

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The limited warranty and the limited warranties issued by component manufacturers require periodic service and maintenance and the owner's failure to provide this service and/or maintenance may result in loss of warranty coverage for that item. The owner should review Oliver Fiberglass Products (OFP) limited warranty and the limited warranty of all manufacturers of component parts of your Oliver.

Care and maintenance of the recreational vehicle is an important step in maintaining the safety, dependability and appearance of the unit. Keep good records of all maintenance performed since these may be necessary for warranty information or may assist in possible repairs needed.

Operational usage and climate may affect the frequency of necessary maintenance. Preventative maintenance is important to the life and enjoyment of any recreational vehicle. Many problems can be caught before they occur. Please do not hesitate to call your dealer with a question on maintenance or care of any items.

Always refer to the manufacturers recommendations located within the literature contained within the unit packet.

TV Antenna

Keep the antenna clean of bugs or dust. Wash it with a mild soap detergent. Never use an abrasive type cleaner on the finish. While traveling in heavily wooded areas watch for trees, limbs, etc., to be sure the antenna clears.

Fiberglass

Your Oliver Travel Trailer is composed of finished fiberglass in both inner and outer shells. It requires the same care as a fine automobiles' finish. Wash your Oliver at least once a month. Use warm water and a mild detergent to clean the finish. Take care to avoid spraying water directly into refrigerator, water heater and furnace vents when washing the Oliver. Remove bird and tree sap droppings, insects and tar as soon as possible to avoid staining of the finish.

Any finish will deteriorate with time. Dulling and fading can be increased by exposure to extreme sunlight, air pollutants, and excessive moisture. Surface

weathering of fiberglass does not change the strength of the fiberglass.
Regular washing and waxing of exterior surfaces is the best insurance against surface deterioration such as fading, yellowing or chalking.

Wax fiberglass surfaces at least once a year with standard liquid or paste wax. (In some areas it is best to wax twice a year). Make sure to follow the directions for use as outlined by the product manufacturer. Make sure to wash and wax your unit out of the hot sun and when exterior surfaces are cool.

Storage of the Oliver out of direct sun also helps preserve its fiberglass finishes.

Physical damage to fiberglass should be taken care of immediately to avoid moisture from entering through breaks, reducing its exceptional insulative properties and possibly causing problems with interior walls and components. Cover breaks in the fiberglass with plastic sealing the edges with tape until proper repairs can be made.

Note: Do not use rubbing compound or any abrasive cleaner or abrasive cloth on the Oliver. If using a tar and insect remove, make sure it is safe for use on painted surfaces.

Seals and Adhesive

It is important to maintain the seals and adhesives of your Oliver to prevent moisture from entering and destroying your Oliver. When washing your Oliver inspect the seals for signs of drying out and wear. Weather, sun and road vibration will have an effect on seals causing them to dry, crack or separate.

Frame

Check the condition of the frame regularly. Admire it, knowing you will never need to repaint, or be concerned for rust. You should wash it regularly, especially when towing the Oliver in the winter, in areas where road salts are used.

Tires and Wheels

General maintenance and regular inspections are essential. Check for tread wear, tire pressure, and sidewall cracking.

▲ SOME MAINTENANCE MAY REQUIRE THE USE OF SPECIAL TOOLS. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SERVICE, REPAIR OR WORK ON ANY AXLE, BRAKE OR WHEEL SYSTEM UNLESS YOU HAVE APPROPRIATE SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND THE PROPER TOOLS. LACK OF PROPER TRAINING, FAILURE TO FOLLOW PROCEDURES OR USE SPECIAL TOOLS AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT COULD RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE, SERIOUS INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

Wheel Bearing Lubrication

Wheel bearings should be hand repacked every 12,000 miles or every 12 months. Every time the wheel hub is removed, the wheel bearings must be adjusted. Turn the hub slowly to seat the bearings while tightening the spindle nut until the hub still no longer turns. Loosen the spindle nut so it may be turned by hand. Tighten nut finger tight then loosen to first hub slot allowing alignment. Install cotter pin.

Prepare bearings by cleaning with solvent to remove the old grease. Repack by pressing fresh grease into bearing roller area. Repack bearings more often if subject to extremely wet conditions. If trailer has not been used for more than 2 months, the wheel bearings should be inspected and repacked if necessary.

Windows and Doors

Check the seals around the windows and doors at regular intervals. Follow previous instructions for checking the condition of seals and repairing as necessary.

Make sure that windows remain operative by adjusting and lubricating latches and moving parts annually. Also check the condition and operation of the door locks, lubricating as necessary. Use powdered graphite or light oil to lubricate moving parts on doors and windows.

Keep screens and window slides clean and free of debris to maintain proper operation. Test the operation of all windows occasionally to make sure they are working properly, closing flush and that the locks are holding tight.

Drainage System

The drainage system, including the tanks and associated drain piping, should be periodically inspected for road damage. Any deterioration of the sealant

around joints and fittings should be repaired immediately.

Exterior Lights

Make sure to check the operation of all exterior lights often. Even though many of the exterior lights are closed LED systems you can never account for external road hazards. Check all lights, including turn signals, headlights, running lights, brake and back up lights, etc. to make sure they are working correctly. Replace burnt out bulbs or cracked reflectors immediately.

Appliances, Sinks, Counter Tops

Clean with hot soapy water or a good liquid cleaner. Treat your fiberglass sinks like you would your tub at home. Avoid using abrasive cleaners or ammonia-based cleaners. Also, when cleaning stainless steel with a mild cleanser, rub gently with the grain and rinse well. Rinse after each use and wipe down.

Be sure to remove all food and ice from the refrigerator at the end of each trip. Prop the door open slightly to keep the interior dry and free of mold, mildew and odors.

Make sure to read all literature provided with each of the appliances and follow the maintenance instructions included. Pay particular attention to any cautions or warnings included. Also read the rest of this manual and follow the instructions for the care and use of appliances.

Do not place hot pans directly on counter tops because they can damage or scorch the surface.

Pre-finished Panels and Wood Surfaces

Treat cabinetry and wood surfaces as you would any fine furniture product in your home. Proper care and maintenance of wood products will help extend their life.

Clean pre-finished panels with a spray-type furniture polish. Avoid getting wood surfaces wet. Wipe off and dry immediately if you do get wet. Do not use abrasive cleansers around wood finishes. Clean regularly with a soft cloth and cleaner designed for wood products such as lemon oil or any oil based wood cleaning product. Avoid constant exposure to direct sunlight, which can cause fading and drying of wood surfaces.

Electrical System

The electrical system requires minimal maintenance under normal circumstances. Most electrical maintenance in the recreational vehicle involves the battery. Keeping the battery properly maintained will help to eliminate many frustrating electrical problems. If you experience electrical problems with your recreational vehicle, make sure to have it checked by a qualified electrician. For more information regarding the maintenance of flooded and AGM batteries, see the Trojan, Inc. website.

Roof Vents

Check roof vents regularly for debris that may block air flow or jam the cranking mechanism. Lubricate the cranking mechanism with light oil.

ABS Plastic

Some components of the recreational vehicle are constructed of strong, lightweight ABS plastic. Sometimes, it may be necessary to remove stains or generally clean. A mild solution of soap and water will clean many stains and should be used initially. Tougher stains may require stronger cleaners. Be sure to read the label to determine if the product is safe for use on ABS.

Avoid abrasive cleansers (even the liquid and cream types), alcohol based products and solvents such as acetone and MEK (methyl ethyl ketone). Gasoline and kerosene should not be used because of the damaging effect they have on the plastic surface, as well as the fire hazard they present. Often the damage caused by solvents, alcohol and oil based products may not be immediately noticeable, but the plastic is made weaker and prone to stress cracking.

Care of Table

Your table will warp if left in wrong position for any length of time. During storage or non-use, the table should be left in the bed position, with the cushions left in the dining position. Never leave heavy items sitting on the table.

Care of Upholstery Fabrics

Regular vacuuming will help keep colors fresh and prolong wear. Apply a quality upholstery shampoo [mixed to the manufacturer's instructions], to a small inconspicuous area of the fabric. If there are no adverse effects, clean

the remaining area. Use suds (not water) and apply with a soft brush in a light, circular motion. When dry, vacuum. If the shampoo does not clean the test area properly, contact a professional cleaner.

Note: Cushion seats are subject to normal deterioration and to wear and exposure. Normal protective measures can help ensure longer fabric life.

Food Storage

In the event the recreational vehicle is left for a period of time without the furnace in operation, canned goods and other foods packed in water should be stored as high as possible, since heat rises. They also might be stored in the refrigerator as insulation against the cold. Store dry foods and other items that are not damaged by freezing in the lower storage areas.

Condensation

Cooking produces large amounts of moisture, not just as steam from pots and pans, but also as a product of combustion. Make sure to use the exhaust vents and open a window slightly to control the humidity. At night leave a roof vent or window slightly open.