

DATSUN 280ZX

MODEL S130 SERIES
OWNER'S MANUAL

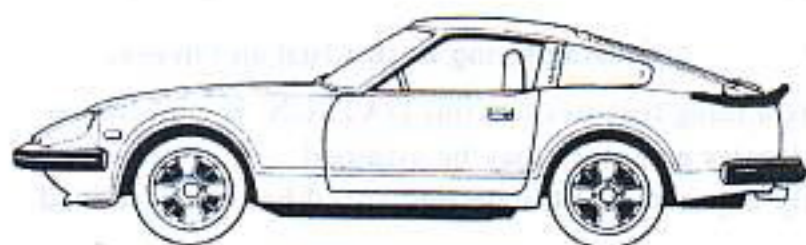
THE NAME OF QUALITY



NISSAN MOTOR CO. LTD.



Dear DATSUN Owners



2 SEATER



2+2 SEATER

DD011

Thank you for choosing a DATSUN. We are sure you will be happy you did. This manual has been prepared to help you understand the operation and maintenance of your car so that you may enjoy many miles of driving pleasure. We, therefore, invite you to read this Owner's Manual carefully and keep it in your glove box at all times.

Before your dealer delivers your DATSUN to you, he gives it a careful pre-delivery inspection, checking and servicing the mechanical parts to be sure your car is ready to drive. Your dealer has the equipment and experience to service your car, he is kept advised of every new technical development and you are his customer. He wants to keep it that way. Return your car to him for regular servicing or other repairs that may be required. Your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer is the best place for you to take your car for any kind of service.

All information, specifications and illustrations in this manual are those in effect at the time of printing. NISSAN reserves the right to change specifications or design at any time without notice.

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FORWORD

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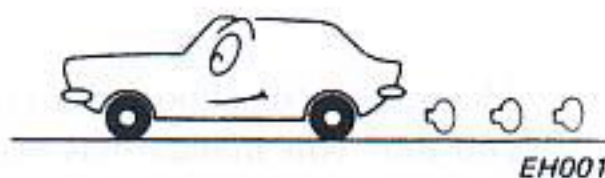
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Because of the variety of options, components and features offered by NISSAN and your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer, the equipment described in this manual may or may not be identified as standard or optional and may or may not be applicable to your particular car.

When planning to travel in another country you should first find out if the octane rating of the gasoline available there is suitable for your car's engine. Using gasoline with too low an octane rating may cause engine damage. Therefore, avoid taking your car to areas where gasoline of the appropriate octane is not available.

Also, before attempting to register your car in another country, you should check that country's regulations and requirements to make sure that your car will be able to meet all of them.

Economy Hints



Normal driving saves fuel and money.



Severe driving wastes fuel and money.

Operational economy is one of the outstanding features of your DATSUN. By developing the following good driving habits even greater economy may be attained.

1. Do not pump the accelerator. Gently depress until the desired speed has been attained and then maintain that speed.
2. Always drive your car in the gear which properly suits driving conditions.
3. Maintain moderate speeds on the highway. Speeds above 80 km/h (50 MPH) will considerably increase gasoline consumption.
4. Maintain a safe distance behind other cars. Avoid sudden stops. This will reduce wear on brake linings and pads and save fuel, as extra gasoline is required to accelerate back to driving speed.
5. Excessive engine idling increases gasoline consumption.
6. Keep the tires at the recommended inflation pressures for longer tire life and fuel economy.
7. Keep your engine tuned-up and follow the recommended periodic maintenance schedule. This will increase the life of all parts and lower operating costs.
8. Check your tires regularly for abnormal wear. Wheels that are out of alignment cause the tires to drag, resulting in premature tire wear and additional gasoline consumption.
9. Use the air conditioner only when necessary.

Before Driving Your DATSUN

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

SAFETY CHECKS

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

BEFORE ENTERING THE CAR

- Check to be sure that all windows and light lenses are clean.
- Visually inspect tires for their appearance and condition. Also check tire pressure for proper inflation.
- Check to be sure that area around car is clear.
- Make sure that the hood is closed securely.

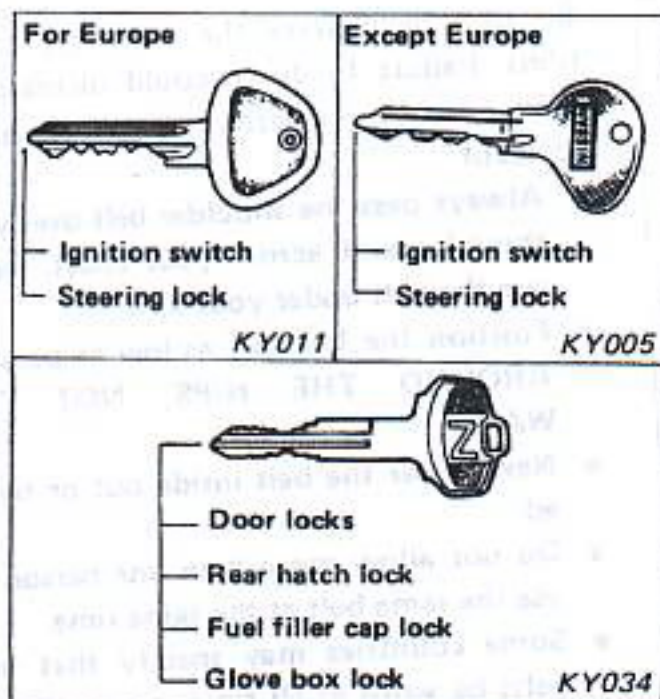
AFTER ENTERING THE CAR

- Position seats.
- Adjust head restraints (2+2 model).
- Adjust inside and outside mirrors.
- Fasten seat belts and ask all passengers to do likewise.
- Check the operation of lights, switches, horn and brake.
- Check the operation of warning lights when key is turned to "ON" position.

Fluid levels such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake and clutch fluid, windshield washer fluid, battery fluid should be checked frequently, or at least whenever you refuel. Further details are described in "Do-it-yourself".

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KEY



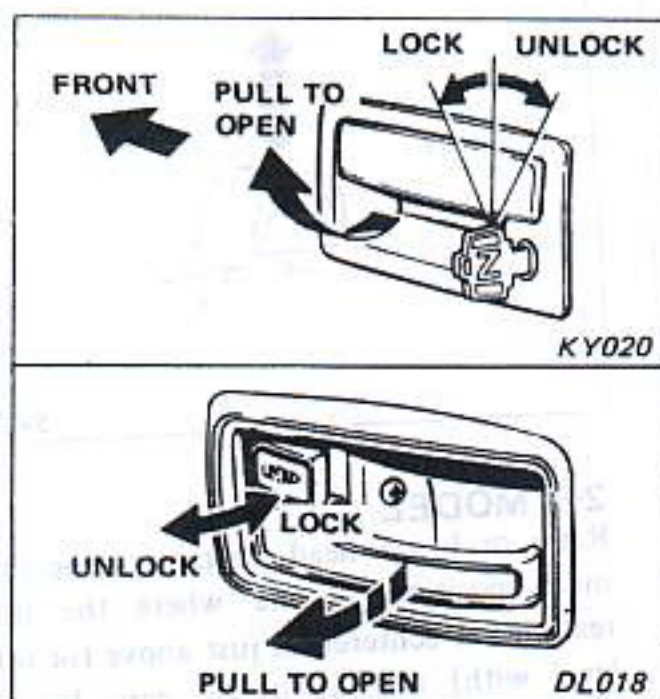
The key operates all the above mechanisms on your DATSUN.

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

It is also a good idea to keep your key number in your wallet together with your license.

To prevent theft of your car, be sure to remove the key from the switch and carry it with you when leaving your car unattended.

DOOR LOCKS



FROM OUTSIDE

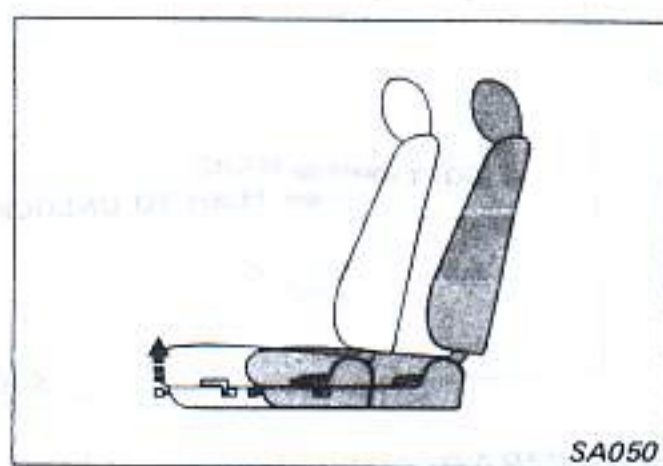
The doors can also be locked from the outside without a key. **Be sure that the key has not been left inside the car.** Move the inside lock knob to the "LOCK" position and then shut the door, pulling the outside door handle upward.

FROM INSIDE

All doors can be locked from inside the car. When the door is locked, it cannot be opened by the inside door handle.

Before opening the door, always look to be sure it is safe to do so.

SEATS



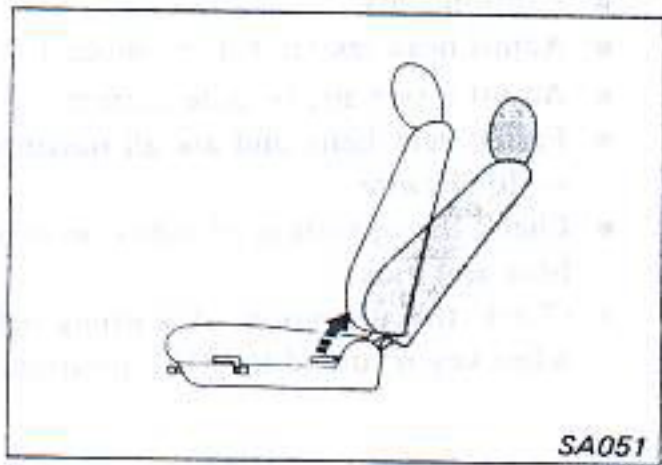
FRONT SEAT ADJUSTMENT

The fore-and-aft control lever located at the lower front of the seat releases the seat latch. To adjust the seat position, move the lever as shown and hold it while you slide the seat forward or backward to the desired position. Release the lever to lock the seat in position.

CAUTION:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving. The seat may suddenly jerk forward or backward, which could result in loss of control.

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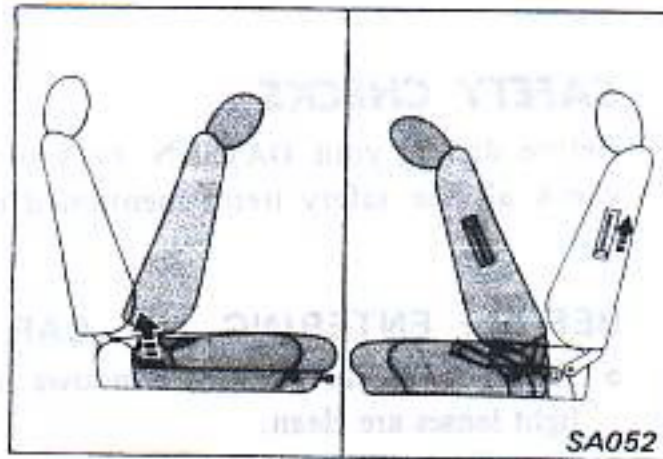
SA051

RECLINING SEAT

The reclining seat control levers are located at the outside of each front seat. To adjust the seatback, pull the lever upward, and lean back until the desired angle is obtained. To bring the seatback up again, pull the lever and it will move forward. When the desired angle is obtained, release the lever.

WARNING:

Never ride in a moving car with the seatback in reclining position. Seat belts are effective only when the wearer is in an erect posture position.



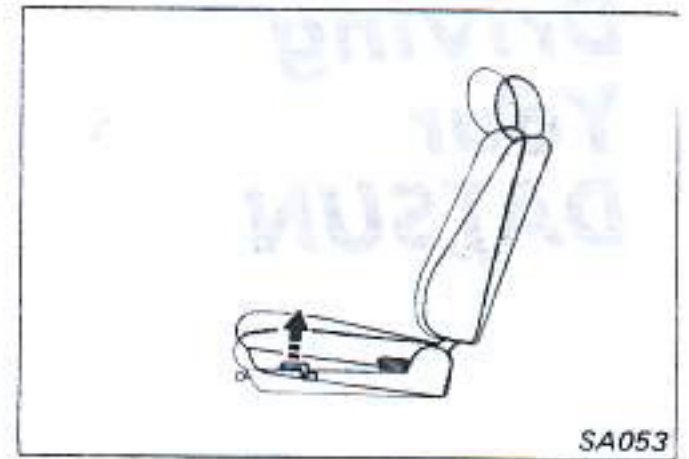
SA052

TILTING FRONT SEAT

2+2 model

To facilitate entry to the rear seat, the front passenger seatback tilts as illustrated. When the latch is released, the seatback will tilt forward and the seat will automatically slide forward.

Rear seat occupant can tilt the front passenger seat by moving the lever located on the side of the seatback.



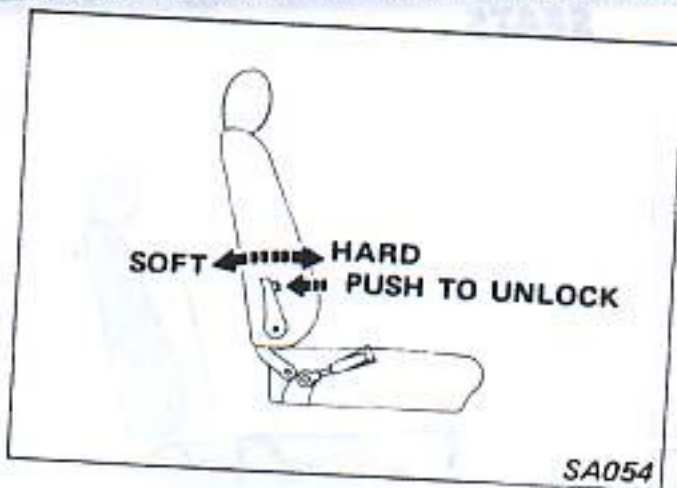
SA053

SEAT LIFTER

Driver seat

Adjust the angle of seat cushion to any desired position by simply pulling up the lever.

HEAD RESTRAINTS



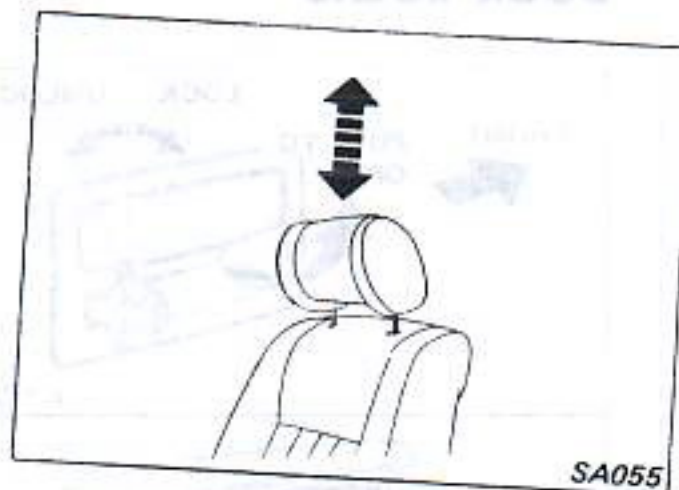
SA054

LUMBAR SUPPORT

Driver seat

To lessen fatigue from a long drive, adjust the hardness of the part of the seat which supports the lumbar-vertebra area of the back.

With the push button depressed, push the adjusting lever forward and the middle portion of the seatback will slightly move forward for increased lumbar support. To return the seatback to its original position, move your body forward slightly at the waist. Then, while depressing push button, lean back and the seatback will return to its original position.



SA055

2+2 MODEL

Raise or lower head restraints. The optimum position is one where the head restraint is centered at just above (or on a level with) the top of the ears. Do not center it on the neck.

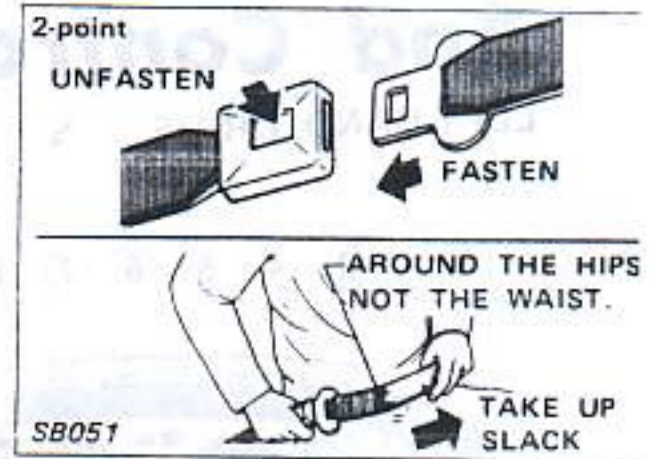
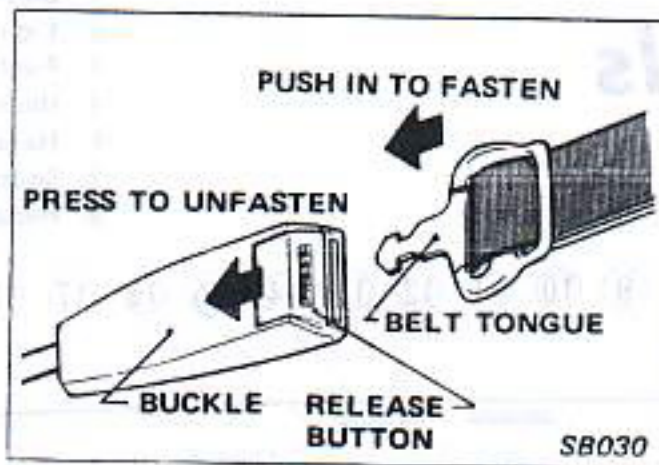
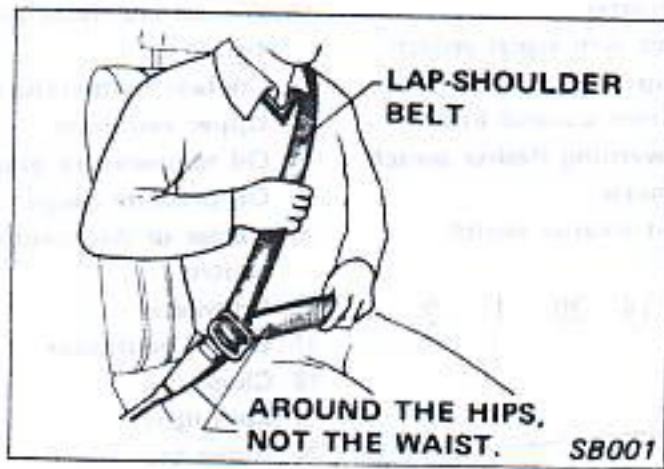
WARNING:

Head restraints may provide significant protection against whiplash injuries. Do not remove them.

SEAT BELTS

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

- Always pass the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. Never run the belt under your arm.
- Position the lap belt as low as possible AROUND THE HIPS, NOT THE WAIST.
- Never wear the belt inside out or twisted.
- Do not allow more than one person to use the same belt at the same time.
- Some countries may specify that seat belts be worn at all times when a car is being operated.
- The seat belt should not be used by a child weighing less than 23 kg (50 lb).



FRONT SEAT BELTS

1. Adjust the seat to the desired position and angle.

Take an erect posture position, and sit well back in the seat.

2. The belt tongue is secured to the belt as illustrated.

The upper part of the belt, in which the tongue is installed, serves as a shoulder belt and the lower part as a lap belt.

3. Slowly, and in one motion, pull out the lap-shoulder belt and insert the tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound.

4. To unfasten the belt, press the button of the buckle.

The seat belt will automatically retract.

- If the pulling motion is interrupted while you are drawing out the belt, let the belt rewind into the retractor about 25 mm (1 in). It can then be pulled out.

- If the lap belt is slack after you have buckled it, pull the shoulder belt toward the retractor to take up the slack.

Excessive slack in the lap-shoulder belt will reduce the effectiveness of the entire restraint system.

- Under normal circumstances the belt retractor permits the belt to move freely with the occupant, locking only in the event of an abrupt stop or impact.

REAR SEAT BELTS

1. Slowly, and in one motion, pull out the belt and insert the tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound

2. To unfasten the belt, press the button the center of the buckle.

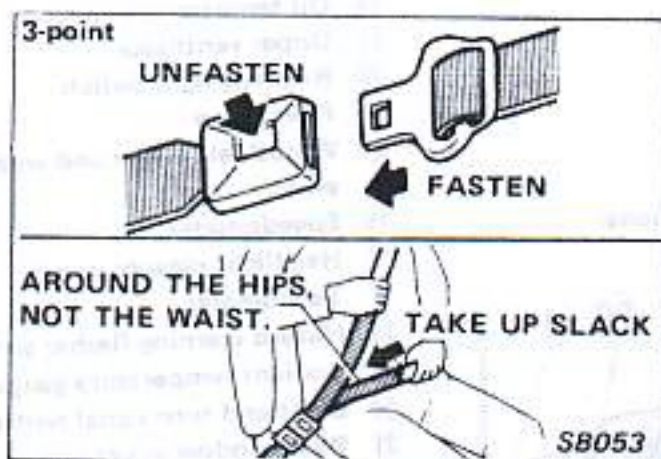
The seat belt will automatically retract

- If the pulling motion is interrupted while you are drawing out the belt, let the belt rewind into the retractor all the way. It can then be pulled out.

- If the lap belt is slack after you have buckled it, pull the lap belt toward the retractor to take up the slack.

Excessive slack in the lap belt will reduce the effectiveness of the entire restraint system.

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The seat belts are a three-point type consisting of an inner lap belt and an outer lap-shoulder belt.

1. Insert the belt tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound.

2. Adjust the lap-shoulder belt for "PROPER SLACK" so that you can place a fist on your chest under the belt.

3. To take up slack, pull the free end of the belt.

4. To lengthen the belt, lift the front edge of the adjusting device and pull on the belt straps which run through the adjusting device.

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

SEAT BELT MAINTENANCE

- To clean the belt webbings, apply a mild soap solution or any solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet, brush it, wipe with cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.

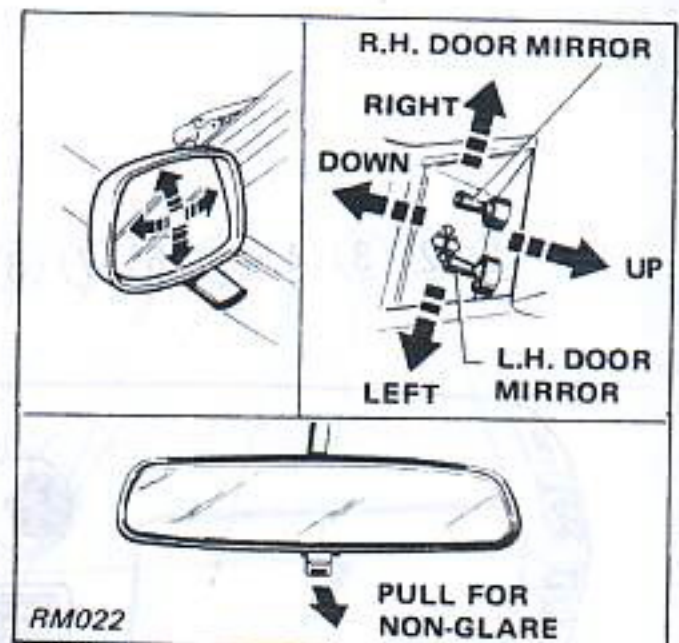
- Do not allow the belts to retract until they are completely dry.

- Do not use any other chemicals or try bleaching or re-dyeing the belt. These operations may weaken the webbing.

- Periodically check the belt and the metal components such as buckles, tongues, retractors, flexible wires and anchors for deterioration or damage.

- If any component is found deteriorated or damaged, the belt should be replaced as an assembly.

REARVIEW MIRRORS



OUTSIDE DOOR MIRROR

The outside mirror can be moved in any direction for better rear view.

Remote control mirror

This type of mirror is adjusted with the remote control knob located at the center console.

INSIDE MIRROR

The inside rearview mirror can be changed from clear daylight visibility to non-glare night visibility by pulling the knob under the mirror.

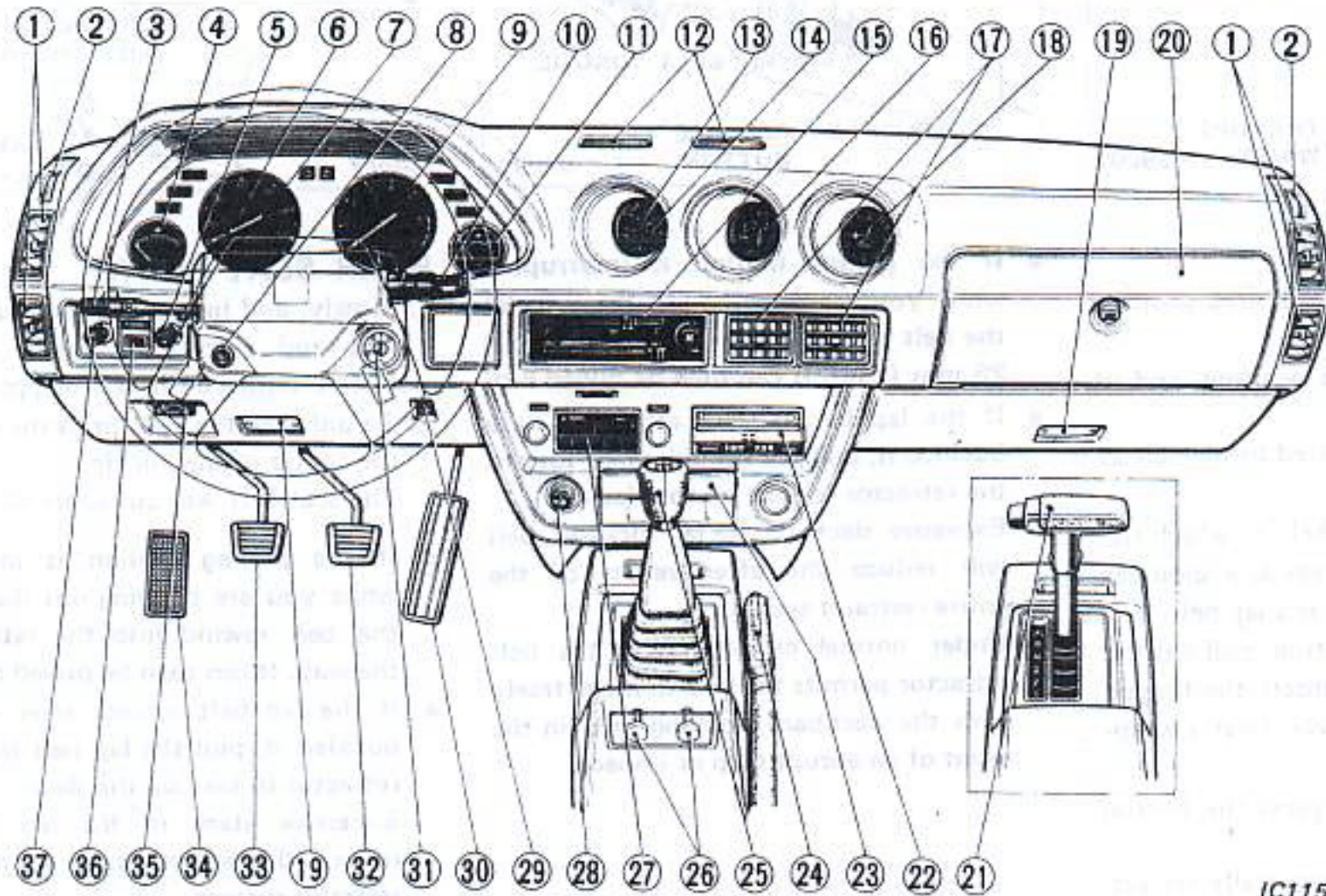
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Instruments And Controls

LEFT-HAND DRIVE

- ① Side ventilator
- ② Side defroster
- ③ Light and turn signal switch
- ④ Fuel gauge
- ⑤ Illumination control knob
- ⑥ Hazard warning flasher switch
- ⑦ Speedometer
- ⑧ Headlight cleaner switch

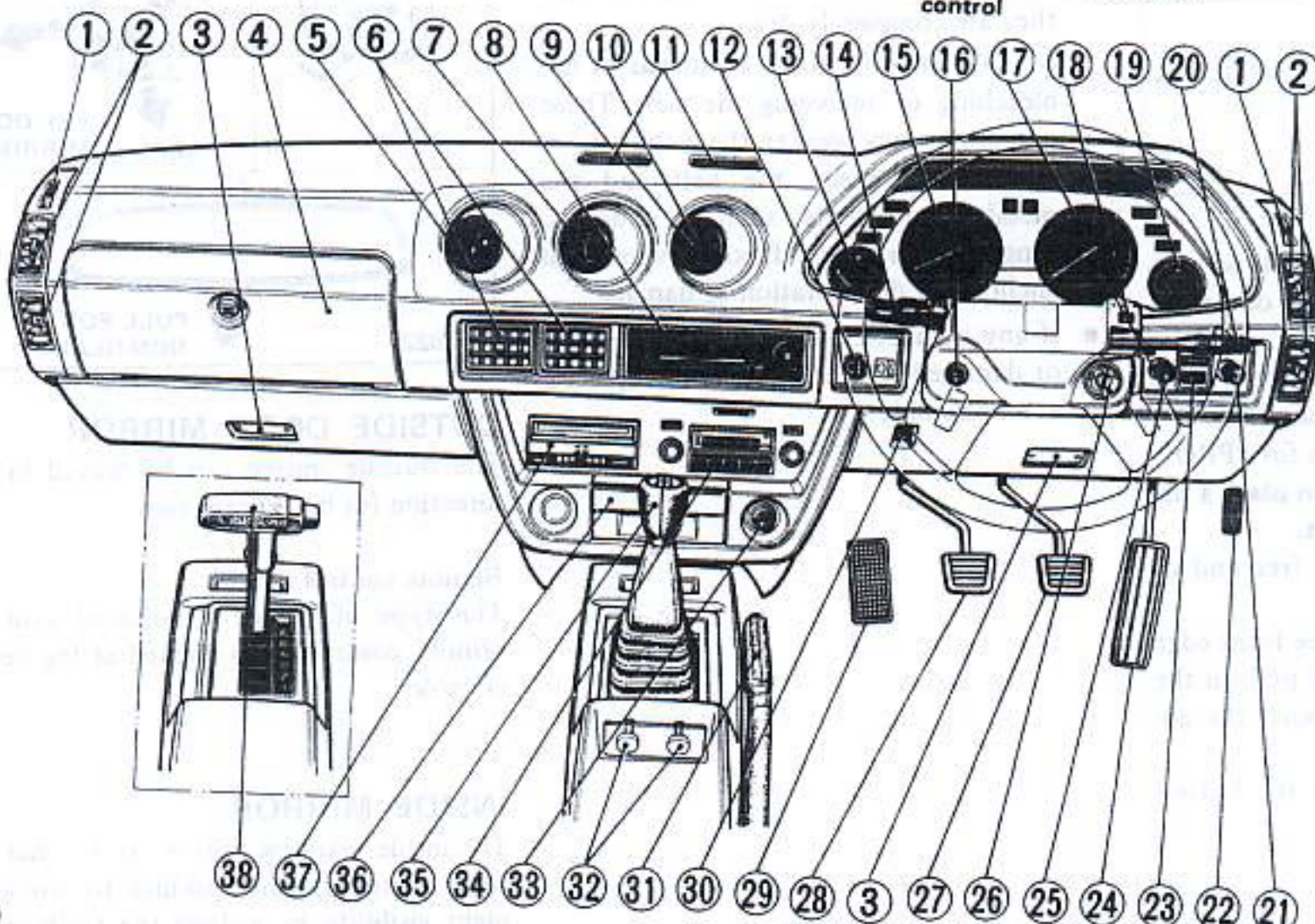
- ⑨ Tachometer
- ⑩ Windshield wiper and washer switch
- ⑪ Coolant temperature gauge
- ⑫ Upper ventilator
- ⑬ Oil temperature gauge
- ⑭ Oil pressure gauge
- ⑮ Heater or Air conditioner control
- ⑯ Voltmeter
- ⑰ Center ventilator
- ⑱ Clock
- ⑲ Step light
- ⑳ Glove box
- ㉑ Automatic transmission control lever
- ㉒ Stereo tape player
- ㉓ Ash tray
- ㉔ Parking brake lever
- ㉕ Manual transmission control lever
- ㉖ Door mirror remote control lever
- ㉗ Radio
- ㉘ Cigarette lighter
- ㉙ Floor ventilation control lever
- ㉚ Accelerator pedal
- ㉛ Ignition switch
- ㉜ Brake pedal
- ㉝ Clutch pedal
- ㉞ Foot rest
- ㉟ Hood release handle
- ㊱ Rear window defroster switch
- ㊲ Rear window wiper and washer switch



IC115

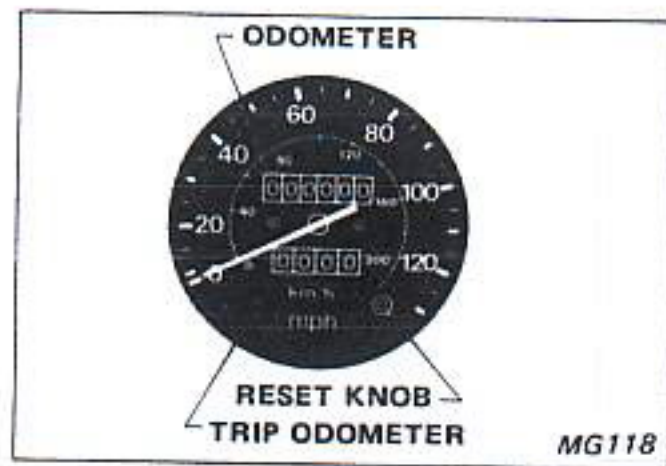
- ① Side defroster
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- ④ Glove box
- ⑤ Clock
- ⑥ Center ventilator
- ⑦ Voltmeter
- ⑧ Heater or air conditioner control

- ⑨ Oil pressure gauge
- ⑩ Oil temperature gauge
- ⑪ Upper ventilator
- ⑫ Rear fog light switch
- ⑬ Fuel gauge
- ⑭ Windshield wiper and washer switch
- ⑮ Speedometer
- ⑯ Headlight cleaner switch
- ⑰ Tachometer
- ⑱ Hazard warning flasher switch
- ⑲ Coolant temperature gauge
- ⑳ Light and turn signal switch
- ㉑ Rear window wiper and washer switch
- ㉒ Hood release handle
- ㉓ Rear window defroster switch
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- ㉕ Illumination control knob
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- ㉗ Brake pedal
- ㉘ Clutch pedal
- ㉙ Foot rest
- ㉚ Floor ventilation control lever
- ㉛ Parking brake lever
- ㉜ Door mirror remote control lever
- ㉝ Cigarette lighter
- ㉞ Radio
- ㉟ Manual transmission control lever
- ㊱ Ash tray
- ㊲ Stereo tape player
- ㊳ Automatic transmission control lever



IC119

SPEEDOMETER



The speedometer indicates running speed in kilometers or miles per hour. The odometer records the total distance your car has been driven and is useful for keeping a record of maintenance intervals. The trip odometer records the distance of an individual journey after resetting. The last digit in yellow indicates 1/10 of a km or mile. Reset the trip odometer to zero by pressing the reset knob.

The speedometer comes in two types according to the scale indication as follows:

- Kilometer-per-hour
- Mile-per-hour (main) and km/h (auxiliary)

The scale indication differs with the destination area or country.

TACHOMETER



The electrically operated tachometer indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm).

There are different colored zones on its face.

Driving the car with the needle in the red zone can lead to serious engine damage.

VOLTMETER



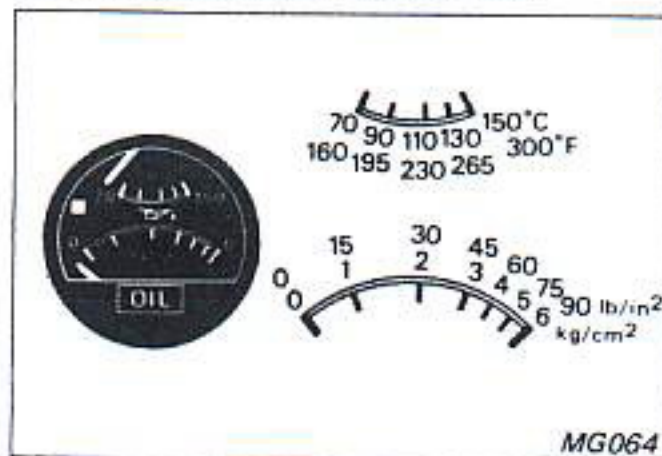
The voltmeter monitors the condition of the charging system and the state of the battery, as outlined below:

- Before starting the engine, check the position of the needle.
If the needle is in either the **RED** (below 10 volts) or **YELLOW** zone
..... Check the condition of the battery.
- During starter operation
Even if the needle is in the **RED** (below 10 volts) zone, the condition is normal.

After starter operation, the needle may sometimes stay within a range of 6 to 8 volts, even though nothing is wrong with the battery or charging system.

The needle will fall back as the battery is discharged.

OIL PRESSURE/OIL TEMPERATURE GAUGES



- While the engine is idling or the car is being driven, if the needle is in the uncolored zone, the condition is normal.

If the needle is in the **YELLOW** or **RED** zone Check for the following:

- Loose fan belt
- Condition of battery and alternator
- Electrical overload

OIL PRESSURE GAUGE

When the ignition switch is "ON", the oil pressure gauge indicates the oil pressure with the engine running.

During ordinary driving, the needle will remain 2 to 5 kg/cm² (30 to 75 psi) with the engine at normal operating temperature.

If the needle moves abnormally low or shakes frequently, stop the engine and check the engine oil level.

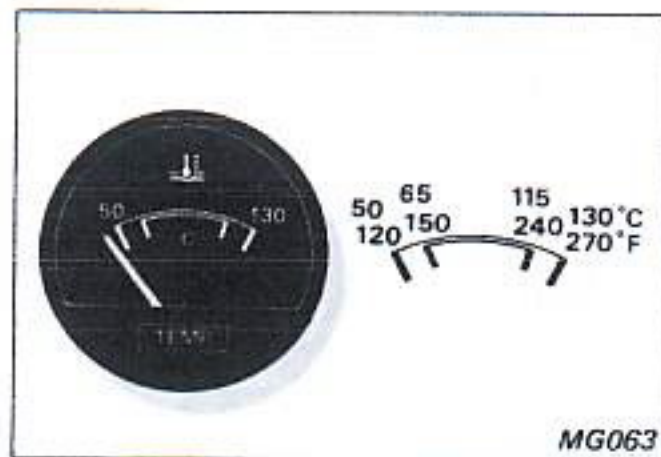
In cold weather, the engine oil pressure will increase slightly until the engine has reached its normal operating temperature.

OIL TEMPERATURE GAUGE

When the ignition switch is "ON", the oil temperature gauge indicates the engine oil temperature.

If the temperature exceeds 150°C (300° F), slow down or stop the car and check the oil level. If necessary, contact NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE



When the ignition switch is "ON", the coolant temperature gauge operates and the pointer indicates coolant temperature in the range from 50 to 130°C (120 to 270°F).

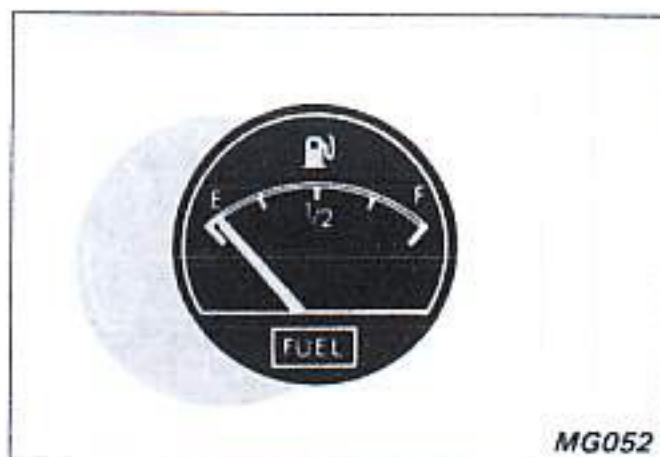
During ordinary driving, the pointer will indicate 75 to 105°C (170 to 220°F).

CAUTION:

Do not continue to drive your car when the pointer has swung all the way to 115°C (240°F) position. This will overheat and damage the engine.

If your car overheats, refer to "In Case of Emergency".

FUEL GAUGE

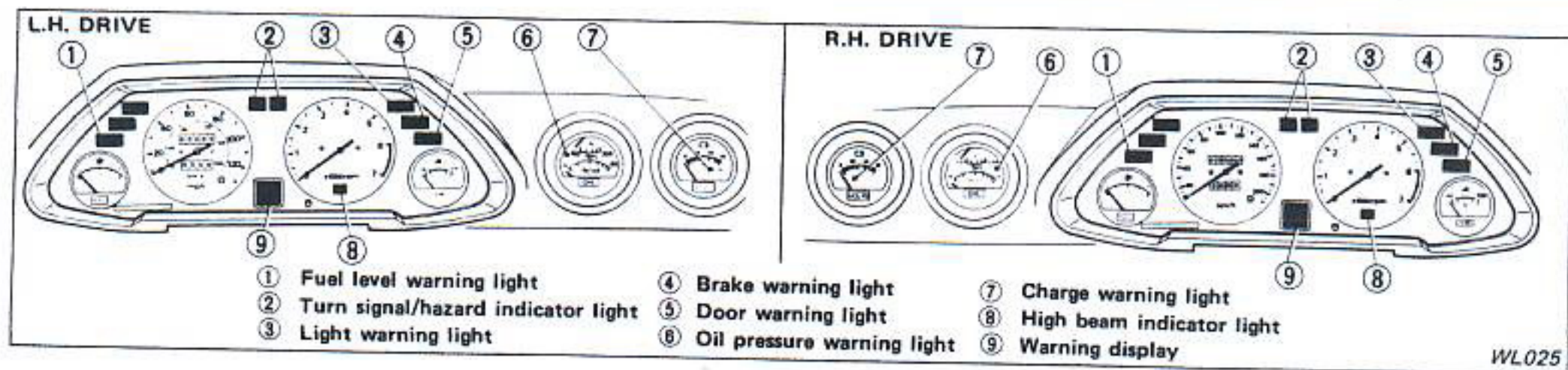


When the ignition switch is "ON", the fuel gauge indicates the approximate amount of fuel in the tank. The position of the needle will vary slightly when accelerating, braking, or when the car is going up or down hill. So check your fuel supply when the car is more or less level, whether standing still or moving.

It is advisable to refill the fuel tank before the gauge registers Empty.

When the ignition switch is turned "OFF", the fuel gauge needle remains at almost the same position that it held before the switch was turned off. However, the construction of the gauge will cause the needle to move as time elapses.

WARNING/INDICATOR LIGHTS



BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

This warning light functions for both the parking brake and the foot brake systems. The warning light glows when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position and the parking brake is applied. If the light does not glow, check the electrical system for a burned-out bulb or an open circuit.

Parking brake system

The warning light will continue to glow when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch on.

Brake fluid level indicator system

With the ignition switch on, and the parking brake not applied, the warning light glows if the fluid level is lower than

the prescribed level.

If the warning light glows, while you are driving, brake fluid level should be checked immediately. Add brake fluid as necessary. Do not drive unless it is unavoidable, and then only at a reduced speed to the nearest service station.

OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

This warning light indicates that the engine oil pressure is low.

The light should glow when the ignition switch is "ON" (engine off) and will go out when the engine is started.

If it flickers or stays on during normal driving speeds, pull off the road immediately and stop the engine.

First check the oil level to make sure you have enough oil. If the cause is somewhere else, do not drive on but contact your nearest NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

When the engine is idling, after a long high-speed trip, momentary flickering of the warning light is of no concern if the light goes out upon accelerating the engine.

CAUTION:

Continued running of the engine when the oil pressure warning light is on may damage the engine.

CHARGE (Alternator) WARNING LIGHT

The "CHG" warning light indicates functioning of the alternator and electrical wiring system.

If this warning light glows when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position (engine off), the bulb and electrical wiring are satisfactory. The light should go out when the engine is started. If the light glows when the engine is running, the alternator and electrical system should be checked as soon as possible.

If the alternator and electrical system are functioning normally, but the electrical load is too heavy, the charge warning light may glow slightly. When this occurs, there is no need to check the alternator and electrical system.

DOOR WARNING LIGHT

The door warning light comes on when one or more doors and rear hatch are not closed securely while the engine is running. The light glows when the ignition switch is turned "ON" and the engine is not running. If the light does not glow, check the electrical system for a burned-out bulb or an open circuit.

FUEL WARNING LIGHT

The fuel warning light comes on when the fuel in the fuel tank drops below 10 liters (2-5/8 US gal, 2-1/4 Imp gal) with the engine running. When the fuel warning light comes on, refuel at the nearest gas station.

CAUTION:

Do not try to start your car with no fuel in the system.

HIGH BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

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

The high beams give you better long range visibility on dark roads in suburban areas. With the headlights on, the beam indicator glows whenever the high beams are being used, and goes off when the low beams are selected.

TURN SIGNAL/HAZARD INDICATOR LIGHTS

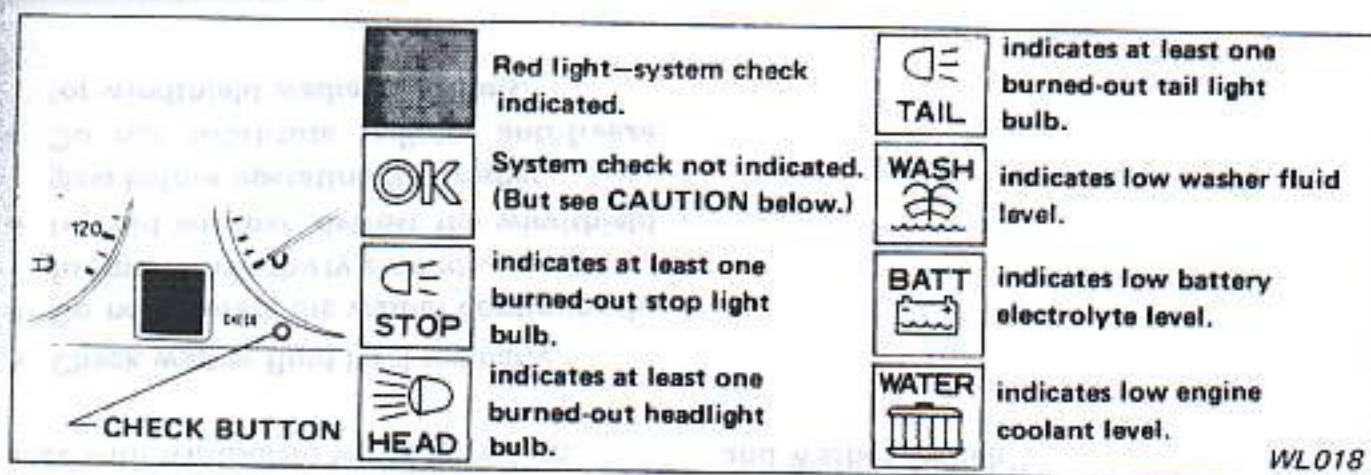
The green indicator light flashes simultaneously with the exterior turn signal lights.

LIGHT WARNING LIGHT/BUZZER

The warning light and buzzer warn the driver that the light switch remains "ON". The light will illuminate and the buzzer will sound if the driver's door is opened when the light switch is "ON" and when the ignition key is turned to the "ACC", "OFF" or "LOCK" position.

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WARNING DISPLAY



When the check button is depressed with the ignition switch "ON", "STOP" light, "HEAD" light, "TAIL" light, "WASH" light, "BATT" light, "WATER" light, and "OK" light will illuminate in that order if there is no need to check any of these items. If the red light remains on, depressing the check button will cause the appropriate symbol to blink 4 times, indicating the need to check that item.

CAUTION:

- This warning display should not be a substitute for regular checks of these systems. For details see the "Do-it-yourself".
- When wiring car for towing connection, connect stop and tail light pick-up into the car electrical circuit at point between the sensors and stop light switch or light switch.

The warning display monitors the following systems:

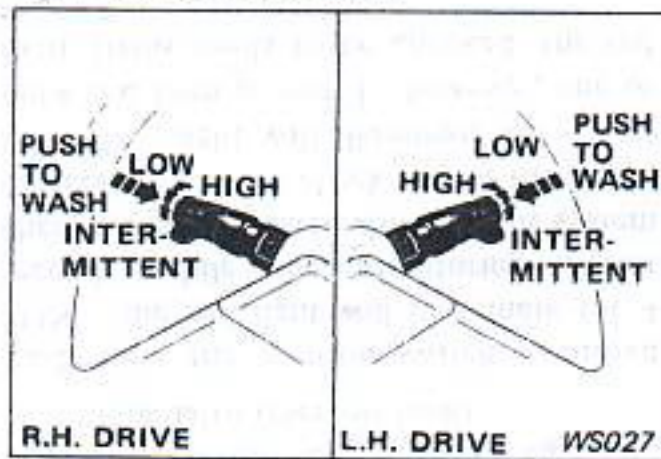
- Stop light bulbs
- Headlight bulbs
- Tail light bulbs
- Washer fluid level
- Battery electrolyte level
- Engine coolant level (Models equipped with radiator reservoir tank).

Each time the ignition switch is turned "ON", the red light will illuminate for 4 seconds while the monitoring circuit checks the items listed above. If the system detects no need to check any of the items, the "OK" light will illuminate for 4 seconds and then go out. If, however, one or more items needs to be checked, the red

light will remain on.

- In order for the system to properly check the condition of the headlights, tail lights and stop lights, the headlight switch must be turned on and the brake pedal must be depressed after the ignition switch is turned "ON". Otherwise, the monitoring system will indicate "OK" even if one or more of these items needs to be checked.
- If either the left or right headlight circuit fuse has burned out, the "HEAD" light will illuminate. However, this light will not illuminate if both headlight circuit fuses have burned out. This condition is the same as with the lighting switch "OFF".

WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH



The switch controls the speed of the windshield wiper and also controls the windshield washer. To operate the washer, push the button located at the end of the lever and hold it until there is enough fluid on the windshield to wash off dirt. The washer fluid is injected intermittently in accordance with windshield wiper operation.

- Check washer fluid level regularly.
- Do not operate the washer continuously for more than thirty seconds.
- In cold weather, defrost the windshield glass before operating the washer.
- Do not substitute radiator anti-freeze for windshield washer solutions.

REAR WINDOW WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH



The rear window wiper switch has one speed. When the switch is pulled out, the wiper blade is activated. To operate the washer, turn the knob clockwise and hold it until there is enough fluid on the glass to wash off the dirt. For general precautions, refer to the "Windshield Wiper and Washer Switch".

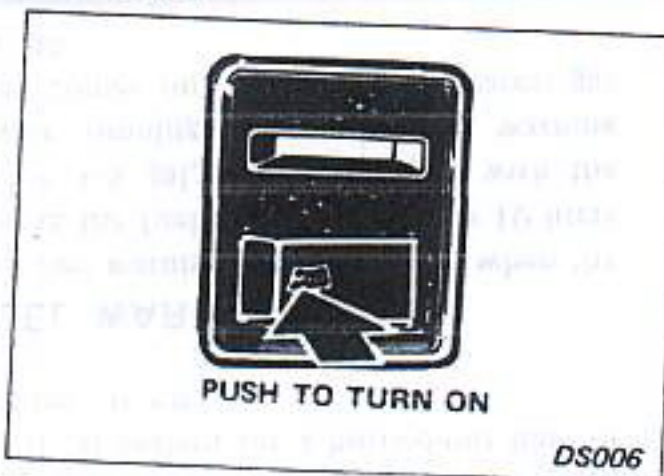
HEADLIGHT CLEANER SWITCH



Washer fluid is sprayed on the headlight lens by pushing the switch button. For general precautions, refer to "Windshield Wiper and Washer Switch".

17

REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER SWITCH

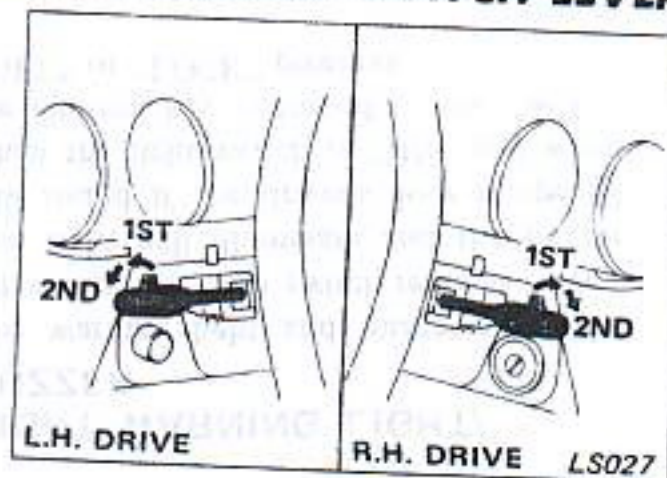


An electric defroster is built into the rear window. To heat the rear window glass, turn the switch to the "ON" position. A light installed in the switch will glow to indicate the system is on. When the window is clear, turn the switch off. The switch operates only when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

CAUTION:

When you clean the car, do not clean the inner side of the window with abrasive-type cleaners, and do not use any type of scraper to remove foreign deposits from the inner glass surface as this may damage the electrical conductors.

HEADLIGHT, DIMMER AND TURN SIGNAL SWITCH LEVER



LIGHT SWITCH

When the light switch is turned on, the following lights will come on.

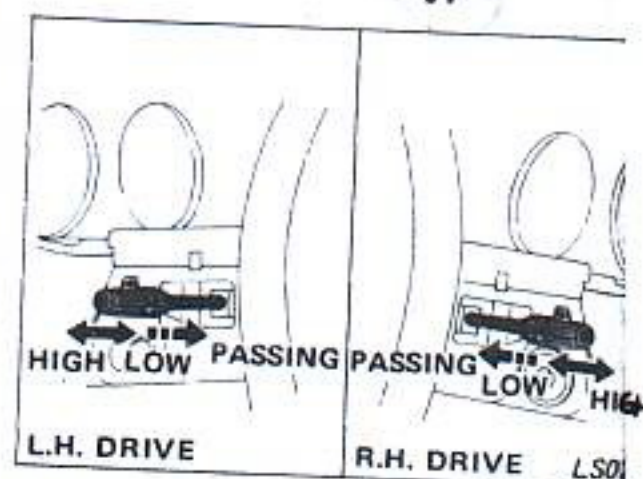
1st position

Parking (or clearance), tail, license plate, key illumination, automatic transmission selector lever indicator and instrument panel lights.

2nd position

Headlights and all the above lights except key illumination.

Be sure to turn off the light switch when you leave the car as the headlights are on irrespective of the ignition switch.



HEADLIGHT BEAM SELECTOR

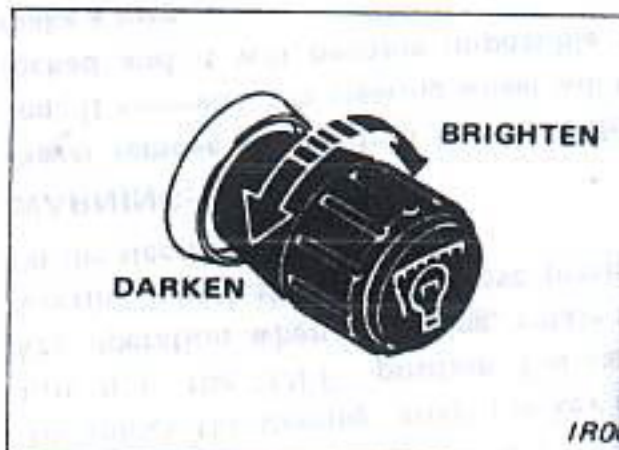
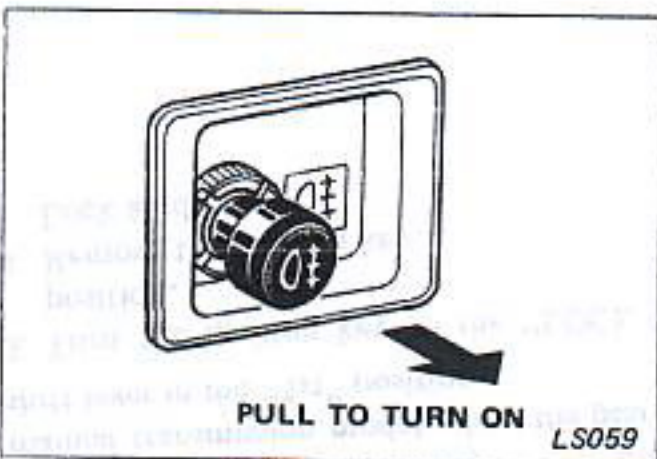
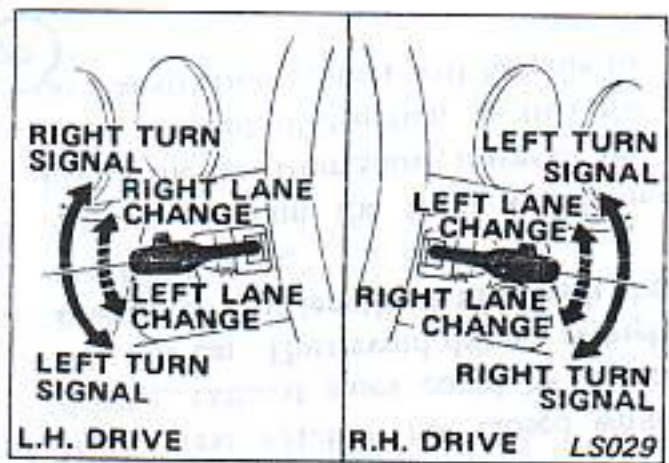
The light switch lever also controls headlight high-low beam when the light switch is turned to the 2nd position. If the high beam is on, the high beam pilot light on the instrument panel glows.

PASSING SIGNAL

The passing lights will come on when the light switch lever is moved fully toward the driver, irrespective of the light switch position. Release the lever to turn lights off.

REAR FOG LIGHT SWITCH

ILLUMINATION CONTROL RHEOSTAT



TURN SIGNAL

With the lever at either position, lights flash on the front and rear of the car, indicating the direction you are about to turn.

A corresponding turn signal indicator light on the instrument panel tells you which set of signals—right or left—is operating.

The turn signals cancel automatically when you have completed a turn (like driving around a corner) and steering wheel has returned to the straight ahead position.

LANE CHANGE SIGNAL

To indicate a lane change, move the lever up or down to a point where it begins flashing. The lever will return to the neutral position when released.

With the headlights "ON" at the low beam position, the light can be turned on.

The illumination control rheostat is located on the instrument panel. The brightness of all illuminated switches, gauges and instrumentation lights can be adjusted by turning the control knob.

Turning the knob clockwise will brighten the illumination lights.

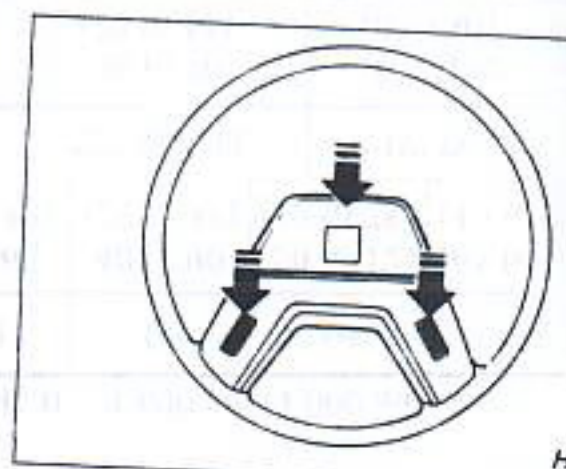
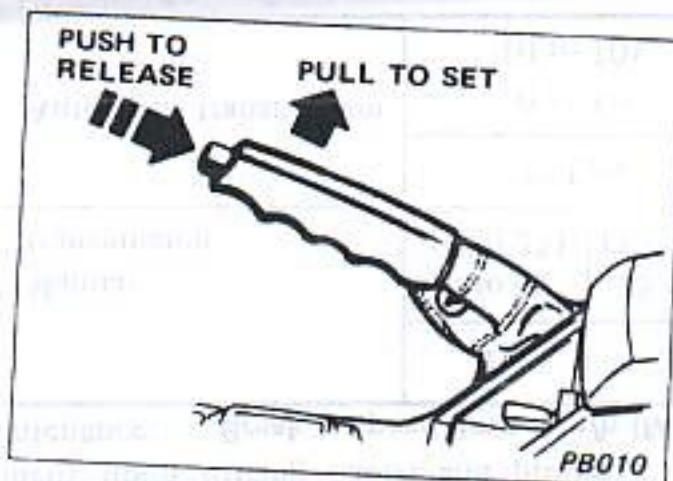
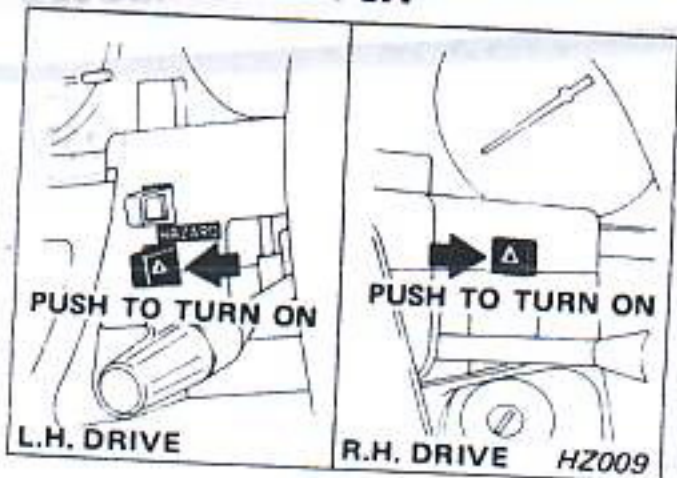
When the light switch is turned on, the rheostat control will be activated.



HAZARD WARNING FLASHER SWITCH

PARKING BRAKE LEVER

HORN



All directional signals flash when the flasher switch is on to warn other drivers and pedestrians that your car is disabled or parked under emergency conditions.

The flasher can be actuated with the ignition switch either off or on.

- When stalled or stopped on the roadway under emergency conditions, move the car well off the road.
- Do not use the switch while moving on the highway unless unusual circumstances force you to drive so slowly that your car might become a hazard to other traffic.
- Some laws may prohibit the use of the hazard warning flasher switch under any circumstances.
- Turn signals do not work when the 20 switch is operating.

To set the parking brake, pull the lever upwards. It is a good practice to depress the foot brake pedal at the same time.

To release, pull upward. Then depress the push button and push down all the way.

If the ignition switch is "ON" with the engine running, the brake warning light will continue to glow as long as the parking brake is engaged.

CAUTION:

If you drive a car with the parking brake partially engaged, the rear brake pads may be damaged.

Make sure that the parking brake is completely released before driving.

The horn sounds when the horn button (or pad) is pressed firmly.

Use the horn to warn pedestrians or other drivers of the possibility of danger. Excessive use of the horn should be avoided.

Starting And Operating

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

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

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

Fuel economy will vary in the first few thousand kilometers (miles) of operation due to engine break-in and it is also dependent upon driving habits and proper maintenance.

Break-in speed limit km/h (MPH) 0 – 1,600 km (1,000 miles)

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Manual transmission	0 to 40 (0 to 25)	25 to 65 (15 to 40)	40 to 90 (25 to 55)	50 to 125 (30 to 78)	65 to 130 (40 to 80)
Automatic transmission	"1" Low		"2" Second		"D" Drive
	0 to 50 (0 to 30)		30 to 90 (20 to 55)		0 to 130 (0 to 80)

Therefore to conserve fuel and assist break-in:

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

STARTING THE ENGINE

WARNING:

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

1. It is not advisable to sit for any length of time in a parked car with the engine running.
2. Do not run the engine in closed spaces such as a garage for any longer than is absolutely necessary.
3. When a car has been stopped in an open area with its engine running for any significant length of time, turn the ventilator on to force outside air into the car.
4. If the rear hatch is not closed while driving, exhaust gases could be drawn into the car. Thus avoid driving at high speeds for any length of time with the rear hatch open.
5. Always maintain the front ventilator inlet grille free from snow, leaves or any other kind of obstruction so that the car's ventilation system will be able to

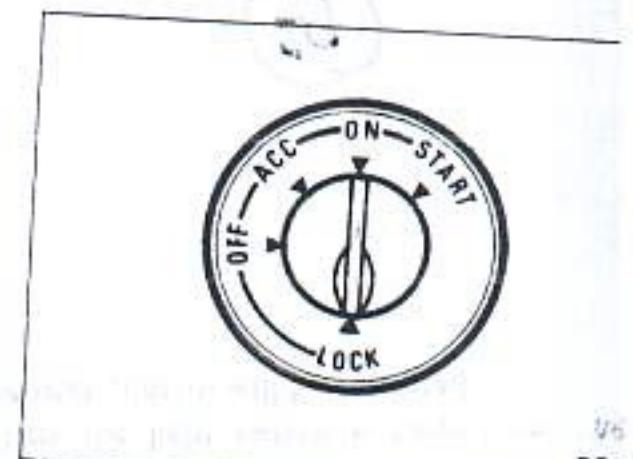
6. The exhaust system and body should be inspected by a qualified mechanic whenever:
 - a. The car is raised for service.
 - b. You suspect that exhaust fumes are getting into the passenger compartment.
 - c. You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust system.
 - d. You have had an accident involving damage to the exhaust system, underbody, or rear of the car.

PARKING

Before leaving your car:

1. Set the parking brake.
 2. Place the gearshift lever in the "Reverse" position (on the automatic transmission models, the "P" position).
- When parking on an uphill grade in the manual transmission model, place the gearshift lever in the "1st" position.
3. Turn the ignition key to the "LOCK" position.
 4. Remove the ignition key.
 5. Lock all doors.

IGNITION SWITCH



"LOCK" Normal parking position

The ignition key can be inserted and removed at the "LOCK" position only. The steering can be locked by turning the key to the "LOCK" position, removing the key and rotating the steering wheel until the locking plunger clicks into position. To unlock the steering, insert the key and turn it to the "OFF" position. For ease of key operation when unlocking, rotate the steering wheel slightly to relieve pressure on the steering lock.

WARNING:

Never remove the ignition key while driving. If removed, the steering wheel will be locked and it will become impossible to make a turn.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

- Fasten the driver's and passenger's seat belts (if occupied).
- Make sure the parking brake is applied.
- Place the gearshift lever in "Neutral" (in "N" or "P" position for the automatic transmission).
- With a manual transmission, it is a good practice to depress the clutch pedal to reduce drag from the transmission gears.

TIPS ON STARTING

1. To start the engine, turn on the ignition switch without depressing the accelerator pedal.
 - If the engine is very hard to start in extremely cold or hot weather, use accelerator pedal to help start the engine.
 - In the summer, when restarting engine within 30 minutes after it been stopped, crank the engine keeping the pedal fully depressed.
2. As soon as the engine starts running under its own power, release the ignition key and the pedal.
3. If the engine stops or falters in start, wait 3 or 4 seconds before restarting. This will prevent possible damage to starter or engine.
4. If it becomes necessary to start engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the instructions and cautions contained in the "In Case of Emergency" should be carefully followed.

Warm-up

Always allow the engine to idle for at least 30 seconds after starting and drive at moderate speed for a short distance, especially in cold weather.

"OFF"

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

"ACC" (Accessories)

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

"ON" Normal operating position

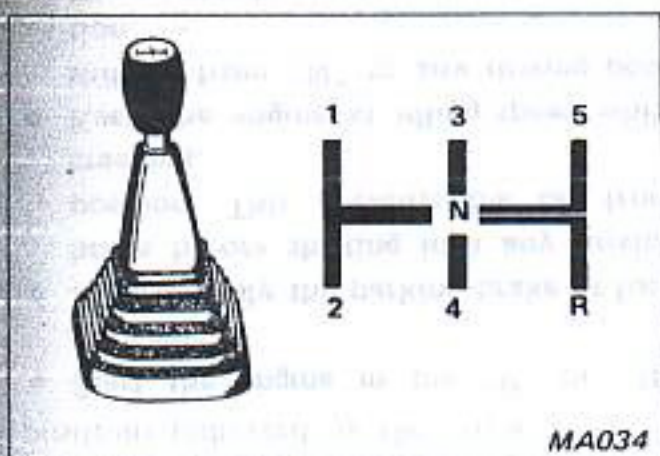
This position turns on the ignition system and electrical circuits.

"START"

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

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DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION



MA034

To start the car moving, depress the clutch fully and engage first gear. Then, release the clutch pedal slowly while gradually depressing the accelerator.

Accelerate until the car attains enough speed to upshift to second gear and follow the same steps you did in engaging first gear. Shift up to the higher gears as required in the same manner.

You cannot shift directly from 5th gear into Reverse, but must first shift into Neutral, then into Reverse.

SPEED RANGES IN EACH GEAR

The following table indicates the speed ranges in which the car may be driven or downshifted in each gear without over-revving. Never run the engine in a higher gear than is required for the speed you are traveling as this will place a great strain on the components and may damage the

engine or drive train. Always downshift when slowing to negotiate a sharp turn when proceeding up a steep hill, or when slowing down appreciably for any reason. When braking, disengage the clutch when your speed has fallen to 15 to 25 km/h (10 to 15 MPH) and continue braking to stop.

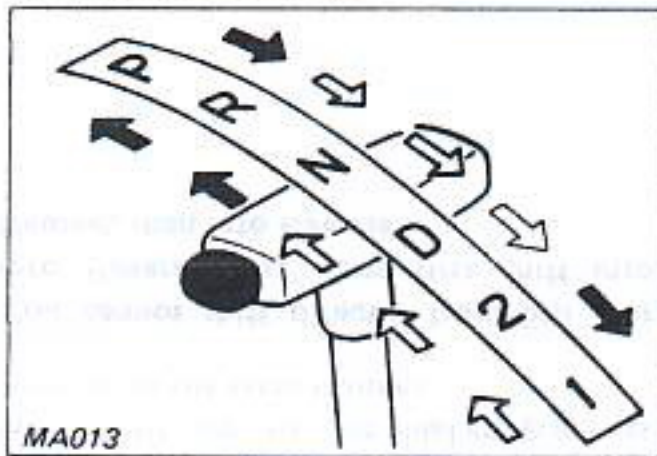
Unit: km/h (MPH)

Gear position	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Speed range	0 to 55 (0 to 35)	25 to 90 (15 to 55)	35 to 145 (22 to 90)	45 to 190 (28 to 118)	Over 60 (37)

- When you are shifting from one gear to another, be certain to press the clutch pedal all the way to the floor to avoid crunching or chipping the gears.
- Shift into reverse gear only after the car has come to a complete stop.
- Do not use the clutch pedal as a foot rest between gear changes as this may result in clutch damage.
- Never hold the car in position on a steep hill by slipping the clutch.
- To maintain safe speeds on steep down

- grades and to help save the brakes, shift to a lower gear before you start down.
- When quick acceleration is required shift to a lower gear and accelerate until the car reaches the maximum speed in each gear. Do not exceed the speed limit of any gear.
- The figures listed in the chart refer to potential speed ranges for each gear. The speed at which you drive, however, should conform to country laws, and to the condition which will permit safe operation.

DRIVING WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



HOW TO OPERATE SELECTOR LEVER

Push the button located on the end of the selector lever on when engaging "R" and "P" and when shifting from "2" to "1", as indicated by the arrow "➡".

The lever can be shifted freely into any of positions indicated by the arrow "⇄".

- Start the engine in the "P" or "N" position.
- Always apply the parking brake or foot brake before shifting into any driving position. This prevents the car from creeping.
- Keep the engine at idling speed while shifting from "N" to any driving position.
- Do not accelerate to keep the car halted

on a steep hill.

"P" PARKING:

When parking the car, apply the parking brake and set the selector lever in the "P" position. This position locks the transmission and rear wheels. Do not shift into "P" while the car is moving.

"R" REVERSE:

Shift into the "R" position only after the car has completely stopped. Then gently depress the accelerator pedal to back up.

"N" NEUTRAL:

In the "N" position neither forward nor reverse gear is engaged.

"D" NORMAL DRIVE POSITION:

This position is used for most city and highway driving. Press the accelerator pedal slowly to start the car and increase car speed. The 3-forward gears are up-shifted automatically from low to second and to third. When speed decreases, down-shifting is also automatic.

"2" SECOND GEAR:

Use the "2" position when starting on slippery roads or ascending hills and for effective engine braking on downhill grades.

Do not down-shift into the "2" position speeds over 115 km/h (70 MPH). Do not exceed 115 km/h (70 MPH) in the "2" position.

"1" FIRST GEAR:

The "1" low gear is helpful for driving very steep hills and for braking the car downhill roads. When down-shifting into the "1" position, move the selector lever from "D" to "2" and then to "1". Even if the selector lever is down-shifted into "1", the car remains in second gear until the car speed drops below 50 km/h (30 MPH). Do not shift into the "1" position at speeds over 115 km/h (70 MPH). Do not exceed 70 km/h (43 MPH) in the "1" position.

ACCELERATOR DOWN-SHIFT — In "D" position —

You can get extra power and acceleration for rapid passing or hill climbing by flooring the accelerator pedal to down-shift the gears. The accelerator down-shift makes the transmission down-shift into second gear when driving below 95 km/h (60 MPH) and into low gear when driving below 50 km/h (30 MPH).

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TIPS ON DRIVING

DRIVING UPHILL

When starting on a steep grade it is sometimes difficult to operate the brake and clutch. Use the parking brake to hold the car. Do not slip the clutch. When ready to start, slowly release the parking brake while depressing accelerator pedal and releasing the clutch.

DRIVING DOWNHILL

The engine braking action is effective for controlling the car while descending hills. The gearshift lever should be placed in the lower speed position prior to descending. With the automatic transmission car, the "2" or "1" position should be selected.

WET BRAKES

When the car is washed or driven under extremely wet conditions, the brake linings sometimes get wet. Gently apply the brakes several times as the car is moving slowly to dry the linings. Do not drive the car at high speeds until the brakes are functioning correctly.

IN COLD WEATHER

STARTING OFF ON SLIPPERY ROADS

When rain or snow makes the roads slippery, use caution in throttling and engaging the clutch. If the clutch is engaged too abruptly and with too much throttle, the wheels may spin and the car will not move forward. To stop the spin, back up a little. Repeatedly rolling backward and forward will get you away from the slippery patch. In an emergency situation, the car carpet can be used as skid-matting.

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY ROADS

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

When driving on icy roads, always proceed slowly and cautiously, turn the steering wheel gently, and use the brakes only very lightly. Moreover, always change gears smoothly, and never drive with the clutch pedal depressed.

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

PARKING

If freezing temperatures are anticipated park on a level surface, shift the gear lever to the "1st" or "Reverse" position (Manual transmission), or the "P" position (Automatic transmission), and secure the wheels with the wheel chocks.

When there is a possibility that the brake linkage might become frozen, it is recommended that the parking brake not be applied.

FREEING A FROZEN DOOR LOCK

To prevent a door lock from freezing apply de-icer or glycerin to it through the key hole. Should the lock become frozen heat the lock key before use.

DRAINING OF ENGINE COOLANT

If the car is to be left outside without anti-freeze, drain the coolant by opening the draincock located under the radiator. Refill before operating the car.

ANTI-FREEZE

In the winter when it is anticipated that the temperature will drop below 0°C (32°F), add anti-freeze (ethylene glycol base) to the cooling water.

For details, refer to "Engine cooling system" under the heading "Do-it-yourself".

REPLACING LUBRICANT

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

BATTERY

If the correct specific gravity of the battery electrolyte is not maintained during extremely cold weather conditions, the electrolyte may freeze and damage the battery. To maintain maximum efficiency, the battery should be checked regularly.

TIRE EQUIPMENT

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

When your car is equipped with snow tires, the specified maximum tire pressure of 2.2 kg/cm² (31 psi) should not be exceeded.

SPECIAL WINTER EQUIPMENT

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

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

CORROSION PROTECTION

Chemicals used for road surface de-icing are extremely corrosive and will accelerate corrosion and the deterioration of underbody components such as the exhaust system, fuel and brake lines, brake cables, floor pan and fenders.

Flushing all components at frequent intervals with plain water will greatly reduce the harmful effects of these chemicals.

In areas where heavy concentrations of these corrosive chemicals are used, the car should, in addition to frequent washing, be thoroughly washed, flushed and carefully inspected for signs of deterioration or corrosive action, at least several times per year. Repairs should be performed accordingly.

For additional protection against rust and corrosion, which may be required in some areas, consult your local NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

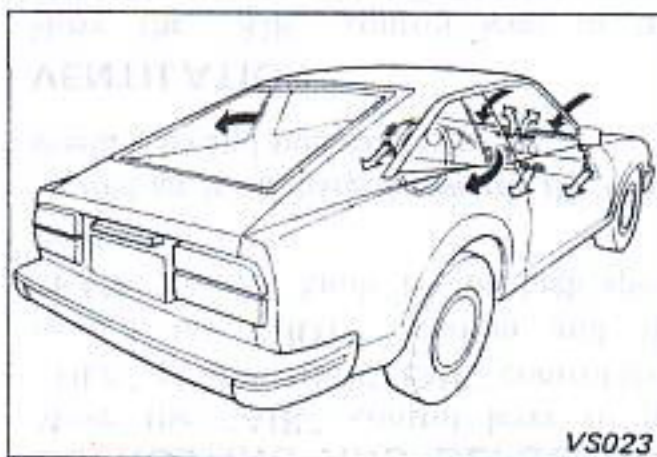
IN HOT WEATHER

REPLACING THE LUBRICANT

When the temperature stays over 30°C (90°F), the lubricating oil should be replaced with one of a higher viscosity.

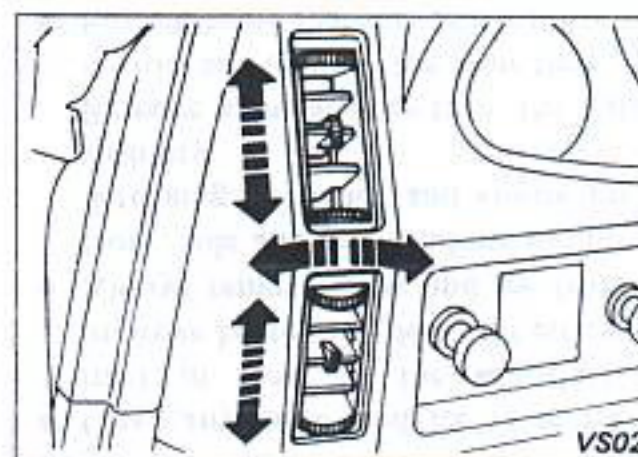
Comfort And Convenience Features

VENTILATION SYSTEM



VS023

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

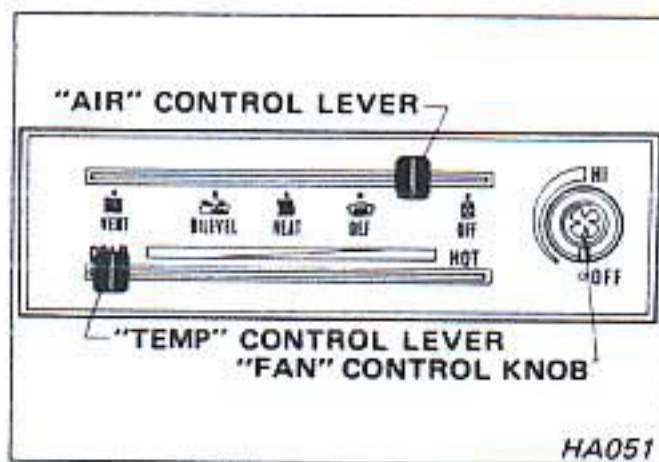


VS02

SIDE VENTILATOR

To open the side ventilator, turn the grill

HEATER



The heating system also includes the function of forced ventilation. To actuate the system manipulate the control lever and fan knob on the heater control panel.

"AIR" CONTROL LEVER

Heating and ventilating requirements are handled by a variety of system which can be selected by the "AIR" control lever.

"TEMP" CONTROL LEVER

The "TEMP" control lever can be set at any position between "COLD" and "HOT" to regulate the temperature to your preference.

"FAN" CONTROL KNOB

The "FAN" control knob can be set at any position desired, thus maintaining the air flow rate at the desired speed.

HEATING

Move the "AIR" control lever to the "HEAT" position. Move the "TEMP" control lever toward the "HOT" position for the desired temperature.

Move the "FAN" control knob to the desired blower speed.

Heated air is discharged from the lower heater outlet.

BI-LEVEL OPERATION

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "BI-LEVEL" position, and the "TEMP" control lever at the desired position.

Move the "FAN" control knob to the desired blower speed.

Outside air is discharged from the center, side and upper outlets of the instrument panel and heated air is discharged from the lower heater outlet.

DEFROSTING AND DEFOGGING

Move the "AIR" control lever to the "DEF" position, the "TEMP" control lever toward the "HOT" position and the "FAN" control knob to the high speed position.

Heated air is discharged towards the windshield glass and side windows.

VENTILATION

Move the "AIR" control lever to the "VENT" position and the "TEMP" control lever to the "COLD".

Turn the "FAN" control knob to desired blower speed.

Outside air is discharged from the center and upper outlets of the instrument panel.

OUTSIDE AIR CONTROL

Move the "AIR" control lever to "OFF" position. Shut off outside air while driving on dusty roads. This "OFF" set is useful not only for driving on dusty roads, but also for quickly heating interior air, by moving the lever to the "HEAT" position.

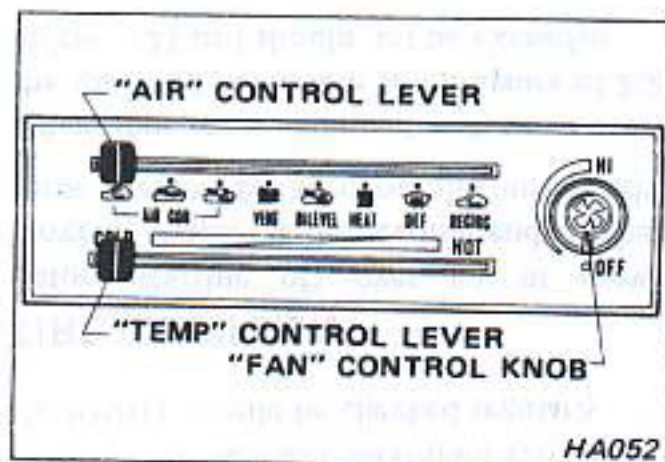
Continued quick heating at this position may cause the windshield glass to fog.

During inside air recirculation, periodically move the "AIR" control lever to "VENT", "BI-LEVEL" or "HEAT" position to draw in fresh air.

OPERATING TIPS

- Clear any snow and ice from the inlet in front of the windshield to improve heater and defroster efficiency.
- Always remove snow and ice from front, side and rear windows to improve defogging efficiency and ensure proper visibility.
- Remove snow and ice from the outside mirrors and lights at the same time.
- For adequate rear seat heating, keep areas beneath the front seats clear, operate the fan as required.

AIR CONDITIONER



The air conditioning system combines the functions of cooling, heating and ventilating into one unit. It is operated by control levers and a knob located on the air conditioner control panel.

"AIR" CONTROL LEVER

Cooling, ventilating, heating and recirculating requirements are handled by a variety of settings which can be selected by the "AIR" control lever.

"TEMP" CONTROL LEVER

The "TEMP" control lever can be set at any position between "COLD" and "HOT" to regulate the temperature to your preference.

"FAN" CONTROL KNOB

The "FAN" control knob can be set at any position desired, thus maintaining the air flow rate at the desired speed.

COOLING AND DEHUMIDIFYING

Inside air recirculation

Set the "AIR" control lever on the "AIR CON" position. In order to quickly cool the interior, set the "TEMP" control lever on the "COLD" position. Cooled air is then discharged into the interior through the center, side and upper outlets of the instrument panel.

During inside air recirculation, periodically move the "AIR" control lever to the "VENT" position, to draw in fresh air.

Outside air intake

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "VENT" position, and allow the mixture ratio of approximately 50% interior air/50% exterior air to cool and dehumidify the interior.

"BI-LEVEL" operation

Set the "AIR" control lever on the "AIR CON" position, and allow 100% exterior air to be drawn in, so that cooled air is discharged through the outlets of the instrument panel and hot air is directed to the floor areas. This position is useful for dehumidifying and defogging.

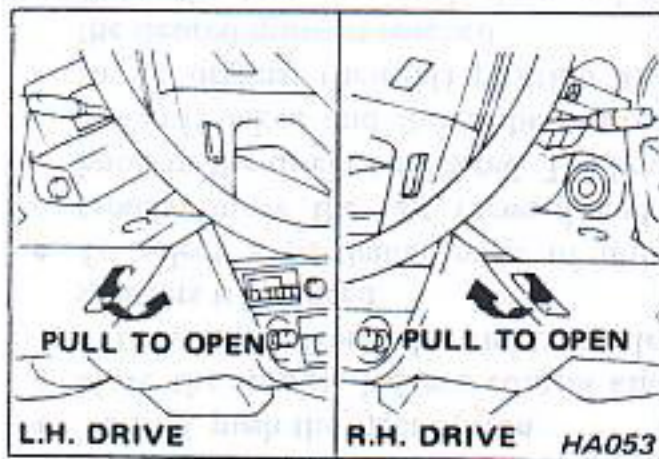
HEATING, VENTILATION, BI-LEVEL OPERATION, DEFROSTING AND DEFOGGING

Use the same procedures as for the heater.

RECIRCULATION

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "RECIRC" position. This lever position is useful not only for driving on dusty roads, but also for quickly heating the interior air. Continued setting of the "AIR" control lever at the "RECIRC" position may cause the windshield glass to fog. During inside air recirculation periodically move the "AIR" control lever to "VENT", "BI-LEVEL" or "HEAT" position.

FLOOR VENTILATION CONTROL



When the control knob (on the driver side, below the instrument panel) is pulled out with the "AIR" control lever at the "AIR CON" or "VENT" position, cooled or outside air will be directed toward the floor area.

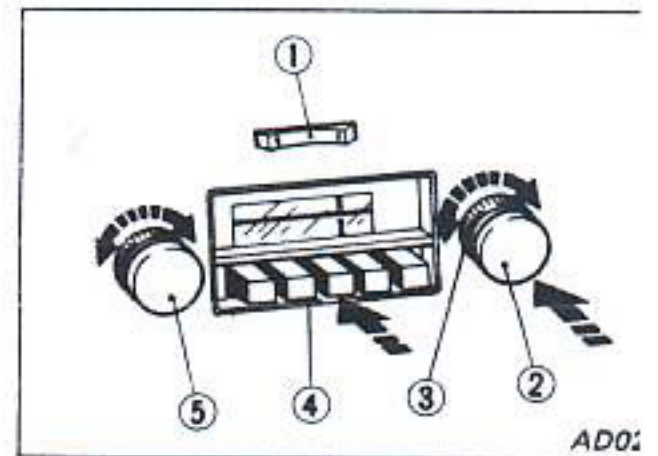
OPERATING TIPS

- If your car has been parked in the sun for a period of time with all the windows closed, drive for two or three minutes with all windows open. This will allow the air conditioner to cool the interior more quickly, as the hot air will be forced from the car.
- If stopped in traffic during hot weather, place the automatic transmission lever in PARK "P" position to increase the

engine idle speed. This helps cool the engine and assists air conditioning efficiency.

- Keep windows closed while the air conditioner is in operation.
- If someone in the car smokes, a window should be opened slightly.
- If the cooling system has not been used for a week or more, or if the ambient temperature range is below 15°C (60°F), the system should be run in by turning the switch on and off several times at three second intervals, with the engine running at low speed. This will add to the service life of the system.
- If anything unusual is noted, shut off the system immediately. Have it checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.
- It is suggested that the system be run for about ten minutes or so at least once a month in winter, so that it will be ready for use next season.
- At the start of the season, it is recommended that the air conditioning system be checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

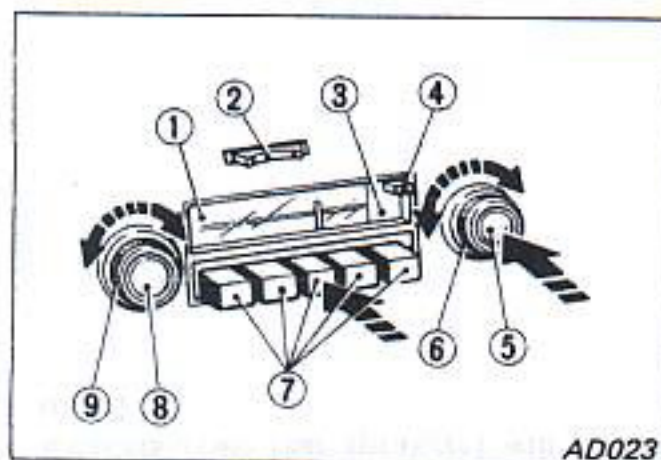
RADIO



- ① Power antenna switch
- ② On-Off switch and volume control knob (Inside knob)
- ③ Tone control knob (Outside knob)
- ④ Band selector (MW-UKW, LW-MW-UKW) and tuning push button
- ⑤ Manual tuning control knob

1-SPEAKER TYPE

The radio has five pushbuttons for station selection. Other stations may be selected by the manual tuning knob. The ignition key must be in the "ON" or "ACC" position.



- ① Band indicator (AM-FM)
- ② Power antenna switch
- ③ Stereo indicator
- ④ Stereo-Monaural and speaker changeover button
- ⑤ On-Off-Volume control (Inside knob)
- ⑥ Tone control (Outside knob)
- ⑦ Band selector and tuning push buttons
- ⑧ Manual tuning knob (Inside knob)
- ⑨ Speaker balance control (Outside knob)

3-SPEAKER TYPE

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

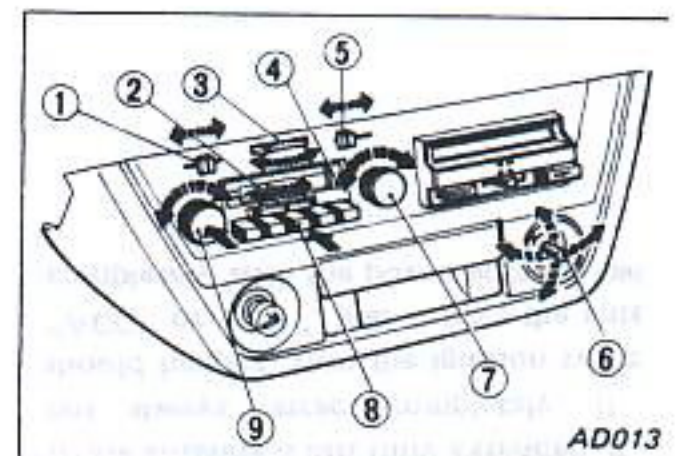
The ignition key must be in "ON" or "ACC" position.

Stereo-Monaural and speaker changeover switch

Push the "S" bushbutton in () for FM stereo listening. The rear left and right speakers will produce stereo sound. The stereo indicator is lighted during FM stereo reception.

Push again the pushbutton () for monaural reception. The front and rear right speakers will produce sound.

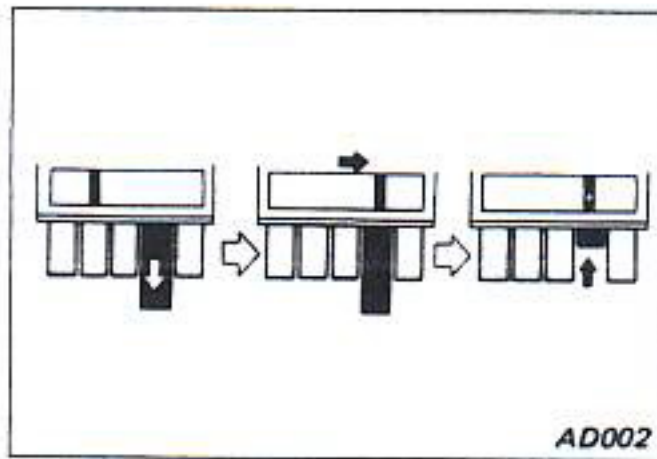
To reduce noise during FM stereo listening, push the "S" pushbutton () for monaural reception.



- ① BASS control
- ② Band selector
- ③ Power antenna switch
- ④ Stereo indicator
- ⑤ TREBLE control
- ⑥ Speaker balance control
- ⑦ Manual tuning knob
- ⑧ Tuning pushbutton
- ⑨ On-Off-Volume control

4-SPEAKER TYPE

The radio has five pushbuttons for station selection and an FM-AM band selector. Using the pushbuttons, it is possible to preset 5 stations for each band. Other stations may be selected using the manual tuning knob. The ignition switch must be at "ON", or "ACC". The stereo indicator remains lighted during FM stereo reception.



AD002

4-speaker balance control

The 4-speaker balance control lever can be moved left or right, and up to down, for sound balance. When the lever is at Neutral, the two front and the two rear speakers will produce sound; when it is moved up (down), only the two front speakers (two rear speakers) will produce sound.

SETTING PUSH BUTTONS

Select the band you want by pushing one of the band selector buttons (1- and 3-speaker type radios) or by moving the band selector (4-speaker type radio).

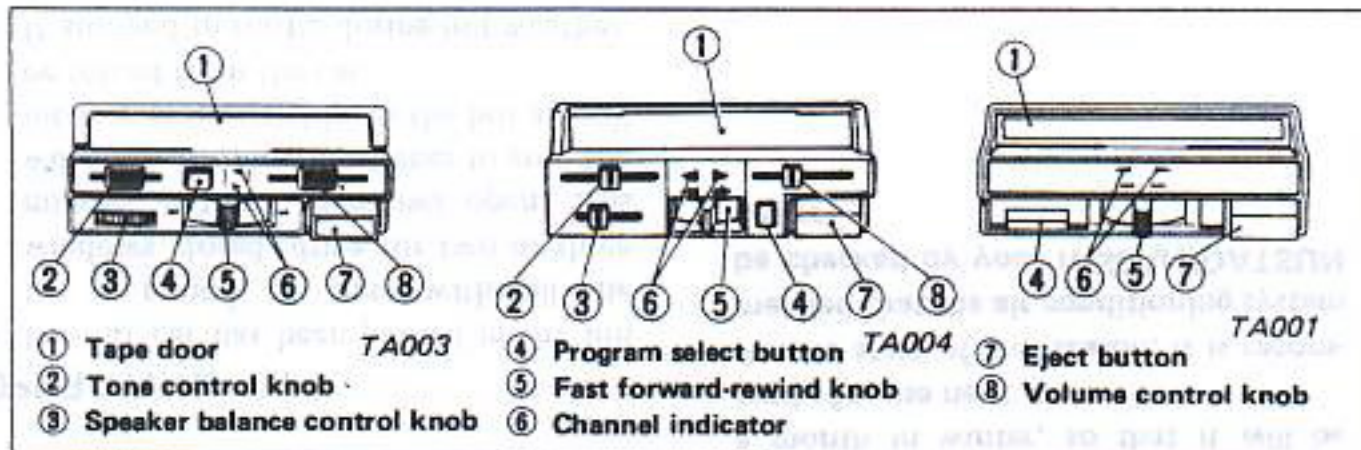
1. Pull the selector button straight out until it stops. Tune in the station you want with the manual tuning knob.
2. After the station is clearly tuned in, push the selector button straight in until it stops, then release it.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the remaining station selector buttons.

ANTENNA

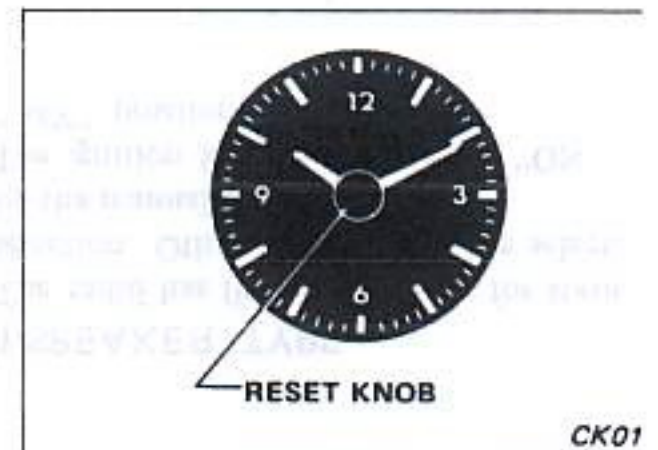
To extend the antenna, depress the end of the power antenna switch; to retract it, depress the "▼" end. When the ignition switch is turned "OFF", the antenna automatically retract.

If the antenna is not fully extended, it not always retract completely. If should happen, turn the ignition switch "ACC" or "ON", and retract the antenna completely with the power antenna switch.

STEREO TAPE PLAYER



CLOCK



To play a cassette tape, turn the ignition key to the "ON" or "ACC" position and insert the tape cassette gently through the tape door as far as it will go.

The music will start. The tape cassette contains two programs, which are automatically played in succession.

- To stop, push the eject button.
- Move the speaker balance control knob until volume from the right and left speakers is balanced.
- To select a particular piece of music rapidly, move the fast forward-rewind knob in the direction desired. The knob remains locked and should be returned to its original (neutral) position after the desired music is reached.
- Store the tape in a cool, clean and dry place in the shade.

- Eject the cassette when it is not in use.
- Models equipped with a 3-speaker or 4-speaker type radio**

- Make volume, tone and speaker balance adjustments, following the same procedures as the radio.
- When the stereo tape player is operated, the power supply for the radio tuner is automatically cut off.

CLEANING:

After being used for a long time, the head of the player will be covered with dust and tape powder.

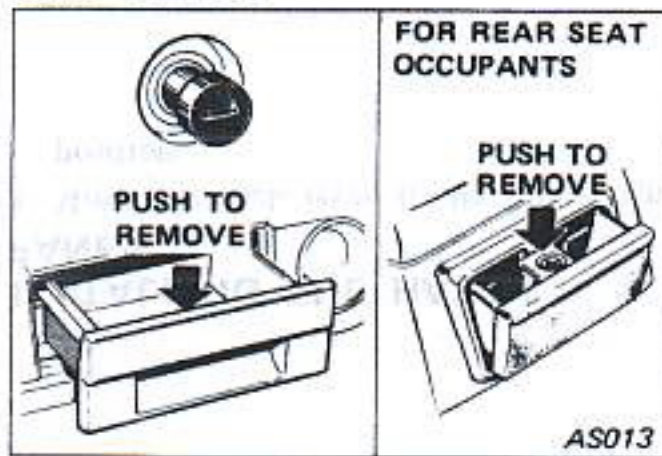
This residue may serve to deteriorate the quality and output of the tape.

Push open the tape door and clean the head and capstan (revolving metal post) with a cotton swab moistened with alcohol (do not use carbon tetrachloride).

To reset the clock, push the knob in and reset to the desired position.

Turn the knob clockwise to advance the hands, and counterclockwise to retard the hand.

CIGARETTE LIGHTER AND ASH TRAYS



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

To remove the instrument ash tray for cleaning, open the tray and pull it out while pressing downward.

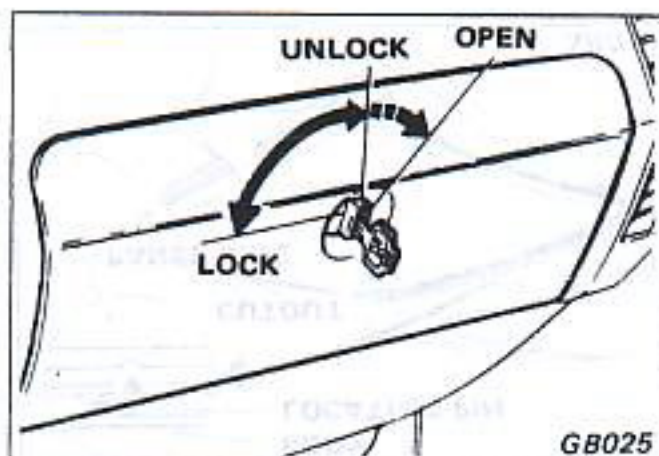
To install, insert the side rail of the tray into its holder, then close the tray.

2+2 model

The ash tray for rear seat occupants is located at the rear end of the console.

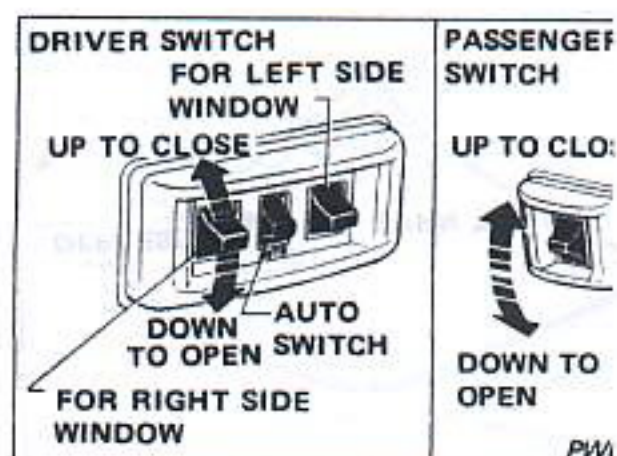
It can be removed by depressing the center lever.

GLOVE BOX



The glove box provides handy storage space.

POWER WINDOW



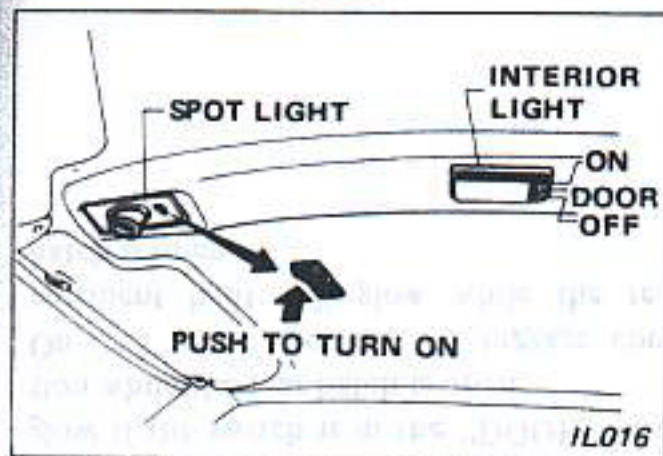
Power windows can be operated only when the ignition switch is "ON".

The driver's door window can be automatically opened or closed by momentarily pressing the "AUTO" switch. When the window is opening (closing), you can stop the window at any position desired by momentarily pressing the "AUTO" manual switch upward (downward). Continuously pressing the switch up (down) will cause the window to close (open).

WARNING:

To assure the safety of children and other passengers, make sure that all passengers have their hands, etc. inside the car before closing the window. Also, be sure to remove the ignition key and keep it with you when you leave the car.

INTERIOR LIGHT AND SPOT LIGHT



INTERIOR LIGHT

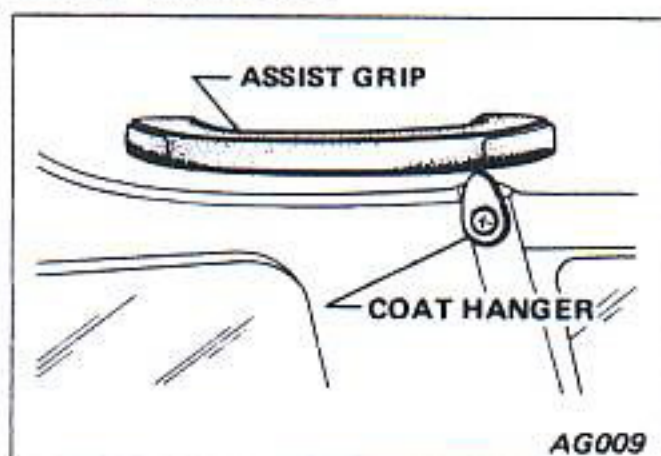
To turn on the interior light, flip the switch to the "ON" position.

When the knob is in the "DOOR" position, the interior light will be turned on (off) automatically by opening (closing) the rear hatch (2-seater model), driver's or passenger's door.

SPOT LIGHT

To turn on the spot light, push the switch as shown in the illustration. The spot light will be helpful for reading road maps, instructions, etc. in the car at night.

ASSIST GRIPS AND COAT HANGER



An assist grip is attached to the roof rail above the side window (2+2 model) and to the passenger side door trim.

- Avoid hanging anything on the assist grip and coat hanger that might obstruct the driver's view.
- Use the assist grips only for their designed purposes.

FOLDING REAR SEAT

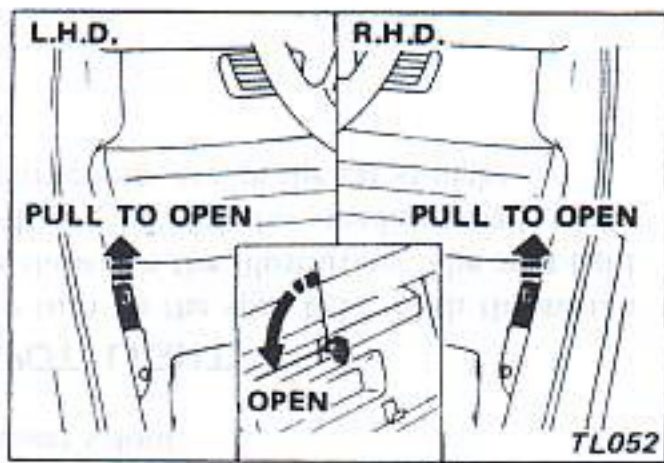


2+2 MODEL

The right and left rear seat backs can be folded down separately. Release the lock at the outer side of each seat back and then pull the seat back forward and down to expand the luggage space.

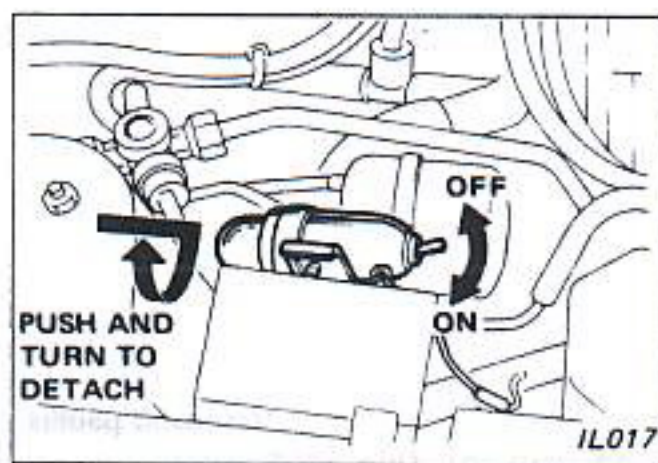
When the seat back is in its normal position, make sure it is locked securely.

REAR HATCH LOCK



To open the rear hatch from the passenger compartment, pull up the rear hatch opener lever. To open the rear hatch with the key, insert the key and turn it securely. To lock, push the rear hatch down securely. No further key operation is required. On 2-seater models, the interior light will glow if the switch is in the "DOOR" position while the rear hatch is open. On 2+2 seater models, the luggage compartment light will glow while the rear hatch is open.

INSPECTION LIGHT



The inspection light is located on the right side hood ledge of the engine compartment. To remove the light for underhood inspection, push and turn the light rim and detach.

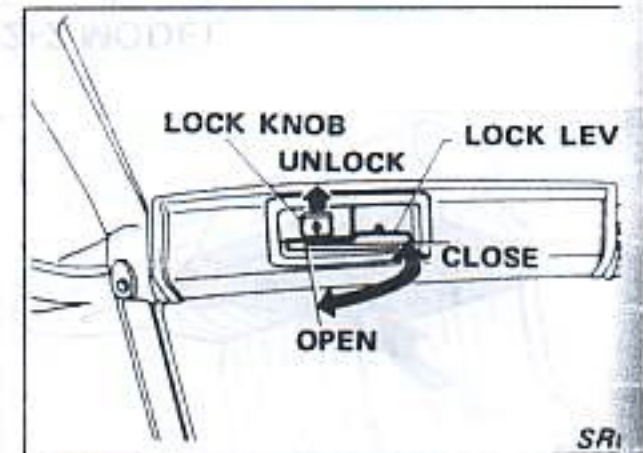
T-BAR ROOF

WARNING:

- Do not attempt to remove or install hatch panel while driving the car.
- Do not touch the lock knob or lever while driving the car with hatch panel in place.
- Do not stand up or extend any part of your body out of the opening, while driving the car with the hatch panel moved.

REMOVING THE HATCH PANEL

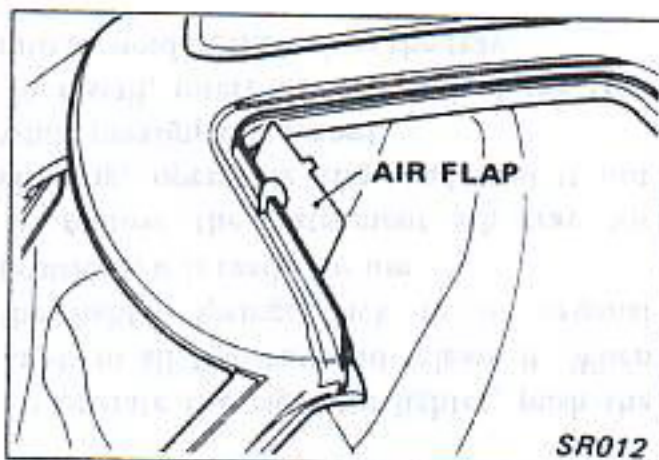
- While pushing up the lock knob, the lock lever to its fully open position.



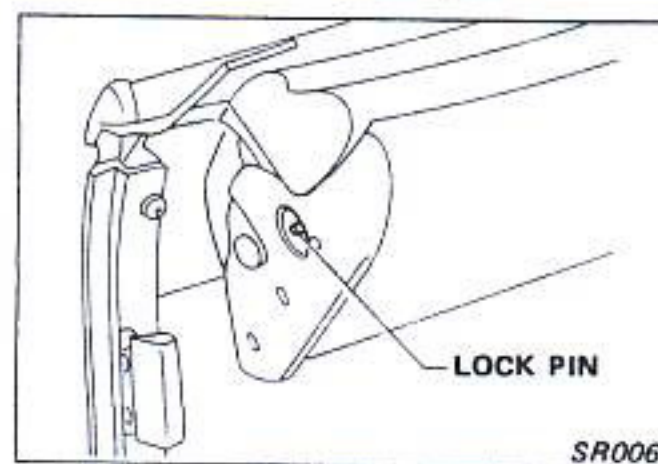
- Lift the hatch panel and remove it from the car.

When removing the hatch panel, securely support it using both hands so as not to drop it.

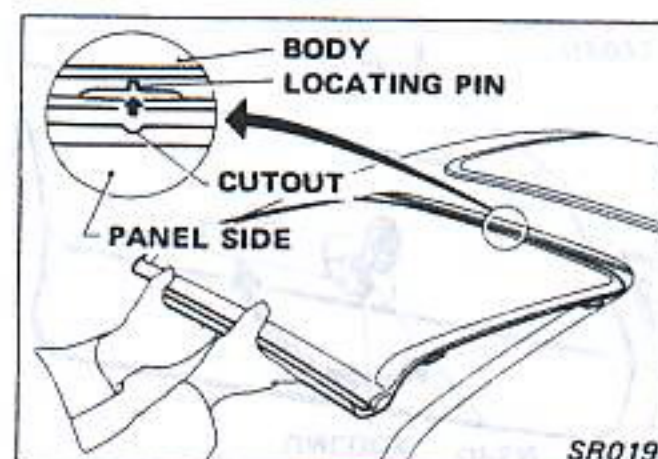
While driving the car with the hatch panel removed, the air flap helps to prevent excessive air flow into the interior.



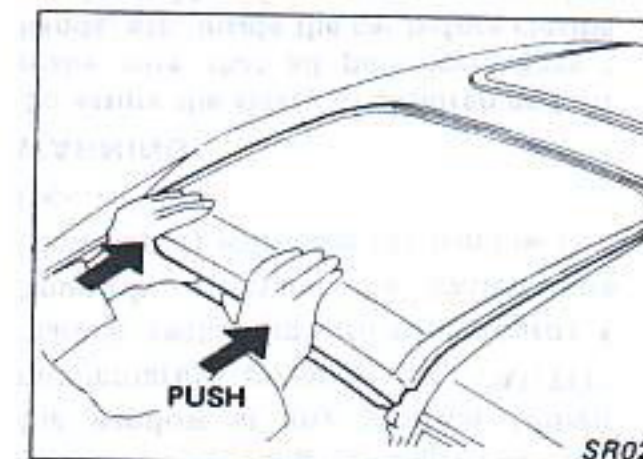
Ensure that the end of the lock pin does not protrude from the roof garnish.



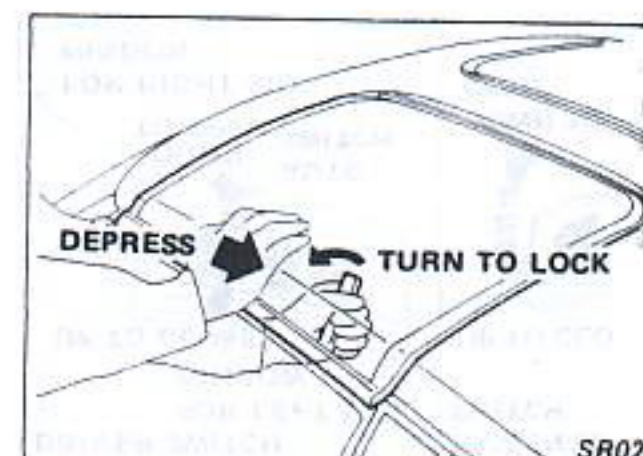
- Properly align the cutout portion of the sash on the hatch panel with the locating pin of the hook on the car body, and insert the hatch panel into the hook.



To firmly place the hatch panel in position, push the hatch panel towards middle of the car.



- Lower the entire hatch panel. While pressing the hatch panel finisher, gradually move the lock lever in the direction that tightens the hatch panel.



INSTALLING THE HATCH PANEL

- Move the lock lever to its fully open position.

INSIST ON GENUINE DATSUN PARTS

And get genuine Datsun quality

When the same people who built your car also make the parts, you know they're reliable. At Nissan, we spend a lot of time, effort and money making sure that all replacement parts meet the same high level of consistency and standard of excellence as the original equipment.

Prior to shipping, we put each part through an exhaustive series of tests. This is your guarantee that genuine Datsun parts will perform as specified. The next time your car needs a replacement part, insist on the genuine product. It's your assurance of getting genuine Datsun quality. And your local authorized Nissan/Datsun dealer carries an ample stock.



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YOUR DATSUN DESERVES THE BEST

Specify original equipment parts every time

The same quality components that go into building Nissan/Datsun cars are also available as replacement parts. Be sure to specifically request them whenever your car needs servicing or repairing. Your local Nissan/Datsun dealer knows your car best. By putting it in his capable hands, you are always assured of getting the exact part you need. After all, a car is only as good as the spare parts and aftersales service it receives.

When you ask for genuine Datsun parts, you get the benefit of on-going research and development. This is your assurance of consistent quality, top performance and unfailing reliability. Like in any precision machine, each part must be of the

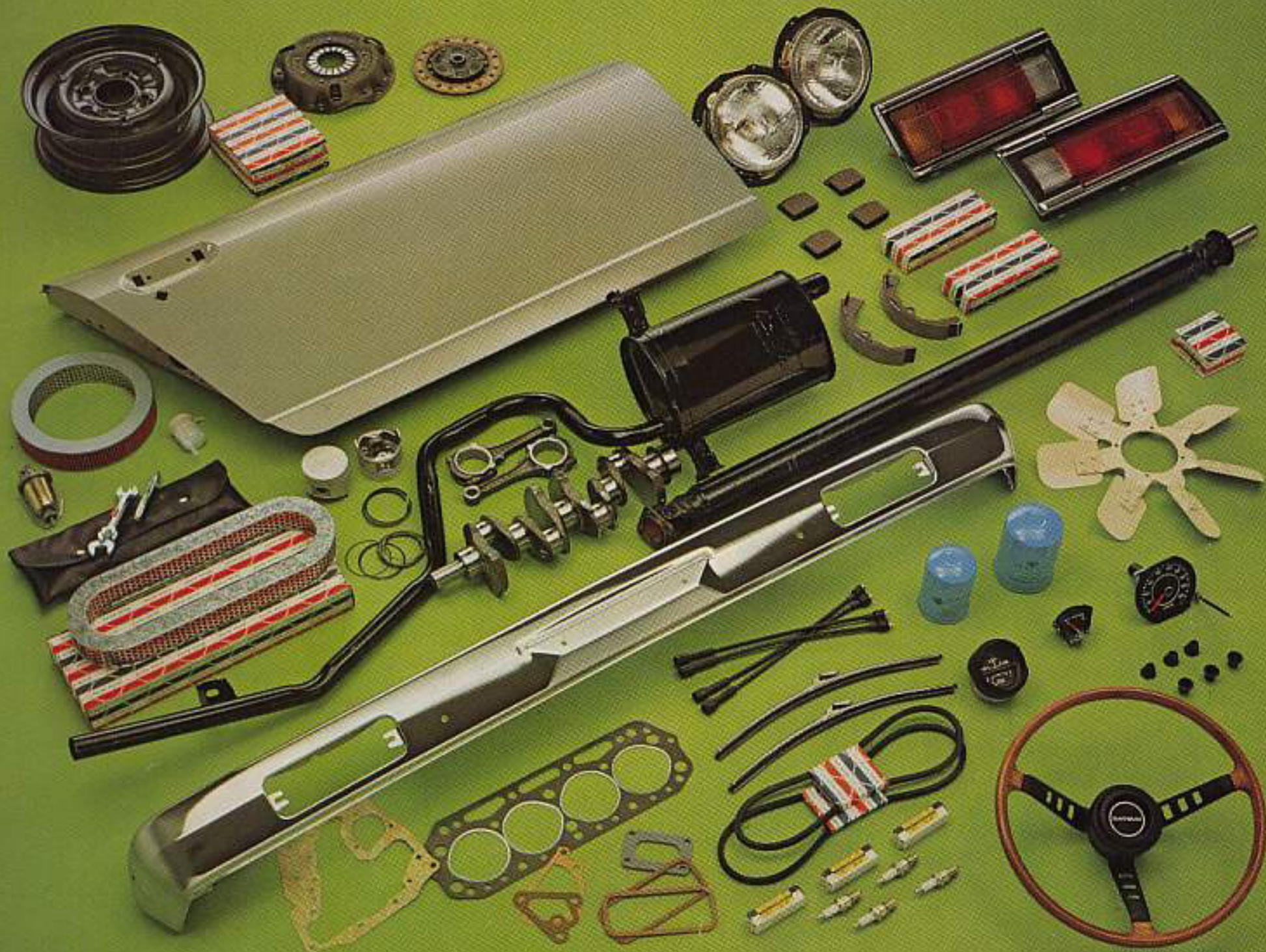
same high quality to guarantee consistency.

For this reason, improvements are constantly being made to ensure that Datsun parts are engineered to withstand varying degrees of temperature, humidity, dust, sand and a variety of other local conditions. To upgrade quality, new materials are being introduced all the time in a never-ending battle to improve performances, mechanical features and so on.

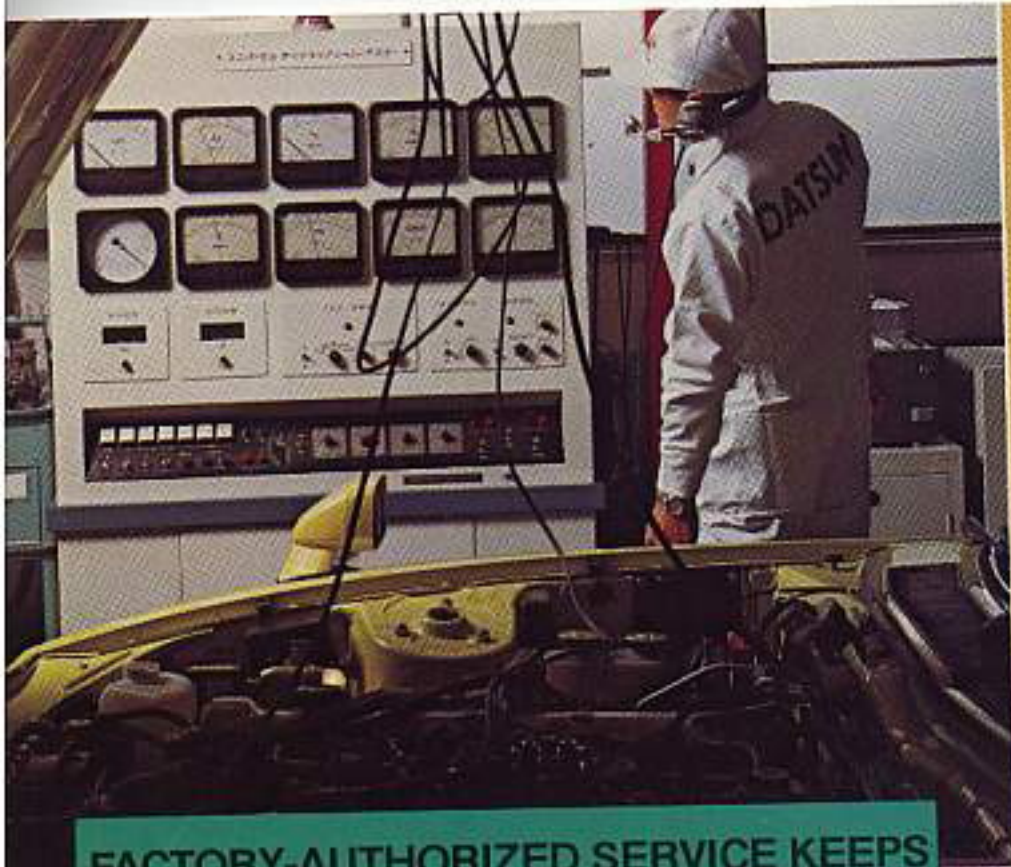
By always insisting on genuine Datsun parts, you are sure of receiving only guaranteed, factory-tested products. And to be sure of getting genuine products, always take your car to an authorized Nissan/Datsun dealer. He'll be only too pleased to advise you on parts and service at any time.



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FACTORY-AUTHORIZED SERVICE KEEPS YOUR DATSUN RUNNING LIKE NEW

Your authorized Nissan/Datsun dealer is an experienced service man. He knows your car better than anyone. What's more important, he has the trained personnel, tools and equipment on hand to keep your car running like new.

So to keep your Datsun in tip-top condition, take it in to your authorized Nissan/Datsun dealer. It's the best way to ensure trouble-free motoring. Your car just couldn't be in better hands.



ALL THE ACCESSORIES TO PERSONALIZE YOUR DATSUN

Your Nissan/Datsun dealer is also the man to see for customized accessories. These will give your car that extra character and convenience. Ask to see the range of items available, today. It includes many options—from wheel trims to stereo radios—for your selection.

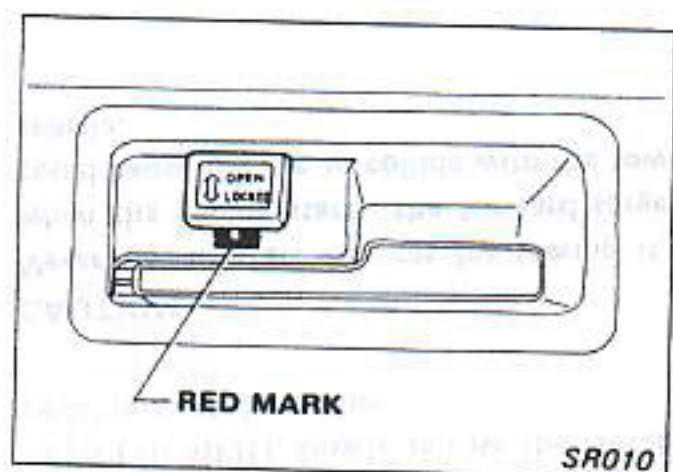


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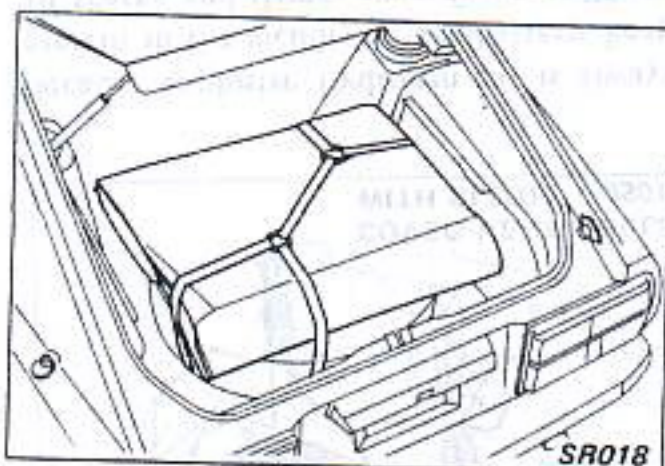
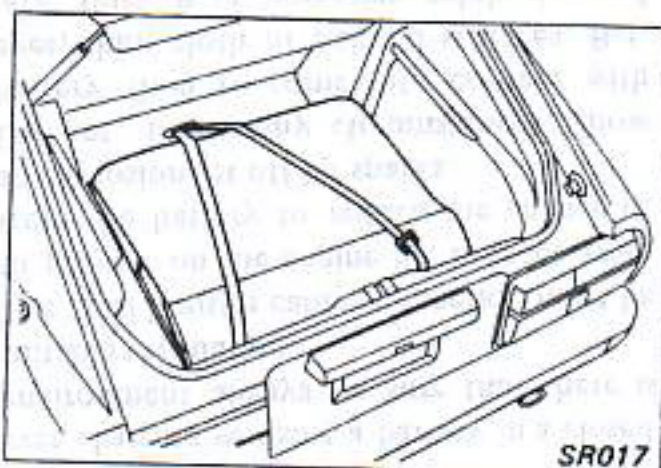
Carefully depress the finisher until the sash is even with the height of the car, being careful not to scratch the trim with the lock pin.

4. Gradually move the lock lever towards its lock position until the knob "clicks".

After the hatch panel has been properly installed, ensure that the lock knob covers the "RED" marks.



- To correctly store the left and right hatch panels, place one hatch panel over the other with their locks positioned symmetrically to prevent scratching the panels.



STORING OF LIFT-OFF PANELS

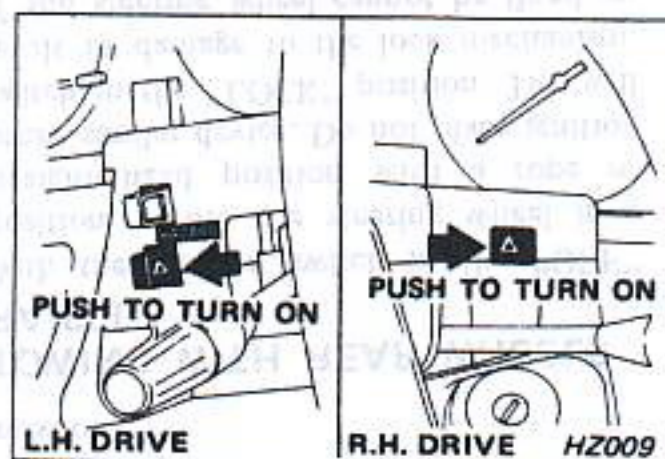
After removing the hatch panel, store it in the luggage compartment according to the following procedures:

1. Insert the hatch panel into its protective bag.
2. Securely fasten the hatch bag using the baggage straps.

- Do not place any heavy objects or items which have pointed corners or sharp edges on the stored panels.

In Case Of Emergency

HAZARD WARNING



Use the hazard warning flasher to warn other drivers that your car is disabled or parked under emergency conditions. Avoid stopping the car on the roadway if possible.

FREING IMMOBILIZED CAR

If it becomes necessary to rock the car to free it from sand, mud, snow, ice, etc., you should move the gearshift lever from second to reverse in a repeat pattern while simultaneously depressing the accelerator gently. (On automatic transmission models, operate the selector lever from "D" to "R" position).

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

CAUTION:

To get the best possible traction under such circumstances, avoid racing the engine.

This is because one drive wheel spins at twice the speedometer reading when the other drive wheel is stopped resulting in tire and differential damage.

TOWING THE CAR

Should it become necessary to tow your car, it is recommended that local towing services be utilized. If proper lifting and other towing equipment is not used, your car could be damaged.

In towing your car, you must, of course, follow regulations. Local service operators will generally be familiar with the applicable laws and procedures for towing. To assure proper towing and to prevent accidental damage to your car, it is advisable to have the service operator carefully read the following precautions.

FRONT TOW:

Not recommended with conventional sling-type equipment.

REAR TOW:

Attach T-hooks to forward side of tie-down eyes.

Position 4 x 4 under bumper.

Position towbar against 4 x 4.

Attach safety chains to lower control arms.

Towing dolly may be required under the front wheels to provide adequate ground clearance for front apron.

- Before towing, make sure that the transmission, axles, steering system and power train are in good order. If any unit is damaged, a dolly must be used.
- Release the parking brake and set the gearshift lever in "Neutral" position before starting to tow the car.
- The ignition key must remain in the "OFF" position to prevent the steering mechanism from locking.

TOWING WITH ALL FOUR WHEELS ON THE GROUND

— With Automatic Transmission —

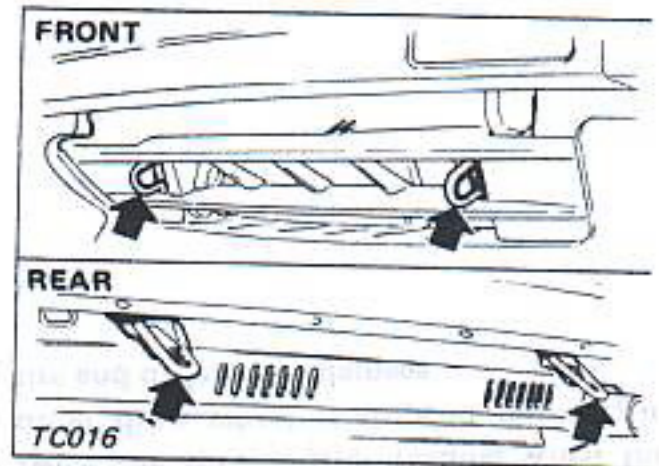
When towing an automatic transmission model, try to restrict towing speed below 30 km/h (20 MPH) and towing distance less than 30 km (20 miles).

If the speed or distance must necessarily be greater, remove the propeller shaft beforehand to prevent damage to the transmission.

TOWING WITH REAR WHEELS RAISED

With the ignition switch in the "OFF" position, secure the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with a rope or other similar device. Do not place ignition switch in the "LOCK" position. This will result in damage to the lock mechanism. If the steering wheel cannot be fixed securely, a dolly must be used.

TOWING HOOK



TOWING HOOK

Except for the use of the rear hook by tow truck operator (see preceding note) the towing hooks should be used only in emergency situation, e.g., to pull the car out of a ditch, a snow bank or mud. Always pull the cable in a straight direction with respect of the hook. Do not apply force to the hook in a side direction.

To prevent damage, do not take up slack in the cable too quickly.

PUSH STARTING

WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION

If you cannot start your engine in the normal manner, it can be started by pushing.

Before the push begins, turn the ignition key to "ON", place the shift lever in second or third gear, and keep the clutch pedal fully depressed.

Hold the accelerator pedal about halfway down.

When the car reaches a speed of about 16 km/h (10 MPH), slowly release the clutch pedal to start the engine.

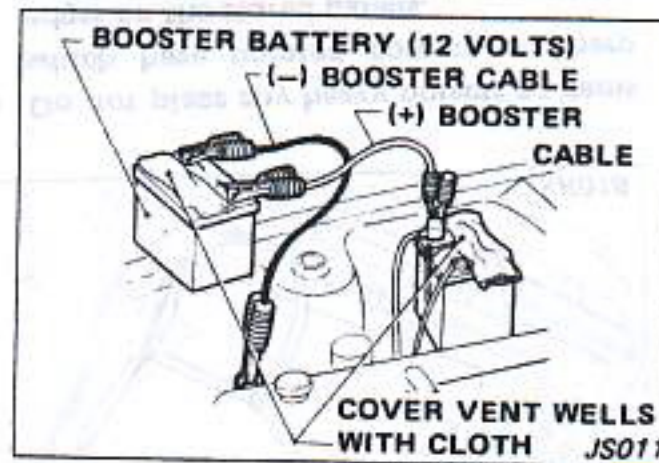
CAUTION:

Never try to start the car by towing it; when the engine starts, the forward surge could cause the car to collide with the tow vehicle.

WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Cars equipped with automatic transmissions cannot be started by pushing. Attempting to do so will damage the transmission.

JUMP STARTING WITH BOOSTER BATTERY



Because explosive hydrogen gas is always present in the vicinity of the battery, keep all sparks and flames away from it. Whenever charging or using a battery in a closed environment always be sure that there is suitable ventilation.

The final booster cable connection must be to ground on the engine lift bracket away from the battery to reduce the chance of an explosion set off by sparks.

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

Whenever working on or near a battery,

always wear suitable eye protectors (e.g., goggles or industrial safety spectacles) and remove rings, metal bands, or any other metal jewelry.

Keep battery out of the reach of children. If done incorrectly, jump starting can be hazardous.

Always follow the instructions below exactly.

1. Position the two cars so that their batteries are in close proximity. Set parking brakes. On manual transmission models set the shift lever in "neutral". On automatic transmission models set the lever in "P" position. Switch off all unnecessary electrical systems (light, heater, fan, etc.).

CAUTION:

- The booster battery voltage must not exceed 12 volts, or electric components and the control unit of the fuel injection system will be damaged.
 - If the battery cables have been disconnected they should be tightly clamped to the battery terminals to secure a good contact.
 - Do not allow the two cars to touch.
2. To reduce the explosion hazard inherent in connecting a live booster battery to a discharged battery, remove the vent caps from both batteries and place a cloth over their open vent wells.

3. Run one jumper cable from the positive terminal (identified by "+" on the battery case, post, or clamp) of the booster battery to the positive terminal of the discharged battery.
4. Connect the other cable to the booster battery's negative terminal and to the engine lift bracket of the car with the discharged battery [not to negative (-) terminal of battery].

CAUTION:

Do not connect the positive lead to the negative terminal or vice versa. Doing so could cause damage to both charging systems or could even result in serious personal injury.

5. Start the engine of the other car. After letting it run for a few minutes, start your engine in the normal manner.
6. Once you have your engine running carefully disconnect the jumper cables, exactly reversing the connection procedure.
7. Replace the vent caps. Because the cloths used to cover the vent wells may have been contaminated with corrosive acid, be sure to dispose of them in a safe manner.

IF YOUR CAR OVERHEATS

Pull the car off the road in a safe place, put the transmission in "Neutral" (automatic transmission in "P" position) and lift the engine hood. If the air conditioning is on, turn it off. Do not stop the engine.

Visually check belts for damage or looseness. Also check the cooling fan for proper operation, and the radiator hoses and radiator for leakage.

WARNING:

Be careful not to allow your hands or clothing to come into contact with, or to get caught in, the running fan or belts.

If engine overheating is not caused by a faulty cooling system but by something else, as for example climbing a long hill on a hot day, abrupt reduction of car speed after high-speed driving or repeated stop-and-go driving in congested areas, the engine coolant temperature will start to drop when the engine is run at idle for one or two minutes.

Should the coolant start leaking or the fan belt become damaged or loose, the engine must be stopped immediately and your car brought to the nearest NISSAN/DATSUN dealer for repair.

To effectively reduce the coolant temperature, it is a good practice to run the engine for several minutes at a speed twice as high as the normal idle speed.

- After the engine has cooled down to the normal operating temperature, again check for leakage and, with the engine running, add coolant as necessary. After starting the car again, drive slowly for the first ten minutes, checking for any sign of abnormality. If no abnormality is noted during that time resume normal driving.

WARNING:

To avoid the danger of being burned, never remove the radiator cap while the engine is still hot. When the radiator cap of a hot engine is removed, pressurized hot water will spurt out, possibly causing serious personal injury.

Maintenance 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 periodic maintenance servicing required to ensure good engine performance and good mechanical condition in your new DATSUN, and should be attended to as indicated by a NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

The first 1,000 km (600 mile) service is one of the most important service required to ensure the optimum engine condition of your new DATSUN.

If maintenance service is required, or if your car exhibits malfunctions, or if the idle-adjustment is not correct, have the systems checked and tuned by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

MAINTENANCE OPERATION Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of kilometers (miles) or months, whichever comes first	Number of kilometers in thousands (Number of miles in thousands)	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL								
		1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
		(0.6)	(6)	(12)	(18)	(24)	(30)	(36)	(42)	(48)
	Number of months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48

UNDERHOOD MAINTENANCE

Torque check cylinder head bolts, manifolds & exhaust tube nuts		X								
Adjust intake & exhaust valve clearance		X		X		X		X		X
Check drive belts for cracks, fraying, wear & tension		X		X		X		X		X
Change engine oil (Use API SE oil)	(1)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change engine oil filter	(1)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change engine anti-freeze coolant (Ethylene glycol base)						X				X
Change engine coolant (Soft water)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check cooling system hoses & connections				X		X		X		X
Check & adjust idle rpm & mixture ratio (Check mixture ratio only on models bound for areas affected by emission regulations)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Replace fuel filter						X				X
Check fuel lines (Hoses, piping, connections, etc.)						X				X
Replace air cleaner filter (Viscous paper type)	(2)					X				X
Adjust ignition timing			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check & replace spark plugs	Check		X		X		X		X	
	Replace			X		X		X		X
Check ignition wiring						X				X
Check positive crankcase ventilation (P.C.V.) system				X		X		X		X
Check brake, clutch, automatic transmission & steering gear fluid or oil level & leaks			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Change brake fluid				X		X		X		X

NOTE: (1) Under the following severe driving conditions, change engine oil and filter every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 3 months, whichever comes first.

- Driving mainly short distances
- City driving
- Driving under dusty conditions

(2) Under dusty driving conditions, replace element every 20,000 km (12,000 miles) or 12 months, whichever

Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary.

MAINTENANCE OPERATION Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of kilometers (miles) or months, whichever comes first	Number of kilometers in thousands (Number of miles in thousands)	MAINTENANCE INTERVAL								
		1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
		(0.6)	(6)	(12)	(18)	(24)	(30)	(36)	(42)	(48)
	Number of months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48

UNDERHOOD MAINTENANCE (Continued)

Check brake booster vacuum hoses, connections & check valve						X				X
Check air conditioning system hoses, connections & refrigerant leaks				X		X		X		X
Check power steering fluid & lines			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

UNDER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Check brake, clutch, fuel & exhaust systems for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check level & change oil in manual transmission & differential gear	Check		X	X	X		X	X	X	
	Change					X				X
Check steering gear box & linkage, suspension parts & propeller shaft for damaged, loose & missing parts & lubrication	(3)	X		X		X		X		X
Grease rear axle drive shaft joints						X				X

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE MAINTENANCE

Check tire condition		X								
Check wheel alignment. If necessary, rotate & balance wheels										
Check disc brake pads & other brake components for wear, deterioration & leaks	(4)			X		X		X		X
Check front wheel bearing grease			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lubricate locks, hinges & hood latch						X				X
Check seat belts, buckles, retractors, anchors & adjuster	(4)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Check foot brake, parking brake & clutch for free play, stroke & operation				X		X		X		X

NOTE: (3) Under the following driving conditions, check every 10,000 km (6,000 miles) or 6 months, whichever comes first.

- Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials
- Driving on muddy roads
- Driving in the desert

(4) When driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials, check or lubricate every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 3 months, whichever comes first.

46 Check: Check, correct-replace if necessary.

Do-It-Yourself

PRECAUTIONS

When performing any inspection or maintenance work on your car, always exercise care to prevent accidental personal injury to yourself or damage to the car.

The following are general precautions which should be closely observed in carrying out any servicing operation.

- Set the parking brake securely.
- Do not work on the engine while it is hot. Always turn it off and allow it to cool down.
- If you must work with the engine running, remove necktie and any jewelry, such as rings, watch, etc. Keep your hands, clothing, hair and tools away from moving fans and fan belts.
- Never get under the car while it is supported by a jack. If it is necessary to work under the car, use safety stands.
- Keep smoking materials, flame or sparks away from gasoline or battery.
- Never connect or disconnect either the battery or any transistorized component while the ignition key is on.

This "Do-It-Yourself" section gives instructions regarding only those items which are relatively easy for an owner to perform.

The "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" is included in this booklet.

However, sustained heavy duty or high speed operations or operation under ad-

verse conditions may necessitate more frequent servicing. You should be aware that incomplete or improper servicing may result in operating difficulties. If in doubt about any servicing, have it done by a authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

Before changing oil, check for a suitable way to dispose of the old oil.

Do not pour it down sewage drains, onto garden soil, or into open streams.

Your zoning or environmental regulations will give you more detailed instructions on such disposal.

We suggest that you have your oil changed at your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



OH AND FUEL RECOMMENDATION

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Your car is designed to operate on gasoline with a research octane rating of at least 91. Incorrect ignition timing, or the use of a fuel whose octane rating is too low, will result in knocking, after-run or overheating.

This in turn will cause excessive fuel consumption or damage to the engine. If any of the above symptoms are encountered, have your car checked at a NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only the engine oil listed in the "Recommended Lubricant Specifications". Change engine oil at the intervals recommended in the "Periodic Maintenance Schedule". It should be noted that oil change intervals longer than those listed above will seriously reduce engine life.

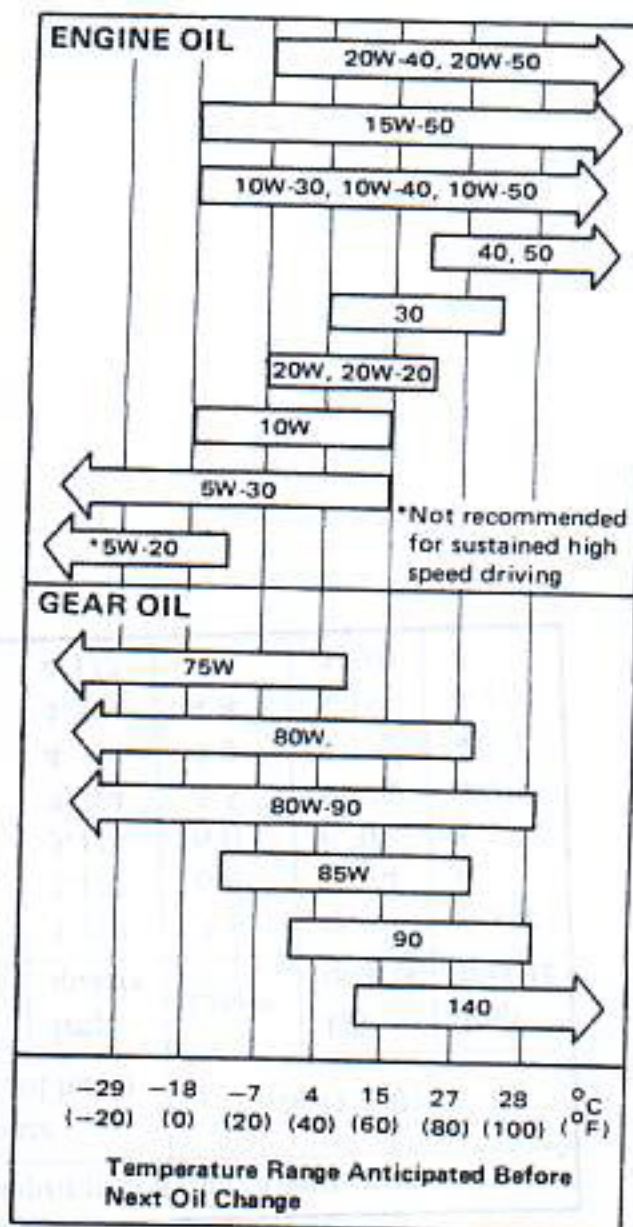
Operation under the following conditions may require more frequent oil changes.

- short distance driving at cold outside temperatures,
- driving in dusty conditions,
- severe driving.

RECOMMENDED LUBRICANT SPECIFICATIONS

Lubricant		Specifications	Remarks
Gasoline engine oil		API SE	Further details, refer to recommended SAE viscosity chart.
Gear oil	Transmission and steering	API GL-4	
	Differential	API GL-5	
Automatic T/M and power steering fluid		Type DEXRON	
Multi-purpose grease		NLGI No. 2	Lithium soap base
Brake and clutch fluid		DOT 3	US FMVSS No. 116
Anti-freeze			Ethylene glycol base

RECOMMENDED SAE VISCOSITY NUMBER



ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

Outside temperature down to		Models equipped with coolant reservoir						Models not equipped with coolant reservoir					
		Anti-freeze (Ethylene glycol base)			Soft water			Anti-freeze (Ethylene glycol base)			Soft water		
°C	°F	Liters	US quarts	Imp quarts	Liters	US quarts	Imp quarts	Liters	US quarts	Imp quarts	Liters	US quarts	Imp quarts
-10	14	2.3	2-3/8	2	8.2	8-5/8	7-1/4	2.1	2-1/4	1-7/8	7.6	8	6-3/4
-15	5	3.2	3-3/8	2-7/8	7.3	7-3/4	6-3/8	2.9	3-1/8	2-1/2	6.8	7-1/4	6
-20	-4	4.0	4-1/4	3-1/2	6.5	6-7/8	5-3/4	3.7	3-7/8	3-1/4	6.0	6-3/8	5-1/4
-25	-13	4.5	4-3/4	4	6.0	6-3/8	5-1/4	4.2	4-1/2	3-3/4	5.5	5-7/8	4-7/8
-30	-22	4.8	5-1/8	4-1/4	5.7	6	5	4.5	4-3/4	4	5.2	5-1/2	4-5/8
-35	-31	5.3	5-5/8	4-5/8	5.2	5-1/2	4-5/8	4.9	5-1/8	4-3/8	4.8	5-1/8	4-1/4
-40	-40	5.6	5-7/8	4-7/8	4.9	5-1/8	4-3/8	5.1	5-3/8	4-1/2	4.6	4-7/8	4

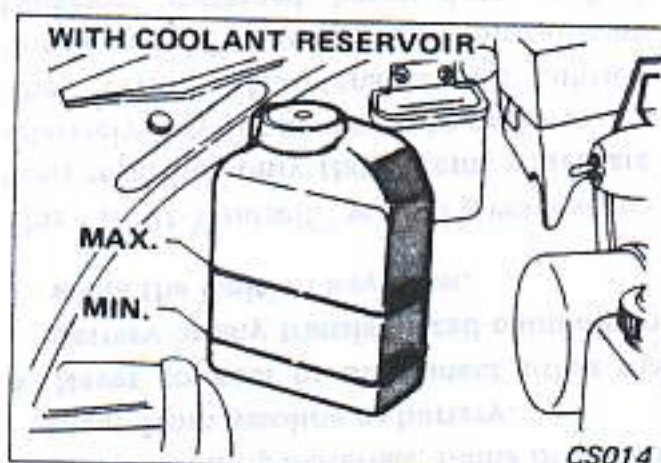
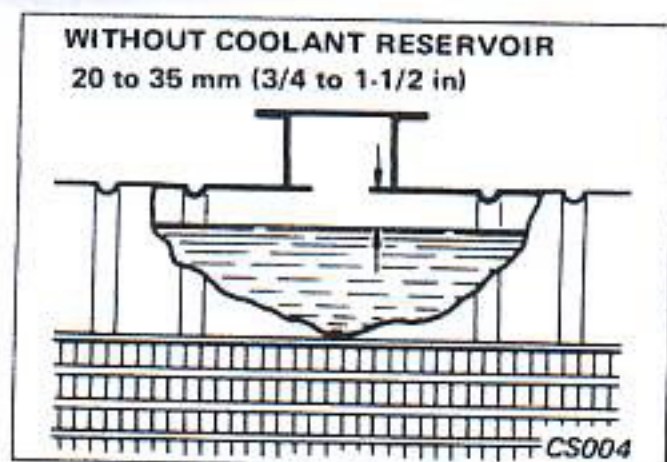
CAR WITH ANTI-FREEZE

The cooling system of your car is filled with anti-freeze coolant before your car is delivered to you. For the freezing temperature of the coolant, please refer to the "Caution Label" affixed to the radiator. The anti-freeze is a high quality, ethylene-glycol base year-round type. It also serves as a rust and corrosion inhibitor. When replenishing or replacing the coolant, use the above chart as a guide for the proper ratio and mix the ethylene-glycol base anti-freeze with soft water.

CAR WITHOUT ANTI-FREEZE

When your cooling system is filled with soft water alone, it is recommended that a rust inhibitor be added. If the ambient temperature is anticipated to drop below 0°C (32°F), drain water and use the proper mixture of anti-freeze coolant (refer to the above chart) corresponding to the lowest temperature anticipated.

CHECKING COOLANT LEVEL



WARNING:

Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot; serious burns could be caused by high pressure fluid escaping from the radiator.

Wrap a thick cloth around cap and carefully remove the cap by turning it a quarter turn to allow built-up pressure to escape and then turn the cap all the way off.

Without coolant reservoir

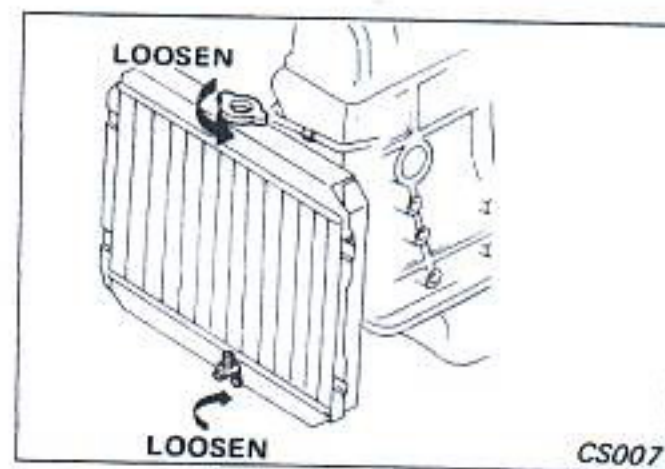
Regularly check the amount of coolant in the radiator when the engine is cold. If it is found to be insufficient, add coolant up to the specified level. If it becomes necessary to add coolant with excessive frequency, your cooling system should be inspected by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

With coolant reservoir

Visually check the amount of coolant in the reservoir tank when the engine is cold.

If the coolant level is below the "MIN" level, remove the reservoir tank filler cap and add coolant until the "MAX" level is reached. If the reservoir tank is empty, check the coolant level in the radiator. If there is insufficient coolant in the radiator, pour coolant into the radiator up to the cap and also pour it into the reservoir tank up to the "MAX" level. If it becomes necessary to add coolant with excessive frequency, your cooling system should be inspected by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

CHANGING ENGINE COOLANT



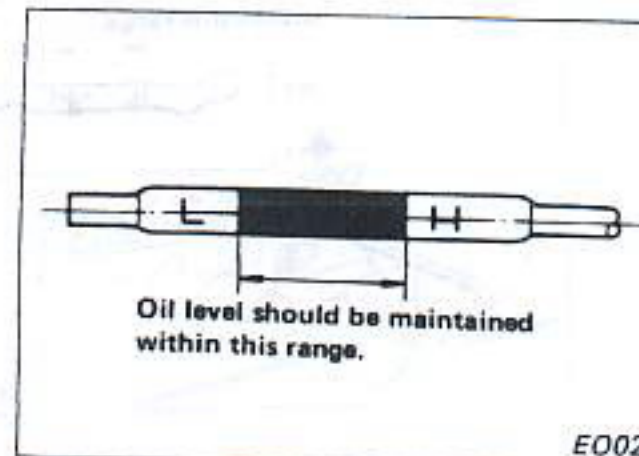
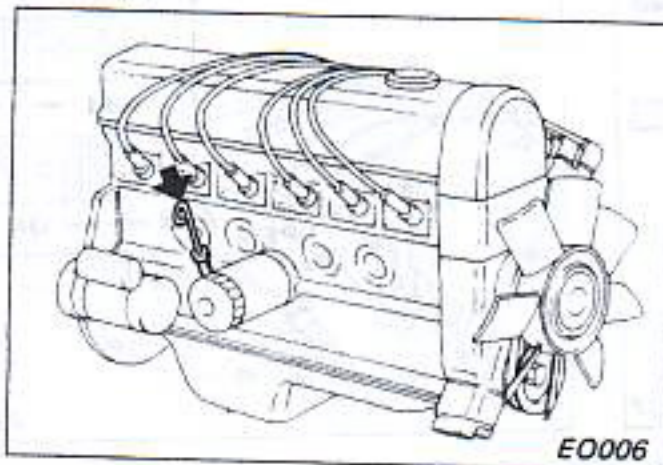
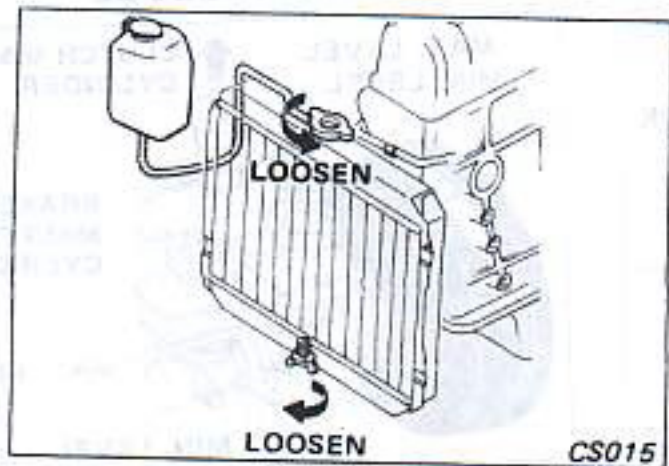
WARNING:

To avoid the danger of being scalded, never attempt to change the coolant when the engine is hot.

Without coolant reservoir

1. Carefully remove the radiator cap.
2. Open the radiator drain valve to drain the coolant. Then flush the cooling system.
3. Close the drain valve securely.
4. Fill the radiator with coolant up to the specified level.
5. Run the engine for a few minutes until air in the cooling system is released. Add coolant as necessary.
6. Install the radiator cap. Check the drain valves for any sign of leakage.

CHECKING ENGINE OIL LEVEL



WARNING:

To avoid the danger of being scalded, never attempt to change the coolant when the engine is hot.

With coolant reservoir

1. Carefully remove the radiator cap.
2. Open the radiator drain valve to drain the coolant. Then flush the cooling system.
3. Close the drain valve securely.
4. Fill the radiator with coolant up to the filler opening. Run the engine for a few minutes. If necessary, add coolant. Fill the reservoir tank with coolant up to the "MAX" level.
5. Install the radiator cap. Check the drain valves for any sign of leakage.

The engine oil should be maintained at the correct level. The best time to check the oil level is several minutes after the engine has been turned off at operating temperature. This will allow oil accumulated in the engine to drain back into the oil pan.

To make an accurate oil level check:

1. Park the car on a level surface.
2. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
3. Reinsert it all the way into the tube for an accurate reading.

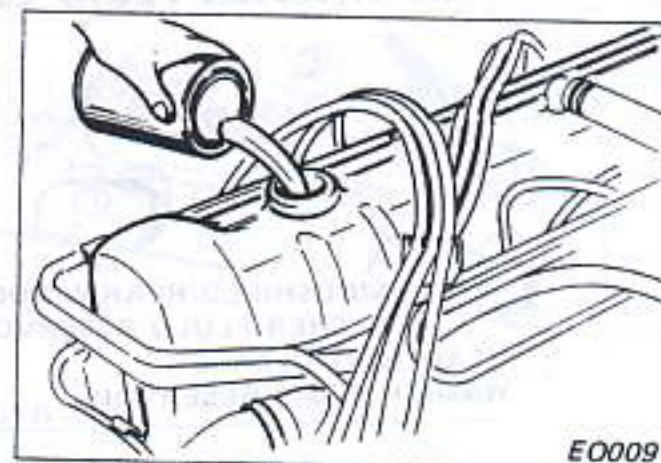
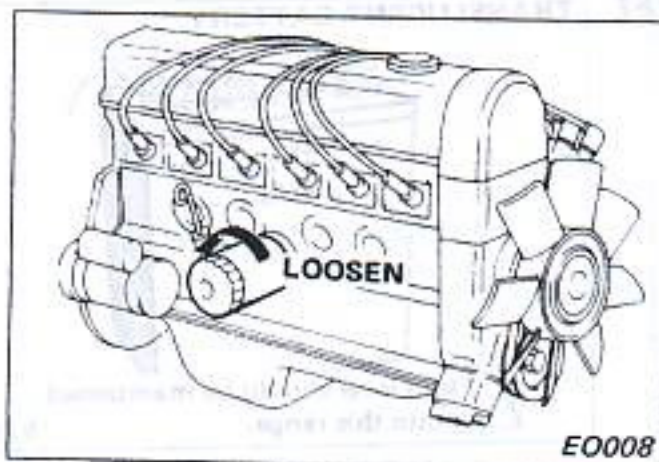
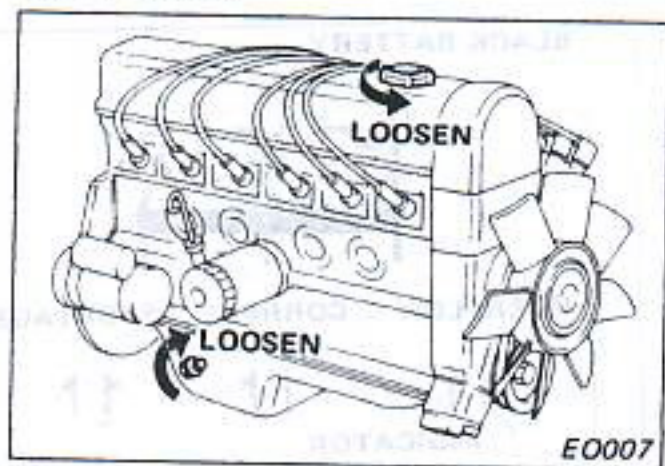
4. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. It should be between the "H" and "L" marks.

5. After taking the reading, reinsert the dipstick securely.

If the oil level is at or below the "L" mark, add sufficient oil into the oil filler, located on the cylinder head cover, to raise the level to the "H" mark. Do not overfill.

It is normal to add some oil between oil changes or during the break-in period, depending on the severity of operating conditions.

CHANGING ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER



The engine oil and oil filter should be replaced periodically.

1. Park the car on a level surface.
2. Warm up the engine until it reaches operating temperature, and then turn it off.
3. Place a drain pan under the drain plug of the oil pan.
4. Remove the oil filler cap.
5. Remove the drain plug with a wrench and completely drain the oil.

WARNING:

Be careful not to burn yourself, as the engine oil may be hot.

6. Clean and re-install the drain plug with washer. Tighten the plug with a wrench, but do not use excessive force.

It is recommended that the oil filter be replaced at the same time.

- a. Remove the oil filter. If the oil filter is hard to remove by hand, use an oil filter wrench.
- b. Wipe the engine oil filter mounting surface with a clean rag.
- c. Smear a little engine oil on the rubber gasket of the new filter.
- d. Screw in the oil filter 2/3 turn by hand from the point where it touches the engine closely.

Do not tighten with the oil filter wrench.

7. Refill oil and install the cap securely.

With oil filter:

4.5 liters
(4-3/4 US qt, 4 Imp qt)

Without oil filter:

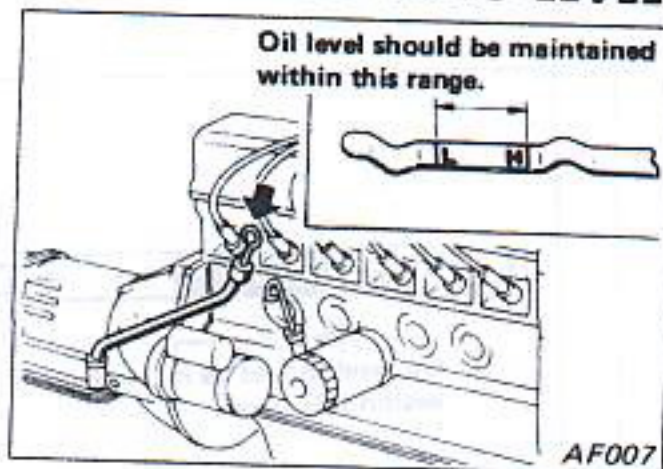
4.0 liters
(4-1/4 US qt, 3-1/2 Imp qt)

8. Start the engine. Check the area around the drain plug and oil filter for any sign of oil leakage.

If any leakage is evident, these parts have not been properly installed.

9. Run the engine until it reaches operating temperature. Then turn it off and wait several minutes. Check the oil level. If necessary, add engine oil.

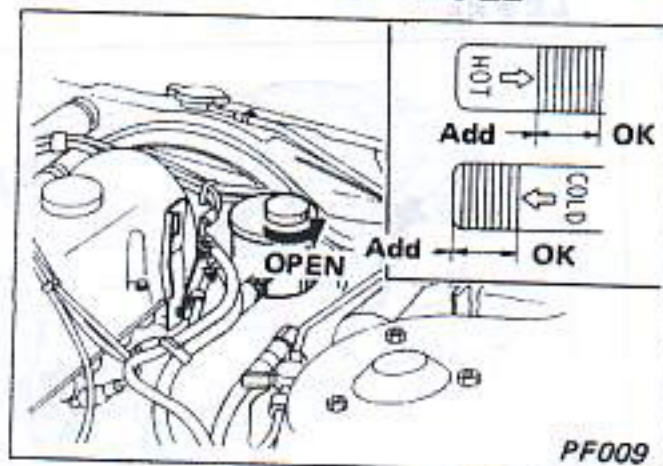
CHECKING AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID LEVEL



1. Drive the car several kilometers (miles) to bring the transmission up to normal operating temperature. [Approximately 70°C (158°F)]
2. Park the car on a level surface.
3. Set the parking brake.
4. Place the selector lever in the park "P" position and leave the engine running.
5. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
6. Reinsert the dipstick all the way into the dipstick pipe.
7. Remove the dipstick and note reading.

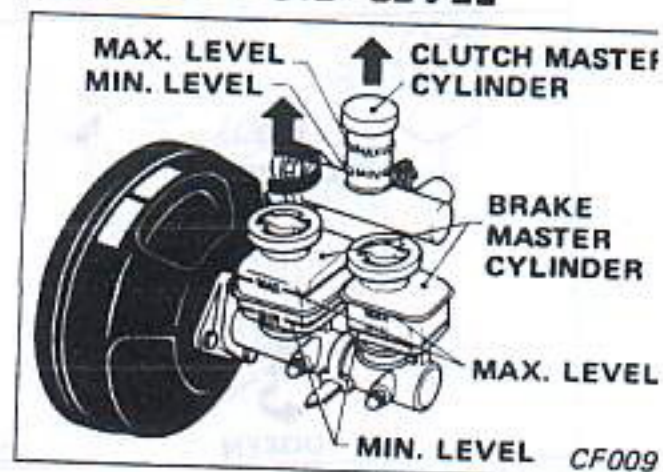
If the fluid level is at or below the "L" mark, add sufficient fluid through the dipstick pipe to raise the level to the "H" mark. Do not overfill above "H" mark. See the "Recommended Lubricants" for fluid.

CHECKING ZF POWER STEERING FLUID LEVEL



Check the fluid level in reservoir by checking dipstick on "HOT" side at normal operating temperature or "COLD" side when fluid is cold. Add recommended fluid if necessary, but do not overfill.

CHECKING BRAKE AND CLUTCH FLUID LEVEL

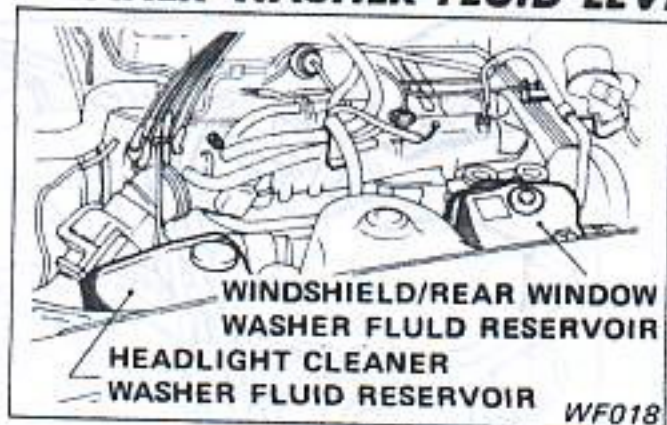


Check the fluid level in each reservoir. It should be between the Max. and Min. lines on the reservoir. If it is below the Min. line, add brake fluid DOT 3 up to the Max. line.

- Use only new brake fluid. Use of an old or inferior brake fluid may endanger the functioning of the brake and clutch systems.
- Do not allow the brake fluid to come into contact with the painted surface. This may damage the paint.
- Before opening the reservoir cap, wipe it clean with a rag.

If a frequent supply of the brake fluid is required, the system should be thoroughly checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

CHECKING WINDSHIELD/REAR WINDOW/HEADLIGHT CLEANER WASHER FLUID LEVEL



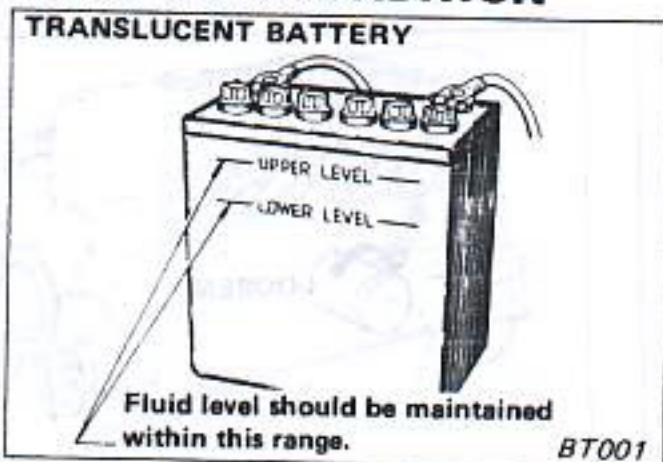
Check fluid level in the reservoir and add fluid if necessary.

Add a washer solvent to the water as clear water is usually not adequate for cleaning. In the winter season, add a washer anti-freeze and follow the manufacturer's instructions for the correct amount to be used.

CAUTION:

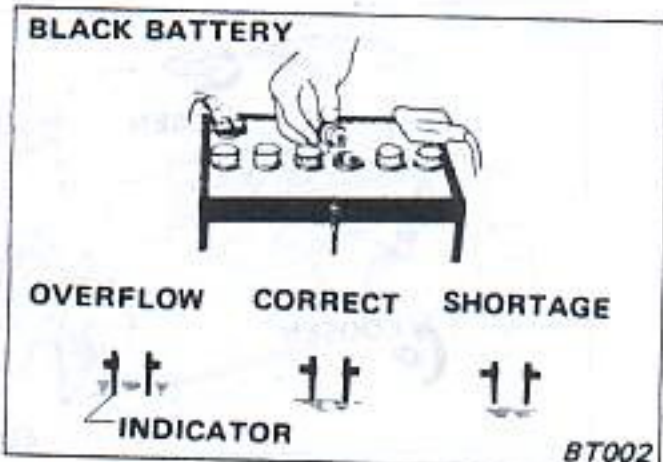
Do not substitute radiator anti-freeze for washer solution. This may result in damage to the paint.

CHECKING BATTERY FLUID LEVEL AND CONDITION



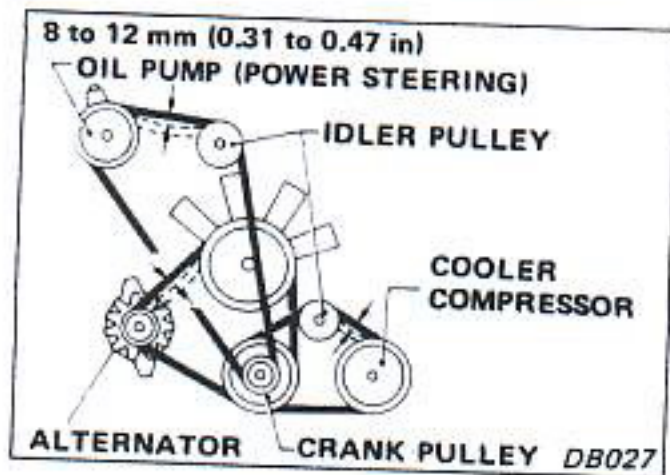
WARNING:

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



- Check the fluid level in each filler. If necessary, add only distilled water to bring the level to the indicator in each filler opening. Do not overfill.
- The battery surface should be clean and dry. Periodically apply a small amount of grease to each terminal to prevent corrosion.

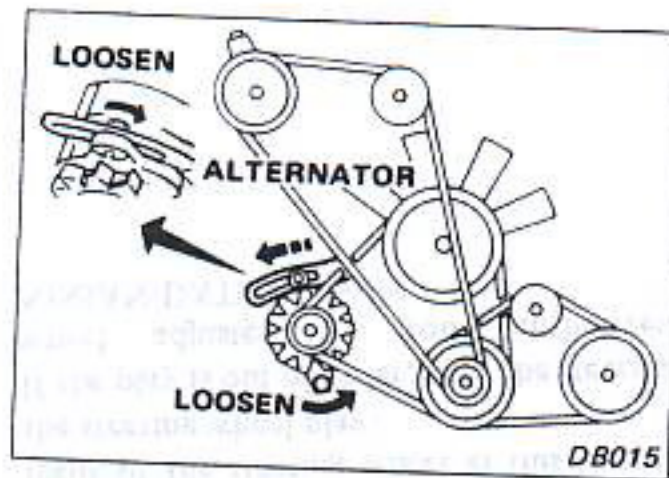
CHECKING DRIVE BELTS



Be sure the engine is off and the transmission is in "Neutral". Engage the parking brake securely.

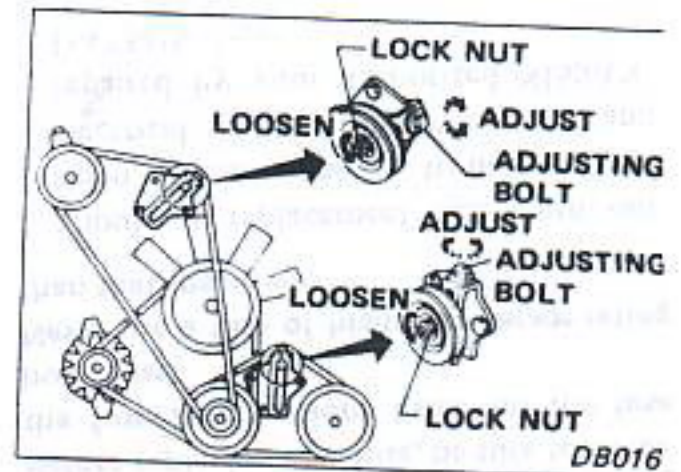
1. Visually inspect each belt for signs of unusual wear, cuts or fraying. If a belt is in poor condition, have it replaced by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.
2. Check the belt tension by applying moderate thumb pressure midway between the pulleys. The belt should deflect within the specified amount as shown in the illustration.

ADJUSTING DRIVE BELTS



FAN AND ALTERNATOR BELT

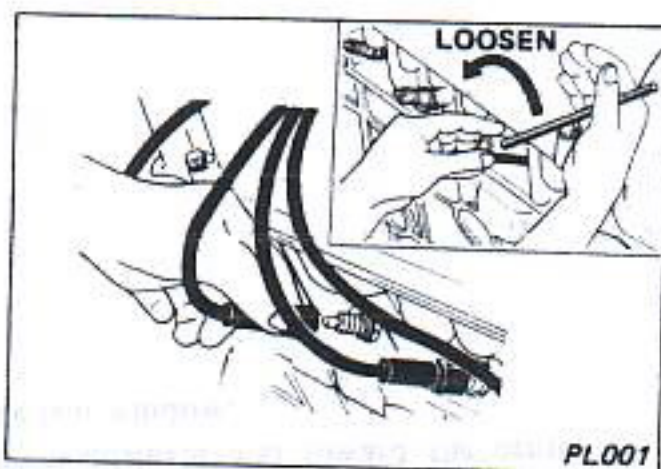
1. Loosen the adjusting bolt until the alternator can be moved slightly.
2. Move the alternator with a prying bar until the belt tension is within the specified range. Then tighten the adjusting bolt securely.
3. Check the belt tension again to see if it is correct.



AIR CONDITIONER AND POWER STEERING BELTS

1. Loosen the idler pulley lock nut for the belt being adjusted.
2. Adjust the adjusting bolt until the belt tension is within the specified range.
3. Tighten the idler pulley lock nut securely.
4. Check the belt tension again to see if it is correct.

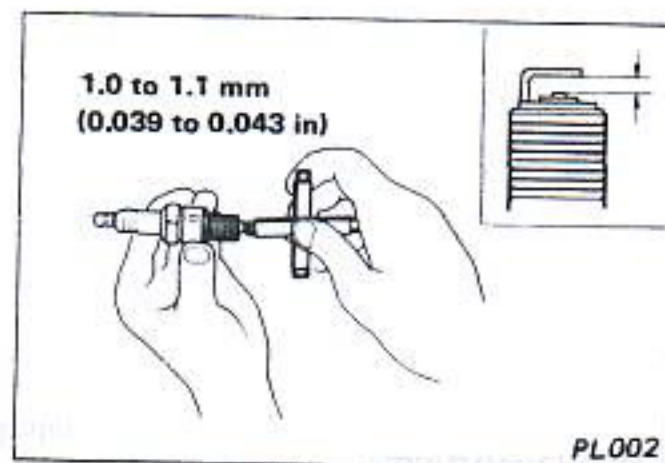
REPLACING SPARK PLUGS



1. Disconnect high tension cables (spark plug cables).

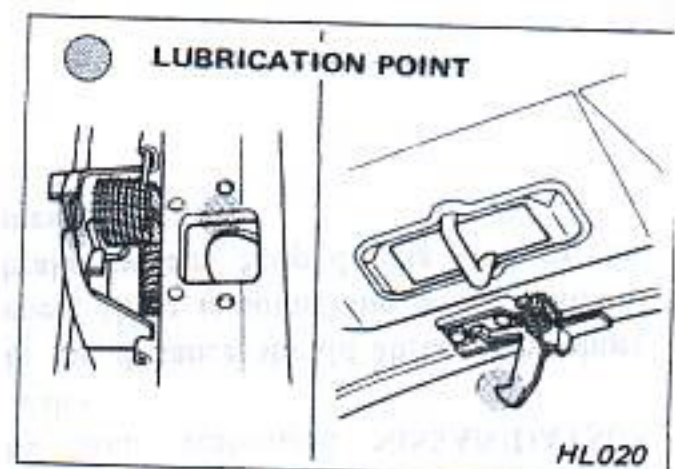
When disconnecting, always hold the boots — not the cables. Mark all cables to identify their original locations.

2. Remove spark plugs with a spark plug wrench.



3. Before installing new spark plugs, check each spark plug gap with a feeler gauge to see if it is within the specified range. If it is not, bend the side electrode until the gap is within the specified range.
4. When installing a plug, screw it in two or three turns by hand and then tighten with a spark plug wrench. Be careful not to overtighten it.
5. Holding the boots, re-connect the high tension cables to their proper locations.

CHECKING HOOD LOCK

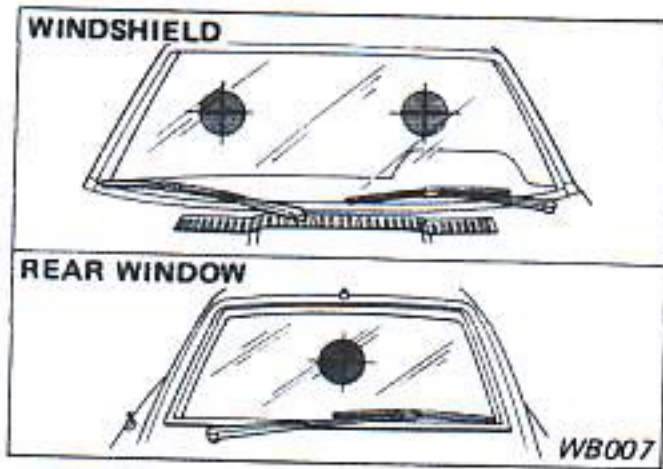


Check the hood to see if it is closed and locked properly.

Lubricate hood lock assembly periodically. Coat all functioning parts with grease after wiping off any accumulation of dirt on lock parts.

Make certain that the lock and release mechanisms operate smoothly.

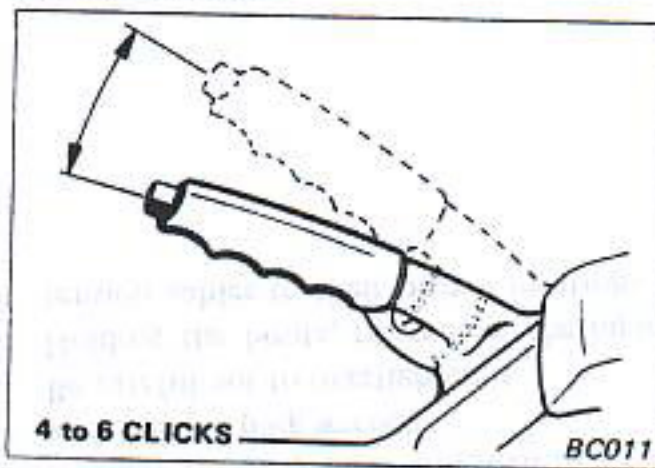
CHECKING WIPER BLADES/ WASHER NOZZLES



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

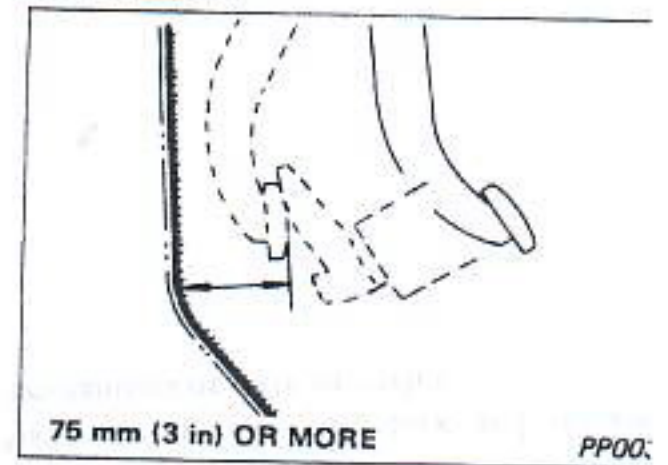
To adjust the washer spray, move the nozzles toward the center of each half of the windshield and toward the center of the rear window.

CHECKING PARKING BRAKE CONDITION



From the completely released position, apply the parking brake slowly and firmly, counting the clicks. If the number of clicks is as shown in the illustration, the parking brake is in good condition. If the number is excessive, have the parking brake adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

CHECKING BRAKE PEDAL DISTANCE

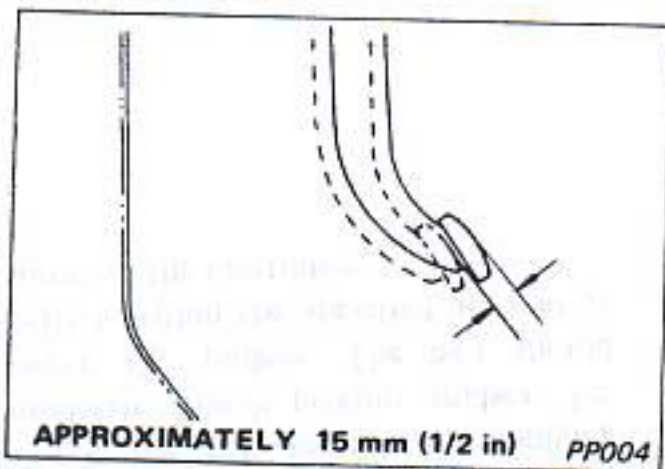


When the brake pedal is fully depressed the distance between the upper surface of the pedal and the carpet should be as shown in the illustration.

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

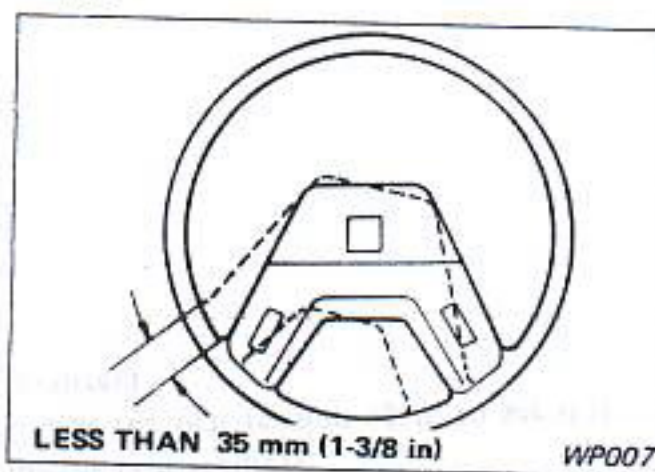
If the distance should abruptly be shortened, there is something wrong with the brake system. Stop driving your car immediately.

CHECKING CLUTCH PEDAL FREE TRAVEL



The clutch pedal should not encounter resistance to the specified travel shown in the illustration. Resistance should then be felt by hand depressing the pedal. If very little or no free travel is evident, have the clutch checked by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

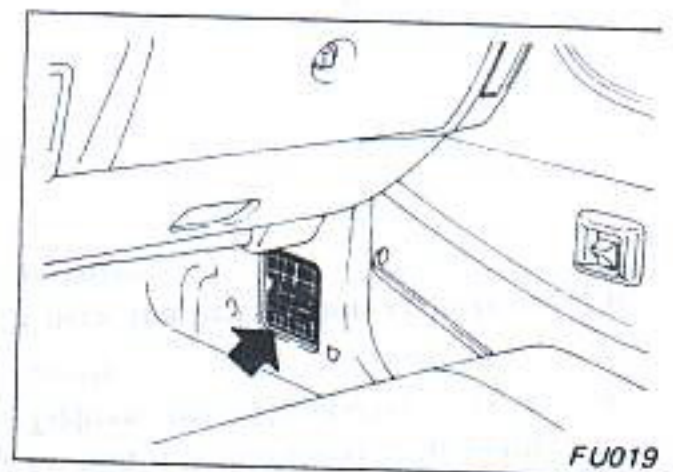
CHECKING STEERING WHEEL PLAY



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

If the play is out of order, have the steering wheel adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

CHECKING FUSES



Should an electrical failure occur, check for a burned-out fuse. Fuses are located under the instrument panel.

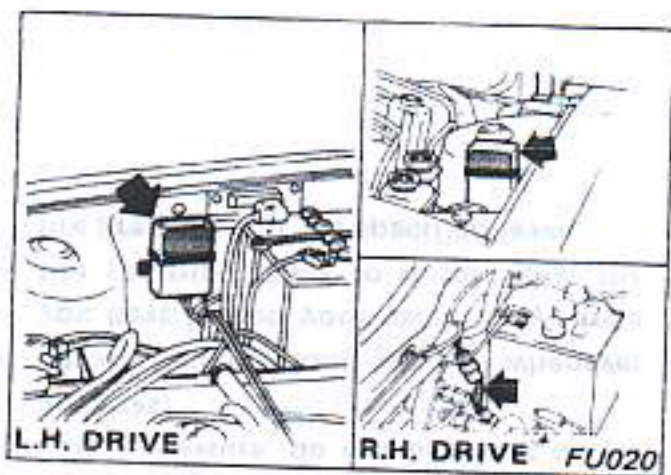
1. Remove the fuse and check. If it is burned out, replace.

Before replacing any fuse, be sure to check the fuse specifications listed on the fuse box cover.

Never use a fuse of higher amperage rating than that specified.

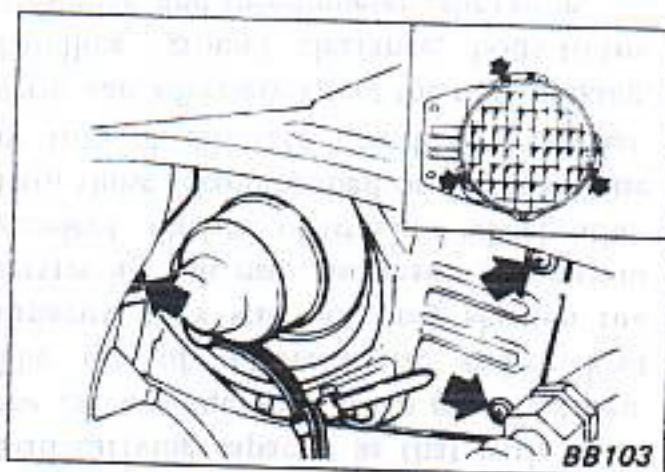
2. Should a replacement fuse burn out again, there is some trouble in the electrical system. Have it checked and repaired by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

CHECKING FUSIBLE LINKS



When electrical failure has occurred and fuses are in good order, check the condition of the fusible links. These are located on the right side hood ledge and near the battery (R.H. drive models) and included in the wiring system. Should an overload occur, these fusible links melt, preventing damage to the wiring harness, electronic fuel injection system and electrical equipment. Replace a fusible link only with one of an equal rating.

BULB REPLACEMENT



HEADLIGHT

Sealed beam type

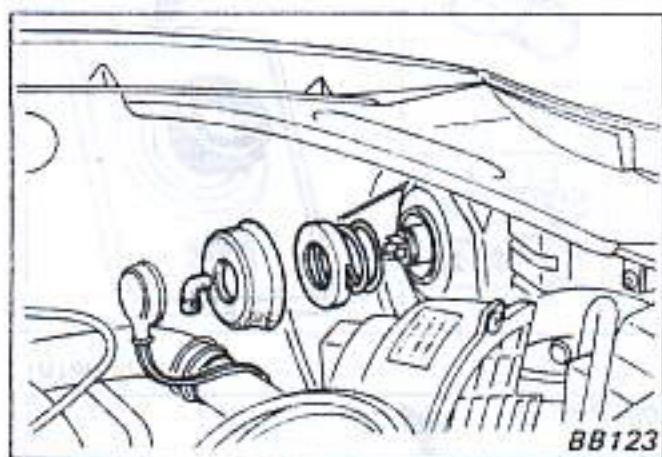
1.
 - Left side headlight
Remove the headlight cleaner tank and pump (if equipped).
 - Right side headlight
Remove the coolant reservoir and the bracket (if equipped).
2. Disconnect the wiring connector from the rear end of the bulb.
3. Remove the bolts which retain the headlight bracket.
4. Remove the three screws which hold the headlight retaining ring.

Be careful not to disturb the aiming adjusting screws.

The headlight can then be removed from the housing.

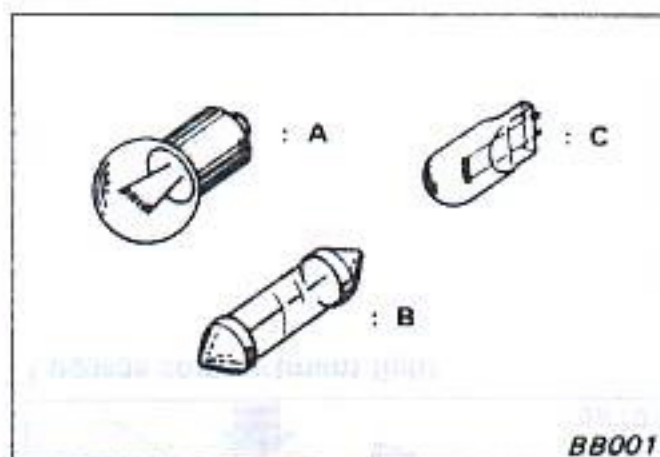
5. In installing the new unit, be sure the "TOP" in raised letters on the lens is on the upper side.

When aiming adjustment is necessary, see your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



Semi-sealed beam type

1. Disconnect the wiring connector from the rear end of the bulb.
 2. Remove the rubber cap.
 3. Remove the retainer by pushing and turning it counterclockwise. The headlight bulb can then be removed.
 4. The new bulb should be installed in the reverse order of removal.
- Do not touch the glass surface of the halogen bulb with bare hands or dirty gloves, etc.
 - In installing the rubber cap, be sure that "TOP" in raised letters on it is on the upper side.
 - When aiming adjustment is necessary, see your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.



OTHER LIGHTS

All other lights are either type A, B or C. When replacing a bulb, first remove the lens and/or cover and then proceed as follows:

Type A:

Press and turn the bulb counterclockwise.

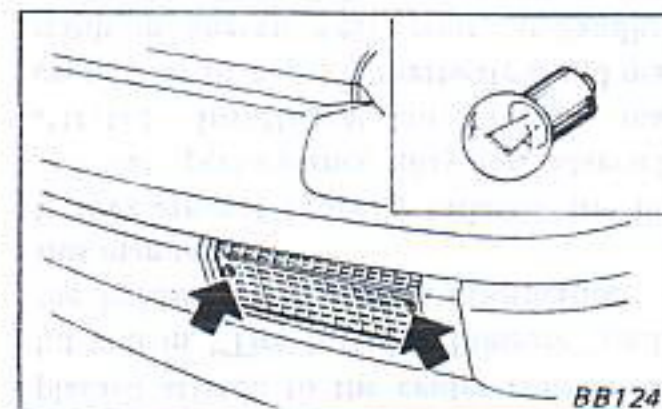
Type B:

Pull the bulb out from its holder clips.

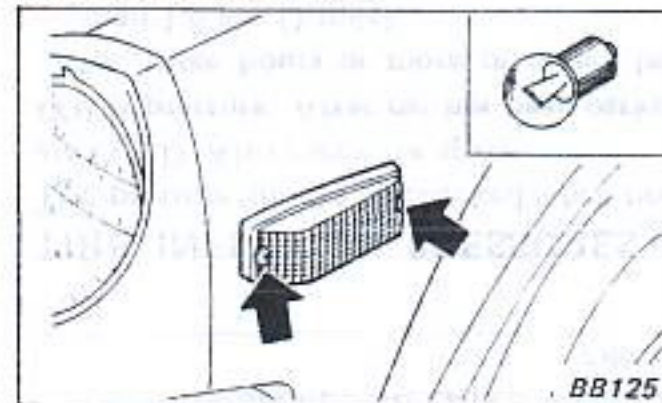
Type C:

Pull the bulb out from the socket.

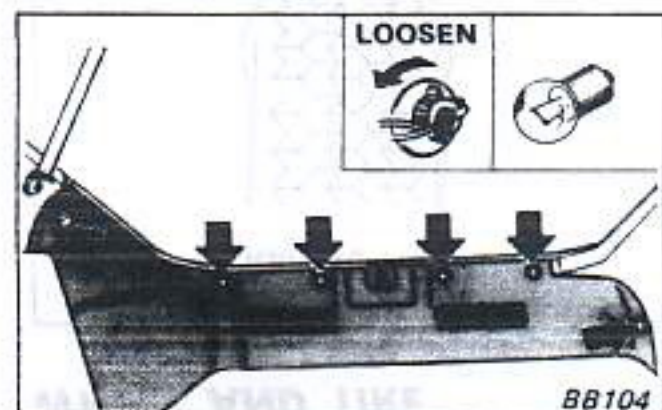
The bulb can be installed in the reverse order of removal.



Front combination light

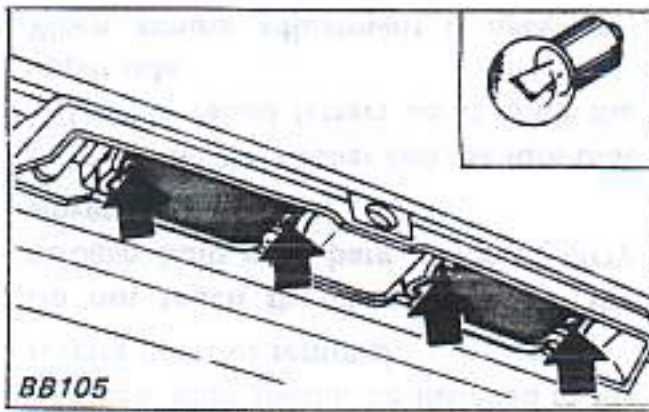


Side turn signal light

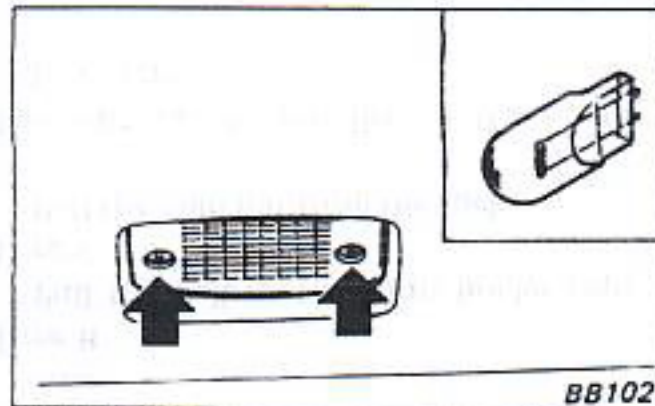


Rear combination light

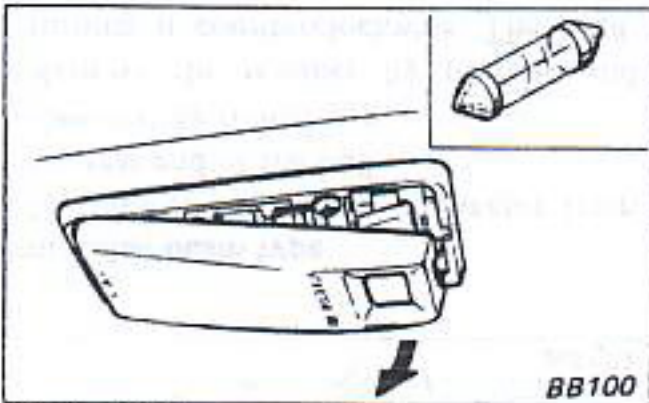
WHEEL AND TIRE



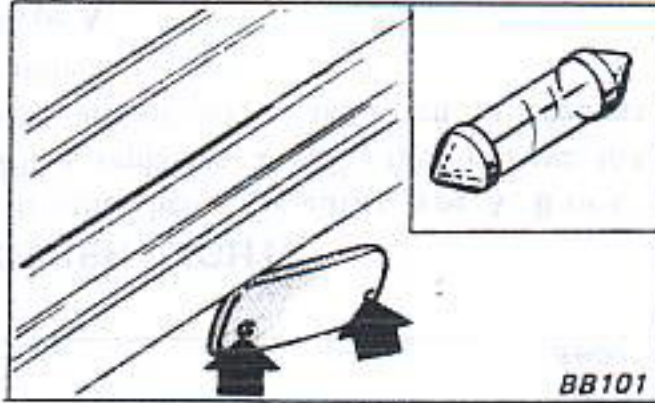
License plate light



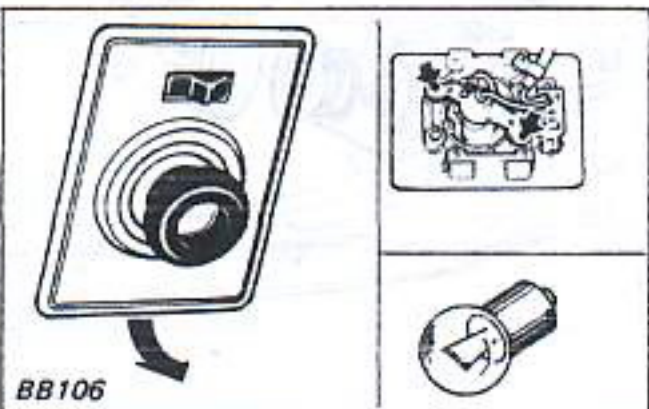
Step light



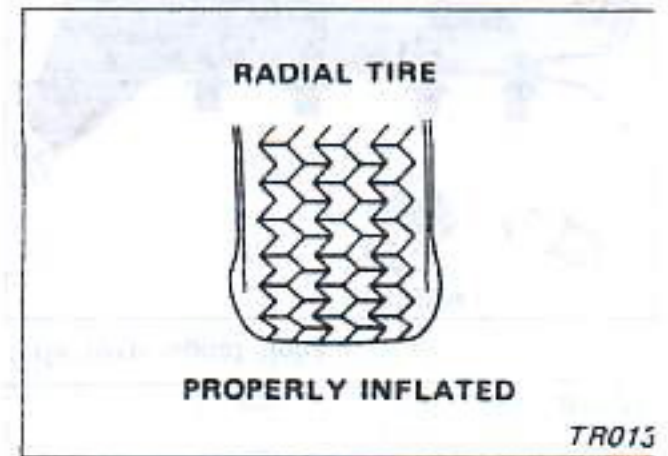
Interior light



Luggage compartment light



Spot light



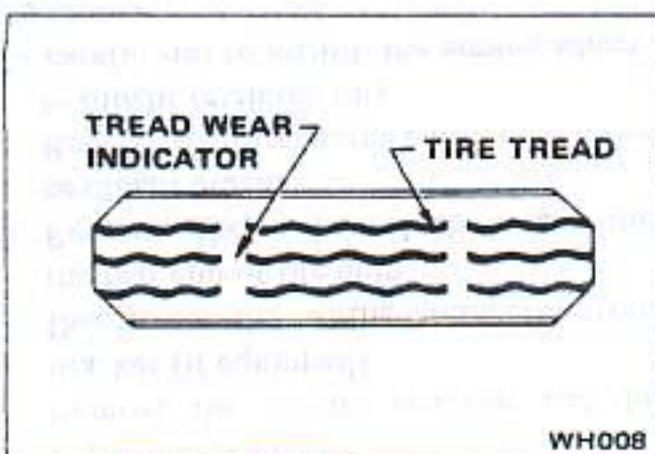
TIRE INFLATION PRESSURES

Tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD. Also check the spare.

COLD pressure: After car has been parked for three hours or more or driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile).

Proper tire pressures are shown on the tire placard affixed to the center console body lid and in "Tire Inflation Pressure" under the heading "Gas Station Information" in this manual.

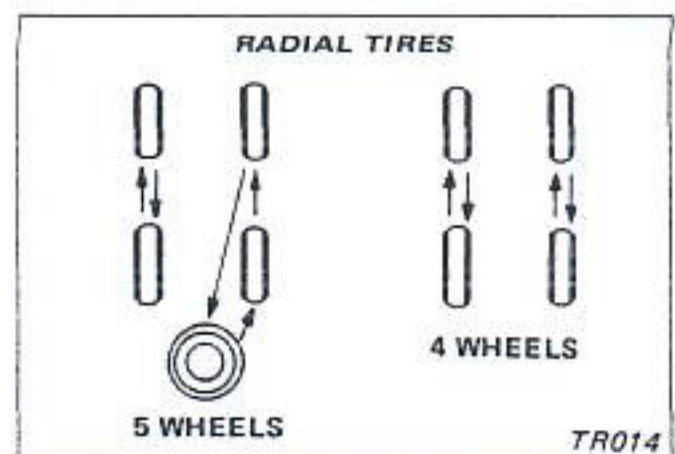
If tires are not properly inflated, tire life and car performance may be adversely affected. Insufficient air pressure may cause tires to become overheated, and may result in uneven wear, poor car handling characteristics and excessive fuel consumption.



TIRE CARE

Replace the tires when the tread wear indicators are visible and/or if the tire is damaged.

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



TIRE ROTATION

Periodic rotation of tires will serve to minimize tire problems and will result in longer tire life. Tires should be rotated as recommended in the illustrated rotation system.

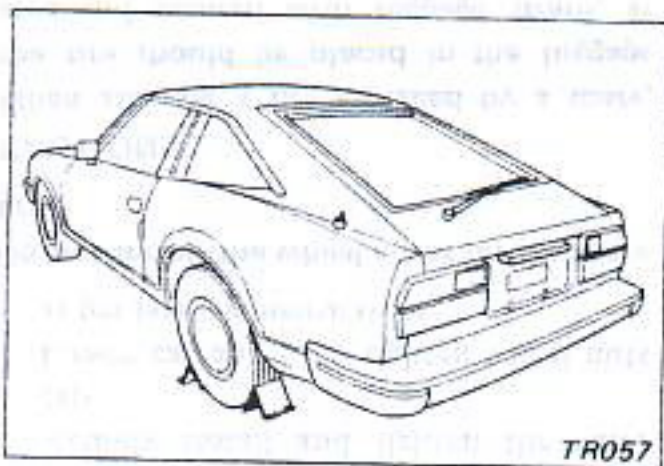
As to the tire rotation interval, refer to "Maintenance Schedule".

CAUTION:

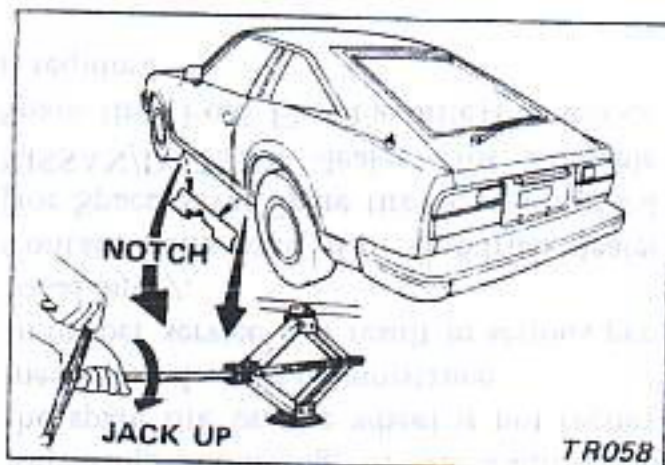
- All the tires including the spare tire should be of the same type.
- Bias, bias belted and radial-ply tires must not be mixed under any circumstances.
- If your car has the Space Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire (Fold Flex Favorite) as a spare tire, do not include it when rotating tires.

Excessive air pressure may not only cause uneven tire wear and poor car handling characteristics, but may also lead to increased vulnerability to damage from road surface impact.

- Since a hot tire will exceed the specified COLD pressure, do not bleed air out of hot tires.
- Before taking a long trip, or whenever you have loaded your car heavily, use a tire pressure gauge to ensure that the tire pressure is at the specified level.



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CHANGING TIRES

When changing tires, carefully take the following steps.

1. Park on a level surface and set parking brake firmly. Set manual transmission in reverse (automatic transmission in "P").
2. If parked on or near road, activate hazard warning flasher.
3. Remove the spare tire and tools from the stowage compartment.
- If your car has the Space Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire (Fold Flex Favorite) as a spare tire, it is designed for emergency use. Refer to page 65 for specific instructions concerning the spare tire.
- If your car has the Denovo tire, refer to page 64.

4. Place wheel chocks at both the front and back of the wheel diagonally opposite the jack position.
5. Place the jack under the jack-up point indicated.
6. Using the flat end of the wheel nut wrench (not your bare hands), remove the wheel cover and loosen the wheel nuts one or two turns each by turning them counterclockwise.

Do not remove the wheel nut until the wheel is raised off the ground.

7. Raise the car slowly until the wheel clears the ground. Remove the wheel nuts and replace the wheel.

WARNING:

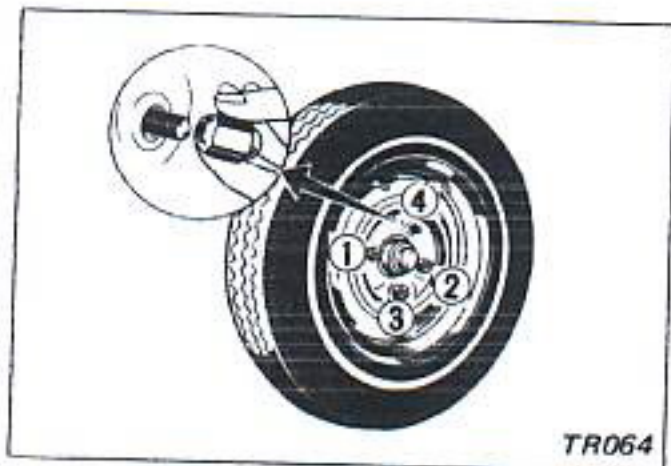
Never get under the car while it is supported only by the jack.

Do not start or run engine while car is on the jack.

8. Slightly tighten the wheel nuts alternately and evenly by turning them clockwise. Be sure that the beveled end of the nuts faces inward.

CAUTION:

If NISSAN aluminum wheels are installed use only wheel nuts designed for aluminum wheels. Refer to page 66, "Care of Aluminum Wheels".



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9. Lower the car slowly until the wheel touches the ground, and then securely tighten the wheel nuts in the same sequence.
- Adjust tire pressure to the specified value.
- Be sure to check the wheel nuts for tightness, after the aluminum wheel has been run for the first 1,000 km (600 miles) (also in cases of repairing flat tires, tire rotation, etc.). Retighten if necessary.
10. Remove the wheel chocks, replace the tools and spare tire.

CAUTION:

Be sure, without fail, that the spare tire and jacking equipment are properly secured after use. Such items can become lethal projectiles in a serious accident.

DENOVO TIRE

If, while driving your car, a Denovo tire is punctured, you will not experience a sudden loss of steering control. Instead, your car will be able to take you to the nearest service station, where the punctured tire can be repaired or replaced. Since a spare tire is unnecessary, the car is not provided with one.

For specific instructions, refer to the Service Handbook "Denovo Tires".

If a tire is punctured, the handling of the car will change and some or all of the following symptoms will be apparent:

- Steering wanders
- Steering pulls to one side
- Additional steering effort required
- Slight change of steering wheel angular position
- Noise
- Vibration
- Slightly harsher ride

Impending tire failure should be indicated by the occurrence of one or more of the above symptoms, probably accompanied by noticeable odor.

- While a punctured Denovo tire is being used, before it has been repaired, avoid severe cornering, except in an emergency.
- Repair a punctured tire, on a specific

repair basis, as soon as you can in order that the remaining "run flat" capability will be preserved for future use.

Contact an authorized Dunlop Denovo dealer if repair is required.

- The Denovo tire is used with a specially designed road wheel. Never use the road wheel with the other conventional tire.
- In the event of an ordinary puncture the tire will usually seal itself, with slight re-inflation resulting. In this situation, the tire will be able to travel a TOTAL RUNFLAT DISTANCE of about 160 km (100 miles) at a maximum speed of 80 km/h (50 MPH).
- If the tire has sustained serious damage such as a slash in the sidewall, the distance which can be travelled will be limited to a maximum of 80 km (50 miles) with a maximum speed of 65 km/h (40 MPH).

SPACE SAVER SPARE/ FOLDABLE SPARE (Fold Flex Favorite) TIRES (Size C78-14)

CAUTION:

The spare tire is restricted in driving speed up to a maximum of 80 km/h (50 MPH) for short distances and emergency use only.

Switch back to the conventional tire as soon as possible.



Inflation with approved inflator

1. Before changing tires, carefully read the caution and directions affixed on both the inflator and the spare tire.
2. Remove the uninflated spare tire and the inflator from rear compartment.

CAUTION:

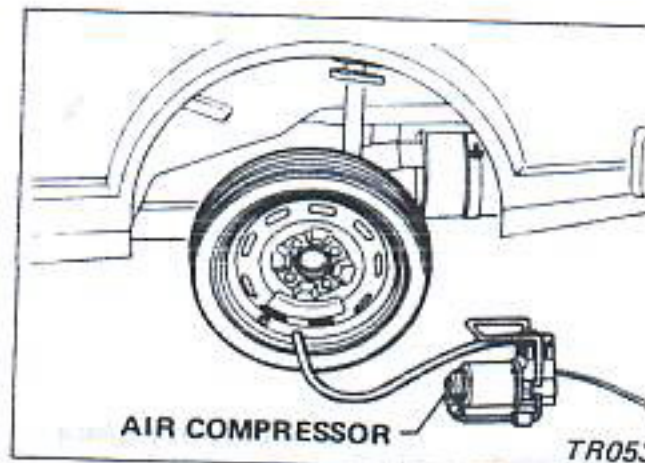
Do not inflate the spare tire at this point.

3. Jack up your car (follow the instructions under the heading "Changing Tires") and remove the damaged tire. Then mount the uninflated spare tire to the axle. (Tighten wheel nuts slightly.)

CAUTION:

If your car is equipped with aluminum wheels, be sure to use the spare tire wheel nuts in the tool bag. Never use the wheel nuts for aluminum wheel on the spare tire wheel.

The spare tire wheel may come off the axle and cause personal injury if the wheel nuts for aluminum wheels are used on the spare tire wheel.



4. Remove the valve cap from the spare tire and securely connect the air compressor hose in its place.
5. Connect the power cord plug of the air compressor to the cigarette lighter socket.

The spare tire may be inflated to the recommended pressure 2.0 kg/cm² (28 psi), in about 6 minutes. Adjust the tire pressure per the tire placard with tire pressure gauge.

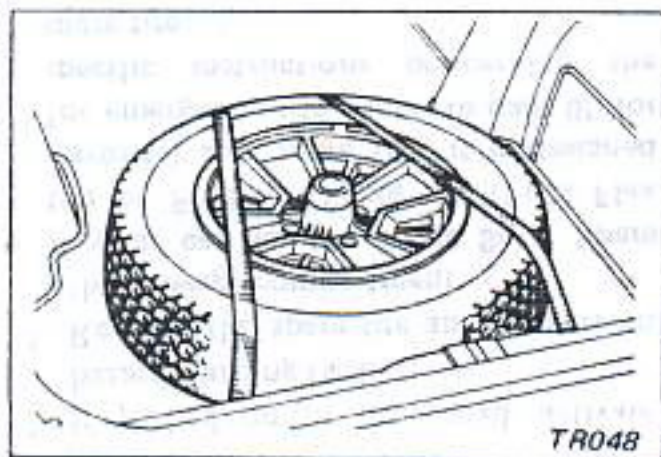
If the air compressor operation is slow, run the engine while the air compressor is operating.

In this case, remove the jack with the spare tire attached to the axle.

CAUTION:

- a) Do not run the engine in closed space or

illustrated. This will help tire from being thrown about and injuring occupants in an accident.



with the car being jacked up.

- b) Do not touch the air compressor with the bare hands while it is operating for it may become quite hot.

6. Disconnect the power cord plug from socket.

Check the tire for air leakage, and then securely install and tighten the valve cap.

7. Lower car and fully tighten wheel nuts as per jacking instructions.

Do not install the wheel cover on the spare tire.

CAUTION:

When stowing a tire replaced by a spare, the tire should be placed in the luggage area and secured with luggage straps, as

Deflation

1. Deflate the tire by depressing the button on the tire inflation valve or by removing the valve core.

CAUTION:

To avoid personal injury, do not inhale the gas which is vented while the tire is deflating.

2. Flatten tire. The spare tire folds gradually while deflating.
3. Store tire in rear compartment.

Repair

Repairing, mounting, or dismounting of the spare tire on the wheel is not recommended under any circumstance.

Improper service can result in serious personal injury.

Contact authorized B.F. Goodrich dealer [for Space Saver Spare tire] or authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer [for Foldable Spare tire (Fold Flex Favorite)] if service is required.



FOR ALUMINUM
WHEELS ONLY

FOR STEEL
WHEELS ONLY

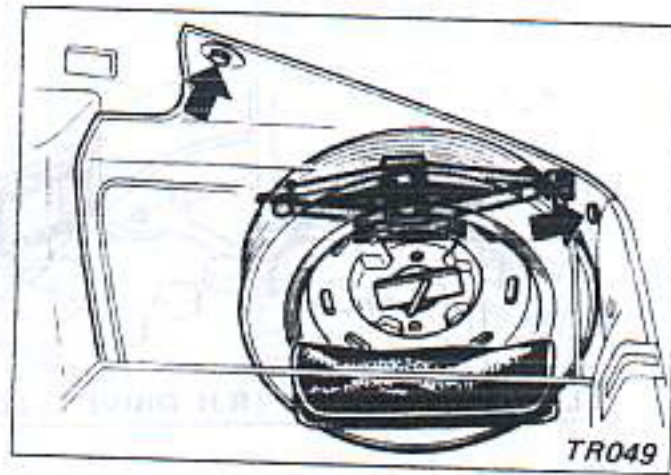
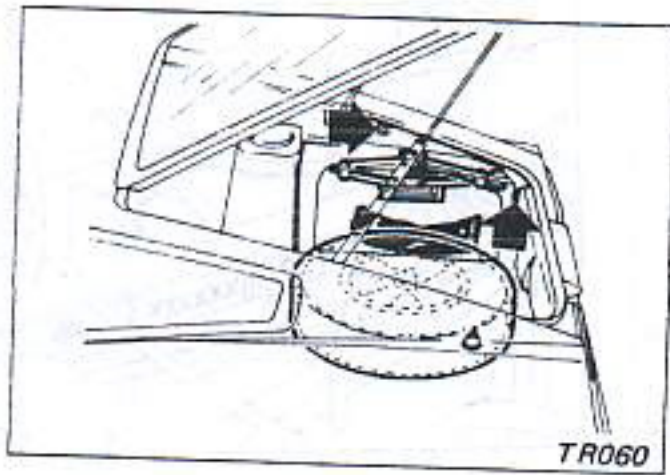
TR059

CARE OF ALUMINUM WHEELS

- Wash the wheels while washing the rest of the car to maintain their appearance.
- Clean the inner side of the wheels each time one is changed or the underside of the car is washed.

CAUTION:

- Do not use abrasive cleaners when washing the wheels.
- Inspect wheel rims regularly for dents or rust, which cause loss of pressure and damage the tire bead.
- Consider the application of car wax to protect against the salt chloride used during winter.
- The wheel nut tightening torque is 8 to 10 kg-m (58 to 72 ft-lb).



SPARE TIRE AND TOOL/JACK STORAGE

Models not equipped with Space Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire

The spare tire is located in the luggage compartment. Remove cover, then release the spare tire clamp by turning counter-clockwise.

The car mounted on Denovo tires does not come equipped with a spare tire.

The jack, jack handle, wheel chocks and other tools are located in the right side of the luggage compartment. Remove the inside trim, then remove the jack.

Models equipped with Spare Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire

The spare tire is located in the right side of the luggage compartment. Remove the inside trim, then release the spare tire clamp.

The jack, jack handle, wheel chocks and the other tools are stowed by the spare tire.

CLEANING YOUR CAR

The finish and upholstery on your car continually receives abuse from industrial fumes, dirt, mud, road salt, etc.

Yet your car will always look well-cared for if you follow these helpful hints on car care.

The best way to preserve the finish and maintain its original beauty is to keep it clean.

The longer dirt is left on the surface, the greater the probability of some damage to the finish.

In areas where excessive road salt is used or where sea winds blow, the car should be cleaned more often to protect the finish.

The underside of the car also picks up dirt and road salt which should not be allowed to build up.

Therefore, the underside of the car should be sprayed with a powerful jet of water, at regular intervals, to remove these corrosive deposits.

WASHING YOUR CAR

Spray water over the car to remove loose dirt.

Do not wash your car in the direct rays of the sun.

Clean with a soft bristle brush or soft

sponge and soap and water solution.

Rinse well. Wipe with a chamois to keep from water-spotting.

REMOVING SPOTS

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

Tar or road oil

Remove tar or oil immediately as permanent staining may result.

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

Insects or tree sap

Remove with a lukewarm soap and water solution. Do not allow tree sap to harden on the paint surface.

WAXING

Apply liquid wax or paste wax to obtain a long-lasting, durable finish.

Wax at periodic intervals, depending on the environment where your car is used.

LEATHERETTE AND INTERIOR TRIM

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

CAUTION:

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

CLOTH UPHOLSTERY AND CARPET

Clean with a vacuum cleaner or hard brush. Stains should be removed with a soap and water solution or a spot remover. Wipe with a damp clean cloth from outside of stain toward center.

CAUTION:

Only use spot removing fluids in a well ventilated area and keep out of the reach of children.

Do not use gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, nail polish remover or other volatile cleaning fluids. They may be toxic or flammable or hazardous in other ways.

CLEANING THE VINYL TOP

Wash the vinyl top frequently, using neutral soap suds, water and a soft bristle brush.

Rinse well to remove all traces of soap.

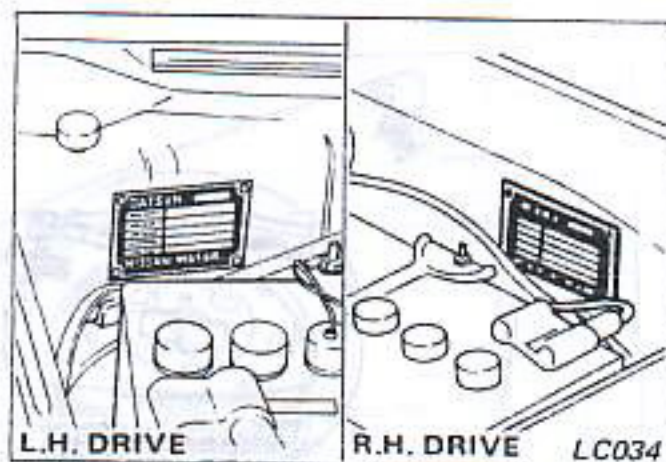
If additional cleaning is required, a mild cleanser can be applied.

After cleaning the entire top, rinse with clean water to remove all traces of cleanser.

Do not apply volatile cleanser or household bleaching agents to the vinyl top.

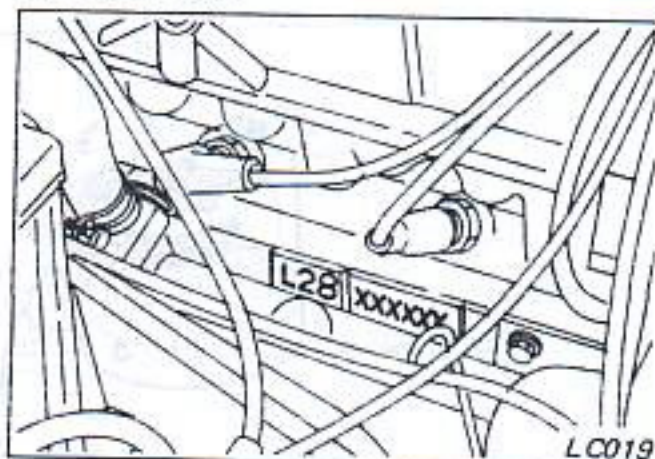
Specifications

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE LOCATION



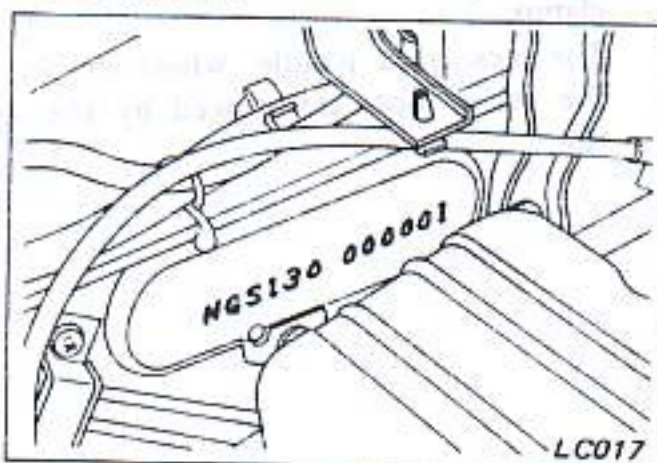
The vehicle identification plate is located on the cowl top.

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION



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

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (CHASSIS NUMBER) LOCATION



The vehicle identification number is stamped on the center of the cowl top.

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SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS

		2 seater	2+2 seater
Overall length	mm (in)	4,340 (170.9)	4,540 (178.7)
		4,420 (174.0) *1	4,620 (181.9) *1
Overall width	mm (in)	1,690 (66.5)	1,690 (66.5)
Overall height	mm (in)	1,290 (50.8)	1,300 (51.2)
Ground clearance	mm (in)	145 (5.7)	145 (5.7)
Front tread	mm (in)	1,385 (54.5)	1,385 (54.5)
		1,395 (54.9) *2	1,395 (54.9) *2
Rear tread	mm (in)	1,380 (54.3)	1,380 (54.3)
		1,390 (54.7) *2	1,390 (54.7) *2
Wheelbase	mm (in)	2,320 (91.3)	2,520 (99.2)
Turning circle [wall to wall]	m (ft)	10.6 (34.8)	11.6 (38.1)

*1: Models equipped with built-in overrider bumper

*2: Models equipped with wheels of 6JJ-14 size

WEIGHTS

		2 seater	2+2 seater
Curb weight			
	Manual transmission model	kg (lb)	1,205 (2,655)
Automatic transmission model	kg (lb)	1,195 (2,635)	1,260 (2,780)
Seating capacity	person	2	4

SERVICE INFORMATION

ENGINE

	L28
Cylinder arrangement	6 cylinder in-line
Type	4 cycle OHC
Bore x Stroke	mm (in)
Displacement	cm ³ (cu in)
Compression ratio	
Firing order	

GEAR RATIO

Transmission	Manual	Automatic
1st	3.321	2.458
2nd	2.077	1.458
3rd	1.308	1.000
4th	1.000	-
5th	0.864, 0.752*	-
Reverse	3.382	2.182
Differential carrier	R200	R180
	3.700	3.545

WHEEL & TIRE

*: Except Europe models

Road wheel size	Steel	5½JJ-14*	5J-14
Aluminum	6JJ-14, 5½J-14	125 x 370DL	-
Tire	Type	Radial, tubeless	Denovo (Radial)
	Size	195/70VR-14 205/70VR-14 195/70HR-14	200/65HR370

*: Except Europe L/H models

SERVICE DATA

ENGINE TUNE-UP

*: Models for Middle East

Idling speed (M/T) (A/T "N" position)	rpm	700, 900* 750
Ignition timing (B.T.D.C.) (M/T) (A/T "N" position)	degree/rpm	10°/700, 10°/900* 10°/750
Spark plug gap Europe BR6ES-11 Except Europe B6ES-11	mm (in)	1.0 to 1.1 (0.039 to 0.043)
Valve clearance (Hot)	Intake mm (in) Exhaust mm (in)	0.25 (0.010) 0.30 (0.012)
Belt deflection (all)	mm/kg (in/lb)	8 to 12/10 (0.31 to 0.47/22)
Cooling fan belt size Width x Length	mm (in)	13 x 885 (0.51 x 34.84)

TIGHTENING TORQUE

Unit: kg-m (ft-lb)

Valve rocker arm nut	5.0 to 6.0 (36 to 43)
Cylinder head bolt	7.0 to 8.5 (51 to 61)
Manifold bolt and nut 8 mm (0.31 in) dia. bolt 10 mm (0.39 in) dia. bolt 8 mm (0.31 in) dia. nut	1.5 to 2.5 (11 to 18) 3.5 to 4.5 (25 to 33) 1.2 to 1.6 (9 to 12)
Spark plug	1.5 to 2.0 (11 to 14)
Oil pan bolt	0.6 to 1.0 (4.3 to 7.2)
Oil pan drain plug	2.0 to 3.0 (14 to 22)
Transmission drain plug	2.5 to 3.5 (18 to 25)
Differential carrier Drain plug Filler plug	4.2 to 6.9 (30 to 50) 4.2 to 6.9 (30 to 50)
Wheel nut	8.0 to 10.0 (58 to 72)

CAPACITIES

	Liter	US measure	Imp measure
Fuel tank	80	21-1/8 gal	17-5/8 gal
Coolant			
With reservoir	10.5	11-1/8 qt	9-1/4 qt
Without reservoir	9.7	10-1/4 qt	8-1/2 qt
Engine			
With oil filter	4.5	4-3/4 qt	4 qt
Without oil filter	5.3 *1	5-5/8 qt *1	4-5/8 qt *
	4.0	4-1/4 qt	3-1/2 qt
	4.8 *1	5-1/8 qt *1	4-1/4 qt *
Transmission			
M/T	2.0	4-1/4 pt	3-1/2 pt
A/T	5.5	5-7/8 qt	4-7/8 qt
Differential carrier			
R200	1.3	2-3/4 pt	2-1/4 pt
R180	1.0	2-1/8 pt	1-3/4 pt
Power steering system	1.1	1-1/8 qt	1 qt
Windshield washer tank	2.8	3 qt	2-1/2 qt
	3.0 *2	3-1/8 qt *2	2-5/8 qt *2
Headlight cleaner washer tank	2.0	2-1/8 qt	1-3/4 qt
Air conditioning system			
Compressor oil	150 ml 139 g	5.1 fl oz 4.9 oz	5.3 fl oz 4.9 oz
Refrigerant	0.8 to 1.0 kg	1.8 to 2.2 lb	1.8 to 2.2 lb

*1: Models equipped with engine oil cooler

*2: L.H. drive model for Europe

BULBS

Item	Wattage (W)	Remarks
Headlight	50/40 45/40 60/55	Sealed beam Semi-sealed beam Halogen lamp
Front combination light		
Turn signal	21	
Clearance	5	
Side turn signal light	5	
Rear combination light		
Stop/Tail	21/5	
Turn	21	
Back-up	21	
License plate light	7.5 10	Except Europe For Europe
Interior light	10	
Spot light	8	
Step light	3.4	
Luggage compartment light	5	
Inspection light	8	
Combination meter Illumination/Warning lights	3.4	
Combination gauge Illumination light Warning lights	2.7 3.4	
Ignition switch illumination light	1.4	
Instrument console illumination light	1.4	
Cigarette lighter illumination light	1.7	
Heater (Air-con) control panel illumination light	1.7	
Radio illumination light	2.5	
Glove box light	3.4	
Hazard warning switch pilot light	1.4	For European L.H. drive models
Selector lever illumination light (A/T models)	3.4	
Rear defroster switch indicator light	1.4	

FUSES

Item	Ampere (A)	Remarks
Headlight (R)	10	
Headlight (L)	10	
Horn, Stop	20	
Clearance, Tail	15	R.H. drive model
Clearance, Tail (L)	10	L.H. drive model
License, Tail (R)	10	L.H. drive model
Interior	10	
Hazard	20	
Air conditioner	20	
Radio	10	
Wiper	15	
Flasher	10	R.H. drive model
Meter, Gauge	10	R.H. drive model
Flasher, Heater, Gauge	15	L.H. drive model
Rear defroster	20	

FUSIBLE LINKS

Color	Size mm ² (in ²)	Usage
Green	0.5 (0.0008)	Electronic Fuel Injection circuit
Green	0.5 (0.0008)	Electronic Fuel Injection circuit
Brown	0.3 (0.0005)	Ignition switch
Green	0.5 (0.0008)	Power supply "IGN" at fuse box
Black	1.25 (0.0019)	Power supply "ACC" at fuse box
Brown	0.3 (0.0005)	Headlight circuit

Index

IBC stands for Inside Back Cover.

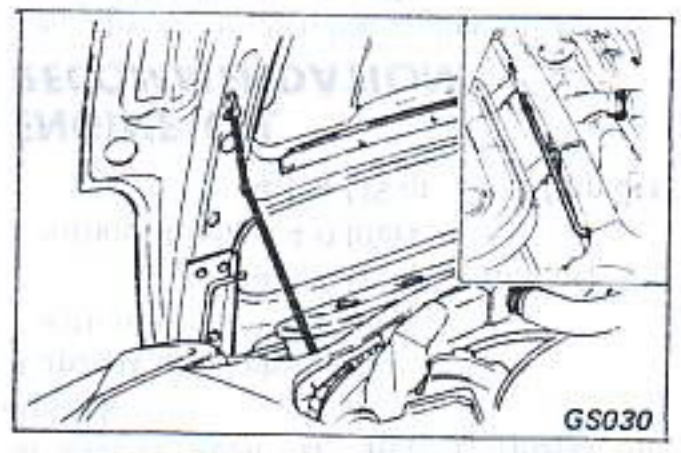
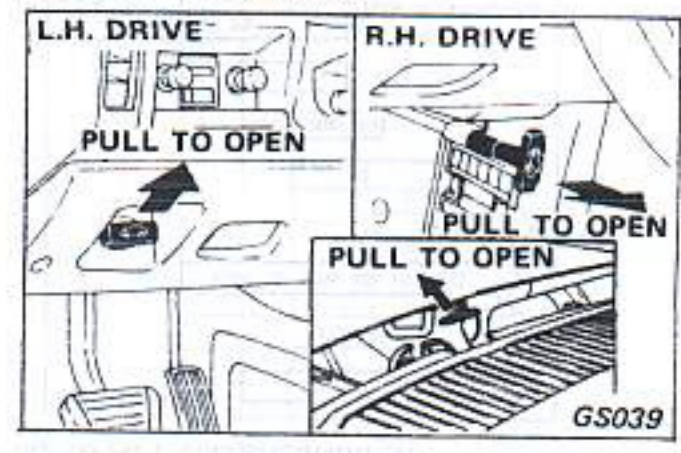
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Gas Station Information

Further details and precautions are described in "Do-it-yourself".

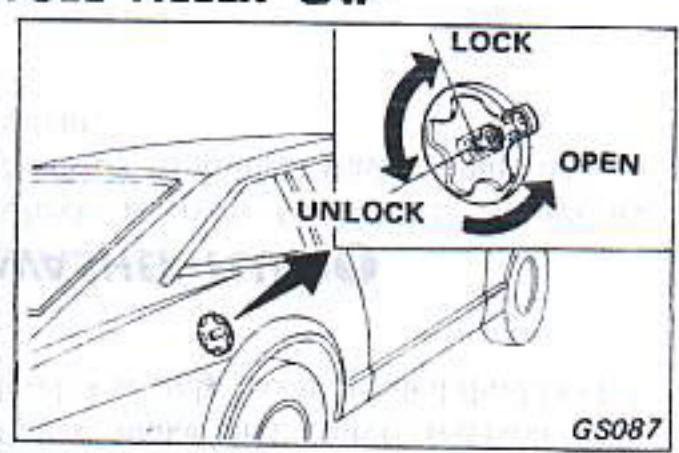
HOOD RELEASE



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

CAUTION:
When the hood is opened, be sure to use the hood stay.

FUEL FILLER CAP



When tightening the filler cap, securely turn the cap until you hear click sounds.

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Use a proper grade gasoline of above 91 octane (RON).

Tank capacity: 80 liters
(21-1/8 US gal,
17-5/8 Imp gal)

TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE

kg/cm² (psi)

RECOMMENDED COLD TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE		
Car speed	Under 160 km/h (100 MPH)	Over 160 km/h (100 MPH)
Tire size		
195/70VR14 205/70VR14 195/70HR14 200/65HR370	2.0 (28)	2.3 (32)
C78-14	Do not use in excess of 80 km/h (50 MPH).	
	2.0 (28)	

Tire inflation pressures should be checked when tires are COLD.

ENGINE OIL ①

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

The best time to check the oil level is at operating temperature several minutes after the engine has been turned off. Maintain oil level between "H" and "L" marks on dipstick.

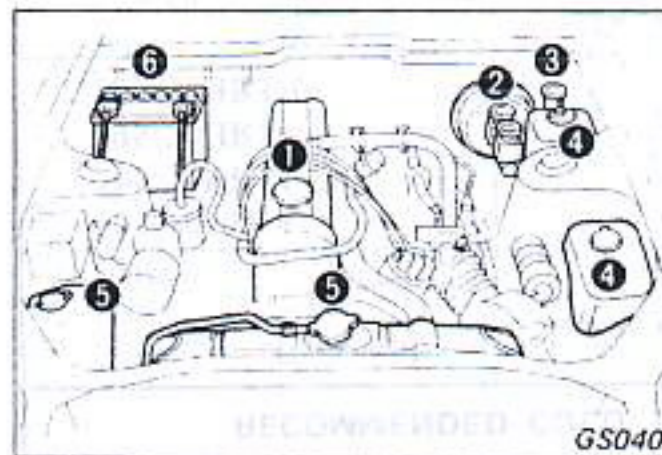
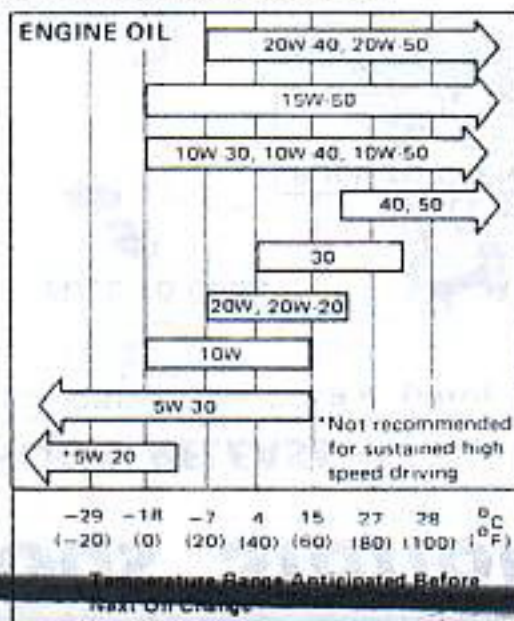
Capacity at oil change

with filter: 4.5 liters
(4-3/4 US qt, 4 Imp qt)

without filter: 4.0 liters
(4-1/4 US qt, 3-1/2 Imp qt)

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only recommended engine oil according to API classification SE.



BRAKE AND CLUTCH FLUID ②

Check brake and clutch reservoir fluid level. Use only recommended fluid DOT 3.

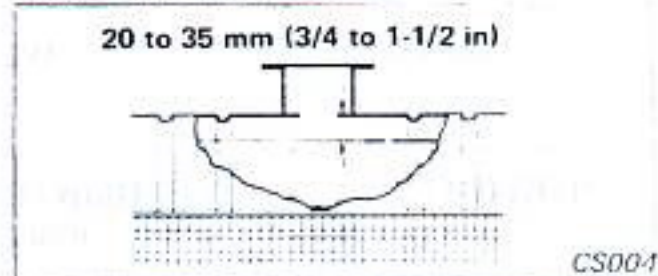
WASHER FLUID ④

Check reservoir fluid level. Always use NISSAN windshield washer liquid or equivalent.

ENGINE COOLANT ⑤

Check engine coolant level when system is cool.

Without coolant reservoir



With coolant reservoir

Coolant level should be maintained between Max. and Min. lines.

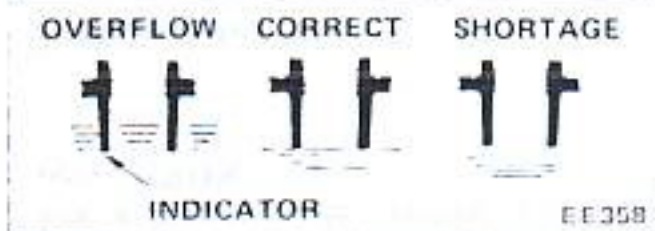


BATTERY ⑥

Check the battery fluid level at least once a month.

If necessary add distilled water.

Black Battery



Translucent Battery

Fluid level must be between upper and lower levels.



S130-A

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