

Inside

To prevent rusting of the steel car floor and also the edges around the base of the body, the rubber mat on the floor of the front-seat compartments must be kept in good condition. The mat can be repaired easily by applying patches of mat material with rubber cement. After the patch is cut to shape, it is positioned on the worn mat and outlined with a pencil or chalk. The area of the mat within the outline is cleaned with a wire brush and white gasoline, and after it has dried, both this surface and the back of the patch are covered with a thin, uniform coat of rubber cement. When the cement dries, press the patch to the mat.

Car-door sills which have rusted through can be patched easily. First, the metal around the break is cleaned thoroughly with a wire brush, or with emery cloth and steel wool. Then a cardboard pattern for the sheet-metal patch is made, and this is transferred to a sheet of body steel. The metal can be clamped between strips of hardwood and bent to shape with a mallet. The surface of the car body to be covered and the inside surface of the patch are coated with red lead, and the metal is fastened to the body with self-tapping sheet-metal screws.

Cleaning the interior: You can do most of the job with a vacuum cleaner by attaching the flexible nozzle and giving the rug and upholstery a thorough going over. It will aid the work of the vacuum cleaner if you first brush these parts thoroughly to loosen embedded dirt. Next, go over all the fabric in the interior with mild soap-

Scrub the fabric with a sponge and mild soapsuds. Remove all the lather with a windshield-wiper blade



A thin mixture of drop black and turpentine makes a good dressing for the rubber mats and running boards

suds or a shampoo such as is supplied for this purpose. There also are available rug dyes, fabric finishes, cements and specially prepared materials that renew rubber mats and running boards. However, for coating rubber you also can use a solution of drop black and turpentine. Refinishing kits for the worn steering wheel and window sills come in pressurized containers for use in spraying the finishing material into hard-to-get-at places. Mask adjacent fabric before spraying. Use cement to secure the edges of the rug.

For cleaning cloth upholstery such as plush, velour and mohair which has become dirty from use, wash with soap and warm water. Rub the solution with the nap, not against it. Keep the suds heavy for best results. Rinse the suds with a cloth dipped in clean water and wrung out fairly dry. Wipe with a dry cloth. When the upholstery is dry, give it a light brushing.

Another method is to use clear water and a mixture of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. salt and 2 oz. of either grain or wood alcohol. Sponge the material to be cleaned with this mixture.

Removing grease or oil stains: These stains may be removed by an application of a solution of lukewarm water and a mild soap. Any of the approved methods for cleaning woolen cloth may be used on this type of upholstery.

Enamels, lacquers and paints: Use the solvent recommended for thinning the material.

Fruit stains: First scrape off pulp with dull knife and sponge the area with hot water.

Tar: Moisten the spot with carbon tet and work loose with a dull knife or a wide wall scraper.