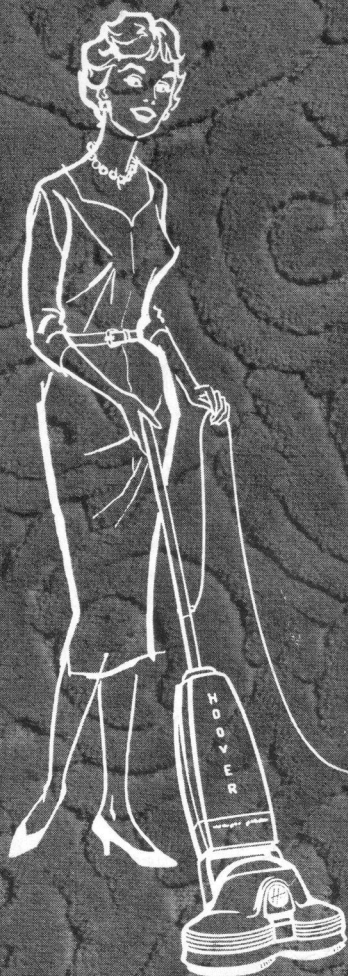




Instructions for
your new Model 5460

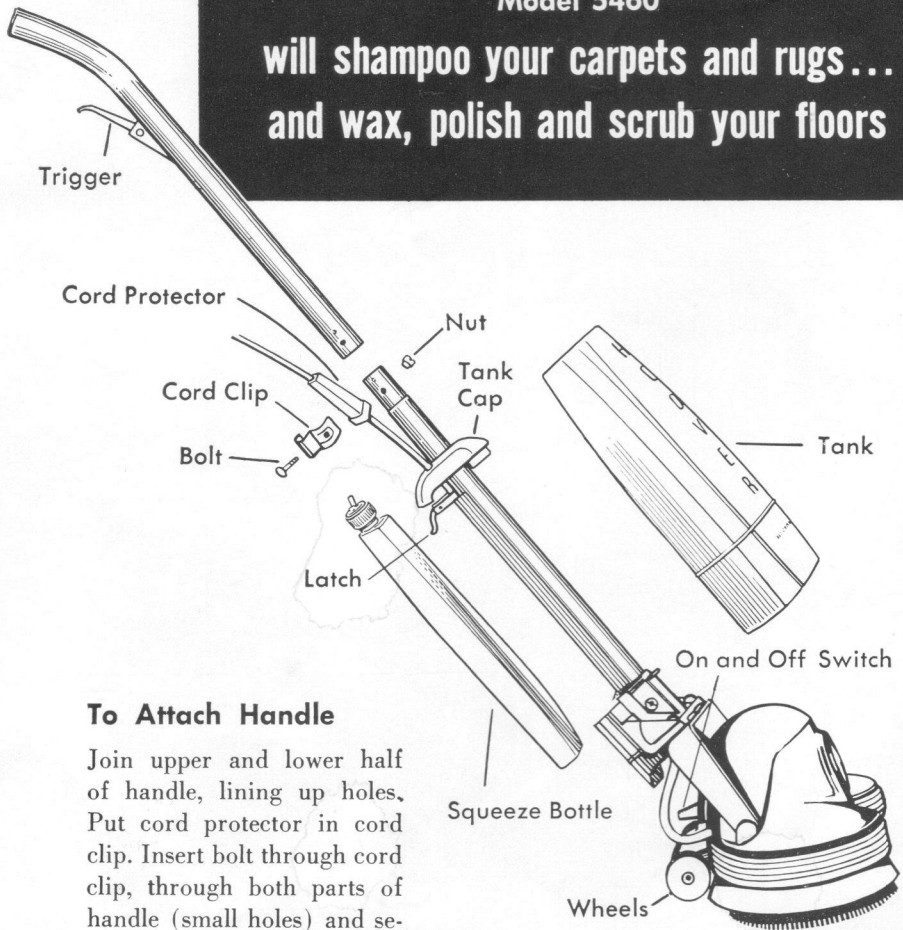
HOOVER

Shampoo-Polisher

The HOOVER SHAMPOO-POLISHER

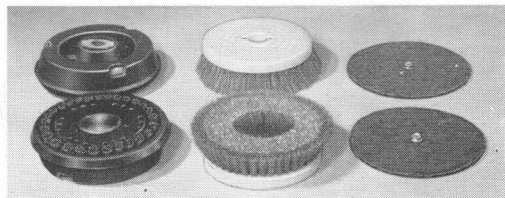
Model 5460

will shampoo your carpets and rugs...
and wax, polish and scrub your floors

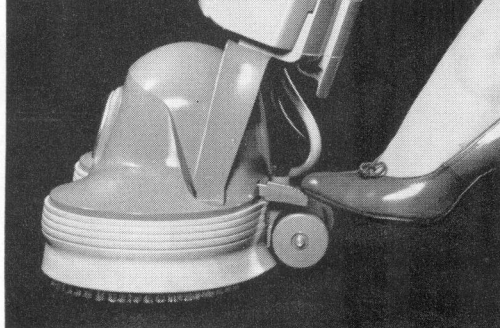
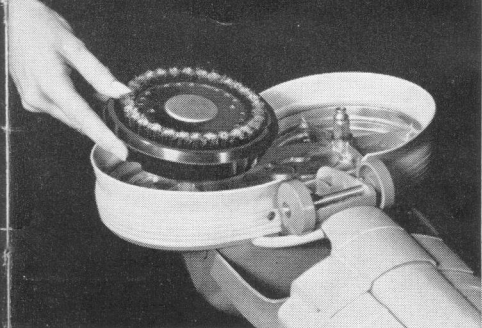


To Attach Handle

Join upper and lower half of handle, lining up holes. Put cord protector in cord clip. Insert bolt through cord clip, through both parts of handle (small holes) and secure with nut. Pull up slack in cord and tighten nut with screw-driver or coin.



Shampoo Brushes Scrubbing, Waxing, and Polishing Brushes Buffing Pads



▲ To Put on and Remove

Brushes* Place polisher head upside down on flat surface. Press each brush firmly down over brush shaft until a click indicates the brush is in correct position. To remove—grasp center with thumb and fingers and lift up brush. Both sets of brushes are attached and removed in this manner.

** Disconnect polisher from electric circuit before putting on or removing brushes.*

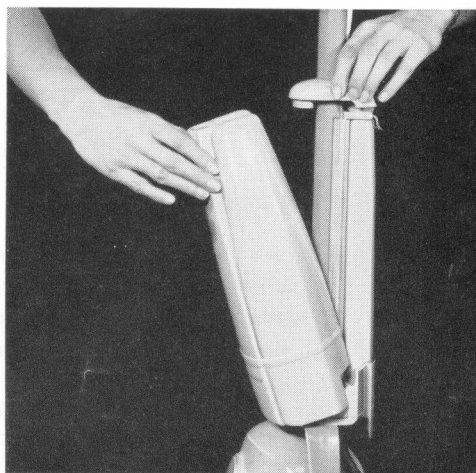
► To Remove Tank

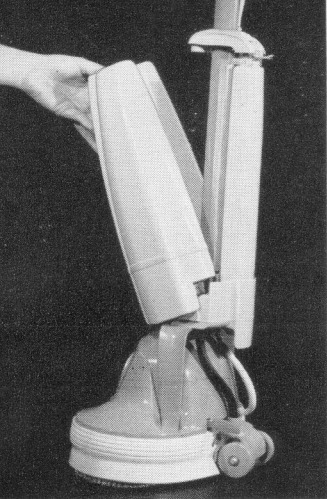
1. Place one hand on front of tank. Grasp sides of cap at center with other hand and lift cap.
2. Swing top of tank forward and lift from Shampoo-Polisher.

▲ ON and OFF Switch *

Be sure handle is in upright position before connecting cord to wall receptacle. The switch is operated by lowering and raising the handle. Press red lever with toe to release handle from lock position. Lower handle to start Shampoo-Polisher. Raise handle to lock-position to stop Shampoo-Polisher.

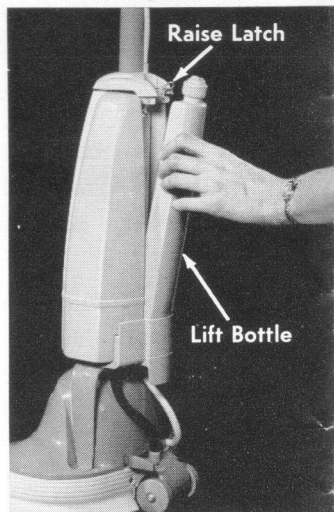
** Use 60 Cycle AC.*





◀ To Replace Tank

1. Raise cap.
2. Place thumb in filler hole of tank and hold tank so it is slanting away from Shampoo-Polisher. (See picture for correct angle.)
3. Set bottom of tank in place and swing tank against handle. (See picture.) Check to see that rear of tank fits closely to tank support.
4. Push cap down to lock tank in position.



To Remove and Replace ▶ Squeeze Bottle

1. To remove, raise metal latch and lift bottle from position.
2. To replace, put bottle in position and push down. Replace metal latch.

HOW TO SHAMPOO RUGS

The Hoover Shampoo-Polisher will clean your rugs faster, easier, and more thoroughly than other home methods. For best results, shampoo rugs in dry weather or when the home is heated. Wool, wool blends, and synthetic fiber rugs can be shampooed.

Because of the characteristics of the fibers, it is not recommended that your Shampoo-Polisher be used for shampooing cotton rugs. Cotton fibers absorb more water than other fibers and dry very slowly. Since cotton fibers are non-resilient, they may be "matted" by shampooing.

Follow these simple precautions before shampooing your rugs. Examine rug carefully. Dirt and water soluble stains are removed by



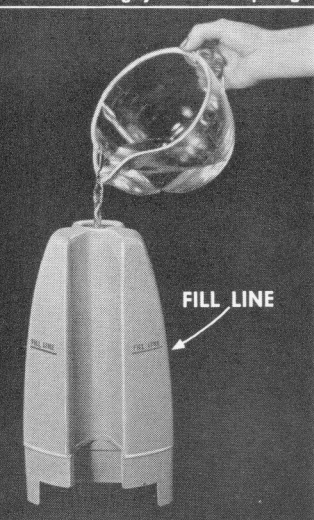
shampooing. Certain stains, which have been on the rug for some time, such as ink, fruit, and animal stains, cannot be removed. These stains may become more apparent when the film of dirt has been removed by shampooing.

Check color fastness by applying some shampoo solution to a small area of the rug, or a scatter rug of the same material, and rubbing it with a white cloth. Check to see that color does not come off on the cloth and that the color of the rug is satisfactory after the area dries.

Check the effect of brushing the rug by applying shampoo solution to a small area and guiding the Shampoo-Polisher, with shampoo brushes, over the area. After shampooing, brush the pile of the carpet in one direction and let dry. Examine carpet for change in texture. Some rugs with loop or twist pile show a change of texture when any cleaning appliance is used. If this change is not too great, it will not be apparent after the entire rug has been shampooed. Your Hoover Shampoo-Polisher, used according to directions, will leave your rugs clean and bright with a minimum of texture changes.



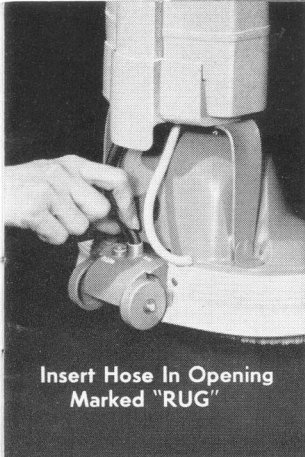
Vacuum Thoroughly Before Shampooing



Before Beginning to Shampoo

1. Move furniture from rug. Place plastic or aluminum foil pads under legs of furniture too heavy to move. (Fold plastic or aluminum foil to make pads. A single thickness may break under the weight of the furniture.) If furniture is moved back on the rug before it is dry, place pads under legs to avoid marking the rug.
 2. *Vacuum the rug thoroughly* to remove dust, dirt, and lint. The quality of the shampooing job depends, to a great extent, on how thoroughly the dirt is removed before the rug is shampooed.
 3. Remove spots which are not soluble in water, such as grease or chewing gum, with a dry-cleaning fluid.
 4. Dip a hand brush into a bowl of the shampoo solution (see below) and brush inaccessible areas, such as under radiators. *Do not use left-over solution in your Shampoo-Polisher.* The lint in the solution may plug the tank.
 5. Prepare shampoo solution and pour into tank to "Fill Line". Make solution from (a) a dry detergent or (b) a commercial rug shampoo.
- (a) **Dry Detergents** Rug cleaning solution may be made from Dreft or Vel, which are special purpose, high-sudsing, **powdered** detergents. These detergents are inexpensive and give good results. **Do not use all-purpose detergents, soaps, ammonia, or washing soda.** They can cause colors to run and may even damage carpet fibers. Liquid household detergents should not be used because they will not give satisfactory cleaning results.

The shampoo solution should be cool or lukewarm, as a hot solution may fade colors or cause rug shrinkage. **Use one cup or Dreft or Vel to one gallon of water.** Mix the desired amount of solution in a large container. For best results, dissolve detergent in a small amount of hot water, then add cool water. Stir the solution slowly to avoid foaming.



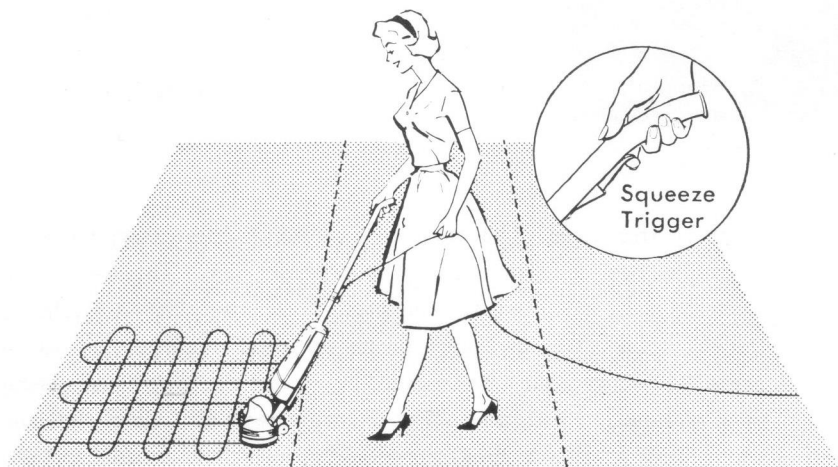
Insert Hose In Opening
Marked "RUG"

The tank of the Shampoo-Polisher holds, to the "Fill Line", one-half gallon of solution or enough to clean approximately one-half of a 9' x 12' rug.

- (b) **Concentrated Rug Shampoo** There are a number of brands of concentrated rug shampoos on the market. Follow manufacturer's directions for preparing solution.

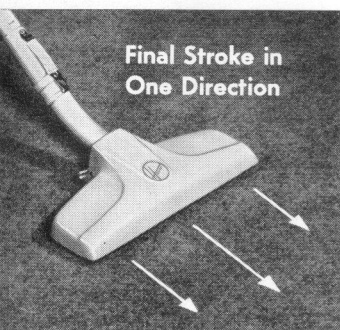
6. Attach shampoo brushes before attaching tank to Shampoo-Polisher. *Be sure hose is placed in opening, above wheels, marked "Rug".* (See illustration above.)

To Shampoo Start at one end of the room and work toward a door so that it will not be necessary to walk on the damp rug. It is recommended that an area 3' x 3' be shampooed before moving to another area. Start the Shampoo-Polisher by lowering the handle. (See illustration below.) Squeeze trigger and hold it in this position to apply the shampoo solution. *Apply sparingly in order not to soak the rug.* The type of fiber, surface texture, and height of rug pile will determine how much solution should be used.



Guide the Shampoo-Polisher *slowly*, slightly overlapping the strokes. Move the polisher forward and backward until the 3' x 3' area is covered with foam, then release trigger. Crisscross area from left to right to work the foam uniformly into the rug. Use the Shampoo-Polisher until the foam disappears. The final stroke over each area of the rug should always be in the same direction. (See diagram on page 7.)

Repeat this process over another 3' x 3' area, overlapping the areas by several inches. Continue until a 3' length the width of the rug has been cleaned. Brush the pile (see next section), then repeat the process until the entire rug has been cleaned.



To Brush the Pile After a 3' length the width of the rug has been scrubbed, brush the pile of the rug in one direction with a long-handled brush or the floor brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner. This speeds the drying and gives a uniform appearance. Use a forward and backward stroke. *The last stroke should be in the same direction on all areas of the rug*, after determining which direction gives the best appearance.

Drying the Rug The length of time for drying varies; however, overnight drying is desirable whenever possible. The use of an electric fan to speed drying is helpful. If it is necessary to walk on the rug before it is dry, place towels or white cloths on the traffic areas. If furniture must be replaced before the rug is dry, use plastic or aluminum foil pads under legs of furniture so that metal slides or wood finishes will not stain the rug.



Vacuum Rug After It Is Dry

Vacuum rug thoroughly after it is dry to remove the dry detergent and the dirt loosened by the cleaning process. Frequent vacuuming during the first week after shampooing will enhance the appearance of the rug.

Care of Shampoo-Polisher After Rug Shampooing

Empty tank and rinse out solution. Put a small amount of water in tank and press trigger to rinse tubing.

To clean shampoo brushes, hold under warm water and remove any lint that has collected. If necessary you may remove the brushes from the holders by pressing in on the indentations at top of brush assembly. Replace brushes by lining up projections on brush with slots in brush holders and pushing into position.

Wipe underneath side of the Shampoo-Polisher with a dry cloth to remove lint and shampoo solution.

Do not replace shampoo brushes on the Shampoo-Polisher, since storing on the brushes can cause bending of the bristles.



HOW TO DRY-CLEAN RUGS

Commercial rug cleaning compounds or powders which contain a naphtha or dry-cleaning solvent, such as Glamorene or Powderene, may be used to clean rugs. Use the shampoo brushes on the Shampoo-Polisher to work the mixture into the pile of the rug quickly and evenly. Follow directions on the container for amounts to use and drying time. After compound has dried, vacuum clean rug thoroughly.



WAXING FLOORS

Types of Wax

POLISHING WAX (Solvent Base)

This wax can be identified by its naphtha (dry-cleaning) odor. The container is labeled "Inflammable" or "Combustible." It dries to a dull finish and requires polishing. It can be used on all types of floors, **except asphalt tile and some rubber tile.** (See page 11.)

There are two types:

Paste Wax — such as Bruce's Paste Wax and Johnson's Paste Wax.

Liquid Polishing Wax — such as Johnson's Beautiflor. This type of wax contains more solvent than paste wax. It is used to clean as well as to wax floors.

WATER EMULSION WAX (Water Base)

This wax contains no petroleum solvent. It can be used on all hard surface floors, except wood or cork.

There are two types:

Self-Polishing Wax — such as Johnson's Klear, Armstrong's Lino-Gloss, and Boyle-Midway's Aero-Wax — dries to a shiny finish.

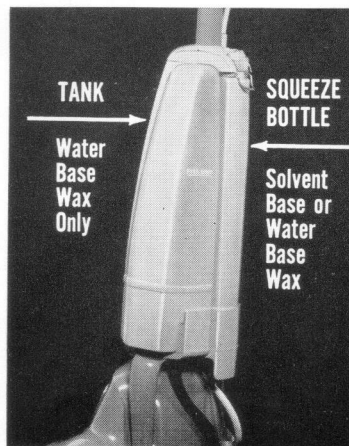
Polishing Wax — such as Simoniz's Electric Polisher Wax — dries to a dull finish.

Types of Floors and Their Care

WOOD AND CORK	Do not use water on these floors. Use solvent cleaners and solvent base wax. Water base wax can be used if floors are well sealed.
ASPHALT TILE	Use water base wax only. Solvent base wax will damage flooring.
RUBBER TILE	Consult flooring dealer. The new rubber tile flooring is not affected by solvents and any type wax can be used. Use only water base wax on older rubber flooring.
LINOLEUM, VINYL, CERAMIC TILE and all other floors	Any type wax may be used. Solvent base wax is recommended as it gives the best finish.

Wax Dispensers Your Shampoo-Polisher is equipped with two means of applying liquid waxes. One is the tank (also used for scrubbing and shampooing solutions) which provides a convenient method of applying water emulsion waxes. This tank should *not* be used for applying a liquid polishing wax with a solvent base. This type of wax hardens when exposed to air. It will cause sticking of the valve and will be difficult to remove from the tank.

The other convenient method of applying wax is with the squeeze bottle. The squeeze bottle can be used to apply either water base or solvent base wax. Water base wax can be stored in the squeeze bottle on the Shampoo-Polisher between waxings. Solvent base wax should not be left in the squeeze bottle for more than 2 or 3 weeks. The solvent will evaporate if left in the container for a long period.



HOW TO WAX FLOORS

(See Page 10 for types of wax to use on floors.)

Before starting to wax, be sure floor is free of surface dirt. Use a vacuum cleaner for dust and dirt and a damp sponge for sticky particles. Water emulsion (self-polishing) wax should be scrubbed off floors before rewaxing. It is not necessary to remove polishing wax (solvent base) unless floors are very dirty. (See Dry-Cleaning, page 15.)

Wax should be used sparingly. A heavy coat will dry on the surface, but remain sticky and gummy underneath. This gives a slippery finish and does not polish evenly. One thin coat of wax is sufficient for most floors, but two thin coats—polishing after each application—usually give a better finish.

Applying wax with the Shampoo-Polisher is quick and easy. It spreads the wax more evenly than can be done by hand and the floor, after polishing, has a better finish. Use the scrubbing-polishing brushes for applying wax.

Polishing Wax (Solvent Base)

(Do not use on asphalt tile and some rubber tile.)



Paste Wax — Spread thinly on the brushes or spread small amounts on the floor with a spatula. Apply to the floor by guiding the Shampoo-Polisher in straight lines or with the grain of the wood until the wax is spread evenly. Add more wax as needed.

Liquid Polishing Wax — Put wax in squeeze bottle. *Do not put this wax in tank.* Apply wax by squeezing bottle so that the wax falls on the floor in a U-shaped pattern. The brushes of the Shampoo-Polisher will spread the wax evenly as you guide it in straight lines or with the grain of the wood. Use the Shampoo-Polisher until the wax has been rubbed onto the floor. Apply wax to a small section of the floor before going on to the next section.

Water Emulsion Wax (Water Base)

(Do not use on unsealed wood or cork.)

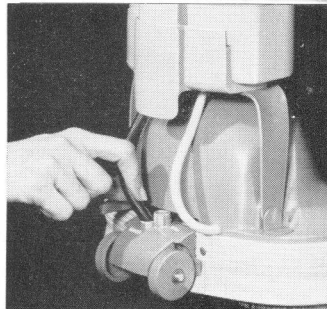
Polishing Wax — This type of wax may be applied to the floor with the squeeze bottle in the same manner as liquid polishing wax (see page 12) or it may be applied from the tank. When applied from the tank, make sure that the hose is inserted in the opening, above wheels, marked "Floor". (See illustration.) Pour wax in tank and apply to the floor by squeezing trigger occasionally. For best gloss, spread wax quickly and uniformly and *move Shampoo-Polisher brushes from the area while the wax is still wet. Let the wax dry thoroughly and tip polisher back and let brushes dry before polishing.*

Self-Polishing Wax — Follow directions given on wax container for applying wax or apply with scrubbing-waxing brushes as described under Polishing Wax.

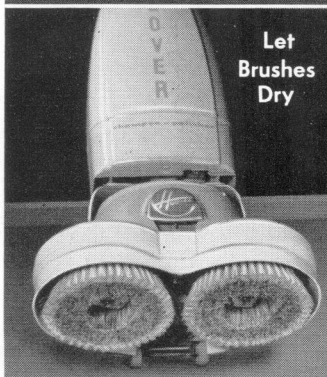
HOW TO POLISH FLOORS

Be sure that wax is thoroughly dry before polishing. This usually takes 20-30 minutes, but may take longer in damp weather.

Guide Shampoo-Polisher in straight lines or with the grain of the wood. If more than one coat of wax is used, let dry and polish after each application. After polishing, snap buffing pads onto brushes and buff floors to give a higher gloss. Some brands of water emulsion wax *must* be buffed to develop a high luster.



Insert Hose In Opening
Marked "FLOOR"



Let
Brushes
Dry

Guide
Polisher
In
Straight
Lines



HOW TO KEEP FLOORS BRIGHT AND SHINY

Floors should be buffed frequently with the Shampoo-Polisher, with buffing pads attached, to restore sheen and remove scratches and marks. This lengthens the time between waxings. Before buffing, use a vacuum cleaner to remove dust and dirt and a damp sponge or mop to remove sticky food particles. Stubborn spots, such as black heel marks, can be removed by rubbing gently with very fine steel wool dampened with wax.

When polishing wax (solvent base) has been used on the floor and traffic areas need to be rewaxed and polished, apply wax only to these areas — then buff the entire floor. Water emulsion wax should be removed from the floor by scrubbing when traffic areas show wear. Additional applications cause a “build-up” of wax and may cause floor discoloration.

HOW TO POLISH FURNITURE

Lambs’ wool pads, which are available at your Hoover Dealer’s store, are snapped on over the scrubbing-polishing brushes to polish table tops, desks and counters. Use paste wax on furniture. A very thin coat should be applied with a dampened cloth. Let dry 20-30 minutes — then polish.

HOW TO SCRUB FLOORS

All floors — except wood and cork, which are damaged by water — may be scrubbed. Use a small amount of cleaning solution and let the Shampoo-Polisher brushes do the work.

Your scrubbing solution may be made from soap or synthetic detergent in water. There are various brands of water soluble wax-removal detergents that can be purchased to remove heavy accumulations of self-polishing wax.

1. Attach the scrubbing-polishing brushes to Shampoo-Polisher.
2. Prepare cleaning solution and pour it into the tank of the Shampoo-Polisher. Attach tank to the Shampoo-Polisher.
3. Insert hose into hole, between the two wheels, marked "Floor". (See illustration.)
4. Apply the solution to the floor by squeezing trigger occasionally. To prevent splashing, do not apply solution within 2 feet of baseboards. Use Shampoo-Polisher until area is scrubbed thoroughly.
5. Scrub a small section of the floor, then wipe up suds with a dampened mop, sponge or cloth. Rinse to remove cleaning solution from the floor.
6. Scrub and rinse each section of the floor the same way.
7. Let floor dry before waxing.

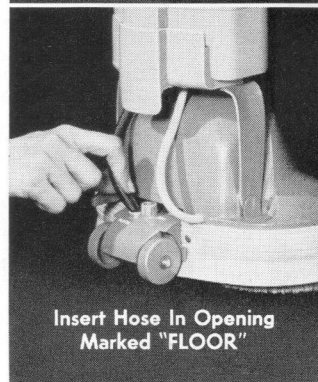
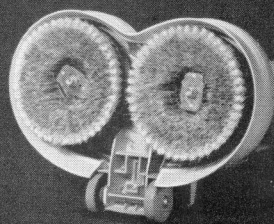
If you plan to wax and polish floor immediately after it dries, do not rinse brushes.

HOW TO DRY-CLEAN FLOORS

Most floors can be dry-cleaned. Exceptions are asphalt and some types of rubber tile, which are harmed by solvent cleaners.

Your cleaning solution may be a floor cleaner (solvent base) or cleaning and polishing wax. Both of these cleaners are identified by their naphtha (dry-cleaning) odor. Their containers are labeled "Inflammable" or Combustible".

Use Scrubbing Brushes



Use steel wool pads or cleaning-waxing pads* on the brushes of the Shampoo-Polisher. Steel wool pads may be made from fine steel wool, 00 grade, which can be purchased in rolls. Do not use steel wool pads which contain soap. Cut steel wool in squares approximately 4 inches by 4 inches. To keep pads on brushes, be sure that they do not extend beyond the edges of the brushes and that they are pressed firmly into the bristles. Change them frequently as they pick up the dirt. Use one set of pads for approximately a 4' x 6' area of floor surface.

Cleaning solution may be poured on the floor in 2-inch pools spaced at 2-foot intervals or it may be applied with the squeeze bottle. (See page 12.)

Guide the Shampoo-Polisher in straight lines or with the grain of the wood. The pads will clean the floor without scratching and will pick up the dirt. Let floor dry and polish with polisher brushes, before rewaxing.

**Available from Authorized Hoover Dealer.*

CARE AND STORAGE OF THE SHAMPOO-POLISHER

(See Page 9 for Care of the Shampoo-Polisher after Cleaning Rugs)

Your Shampoo-Polisher will require very little maintenance as the power unit is sealed and is not subject to damage by dirt or wax.

The Shampoo-Polisher splash guard should be cleaned after each use.

Wipe with a dry-cleaning fluid or liquid soap to remove wax and dirt.

Scrubbing-polishing brushes need periodic washing in warm water and synthetic detergent to remove excess wax. Rinse well. Let dry before reattaching to the Shampoo-Polisher.

Wash and rinse the tank after each use. After rinsing, put clear water in tank and hold trigger to rinse plastic and tubing. Remove tubing occasionally to wash and rinse. When replacing tubing, make sure that the end with the wire hook is attached to tank support.

Water emulsion wax may be stored in squeeze bottle. Polishing wax (solvent base) may be stored in squeeze bottle for 2 or 3 weeks. If

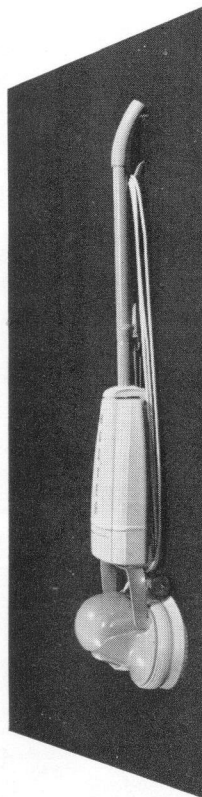
you do not plan to use the wax within that time, pour it back into original container. The solvent will evaporate if wax is stored in squeeze bottle for long periods.

To clean squeeze bottle, pour out wax and wash bottle in a concentrated detergent solution, then rinse. Polishing wax (solvent base) will not be completely removed. After washing, pour in a small amount of naphtha cleaner, such as Energine, and shake thoroughly. Pour out cleaner, then rinse bottle in warm water.

Remove brushes and dry inside of polisher head with paper towel or cloth before storing polisher.

Felt and lambs' wool pads should be washed occasionally to remove wax. If your polisher does not glide easily when buffing floors, it may be due to an accumulation of wax on the pads. Pads should be washed in the same way as brushes. Shake lambs' wool pads several times while drying to restore fluffiness. Let pads dry thoroughly before using. Felt pads will be damaged if used while damp and neither felt nor lambs' wool pads will polish well if they are not dry.

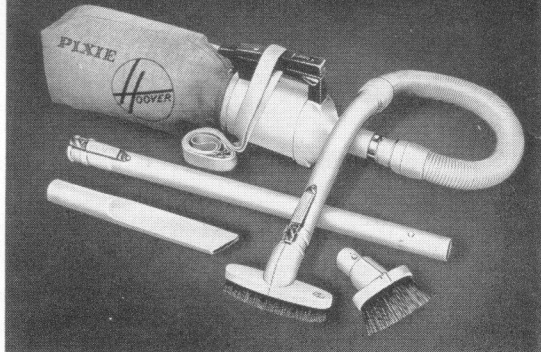
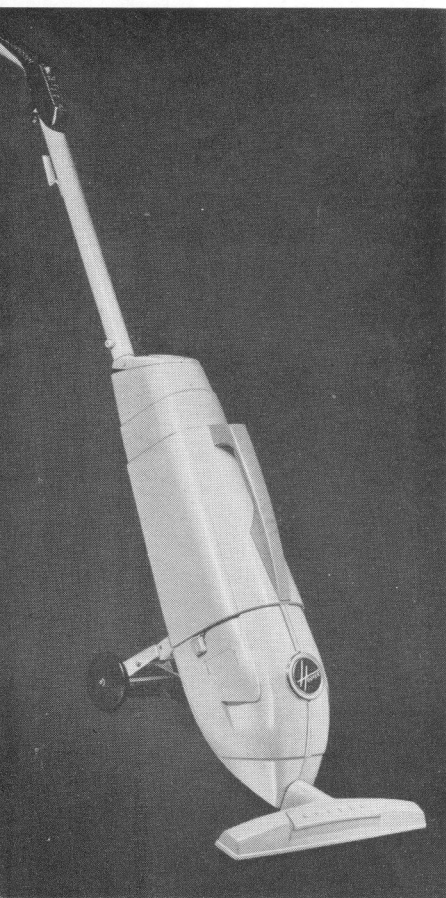
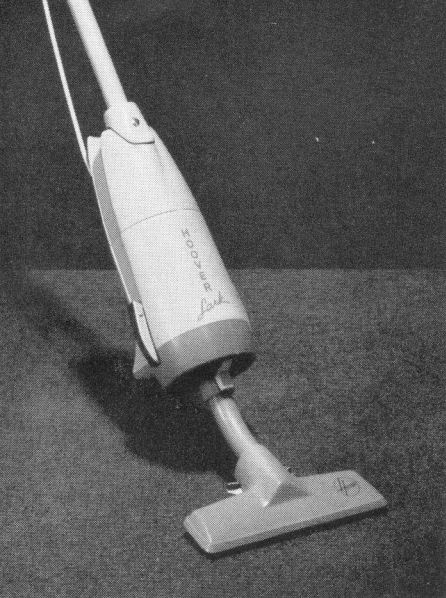
Store the Shampoo-Polisher in a cleaning closet or convenient place, ready for use. Hang it on the wall, stand it on the front bumper, or remove brushes. *Never store it on the brushes.*



SERVICE

If your Shampoo-Polisher needs service, contact a Hoover Factory Branch Service Station or Authorized Service Dealer. Only these agencies carry genuine Hoover parts and employ Hoover trained representatives who will give you prompt, courteous and efficient service.

Consult the Yellow Pages of your Telephone Directory under "Vacuum Cleaners" or send a postal card to The Hoover Company, North Canton, Ohio, for the address of the nearest Service Station.



Other Famous **HOOVER** Appliances



PIXIE CLEANER — The Pixie goes everywhere dirt goes. Easy to use. You wear it—don't carry it. Lightweight—4 lbs. Attachments increase versatility and use.

HOOVER LARK CLEANER — The new and lively Lark. Makes a breeze out of those quick clean-up jobs. Cleans carpets, bare floors, and stair carpeting. Able to reach those hard-to-get-at places. Handy throw-away dirt bag.

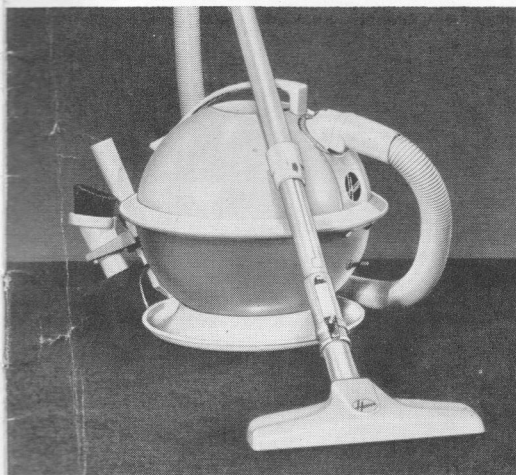
ELECTRIC FLOOR WASHER-DRYER —The amazing new appliance that actually applies the water and detergent, scrubs the floor, and then vacuums it dry. Only clean water is used, the dirty water is trapped in a separate container. Use on all floors that can be washed. Lightweight and easy to use.

STEAM AND DRY IRON — The first iron with a stainless steel sole-plate for safer, smoother, faster ironing. Scratch, stain and snag resistant.



CONVERTIBLE CLEANER — The cleaner with the automatic shift, low gear for carpets . . . high gear for everything else. The most versatile upright cleaner ever built. "It beats . . . as it sweeps . . . as it cleans."

CONSTELLATION CLEANER — The Canister that walks on air. Never any pulling or tugging. Double stretch hose stretches twice its normal length. Large motor and powerful suction combine to let you easily and effectively clean everything in your home.



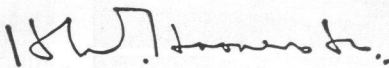
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Guarantee Bond

MODEL 5460

Your Hoover Shampoo-Polisher has been thoroughly tested, inspected and adjusted, and is guaranteed against mechanical and electrical defects for a period of one year from the date of purchase. The brushes and buffing pads are not replaced free within this period as their length of life depends upon the amount of use and care given them. Other parts which, in the judgment of the undersigned, are defective or develop defects under normal use at the voltage marked on the name plate will be repaired or replaced under this guarantee. The Hoover Shampoo-Polisher, when properly used and cared for, will render years of useful service. Therefore, you should carefully read the Instructions on use, care and maintenance, because misuse, accident, or failure to follow instructions must necessarily void the guarantee. The use of other than genuine Hoover parts voids this guarantee. No responsibility will be assumed for damage from repair work done by other than Authorized Hoover-operated Service Stations and Authorized Hoover Service Agencies, or for damage from the use of other than genuine Hoover replacement parts. To locate nearest source of Authorized Hoover Service and genuine parts, consult Yellow Pages of your Telephone Directory under "Vacuum Cleaners". If there is no Hoover listing, write the undersigned.



President

THE HOOVER COMPANY • NORTH CANTON, OHIO

FORM 344-5-61

PART 12355

**MRS. LEROY C. TORKELSON, SR.
1912 ROBLYN AVE.
ST. PAUL, W4, MINN.**