

Cleaning and Care of Various Body Parts

Job No.

98 — 3

Bakelite Parts

The bakelite parts of the body, such as window reveal moldings, instrument panel, etc. should be cleaned by wiping off with a soft woolen cloth. If these parts are dull and spotted, they should be rubbed with a damp cloth and then polished with a non-acid type furniture polish.

Steering Wheel

Dirty steering wheels should be washed with mild warm soapy water, rinsed with clear water, and then rubbed dry.

Note: Solvents or gasoline should not be used for the cleaning of steering wheels. In the case of white steering wheels, colored plastic or rubber covers should not be used, as the material of which these are made discolors the steering wheel. Protective PVC covers should be avoided under any circumstances.

Flash Direction Signals

After carefully removing all dust and oil, polish the lights with Plexipol and, if necessary, with Cleaning Agent No. 8016 made by the firm of Röhm & Haas, Darmstadt, or with gasoline. They can be polished with Plexiklar, also made by Röhm & Haas.

Rubber Parts

These can be cleaned with acetic ester or with gasoline. These solvents should be allowed to take effect on the surfaces only for a short period. Do not clean rubber weatherstrips with solvents, but, if necessary, wash with clean, soapy water, and after they are dry, powder with talc.

Polyglas

This plastic is used for flexible panes in the roadster top. It is a transparent type of PVC and scratches easily. These scratches cannot be removed afterwards. This plastic should therefore on no account be cleaned with solvents, but only with water and a clean sponge.

Traces of Adhesives

Traces of adhesives should be removed from vehicles with a synthetic resin finish by means of acetic ester. For vehicles with nitro cellulose finish, gasoline is used. In both cases the finish should be rubbed up in accordance with the general polishing instructions.

Upholstery Leather

This has an outer coating of colorless nitro cellulose lacquer. Protective covers containing PVC should not be put over the leather, since they react on nitro cellulose lacquer and may discolor or soften the leather. Treatment of these parts should be limited to cleaning the upholstery leather. It may be washed with water or with a mild soap solution. If soap solution is used, clean water should be used to rinse afterwards.

Upholstery

Cloth upholstery should in general be cleaned with a brush. If it is stained, rub the upholstery with a damp — not wet — cloth moistened with diluted ammonia (1 part ammonia to 3—4 parts water). Dry well.

Remove oil, paint, and resin stains with a little turpentine, rust and ink stains with diluted citric acid. To remove oil and grease stains which do not come out with diluted ammonia, rub with a cloth moistened with trichloroethylene or carbon tetrachloride.

Wooden Garnish Moldings

The varnished wooden garnish moldings are coated with nitro cellulose lacquer and should be cleaned with a body polish. Scratches can be removed with a polishing paste.

Sliding Roof Material (Covertex) and MB-Tex

These synthetic materials should be cleaned with water to which a little washing powder or detergent has been added. Solvents, stain removers, or gasoline should not be used. If the material is so dirty that the dirt cannot be removed in any other way, a little gasoline may be used in the following way: Take a clean cloth moistened with as little gasoline as possible and clean.

Fabric Tops

Lightly brush the material to be cleaned with a detergent solution of not more than one percent. If the material is badly stained with oil or grease, it may be cleaned with a cloth moistened with a little gasoline. After washing, the top fabric must in every case be re-proofed with Viktoria-Impregnating Material (manufacturers Gebrüder Happich, Wuppertal).

Fabric tops should not be cleaned with solvents, stain remover or tar remover.