HOW TO RE-COVER YOUR DRUMS

INTRODUCTION

Now that you have purchased a Precision Drum Re-covering Kit, you are about to become one of the many hundreds of drummers who has experienced the pleasure and delight of re-covering his own drums. By reading this instruction booklet through and studying the illustrations before you start, you will know what to expect and will be assured of quick, professional looking results.

A few of the materials you will need are:

Weldwood Contact Cement or Duro Contact Cement, scissors, screw driver, adjustable wrench, flat file, paint brush, drill bits and lacquer thinner.

Most of these items are a part of every household or are readily available from your local hardware store.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RE-COVERING DRUMS

Preparing shell for re-pearling

1. Remove hoops, heads and all hardware from drum. The name-plate can be removed by collapsing the eyelet from the inside.

2. If shell is painted, remove finish by using paint or lacquer remover. If shell is pearl covered, the old pearl can be removed by inserting a knife blade under the seam of the plastic and peeling off the entire sheet. A little solvent, such as lacquer thinner or acetone, applied at the bonding line might be helpful. **(CAUTION:** When using solvents or cement observe safety rules such as no smoking and adequate ventilation.) However, if this method is not successful, a coarse sanding disc in an electric drill can be used to remove the plastic.

3. Be certain that there is enough clearance between the shell and the heads. If necessary sand the shell all over with a disc or belt sander in order to compensate for the thickness of the plastic.

Installing the new plastic

1. Be careful handling the plastic so that it does not become scratched. Scratches may be avoided by taping heavy paper over the outer surface.

2. Before applying cement to plastic, wrap plastic around shell to be sure the overlap will be directly on a lug center-line. Mark the shell and the plastic with a pencil line. (See Fig. 1) The overlap joint should not exceed two inches—trim if necessary. Bass drums will have two overlap joints—see step 5.

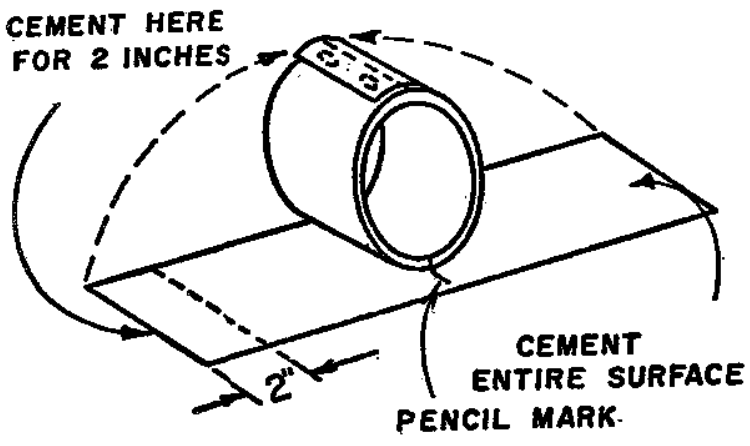

Figure 1

3. Apply adhesive to the entire outer surface of shell and to entire back surface of plastic and to two inches at one end of the front of plastic where the overlap joint will be. See Fig. 1. Allow cement to dry thoroughly. Follow directions on can and be sure to allow sufficient drying time before joining plastic to shell. Joining the two surfaces together before the cement has set properly will result in a poor bond.

SPECIAL GLUEING INSTRUCTIONS FOR SATIN FLAME PLASTICS

DO NOT use Weldwood or Duro Contact Cement on Satin Flame Plastics. Instead, use a white glue such as Elmer's Glue, Ad-A-Grip or equivalent. Brush the glue on to the entire surface of **shell only.** Let glue dry until it becomes tacky. Then follow instruction No. 4.

To obtain a tight overlap seam, clamp a strip of wood about 1 x 2 across the joint. An alternate method of clamping is to wrap string or rope around the shell. If the latter method is used, leave about one inch between windings. See figure 2.

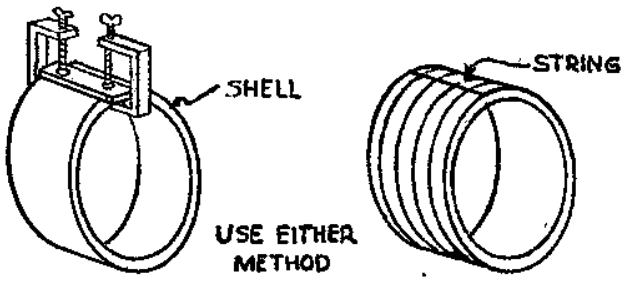

Figure 2

CAUTION: Do not apply glue unevenly or too heavily.

4. After cement has set according to directions on can, place the plastic sheet with adhesive side up on a flat surface. A work bench or table pushed against a bare wall will do fine. Push the edge of the plastic sheet against the wall. Now slide the shell down along the wall until the shell makes contact with the plastic. (See Fig. 3.) Be sure the pencil marks line up. This step is most important in obtaining perfect alignment.

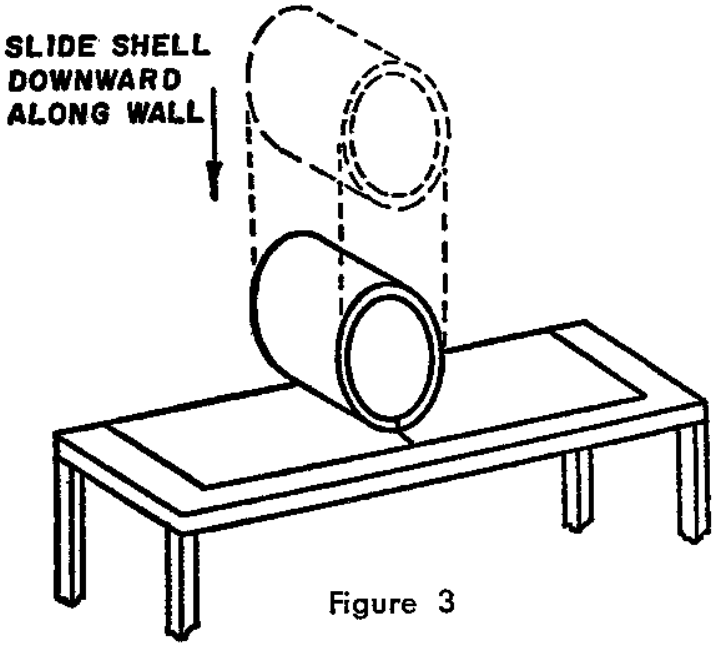

Figure 3

5. Now begin to wrap the plastic around the shell, rubbing the plastic with a wad of soft cloth or roller in order to remove all the air bubbles. Press or roll only about three or four inches at a time until the entire shell is covered.
If the alignment of the plastic on the shell is not satisfactory at this point, the plastic may be removed by brushing on lacquer thinner at the seam of the bond and pulling the plastic away from the shell. After the plastic is removed, let dry, re-coat with adhesive and begin again at step 4.

NOTE: (For bass drums only)
Bass drum kits come with two sheets of plastic. Use the smaller sheet for the bottom of the drum. You will end up with two overlap joints. (This method is identical to factory-covered drums.)

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6. Remove excess cement at overlap joint with a cloth slightly dampened with lacquer thinner. **CAUTION:** Use thinner sparingly or the joint will be weakened.

7. Use a sharp knife or scissors to trim off excess plastic on both edges of shell.

8. Now use a flat file to blend the edges of the plastic into the contour of the shell. Stroke the file only in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 4.

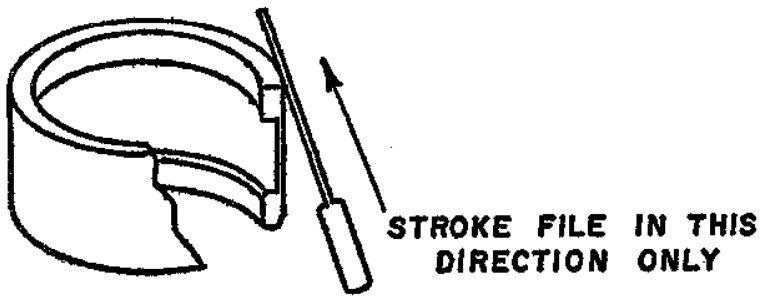


Figure 4

9. Drill holes in plastic from inside of shell using a drill of the same size as the hole in the shell. Use a block of wood to back up the plastic. (See Fig. 5)

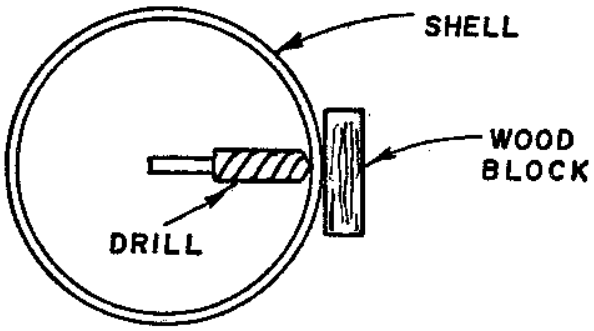
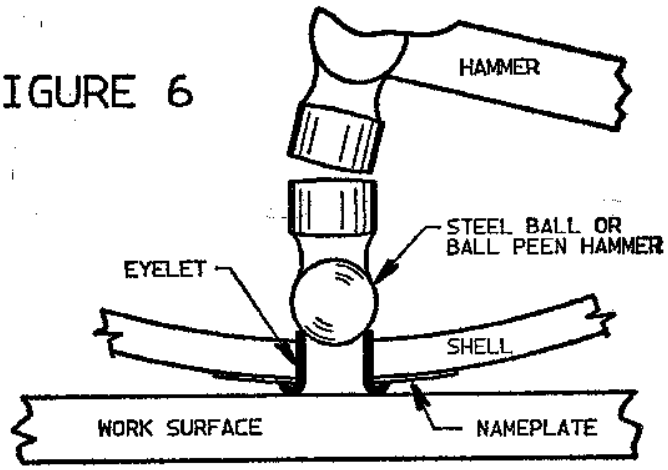


Figure 5

10. Replace the nameplate using the new eyelet supplied with your kit. Swage the eyelet on the inside of the shell by placing a steel ball or a ball-peen hammer on the eyelet and giving it a sharp rap with the hammer. Be sure to have the outside of the eyelet placed firmly on a hard, flat surface as shown in Fig. 6.

FIGURE 6



11. Re-assemble hardware. This would be a good time to use some metal polish on the chrome. The re-covering job is now finished. When replacing the heads, use a little parafin wax or Simonize on the edge of the shell. This will enable the heads to go on easier.

12. Now stand back and admire your "new" set of drums. You can be really proud of your drums now. And don't forget to tell your drummer friends about **PRECISION DRUM RE-COVERING KITS.**

Thanks.

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