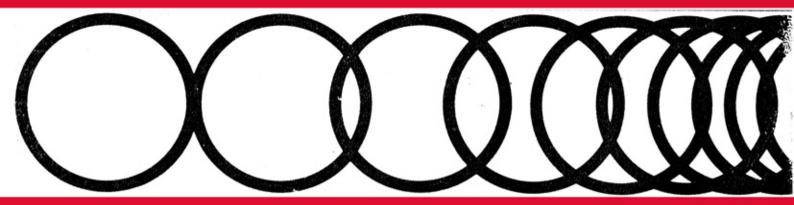
DATSUN 1200

OWNER'S MANUAL
MODEL (V) B 110
SERIES



FOREWORD i

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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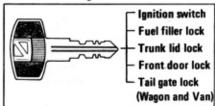
KEYS

The key operates the various locks on your Datsun.

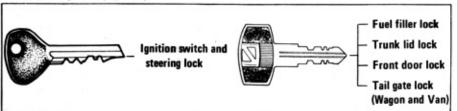
If your car is provided with the steering lock device, the other key shall be provided.

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

Without steering lock



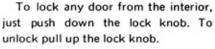
With steering lock (Option)



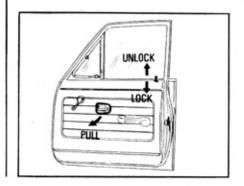
DOOR LOCKS

MOCK LOCK

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



The front doors will not be locked even if you push the knob down before you shut the door. These are so designed that you cannot possibly lock all doors, leaving your key inside.





PULL

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

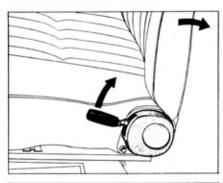
TILTING FRONT SEAT BACK (2-DOOR)

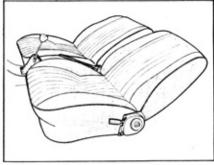
The front seat back is easily tilted to permit entry in the rear seat.

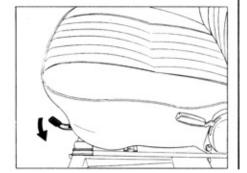
Pull the seat back latch knob upward to release the latch. Seat can then be tilted forward.

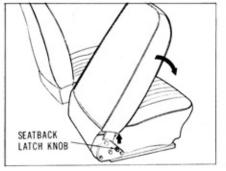
RECLINING SEAT (Option)

You can adjust the seat back to any desired position, even fully horizontal, by simply pulling the lever up.





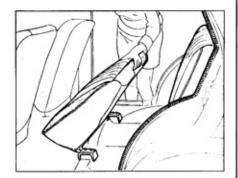


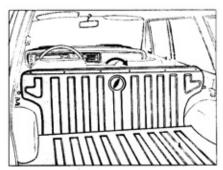




FOLDING SEAT (Wagon and Van)

The rear seat may be quickly and easily converted into cargo space when needed.





Pull up the rear seat cushion and fold it down into the upright position.

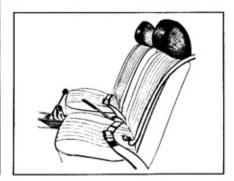
Release seat back lock by turning the seat back latch lever clockwise and pull the seat back forward and down to complete the floor of the cargo space.



HEAD RESTRAINTS (Option)

Two head restraints for each front seat are fitted and designed by factory engineers so that they provide the strength to protect passengers from injury. Raise or lower it so that your head centers on the rests.

Avoid a vertical position which centers the restraint in the neck area.

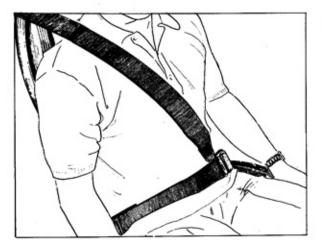


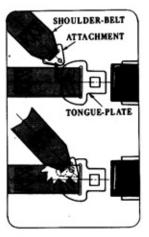


SAFETY SEAT BELTS (Option)

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.

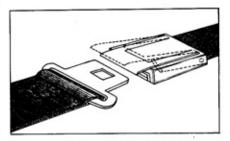
Fasten the lap belt first and adjust so that belt is snugly fitted around the hips not the waist. The shoulder belt should never be worn without the lap belt. When the shoulder belt is not in use, it should be looped and folded.





Insert belt into buckle until snap is heard. Belt must not be twisted.

To release, simply pull up the buckle flap.







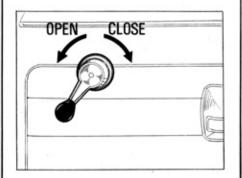
To fasten the shoulder belt, insert the pin of the shoulder belt attachment into the slot of the seat belt tongue plate and pull up until the pin solidly engages in the slot.

SUN VISOR

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

WINDOW CONTROL

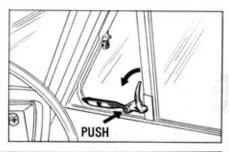
Rotate the window handle forward to lower the window.



VENTILATOR

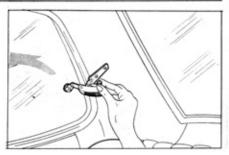
To open the ventilator, push the button. Turn the lever forward and move the ventilator out to the desired position.

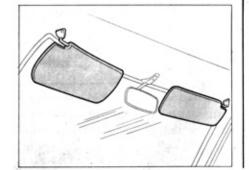
To close, pull the ventilator in and turn the lever backward.



QUARTER WINDOW

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







TRUNK LID LOCK

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

To close, just push it shut.

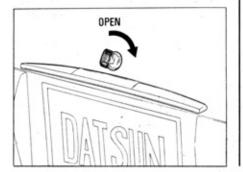
TAIL GATE KEY LOCK (Wagon and Van)

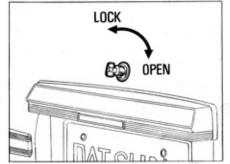
To open the tail gate, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

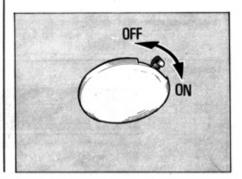
To lock, turn it counterclockwise.

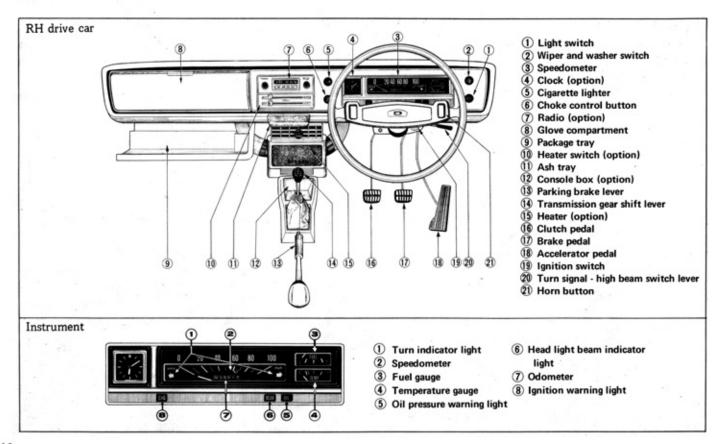
INTERIOR LAMP

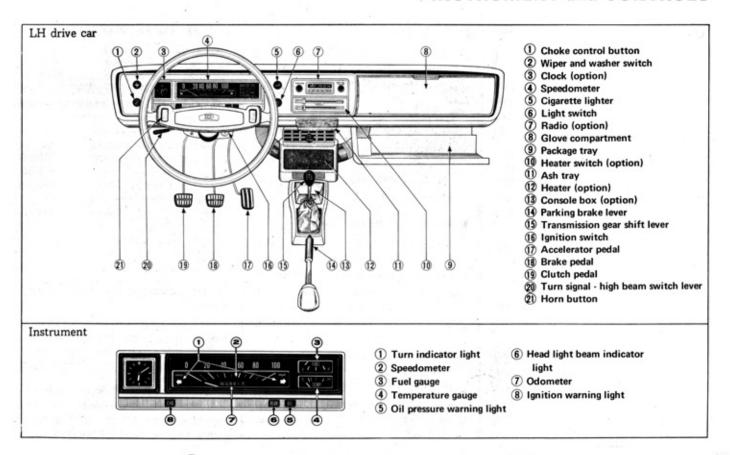
To switch "ON" and "OFF" the interior lamp, turn the switch lever clockwise or counterclockwise.











SPEEDOMETER

The speedometer indicates running speed in kilometers or miles per hour.

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

WATER TEMPERATURE GAUGE

When the ignition switch is on, this gauge operates and the pointer indicates the coolant's temperature. For most types of driving, the pointer will hover about halfway. However, the engine will run satisfactorily when the pointer is at any position in the middle range. Continual stop-and-go driving or high-speed driving in warm weather, hill climbing, or towing another car may cause the gauge pointer to swing to the "H" side. If the pointer should swing all the way to the "H" side and remain there for more than a minute or two. stop the car and let the engine cool down, keeping it at 1,000 to 1,500 rpm.

FUEL GAUGE

When the ignition switch is at "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, braking, and when the car is going up or down a hill. So check the fuel supply when the car is reasonably level, either standing still or moving steadily.

IGNITION WARNING LIGHT

With the ignition switch on, the ignition warning light glows red whenever alternator is not supplying current the electrical system. After the engine starts, the light should go out, indicating that the alternator is operating properly.

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.

OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

The oil pressure warning light will glow red, when ignition switch is on; if the light does not glow, the bulb or wiring is causing the trouble. The light will go out as soon as engine starts and the oil pressure reaches normal condition. If the engine oil pressure should 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 have its lubrication system checked.

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 suburban areas.

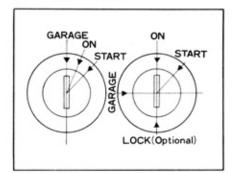
With the head lights on, the beam indicator glows whenever the high beams are being used, and goes off when the low beams are selected.



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.

IGNITION SWITCH



This 3-position ignition switch, or 4-position ignition switch which is integrated with the steering lock device (option), controls the engine ignition system and most of the electrical equipment. To turn on the ignition system as well as all the other electrical circuits, turn the key to "ON".

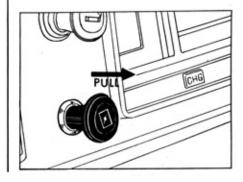
The "START" position allows you to start the engine. After the engine has started, by releasing the key, it will automatically spring-back to the "ON" position.

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

CHOKE CONTROL BUTTON

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

Note: Do not fail to completely return the button after the engine has been started or warmed up. If you should drive your car with the button leaving pulled, it results in uneconomical fuel consumption and may be a cause of engine trouble.

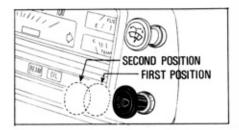


LIGHT SWITCH

The light switch controls parking lights, head lights, tail lights, license plate lights and instrument panel lights, and also controls the head light beam changes.

When you pull the switch knob to the first of two positions, parking lights, tail lights, license plate lights and instrument panel lights are turned on.

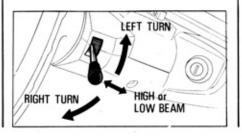
At the second position, parking lights still on and the head light beams light, then if you push the turn signal switch lever forward, the head light high beams will be turned on.



TURN SIGNAL SWITCH LEVER AND HIGH BEAM LEVER

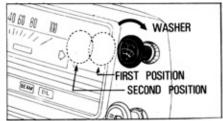
To signal a left turn, push the turn signal switch lever upward. For a right turn signal, pull the lever downward. With the lever at either position, flashing lights on the front and rear of the car show other drivers the direction you are about to turn. A corresponding turn signal indicator light on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

The turn signal switch lever also controls high/low beam. If you push the turn signal switch lever forward, the head light high beams will be turned on. Pull the lever toward you, it is changed over to low 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, turn clockwise and hold the knob for a moment, or until there is enough fluid on the glass to wash off the dirt. Do not operate the washer more than thirty seconds continuously and/or with no solution, to prevent the washer from damage.





PASSING LGIHT SWITCH (Option)

By pushing and releasing the button located at the top of the turn indicator lever, the high beams of the head lights will be turned on and off.

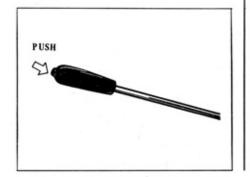
PARKING BRAKE LEVER

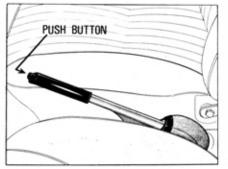
The parking brake is applied by pulling the lever backward.

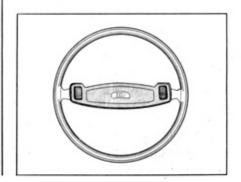
To release it, pull backward, press the push-button to free the ratchet, and then push it right forward.

HORN

Sound the horn by depressing a horn button on either side of the steering wheel.







OPERATING THE CAR

STARTING THE ENGINE

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. The engine's exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide which can endanger your health if breathed steadily for even a few minutes.

- Manual Transmission -

First, before you turn on the ignition switch, put the transmission gears in neutral 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.

Automatic Transmission –

First, before you turn on the ignition switch, place the transmission selector lever in "P" or "N" position, otherwise the starter will not engage even if the ignition switch is turned on with the selector lever placed in any of driving positions.

Engine Warm –

If the engine is relatively warm, you may not need to use the choke at all. Just press the accelerator pedal down about one-quarter of its travel to the floor, and turn the ignition key in the switch to "START". When the engine starts running under its own power, release the key and it will spring back to the "ON" position.

- Engine Cold (Cold weather) -

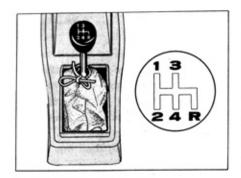
With a cold engine, pull the choke control button out all the way, press the accelerator pedal down slightly, and then start the engine. As soon as the engine starts, push the choke control button in far enough to keep the engine running smoothly. Then push it in all the way when the temperature gauge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

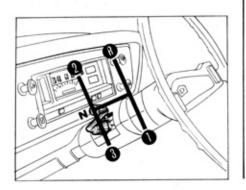
Avoid –

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. If you have done this, however, push the choke control in all the way, and then press and hold the accelerator pedal to the floor while you operate the starter.



DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION





APPROPRIATE SPEED RANGE IN EACH GEAR km/h (MPH)

	4-speed	3-speed
1st	0 to 40 (0 to 25)	0 to 40 (0 to 25)
2nd	15 to 70 (10 to 45)	20 to 80 (15 to 50)
3rd	30 to 110 (20 to 70)	Over 40 (25)
4th	Over 40 (25)	

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.

Your car has a 4-forward and 1-reverse (or a 2-forward and 1-reverse) speed transmission controlled by a gear shift lever located on the floor.

At low speeds and in stop-and-go traffic, you will find the engine more

OPERATING THE CAR

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 3rd or 2nd gear. To maintain safe speeds on steep downgrades, and to help safe 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 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 from the engine.

OPERATING THE CAR

DRIVING WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

GEAR SELECTOR

The pointer on the selector indicates the transmission gear range. The selector lever is mounted on the floor.

When you are ready to drive, move the selector lever from "P" or "N" to the desired drive position.

GEAR RANGES

"P" Parking: Supplements parking brakes by locking the transmission. Engine can be started in this range. Never use "P" while car is in motion. Apply parking brake while in this range.

"R" Reverse: Use only when the car has been stopped completely. Pull selector lever toward you before moving into "R".

"N" Neutral: Use when car is standing for prolonged period with engine run-

ning. Engine can be started in this range.

"D" Drive: For most city and highway driving. Press down the accelerator pedal as needed to start the car moving in first gear. Transmission will automatically upshift to second and third gears. You can get quick power and acceleration to pass another moving car quickly or to climb hills by pressing the accelerator pedal fully to the floor to downshift from high to second or low gear at speeds up to 100 km/h (60 MPH).

"2" Second: For driving slowly in heavy city traffic or on mountain roads where more precise speed control is desirable. Use it also when climbing long grades, and for "engine braking" when descending moderately steep grades. To prevent excessive engine speed do not exceed 100 km/h (60 MPH) in this range.

"1" Low: For driving up very steep hills and for "engine braking" at low

speeds when going down hill. To prevent excessive engine speed do not exceed 60 km/h (38 MPH) in this range.

HOW TO OPERATE SELECTOR LEVER

The selector lever should first be pushed down when it is shifted in the arrow directions "". This prevents damage to the automatic transmission by eliminating an unintentional shift into any of the driving positions indicated by the arrow.

The lever will shift directly into any of the driving positions indicated by the arrows "□>".





TOWING (VEHICLE INOPERATIVE)

If the car is being towed with the rear wheel on the ground, do not exceed 30 km/h (17 MPH). Selector lever should be in "N" position. If the transmission is inoperative, it is advisable to tow the car with the rear wheels raised off the ground, or with the propeller shaft removed.

NEW CAR BREAK-IN

Every new car requires a certain breaking-in period during which it should be driven with care. Positions, 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 3,000 km (2,000 miles) the car must not be driven at full throttle, nor should the speed exceed 90 km/h (60 MPH) except for very 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.

OPERATING THE CAR

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID

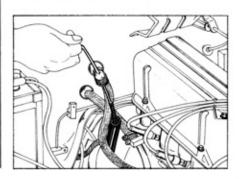
Oil level should be checked every 3,000 miles (5,000 km).

Measure oil level at normal idling speed.

Check the oil level gauge on the "HOT" side after running and on the "COLD" side when the engine is cold.

CAUTION:

- Use special paper waste to handle the oil level gauge in oil level checking.
- Use only the recommended automatic transmission fluid and fill to the line "F".





OPERATING THE CAR

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE FEATURES

- * Avoid driving at full throttle for the first 3,000 km (2,000 miles).
- * 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 (if equipped with disc brake).

Maximum Speed Limit for the First 3,000 km (2,000 miles)

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
4-speed transmission	30 km/h (20 MPH)	50 km/h (30 MPH)	75 km/h (50 MPH)	100 km/h (60 MPH)
3-speed transmission	30 km/h (20 MPH)	60 km/h (35 MPH)	100 km/h (60 MPH)	
	"1" Low	"2" Second	"D" Drive	
Automatic transmission	40 km/h (25 MPH)	70 km/h (45 MPH)	100 km/h (60 MPH)	

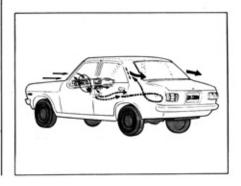
CAUTION: Under no circumstances should fluids other than listed be used.

VENTILATING AND HEATING

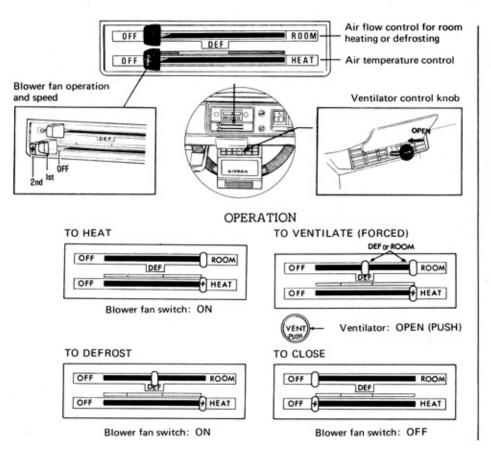
The forced ventilator enables passenger to ventilate the car with fresh air in any weather without opening the door windows.

Flow-away outlets that act like one way valves are provided in the rear quarter panels. 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.



COMFORT and CONVENIENCE FEATURES



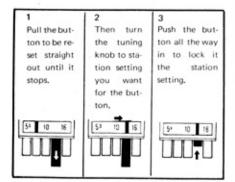
VENTILATION FOR CARS NOT EQUIPPED WITH HEATER (Option)

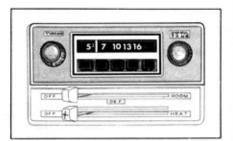
The valve is half open when the air flow control lever is moved from the "OFF" to the "DEF" position. The valve is fully open when the lever is moved to the "ROOM" position, admitting the maximum amount of fresh air into the car. The valve has only three positions—CLOSE, HALF OPEN and FULLY OPEN.

COMFORT and CONVENIENCE FEATURES

RADIO (Option)

The radio has five push buttons for station selection. Other stations may be selected by the manual tuning knob.

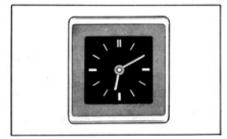




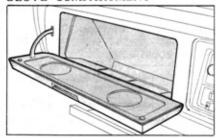
CLOCK (Option)

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 a daily basis.



GLOVE COMPARTMENT



ASH TRAYS

The ash trays at the center of the instrument panel and on the rear door inside panel can be easily removed for cleaning by pressing down the tab in the rear of the tray and pulling the tray out.

To replace the tray, slide it into the opening over the pivot bar, and then push it shut.





COAT HANGER





DAILY CARE

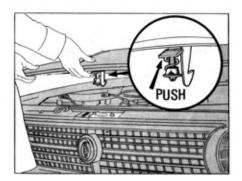
Before driving or whenever you call at a gas-station, be sure to check the following items.

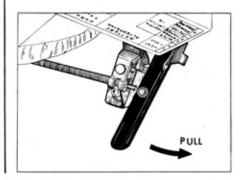
- 1. Keep the gas tank filled.
- 2. Check the engine oil.
- 3. Check the battery.
- 4. Check the radiator coolant.
- Check tire pressure, wear and scars. Recommended tire pressure: See page 27.
- Check directional indicators, horn and all lights and switches for proper operation.
- Chech the windshield 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.

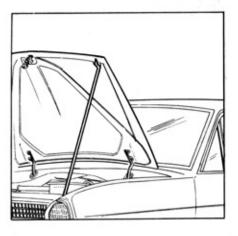
OPENING THE HOOD

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

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





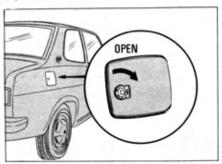




FUEL RECOMMENDATION

The A12, four cylinders, in line, five bearing crankshaft engine will give you top power and high level performance using gasoline of above 90 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 normal conditions. Under severe of 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 0° to 32° C (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

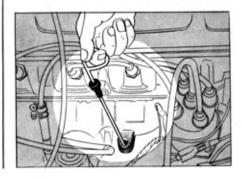
Oil pan

2.7 £ (2 1/8 US qts, 2 3/8 Imp qts)

Oil filter

0.54 & (1 1/8 US pints, 1 Imp pints)

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



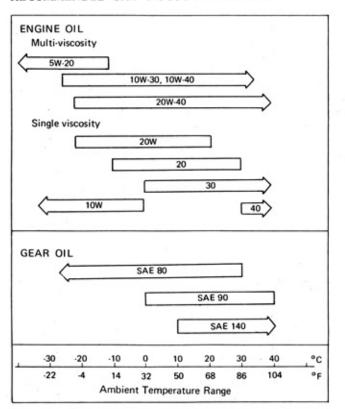
RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS

	MA	NUFACTURE	TEXACO	CHEVRON	CALTEX	CASTROL	BP	ESSO (ENCO)	MOBIL	SHELL
ENGINE OIL	soline	Multi grade MIL-L-2104B API MS	Havoline Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	RPM Supreme Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Custom Five Star Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Castrolite 10W-30 Castrol XL 20W-40 Castrol GTX20W-50 •	BP Super V Viscostatic 5W-20, 10W-30, 20W-50 *	Esso (Enco) Uniflo 5W-30, 10W-40 * Esso (Enco) Extra Motor Oil 10W-30, 20W-40	Mobiloil Special 10W-30 Mobiloil Super 10W-40 *	Shell X100 10W-30, 20W-40
ENG	3	Regular MIL-L-2104B API MS	Havoline 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	BP Energol HD 10W, 20W, 30, 40, 50	ESSO (Enco) Motor Oil 10W, 20W-20, 30, 40, 50	Mobileil 10W, 20W-20, 30, 40, 50	Shell X100 10W, 20W, 30, 40, 50
710	T/M Gear	MIL-L-2105 API GL-4	Universal Gear Lubricant EP80, EP90	RPM Multi-Service Gear Lubricant 80, 90, 140	Universal Thuban 80, 90	Castrol Hypoy 80, 90	BP Gear Oil 80EP, 90EP, 140EP	Esso (Enco) Gear Oil GP 80, 90, 140	Mobilube GX or EP 80, 90, 140	Shell Spirax 80EP, 90EP, 140EP
GEAR	Diff Gear	MIL-L-2105B API GL-5	Multi Gear Lubricant EP 80, 90, 140	RPM Universal Gear Lubricant 80, 90, 140	Multipurpose Thuban EP -80, 90, 140	Castrol Hypoy B 80, 90	BP Hypopear Oil 80EP, 90EP, 140EP	Esso (Enco) Gear Oil GX 80, 90, 140	Mobilube HD 80, 90, 140	Shell Spirax HD 80, 90, 140
A.T	J.F.	3N71B (Dexron)	Texamatic Fluid 6673		Texamatic Fluid 6673	Castrol TQ Dexron	BP Autran DX		Mobil ATF 220	Shell ATF Dexron
		rpose Grease 108, MIL-G-10924	Marfak Multi-purpose * Marfak All Purpose *	RPM Multi-motive Grease *	Marfak Multi-purpose * Marfak All Purpose *	Castrol LM •	BP Energrease L2 *	Esso (Enco) Multi- purpose grease H *	Mobil Grease MP *	Shell Retinax A
direction of	E FLUID	Brake & Clutch 70R3	Brake Fluid Super HD	Atlas Extra HD Brake Fluid 400	Brake Fluid HD	Castrol Girling Brake & Clutch Fluid Crimson	BP Brake Fluid	Esso (Enco) Hydraulic Brake Fluid HD 400	Mobil Super HD Brake Fluid	Shell Donax B
100	BRAKE	Disc Brake 70R3				Castrol Girling Brake Fluid Amber	BP Disc Brake Fluid	Esso (Enco) Hydraulic Brake Fluid HD 400	Mobil Super HD * Brake Fluid	
AN	TI-FF	REEZE COOLANT	Anti-freeze Coolant *	Atlas Perma Guard * Anti-freeze and Coolant	Anti-freeze Coolant	Castrol Anti-freeze	BP Anti-frost	Atlas Perma Guard *	Mobil Freezone *	Shellzone

^{*} In case the above brand oils are not available, it is permissible to use oils marked *.



RECOMMENDED SAE VISCOSITY NUMBER



BATTERY

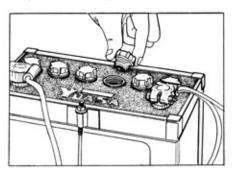
Check the electrolyte level in each battery cell about once a month. If necessary add distilled water to bring the level up approximately 5 mm (0.2 in) above the plates. Do not overfill.

To prevent corrosion and leakage of current keep the top of the 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

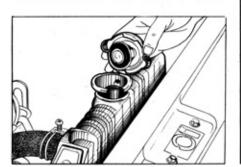
Check the coolant level in the radiator regularly and maintain its level 25.4 mm (1 in) below the filler cap.

In cold climates (and whenever the car is to be exposed to freezing temperatures) it is necessary to refill with the correct anti-freeze and water to protect against the lowest expected temperature.

The radiator is equipped with a 0.9 kg/cm² (13 lb/sq in) 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



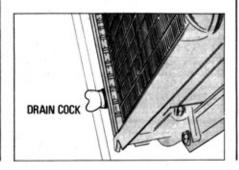
driving during extremely hot weather, never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has been allowed to cool by remaining idle for several minutes. Then carefully remove the cap as described above.

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.

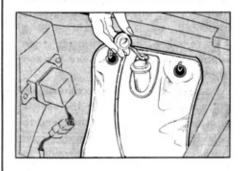
Cooling system capacity: with heater

4.9 £(5 3/16 US qts, 4 5/16 Imp qts) without heater

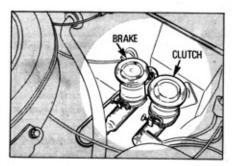
4.2 & (4 7/16 US qts, 3 11/16 Imp qts)



WINDSHIELD WASHER TANK



BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER (RH/LH) AND CLUTCH MASTER CYLINDER (ONLY LH DRIVE CAR)



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.

Pressure 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.

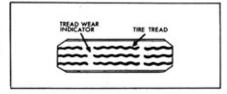
TIRE CARE

- 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 across the tread as a solid band.

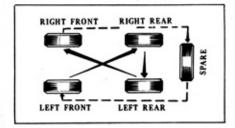
RECO	MMENDED COLD TIRE INFLA	TION PRESSURE	
-	Tire size	For normal speed (Under 100 km/h or 60 MPH)	For high speed (Over 100 km/h or 60 MPH)
6.00-12-	4PR (for Sedan & Wagon) Front/Rear	1.2/1.2 (17/17)	1.5/1.5 (22/22)
155SR-1	12 (for Sedan & Wagon) Front/Rear	1.7/1.7 (24/24)	1.7/1.7 (24/24)
5.00-12-	For Reduced Load 1 to 5 passenger or 2 pass.	1.2/1.5 (17/22)	1,5/1.8 (22/26)

1.2/2.5 (17/36)

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



- It is better to use all tires including the spare tire evenly. The rotation period is every 10,000 km (6,000 miles) 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.





+ 160 kg (350 lb) luggage or less

+ 400 kg (880 lb) luggage or less

For Maximum Load

5 pass. + luggage or 2 pass.

4/6PR

(for Van)

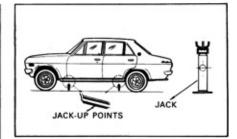
Front/Rear

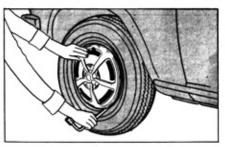
1.5/2.8 (22/40)

WHEEL and TIRE

CHANGE WHEEL

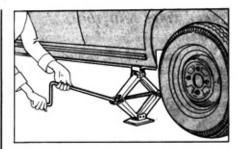
- To change a wheel, first apply the parking brakes. Block the wheel diagonally opposite to the wheel to be changed using the wheel chock.
- Place the jack under the jack-up point. There are four jack-up point at the floor panel as shown below.
- Using the wheel nut wrench, take off the wheel cap and 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.
- Tighten the wheel nuts alternately and evenly by turning them clockwise.
- Lower the car until the wheel touches the ground, and securely tighten the wheel nuts in the same sequence.

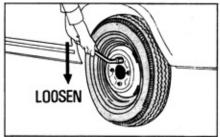


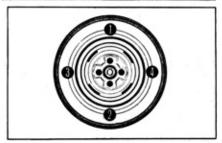


Caution: Never get under the car while it is supported only by the jack.

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









WHEEL and TIRE

SPARE TIRES AND TOOLS (Sedan)

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



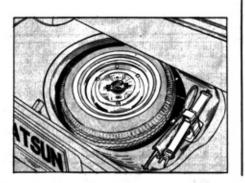
To remove the spare tire, loosen the clamp bolt of the spare tire hanger and lower the hanger slowly. To install the tire, do reversely and tighten the clamp bolt securely.

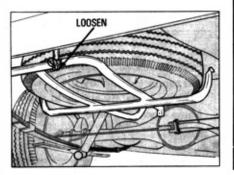
TOWING

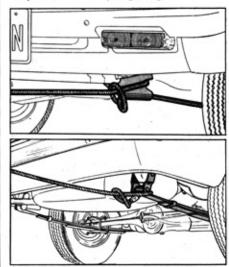
If your car must be towed, it is important that the towing rope be fastened only to the tension rod brackets as illustrated.

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

To tow another car, always tie the rope to the rear spring hanger.







PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE and LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

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.

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

LUBRICATING POINTS Number of thousands of kilometers		MAINTENANCE INTERVAL										
		1 5	5 10	15 55	20 60	25 65	30 70	35 75	40 80	45 85	50	90
Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9 33	12 36	15 39	18 42	21 45	24 48	27 51	30	54
Change engine oil	х	×	х	х	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	х
Change or check transmission & differential gear oil level, top up if necessary	R	×	×	x	x	x	x	x	x	х	R	х
Check automatic transmission fluid level, top up if necessary	х	×	×	×	х	х	х	×	×	х	х	х
Change brake fluid (Disc brake)					X				×			
Change brake fluid (Drum brake)									×			
Change cooling water			x		х		х		×		x	х
Change cooling water (L.L.C.)									x			
Grease distributor shaft & cam heel			х		х		х		×		x	×
Lubricate accelerator linkage			x		×		×		×		x	×
Lubricate foot operated pedal bushings					×				×			
Grease parking brake linkage									x			
Check steering gear box oil level, top up if necessary			×		х		×		×		×	x
Grease steering linkage ball joints											х	
Grease suspension ball joints											х	
Repack wheel bearing grease											х	
Grease propeller shaft joints											х	
Lubricate all locks & hinges			x		×		x		×		×	×





PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE and LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

				-	MAIN	TENA	NCE	INTE	RVAL			
ENGINE SERVICE POINTS Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15 55	20 60	25 65	30 70	35 75	40 80	45 85	50	90
Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9 33	12 36	15 39	18 42	21 45	24 48	27 51	30	54
Replace air cleaner element (Viscous type)	T								×			
Clean or replace air cleaner element (Dry type)		х	х	х	х	х	х	х	R	х	х	х
Check or replace spark plugs			х		R		х		R		х	Х
Check distributor breaker point		х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	х	х	х
Replace oil filter	×		х		х		х		х		×	х
Replace fuel strainer					х				х			
Retighten cylinder head bolts & manifold nuts	×											
Adjust valve clearance	×		х		х		х		х		x	х
Check & adjust ignition timing	×		х		х		х		X		х	х
Check fan belt tension	x		х		х		x		х		X	X
Adjust engine idling		x	х		х		х		x		x	X
Check fuel line (hoses, pipings, connections, etc.) for leaks	×	x	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х	х
Check engine for oil & water leaks	×		х		х		×		x		x	×
Check battery specific gravity					x				x			
Check emission control valves for operation					x				×			

R: Replacement



PERIODICAL MAINTENANCE and LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

AND A DADY OFFICE BOILTS		MAINTENANCE INTERVAL										
CHASSIS & BODY SERVICE POINTS Number of thousands of kilometers	1	5	10	15 55	20 60	25 65	30 70	35 75	40 80	45 85	50	90
Number of thousands of miles	0.6	3	6	9 33	12 36	15 39	18 42	21 45	24 48	27 51	30	54
Check clutch & brake pedal free play	×		х		х		×		×		Х	х
Check clutch & brake system for leaks or defects	×	Х	×	×	х	×	×	×	X	Х	Х	х
Check foot & parking brake operation		Х	X		х		X		х		×	Х
Check brake linings & liners for wear					×				×			
Check disc brake pads			×	×	х	х	×	X	х	х	х	Х
Overhaul brake cylinder & caliper assembly											х	
Check hydraulic shock absorber					х				х			
Check & retighten suspension parts	×		×		х		х		х		х	X
Check & retighten steering gear box & linkage	×		X		Х		×		х		Х	Х
Adjust front wheel bearing pre-load											х	
Check wheel discs for damage			х		Х		х		х		х	Х
Check wheel balance & rotate wheel position			X		Х		X		х		х	Х
Check front wheel alignment & turning angle					Х				×			
Retighten propeller shaft universal joint flange bolts	Х				Х				Х			
Check headlight aiming											х	
Road test	X		×		Х		Х		Х		Х	X



FUSE

Fuses are located under the instrument panel.

If a 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.

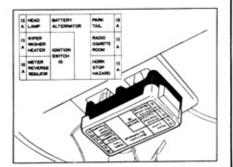
Slackness of belt

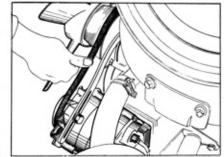
Fan belt

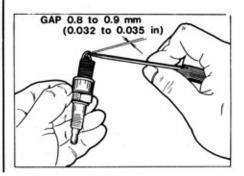
10 to 15 mm (0.394 to 0.591 in)

SPARK PLUGS

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



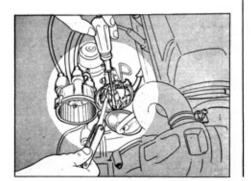




DISTRIBUTOR BREAKER POINT

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

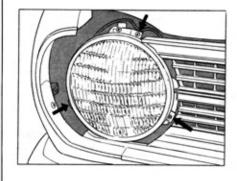
Be sure that the contact surfaces are clean and not so burned that they must be replaced. The correct gap of 0.4 to 0.5 mm (0.016 to 0.020 in) should be checked with a feeler gauge.

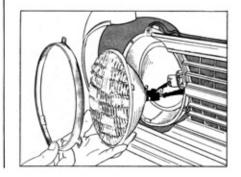


BULB CHART

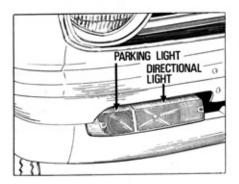
	Specification
Head light unit	12V-50/40W
Directional and parking light	12V-21/5W
Side flasher light	12V-6W
License plate light Sedan Wagon, Van	12V-10W 12V-7.5W
Rear combination light Tail light Stop (brake) light Turn signal light Back up light	12V-21/5W 12V-21W 12V-21W
Meter illuminating lamp	12V-3.4W
Ignition warning light	12V-3.4W
Turn signal indicator light	12V-3.4W
Head light beam indicator light	12V-3.4W
Oil pressure warning light	12V-3.4W
Room light	12V-10W
Clock illumination lamp	12V-3.4W

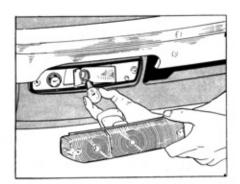
HEAD LIGHTS





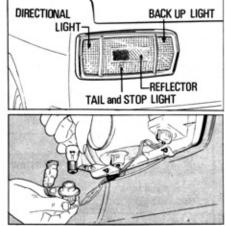
DIRECTIONAL AND PARKING LIGHTS



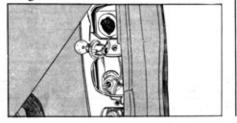


TAIL AND STOP LIGHTS, DIRECTIONAL LIGHTS

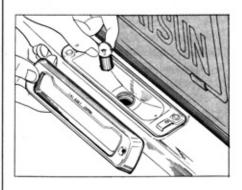
(Sedan)



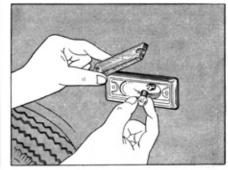
(Wagon and Van)

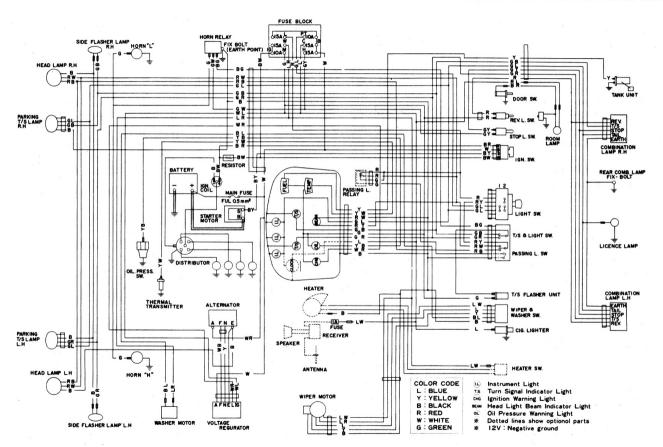


LICENSE PLATE LIGHT



SIDE FLASHER LIGHTS





SPECIFICATION and SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

	SEDAN	WAGON and VAN
Wheelbase	2,300 mm (90.6 in)	2,300 mm (90.6 in)
Overall length	3,830 mm (150.8 in)	3,865 mm (152.2 in)
Overall width	1,495 mm (58.9 in)	1,495 mm (58.9 in)
Overall height	1,390 mm (54.7 in)	1,390 mm (54.7 in)
Track - front	1,240 mm (48.8 in)	1,240 mm (48.8 in)
- rear	1,245 mm (49.0 in)	1,245 mm (49.0 in)
Turning radius	4.1 m (13.4 ft)	4.1 m (13.4 ft)
Ground clearance	170 mm (6.7 in)	170 mm (6.7 in)
Engine	Model A12, 4 cylinder in line, 4 cycle O.	H.V.
Clutch	Single dry plate, Mechanical release type (LH drive car)	(RH drive car), Hydraulic release type
Transmission	Manual 3-speed column shift (RH drive ca Gear ratio 1st 3.38, 2nd 1.73 Automatic 3-speed floor shift (RH & LH	7, 3rd 1.40, 4th 1.00, Rev. 3.64 ar only); 3, 3rd 1.00, Rev. 3.64
Rear axle	Semi-floating axle, Hypoid gear drive; Ge	ear ratio 3.900
Suspension	Front; Strut type independent suspensio Rear; Semi-elliptic leaf-springs with hyd	n with tension rods raulic double acting type shock absorber
Brakes	Front; Two leading Rear; Leading-trailing	
Steering	Recirculating ball type	

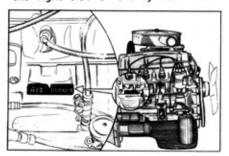
SPECIFICATION and SERVICE INFORMATION

CAPACITIES

	Liter	U.S.A. measure	Imp. measure
Fuel tank: Sedan Wagon or Van	40 L 38 L	10 ½ gal 10 gal	8 ³ / ₄ gal 8 ³ / ₈ gal
Cooling system: with heater without heater	4.9 L 4.2 L	5 3/16 qts 4 7/16 qts	4 5/16 qts 3 11/16 qts
Oil pan	2.7 L	2 7/8 qts	2 3/8 qts
Oil filter	0.54 L	1 1/8 pints	1 pints
Transmission case: Manual Automatic	1.2 L 5.5 L	2 1/2 pints 5 7/8 quarts	2 1/8 pints 4 7/8 quarts
Differential case	0.75 €	1 5/8 pints	1 3/8 pints

1. Engine Number

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



2. Chassis Number

The chassis number is stamped on the cowl top panel.

ENGINE SPECIFICATION

Displacement 1.171 cc (71.5 cu in) Bore x stroke 73 x 70 mm (2.87 x 2.76 in) Compression ratio 9.0 to 1 Max. BHP (SAE) Max. torque (SAE)

Spark plug firing order 1-3-4-2 Dwell angle at idle speed

Ignition timing (BTDC) Idling speed

Spark plug gap

Distributor point gap

Valve clearance (hot)

Belt tension

69 HP/6,000 rpm 9.7 kg·m (70 ft-lb)/ 4,000 rpm

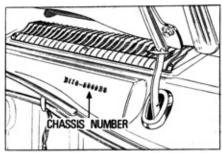
49° to 55°

7°/600 rpm 600 rpm 0.8 to 0.9 mm (0.032 to 0.035 in)

0.4 to 0.5 mm (0.016 to 0.020 in) In, & Ex.

0.35 mm (0.014 in) 10 to 15 mm

(0.394 to 0.591 in)



NOTES: Original Owner's Name:	Phone Number:
Owner's Address:	
Purchase Date:	
Dealer's Name:	
Dealer's Address:	
Vehicle Model:	Color:
Car Number:	
Engine Number:	
Registration Number:	Key Number:
Subsequent Owner's Name:	Phone Number:
Owner's Address:	
Purchas Date:	
Mileage shown on Speedometer on Day of Purchase:	

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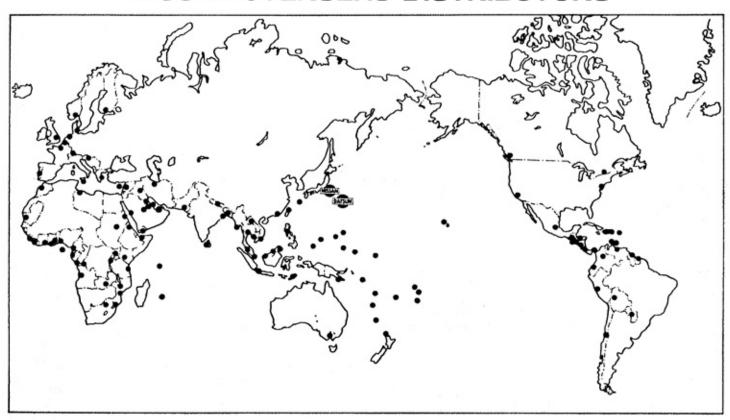
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