



# Service bulletin

GEN.49

THE BRITISH MOTOR CORPORATION (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED

FOR THE ATTENTION OF SERVICE AND PARTS MANAGERS.

GENERAL

## THE CLEANING OF "VYNEX"

The recognised method for cleaning vinyl coated fabrics is to wash with a neutral soap and warm water. However, you have no doubt been asked on many occasions for information on removal of stains or marks caused by ball point pens, etc. Based on experience, we have prepared a summary of information that will assist in answering queries on the cleaning of "Vynex".

Although dirt and soil generally do not affect "Vynex" permanently, all stains should be given prompt attention, both to maintain the attractive surface freshness and to avoid possible ill effects caused through prolonged contact.

Ordinary soil can be easily removed with a neutral soap or detergent, a cloth and warm water. Most detergents in correctly recommended dilution can be used, but it must be borne in mind that these products if applied in concentrated form or if not properly rinsed off, can cause permanent deterioration.

More persistent soiling can be attacked with a medium stiff bristle brush. Showrooms, factories, etc., may occasionally be advised to use a mild abrasive powder to remove obstinate spots, but this method should, under no circumstances, be encouraged for general maintenance of "Vynex", as abuses will damage surface lacquers and prints.

It is imperative wherever soaps or detergents are used, to rinse thoroughly with clean water and to wipe dry. Omission is likely to leave greyish residues of these products in the valleys of the grain and thus render the "Vynex" unsightly; long contact with some of these residues can adversely affect the "Vynex" surface.

As a general rule we do not recommend the use of solvents to avoid damaging surface lacquers and printing inks. We also do not endorse any of the numerous specific vinyl cleaners, as we have no control whatsoever over intentional or unintentional formulation changes made by their manufacturers. We list hereunder, however, a few typical and frequently encountered types of soiling and general methods of their removal:

Nail Polish or Lacquer. Remove immediately for best results. Pick up as much as possible with a dry cloth, working toward the centre of the spot to prevent spreading the stain. Go

S.

27/8/62

Page 1 of 2  
Form TP 1001

over it quickly and lightly with a non-inflammable cleaning fluid. Rinse thoroughly with a cloth and warm water.

Chewing Gum, Grease, Shoe Polish. Carefully scrape off as much as possible. (Chewing gum will usually come off more easily if rubbed with an ice cube.) Now go over the spot lightly with cleaning fluid to remove remainder. Shoe polish should be removed at once as it contains dyes which can permanently stain.

Paint or Enamel Spots. Remove immediately with a sponge, or cloth dampened with turpentine or kerosene. Rinse thoroughly with a cloth and clear water.

Tar and Asphalt. Remove immediately, as lengthy contact will cause a permanent stain. Use a cloth dampened with kerosene. Rub gently from outside of stain toward centre to prevent spreading it. Rinse thoroughly with cloth and water.

Ball Point Ink, Dyes. Ingredients required.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chloride of lime | 3. Methylated spirits |
| 2. Fuller's earth   | 4. Glycerine          |

Method of application:

1. Mix on a plate equal parts of fresh chloride of lime and Fuller's earth.
2. Add a few drops of methylated spirits and mix into a paste of the consistency of tooth paste.
3. Apply this paste with a knife along ink or stain marks on "Vynex".
4. Wait until applied paste is dry.
5. Wipe off with wet rag.
6. Wash off with wet rag.
7. Repeat procedure from (1) on, if the mark is persistent.

If the removal of the stain causes a marked dulling effect, wipe this area with cotton wool wetted with glycerine.

Stains caused by other specific agents which can be readily identified should be removed by methods recommended for clothing, provided they do not involve strong solvents or other active chemicals.

*N. Prescott*

N. Prescott  
Service Manager.