

WHEEL CARE TIPS:

1. **NORMAL CLEANING** – Use mild soap and water. Use a soft towel and hand dry. Only use wheel cleaners recommended for your wheel's surface. Always read and follow instructions. (i.e. NEVER use a chrome cleaner on a polished surface. Most chrome cleaners have an acidic base that will ruin the polished surface).
MANUFACTURERS WILL NOT WARRANTY WHEELS THAT ARE CHEMICALLY BURNT!! THEY'RE YOURS

To ensure proper care and maintenance of your custom wheels, and to maintain original luster, we recommend quality wheel care products be used on a routine basis.

2. **CLEAN ONE WHEEL AT A TIME.** It is less work. It prevents the cleaner from drying on the wheel, adds to cleaning power, and makes rinsing easier. And, if the wrong product is used, the problem is limited to just one wheel.
3. **HOT WHEELS.** Do not clean wheels when still hot or warm from driving. Elevated temperatures dramatically increase the reactivity of chemical cleaners altering their cleaning characteristics. If wheels are warm let them cool off an hour or two before cleaning. Do not try to cool them down with water spray as you will run the risk of warping your disc brake rotors.
4. **NEGLECTED WHEELS.** Some wheels have been neglected so long they have extreme heavy build-ups of road grime, brake dust, and corrosion. Not even the best cleaners can handle these jobs. Surface agitation with a brush is necessary. For back plate or lug nut areas, a paintbrush or parts cleaning brush (not metal bristle) works well. For surfaces facing to the side (sides of spokes and rims on deep-dish wheels) a bottle cleaning type brush is a good choice. Beware of bristles that are too hard or too stiff. They can scratch the wheels.
5. **AUTOMATIC CAR WASHES.** Tire cleaning equipment at older, automated car washes can be damaging. They often use carbide tipped brushes for cleaning tires. This equipment was designed for older, high profile tires. If you have low profile tires, you may find these brushes can damage the rims instead of cleaning the tires. Also, many tire cleaners are highly alkaline (caustic) and can burn and stain aluminum-particularly polished or anodized surfaces.
6. **CUSTOM WHEEL STORAGE.** Exhaust fumes contain acids that attack many wheel finishes. Cars with side pipes (side exhaust) thus require more frequent cleaning. Wheels stored in a garage should also be covered to prevent exhaust fume corrosion.
7. **WINTERIZING CHROME AND ALUMINUM WHEELS.** If you live in a cold climate or one with high humidity near an ocean, make sure you are familiar with the corrosive effects of salt on chrome and aluminum.