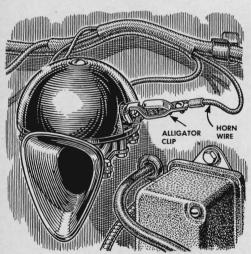
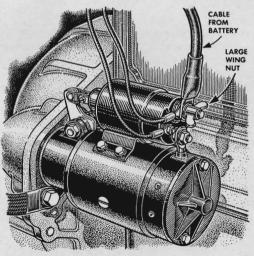


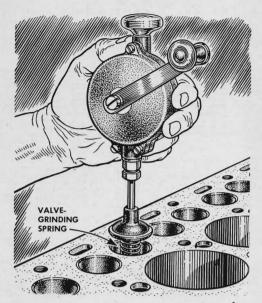
To replace a bad wire in a harness, cut both ends out of service and tape them over. Install a new wire of the same gauge by running it along the outside of the harness and taping it in place at intervals. Use rubber tubing at chafe spots. Reach into the deep spots when you clean metal for filling with lead. Worn abrasive disks, cut into polygonal shapes, will flex themselves into the recesses. Bring the tips of the spinning disk into light contact with the metal surface.



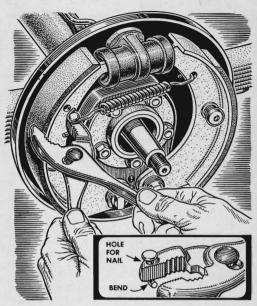
Disconnecting electrical wires fast is sometimes necessary. By having the foresight to install alligator clips on horn wires (above, left), you can yank them off immediately if the horn should stick and sound off continuously. A second



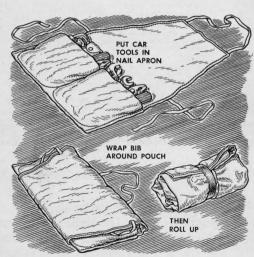
tip: Fasten the battery cable to its terminal on the starter solenoid or junction box with a wing nut, as above, in place of the regular hex nut. You can now disconnect the battery in seconds, without tools, to prevent a fire in case of a short.



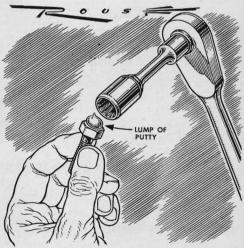
To avoid scoring valve seats when grinding-in valves, always install a lifter under the valve before beginning work. It is a constant reminder to ease up on the grinding pressure and lift the valve frequently to redistribute the compound.



**Brake-shoe retracting springs** can be installed with ordinary pliers fitted with a flathead nail. Hook the free end of the spring on the nail and stretch it across to the opposite shoe by squeezing the pliers against the brake lining.



Silence the rattle of tools and keep them together by stowing them in the pockets of a carpenter's nail apron. If forced to make a roadside repair or change a tire, remove the tools and slip on the apron to protect your clothes.



**Stick bolts, nuts or cap screws** in a socket wrench with a small lump of putty to hold them while you start them in hard-to-reach places. Leave the sticky stuff in the socket for the next hard job; it won't interfere with normal use.