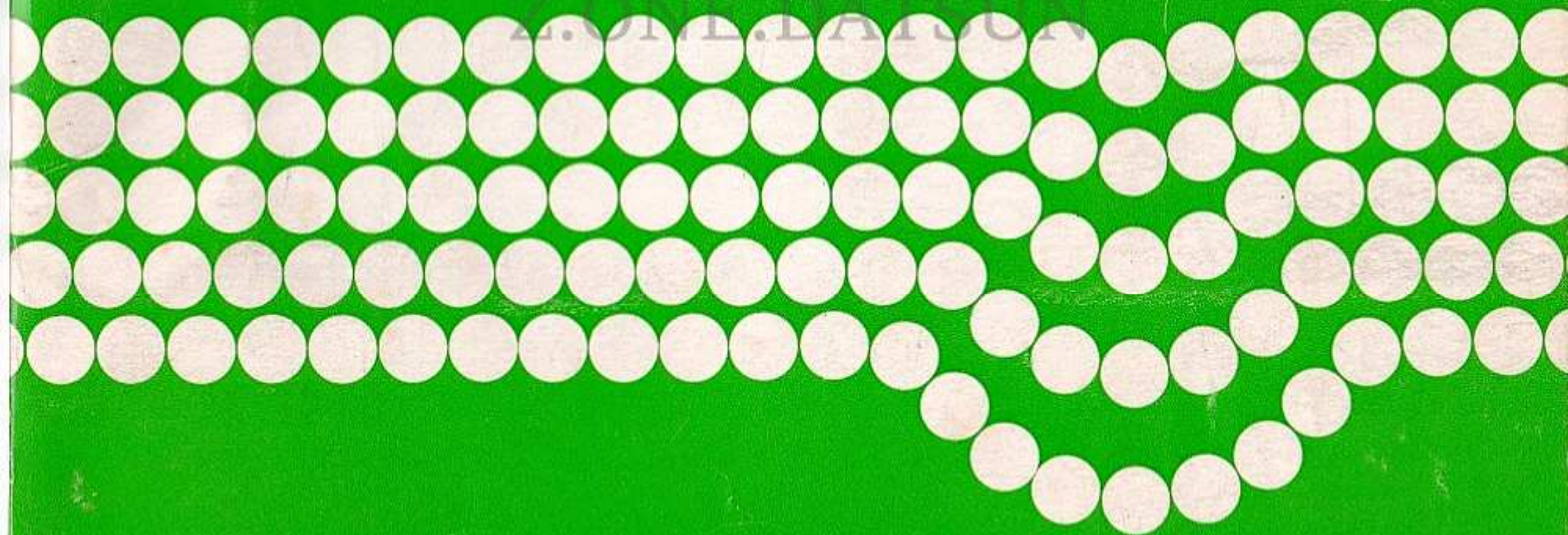


DATSUN PICK-UP

OWNER'S MANUAL
MODEL 620 SERIES

2. ONE DATSUN



Z.ONE.DATSUN

A Word to Datsun Owners

Your DATSUN has been designed and manufactured with great precision and care to assure your satisfaction.

However, to obtain the maximum in performance, proper operation and periodic maintenance are necessary.

This book is designed to acquaint you with the many features of your new DATSUN. Proper break-in, maintenance and operational procedures are outlined, as well as technical information.

Attention to these areas is essential if optimum performance is desired. Please familiarize yourself with this manual and keep it in your glove box so you may refer to it when necessary.

If any problems are discovered in your new vehicle, contact your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer and request a complete check-up. A factory service representative will then make sure that your vehicle is serviced in accordance with the latest factory approved methods.

All information, specifications and illustrations filled in this manual are on a basis of the latest data obtainable at the time of the publication. Nissan reserves the right to make changes or improvements at any time without notice.

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.
TOKYO, JAPAN

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This Owner's Manual has been prepared on the assumption that your vehicle is fully equipped (including all optional equipment). Thus if you have any questions regarding equipment, please contact your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

Before Driving Your Datsun

Familiarize yourself with all the DATSUN features and safe-driving procedures.

SAFETY CHECKS

Before driving your DATSUN, be sure to check all the safety items mentioned below.

— Before sitting on driver's seat —

- Check that all windows and light lenses are clean.
- Visually inspect tires for condition. Also check tire inflation pressures.
- Check that area around vehicle is clear before driving off.

— Before driving off —

- Lock all doors.
- Position seats and adjust head restraints.
- Fasten safety belts.
- Adjust inside and outside mirrors.
- Check the operation of lights, switches and horn.
- Check the operation of warning lights when key is turned to "ON" position.

Z.ONE.DATSUN

~~~~~  
Fluid levels such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake and clutch fluid and windshield washer fluid should be checked daily and/or weekly, or whenever you refuel.

Further details are described in "Routine Service" under the heading "Maintenance".  
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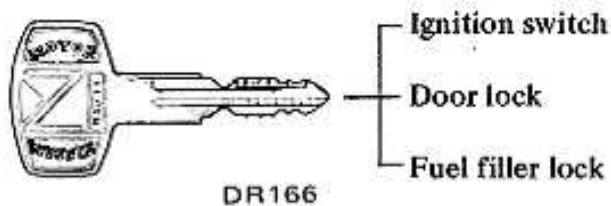
Before Driving Your Datsun

KEYS

The key operates the various locks and the ignition switch on your DATSUN.

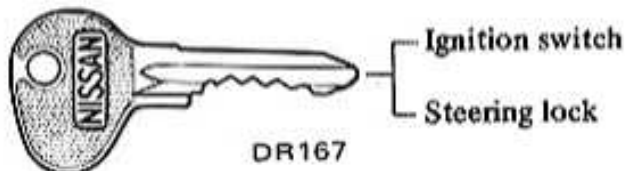
Record the key numbers so your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer will be able to replace lost keys.

Standard

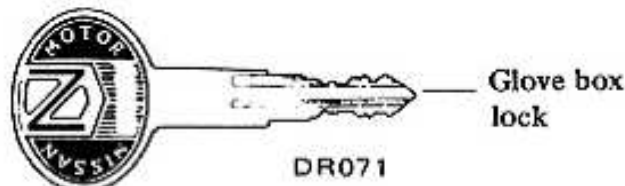


Reversible feature: Either side up

With steering lock

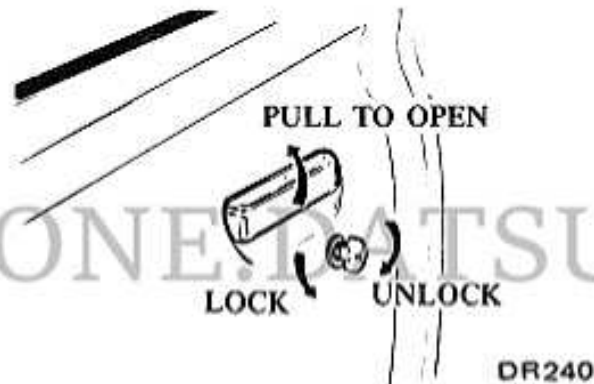


With glove box lock



DOOR LOCKS

To lock the door, insert the key and turn it toward the front of the vehicle. Turn the key toward the rear of the vehicle to unlock the door.

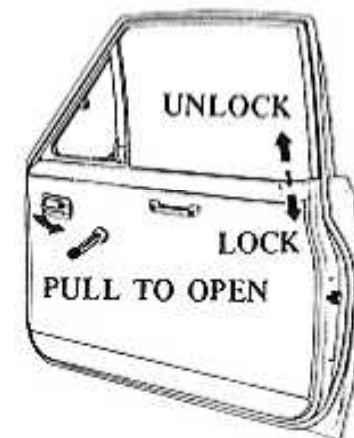


To lock a door from the inside, push the lock button down. To unlock, pull up.

The buttons can not be pushed down before you close the door. This is to prevent your accidentally locking your key inside the vehicle.

To open the door, pull the door handle.

Note: When driving, always lock the door for your security in the event of an accident. Then, be sure to remove the key from switch and lock all doors when leaving vehicle without attendant to prevent theft.



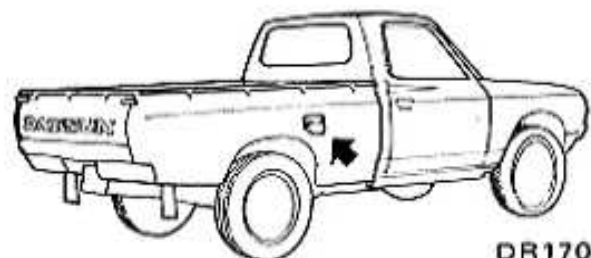
DR169

Before Driving Your Datsun

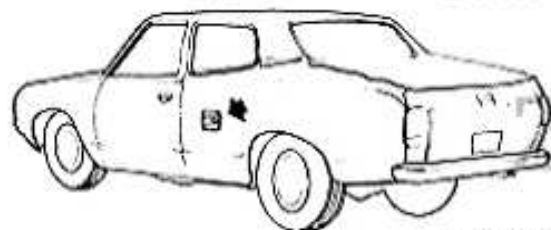
FUEL FILLER LID LOCK

To open the fuel filler lid, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

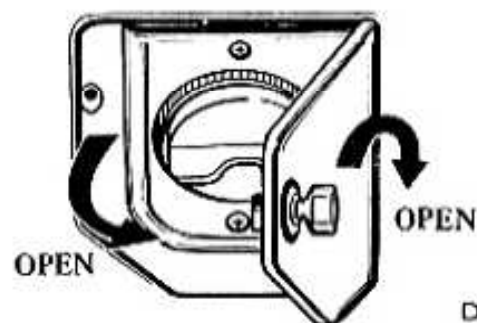
To lock, turn it counterclockwise. Do not forget to install the filler cap after refilling.



DR170



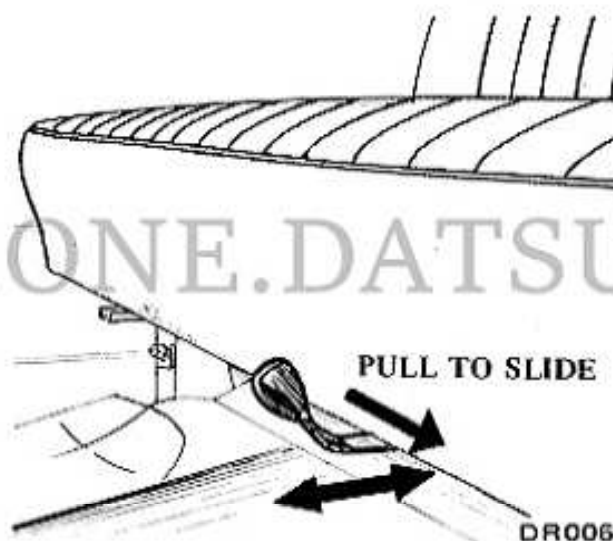
DR195



DR171

SEAT ADJUSTMENT

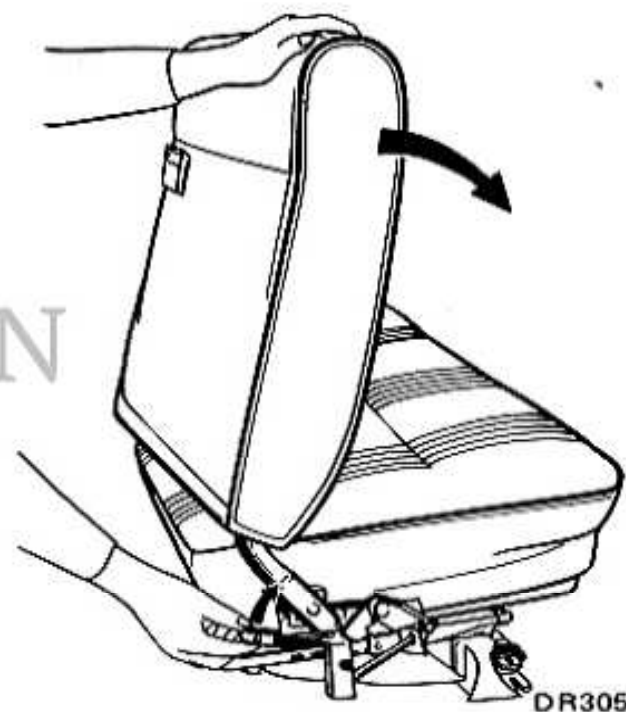
The fore-and-aft control lever located at the lower front of the seat releases the seat latch. To adjust the seat position, pull the lever toward the driver's door, then hold it while you slide the seat forward or backward to the desired position. Release the lever to lock the seat in position.



DR006

TILTING FRONT SEAT (Double Pick-up)

Pull up the lock lever located outside of the front seat and tilt the seat back forward.



DR305

SEAT BELTS

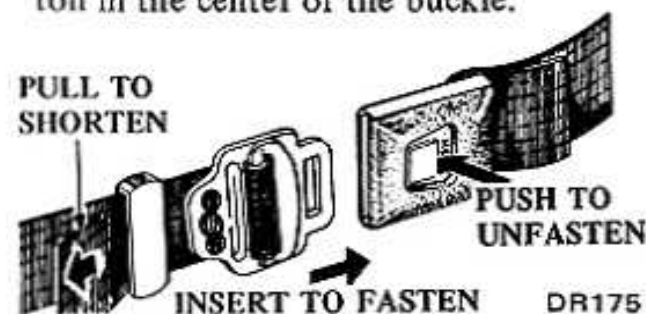
Seat belts are available in either the two-point or three-point type.

Lap belt

1. Adjust the front seat to the most comfortable position.
(Take an erect posture position, and sit well back in the seat).
2. Position the belt across the "LAP" as low on the hips as possible.
3. Push the belt tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound.
4. Adjust the belt to a "SNUG FIT" by pulling the end of the belt extending from the tongue or buckle.

Note: To loosen the belt system, lift the front edge of the adjusting device and pull on the belt straps which run through the adjusting device.

5. To unfasten the belt, press the button in the center of the buckle.



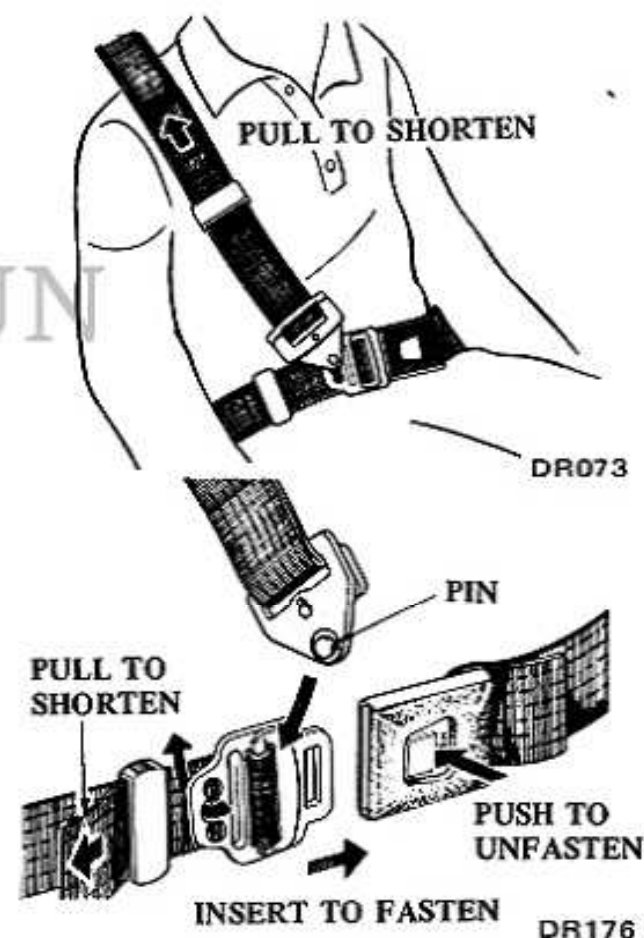
Shoulder belts

1. Pass the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest.
2. Adjust the shoulder belt for "PROPER SLACK" so that you can place a fist on your chest under the belt.
3. Fasten the shoulder belt connector to the tongue in the lap belt with the connector pin pointed outward.

Caution: Be sure to observe the following precautions. Failure to do so could increase the chance and/or severity of injury in an accident.

- Position the lap belt as low as possible AROUND THE HIPS, NOT THE WAIST.
- The lap belt is designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis. Never wear the lap belt across the soft abdominal area.
- Always pass the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. Never run the belt under your arm.
- NEVER permit excessive slackness in the shoulder belt. Too much slack will reduce the effectiveness of the entire restraint system.

- The seat belt should not be used by more than one person at a time or by a child weighing less than 23 kg (50 lb).
- It is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on a passenger's lap.



Before Driving Your Datsun

Seat belt maintenance

- To clean the belt webbings, apply a mild soap solution or any solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet, brush it, wipe with cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.
- Do not allow the belts to retract until they are completely dry.
- Do not use any other chemicals or try bleaching or re-dyeing the belt, this may weaken the webbing.
- Periodically check the belt and metal components such as buckles, tongues, retractors, flexible wires and anchors for deterioration or damage.
- If any component is found deteriorated or damaged, the belt should be replaced as an assembly.

FOR AUSTRALIA

The outside seat belts are a three-point type consisting of an outer lap, inner lap and shoulder belt, while the middle seat belt is a two-point type (consisting of an outer lap and inner lap belt).

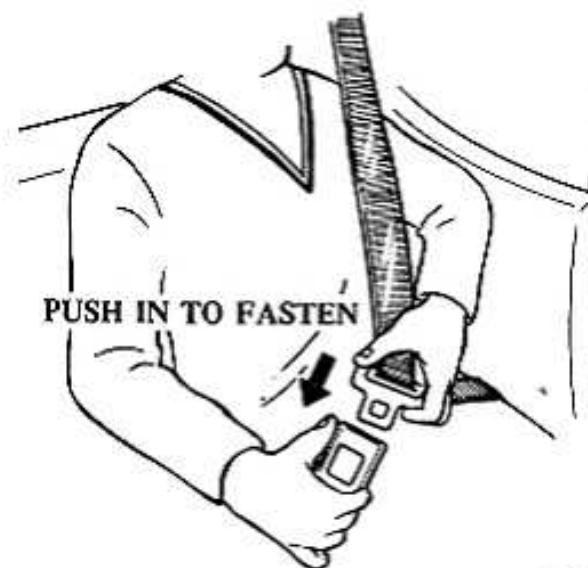
Outside seat belts

Outer lap and shoulder belts

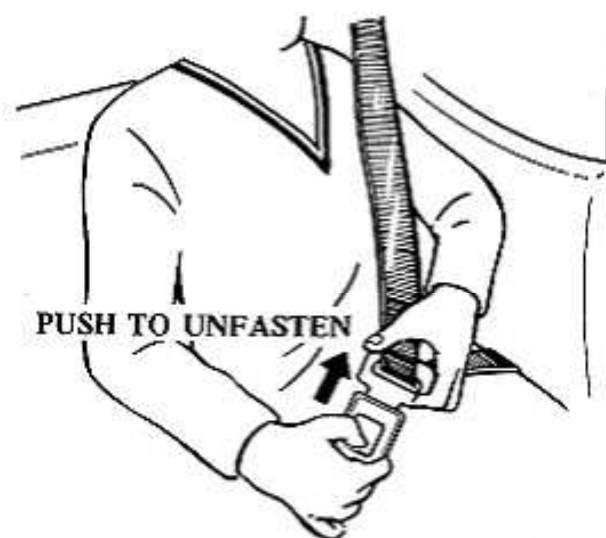
The outer lap and shoulder belts are provided with an emergency locking retractor (hereafter called ELR).

The ELR is a belt retraction device which locks the belt only if the vehicle becomes involved in a collision or comes to a sudden stop. In normal situations, the ELR allows you to pull the belt out freely. However, when pulled out abruptly, the belt will lock, in such a case, allow it to rewind into the retractor about 25.4 mm (1 in), and then pull it out slowly.

To disconnect the belt, depress the push button located in the buckle. The outboard belts will automatically retract.



DR501



DR502

WARNING: No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

Adjustment of belts – Two-point type

The belts can be adjusted as follows:

- (A) To remove slack from the belt system, pull the free end of the belt.
- (B) To loosen the belt system, lift the front edge of the adjusting device and pull on the belt straps which run through the adjusting device.

WARNING: Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis, or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

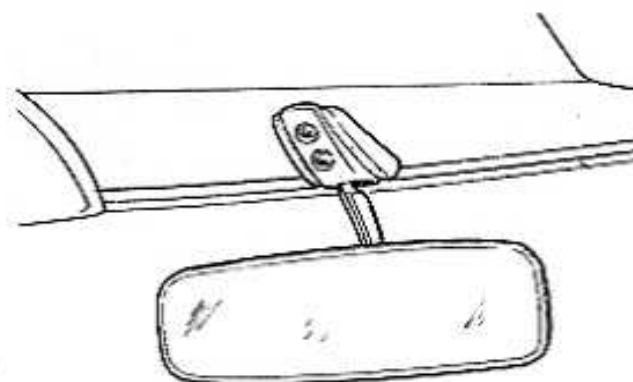
It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

Each seat belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

INSIDE REARVIEW MIRROR

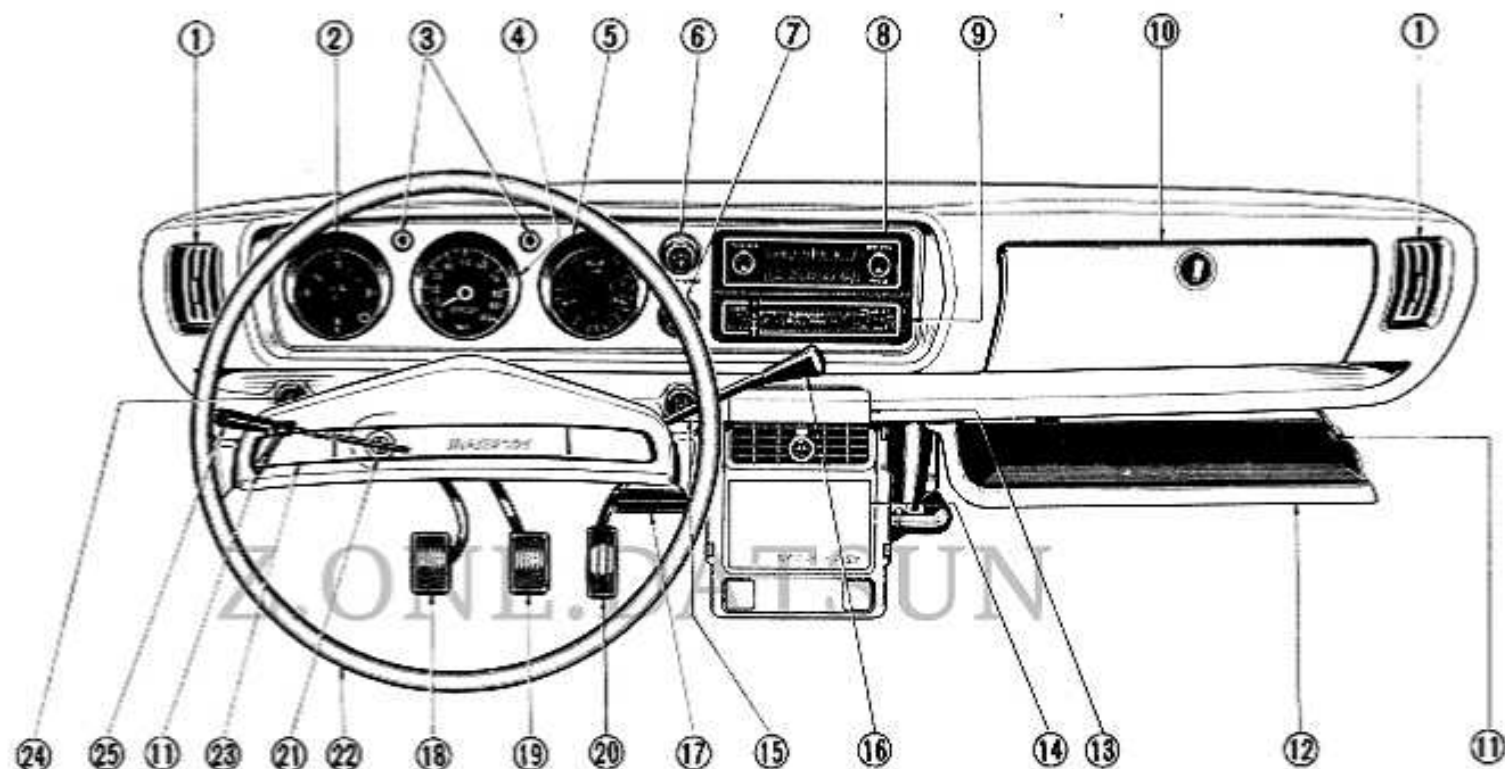
The inside rearview mirror is a two-pivot type and can be easily adjusted to suit any driver.



DR126

Instrument and Controls

LEFT HAND DRIVE



- ① Side ventilator
- ② Clock
- ③ Turn signal indicator light
- ④ Speedometer
- ⑤ Warning indicators

TEMP: Water temperature gauge

FUEL: Fuel gauge

OIL: Oil pressure warning light

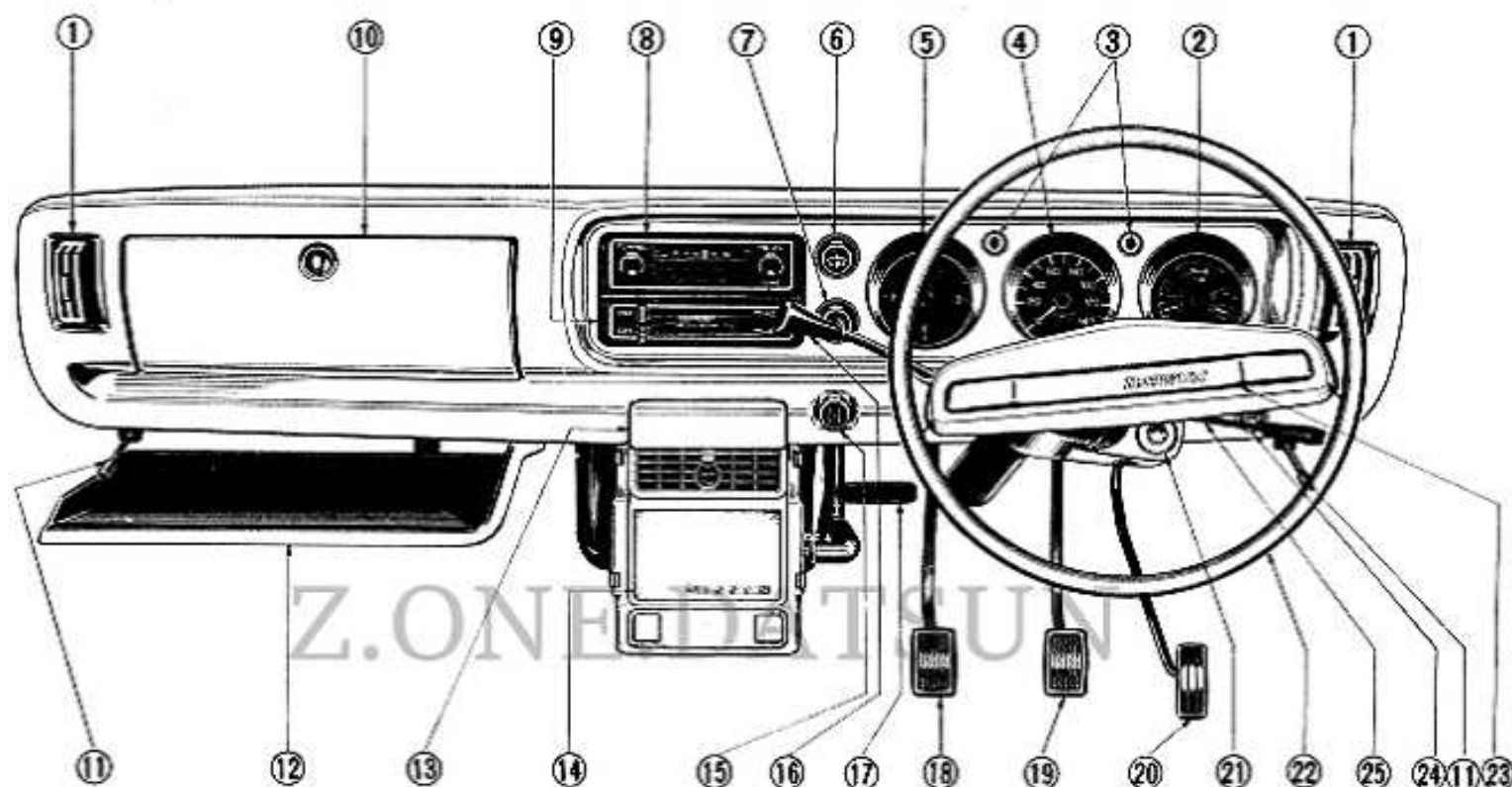
- BEAM: Headlight beam indicator light
- CHG: Ignition warning light
- BRAKE: Parking brake warning light
- ⑥ Wiper and washer switch
- ⑦ Cigarette lighter
- ⑧ Radio
- ⑨ Heater control lever

- ⑩ Glove box
- ⑪ Side ventilator control knob
- ⑫ Package tray
- ⑬ Ash tray
- ⑭ Heater
- ⑮ Choke control knob
- ⑯ Transmission gear shift lever
- ⑰ Parking brake lever
- ⑱ Clutch pedal

- ⑲ Brake pedal
- ⑳ Accelerator pedal
- ㉑ Ignition switch and steering lock
- ㉒ Steering wheel
- ㉓ Horn bar
- ㉔ Light switch
- ㉕ Turn signal switch lever and high beam lever

IN181

RIGHT HAND DRIVE



IN180

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| ① Side ventilator | BRAKE: Parking brake warning light | ⑩ Glove box | ⑲ Brake pedal |
| ② Warning indicators | | ⑪ Side ventilator control knob | ⑳ Accelerator pedal |
| TEMP: Water temperature gauge | ③ Turn signal indicator light | ⑫ Package tray | ㉑ Ignition switch and steering lock |
| FUEL: Fuel gauge | ④ Speedometer | ⑬ Ash tray | ㉒ Steering wheel |
| OIL: Oil pressure warning light | ⑤ Clock | ⑭ Heater | ㉓ Horn bar |
| BEAM: Headlight beam indicator light | ⑥ Wiper and washer switch | ⑮ Choke control knob | ㉔ Light switch |
| CHG: Ignition warning light | ⑦ Cigarette lighter | ⑯ Transmission gear shift lever | ㉕ Turn signal switch lever and high beam lever |
| | ⑧ Radio | ⑰ Parking brake lever | |
| | ⑨ Heater control lever | ⑱ Clutch pedal | |

Instrument and Controls

SPEEDOMETER

The speedometer indicates the moving speed in kilometers or miles per hour.

The odometer records the total kilometers or miles your vehicle has been driven and is useful for keeping a record of maintenance intervals.

One of the following four speedometers is installed on every model depending on the vehicle destination.



IN182

KILOMETER SPEEDOMETER



IN296

MILEAGE SPEEDOMETER



IN536

KILOMETER-MILEAGE
SPEEDOMETER



IN537

MILEAGE-KILOMETER
SPEEDOMETER

FUEL GAUGE

With the ignition switch "ON", the fuel gauge indicates the approximate amount of fuel in the tank.

The position of the needle will vary slightly when accelerating, braking, or when the vehicle is going up or down hill.

Check the fuel gauge to ascertain that you have fuel in the tank with your vehicle set level.



IN499

WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE

With the ignition switch "ON", this gauge indicates the temperature of the coolant. Under most driving conditions, the needle will remain at the half-way point. However, engine performance will be satisfactory when the pointer is at any position in the middle range. Stop-and-go driving, driving at high speeds in warm weather, hill climbing, or towing another vehicle may cause the needle to move toward the "H" side. If the needle should swing all the way to the "H" position and remain there for more than a few minutes, stop the vehicle and cool the engine, keeping it at 1,000 to 1,500 rpm.

Then check the coolant level following the precautions in the "Maintenance" section.

HEADLIGHT BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

The headlights have two beams to meet varying night driving conditions.

The high beams give you better long-range visibility on dark roads.

With the headlights on, the beam indicator glows whenever the high beams are being used, and goes off when the low beams are selected.

PARKING BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

With the ignition turned on, the parking brake warning light glows red whenever the parking brake is applied. The light will go out when the parking brake is released.

IGNITION WARNING LIGHT

With the ignition switch "ON", the ignition warning light glows red whenever alternator is not supplying current to the electrical system. After the engine starts, the light should go out.

The light may glow or flicker occasionally when the engine is idling. However, if the light remains on steadily at normal driving speeds, the alternator and electrical system should be checked.

Instrument and Controls OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

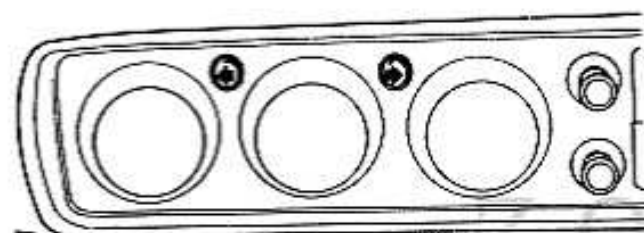
When the ignition switch is "ON", the oil pressure warning light will glow red before the engine is started. If the light does not glow, the bulb or wiring is causing the trouble. The light will go out as soon as the engine starts and the oil pressure reaches normal condition. If the engine oil pressure goes below a safe operating limit, the light will glow. The light may flicker for a few seconds after a sudden stop, but this condition is not necessarily harmful to the engine.

However, if the light glows steadily at normal driving speeds, stop the engine immediately and check the cause of low oil pressure.

Instrument and Controls

TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHT

A flashing type indicator light winks simultaneously with the exterior directional indicator lights.



IN222

LIGHT SWITCH

The light switch controls clearance lights, headlights, taillights, license plate light and instrument panel lights.

With the light switch knob pulled "ON", the following lights are turned on.

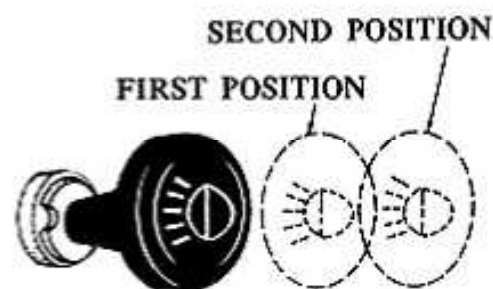
1st position:

Clearance, tail, license and instrument panel lights

2nd position:

Headlights and all the above lights

(If you push the turn signal switch lever forward, the headlight high beams will be turned on.)



IN011

TURN SIGNAL SWITCH LEVER AND HIGH BEAM LEVER

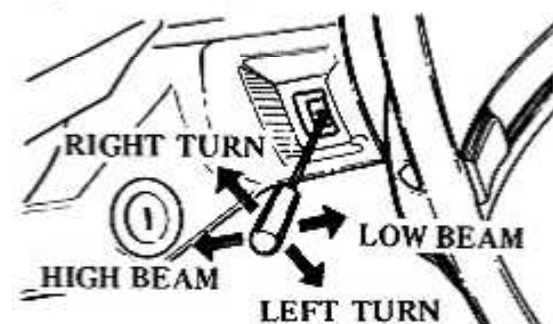
To signal a right turn, move the turn signal switch lever clockwise. For a left turn signal, move the lever counter-clockwise. With the lever at either position, flashing lights on the front and rear of the vehicle show other drivers the direction you are about to turn. A corresponding turn signal indicator light on the instrument panel tells you which set of signals —right or left— is operating.

The turn signal switch lever also controls high/low headlight beam.

If you push the turn signal switch lever forward, the headlight high beams will be turned on.

Pull the lever toward you, it is changed over to low beam.

(left hand drive illustrated)



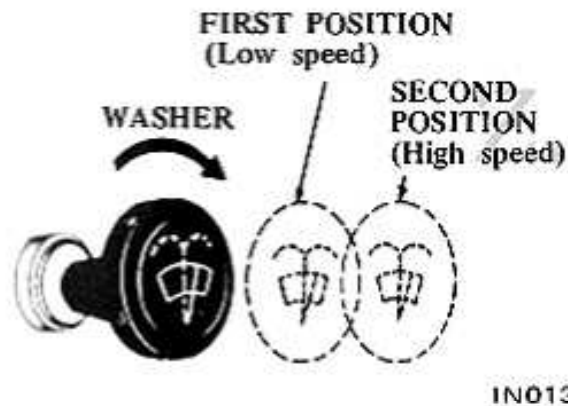
IN319

Instrument and Controls

WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

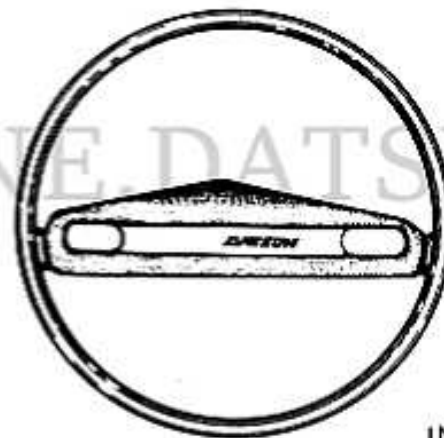
This windshield wiper switch has two positions, low speed and high speed. The wiper switch also controls the windshield washer. To operate the washer, turn clockwise.

Note: Do not operate the wiper when the windshield glass is dry or fluid reservoir for the washer is empty.



HORN

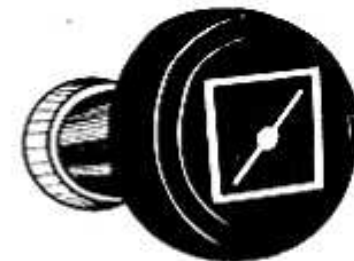
Sound the horn by pressing the bar in the center of the steering wheel.



CHOKE CONTROL KNOB

The choke is controlled by a "Push-Pull" type knob. Pull the knob out to the desired position and it will remain there. When the engine is warmed to operating temperature, push the knob all the way in.

Note: Always return the choke knob to the fully in position after the engine is warm. If you drive the vehicle with the choke pulled out, the result will be greater fuel consumption and possible engine problems.



Instrument and Controls

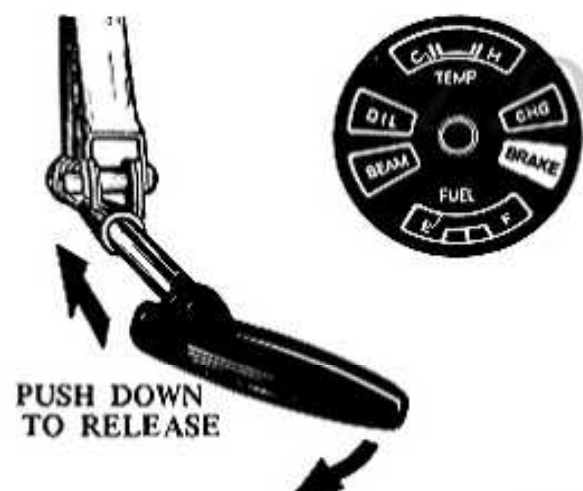
PARKING BRAKE LEVER

The parking brake is applied by pulling the lever toward you.

To release the parking brake, turn the lever downward and then push back to the rest position.

The brake warning light will glow if the ignition switch is "ON" while the parking brake is engaged.

(left hand drive illustrated)



1.,226

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

All new vehicles require careful driving during the break-in period. Pistons, cylinder walls, and bearings must have time to seat properly and produce smooth, long wearing surfaces. Too much strain on a new engine impedes this gradual break-in process and is likely to shorten engine life.

During the first 1,600 km (1,000 miles) do not drive at full throttle, or exceed the upper speed limit except for brief periods. However, the engine should not be allowed to labor before downshifting when climbing a hill. Variable speeds are best during the break-in period. Always drive so that the engine runs fast enough to prevent strain. After the first 1,000 km (600 miles), your DATSUN should be brought to an authorized dealer for the periodic maintenance check.

Fuel economy will vary in the first few thousand kilometers (miles) of operation due to engine break-in. Also it is dependent upon driving and proper maintenance. Therefore to conserve fuel and assist the break-in:

- Do not drive at high speeds before the engine has sufficiently warmed up.
- Avoid fast starts.
- Do not allow the engine to labor in any gear.
- Avoid driving at full throttle for the first 1,600 km (1,000 miles).
- Do not race the engine.
- Avoid extended idling periods.
- Except in an emergency, avoid heavy braking or rough usage of the brakes. This will allow the brakes to seat properly.

Break-in speed limit km/h (MPH)

1st	2nd	3rd	4th
15 (10)	25 (15)	45 (28)	75 (47)

Starting and Operating

STARTING THE ENGINE

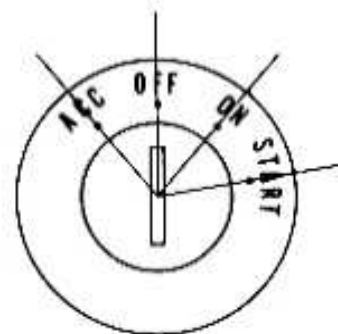
Warning:

Never inhale exhaust gases; they contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless extremely dangerous gas which can cause death. If you should suspect that exhaust fumes are getting into the passenger compartment, have the vehicle examined and the leakage corrected immediately.

1. It is not advisable to sit for any length of time in a parked vehicle with the engine running.
2. Do not run the engine in closed spaces such as a garage for any longer than is absolutely necessary.
3. When a vehicle has been stopped in an open area with its engine running for any significant length of time, turn the ventilator on so as to force outside air into the vehicle.
4. Always maintain the front ventilator inlet grille free from snow, leaves or any other kinds of obstructions so that the vehicle's ventilation system will be able to function properly at all times.

Ignition switch

The 4-position ignition switch controls the ignition system and most of the electrical equipment:



IN414

"OFF"

The ignition key can be inserted or removed only at the "OFF" position. At this position the engine is turned off.

"ON" Normal operating position

This position switches on the ignition system and the electrical circuits.

"START"

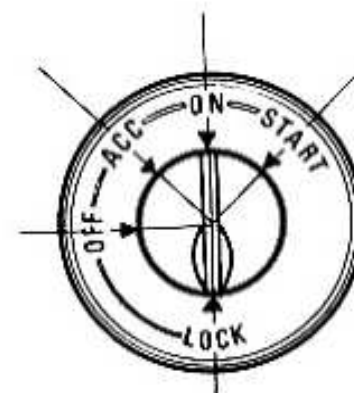
This position allows you to start the engine. After the engine has started, release the key. It will automatically return to the "ON" position.

"ACC"

This position (Accessories) allows you to use all electrical accessories controlled by the switch.

Anti-theft steering lock

The 5-position ignition switch includes the steering lock device and also controls the ignition system and most of the electrical equipment:



IN241

"LOCK" Normal parking position

The ignition key can be inserted and removed at the "LOCK" position only. The steering can be locked by turning the key to the "LOCK" position, removing it, and rotating the steering wheel until the locking plunger clicks into position.

Starting and Operating

To unlock the steering, insert the key and turn it to the "OFF" position. For easier key operation when unlocking, rotate the steering wheel slightly to relieve pressure on the steering lock.

"OFF"

This position permits turning the engine off without locking the steering wheel.

"ACC"

This position (Accessories) allows you to use all the electrical accessories controlled by the switch.

"ON" Normal operating position

This position turns on the ignition system and electrical circuits.

"START"

This position starts the engine. After the engine has started, release the key. It will automatically return to the "ON" position.

Parking

Before leaving your vehicle:

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Place the gearshift lever in the "Reverse" position.

Note: When parking on an uphill grade, place the gearshift lever in the "1st" position.

3. Remove the ignition key.
4. Lock all doors.

Before you start the engine:

- After each person is seated, close and lock all doors.
- Fasten the driver's and passenger's seat belts.
- Make sure the parking brake is "ON".
- Place the gearshift lever in "Neutral".

Starting procedures for different engine conditions

NOTE:

- IT IS A GOOD PRACTICE TO DEPRESS THE CLUTCH PEDAL TO REDUCE DRAG FROM THE TRANSMISSION GEARS.
- AVOID PUMPING THE ACCELERATOR PEDAL OR THE ENGINE MAY BE FLOODED.
- AS SOON AS THE ENGINE STARTS RUNNING UNDER ITS OWN POWER, RELEASE THE IGNITION KEY.
- IF THE ENGINE STOPS OR FALTERS IN STARTING, WAIT 3 OR 4 SECONDS BEFORE RESTARTING. THIS WILL PREVENT POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE STARTER OR ENGINE.

Starting and Operating

– Engine warm –

If the engine is relatively warm, you need not use the choke at all.

1. Depress the accelerator pedal about one-quarter of its travel to the floor and hold it in this position. Do not pump the pedal.
2. Crank the engine by turning the ignition key to "START".
3. Release the accelerator pedal as soon as the engine starts.

– Engine cold –

1. Pull the choke control knob all the way out.

DURING COLD WEATHER, FULLY DEPRESS AND RELEASE THE ACCELERATOR PEDAL TWO OR THREE TIMES.

2. Crank the engine without touching the accelerator pedal.
 3. After the engine starts, push the choke control knob in far enough to keep the engine running smoothly.
 4. Push the choke control knob in progressively as the engine warms up.
- Do not accelerate fully while the engine is still cold.

- During cold weather, let the engine run for about 15 to 30 seconds before moving off.

– Engine flooded –

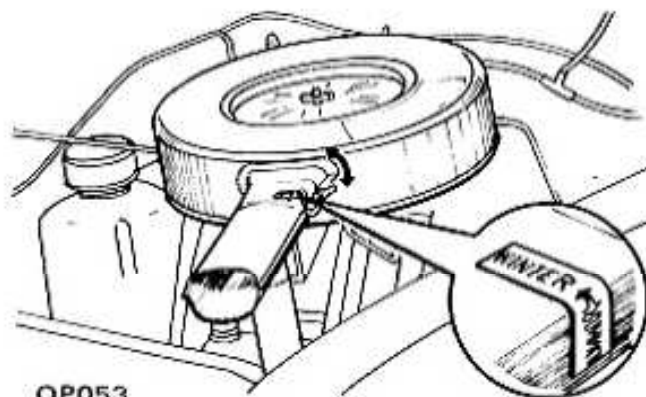
1. Push the choke control knob all the way in.
2. Slowly depress the accelerator pedal to the floor.
3. Keeping the pedal depressed, crank the engine. If the engine still does not start, repeat cranking (not over 15 seconds at a time) until the engine is clear of excess fuel.
4. When the engine starts, release the pedal gradually as the engine speeds up.

Deicer device

In cold weather, turn the lever on the air horn of the air cleaner to the "WINTER" position.

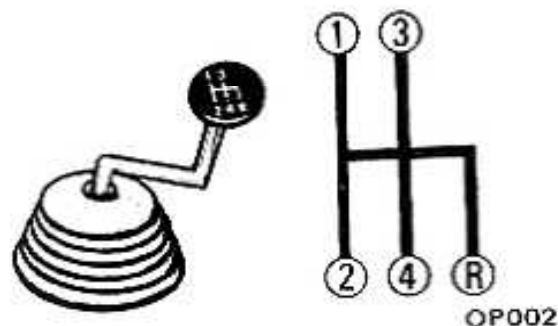
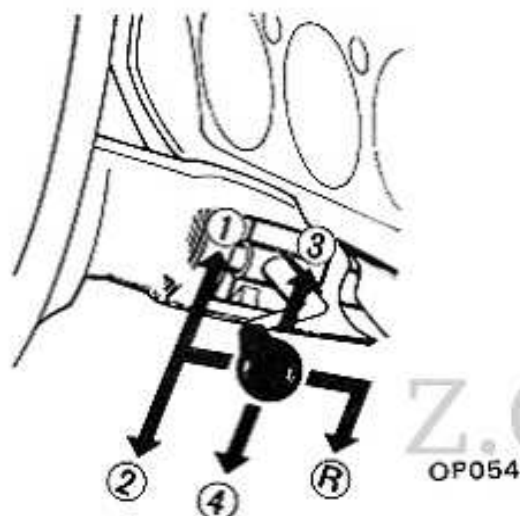
The carburetor should receive pre-heated intake air when the outside temperature is around $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($+58^{\circ}\text{F}$) and lower. This means more economical fuel consumption even at low outside temperatures, and helps to eliminate carburetor icing.

In mild weather, turn the lever to the "SUMMER" position.



DRIVING WITH TRANSMISSION

A familiar pattern is used in shifting the four-speed, fully synchronized standard transmission. The shift pattern is shown on the knob or steering column.



Be sure that you depress the clutch pedal all the way while you are shifting gears to avoid clashing and chipping the transmission gears. For the same reason, shift to reverse only when the vehicle is completely stopped.

At low speeds and in stop-and-go traffic, you will find the engine more responsive to acceleration when you first downshift to a lower gear. Hill climbing on steep grades is easier and reduces the possibility of stalling the engine if you shift to the 3rd or 2nd gear. To maintain safe speeds on steep downgrades, and to help save brakes, shift to 3rd or 2nd before you start downwards.

Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal except when you are ready to shift gears. A clutch can become prematurely worn or completely ruined by riding it. Slipping the clutch by releasing the pedal just enough to hold the vehicle on a hill will eventually cause clutch wear and damage.

Starting and Operating

In case of normal acceleration, it is most economical to change gears at the lower speeds in the speed range as shown in the following table.

However, when quick acceleration is required, it is proper to change at the higher speeds, so that you can get full power from the engine.

Appropriate speed range
in each gear km/h (MPH)

1st	0 to 20 (0 to 13)
2nd	10 to 35 (6 to 22)
3rd	20 to 70 (13 to 44)
Top	Over 30 (Over 19)

Starting and Operating

TIPS ON DRIVING

Economical driving

Operational economy is one of the outstanding features of your vehicle. However, by paying attention to the following points even greater economy will result.

1. Do not pump the accelerator. Gently depress until the desired speed has been attained and then, try to maintain that speed.
2. Always drive the vehicle in the gear which properly suits the driving conditions.
3. Maintain moderate speeds on the highway. Speeds above 80 km/h (50 MPH) will considerably increase gasoline consumption.
4. Maintain a safe distance behind other vehicles. Avoid sudden stops. This will reduce wear on brake linings and fuel as extra gasoline is required to accelerate back to driving speed.
5. Excessive engine idling increases gasoline consumption. If you are held up in traffic and are faced with wait of more than a few minutes, switch off, conserve gasoline and start up again later.

6. Keep the tires at the recommended inflation pressures for longer tire life and fuel economy.
7. Keep your engine tuned-up and follow the recommended periodic maintenance schedule. This will increase the life of all parts and lower operating costs.
8. Check your tires regularly for abnormal wear. Out of alignment wheels cause the tires to drag resulting in premature tire wear and additional gasoline consumption.

If you follow the guidelines enumerated above, you will attain remarkable savings.

Driving uphill

When starting on a steep grade it is sometimes difficult to operate the brake and clutch. The operation of the parking brake, clutch pedal and accelerator pedal is very important.

The engine brake is the most effective for descending hills. The gearshift lever should be placed in the lower speed position prior to descending.

Wet brakes

After washing the vehicle or when driving under extremely wet conditions, the brake linings sometimes get wet. Gently apply the brakes several times as the vehicle is moving slowly to dry the linings. Do not drive the vehicle at high speeds until the brakes are functioning correctly.

IN COLD WEATHER

Starting off on slippery roads

When rain or snow makes the roads slippery, use caution in throttling and engaging the clutch. If the clutch is engaged too abruptly and with too much throttle, the wheels will spin and the vehicle may not move forward. To stop the spin, back up a little. Repeatedly rolling backward and forward will get you away from the slippery patch.

In an emergency situation, the vehicle carpet can be used as skid-matting.

ways change gears smoothly, and never drive with the clutch pedal depressed.

If you should go into a skid, do not apply the brakes. Release the accelerator and turn into the direction of the skid. As the vehicle recovers its balance, straighten out the wheels and accelerate lightly.

Tire equipment

Before starting off over icy or snow-covered roads, it is recommended that snow tires be installed on all four wheels.

Special winter equipment

It is recommended that the following items be carried in the vehicle during winter:

1. A scraper and stiff-bristled brush to remove ice and snow from the windows.
2. A sturdy, flat board to be placed under the jack to give it firm support.
3. A shovel to dig the vehicle out of snowdrifts.

Z.ONE.DATSUN

Driving on slippery roads

When driving on wet or slippery roads, never brake hard. Instead, shift to a lower gear and use the braking effect of the engine.

When driving on icy roads, always proceed slowly and cautiously, turn the steering wheel gently, and use the brakes only very lightly. Moreover, al-

Anti-freeze

[Example]

Coolant capacity	Anti-freeze		
	1 liter (1 US qt, 3/8 Imp qt)	2 liters (2 1/8 US qt, 1 3/4 Imp qt)	3 liters (3 1/8 US qt, 2 5/8 Imp qt)
6.0 liters (6 3/8 US qt, 5 1/4 Imp qt)	-7°C (19°F)	-18°C (0°F)	-35°C (-31°F)

Starting and Operating

In the winter when the temperature is anticipated to drop below 0°C (32°F) add anti-freeze solution to the cooling water.

Battery

If the correct specific gravity of the battery electrolyte is not maintained during extreme cold weather condition, the electrolyte may freeze and damage the battery. Therefore to maintain its maximum efficiency it should be checked regularly.

Draining of coolant water

If the vehicle is to be left outside without anti-freeze, drain the coolant by opening the cocks located under the radiator and on the side of the cylinder block.

Replacing lubricant

When the temperature drops below -12°C (10°F), it is recommended that the lubricating oil be replaced with one of a lower viscosity. Refer to "Recommended SAE Viscosity Number" section.

Corrosion protection

In the winter season, streets, roads and highways are often spread with salt-based compound to melt the snow or ice.

This compound is very effective for snow and ice, but is not good for the vehicle. It will sometimes be the cause of rust development and corrosion. To prevent this, we strongly recommend that before the winter season you bring your vehicle to your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer to have him check, and if necessary, repair the underside coating of the vehicle.

IN HOT WEATHER

Replacing the lubricant

When the temperature stays over 32°C (90°F), the lubricating oil should be replaced with one of a higher viscosity.

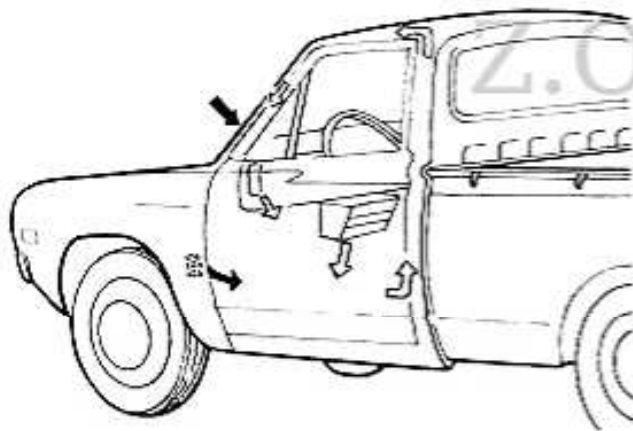
Comfort and Convenience Features

VENTILATION SYSTEM

The center and side ventilator enables you to ventilate the vehicle with fresh air in any weather without opening the windows.

Flow-away outlets that act like one way valves are provided on the lower side of front pillars.

When all windows are closed they allow air to flow out of the vehicle but not into it thereby providing constant and draft free circulation.

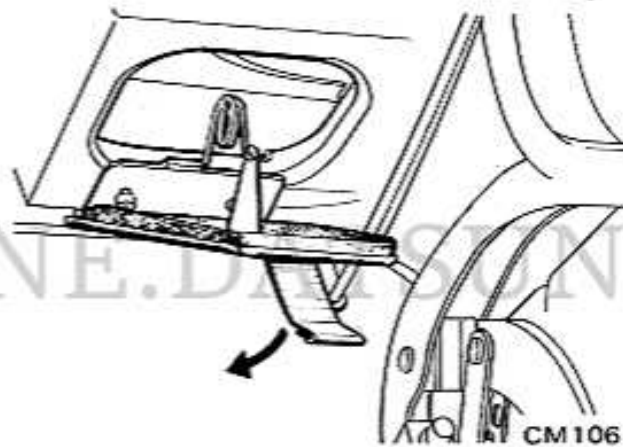


CM450

CENTER VENTILATOR (Without heater)

The center ventilator is provided under the instrument panel.

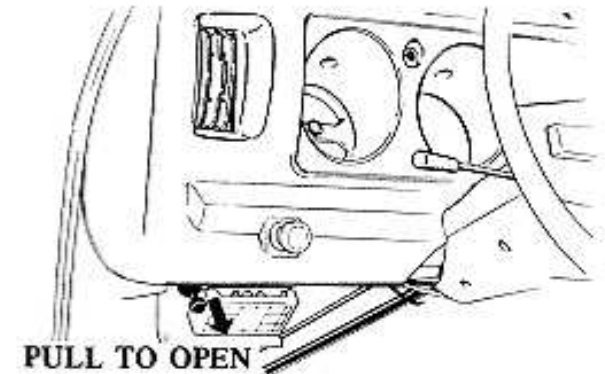
To open the center ventilator, pull the lever down. To close, push the lever up.



CM106

SIDE VENTILATOR

To open the side ventilator, pull the knob out. To close, push the knob in.



CM451

Comfort and Convenience Features

HEATER

LEFT HAND DRIVE



AIR FLOW CONTROL
AIR TEMPERATURE CONTROL

RIGHT HAND DRIVE



AIR FLOW CONTROL
AIR TEMPERATURE CONTROL

CM206

CM107

(left hand drive illustrated)

TO HEAT



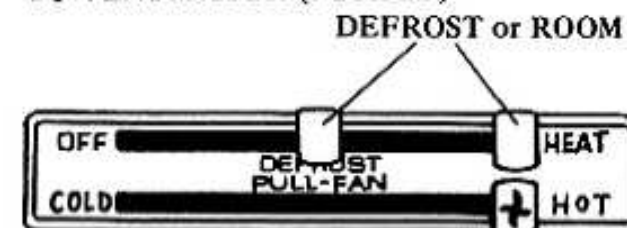
Blower fan switch: ON CM242

TO DEFROST



Blower fan switch: ON CM243

TO VENTILATOR (FORCED)



VENT Push Ventilator: OPEN (PUSH)

CM244

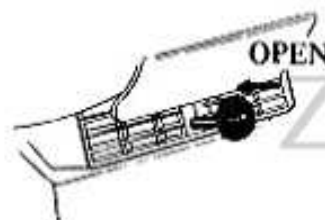
TO CLOSE



Blower fan switch: OFF CM245

Center ventilator

To open the center ventilator, push the ventilator knob. To close, pull the knob.



CM109

Air control

When this lever is in the "DEFROST" position, outside air is directed to the defroster outlets. The "HEAT" (for L.H.) or "ROOM" (for R.H.) position allows air to the heater outlets under the instrument panel with some air flow to the defroster.

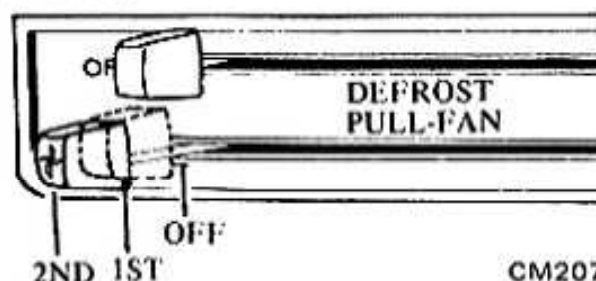
Temperature control

Adjust this lever as required to give

the desired degree of heat. Full right position of this lever provides maximum heat.

Blower fan switch

This fan switch has two speed positions. To operate the blower fan, pull the lever.



CM207

OPERATION

The right hand drive vehicle has the same lever operation as the left hand drive vehicle.

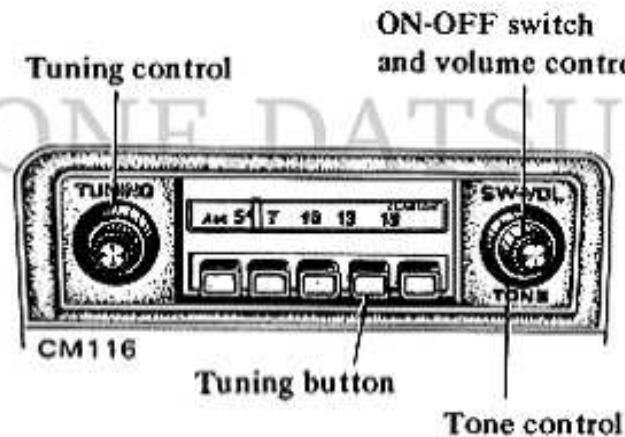
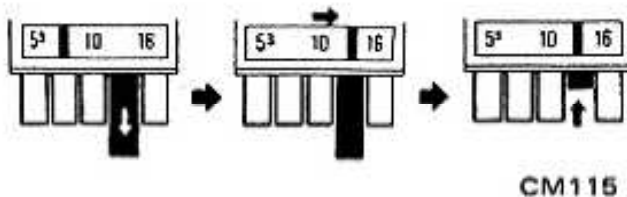
Comfort and Convenience Features

RADIO

The radio has five push buttons for station selection. Other stations may be selected by the manual tuning knob at the left side of the radio dial. To operate the radio, the ignition switch must be in "ON" or "ACC" position.

Adjust the push buttons as follows:

1. Pull the button to be reset straight out.
2. Then turn the manual tuning knob to the station setting you want.
3. Push the button all the way in to lock it at the station setting.
4. Repeat the procedure for the remaining buttons.



CLOCK

To set the clock, pull out the reset knob which is located on the clock face and turn until the correct setting is reached.

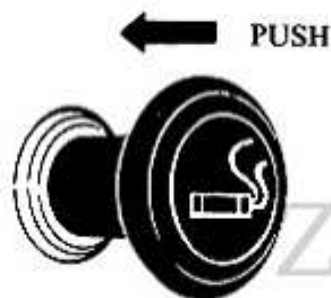
When the knob is released, the clock will automatically start.



Comfort and Convenience Features

CIGARETTE LIGHTER

Push the knob in all the way and release it. When the lighter springs back to its original position, it is ready for use.



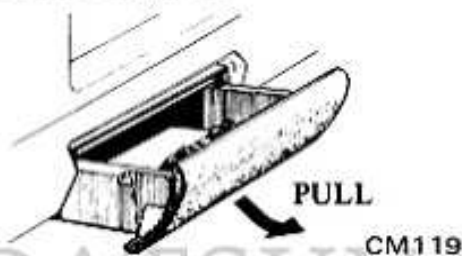
CM118

ASH TRAYS

An ash tray is provided in the instrument panel on all models and, on the Double Pick-up, also in the back of the seat.

Front

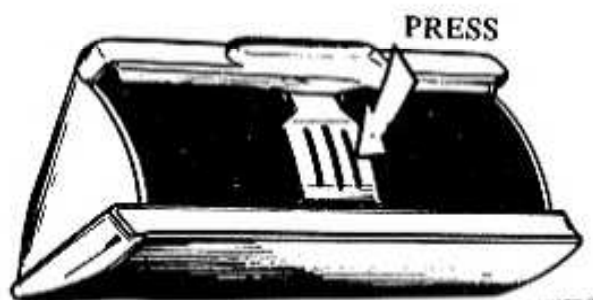
To remove the tray, open it and press down on the front of the tray continuing to pull outward.



CM119

Rear (Double Pick-up)

To remove the tray from the seat, gently press its support and then pull it forward.

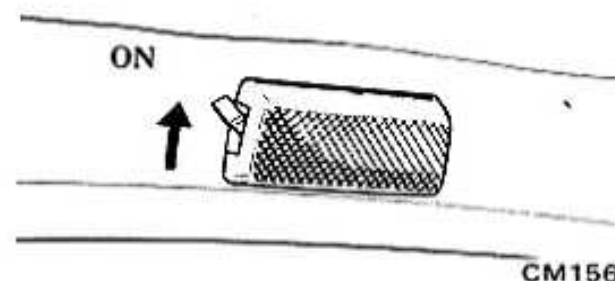


CM120

ROOM LIGHT

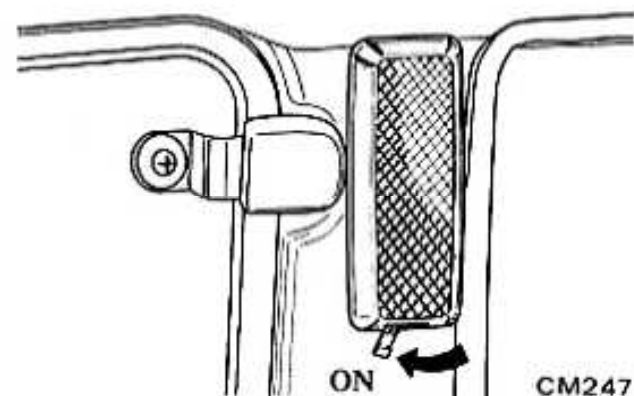
To use the room light, turn the switch lever clockwise.

Pick-up



CM156

Double Pick-up

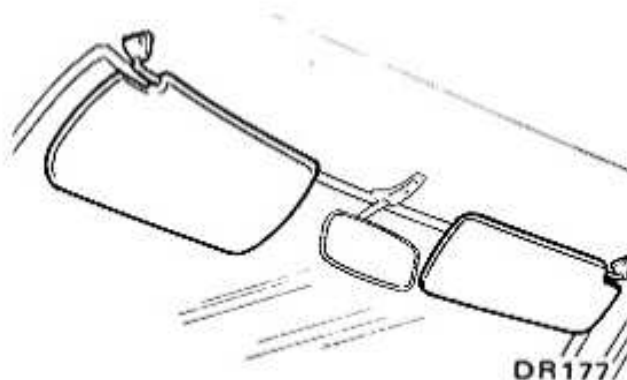


CM247

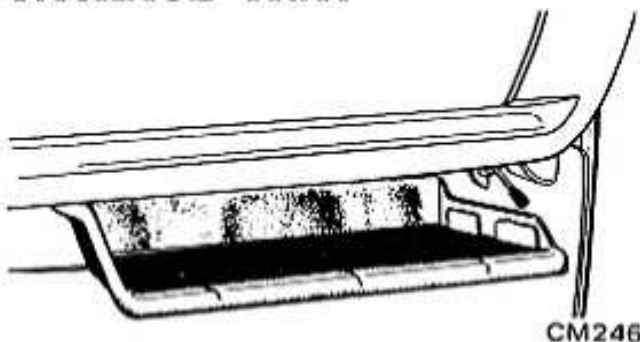
Comfort and Convenience Features

SUN VISOR

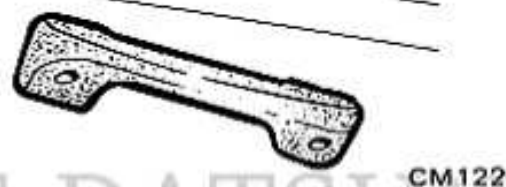
The sun visor can be moved up, down, or side ways. The sun visor for the passenger's seat is optional equipment.



PACKAGE TRAY



ARM REST



CONSOLE BOX

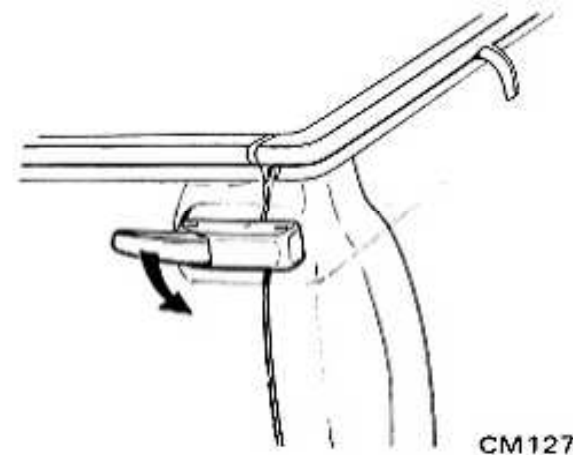
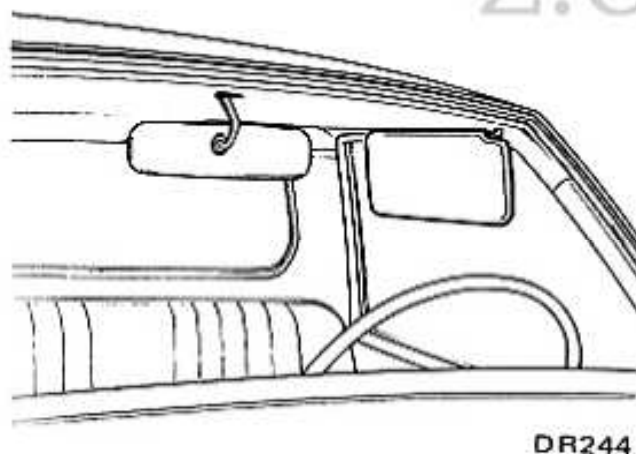
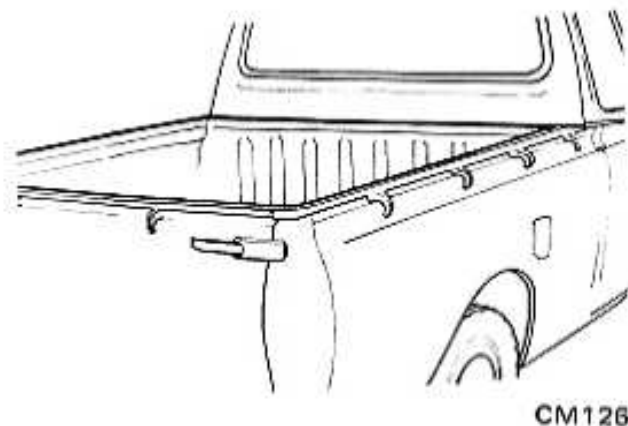
The console box for the floor shift transmission is prepared as an option.



REAR BODY

The rear gate is provided for easy loading or unloading.

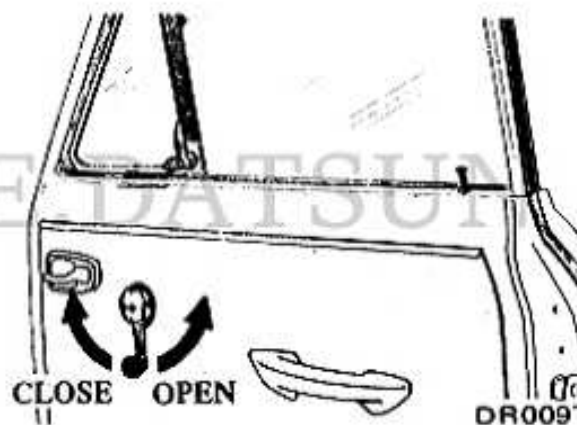
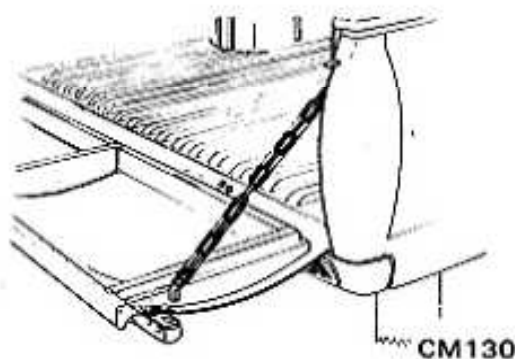
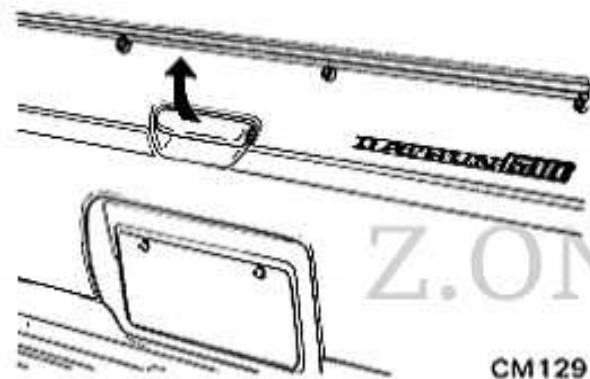
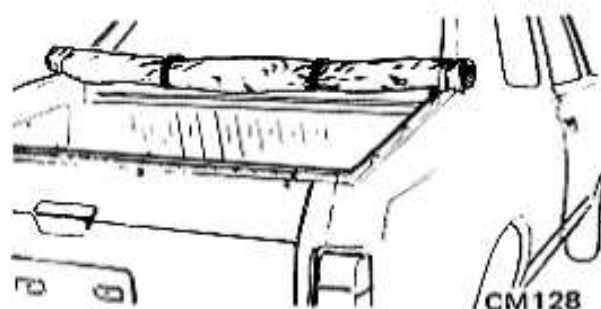
To open or close the rear gate, operate the gate lock.



Comfort and Convenience Features

WINDOW CONTROL

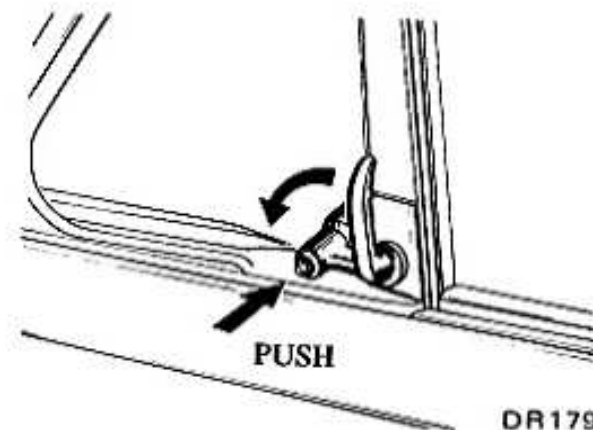
To lower or raise the window, turn the window handle.



VENT WINDOW CONTROL

To open the window vent, turn the lever forward pushing the button inward. Push the vent out to the desired position.

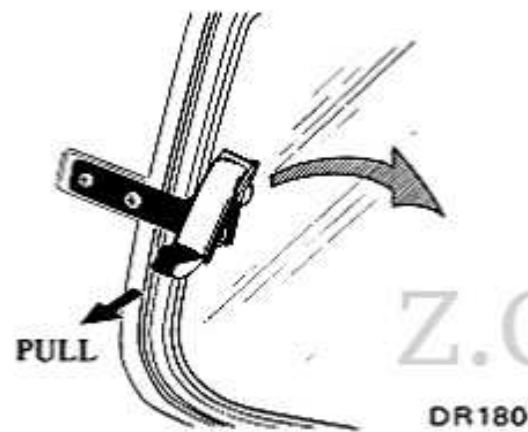
To close, pull the vent in and turn the lever backward.



Comfort and Convenience Features

QUARTER WINDOW (Double Pick-up)

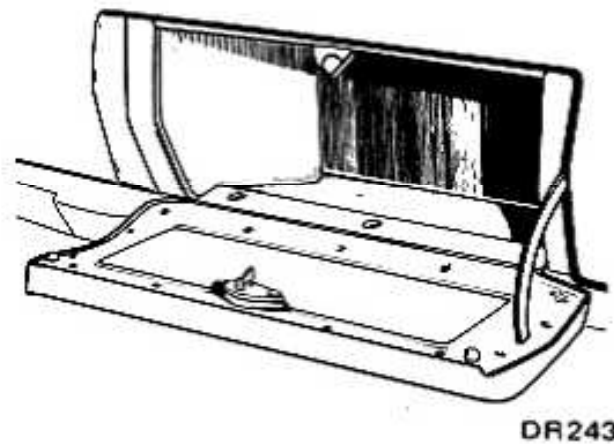
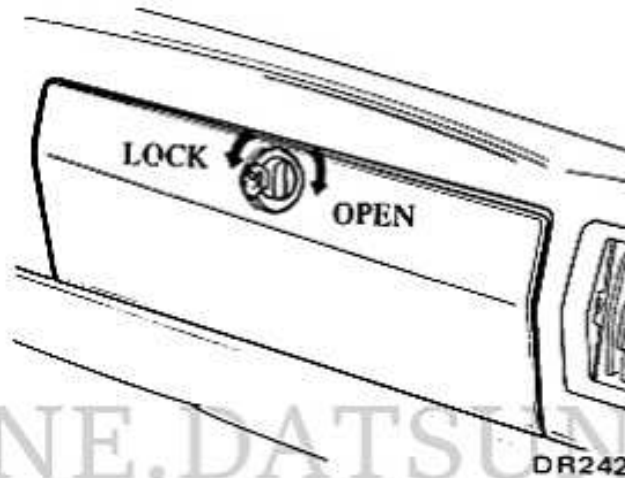
Pull the latch to unlock and push the window outward to desired position.



GLOVE BOX LOCK

To open the lid, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

To lock, insert the key and turn it counterclockwise.



In Case of Emergency

TOWING

When the vehicle is towed forward, a rope should be securely fastened to the hook on the 1st crossmember.

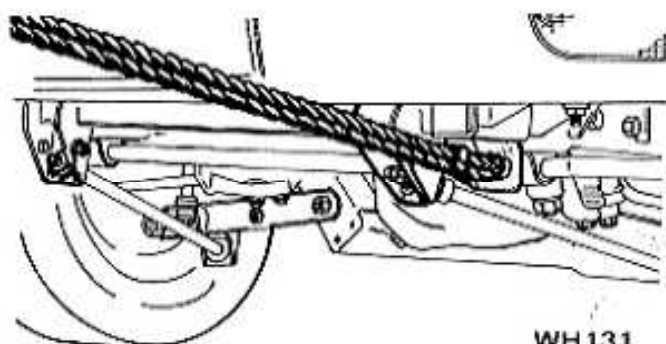
Before towing, make sure the transmission is in neutral gear.

To tow another vehicle, connect it to its rear leaf spring shackle.

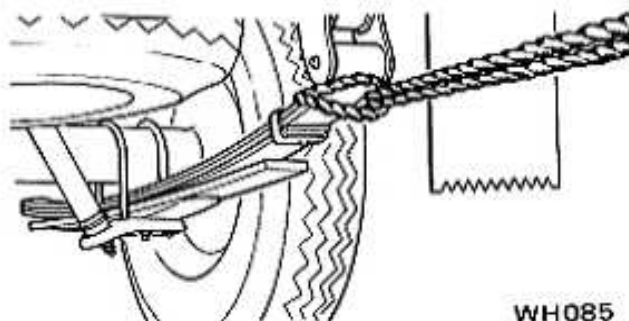
A towing rope should not be connected to any position except as described above.

If the rear axle or transmission is damaged, do not tow the vehicle. In this case, contact an authorized service station.

To prevent damage, do not attempt to rapidly apply a big load to a rope.



WH131



WH085

FREEING IMMOBILIZED VEHICLE

In the case where the drive wheel(s) get stuck in sand, mud, snow, ice, etc., it is necessary to rock the vehicle to get free. At that time, you should move the gear shift lever from first to reverse in a repeat pattern while simultaneously depressing the accelerator gently.

If the vehicle is not freed by the above procedures, anti-skid materials should be placed under the spinning wheel(s) or the vehicle should be towed out.

Under such circumstances, avoid racing the engine. This is because one actual drive wheel spins at twice the speedometer reading when the other drive wheel is stopped resulting in tire and differential damage.

JUMP STARTING WITH BOOSTER BATTERY

Because explosive hydrogen gas is always present in the vicinity of the battery, keep all sparks and flames away from it.

Do not, under any circumstances, allow battery fluid to come into contact with eyes, skin, cloth or painted surfaces. Battery fluid is a corrosive sulphuric acid solution which can cause severe burns. If the fluid should come into contact with anything, immediately flush any contacted area with water.

In Case of Emergency

If done incorrectly jump starting can be hazardous.

Always follow the below instructions.

1. Position the two vehicles in such a manner that their engine compartments are in close proximity to each other. Set parking brakes. Set the gear lever in "neutral". Switch off all unnecessary electrical loads (lights, heater, etc.).

Caution:

Ensure that the battery of the other vehicle is a 12-volt, negatively grounded one.

2. Run one jumper cable from the positive terminal of the booster battery to the positive terminal of the discharged battery. Run the other cable from the negative terminal of the booster battery to the negative terminal of the discharged battery.

Caution:

Never confuse these jumper cable connections. If connections deviate from that described in the foregoing, damage to both charging systems or even serious personal injury could result.

3. Run the other vehicle's engine at a steady 2,000 rpm or so, and then start your engine in the usual manner.
4. Once you have your engine running, carefully disconnect the jumper cables, exactly reversing the connection procedure.

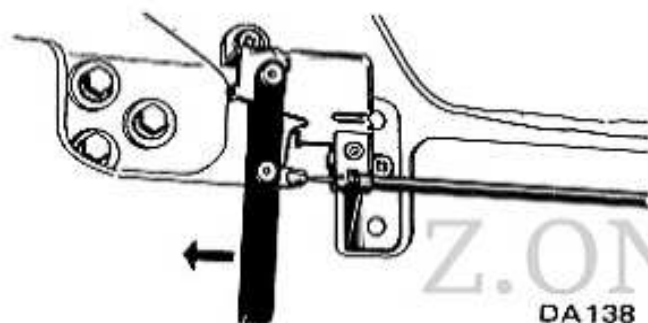
Maintenance

OPENING THE HOOD

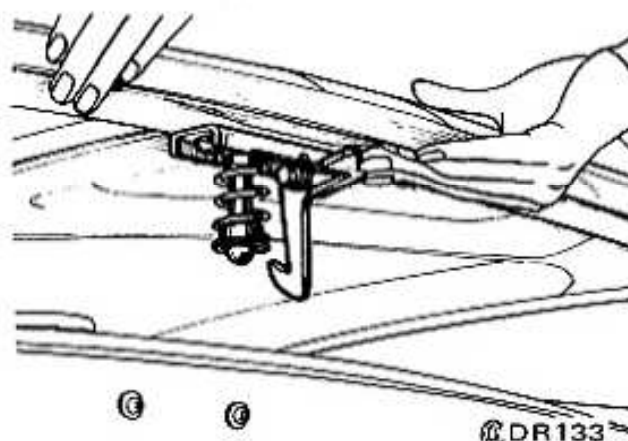
Pull the hood lock handle located beneath the instrument panel to the outside of the steering column.

Release safety catch located under the center edge of the hood and raise the hood manually and set the hood stay.

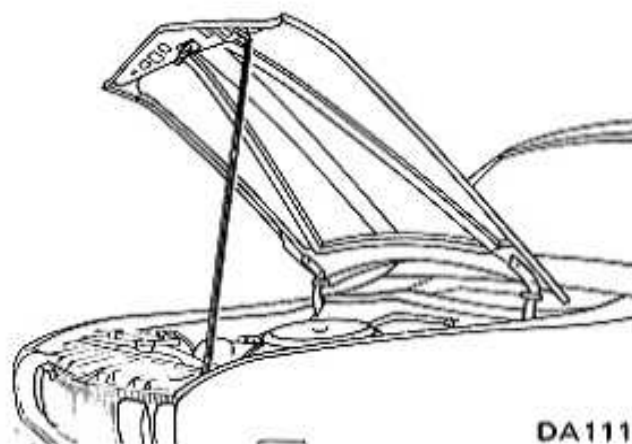
To lock the hood, lower the hood and push it firmly shut.



DA138



DR133



DA111

ROUTINE SERVICE

The following items should be checked daily and/or weekly, or whenever you refuel.

- Engine oil level
- Engine coolant level
- Brake and clutch fluid level
- Windshield washer fluid level
- Battery electrolyte level
- Tire inflation pressures

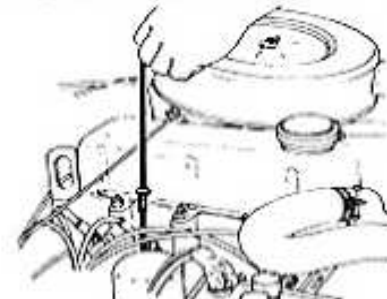
Engine oil level

Engine oil should be maintained at the proper level. The best time to check it is before operating the engine or as the last step in a fuel stop. This will allow the oil accumulation in the engine to drain back in the crankcase. To check the oil level, park vehicle on a level surface.

Remove the dipstick, wipe it clean and reinsert it firmly for an accurate reading. The dipstick is marked "H" and "L". The oil level should be maintained between the "H" and "L" marks. If oil level is at or below the "L" mark, add oil to raise the level to the "H" mark.



DA078



DA139

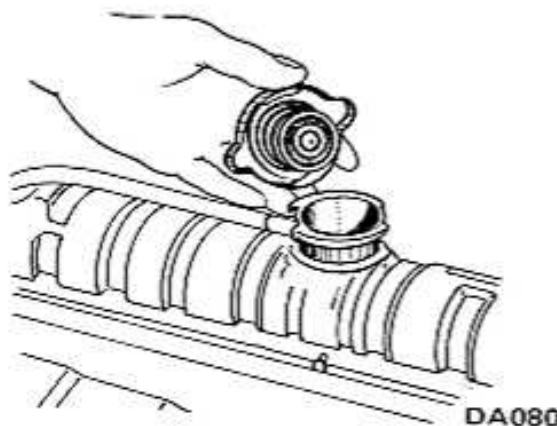
Engine coolant level

Check the coolant level in the radiator regularly and maintain its level 15 to 25 mm (0.6 to 1.0 in) below the filler cap.

In cold climates (and whenever the vehicle is to be exposed to freezing temperatures) it is necessary to ensure that the correct anti-freeze content is maintained to protect against the lowest expected temperature.

The radiator is equipped with a 0.9 kg/cm² (13 psi) pressure type radiator cap. To remove the cap, depress it and turn it counterclockwise until it is disengaged.

Never remove the radiator cap quickly when the engine is hot. Turn it a quarter of a turn to allow the pressure in the cooling system to escape safely, then turn the cap all the way off.



Under extreme weather conditions the engine coolant will probably exceed the boiling point but will not boil because of the higher pressure within the cooling system.

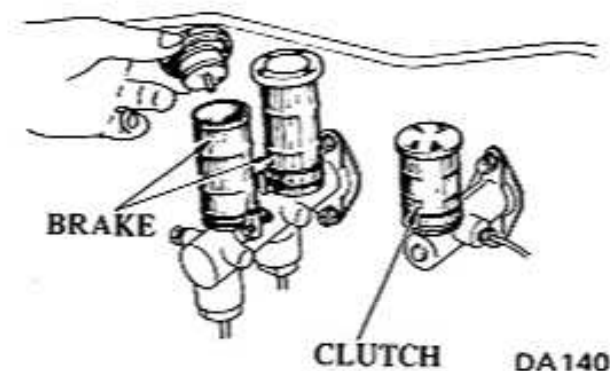
Note: After a long drive or after driving in extremely hot weather, never attempt to remove the radiator pressure cap until the engine has cooled by remaining idle for several minutes. Then carefully remove the cap as described above.

Brake and clutch fluid level

The brake and clutch fluid level should be kept between the two lines marked on the reservoir tank.

Check fluid level in each reservoir. Add if necessary.

Use only the recommended fluid as described in "Recommended Lubricants".



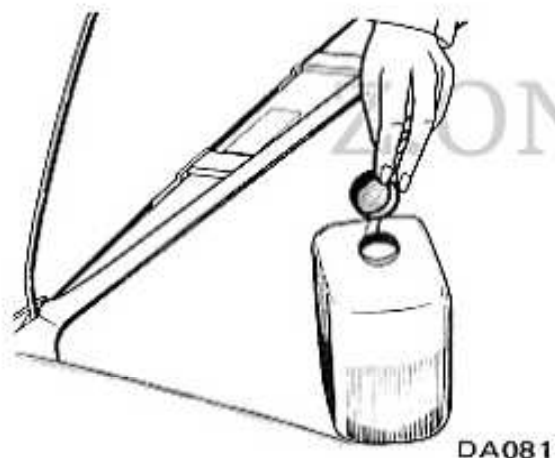
Maintenance

Windshield washer fluid level

Check the windshield washer reservoir fluid level.

If the fluid level is low, add water with the recommended proportion of windshield washer solvent.

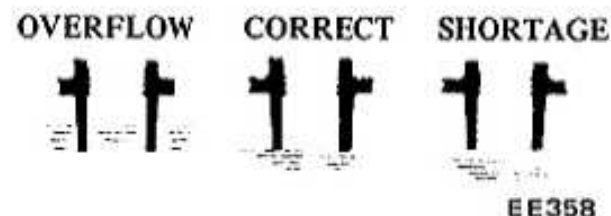
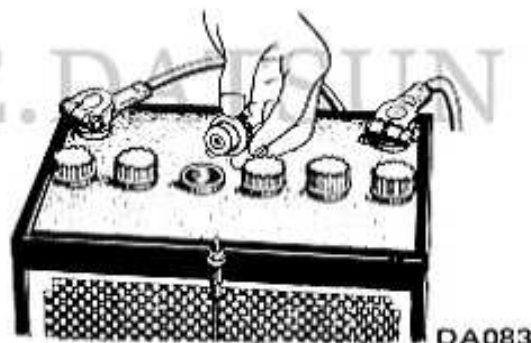
Note: Do not use radiator anti-freeze in windshield washer, or it could cause paint damage.



Battery electrolyte level

Check the fluid level in each filler. If necessary, add only distilled water to bring the level to the indicator in each filler opening. Do not overfill.

The battery surface should be clean and dry. Periodically apply a small amount of grease to each terminal to prevent corrosion.



Caution: Do not expose the battery to flames or electrical sparks. Hydrogen gas generated by battery action is explosive. Do not allow battery fluid to come in contact with skin, eyes, fabrics, or painted surfaces. If the acid contacts the eyes, skin or clothing, immediately flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention. In freezing weather, run the engine for a while after adding distilled water, to make sure that the water mixes properly with the fluid. Otherwise the water may freeze and damage the battery.

Maintenance

OIL AND FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Fuel recommendation

Your Datsun is designed to operate on a good quality of gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 88, which is rated by the research method.

Using a fuel with too low an octane rating will result in "spark knock". Continuous or excessive "spark knock" may result in engine damage.

If "spark knock" occurs, change to the next higher grade of fuel or consult your designated NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

Selection of right lubricant

The selection of a proper lubricant does much to increase the life and the performance of a vehicle. Under normal conditions, the prescribed lubricating intervals listed in the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" should be strictly followed. Under severe or unusual operating conditions, the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" should be carried out more often.

Tire inflation pressures

RECOMMENDED COLD TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE kg/cm² (psi)

Tire				Load	Moderate load	Heavy load
Pick-up	Common countries	Front	6.00-14-6PR		1.5 (21)	1.5 (21)
		Rear	6.00-14-8PR (6.50-14-8PR Optional)		2.75 (39)	4.25 (60)
	England	Front	6.70-14C-8PR		1.8 (26)	1.8 (26)
		Rear	6.70-14C-8PR		2.75 (39)	4.25 (60)
Double Pick-up		Front	5.50-14-6PR		1.5 (21)	1.5 (21)
		Rear	5.50-14-8PR		1.75 (25)	3.75 (53)

Tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD. Proper tire pressures are shown on the tire plate affixed to your vehicle and listed in the following chart. Improper tire pressure can adversely affect tire life, riding comfort and load carrying capacity.

For high speed driving, front tire pressure should be 0.3 kg/cm² (4 psi) higher than the specified pressure and rear tire pressure should be 0.5 kg/cm² (7 psi) higher.

COLD pressure: After vehicle has been parked for three hours or more or driven less than 1.5 km (1 mile).

Note: Since a hot tire will exceed the specified COLD pressure, do not bleed air out of hot tires.

Maintenance

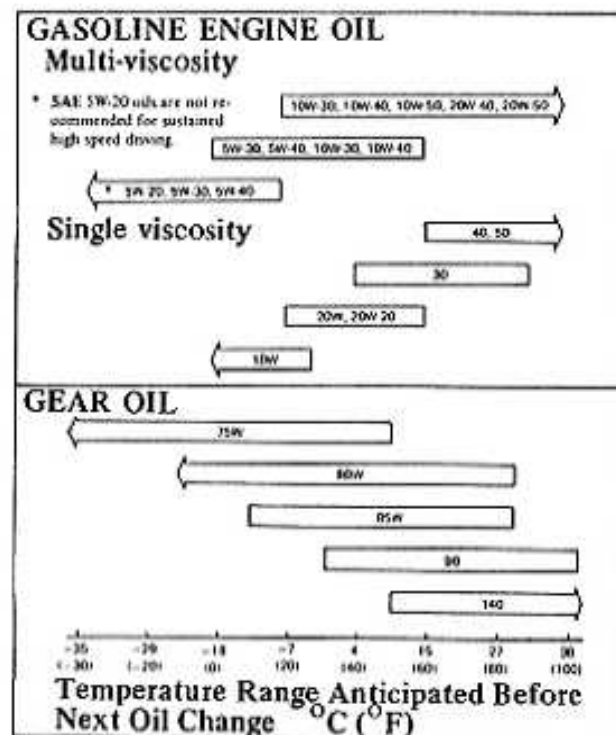
Stop-and-go city driving, driving in extremely hot or cold climates, driving in very dusty areas or on rough roads, driving in rain, or constant high speed driving are considered severe or unusual operating conditions.

The recommended viscosity of a lubricant for the engine and transmission, etc. varies with temperature changes. Lubricants provided with the vehicle at the factory are intended for use at temperatures between 0 to 32°C (32 to 90°F).

In the cold season, a low viscosity oil provides better lubrication because it flows more easily. In the hot season, use a high viscosity oil since oil tends to thin out under high operating temperatures. Suitable oils are listed along with the SAE number under the heading "Recommended SAE Viscosity Number".

It is a normal condition to add some engine oil between oil changes. The amount added will vary with severity of operation.

Recommended SAE viscosity number



Recommended lubricants

It is important to remember that satisfactory operation and performance largely depend on proper lubrication of the vehicle.

Item		Specifications	Remarks
Engine oil	Gasoline	SAE Classification SD or SE (MIL-L-2104B)	Refer to Recommended SAE Viscosity Chart
	Transmission and Steering	API GL-4 (MIL-L-2105)	
Gear oil	Differential	API GL-5 (MIL-L-2105B)	
Multi-purpose grease		N.L.G.I. 2	Lithium soap base
Brake and Clutch fluid		DOT 3 (F.M.V.S.S. No. 116)	F.M.V.S.S.: Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard
Antifreeze		_____	Permanent antifreeze (Etylene glycol base)

Z.ONE.DATSON

Maintenance

MINOR MAINTENANCE

The following are the minor checks that you can make periodically. If any deficiencies are found, regarding the need for repairs or replacements, your vehicle should be brought to the attention of your authorized dealer or service station.

Hood lock

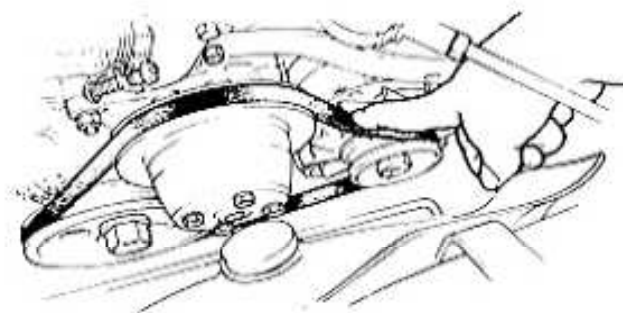
Check the hood to see if it is closed and locked properly. Lubricate hood lock assembly periodically.

Coat grease to all functioning parts after wiping off any accumulation of dirt on lock parts. Make certain that the lock and release mechanisms operate smoothly several times.

Cooling fan belt

Inspect fan belt for wear, fraying, cracking at the recommended interval period. If the belt is in poor condition, it should be replaced. Check fan belt tension frequently by applying moderate thumb pressure midway between the alternator and water pump pulley.

The belt should deflect 10 to 15 mm (0.39 to 0.59 in). Loose belt should be retensioned by moving the alternator up and down.



MI202

Cooling system

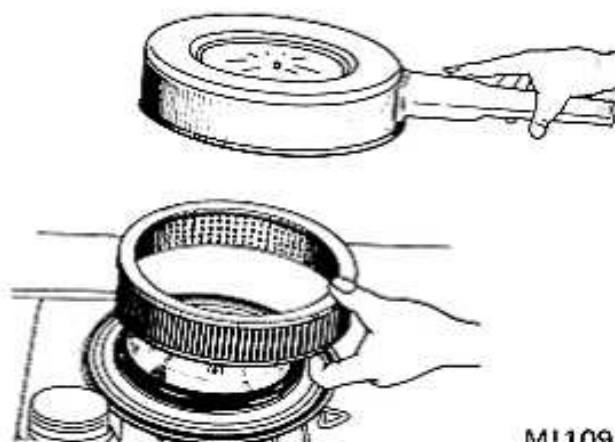
Drain, flush and refill the cooling system periodically.

Two points are provided for draining the cooling system: One is a cock at the bottom of the radiator and the other is a plug on the rear of the cylinder block.



Air cleaner

The element is a dry filter type. It should be cleaned periodically as recommended in the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" section.



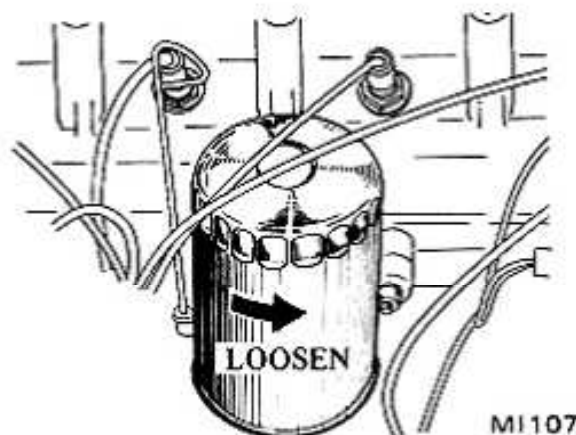
MI109

Engine oil

To drain the oil pan, remove the drain plug at the bottom of the oil pan while the oil is hot. After completely draining, refit the drain plug and refill with new oil from the filler cap.

Oil filter

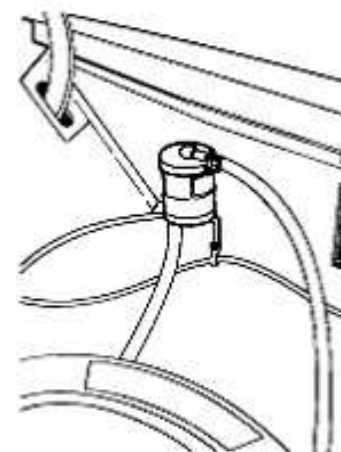
The oil filter is a cartridge type. When fitting a new one, tighten it by hand.



MI107

Fuel filter

The fuel filter is a cartridge type and should be replaced regularly.



MI108

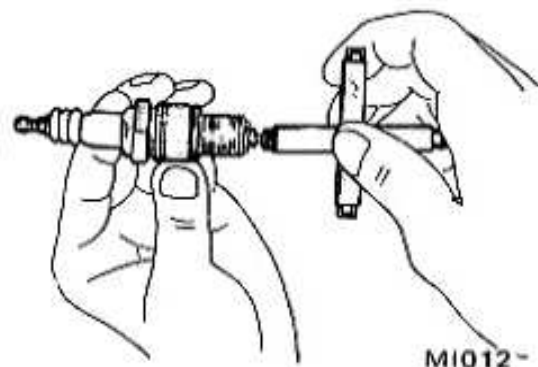
Maintenance

Spark plugs

The spark plugs should be checked and replaced regularly as recommended in the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule".

SPARK PLUG GAP

0.8 to 0.9 mm
(0.031 to 0.035 in)

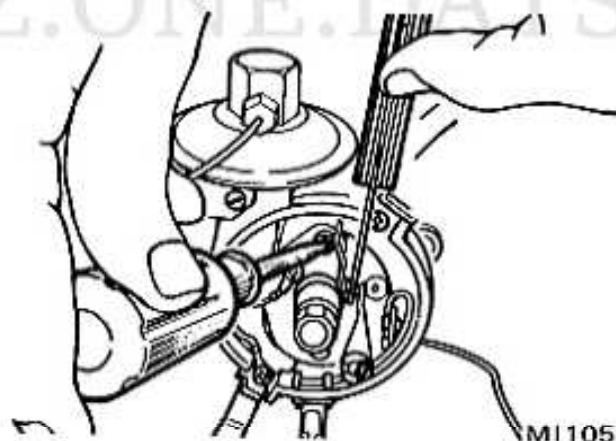


Note: A label is attached to the rocker cover if your engine is equipped with resistor built-in type spark plugs. Whenever spark plugs are replaced, make sure that they are of the same type and rating.

Distributor breaker point

Breaker points and gap should be inspected periodically.

Be sure that the contact surfaces are clean and not burned. The correct gap of 0.45 to 0.55 mm (0.018 to 0.022 in) should be checked with a feeler gauge.



Windshield wiper blades

Check the wiper blades for operation and cleanliness. If the wiper blades do not wipe the windshield clean after the blades and windshield have been wiped off with a cloth, replace the blades.

To adjust the washer spray, move the nozzles toward the center of each half of the windshield.

Brake pedal

When the brake pedal is fully depressed, the distance between the upper surface of the pedal pad and floor board should be 40 mm (1.57 in)—L.H. drive, 60 mm (2.36 in)—R.H. drive or more.

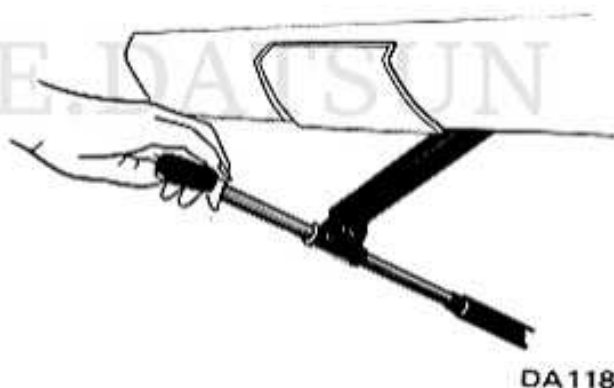
When this distance approaches the prescribed limit value, have the brake adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

If the distance should abruptly be shortened, there is something wrong with the brake system. Stop driving your vehicle immediately.



Parking brake

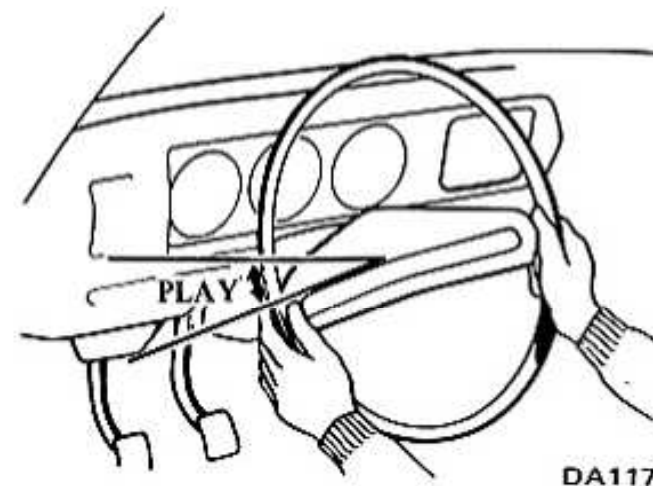
Engage the parking brake firmly from the completely released position. When the stroke of the brake lever is 80 to 100 mm (3.15 to 3.94 in), the parking brake is in good condition. If the stroke is excessive, have the parking brake adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



Steering wheel

With the steering wheel in the straight ahead position, measure the amount of steering wheel play. Turn the steering wheel in both directions within the range where the front tires remain stationary as seen with the eyes; the amount of circumferential movement of the steering wheel at this time is the steering wheel play.

If the play exceeds 35 mm (1.38 in), have the steering wheel adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



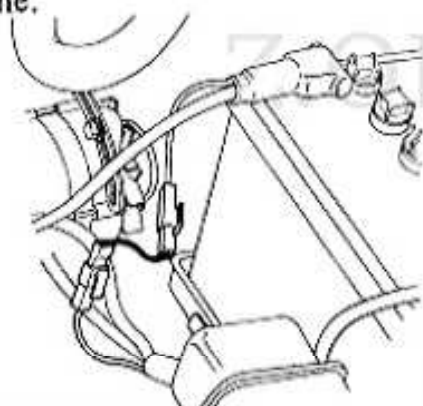
Maintenance

Fuses

Fuses are located under the instrument panel.

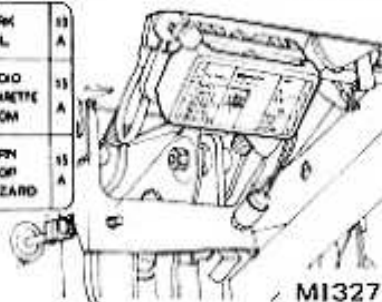
If a fuse needs to be replaced, refer to the specifications listed on the fuse box cover.

The fusible link is located near the battery. An overload makes this fusible link melt so as to prevent the wiring harness (battery to fuse block) from damaging. If it is necessary to replace the fusible link, always install the specified one.



MI326

13 A	HEAD LAMP	BATTERY ALTERNATOR	13 A	PARK TAIL
13 A	WIPER WASHER HEATER	IGNITION SWITCH IG	13 A	RADIO CIGARETTE ROOM
10 A	METER REVERSE REGULATOR		13 A	HORN STOP HAZARD



MI327

Bulb specifications

Light		Bulb
Headlight	Inner	12V-37.5W
	Outer	12V-37.5/50W
Front combination light		
Turn signal light		12V-21W
Clearance light		12V-5W
Side flasher		12V-5W
Rear combination light (Pick-up)		
Turn signal light (A)		A: 12V-21W
Taillight (B, C)		B: 12V-21/5W
Stop light (B)		C: 12V-5W
Back-up light (D)		D: 12V-21W
Rear combination light (Double Pick-up)		
Turn signal light		12V-21W
Taillight		12V-21/5W
Stop light		12V-21W
Back-up light		12V-21W
License plate light		12V-10W
Engine room light		12V-6W
Room light		12V-5W

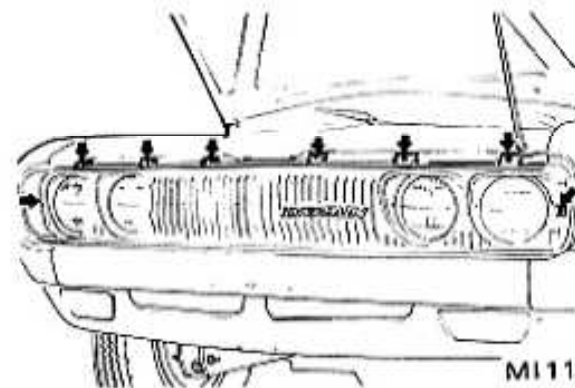
Bulb replacement

The replacement of each bulb is performed in the following manner. If the new bulb that has replaced the old one does not come on, get your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer to check it.

Headlight

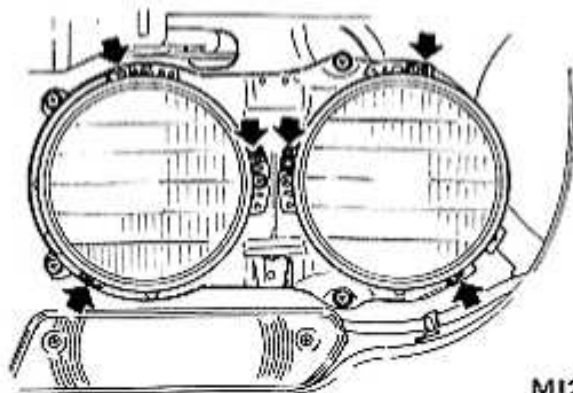
The headlight is a sealed beam type in which the lens, reflector and filament are of a unitized construction. To replace this unit with a new one, follow the procedures below:

1. Remove the bolts attaching the front grille, and pull the grille upward out of place.



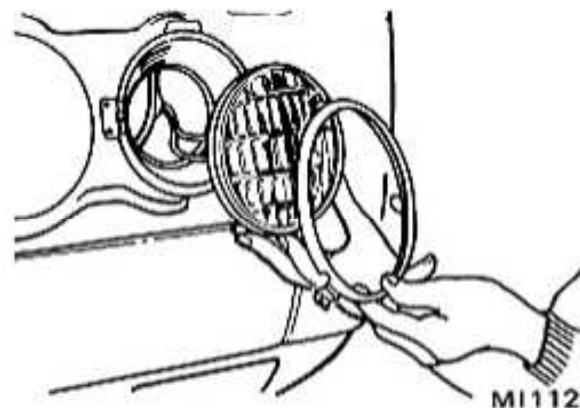
MI110

2. Loosen the three screws which hold the headlight retaining ring, then pull out the beam unit.

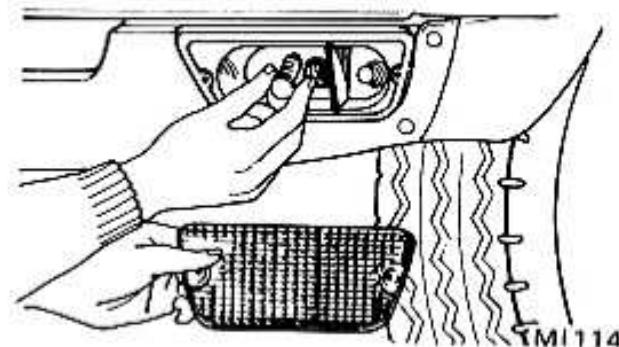
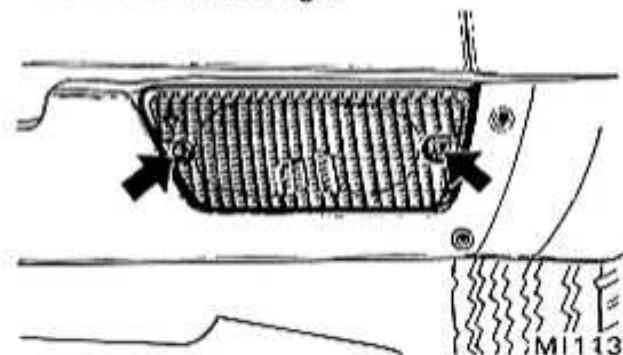


Note: Be careful not to disturb the aiming adjusting screws.

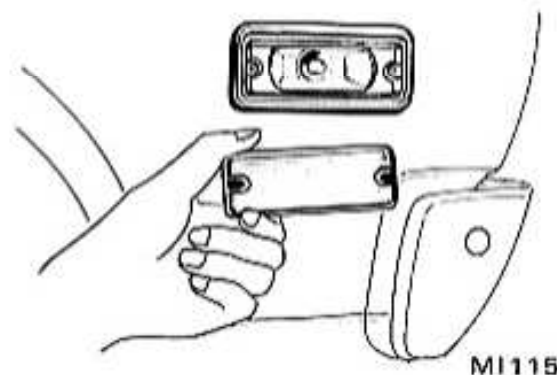
3. After removing the headlight from the mounting ring, remove the wiring connector from the rear end of the bulb.
4. The new bulb should be installed in the reverse sequence of removal. In installing the new bulb, be sure that the "TOP" raised on the lens is on the upper side. When aiming adjustment is necessary, see your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



Front combination light

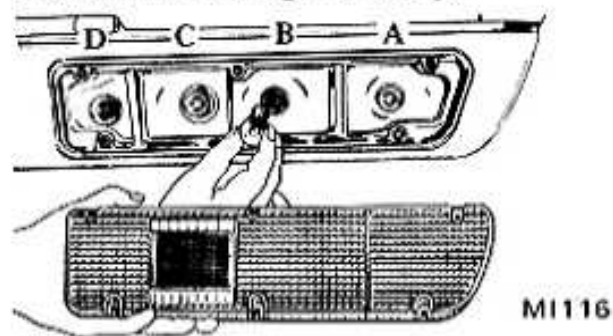


Side flasher

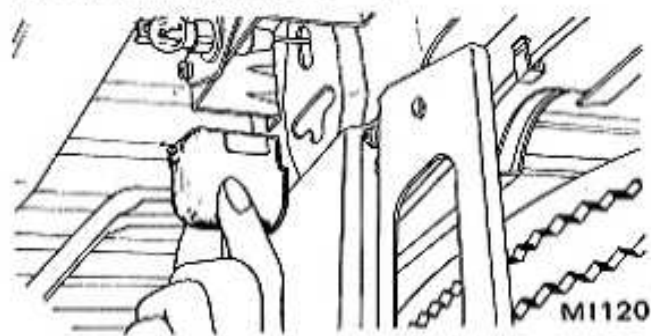


Maintenance

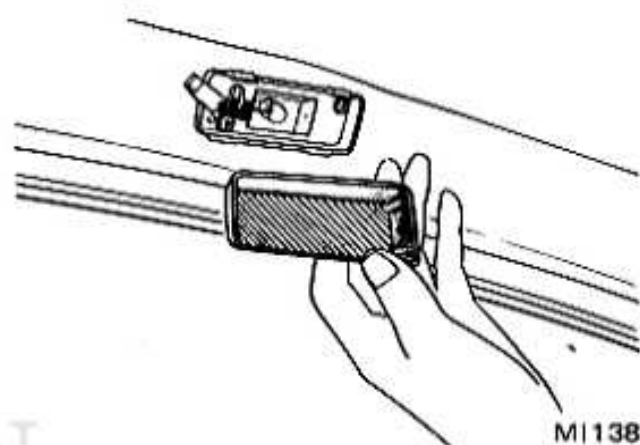
Rear combination light (Pick-up)



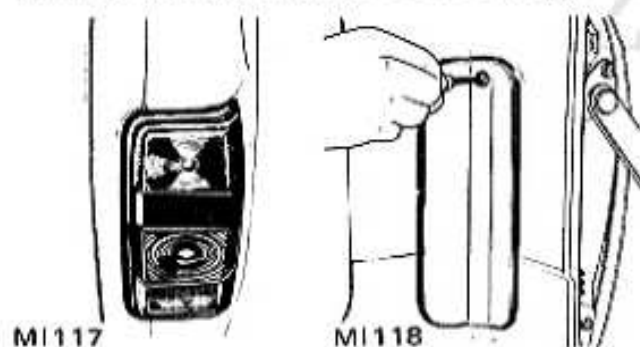
License plate light (Pick-up)



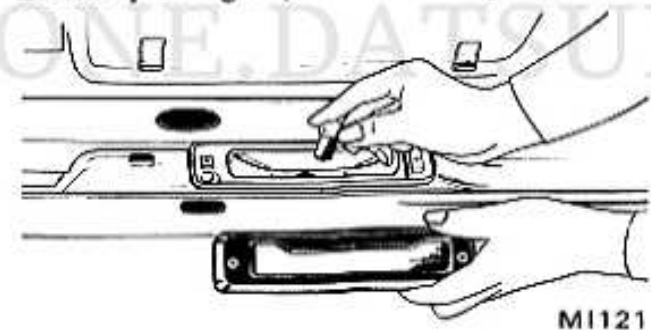
Room light



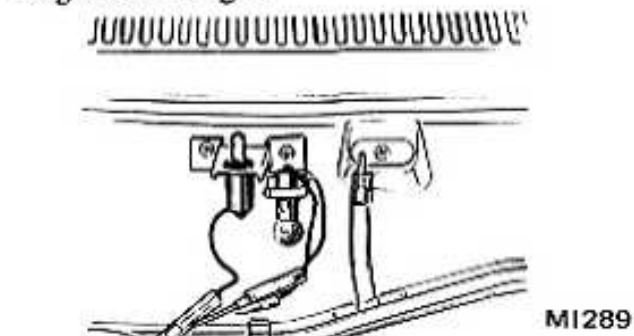
Rear combination light (Double Pick-up)



License plate light (Double Pick-up)



Engine room light



TIRE AND WHEEL

Tire care

Tires should be replaced if the tread depth is less than 1.6 mm (0.063 in) and/or if tire is damaged.

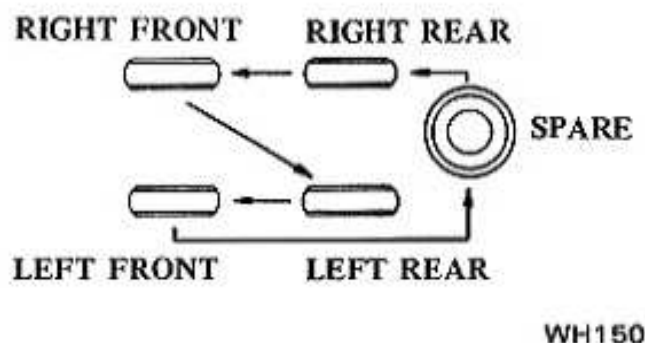
When replacing a worn or damaged tire, use a replacement tire of the same size and load carrying capacity as that with which the vehicle was equipped when manufactured. The use of different size and/or load capacity tires will not only shorten tire service life but may also result in a serious accident. The use of tires and wheels other than those recommended or the mixed use of tires of different brands or tread patterns can adversely affect the ride, handling, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, and speedometer calibration.

Tire rotation

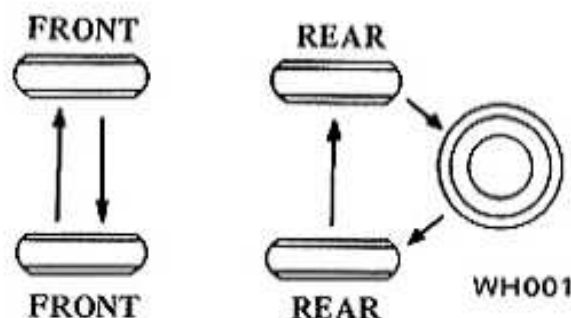
Periodic rotation of tires (including the spare tire) will serve to minimize tire trouble and will result in longer tire life.

Tires should be rotated periodically as recommended in the following rotation system.

- All the tires are of the same type.



- Front and rear tires are of different ply rating and/or of different size.



If the front and rear tires are of different ply rating and/or of different size, do not rotate tires from front to rear; do not use a spare tire as a front tire except in an emergency (e.g., when the front tires have been punctured).

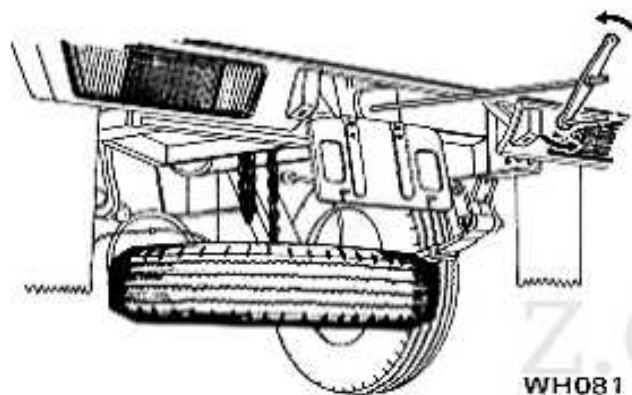
The pressures must be readjusted upon rotation, as specified in the "Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure" paragraph of the "Routine Service" section.

Maintenance

Spare tire

To remove the spare tire, hook the jack rod to the hanger and turn it counterclockwise.

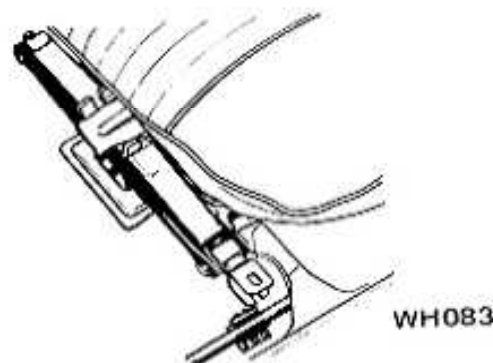
To replace the spare tire, lift it into position and tighten the hanger.



Double Pick-up

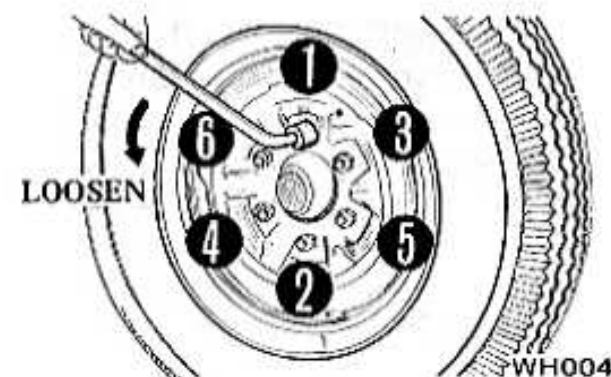
These tools (tool bag, jack and jack rod) are located under the driver's seat (for left hand drive vehicle).

For right hand drive vehicle, the jack and the jack rod are located under the passenger's seat.



Changing tires and jack-up

1. To change a tire, first apply the parking brake. Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the wheel to be changed using the wheel chock.
2. Place the jack under the jack-up point. There are four jack-up points.
3. Using the wheel nut wrench, take off the wheel cap and loosen the wheel nuts evenly.



4. Raise the vehicle until the wheel clears the ground, remove the wheel nuts, and change the tire.
5. Then, tighten the wheel nuts alternately and evenly.

Tools

Standard tools are provided for checking and adjusting your vehicle.

Pick-up

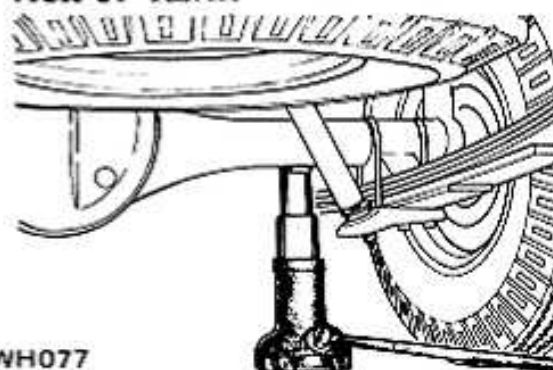
These tools are located behind the seat.

6. Lower the vehicle until the wheel touches the ground. Then tighten the wheel nuts completely.

Caution: Never get under the vehicle while it is supported only by the jack.

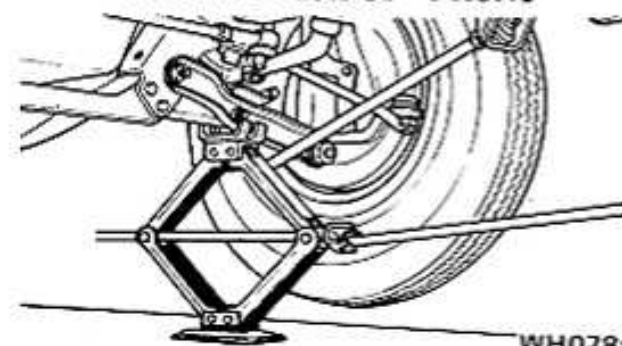
Always use safety stands to support frame when you have to get beneath the vehicle.

PICK-UP REAR



WH077

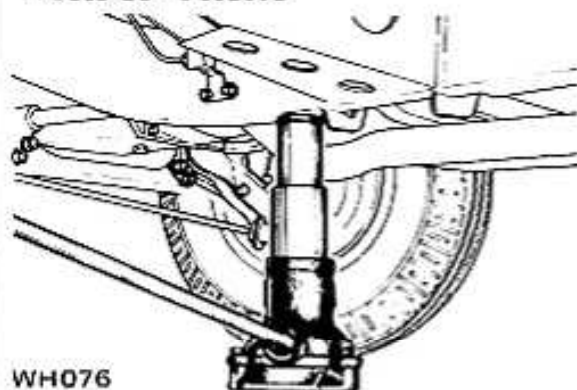
DOUBLE PICK-UP FRONT



WH078-

Jack-up point

PICK-UP FRONT



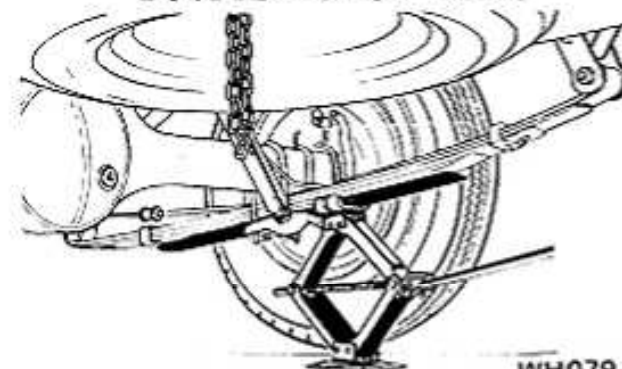
WH076

Caution: When the yellow mark appears on the jack, it indicates a maximum permissible height. Do not jack up further.



WH080

DOUBLE PICK-UP REAR



WH079

Maintenance

CLEANING YOUR VEHICLE

To keep the finish appearing like a new vehicle, frequent washing is very important. The longer dirt is left on the surface, the greater the probability of some damage to the finish.

Wash the vehicle with clean water in the shade.

If the vehicle is very dirty, wash it with a mild detergent.

Do not wipe painted surfaces with a dry cloth because this may cause scratches.

For tires, it is recommended they be washed with water and soapsuds.

After washing, wipe water from the painted surfaces completely. A scratched surface should be touched up immediately because it will rust.

The vehicle must be washed frequently to prevent rust and discoloration when salt is used on the road surface for any reason.

— Removing spots —

Remove spots from the painted surface as soon as possible to prevent staining.

Tar or road oil

Remove tar or oil immediately as permanent staining may result.

Use tar and road oil remover. If you do not have remover, use kerosene. Then wash with a soap and water solution and wax to preserve the finish.

Insects or tree sap

Remove with a soap and water solution.

— Leatherette and interior trim —

Wipe leatherette and interior trim clean with a damp or wet cloth or use a recommended cleaner.

Caution: Make sure the cleaner selected is not harmful to the material.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

Before delivery of your new vehicle, your Dealer provides a pre-delivery inspection and adjustment service specified by the factory and designed to ensure satisfactory performance.

The following tables list the servicing required to keep your vehicle operating at a peak mechanical condition, and should be attended to as indicated, preferably by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

UNDER HOOD MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL																			
	Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Torque check cylinder head bolts, manifold & exhaust tube nuts & carburetor attaching nuts		X																		
Adjust intake & exhaust valve clearances		X				X				X				X				X		
Check drive belts for cracks, fraying, wear & tension		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Change engine oil		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Replace engine oil filter		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Change engine antifreeze coolant (Ethylene glycol base) (3)										X								X		
Change engine coolant (Soft water)				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Clean carburetor air cleaner filter (Dry paper or cyclone type) (1)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Replace										X								X		
Check spark plugs				X				X				X				X				X
Replace						X				X				X				X		
Check distributor cap, rotor, contact point & condenser				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Lubricate distributor shaft & cam						X				X				X				X		
Check ignition wiring & coil										X								X		
Adjust dwell angle, ignition timing & carburetor idle speed		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Replace fuel filter (1)										X								X		
Check positive crankcase ventilation (P.C.V.) system (1)						X				X				X				X		
Check battery terminals, fluids & specific gravity (2)		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Check level of fluid in brake & clutch master cylinders, engine, steering gear, windshield washer & radiator (1)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check engine for coolant, oil & fuel leaks																				
Check condition of cooling & fuel systems, Master-Vac or booster hoses		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Change brake fluid						X				X				X				X		

- NOTES: (1) More frequent maintenance if under dusty driving conditions
 (2) More frequent maintenance if under drive in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials
 (3) Or every 24 months

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary

Maintenance

UNDER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL																			
	Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Check brake, clutch, fuel & exhaust systems for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check level of oil in transmission & differential gear				X		X		X				X		X		X				X
Change		X								X								X		
Check steering gear box & linkage, suspension parts & propeller shaft for damaged, loose & missing parts		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Grease steering linkage & front suspension ball joints				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Grease nipples of front suspension & axle parts			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grease idler arm						X				X				X				X		
Grease propeller shaft joints										X								X		
Retighten body mountings		X				X				X				X				X		

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL																			
	Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Check tire pressure and condition		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check headlight aiming & function of lamps				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Check wheel alignment If necessary, rotate and balance wheels				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Check brake drums, linings & other internal brake components for wear, deterioration & leaks (2)						X				X				X				X		
Repack wheel bearing grease						X				X				X				X		
Check clutch & brake pedals and adjust if necessary		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check parking brake stroke																				
Check steering wheel for play				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Lubricate locks, hinges & hood latch (2)				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Check windshield wiper blades				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Check seat belts, buckles, retractors, anchors & adjuster				X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X

NOTE: [2] More frequent maintenance if under drive in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary

Maintenance

ROAD TEST

MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL																			
	Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Check foot brake, Master-Vac & booster for operation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check others for operation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary

EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE (Australia only)

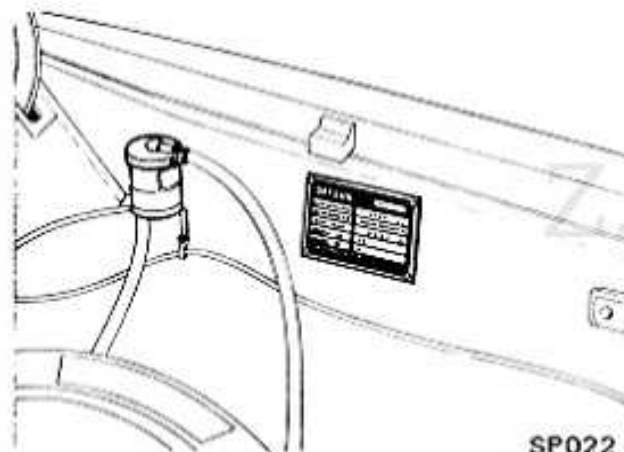
MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL																			
	Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
Check vapor lines for condition						X				X				X				X		
Check fuel tank vacuum relief valve		X								X								X		
Check flow guide valve						X				X				X				X		

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary

Specifications

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE

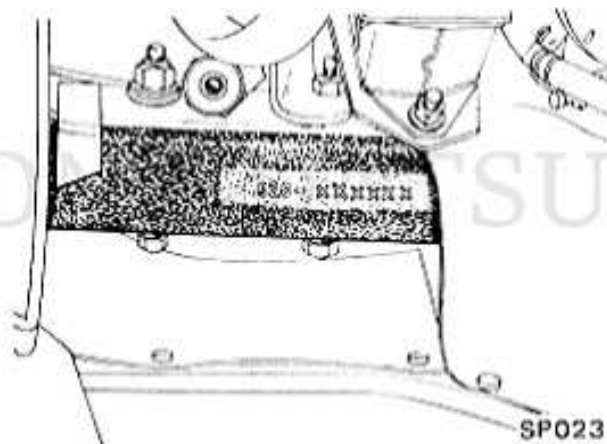
The vehicle identification plate is located at the hood ledge in the engine room.



SP022

VEHICLE NUMBER

The vehicle number is located on the upper face of the left side member on right hand drive vehicle, the right side member on left hand drive vehicle.

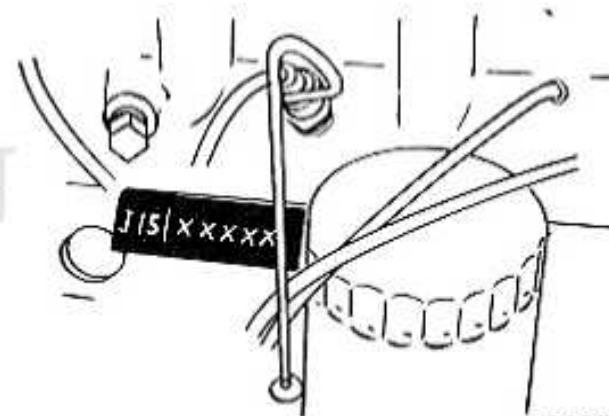


SP023

ENGINE NUMBER

The engine number is located on the right side of the cylinder block.

J15 engine



SP025

Specifications

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

	Pick-up (Standard wheelbase)	Pick-up (Long wheelbase)	Double Pick-up
DIMENSIONS mm (in)			
Overall length	4,300 (169.3)	4,690 (184.6)	4,350 (171.3)
Overall width	1,590 (62.6)	1,590 (62.6)	1,590 (62.6)
Overall height (unladen)	1,545 (60.8)	1,540 (60.6)	1,515 (59.6)
Wheelbase	2,545 (100.2)	2,785 (109.6)	2,545 (100.2)
WEIGHTS kg (lb)			
Curb weight	1,020 (2,249)	1,050 (2,315)	1,035 (2,282)
Pay load	1,000 (2,205)	1,000 (2,205)	400 (882)
Seating capacity	2 or 3	2 or 3	5 or 6
ENGINE	4 cylinder in-line, 4-cycle, O.H.V.		
TRANSMISSION	4-speed manual transmission		
	Gear ratio	1st 4.243	2nd 2.558
		3rd 1.589	4th 1.000
		Rev. 4.367	
REAR AXLE	Semi-floating rigid axle, Hypoid gear drive;		
	Gear ratio	4.625 (Pick-up)	
		4.375 (Double Pick-up)	
WHEEL and TIRE	6.00-14-6PR, 6.00-14-8PR, 6.50-14-8PR, 6.70-14C-8PR, 6.70-14C-8PR, 5.50-14-6PR, 5.50-14-8PR with 4½J-14 wheels		

Specifications

ENGINE DATA

Engine model	J15
Piston displacement cc (cu in)	1,483 (90.5)
Bore x Stroke mm (in)	78 x 77.6 (3.07 x 3.06)
Compression ratio	8.3
Firing order	1-3-4-2
Idle speed rpm	600
Ignition timing (BTDC) degree/rpm	8°/600
Distributor point gap mm (in)	0.45 to 0.55 (0.018 to 0.022)
Distributor point dwell degree	49° to 55°
Spark plug gap mm (in)	0.8 to 0.9 (0.031 to 0.035)
Intake and exhaust valve clearance (hot) mm (in)	0.35 (0.0138)
Cylinder head stud nut tightening torque kg-m (ft-lb)	5.0 to 6.0 (36 to 43)
Manifold nut tightening torque kg-m (ft-lb)	1.7 to 2.3 (12 to 17)
Fan belt tension mm (in)	8 to 12 (0.31 to 0.47)
Fan belt size mm (in)	10.0 x 970 (0.39 x 38.2)

Specifications

CAPACITIES

	Liter	U.S. measure	Imper measure
Fuel tank			
Pick-up	45	11 $\frac{7}{8}$ gal	9 $\frac{7}{8}$ gal
Double Pick-up	40	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ gal	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ gal
Cooling system			
without heater	5.4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ qt	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ qt
with heater	6.0	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ qt	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ qt
Engine oil			
without oil filter change	3.0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ qt	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ qt
with oil filter change	3.7	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ qt	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ qt
Transmission	1.7	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ pt	3 pt
Rear axle	1.0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ pt	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pt
Steering gear	0.33	$\frac{3}{4}$ pt	$\frac{5}{8}$ pt
Windshield washer container	1.7	3 $\frac{5}{8}$ pt	3 pt

NOTES:

Original Owner's Name: Phone Number:

Owner's Address:

Purchase Date:

Dealer's Name: Phone Number:

Dealer's Address:

Vehicle Model: Color:

Vehicle Number:

Engine Number:

Registration Number: Key Number:

Subsequent Owner's Name: Phone Number:

Owner's Address:

Purchase Date:

Mileage shown on Speedometer on Day of Purchase:

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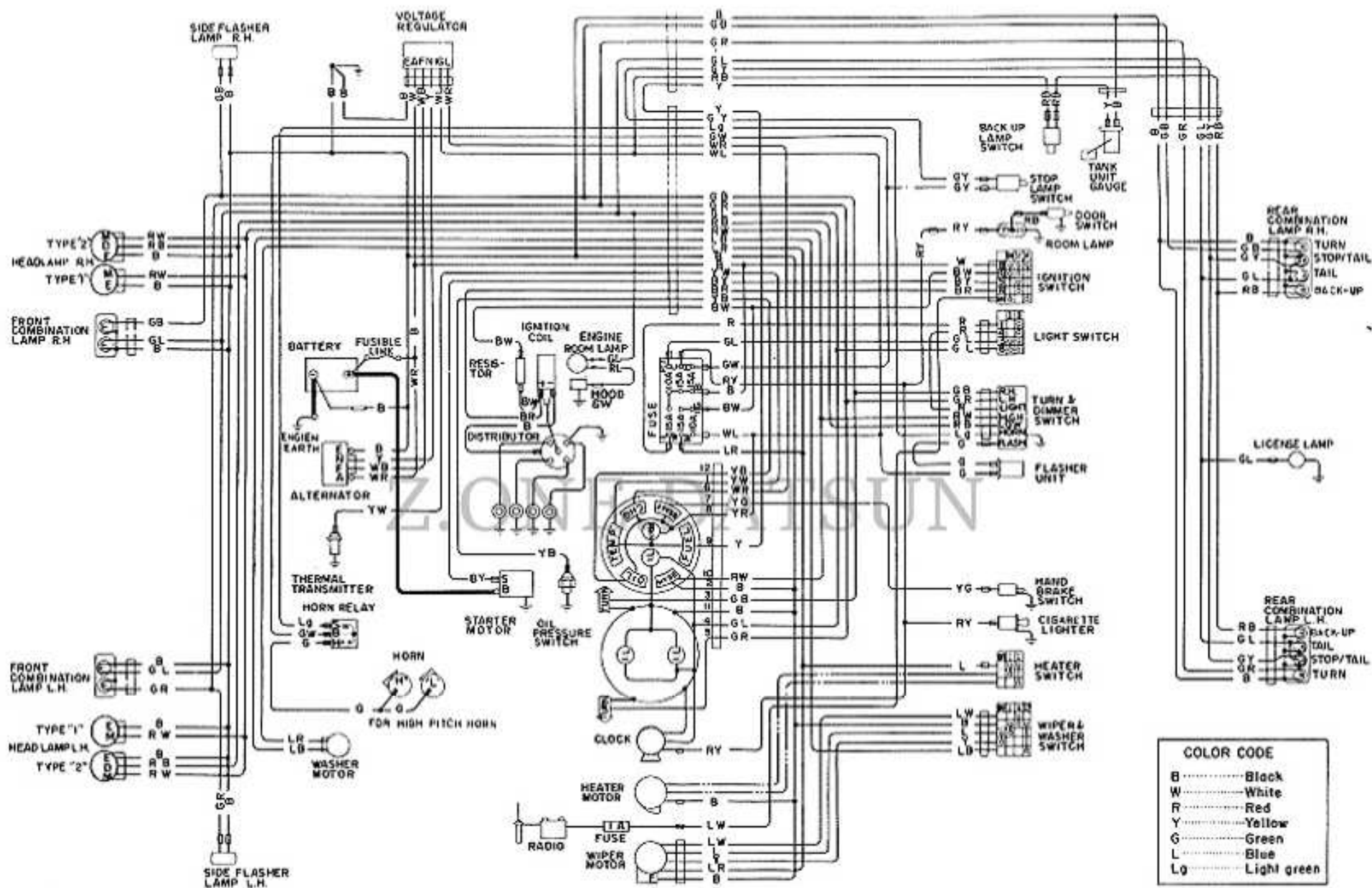
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WIRING DIAGRAM

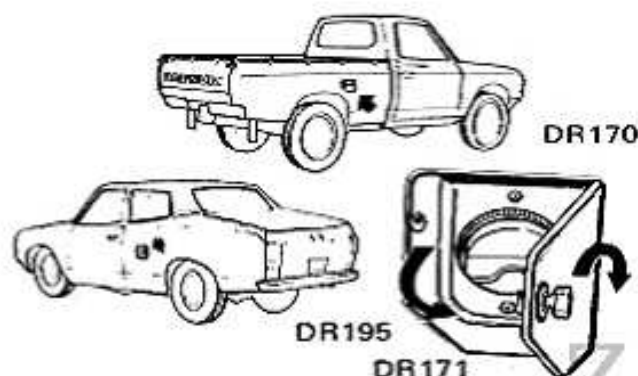


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SERVICE STATION INFORMATION

FUEL FILLER CAP

It is located at right rear side on Pick-up models and at left rear side on Double Pick-up models.

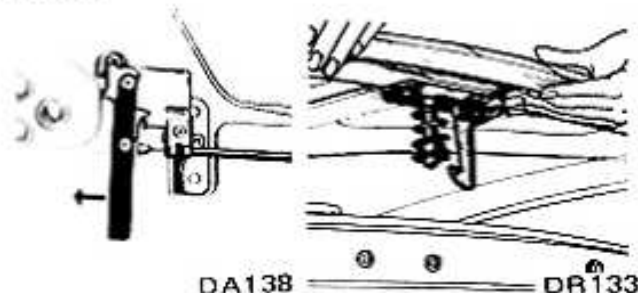


FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Use a proper grade gasoline of above 88 octane number. See page 35.

HOOD RELEASE

Pull the hood release handle located below the instrument panel and release the safety catch and raise the hood by hand.



ENGINE OIL ①

Engine oil dipstick is located on the right side of cylinder block.

The best time to check it is before operating the engine or as the last step in a fuel stop. Maintain between "H" and "L" marks on dipstick.

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only recommended engine oil. See page 36 for oil viscosity chart.

BRAKE ② AND CLUTCH ③ FLUID

Check brake and clutch reservoir fluid level. Use only recommended fluid. See page 37 for brake fluid.

RADIATOR COOLANT ④

Check coolant level.

WINDSHIELD WASHER ⑤

Check reservoir fluid level.

BATTERY ⑥

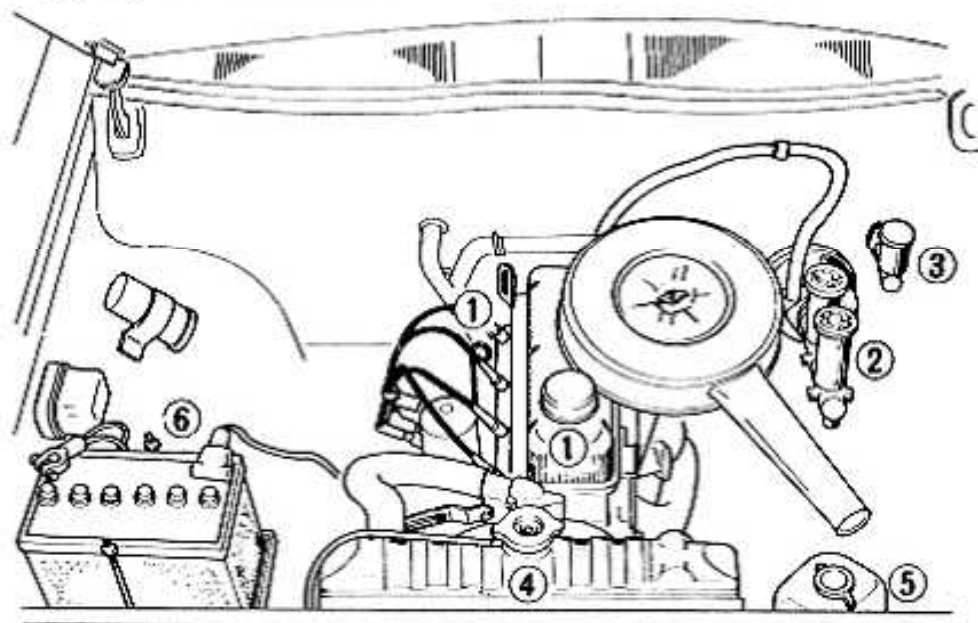
Check battery fluid level at least once a month.

If necessary add distilled water.

TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE

Keep tires inflated to proper pressures.

See page 35 for proper pressures.



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