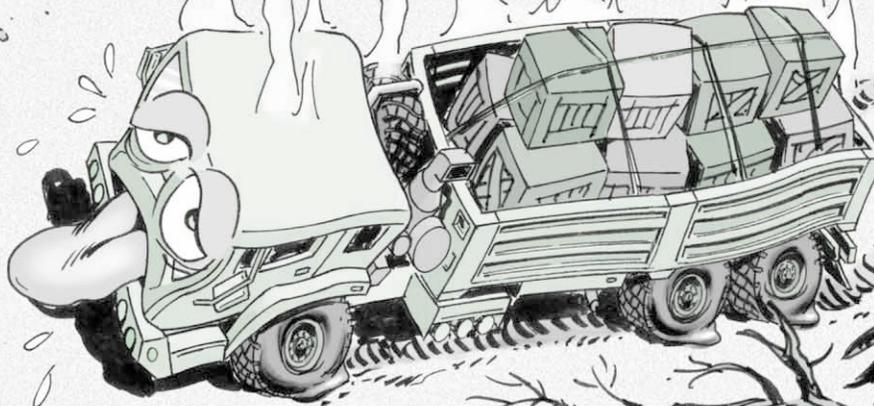


BEAT THE HEAT

HELP... ME!
I'M OVER-HEATING AND MELTING!



NOTHING LIKE STARTING YOUR DAY...

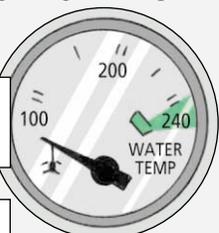
...WITH A NICE HOT MEAL!



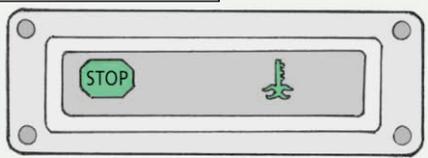
When operating in temperatures above 100°F (38°C), you operators must take extra care to prevent overheating the vehicle. Overheating starts when the engine temperature exceeds 230°F (110°C).

- Watch the water temperature gauge, STOP engine indicator and High Engine Temperature indicator closely for signs of overheating.

Check temperature gauge...



...STOP indicator and High Engine Temperature indicator

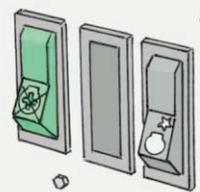


- Check oil levels often and keep operating strains as low as possible. Since the cooling and lubrication systems support each other, failure of one system will quickly lead to the failure of the other.

- Check the battery fluid level often in extreme heat. Batteries do not hold their charge well in extreme heat, so the specific gravity must be adjusted. See TM 9-6140-200-14 for details.

- Never operate the vehicle with the Radiator Fan Off switch in the ON position. That means double-check that the engine fan OFF indicator is **not** lit.

Radiator Fan Off switch...



...should be OFF so fan can run

- Always idle the engine before shutdown. That cools the engine and prevents damage.

- Never operate the engine longer than 30 seconds at full throttle if the vehicle is not moving. (For example, while operating the self-recovery winch or other auxillary equipment.) That quickly raises transmission oil temperature and can damage the transmission. Watch the service indicator light in the shift window. If it lights up, or if the water temp gauge gets near 230°F (110°C), the transmission oil is overheating.

Keep an eye on service indicator light

