



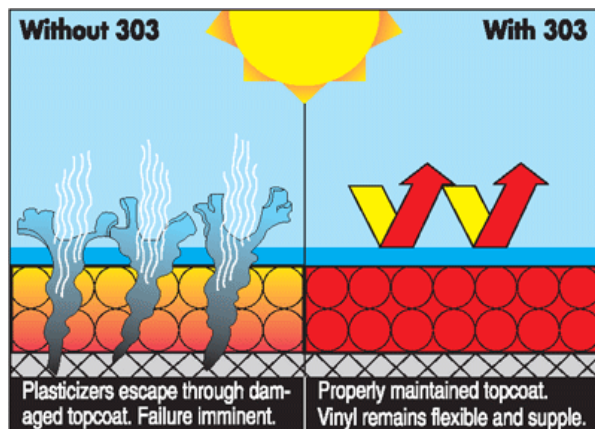
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Bumper Boats & Go-Karts - Make them look better and last longer with 303.

An enlarged side view of common vinyl fabric would show raw PVC (polyvinyl chloride) covered by a thin layer of plastic called the "topcoat". The topcoat is the part of the vinyl you can see and touch. To keep vinyl fabric soft and flexible, manufacturers add agents known as plasticizers to the raw PVC.

A major function of the topcoat is to hold in these plasticizers, which otherwise would quickly evaporate. If the topcoat is damaged or degraded, plasticizers begin to escape leading to embrittlement, cracking, and failure.

Protecting the topcoat, then, is the most crucial aspect of properly maintaining vinyl, and is the subject with which vinyl manufacturers are most concerned. Vinyl manufacturers agree on and recommend the following:



General Cleaning: Never use household cleaners, powdered or other abrasives, steel wool or industrial cleaners, dry cleaning fluids, solvents (petroleum distillates), bleach or detergents. Use a medium-soft brush, warm soapy water, (such as Ivory soap), rinse with cool water and then dry.

Mildew Stains: To kill the bacteria creating the mildew, use a medium-soft brush and vigorously brush the stained area with a 4-to-1 mixture of water and ammonia; rinse with cool water.

Tough Mildew Stains: Apply a mixture of one (1) teaspoon ammonia, one-fourth (1/4) cup of hydrogen peroxide and three-fourths (3/4) cup of distilled water; rinse with cool water. Note: All cleaning methods must be followed by a thorough rinse with water.

Obviously abrasives should never be used on vinyl. Petroleum distillates are a universal "no no" for both vinyl and rubber.

Waxes should never be used on vinyl because (a) Most waxes contain petroleum distillates; (b) Wax is a build-up product, holding in the heat absorbed from the sun and accelerating heat damage.

Virtually all vinyl manufacturers agree that no type of oil should be used on vinyl. Silicone oil vinyl treatments should not be used for several reasons: 1) They typically attack the vinyl topcoat. 2) They usually contain no effective UV screening ingredients. 3) They are build-up products which accelerate heat damage. 4) Silicone oil formulations are greasy and oily, attract dust, and soil more quickly. **READ THE LABEL!** Product directions suggesting more than one coat for better cosmetic enhancement are build-up products and are not recommended by vinyl manufacturers.

303 FOR VINYL 303 Protectant is a beautifying liquid sunscreen, the routine use of which keeps vinyl looking like new while dramatically extending its useful life. 303 contains no petrochemicals, silicone oils or petroleum distillates. 303 is not a build-up product, so treated surfaces dissipate heat normally.

303 is not oily or greasy and does not attract dust. In fact, 303 treated vinyl repels dust, dirt and stains, stays cleaner longer, and is much easier to clean when finally soiled. Since 303 contains a tested-safe-for-vinyl cleaner and is a cleaner, and protector combined, precleaners and precleaning usually are not required.

303 has been tested and is recommended by major vinyl and vinyl accessory manufacturers. As the leader in UV screening technology since 1980, 303 is the most powerful UV screening treatment available for vinyl, leather, rubber, gel coat fiberglass and most plastics. Regular use of 303 can reduce UV-caused slow-fade up to 100%.





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303 FOR FIBERGLASS. . .

Never buff or wax again!

Like vinyl, gel-coat fiberglass (polyester resin) is a UV-sensitive plastic. Though manufacturers add UV stabilizers to vinyl and gel coat fiberglass in the manufacturing process, these protective agents weaken over time and must be replenished if continuing UV protection is desired. Colored gel-coat fiberglass is particularly sensitive to UV degradation, and 303 Protectant is by far the easiest way to make colored fiberglass look like new again, and to keep it that way.



303 Protectant works by penetrating to restore like-new color and gloss. Spray on enough 303 to thoroughly wet the surface (303 goes farther if it's sprayed on and then rubbed around & in). Wipe away excess with a soft, absorbent cloth. Wipe until completely dry, changing cloths as they become damp. Unlike wax, 303 is not left to dry before it is wiped off. If 303 has dried on the surface, it is easily removed by spraying the area with more 303, then wiping dry.

For best results, apply 303 out of direct sunlight so fiberglass surface is not overly warm. A hot surface causes 303 to evaporate before it can do its job. About 2% of the time, pre-buffing (compounding) is required. When required, be sure to use a rubbing compound that does not leave a coating or sealant. Use pure rubbing compound with only the finest abrasive.

Reapplying:

Reapply by spraying 303 on the surface and wiping dry with a soft, absorbent cloth...very much like dusting furniture, and just as easy! Mist it lightly first with 303, then towel dry...takes an extra 30-40 seconds. This is an excellent way to keep up the UV screen and totally prevent UV caused slow-fade.

When To Reapply:

303 is water-repellent (beads water). When the water repellency begins to diminish, it's time to reapply. If you think it may be time to reapply but don't know for sure, test small spot with 303. If any of the color or luster comes back, reapply. Usually, a simple spray on/wipe off reapplication for every 30 to 80 days of exposure is sufficient.

Does 303 Always Work?

303 always works unless there is something on the surface keeping 303 away from the fiberglass, teflon, silicone, polymer sealants or fresh wax. If the surface has been freshly waxed, it is not necessary to remove the wax; Just wait a few weeks and try again. Wax does not last long enough to warrant the effort required to remove it.

Older Surfaces:

Even after a few years without care, it may be unnecessary to compound before using 303. To find out for sure, first apply 303 normally. If this does not restore the like-new color and gloss typical with 303, try this: In the shade (or just before dark), spray a basketball-sized spot with 303. Rub it in and spray again to make sure the spot is thoroughly wet with 303. Let set for a few hours or overnight. Spray the spot again with 303 and wipe dry. This is often all it takes to make gel coat look like new again without compounding.

