

## IF YOUR CAR WON'T START AND YOU ARE NOT OUT OF GASOLINE YOU SHOULD...



- ☞ Make sure the gear selector is in Park or Neutral. By jiggling the lever from one position to the other the in-gear safety switch can be freed.
- ☞ To relieve the battery of any excessive load, turn off everything electrical including lights and radio.
- ☞ Wait a minute or two to rest the battery before trying to start the engine.
- ☞ Bring the automatic choke into operation by depressing the accelerator down halfway.
- ☞ Turn and hold the starter key until the engine starts or for ten seconds. Should the engine still not start, it may be flooded.
- ☞ Wait three minutes, then depress the accelerator to the floor and hold it in that position. Turn the starter key again. Never pump the accelerator as this only causes worse flooding. The cylinders may not all fire evenly when the engine starts to catch but still do not pump. Keep your foot on the gas pedal steadily until the engine runs smooth. Before shifting into gear, allow the engine to idle at least 30 seconds.

Maintaining your automobile in good working condition is imperative to help prevent mechanical trouble. As with any machinery, care should be taken when performing any inspection, maintenance, or repair. Neglecting car engine care can put your life in danger as well as cause damage to your vehicle.

## HOW TO CHANGE A TIRE ...

- ☞ If you happen to be on a road where it is impossible to get out of the way, keep driving with flashers on. It is better to ruin a tire or even the wheel than to take the chance of being hit by another car.
- ☞ If there is room on the roadside where you can pull off safely, be sure you park your car on solid ground and set the emergency parking brake. You should also block the wheel on the opposite corner of the car to keep it from rolling. A piece of wood or a large stone will do.
- ☞ Take the wheel cover off. Usually you can use a screwdriver or the tapered end of the lug wrench to remove the wheel cover. Loosen each lug nut.
- ☞ Take the spare tire out of the trunk before using the jack. It is easier and much safer. Then place the jack on solid ground, making sure it is perfectly vertical. Now you are ready to jack up the car.
- ☞ Remove all lug nuts, placing them in the wheel cover so you won't lose them. Take the wheel off, replacing it with the spare tire then screw the lug nuts on until snug.
- ☞ Adjust the lever to the down position, pumping down until the tire barely touches the ground. Tighten the lug nuts securely.

It is important to read your owner's manual so you can be prepared in case of a flat tire. It is also important to get the flat tire fixed right away as driving without a spare is asking for trouble.

**WARNING:** A bumper jack is for tire changing only! *Never* crawl under a car when it is on a bumper jack.



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Every time you get into your car, you are facing the possibility of having an accident or having car trouble. Ignoring this fact does not make it disappear - it only hinders your capability to react properly in an emergency situation. Don't wait until you are faced with an emergency to decide what you should do. **BE PREPARED!!** Plan ahead for the unexpected emergencies. This pamphlet was designed to give you a "head start" on emergencies. Read it carefully and remember what you read. Be being confident in how to handle these situations, it might help you to survive or avoid extended misery. Even though the modern motorist does not face as many auto failures as did the motorists of previous years, they still happen. By having emergency equipment in your car, you will be partially prepared. Following is a list of emergency equipment which should be carried in every car on the road:

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Jack & Lug Wrench  | Jumper Cables     |
| First Aid Kit      | Flares            |
| Tow Strap or Chain | Flashlight        |
| Small Tool Kit     | Fire Extinguisher |

In areas of the country where winters can be severe, a winter survival kit can mean the difference between life and death. The kit should include blankets, nonperishable foods, canned heat or candles, and matches.



## WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT...



STOP IMMEDIATELY at the scene but try to be away from other traffic.

GIVE AID TO THE INJURED...but never move an injured person unless it is absolutely necessary.

PROTECT THE AREA by clearing the road if at all possible, put out warning signals and position someone to warn oncoming motorists of the accident.

NOTIFY POLICE if there are any injuries or damage to property.

### THEN...

- ☞ Obtain the name and address of other driver and license number of car.
- ☞ Get the names and addresses of witnesses.
- ☞ Prepare a sketch of the details of the accident. If at all possible, take pictures.
- ☞ See a physician as you may be injured and not be aware of it.
- ☞ Contact your insurance company at once.
- ☞ File an official accident report as soon as you can with the state.
- ☞ It is permissible to move cars that are involved in the accident before the police arrive. However, it is advisable that this be done only if there is a traffic hazard. You are required to give only your name and address and show your driver's license and vehicle registration. The law does realize you could be in a condition of shock and not be competent to make a statement. You are not required to sign anything for anybody.

## IF YOU ARE FIRST TO ARRIVE AT THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT YOU SHOULD...

- ☞ Park off the highway at least 50 to 100 feet from the closest car.
- ☞ Give first aid to the injured and account for drivers and passengers of all cars. Send for medical help if needed. Do not move the injured unless they are endangered by fire, bleeding, or traffic.
- ☞ Protect the scene of the accident with flares and get others to warn traffic in both directions.
- ☞ Call the police.

### SKIDDING...

Making sudden lane changes, abrupt turns or braking fast and hard can put you and your car in a dangerous skid. It is even more dangerous to skid on wet or icy roads. When the rear end of your car starts to slide, immediately take your foot off the gas pedal. Do not turn hard away from the direction of the skid. That will cause you to spin into a crash. Turn your wheels in the same direction that the rear of the car is skidding. Don't over steer. You will feel when the car is regaining traction. Never hit the brakes during a skid correction. It is better to pump your brakes with a hard rapid action to stop with the least chance of a side skid.

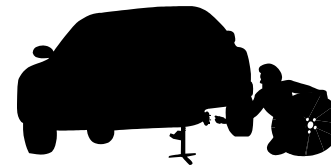
**REMINDER:** Reduce your car speed to correspond with road conditions. There is no such thing as a "safe" speed range at which you may drive on snow or ice. You must be extremely cautious until you are able to determine how much traction you can expect from your tires. Every city block and every mile of highway may be different, depending upon sun or shade and the surface of the roadway.

## BRAKE FAILURE...

It is a terrifying experience to step on the brakes only to find you have none. By pumping the brakes you may be able to build up enough pressure to aid in slowing down. If not, use the parking brake. But don't jam it on hard if you are on a curve. That can cause a spin. When using the parking brake to slow down, make sure you are coasting in drive gear. By shifting into a lower gear, the drag of the engine may help you slow down. Should you be traveling down a steep incline at the time your brakes fail and using the parking brake or using the down shifting does not help you reduce speed, drive into heavy brush or snow. Avoid a head on collision at all costs, even if it means side swiping a guardrail or parked cars.

### BLOWOUT...

Don't slam on the brakes! Should you slam on the brakes, you could lose control of the car completely. When a front tire blowout occurs, the car gets pulled hard to the side of the blowout. The steering wheel vibrates a lot. Hang on tight and don't panic! Get off the gas pedal and concentrate on staying in your lane of traffic. When the car is in control again, gradually slow down and pull well off the road. If a rear tire should blow, the back of the car will vibrate and weave back and forth. Handle it the same way as a front tire blowout.



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