



Chapter 9 Cosmetic Care

Vinyl Upholstery:

Cockpit and interior vinyl require periodic cleaning to maintain a neat appearance and to prevent the build up of dirt and contaminants that may stain and reduce the vinyl life if they are not removed. The frequency of cleaning depends on the amount of use and conditions to which the vinyl is subjected.

Most common stains can be cleaned using warm, soapy water and clear rinses. Scrubbing with a soft bristle brush will help loosen soiled material from embossed surfaces and under welting. If the stains are not removed with the above method use a mild cleaner such as Fantastic. This cleaner should be used only as needed and not the normal means.

With more stubborn stains, rubbing alcohol or mineral spirits may be tried cautiously. Widespread solvent use can severely damage or discolor vinyl. Try to remove stains immediately before they have a chance to penetrate the surface of the vinyl.

Powdered abrasives, steel wool, or industrial strength cleaners are not recommended for cleaning our vinyl. Lacquer solvents will cause immediate damage. Dilute chlorine bleach before using. Do not wax the vinyl as it may cause cracking. Always wear protective gloves and make sure there is sufficient ventilation when cleaning vinyl. Wear eye protection.

Remember that suntan oil will damage vinyl. Use suntan lotion instead of suntan oil. Exposure to the sun is a natural enemy of vinyl upholstery.

For maximum life, keep the vessel covered

with a canvas or other covering when not in use.

Metal:

Keep all stainless steel and other metal parts rinsed and wiped dry. To maintain their finish annually polish the stainless steel and other bright works. Use commercially available metal products and read the labels carefully before use. Refer to the flyer in the owners information packet. Most marine and boating retail outlets carry metal care products.

Plastics:

CAUTION

NEVER USE A DRY CLOTH OR GLASS CLEANING SOLUTIONS ON PLASTIC SURFACES AS IT COULD SCRATCH.
NEVER USE SOLVENTS.
NEVER WIPE PLASTIC SURFACES WITH ABRASIVES. USE A SOFT RAG AND ALWAYS RINSE THE SURFACE WITH WATER.
AMMONIA BASED CLEANERS AND HARSH SOLVENTS WILL DAMAGE PLEXIGLASS AND PLASTIC PARTS.

Use plastic cleaners and polishes recommended for marine use. Use proper applicators. Read all instructions carefully. Test the product in a small area first.



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Bottom Maintenance:

Never use wire brushes or highly abrasive scouring pads on your hull bottom. It could damage the gel coat surface or the bottom paint. The bottom of your boat needs to be clean since the build up of natural coatings from water or marine life can potentially create drag and affect your boat's performance. Contact a marine professional or Regal dealer for more information.

Fiberglass & Gelcoat:

CAUTION

WAXED GELCOAT SURFACES
CAN BE VERY SLIPPERY.
DO NOT WAX NORMALLY USED AREAS
OF THE DECK, LINER, OR GUNWHALES.
DO NOT WAX ANY TEXTURED
OR NON-SKID SURFACES
SUCH AS FLOORS, WALKWAYS,
STEPS OR LADDERS.

Routine maintenance is the only practical way to keep the surface of your boat looking shiny and new. Most objects left outdoors will gradually deteriorate from exposure to the sun, water, dust and pollution. Such outdoor exposure can cause your boat's gelcoated surface to change or fade. Darker colors tend to fade more rapidly than lighter colors because they absorb more of the sun's rays (ultraviolet and infrared).

Basic maintenance includes monthly washing of the boat's surface to remove normal accumulation of soil and stain. Use a mild detergent

such as dishwashing powder or liquid. Do not use automatic dishwasher detergent. Avoid any kind of alkaline cleaners such as tri-sodium phosphate (TSP), abrasives, bleaches and ammonia. For best results use cleaners that are recommended for fiberglass.

CAUTION

WIRE BRUSHES, SCOURING PADS, OR OTHER
ABRASIVE TYPE MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS
SHOULD NEVER BE USED ON THE HULL
OR DECK OF YOUR BOAT.
THEY CREATE SMALL SCRATCH MARKS
THAT WILL COLLECT MARINE GROWTH
AND OTHER FOREIGN MATERIALS.

It is recommended that you wax the gelcoat surface twice yearly to prevent loss of gloss and to protect the finish. Use only waxes for fiberglass and follow the label instructions. Apply a 3' x 3' section at a time using clean applicator cloths or a buffing bonnet. When a haze develops, use a power buffer at low speeds (1200-2000 rpm) to remove the haze. Keep the buffer moving to avoid heat build-up. The power buffer is very efficient at removing contaminants from gelcoat. Never wax gelcoat in the direct sun.

When the washing and waxing as recommended does not restore the shine it may be necessary to use a fine rubbing compound. Do not apply rubbing compound in direct sunlight. A power buffer at low speed does an excellent job to remove impurities from the gel coat that cause dulling. Use light pressure and keep the buffer moving. Re-wax after compounding to buff the surface.

"Hairline cracks" or "spider webbing"



could develop in the gelcoat surface of a hull or deck. This can be caused by impact or other factors. Small air pockets or gouges may also occur through normal wear. These do not affect the strength of the hull or deck and can be repaired by yourself, a marine professional or a Regal dealer.

The affected area should be chipped or sanded away and a thin layer of color matched gelcoat applied. This layer is then sanded smooth and buffed to its original luster.

Most minor scratches, nicks, and dents can be removed by compounding the surface. Marine type compounds can be found at most auto body supply stores. Specify a number 25 which is a coarser compound up to a number 55 being less coarse. Various glazes and polishes are available as needed. Ask your marine professional or Regal dealer for more information.

Fiberglass hulls are strong but they can be damaged. A fiberglass hull has virtually no internal stresses. Thus when a part is broken or punctured, the rest of the hull retains its original shape.

A severe blow will either be absorbed or result in a definite localized break. A break of this nature should be checked and repaired by a marine professional or a Regal dealer.

Minor Repairs:

You will need the following materials for **minor** repairs:

- Gelcoat
- Clear Liquid Catalyst
- Putty Knife
- Razor Blade
- Fine Sandpaper (400,600,1000)
- Wax Paper (To Cover Repair Area)

WARNING

GELCOAT AND FIBERGLASS RESIN

ARE VERY FLAMMABLE.

WORK IN A WELL VENTILATED AREA

FREE FROM ANY FIRE HAZARD.

For **minor** repairs refer to the following procedure:

1. Clean the area to be repaired and get rid of any wax or grease residues.
2. Clean out scratches, chips, and nicks.
3. Sand area to be repaired so gelcoat will bond.
4. In a separate container, measure only the amount of gelcoat you will need. Mix a ratio of 2% ratio of catalyst to the amount of gelcoat being used (a spoonful of gelcoat will require only a drop or two of catalyst). **Do not pour any unused portions of the gelcoat/catalyst mixture back into either original container.**
5. Apply gelcoat to area leaving a slight lift above the surface.
6. Cover the area with wax paper. It will help the mixture to set up faster.
7. Remove wax paper and shave off any extra gelcoat with a razor blade.
8. After the area is shaved smooth, start with the 400, 600, and finally the 1000 grit sand papers.



9. Buff the area with compound, polish and a finish wax. You may notice a difference between the repaired area and the original finish due to the natural weathering process.

Interior Fabrics:

Clean flat good interior fabrics with dry cleaning fluid style cleaners approved for use with soft fabrics. Allow adequate ventilation and follow the label instructions carefully. Use a soft cleanser with feldspar to clean stubborn marks or stains on wallpaper. Normal interior vinyl such as the headliner and head need a mild soap and water solution. Rinse immediately with clean water and wipe dry. Always test an area with a cleaner before applying it to a larger area.

Solid Surface Countertops:

Regal has chosen Corian countertop material because of its elegance and durability. Periodic maintenance will ensure its beauty.

Corian withstands heat much better than ordinary countertop materials but you must still use a hot pad or trivet when taking materials directly out of the oven or stove top to protect from damaging the surface. Avoid cutting directly on the surface.

Another feature of Corian countertops is that it is a non-porous. Therefore, dirt and germs do not penetrate it. Corian will not support the growth of germs and mildew. To disinfect, wipe the surface with diluted household bleach with a ratio of 1 part bleach to 1 part water.

To clean the surface of water marks, wipe it down with soap and water and towel dry. For stains use soapy water or ammonia based cleaners. You can use a green Scotch-Brite pad to

remove stubborn stains.

The Corian is a matte or satin finish. To remove scratches and nicks, sand the surface with 180-220 grit sand paper until the nick is gone. To restore the finish use an abrasive cleanser and a green Scotch-Brite pad. If you wrap the sandpaper around a block of wood while sanding it will help sand the areas flat instead of creating hills and valleys.

Canvas:

Boat canvas is in most cases subjected to more severe punishment than practically any other type of material. Moisture, dirt and chemicals from industrial fallout, heat, ultraviolet rays and salt water are all factors which accelerate the deterioration of your boat canvas. These elements can cause serious damage if left unchecked.

The boat top and other canvas supplied on your Regal boat are manufactured from top quality materials to provide you with years of trouble free service. The following information on the care, cleaning and proper storage of the fabrics and fasteners that make up your marine canvas is being provided to help you maintain the appearance and ease of operation.

Sunbrella is used on most Regal tops, aft curtains, camper enclosures, bow tonneaus and cockpit covers. Sunbrella is a woven fabric made from 100% solution dyed acrylic fiber. It is color fast and will withstand long term exposure to the sun (ultraviolet rays) without excessive fading.



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Sunbrella Cleaning Instructions:

Sunbrella should be cleaned regularly before substances such as dirt, roof particles, etc., are allowed to accumulate on and become embedded in the fabric. The fabric can be cleaned without being removed from the boat. Simply brush off any loose dirt, hose down, and clean with a mild solution of natural soap in lukewarm water. Rinse thoroughly to remove soap. **DO NOT USE DETERGENTS!** Allow to air dry.

For heavily soiled fabric, remove the top from the frame. Soak the fabric in a solution that has been mixed to the following proportions:

1/2 cup of Clorox bleach and 1/4 cup of Ivory or Lux soap (liquid or soap) per each gallon of lukewarm water. Allow the fabric to soak until the bleach has killed the mildew and the stains can be brushed out with a common kitchen scrub brush. Rinse the fabric thoroughly in cold water to remove all the soap. This may require several rinsings. Incomplete rinsing can cause deterioration of sewing threads and prohibit the fabric from being properly retreated. Allow the fabric to dry completely. **DO NOT STEAM PRESS OR DRY IN AN ELECTRIC OR GAS DRYER!** Excessive heat can damage and shrink the fabric since it is heat sensitive.

This method of cleaning may remove part of the water and stain repellence that was applied to the fabric during its manufacture. It is recommended to retreat with such water repellency products as Apseal and Uniseal.

We do not recommend any wax based treatments such as Thompson's Water Seal or any of the silicone products such as SC-15 or Aqua-Tite. Wax based products prevent the fabric from breathing, and encourage mildew growth while the silicone products interact with the original fluorocarbon finish and seem to cause a rapid loss of water repellency. Scotchguard has not been found to be very effective for restoring water

repellence to Sunbrella. It seems to work well in the short run, but doesn't maintain it's performance very long.

Sunbrella Characteristics:

Sunbrella is a woven fabric. Even though it is treated with water repellency some "misting" through the fabric is typical. With new canvas, the greatest potential for leakage is through the sewn seams. Because Sunbrella and the long term thread used is synthetic, the holes created by sewing will not swell up and seal when exposed to water as cotton does. Usually the movement of the fabric in use will move the fibers enough to seal the holes. You may apply Apseal or Uniseal to the seams to speed up this process.

When the canvas is new, the fit will normally be tight. It is designed this way because Sunbrella stretches as it ages. The initial tight fit allows for a suitable fit for the life of the canvas. The fit Sunbrella will vary slightly in the heat, cold, and rain.

Canvas & Clear Vinyl Care:

Never store canvas wet or in an unventilated, moist area. Always roll the canvas instead of folding. This is of particular importance on side curtains or any other part with the clear vinyl "glass". Roll the top carefully around the bows and cover with the storage boot provided.

The clear vinyl "glass" used in side curtains, aft curtains, visors, and camper enclosures is very susceptible to heat and cold. Keep vinyl curtains from touching the metal tubing to minimize burning the vinyl.



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If the boat is stored with top, side curtains and aft curtain in place, heat build up inside the boat may discolor the vinyl.

To clean the clear "vinyl" glass, use a solution of Ivory or Lux soap, liquid or flakes, and lukewarm water. Allow to air dry. Never use any type of abrasive cleaner as it will scratch the "vinyl" glass. There are many cleaners and scratch removers on the market specifically for clear vinyl.

Never store the "vinyl" curtains wet or in an unventilated, moist area. Handle the clear curtains carefully. They are soft and prone to scratching.

Canvas Zipper Care:

Canvas parts are designed with zippers. When zippers are new they can be a little difficult to use. Zip carefully without forcing the zipper or the material. They will loosen with use. A zipper lubricant may be used to help new zippers as well as maintaining used ones. The most vulnerable part of the zipper is the starts. Use care when starting the zipper.

Canvas Snap Fastener Care:

Canvas snap fasteners should be unsnapped as close to the button as possible. Never remove canvas by pulling roughly on the edge of the material. This can damage the canvas as well as the fasteners. Use petroleum jelly on snaps to keep them from developing corrosion especially in harsh environments.