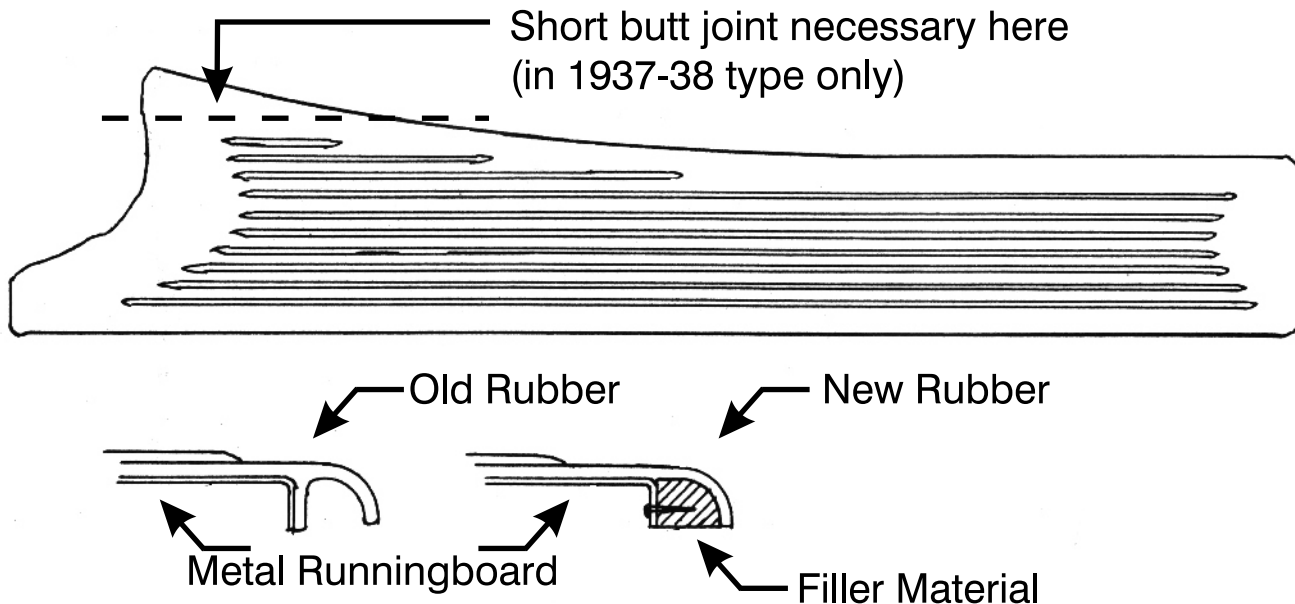


# RUNNINGBOARD MATTING INSTALLATION

## 50-0145-49 & 50-0146-49

\*Use in conjunction with general instructions



After cleaning off old rubber and sandblasting the metal, the ends should be built up with wood or possibly fiberglass to reconstruct the original contours as indicated in auxiliary sketches above. Before attempting to cement matting in place, arrange the loose matting on the runningboard carcass and clamp in a couple of places so that overall size and fit can be checked.

In the case of the 1937-38 runningboards, a short butt joint is necessary along the apron side at the front, as shown by broken line in sketch above. (we are sorry but our equipment is just not large enough to handle matting wider than 15 inches.) Also, to get a good fit over the "horn" at front and rear ends of the runningboard, it may be necessary to cut darts into the matting from the ends to get rid of some surplus material.

We have found the contact type of cement available at most builder supply houses and department stores, is the best all around adhesive, especially for large areas. However, for tough, small jobs such as wrapping the ends down over the metal, wood, or composition filler material, the very strong, very fast acting, (and very expensive) O-ring cement gives more dependable results. This is available at bearing and seal supply houses, or at some auto supply houses where O-ring kits are handled. It is made by Loctite Corp., among several others. A department store version of it is also available as "Super Glue 3" which seems to give good results.

# RUNNINGBOARD MATTING INSTALLATION



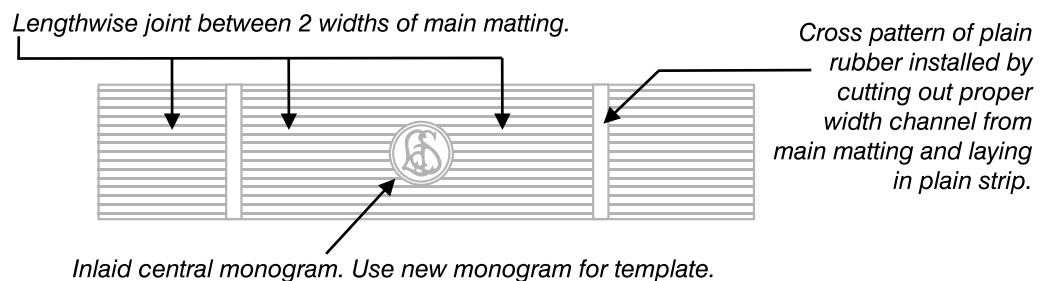
These suggestions are generalized somewhat so they may be applied to most ordinary installations. Most of them apply to all types of runningboards and matting but common sense, good workmanship and careful planning should be overriding considerations. **DO NOT BE IN A HURRY!**

1. Clean off old rubber from steel runningboard completely by any convenient method such as a sharpened scraper or putty knife. Sandblast the metal and fill any pits.
2. Clean the new matting with a mild detergent to remove any manufacturing lubricant and dirt. **DO NOT USE GASOLINE OR OTHER PETROLEUM SOLVENTS!**
3. Lay new rubber in place to secure proper general alignment and position. In most cases, especially the tapered runningboards, the new matting comes in strips narrower than the wide part of the runningboard, and two sections must be laid side by side to cover. Hold the rubber in place with clamps and rough trim along the edges to leave not more than an inch of overhang.
4. When satisfied that the proper arrangement is achieved, remove the covering from the runningboard and, using a good cement, apply the rubber sections where they belong. Be sure to roll clamp or weight the rubber if necessary. We dislike recommending the brand or even type of cement because opinions differ on all of them. We have, however, been able to get the best results by using any of the many brands of contact cement used for applying Formica or other non porous composition such as kitchen counter tops. **DO NOT** use "Rubber Cement" as it will not harden and in the hot sun may cause the matting to lift or bubble up. It is suggested that scraps of the rubber be used to get acquainted with whatever cement is chosen **BEFORE** attempting the actual runningboard.
5. After sufficient drying time, the final edge trimming should be done with a sharp knife so metal molding or other edging, if any, may be applied. Any inlaying of tread pads, monograms or any application of a separate edge rubber molding should not be attempted until after main matting is on and set up. Lengthwise butt joints between strips of matting, referred to in step # 3 above. They should be "crowded" to eliminate any unsightly gaps. A sharp linoleum knife or a razor blade type knife will be most handy.

The following sketches and notes may also be helpful:

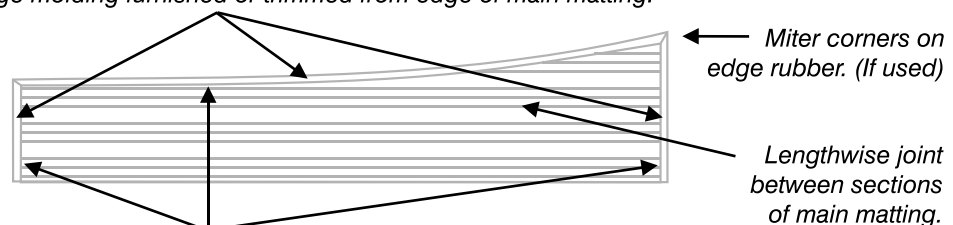
These are not to illustrate specific runningboard layouts, but only "typical" mats to illustrate various aspects of fitting parallel extruded material to differing applications.

## Typical Installation of a parallel runningboard with inlaid cross-channels and monogram.



## Typical Installation of a tapered runningboard with rolled outer edge.

Separate rubber edge molding furnished or trimmed from edge of main matting.



Trim these lines after main matting has been installed, maintaining uniform distance from edge of runningboard metal.