The table below shows the amount of antifreeze to use for various temperatures.

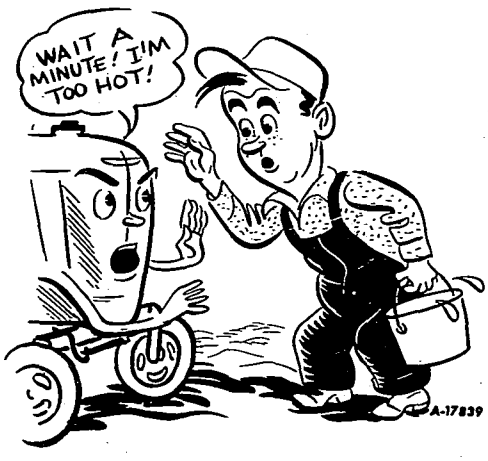
Caution! Use only one type of antifreeze. Do not use a mixture of solutions, as it will be difficult to determine how much protection you have against freezing.

Never use any of the following in the cooling water as an antifreeze:

Honey, salt, kerosene, diesel fuel, glucose, sugar, calcium chloride or any alkaline solution.

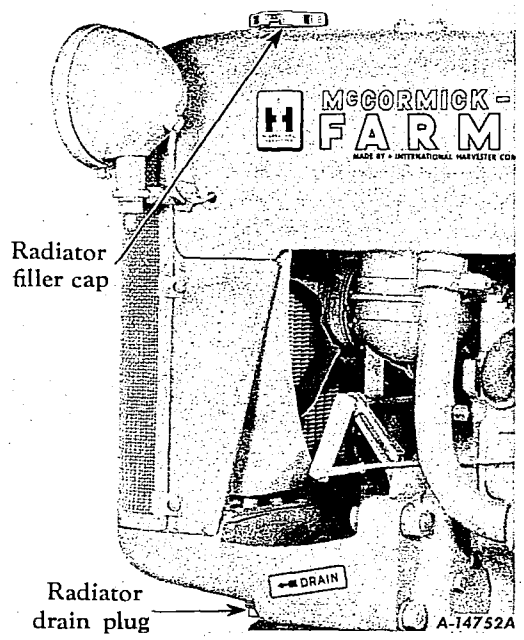
Do not use alcohol as an antifreeze if other materials are available, as denatured alcohol boils at +173° F. However, if it is necessary to use alcohol, check the solution frequently to see that you have adequate protection against freezing.

Freezing Point (Fahrenheit)	Pints of antifreeze required		
	Ethylene Glycol	Distilled Glycerine	Denatured Alcohol
+10°	5	6½	6
0°	6½	8	7½
-10°	8	9½	8½
-20°	9	10½	10
-30°	10	11½	11½
-40°	10½	—	13
-50°	11½	—	14
-60°	12	—	15½
-70°	13	—	—



Should the motor overheat, allow the engine to cool off before removing the cap to fill the radiator. When removing the cap, be extremely careful to avoid being scalded by steam which has built up pressure in the radiator.

Cooling System



Illust. 26

Water cooling system.

The water is circulated through the engine block, cylinder head and radiator by the thermosiphon method. As the engine warms up, the water is heated, expands and circulates back through the radiator where the water is cooled before again circulating through the engine.

To Clean Out Dirt and Sludge

1. Drain the cooling system by removing the drain plug. *See Illust. 26.* Allow the system to drain; then replace the plug.

2. Fill the cooling system with a solution of 2 pounds of ordinary washing soda mixed with 9¾ U. S. quarts of water (cooling system capacity).

3. Leave off the radiator filler cap and operate the engine until the water is hot; then drain and flush with clean water.

To Fill the Cooling System

1. The water capacity is approximately 9¾ U. S. quarts.

2. Replace the drain plug.

3. Fill the radiator to a level slightly below the bottom of the filler neck. Filling the radiator to this level will allow for expansion of the coolant under normal operating conditions.