USER MANUAL

WINTER & SUMMER DRIVING MANUAL: PREP, SAFETY & MAINTENANCE

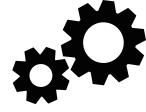




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This manual gives you what you need to keep your vehicle safe and working right through winter and summer. No theory here—just real tasks that should be done. If you drive in heat or cold, both affect your car's systems. Read this before the season starts. Do the things listed, or have a shop do them. Either way, doesn't skip them.













Cold weather causes problems. Batteries lose power. Oil thickens, roads get slick. Prep now, not when it's freezing out.

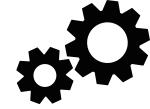
Battery:

- Get it tested. If it's weak, change it.
- Clean the terminals. If there's white powder, scrape it off.
- Batteries older than 4 years often fail in cold. Replace it early.
- Jumper cables or a small jump starter is a necessity in cold weather.









Tires:

- Use winter tires if snow is common.
- Tread depth should be 6/32" or more.
- Cold lowers pressure, check PSI weekly.
- Keep a working spare, check it too.
- If you live where it snows heavily, then keep a pressure gauge with you.

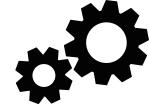
Wipers & Washer Fluid:

- Change to winter blades. They're stronger.
- Use fluid rated for -20°F or lower.









- Top it up. Keep an extra bottle in the trunk.
- Wiper motors can slow down in freezing temps—don't force them.

Heat & Defrost:

- Test both. Make sure heat works and windows clear up fast.
- If rear defrost doesn't work, get it checked.
- Don't block vents with floor mats or other items.









Coolant:

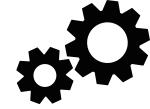
- Make sure you've got a proper mix (50/50 or 60/40).
- Look for leaks. Check levels when engine is cold.
- Flush every 3-5 years.
- Don't open the radiator cap when hot.

Winter Gear to Keep in the Car:

- Jumper cables
- Ice scraper
- Blanket
- Gloves
- Flashlight
- Tire chains if your state allows them
- Extra socks or hat in case you're stuck







Heat strains the engine, tires, and cooling system. Things expand, fluids break down, and A/C gets tested. Prep ahead.

A/C Check:

- Make sure it blows cold evenly.
- If it's weak, get refrigerant levels checked.
- Clicking or grinding sounds? Could be compressor issues.
- Check cabin filter—replace it if airflow is weak.









Cooling System:

- Look at the radiator. No leaks or rust.
- Fan should kick on when the engine heats up.
- Check coolant tank. Refill if low.
- Hoses soft or cracked? Replace them.
- Inspect radiator cap—it should fit tight and seal properly.

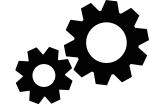
Tires:

- Heat makes pressure rise. Measure PSI when tires are cold.
- Check for dry cracks and bulges.









- Rotate them every 6,000 miles.
- Keep your spare inflated and checked too.

Brakes:

- Hot brakes fade faster. Check response on a test stop.
- Grinding or vibration? Get it looked at.
- Change brake fluid every 2-3 years.
- If pedal feels soft when hot, don't ignore it.





Fluids:

- Use the oil weight listed in your owner's manual.
- Check transmission and power steering fluid.
- If any look dirty, flush and refill.
- Consider switching to high-temprated oil if you tow or drive long distance.

Keep This in Your Car (Summer):

- Bottled water (for you and radiator)
- Motor oil
- Tire inflator and gauge
- Phone charger
- Small toolkit
- Cool towel or cloth for extreme heat







SEASONAL MAINTENANCE

Stick to a schedule so you don't miss anything important. If something's borderline, fix it before the season hits.

Before winter or summer:

- Full walk around check
- Test heater or A/C
- Check all lights and wipers
- Refill or replace fluids
- Verify tire condition and tread depth











SEASONAL MAINTENANCE

Every 3,000 to 5,000 Miles:

- Oil change
- PSI check
- Washer fluid top-up
- Battery visual check
- Look for any fluid leaks under the car

Every 6 Months:

- Rotate tires
- Brake check
- Coolant pressure test
- Replace cabin filter
- Inspect belts for cracks or wear





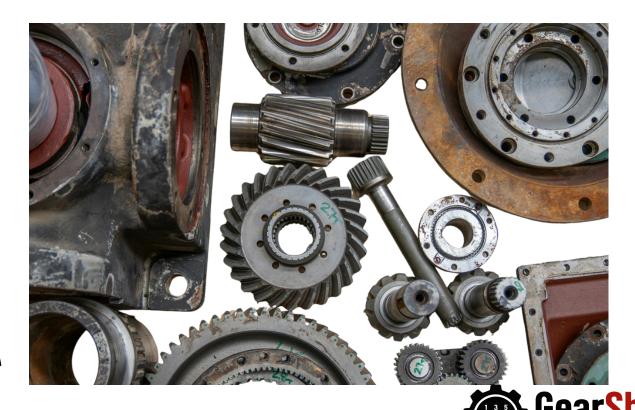




SEASONAL MAINTENANCE

Annually:

- Flush coolant
- Load test the battery
- Brake fluid flush
- A/C system inspection
- Alignment check
- Full system diagnostic if car is over 7 years old







DRIVING TIPS: COLD VS. HEAT

How you drive matters too. Adjust your habits by season. Don't rely on tech or guesswork.

Winter Driving:

- Drive slower. Roads might be slick even if they look dry.
- Leave more space between cars.
- Don't use cruise control on snow or ice.
- Clear all windows and lights before driving.
- Use lower gear if you're climbing or starting in deep snow.
- If sliding starts, steer into it and don't panic brake.





DRIVING TIPS: COLD VS. HEAT

Summer Driving:

- Watch the temp gauge. If it climbs, pull over.
- Don't slam the throttle when the engine's hot.
- Park in shade when you can.
- Don't overload the car.
- A sunshade can protect the dash and reduce cabin heat.
- If idle time is long (like traffic jams), switch to neutral to reduce engine strain.







DRIVING TIPS: COLD VS. HEAT

Know When to Go to a Shop

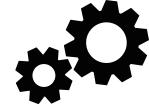
Some signs mean something's already wrong. Don't ignore these:

- Temp gauge goes above normal
- You see coolant or oil under the car
- Brakes feel soft or shaky
- A/C isn't cooling at all
- Burning or moldy smell from vents
- Tread is wearing fast on one side
- Electrical issues like flickering lights in cold or heat

Call a shop or go in if anything above happens. Don't wait. Small problems grow fast in extreme weather.







WRAP-UP

Prep early. Check what matters. Heat and cold break cars that aren't ready. This isn't about upgrades. It's basic survival for your vehicle. Follow this manual before winter or summer starts, not after you've broken down. If you're unsure, ask a mechanic. Don't guess. The time you spend now saves time (and money) later.

DRIVE STRONG WITH GEARSHIFT

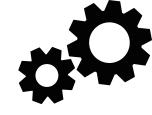
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