ No tears, collapse, open gaps, breakthrough or abnormal deposits.
- ☐ Airflow/containment meets the installed booth requirement.
- ☐ Pressure indication and operating state are suitable for comparison.

ACTION / CHANGE-OUT REASON / PRODUCTION DUTY SINCE LAST CHANGE

POST-CHANGE VERIFICATION / NEW BASELINE / RELEASE BY & DATE

Escalate an abnormal condition

Do not keep spraying through a loss of containment, damaged filter bank or unverified airflow. Do not raise fan limits to conceal loading. Use authorised maintenance and the site's isolation, exposure and used-filter handling procedures.

Inspection principles: [9], [11], [12]. This routine log does not replace statutory or specialist examinations.

14 / TECHNICAL REFERENCES

Source notes & further reading

Original operating frameworks and forms are combined with the following manufacturer and MKTECH reference material. Read current local product instructions before application.

[1] MKTECH Handbook, Chapter 027 OPEN
Surface Preparation for Painting and Coating

[2] 3M, Feather, Prime & Block SOP (2024) OPEN
Published grade sequence used as a clearly identified system example on page 7.

[3] sia Abrasives, 1958 siapro system process OPEN
Automotive preparation stages and guide-coat inspections.

[4] Mirka, Pad Savers and Interfaces OPEN
Backing protection and contour-interface distinction.

[5] sia Abrasives, 1958 siapro TDS OPEN
Product forms, applications and dry use; accessed 6 Nov 2026.

[6] FEPA, Safety Publications OPEN
Abrasive-product safety instructions.

[7] PPG, Sand Scratch Swelling OPEN
Defect contributors and prevention.

[8] 3M Malaysia, Paint Finishing & Detail Shop OPEN
Refinement, finishing stages and inspection guidance.

[9] Andreae Filters, Questions & Answers OPEN
Change-out based on installation airflow requirements.

[10] Aerem, Separation by Inertia OPEN
Overspray separation mechanism.

[11] MKTECH Handbook, Chapter 032 OPEN
Paint Booth Airflow and Filtration Fundamentals

[12] MKTECH Handbook, Chapter 035 OPEN
Filter Inspection and Replacement

[13] PPG, Edge Ringing (Mapping) OPEN
Repair-perimeter defect context.

[14] PPG, Fisheyes OPEN
Contamination pathways.

[15] PPG, Solvent Pop OPEN
Film, application and curing contributors.

[16] PPG, Orange Peel OPEN
Texture and application contributors.

[17] MKTECH Handbook, Chapter 036 OPEN
Paint Booth Troubleshooting

All web references accessed 6 November 2026. Click a reference to open its source. Product examples do not imply an endorsement, distribution relationship or equivalence. Photographs are retained from the supplied guide and are illustrative, not verified site evidence.

15 / MKTECH APPLICATION SUPPORT

Turn the job details into a better specification

MKTech Industry Sdn Bhd supplies industrial abrasives and filtration products from Petaling Jaya, supporting customers across West Malaysia.



Describe the process behind the part

Describe the required surface, current method and failure. This focuses selection on a suitable product family and an evidence-led trial.

Production and QA retain approval of coating compatibility, repair limits, operating controls and acceptance.

FOR ABRASIVES	FOR BOOTH FILTERS
Substrate and coating system; operation and required finish; current abrasive/grade; tool, pad and extraction; defect photographs; quantity and location.	Booth/filter-bank dimensions; current media; coating duty; operating mode; pressure/airflow readings with units; failure/change-out reason; required quantity.

Keep learning

MKTECH Industrial Abrasives Handbook
Preparation and filtration guidance; see page 15.

MKTECH Product Authority
Product families and literature; confirm specification and availability with MKTECH.

Speak with MKTECH

WhatsApp 013-886 8248
Office 03-5626 4639
Email sales@mktechindustry.com
Website www.mktechindustry.com

38, Jalan PJU 1A/10
Taman Perindustrian Jaya
47301 Petaling Jaya
Selangor, Malaysia

Application-support scope and contact details: MKTECH contact page, accessed 6 November 2026.