

# ***JPE DETAILING GUIDE***

***CREATED BY JAMES ELMER***



***STEP 1: WHEELS***

***STEP 2: WASH***

***STEP 3: DE-CONTAMINATION***

***STEP 4: PAINT CORRECTION***

***STEP 5: PAINT PROTECTION***

***STEP 6: DRYING***

***STEP 7: GLASS***

# **WHEELS**

**1. PRE-SOAK**

**2. RINSE**

**3. CONTACT CLEAN**

**4. IRON FALLOUT**

**5. RINSE #2**

Notes:  
-The iron fallout and second rinse are not necessary for every wash, only for the first clean and after that, every now and again.

# **WASH**

**1. RINSE**

**2. FOAM PRE-WASH**

**3. RINSE #2**

**4. CONTACT WASH**

**5. RINSE #3**

Notes:

-If you are not able to do a foam pre-wash, try to rinse of as much dirt as you can with your hose/pressure washer and then go into your normal contact wash.

# ***DE-CONTAMINATION***

**1. DE-GREASE/TAR**

**2. RINSE**

**3. IRON FALLOUT**

**4. RINSE #2**

**5. CLAY BAR**

**6. RINSE #3**

Notes:

-In general, the de-contamination step is not necessary every time you wash your car, only when you notice a build-up of contaminant.

-The De-Grease/tar is not necessary if there are no visible marks. These can be marks such as tree sap, glue residue and grease.

# ***PAIN*T *CORRECTION***

## **1. PAINT CHIP REPAIR**

## **2. FINISHING**

**- WETSAND**



**- COMPOUND**



**- POLISH**

Notes:

-Paint finishing should not be done often at all. If done often, this will ruin your clear coat on your car and take away layers of your actual paint.

-Finishing should only be done if there is visible marring (paint swirls) on the car and ideally when you know how much clear coat is left on the car.

# ***PAIN*T *PROTE*CTION**

**WAX**

**SEALANT**

**CERAMIC SEALANT**

**CERAMIC COATING**

Notes:

-You should not be protecting your paint every time you wash your car. Doing this or even using car wash products that contain waxing ingredients will lead to your paint looking dull.

# ***DRYING***

## **1. DRY THE BODY WORK**

## **2. DRY THE GLASS**

### Notes:

-Try to use a harder microfibre towel on the glass areas of the car and a softer one on the paintwork to avoid leaving lint behind and ruining your microfibre towels.



# GLASS

**1. USE GLASS CLEANER FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BOTTLE**

**2. CLAY BAR**

**3. WIPE RESIDUE AWAY**

**4. APPLY GLASS PROTECTANT**

Notes:

-Using a premium glass cleaner will most likely stop your glass from 'streaking' when dry.

A large red parallelogram shape with a white border, tilted to the right. It contains the main title text in white.

# ***HOW TO: DETAILING***

***A DEEP DIVE INTO DEEP CLEANING***

# HOW TO: WHEELS

Wheels are the part of the car that take the most beating. They without a doubt will be the dirtiest part of your car when being cleaned. Because of this, they will usually need some extra attention to get rid of the extra dirt.

Because the wheels are the dirtiest part of the car, this is why most detailing professionals will recommend that you start on the wheels. Get them out of the way first.

It is always a good idea to invest in the right tools if you want to clean your car properly. For the wheels of your car, this means getting a wheel brush for getting to the rims of your wheels<sup>(1)</sup>, and a detailing brush for the hard-to-reach parts of your wheels<sup>(2)</sup>. It can also be good to get a kneeling pad to kneel on and make things more comfortable for yourself.

If you really care about your wheels, it is good to get a softer brush to protect the finish of your wheels. That being said though, you can definitely afford to get more firm type of brush as sometimes you may have to really scrub at your wheels.



Depending on how regularly your wheels have been cleaned, you may have iron break dust particles baked into the paint of your wheels. Unfortunately, when baked in, these are near-impossible to get rid of unless you want to re-spray your wheels. You can get the majority of this out though using some iron fallout remover.

When cleaning your wheels, make sure to clean behind the spokes of your rims using your wheel brush and also to clean the wheel arches of your car. These spots are often forgotten about and where dirt builds up for most people.

As for the products you use on your wheels, you can definitely use a stronger product to get rid of the dirt build up. A lot of companies will actually make separate cleaning products just for your wheels. You can use the same product on your wheels as the body of your car certainly, but be prepared to do some extra scrubbing if your wheels are particularly dirty.

As the guide says, it is a good idea to do a pre-soak in foam first to get rid of a good amount of the dirt before contact.

# HOW TO: WASH

If you care about your car and how it looks, a very underrated part of the wash is the foam wash. The reason for the foam wash is to remove dirt from your car without having to physically touch it. The reason for this is to avoid rubbing that dirt into the paint of your car and creating small scratches over time. This is also referred to as marring the surface of your paint. These will appear as 'swirls' on your paint when light is reflected off the car.

Foaming your car will properly prepare your paint for the contact wash where you are less likely to scratch the car.

For the contact wash of your car, it is good to use a good wash mitt. Preferably one that is micro-fibre and has long parts that come out of it<sup>(1)</sup>. The micro-fibre will help protect your paint better and the long parts that come off are better at collecting dirt and also keeping the dirt further from your paint when you are washing.

It is also good to use a small detailing brush<sup>(2)</sup> to go around parts of the car that a wash mitt will not get to. This will be areas of the car such as your trim, window seals, vents, grilles etc. These are very inexpensive but go a long way for detail.

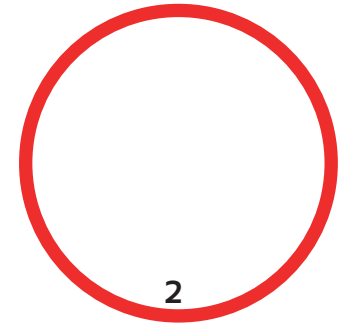
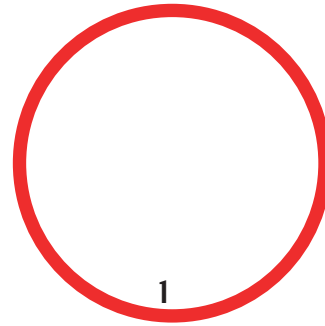


It is a good idea to have 2 wash mitt's. One for washing your wheels and another for washing the body of your car. Failing this, thoroughly wash your clean mitt inbetween your wheel and body wash.

When washing your car, go from top to bottom and wash the car in straight lines, avoiding the circular motion of washing which can leave swirl marks on the car. Don't push down on the mitt, allow the weight of the wash mitt to be the pressure applied.

# ***HOW TO: DRYING***

Try to use a glass microfibre towel rather than a soft one to avoid ruining your soft microfibre towels. These will usually be less 'fluffy'





***HOW TO:  
EXTRAS***

***A DEEP DIVE INTO DEEP CLEANING***

# *SMELL*

## **AIR FRESHENER TIP:**

If you would prefer to use a spray air freshener for your car, a good thing to do is turn your AC on, press the button to circulate the air inside your car and then spray the air freshener in the footwells of your car.

This will mean that your car will take the air freshener and circulate it through your car's ventilation system. Everytime you turn your AC on, you will get that nice smell.

Notes:

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