

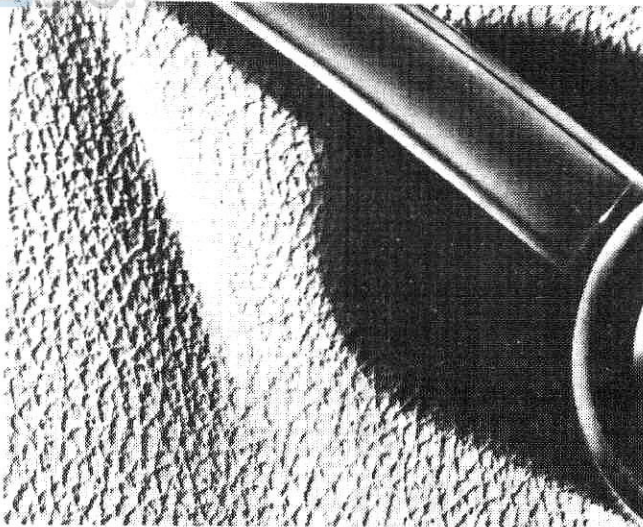


FIG. 21 Wrinkles

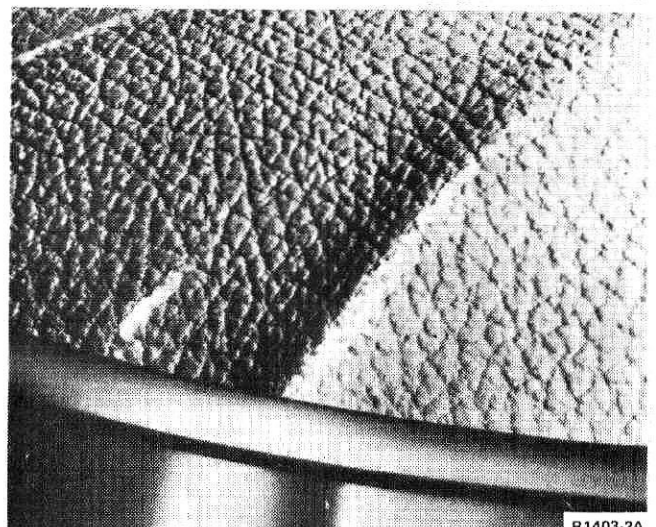


FIG. 24 Bonded Seam Separation

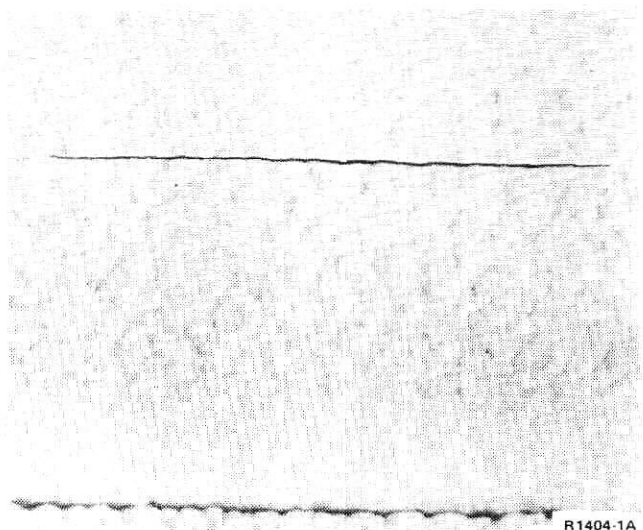


FIG. 22 Minor Surface Cut

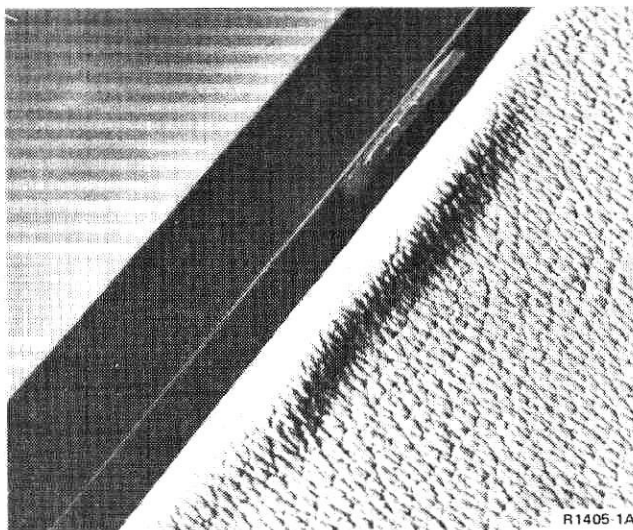


FIG. 23 Looseness

equivalent). Use a scrub brush to remove all dirt imbedded in the graining. Repeat the cleaning operation as often as required, particularly on white vinyl tops.

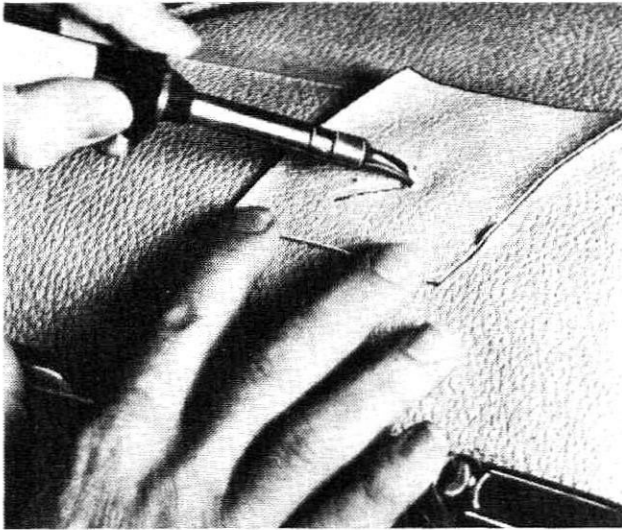
#### Scuffs or Abrasions

Connect the soldering iron and set the transformer heat range to No. 7 position (approximately 225°F).

Clean the soldering iron tip thoroughly with the abrasive pad. This must be done frequently while performing the repair to avoid vinyl build-up on the tip.

Lightly slide the soldering tip over the scuff mark several times using short overlapping strokes until the frayed vinyl has fused to the surface.

The vinyl surface may have been removed by the scuff exposing the cloth backing. If this is encountered, it will be necessary to fill in with vinyl as shown in Fig. 25. This is typical where vinyl must be added and is accomplished by stripping a small quantity of vinyl off a piece of scrap material with the hot tip of the solder gun as shown in Fig. 25. Carefully fill in as required using short overlapping strokes. **(Several stripping operations may be required to adequately fill the**



**FIG. 25 Stripping and Filling Scuffed Area With Vinyl**

**scuffed area.**) The graining effect in the vinyl can be restored by carefully etching the grain pattern into the vinyl with the sharp edge of the soldering tip. The gloss or shiny surface created by the repair can be removed with the dulling agent or by spraying the area with liquid vinyl as shown in Fig. 26. Several color coats may be required. The last coat should be a fog coat to minimize gloss.

This repair can be applied to scuffs or abrasions in most areas of the vinyl top.

#### Minor Surface Cuts

Connect the soldering gun and set the transformer heat range to No. 7 position (approximately 225°F).

Clean the soldering iron tip thoroughly with the abrasive pad. This must be done frequently during the repair to avoid vinyl build-up on the tip. Lightly slide the soldering tip across the cut surface using very short strokes (1/4 inch or less) until the cut is covered with vinyl. Again go over the cut lengthwise with the soldering tip to smooth out the surface. The graining effect can be restored by carefully etching the grain pattern into the vinyl with the sharp edge of the soldering tip.

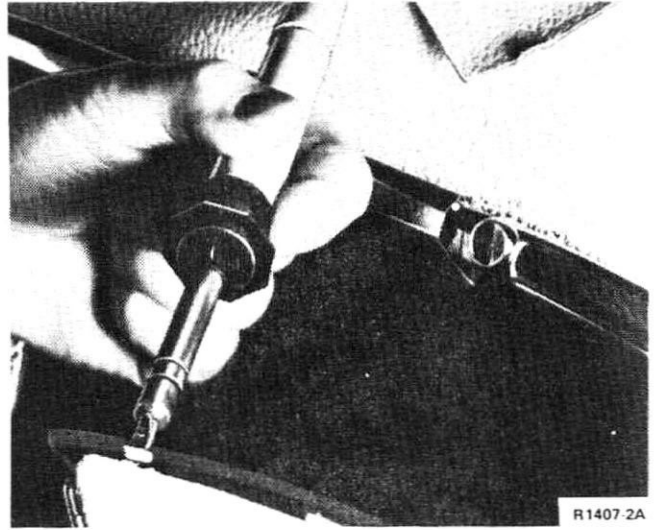
If required, the gloss or shine on the vinyl surface created by the repair can be removed with the dulling agent and then spraying the area with liquid vinyl as shown in Fig. 26. Several color coats of liquid vinyl may be required. The last coat should be a fog coat to minimize gloss.

#### Major Cuts

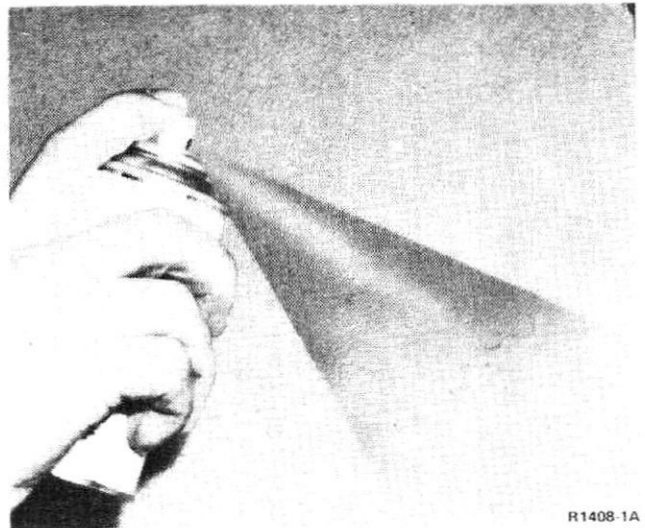
Connect the soldering iron and set the transformer heat range to No. 7 position (approximately 225°F).

Clean the soldering iron tip with the abrasive pad. This must be done frequently during the repair to avoid vinyl build-up on the tip. If damage is over an inch long, apply a light coat of adhesive as shown in Fig. 27. (It is not necessary to use cement if the cut is over a padded area.)

Start at the center of the cut and lightly slide the soldering tip across the cut surface, as shown in Fig. 28,



R1407-2A



R1408-1A

**FIG. 26 Spraying Repaired Area**

using very short strokes (1/4 inch or less) until the cut is covered with vinyl.

Again go over the cut lengthwise with the soldering tip to smooth out the surface.

The graining can be restored by carefully etching the grain pattern into the vinyl with the sharp edge of the soldering tip.

If required the gloss or shine created by the repair can be removed with the dulling agent or by spraying the area with liquid vinyl as shown in Fig. 26. Several coats may be required. The last coat should be a fog coat to minimize gloss.

#### Bubbles

Generally, an air bubble is caused by trapped air and can be corrected by expelling the air with a hypodermic needle as shown in Fig. 29. It will be necessary to activate the adhesive under the vinyl after the air has been expelled by applying heat with the heat gun until the vinyl surface is hot to the touch (see Fig. 30). Then, work the material down with the fingers as