

CHAPTER 11

Cleaning

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INTERIOR CLEANING

CAUTION:

Many cleaners may be toxic, flammable or may damage the interior. When cleaning the interior, avoid volatile cleaners such as: acetone, lacquer thinners, enamel reducers, nail polish removers, or cleaners such as laundry soaps, bleaches or reducing agents. Never use carbon tetrachloride, petrol or naphtha for any cleaning purpose. Be sure the car is well ventilated while using any cleaners and always follow the cleaning manufacturer's recommendations. Water based cleaners, rather than solvent based cleaners, are recommended.

Steam cleaning of seats is not recommended.

Care and cleaning of upholstery

Dust and dirt which accumulate on upholstery should be removed every few weeks - more often with constant driving. This can be done readily with a vacuum cleaner. Before attempting to remove spots and stains, it is necessary to determine as accurately as possible:

- The type of fabric.
- The nature and age of the stain.
- The effect of the stain removal agent on the upholstery.

Remove the stains as soon as possible after they have been made. If they are allowed to remain for any length of time they very often become oxidised or set, and removal becomes difficult, if not impossible.

Calais door trim

Marks on the velour fabric, which extends to the bottom of the door, can be cleaned off using mild, soapy water on a clean cloth, rubbed in the direction of the pile. When dry, a soft brush may be used to smooth the pile.

Vinyl

Vinyl fabrics are used for seating, headlinings and auxiliary trimming. The surface should be wiped over with a dry cloth during the regular cleaning of the car.

Should dirt accumulate and become embedded in the material pattern:

1. Use luke warm water and soap, or Holden Velour Fabric and Vinyl Cleaner, to work up thick suds on a piece of cheesecloth and apply to the surface. A soft bristle brush can be used to remove embedded dirt and stubborn stains.
2. Repeat using only a damp cloth and no soap.
3. Wipe dry with a soft cloth. The above cleaning instructions also apply to the rubber floor mats.

INTERIOR CLEANING cont.

Cloth

- Most loose dirt and dust can be removed by a vacuum cleaner or soft brush.
- DO NOT use a whisk broom or a coarse hair brush.
- For normal soiling, sponge lightly with warm water containing a mild detergent. The fabric should then be rubbed lightly, and if necessary, sponged again to remove anything stubborn. Soak up excess fluid with a dry cloth. Holden Velour Fabric and Vinyl Cleaner may be used, but should be used sparingly.

Carpet

Thoroughly brush or vacuum the carpet. In many instances the carpet may require no further cleaning. If the carpet is extremely soiled, thoroughly vacuum it to remove loose dirt then, using Holden Velour Fabric and Vinyl Cleaner, clean a small area at a time. After each area is cleaned, remove as much of the cleaner as possible with a vacuum cleaner.

Leather

To remove surface dust and grit, regularly wipe leather with "Softly" or similar or mild detergent in warm water using a soft cloth or sponge. Clean leather every 3 months with a mild saddle soap and a damp soft cloth to remove in-ground dirt which is not visible. Allow leather to dry naturally and apply a colourless beeswax dressing.

Seat belts

Clean seat belts only with a mild, non-abrasive soap and luke warm water. After washing, be sure to thoroughly sponge the washing solution out of the belts.

CAUTION: Do not bleach or dye seat belts as this may severely weaken them.

Interior glass

The interior glass area of the car should be cleaned using Holden Glass Cleaner with a clean soft cloth. Care must be taken when cleaning inside the rear window so as not to damage the demister.

Never use abrasive cleaners on any car glass, as they can cause scratches.

CARING FOR PAINT

To help preserve that shiny new car finish, special attention should be given to correctly treating those conditions that can damage the paint.

Road bloom: If, over a long period of time, oils, dirt, exhaust and other pollutants are allowed to build up, they may combine to affect the paint finish.

Etching: Tree sap, bird droppings, salt water and other natural deposits can, if allowed to stay on the paint, leave an etching or scarring.

Pitting: Tar spots and some industrial fallout can react chemically and may cause pitting to the surface of the paint.

Paint inspection

Regular inspection of the car should be made for scratch marks, cracks or damaged areas, all of which could develop rust. Any deep scratches, cracks or break-down in the finish should be repaired without delay. Care should be taken to ensure that any rusting is counteracted immediately, otherwise rust "creep" will extend beyond the damaged area, particularly in tropical or coastal areas, where the moist, or salt-laden air accelerates rusting. The paint finish of the car gives a very high degree of protection against the weather, but it should be realised that wear and deterioration occur when the car is exposed to elements for prolonged periods. The car therefore should be garaged whenever possible.

To prevent damage of the paint surface, foreign matter should always be removed as soon as possible. **Due to the acidity, it is recommended that foreign matter such as bird droppings be removed within 24 hours.**

The way the paint keeps its condition over time can be assisted by you. The easiest way to keep that paint looking bright and shiny is to keep it clean. A wash once a week will do wonders. However, it must be done correctly.

Washing your car

1. Never use an automatic wash that has anything that touches the paint other than water.
2. Wash your car once a week to remove any build up of road grime that may have been deposited on your paint.
3. Find a cool, shady spot to wash it. Don't ever wash it in direct sunlight.
4. Hose the car down from top to bottom with lots of cold water. This removes any grit or other loose particles and substances. Don't use a sponge or cloth yet.
5. Fill a bucket with luke warm water and add no more than 2 capfuls of gentle detergent. Do not use hot water, strong soap or chemical detergents.
6. To remove bird droppings, soak with a wet sponge for several minutes before washing off. If still persistent, use a solution of 1 litre of water and 110 grams of dissolved baking soda (Bicarbonate of Soda). Flush the washed parts with clean water.
7. Starting with the roof, use a clean sponge to clean a small section at a time. Do not allow liquid to dry before rinsing off that section with clean water. When you have completed each section, rinse the whole car again with cold water.
8. Dry the clean car thoroughly with a good quality Chamois.

CARING FOR PAINT*cont.*

CAUTION: Care should be taken when moving the car after washing, in case water has affected the brakes. Applying the brakes lightly will indicate whether they have been affected. To dry them quickly, lightly apply the brakes while maintaining a slow forward speed with a clear area ahead, until brake performance returns to normal.

Removing stains, such as grease, oil and tar spots

Just washing you car regularly means that most of the harmful substances deposited on the paint will be removed before they can cause permanent damage. However, some substances are not easy to remove. So if you notice stains on the paint, make sure that you remove them at the earliest possible opportunity.

Grease and oil, and even tar if it's fresh, can be removed from the paint with a little kerosene or turpentine. As a precaution against staining, wash and polish the area as soon as possible after the stain has been removed.

A rubbing or cutting compound can be used after a normal wash. But this should never be done on a regular basis because it removes paint.

Warnings:

- Some chemical cleaners used for removing road oils and tars from painted surfaces have been found to be detrimental to automotive paint.
- If petrol is spilt on the paint when refilling, flush off immediately with clean water, as petrol has a tendency to stain or soften new paint finish during the weathering out period, particularly when the car is exposed to high temperatures.
- Petrol **MUST NOT** be used to clean any painted or plastic surfaces.

Ventilation system intake

The intake area between the bonnet and windscreen may collect leaves, which will impair air flow into the car.

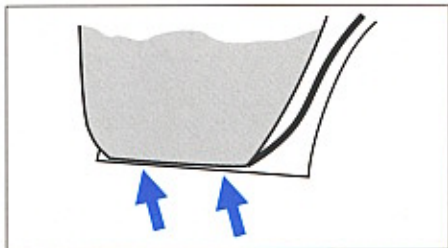
It is recommended that this area be cleared of debris whenever you wash your car.

Under car washing

The effects of salt etc. from road surfaces can cause rust under the car. The underbody should be hosed with plain water whenever the car is being washed. In geographical areas having a heavy concentration of corrosive materials (such as by the sea) it is recommended that the complete underbody be inspected and washed at least once each year, preferably after a winter's exposure. Particular attention should be given to cleaning out the underbody where dirt and other foreign materials may have collected.

Door drain holes

It is important that the drain holes at the bottom of the door panels are checked to make sure that they are free of dirt and other foreign materials which could trap water inside the panels. Clogged drain holes can be cleaned with a small screwdriver and these drain holes are angled towards the rear of the car.



EXTERIOR CLEANING, WHEELS & TYRES**Polishing**

Under normal circumstances the paint doesn't need polishing to retain its shine. A weekly wash is sufficient. However, the use of a Polymer Glaze about every 3 months will reduce the effects of road bloom by removing natural contaminants which can build up on the paint.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO APPLY A POLISH WITHOUT FIRST WASHING TO REMOVE LOOSE GRIT, SURFACE DIRT, DUST OR GREASE ETC.

Tyres

Sponging with cold water is all that is necessary for normal cleaning. Oil and grease should be removed with soap and water or detergent. For tar or other substances, a mild abrasive, such as mechanic's hand soap or kitchen cleaning powder, may be used if necessary. Thoroughly wash the tyres with water to finish. Petrol must not be used for cleaning tyres.

New tyre look can be restored using Holden Tyre and Bumper Shine.

Alloy wheels

To preserve the original appearance of alloy wheels, keep them clean and free from build up of road dirt. Holden Wheel Cleaner can be used for cleaning alloy wheels. Do not use abrasive cleaners on alloy wheels.

EXTERIOR GLASS CLEANING

Glass cleaning - general

Special care should be taken to avoid scratching the glass. If it is cleaned at the same time as the rest of the car, there is a possibility that particles of grit will cause fine scratches. Flush off any mud on the glass when washing the body, but leave the final cleaning and polishing until afterwards. Use Holden Glass Cleaner and wash each section of glass in turn, making sure that the water, its container and the sponge are quite clean and free from grit. Clean old linen cloth is better than new material for polishing glass.

Windscreen

It is important that the windscreen be kept clean so that the wiper blades may be as effective as possible. Old wiper blades can cause windscreen scratching and so should be regularly inspected and replaced.

Abrasive cleaners should never be used to clean glass as they can cause scratches, impairing night vision. After the windscreen has been cleaned with a wet sponge it should be wiped over with a soft, lint free cloth or chamois.

It is recommended that Holden Optikleen be added to the windscreen washer reservoir.

Wiper blades

Oil and road scum thrown up on the windscreen will cause smearing when the wipers are switched on, when the dirt is transferred onto the wiper blades. Many owners, whilst they methodically clean the windscreen glass, omit to clean the wiper blades and consequently smearing of the glass reappears immediately the wiper blades are used. The blades can be cleaned by lifting them off the windscreen and cleaning with Holden Optikleen and a clean cloth.

DO NOT OPERATE THE WIPER BLADES BY HAND AS THIS MAY DAMAGE THE WIPER DRIVE MECHANISM

If the wiper blades are used to clean dust and dirt from the windscreen in dry conditions always use the washer system first to wet the windscreen. Ensure that the windscreen washer reservoir is not empty.

Should the wiper blades be frozen to the windscreen, they must be lifted off and freed by hand before switching on the wipers.

CLEANING PRODUCTS

HOLDEN PART NUMBER	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	USAGE
92141386	500ml	Polymer glaze polish	Seals in a deep, lustrous glazed finish. Long life protection from oxidation, salt and weather damage.
92141387	500 ml	Easy gloss polish	Contains silicones and hard working waxes for extra shine.
92141388	500 ml	Wash on shine	Contains polymer protectants to shine. Adds a protective film to paintwork.
92141389	500 ml	Foaming car wash	Leaves a no-streak finish.
92141390	400 g	Velour fabric and vinyl cleaner	Cleans and deodorises velour, most vinyl upholstery, hood linings, mats and carpets.
92141391	350 g	Tyre and bumper shine	Restores tyres and bumpers to as-new finish.
92141182	350g	Glass cleaner	Cleans all glass surfaces.
92141392		Chamois	
92140005	500 ml	Optikleen	Windscreen washer solvent.
92140004	5 ml	Optikleen sachet	Windscreen washer solvent; 1 sachet per washer bottle refill.
92141393	125 g	Car freshener	Removes tobacco smells and other odours.
92141394	300 g	Bug, tar and spot remover	Quickly dissolves and removes tar, grease, oil, bug and other stubborn stains from your car's exterior.
92141395	750 ml	Wheel cleaner	Wheel cleaner, including alloy wheels
92141396	400 g	Degreaser	Removes oil and grease from engines.