



DETAILER'S HANDBOOK



7TH EDITION

Have fun in your garage!®

IN YOUR GARAGE

Thank you for taking the time to learn from this Detailer's Handbook. I've made every effort to provide you with as much information as possible so your results are without equal and the process is fun.

You, the enthusiast, created this book. It is the result of the many questions and comments from GRIOT'S GARAGE car care customers over the past 20 years.

I thank you and encourage you to continue to send me comments and suggestions so the next edition is even better. I have developed a car care system that is comprised of complementary products

that produce superior results. My intent is to create products that are easy to use, gentle towards the many different applications on your vehicle, and safe for you and the environment. This is not a shortcut guide, but the proper way to use our product line so you may enjoy its maximum benefits. In order to produce perfection, you must take your time and enjoy the process. Maintaining your vehicle to perfection through our car care system can become a wonderful way to escape the pressures of everyday life and have some fun. After all, that's what this Handbook is all about. So read on, learn a little and most of all...



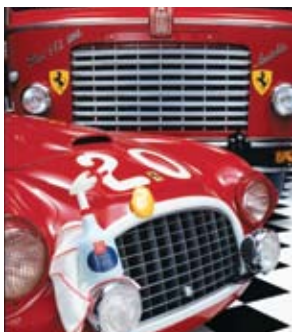
Have fun in your garage!

Richard

Richard Griot



Car Care for the Perfectionist!®



**A DETAILER'S HANDBOOK
SEVENTH EDITION**

A DETAILER'S HANDBOOK

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This Detailer's Handbook was written and designed by Richard Griot and Mark Greene, with a little help from the Mother-In-Law!

Many thanks to all of our customers and friends who donated the use of their wonderful automobiles for photographs used in this Handbook.

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CAUTION

Please read this disclosure statement before you start any project—it will make my attorney happy... The information contained in this Handbook should be used only as a guide, and is not intended to warrant or guarantee any results that you may experience with GRIOT'S GARAGE, Inc. products or anyone else's. Proper car care can be complicated due to the many different materials (both interior and exterior), types of paints, interpretations of our application methods or techniques, and including, but not limited to, chemical reactions with previous products you may have used. You may not experience the same results as me. When in doubt, always use common sense.

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At Griot's Garage, we want you as a customer for life. Everything you purchase from us comes with a lifetime guarantee against defect. We want you to enjoy our quality products for 180 days and have fun with them! If you don't like it for any reason during this time, return it for a full refund or credit. After that, you're covered with our lifetime guarantee against defect, in which we will either repair it, replace it, or credit your purchase price if we are able to do neither. Some items have a life span during normal use and they wear out. Our warranty does not include replacement of such items after normal use. Of course our guarantee doesn't cover abuse... But you already knew that. Customers for life. That's our guarantee.

This Handbook is a collection of notes I've gathered from years of experience and you may do with them whatever you please. I hope you enjoy it. Now go and...

Have fun in your garage!

Richard Griot

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PERFECTION IS IN THE DETAILS

GETTING STARTED...

There are many terms in the world of car care. Most have been misused and misunderstood due to exaggerated marketing efforts and mis-information. So that the descriptions used in this Handbook are consistent and clear, I've provided a list of terms and will define their meaning and use.

ACID RAIN

Chemicals in the air that are contained by moisture or rain. These chemicals normally reside as hydrochloric acid, within a water droplet, on your paint's surface. As the water evaporates, the concentration of acid becomes greater and eventually etches your paint, leaving behind a circular mark. This mark, underneath a magnifying loupe, will look like an etched crater. Leaving your car unattended under intense sunshine after a rain only accelerates this process. Paint Cleaning Clay or polish should remove these marks. Some marks, however, cannot be removed and may have penetrated the clear coat entirely; polishing and waxing will make them less visible.

BRAKE DUST

The brake pads on your car slowly wear down due to the friction against the rotors or drums. This creates a dust which sticks to the wheels. It usually looks black and is heavier on the front wheels as this is where most of your braking effectiveness occurs. This material is damaging to the finish of your wheels and should be removed on a regular basis or it may permanently pit the wheel's finish. Most wheels are painted and clear-coated and may be waxed or sealed to make the cleaning process much easier.

BUFF

To wipe off excess polish or wax and bring a surface to its maximum appearance. The kind of shape you'll be in if you polish and wax a lot of vehicles.



1932 ERA "ROMULUS"

CAR WASH

A cleaner used to remove surface contaminants from your vehicle. Most car wash products use alkalies and/or sodium which can remove wax, glazes, natural oils and may accelerate paint oxidation. GRIOT'S GARAGE Car Wash is pH balanced and created with biodegradable ingredients which release dirt and contaminants, then disperse them for easy removal.

CARNAUBA

A naturally water resistant substance derived from the South American *Copernicia cerifera* plant. May be used in a paste or liquid form and applied by hand or machine. In its natural state, carnauba is rock-hard and needs petroleum distillates to soften it so it is workable when applied to the paint's surface.



CLEAR COAT PAINT

Most vehicles today have clear coat paint. Clear coat is a multi-layer paint comprised of a primer, a base color/pigment coat and a clear coat. Clear coat provides excellent brilliance but is very easily scratched. Once you scratch or rub through a clear coat, repairs involve re-painting as the base color coat has no brilliance, shine or depth.

CLEAR COAT 2-3 MIL

COLOR COAT 1-2 MIL

PRIMER 2 MIL

METAL 20 MIL

Clear coats protect the color coat. Careful polishing is required so damage does not occur to the clear coat.

COLORLED WAXES

Since there are thousands of different colors for vehicles, there is no way to match a colored wax with your paint color. Since most vehicles have a clear coat, the application of a colored wax on a clear paint creates an unnatural appearance.

CONTAMINANTS

Particles of dirt, grime, bird droppings, acid rain, hard water deposits, calcium, tar, oil or any substance which adheres to your vehicle's surface. Sometimes these are invisible to the eye. If left alone, they may permanently etch the paint. Remove with Paint Cleaning Clay or polish.

DETAILED

Used to describe a vehicle which has been cleaned, polished, waxed and dressed with a protectant. Implies every part of the vehicle has been cleaned and treated, including door jambs, the engine compartment, wheels, and the entire interior space.

DIRECT DRIVE POLISHER

Direct drive polishers operate at high speeds and work well to remove layers of paint, orange peel, and overspray. However, they induce high heat and can cut through paint very fast, especially if

used with wool or cotton bonnets. Most detail professionals use this method for fast detailing; however, it creates even more swirl marks which are usually hidden with a glaze. After your first car wash you'll see these swirl marks when the glaze is gone and be very disappointed. My rule of thumb: Never let anyone touch your car with a direct drive polisher, especially using a wool or cotton bonnet. You can polish and wax paint better yourself using our Professional Random Orbital with foam pads and our Machine Polish. Inferior, harsh polishes will scratch paint.

GLAZE

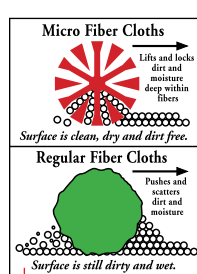
A petroleum based liquid, usually made of carnauba waxes and silicones that fill small surface scratches and swirl marks. It dries fast and may be difficult to remove if excess is allowed to dry hard. Glazes may be applied by hand or machine. Its filling ability generally only lasts a matter of days before swirl marks and light scratches reappear. Washing your vehicle accelerates this process.

GLOSS

An optical term that describes a surface's ability to reflect light. High-gloss paint reflects light with minimum hazing or diffusion. Dirt, grime, oxidation, inferior polishes and waxes, and swirl marks reduce gloss.

MICRO FIBER

A unique man-made fiber that is several hundred times finer than a single strand of cotton.



Micro Fiber vs. regular fiber.

This gives it a unique ability to absorb moisture and pick up dust, polish and wax better than cotton. There are many grades of micro fiber. Our quality Micro Fiber is the finest grade and our products are non-abrasive and safe on all paint surfaces.

PERFECTION IS IN THE DETAILS

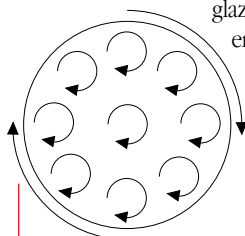
GETTING STARTED...

ORANGE PEEL

A bumpy look to a painted surface, similar to the skin of an orange, due to poor paint application. May be removed by wet sanding or machine polishing.

RANDOM ORBITAL

A machine, usually with variable speed settings, used to apply and/or remove polishes, glazes, waxes and cleaners.



Orbital polishers don't simply spin in a circle. They oscillate as they spin providing a safer application of polish and wax.

An orbital polisher rotates in a random, circular motion in addition to moving back and forth in small increments while orbiting. This machine provides a safer application method than a direct drive polisher and does not

generate heat on the paint surface. Best if used with foam pads since wool and cotton terry bonnets could be harmful to your paint.

OXIDATION

Damage done to unprotected paint due to prolonged exposure to sun, acid rain, and severe weather elements. The paint's appearance looks dull and chalky. In many situations, there is good paint underneath the oxidized surface that may be exposed by polishing.

PAINT CLEANING CLAY

A soft pliable bar of abrasives suspended in a clay used to remove contaminants from a painted surface. Clay must be used with a lubricant such as Speed Shine® which allows it to

move smoothly over the surface. Some clay is very abrasive and will scratch paint. Our Paint Cleaning Clay is extremely mild.

POLISH

An abrasive liquid which removes thin layers of paint, smoothing out the surface and eliminating swirl marks, scuffs, overspray, and light scratches. Polish may be applied by hand or machine.

PRESSURE WASHER

Gas or electric powered water sprayers which provide a very strong stream of water for cleaning. Never use a pressure washer on your vehicle. Too much pressure will damage paint and may even remove paint and undercoating in wheel wells. Great for cleaning engines; however, cover electrical components and paper or vinyl decals. Beware of forcing water into areas where it won't drain.

RAIL DUST

Small particles of ferrous metal created by railroad car wheels running on the metal tracks. These particles become airborne and land on vehicles being transported via rail cars. When moisture combines with these metal particles, the iron rusts, creating small rust spots visible with a magnifying loupe. Remove rail dust with Paint Cleaning Clay or polish.

ROTARY BUFFER

Direct drive buffers which typically rotate at high, direct drive speed unlike orbital buffers. Used to quickly remove layers of paint. Best left to professionals because if used improperly, they can burn through your paint.



As the clay slides over your paint, it picks up contaminants that are stuck to the surface! Speed Shine® must be used as a lubricant.



RUBBING COMPOUND

A very harsh polish used to reduce the thickness of paint, knock down major orange peel in paint, or remove heavy paint oxidation. Used by hand or machine. Generally not safe for clear coats or modern ultra-hard paints.

SILICONE

A synthetic substance in the form of a heat and water resistant oil. Used as a lubricant or water-repellent coating or additive. There are many variations of silicone. Superior grade silicones can be beneficial to increasing a protective layer for surface protection.

SINGLE STAGE PAINT

A paint where the color coat is the final layer of paint. You can tell if your paint is single stage by rubbing a small amount of polish on the paint with a cotton cloth and seeing if paint color shows up on the cloth. If no color appears, it's a clear coat.

COLOR COAT 1-2 MIL
PRIMER 2 MIL
METAL 20 MIL

Single Stage Paint.

SPRAY-ON WAX

A liquid, protective wax or synthetic wax that leaves behind a thin layer of wax protection. Should be used only as an "enhancer" and not a primary protectant for your paint. May also be used to help remove dried-on wax.

SWIRL MARKS

Small surface scratches created by using rough or low quality synthetic towels, abrasive cleaners and/or polishes, the use of buffers with the wrong type of polishing pad, automatic car washes and/or wiping dirt across a dry painted surface. Sometimes also referred to as spider webs. Swirl marks may be removed by hand polish or by machine polishing. Some waxes may also help hide the appearance of swirl marks.

You may determine if you have clear coat paint by testing a small area using polish and a white cloth. If you see color on the cloth, you do not have clear coat paint.

PAINT SEALANTS & SYNTHETIC WAX/POLYMERS

A non-organic based wax used to seal paint with a thin barrier. Sealants provide a longer lasting protective barrier than organic wax through the use of polymers. A polymer is a substance composed of molecules with large molecular mass composed of repeating structural units, or monomers, connected by covalent chemical bonds. This allows the sealant to provide better protection than organic compounds like carnauba. Inferior sealants reduce color & clarity as they build-up over time.

GRIOT'S GARAGE Paint Sealant won't create a build-up of opaque protection. Unlike other silicone-laden products, Paint Sealant will enhance clarity and color while providing long-term protection. Use our Spray-On Wax during washing to keep the finish looking new.

TEFLON®

A synthetic formula sometimes sold as a paint protective sealant. The maker of Teflon® (DuPont Chemicals) has issued the following statement: "The addition of a Teflon® fluoropolymer resin does nothing to enhance the properties of a car wax. We have no data that indicates the use of Teflon® is beneficial in car waxes." GRIOT'S GARAGE does not use Teflon® in any of our products.

WATER SPOTS

Calcium deposits, especially in hard water, act just like acid rain to damage your paint. See acid rain on page 2.

WAX

A protective substance, natural or synthetic, which provides a thin layer of protection over paint, metal or wood. Wax can come in paste, cream, or as a liquid. Pure wax should contain

PERFECTION IS IN THE DETAILS

GRIOTISMS...

For years our customers and associates have heard many "isms" about GRIOT'S GARAGE. Our name, pronounced "Gree-oh's Garage" has lent itself to be used in what we've come to call "Griotisms". Here's a list of the most common we hear from our customers. Do you have a Griotism? Tell me about it. Enjoy.

GRIOTESQUE

(Gree-oh-esk) Adjective. Stemming from the phenomena of GRIOT'S GARAGE. Very modern looking, either red, black or white in color, high quality, capable of lasting an entire lifetime and is efficient.

GRIOTAGE

(Gree-ahge) Adjective. Meaning a garage designed and styled after that of the GRIOT'S GARAGE style.

GRIONNOYANCE

(Gree-oh-noy-ence) Verb. Being anally picky, insanely attentive to detail, almost to the point of annoyance to your car guy friends and/or spouse.

GRIOTHER HALF

(Gree-uther Haf) Noun. The spouse of a GRIOT'S GARAGE customer.

GRIOTUAL

(Gree-oh-choo-al) Noun. A ritual performed customarily or automatically that only a GRIOT'S GARAGE customer would embrace. Example: To wash and squeegee one's garage floor on a regular basis is a Griotual.

GRECESSIVE COMPULSIVE

(Gree-ses-iv Compuls-iv) Adjective. Specifically obsessive about the finish of one's automobile paint.

GRIOTCRATIC

(Gree-oh-cratic) Adjective. Neither Democratic nor Republican and mostly a car crazy guy interested in the politics of the automobile industry. The Griotcratic drinks motor oil for breakfast and breathes exhaust fumes from the time they wake up until the time they retire for the night. And then, they dream about racing.

GRIOTED

(Gree-ohd) Adjective. Someone devoted to the use of GRIOT'S GARAGE car care products.

GRIOTLUCINATE

(Gree-oh-loos-en-ate) Verb. To envision GRIOT'S GARAGE products in your garage.

GRIOTFIT

(Gree-oh-fit) Noun. Cheap copies of GRIOT'S GARAGE products. Fake. False. Phony. Usually without guarantees.

GRIOTATION

(Gree-oh-ta-shun) Noun. The life cycle of washing the auto, washing the wheels, drying, claying, polishing, waxing, detailing the undercarriage, interior, and the engine bay. One full cycle is a Griotation. For the most thorough of Griotations, the wheels are removed, detailed and remounted for true text book results.

GRIOTUS INTERRUPTUS

(Gree-oh-tus In-te-rupt-us) Adjective. Someone with multiple kids and a million things to do on any given weekend. They must always plan for the "Griotus Interruptus" or having to drop everything and tend to some other 'more urgent' matter. Griother Halves just don't get it sometimes.

GETTING STARTED



1938 ALFA ROMEO 8C 2900B TOURING

This 2008 Pebble Beach Best of Show winner was prepared for the lawn with Griot's Garage car care products.

SURFACE EVALUATION...

Where do I start? A very common question that is asked of me by many customers. First things first; walk around your vehicle and determine the level of cleaning and detailing you want to do. A fast cleaning with Speed Shine®: fifteen minutes. A proper wash: thirty minutes. A little rubber, vinyl and tire dressing: ten minutes. To properly clean the paint, polish and/or apply a protective coat of wax: one to three hours. Each involves a different requirement and time dedication. Special situations like removing overspray, large amounts of tar, detailing the engine bay or interior can take minutes or hours depending on your level of perfection. One thing is for certain, our products will produce excellent results in the shortest amount of time. Whatever your commitment, begin with the paint. It's the largest area with the most visual impact.

PAINT CONDITIONS

I've diagrammed several situations on page 9 which indicate various levels of paint condition. I would recommend getting a loupe of 10 magnification or greater so you can truly see



Initial scratch before polishing and waxing.



For deep scratches to be less noticeable, round off the "V" and "fill" the crevice with wax.

your paint's condition, and what each of our products do to correct the defect. Usually, you'll only have to contend with paint which has surface contaminants like dirt, grease, road oil, tar, and bird droppings. (Bird droppings should always be removed as soon as possible as they contain highly acidic concentrations which will permanently etch your paint, sometimes within minutes.) If you run your finger tips and palm gently over the paint's surface you'll feel small bumps or roughness. These contaminants may be removed with



Car Wash, Speed Shine® or in more severe cases Paint Cleaning Clay. Your objective is to create a surface which is as clean and smooth as possible before polishing or waxing.

SWIRL MARKS

The next level of challenge involves minor surface scratches, swirl marks, spider webs, scuffs and rock chips. These imperfections are caused by automatic car washes (which I never recommend), wiping the car down when dry (which drags dust and dirt across the surface), using harsh towels when drying the vehicle, leaving car covers on a dirty surface under windy conditions, or using harsh cleansers, abrasives, polishes and waxes. These conditions can be corrected with Fine Hand Polish or one of our Machine Polishes depending on their severity. Using One-Step Paint Sealant with our orbital can also reduce



Swirl marks can be removed by polishing or hidden with several layers of Best of Show Wax.®



or remove swirl marks. Several coats of Best of Show Wax® can also "hide" these conditions.

DEEPER SCRATCHES

More severe scratches, acid rain etching or oxidation require a good cleaning, claying, polishing and waxing. The only way to completely eliminate scratches is to remove a thin layer of paint down to the base of the scratch. This is not the best method as you always want to keep as much paint on the car as possible. In many cases you don't need to get down to the base of the scratch. Simply rounding off the "V" of the scratch (see diagram at right) and filling the remaining crevice with Best of Show Wax® will reduce the visibility of the scratch substantially. The Car Care System I've developed was created to allow you to integrate the cleaners, polishes and waxes and work in small increments, evaluating as you go.

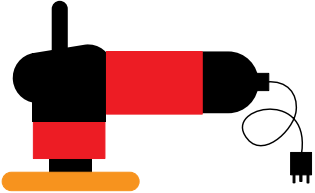
Professional detailers usually like to work much faster with direct drive polishers. This practice, however, can have dire consequences over time. I've seen many cars go down the road with huge swirl marks left by aggressive polishes and direct drive polishers. This damage is usually hidden with glazes and wax, only to be exposed as you wash your car and the glaze or wax wears off.

Pneumatic or Electric Random Orbitals are a fun, fast and safe way to polish away scratches in your paint. You can also use them to apply wax for fast, even application. With the right pad, they can even be used to buff wax, which further cuts down on your detailing time.

PAINT CONDITIONS



Contaminants that are hard to remove with polish, yet vanish easily with Paint Cleaning Clay.



Swirl marks, small and even moderate scratches can be removed using our machine polishes and orbital.



Learn to live with this deeper scratch. Removing it would mean reducing the paint thickness.



Very deep scratch that goes through to the primer. Nothing you can do except use touch up paint followed by polishing and waxing.



STEP ONE

A PROPER CLEANING...

If I can pinpoint one step that gives the greatest benefit over an automobile's entire life, it's keeping your car's surfaces, the glass, trim, paint and wheels clean. There are two types of cleaning. The first is a thorough wash to keep the surfaces clean and free of road grime, tar, oils, bird droppings, industrial fallout, and other contaminants. The second is cleaning when you're in-between serious washings and you don't want to get out all your supplies. For this, Speed Shine® is the product I use most often. Why? It allows you to clean your entire car in about 15 minutes and leaves behind a deep shine that looks "just waxed." It's fast, fun and it won't harm glass, plastic or rubber trim.



Soft, 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths are safe.

Simply grab a couple blue Speed Shine® Micro Fiber Cloths or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths, spray a small area with a misting of Speed Shine® and use one cloth for the first gentle wipe, removing the majority of surface dust and dirt. It's very important to be gentle with your initial wipes as dirt on the surface can scratch your paint if you wipe too hard. Use the second clean cloth to buff the surface dry. Keep turning your cloths so you have a clean surface against the paint with every wipe.

I use three blue Speed Shine® Micro Fiber Cloths or six 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths per cleaning. Work from the top down and finish up with door jambs and lower valances. It's important not to let Speed Shine® dry on the paint. Again, work in small areas, top to bottom, making certain that the surface is cool. The last area I clean with this method are the wheels.

You won't believe the results. It's fast and easy. Perfect for cleaning in the garage when the weather is bad. Great on boats, race cars at the



Speed Shine® is the product I use most often. It leaves a "just waxed" finish on any painted surface.

track, as a final prep before a concours judging, painted cabinets, motorcycles, chrome, bicycles, and any painted or clear coated surface.

We also provide convenient Speed Shine® Wipes in a pop-up dispenser. The soft cloths are impregnated with Speed Shine®. Simply pull out a cloth and gently wipe your paint surface. Frequently turn the cloth as it becomes dirty. Use our blue Speed Shine® Micro Fiber Cloths or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths to wipe up any left over Speed Shine® as you don't want it to dry on the surface. A gentle wipe is important so you don't cause any scratching due to dust and dirt being wiped across the paint surface. Don't leave home without them.

Micro Fiber is non-abrasive and safe on all paint surfaces.





THE CAUSES OF SWIRL MARKS

Every time you wipe down, dust off, or wash your car, you run the risk of putting minute scratches, (often referred to as swirl marks) into the paint. The most frequent questions I receive are: where do swirl marks come from, how do I avoid them and how do I get rid of them? Here are some answers. While swirl marks are inevitable, they are more frequent on daily drivers. I've seen terrible swirl marks on the most cherished garage queens, however, and here's why: Any time you push an object across a painted surface you'll induce micro scratches. Small dust and dirt particles act like sandpaper. Even some towels, if made from low quality polyester fibers, will scratch paint. Here are some of the common causes of swirl marks:



Top Down

When cleaning your vehicles, work from the top down. You won't contaminate clean areas and it will leave the dirtiest part of the vehicle for last. Dry the car the same way leaving the lower rocker panels and rear for last.

- Car duster, if used on very dirty surfaces and pressed too hard.
- Dragging a car cover over your car, especially if it's dusty or dirty (dirt on the car or the cover will cause scratches).
- Wiping down a dry car with a dry towel with the intent of keeping it clean. This is the most common cause of swirl marks.
- Infrequent rinsing of your wash mitt or sponge while washing.
- Using a dirty chamois to dry the car.
- Using towels for drying and/or wipe downs that are not suitable for paint finishes.
- Not thoroughly rinsing the vehicle before washing.
- Not thoroughly cleaning the vehicle before drying.
- Using an automated car wash or drive-through car wash. Even "Touchless" drive through car washes will scratch because of high pressure water jets.
- Using harsh polishes, waxes and cleaners.
- Direct drive polishers or a poorly designed random orbital systems.

Whether your vehicle is a garage queen or daily driver, removing swirl marks is safe, fast and easy with our machine orbital system.



Car Care for the Perfectionist!®

STEP ONE CONTINUED

A PROPER CLEANING...



WASHING YOUR VEHICLE

When you are ready to begin washing, make sure the vehicle's surface is cool. If the surface is hot, the water or soapy water will dry on the paint and spot. If you've been out driving, wait an hour or two and let the car cool down. Your engine heats up the metal surfaces around it and the wheels and brake components will also be too hot. Spraying cold water on hot wheels and brake rotors may damage them.

Place one ounce of Car Wash per two gallons of fresh water into your clean wash bucket. It's important to use the proper amount of cleaner. Like all our car care products, less is more. Using more than the recommended amount is wasteful and won't get your vehicle any cleaner. If you have access to warm water, use it. The increased temperature will improve the cleaning ability of the Car Wash. Rinse the car thoroughly. It's best to rinse using a steady flow of water, not a fine mist. I start with a strong blast into the wheel wells, then move to the top and work down, spraying the wheels last. Avoid rinsing with high pressure or strong pressure washers. They can blast water into seals, under trim and may even damage paint. The idea is to loosen dirt and rinse

as much away as possible.

Now, starting with the top and working your way down, begin cleaning. Saturate our Micro Fiber Wash Mitt or Pad, a Boar's Hair Brush, a Sheepskin Wash Mitt, or a Micro Fiber Wash Mop Stick (for larger vehicles) with lots of Car Wash and work in small areas. For instance, do half of the top and rinse off the soap. Then move to the other half. By concentrating on smaller areas you'll do a more thorough job and be able to focus on trouble spots. Use gentle strokes in a back and forth motion. With every rinsing, rinse your brush or mitt, too. If you are using a Micro Fiber Wash Mitt,

a quick dip into the Ultimate Wash Bucket and a shake will knock everything off.

If you notice large tar spots, bird droppings, bugs or any contaminant stuck on the paint, here are several removal tips: First of all, be gentle. Saturate a 100% cotton towel with full strength Car Wash and carefully wipe the area. For stubborn tar, use 3M Adhesive Cleaner in the same

With our Car Wash, use our super-soft Micro Fiber Wash Mitts and Pads that are gentle on your paint and rinse free of dirt with a quick shake!



A PROPER CLEANING



For larger vehicles, our Micro Fiber Wash Mop Stick is perfect.

manner. Remember, as you break up these contaminants, they contain minute bits of abrasive material that scratch paint. Even bird droppings contain sand and seeds that will scratch. Our Paint Cleaning Clay works well, also; you can learn more about this in the Polishing chapter of this Handbook.

Clean the vehicle in this order: top, front hood, the front fenders, doors, rear deck, rear fenders and the rear. This is usually going from the least dirty parts to the most dirty. If the car is very dirty, you may want to rinse your Ultimate Wash Bucket half way through and add fresh Car Wash and water. Do the tires and wheels last since they are usually the dirtiest areas. You can learn more about cleaning tires and wheels in the next chapter.

When you do your final rinse, use a flat stream of water. You may even want to remove your spray nozzle and let a nice broad stream of water flow over the surface. This leaves a lot less water on the surface and allows you to dry the vehicle faster, reducing water spots and frequent chamois wringing or towel usage.

If you suffer from hard water in your area try using our water deionizer or soft water filter. Both remove the contaminants that cause water spots and stains should the water dry on your paint. See a picture of our Water Deionizer on page 15, nestled among the Vettes!

3M Adhesive Cleaner safely removes tar and oil from painted surfaces.



A Sheepskin Wash Mitt picks up a lot of dirt and distributes the cleaning agent evenly over the surface of the paint. Rinse your mitt often.



A Boar's Hair Brush is a safe and fast way to remove dirt. Boar's hair is much softer than horse hair or synthetic, plastic fibers.



Use a strong stream when first rinsing the vehicle. Use a flat stream when rinsing off soap, leaving less water on the paint.





WASHING YOUR VEHICLE WITHOUT WATER

There are some communities that have prohibited the use of the typical "water hose and bucket" method to wash your car due to drought and water restrictions. There are also communities that don't want the run-off going into the storm drains. How about when it's freezing outside but you really want to wash your vehicle? Now what? Instead of whining about it, I developed a process that will leave your car spotless, even if you have a heavy road film on your vehicle! Simply squirt on Spray-On Car Wash and gently wipe

off to a deep shine. Spray-On Car Wash clings to the side panels of your vehicle and breaks up the road grime quickly. It also has great lubricity, wicks off fast,

and buffs out to a fantastic shine. What can I say? It works so well, and is so gentle to the environment, it's even green! I strongly recommend using it with our specially developed Spray-On Car Wash Towels Use Spray-On Car Wash to clean all surfaces of your vehicle such as paint, glass, fiberglass, vinyl, plastic (be very gentle when cleaning dirty plastic as it scratches easily), wheels, and rubber trim. You may use this cleaner on a wet or dry surface. The lubricious

emulsions work to loosen and dissolve dirt, oil, greases, bird droppings and grime. In order to reduce the possibility of inducing scratches while cleaning it is important to follow these easy steps. Be especially careful on surfaces coated with mud, sand and soil.

1. Work from the top down, saving the dirtiest portions of your vehicle for last. Work in small sections and do not allow product to dry on the vehicle. Wipe in a side-to-side motion and not in circles. Fold our soft micro fiber cloth into quarters. Spray a small amount onto the cloth and then spray a small section of your vehicle, coating the surface with a moderate quantity of Spray-On Car Wash. An extra spray on bird droppings is a good idea. Give the product 15 seconds to sit on the surface to lift the dirt before removing.

2. Using our soft micro fiber cloth, wipe the area very gently in one direction to remove the dirt using a wipe & lift motion. Turn the cloth frequently. Apply more Spray-On Car Wash if necessary. It is very important to be very gentle and not bear down with the first few wipes while removing the majority of surface dirt.

3. Using a second, clean micro fiber cloth, lightly buff any remaining product from the surface. If necessary a light misting and buffing will bring out a nice shine. Turn your cloth frequently and always use a clean side of the cloth for the final buff.

4. As your micro fiber cloth gets soiled, replace it with a new one and as often as necessary. Depending on how dirty your vehicle is, 3 to 4 cloths will be necessary. Micro fiber is machine washable for many years of use.

5. You can follow up with our Paint Cleaning Clay, polishes, waxes or Sealants for a full detail.



A PROPER CLEANING



1954, '55, '56, '57 & '58 CORVETTES

If you live in an area with hard water and suffer from those hard to remove water spots, give our Water Deionizer a try. Replacable, safe resins remove contaminants.

STEP ONE CONTINUED

A PROPER CLEANING...



Plastic Cleaner is great for gauges and displays as well as your convertible top window.

CONVERTIBLE TOP CARE

While being enormously fun, convertibles pose a whole set of challenges when it comes to caring for their tops. Most tops are made of a plastic vinyl or polyacrylic/polyester canvas. The rear window on most tops is a clear vinyl while some are glass. Care for these materials require some extra time and thought.

Vinyl tops are easy to clean. Car Wash will remove most of the dirt and oils. Spots may be treated with our Interior Cleaner. Use a soft brush or our Yellow Scrubbing Pads to agitate the stain and wipe it clean. These scrubbing pads clean just about everything! Combined with any of our proven cleaning products your results will be amazing. Carpets, fabric, rubber, leather, tile, and even convertible tops. Made of tough, coarse, open-cell foam that won't deteriorate when you have tough cleaning to do. Hook and loop backing attaches to our Mini Pad Holder or our 3" Random Orbital. Put them on our 3" Random Orbital and you'll greatly reduce the effort and hassle of cleaning. Remove that stubborn brown haze on your tires in no time! Carpet stains disappear quickly and easily. Rubber floor mats will look perfect! Rinse clean in warm water. Follow up by misting a Blue Detail Sponge with our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing and apply a light coating over the entire top.

Canvas tops require more work. Dust

and dirt settles into the weave of the fabric and, if left over time, will start to break down the fiber. Interior Cleaner is a safe choice as a cleanser. (Saturate the canvas, use a soft brush to loosen the dirt and then rinse until the run-off is clear.) Don't use cloth, lamb's wool or sponges on these tops as they will leave lint. Be careful around the vinyl window and wipe it gently. Use our Dimpled Synthetic Chamois to dry the top by laying it over the canvas and pressing down. Avoid dragging it over the top. Allow the top to air dry. Treat any rubber seals and fittings with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing.

There is a lot of misinformation about protecting convertible fabric tops. If water beads on the surface it's able to repel stains right? No. The water protection you get from a convertible



Our Yellow Scrubbing Pads work great on vinyl & canvas tops, seats, carpets, floor mats and tires! Use them by hand or with our machine orbitals.

A PROPER CLEANING



Fabric Protector works by deeply penetrating the molecules of the outer canvas and encapsulating them.

top comes from the butyl rubber core sandwiched between the outer canvas and the inner pre-shrunk cotton layer. So for the life of the top, I'm more concerned about stain protection and soiling on the outer canvas. Fabric Protector is the ultimate choice for stain protection. It works by deeply penetrating the molecules of the outer canvas and encapsulating them. It is also completely undetectable once it has dried and will protect your top from soiling and from permanent stains. Fabric Protector will also provide UV protection and last through multiple cleanings before needing to be reapplied. Our Fabric Protector can be used on cloth seats, furniture, carpet and any type of canvas convertible top.

It's important to make sure the surface to be treated is clean and dry before application. Our Interior Cleaner plus a Nylon Carpet and Upholstery Brush work well to clean canvas convertible tops and other upholstery fabrics.



Our Interior Cleaner is safe for all your cleaning needs in the car or around the home.

Once cleaned, rinse the canvas top with plenty of water to remove all Interior Cleaner residue. For carpet and seats blot the surface with a warm damp cloth. Allow fabric to completely dry before application. Fabric Protector should not alter colors but always test a hidden area before treating. To help control overspray, mask surrounding areas that are not to be treated. Spray approximately 8-10 inches from surface in a sweeping motion using overlapping layers until the entire area is covered. Do not saturate as a light coating is all that is needed. Fabric Protector will not harm painted, chrome, plastic, or glass surfaces. Clean any overspray immediately after application. Allow 12 hours dry time before using treated fabric. Fabric Protector can help protect fabric for up to one year. Recoat as needed. NOTE: Fabric Protector will not completely protect against stains caused by acid, dye, bleach, bird droppings or other corrosives.

STAINS ON CANVAS TOPS

Stains, bird droppings, chemical fallout, and grease are tough to remove. Work on these as soon as possible so they aren't allowed to set. Avoid scrubbing the stain area. Spray the stain with our Interior Cleaner and rinse with water. Be very gentle and if you must, use our Stiff Nylon Brush and very gently agitate the stain and rinse it away. Take your time and work in small areas. Be especially careful around the stitching and rear window.

WINDOWS IN CONVERTIBLE TOPS

Fogged and scratched plastic windows are the biggest complaints I hear about. The fogging you see on polyvinyl windows occurs when the plasticizers in the material evaporate due to UV light and heat exposure. These plasticizers keep the material soft and flexible. Keep the sun off this material with a car cover whenever possible, and keep it clean!

Be careful around the window during your regular washing. Don't use terry towels or paper

STEP ONE CONTINUED

A PROPER CLEANING...

towels to dry it, either. They will scratch. Dry with our Micro Fiber Interior Cloth, Dimpled Synthetic Chamois, or soft 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths. Use our Plastic Cleaner for regular cleaning. It has special lubricants to suspend the dirt while cleaning your polyvinyl window. Spray the product on the window and wipe in a quick upward motion. Refold or turn over the cloth frequently so dirt and grime are not dragged across the window. If the window is scratched, fogged or stained, use Plastic Polish with our cotton pad or our Pneumatic Orbital and an Orange Polishing Pad to make your polyvinyl window look new again. Follow up with the Plastic Cleaner and a

100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. Use gentle wipes. Use a dry cloth to buff. Don't forget the inside as well. If the rear window is glass, use our Window Cleaner and Lint Free Towels or Micro Fiber Window Cleaning Cloths.

You may also use your Random Orbital Polisher and an Orange Foam Pad with Plastic Polish to remove scratches and fogginess from your polyvinyl windows. The high speed of the orbital will speed up the process without damaging the window. Make sure you clean it first with Plastic Cleaner. To avoid getting cleaner on your top, use thin plastic sheeting, available at paint supply stores. This is a great way to protect tops during polishing and waxing, too.

A car care arsenal all lined up and ready to have some fun. No matter how old or new your vehicle is, you can keep it in perfect condition and have a ton of fun in the process.



A PROPER CLEANING



Our bucket has a strainer for you to rest your Boar's Hair Brush or Wash Mitt on so it can dry. The strainer helps keep your brush or Wash Mitt clean.



Spray-On Wax Tip

After washing and rinsing the vehicle, spray the areas you are drying with a little Spray-On Wax. Dry the area as you normally would. Using our Paint Squeegee helps. Work from the top down and avoid overspray on the windows. This will add to the shine and give your vehicle a just-waxed appearance. It also makes it a little easier to dry. Remember not to allow the Spray-On Wax to dry on the paint surface as it contains wax and will appear dull. If this happens, mist the area again and buff dry.



Wash your vehicle with Groot's GARAGE Car Wash and rinse well.



Use our Squeegee to remove excess water and spray Spray-On Wax over the damp surface.



Wipe dry using our Micro Fiber Dry Towel and you're finished.

MAINTENANCE, CARE & PROTECTION

Unfortunately, the worst thing you can do for your top is to keep it down. The constant rubbing of the material on itself and the top's mechanism creates wear spots and the rear vinyl window gets wrinkled and scratched. The following are some simple thoughts to prolong its life.

To avoid the vinyl window rubbing against itself or other parts, place our soft 100% Cotton Buffering Cloths on both sides of the window. Don't use terry cloth as it is too rough and will scratch.

Keep the roof's mechanism clean of grease and oils. When lowering the top manually, be careful of the folds and creases. Avoid putting your top down wet as mildew and mold will grow. If you are considering a car cover for your convertible, purchase a Noah®, Evolution®, WeatherShield HP®, or Dustop™ style cover. Cotton or cotton flannel car covers will leave lint behind. I prefer our WeatherShield HP® cover.

STEP TWO

WHEELS & TIRES...

If there is one thing that makes your vehicle look great, it's clean wheels and properly dressed tires. This is usually the dirtiest area on your vehicle, yet keeping them clean is a quick and simple process. We have several cleaning tools that will cut your cleaning time.

I recommend wearing a pair of our Vinyl Gloves when working around your wheels. Brake dust and road tar is hard to remove from your fingers, nails, and hands. You never know what chemicals may be entering your skin, too. When I venture out of the garage, I also don't like my hands looking like I need a personal grooming class. Plus, if the temperature outside is cold, your hands stay warm as well.

CLEANING THE WHEEL WELLS AND TIRE RUBBER

Rinse out the wheel wells before you start, otherwise, as you randomly spray the tires and wheels, you will invariably loosen crud that will drip on to your freshly washed wheels. Use the strongest pressure and degree of water you have to knock out the dirt and crud that gets caked up in the wheel wells. Spray the wheel well with a degreaser like Oil & Grease Cleaner or our Rubber Cleaner and use our Wheel Well Brush to loosen dirt, mud and tar, then respray. If possible, remove the wheels to gain better access and be sure the vehicle is safely situated on jack stands and wheel chocks. Dry the wheel well

surfaces and brake parts with a cotton cloth. Wait to dress the well until you've finished cleaning the tires and wheels. Never use the same cleaning tool on your wheels that you use on your paint! You don't want to contaminate your paint with the type of grease, grime and dirt that's on your wheels. Before your final rinse of the wheel well, spray your tire with Rub-



Oil & Grease Cleaner cleans up even the toughest grease and oil and is environmentally friendly.

ber Cleaner. This product is a safe, biodegradable cleaner that removes old silicone, road grime, waxes and tar from your tire. The Rubber Cleaner prepares your rubber for the use of protectants and dressings. This is important because it will allow our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing to penetrate deeper into the rubber for better protection and provides clean, professional results. If you have been using sil-

icone-based rubber dressing in the past, it is even more important to remove this product before applying our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. Rubber Prep strips away silicones, sealants, waxes, oils, greases and prepares the rubber so you can achieve the best results with our Rubber Dressings for maximum protection.



Apply the Rubber Cleaner in a shaded area and make sure that the rubber is not hot to the touch. Spray the cleaner directly onto the surface and let it sit for one to two minutes before working it in. Do not allow the cleaner to dry on the surface.

Use either a stiff bristle brush or our Scrub Brush for Tires to scrub the surface of the rubber to



The 21" long sturdy plastic handle has a 20-degree bend in the perfect spot and it's strong so you can get some leverage and really scrub.



properly clean it. When you are finished, do a final rinse of the wheel well and then the tire. Other great applications for the Rubber Cleaner and Rubber Prep include using it on exterior rubber trim, plastic or vinyl parts.

CLEANING WHEELS

A question I often hear is, "Richard, could you make a wheel cleaner that I can just spray on and hose off?" That would be nice, the only problem is that wheel cleaners that strong are also strong enough to etch or damage your rims, not to mention what they can do to the environment. Even though you have to use a sponge or wheel brush to help break up the brake dust on your rims, our Wheel Cleaner is completely safe. It will loosen road tar, grime, and brake dust and make removal quick and easy. I added a special scent that makes it pleasurable to use, too.



One of the challenges in designing a quality Wheel Cleaner was creating one that was as safe to use on your wheels as on your skin. I've tested other wheel cleaners where the toxic smells alone nearly required a respirator during use. Those cleaners usually have a pH level so high that if you used it on an anodized rim like on an older Porsche, the alkalis may etch the rim. Our Wheel Cleaner is a non-toxic, environmentally safe product that is properly pH balanced and cleans the dirtiest of wheels. GRIOT'S GARAGE Wheel Cleaner is also factory approved by BBS,

Dayton Wire Wheels & The Tire Rack! I am very proud of this as BBS is not only one of the world's premier wheel manufacturers and suppliers to the formula one teams, but also manufactures the finest wheels for most of the top automotive manufacturers in the world: AMG, Audi, BMW, Citroën, Daimler AG, Chrysler, Ferrari, Ford, Honda/Acura, Jaguar, Land Rover, Lexus, Maserati, Mazda, Mitsubishi, Opel, Peugeot, Pinfarina, Porsche, Renault, Rolls Royce, Saab, SEAT, Skoda, Subaru, Toyota, Volkswagen and Volvo. In addition, Dayton Wire Wheel company has also approved Wheel Cleaner for use on all their wheels!

There are different types of applicators available to use on your rims. For normal and painted rims, our Boar's Hair Wheel Brushes and Three Finger Detail Mitts work best. I usually use one of the Boar's Hair Brushes first to break up the initial brake dust and grime on the rim.

The Boar's Hair Wheel Brush by itself will usually clean the wheel very well. If you are really picky about cleaning your wheels, like me, I would use the sponge that is included with the Wheel Cleaner, our Lambskin Cleaning Mitt, Wheel Scrubbing Brush or our Three Finger Detail Mitt to follow up.



With the right cleaning tool you can get any wheel clean. Foam Swabs, Lambskin Mitt, Three Finger Detail Mitt or our Wheel Scrubbing Brush. All are soft and gentle on any wheel surface.

STEP TWO CONTINUED

WHEELS & TIRES...

The Mitts are great because your fingers just slip in and enable you to maneuver around curves and crevices of the rim easier. Another great tool is our Foam Swab. It allows easy cleaning in tight areas. You can even reach the inside of the wheel and between brake rotors and calipers. It's like flossing your wheels.

HOW TO USE WHEEL CLEANERS

Before applying Wheel Cleaner, or Chrome Wheel Cleaner, make sure the wheels are cool to the touch. NEVER apply any type of cleaner to a warm or hot wheel. Your wheel's paint or finish will suffer and you can damage your brake rotors, too. When your rims are cool to the touch, start by completely dousing them with water. This will allow the Wheel Cleaner to be carried to remote areas that might not otherwise be reached by spraying the Wheel Cleaner on a dry wheel. I also think the extra amount of water allows the cleaner to penetrate the brake dust and road grime easier.

Next, work on one rim at a time and spray an even amount of cleaner over the rim. Agitate the cleaner right away with a sponge or brush and rinse off as soon as you are finished. It is not necessary to let the cleaner sit before agitation, this will also prevent the cleaner from drying on the rim which is another no-no. Use a second

application of cleaner for any extremely heavy build-up that may not have come clean the first time.

For tight areas around wheel lug nuts, valve stems, bolts, etc, you may use our Foam Swabs, Wheel Scrubber Brushes (use long reach version for deep dish wheels), or Double Ended Swabs. Don't use tooth brushes as the plastic bristles will scratch



polished and painted surfaces. Dry the rims, especially if you are working on a hot day in warmer temperatures. You do not want the water to dry on the rim and create water spots that could damage the finish. To avoid staining and leaving excess oils and brake dust in your nice micro fiber drying towels, I use our Tim's Dirty Spot Towels or our Disposable Micro Fiber Towels. They absorb a lot of water. This will save your nice towels as invariably there is always some brake dust that never seems to be completely washed away.



Tim's Dirty Spots Dry Towel soaks up the water and is designed for drying tough areas like wheels, door jambs or trunk and engine bay rails.



Wheel cleaning brushes make your cleaning fast, easy and fun.

WHEELS & TIRES



INTERMECCANICA SPEEDSTER

A proper cleaning is crucial before you clay, polish or apply a protective wax or sealant.

STEP TWO CONTINUED

WHEELS & TIRES...



CLEANING, PROTECTING, AND DRESSING THE TIRES

Protecting and dressing tire rubber is simple: Use Vinyl & Rubber Dressing! It contains no oils, petroleum distillates, waxes or other dangerous solvents that can harm and dull vinyl and rubber over time. Cleans and protects in one step, leaving behind a non-greasy satin finish. Special ultraviolet (UV) blocking agents protect surfaces from cracking, fading and hardening. Professional results for your interiors, rubber, tires, and faded plastic trim. Holds up in the rain and is biodegradable.

The Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is easy to apply using our Blue Detail Sponge or our Tire Dressing Applicator. With a Blue Detail Sponge or our Tire Dressing Applicator, the dressing stays

near the surface of the sponge and provides a smooth, even distribution over the entire surface. The slits on either side of the sponge allow for a better grip and keep your fingers from getting dirty. Simply spray a light coat of Vinyl & Rubber Dressing on one side of the Blue Detail Sponge. Work the sponge in a buffing fashion around the tire rubber, re-apply the dressing to the sponge if more is needed. Using this method, you will see your consumption of dressing drop by at least 50%! Keep buffing out the Vinyl & Rubber Dressing until you produce a satin finish. If you would like to produce more of a "wet" look to the tire rubber, apply the dressing a bit heavier to the detail sponge.

Then work the sponge no more than one to two passes across each unprotected section of rubber, re-applying more dressing as needed. Do not buff the dressing into the tire rubber. Use smooth, clean strokes. The results should be a heavier coat of dressing that will provide a glossier look to the tire rubber. Keep the dressing off the tread. Wipe away any excess from wheels with a clean 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. Our Tire Dressing Applicator works great, too. It lays down a smooth even film of dressing on the tire.

Another easy way to apply Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is with our pop-up dispenser. I've taken a strong cloth-like material and impregnated it with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. This provides a very controlled method of application to tires. The strong material won't rip, tear or leave lint. It

The Blue Detail Sponge provides easy and accurate tire dressing.



The comfortable Tire Dressing Applicator applies a smooth film of protectant on the tire.





Vinyl & Rubber Dressing saturated pop-up wipes are ideal for tires and all your rubber trim and tires. They allow precise application and deliver the perfect amount of dressing.

enables you to use your finger tips for precise application near the rim. You should dress the valve stem to keep it from cracking. They are disposable so you don't have to stain your nice detail towels.

Long Lasting Tire Dressing is different than our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. While Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is great for interiors and rubber trim, durability on tires is an issue. One rainy day drive or a car wash and it will need to be re-applied. Long Lasting Tire Dressing is specifically designed for tires in tough weather conditions. Long Lasting Tire Dressing is also water repellent so it still looks great even after a rain storm or a good wheel cleaning. You've seen other dressings that fly off of tires and onto your wheels and paint; Long Lasting Tire Dressing stays put. Being a super thick fluid, it's easy to apply using our Blue Detail Sponges or Tire Dressing Applicator. This eliminates overspray, drips, and marks on your driveway that spray-on products leave behind. As for gloss? It's all up to you. Want a nice black, satin finish? After application, give a quick swipe with a disposable towel and your tires will have a natural rubber look. Want mega-gloss? Apply two coats and don't touch it.

Another option is our Tire Rejuvenator which gives you an awesome looking matte black tire whose look will last for up to three months! Think about it, no more putting tire dressing on each and every time you wash your car or drive through inclement weather! Just apply the creamy tire dressing with our enclosed sponge and within minutes you have a perfect looking tire. Our formula won't fly off, attract dust or make your pants dirty if you accidentally come in contact with your tire after it dries. This and Long Lasting Tire Dressing are my favorite tire dressings for my everyday driver. (Tire Rejuvenator is not for use on whitewalls.)

Use our Rubber Prep for serious cleaning. Rubber Prep strips away, silicones, sealants, waxes, oils, greases and prepares the rubber so you can achieve the best results with our Rubber Dressings for an even, consistent look and maximum protection. A quick application of Rubber Prep will leave you with a virtually new surface, perfectly prepared for our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing, Long-Lasting Tire Dressing or Tire Rejuvenator. Odorless and ultra low VOC's so it's environmentally friendly. Works great on vinyl, too!

Applies easily with our Blue Detail Sponges.

Rubber Prep will leave you with a new surface; perfect to use with our Long-Lasting Tire Dressing or Tire Rejuvenator.



STEP TWO CONTINUED

WHEELS & TIRES...



POLISHING AND WAXING WHEELS

Most modern rims have a painted, color base coat followed by two or three layers of clear coat. These types of wheels should be treated just like the paint surface on your car, which means you should wax them on a regular basis. This provides maximum protection and makes cleaning the wheels much easier. I recommend using our Best of Show Wax® or Paint Sealant. Best of Show Wax® is a liquid-based carnauba wax that is easy to apply and will provide a durable finish for your rims. The Best of Show Wax® is safe to use on all wheels, including clear-coated machined aluminum, anodized wheels, chrome and non-clear coated polished aluminum or magnesium wheels.

Should your painted wheels have small surface scratches and need polishing, use Fine Hand Polish. Using a 100% Cot-



ton Buffing Cloth or a Mini Orange Polishing Pad, work in small areas and wipe the polish off before it dries. Tar or overspray can be removed using Paint Cleaning Clay first or 3M Adhesive Cleaner if your wheels are painted, then polish. Follow up with Best of Show Wax® or Paint Sealant. You can apply this protection by hand using our Wax Applicator Pad or Mini Red Wax Pad. You can also use a 100% Cotton Cloth to work the wax around all the curves and crevices of the rim. Allow the wax to dry to a light haze and then buff it with a Micro Fiber Cloth or clean 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth.

NON-CLEAR COATED MAG WHEELS

For non-clear coated aluminum and magnesium wheels, use our Metal Polish. The polish will remove even the toughest oxidation from these types of rims and restore a factory polished finish.

The Metal Polish is for non-clear coated, and non-anodized wheels only! If you are not sure whether your vehicle's rims are clear coated or not, consult with the manufacturer of the rims or car dealer. To use the Metal Polish, I recommend applying with the 100% Cotton Disposable Wipes. The disposable wipes are nice because you can throw them away when you are finished, which means no washing, and you don't have to worry about loading up a cotton cloth or





the polish before it dries. If the polish sprays or splatters you've put on too much. Be careful around the valve stem, lug nuts (if the wheel is still mounted) and along the edge of the tire. An easier way to polish is to remove the wheel and work on a bench top.



100% Cotton Disposable Wipes provide a very safe alternative to destroying your nice cotton towels when using Metal Polish!

towel you might use on your paint with stains and polish residue.

Apply a very small amount of polish to the cotton wipe and rub it gently in a circular motion until black residue appears on the wipe and rim. Buff out the polish residue with a 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth or wipe making sure not to let the polish dry on the rim.

The Metal Polish is so versatile you can use it on a variety of surfaces. Silver, gold, brass, copper and stainless steel can all be polished to perfection. It is water soluble which makes it easy to rinse off after use and is ideal for automotive, household, marine, and aircraft applications. You can even apply it by machine! For machine application there are several options. The best option is to use our Felt Polishing Cones with a variable speed drill or die grinder. Wear eye protection! Wipe a small amount of polish onto the cone and work in small areas, wiping off



Our White Polishing Pads also work well for Metal Polish application.



Felt Polishing Cones on a pneumatic or electric drill make for fast easy polishing. A die grinder, though, provides the best control. Always wear eye protection!

Metal Polish can also be used with our Random Orbital Polisher and the Orange Polishing Pad. I have polished out many aluminum race car tubs with this method. Just spread the Metal Polish on the pad like butter on bread. Work back and forth on the panel until you see the panel starting to shine. The Metal Polish residue should be black at this point. Now simply buff out with a cotton terry towel. (I've even placed the cotton terry towel on the orbital and continued to buff, although you will still need to do the final buff out by hand.)



Polishing Tip

The black residue you see from polishing metals, especially magnesium, aluminum, silver and copper will permanently stain fabric. Use our 100% Cotton Disposable Wipes so you don't ruin your nice cloths.

STEP TWO CONTINUED

WHEELS & TIRES...



Speed Shine® is a motorcycle's best friend for a quick cleaning after a day's ride.

THE FINAL TOUCH

For a final touch, use Undercarriage Spray to detail the wheel wells and frames. This product provides a shine to an often neglected area with very little effort. Perfect for plastic-lined wheel wells, painted or undercoated areas and frame rails. Simply spray a light mist around the wheel well and you're done. It provides a nice look as if you've spent hours cleaning the wheel well. It is perfect for SUVs where the wheel opening is large and you see a lot of this area. Be careful of the overspray mist as it makes garage floors very slippery! Put down a drop cloth or newspapers to catch any overspray. Avoid getting the overspray on your tires, wheels, and paint as well. It won't harm paint but will smear and should be wiped away.



Undercarriage Spray puts the final touch on a detail. Fast and easy for the concours look.



Fast Wheel Cleaning

Use Speed Shine® for fast wheel cleaning. Simply spray the wheel with Speed Shine® and wipe away the dirt with Tim's Dirty Spots Wipe Down Towel. Or use Speed Shine® pop-up wipes. It's a quick way to spruce up your vehicle's looks. Be sure the wheels and rotors are cool and wear vinyl gloves to keep your hands clean and protected.



Clean, clay, polish and wax. Four steps to a perfect finish.

1977 PORSCHE 935 TURBO

STEP THREE

SAFE DRYING...



Micro fiber not only absorbs more water than cotton, but it also picks up dirt, dust, polish, and wax better without scratching your paint. Not all micro fiber is the same. We offer only the highest quality micro fiber products.

Sounds silly. How to dry your car. Uh, well uh, you drag the towel across the paint until dry. Right? Yeah, that's right. For those of you that care about your paint's finish, read further. Most of the scratches and swirl marks you'll notice appearing in your paint are a result of wiping the car down when it's dry or drying your vehicle improperly. There are a few no-no's to drying your paint's surface. The most important factor is making sure the car is clean. If your chamois or towel has any dirt on it after drying, you didn't clean the car properly.

With one exception, never use a towel with polyester in it. Polyester scratches show up as toweling marks, longer scratches versus the usual, small round swirl marks you normally see. So, how do you avoid scratches? Check the care tag on the towel for polyester content. If the tag is no longer on the towel, use the burn test to be sure. The only exception to this rule is high quality micro fiber.

There are several grades of micro fiber. Ours is the finest. While micro fiber is made with polyester, its unique man-made qualities make it very safe. The fibers are several hundred times more fine than a single strand of cotton. This gives it a unique ability to absorb more liquid than cotton. It also picks up dust, dirt, polish and wax better without scratching your paint.

Never rub your towel hard on the paint to remove the dirt and sap you failed to remove during washing. Be especially careful when removing bird droppings. In addition to them being very acidic, they contain bits of dirt, seed and small rocks which, when rubbed over the paint, will scratch. Moisten the dropping with water or Speed Shine® to loosen the deposit. Then carefully wipe away, turning your cloth frequently to avoid dragging the residue over the paint.

Our cotton towels and cloths are made from 100% cotton and are sewn with cotton thread. To ensure your towels and cloths provide you with years of enjoyable use, wash them frequently in hot water with a cold water



Ultra Thick Micro Fiber Towel soaks up a huge amount of water.



Micro Fiber towels, whether for drying water, Speed Shine® or buffing wax or polish, provide a soft and safe solution.



The Ultimate Paint Squeegee clears water off your car quickly, greatly reducing drying time. The flexible foam blade adapts safely and gently to the contours of your car.

rinse. This will reduce lint. Avoid using fabric softeners and "dryer softening towels" as they leave behind a chemical residue that inhibits the cotton from picking up moisture. Don't use bleach unless absolutely necessary as it, too, cuts the life of your towels by breaking down the fabric. Always wash micro fiber by themselves and only with other micro fiber cloths.

SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL CHAMOIS

If you enjoy using a chamois, either natural skin or synthetic, wet the chamois first in lukewarm water and then use it. Chamois are safe for paint, glass and trim if they are kept clean and stored properly, away from exposure to dust and dirt. Unlike a natural chamois, a Dimpled Synthetic Chamois should be stored moist back in its container. Another great option is our Stay Soft Chamois. It may be stored dry and is machine washable. The absorbency is tremendous and its soft surface is safe for your vehicle's paint. Keep all your chamois clean by not using them on wheels (brake dust) and oily areas such as the rocker panels of the vehicle. When drying your natural Stay Soft Chamois, lay it flat and stretch it slightly back to its original shape. Then allow it to air dry. For dirt-prone areas like these and door, trunk and engine jams, use Tim's Dirty Spots Micro Fiber Towel or 100% Cotton Cloths.

The proper use of a chamois is to lay it out flat over the wet area and pull it across the paint. All chamois leave behind a small amount of moisture, depending upon the relative humidity and warmth of the day. Use a Micro Fiber Dry Towel as a backup to dry these tiny droplets. If you used a Dimpled Synthetic Chamois to dry your car, use it to quickly wipe down the interior of the car. It is especially gentle on the dash and wood trim while it is still damp. Plus it leaves behind no lint!

Another safe and quick way to remove water from the surface of your car is using a squeegee. Our Ultimate Paint Squeegee will remove the majority of your water for quicker drying. These are hand-made here in the United States of red extruded plastic for years of service. The blade itself is closed cell foam that is super soft on your paint and doesn't screech and squeal like the other water squeegees you've seen. I like the fact it won't slip out of your hand and hit the paint either. Conforms to any contour, unlike other designs. With this squeegee and our new Ultra Thick Micro Fiber Towel, you'll be able to dry a full size SUV in half the time. Fewer water spots

Safe chamois drying depends on keeping your chamois clean.

will have a chance of forming. For this squeegee to work at its best, have a towel handy and make a quick pass on the blade to dry off



STEP THREE CONTINUED

SAFE DRYING...



Machine-washable Micro Fiber Chamois releases dirt, brake dust and stains much easier than a real chamois.

excess water. In doing this, you will notice the blade will leave little to no water droplets behind.

Our Ultra Thick Micro Fiber Towel soaks up huge amounts of water. After squeegeeing the Suburban, I was able to dry the entire monster with this one towel. Try doing that with any other 16" x 24" towel! One thing you'll notice about this towel is that it is about twice as thick as a regular towel. It feels thick and dense in your hand. **A Quick Tip:** Take our Squeegee in one hand, this Ultra Thick Micro Fiber Towel in the other, and swipe and dry! Less towel usage, half the time, and water spots have less chance of forming. For this squeegee to work at its best, have a towel handy and make a quick pass on the blade to dry off excess water. In doing this, you will notice the blade will leave little or no water droplets behind.

DON'T FORGET THE DETAILS

To dry door jambs, trunk and engine gutters, I use our Micro Fiber Tim's Dirty Spots Wipe Down Towel. Our Speed Shine[®] and Interior Cleaner Wipes are another great option. These areas tend to be dirty and I don't like staining my dry towels or chamois. Don't forget the underside of doors, the hood, and trunk so they don't continue to drip on your dry car. Wipe along the top and bottom of the door and especially around the hinge area. Be careful not to pick up any grease from the hinges and spread it around. After using

Tim's Dirty Spots Wipe Down Towel for the door jambs, finish up by using it to wipe down the engine. Do this step last, when the cloth is damp. It'll pick up more dirt and moisture. Use cotton cloths or shop rags with our 3M Adhesive cleaner for easy clean-up of tar and grease. This way you won't permanently stain your chamois, towels or micro fiber cloths.



Quick Drying Tip

While your vehicle is still wet, spray some Spray-On Wax on the area you're about to dry. It actually helps disperse the water, minimizes water spots and will leave a nice light layer of wax on your paint. It really



makes drying the car easier and gives paint a better shine when used in conjunction with our Micro Fiber Dry Towel.

SAFE DRYING



1953 KAISER FRAZER DRAGON

Even if your vehicle has a bamboo top we have the products to keep your Dragon looking new.

STEP FOUR

PAINT CLEANING CLAY...



BEFORE POLISHING, REMOVE SURFACE CONTAMINANTS

After you've washed your vehicle, run your fingers over the paint. If it feels rough instead of being totally smooth or if you hear a "friction" sound then the surface has contaminants which need to be removed. Oils, dirt, brake dust, tar, and acid rain deposits from the environment form tiny particles which stick to your paint. Over time they build up and form an invisible layer. (Although you can see it with a 10X magnification loupe.) This is what you are feeling and hearing when you touch the surface. Even though you've washed the car, these contaminants won't come off. There are some polishes on the market advertised as "paint cleaners" that are a lot of work and still can't remove these contaminants! Before you polish or wax your paint, these contaminants must be removed to ensure maximum life from your wax and make your polishing easier.

Don't make the mistake of waxing over these contaminants. These contaminants, on a microscopic level, look like volcanoes on your paint and will not accept a wax barrier like a smooth paint surface. These "contaminant volcanoes"

now act as a conduit for acid rain and take its harmful effects right to the base of the paint! If you don't remove them before you wax, you simply cover them up, leaving them to attack the paint. In all my years of testing products there is only one way to remove these contaminants safely. (It also is the easiest!) Use our Paint Cleaning Clay! This product is amazing. While there are many different grades of clay, some are very coarse and will scratch paint. Others are too dense and leave a hard-to-remove residue on your paint. Our clay is extremely mild and will remove a variety of surface contaminants including paint overspray, tree sap, bug residue, tar, dirt, oil, hard water deposits on paint and glass and brake dust, without removing wax or scratching your vehicle's paint. How does it work? The clay is pliable and sticky and acts like an exfoliate, lifting away contaminants. It must be used with a lubricant, allowing it to slide across the surface. Our Speed Shine® is perfect as it not only contains a cleaner, but has high lubricity too. I like to wear vinyl aloe gloves when working with clay so it doesn't stick to my skin or get under my fingernails.

Not all clays are alike!

First of all, we give you more... a lot more! Enough to use it many times over; not just once or twice. Even though the colors may be similar, the clay is not! Most of our competitors' clay is too hard and dense, causing it to stick to your paint, leaving behind hard-to-remove residue and streaks. Some even scratch the surface of your paint! Our Paint Cleaning Clay is safe for all types of paint and leaves no residue or scratches behind. Size DOES matter!

PAINT CLEANING CLAY



HOW TO USE PAINT CLEANING CLAY

Start by removing the plastic wrapper, and tearing off about one quarter of the bar. Knead it into a ball and pat it into a flat pancake shape. Speed Shine® plays an integral part of the claying process. It provides the lubricity that the clay needs to glide across the paint. Working in small areas (around two square feet), start by spraying the clay in your hand and then the two foot section with Speed Shine®. Now wipe the clay back and forth over the surface, making sure you keep your speed up. You don't need to rub hard. A few passes will do it. If the clay starts to stick to the



As the clay slides over your paint, it picks up contaminants that are stuck to the surface that even polish can't remove!

paint, it's an indication that you need more Speed Shine® on the paint. For larger specs of tar or overspray you may need to make more passes and press down a little harder. You'll feel the clay move more easily as it cleans the surface. Wipe the area dry with a clean Micro Fiber Speed Shine® Cloth. Now feel. Your paint's surface should feel silky smooth! While doing an average size vehicle you will need three or four cloths for wiping off the lubricant. Don't allow the Speed Shine® to dry on the surface. Work from the top of the car down, doing the lower valances and the rear of the car last. These areas tend to be the dirtiest.

As you use the clay, the patty will flatten out. Keep kneading it into a ball and re-flatten. This keeps the contaminants suspended in the clay away from your vehicle's paint. Your initial ball of clay should do the entire car several times unless your paint is very dirty. When the clay is looking pretty grimy, discard it and tear off another piece. An eight ounce bar should do your car 10 to 15 times. If you see any large chunks of tar, dirt or sap in the clay, pick them out. If you drop the clay, pick out the chunks and discard them so they don't scratch, if you can't, discard that piece of clay. When you store the clay, put it back

into its container, spray in a few squirts of Speed Shine® to keep it moist, and seal the lid tightly.

You may use our Paint Cleaning Clay Pad and your orbital to get professional results with less time and effort! The 6" hook and loop backed foam pad has a cut-out for the clay. Simply flatten out the entire clay bar, place it in the cut-out. Spray the pad, clay, and the area to be cleaned with Speed Shine®, and achieve better results while removing contaminants in half the time! You may also use the pad by hand. It is important to keep plenty of lubrication on the clay and surface of the pad so the clay moves freely over the paint. Again, work in small areas and don't allow the Speed Shine® to dry on the surface.



Spray Speed Shine® while rubbing the clay over the paint surface.



Clay shows contaminates removed.

Paint Cleaning Clay works on any painted surface and is safe for all cured paints. Use it on painted wheels, chrome bumpers, hard plastics and metal trim. On glass it will remove most water spots and calcium deposits. Clay also works to remove old dried-on wax residue from plastic and rubber surfaces. The Speed Shine® won't harm plastic, rubber, chrome or any exterior surface. Be sure to not allow it to dry on the surface. Once you're done with the clay you're now ready to polish out any scratches or swirl marks you want to remove. Or, move on to waxing if the surface is scratch-free.

Our clay is very mild and will remove a variety of surface contaminants that are difficult to remove any other way.



STEP FOUR

POLISHING...

EXAMINE YOUR PAINT

There are many misconceptions regarding polishing and what the term means. Simply put, when you polish, you remove very thin layers of paint. With our polishes, especially with Machine Polish #3, the thickness of paint removed is not measurable, but you can see the scratches disappear! Polishes have varying degrees of very small particles which act like the sand on sandpaper. As the polish moves over a surface, these particles remove the material they are moving over. Ideally, you want a polish which is just strong enough to eliminate or reduce the visibility of the scratch, and that's it. Too aggressive a polish, and you remove more paint than is necessary and risk putting additional scratches in the surface. You don't have to worry about too much "paint removal" or "burning through" with our entire product line.



Finger Tips And Palm

Use your finger tips when evaluating the paint surface. You have many more sensory nerves here than on the back of your hand. If you have a lot of contaminants on the surface, you will feel them and hear an audible dragging noise from the paint.

Our polishes are sold in various gradations. Machine Polish #3 is a micro polish where the polishing granules break down into smaller and smaller particles for ultra-fine polishing. Machine Polish #1 is our most aggressive polish, however it is about half the abrasiveness that is found in other paint polishes. Machine Polish #2 falls between #1 and #3 for moderate scratch removal. The abrasiveness of Fine Hand Polish is between Machine Polish #3 and #2 due to the fact that your hand is not able to exert the same pressure on the paint as an orbital can. Machine Polish #4 is an ultra-fine Polish for removing minute

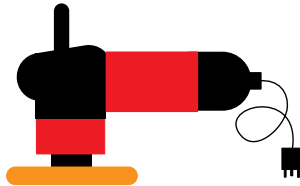


A Magnification Loupe makes it possible to see contaminants that are invisible with the naked eye.

PAINT CONDITIONS



Contaminants that are hard to remove with polish, yet vanish easily with Paint Cleaning Clay.



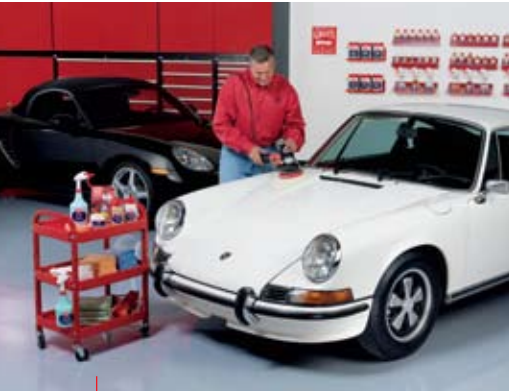
Swirl marks, small and even moderate scratches can be removed using our machine polishes and orbital.



Learn to live with this deeper scratch. Removing it would mean reducing the paint thickness.



Very deep scratch that goes through to the primer. Nothing you can do except use touch up paint followed by polishing and waxing.



Daily driver or garage queen? New paint or 35 year old original paint? Doesn't matter. Both can be polished to perfection with our safe machine orbital.

swirl marks. In many cases if you are using our product line for paint polishing, the reduction in overall paint thickness will be immeasurable.

Scratches are tiny grooves left in the surface of your paint and come from a variety of sources. Some of the sources are: dirt particles which have been dragged over the surface while wiping down the car without the proper amount of lubrication; hard objects like articles of clothing rubbed against the paint; boxes left on the fender or trunk; the simple act of rubbing a finger over a dusty dirty car; even inferior polishes, (trust me, I've tested many) when rubbed by hand or machine, can put more scratches into the paint than you originally had!

If the scratch is so deep that you can see the primer paint or metal, or it goes through the clear coat on two stage paint, the only correction is to use touch up paint. If the scratch is not deep but can be felt with your fingernail, the best way is to polish the scratch



Initial scratch before polishing and waxing.



For deep scratches to be less noticeable, round off the "V" and "fill" the crevice with wax.

in a perpendicular motion to reduce the visibility of the scratch. (Essentially it is not worth reducing the paint thickness to get down to the base of the scratch and eliminate it entirely.) If the scratch is less serious (swirl marks, towel-ing marks, and automatic car wash scratches) these are easy to remove. The idea is to remove enough paint around the scratch so the bottom of the scratch is now level with the surface of the paint.

REMOVING OLD WAX

Should you want to remove old wax, you should use Paint Prep. It is formulated to remove old wax so you may properly evaluate your paint condition. If you've used other products which contain silicone and sealants, our polishes and waxes may not adhere to these products or may appear hazy. Test a small area. If the polish or wax smears, hazes and doesn't wipe off cleanly, there is probably a silicone laden sealing product on your paint that you need to remove.



If you've used other products which contain silicone and sealants, our polishes and waxes may not adhere to your paint or will appear hazy. Use Paint Prep to clean the surface.

Work in the shade and with the paint surface cool. Wash the car first. Use Car Wash to help break down any old wax. Leave the vehicle wet and spray Paint Prep in even layers. Wear latex gloves and avoid prolonged skin contact. Work in small areas, from the top down. Let it stand for 4-6 minutes and don't

allow it to dry on the surface. Spray additional Paint Prep on areas that are drying. Once the old

STEP FOUR CONTINUED

POLISHING...



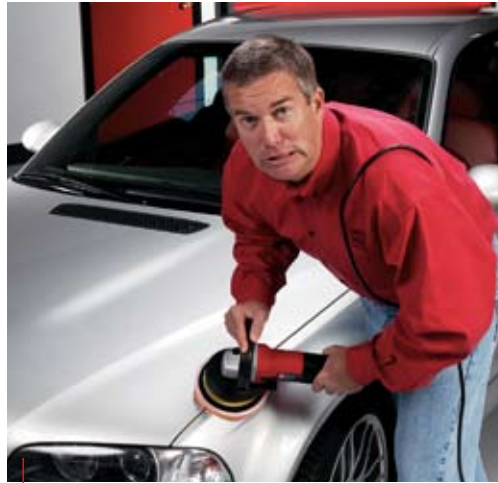
Holy Shine Batman! Use a polishing machine on a the Batmobile? Yes, if it's the Griot's CAR CARE polishing system. It's safe. You won't burn the finish.

wax is dissolved, rinse the area with water. You may use a wet, 100% cotton cloth to wipe over the area before you rinse. If you see any leftover wax residue, repeat the process and wipe dry. Your paint is now ready for evaluation.

It's typical to see scratches or a blemished surface after the Paint Prep process. These marks are imperfections that have been hidden by waxes or glazes. Now is the time to properly evaluate the surface and decide if claying, polishing or simply waxing is necessary. If you see swirl marks and scratches you need to polish. Paint Prep won't remove all surface contaminants



so Paint Cleaning Clay may be needed. If the surface is free of swirl marks then waxing is in order. Either way, you now have an untreated surface and may properly evaluate the true condition of your paint.



Even when putting all my weight onto this new car, our Random Orbital won't burn the paint.

REMOVING SWIRL MARKS

The best way to polish out scratches or remove oxidized paint is with a random orbital machine. This is where many of you get scared. I know what you're thinking. Don't machines put those terrible swirl marks in my paint? Yes, if you use the wrong machine and the wrong polishes. I've developed a safe, fast and fun system that you can't mess up. But first, let's talk about polishing machines. The Random Orbital Machines that I sell are professional duty machines. They're perfect for the weekend user or the professional detailer. They have enough torque so it won't bog down and stall like other random orbitals. Direct drive polishers on the other hand are the ones that you've heard all the horror stories about. They are normally seen in paint shops and used by professional detailers. They rotate in a single action like a drill, and operate under high



heat and very high speed conditions. Combine this with a heavy polish, a wool or cotton bonnet (Even a foam pad!) and they will remove paint



Our Orbital has a variable speed motor. Polish at level five to six. Wax at three to four.



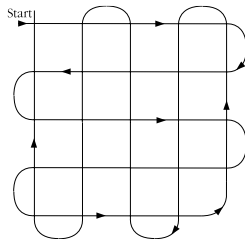
very quickly and burn through the paint in thin areas and edges. You can also spot the work of one of these machines by looking at the side of a vehicle and seeing uniform buffing marks going down the side. The paint literally has uniform scratch marks everywhere. The owner never really sees these

swirl marks when he picks up the car after a detailing because they use fillers and glazes to cover them up. But once you wash the car for the first time, and wash the glazes and fillers away, the swirl marks appear! Now you're left wondering, did I do that just by washing my car?

Our orbital machine operates in an orbiting motion while also spinning around. Even at the highest speed setting, the system I have developed over the years is completely safe. You can still scratch paint with an orbital machine if you use the wrong bonnet and products. With my specially designed foam pads and my extra-gentle micro polishes, however, you can enjoy all the benefits of machine polishing while eliminating the labor intensive part. It is my opinion that there is not another method, not by hand or machine, that can perfect the paint to the level that our Random Orbiting Polishing System can achieve. Period.

SAFE MACHINE POLISHING

Place the pad onto the orbital's backing plate, center the pad and press it firmly to the plate. Spin the pad and apply polish from the center out, creating a pinwheel pattern to the outer edge of the pad. You don't need a lot of polish. If your polish is splattering when in use, you've put way too much polish onto the pad. Place the pad on to paint surface, set your speed wheel to 2 and turn on your machine. When polishing use speed setting 5 or 6, turning the speed wheel up only once the pad is on the paint surface. Make an imaginary square (no bigger than 2' x 2') on the area you are working and start in the upper left hand corner. Go across to the right (see diagram below) then drop down and go to the left. When you reach the left side, drop down and go to the right. When you can't go across the panel anymore, start going up and down in the same fashion. Operate the orbital so that the backing plate is rotating at approximately one revolution per one or two seconds. Let the weight and motion of the machine do the work. You may press down in areas needing more polishing. After several passes, turn off the machine while it is still on



Working in this pattern ensures you get complete coverage. Overlap the areas you are polishing so the results are even.

the paint and lift off the paint as it slows down. Don't lift the machine off the paint without turning it off or you may spray product all over the place or your foam pad may fly off the backing plate. What you are trying to do is distribute the polish or wax evenly and cover every part of the panel. Keep going in this motion until all of the liquid is evenly distributed and has just about disappeared. I like to pass over an area six to eight times. (Complete the imaginary square four or five times.) By working the product onto the

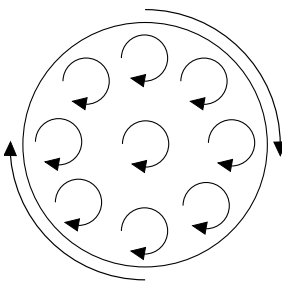
STEP FOUR CONTINUED

POLISHING...

panel and thinning it out, you won't be taking off as much with your towel and your elbow grease will be reduced substantially. Wipe off the excess with a micro fiber cloth. The nature of micro fiber allows it to hold more polish for easy removal and it's gentle on the paint. Taking off the polish while it is still damp is easier; allowing the polish to dry will be much harder and there is no benefit to letting the polish dry on the paint.

As you get used to the machine, you may want to increase the speed. I personally like to operate at speed setting 6 for our polishes. It allows me to lean into the machine if I want, and remove deeper scratches without stalling the pad on the surface. When applying Best of Show Wax®, One-Step Sealant, or Paint Sealant, I select speed setting 3 or 4.

After your first pass with Machine Polish #3, examine the surface closely. If the scratches



Our orbital machine operates in an orbiting motion while also spinning around.

aren't gone you may need another pass, but always start with Machine Polish #3. It is a final polish that will remove many imperfections on the first pass. If you would like to remove even more imperfections, use Machine Polish #3 one more time. It is the most fool-proof way of pol-



Our Orange Foam Pad is dense enough to hold the polish close to the paint surface while still being gentle enough as to not damage the paint.

ishing your paint. When you start with Machine Polish #3, it also lets you evaluate what type of paint you have. Even with all of my years of experience, I never start off with Machine Polish #1 or #2. Why? Because paints vary in hardness. Softer paints are easy to polish and you'll notice a dramatic improvement with just one pass of Machine Polish #3 or #4. Ultra-hard paints may require you to increase the speed, and bear down harder to remove swirl marks.

Sometimes you may need to use Machine Polishes #1 & #2, for deep scratches or heavily oxidized paint. When using these products you may see minute scratches in the paint caused from the granules of abrasive. This is normal. Remember, to remove a scratch, you have to get down to the bottom of the scratch, and that means removing paint (microns at a time) in the surrounding area. Too much polishing will eventually remove clear coats and/or base coats so watch what you're doing, especially with Polish #2 and #1. Your subsequent steps, Polish #1 to #2, then #2 to #3 will remove these minute scratches.

For new car finishes, or show cars that have toweling marks and light swirls, Machine Polish #4 is the polish to use. Machine Polish #4 has ultra-fine polish granules encapsulated into a formula with more lubricity to polish any type of paint. Machine Polish #4 is the safest polish

on the planet, and specifically designed for near flawless paint. You may also use it after Machine Polish #3, but it's really not necessary. Follow up with Best of Show Wax® or our Carnauba Wax for incredible depth, color and clarity or, use our Paint Sealant for long lasting protection.



You can remove polish quickly using our Micro Fiber Polish Removal Bonnets.

For years you've been asking me for a way to buff polish, sealant and wax off your paint's surface by machine. I'm happy to say this Blue Support Pad and these Removal Bonnets work great. It is the best solution for removing polish and buffing wax easily, and leaves your arm fresh for other things. This system removes about 95% of the polish and wax. For a final detail and enhanced clarity, just lightly spray the surface with water, Speed Shine®, or our Spray-On Wax and buff out with our Micro Fiber Towels or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths.

Be sure to use our Blue Support Pad as it is designed specifically to accept the removal bonnets and keeps them in place while you are working. Place the bonnet over the pad,



Blue Support Pad.



Watch That Cord

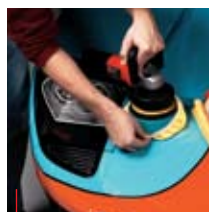
When using a machine orbital polisher, drape the cord over your shoulder so as not to drag it over your vehicle's paint. Keep both hands on the machine at all times and always start & stop the machine with the pad on the paint surface.



Polish Removal Bonnet fits over Blue Support Pad.



Wax Removal Bonnet fits over Blue Support Pad.



Both Bonnets are easily removed when through.

set your machine to low, and watch the polish and wax disappear. Do not use these bonnets on direct drive polishers or any orbital other than ours without our support pad or damage can occur due to heat build up. Rinse clean with water or machine wash using warm water and then air dry. For the best clean, use our Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner.

STEP FOUR CONTINUED

POLISHING...

HAND POLISHING

Some areas aren't accessible with an orbital and these need to be hand polished. Or, if you are still concerned about using an orbital and you choose to hand polish the entire car, the process is the same. Use a foam pad for normal polishing or a cotton pad for more aggressive polishing. I offer several hand-held pads which are ideal for hand polishing.

Again, use the polish sparingly, work in small areas and use the cross-hatch method. (Go in one direction, and then rub in a perpendicular direction.) If you have a deep scratch, the best way to remove it is to polish it out using perpendicular strokes over the length of the scratch. The challenge with hand polishing



Orange Foam Polish Pad

is to keep the pressure even and the coverage thorough. As with machine polishing, be careful around trim, so as not to get polish in cracks, on rubber or in seals. As you work, the polish should almost disappear. If you're wiping off a lot, you are wasting product and making the job much too hard.

Take your time when working by hand. It's hard work and easy to get a bit tired, thus missing



Our Mini Orange Foam Polishing Pad is perfect for tight spaces and tricky curved areas.



areas. Work in small sections. If you're working on heavily oxidized paint, keep several clean polishing pads handy and keep turning your cloths, working with clean areas. Always remove polish before it dries. Unlike wax, there is no reason to allow polish to dry. The rubbing is what

does the work. Dry polish is very hard to remove. If it does dry, spritz it with Speed Shine® and wipe with a Micro Fiber Speed Shine® Cloth or clean 100% Cotton Buffering Cloth. You can get excellent results by hand, but don't

think you will remove every swirl mark. The time involved, and the effort, is just too great. There is still not a better way to a perfect finish than with our Machine Polishing System. Even if you don't want to polish your paint by machine, waxing it with our Random Orbital Polisher will ensure better coverage, take less time and the results will be far superior to hand waxing.



Cotton Polish Pads.

CLEANING YOUR POLISHING PADS & MICRO FIBER CLOTHS

Cleaning your foam and cotton pads and Polish Removal Bonnets is simple! All our polishes are water soluble. First, wet your pads with lukewarm water. If the pad isn't very dirty you may clean it with warm water. If



it looks dirty or there is a large build-up of polish, take some Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner and spray a small amount on the pad. Use your fingers and lather up the pad, then squeeze the pad together, freeing the pad of the dirt and polish. Rinse thoroughly and wring out. Dry the pad by standing it on its side. Don't store a wet pad in a sealed bag as it will mold.

You can increase the life of and revitalize your Micro Fiber Cloths & Foam Pads with Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner. Over time, micro fiber towels collect and hold on to wax residue, polishes, Speed Shine®, Spray-On Wax and other detail products that can decrease their effectiveness. You'll also notice your towels won't absorb as well and aren't as soft as they used to be.



Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner releases and removes these residues to restore your towels to their original effectiveness. When you launder your micro fiber towels and cloths, they should only be washed with other micro fiber cloths and towels. Add 2 to 4 ozs. to your normal laundry detergent and you'll notice a dramatic improvement.



All of our polishes can be rinsed out of your pads by using warm water.

This is the best way to preserve your favorite detailing cloths and pads. Do not use any fabric softening products when cleaning Micro Fiber Cloths or Towels.

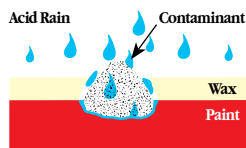
SPECIAL CARE FOR CLEAR COAT PAINT

Most new cars and many restored older cars are finished in clear coat paint. In the past, the final layer on cars was a pigmented single-stage oil-based paint. When polishing this kind of paint you were working on the pigment, and saw it come off on your pads and polishing cloths. It gave you some working room and you could see exactly what effect your polish was having to the finish.

Newer technology paints are water-based for environmental reasons and are much harder. This is normally referred to as a two-stage paint. The first coat (on top of a primer, of course) is the color coat.

This is protected by a thicker layer of clear polyurethane or urethane paint, providing protection and gloss. The color layer is very thin while the clear-coat is much thicker to provide the protection while giving your vehicle a glossy look. Many clear-coats contain a UV protection to stop fading. While this provides a great look, the clear-coat shows scratches much more than a single-stage finish. Why? Think of it like scratching a piece of glass. Every pit and scratch is noticeable, especially in black.

You'll know you have a clear-coat by rubbing with a white cloth and polish on an out-of-the-way area. If color comes off, it's not clear-coated. The most important thing to remember with clear-coats is to avoid strong abrasives. This includes strong paint cleaners, and absolutely no rubbing compounds!



Claying & polishing removes contaminants that allow acid rain to seep into your paint which, over time, can cause permanent etching. Once you've polished the paint, it is ready to receive a protective coat of wax or sealant.

STEP FIVE

WAXING...



Waxing your vehicle is an important part of preserving its appearance. With proper care, there is no reason why original factory paint can't last the entire life of your vehicle. The goal is to protect the paint's surface while providing color, depth and clarity so the paint looks stunning.

A carnauba-based wax is still the best choice. But, if you only have time to wax your vehicle once a year, Paint Sealant is the better choice. Carnauba wax comes from the Brazilian plant, *Copernicia cerifera*, which is famed for its vegetable fat type of wax. This wax coats the leaves and actually swells when it gets wet. This allows any moisture to roll off the leaf and be directed down into the plant's root system. It also preserves any moisture within the leaf from evaporating. In its raw form, carnauba is as hard as a rock, and needs naphtha, petroleum distillates, and other oils to make it into a work-

able liquid or paste form. Those that advertise "100% Carnauba Wax" are being less than truthful as that would either come in the form of a brick (and as hard as one, too) or in the flake form. (The flakes are still rock-hard and unable to be applied to paint.)

The barrier created by carnauba-based wax naturally protects your paint from the harmful UV rays of the sun which is probably the most harmful element out there. Though nothing can create a shield against acid rain and toxic bird droppings, our carnauba-based waxes do provide enough of a barrier for you to remove these unwanted foreign deposits quickly before they cause damage to your paint. With its dense properties, the maximum amount of carnauba you can put into a wax is about 50%. Any more and the product becomes too hard to apply and buff once dried. Our waxes contain the maximum amount of carnauba possible while providing excellent buffing characteristics.

SYNTHETIC WAXES & PAINT SEALANTS

Carnauba Wax is one of nature's most complicated compounds. Its elements are so complex that man, in his infinite wisdom, still has not been able to duplicate it. To produce a cheaper wax, companies have fallen back on synthetic waxes and marketed the heck out of them. I've seen ads where they've lit the hood on fire! (Big deal, our wax can withstand that.)

Hit the paint with a laser beam!
(Yawn.)



Easily apply our Carnauba Wax to your 3" Pneumatic or 6" Professional Random Orbital Pads.



If you don't have the time to wax your car 3 to 4 times a year, park your car outside without a cover, drive your car through car washes occasionally, and want maximum protection from acid rain, fallout, and bird droppings, then our Paint Sealant is the product to use. Plus, why pay your dealer \$300 - \$600 to seal your paint when you can do the same thing for \$14.99 or less? Paint Sealant provides

all the protection you need yet still provides a high gloss finish that you only have to apply once a year. It's easy to apply by hand or with our orbital machine, and even easier to take off with hardly any residue! One-Step Paint Sealant has a small amount of polish to clean the paint and help remove swirl marks. You won't believe the gloss you'll achieve and your swirl marks will all but vanish if you use it with an orbital. Use it on a boat for complete protection too. This is a truly amazing product that has taken years to develop. Use our Spray-On Wax as an enhancer every time you wash your vehicle if you use Paint Sealant.

"So Richard, which product should I select to protect my vehicles?" These are the questions you should ask yourself: Is this my beloved weekend/show car/crazy in love with car, or my daily driver that takes a lot of abuse? Do I have time every quarter to wax my car, or do I only have just enough time to wash and dry it once or twice a month? Do I park outside most of the time, or is the car parked indoors at work and at home? Do I cheat and go through a car wash every once in a while, or do I hand wash my vehicles all the time? Do I expect the finish to be perfect, swirl-free with incredible depth, color and clarity, or am I willing to have a finish with awesome gloss, the majority of

the swirl marks removed, and a year's worth of protection with very little effort? Here's how to choose the best protection for your situation.

Select Best of Show Wax® or our Carnauba Wax Stick if you have time every quarter to wax, park the car indoors at home and use a car cover at work, and you never, ever run it through a car wash. Choose Best of Show Wax® over our Carnauba Wax if you are striving to make the finish perfect, and want incredible depth, color and clarity. It will truly make your paint stand out in the crowd anywhere you go. It also features a filler that helps hide swirl marks should you choose not to polish them out. Use Carnauba Wax if your goal is maximum protection and you enjoy using a paste wax. Both are perfect waxes for any show or concours event.

Select Paint Sealant if you park outdoors without a cover on the vehicle, only have time to wax your vehicle once a year, live in an area where industrial fall out is high, and if you some-



For slight swirl marks, One-Step Sealant contains a polish. It lays down a protective sealant while it polishes.



Paint Sealant provides long-term protection for your everyday driver.

STEP FIVE CONTINUED

WAXING...

times run it through a car wash. If you follow up with Spray-On Wax after each wash you can relax, knowing that you're doing the right thing in terms of protecting your paint for those daily driven cars and SUV's instead of ignoring them.

I use our natural waxes, Best of Show® and Carnauba Wax, for my cherished possessions; and Paint Sealant and Spray-On Wax for my daily drivers that I still want to look awesome but don't have the time to devote to their finish! Use both systems and enjoy the finest for your split personality!

PROPER WAX APPLICATION

Again, preparation is key to waxing. You want to be sure that you're applying wax to a clean surface. If during your wax application you see anything other than wax on your pad, you haven't cleaned properly. Wash, clay, and wax. In that order. If you need to remove swirl marks then polish between the clay and wax steps.

For hand waxing with Best of Show Wax® or Carnauba Wax, apply your wax with a foam applicator pad. Cotton pads or cotton cloths work but these are more aggressive, soak up more wax, and may actually induce small micro scratches. Be sure your paint surface is dry and cool. Apply some wax to your pad and wipe it on in the same manner you applied your polish. Straight lines, back and forth and then up and down. When you apply the wax to your pad, spread it evenly over the surface of the pad. A little goes a long way. The wax should almost begin to disappear as you wipe it on. If you have to remove a lot of product when you buff it (look at your cloth) you are using too much wax. Work in small areas. I start with the roof, do one half, let the wax begin to set up or haze, and then buff it using a Micro Fiber Towel or a 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. If you buff the wax and it

smears around, it's not set-up enough. Work in sections. Do a fender, then buff it. Don't cover the entire car and then go back to buff it. The wax will set up too much and be difficult to remove, plus dirt has a chance to settle on your paint and that can also put a micro scratch in your paint.

HAND WAXING TRICKS & TIPS

If you are having a problem with hazing, smearing or a dull look after removing excess wax here are some tips to help. Haz-



Foam applicator pads are the safest way to apply wax, provide a nice even layer, and waste less product, too.



A Mini Red Foam Wax Pad is ideal for small areas and around trim.



ing usually happens when you've applied too much wax, under a high humidity condition and the moisture is caught underneath the fast drying carnauba wax. The paint's temperature being cooler than the outside air speeds up this process by allowing the top of the wax to harden quicker. If this happens to you, you should let the wax fully set up more before removing it. Another way to deal with it is to keep a bottle of Spray-On Wax or Speed Shine® handy. Spritz the surface and wipe it with a dry, clean Micro Fiber Wax Removal Cloth or a 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. The excess wax will adhere to the droplets and be carried away with the cloth. If neither of these tips work, it has been my experience that the paint has a paint sealant or a silicone based synthetic wax that is causing a reaction with the natural carnauba-based waxes. If this occurs, you must strip off the old paint sealant or a silicone based synthetic wax with Paint Prep, and then apply Best of Show Wax® or Paint Sealant.

If you want to enhance the depth and clarity, apply several coats of wax. Allow each coat to cure for at least 12 hours. In preparation for a concours event, I once put six coats of our Best of Show Wax® on a finish. Another trick is to put a very thin layer of wax on and let it set up for 2 hours. Then, without wiping it off, go back



Micro Fiber Wax Removal Cloths or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths work perfectly to buff wax.

WAXING WITH AN ORBITAL MACHINE

There is not a better way to apply our carnauba-based waxes than with our Professional Random Orbital. The added depth, evenness of color, and clarity are unsurpassed. Imagine being able to go over a particular area about one hundred times more than doing it by hand. Applying wax by machine allows you to "burnish" the wax into every paint pore, so your wax protection will last at least twice as long.

Start by centering the foam pad on the machine's backing plate and press into place. Pour a nickle size amount of wax on the center of the pad. The wax will migrate out as you use it. If you apply the wax to the pad in thin rings, the wax will leave thin wax rings over the surface of the paint, while other areas will remain unwaxed. You don't need much. If you've put too much on the pad, it will be hard to distribute the wax thinly and evenly over the panel. Place the pad onto the paint surface, set your speed wheel to 3 and turn on your machine. Make an imaginary square on the area you are working (normally I start with a ½ of a hood) and start in the upper left hand corner. Go across to the right (see diagram on page 50) then drop down and go to the left. When you reach the left side, drop down



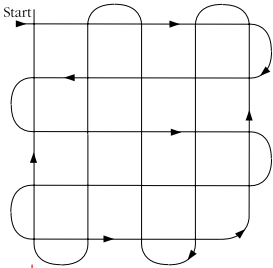
A slick wax removal trick!

After using Best of Show® Wax or Carnauba Wax on your vehicle's paint, let it set up. Then, once it's dry, spray a little Spray-On Wax onto the dried wax and easily wipe off the excess.

over the dry wax with another layer of wet wax by hand or with our Random Orbital. Allow it to haze and buff it. While this makes for a lot of work, the finish will be thick and rock hard. You can eliminate a lot of work by buffing the wax with our Wax Removal Bonnet, Blue Support Pad and our Random Orbital machine.

STEP FIVE CONTINUED

WAXING...



Working in this pattern ensures you get complete coverage. Overlap the areas you are waxing so the results are even.

and go to the right. When you can't go across the panel anymore, start going up and down in the same fashion. Operate the orbital so that the backing plate is rotating at approxi-

mately one revolution per one or two seconds. I use speed 3 or 4 on the dial. Let the weight and motion of the machine do the work. What you are trying to do is distribute the wax evenly and cover every part of the panel. Keep going in this motion until all of the wax is evenly distributed and has just about disappeared. If you've applied too much at the start, it's OK. Just keep working the wax in until it has almost disappeared. I like to pass over an area six to eight times. Turn off the machine while it is still on the paint and lift it off the paint. Don't lift the machine off the paint without turning it off or you may spray product all over the place or your foam pad may fly off the backing plate.

By working the product into the panel and thinning it out, you won't be taking off as much with your towel and your elbow grease will be reduced substantially. Buff the excess with our Micro Fiber Wax Removal Cloth (the best towel I've tested for buffing wax and achieving total clarity) or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths. You'll still need to hand apply wax around areas the orbital can't reach—like grills, mirrors and trim. Be sure to overlap the areas so you get good coverage.

MACHINE WAXING TRICKS & TIPS

You can also use the orbital to buff wax! Use your Micro Fiber Wax Removal Bonnet over a clean Blue Support Pad. Turn on the orbital to speed setting 4 and let the machine do the work. You'll remove at least 90% of the wax and all you'll need to do is a light buffing. If there are places where the wax is thick, (and there will be some) simply keep a spray bottle of distilled water, Spray-On Wax or Speed Shine® handy. Spritz the surface and wipe it with a Micro Fiber Wax Removal Cloth or a dry, clean 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. The excess wax will adhere to the



droplets and be carried away with the cloth. If you are having a problem with hazing, smearing or a dull look after removing excess wax, follow the tip under "Hand Waxing Tricks and Tips".

If you enjoy using our paste Camauba Wax instead of the liquid Best of Show Wax® you can still apply it with an orbital. Our Camauba Wax Stick allows you to easily spread



this paste wax onto a Red Foam Wax Pad.

You can mix our Best of Show Wax® and Machine Polish #3 to create your own custom polish if you need a polish finer than Machine #3. Start with 80% Wax and 20% Polish. Play around and find out which combination works best for you. For fine machine polishing use Machine Polish #4. This polish removes micro scratches and is especially effective on hard clear coat paints on newer cars. Most of all, have fun with your Random Orbital Polisher. You'll find so many uses. Polish glass with our Glass Polish, plastic with our Plastic Polish, aluminum panels with our Metal Polish, fiberglass boats with our Machine Polishes. The list goes on and on.



Quickly removes unsightly dried-on wax.

One of the most frequently asked questions we get here at GRIOT'S GARAGE is "How do I remove dried on wax?" Use Dried-On Wax Remover of course. This product is specially formulated to dissolve dried wax so you can easily wipe it away. Easy to use dispenser keeps the remover solution where you want it. Safe for vehicle finishes on plastic or rubber. I have so much fun making your life easier!

SPRAY-ON WAX

Spray-On Wax, is just that. It is meant to get you from wash to wash with some additional protectant. Think of it as a base wax enhancer. When used on a regular basis after each wash, you will be able to extend the life of your natural waxes and paint sealants. Apply it after you've washed your car, it can even be damp! Just spray on and wipe off as you're towel drying your car. What could be simpler? Even if you didn't get all the dirt off every single area, it has enough lubricants to pick those areas up in your towel and



You can eliminate a lot of work by taking off the wax with our Wax Removal Bonnet and our Random Orbital Polisher. Use two or three bonnets during the process so not to allow too much wax to build up on the bonnet.

leave behind a deep gloss. Protect and enhance your paint with little or no additional work other than just drying your car! Spray-On Wax is a favorite of mine on cars and SUV's that I would like a great shine, but don't have the time to give a complete wax job. Speed Shine® should still be used between washes, but Spray-On Wax should be used after each wash. Now you can sleep at night knowing your paint is always protected with a minimum amount of work.



Use Spray-On Wax for wash to wash protection.

STEP FIVE CONTINUED

WAXING...

CARING FOR CHROME

When chrome comes back from the platers there are absolutely no swirl marks in it. Yet it's easy to put swirl marks in it with polishes that are too abrasive. If your chrome is swirl-free and does not have any rust pits or corrosion setting in, use Metal Polish. Its abrasive-free formula cleans chemically to provide the safest way to remove stubborn residue that a car washing can't. Using a metal polish with abrasive will leave swirl and buffing marks in otherwise perfect chrome. To restore pitted chrome, remove rust specks, and to restore chrome that has been neglected, our Metal Polish is the polish to use. To apply, clean the surface first with Car Wash. Use a



100% Cotton Disposable Wipes are perfect for chrome and plastic surfaces which require a more gentle approach to cleaning and removing contaminants.



100% Cotton Cloth or our 100% Cotton Disposable Wipes. Apply Metal Polish to the cloth and wipe gently, frequently turning your cloth. Don't allow the polish to dry. Use a clean, dry cloth to remove any excess polish. Work in small areas. Use a horse-hair brush to remove excess polish from cracks and seams. Follow up with Best of Show Wax® to protect the surface. Need to clean a very dirty metal surface? use our Metal Cleaner. Simply spray-on and wipe off. Perfect for all metal surfaces on your vehicle and around your home. Use it on stainless steel appliances for wonderful results. Bathroom fixtures, door hardware and any other metal surface.



Metal Polish provides a safe way to clean chrome without leaving swirl marks. Follow up with a coat of Carnauba Wax or Best of Show Wax®.



Don't Mix Your Wax

Carnauba and synthetic waxes don't mix well. If you've used a lower quality grade wax, strip it off using our Paint Prep before using our carnauba wax. Otherwise the wax won't adhere well or you'll notice hazing and smearing.



With our 3" Metal Polishing Pads and Professional 3" Random Orbital, you can easily polish chrome and other metal in preparation for a coat of wax.

WAXING



1959 BUICK INVICTA

*Have a land yacht you need to detail?
Get the project done faster with our
machine orbital system.*

STEP SIX

DRESSING & DETAILS...

Once you've finished with your waxing, the next step is to dress the vinyl, rubber and plastic trim. This will set you apart from the rest and put that final touch on your vehicle. The rubber seals around windows, doors, door handles and mirrors are exposed to the environment and will be the first thing to deteriorate—long before your paint. The chalky white appearance or brown dulling of rubber indicates lack of care and attention. Our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing remains dry to the touch just minutes after application. Most other dressings will remain greasy and attract dust and dirt for up to 24 hours! Our product is water-based and safe for all rubber and plastic trim.



Use Vinyl & Rubber Dressing on plastics, vinyl and rubber finishes. A little goes a long way and application is easy with our Blue Detail Sponge.

For small areas, use a soft 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth, cover your forefinger and saturate the cloth with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing, or better yet, use Vinyl & Rubber Dressing Wipes. Carefully wipe the dressing over the rubber with an even application. Several applications may be necessary if the rubber is brand new (most likely still has the mold release agent on it) or very old. The proper result is a satin finish. Avoid over-application which produces a shiny, wet look.

Keep shifting your finger position in the cloth as you use it. Vinyl & Rubber Dressing creates a nice protective barrier for your rubber and plastic trim.

For hard plastic moulding, trim, bumpers or grillwork, clean well during the car washing step. For smooth plastic you can either apply wax or treat it with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. To apply the dressing on these larger areas I prefer using our Blue Detailing Sponge. Spray the dressing directly on the sponge and then apply it evenly over the surface. This method is fast, easy and the dressing goes right where you want it. Plus, I've put slits in the sides of the sponges so they are easy to hold onto while keeping your fingers clean.

GREAT LOOKING TIRES AND UNDER THE HOOD

Use your dressing-laden 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth (the one you used to do the rubber trim items) to dress the rubber seals around your doors, trunk and engine area. Vinyl & Rubber Dressing Wipes give you a controlled application. I do these areas last as they tend to be dirty. This will keep these seals soft and working well. Don't forget any plastic or rubber seals, tabs, moulding, etc. Most of these items keep moisture



Vinyl & Rubber Dressing Wipes and our Blue Detail Sponges are perfect for the controlled application of Vinyl & Rubber Dressing.



out of places you don't want it, and by keeping these items dressed they will not only look good but work for many years. Don't stop at the engine seals, Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is also great for the black plastic parts and rubber hoses around the engine compartment. It works great to do a quick cleaning of your engine bay without getting out the bucket and hose.

Your tires take more abuse than any other part of your car. The last thing I do on the exterior is dress the tires with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. Use



a Blue Detailing Sponge and keep it separated from the ones you use on the interior and other exterior trim parts. They will get dirty over time but you can clean them with a little Car Wash and warm water. Spray the Blue Detail

Sponge, not the tire, with dressing and wipe around the tire. Spend some time working the dressing into the rubber and you'll achieve a nice, satin look, the way a tire ought to look. If your tires are new or haven't been treated in a while, several coats may be needed. And don't forget the rubber valve stem. The dressing will keep it soft and supple and avoid cracks which can produce air leaks. For other tire dressing options and more information on our Long Lasting Tire Dressing visit our website.



Long Lasting Tire Dressing is specifically designed for tires and the tough environment they deal with. Long Lasting Tire Dressing is also water repellent so it still looks great even after a rain storm or a good wheel cleaning.



Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is best applied with a Blue Detail Sponge or pop-up V&R Dressing Wipes.

PLASTIC BUMPERS AND TRIM

Many cars since the early 1980s have porous plastic bumpers and trim which dry out over time and can turn gray or whitish due to sun exposure, dirt, oils, silicone laden dressings and/or grime. If Vinyl & Rubber Dressing doesn't help, try our Bumper & Trim Reconditioner. This is a great product for making these areas look new again. It works as a paint to darken the plastic. Clean the area to be reconditioned with our Paint Prep, dry and apply. The shoe polish applicator makes it mess-free. Allow to dry and you're done. With severe conditions, you may need to apply a second coat for a dark, even look. Maintain your reconditioned bumper with Vinyl & Rubber Dressing.



Before



After



STEP SEVEN

GLASS CLEANING...

POLISHING & CLEANING GLASS

If your windows have water spots on them, it is probably due to trace elements of calcium and other minerals left behind after water evaporates. If left untreated too long these elements can actually etch the glass permanently. I have a couple of solutions for you. Try Paint Cleaning Clay or our Glass Polish or Fine Glass Polish. Usually the clay will remove spots and pick-up the same contaminants that attach themselves to your paint. For tougher water spots and hard to remove stains use Glass Polish.



You may apply either polish with a damp Terry Cotton Polishing Pad or with our Random Orbital Machine and our Glass Polishing Pads that we sell. (I prefer the Random Orbital Machine for large areas and our 3" orbital for small areas). Work in small areas and wipe the majority of the Polish off with a damp cloth, then



For faster and safe glass cleaning use Glass Polishing Pads on our machine orbital.

use a dry cloth for final buffing. A final pass with Window Cleaner should remove any remaining residue. The Glass Polishes work best when your applicator pad is damp, as it is water-based. If your glass is pitted, or has deep scratches, these cannot be removed with polish. I've yet to find a product which removes scratches in glass. Glass Polishes are safe for glass but should not be used on tinting film which is applied to the inside of windows. For tinting film use Plastic Cleaner. Learn more about Plastic Cleaner, Plastic Polish and interior care later in this book. Always test a small area first with glass polish. There are some windshields and mirrors that have a thin plastic coating or a blue tinting that will come off or scratch. Glass Polish is for uncoated glass only!



For small areas 3" Glass Polish Pads are also available.

CLEANING GLASS

Dirty, grimy, smudgy glass; it is a pet peeve of mine and, judging by many of the letters I receive, it's your concern, too. Many of the plastics used in today's interior vent a stubborn chemical film which, combined with oils and dirt in the air, create a haze on the inside of glass. Besides being a driving hazard, it's just no fun looking through dirty glass.

For crystal clear glass start by spraying Window Cleaner on our Micro Fiber Window Cleaning Cloth or Lint Free Towel and saturating it well. By spraying it on the towel, instead of the window, you'll conserve product and the mist won't fall on your newly dressed dash, doors and seats. Keep a dry Micro Fiber Window Cleaning Cloth or Lint Free Towel handy for the final drying. Window



Available in a handy pop-up wipe as well.

GLASS CLEANING



Cleaner has no dye, or cover-up scent that gets left behind on the glass like other window products. Why use our Lint-Free Towels? Paper towels and newspaper (grandfather's old way) are made with glues which break down with cleaners and leave behind glue residue and paper "lint". (Not to mention the ink from newspaper gets all over your hands.) If ink is getting on your



Our crystal clear Window Cleaner and Lint-Free Towels offer another solution for cleaning really dirty windows



Our crystal-clear Window Cleaner and Micro Fiber Window Cloths offer the best combination for fast, easy window cleaning.

hands you can bet it's leaving behind a film on the glass as well. Lint-Free Towels are designed to hold moisture, and won't break down or rip. Spun and woven from polypropylene, they won't give off any lint, either. Here's a nice tip: When you're done cleaning your windows, use the damp Lint-Free Towels, give them a squirt of Window Cleaner and wipe the edges of your wiper blades. The rubber they are made of is porous and traps oils, dirt and grime, smearing it on your windshield. The Window Cleaner will remove the dirt, oil and grime from your blades allowing them to work better the next time it rains. This little tip will help keep your windshield cleaner, keep your wipers clean and increase their life too.

The exterior windows should be the last thing you clean on the car. Spray Window Cleaner on a Lint-Free Towel, saturating it well. By

spraying it on the towel instead of the window you'll conserve product and avoid getting it on your paint and trim. Follow up with a dry Micro Fiber Window Cleaning Cloth or Lint-Free Towel. I continue to test other formulas and methods, but there is still nothing better than our Window Cleaner combined with our Micro Fiber Window Cleaning Cloths and Lint-Free Towels.

I've tested many cleaning formulas, towels, and wipes. And I can honestly say there is no other combination that works better than our Window Cleaner when combined with our Lint-Free Towels or Micro Fiber Cloths.

If your windows are tinted with film (on the inside), use our Plastic Cleaner, and a 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth. Wipe gently as this film is made of Mylar and it will scratch easily.



Window Cleaning Tip

After you've cleaned your windows use the damp cloth or towel and run it along your wiper blade. It will remove contaminants from the blade reducing any streaking when it's raining!

STEP EIGHT

INTERIORS...

Once you've finished the exterior, it's time to move inside. The first step is a complete vacuuming. Start with the headliner if it's a felt or fabric material. I don't vacuum the headliner every time but it's worth doing a couple times

a year, if only to remove the headlice. Use a brush attachment to lightly pull out the dust and dirt. Too much suction could cause the fabric to pull or stretch. Use our Micro Brush

Attachments on the vacuum to clean vents, dashes,

consoles, and other nooks and crannies. The wood and plastic trim in most vehicles is covered with clear coat, lacquer or polyurethane, which is very easy to scratch. Vacuum gently with our Micro Brush Attachments, then use a micro fiber cloth, a damp, soft cotton towel or our Synthetic Chamois to remove any smudges. Working down, attack the seats next. If the seats are leather or vinyl, use our soft Boar's Hair Detail Brush to loosen the dirt and crumbs that are trapped in the seams. For cloth seats, it's best to use the Nylon Carpet Brush to get the fibers raised so the vacuum can pull out

more dirt and dust. The floor mats should be removed, shaken, and then the fibers roughed up a bit with the Nylon Carpet Brush so the vacuum can pull up debris deep down. If any stains or grease spots exist, spray some Carpet Cleaner on them and scrub with the Nylon Carpet Brush. Wipe the spot with a damp towel to remove as



Our Yellow Scrubbing Pad works great on carpet & floor mats!



Soft Boar's Hair Detail Brushes make for perfect vent and crevice cleaning tools.



Everything you need to detail the interior of your car is in this great Interior Kit!

much of the cleaner and foreign residue as you can. Continue to clean and dry the spot with a different dry towel. I prefer to use a white terry cloth towel so I can see how much of the dirt I am pulling up. Allow the floor mats and carpet to air dry before returning the mats to the vehicle.

At this point use our Micro Fiber Interior Cloths or damp Dimpled Synthetic Chamois to completely wipe down the rest of the interior. The Micro Fiber Cloths work great for dashes, seat backs, and doors, as it leaves behind no lint. They make a nice buffing cloth after applying leather care or Vinyl & Rubber Dressing or use them when cleaning with Interior Cleaner. The Sheepskin Wash Mitt makes an excellent duster. The Mitt doesn't just push dust and dirt around but grabs and holds onto it. Perfect for the dash or rear valance where it's hard to access the areas closest to the windows. Another great dusting tool is our Mini Car Duster. It grabs on to the dust and won't let go. Perfect around the home or office as well!



Clear Interior Cleaner in Wipes or Spray is safe for all your cleaning needs in the car or around the home.



CLEANING AND CARING FOR VINYL AND PLASTICS

Most vehicles have some sort of vinyl and plastic in them. New vehicles have all sorts of different kinds of materials being used in the interior. While being very durable, these surfaces attract dust and dirt and hold on to oils from your skin and the environment. Thankfully, they are very easy to clean. Always test a small area first as some of these new materials can react to cleaners. For example, the Nissan 350Z has a chlorodized vinyl headliner which according to the owner's manual cannot be cleaned. Always refer to your owner's manual regarding cleaning interior surfaces. Saturate a clean cotton cloth with our Interior Cleaner or better yet, use our pre-saturated Interior Cleaner Wipes. Wipe the surface, turning the cloth frequently as you see the cloth getting soiled. Remove the

The Nylon Carpet Brush is perfect for floor mats and carpets where a stiffer bristle is required.

remaining Interior Cleaner with a clean, damp cloth. Let the surface air dry or wipe up the remaining moisture with a dry towel. Follow up by applying Vinyl & Rubber Dressing to all vinyl and plastic surfaces including the dash (on hard plastics, just clean and do not

dress or dress very sparingly as these surfaces do not allow the dressing to penetrate). Use it spar-



Wipes are ideal for precise, controlled application for cleaning and dressing.

ingly and work into the surface so it has a nice satin finish. You don't want the vinyl to appear wet or shiny. Especially on the dash as it will reflect light on to the windshield, reducing visibility. If you are slipping around on your seats, you've put too much dressing on. Avoid using dressing on pedals as they can become slippery and create a hazardous condition. Simply clean rubber pedal covers with Interior Cleaner and allow to dry.



Wipes are ideal for cleaning interior spaces, as they can be used quickly and easily.



What's that film?

That smudgy film on the inside of your windows is from all the plastics used by automobile manufacturers inside your vehicle. Your body oils, over-application of interior cleaners and dressings, food, smoke all evaporate and stick to the glass. Heat adds to the problem. Try keeping your windows cracked open to reduce this annoying problem.

STEP EIGHT CONTINUED

INTERIORS...



CARING FOR LEATHER

There are two types of leather: vat-dyed and spray-on dyed leather. With vat-dyed leather, the color is obtained by immersing the hide in dye. With this process, the color penetrates completely through the leather. With spray-on dyed leather, the color is "painted" on. While this produces a more even color, some of the natural grain of the hide is lost and the overall life of the leather is diminished.



Micro Fiber Interior Cloths are gentle on leather and fabric.

Normally a painted-on dye will wear off at the stress points. (You may think this is just dirt buildup, but on close inspection the painted-on dye will be gone!) No matter how hard you try to clean these cracked areas, you can't clean the area where the dye has cracked off. If you own a European car most likely the leather is vat-dyed (yeah!). U.S. and Japanese manufacturers tend to use the spray-on dyed leathers (boo!).

Before treating any leather with Leather Care or Leather Rejuvenator, use Interior Cleaner on

the leather the same way you would on vinyl. In fact, Interior Cleaner is safe for all the surfaces in your car. After you've cleaned the leather examine it closely. If the leather is old, stiff, dry or cracking, our Leather Rejuvenator is your best solution. While it may temporarily darken the color, its penetrating formula will rejuvenate and soften the fibers deep down in the leather. After a few days the treated area will lighten a bit. Test a small area first to ensure you are OK with the look. If the leather is newer, use our Leather Care. Both products are applied the same way. These products are different than the lanolin based leather products. First, our oils can penetrate deeper than the lanolin-based leather products, and if you have any perforated leather our leather products won't leave behind the white residue in all of the perforations. And don't worry about water getting on your leather interior. It won't hurt it as most leather is tanned in water. Apply



Leather Care using a Blue Detail Sponge or our 100% Cotton Buffing Cloths. Apply the product to your applicator and wipe the surface, rubbing the product into the leather. Another simple way to apply Leather Care is using our



pre-saturated Leather Care Wipes. They apply a nice amount of product in a controlled manner. Wear our Vinyl Aloe Gloves so the product doesn't get on your skin. As with all our car care products, don't use very much: a little goes a long way. Allow the product to sit on the surface for several minutes. Using a clean cloth, wipe off the excess product. For a deep feeding of Leather Rejuvenator,

apply a liberal amount to the leather and let the product soak in overnight if possible. (Sometimes I've found my hands work better as they keep the product warm and I can massage it into the leather as well.) If you're not going to be driving the car soon, repeat the application of Leather Rejuvenator if possible. You'll notice the leather getting softer and softer with each application. Keep the windows cracked so any excess evaporating product can circulate.

CLEANING FABRIC

Use our Interior Cleaner on upholstery the same way you would on vinyl and leather. It's safe to saturate the cloth and dab with a clean cotton towel. Avoid wiping back and forth. For more aggressive cleaning our Upholstery Brush should be used. You may use a wet-dry vacuum or a hair dryer or our Griot's Garage Heat Gun on low setting to remove any excess moisture. Don't allow the fabric to get too hot. A final air drying is best. Keep the windows down allowing the moisture to evaporate.



Warm It Up

Our leather care products will work better if put in the microwave until warm. Likewise, warm the leather up, too. This opens the pores in the leather and allows more product to penetrate deeper. Let the heater run for a bit or park the car outside to warm the leather.



Leather Care Wipes are a convenient way to care for your leather. They are pre-saturated with just the right amount of product and easy to use.

STEP EIGHT CONTINUED

INTERIORS...

OH, THAT SMELL!

If you like the smell of leather, try a few squirts of our Interior Car Scent. Spray it under the seats after cleaning. Just a few squirts a week will keep your car smelling like new. I like to saturate a small sponge or a piece of soft leather and place it under the seats near the rear heater vents. Or, pour some



Leather Interior Car Scent into a small plastic container and let it sit in the car over night. The next morning you'll think Santa has left you a new car. If your interior is suffering from being a rolling fast food cafeteria and there is always a lingering odor from french fries, spilled milk, misplaced diapers, and wet pets, use Odor Exterminator.

This product eliminates odors and eliminates musty, stale air. Reduces even noxious oil and gasoline fumes! Use it in your car, garage, basement, closets, laundry room, everywhere! It's non-toxic and environmentally safe. Another odor killing option is our Stinky-Be-Gone bags. Throw one under the seat and the granules soak up smells. Once a quarter, lay it out in the sun and it rejuvenates its odor grabbing powers.



Stinky-Be-Gone® will absorb any type of odor.

MORE INTERIOR PRESERVATION IDEAS

The door sills on your vehicle can take a terrible beating. Shoes dragging across the paint and plastic surfaces can make your vehicle look old before its time. I cringe every time I hear a high-heeled shoe hit a painted door sill. Here's an easy, cost effective way to keep things looking new. Our Protective Shield is a clear, adhesive backed, pliable plastic that looks almost invisible when installed. Available in several different widths, or you can cut it to fit. You can stick it to painted surfaces (not recommended on repainted vehicles as it may lift the paint).



Wipe out any smell with easy-to-use Odor Exterminator.

First, thoroughly clean the surface you want to protect. Measure out the amount of shield and cut using a sharp knife. Using a hair dryer or heat gun, gently warm the surface you are protecting and the film itself. Don't over-heat the film. Just warm it enough so that it gets limp. Be careful not to touch the adhesive side of the shield as the oil from your skin will transfer to the film. Starting at one end, peel the backing off as you press the adhesive down. Work slowly. You may want to re-heat the material as you are working. This film is also perfect for protecting bumpers and door edges, top edges on truck beds or station wagon gates. There's no limit. When the film is looking old and tired, heat it up and peel it off, and replace with new film. The surface below will look brand new.





1960 Lotus Elm

*Old cars can smell a little, well, old!
Keeping them clean goes a long way
to cut down on mildewy smells. And it
keeps the surfaces preserved.*

Car Care for the Perfectionist!

ENGINE BAY...



Even if your vehicle is a 1970 Jeep, the engine can still look spotless.

A clean and tidy engine lets you spot developing oil and coolant leaks, allows your engine to run cooler, and impresses the heck out of your mechanic. We have a great assortment of cleaning products and tools for the many different finishes under your hood. I can tell you that a clean engine bay will ensure your mechanic will take extra care when servicing your vehicle. Additionally, a vehicle you're trying to sell will sell faster and get you more money if the engine is spotless. With some regular attention, this needn't be a dirty, messy and time consuming task.

If you plan on doing an entire cleaning of the car, do the engine first and you won't have to worry about overspray onto your freshly detailed exterior. Our Engine Cleaner will remove wax from the vehicle's paint so protect those areas you don't want affected or plan on rewaxing. If the car is already clean, use painter's plastic to cover fenders, bumpers and the windshield. Start by cleaning away any debris, leaves, pine needles or stray rodents. Use compressed air if you have it or a brush. Protect sensitive parts in your engine from moisture by covering electrical connections, distributors, or carburetors with plastic, using elastic bands to hold them in place. Clear plastic wrap works well, too, as it sticks to itself.

CLEANING THE ENGINE

Having the engine compartment warm makes the greases and oils softer and easier to remove during cleaning. If Engine Cleaner steams up when applied, the engine is too hot. If it's too hot, cleaners and water will evaporate too quickly and may stain sensitive plastics and painted metal parts. Not to mention you can bum yourself. If the underside of your hood is uncovered painted metal, you may use Car Wash or Engine Cleaner to clean it. Just remember to rinse it well when using Engine Cleaner. If it has a sound deadening cover, brush the area off and wipe with a damp towel. Some underhood coverings are almost felt-like and attract dust. Use a vacuum brush attachment and vacuum the surface. Spray the entire engine with Engine Cleaner, and agitate the different surfaces with the correct brush. Use a horse hair brush for painted areas and nylon for plastic parts.

After you agitate the Engine Cleaner with a brush, gently flush clean the engine bay with water and blow dry with compressed air. If you don't have compressed air, remove the plastic covering you put on and dry all the accessible parts with a clean towel. Start the engine and

Get everything you need for a perfectly detailed engine.





allow the heat to aid in drying. If your engine is really grimy, try our Oil & Grease Cleaner. It works wonders for removing years-old gunk. Spray it on—let it sit, and agitate. Rinse clean.

DRESSING THE ENGINE

Your car looks impeccably maintained on the outside—why not do the same under the hood? When the engine is totally dry, and free of grease, spray Engine Bay Dressing on all plastic and rubber parts and it will leave a clear, thin coating without yellowing. Gives a "factory new" look to all of your hoses and wiring looms. It restores tired looking black plastic parts instantly, and makes multi-colored wiring look incredibly vibrant! If you spray it on water hoses just remember you can't pinch the hose afterwards or the Engine Bay Dressing will crack and craze. For hoses you plan on pinching use our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. Engine Bay Dressing will repel dust and make "engine wipe downs" a breeze. If you show your car, let this be your secret for a fabulous engine compartment.

Vinyl & Rubber Dressing may also be used on all rubber hoses, connectors and parts to enhance their appearance. However the look is not as permanent as Engine Bay Dressing. Use the same application method as the interior, spray a cotton cloth or Blue Detail Sponge and wipe or use our pop-up wipes for an easier



Wipes are ideal for precise, controlled application for cleaning and dressing.

application. You may opt to use only dressing and omit the Engine Bay Dressing application, however, the Engine Bay Dressing will really make your old faded plastic parts and wires stand out. Use Interior Cleaner Wipes for an easy and fast way to clean without spraying down the engine.



Cotton & Foam Detailing Swabs work incredibly well when detailing those hard-to-reach areas.

This great Oil & Grease Cleaner makes short work of removing grease, gunk and grime.



Car Care for the Perfectionist!

KEEPING UP

MAINTENANCE...



Tending to your car shouldn't stop after you've washed and waxed it. In fact, you can reduce the frequency of your washes and waxes by removing dust, bird droppings, and tree sap on a daily basis. I carry a small, 8 ounce bottle of Speed Shine® and a Micro Fiber Cloth or 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth in my trunk for emergency clean-ups. Bird droppings can etch your paint in a matter of minutes; so remove them fast. Spray some Speed Shine® (or water if you don't have anything else) on the dropping and allow it to loosen it up. Very gently, wipe away the mess. Birds eat seeds, sand and who knows what, which may be great for their bowel system, but these elements will scratch your paint. I also carry a small bottle of Window Cleaner and some Lint Free Towels for fast, on-the-road window care. Both Speed Shine® and Window Cleaner come in convenient pop-up wipes containers as well and are perfect for on-the-road cleaning.

PROPER CAR DUSTER USE

Car Dusters are great to remove surface dust between washings, and remove the majority of dust before you use Speed Shine®. The important thing to remember about the duster is to use them for what they were designed for: removing light surface dust. If your vehicle is wet, very dirty, has oils, road grime or tar on it, don't use a duster.

Start at the top and wipe gently in long strokes. Don't rub hard or bear down on it! A minute or two every evening is all it takes. You can prolong your need to wash the car by using a duster. The duster's cotton threads are treated with wax which attracts dust and traps it. The dirtier it gets the better it works. With regular use a duster will last for years. It can't be washed so when it's really black, purchase a new one.



Don't press down hard when dusting your vehicle.

With our Micro Fiber Duster, a first of its kind, the special loops are made of micro fiber that attract and hold onto dust. It's also great around your house, office and other delicate items where you don't want a paraffin impregnated cotton string dragging across your fine furnishings!

REPAIRING ROCK CHIPS

You can repair those annoying rock chips and deep scratches that have gone down to the primer. Here's how. Start by purchasing the correct factory touch up paint from your car dealer. Most cars have a paint code inside the engine compartment. Your dealer's parts department can help you with this. Most touch-up paints come with a built in applicator brush. The problem is these brushes are more suited to painting your toenails than applying the proper



amount of paint to a small chip or scratch. Again, preparation is key.

Clean the area, removing any oil, grease, dirt and old polish and wax. Use Paint Prep to strip away old wax and grime. To fill in paint



Quickly and easily fill and repair chips and cracks in your windows with our Windshield Repair Kit.

chips and enjoy pinpoint accuracy and great paint flow, use our Touch Up Paint Applicators. You can bend the plastic handle for hard to reach spots, or give you a better angle to apply paint to the chip. You'll even be able to soak up paint with the tips if you've over-

filled your chip. Dip the end into your touch-up paint and touch the chip gently with the Applicator. If you over-fill the chip, use a clean Applicator to dab up the excess paint. If you have clear-coat paint, apply the pigment (color coat) first, let it dry and follow up with the clear coat. Try to avoid driving your vehicle for at least 24 hours after making a repair and wait about two weeks before applying wax or polish. Want to go to the next level of repair and create a smooth and almost invisible repair, read on.



Perfect paint application every time with our Touch-Up Applicators.

SCRATCH REPAIR

Deep chips, nicks and scratches or to smooth out the above chip repair, requires a little more work. Prepare the surface as described in the previous section on chip repair. Fill the area well with paint so the repaired area is above the surface of the good paint. Allow the paint to cure for 48 hours or more so it is completely dry. Don't hurry up the process with a hair dryer or heat gun. Now you'll want to level off the paint surface.



A Paint Syringe delivers the perfect amount of paint.

Purchase some 2500 grit wet/dry sanding paper. Soak it in water overnight. Find an eraser. (The pink kind that is slanted on each end and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" long.) Place the sanding paper around the eraser. Now wet the area to be worked with clean water. You can also use a bit of Car Wash for extra lubrication. Keep the area well lubricated by flushing with clean water during the entire process. Start by gently going back and forth. What you are trying to do is bring the raised level of the chip repair down to the level of the paint. Go slowly. Some of the surrounding paint will begin to look dull. Don't worry, you'll be able to correct this later. Try to work only on the area you've touched up. Dry the area and feel it with your finger tip. If it's still raised, work some more until it's flush.

Finally, use our Fine Hand Polish or Machine Polish #3 to bring back the paint's luster. Follow up with wax and your finish will look new again.

MAINTENANCE...

CHIP AND SCRATCH PREVENTION

This clear, protective shield works excellent at protecting painted areas that are more prone to chips and scratches. I cringe every time I hear a high-heel shoe hit a painted door sill or a rock glancing off my hood. I've had this protective shield on my door jambs for years now, and I could peel it off at any time and the paint would still look brand new. Use it on front ends, air dams, around tire wells, inside door jams, along door sills, painted bumpers on station wagons and sport utility vehicles. We also sell a clear protective shield for headlights and fog lights.

Simply clean and prepare the area to be protected with Paint Cleaning Clay and Fine Hand Polish. Cut the material to the length required and warm it up with a hair dryer or the Griot's Garage Heat Gun. This makes it more pliable and easy to work with. Spray the surface to be protected with the Positioning Spray. This allows you to move the material into place. Avoid touching the adhesive backing as it is extremely sticky and the oils on your fingers will make an imprint on the backing. Use the squeegee which comes with the spray and smooth out the surface. Any remaining bubbles or spray will disappear after 24 to 48 hours. It's available in 2" or 4" widths, 12 mils thick. Now you can at least enjoy your next ski trip without worrying that every little rock you hear is damaging your paint.



Easy application protects any painted surface from rock chips and scratches.

MAINTENANCE



1930 DUESENBERG MODEL J

Maintaining your investment vehicles should be fun. It is with the right tools and supplies. Enjoy the best!

FUN IN YOUR GARAGE WITH MOTORCYCLE DETAILING...



Motorcycles are fun to ride and a challenge to detail. They require an extensive line of cleaners, degreasers, bug and tar removers, polishes and waxes as well as specialized (and not so specialized) cleaning tools. Serious motorcyclists know the importance of properly maintaining their bikes. Once a year, during the winter holiday season I go out to the garage and spend a couple of days cleaning and detailing my motorcycle from top to bottom. The levels of commitment can vary depending on the willingness and ability of the detailer. For me, cleaning my motorcycle also provides an opportunity to look for signs of wear and potential problems. It's a lot easier to check for leaks on a clean surface than a dirty one.

I've broken down the different areas of cleaning:

- Engine and Drive Chain
- Tires, Wheels and Brakes
- Frame, Suspension and Gauges
- Seat and Bodywork

WHERE TO START

For this discussion our subject will be a modern sport bike. Most sport bikes use aerodynamically designed body panels to help cut through the wind by covering the engine and frame. To start I like to remove all the body panels including the gas tank and seat. Never attempt

to perform service-related work on your bike unless you have the knowledge and ability to do it safely and properly. If you do not feel comfortable removing your bodywork, you may choose to skip this step. Because body panels are painted surfaces, care must be taken to ensure that these pieces don't get scratched or damaged during removal or cleaning. If removed, these panels should be placed in a safe area away from the bike during cleaning. I prefer to lay the panels on a shelf using a couple of Micro Fiber Shop Cloths to keep them from getting scratched. Make sure all the fasteners are properly stored in a spill-proof container to keep them from getting lost. I like using zip-lock bags or magnetic trays. If needed, make notes or a small drawing on fastener location.

ENGINE AND DRIVE CHAIN

Typically the engine and drive chain get the dirtiest. Oil leaks can easily spread to nooks and crannies. Chain lube can spread to the engine, frame and bodywork. A clean and tidy engine lets you spot developing fluid leaks, allow your engine to run cooler and impress the heck out of your mechanic. I found that when you take your motorcycle in for service and the engine is spotless, the mechanic takes extra care during their service. Here are some cleaning tips:



Griot's Garage has products to help you detail all the various, intricate surfaces on your motorcycle.

apply Engine Cleaner or Oil & Grease Cleaner when the engine is warm to the touch. This makes the greases and oils softer and easier to



remove during cleaning. If the cleaner steams up when applied, the engine is too hot. We have a great assortment of cleaning brushes for the many different and sometimes delicate finishes on your bike.

I start by spraying Engine Cleaner or Oil & Grease Cleaner all around the engine and lower frame. Use a soft brush or sponge to scrub large surfaces such as engine cases, valve covers and the lower part of the frame. Small brushes work great in tight areas between cooling fins, around the carburetors or throttle bodies and areas between the frame and engine. Brass brushes work great at cleaning natural aluminum parts and helps to remove corrosion. Be careful as many aluminum parts are clear coated and the brass can scratch or remove this coating. After you agitate the



Apply Engine Cleaner when the engine is warm to the touch. This makes the greases and oils softer and easier to remove during cleaning. For heavy build up use Oil and Grease Cleaner.

Engine Cleaner with a soft brush, gently flush the engine with water. You may need to go back over heavily crusted areas with additional Engine Cleaner or Oil & Grease Cleaner for really tough spots like dried chain lube or asphalt residue. Take care to avoid prolonged rinsing of electrical components such as engine sensors and control modules as this could cause an electrical short circuit. Many bikes use weather resistant connections with special seals, however, it may be necessary to unplug connectors to help dry the contacts. Avoid using pressure washers or high-pressure sprayers as they can force dirt and water into seals, causing premature bearing wear or engine damage. Take care when spraying water around the air filter or air box. Once the engine is cleaned, I like to use our 4-Peak Horsepower Air Blower to remove large areas of water. Compressed air works well, however, you need to be careful not to force too much pressure around seals and gaskets. After air drying I like to finish by using our 100% Cotton Towels and swabs. For me this is where the fun really begins. I can spend hours carefully cleaning every nook and cranny, making sure every spec of dirt and grease is carefully removed from the engine. It's amazing how much surface area can be found on such a small engine. Your level of commitment may differ. Many of the newer motorcycles today have lots of plastic covers over engine



Lube That Chain

Most people improperly lubricate the drive chain by spraying the back of the sprocket down the middle in the area of the rollers. The chain rollers actually need very little lubrication. Chain wear is the greatest at the area where the pins hold the inner & outer side plates together. It's "Pin" wear that causes a chain to stretch! The correct way to lubricate a chain is to spray just above the chain at the bottom of the sprocket. This allows the lube to flow between the side plates and into the shaft of the pins. Make sure you spray both the inner and outer sides of the chain. It's best to apply chain lube on the night before a ride to allow enough time for the grease to penetrate into the roller. Excess chain lube should always be cleaned to prevent greasing up your motorcycle.

MORE FUN IN YOUR GARAGE WITH MOTORCYCLE DETAILING...

parts. After you've cleaned and dried them, wipe the plastic with a light coat of our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing. They'll look new and be easier to clean next time.

During a ride it's not uncommon for some chain lube to fling out and stick to various parts



of your motorcycle. This greasy substance can be difficult to remove. I recommend using 3M Cleaner for areas around the sprockets, engine case, swing arm, exhaust or bodywork. 3M Cleaner also works well to clean and service the chain. Avoid using harsh chemicals like brake cleaner or carburetor cleaner as these products could damage the O-ring. I use an old toothbrush along with a 100% Cotton Buffing Cloth to clean the chain, however, there are other aftermarket cleaning tools designed specifically for this task. Once the chain is cleaned it's a good opportunity to check the tension and adjust if needed. It's interesting to note that chains have a surprising number of parts. The roller turns freely on a bushing, which is attached on each end to the side plate. A pin passes through the bushing, and is attached at each end to the side plate. A quality street bike chain uses O-rings between the plate and roller to help seal out moisture and contaminants. Your typical chain lube comes in aerosol form. Solvents are mixed with special greases to help penetrate the O-ring and bushing. These solvents evaporate, leaving behind

the grease that lubricates the inside of the pin and roller. Properly applied, chain lube helps maintain the service life of your chain. Excess chain lube should always be cleaned to prevent greasing up your motorcycle. I prefer applying chain lube on the night before a ride to allow enough time for the grease to penetrate into the roller. Most people improperly lubricate the chain by spraying the back of the sprocket down the middle of the chain in the area of the rollers. The chain rollers actually need very little lubrication. Chain wear is the greatest at the area where the pins hold the inner and outer side plates together. It's "Pin" wear that causes the chain to stretch! The correct way to get the lubrication to the pins is to spray just above the chain at the bottom of the sprocket. This allows the lube to flow between the side plates to get to the shaft of the pins. Make sure you spray both the inner and outer sides of the chain. I also take a good look at the sprockets, especially the rear sprocket. I look at the teeth and check to see if the crown of the tooth is starting to get sharp, indicating wear from a loose chain. If the root of the sprocket tooth appears elongated, this indicates a chain that's too tight. Always follow the manufacturer recommendation on proper chain tension found in the owner's manual.



Proper Rinsing

Avoid using pressure washers or high-pressure sprayers to clean your motorcycle. They can force dirt and water into seals, causing premature bearing wear or engine damage. Take care to avoid prolonged rinsing of electrical components such as engine sensors and control modules as this could cause an electrical short circuit. Many bikes use weather resistant connections with special seals however it may be necessary to unplug connectors to help dry the contacts.



TIRES, WHEELS AND BRAKES

Tires and wheels come in close contact with the road helping to pick up oil and debris, spreading it to your bike. In addition, the brakes give off dust that collects on tires and wheels. If left unattended, brake dust can etch the painted or polished surface of your wheels and turn your tires brown. Specialized cleaners are necessary to remove dirt and road grime along with brake dust. I may be going a little over the top, but I prefer to remove the wheels to properly clean them. A sturdy front and rear wheel stand is a must if you remove your wheels for cleaning.

Even if you keep your wheels attached to the bike, a proper wheel stand can be used to help rotate the tires to gain access to all areas of the wheel. Start by rinsing the wheel and tire with water. This helps to float dirt and contaminants from the surface in preparation for cleaners. I use Rubber Cleaner and Wheel Cleaner, or Chrome Wheel Cleaner to help remove brake dust and road grime from tires and wheels. On painted alloy wheels I use a combination of cleaning tools. For large areas I prefer our Three Finger Detail Mitt. For tighter areas around brake



Wheel Scrubbing Brushes make great cleaning tools for your bike.

rotors and valve stems I use our Nylon Detail Brush. Rinse with plenty of water and dry with a 100% Cotton Towel. On painted wheels I use Fine Hand Polish to help remove scratches and Best of Show Wax® to protect the finish.

To clean the tires I found our Rubber Cleaner and a Tire Scrubbing Brush work well together. I go so far as to clean the tread. It's not uncommon to find bubble gum or cigarette filter material stuck to your tires. Soapy cleaners also help you spot air leaks from nails or screws. Make sure to flush the tires with plenty of water to remove any cleaner residue. I know the cruiser crowd likes to use rubber dressing on the sidewall. That's fine if you seldom lean the bike over when cornering. On a sport bike it's best to avoid tire dressing as it can lead to adhesion issues followed by crashing!

Brake calipers require careful attention. Avoid using harsh chemicals like brake parts cleaner as it can stain or remove paint from forks and wheels. I use our Wheel Cleaner and a Wheel Scrubbing Brush with plenty of water to help clean and rinse. I even go so far as to remove the brake pads and calipers so I can clean and detail every part for a show room finish. This also allows me to check the pad thickness for uneven wear. Again, your level of commitment and mechanical ability may differ from mine. After cleaning and



Three Finger Foam Mitts are soft, pliable and can get in to all those tight spots that a brush can't. Great for your car's wheels and your bike's.

MORE FUN IN YOUR GARAGE WITH MOTORCYCLE DETAILING...

reinstalling the brakes, always pump the brake lever to insure the pads are properly seated.

FRAME, SUSPENSION AND GAUGES

Most motorcycle frames are made from steel tubing that's painted or aluminum extrusions that can be a brushed finish, polished finish or painted surface. Some exotic frames use carbon fiber and titanium. Heavy concentrations of oil and grease can be found on the lower por-



A soft boar's hair brush works well to remove light road dust from control levers and gauges.

tion of the frame and typically the upper portion receives a light coating of dirt or road dust. I recommend using Oil and Grease Cleaner on the lower sections of the frame along with an old toothbrush. This can be done at the same time you're cleaning the engine. Use your old toothbrush to clean the areas around the foot pegs and levers as well. This is a good opportunity to check your brake and shift linkage for wear and excessive play. Once the linkage is cleaned and dry it should be lubricated to help maintain free and easy operation. Pay close attention to the wiring harness. Dirt and grime collects between the harness and frame. Make sure these areas are cleaned and the wiring insulation is in tact. Often time's motorcycle manufacturers use either

tape, shrink tubing or a vinyl sleeve to protect the wiring. If the tape is unraveling it's a good time to inspect and repair the wiring and insulation. I use our Vinyl & Rubber Dressing with our Cotton Towels and our Set of Swabs to clean and detail the insulation wrap. Make sure you complete your wiring repairs BEFORE using the Vinyl & Rubber Dressing otherwise the tape will not stick.

Shocks and forks use hardened steel shafts that operate in steel or aluminum housings. Shafts need to be kept clean for proper movement and maintenance. Coil springs have a large surface area and can be difficult to clean. Many mono-shocks found on today's motorcycles are located in hard to reach places. Twin shocks are placed on the side of the swing arm making access to cleaning much easier. It's important to pay special attention to threaded adjusters for spring pre-load setting. Keeping these threads clean help ease adjustments that would otherwise be difficult. For heavy road grime I use Oil and Grease Cleaner along with an old toothbrush. For light dust or dirt I use Wheel Cleaner. Use plenty of water to help rinse the parts clean. Tim's Dirty Spots Towel or Micro Fiber Wipe Down Towels can be used to dry the shock and spring.

Forks are more accessible however the area between the brake caliper mounts and axle can



Check Your Teeth

When cleaning the sprockets check the teeth for wear. Look to see if the crown of the tooth is starting to get sharp, indicating wear from a loose chain. If the root of the sprocket tooth appears elongated, this indicates a chain that's too tight. Always follow the manufacturer recommendation on proper chain tension found in the owner's manual.



be difficult to access. I found that these areas tend to receive more brake dust build up than road grime. For this reason I use Wheel Cleaner and a Wheel Scrubbing Brush with plenty of water to help clean and rinse the dirt away. For bug stains and baked on bits I use 3M Cleaner on a towel or cloth. Metal Polish and our 100% Cotton Disposable Wipes can be used on standard (non-coated) fork tubes. For coated fork tubes (titanium nitride, etc.) I recommend only using a clean dry cloth.

The area around the handlebars and gauges tend to collect a fine film of dirt and road dust. I start by using a 100% Cotton Cloth with some Speed Shine® and one of the Two Boars Hair Detail Brushes. Speed Shine® works great at removing large areas of dust and dirt. I like using the round Boars Hair Brush for the levers and switches and the flat one around the wiring harness, headlight area and hard to reach places behind the gauges. It's best to use the Boars Hair Brush dry because it helps to keep the bristles clean and prevents scratching. Once the dust is removed Plastic Cleaner is used on windscreen and plastic gauge faces. Window Cleaner works great on glass gauge faces. I follow up with some Plastic Polish to help remove swirl marks and fine scratches. Vinyl & Rubber Dressing works great on black or natural plastic and rubber bits, but avoid using it on the grips. I prefer cleaning the grips with Interior Cleaner.



Road film dries leather. Keep it clean and conditioned for years of use.

fine leather. Use sparingly as a little goes a long way. Leather Care does contain a cleaner that can remove aftermarket dyes. Test a small out of the way area to make sure it doesn't discolor your seat. For stock vinyl seats Vinyl & Rubber Dressing is superior when judged against other vinyl protectants. It contains no silicone oils, petroleum distillates, waxes, or other dangerous solvents that can harm and dull the surface of rubber and vinyl over time. It cleans and protects in one step while leaving behind a non-greasy satin finish. If a raw natural finish is desired or extra grip is needed, avoid the use of dressings altogether.

SEAT AND BODYWORK

Many motorcycle seats are made from vinyl or leather. I start by using Interior Cleaner. You'll be amazed at the dirt you remove. Interior Cleaner can remove aftermarket dyes. Test a small, out of the way area to make sure it doesn't discolor your seat.

For leather I like using Leather Care because it's a highly concentrated liquid that penetrates deep to replenish the natural oils of the leather fibers. It works much better than the other greasy, lanolin-based products on the market. It's easy to use, and essential for a long, supple life for your



Brake Fluid Change

Most motorcycle manufacturers recommend having your brake fluid replaced about every two years and more often in severe riding conditions. Draining and replacing your brake fluid helps to remove contaminants such as water and rust. It also helps to lubricate the metal and rubber parts in your brake system. Helping them last longer and working properly.

MORE FUN IN YOUR GARAGE WITH MOTORCYCLE DETAILING...

Bodywork is most often painted and in many cases vinyl decals are used to add color. These decals are often applied over the finished surface so care is needed when polishing or waxing to keep them from lifting. Motorcycle surfaces require the same attention to detail as an automotive finish. Painted surfaces use either a single stage paint system (non-clear coat) or a multi-stage paint system (clear coat). Other surfaces have the color molded into the plastic. For really dirty paint I like to start by using our Car Wash soap with our Four Finger Lambskin Cleaning Mitt. The first thing you'll notice is how slippery the Car Wash soap acts between your wash mitt and the paint. This is an important characteristic of our Car Wash and contributes to its ability to lift away contaminants while protecting the finish during your "washing therapy". Many of the mild scratching you see in your finish is from aggressive cleaning. The dirt acts like sandpaper, scratching the finish while you're rubbing the surface of your paint. Be gentle while washing and frequently rinse out your mitt during the cleaning process. Car Wash is gentle on your wax, yet removes more dirt and road grime than any other product we've tested. If your body panels have been removed, make sure you clean the inside as well as the outside. Often times the inside of the panel gets much dirtier and requires additional attention. When cleaning the inside I prefer to hold them upright on top of one of our 100% Cotton Dry Towels to help keep them from getting scratched. On body panels I prefer to work from the clean area to the dirty area so start on the outside and finish on the inside. This keeps the dirt on the inside from scratching your paint. For stubborn stains you may need to use some 3M Cleaner on a towel or cloth. Make sure you go back over the area with Car Wash and remember to use plenty of water to rinse the panels clean. To dry the panels I use our Micro Fiber Dry Towel. This unique weave lessens the friction on your paint so it's kind and gentle, but still retains all the benefits of absorbing water.

Take care when wiping around decals to avoid lifting them.

Once the panels are clean and dry, you're ready for polish and wax. I prefer to do the majority of the polishing and waxing with the panels installed on the bike. This helps to hold the bodywork safely in place and reduces the chance of scratching. For this reason I save the polish and wax step for the very end. Some areas are not easily accessible when the panels are in place so it's best to work on those before installing the bodywork. I give the bike one final check to make sure everything has been cleaned, detailed, serviced and put back into place. If the coolant or oil lines were removed you should run the engine up to operating temperature and make sure there are no leaks. Once the panels are in place it can be difficult to spot a problem. If your bike doesn't have a center stand, a good rear wheel stand helps access the lower parts of the bodywork.

For polishing I like to start with the gas tank. I find the back of the tank tends to get scuffed from contact with my leather jacket. Often time these scratches can be removed with Machine



Stay Cool!

Corrosion Inhibitor helps stabilize old antifreeze and prevent further acidic buildup to extend the useful life of the coolant. This helps to prevent deposits and sludge which come from phosphates/silicates found in antifreeze and hard water. Corrosion Inhibitor will prevent build-up or further build-up from occurring, but it will not fix build-up or deposits that are already in the cooling system. Always follow your manufacturers recommended service interval or change your coolant every two years, whichever comes first.



Polish 3 but sometimes I need to use Machine Polish 2. Our 3" Mini Pneumatic Orbital works great for this. If you like the 3" orbital, it can be used to do the entire bike! Used with our 3" Orange Foam Polishing Pad, the 3" Mini Pneumatic Orbital is fast and easy. If there are vinyl decals on your bike be careful when polishing around the edges of the decal. I prefer to polish in the same direction as the edge of the decal. If it ends at a point, polish towards the point to keep from accidentally lifting the decal. To buff the polish residue I use our Micro Fiber Polish Removal Cloths. The non-abrasive, wedge shaped micro fibers, lift and trap polish, getting the used polish away from the paint. Next I move to the tail section and front fairing, finishing with the side panels and fenders. Once polished, I go back over the bodywork with Speed Shine® and a Micro Fiber Speed Shine® Cloth or Polish Removal Cloth to make sure all of the polish residue has been removed.

Waxing your motorcycle is an important part of preserving its appearance. With proper care there is no reason why original factory paint can't last the entire life of your bike. The goal is to protect the paint's surface while providing color, depth and clarity so the paint work looks stunning. Our Best of Show Wax® is my first choice. Best of Show® is a carnauba-based wax that creates a natural barrier to help protect your paint from the elements including harmful UV rays. Best of Show® also provides outstanding color, depth and clarity. I like to start at the top and work my way down. Be sure the paint surface is cool and dry before waxing. Apply wax to your pad and apply it in the same manner as you applied your polish. Straight lines, back and forth and then up and down. When you apply wax to your pad, spread it evenly over the entire pad. Remember a little goes a long way. The wax should almost begin to disappear as you wipe it on. If you have to remove a lot of product when you wipe it off (look at your cloth) you are using too much wax. Work in small areas one panel at a time. To buff the wax residue I use our Micro

Fiber Wax Removal Cloths. Once the body panels are completed I go to the windscreen. For this I start with our Plastic Cleaner to remove road film followed by Plastic Polish and a 100% Terry Cotton Polishing Pad to remove light scratches. To buff the polish residue I use our Micro Fiber Polish Removal Cloths. Plastic Polish also works well on polycarbonate headlight lenses as well as turn signal and brake light lenses. For the mirror glass I like using our Window Cleaner Wipes. This helps to avoid spray fall out and allows me to concentrate my cleaner directly onto the glass. Once finished I go around the bike checking to see any areas I missed or wax residue left behind. A light misting of Speed Shine® on a Micro Fiber Speed Shine® Cloth helps to remove stubborn wax residue.



Keeping your motorcycle well maintained will help you enjoy them for many years!

1968 BMW R69/S (Top)
BMW R50/2 (Bottom)

MOTORCYCLE DETAILING



2001 MV AGUSTA F4

Sport bikes, touring bikes, vintage bikes. Whatever your passion, enjoy taking care of them with the finest surface car products available. And ride!

EVERY DAY

AROUND THE HOUSE...



A fellow automotive enthusiast, Susan, tells me she's constantly borrowing her husband's GRIOT'S GARAGE Car Care products and using them around the house. She cleans everything from windows to mirrors, carpets, leather furniture, counter tops, floors, clothes, bathrooms, kitchens... virtually every room in her house gets the GRIOT'S GARAGE treatment. "Why don't you market to the homemaker?" she asked me. "I like quality cleaning products as much as my husband does for his cars!" Well Susan, you're right. I've been using them in the house, too, and it's time I came in from the garage to the house. I want to share with you the many home uses our cleaning products can provide for you. As with any cleaning product, always test a small, indiscrete area first to be sure it won't discolor or stain the surface. Now when our Handbook shows up in the mailbox, your spouse will smile like you do!



*"Strive for perfection in everything.
Take the best that exists and make it
better. If it doesn't exist, create it. Accept
nothing nearly right or good enough."*

Sir Henry Royce, co-founder of Rolls-Royce.

INDEX OF PRODUCTS...

Products mentioned in this Handbook are listed below by their part number and can be ordered by calling 800-345-5789 or by visiting www.griotsgarage.com. When I mention a product within this Handbook, I capitalize the first letter of the product's name so you can tell it is a product we sell. An example is: Speed Shine® or Blue Detail Sponges. Have fun with the finest car care products available.

Product Name	Product #
100% Cotton Buffing Cloths	14600
100% Cotton Handy Wipes	55543
100% Terry Cotton Polishing Pads	11835
3M General Purpose Adhesive Cleaner	15710
9 Pattern Nozzle & Dispenser	92526
Best of Show Wax® 16 ounces	11171
Blue Detail Sponges	11205
Blue Foam Support Pad	11574
Boar's Hair Brush	66073
Boar's Hair Brush & Handle	10238
Boar's Hair Detail Brushes, Set of Two	15516
Bug Off! 35 ounces	12980
Bumper & Trim Reconditioner	11183
Car Care Organizer Bag	92205
Car Wash 16 ounces	11102
Car Wash One Gallon	11103
Carnauba Wax Stick 3.5 ounces	11085
Carpet Cleaner 35 ounces	11270
Carpet Cleaner Kit	11534
Carpet Cleaner one gallon	11272
Carpet Scrubbing Kit	11250
Chamois Cleaner 16 ounces	11140
Chrome Wheel Cleaner 35 ounces	11030
Chrome Wheel Cleaner one gallon	11032
Chrome Wheel Cleaning Kit	11230
Convertible Top Cleaning Kit	11089
Convertible Top Dressing	15570
Cotton Swabs (1000)	15703
Detailing Stick System	10219
Dimpled Synthetic Chamois	15400
Felt Polishing Cones (7)	10225
Fine Glass Polish 16 ounces	11017
Fine Hand Polish 16 ounces	11165
Finest Micro Fiber Towel Set	11323
Finest Sprayer	11022
Finest Water Hose Nozzle	92548

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Funnels & Dispenser	44714
Glass Polish 8 ounces	11063
Glass Polishing Kit, 3-Inch	11243
Glass Polishing Pads, 3-Inch (Set of 3)	10665
Glass Polishing Pads, 6-Inch (Set of 3)	10614
Heavy Duty Water Hose 3/4"	94757
Horse Hair Leather and Interior Brush	15515
Interior Cleaner 35 ounces	11104
Interior Cleaner One Gallon	11105
Interior Cleaner Wipes, 100 Wipes	11194
Interior Kit	11262
Leather Care 16 ounces	11142
Leather Care 8 ounces	11143
Leather Care Spray 35 ounces	11082
Leather Care Spray Kit	11259
Leather Care Spray one gallon	11055
Leather Care Wipes, 100 Wipes	11202
Leather Rejuvenator 8 ounces	11141
Leather Scent	11150
Lint Free Towels (150)	14910
Long Handle Boar's Hair Brush	92547
Long Handle Red Brush	92567
Long-Lasting Tire Dressing 8 ounces	11200
Machine Polish 1 16 ounces	11161
Machine Polish 2 16 ounces	11162
Machine Polish 3 16 ounces	11163
Machine Polish 4 16 ounces	11091
Machine Polish Pad & Cloth Kit, 3-Inch	11226
Machine Polish Pad & Cloth Kit, 6-Inch	11247
Metal Polish 2.5 ounces	11238
Metal Polishing Kit	11232
Micro Fiber Drying Towel	11117
Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner 16 ounces	11056
Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner 35 ounces	11078
Micro Fiber & Foam Pad Cleaner one gallon	11067
Micro Fiber Detailing Socks	10221
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Micro Fiber Synthetic Chamois	11005
Micro Fiber Wax Removal Cloths	11116
Micro Fiber Wipe Down Towels	11239
Mini Orange Polish Pad & Holder	10632
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Nylon Carpet & Upholstery Brush	15585
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One-Step Paint Sealant 16 ounces	11075
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Orange Wax Pad & Holder	11212
Orbital Bag Kit, 3-Inch	11581
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Paint Cleaning Clay 8 ounces	11153
Paint Cleaning Clay Holding Pad	10631
Paint Clay & Speed Shine® Kit	11291
Paint Prep 35 ounces	11135
Paint Prep one gallon	11083
Paint Prep, Clay & Speed Shine Kit	11248
Paint Prep Kit	11252
Paint Sealant 16 ounces	11075
Plastic Cleaner 8 ounces	11185
Plastic Polish 8 ounces	11186
Polish Removal Bonnets	11518
Positioning Spray & Squeegee 4 ounces	77896
Pre-Cut Headlight & Fog Light Shields	10232
Professional Random Orbital	10925
Professional Water Hose	10503
Protective Shields 1/2" (door edge)	77633
Protective Shields 2"	77890
Protective Shields 4"	77892
Red Wax Pad	10628
Rubber Cleaner 35 ounces	11136
Rubber Cleaner One Gallon	11137
Rubber Prep 8 ounces	11050
Rubber Prep 16 ounces	11071
Scrub Brush for Tires	15540
Set Of Swabs	15701
Sheepskin Dust and Wash Mitt	10222
Short Handle Boar's Hair Brush	92546
Short Handle Red Cleaning Brush	92515
Speed Shine® 8 ounces	11144
Speed Shine® 35 ounces	11146
Speed Shine® Cloths, Set of 3	11231
Speed Shine® Maintain Kit	11345
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Spray-On Car Wash 8 ounces	11064
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Spray-On Car Wash one gallon	11066

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Stay Soft Chamois	11101
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Surface Cleaner one gallon	15941
Three Finger Detail Mitt	11838
Three Wheel Scrubber Brushes	15220
Tire Cleaning Kit	11220
Tire Rejuvenator	15532
Touch Up Paint Applicators	50406
Ultimate Interior Kit	11309
Ultimate Paint Squeegee	82187
Ultimate Wash Bucket	67260
Ultimate Wash Kit	11348
Ultimate Wash & Wheel Kit	11394
Ultimate Wash, Wheel & Tire Kit	11397
Undercarriage Spray 35 ounces	11138
Undercarriage Spray One Gallon	11139
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Window Cleaner One Gallon	11110
Window Cleaner Wipes (100 wipes)	11192
Window Cleaner Wipes, Travel Pack (20 wipes)	11207
White Wax Applicator Pads (2)	10237
Window Cleaner Set	90247

REMEMBER TO HAVE FUN...



Working on cars is meant to be fun and relaxing. For me, it lets me escape from life's daily demands, focus entirely on the task at hand, and bring tranquility back to an otherwise demanding world. Should you read this Handbook and still have questions, remember we're here to help. I want to make sure when you're using any of our products, that you always have fun in your garage. Keep sending me your thoughts, ideas and comments so I can continue to improve our products. Now, go and enjoy your precious free time and...

Have Fun in Your Garage!,

Richard

Richard Griot

CAR CARE DVD



Keep it handy!

Keep your GRIOT'S GARAGE Machine Polishing DVD in this handy sleeve. You'll always know where it is and can refer to it as needed.



Car Care for the Perfectionist!®

Have fun in your garage![®]

For answers to your car care questions
or to place an order please contact us at:

800-345-5789

www.griotsgarage.com

GRIOT'S GARAGE, INC.

3500-A 20th Street East, Tacoma, Washington 98424