



Service bulletin

GEN. 89

THE BRITISH MOTOR CORPORATION (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LIMITED

FOR THE ATTENTION OF SERVICE & PARTS MANAGERS.

UPHOLSTERY CLEANING.

B. M. C. upholstery materials, Nylex Vinyl Coated Fabrics, are far more resistant to everyday accidents of spillage than other types of upholstery materials, but some advertising has oversimplified cleaning procedures. Certainly, general soiling and spillages can be effectively and rapidly removed by wiping with a cloth dipped in warm, soapy water, but it must be remembered that there are some stains that are difficult to remove.

These stains include :-

- (a) Ball point inks.
- (b) Lipsticks.
- (c) Shoe polishes.

For cleaning procedures to be effective, it is essential that these agents be removed as soon as possible, as any delay results in the stain being more difficult to remove, and if left, becomes impossible to remove later on.

The following cleaning procedures are recommended for removing difficult stains and marks from Nylex Vinyl Coated Fabrics and Nylex Royal Calf V. C. F.

1. Ball Point Pen Inks.

- (a) Mix on a plate, equal parts of fresh chloride of lime and Fuller's Earth (both obtainable from your local pharmacy).
- (b) Add a few drops of methylated spirits and mix with a knife to the consistency of toothpaste, adding more methylated spirits as necessary.
- (c) Apply this paste, with a knife, along the ink marks.
- (d) Wait until the paste is dry, then wipe off with a damp rag.
- (e) Finally, wash with a wet rag and dry with a clean cloth.

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If the mark or stain is persistent, repeat the cleaning procedure. Should the removal of the stain result in leaving a dull area on the surface, wipe over with a pad of cotton wool moistened with glycerine. Never use furniture or floor polishes.

2. Lipsticks, Shoe Polishes and Fatty Materials, Grease.

Remove as much of the staining material as possible with a dry rag, taking care not to spread the material over the surface. Then gently wipe the area with a clean cotton cloth moistened with methylated spirits or mineral turpentine. Finish off by washing with warm, soapy water.

3. Battery Acid.

Battery acid may destroy the surface of the material, and in many cases the stain or mark cannot be removed. Household ammonia applied with a clean cloth will neutralise the acid and will prevent any further deterioration of the surface.

4. Blood.

Washing with cold water immediately will remove blood stains. If a mark persists, then the use of household ammonia, or a starch paste, is recommended.

5. Chocolate.

Excess material should be removed with a blunt knife, and the area wiped over with a clean cotton cloth moistened with methylated spirits. Finish off by wiping over with warm, soapy water.

6. Toffee.

After scraping with a blunt knife, apply very hot water to the stained area, then wipe over with a cloth moistened with methylated spirits. Finish off with warm, soapy water.

7. Chewing Gum.

First harden the gum with an ice cube, and scrape with a blunt knife. Wipe over with a clean cotton cloth moistened with methylated spirits, and finish off with warm, soapy water.

8. Liquor and Fruit Stains.

Apply very hot water to the stain or mark, dry thoroughly then wipe

over with a clean cotton cloth moistened with methylated spirits. Do not use warm, soapy water as this is likely to set the stain.

9. Ice Cream.

If the stain cannot be removed by wiping with warm soapy water, repeated applications of very hot soapy water, rinsed off with cold water should be used. Finish off by wiping over with a cloth moistened with methylated spirits, followed by warm soapy water. It must be remembered that once ice cream has been allowed to harden, the stain is very difficult to remove and in some cases, impossible.

10. Tar.

The sparing use of kerosene or mineral turpentine on a clean cotton cloth is recommended. However, if the tar has been allowed to remain on the surface for any length of time, it is impossible to completely remove the faint stain that will remain.

11. Paint.

A clean cloth moistened with turpentine, if applied while the paint is still wet, or just set, will remove paint spots. The area should be finally finished off with warm soapy water. Dry paint is virtually impossible to remove without permanently damaging the surface of the material.

12. Glue.

First scrape with a blunt knife to remove surplus build-up. Wipe the stained area firmly with a cloth moistened with White Spirit. Finish off with a warm soapy water rinse.

On no account should abrasive cleaners be used, nor those containing solvents, other than those mentioned above which should be used sparingly. The use of steel, or copper, wool is likewise not recommended.

Certain proprietary cleaners, e. g. "Dissol", are most effective if used strictly in accordance with the instructions supplied with them.



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