

Instruction Book

# HUDSON

*Super-Six*

*The Greater Hudson*

APRIL

1929

Cars Numbered 825407 and Upward

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

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# Warranty

The factory obligation with respect to replacement of alleged defective parts is fully covered by our warranty as follows:

"We warrant the automobiles manufactured by us to be free from defects in material under normal use and service, our obligation under this warranty being limited to making good any part or parts thereof which shall, within ninety (90) days after delivery of such automobile to the original purchaser, be returned to us with transportation charges prepaid, and which our examination shall disclose to our satisfaction to have been thus defective.

"This warranty is expressly in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied, and of all other obligations or liabilities on our part, and we neither assume nor authorize any other person to assume for us any other liability in connection with the sale of our automobiles.

"This warranty shall not apply to any Hudson automobile which shall have been repaired or altered outside of our factory in any way so as, in our judgment, to affect its stability or reliability, or which has been subject to misuse, negligence, or accident.

"We make no warranty whatsoever in respect to tires, rims, ignition apparatus, tops, upholstery, horns or other signaling devices, batteries, speedometers, or other trade accessories."

## HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

*The factory does not participate in any labor costs incident to the replacement of parts under the warranty. The warranty under which Hudson motor cars are sold will be interpreted by the Distributor or Dealer from whom the car was purchased. If you are touring and require service, be sure and get in touch with your nearest authorized Hudson Distributor or Dealer.*

## Foreword

The owner's greatest contribution to the long life and satisfactory operation of a motor car is to assure himself that it is regularly and adequately lubricated. Too much importance cannot be attached to this simple but essential rule.

Hudson-Essex cars are soundly and ruggedly built, and, if given the attention which they deserve, will prove themselves as among the most economical motor cars, in total costs, which may be found in the market.

Both for periodic inspection and for adjustments which will keep the mechanism at best efficiency, it is suggested that the cars be taken to authorized Hudson-Essex Service Stations, where skilled and trained mechanics will be found.

Only genuine Hudson-Essex replacement parts should be used.

The suggestions in this Instruction Book cover all the operations an owner should attempt; all work which is not entirely and thoroughly understood should be left to authorized Hudson-Essex Service Stations.



# Protect Your Car Against Theft

All Hudson and Essex cars are provided with locks as a means of protection against loss by theft. This protection, however, fails to a great extent if the owner does not keep his car locked at all times when it is unoccupied. A professional thief will often steal a car regardless of theft protection devices, but the petty thief or the joy rider cannot get away with a locked car.

Theft insurance on an automobile does not prevent theft, and the fact that a car is insured should not cause the owner to leave his car unprotected against theft, because this only aids the automobile thief. Insurance rates would be lower if fewer cars were stolen, and the number of stolen cars can be reduced by using the locks provided by the manufacturers; therefore—

**LOCK YOUR CAR**

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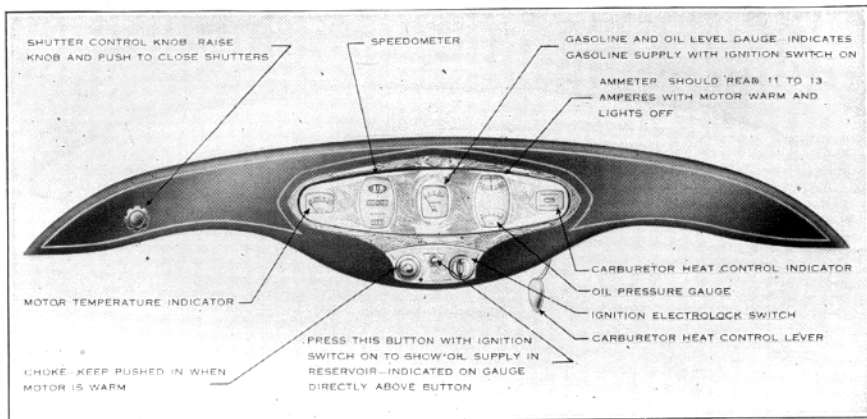
## License Data (All Models)

Car serial number.....(see plate on front of dash under hood).  
 Motor serial number.....(stamped on left front motor leg).  
 Number of cylinders 6. Cylinder bore  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Stroke 5 in.  
 Standard horsepower rating for license purposes 29.4.  
 Piston displacement 288 cu. in.  
 Weights—Landau Sedan 3825, Standard Sedan 3785, Coach 3680, Coupe  
 (Rumble Seat) 3610, Victoria 3795, Town Sedan 3795, Roadster 3460,  
 Phaeton (122" 5-Passenger) 3495.

## Tires

Inflate front tires 35 lbs.      Inflate rear tires 38 lbs.  
 Check pressures once a week.

## Instrument Panel



## Starting the Motor

The proper procedure in starting a cold motor is as follows:

Insert the key in the ignition electrolock and turn it  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn clockwise. Pull the choke button out as far as it will go and press forward on the starter pedal located immediately in front of the gearshift lever. Crank until motor fires, then return choke to not more than  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from maximum out position and gradually return it to the point consistent with smooth motor operation as the motor warms up. Confine the use of the choke to starting a cold or partially cold motor, being sure that it is pushed all the way in when the motor has been warmed sufficiently to so permit.

The heat control lever located at the lower part of the instrument panel should be adjusted to the "hot" position (as shown on the indicator just above the lever) when the motor is cold and moved to the "warm" position when a normal operating temperature has been reached, as indicated by the motor temperature indicator on the instrument panel. When driving across country at higher speed than is possible in city driving, the heat control lever should be set to medium position.

## Operating Instructions

The care given to a motor car during its first 1000 miles governs, to a large extent, the length and satisfaction of its service.

All moving parts are closely fitted and adjusted. Higher speeds must be approached gradually to give these parts an opportunity to properly "run in" and insure perfect bearing surfaces. During the first few hundred miles, sustained high car speeds should not be indulged in; nor should the motor be raced or speeded up while the car is at rest.

We recommend that the oil in the crankcase be completely changed after the first 250 miles and every 500 miles thereafter. Other parts of

the chassis should be lubricated according to the instructions given in the following pages of this book.

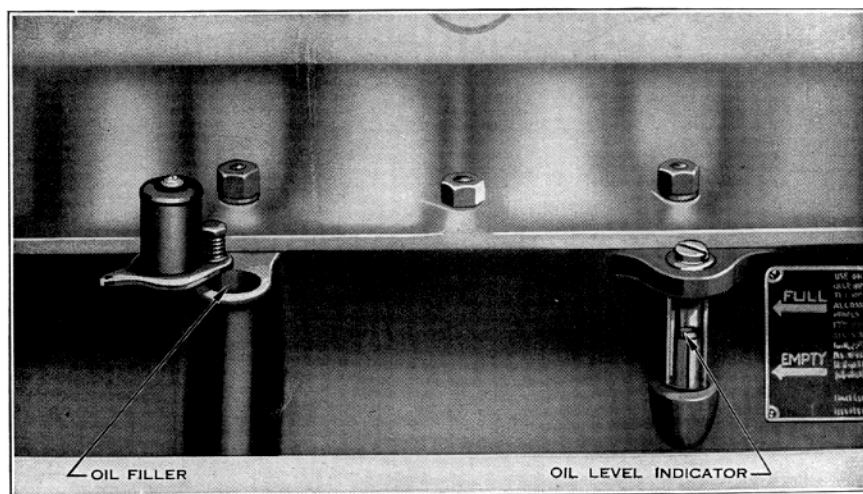
Strict adherence to the following suggested car speeds with respect to speedometer mileage will amply repay you in improved performance, and will minimize your future maintenance costs.

### Speedometer Reading

- 0 to 250 miles—Do not exceed 35 m. p. h. high gear; 15 m. p. h. intermediate gear.  
250 to 500 miles—Do not exceed 40 m. p. h. high gear; 20 m. p. h. intermediate gear.  
500 to 1000 miles—Do not exceed 45 m. p. h. high gear; 20 m. p. h. intermediate gear.

**IMPORTANT**—Do not under any consideration attempt to maintain a high rate of speed until the motor is thoroughly warmed up, the oil gauge showing pressure, and you are sure that there is plenty of good oil in the crankcase.

## Motor Lubrication



Use only high-grade, medium heavy-bodied oil. In cold weather use only high-grade, medium heavy-bodied oil which will flow at low temperatures. Consult your dealer if you are in doubt as to what oil to use.

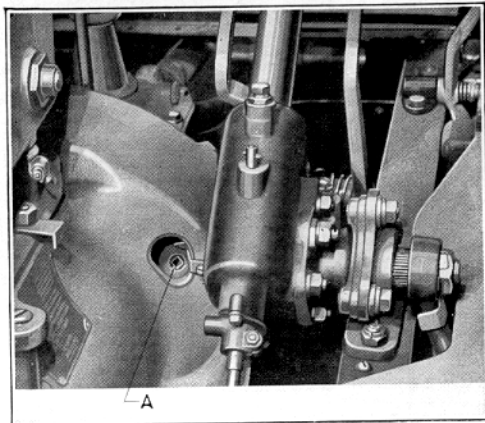
The oil pressure gauge on the instrument panel must always show pressure when the motor is running.

The amount of oil in the reservoir is determined by the method shown on instrument panel illustration, page 6. Every 250 miles add sufficient oil to bring supply up to full mark on oil level indicator, illustrated above.

Drain reservoir and refill every 500 miles, adding 7 quarts. If the reservoir has been removed from the motor, pour 2 quarts into the splash troughs in addition to the 7 quarts mentioned above.

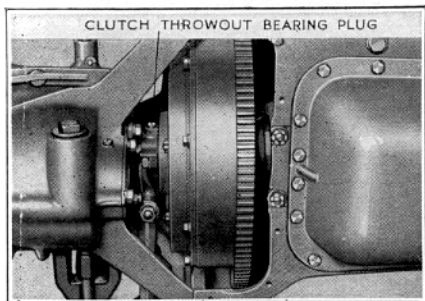


## Clutch



The clutch lubricant should be changed every 2500 miles, or oftener if the clutch action becomes harsh or jerky.

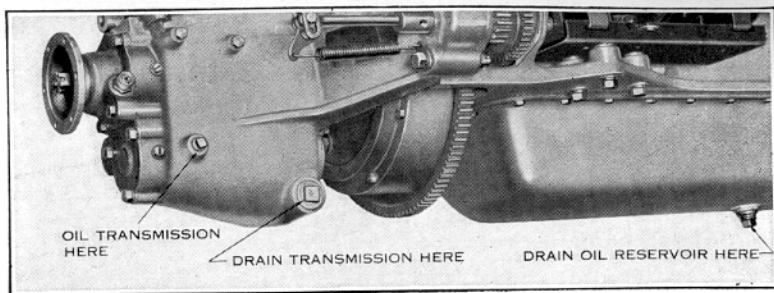
To do this proceed as follows: Remove the screws holding the small pan under the flywheel, drop pan and turn flywheel until the drain plug on its front side is at its lowest position. After removing the plug and allowing the clutch to become thoroughly drained, the flywheel should be turned to the position marked "A" in the illustration, and a mixture consisting of  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a pint of light motor oil and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a pint of kerosene added.



Replace filler plug tightly and fasten flywheel pan in position. A free movement of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " should be maintained between the clutch pedal and the bottom of the toe board at all times. When necessary, adjustment may be made by lengthening the link connecting the pedal shaft lever with throwout yoke. Remove clutch throwout bearing plug shown in the illustration and fill with fibre grease every 5000 miles, using a grease gun.

## Transmission

The transmission lubricant should be kept up to the level of the filler plug on the right side of the case, using only high-grade light-bodied transmission oils which will flow at low temperatures. The use of heavy oils or grease tends to obstruct the oil channels and return holes, resulting in faulty lubrication and leakage. Every 5000 miles the transmission



should be drained, flushed out with kerosene and refilled with new oil to the proper level.

## Rear Axle

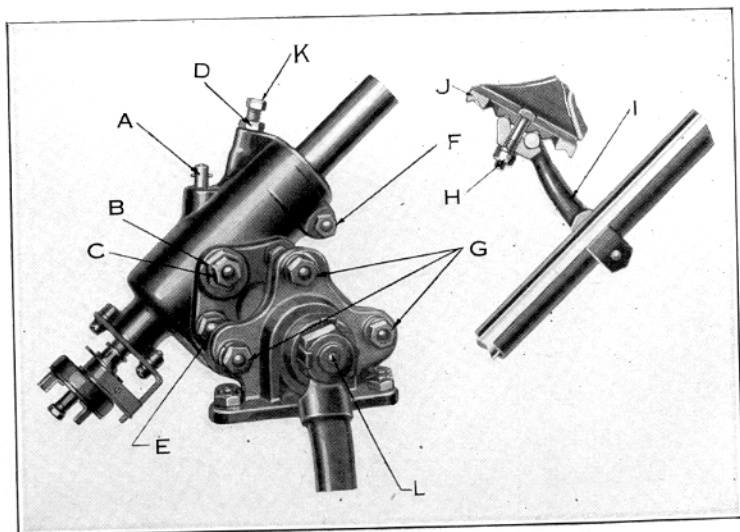
The rear axle drive gears and differential are lubricated by removing the large pipe plug in the housing cover. The oil supply in the housing should be kept up to the level of the filler plug opening.

Use only good rear axle or differential oil that will flow at low temperatures. Do not use grease. Once a year drain axle by removing lower cap screw from housing cover and refill with new oil.

## Valve Rocker Arms

Fill rocker arm oil cups on cylinder top cover with motor oil every 500 miles.

## Steering Gear



The steering gear requires little attention other than to see that lubrication is taken care of regularly. Every 5000 miles the oil supply in

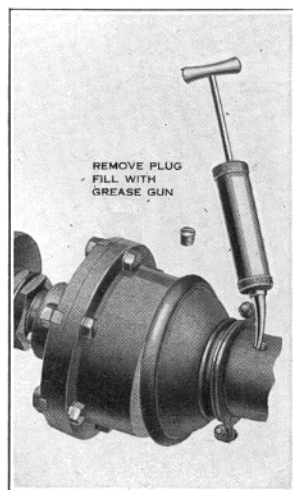
the case should be replenished at "A" with a high-grade, heavy-bodied gear oil which will remain fluid in cold weather. Do not use grease. Any excessive play which might develop due to wear after extensive service can be eliminated by the following adjustments which should be made with both front wheels off the floor:

**To remove end play from main column:** Loosen clamp bolt "F" one-half turn, loosen lock nut "D" and turn adjusting screw "K" down as far as possible without stiffening the action of the steering wheel when turned through its entire movement. Use care when doing this to turn screw "K" downward only, as it must be in positive contact with the bushing sleeve when the adjustment is completed. The clamp bolt "F" and the lock nut "D" should then be tightened securely.

**To remove play in mesh of worm and cross shaft roller:** Locate wheels in straight ahead position, disconnect drag link from steering arm and shake arm to determine the amount of play. Loosen four stud nuts "E" ( $\frac{1}{4}$  turn only) and lock nut "C" ( $\frac{1}{2}$  turn only). Turn eccentric sleeve "B" to right or clockwise direction only in gradual stages, noting result by shaking steering arm at each step and using care at last stage to turn sleeve just sufficiently to remove play and no further. Securely tighten lock nut "C" and cover stud nuts "E."

**To remove side play in cross shaft:** The adjustment for cross shaft "L" is on the opposite end to that shown in the illustration. Loosen the lock nut and with a screwdriver turn the adjusting screw down as tightly as possible, then back up slightly. Tighten lock nut.

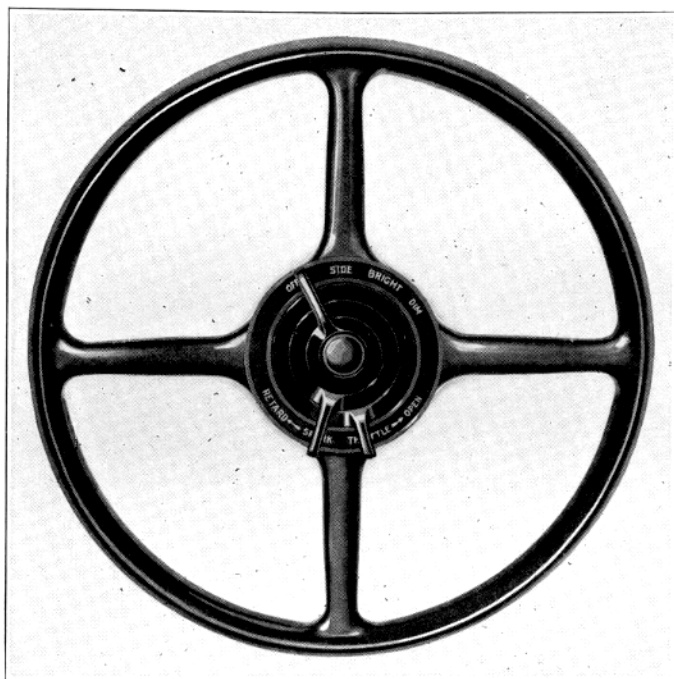
**To change position of steering wheel to suit requirements of driver:** Loosen frame bracket stud nuts "G," cowl bracket nut "H," then set steering wheel at desired position, being sure that bracket "I" is at bottom of groove in bracket "J" when nut "H" has been tightened. Securely tighten nuts "G."



## Universal Joints

The universal joints, because of the severe service demanded from them, require adequate lubrication. They should be filled with fibre grease every 1000 miles, using a grease gun.

## Lighting Switch



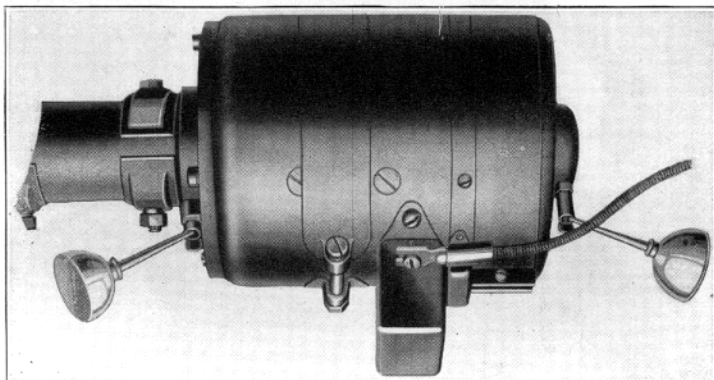
The lighting switch is located at the top of the steering column, all the lights being controlled at that point. It is only necessary to move the lever to the dim or bright position, as shown in the illustration, in order to have the proper driving lights.

## Starter

The starting motor is equipped with oilless bearings, and requires no lubrication.

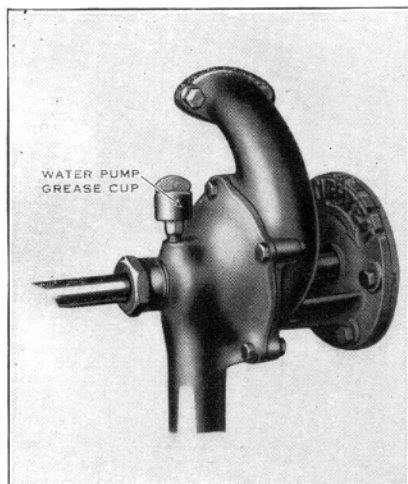


## Generator



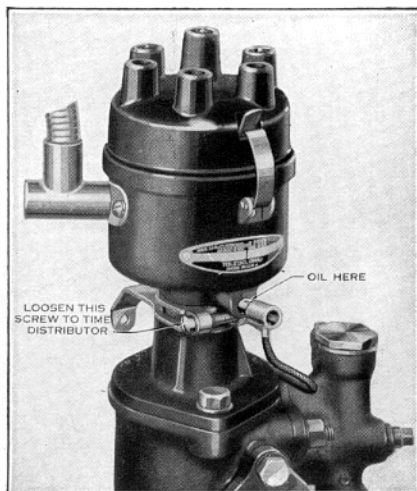
Three or four drops of light motor oil at points designated every 1000 miles

## Water Pump



Keep water pump grease cup filled with hard grease. Turn down frequently.

## Distributor



Fill distributor base with motor oil every 500 miles to the level of the oil cup.

## Electrical System

The electrical system requires little attention other than that of proper lubrication.

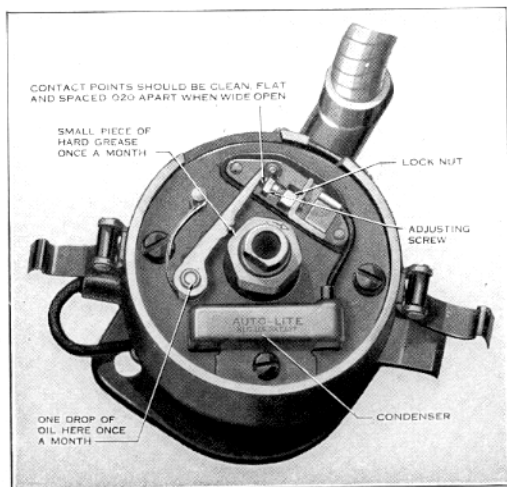
Within five days after delivery of a new car the purchaser should take it to the nearest Electric Auto-Lite Service Station in his territory for registration and inspection of the electrical units. An identification card will be received by him which will entitle him to free inspection service on the electrical apparatus at any Electric Auto-Lite Service Station during the guaranty period.

The electric units covered by the Electric Auto-Lite Company Guaranty include: Starting Motor, Generator, Distributor and Coil.

The wiring employed in the light circuit is protected by a 20-ampere fuse located on dash. It is accessible by lifting the hood on the driver's side. If for any reason the lights do not burn, examine this fuse; if necessary, replace with a spare of the proper capacity.

Persistent blowing of the fuses indicates a short in the wiring, and the circuits should be inspected by your dealer at the earliest opportunity.

In event of an abnormal generator charging rate, as indicated by an ammeter reading higher than 13 amperes with lights off and a hot motor, have the electrical system inspected at the earliest opportunity at an Electric Auto-Lite Service Station.



**IMPORTANT**—Ignition must be set to full advance and breaker points properly spaced, as illustrated above, in order to obtain the maximum power and efficiency from the motor. Inspect frequently.

## Ignition Timing

To check the spark timing when necessary, proceed as follows: Fully advance spark by moving spark lever (left lever at top of steering wheel) down to lowest position, or nearest driver.

Take out the spark plug in No. 1 cylinder and crank the motor by hand until the rush of air from the plug opening indicates that the piston is coming up on compression stroke. This can readily be determined by placing a finger over the spark plug opening. The motor should then be cranked very slowly until the pointer on the observation hole (on the left side of the flywheel case) is at a punch mark about three teeth beyond the mark DC 1-6, which is stamped on the flywheel. It is permissible to time slightly ahead of this point if found necessary. Results should be checked on road and spark retarded slightly if there is any tendency to knock.

Remove the distributor cap and rotor, and note position of contact points. If they are set to proper clearance (as shown on page 13), they should be just separating. To adjust, if necessary, loosen the holding screw on the distributor timer arm shown in the illustration on page 12 and turn distributor housing slightly in proper direction.

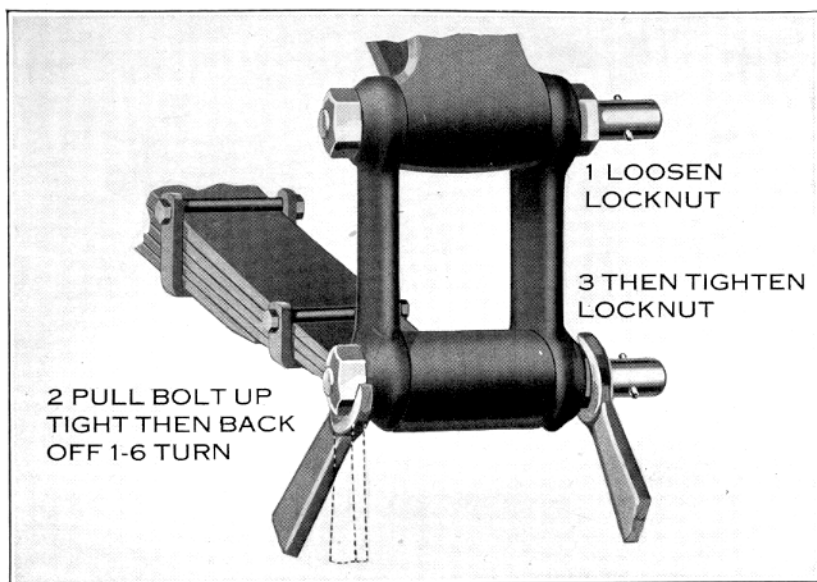
Turn the distributor to the left, or anti-clockwise, to advance the ignition; to the right, or clockwise, to retard. Then re-tighten the holding screw.

The motor fires in the following order: 1-5-3-6-2-4.

## Storage Battery

Immediately upon delivery of a new car, the purchaser should take it to the nearest authorized Exide Battery Service Station for an initial inspection.

During the winter months, the greater use of lights and the starting motor naturally drains the battery more quickly than in summer. Let your nearest battery station inspect the battery frequently and advise you as to its condition.



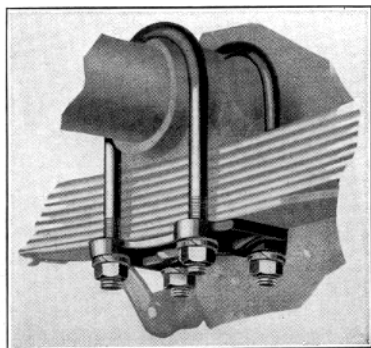
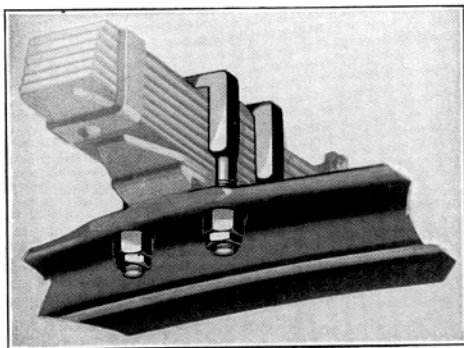
## Spring Shackles

The spring shackles are provided with an adjustment by means of which all play can be taken up in a few minutes and rattles at these points eliminated.

Do not tighten too much or you will interfere with the action of the springs. Follow the instructions given closely.

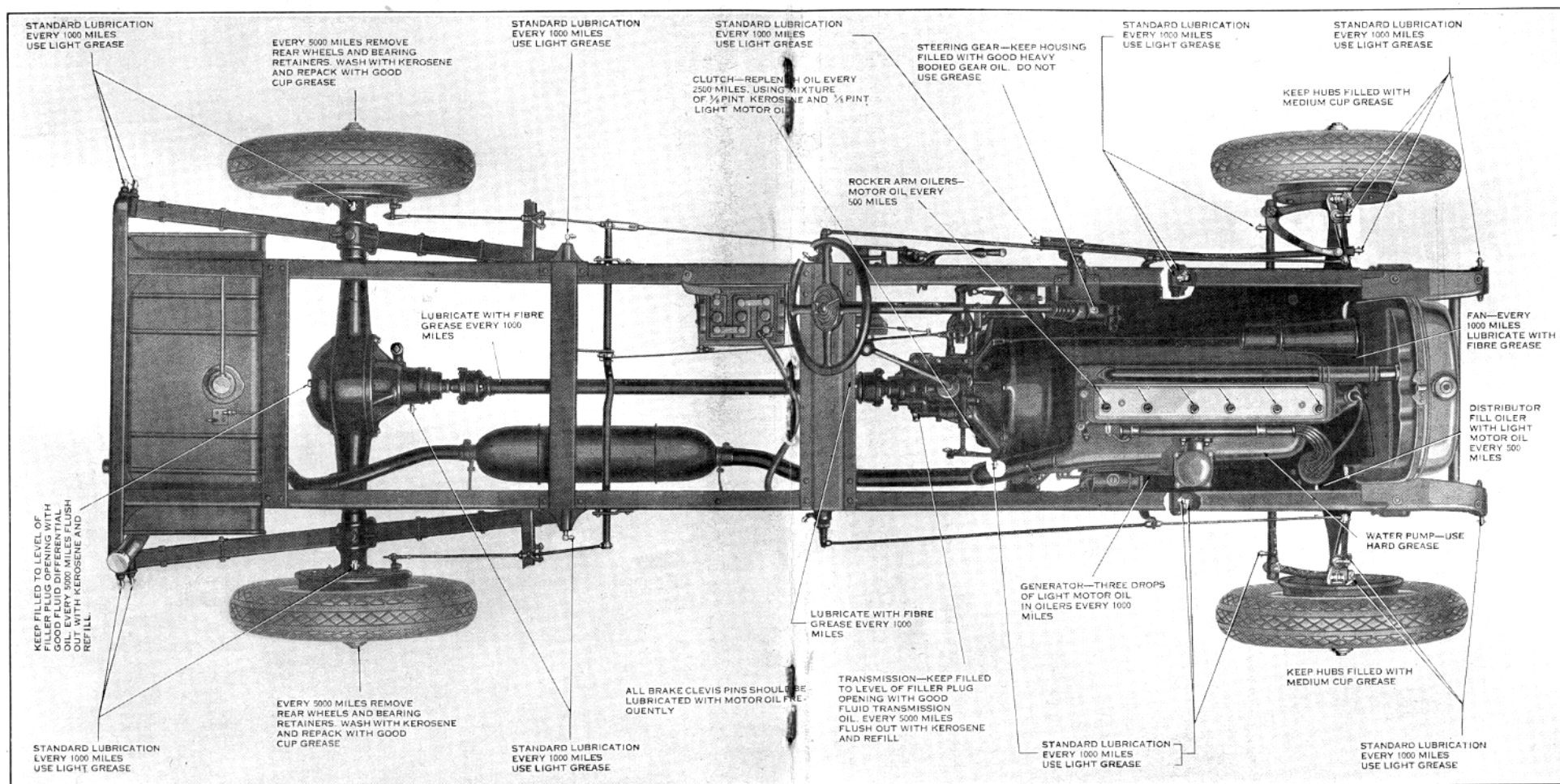
## Spring Clips

Spring breakage can usually be attributed to looseness in the spring clips which secure the springs to the axles. It is recommended that these clips be inspected occasionally for tightness.





# Lubrication Chart





## Cooling System

The cooling system should be kept full of pure water at all times. If the water in your locality is known to contain alkali or lime, avoid its use if possible and use rain water.

It is important that the cooling system be drained and thoroughly flushed out with clear water at frequent intervals to prevent the formation of deposits which would tend to obstruct the water passages in the radiator.

Keep the radiator shutters adjusted so as to maintain an efficient operating temperature as indicated by the directions on the motor temperature indicator on the instrument board.

See that the fan belt does not slip. An adjustment is provided for taking up slack.

## Wheel Alignment

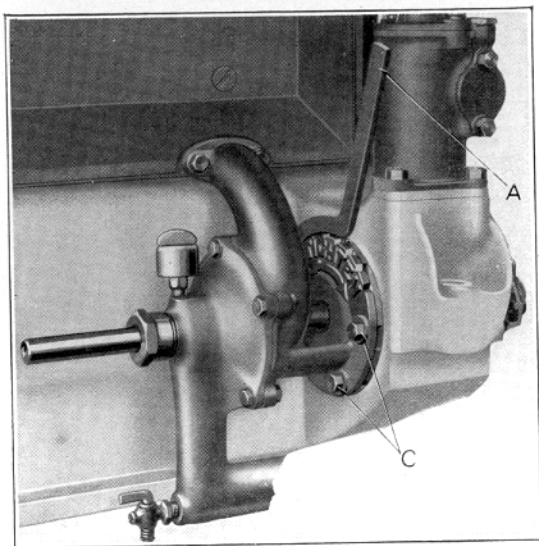
The alignment of the front wheels has a very important bearing on the life of the front tires and on the ease of steering. The alignment can be checked by measuring the distance between the inside of the rims at the front and rear. The distance at the front should be the same as the distance at the rear or range from that to one-eighth inch less.

To adjust the front wheels, remove the cotter pin at the end of the front axle tie rod and unscrew the large adjusting plug. Remove the ball joint dust covers from the tie rod by taking off the clamp screw. This will permit the removal of the tie rod from the steering arm ball joint as well as the spring, ball seats and adjusting shims.

Should adjustment be necessary to compensate for excessive toe-in as indicated by the front wheels being too close together at the front, remove one or more shims from behind the inner ball seat and add them to those placed next to the outer ball seat. Replace parts removed, screwing the adjusting plug tightly against the spring but leave out cotter pin. If toe-in is still too great, it will be necessary to transfer additional shims to the outer end.

In event of insufficient toe-in, the above procedure should be followed except that the shims should be removed from the outer group and added to the inner ones. After the proper adjustment has been obtained the slotted adjusting plug should be tightly screwed in place without, however, entirely closing up the coils of the spring. Replace and spread cotter pin in end of tie rod.

## The Chain



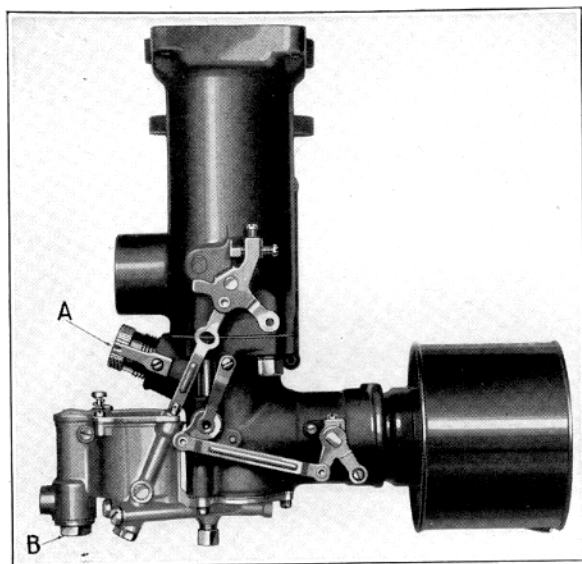
The camshaft and accessory shaft are driven by a chain which is provided with means of adjustment. At the expiration of from 500 to 1000 miles of driving it is advisable to determine if the chain requires taking up. Subsequent inspections at intervals of 4000 miles are recommended. To inspect chain proceed as follows:

Grasp the coupling between the generator and water pump and turn to and fro as far as possible. There should be approximately one-eighth of an inch movement in the circumference. If more is visible, then adjust chain as follows: Remove the three bolts marked "C" (inside one is hidden in illustration). Then, by means of the special wrench "A," pull flange in the direction of the arrow until only the necessary play is present as explained above. If it is necessary to shift the flange slightly to get the bolts to line up, back off the adjustment instead of turning up tighter or you will overload the bearings.

To remove the chain it is necessary to take off the camshaft gear. When replacing the chain, it is very important that the punch marks on the teeth of the crank and camshaft sprockets coincide with the punch marks on the chain pins, and that the arrows stamped on the side of the chain links point in the direction in which the chain runs. If these points are not observed, the valves will not be timed properly, and the chain will not operate. In addition, the ignition timing should also be checked as outlined on page 14.



## The Carburetor

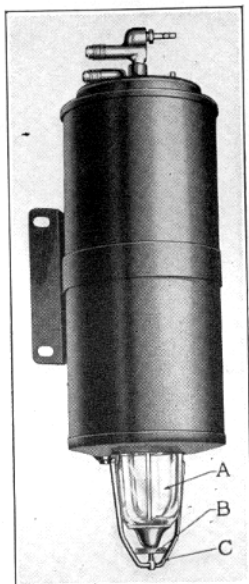


The carburetor has been carefully calibrated and adjusted at the factory and it is recommended that no change in the adjustment be made until an inspection has definitely determined that the trouble is not in some other unit. It should be borne in mind that the proper functioning of the carburetor is largely dependent upon the heat control feature, the correct operation of which is covered on page 6.

In event the setting has been disturbed and readjustment is necessary, proceed as follows:

After the motor has attained the normal operating temperature as indicated by the motor temperature indicator on the instrument board, the choke button should be pushed entirely in and the heat control lever placed in the "warm" position. With the throttle set so the motor runs at idling speed, turn the air adjusting screw "A" to the right or left as necessary until smooth and even operation is obtained. Turning the air screw to the right enriches the mixture and to the left leans it.

## Vacuum Tank



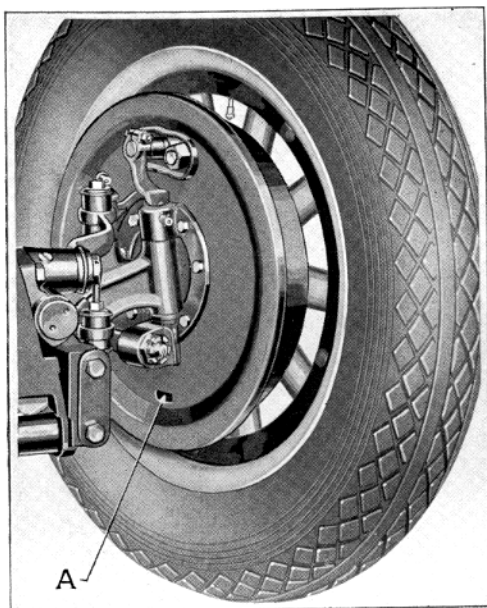
The glass sediment chamber at the bottom of the vacuum tank should be removed and cleaned whenever its contents show an accumulation of water or dirt. The water, due to the fact that it is heavier than gasoline, settles to the bottom of the glass and is easily distinguished.

The flow of gasoline is automatically shut off as soon as the glass is removed so that it is only necessary to hold the glass "A" in one hand, loosen the thumbscrew "B" and swing the bracket "C" to one side to empty the glass.

The filter screen in the carburetor held in place by the plug "B," shown in the illustration on page 21, should also be cleaned occasionally.

This should always be done while the glass sediment chamber on the vacuum tank is removed, as in that condition the flow of gasoline to the carburetor is shut off with the exception of an amount about sufficient to flush out the line.

## Brake Adjustment



The adjustment for wear on the brakes is entirely taken care of at the wheels.

The proper procedure is as follows: Jack up the wheel that is to be worked on, remove plate covering the adjusting screw "A" and insert a screwdriver into one of the slots in the adjusting screw. Turn the adjusting screw away from the axle, increasing the brake pressure until a substantial resistance is encountered against the turning of the wheel. Then turn the adjusting screw toward the axle, decreasing the brake pressure until the wheel turns freely. The adjusting screw is kept from turning of its own accord by a flat spring lock that snaps into each slot at the rear as the adjusting screw is turned. Be sure that this lock is in one of these slots and not resting on the metal between the slots after the adjustment has been made.

In order to insure proper efficiency and equalization, the brakes on all four wheels should be adjusted whenever an adjustment is made and not confined to one or two wheels.

## Headlamp Adjustments

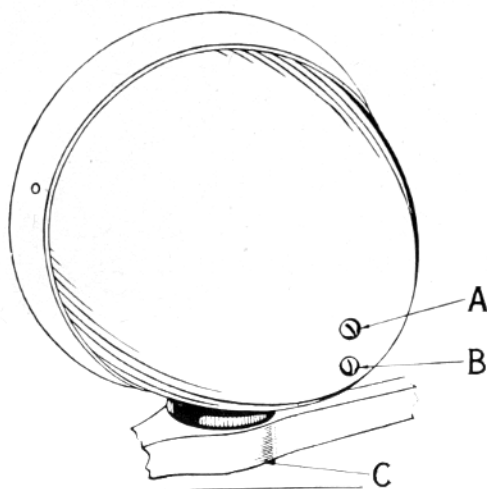


Fig. 1

**DESCRIPTION**—The Parabeam Headlamp is a complete lighting unit of the type which uses a double filament bulb of 21 c. p. for each filament. The two filaments are spaced  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart, above and below the central axis of the bulb. Lighting the lower filament gives the upper or "driving" beam. (Fig. 2.) The upper filament produces the lower or "passing" beam (Fig. 3) for city driving or whenever the upper beam might cause annoyance to others. The lower beam is tilted downward about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the upper position, or about 1 foot on a wall 25 feet from the lamp. The two lower white lines in Fig. 3 indicate the maximum and minimum tilt for the top of lower beam.

The headlamp consists of a carefully made outer housing and door, a special variable axis parabolic reflector to tilt and spread the light, and a ribbed or fluted lens designed solely for use with this reflector. In addition to the upper screw "A" (Fig. 1) at the rear for focusing the bulb, an adjustment is provided for raising or lowering the bulb in the reflector to secure best results from different bulbs. This is done by the lower screw "B" (Fig. 1) at back of lamp, which turns a small eccentric, tilting the socket and bulb up or down in the slotted guide tube attached to the reflector.

**TO FOCUS:** *First*—Place car on level ground or floor, and squarely facing a smooth wall 25 feet from the headlamps.

*Second*—Mark a horizontal line "A" (Fig. 4) on the wall at the height of headlight bulbs from ground. Next mark two vertical lines from line "A" to the ground, exactly in front of each headlamp center. The distance between these vertical lines should be the same as the distance between the headlight bulbs.

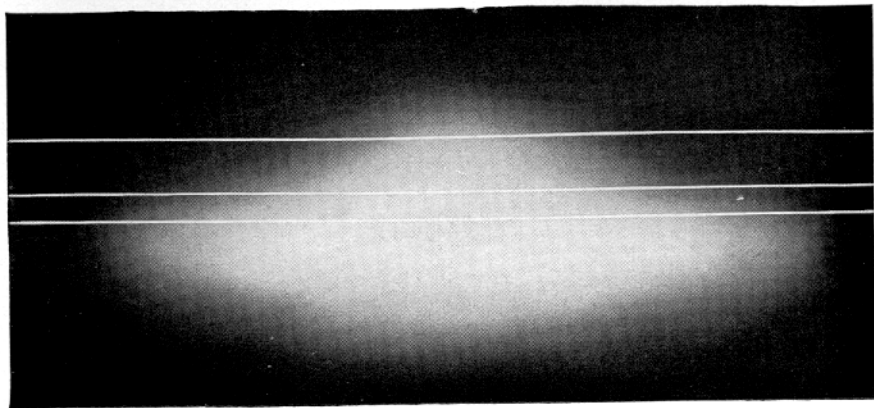


Fig. 2. Single Upper Beam—Lens in Place

*Third*—With one lamp covered to hide its light, set the lighting control switch at the upper or “driving” beam position and remove the door from the uncovered lamp. Turn the lower of the two screws “B” (Fig. 1) in the back of headlamp (vertical adjustment screw) to the right until the top of the light beam is as low as possible, then turn it to the left one-quarter turn or slightly more. The total adjustment is covered by a half turn of the screw. Turning screw to right raises the bulb in reflector and tends to lower the top of the “driving” beam, producing a flatter cut-off and less tilt to the lower beam. Therefore, set the bulb so that the beam shown in Fig. 5 is obtained by proceeding as follows:

*Fourth*—Turn the large focus screw “A” (Fig. 1) in center of lamp slowly to left or right until a bright triangular spot like Fig. 5 is obtained. Try removing the bulb, turning it half way around to reverse the position of filaments, and replacing in socket. This insures the best beam from the bare reflector, since the bulb filaments sometimes vary in length and position.

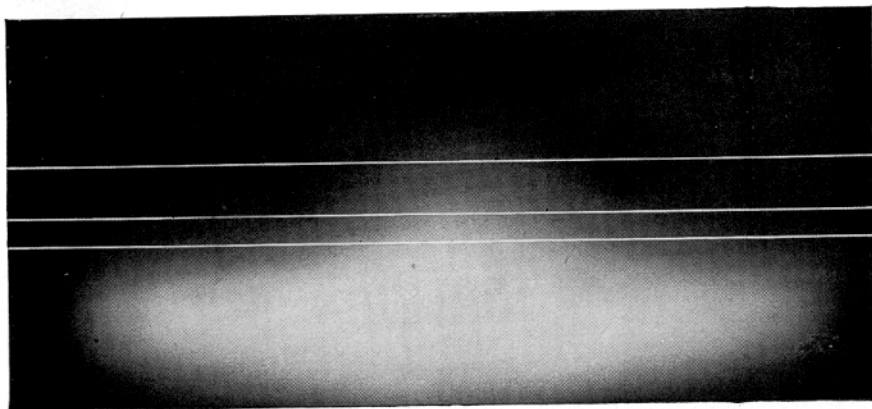


Fig. 3. Single Lower Beam—Lens in Place

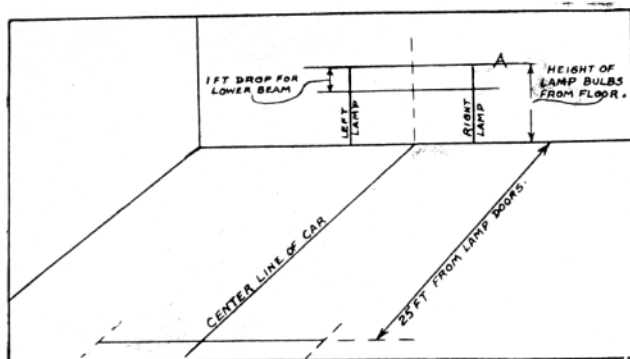


Fig. 4. Car Position

The top of the triangular light spot should be almost flat or slightly peaked in the center. Now replace the door and lens and fasten firmly.

*Fifth*—Aim or point the lamp by loosening the nut at "C" (Fig. 1) on lower side of lamp mounting. The center of the beam should strike the vertical line on wall in front of this lamp, and the top of beam should touch line "A" when car is fully loaded. If car is empty, allow at least 4 inches between line "A" and top of light beam. Under no circumstances should any part of the bright beam rise above line "A."

*Sixth*—Make sure that the lamp is firmly fastened in position when it is aimed correctly. Then repeat the foregoing operations with the other lamp. The two upper beams should be similar in shape and should strike the wall at the same height from the ground. Now turn the control switch to the lower or "passing" beam position and note whether the cut-off or top of the bright area on wall has dropped about 1 foot. If the amount of drop is considerably less than 1 foot, turn lower screw "B" (Fig. 1) (vertical adjustment) to left very slightly and try both upper and lower beams on the wall. When the upper beam from one lamp looks like Fig. 2 it is correctly adjusted and the lower beam will have the proper amount of drop or tilt.

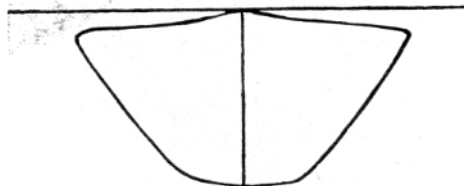


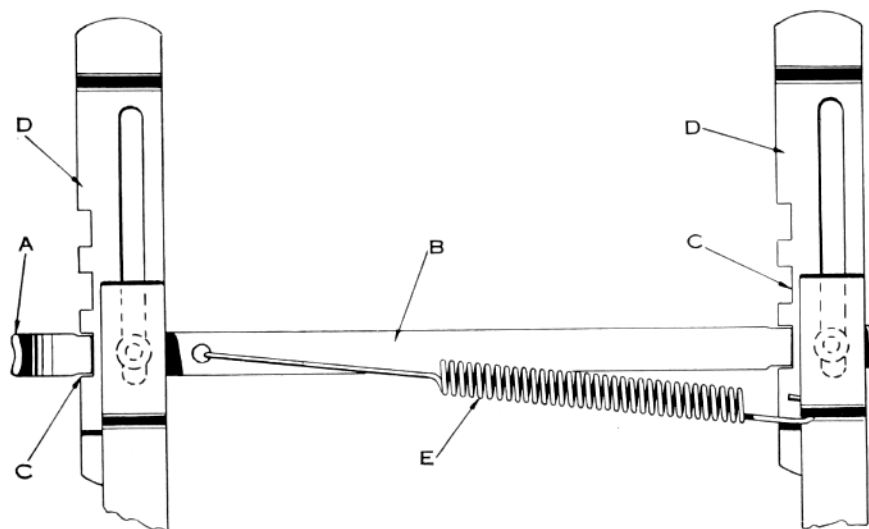
Fig. 5. Upper Beam with Lens Removed

The lower beams project a powerful light close to the car and are of great comfort when meeting another car with glaring lights, since the roadside and ditch are brightly illuminated.

When the lamps are properly adjusted and focused, as outlined above, they will meet the legal requirements of most states. However, the range of tilting movement, together with the other adjustments provided, is sufficiently great to permit any necessary deviation from this setting to conform with your local legislation.



## Adjustable Front Seats—Folding Type

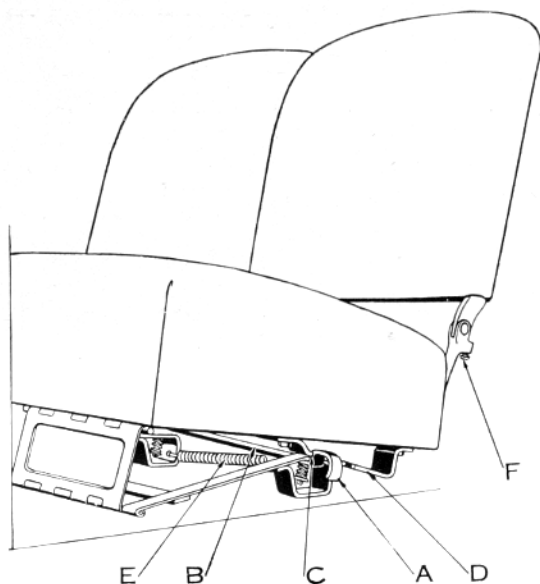


### Description

The front seats in the coach are provided with a mechanism by means of which they may be slid backward or forward by the occupant. The driver's seat may thus be set in any one of three positions, giving varying amounts of leg room, while the passenger seat next to the driver may be slid to the forward position which allows ample room for passengers to enter or leave the rear of the car. All of these operations may readily be performed while the seats are occupied.

### To Operate the Driver's Seat

1. Pull the finger grip "A" outward. This releases the cross bar "B" from the slots "C" in the runner "D."
2. Slide the seat backward or forward until the cross bar "B" is opposite the front, middle or rear slot as may be desired and release the finger grip. A strong spring "E" pulls the cross bar into the slots and holds it securely in place.
3. These operations may very easily be made when the seat is occupied by first pulling the body toward the steering wheel with the right hand. This tends to slide the seat forward and enables the finger grip to be pulled outward with the left hand. The seat may then be slid backward or forward and the cross bar dropped into the desired slot.



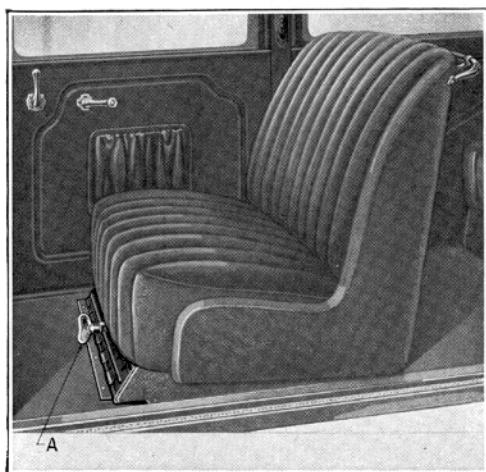
### To Operate the Passenger's Seat

Normally this seat is in the extreme backward position which allows ample room for the occupant while riding. When other passengers desire to enter or leave the rear of the car, the occupant of the front seat should grasp the ledge above the instrument board and pull toward him. This will cause the seat to slide forward until there is ample room between the back of the seat and the door hinge pillar for entrance or exit. To return the seat to the normal riding position, it is only necessary to push back with the feet against the toe boards and the seat will slide easily to the extreme back position. When this seat is not occupied, it may be folded entirely forward out of the way.

### To Adjust the Tilt of Seat Backs

The backs of both front seats are hinged at the bottom, and adjusting screws "F" are provided to enable the seat back to be inclined forward or backward as may be desired.

## Adjustable Front Seat—Bench Type



The bench type front seat used on the sedan is equipped with an adjusting device to allow the seat to be located at the position giving the greatest visibility and most driving comfort compatible with the stature of the driver.

The adjusting screw "A" in the above illustration should be turned to the left to move the seat forward and upward, and to the right to reverse the operation.

## Winter Driving

There are two things to take into consideration when operating your car in freezing weather. They are the Lubrication and Cooling Systems.

### Lubrication

Oils are affected by temperature. Many oils thicken and the pump will not handle them. Use only an oil that will stand a low cold test in freezing weather. It is recommended that the oil be changed every 500 miles.

### Cooling System

When the car is operated in freezing weather an anti-freeze solution must be used. We have listed on page 30 the three most frequently used and the amounts of each required in a Hudson radiator at a given temperature.

Drain enough water from the radiator so that after the necessary anti-freeze has been added there will still be room for a slight expansion of the liquid without running over the overflow pipe.

For	Prestone	Alcohol	Radiator Glycerine
32° to 20° above 0°	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ qts.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ qts.	
20° to 10° above 0°	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts.	6 $\frac{2}{3}$ qts.	11 $\frac{1}{3}$ qts.
10° to 5° above 0°	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ qts.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts.	
5° above to 0°	7 qts.	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ qts.	14 qts.
0° to 5° below 0°	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ qts.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ qts.	
5° to 10° below 0°	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ qts.	10 qts.	16 $\frac{2}{3}$ qts.
10° to 20° below 0°	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ qts.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ qts.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ qts.

Do not use kerosene as an anti-freeze.

Capacity of cooling system is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

If anti-freeze mixture is not used, the water in the system must be completely drained off to avoid damage due to freezing whenever the car is not being operated. The water is drained by opening the drain cocks in the water pump inlet elbow and in the lower part of the cylinder block on the left side.

## Care of the Finish

The same care should be exercised in washing and cleaning cars finished in lacquer or enamel as is employed in the handling of varnished surfaces. Dry dirt accumulations should not be wiped off, but should be softened and removed by thoroughly flushing the body with flowing water, applied under light pressure.

Careful washing of the car, followed by the use of a polish especially prepared for lacquer, will maintain a high lustre and preserve the finish. The use of polishes containing strong abrasives should be avoided, as they are particularly destructive to the striping employed. Anti-freeze solutions containing alcohol when accidentally spilled on the finish should be immediately washed off with clear water to prevent spotting, as alcohol is a solvent of lacquer.

It is recommended that every new car purchaser, in order to preserve and prolong the life of the finish of the car, apply a coat of clear wax while the finish is still clean and unmarked, polishing with cheesecloth or suitable polishing rag to obtain the desired lustre. Periodic application of a wax preparative will eliminate the necessity of polishing with a polish of harsher properties and with less chance of permanently impairing the finish.

## Corrective Data

### Starter Does Not Work

1. Loose battery connections. The terminal clamps on the battery should be kept tight and coated with vaseline to prevent corrosion.
2. Storage battery run down. Let your battery station advise.

### Failure of Motor to Start

1. Ignition contact points dirty. See page 13. Clean by pulling a piece of fine (00) sandpaper between them.
2. Motor flooded with gasoline caused by excessive choking. Crank motor with choke button all the way in and wide open throttle until motor fires.

### Reasons for Motor Missing

1. Driving with cold motor. Close radiator shutters until it warms up.
2. Too rich a mixture. See that choke button is not pulled out.
3. Fouled spark plugs. Clean them and set points at .028 of an inch clearance.
4. Tappets set too close together so that valves will not close. See page 32.

### Reasons for Overheating

1. Water supply low.
2. Cooling system dirty. Dissolve about two pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in hot water and pour in radiator. Run car for about one-half hour, then drain and flush twice with pure water.
3. Hose connection in bad shape. Remedy is to replace.
4. Lack of motor oil. See that oil gauge on dash is working and that oil reservoir contains sufficient oil.
5. Loose or broken fan belt.
6. Late ignition timing. See page 14.

### In General

1. Clutch slipping. Too much oil in clutch—drain to proper level. See page 8. Clutch grabbing. Insufficient oil—re-oil according to instructions on page 8.
2. Rear axle noise. See that differential has sufficient lubricant. Remove housing cover plug and add oil if necessary.

## Hudson Information

**Wheelbase**  
122 $\frac{7}{16}$  inches.

**Turning Radius**  
21 feet.

**Road Clearance**  
8 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

**Rear Axle**  
Gear ratio—4 5/12 to 1 and 4 1/13 to 1.

**Tires**  
31 x 6.00 inches, Balloon.

**Firing Order of Cylinders**  
1, 5, 3, 6, 2, 4.

**Spark Plugs**  
Metric, gap .028 inch.

**Ignition Contact Points**  
Opening .020 inch.

**Exhaust Pipe**  
2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter.

**Valve Tappet Clearance**  
Intake .004 to .006 inch, exhaust .006 to .008 inch, with hot motor.

**Oil Reservoir and Troughs**  
Capacity 9 quarts; reservoir only, 7 quarts.

**Clutch**  
Use a mixture consisting of  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a pint of light motor oil and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of a pint of kerosene.

**Transmission**  
Fill to level of filler plug on right side of case.

**Rear Axle**  
Fill to level of filler plug in housing cover.

**Fan Belt**  
"V" type.

**Cooling System**  
Capacity 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

**Gasoline Tank**  
Capacity 19 gallons.

**Springs**  
Front, 39 inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide; rear, 57 $\frac{11}{16}$  inches long, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide.

**Spring Bolts**  
Rear spring front end bolt  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch diameter, shackle bolts  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch diameter.

**Brakes**  
Drums 14 inches in diameter, front and rear. Internal expanding shoes 2 inches wide.

**Storage Battery**  
6-volt, 15-plate.

**Lamp Bulbs**  
6-volt, double filament, 21-candlepower for each filament; dome, side, tail and instrument lights, 6-volt, 3-candlepower, single contact; stoplight, 6-volt, 15-candlepower, single contact.

## Accessories

The following is a list of manufacturers of accessories used on Hudson cars, with whom all matters pertaining to repairs or replacements should be taken up:

**Speedometer**  
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**Battery**  
The Electric Storage Battery Co.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**Carburetor**  
Marvel Carburetor Co., Flint, Mich.

**Starting Motor, Generator, Distributor and Ignition Coil**  
The Electric Auto-Lite Company, Toledo, Ohio.

**Horn**  
E. A. Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn,  
N. Y.

**Vacuum Tank**  
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.,  
Chicago, Ill.

**Windshield Cleaner**  
Trico Products Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Tires**  
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron,  
Ohio.