



You don't need to store your unit away as many campsites are open all year

Winter care for your caravan

So, you've had your last caravanning trip of the season and it's time to put your unit into hibernation until spring. No matter where you store it, there are lots of things you can do to ensure that everything is in good working order when you get it out again for next season's touring.

Much of this relates to draining down water systems to prevent any possible damage from ice, ensuring the best possible ventilation around the 'van, and checking the internal and

external fabric is set-up for long-term storage. As well as the cold, other climate factors to be aware of include damp and even air pollution.

Also, this Datasheet offers advice on tyres, security and other issues. All of this is based on common sense and tried-and-trusted techniques found to work when putting your caravan away over the winter. Follow these simple procedures and you're well on the way to trouble-free caravanning the following season.

Where to store?

It's up to you where you choose to store your caravan, but generally the choice boils down to outside your home or at some kind of remote storage compound – a campsite, specialist storage site, local farm or similar.

To find a good storage area near you check Your Big Sites Book or go online at campingandcaravanningclub.co.uk/storage for any nearby Club Sites offering storage facilities. You can also contact the Caravan Storage Site Owners Association – CaSSOA (cassoa.co.uk, 0115 934 9826), which offers a range of sites throughout the country graded according to security provisions. Security should be one of your priorities, an inexpensive location on a farm may prove to be a false economy if your caravan is damaged or not there come spring.

Caravans are of course designed for use outside, but it's not ideal for them to sit around in one place for long periods. Shelter can be great, but it's not a good idea to be directly under a tree.

Leaves, branches, bird droppings, indeed anything that could drop out of the sky, are a potential cause of damage to your caravan. There are a few sites that offer covered storage, but these are rare. Before signing up, visit the campsite and check out how and where the caravan will be stored.

The plots on some sites can be rather close together, limiting the use of your towcar and requiring a good deal of manoeuvring to get your unit in place. This can be reasonable if the surface is hard, but if it's loose gravel or grass you may find parking hard work without the help of a motor mover. Also check out the written conditions and facilities – some sites will park the caravans for you, some may have restricted access times and some may have battery charging and cleaning facilities available. Ask if the site has a vermin-control programme in place as mice infestations can ruin a caravan and such damage is excluded from the majority of insurance policies. Having decided where to store your caravan over winter, be sure to advise your insurer.

Looking after your bodywork

Preparing the exterior of your caravan prior to winter will certainly pay dividends the following spring. Irrespective of whether you intend to use a cover or overwintering wax coating to help protect your 'van, a thorough cleaning is essential. Thorough cleaning of the body also provides the opportunity to inspect the bodywork for any kind of damage as the winter season is a good time to get it fixed when workshops are less busy.

Always use proprietary caravan cleaning agents that are designed to be kind to the various materials used in caravan construction. Beware the use of pressure washers. These are often powerful and can direct spray under trim and damage bodywork and seals. Pay particular attention to removing any signs of green or black mould, as it may create conditions where the aluminium or plastic surface is permanently marked if left to grow over winter.

Also, take a personal-safety-first approach to cleaning your caravan. Be careful about stretching and using ladders, especially when it comes to cleaning the roof, which might not appreciate your weight on it.

Of course, there are other external aspects to consider:

■ **Tyres** – these do not like standing around on the same piece of tread for long periods. Consider turning the wheels, say every six to eight weeks, to alleviate any problems and ensure pressures are correct. Ideally shield the tyres from sunlight to help prevent degradation of the rubber but avoid using plastic bags that seal the wheel and bearings and may cause condensation in the hub. Winter wheels (special clamps instead of wheels) can be used, but they do not meet the required criteria for some caravan insurance policies, so check first.

■ **Security** – remember to fit hitchlocks, wheelclamps and the like, especially if required by your insurer. If nothing else, these act as a visual deterrent – for more information see the Club's Datasheet 14: Keeping your caravan, motorhome or trailer secure.

■ On older caravans, exterior light fittings can benefit from the removal of the lens, a quick clean of the seals and lens (inside and out) and the checking of any electrical connections, before replacement.

■ Check your 12N and 12S (7-pin) or 13-pin car-to-caravan connectors for any signs of wear or damage. The electrical contacts should be cleaned and wiped over with petroleum jelly or sprayed with a water dispersant such as WD-40 (after checking it will not affect the plastic).

■ Ideally, store your caravan with all corner steadies down and the handbrake off, to prevent it sticking. Use wheel chocks if necessary.

■ Apply grease to any moving mechanical parts or linkages, such as corner steadies' rotating screws and the spare wheel carrier.

■ Finally, if you have been on the road late in the year during icy conditions then it will be worthwhile washing and brushing down the chassis to clear off corrosive road salt.



Caring for your caravan, from top: Check your car-to-caravan connector; fit any security devices carefully; a jockey wheel cover gives protection from the elements; choose your storage facility with care



Clockwise from top left: Spring-loaded blinds are best left in the open position; use the appropriate latches to keep your fridge door ajar; anything to help air circulation will prevent mildew build-up; cardboard, rather than blinds, is better if you want to add some privacy over a long period; move cushions to an upright position in the 'van, or take them out and store them somewhere dry and well ventilated



Interior actions

■ Vacuum clean and wash down your caravan's interior throughout. As well as getting everything clean, it's a great way to check you don't leave anything untoward in a cupboard or seat base. Creating best possible air circulation is the key to keeping your interior damp free.

■ Cleaning the kitchen thoroughly should prevent any mould appearing here, although for the fridge it is also essential to leave the door ajar – there is usually a special catch provided for this purpose. Don't leave any foodstuffs to tempt vermin in. Use products designed for caravan use, rather than normal domestic cleaning fluids, as these may cause damage to surfaces and seals in a caravan.

■ Cushions are best left standing upright away from the caravan walls after vacuuming. This helps aid air circulation and prevents mildew occurring, especially in units with solid ply bed bases (as opposed to slats). Another way to keep upholstery in top condition is to cover with a breathable material such as old cotton sheets to

keep the dust off. Ideally if you have room, store cushions at home in the warm, which is also a deterrent against caravan theft.

■ Fixed beds are best left in the open position. Again, this aids air circulation.

■ For blinds with any kind of spring mechanism, it's best these are left in the open position, otherwise the springs are gradually stretched over a period of time and subsequently fail to work efficiently. Consider making up cardboard covers for the inside of the window.

■ Leaving locker and wardrobe doors open optimises ventilation.

■ Make sure all rooflights and windows are fully closed.

■ Lightly coat hinges with thin oil or water dispersant such as WD-40 to protect against rust, taking care to avoid contact with door surfaces.

Water systems

Draining down is the best form of protection from frost damage, but it is important to ensure the system is fully emptied. Just a small amount of water trapped in a tap head can cause costly damage.

Drain-down procedure:

- Start by opening all taps (for mixer taps ensure the lever is in the central position to allow both hot and cold to drain).

- Open all drain valves and remove any drainage plugs (keeping them in a safe place), not forgetting the external plug for older water heaters.

- The shower head is best removed and shaken free of water.

- If you have an internal water tank, it should have some means of drainage and/or removal.

- Remove any filters and save them for when you sterilise the system in spring (some sterilisation treatment damages the filter) and then replace them with new ones.

- If you have an on-board pump, run it for a few moments to clear it of water. Most good pumps can be run dry for a minute or so without any problem – check your handbook for details. Your external submersible pump can be shaken free of water.

- Don't forget your Aquaroll or other portable water container. Drain it and allow it to dry out thoroughly to prevent mould growth.

- Finally, one of the more effective ways of achieving a full drain-down is to drain the system on your last stay on-site and leaving any drainage points open before towing home; that final journey acts as a 'shake down' for any water left in the systems.



Clockwise from top left: Removing any water filter is a good idea – they can usually be re-used the following season; on recent water heating systems, there's a simple draincock; move mixer taps to the centre position and leave open; if your 'van has an internal fresh water tank, don't forget to drain it fully; leave waste outlets open but use stocking-type covers to prevent insects getting in

Go with the Floë?



An alternative way to drain the system is using a Floë Drainage Kit. This uses a compressor or foot pump (not supplied) to force the water out of the system preventing issues with stagnant or freezing water in the outfit's plumbing.

It can also cope with moving trapped water if some of the hoses sag. It is compatible with caravans, folding campers, motorhomes and static caravans and is very easy to use. Various adaptors are available to suit your particular installation.

Toilet duties

- If your caravan has a cassette toilet, this should be thoroughly drained and cleaned before storing over winter.

- Drain the flushing water tank via the drain tube, if it's provided, or flush as much water as you can through the system and into the cassette waste tank.

- Remove the waste tank, empty and clean it out.

- Clean and wipe the valve blade sealing the toilet from the waste tank with an appropriate seal lubricant (or silicon lubricant, but do not use petroleum jelly or any vegetable oil except olive oil). Manufacturers often also advise leaving this valve in the partially-open position for storage purposes to prevent it sticking shut. This is also a good opportunity to clean and lubricate other rubber seals in the cassette to ensure they remain supple.



Make sure you drain all water from the toilet's flushing system. Check instructions as they may not match the Thetford system illustrated here



Sockets for stowing the 12S and 12N sockets should have drainage holes

Electrics

Having the ability to hook your caravan up to a 230V electricity supply throughout winter can have its advantages – not least the fact that you can power up any systems such as the heating, from time to time, as well as keeping items like the battery in tip-top condition. For many, however, this is not an option and you need to consider alternatives.

Leisure batteries are often among the casualties of long periods without use. If left in the unit, ensure the battery is isolated from all 12V equipment by means of the unit's isolation switch or disconnect it. Alternatively, ensure all interior electrical items are in the 'off' position and disconnect any plugs. Don't forget the TV aerial booster in the cupboard, if fitted. Anything left on standby mode is still draining the battery, even the voltmeter on the control panel.



The best way to store a leisure battery is to disconnect it or isolate it from all 12V equipment using the unit's isolation switch

Remember, even when disconnected a battery will discharge over time and once left in a discharged state its storage capacity can never be fully restored.

If feasible, disconnect the battery and take it home where you can charge it periodically. A battery should not be left much more than six weeks before charging – less if the battery needs to remain connected to operate a security system. If your caravan has a tracker or other security system this needs a source of power, which will probably mean leaving your caravan battery in situ and finding a way of charging it on-site or having a substitute battery. Wherever you keep your battery, clean over the terminals and smear them with petroleum jelly.

Gas systems

Wherever you're storing your caravan, it is essential that the gas valves on top of the cylinders are closed or the regulators (if a clip-on type) are disconnected from the cylinders and caps are fitted over the ends of any open pipework.



Make sure the valves on the top of gas cylinders are closed or the regulators disconnected and caps fitted

If you're putting your unit into storage, check with the storage operator regarding its gas cylinder policies. Some don't allow you to store cylinders with your unit for any length of time.

If you can store the cylinders in the dedicated gas locker of your unit so much the better. Alternatively, they should be stored in the open air in a secure place. Storing in a shed or garage is not recommended as in the case of a fire the fire service will be unaware of presence of the cylinders, whereas a fire in or near to a caravan or motorhome immediately suggests the likely presence of gas cylinders.

Wherever they are located, cylinders should be stored at least two metres from open drains, openings into cellars (LPG being heavier than air) or buildings. The cylinders should also be kept away from heat and readily-ignitable materials and corrosive, toxic or oxidant materials. When removed from the unit's gas locker, plastic caps or plugs should be fitted to the gas cylinder's outlet.

When handling, connecting and disconnecting gas cylinders ensure engines and electrical equipment are switched off.

Top tips

■ Check your caravan handbook for any specific advice it may offer on winter preparation. Also, it's always worth checking with the supplier of any additional equipment you may have had fitted for advice on over-wintering.

■ Even if you're leaving your 'van in storage away from home, return every now and then for a check that all's well. It's also the chance to open windows and rooflights to allow some fresh air to circulate. Likewise, an occasional blast of warm air from the heating system can also work wonders, but don't forget that if you're using butane gas for heating it won't work as the temperature approaches zero.



■ Winter is a good time to have your caravan serviced by an industry-recognised service centre. Head online and visit approvedworkshops.co.uk for more information and details of an Approved Workshop near you. Caravan service centres are often less busy at this time of the year although don't forget the timing of your service must also fit with the conditions of any caravan warranty.

And finally

Thanks to Venture Caravans for help in preparing this Datasheet: Venture Caravans, Toll House, A5 Watling Street, Watford Gap, Daventry, Northamptonshire NN6 7UJ. 01327 703371 venture-caravans.com

A cover can protect your unit



Covering up

To help preserve the exterior of your unit and ease the chore of cleaning it before your first spring outing you may wish to consider either a breathable cover or the use of a protective coating, such as Fenwicks Overwintering Fluid.

When choosing a cover it's important for it to be breathable, soft enough not to damage the caravan surface and tough enough for longevity. The alternative of a waxy protective coating has the advantage of low cost and if you leave it on all winter it is relatively easy to wash off in spring because of the natural degradation of the coating.

All caravan covers have a limited life, but some inferior products can last little more than one season. The main problem is ultra-violet light degradation. Consider the cover as sacrificial – it's better the cover degrades than your GRP panels discolouring.

If you use your cover throughout the year and so expose it to summer sun, consider a lighter colour to help reduce heat build-up. Also expect its life expectancy to reduce. Generally, you get

Fitting a caravan cover



what you pay for here – from cheap imported products right up to premium, custom-made items – but do ensure it's the right size for your 'van with the doorway in the right location and provision for the protruding external fittings such as a roof aerial and gas flue.

Another life-shortening aspect of caravan construction to covers is the sharp ends of aluminium awning rails and roof joint strips. The cover needs to be protected at such points with robust material to prevent premature wear.

Before fitting a cover it is essential that the surface of the unit is clean and dry, otherwise even with the softest of covers a surface layer of dirt and grit will damage your paintwork as the cover moves against the side of the unit.

Take particular care to ensure the windows are clean as the soft acrylic material scratches easily. Ignore any advice to protect the windows with cling film before fitting the cover as this is not wise and may cause cracking to the windows.

Contact

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