

Keep the top-notch  
**performance** you bought



Top-notch performance is built  
into every Chevrolet through  
extensive research and testing.

SEE THE HANDY NAIL CHART INSIDE.

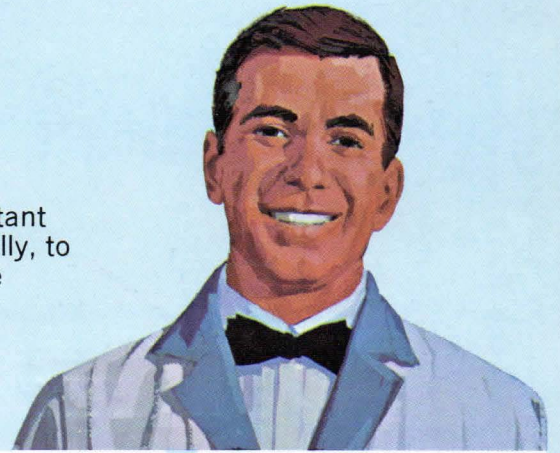
BLK. RT.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Permit No. 4352

D. S. Sawyers  
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*Squires  
22629000*

# Our complete precision **Guardian-Tune** will restore your car's top-notch pep and performance . . . make driving fun again!

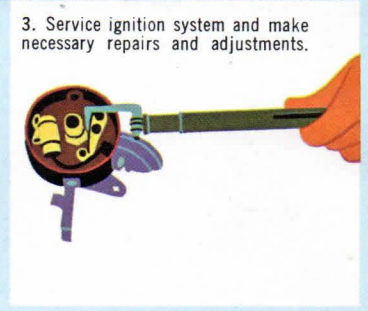
Your car's engine is a precision machine which performs best when all components are working together—when they're "in tune." So it's important to have our expert technicians put their training to work for you periodically, to ensure this top-notch performance. Their know-how and painstaking care —plus electronic testing equipment—assure that every part of your car's engine functions with utmost efficiency. Below are a few of the 34 operations which make Guardian-Tune the best tune-up. Stop in and let us restore the full pleasure of Chevy ownership.



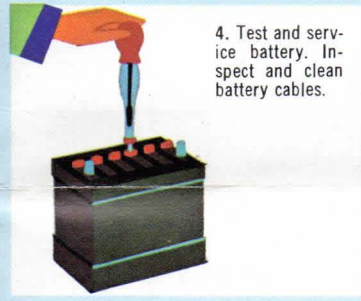
1. Test engine compression. Check compression of each cylinder for weakness.



2. Clean, service and install spark plugs. Replace if necessary.



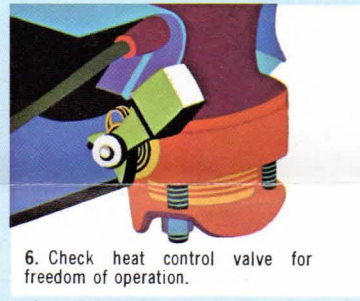
3. Service ignition system and make necessary repairs and adjustments.



4. Test and service battery. Inspect and clean battery cables.



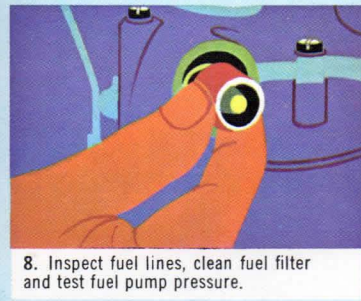
5. Inspect and adjust fan belt. Inspect and clean generator. Replace brushes if worn. Replace or repair wires. Lubricate generator.



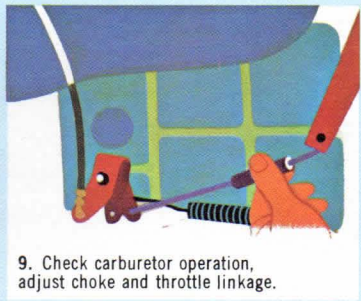
6. Check heat control valve for freedom of operation.



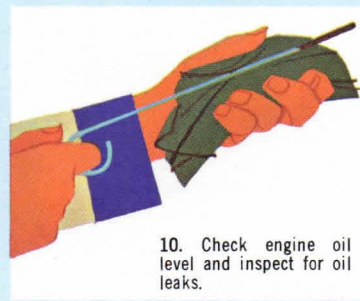
7. Service positive crankcase ventilation system.



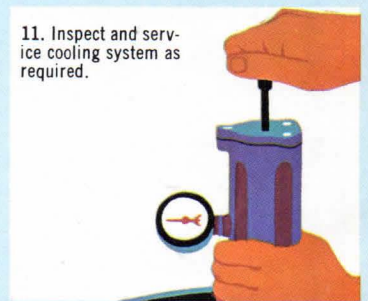
8. Inspect fuel lines, clean fuel filter and test fuel pump pressure.



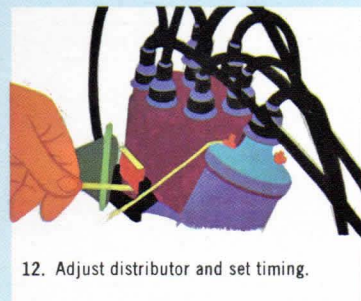
9. Check carburetor operation, adjust choke and throttle linkage.



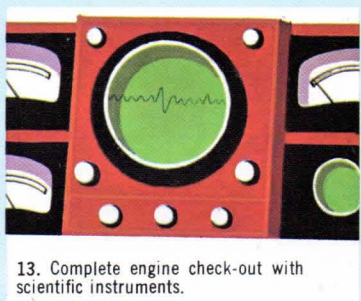
10. Check engine oil level and inspect for oil leaks.



11. Inspect and service cooling system as required.



12. Adjust distributor and set timing.

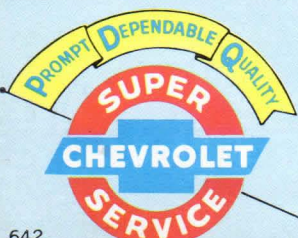


13. Complete engine check-out with scientific instruments.



14. Thorough road test of vehicle.

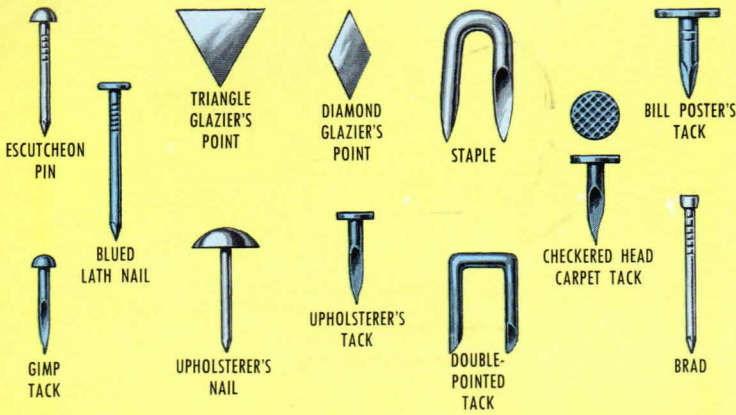
1963-64 OWNERS...While you enjoy extra benefits, such as longer intervals between certain services, it is important for you to follow the recommended service schedule in your Owner's Manual.



## Gregory Chevrolet Company, Incorporated

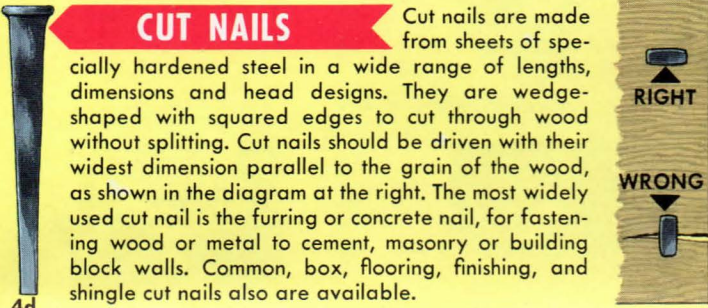
South Main Street Pilot Mountain, North Carolina

# HOUSEHOLD NAILS AND TACKS



Within the space limitation of this chart, it would be almost impossible to illustrate today's enormous variety of fasteners, tacks and nails used for special jobs in the household. Shown above are just a few of the most common types. These, plus a wide range of others, will probably be available from your local hardware dealer.

## CUT NAILS



Cut nails are made from sheets of specially hardened steel in a wide range of lengths, dimensions and head designs. They are wedge-shaped with squared edges to cut through wood without splitting. Cut nails should be driven with their widest dimension parallel to the grain of the wood, as shown in the diagram at the right. The most widely used cut nail is the furring or concrete nail, for fastening wood or metal to cement, masonry or building block walls. Common, box, flooring, finishing, and single cut nails also are available.



**MASONRY NAILS** In addition to the cut nail, there are several other types of masonry nails (see fluted nail at left). These nails are made of high carbon steel for maximum hardness to insure easiest possible penetration. They are mainly used for fastening lumber to concrete or masonry.

Principally used for nailing wooden boxes, light construction and rough work in soft woods, box nails are of the same general design as common nails but are made of a smaller wire gauge. Because of their smaller diameter, they are easily driven and less likely to split wood.

## BOX NAILS



**FINISHING NAILS** Slightly smaller in diameter than common nails, finishing nails are those made for interior trim, finish carpentry, cabinet work and furniture building. Their small, cupped heads help to position the nail set to countersink the head of the nail below the surface of the wood.

These nails, with deep, wedge-shaped heads, are used for interior trim, finish carpentry, cabinet making and furniture. They are most often used where a nail heavier than a finishing nail is required. Like finishing nails, they also have cupped heads for easier nail setting.

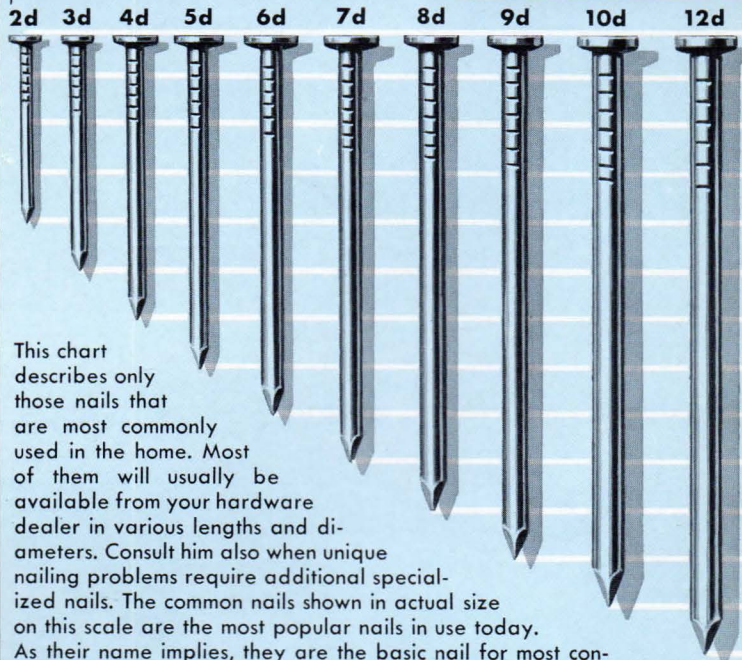
## CASING NAILS

## NAILING TIPS

For a finished product that you'll be proud of, be sure to use the proper nail for the job • Two or three sharp taps, not blows, will help to start nails more easily • Keep the face of your hammer clean; avoid hitting it against brick or concrete • If the head of the hammer becomes loose, remove the handle, trim and refit the wedge • Hardwoods are less likely to split if you drill a pilot hole first. It should be smaller than the nail's diameter and to a depth of 1/2 to 1/3 of its length • To avoid splitting work, blunt nail points when nailing into hardwood near the end of a board • When pulling nails, a small wooden block under the hammer will improve leverage and protect the wood's surface.

The common nails below are shown actual size. Penny being a standard measure, this scale can be used for all nails of comparable lengths.

# NAI



This chart describes only those nails that are most commonly used in the home. Most of them will usually be available from your hardware dealer in various lengths and diameters. Consult him also when unique nailing problems require additional specialized nails. The common nails shown in actual size on this scale are the most popular nails in use today. As their name implies, they are the basic nail for most construction. They are usually available with flat heads and diamond points, although they are sometimes manufactured with other head and point designs. Suitable for a wide variety of purposes, common nails are used primarily for structural framing, scaffolding and general carpentry.

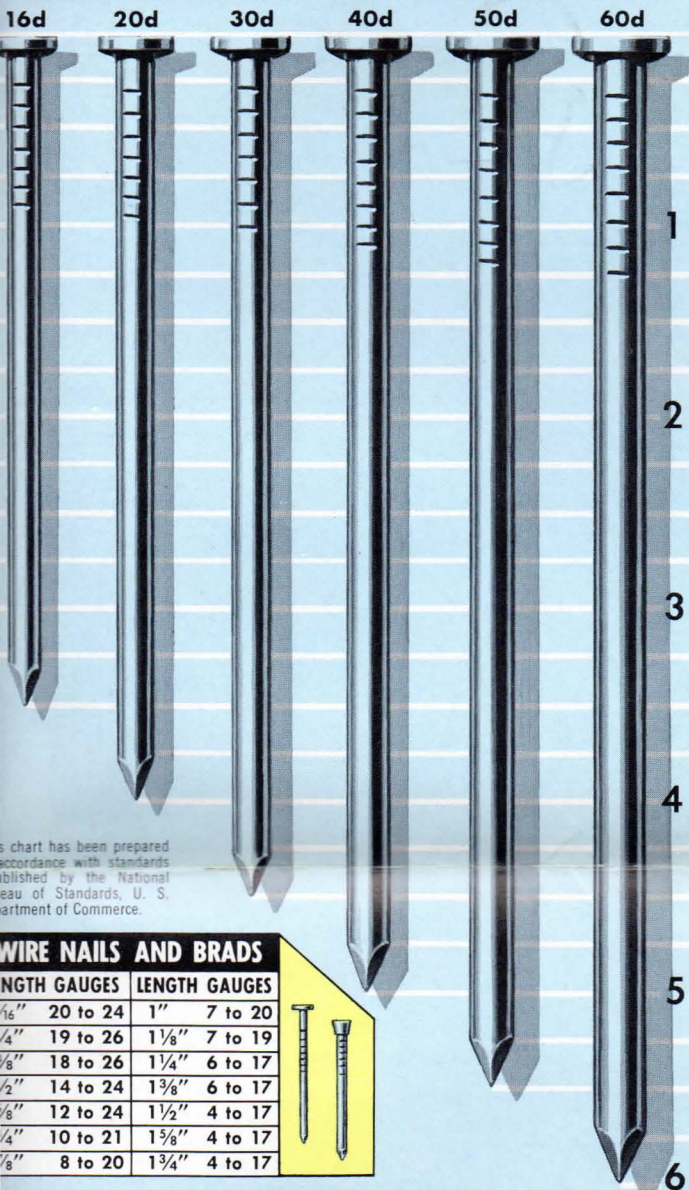
The table below shows the Steel Wire Gauge nail diameters (National Bureau of Standards). Their decimal equivalents will serve as an aid in selecting the proper drill for pilot holes, which, of course, should be smaller than the actual nail diameter.

•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
.0348"	.0410"	.0475"	.0540"	.0625"	.0720"	.0800"	.0915"	.1055"	.1205"
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
.1350"	.1483"	.1620"	.1770"	.1920"	.2070"	.2253"	.2437"	.2625"	.2830"

NAIL TYPE		COMMON		BOX	
SIZE	LENGTH	GAUGE	APPROX. NO. TO POUND	GAUGE	APPROX. NO. TO POUND
2d	1"	15	845	15½	940
3d	1¼"	14	540	14½	588
4d	1½"	12½	290	14	453
5d	1¾"	12½	250	14	389
6d	2"	11½	165	12½	225
7d	2¼"	11½	150	12½	200
8d	2½"	10¼	100	11½	136
9d	2¾"	10¼	90	11½	124
10d	3"	9	65	10½	90
12d	3¼"	9	60	10½	83
16d	3½"	8	45	10	69
20d	4"	6	30	9	50
30d	4½"	5	20	9	45
40d	5"	4	17	8	34
50d	5½"	3	13		Not usually stocked
60d	6"	2	10		Not usually stocked

# LS

"d" INDICATES PENNY SIZE. First applied to nails centuries ago, it indicated price per hundred. Today it is used to denote length.

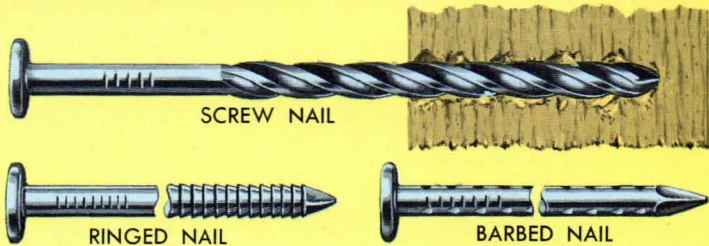


This chart has been prepared in accordance with standards established by the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce.

WIRE NAILS AND BRADS	
LENGTH GAUGES	LENGTH GAUGES
1/16" 20 to 24	1" 7 to 20
1/4" 19 to 26	1 1/8" 7 to 19
3/8" 18 to 26	1 1/4" 6 to 17
1/2" 14 to 24	1 3/8" 6 to 17
5/8" 12 to 24	1 1/2" 4 to 17
3/4" 10 to 21	1 5/8" 4 to 17
7/8" 8 to 20	1 3/4" 4 to 17

FINISHING		CASING		CUT
GAUGE	APPROX. NO. TO POUND	GAUGE	APPROX. NO. TO POUND	APPROX. NO. TO POUND
16 1/2	1,473	15 1/2	1,090	Not usually stocked
15 1/2	880	14 1/2	654	281
15	630	14	489	243
15	535	14	414	185
13	288	12 1/2	244	133
13	254	12 1/2	215	95
12 1/2	196	11 1/2	147	83
12 1/2	178	11 1/2	133	61
11 1/2	124	10 1/2	96	55
11 1/2	113	10 1/2	88	39
11	93	10	74	29
10	65	9	53	20
Not usually stocked		9	47	14
Not usually stocked		8	35	10.5
Not usually stocked		Not usually stocked		9.5
Not usually stocked		Not usually stocked		6.5

## SPECIALLY DESIGNED NAILS



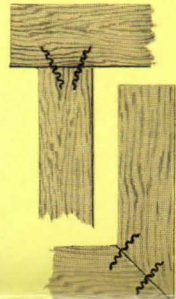
Where holding power, permanence and strength are of primary importance, ringed, screw or barbed nails may be used. Screw nails and ringed nails (not spiraled) tie firmly into the fibers of the wood and hold like a screw. Barbed nails also provide extra holding power.

**COATED NAILS** Nails are available with special coatings. Cement coated, galvanized and painted are most common. Cement coating forms a tight bond between the nail and the wood. Galvanizing protects against corrosion. Painted nails are painted to match colored siding, etc.



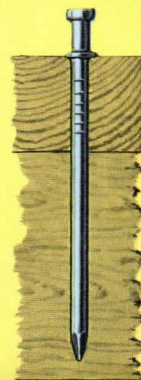
### CORRUGATED NAILS

The corrugated nail, a short steel strip honed on one edge, is used for nailing frames, corners and end grain to long grain joints as shown at left. Best results will be obtained if the nailing is done with work placed on a solid base.

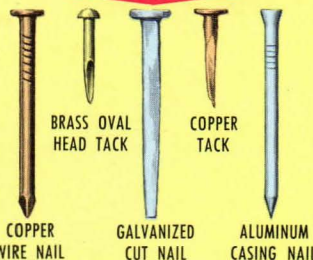


### DUPLEX HEAD

These nails are used for scaffolding, forms and other temporary construction—easy to pull, save dismantling time, lumber and nails.



### RUST PROOF NAILS



Where exposure to weather, acids or alkalis cause corrosion and rusting, one of the rust proof nails shown above may be used.

### ROOFING NAILS



The roofing nails shown above are the most often used. For other types of roofing nails, consult your hardware dealer.



**SPIKES** Gutter spikes are used for nailing gutters or eaves troughs, wire spikes for large structural lumber, fence posts, planking, joists, etc.

COURTESY OF YOUR FRIENDLY CHEVROLET DEALER

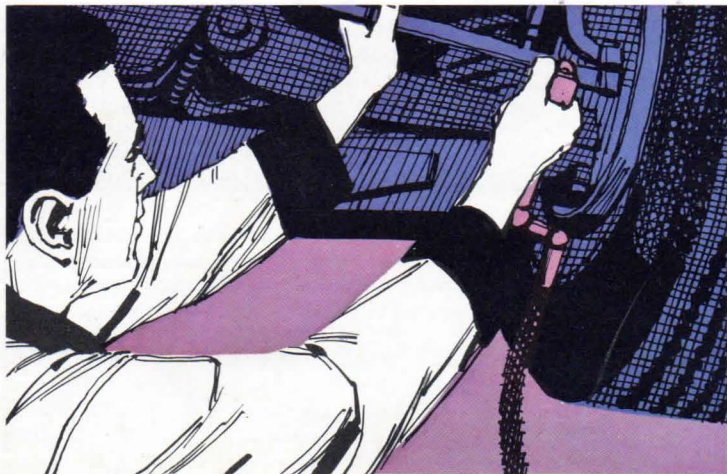
COME IN FOR YOUR CARD WEIGHT COPY OF THIS CHART



## Other services your car may need now

### LUBRICATION . . .

We do a **complete** lubrication job! When we're finished you can be sure the right lubricants have been used—in **all** the right places. Nothing is overlooked.



### FRONT END ALIGNMENT . . .

You get better tire life, greater stability and ease of steering, with proper front-end alignment. Our expert technicians perform this service for you to exacting specifications, using precision instruments. The cost is moderate.

