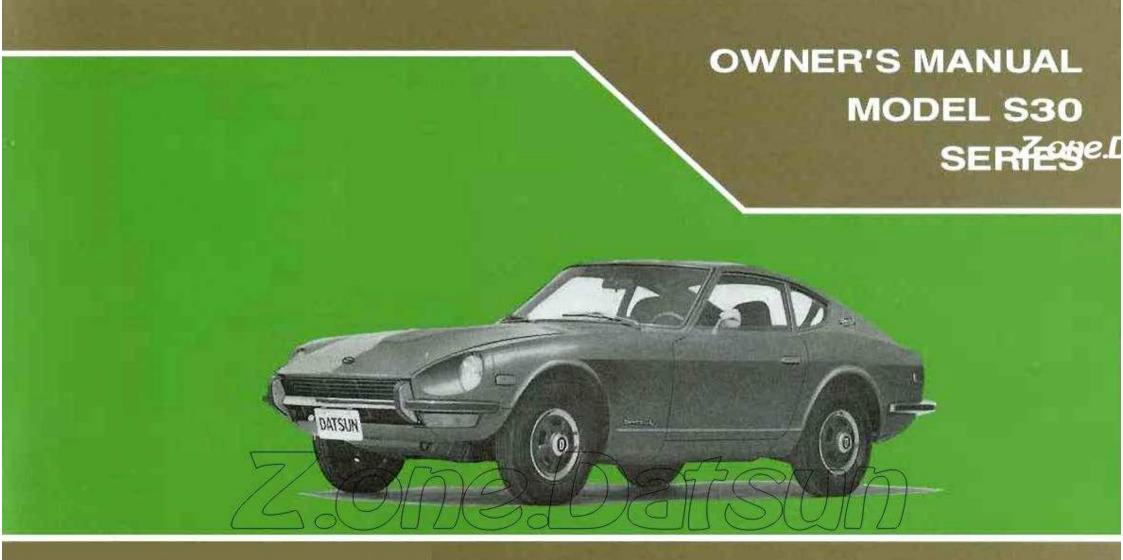
# DATSUN 240Z SPORTS



NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD. Tokyo, Japan

### Foreword.

The New DATSUN has been designed and manufactured with our highest workmanship and all the effort finally aiming at your satisfaction. Proper handling and maintenance by your own care are very essential to allow your new car displaying the maximum performance.

The purpose of this booklet is to aquaint you with your DATSUN's features designed to add to your motoring pleasure. Proper handling, maintenance, breaking-in and technical information are all provided to ensure that you obtain full performance from your DATSUN. Please read this manual thoroughly and keep it in the glove compartment so that you can readily refer to it whenever necessary.

If you find any troubles on your new car, please contact with authorized Distributor/Dealer and ask for complete check up, as he is in constant contact with factory service representatives and can thus provide the latest factory approved servicing methods.

NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD. 17-1, 6-CHOME, GINZA, CHUO-KU TOKYO, JAPAN

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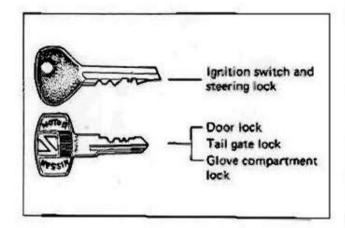
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#### **KEYS**

Two different keys operate the various locks on your Datsun.

Record key numbers so as to enable your DATSUN dealer to replace the lost key.



Ignition key can be inserted and removed at the "LOCK" position only.

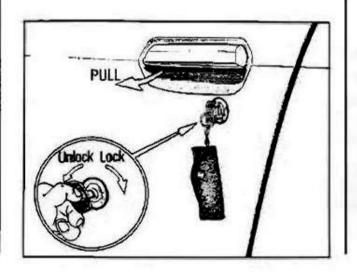
If you open driver's door with the key left in the switch, warning buzzer will warn you of being robbed.

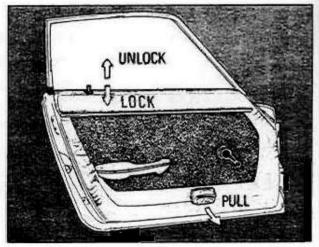
#### DOOR LOCKS

To lock the door, insert the key and turn it clockwise. Turn the key counterclockwise to unlock the door.

To lock the door from the interior, just push down the lock knob. To unlock pull up the lock knob.

The door will not lock, even if you push the knob down unless you shut the door. This is so that you will not possibly lock all doors leaving your key inside.







#### 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 upward, then hold it while you slide the seat forward or backward to the desired position. Release the lever to lock the seat in position.

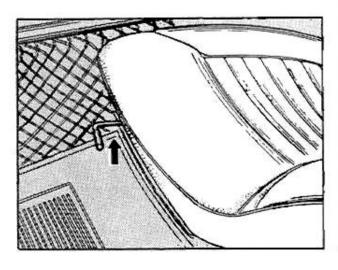
#### SEAT BACK INCLINATION

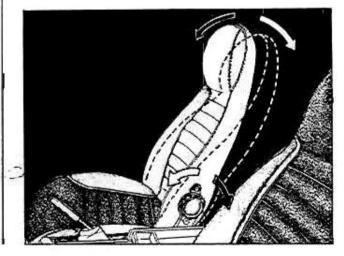
The inclination control wheel is located at the side of the seat. Turn the control wheel. The seat back can be freely inclined forward and backward. The adjust pitch is stepless.

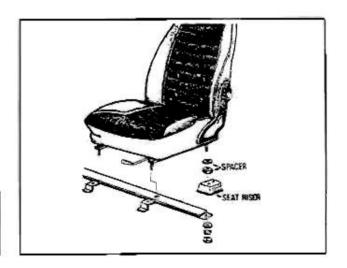
To tilt the seat back backward, turn the control wheel forward. To raise the seat back forward, turn the control wheel backward.

#### SEAT ELEVATION

Both seats can be adjusted each 0.8 in (20.3 mm) upward and downward. To raise the seat, place the spacers on the seat raiser. Contrarily, to lower the seat remove spacer. Be sure to apply the same number of spacers to each seat raiser.



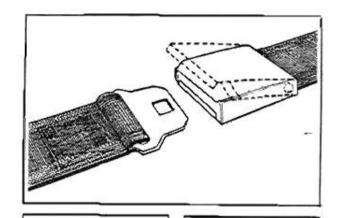


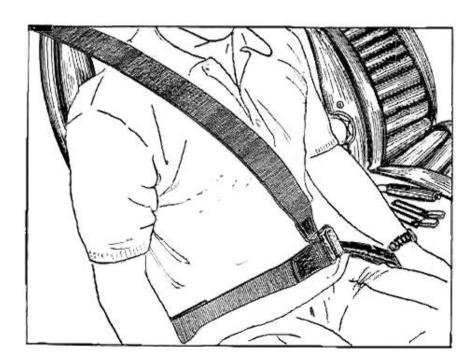


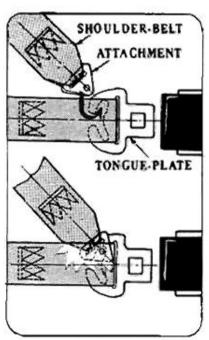
#### SAFETY SEAT BELTS

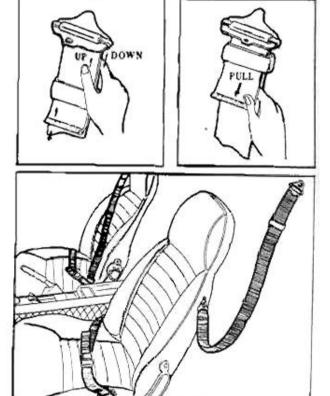
While designed primarily for passenger protection during sudden stops and collisions, a seat belt greatly reduces the swaying and shifting about in the seat which often results from bumps, turns, and fast stops. Before you fasten your seat belt, make sure that the halves of the belt are not twisted or reversed.

Fasten the lap belt first and adjust so that belt is snugly fitted around the hips. not the waist. The shoulder belt should never be worn without the lap belt. When the shoulder belt is not in use, it should be looped and folded as shown. Hook over the retainer on seat back.





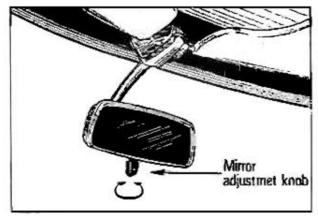


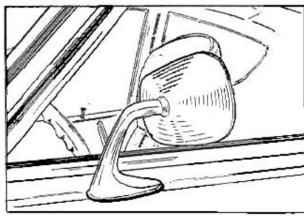


#### INSIDE BACK MIRROR DOOR MIRROR

The inside back mirror is a glareproof type.

To rotate the adjustment knob, the red mark for day driving, turn the knob 180 degrees for night driving.



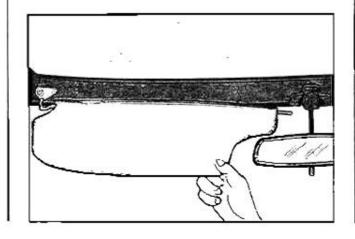


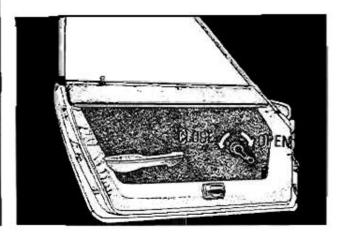
#### SUN VISOR

As the fitting shaft is pivoted, the sun visor also moves sideways.



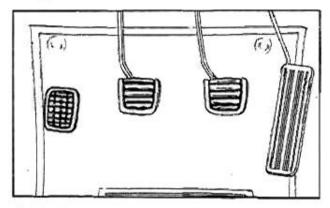
Rotate the window handle forward to lower the window.





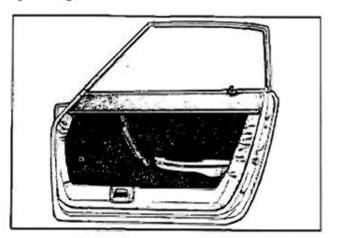
#### FOOT REST

In comering, put your left foot on the foot rest to support your body fully.



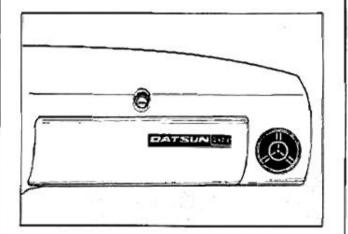
#### STRAP HANGER

There is a strap hanger at the side of passenger's door.



#### GLOVE COMPARTMENT KEY LOCK

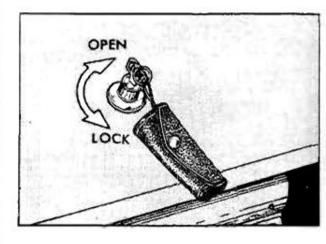
To open the glove compartment, insert the key and turn it counter-clockwise.

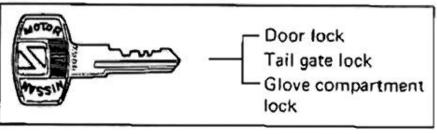


#### TAIL GATE KEY LOCK

To open the tail gate, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

To lock, turn it counterclockwise.





Glove compartment and tail gate lock key

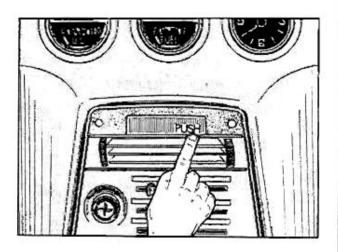


#### INTERIOR LAMP

To switch "ON" and "OFF" the interior lamp, push the marked stud.

#### MAP LAMP

To switch "ON" and "OFF" the map lamp, push the marked stud.



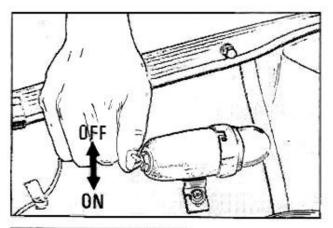
#### GLOVE COMPARTMENT LAMP

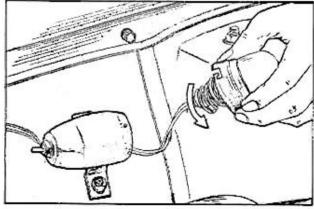
Opening the glove compartment door causes the glove compartment interior lamp to light automatically.

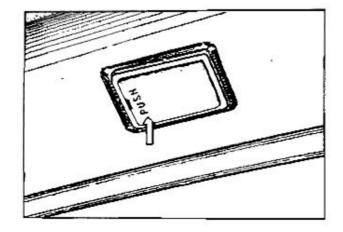


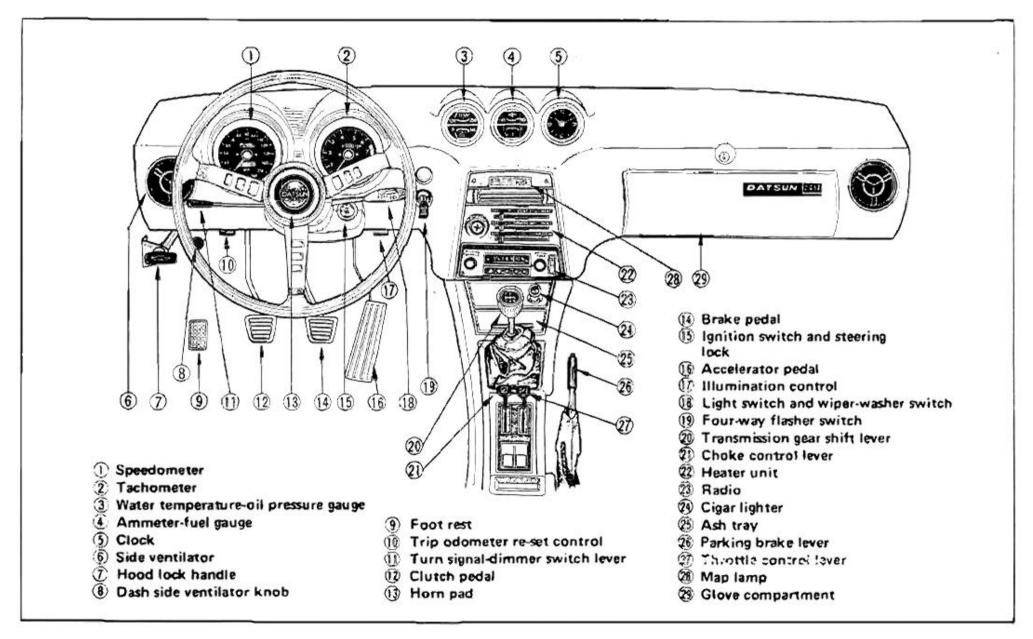
The inspection lamp is located in the right side of the engine compartment.

To switch "ON", pull the lever down. Turn the lamp. The lamp is separable from the inspection lamp base.

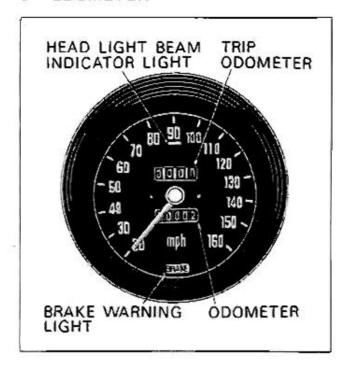








#### SPEEDOMETER

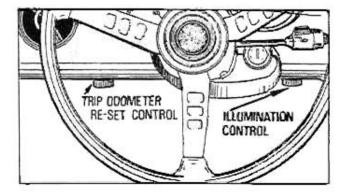


The speedometer indicates running speed in miles per hour.

The odometer records the total mileage driven, and is useful for keeping a record of maintenance intervals.

The trip odometer records the mileage in total driving distance. The dial is turned back to zero by turning the re-set control knob clockwise.

The trip odometer re-set control knob is located beneath the instrument panel.



#### ILLUMINATION CONTROL KNOB

Illumination of the instrument panel is controlled by the illumination control knob. Turning the knob clockwise will brighten the instrument illumination.

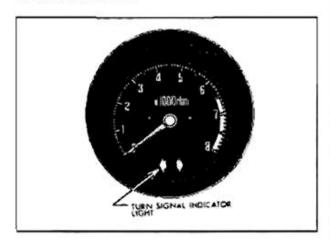
#### BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

Before starting to drive, with the ignition switch on, make sure that the brake warning light does not glow when the brakes are applied, and the light should glow when the parking brake lever is pulled. If the light glows when the brakes are applied, left or right half of dual brake system fails. Have the car checked at the nearest service station immediately. If the light does not glow when the parking brake lever is pulled, have the electrical system checked for a burned bulb or open circuit.

# HEAD LIGHT BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

The head lights have two beams to meet varying night driving conditions. The high beams give you better long-range visibility on dark roads in suburb. With the head lights on, the beam indicator glows whenever the high beams are being used, and goes off when the low beams are selected.

#### **TACHOMETER**



The tachometer is electrically operated and indicates the engine speed calibrated in hundreds of revolution per minute (rpm). Two color zones are on its face.

For normal driving, recommend your car be driven in the yellow sector.

Do not drive with the tachometer gauged at red zone unless otherwise really necessary.

#### TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHT

Flashing type indicators wink simultaneously with the traffic indicators in the front both sides, and rear of the car, with the ignition switch turned on.



#### WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE

When the ignition switch is set to "ON", the water temperature gauge operates and the pointer indicates coolant temperature in the range from 120 to 250° F.

During ordinary driving, the pointer will indicate 170 to 220° F.

If the pointer indicates all the way over 240°F, and remains there for more than a minute or two. Stop the car, have the engine cooled down, keeping the engine speed at 1,000 to 1,500 rpm, and then check coolant level.

#### OIL PRESSURE GAUGE

The oil pressure gauge operates and the pointer indicates oil pressure of the lubricant in the engine.

During ordinary driving, the pointer will indicate 55 to 70 lb/sq in at 2,000 rpm.

If the pointer moves below 40

lb/sq in at 2,000 rpm, stop the engine immediately and check the lubrication system.

When the engine is just started in the cold season, the lubricant is not heated immediately, and oil pressure increases from the normal pressure.

#### **AMMETER**

The ammeter indicates the amount of electric current charged by the alternator in the battery, in the range from 45 to +45 ampere.

If the pointer does not indicate 
ampere side at the normal driving 
speed, check the alternator and electrical system.

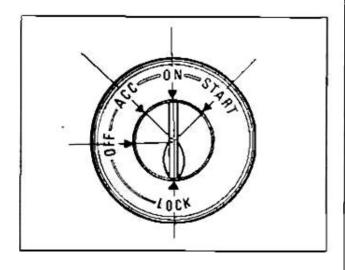
#### **FUEL GAUGE**

. When the ignition switch is set to "ON", the fuel gauge pointer indicates an approximate amount of fuel in the fuel tank. The position of the pointer



will vary slightly during acceleration and braking. So check the fuel supply when the car is reasonably level, standing still or moving steadily.

#### **IGNITION SWITCH**



This 5-position ignition switch, which is integrated with the steering lock device, controls the engine ignition system and most of the electrical equipment.

The ignition key can be inserted and removed at the "LOCK" position only. If you open the driver's door with the

key left in the switch, a warning buzzer will warn you.

The "ACC" (accessories) position of the switch permits you to use all the electrical accessories which are controlled through the switch. To turn on the ignition system as well as all the other electrical circuits, turn the key to "ON".

The "START" position allows you to start the engine. After the engine has started, by releasing the key, it will automatically spring-back to the "ON" position.

Note: Record this key number. It enables your DATSUN dealers to replace a lost key.

#### CHOKE CONTROL LEVER

The choke control is a lever type, and this lever is retained in any desired position by pulling slightly. When the engine is fully warmed up, the lever should be pushed all the way in.

Note: Do not fail to completely return the lever after the engine has been started or warmed up. If you drive your car with the lever pulled out, it will result in uneconomical fuel consumption and it may cause an engine trouble.



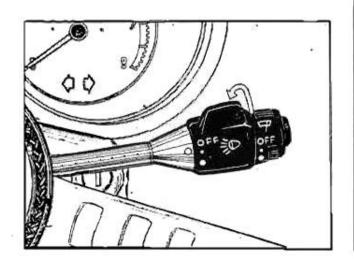


#### LIGHT SWITCH

The light switch controls parking lights, head lights, tail lights, license plate light, marker lights and instrument panel light.

When the switch knob is turned to the first of two positions, parking lights, tail lights, hiense plate light, marker lights and instrument panel light are turned on.

At the second position, parking lights go off and the head lights light.

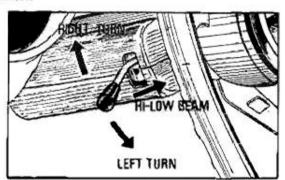


#### TURN SIGNAL SWITCH LEVER AND HIGH BEAM LEVER

To signal for a left turn, push the turn signal switch lever upward. For a right turn signal, pull the lever downward. With the lever at either position, flashing lights on the front, and rear of the car 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— are operating.

The turn signal switch lever also controls high/low beam, and the lever control mechanism adopts a rotary switch.

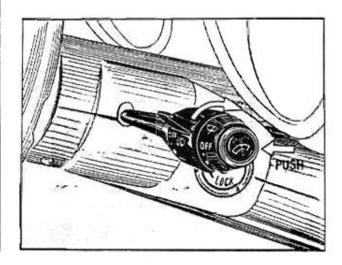
Pull the lever toward you. When high beam has been selected, it is changed over to low beam; and when low beam has been selected, changed over to high beam.



#### WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

This windshield wiper switch has two speed positions; the first position is for low speed and the second is for high speed. The wiper switch also controls the windshield washer. To operate the washer, depress the button located on the top of the lever for a moment, or until there is enough fluid on the windshield to wash off dirt. Do not operate the washer continuously more than thirty seconds or without fluid to prevent the washer from damage.

When the windshield wiper switch is "OFF", the windshield washer does not operate.



#### FOUR-WAY FLASHER SWITCH

By pulling up the tumbler switch, all the directional lights flash at the same time to warn other cars that some trouble happened in your car.

#### PARKING BRAKE LEVER

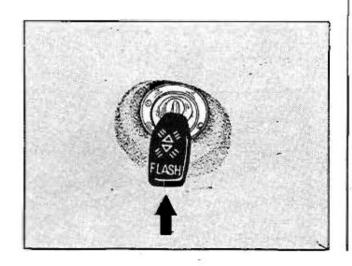
The parking brake is applied by pulling the lever backward.

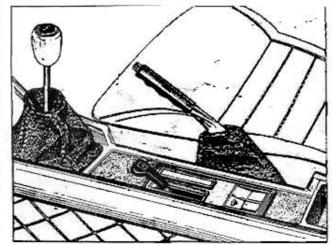
To release it, pull backward, press the push-button to free the ratchet, and then push it right forward.

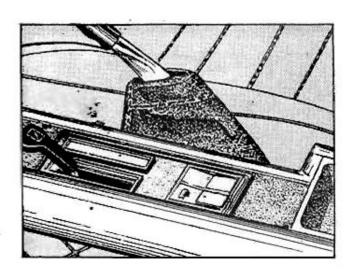
If you set the ignition switch to on while the parking brake is applied, the brake warning light will glow.

#### HORN

Sound the horn by depressing the horn button in the center of the steering wheel.







# **Operating the Car**

#### STARTING THE ENGINE

#### CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

#### WARNING

Do not take unnecessary chances. For your own safety and that of anyone else in the car, do not start or run your car's engine in a closed or poorly ventilated building. Gases exhausted from the engine contain poisonous carbon monoxide which can endanger your health if breathed steadily for even a few minutes.

#### CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

First, before you turn on the ignition switch, put the transmission gears in neutral and pull the parking brake lever to prevent the car from accidentally moving when the engine starts. It is a good practice to depress the clutch pedal to eliminate the drag of the transmission gears while you start up, especially in cold weather.

#### - Engine Warm -

If the engine is relatively warm, the choke may not be used.

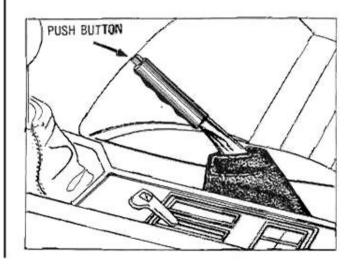
Just depress the accelerator pedal down about one-quarter of its full stroke, and turn the ignition key to "START". When the engine starts running under its own power, release the key. It will spring back to the "ON" position automatically.

#### - Engine Cold (Cold Weather) -

With a cold engine, pull out the choke control lever all the way, depress the accelerator pedal slightly, and start the engine. As soon as the engine starts, return the choke control lever in far enough to keep the engine running smoothly. Then push it in all the way when the temperature gauge pointer begins to move toward its normal operating range. Do not drive steadily with the choke control lever pulled out. This may result in excessive fuel consumption.

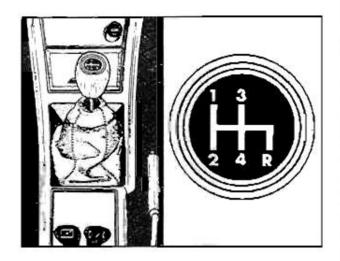
#### - Avoid -

Pumping the accelerator pedal before you start up does not do any good. You will only flood the engine with gasoline and it will not start. In this case, push the choke control in all the way, and then depress and hold the accelerator pedal to the floor while you operate the starter.





# DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION



#### APPROPRIATE SPEED RANGE IN EACH GEAR (MPH)

ist	0 to 38
2nd	15 to 60
3rd	22 to 95
4th	30 το

Your car has a 4-forward and 1-reverse speed transmission controlled by a gear shift lever located on the floor.

Be sure that you depress down 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 car 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.

# **Operating the Car**

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 car on a hill will eventually cause clutch wear and damage.

In case of normal acceleration, it is most economical to change gears at the lower speeds in the speed range prescribed, considering fuel consumption. However, when quick acceleration is required, it is proper to change at the higher speeds, so that you can get full power of the engine.

# **Operating the Car**

#### NEW CAR BREAK-IN

Every new car requires a certain breaking-in period during which it should be driven with care. Pistons, cylinder bores and bearings need to be in operation for some time before they produce smooth and long-wearing surfaces. Placing too much strain on a new engine impedes this gradual bedding down process and is likely to shorten its working life.

During the first 2,000 miles (3,000 km) the car must not be driven at full throttle, nor should the speed exceed the stated upper limit except for every short periods. However, this does not mean that the engine should be allowed to labor .... when going uphill, for example .... before shifting down. Always drive the car so that the engine turns over at a sufficiently high speed to prevent strain.

- \* Avoid driving at full throttle for the first 2,000 miles (3,000 km).
- \* Do not allow the engine to labor in any gear.
- \* Do not race the engine.
- \* Other than in the case of emergency, avoid heavy braking or rough usage of the brakes, before the friction pads are fully bedded in.

#### BREAK-IN SPEED LIMIT (MPH)

lst	0 to 25
2nd	15 to 40
3rd	22 to 65
4th	30 to 90

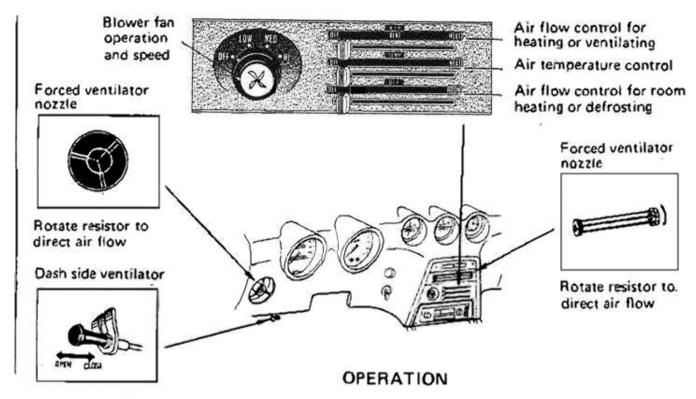
### **Comfort and Convenience Features**

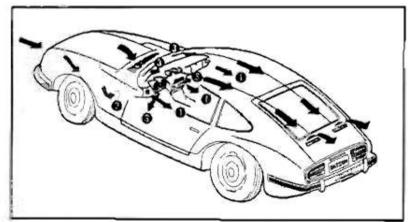
#### VENTILATING SYSTEM

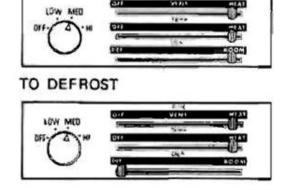
The forced ventilator ①, and dash side ventilator are available ②, and enable passenger to ventilate the car with fresh air in any weather without opening the door windows.

Flow-away outlets that act like one way valves are provided in the tail gate. When all windows are closed they allow air to flow out of the car but not into it thereby providing constant and draft free circulation.

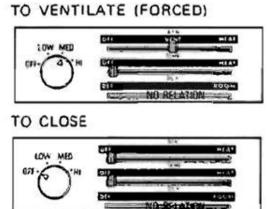
The heater has a source in engine cooling water, and you can switch heated air flow to fresh outside air (3).





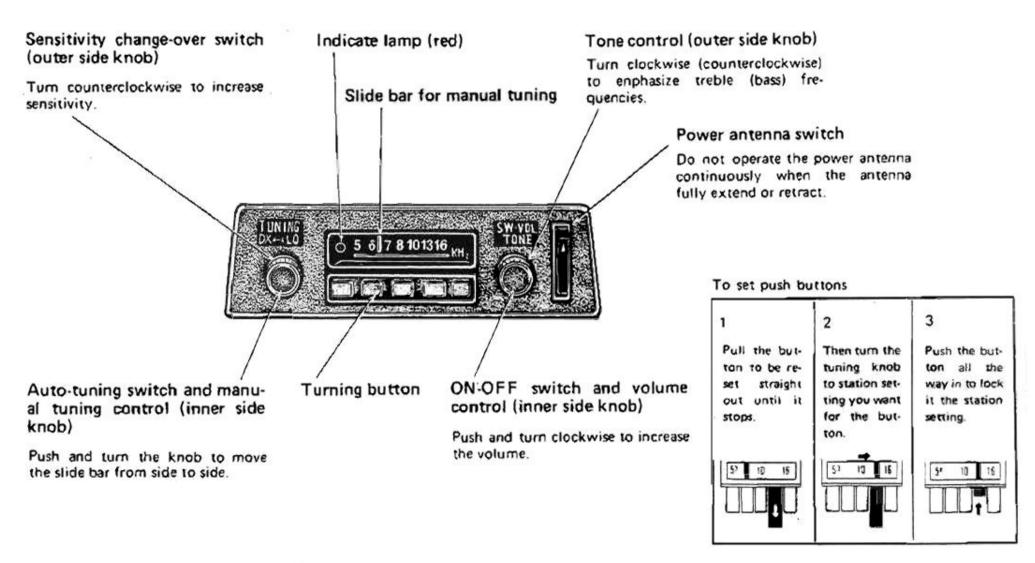


TO HEAT



### **Comfort and Convenience Features**

#### RADIO



### **Comfort and Convenience Features**

#### ASH TRAY AND CIGAR LIGHTER

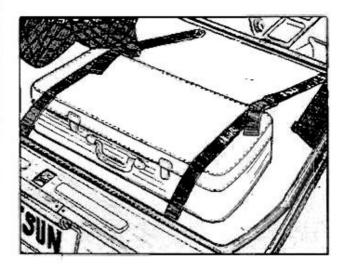
The ash tray at the center console can be easily removed for cleaning by holding it up and pulling out.

#### CLOCK

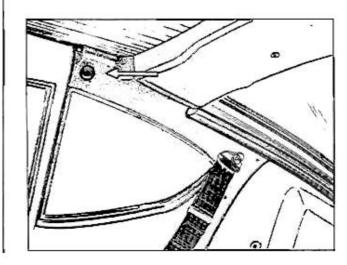
#### To set clock

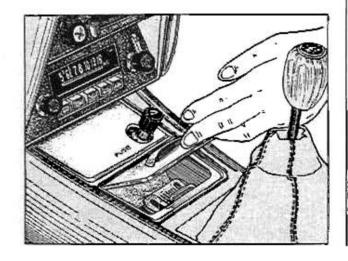
Turn right to advance hands — to the left to retard hands several settings may be needed to obtain completely accurate time keeping. For the best results, reset the clock on daily basis.

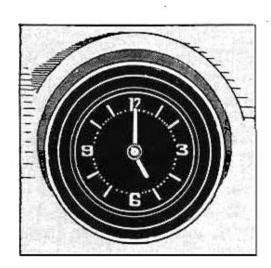
#### LUGGAGE BELT



#### COAT HANGER







#### DAILY CARE

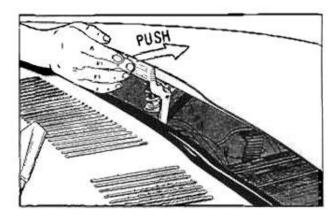
Before driving or whenever you call at a gas-station, be sure to check the following items.

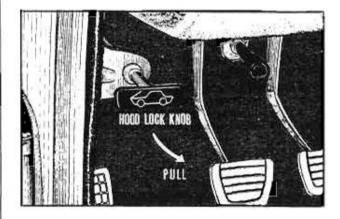
- 1. Keep the gas tank filled.
- 2. Check the engine oil.
- 3. Check the battery.
- 4. Check the radiator coolant.
- Check tire pressure, wear and scars.
   Recommended tire pressure: See page 27.
- Check directional indicators, horn and all lights and switches for proper operation.
- Check the windshield washer fluid level.
- Check leakage and amount of fluid in brake and clutch master cylinders.
- 9. Check clutch and brake operation.
- 10. Check steering wheel play.

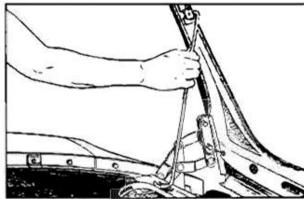
#### OPENING THE HOOD

Pull the hood lock handle located at the lower area of the instrument panel.

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



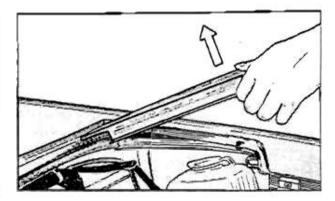




#### OPENING THE INSPECTION LID

To inspect the battery on the windshield washer tank, open the hood, and the inspection lid.

Shut the inspection lid, and the hood, in that order when closing the inspection lid.

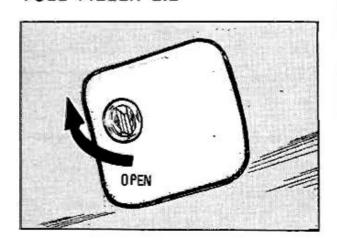




#### FUEL RECOMMENDATION

The L24, six cylinders, in line, over head camshaft engine will give you top power and high level performance using a proper grade gasoline of above 95 octane, and under almost all driving conditions. If "knocking" occurs with the gasoline you are using, and it can not be cured by slightly retarding the spark timing or other engine adjustments, it might be caused by the use of lower grade gasoline, then switch to the next higher grade fuel that will eliminate the "knocking".

#### FUEL FILLER LID



#### SELECTION OF RIGHT LUBRICANT

The selection of the right lubricant and its correct application does much to increase the life and improve the operation of all the moving parts of the vehicle. The prescribed lubricating intervals in the "Periodical Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" should be strictly followed, under the normal conditions. Under severe or unusual operating conditions are: stop and start city driving, driving in extreme cold or hot temperatures, driving in very dusty areas or in rough roads, driving in rainy day, constant high speed-driving, etc.

The recommended viscosity grade of lubricants of the engine, transmission and rear axle varies as the temperature changes. The lubricants filled at the factory are for the condition of 32 to 90° F.

In cold season, a low viscosity oil gives better lubrication because it flows more easily. In hot season, a high viscosity oil is used since oil tends to thin out with higher operating temperature.

Use of oils with SAE numbers shown in the "Recommended SAE Viscosity Number" is recommended.

Engine oil capacity

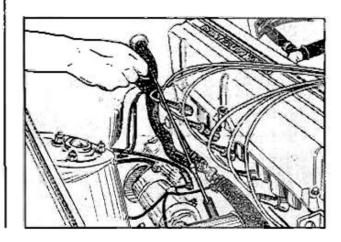
Oil pan

4.3 US qts, 3.7 [mp qts (4.1 L)

Oil filter

1.0 US qts, 0.8 Imp qts (0.9 L)

It is normal condition to add some engine oil between 3,000 miles (5,000 km) oil changes. The amount added will vary with severity of operation.



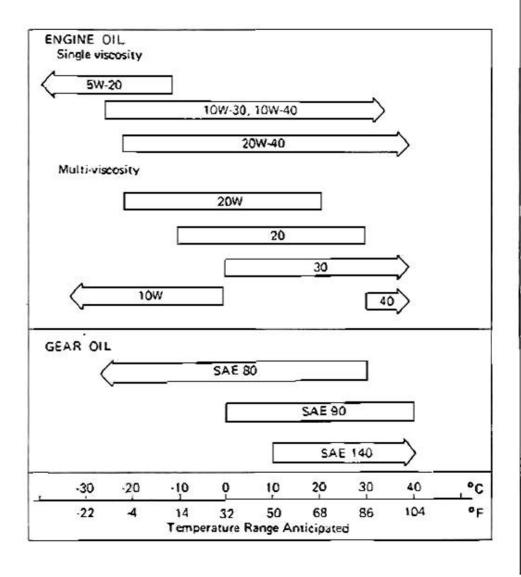
#### RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS

			TEXACO	CHEVRON	CALTEX	CASTROL	BP	ESSO (ENCO)	MOBIL	SHELL
ENGINE OIL	Gatoline	Multi grade MIL-L-2104B API MS	Havoline Moter Oil LOW-30 , 20W-40	RPM Supreme Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Custom Five Star Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Castrolite 10W-30 Castrol XL20W-40 GTX20W-50*	BP Super V Viscostatic 5w-20, 10w-38. 20w-50 *	Esso (Enco) Unific 5W-30, 10W-40 * Esso (Enco) Extra Meter Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Mobiloù Special 10w-30 Mobiloil Super 10w-40	Shell X106 10W-30, 20W-40
ENC	Cars	Regular MIL-L-2104B API MS	Haveline Motor Oil 10w, 20w-20 30, 40	RPM Special Motor Oil 10w, 20w-20, 30, 40	Five Star Motor Oil 10W, 20W-20 30, 40	Castrol HD 5W, 10W,20W-20, 30, 40, 50	6P Energol HD 10w, 20w, 30, 49, 50	ESSO (Enco) Motor Oil 1014, 2014-20, 30, 40, 50	Mobileil 10W, 20W-20, 30, 40, 50	Shell X 100 10W, 20W, 30, 40, 5
10	T/M Gest	MIL-L-2105 API GL-4	Universal Gear Lubricant EPSO, EP90	RPM Multi-Service Gear Lubricant 80, 99, 140	Universal Thuban 80, 90	Castrol Hypoy 80, 90	BP Gear Oil SOEP, 90EP, 140EP	Esso (Enco) <b>G</b> sar Oil GP 80, 90, 140	Mobilabe GX o: EP 80, 90, 140	Shell Spirax 80EP, 90EP, 140EP
CEAR	E S	MIL-L-2105B API GL-5	Multi Gear Lubricant EP 86, 90, 140	RPM Universal Gear Lubricant 80, 90, 140	Multipurpose Thuban EP 80, 90, 140	Castrol Hypoy B 80, 90	BP Hypogear Oi) Universal 80, 90, 140	Esso (Enco) Gew Oil GX 80, 90, 140	Mobilube HD 80 90, 90, 140	Shell Spirax HD . 80, 90, 140
		se Grease 8, MIL-G-10924	Marfak Multi-purpose * Marfak All Purpose *	RPM Multi-motive Grease *	Marfak Multi- purpose * Marfak All Purpose*	Custrol LM *	BP Energresse L2 *	Esso (Enco) Multi- purpose greate H *	Mobil grease MP	Shell Retinax A
	FLUID	Clutch 70R3	Brake Fluid Super HD	Atlas Extra HD Brake Fluid 400	Brake Finid HD	Castrol Girling Brake & Clutch Fluid Crimson	8P Brake Fluid	Esso (Enco) Hydraulic Brake Fluid HD400	Mobil Super HD Brake Fluid	Shell Donax 8
	BRAKE	Disc Brake 70R3				Castrol Girling Brake Fluid Ambet	BP Disc Brake Fluid	Esso (Enco) Hydraulic Brake Fluid HD400	Mobil Super HD * Brake Fluid	
AN	TI-FR	EEZE COOLANT	Anti-Freeze Coolant *	Atlas Perma Guard* Anti-freeze and Coolant	Anti-freeze Coolant	Castrol Anti-freeze	SP Anti-frost	Atlas Perma Guard*	Moibl Freezone *	Shelizone

<sup>\*</sup> Should the above brand of oils not be available, it is permissible to use oils marked \*



#### RECOMMENDED SAE VISCOSITY NUMBER



#### BATTERY

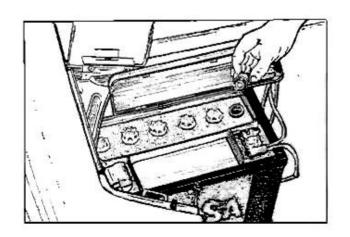
Check the electrolyte level in each battery cell about once a month. If necessary add distilled water to bring the level up approximately 0.2 in (5 mm) above the plates. Do not overfill.

To prevent corrosion and leakage of current keep the top of battery clean and dry.

Also keep the terminals clean and well covered with petroleum jelly.

#### During freezing weather

When distilled water has been added, drive the car for a moment to make sure that the added water mixes thoroughly with the battery's electrolyte solution. Otherwise, the water may freeze and damage the battery.



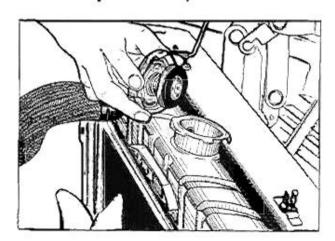
#### COOLING SYSTEM

Check the coolant level in the radiator regularly and maintain its level 1 in (25.4 mm) below the filler cap.

Nissan Long Life Coolant is used in the system. It should be changed every 24,000 miles (40,000 km). Nissan Long Life Coolant with a concentration of 50% will provide protection down to a temperature of -31° F (-35° C).

The radiator is equipped with a 13 lb (5.9 kg) pressure type radiator cap.

To remove the cap: 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.

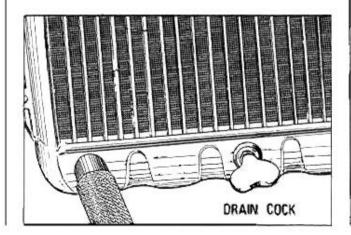


After a long hard drive or after driving during extremely hot weather, never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has been allowed to cool by remaining idle for several minutes. Then carefully remove the cap as described above.

Under such driving conditions the engine coolant will probably exceed the boiling point but is not boiling because of the higher pressures within the cooling system caused by the pressure type radiator cap.

Cooling system capacity:

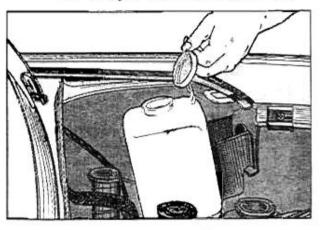
2.1 US gal. 1.8 Imp gal (8 L)



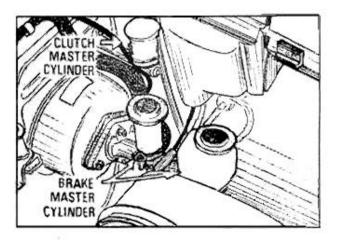
#### WINDSHIELD WASHER TANK

Tank capacity;

1.6 US qts, 1.3 Imp qts (1.5 L)



BRAKE AND CLUTCH MASTER CYLINDER





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### Wheel and Tire

Performance, ride and handling qualities of any car are greatly influenced by tire condition and pressure. Tire pressure lower than recommended will reduce tire life and ride qualities.

Pressures above those recommended affect the life and ride of the vehicle adversely, because "hard" tires tend to magnify, rather than absorb, road shocks and are more vulnerable to damage from depressions or blunt objects on the road.

#### TIRE CARE

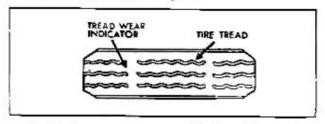
- The tires should be checked periodically for their proper pressure.
  - Ordinarily, tire pressure rises 10 to 15% of that when the tire is cold during continuous driving at a constant speed.
  - When checking the tire pressure, first, find out whether the tire is hot or cold.
- The tires should be replaced, when the "tread wear indicator" appears

Vehicle capacit 420 lbs		Seating capacity  2 passengers
RECOMMEND	ED COLD TIRE	INFLATION PRESSURE
Tire size	For normal sp (under 100 M	[10](Y)(T)(T)
175 SR-14 175 HR-14	28 psi	32 psi
6.45H14	24 psi	32 psi

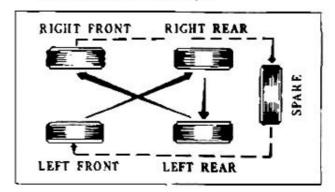
Each tire has its size, maximum inflation pressure (psi) and maximum load (lb) molded on the outer side wall.

across the tread as a solid band.

"tread wear indicator" marks are in six positions on the tire circumference, which indicate limit of 0.06 in (1.5 mm) tread depth.



- It is better to use all tires including the spare tire evenly. The rotation period is every 6,000 miles (9,000 km) as shown in the diagram.
- Be sure that all tires are of the same size, type and load range.
   Do not mix radial ply or belted tires with conventional type.



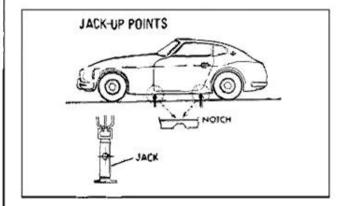


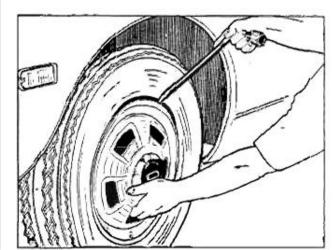
### Wheel and Tire

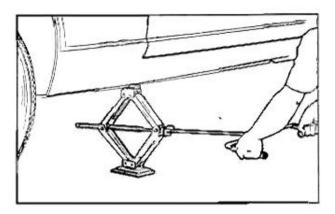
#### CHANGING WHEEL

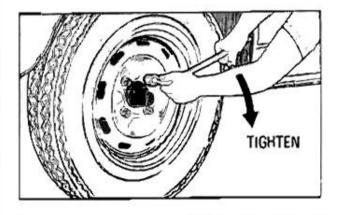
- To change a wheel, first apply the parking brakes. Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the wheel to be changed using the wheel chock.
- Place the jack under the jack-up point. There are four jack-up point at the floor panel as shown below.
- Using the wheel nut wrench, take off the wheel cap and loose the wheel nut about one half turn by turning them counterclockwise.
- Raise the car until the wheel clears the ground, and remove the wheel nuts, and replace the wheel.
- 5. Tighten the wheel nuts alternately

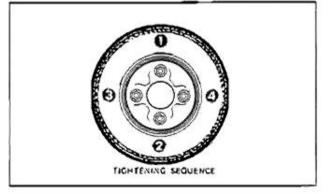
- and evenly by turning them clockwise.
- Lower the car until the the wheel touches the ground, and securely tighten the wheel nuts in the same sequence.













### Wheel and Tire

#### SPARE WHEEL

The spare wheel is located in the luggage compartment. Take off the rubber mat and cover board, then release the spare wheel clamp.

#### TOOLS

The tools are located behind the seats.

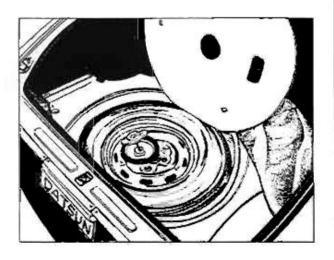
Take off the tool cover board, then take out the tools.

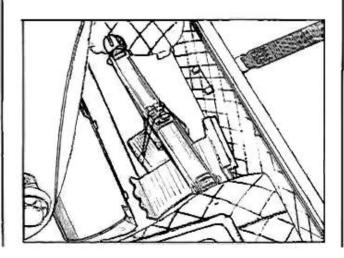
#### TOWING

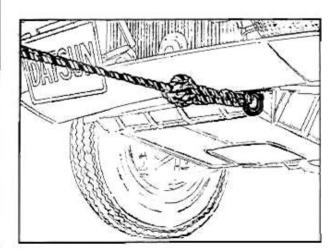
If your car must be towed, it is important that the towing rope be fastened only to hook that attach the frame, as illustrated.

The rope must be routed under the bottom edge of the bumper.

Admittable load of the hook is less than 2.200 lb.







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

These are the additional services required to keep your car operating at a peak mechanical condition, and must be performed as indicated, and certified by an authorized DATSUN DEALER.

F		TENA ENCY		Y		MAINTENANCE PERIODS								- 24			
30,000 miles (50,000 km)	24,000 miles (49,000 km)	12,000 miles (29,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	3,000 miles ( 5,000 km)	LUBRICATION	600 miles ( 1,000 km)	2,000 miles ( 3,000 km)	4,000 miles ( 6,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	9,000 miles (15,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 kml	15,000 miles (25,000 km)	18,000 miles (30,000 km)	21,000 miles (35,000 km)	24,000 miles (40,000 km)	27,000 mites (45,000 km)	30,000 miles (50,000 km)
				×	Change engine pil.	×	x	×	×	x	x	×	×	×	×	×	x
×					Change transmission & differential gear oil.	X										1	×
				×	Check transmission & differential gear oil level, top up if necessary.		×	×	×	×	X	X	x	X	×	×	
		×			Change brake fluid.						×				×		
	×				Change cooling water (Long Life Coolant).							1			х		
			×		Grease distributor shaft & cam heel,				x	1 92	X		х		х		×
9	70			x	Check carburetor damper oil.		×	×	×	×	×	×	X	Х	x	Х	×
		X			Grease foot operated pedal bushings,						×				×		
	х				Grease brake shoe metal-to-metal contact parts.										X		
	X				Grease hand brake system linkage,										X		
'x					Change suspension ball joint grease.			82 1	e 1								×
x					Change wheel bearing grease.												×
X					Change steering gear grease.												×
х	-				Change steering linkage ball joint grease.												×
			×		Check steering grease reservoir (replace if necessary).		Π		×		х		X		х		×
X					Change propeller shaft joint grease,												×
X					Change rear axle drive shaft joint & ball spline grease.												X
	X		5000		Grease wiper motor linkage.										X		
	×				Grease window regulator & lock.		1		8						X		
		×			Grease body metal-to-metal contact parts.						×				×	1	

15	QUEN		2082		MAINTENANCE PERIODS											
24,000 miles (40,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	3,000 miles ( 5,000 km)	CHECKING POINTS (ENGINE)	600 miles ( 1,000 km)	2,000 miles ( 3,000 km)	4,000 miles ( 6,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	9,000 miles (115,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	15,000 miles (25,000 km)	18,000 miles (30,000 km)	21,000 miles (35,000 km)	24,000 miles (40,000 km)	27,000 miles (45,000 km)	30,000 miles (50,000 km)
		×		Check engine starting condition, abnormal noise and exhaust color.	$\top$	×		×		×		×		x		×
		×		Adjust valve clearance.	x			×		x		х		×		×
		×		Check fan belt tension.	×			x		×		×		x		×
×				Measure compression pressure.										X		
	х			Check fuel line (hoses, piping, connector, etc.) for leak.		×								x		
×				Change cartridge type fuel strainer.			1							X		
76.5				Retighten carburetor & fitting parts.		×										
x				Overhaul carburetor,										X		
X				Check fuel pump for proper function.				3	}	×				X		
	х			Check battery for electrolyte specific gravity.	x					x				x		
X	1	İ		Check condenser for proper function.					1	×				×		
	х			Check alternator, regulator for proper function.						×				×		
	×			Check starter for proper function.	1		ĺ	İ		×				Х		
		X		Check engine for oil and water leaks.	x	100		×		X		X		×		×
	×			Retighten cylinder head, manifolds & exhaust pipe flange.	×		1							×		
		x		Clean ignition coil, distributor and battery.				×		x		x		x		×
Х				Check for weak or damage of engine mountings,	1	0								x		
				Relighten engine mountings.	×											

	AAINTE		E-10-11-11-11			MAINTENANCE PERIODS									
24,000 miles I40,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	3,000 mites ( 5,000 km)		CHECKING POINTS  Engines equipped with emission control system	600 miles ( 1,000 km)	2,000 miles ( 3,000 km)	4,000 mites ( 6,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	9,000 miles (15,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	15,000 miles (25,000 km)	18,000 miles (30,000 km)	21,000 miles (35,000 km)	24,000 miles (40,000 km)
			×		Check ignition timing.	×	×	х	X	×	X	×	×	X	×
			×	1 1	Check engine idling.	X	X	×	×	×	X	x	×	×	×
	X			1 1	Engine major tune-up.						×				x
	R		×	Engine	Check or replace spark plugs.	_	X	X	X	X	R	x	х	×	R
	R		×	اقا	Check or replace distributor breaker points.		×	X	×	×	R	×	×	×	R
	×				Check high tension cable.						x				x
	X	-		1 1	Apply grease to distributor rotor shaft, cam, and wick.						×				×
	Х				Replace carburetor air cleaner element,						X				X
0. 55.0	X			k. sion	Check for leaks of hoses and hose connections.						x				×
	х			Crank - case emission	Check for proper function of crankcase ventilation control valve.						х				x
	X			1	Check for proper function of air pump.		-				x				×
	X	125 7		1 [	Check for proper function of relief valve.						×				X
	X			3,	Check for proper function of check valve.						х				×
	X			Exhaust emission	Check for proper function of anti-backfire valve.						×				X
	Х			1 5	Check for leaks of air gallery and nozzle connections.					1000	×				×
	x			1 2	Check for leaks of hoses and lose connections.	<b>†</b>					×				x
			×	1 🛣 T	Check air pump belt tension.	×	X	x	X	х	×	х	×	×	X
	x		-		Check operating negative pressure of throttle control valve, adjust if necessary.					***	×				x
-8:3-± III	×			Evapora- tive emission	Check hoses, hose connectors and piping for leaks.	1					×				×
	×			Evap tive	Check for proper function of flow guide valve,	Γ				- 20	x				×

R: Replacement



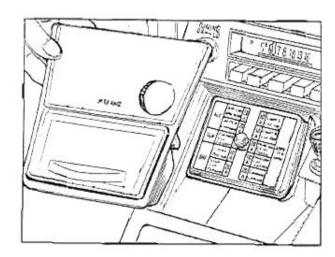
F	MAI REQU	NTEN		RY	MAINTENANCE PERIODS												
30,000 miles (50,000 km)	24,000 miles (40,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	3,000 miles ( 5,000 km)	CHECKING POINTS (CHASSIS & BODY)	600 miles 1 1,000 kml	2,000 miles 3,000 km)	4,000 miles 6,000 km)	6,000 miles (10,000 km)	9,000 miles (15,000 km)	12,000 miles (20,000 km)	15,000 miles (25,000 km)	18,000 miles (30,000 km)	21,000 miles (35,000 km)	24,000 miles (40,000 km)	27,000 miles (45,000 km)	30,000 miles (50,000 km)
					Check clutch & brake pedal free play.	×		1									
_				X	Check clutch & brake system for leak or defect (cylinder, hoses, etc.)	X	X	×	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
			X	100.00	Check clutch operation.		×	-	X		×		X		×		x
			X		Check foot & hand brake operation.		X		X		X		X	_	X		X
×					Check brake drum for wear.		-										х
		X			Check drum brake lining.						X				X		
				X	Check disc brake lining pad.				Х	X	X	х	X	X	X	×	X
		X			Check master vac for proper function.						X				X		
	X				Overhaul master vac.								_	_	X		
X					Overhaul master cylinder, wheel cylinder & caliper assembly.												X
X					Check P-valve operation.												X
				X	Check steering wheel free play.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		X		1000	Retighten steering gear housing.	X					X				X		
	X				Retighten steering coupling & joint.	T x			8-1						X		-
				X	Check steering linkage for loose connection.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	x	X
		X			Retighten steering knuckle arm.	X					X				X		7
			X		Check and retighten front and rear suspension parts.		X		X		X		X		X		X
	X				Check strut assembly,							W			X		
		X			Check wheel alignment and turning angle.						х				х		- 3
Х					Check wheel bearing for wear.												X
			X		Rotate wheel position,				X		X		X		X		х
			X		Check wheel disc for damage.				X		х	_	X		X		X
			X		Measure wheel balance (correct if necessary).		100-0	1	X	1	×		X		X		X
		х			Retighten transmission case and differential carrier.						x				×		
		X			Retighten propeller shaft universal joint flange.	X					x				×		
		X			Check propeller shaft spline and joint for wear or damage.					-	X				×		
	X				Check exhaust pipe & muffler fitting parts.										X		
			X	1	Check wire harness and contact parts.				x		x		x		×	- 0	X
		X			Retighten door hinge, lock & striker (align door if necessary).				- 12		X		7.		X		
X					Check head light aiming.								-		-		×
-32			X		Road test.	X			X		X		×		×		x

### **Minor Maintenance**

#### **FUSE**

Fuses are located under the ash tray.

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



#### FAN BELT

When it is necessary to check the fan belt tension, loosen the alternator adjusting link bolt and adjust the tension by moving the alternator.

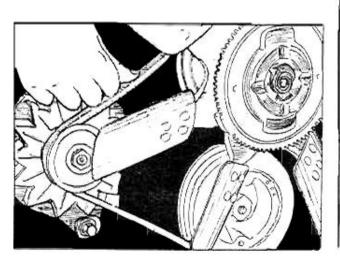
Check the belt slack between the alternator and the fan pulley and adjust it.

Checking the air pump belt is in same sequence.

Slackness of belt

Fan belt 0.394 to 0.591 in (10 to 15 mm)

Air pump 0.591 to 0.787 in (15 to 20 mm)



#### **BULB CHART**

	Specification
Head light unit	12V-50/40W
Side clearance and turn signal light	12V-23W/7W
Side marker light	12V-7.5W
License plate light	12V-7.5W
Rear combination light Tail light Stop (brake) light Turn signal light Back up light	12V-7W 12V-23W 12V-23W 12V-23W
Meter illuminating lamp	12V-3W
Brake warning light	12V-3W
Tern signal indicator light	12V-3W
Head light beam indicator light	12V-3W
Four-way flasher light	12V-23W
Engine compartment inspection lamp	12V-8W
Glove compartment lamp	12V-3W
Clock illumination lamp	12V-3W



### **Minor Maintenance**

#### DAMPER OIL

To check damper oil level, remove the oil cap nut and check the oil level marking on the two grooves. If the oil level drops below the lower line, add oil tuse SAE #20 for damper oil. Do not use SAE #30 or higher weight oil.)

Oil volume is 0.18 cu in (3 cc).

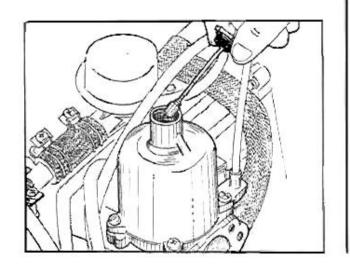
#### SPARK PLUGS

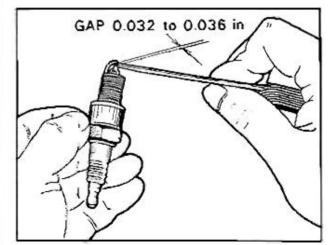
The spark plugs should be checked every 3,000 miles (5,000 km) and replaced every 12,000 miles (20,000 km), if the engine misses, is hard to start, or if fuel economy decreases.

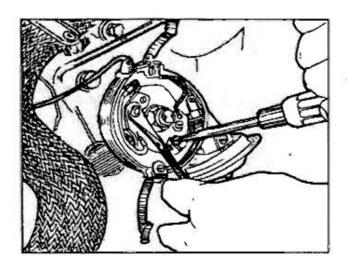
#### DISTRIBUTOR BREAKER POINT

Breaker points and gap should be inspected every 3,000 miles (5,000 km).

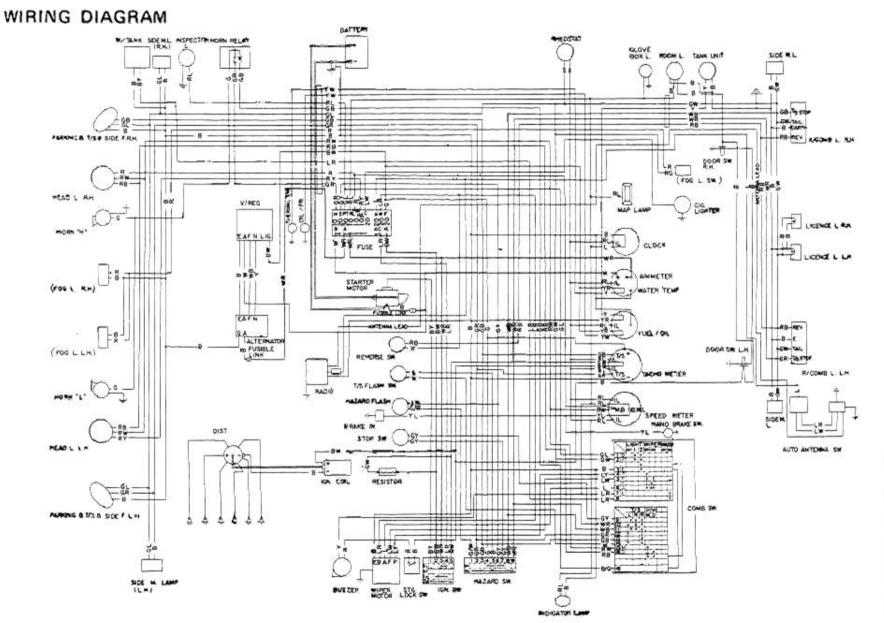
Be sure that the contact surfaces are clean and not so burned that they must be replaced. The correct gap of 0.016 to 0.020 in (0.4 to 0.5 mm) should be checked with a feeler gauge.







### **Minor Maintenance**





COLOR CODE

Blue

: Green

Yellow Black Red White

36

### **Specification and Service Information**

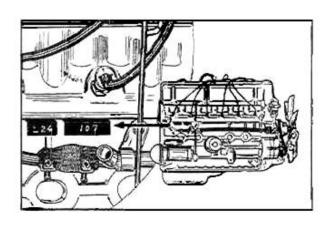
#### CAPACITIES

Fuel tank	15.9 US gal, 13.2 lmp gal	(60 L)
Cooling system	2.1 US gal, 1.8 Imp gal	(82)
Windshield washer tank	1.6 US qts, 1.3 Imp qts	(1.5 2)
Oil pan •	5.3 US qts, 4.4 Imp qts	(5.0 L)
Transmission case	1.6 US qts, 1.3 Imp qts	(1.5 L)
Differential case	1.1 US qts, 0.9 lmp qts	(1.0 L)

· including oil filter

#### 1. Engine Number

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

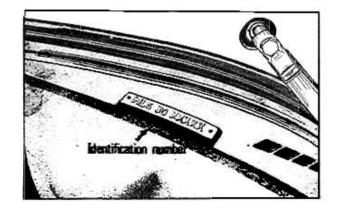


#### SPECIFICATION

Design		6 cylinder in line, OHC				
Displacement		146 cu in (2,393 cc)				
Bore x stroke		3.27 x 2.90 in (83 x 73.7 mm)				
Compression ratio		9.0:3				
Spark plug firing order		1-5-3-6-2-4				
Dwell angle at idle speed		35° to 41°				
Ignition timing (BTDC)		5°/750 rpm				
Idling speed		750 rpm				
Spark plug gap		0.031 to 0.035 in (0.8 to 0.9 mm)				
Distributor point gap		0.016 to 0.020 in (0.4 to 0.5 mm)				
Valve clearance (hot)		Int.	0.100 in (0.25 mm)			
		Exh.	0.012 in (0.30 mm)			
Belt tension	Fan belt Air pump	100 BANGAR 10	o 0.591 in (10 to 15 mm) o 0.787 in (15 to 20 mm)			

#### 2. Identification Number

The identification number is stamped on instrument panel, and can be seen from out side.



NOTE	
Owner Name:	
Owner Address :	
Purchase Date :	
Dealer Name :	
Dealer Address:	
Vehicle Moael: .	
Chassis Numb <b>e</b> r :	
Engine Number :	
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NOTE		-			
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### CHECK YOUR NISSAN/DATSUN



### WARRANTY AND SERVICE BOOKLET

FOR

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PURCHASER OF ONE OF
NISSAN/DATSUN'S NEW VEHICLES



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