# DATSUN 280Z

## 1977 OWNER'S MANUAL
## MODEL S30 SERIES

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# A Word to Datsun Owners

Thank you for choosing a DATSUN. We are sure you will be happy you did. To make doubly sure, in this manual we have included driving tips, information about the location and purpose of dashboard instruments, comfort and safety features, and much more that will help you know your DATSUN.

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. Return it to him for regular servicing. You will find a periodic maintenance and lubrication schedule in this manual.

When you return your DATSUN to your dealer at the intervals our engineers recommend, you will gain the maximum wear-life from your car, and there will be far less likelihood of operating difficulties.

Your dealer will validate your Warranty and Service Booklet each time you bring your car in for periodic servicing. This satisfies the requirement that your car has been maintained at factory standards, if you need warranty service. Keep the Warranty and Service Booklet in your glove box at all times. It is important to you.

Your dealer uses genuine NISSAN parts, he 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. Your NISSAN/DATSUN dealership is the best place for you to take your car for any kind of service.

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

# Contents



- This Owner's Manual has been prepared on the assumption that your car is fully equipped (including all factory optional equipment).
- In this manual, "California Model" refers to those cars sold in the state of California and the designated high altitude area in the U.S.A.

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 try to maintain that speed.
2. Always drive the car in the gear which properly suits the driving conditions.
3. Maintain moderate speeds on the highway. Speeds above 50 MPH (80 km/h) 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. If you are held up in traffic and are faced with a wait of more than a few minutes, temporarily switch off the ignition to conserve gasoline.
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.

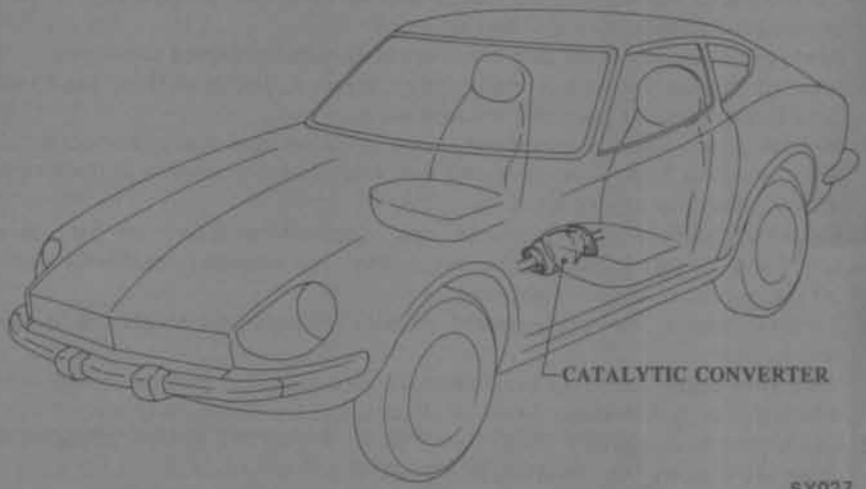
If you follow the guidelines enumerated above, you will attain remarkable savings.

Normal Driving Saves Fuel and Money

Severe Driving Wastes Fuel and Money

# Catalytic Converter System (California models)

A catalytic converter system has been installed in all California models. The essential components of this system are the catalytic converter itself, a catalytic converter protective device and a floor temperature warning device. Using a platinum element as a catalyzer, the catalytic converter chemically converts the harmful carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon components of the exhaust into harmless carbon dioxide and water.




SY027

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



**– After entering the car –**

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

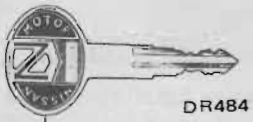
Fluid levels such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake and clutch fluid and windshield washer fluid should be checked daily and/or weekly, or whenever you refuel.

Further details are described in "Routine Service" under the heading "Maintenance".

## KEY

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

Reversible feature;
Either side up



DR484

Ignition switch & steering lock
Door locks
Tail gate lock
Glove box lock

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

To prevent theft of your car, a warning buzzer will sound when the driver's door is opened if your key has been left in the ignition switch. Be sure to remove the key from the switch when leaving your car unattended.

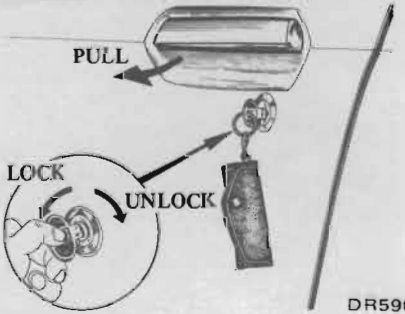
## DOOR LOCKS

### From outside

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

The doors can also be locked from the outside without a key. Push the lock knob down and then shut the door, pulling the outside door handle upward. However, the door will not lock unless you keep the door handle pulled upward when shutting the door. This prevents accidental locking.

**If you intend to lock the door without using the key, ensure that you have removed the key from the ignition switch.**



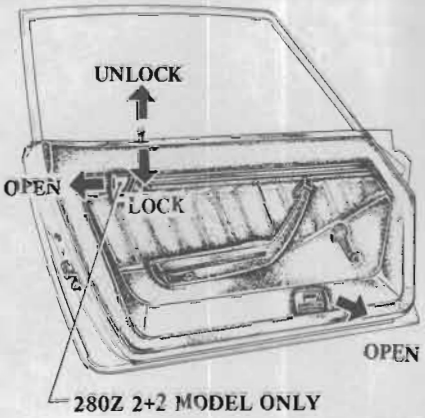

DR590

### 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.

To lock a door, push the lock knob down. To unlock, pull up.

**To prevent accidental opening of a door when driving, always lock doors from the inside, especially with small children in the car.**




DR591

## FUEL FILLER LID

The fuel filler lid is located on the right rear fender.

Notes:

- Do not forget to replace the filler cap after refilling.
- In California models, the fuel filler opening is designed to accept only an unleaded fuel gun [nozzle diameter less than 0.839 in (21.3 mm)] only.

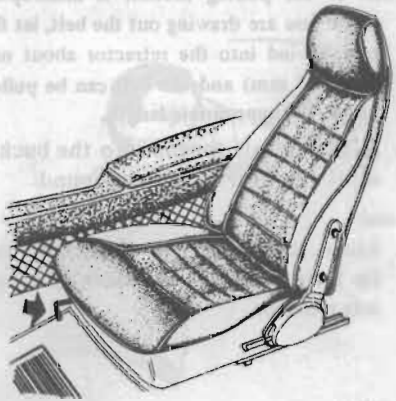
DR592

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

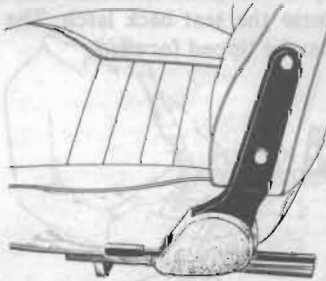
Caution: Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving. The seat may suddenly jerk forward or backward, which could result in loss of control.



DR593

### Reclining seat

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



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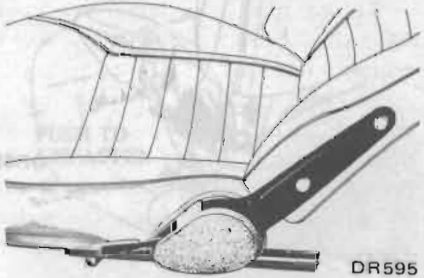
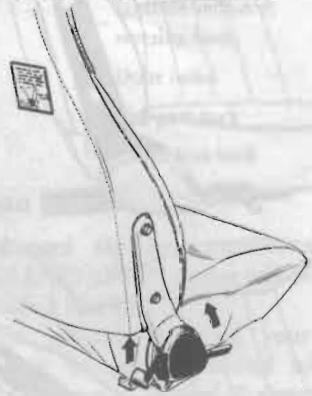


DR595

### Tilting front seat (280Z 2+2 model)

The front seat back is easily tilted to get to the rear seat. Simply pull up the seat back control lever (same lever as reclining device) and the seat back will tilt forward.

The front passenger seat back tilts easily to allow access to the rear seat. Pull up the lever on the lower seat back to release the seat back latch. The seat can then be tipped forward.



DR596

## SEAT BELT

### Front seat belt

1. Adjust the front seat to the most comfortable position and angle. (Take an erect posture position, and sit well back in the seat.)
2. Behind the seat cushion, along the lower edge of the door, is located the outer lap belt retractor. Place your hand on the belt tongue resting on the retractor cover.
3. Slowly, and in one motion, pull out the lap-shoulder belt until it reaches the inner lap belt buckle.

Note: If the pulling motion is interrupted while you are drawing out the belt, let the belt rewind into the retractor about one inch (25 mm) and the belt can be pulled out to the appropriate length.

4. Push the belt tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound.

Note:

- Excess slack from both the shoulder and lap belts is automatically taken up by the belt retractor.
- 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.

Caution: 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.

### Comfort clip

After fastening the belt, pull out the shoulder belt to the extent that you have enough slack to place a fist between the belt and your chest. Then, slide the comfort clip toward the belt guide (shoulder belt retractor). This will eliminate any pressure on your chest or shoulder and allow you to move around comfortably.

**Caution:**

- **Excessive slackness in the shoulder belt will reduce the effectiveness of the entire restraint system.**
- **For optimal restraint protection, use of the comfort clip is not recommended.**

**To unfasten belt**

Press the button in the center of the buckle to unfasten the belt.

To prevent any hindrance when getting in or out of the car, the lap and shoulder belts can be stowed in their respective retractors. Slide the comfort clip down to allow the shoulder belt to rewind into the retractor.


DR456


DR457

### Rear seat belt

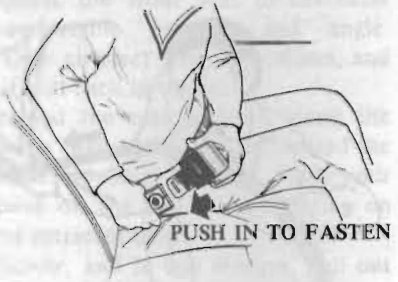
1. Pull out the outboard lap belt until it reaches the buckle.
2. Insert the belt tongue into the buckle.

Caution:

- Position the 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.

3. Let the belt rewind into the retractor until it fits snugly across the hips.

Note: The belt retractor is designed not to lock the belt in a rewinding direction, but rather to lock it in an extending direction once it has been pulled out.
To release the stop mechanism, allow the belt to rewind all the way into the retractor and then pull it out again.

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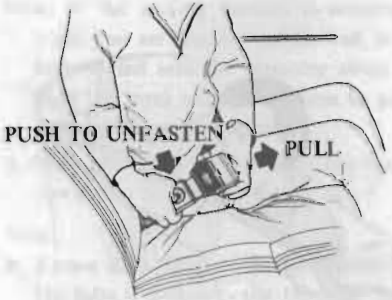



DR598

### Seat belt maintenance

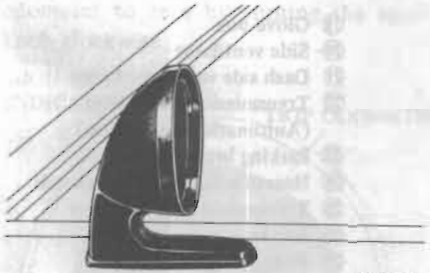
- To clean the belt webbings, apply a mild soap solution or any solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet, brush it, wipe with cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.
- Do not allow the belts to retract until they are completely dry.
- Do not use any other chemicals or try bleaching or re-dyeing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

## REARVIEW MIRRORS

Adjust the outside and inside mirrors before driving. For safe driving rear vision must be unimpaired.

### Outside door mirror

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

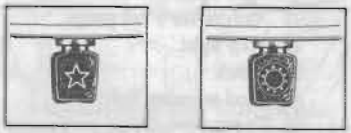


DR492

### Inside day-night mirror

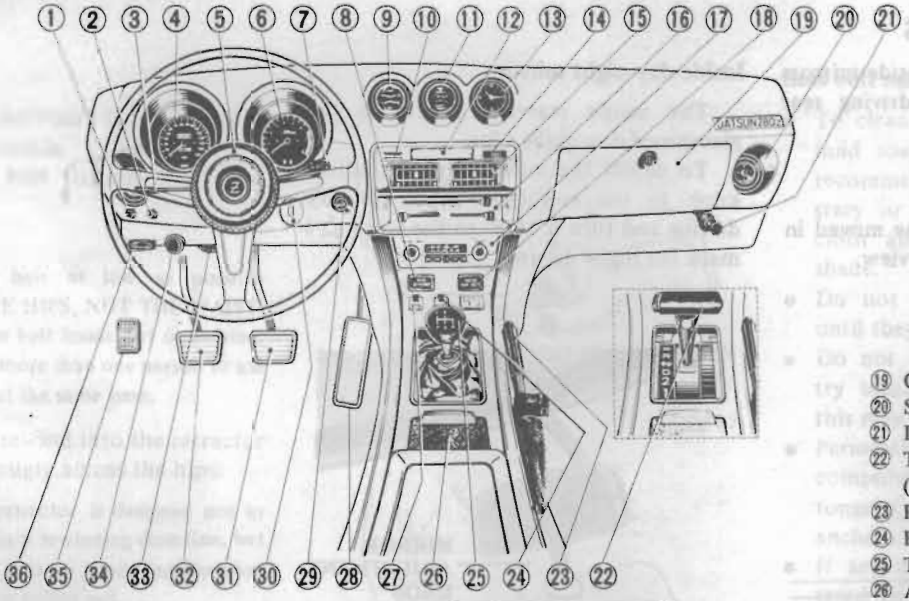
The inside rearview mirror is the glareproof day-night type.

To adjust the mirror turn the adjust knob to the sun (☼) mark for day driving and turn it 180° to the star (☆) mark for night driving.

DR599

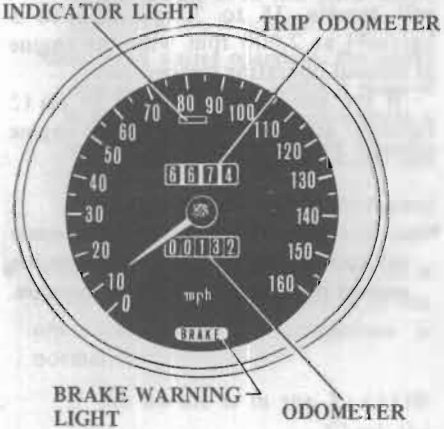
# Instruments and Controls




① Trip odometer reset
② Illumination control
③ Turn signal switch and lane changer
④ Speedometer, Odometer
⑤ Horn pad
⑥ Tachometer
⑦ Light switch and wiper-washer switch
⑧ Rear defogger indicator light
⑨ Coolant temperature-Oil pressure gauge
⑩ Floor temperature warning light (California models)
⑪ Voltmeter-Fuel gauge
⑫ Map light
⑬ Clock
⑭ Fuel warning light
⑮ Center ventilator
⑯ Heater or Air conditioner control
⑰ Radio
⑱ Seat belt warning light
⑲ Glove box
⑳ Side ventilator
㉑ Dash side ventilator knob
㉒ Transmission select lever (Automatic transmission)
㉓ Parking brake lever
㉔ Hazard warning flasher switch
㉕ Transmission control lever
㉖ Ash tray
㉗ Rear defogger switch
㉘ Accelerator pedal
㉙ Cigarette lighter
㉚ Ignition switch and steering lock
㉛ Brake pedal
㉜ Clutch pedal
㉝ Floor vent control
㉞ Dash side ventilator knob
㉟ Foot rest
㊱ Hood release handle

## SPEEDOMETER

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




For Canada



## HIGH BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

The headlights have two beams to meet varying night driving conditions. The high beams give better long range vibisility. With the headlights on, the beam indicator shows blue whenever the high beams are used, and goes off when the low beams are selected.

## TACHOMETER

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

There are two different colored zones on its face.

Never drive in the red zone.


IN644

TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHTS

## TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHTS

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

## FUEL GAUGE

When the ignition switch is "ON", the fuel gauge registers the fuel level 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.

## COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE

When the ignition switch is set to "ON", the coolant temperature gauge operates and the pointer indicates coolant temperature in the range from 120 to 250°F (49 to 121°C).

During ordinary driving, the pointer will indicate 171 to 219°F (77 to 104°C).

If the pointer indicates over 239°F (115°C), and remains there for more than a minute or two, stop the car and cool the engine while keeping the engine speed at 1,000 to 1,500 rpm.

Then check the coolant level, following the procedure in the "Maintenance" section.


IN518

## 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 35 to 70 psi (2.5 to 5 kg/cm²) at 2,000 rpm with the engine at normal operating temperature.

If the needle moves below 25 psi (2 kg/cm²) at 2,000 rpm, stop the engine and check the lubrication system.

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

## 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 YELLOW or RED zone. . . . . Check the condition of the battery.

- During starter operation

  If the needle is in the RED zone, the condition is normal.

  Note: **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.**

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

  If the needle is in the YELLOW zone. . . . . Check the following as necessary:

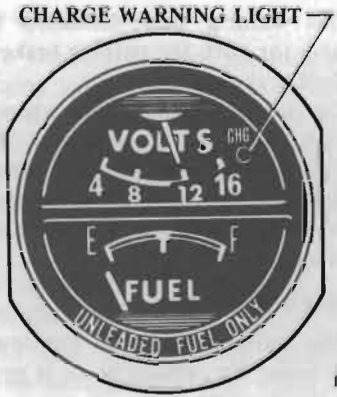
  - Loose fan belt
  - Condition of battery and voltage regulator
  - Electrical overload

  If the needle is in the RED zone . . . . . Be sure to check the following:

  - Loose fan belt
  - Condition of battery and voltage regulator
  - Electrical overload

## CHARGE WARNING LIGHT

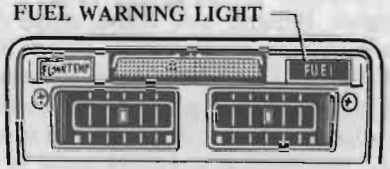
The condition of the alternator system of your car is continuously monitored by this light. It will quickly warn you of any malfunction. When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position, before the engine is started, the light should be on. After the engine is started, the light should turn off and remain off while the engine is running. If it remains on, the car should be taken to an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or any other qualified service outlet as soon as possible.




IN645

## FUEL WARNING LIGHT

With the ignition switch "ON", the fuel warning light comes on when the fuel in the fuel tank drops below 2 5/8 US gal (2 1/4 Imp gal, 10 liters). When the fuel warning lamp comes on, refuel at the nearest gas station.




IN521

## BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

This warning light functions as a warning 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 engine is not running. 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 engine running.

### Foot brake system

The foot brake system is designed with a dual circuit, one circuit controlling the front wheels and the other the rear wheels. If one circuit should fail, the other will continue to operate.

Depress the brake pedal with the engine running and fully release the parking brake. If the warning light glows, the foot brake system is partially inoperative. Have your car repaired immediately. Do not drive unless it is safe, and then only at a reduced speed to the nearest service station.

## SEAT BELT WARNING LIGHT AND BUZZER

The driver's seat is equipped with a seat belt warning light and buzzer system.

### Except Canada

The seat belt warning light "FASTEN SEAT BELTS" comes on for about six seconds whenever the ignition switch is placed in the "ON" position.

The seat belt warning buzzer will sound for about six seconds when placing the ignition switch in the "ON" position if you do not fasten the driver's seat belt securely.

### For Canada

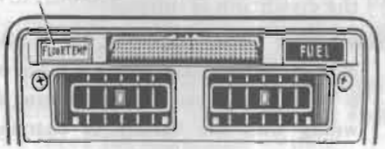
After the driver's belt has been fastened, if the light does not go out and the buzzer does not stop with the ignition switch placed in the "ON" position, recheck to ensure that the belt is properly fastened.


IN520

## FLOOR TEMPERATURE WARNING LIGHT (California models)

If, while the engine is running, the floor temperature rises to an abnormal level, this warning light will come on to tell the driver that the engine is malfunctioning or operating under severe strain. For details, refer to the "Starting and Operating" section.

FLOOR TEMPERATURE WARNING LIGHT




IN521

## LIGHT SWITCH

The light switch controls parking lights, headlights, taillights, license plate light, side marker lights and instrument panel lights (and – on cars with automatic transmission – the light for the selector lever indicator).

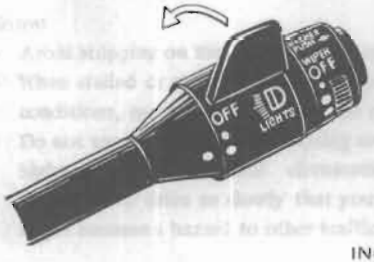
With the light switch knob turned on, the following lights will be lit.

**1st position:**

Parking, tail, license, side marker, automatic transmission selector lever indicator and instrument panel lights

**2nd position:**

Headlights and all the above lights (The headlight beams are controlled by the turn signal lever.)




IN646

## TURN SIGNAL SWITCH AND LANE CHANGER

**Full turn**

To signal a right turn, push the turn signal switch lever upward.

For a left turn signal, push the lever downward.

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, and the steering wheel has returned to the straight ahead position.

Occasionally the turn may be so wide and gradual that the steering wheel will not rotate far enough to cancel the turn indicator.

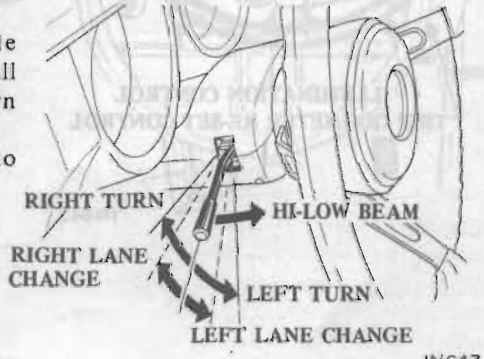
If this happens, just flick the lever to neutral position.

**Lane changer**

To temporarily flash the turn while changing lanes, the lever can be moved up or down to the point at which the indicator begins flashing. The lever will operate the indicator as long as it is held in this position, returning to the center point as soon as it is released.

**High-Low beam control lever (Headlight)**

The turn signal switch lever also controls headlight high/low beam when the light switch is turned to the 2nd position.




IN647

## ILLUMINATION CONTROL RHEOSTAT

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. To turn off the illumination lights, turn the knob counterclockwise all the way.

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


IN643

## WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

The windshield wiper has three speed positions. In the first position, wiper blades operate intermittently. The second position is for low speed and the third for high speed.

The wiper switch also controls the windshield washer. To operate the washer, push the button located at the end of the lever until there is enough fluid on the windshield to wash off dirt.


PUSH

IN648

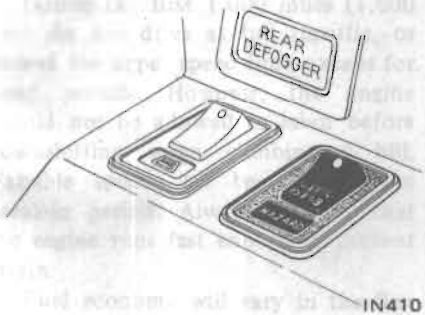
Notes:

- Check washer fluid level regularly.
- Do not operate the washer continuously 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.
- Do not wipe the glass with a dry cloth. It may scratch the glass.
- Do not operate washer if reservoir is dry.

## HAZARD WARNING FLASHER SWITCH

Pushing the rocker switch causes all directional signals to flash simultaneously to warn other drivers and pedestrians that your car is disabled or parked under emergency conditions.

To stop the flashing action, push in the opposite side.




IN410

Notes:

- Avoid stopping on the roadway if possible.
- When stalled or stopped 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.

## REAR WINDOW DEFOGGER SWITCH

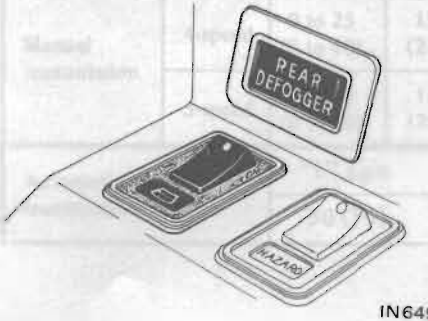
An electric defogger is built into the rear window.

To heat the rear window glass, move 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" or "ACC" position.

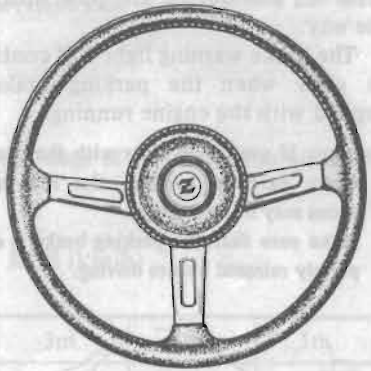
Caution: When you clean the car, do not clean the inner side of the window with abrasive-type cleaners, and do not use any type of scraper to remove foreign deposits from the inner glass surface as this may cause damage to the electrical conductors.




IN649

## HORN

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



IN650

## PARKING BRAKE LEVER

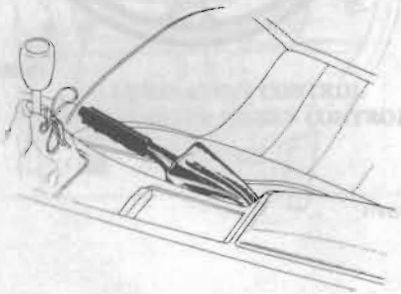
To set the parking brake, pull the lever upwards. It is a good practice to depress the foot brake pedal at the same time.

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

The brake warning light will continue to glow when the parking brake is applied with the engine running.

**Caution: If you drive a car with the parking brake partially applied, the rear brake shoes may be damaged.**

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



IN651

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

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

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

**Break-in speed limit MPH (km/h)**

| | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manual transmission | 4-speed | 0 to 25 (0 to 40) | 15 to 40 (25 to 65) | 22 to 65 (35 to 105) | 30 to 90 (50 to 145) | – |
| | 5-speed | 0 to 25 (0 to 40) | 15 to 40 (25 to 65) | 22 to 65 (35 to 105) | 30 to 90 (50 to 145) | 35 to 90 (55 to 145) |

| Automatic transmission | "1" Low | "2" Second | "D" Drive |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 30 (50) | 55 (90) | 80 (130) |

# Starting and Operating

## THE CAR EQUIPPED WITH CATALYTIC CONVERTER (California models)

On all California models, a catalytic converter for emission control is installed along the exhaust pipe. Inside this converter, exhaust gases are burned at high temperatures to remove harmful exhaust gas components.

**Note: If the engine is kept running at high speeds when continuous misfiring occurs, the temperature of the exhaust system components and exhaust gases will become excessively high.**

As a safety factor, a floor temperature warning light device is installed.

**Caution:**

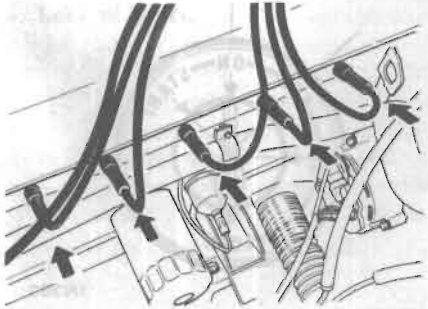
- **Keep an eye on your fuel gauge; running out of gas could possibly cause damage to the catalytic converter.**
- **Refrain from racing the engine.**
- **Do not stop or park the car over inflammable materials, such as dry grass, waste paper, or rags that may come into contact with the exhaust system.**
- **When parking, ensure that people or inflammable materials are kept away from the exhaust pipe.**

**Floor temperature warning light**

* When the ignition switch is turned to the "START" position, the light comes on.
* If while the engine is running, the floor temperature rises to an abnormal level, this warning light will come on.
* It will go out when the floor temperature returns to normal.

– When the warning light comes on –

* If the light should come on while the car is being driven, reduce the speed immediately. After the light goes out return to normal driving speed.
* If this warning light should start to come on frequently, or if you should notice unusual power loss or abnormal engine vibration, stop the engine. Then check the spark plug wires of the engine. If any of them are disconnected, reconnect them correctly.



OP087

* If the spark plug wires are properly connected, have the car inspected by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

## STARTING THE ENGINE

**Warning:**

**Never inhale exhaust gases; they contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless extremely dangerous gas which can cause death. If you should suspect that exhaust fumes are getting into the passenger compartment, have the 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 so as to force outside air into the car.
4. If the tailgate is not closed while driving, exhaust gases could be drawn into the car. Thus avoid driving at high speeds for great lengths of time with the tailgate 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 function properly at all times.
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.

and any leakage corrected immediately.

**Ignition switch**

The 5-position ignition switch is located on the right side of the steering column. The switch includes the anti-theft steering lock device and also controls the ignition system and most of the electrical equipment:

"LOCK" Normal parking position

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

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

"OFF"

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

"ACC" (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.


IN389

## Parking

**Before leaving your car:**

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Place the gearshift lever in the "Reverse" (or, on the automatic transmission model, into the "P" position).

**Note: 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.

**Before starting the engine:**

1. After each person is seated, close and lock doors.
2. Fasten the driver's seat belt and passenger's seat belt (if occupied).
3. Make sure the parking brake is "ON".
4. Place the gearshift lever into "NEUTRAL" (in "N" or "P" position for the automatic transmission).
5. With a manual transmission, depress the clutch pedal to reduce drag from transmission gears.
6. Turn the ignition key to the "ON" position.
7. Start the engine in the normal manner.

Notes:

- Except Canada:

  **The "FASTEN SEAT BELTS" warning light comes on for about six seconds when the ignition switch is placed in the "ON" position.**

  **The warning buzzer will sound for about six seconds when placing the ignition switch in the "ON" position if you do not fasten the driver's seat belt securely.**

- For Canada:

  **If the warning buzzer and the "FASTEN SEAT BELTS" warning light are actuated when the ignition switch is placed in the "ON" position, recheck to ensure that the driver's seat belt is fastened securely.**

## Tips on starting

- To start the engine, turn on the ignition switch without depressing the accelerator pedal.

Notes:

**a) If the engine is very hard to start in extremely cold or hot weather, use the accelerator pedal to help starting the engine.**

**b) In the summer, when restarting the engine within 30 minutes after it has been stopped, crank the engine keeping the pedal fully depressed.**

- As soon as the engine starts running under its own power, release the ignition key.
- If the engine stops or falters in starting, wait 3 or 4 seconds before restarting. This will prevent possible damage to the starter or engine.

Note: It is also advisable for manual transmission model to depress the clutch pedal especially on cold mornings, to reduce the drag from the transmission gears.

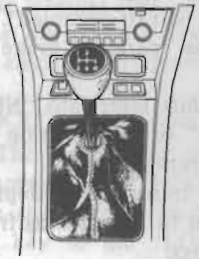
- Warm-up

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

- **If it becomes necessary to start the engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the booster battery voltage must not exceed 12 volts, or the control unit of the fuel injection system and other electronic components will be damaged.**

## DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Your car is equipped with a 4-forward speed (or 5-forward) and 1-reverse speed transmission. The shift patterns are shown below.



OP088

**4-FORWARD SPEED TRANSMISSION**


**5-FORWARD SPEED TRANSMISSION**


**Before starting the engine, make sure that the gearshift lever is in "N" (Neutral) position.**

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.

**Correct shift-up speeds**

The table below indicates the recommended speeds for shifting up to a higher gear. Following these recommendations and shifting to a higher gear as soon as possible, without lugging or pinging, will give you better fuel economy and increased engine life and efficiency.

Unit: MPH (km/h)

| Shifting | 1→2 | 2→3 | 3→4 | 4→5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shift-up speed | 15 (25) | 25 (40) | 40 (65) | 50 (80) |

**Recommended speed ranges in each gear**

The table below indicates the recommended speed ranges in which the car may be driven or down shifted 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 down shift 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 10 to 15 MPH (15 to 25 km/h) and continue braking to a stop.

Unit: MPH (km/h)

| Gear position | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-speed | 0 to 38 (0 to 60) | 15 to 60 (25 to 95) | 22 to 95 (35 to 155) | Over 30 (50) | – |
| 5-speed | 0 to 38 (0 to 60) | 15 to 60 (25 to 95) | 22 to 95 (35 to 155) | Over 30 (50) | Over 35 (55) |

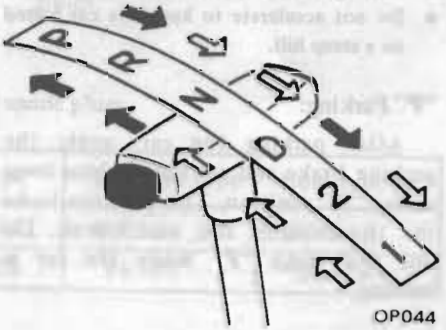
Notes:

1. 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.
2. Shift into reverse gear only after the car has come to a complete stop.
3. Do not use the clutch pedal as a foot rest between gear changes as this may result in clutch damage.
4. Never hold the car in position on a steep hill by slipping the clutch.
5. To maintain safe speeds on steep down grades and to help save the brakes, shift to a lower gear before you start down.
6. 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.

## DRIVING WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Cars equipped with an automatic transmission have two pedals, one for braking and the other for accelerating. The automatic transmission eliminates the clutch pedal, providing fully automatic operation for selecting and shifting gears.

### How to operate selector lever




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

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

Notes:

- 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:**

After 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 or 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, downshifting 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 downshift into the "2" position at speeds over 70 MPH (115 km/h). Do not exceed 70 MPH (115 km/h) in the "2" position.**

**"1" Low gear:**

The "1" low gear is helpful for driving up very steep hills and for braking the car on downhill grades. When downshifting into the "1" position, move the selector lever from "D" to "2" and then to "1".

Even if the selector lever is downshifted into "1", the car remains in second gear until the car speed drops below 30 MPH (50 km/h). **Do not shift into the "1" position at speeds over 70 MPH (115 km/h). Do not exceed 45 MPH (70 km/h) in the "1" position.**

**Accelerator downshift –In drive–**

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

## TIPS ON DRIVING

### Driving uphill

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

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

### Wet brakes

After washing the car or when driving 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.

### Spark plugs

The factory-installed spark plugs on your car are designed to meet normal driving conditions. If your car is operated under either of the following conditions, it is recommended that optional spark plugs of the proper heat range be installed.

1. When the car is used primarily for short distance travel, so that the engine does not run long enough to reach its normal operating temperature, use hot-type spark plugs.
2. When the car is frequently operated with throttle wide open for long periods of time, use cold-type spark plugs.

**Recommended spark plugs**

| Destination | Hot type | Standard type | Cold type |
|---|---|---|---|
| All areas except Canada | B5ES-11 | B6ES-11 | B7ES-11 |
| Canada | *BR5ES | *BR6ES | *BR7ES |

**Always use the spark plug, or equivalent, indicated in the above chart.**

*** Resistor built-in type spark plug**

For spark plug types, please consult your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

# Starting and Operating

## IN COLD WEATHER

### Starting off on slippery roads

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

In an emergency situation, the 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 and turn into the direction of the skid. As the car recovers its balance, straighten out the wheels and accelerate lightly.

### Tire equipment

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

**Note: When your car is equipped with snow tires, the specified maximum tire pressure of 32 psi (2.2 kg/cm$^2$) 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.

### Anti-freeze

[Example]

| Coolant capacity | Anti-freeze | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 ¾ US qt (1 ½ Imp qt, 1.7 liters) | 3 ⅝ US qt (3 Imp qt, 3.4 liters) | 5 ½ US qt (4 ⅝ Imp qt 5.2 liters) |
| 10 ⅞ US qt (9 ⅛ Imp qt, 10.3 liters) | 19°F (−7°C) | 0°F (−18°C) | −31°F (−35°C) |

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

For details, refer to "Engine Coolant Level" under the heading "Maintenance".

### 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. Therefore, to maintain its maximum efficiency it should be checked regularly.

### Draining of coolant water

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

### Replacing lubricant

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

### Corrosion protection

Chemicals used for road surface deicing and dust control are extremely corrosive and will accelerate rust 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 regular intervals with plain water will greatly reduce the harmful effects of these chemicals.

In geographic areas where heavy concentrations of these corrosive chemicals are used, the car should, in addition to regular washing, be thoroughly washed, flushed and carefully inspected for signs of deterioration or corrosive action, at least once 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 or other competent service facility.

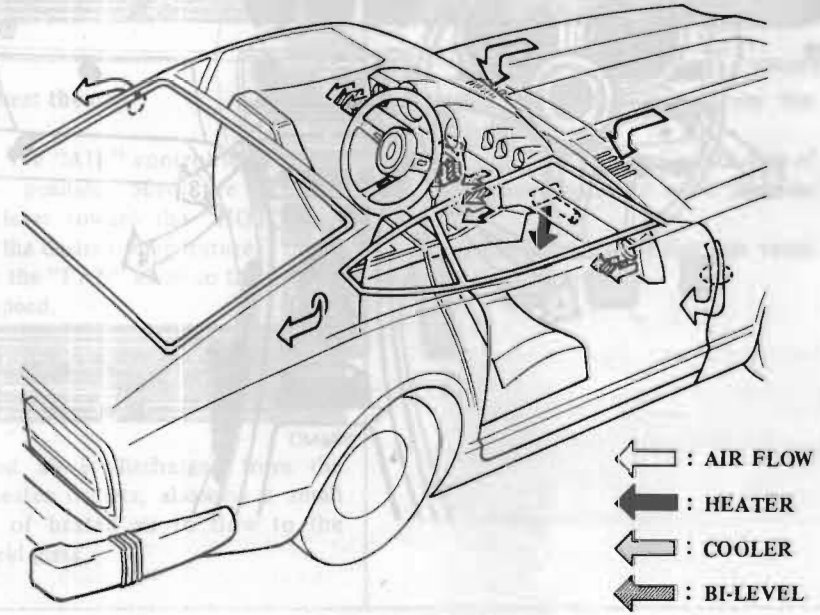
## IN HOT WEATHER

### Replacing the lubricant

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

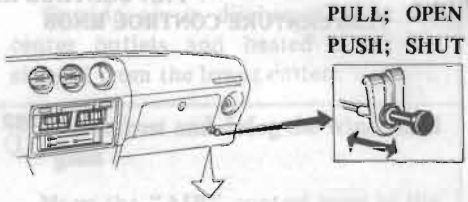
## VENTILATION SYSTEM

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




CM654

Two dash side ventilators on the dash enable you to ventilate the car with fresh air in any weather without opening the windows. To draw fresh air into the car, pull out the knob located on each lower side of the instrument panel.



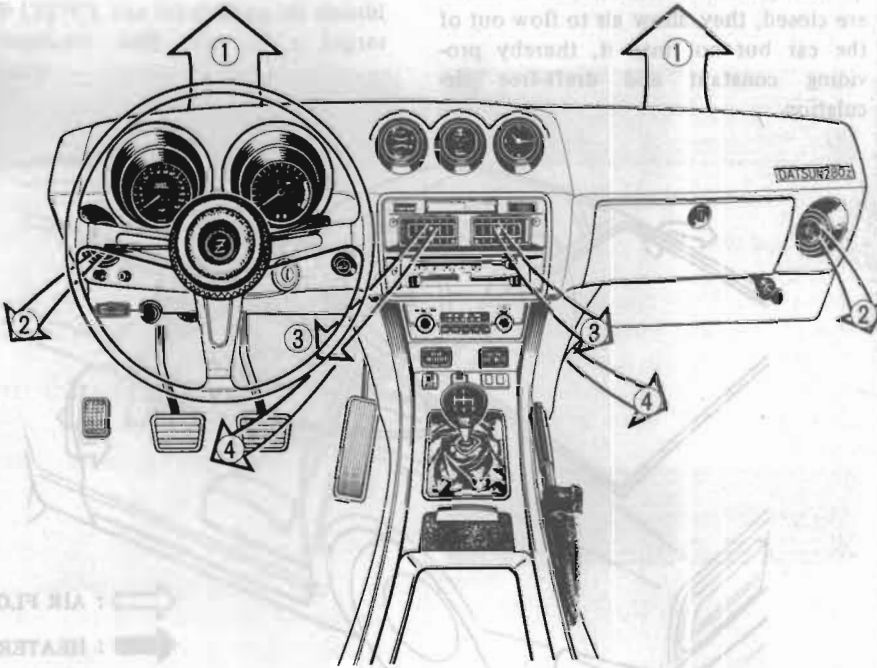

CM580

# Comfort and Convenience Features

## HEATER


CM582

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




CM583

### To shut off the outside air

Move the "AIR" control lever to the "OFF" position.

Shut off the outside air while driving on dusty roads.

CM584

### ④ To heat the car

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" knob to the desired blower speed.

CM585

Heated air is discharged from the lower heater outlets, allowing a small amount of heated air to flow to the windshield glass.

### ② ③ To ventilate the car

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

CM586

Outside air is discharged from the center outlets.

Push side vent knobs at either side of the instrument panel to open the side vent.

Air is discharged from the side vents through the heater fan.

### ② ③ ④ Bi-level operation

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "Bi-level" position, and the "TEMP" control lever at any desired position.

CM587

Outside air is discharged from the center outlets and heated air is discharged from the lower outlets.

### ① To defrost and defog the windshield glass

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

CM588

Heated air is discharged towards the windshield glass.

Note: Head numbers in the above chart coincide with air vents in the figure (CM583).

### Operating tips

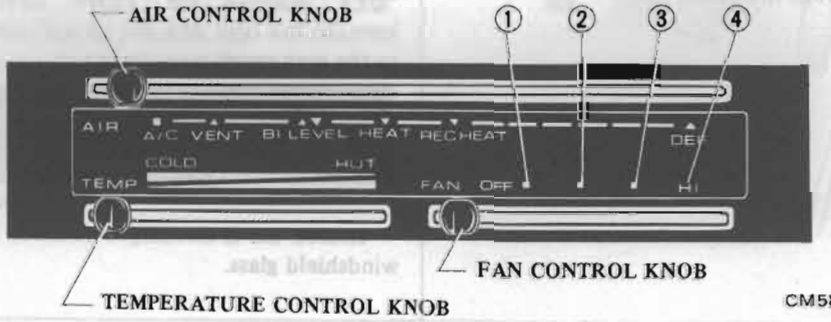
- Clear any snow and ice from the air inlet in front of the windshield to improve heater and defroster efficiency.
- Always remove snow and ice from the front, side and rear windows to improve defogging efficiency and ensure proper visibility.
  Remove snow and ice from the outside mirrors and lights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

## AIR CONDITIONER

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

### "AIR" control lever

Cooling, heating and ventilating requirements are handled by a variety of systems which can be selected by the "AIR" control lever; this lever must be set at the "A/C" position when cooling is required.




CM589

Cooled air is discharged into the interior through four outlets. Three of these outlets are located on the instrument panel: one in the center and one at each side. The other is located on the left side under the instrument panel.

### "TEMP" control lever

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

The cooling system automatically switches on and off to continually maintain the car interior at the desired cooling temperature.

### "FAN" control lever

The fan switch has four positions from ① to ④. The position "④" of the "FAN" lever is provided for emergency use, at which the maximum air discharge is obtained.

### To cool the car

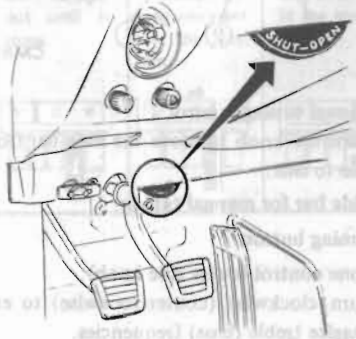
Move the "TEMP" control lever to the "COLD" position.

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "A/C" position.

Move the "FAN" control lever to any position other than the "OFF" position.

### Floor vent control

The floor vent control, located under the instrument panel at driver's side, controls the positioning of the floor vent. When it is set at the open position, cooled air is directed to the floor. The vent is shut when it is at shut the position.




CM590

**To heat the car**
**To ventilate the car**
**Bi-level**
**To defrost and defog the windshield**

Utilize the same procedure as that for the heater.

### "REC HEAT" position

In the "REC HEAT" position, inside air will be recirculated through the car interior.

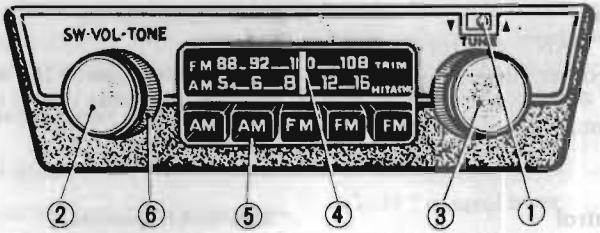
This position is useful not only for quickly heating the interior air, but also for driving on dusty roads: it shuts off outside air without hampering the heating function.

- If the cooling system has not been used for a week or more, or if the ambient temperature range is below 60°F (16°C), 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 much to the service life of the system.
- If anything unusual is noted in the operation of the system, shut it off immediately. It can be 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.

### Operating tips

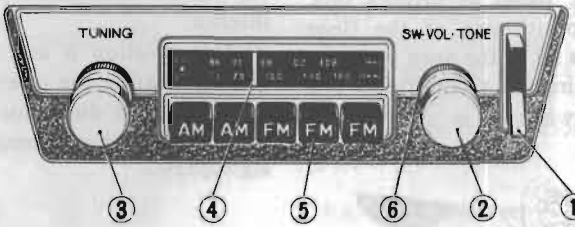
- If your car has been parked in the sun for a period of time with all the windows closed, drive for two or three minutes with all windows open. This will allow the air conditioner to operate more quickly, as the hot air can be forced out of the car.
- If stopped in traffic during hot weather, place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

Type A




CM591

Type B




CM592

## AM-FM RADIO

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

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

① **Power antenna switch**
Do not operate the power antenna continuously when the antenna is fully extended or retracted.

② **ON-OFF switch and volume control (inner side knob)**
Turn radio on and adjust volume.

③ **Manual tuning control**
Turn the knob to move the slide bar from side to side.

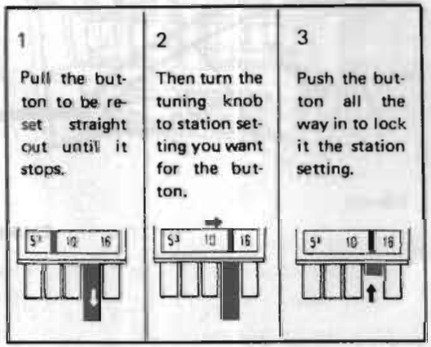
④ **Slide bar for manual tuning**

⑤ **Tuning button**

⑥ **Tone control (outer side knob)**
Turn clockwise (couterclockwise) to emphasize treble (bass) frequencies.

**To set push buttons**

1. Pull the selector button straight out until it stops. Tune in the station you want with the manual tuning knob of the radio dial.
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.

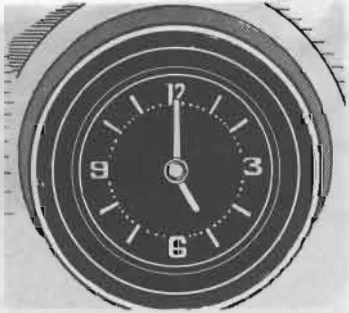



CM145

## CLOCK

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

Turn the knob clockwise to advance the hands, and counterclockwise to retard the hands. Reset the clock on daily basis.

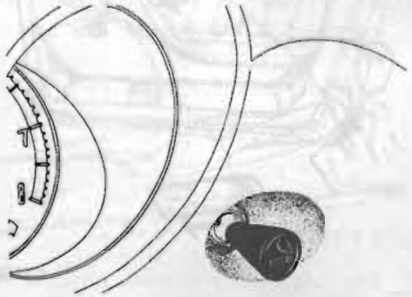


CM348

## 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.

The lighter illumination light glows in the lighter socket when the light switch is switched on.

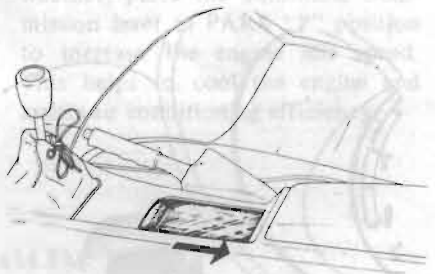


## ASH TRAYS

The ash tray is located on floor console.

The ash tray can be easily removed for cleaning by opening its cover and pulling out at the rack.

The illumination light inside the ash tray glows when the light switch is switched on.

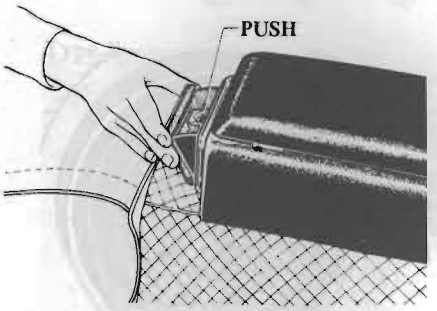


CM593

### 280Z 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 with your finger.

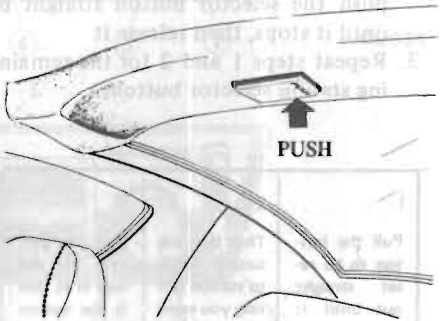



CM594

## INTERIOR LIGHT

To switch the interior light "ON" and "OFF", press the "Push" switch.

The interior light comes on whenever the doors are opened, regardless of the switch position.




CM595

## MAP LIGHT

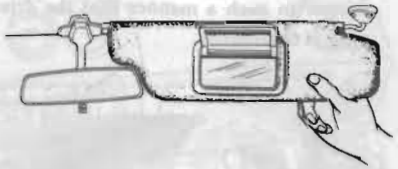
The map light will come on when the map light assembly is pushed downward. It will go out when the assembly is returned to the upward position.


CN457

## SUN VISORS AND VANITY MIRROR

The sun visors can be moved up, down, or side ways.

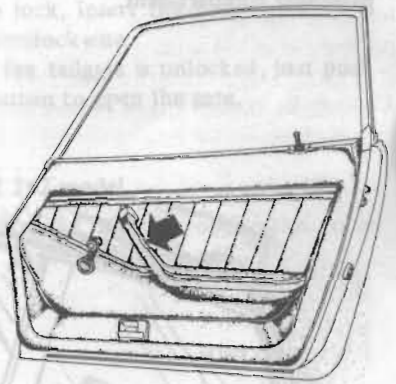
The vanity mirror is located behind the passenger sun visor.



CM596

## DOOR PULL

A door pull is located on each door.

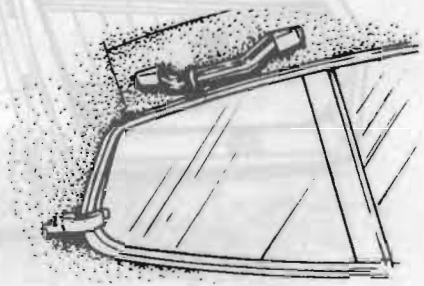


CM597

# Comfort and Convenience Features

## ASSIST GRIP (280Z 2+2 model)

The assist grip is located above the roof rail on either side of the rear passenger compartment.



CM598

## COAT HANGER

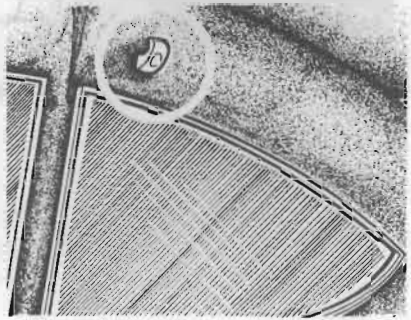
### 280Z 2 seater model

The coat hangers are located on each side of the rear roof.

### 280Z 2+2 model

The assist grip on each side is equipped with a coat hanger.

**Note: Do not hang anything on the coat hanger in such a manner that the driver's view is obstructed.**

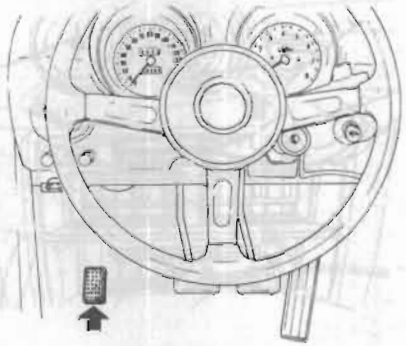


CM350

## FOOT REST

A convenient foot rest is provided for the driver's left foot.

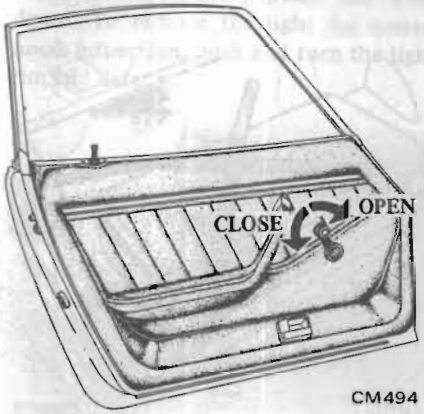
In cornering, put your left foot on the foot rest to support your body.



CM599

## WINDOW CONTROL

Rotate the window control handle forward to lower the window.

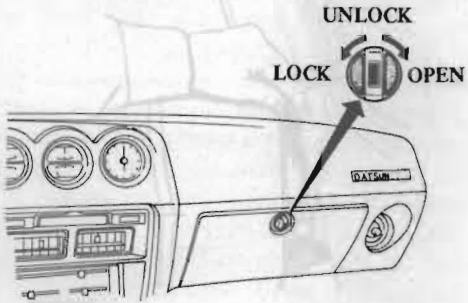



CM494

## GLOVE BOX LOCK

To open the glove box, turn the key clockwise.

The light will come on when the glove box is opened with the light switch turned on.




CM600

## TAILGATE LOCK

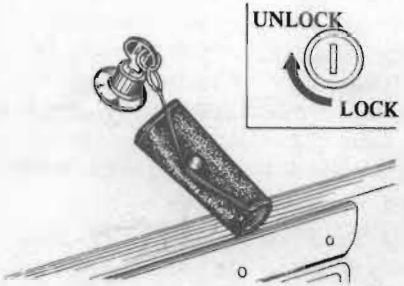
To open the tailgate, insert the key and turn it clockwise. Then push the latch button in.

To lock, insert the key, and turn it counterclockwise.

If the tailgate is unlocked, just push the button to open the gate.

### 280Z 2+2 model

With the tailgate open, the room light glows.




DR498

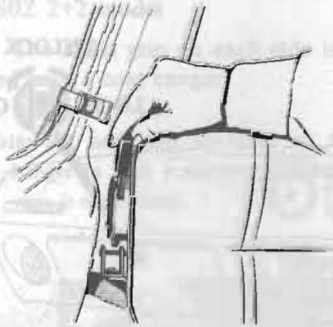
The tailgate is provided for easy loading or unloading.

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

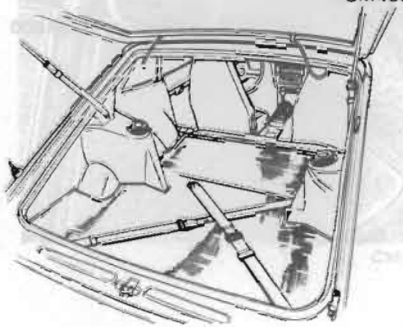
**Caution: Be careful not to hit any part of your body on the tailgate when it is open.**

## FOLDING REAR SEAT (280Z 2+2 model)

The seat back is equipped with interlocking lock mechanisms on both sides. Release either one and the seat can be folded forward or folded flush to the floor.



CM466



CM601

## BAGGAGE STRAPS

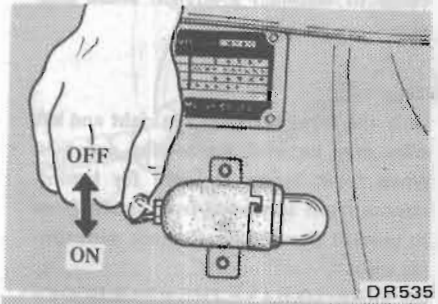
There are straps in the baggage space to secure baggage while travelling.

CM602

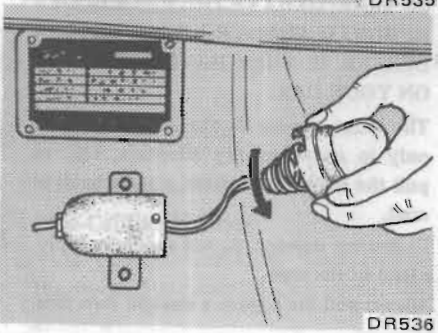
## INSPECTION LIGHT

The inspection light is located on the left side hood ledge of the engine compartment.

To switch "ON", push the lever down. To remove the light for underhood inspection, push and turn the light rim and detach.



DR535


DR536

# In Case of Emergency

## HAZARD WARNING

Use the hazard warning flasher to warn other drivers that your car is disable or parked under emergency conditions.

Pull off the roadway if possible.

## FREEING 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 first 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 spinning wheel(s) or the car should be towed out.

Caution: 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 fire and differential damage.

## TOWING

**It is necessary to use proper towing equipment, to avoid possible damage to the car during a towing operation. Towing information is obtainable from your local NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.**

**All applicable State (Provincial in Canada) and local laws regarding the towing operation must be obeyed.**

Before towing your car, make certain that the parking brake is released and the transmission is in neutral. If the transmission and rear axle are in good working order, your car may be towed with all the wheels on the road. If the transmission and/or rear axle are inoperative, your car must be towed from the rear with the rear wheels raised.

Cautions:

a) The ignition key must be turned to the "OFF" position and remain in the ignition.
Do not remove the key during the towing operation, as this will lock the steering column and damage the lock mechanism.

b) If a car equipped with an automatic transmission is towed with rear wheels on the road, the towing speed should not exceed 20 MPH (30 km/h) and the towing distance should not exceed 6 miles (10 km). If this is not possible, tow the car with the rear wheels raised.

c) When the car is towed with the rear wheels raised, the steering wheel should be secured to maintain a straight ahead position.

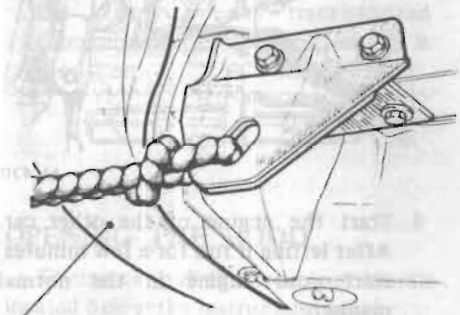
Warning:

a) Only the front hooks at the right and left sides may be used for towing purposes. When front hooks are used for towing, remove front apron and front fender front to prevent possible interference with towing rope.
BE SURE TO HAVE THE REAR HOOKS REMOVED AT YOUR NISSAN/DATSUN DEALER IF THEY HAVE BEEN LEFT ON YOUR CAR.

b) The front towing hooks should be used only in an emergency situation, e.g., to pull the car out of a ditch, a snow bank or mud.
To prevent damage, do not suddenly apply a load to the rope.
Always pull the rope in a straight direction

with respect to the hook. Do not apply force to the hook in side direction.

c) It may be illegal to tow a car on the highways with a rope.
Check local, state and provincial laws.



To prevent damage, remove the front apron and front fender front.

WH171

## PUSH STARTING

### With manual transmission

#### Non-California models

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

As the push begins, turn the ignition to "ON", place the shift lever in second or third gear, and keep your foot all the way down on the clutch pedal. Hold the accelerator pedal about halfway down. When the car reaches a speed of about 10 MPH (15 km/h), 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.**

#### California models

California models should not be pushed or pulled to start, or the catalytic converter may be damaged.

### With automatic transmission

Cars equipped with automatic transmissions cannot be started by pushing.

## 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 ensure that there is suitable ventilation.

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

Whenever working on or near a battery, always wear suitable eye protectors (e.g., goggles or industrial safety spectacles).

Keep out of the reach of children.

If done incorrectly, jump starting can be hazardous.

Always follow the instructions below.

1. Position the two cars in such a manner that their battery cases are in close proximity to each other. Set

parking brakes. On manual transmission models set the gear lever in "neutral", on automatic transmission models set the lever in "park". Switch off all unnecessary electrical systems (light, heater, etc.).

**Cautions:**

**a. If it becomes necessary to start the engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the booster battery voltage must not exceed 12 volts, or the control unit of the fuel injection system and other electric components will be damaged.**

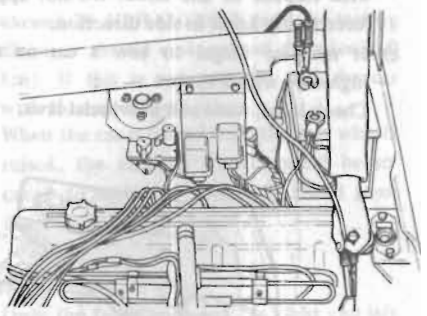
**b. If the battery cables are disconnected, they should be tightly clamped to the battery terminals to secure a good contact.**

**c. 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 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.

**Caution:**

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



MI470

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.

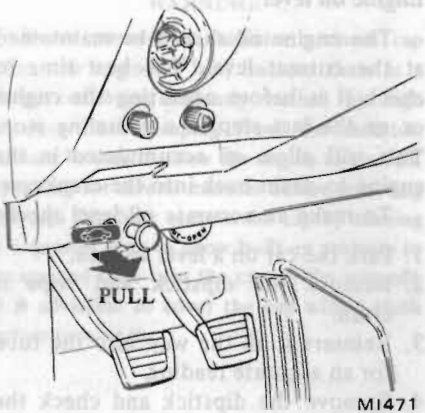
The following precautions should be observed while servicing the electrical systems of your car.

- Never reverse battery polarity.
- Never connect or disconnect either the battery or any transistorized component while the ignition key is turned on.

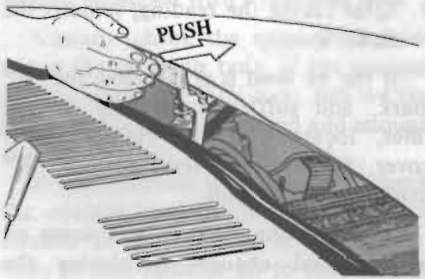
## OPENING THE HOOD

To unlock, pull the hood lock handle located below the instrument panel.

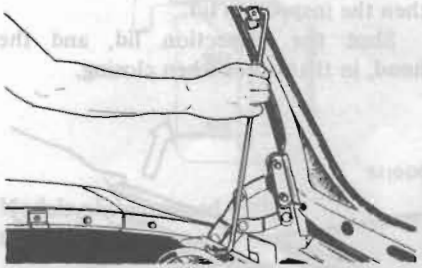
To open the hood, release the safety catch located under the center edge of the hood and raise the hood. To keep the hood opened, insert the stay in the hole in the hood. To close the hood, fasten the stay to the stay clamp, lower the hood and push it down firmly until the hood latch is completely engaged.



MI471



DA183

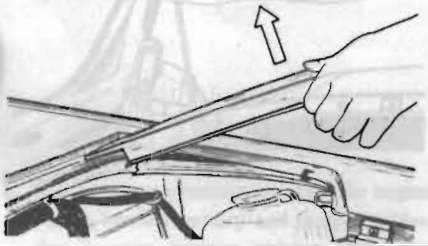

DA184

# Maintenance

## OPENING THE INSPECTION LID

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

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



DA185

## ROUTINE SERVICE

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

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

### Engine oil level

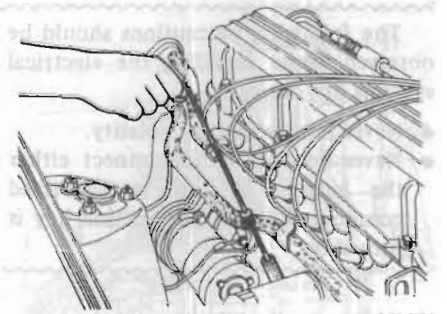
The engine oil should be maintained at the correct level. The best time to check it is before operating the engine or as the last step in a refueling stop. This will allow oil accumulated in the engine to drain back into the crankcase.

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.

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 not abnormal to add some oil between oil changes or during the break-in period, depending on the severity of operating conditions.



MI472


Oil level should be maintained in this range.

MI564

### Engine coolant level

Genuine NISSAN permanent anti-freeze coolant (ethylene glycol base) is used in the system. Protection down to $-31^{\circ}F$ ($-35^{\circ}C$) will be insured with a 50% Anti-freeze Coolant ratio.

The radiator of your DATSUN is equipped with a 13 psi (0.9 kg/cm$^2$) pressure cap.

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

Whenever coolant is changed, the cooling system should be flushed and refilled with a permanent anti-freeze coolant. See the instructions attached to the anti-freeze as to the ratio of anti-freeze and water.

If it becomes necessary to frequently add coolant, your cooling system should be inspected by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

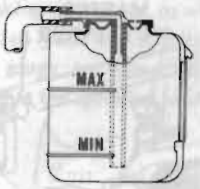
**WARNING:**

**Never remove the radiator pressure cap when the engine is hot, because there is a danger of being seriously burned by high pressure fluid escaping from the radiator. Always be sure to allow the engine to cool off by idling for several minutes before removing the cap. 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. It is advisable to cover the cap with a cloth before turning it.**

### Models equipped with a reservoir tank

Visually check the amount of coolant in the reservoir tank. If the coolant level is below the MIN level, remove the reservoir tank filler cap and add enough coolant to reach the MAX level.

If the reservoir tank is empty, check the coolant level in the radiator. If the coolant in the radiator is insufficient, pour it into radiator up to the radiator cap and also pour it into the reservoir tank up to the MAX level.




MI500

### Models not equipped with a reservoir tank

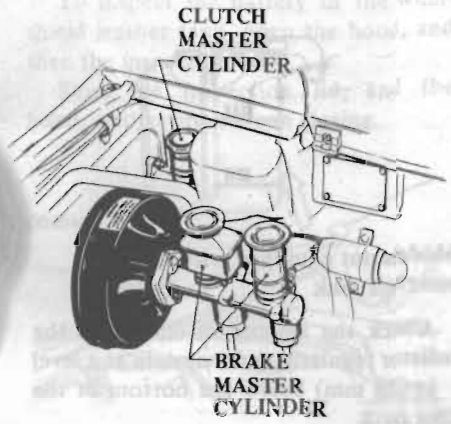
Check the amount of coolant in the radiator regularly and maintain at a level 1 in (25 mm) below the bottom of the filler neck.

### Brake and clutch fluid level

To check the fluid level, turn the reservoir cap outer ring counterclockwise and pull it upwards.

Fluid level should be maintained at the level marked on each reservoir. If the fluid level falls considerably below this level, the brake and clutch systems should be thoroughly checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

To install the cap, press it down firmly and turn the outer ring clockwise until it stops.




MI520

### Windshield washer fluid level

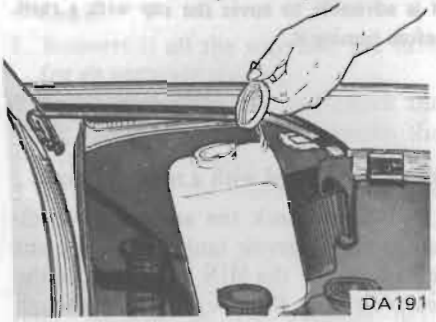
Check fluid level in the reservoir and add if necessary.

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

Notes:

- Do not operate the washer continuously more than thirty seconds.
- In cold weather, defrost the windshield glass before operating the washer.
- Do not wipe the glass with a dry cloth, it may scratch the glass.

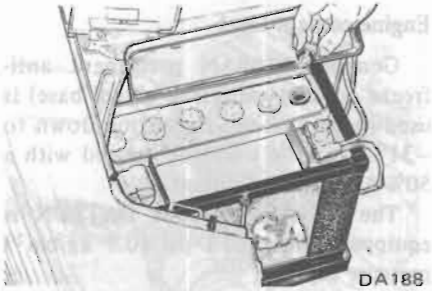
Caution: Do not substitute radiator anti-freeze for windshield washer solution. This may result in damage to the paint work.



DA191

### Battery electrolyte level

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



DA188


EE358

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

### Tire inflation pressures

Tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD. Proper tire pressures are shown on the tire plate affixed to your car and listed in the following chart.

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.

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.

Do not allow inflation pressures to exceed the maximum value shown on the side wall of the tire.

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

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

Caution: The car capacity weight is indicated on the tire plate. DO NOT load your car beyond this capacity. Overloading your car may result in reduced tire load carrying capacity and could also lead to a serious accident.

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.

Unit: psi (kg/cm²)

| RECOMMENDED COLD TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE | | |
|---|---|---|
| Car speed / Tire size | For normal speed [under 100 MPH (160 km/h)] | For high speed [over 100 MPH (160 km/h)] |
| * 195/70HR14 | 28 (2.0) | 32 (2.3) |
| * 175HR-14 | 28 (2.0) | 32 (2.3) |
| Spare tire C78-14 | Do not use in excess of 50 MPH (80 km/h). | |
| | 28 (2.0) | |

* For high-speed driving, inflate the tires to the pressure specified in the chart when they are cold.

# Maintenance

## OIL AND FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Your DATSUN (non-California models) is designed to operate on either unleaded or low-lead gasoline with a research octane rating of at least 91.

ALL CALIFORNIA MODELS ARE DESIGNED TO OPERATE ON UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY OF AT LEAST 91 OCTANE (RON).

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD A LEADED FUEL BE USED SINCE THIS WILL DAMAGE THE CATALYTIC CONVERTER.

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 or other competent service facility.

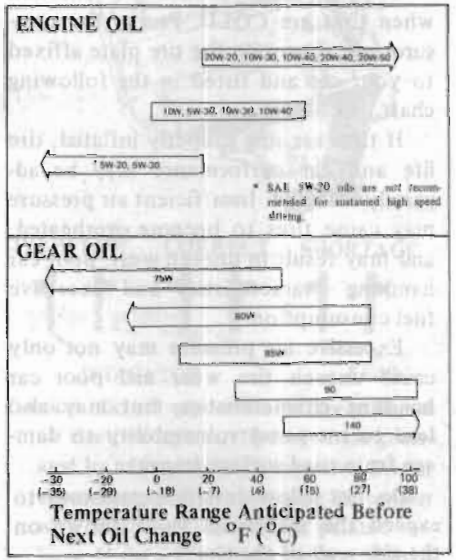
### Engine oil recommendation

Use only the engine oil listed in the Recommended Lubricant Specifications. Change engine oil at the intervals recommended in the Emission Control 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 SAE viscosity number



**Recommended lubricant specifications**

| Item | | Specifications | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gasoline engine oil | | SAE Classification SD or SE | Furthermore refer to SAE recommended viscosity table. See Page 54. |
| Gear oil | Transmission and steering | API GL-4 | ———— |
| | Differential | API GL-5 | ———— |
| Automatic T/M fluid | | Type DEXRON | ———— |
| Multipurpose grease | | NLGI 2 | Lithium soap base |
| Brake and clutch fluid | | DOT 3 | ———— |
| Anti-freeze | | ———— | Permanent anti-freeze (Ethylene glycol base) |

## MINOR MAINTENANCE

The following are the minor checks that you can make periodically. If any deficiencies are found, necessitating repairs or replacements, the service can be performed by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer.

### Hood lock

- Check the hood to see if it closes and locks properly.
- Lubricate hood lock assembly periodically as recommended in the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" section.
- Apply grease to all functioning parts after wiping off any accumulation of dirt on lock parts.
- Ensure that the lock and release mechanisms work smoothly by operating several times.

### Battery

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

**Cautions:**

- **When charging or using a battery in an enclosed space, always provide ventilation and do not smoke.**
- **If it becomes necessary to start the engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the booster battery voltage must not exceed 12 volts, or the control unit of the fuel injection system and other electric components will be damaged.**

### Automatic transmission fluid

Check the fluid level at the intervals recommended in the "Maintenance Schedule". To make an accurate fluid level check:

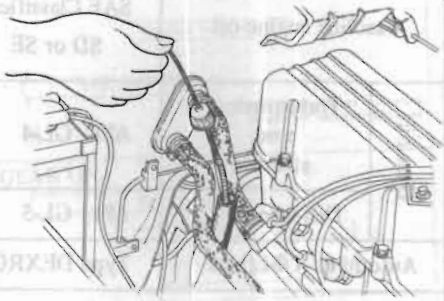
1. Drive the car several miles to bring the transmission up to normal operating temperature. [Approximately 160°F (71°C)].
2. Park the car on a level surface and apply the parking brake.
3. Place the selector lever in park "P" position and leave the engine running.
4. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean with lint-free cloth.
5. Reinsert the dipstick all the way into the filler pipe.
6. Remove the dipstick and note the reading.

If fluid level is at or below the "L" mark, add sufficient fluid to raise the level to the "H" mark.

**Caution:**

- **Use a clean funnel and do not overfill as this will cause foaming and subsequent loss of fluid which may result in transmission malfunction.**

For the recommended automatic transmission fluid, see the "Recommended Lubricant Specifications".



MI207


MI056

### Spark plugs

If you experience any problem with the spark plugs, remove and inspect them for deposits and electrode erosion. Light brown or gray deposits on the firing tips indicate good combustion.

After cleaning carefully, adjust the plug gap to the specified value, as shown on page 93. Plugs do not last forever. Replace them periodically, as recommended in the "Emission Control Maintenance Schedule" section, even if they look good.

### Windshield wiper blades

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

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

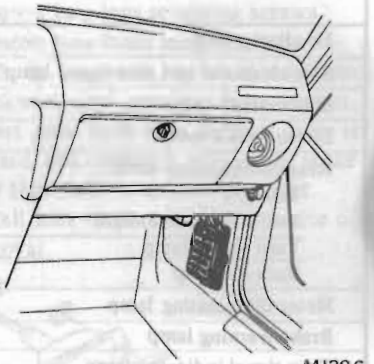
### Fuses

Fuses are located on the side wall under the dash board.

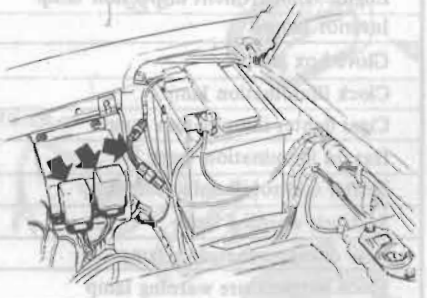
Before replacing any fuse, be sure to check the fuse specifications listed on the fuse box cover. Never use a fuse of a higher amperage rating than that specified.

The wiring system contains special wire fusible links. The fusible links are located on the engine compartment relay bracket and at the battery positive terminal of the electronic fuel injection harness. Should an overload occur, these fusible links are designed to melt so as to prevent damage to the wiring harness (for ignition, electronic fuel injection system, lights and alternator).

If it becomes necessary to replace a fusible link, it must be replaced with one of an equal rating.



MI296



MI474

## Bulb specifications

| | Wattage | SAE trade number |
|---|---|---|
| Headlamp unit | 50/40 watts | 6012 |
| Side clearance and turn signal lamp | 8/23 watts | 1034 |
| Side marker lamp | 8 watts | 67 |
| License plate lamp | 7.5 watts | 89 |
| Rear combination lamp | | |
| Taillight | 8 watts | 67 |
| Tail/Stop (brake) light | 8/23 watts | 1034 |
| Turn signal lamp | 23 watts | 1073 |
| Back-up lamp | 23 watts | 1073 |
| Meter illuminating lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Brake warning lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Turn signal indicator lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Headlight beam indicator lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Engine compartment inspection lamp | 8 watts | 67 |
| Interior lamp | 10 watts | – |
| Glove box lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Clock illumination lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Cigar lighter illumination lamp | 1.7 watts | – |
| Hazard illumination lamp | 1.4 watts | – |
| Heater control illumination lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Seat belt warning lamp | 1.4 watts | – |
| Rear defogger indicator lamp | 1.4 watts | – |
| Floor temperature warning lamp | 1.4 watts | – |
| Fuel warning lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Charge warning lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |
| Ash tray illumination lamp | 3.4 watts | 57X |

## Bulb replacement

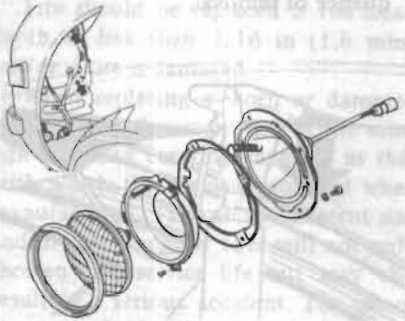
The replacement of each bulb is performed in the following manner.

### Headlamp

To replace this unit, follow the procedure below:

1. Disconnect connector behind front fender panel.
2. Remove four screws retaining headlamp housing to fender panel.
   These screws can be removed through wheel opening of front fender panel.
3. Remove headlamp assembly from body.
   Then, remove headlamp retaining ring by loosening three screws.
   Retaining ring can be taken out by rotating it clockwise.

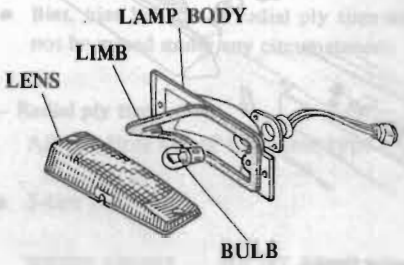
**Note:** Be careful not to disturb aiming adjusting screws.



4. Remove sealed beam unit from housing, and disconnect connector. The sealed beam can then be taken out.
5. The new unit should be installed in the reverse sequence of removal.
   When aiming adjustment is necessary, see your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

**Front combination lamp**

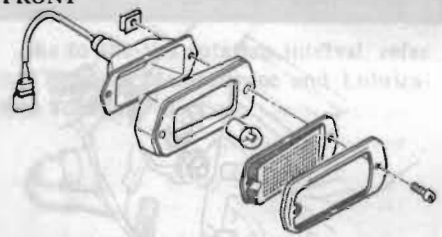
1. Remove the two screws and remove the lens.
2. Push in on the bulb, twist it counterclockwise, and remove it from socket.
3. Insert a new bulb into the socket, press it inward and rotate it clockwise. Make sure that the bulb is locked in the socket.



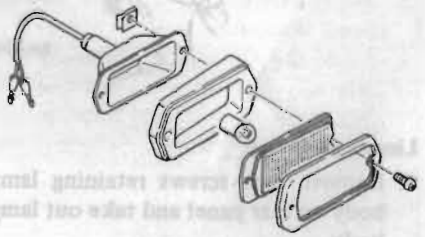

**Side marker lamp (Front and Rear)**

1. Remove two lens retaining screws.
2. Remove lens from lamp body.
3. Push in on bulb, twist it counterclockwise and remove from socket.
4. Insert new bulb into socket, press it inward and rotate it clockwise. Make sure that bulb is locked in socket.
5. Install lens in the reverse sequence of removal.

FRONT



REAR



**Rear combination lamp**

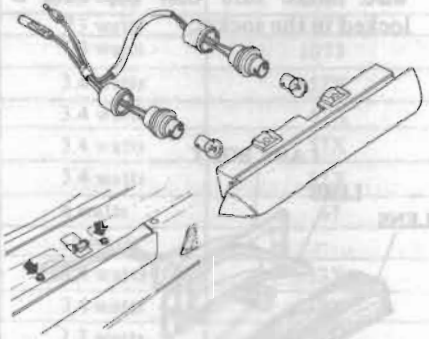
To replace the turn signal, stop, tail and back-up bulbs, follow the procedure below:

1. Open the tailgate.
2. Remove the trim cover for the lamp in the luggage compartment.
3. Turn the bulb socket counterclockwise and take out the bulb.
4. Install a new bulb in the reverse sequence of removal.

MI476

**License plate lamp**

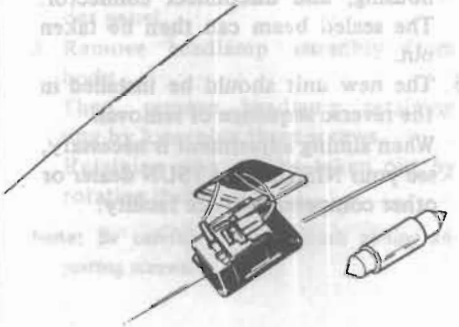
1. Remove two screws retaining lamp body to rear panel and take out lamp body.
2. Twist socket counterclockwise and remove socket, with bulb, from lamp body.
3. Push in on bulb and twist it counterclockwise. Bulb can then be easily removed from socket.
4. Install new bulb in the reverse sequence of removal.



**Interior lamp**

1. Remove interior lamp assembly from roof. Interior lamp is retained by the spring.
2. Pulling lamp body out a little, disconnect three connectors.
3. Remove bulb from lamp body
4. Install new bulb in the reverse sequence of removal.

MI477



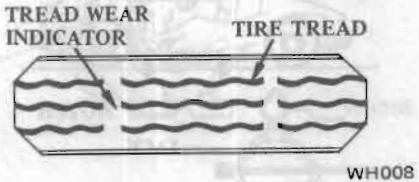
MI478

## WHEEL AND TIRE

### Tire care

Tire should be replaced if the tread depth is less than 1/16 in (1.6 mm) and/or if tire is damaged.

When replacing a worn or damaged tire, use a replacement tire of the same size and load carrying capacity as that with which the 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, handling, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, and speedometer calibration.




### Tire rotation

Periodic rotation of tires will serve to minimize tire problem and will result in longer tire life.

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

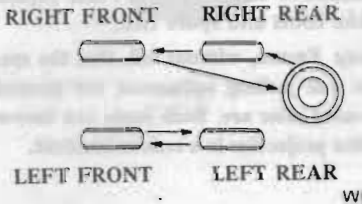
Caution:

- Do not include the space saver spare in tire rotation.
- Bias, bias belted and radial ply tires must not be mixed under any circumstances.

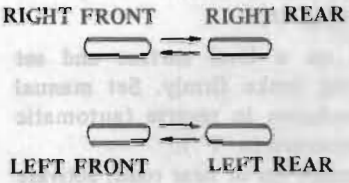
– Radial ply tires –

All the tires are of the same type.

- 5-tire rotation




- 4-tire rotation




As to the tire rotation interval, refer to "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" section.

## 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.

**Note: Your car is equipped with a space saver spare tire for emergency use. Refer to page 64 for specific instructions concerning the space saver spare tire.**

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, remove the wheel cover and loosen the wheel nuts one or two turns each by turning them counterclockwise.

**Note: 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.
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 aluminum wheels are installed, use only wheel nuts designed for aluminum wheels. Refer to page 66, "Care of aluminum wheels".**

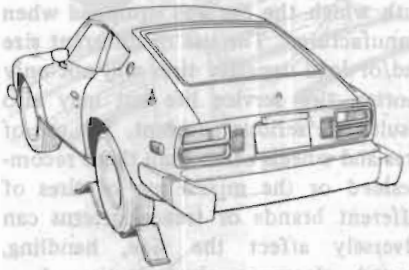
9. Lower the car slowly until the wheel touches the ground, and then securely tighten the wheel nuts in the same sequence.

**Note: Adjust the tire pressure to the specified value indicated on the tire placard.**

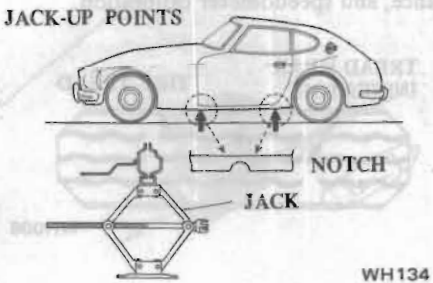
10. Remove the wheel chocks, replace the tools and spare tire.

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

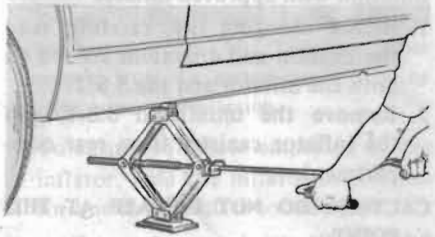
**Caution: Never get under the car while it is supported only by the jack. Always use safety stands to support the frame when you have to get under the car. Do not start or run engine while car is on the jack.**



WH209

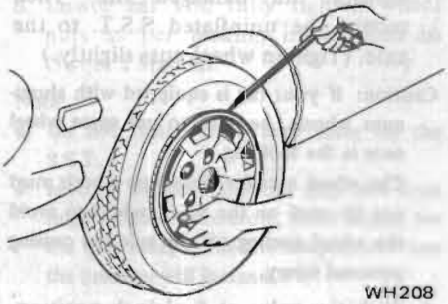



WH134



WH136

WH092



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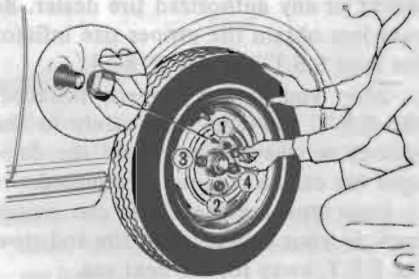


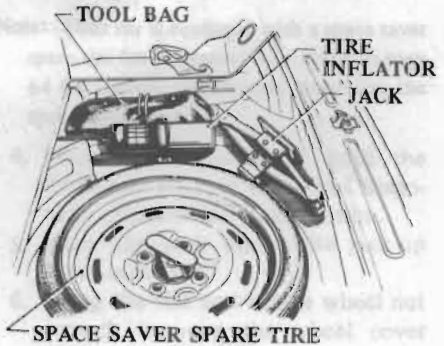

WH093

## SPARE TIRE AND TOOL/ JACK STOWAGE

The spare tire is located in the luggage compartment. Remove the carpet and the spare tire lid, then release the spare tire clamp.

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

To eliminate the possibility of the jack, chocks, etc., rattling while the car is moving, stow them properly.




WH202

## SPACE SAVER SPARE TIRE (Size C78-14)

Your car is equipped with Space Saver Spare tire (S.S.T.). The S.S.T. is a foldable spare tire designed for emergency use only. The S.S.T. is stored in a deflated condition.

An inflator (canister) has been provided to inflate the spare.

The S.S.T. can be used repeatedly for emergency situations. However, the inflator (canister) must be replaced after each inflation.

Replacement inflators may be purchased from your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or any authorized tire dealer. Be sure you obtain the proper size inflator for your S.S.T. tire size C78-14.

After you have it properly installed, the S.S.T. can take you safely to the nearest service station where the damaged tire can be repaired or replaced.

Once you are there you can switch back to your conventional tire and stow the S.S.T. away for the next use.

**Caution: The S.S.T. is restricted in driving speed up to a maximum of 50 MPH (80 km/h) for short distances and emergency use only.**

### Inflation with approved inflator

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

**CAUTION: DO NOT INFLATE AT THIS POINT.**

3. Jack up your car (follow the instructions in the Owner's Manual under the heading "Changing tires") and remove the damaged tire. Then mount the uninflated S.S.T. to the axle. (Tighten wheel nuts slightly.)

**Caution: If your car is equipped with aluminum wheels, be sure to use spare wheel nuts in the tool bag.**

**The wheel nuts for aluminum wheels must not be used on the S.S.T. wheel to avoid the wheel coming off the axle and causing personal injury.**

4. With tire valve at 6 o'clock position, inflate the S.S.T. with the inflator (canister). Place tire inflator on the tire inflation valve and push squarely until gas can be heard entering the tire. It takes about 3 minutes.

Caution: The metal parts of the inflator become extremely cold during inflation and can cause frost bite. Therefore, avoid contact with the metal, use a glove or other means of protection.

5. To ensure complete emptying of the inflator, hold the inflator in position for one minute after sound stops.

Note: If temperature is below 10°F (−12.2 °C), the canister must be warmed on the windshield defroster for five to ten minutes to provide tire inflation.

6. Lower car and fully tighten wheel nuts as per jacking instructions in Owner's Manual.

Note:

- Do not install the wheel cover on the S.S.T.
- In cold weather, the tire may not look fully inflated. Therefore, drive slowly for the first mile, as the tire temperature rises the pressure will increase.


WH203

## Deflation

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

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

2. Flatten tire. The S.S.T. becomes folded gradually while deflating.
3. Store tire in rear compartment.

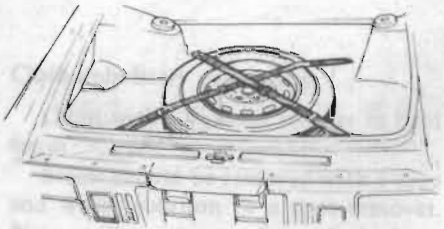
## Repair

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

Improper service can result in serious personal injury.

Contact authorized B.F. Goodrich dealers if service is required.

Caution: When stowing a tire replaced by a spare, the tire should be placed in the baggage area and secured with baggage straps, as illustrated below.



WH211

### Changing wheels

Wheels should be replaced if deformed or excessively rusted. Replacement wheels must be the same size, loading capacity, offset, etc. as those installed at the factory. Failure to observe this rule may degrade car performance.

Note:

- It is advisable that the deformed wheel not be reinstalled, even if repaired.
- It is recommended that a tube not be used on a tubeless tire wheel.
- Avoid installing a used wheel. If the wheel has been used under severe operating conditions, its life may have been significantly shortened.

### Tire damage and repair

Tires should be periodically inspected for scratches, bulging or objects caught in the tread. If cracks, bulging or deep cuts are found, the tire should be replaced. If a tire is suspected of being unsafe, it should be taken to your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

If blow out or sudden loss of pressure occurs while driving, do not travel further than is necessary to stop safely. Driving even a short distance can damage a tire beyond repair.

Temporary measures, such as use of patches or other items applied to the outside of the tire, should not be taken except in emergencies.

If they must be used, keep in mind the temporary nature of these measures and go to the NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility as soon as possible for complete repair.

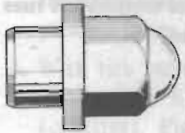
Caution: Concerning repair of the space saver spare tire, refer to page 65 for specific instructions.

### 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:

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



FOR ALUMINUM WHEELS ONLY

FOR STEEL WHEELS ONLY

WH178

## 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, 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.

Clean with a soft bristle brush 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 kerosene. 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.

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

## PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

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

The following tables list the servicing required to keep your car operating at peak mechanical condition, and should be attended to as indicated, preferably by a NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

### UNDER HOOD MAINTENANCE

| MAINTENANCE OPERATION [Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles (km) or months, whichever comes first] | Number of miles in thousands (Number of kilometers in thousands) | MAINTENANCE INTERVAL | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 miles (1,600 km) | 6.25 (10) | 12.5 (20) | 18.75 (30) | 25 (40) | 31.25 (50) | 37.5 (60) | 43.75 (70) | 50 (80) | 56.25 (90) | 62.5 (100) |
| | Number of months | | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| Brake, clutch, automatic transmission & steering gear fluid levels & leaks | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| Brake fluid | | | | R | | R | | R | | R | | R |
| Master-Vac vacuum hoses & check valve | | | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I |
| Air conditioning system hoses, connections & refrigerant leaks | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |

Abbreviations: I: Inspect, correct-replace if necessary R: Replace

### UNDER VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

| MAINTENANCE OPERATION [Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles (km) or months, whichever comes first] | Number of miles in thousands (Number of kilometers in thousands) | MAINTENANCE INTERVAL | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 miles (1,600 km) | 6.25 (10) | 12.5 (20) | 18.75 (30) | 25 (40) | 31.25 (50) | 37.5 (60) | 43.75 (70) | 50 (80) | 56.25 (90) | 62.5 (100) |
| | Number of months | | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| Brake, clutch, fuel & exhaust systems for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc. | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| Manual transmission & differential gear oil | | R | I | I | I | R | I | I | I | R | I | I |
| Steering gear box & linkage, suspension parts & propeller shaft for damaged, loose & missing parts | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I |
| Steering linkage & front suspension ball joints | | | | | | L | | | | L | | |
| Rear axle drive shaft joints | | | | | | L | | | | L | | |

Abbreviations: I: Inspect, correct-replace if necessary L: Lubricate
R: Replace

# Maintenance

## OUTSIDE AND INSIDE MAINTENANCE

| MAINTENANCE OPERATION [Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles (km) or months, whichever comes first] | Number of miles in thousands (Number of kilometers in thousands) | MAINTENANCE INTERVAL | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 miles (1,600 km) | 6.25 (10) | 12.5 (20) | 18.75 (30) | 25 (40) | 31.25 (50) | 37.5 (60) | 43.75 (70) | 50 (80) | 56.25 (90) | 62.5 (100) |
| | Number of months | | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| Rotate wheel position & inspect wheel balance & wheel alignment | | | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I |
| Disc brake pads & other brake components for wear, deterioration & leaks | (1) | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |
| Brake drums, linings & other brake components for wear, deterioration & leaks | (1) | | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I |
| Wheel bearing grease | | | | | | R | | | | R | | |
| Locks, hinges & hood latch | (1) | | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |
| Seat belts, buckles, retractor, anchors & adjuster | | | | I | | I | | I | | I | | I |
| Foot brake, parking brake & clutch for free play & operation<br>Master-Vac & NP-valve for operation | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |

**NOTE: (1) If vehicle is operated in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials, inspect every 3,000 miles (5,000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first.**

Abbreviations: I: Inspect, correct-replace if necessary L: Lubricate

## ROAD TEST

| MAINTENANCE OPERATION [Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles (km) or months, whichever comes first] | Number of miles in thousands (Number of kilometers in thousands) | MAINTENANCE INTERVAL | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1,000 miles (1,600 km) | 6.25 (10) | 12.5 (20) | 18.75 (30) | 25 (40) | 31.25 (50) | 37.5 (60) | 43.75 (70) | 50 (80) | 56.25 (90) | 62.5 (100) |
| | Number of months | | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| A road test must be performed after maintenance service is completed | | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I | I |

Abbreviation: I: Inspect, correct-replace if necessary

The above charts show the normal maintenance schedule. Depending upon weather and atmospheric conditions, varying road surfaces, individual driving habits and vehicle usage, additional or more frequent maintenance may be required.

# FOREWORD

## Description

The control of automotive air pollution largely depends upon the development of effective emission control systems. To meet this demand, NISSAN has been making consistent and continuous efforts towards the further development of such devices.

Your DATSUN is equipped with emission control systems that are designed and built in accordance with the Federal Clean Air Act. These systems provide the proper emission performance under normal use when serviced at regular intervals.

Under the laws of some states in the U.S.A. and provinces of Canada, the owner is subject to penalties for any modification to the emission control systems after delivery.

## Warranty Statement

The emission control system warranty is described in your Warranty and Service Booklet.

## Owner's Responsibility for Documentation

Federal Regulations provide that the emission system warranty is valid only when the systems are maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's maintenance instructions. Accordingly, records in the form of receipts, invoices or signed coupons must be maintained as proof of compliance.

For your convenience, the coupons in the Warranty and Service Booklet have been designed to incorporate the signature of your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer upon completion of the required maintenance service. This signed coupon is proof of compliance and should be kept in the glove box.

All receipts, along with the Warranty and Service Booklet should be transferred to each subsequent owner of the vehicle.

## Normal Vehicle Use

The emission standards may be satisfied by having the vehicle inspected periodically and by meeting the requirements listed below:

(1) The vehicle should be operated within the prescribed passenger and load limitations. Especially in the case of a Pick-up, the owner should strictly adhere to follow the instructions printed on the label affixed to the vehicle.

(2) Use an unleaded or low-lead gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 91 RON (Research Octane Number).

(3) For vehicles equipped with catalytic converter, be sure to use only unleaded gasoline to avoid contaminating the converter.

(4) The vehicle should always be maintained in accordance with the specifications stipulated by NISSAN.

## Recommendation of Genuine NISSAN Parts in Required Maintenance

The emission control system on your NISSAN vehicle is designed, built and tested in accordance with Federal and some State Regulations.

To assure the best results and to maintain the original quality built into the systems, it is recommended that genuine NISSAN parts be used when servicing the system. The use of replacement parts which are inferior to genuine NISSAN parts may reduce the effectiveness of the system.

Therefore, if it becomes necessary to utilize other than genuine NISSAN parts, the owner should make certain that such parts are warranted by their manufacturer to be equivalent to genuine NISSAN parts in quality.

## EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The new DATSUN 280Z employs several emission control systems in addition to the electronic fuel injection system, with a view to satisfying all the applicable regulations for automotive emission control.

With this emission control system built into DATSUN, the discharge of pollutants has been reduced substantially.

These pollutants are primarily hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide.

Hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides when exposed to sunlight under certain conditions produce photochemical smog.

Carbon monoxide is toxic when highly concentrated in the air.

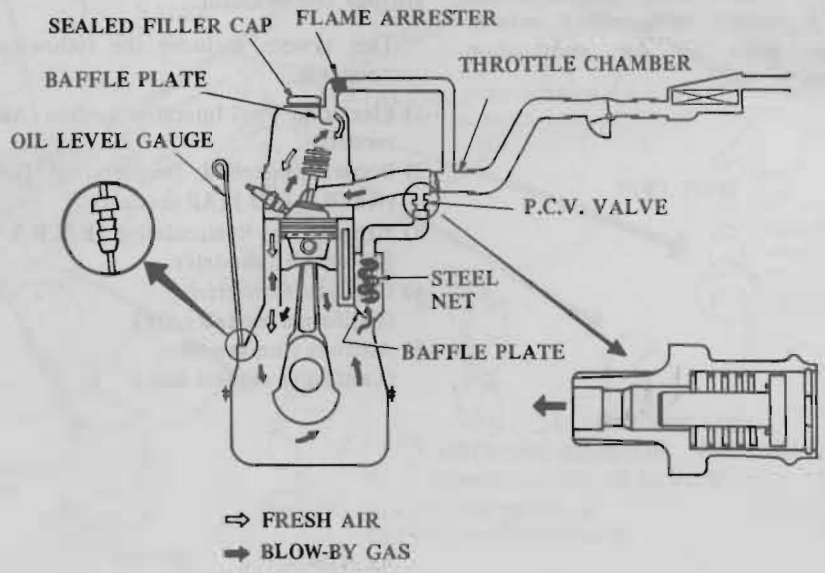
The emission control system consists of (1) crankcase emission control system (2) exhaust emission control system, and (3) evaporative emission control system.

The crankcase emission control system recirculates blow-by gases to the combustion chamber and prevents the emission of such unburnt gases into the air.

The exhaust emission control system insures that fuel is burned completely and properly. The evaporative emission control system prevents evaporative gases from escaping into the air. These systems are outlined below.

On California models, a catalytic converter has been installed in order to meet the emission standards applicable in California and Federal high altitudes.

### 1. CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM




SY028

This system is designed to send blow-by gases back to the combustion chamber for reburning, and at the same time to send filtered air into the crankcase for ventilation. Thus, it serves to prevent the emission of blow-by gases into the atmosphere.

The function of this system depends upon the positive crankcase ventilation (P.C.V.) control valve which returns blow-by gases to the combustion chamber.

## 2. EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

There is a considerable difference between the exhaust emission control system for California models and non-California models.

The system on California models employs a catalytic converter and an altitude compensator.

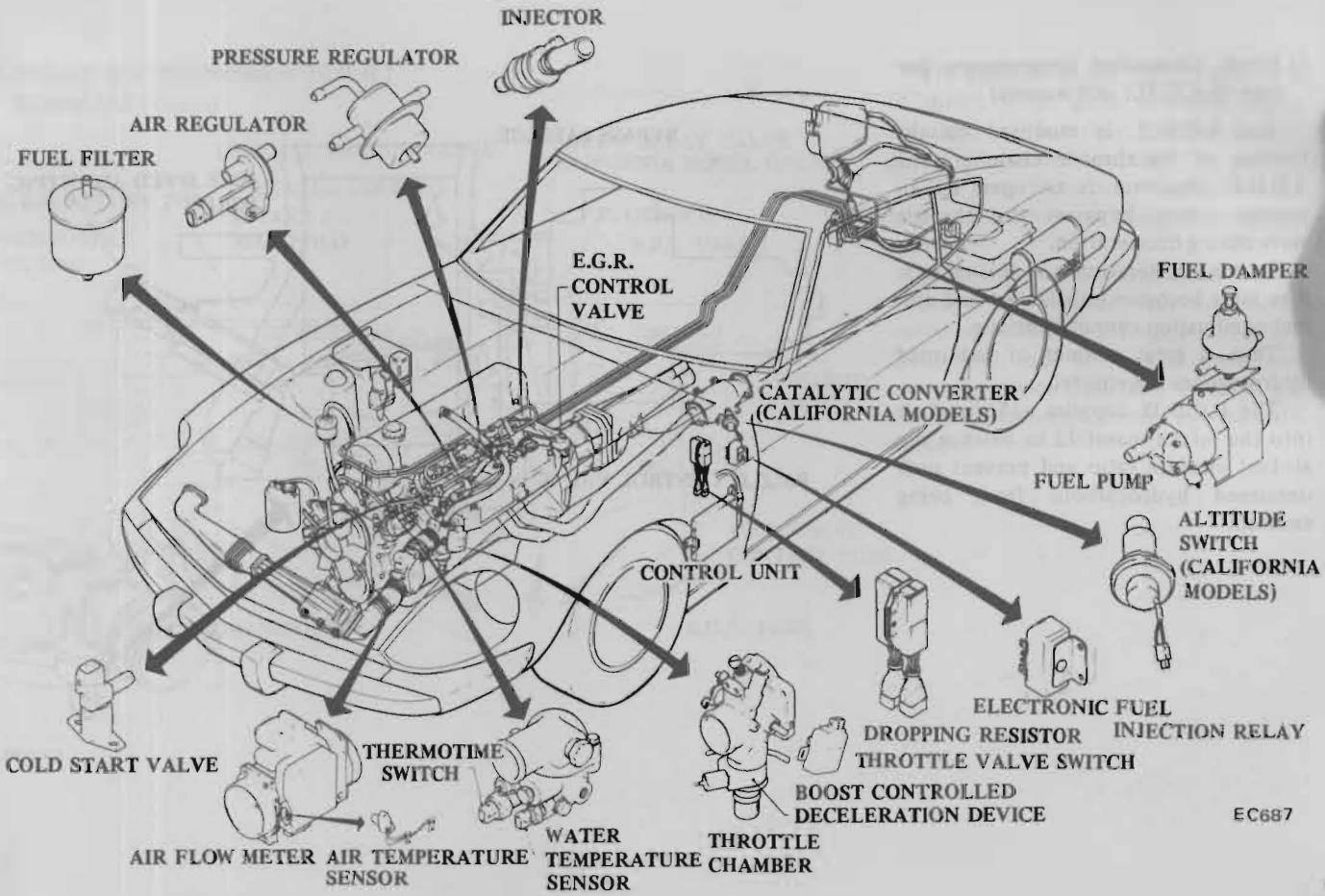
This system includes the following components.

1) Electronic Fuel Injection System (All models)
2) Boost Controlled Deceleration Device (B.C.D.D.) (All models)
3) Exhaust Gas Recirculation (E.G.R.) System (All models)
4) Catalytic Converter (California models only)
5) Altitude Compensator (California models only)

### 1) Electronic Fuel Injection System (All models)

The electronic fuel injection system monitors the operating conditions of the engine through various types of sensors. The electrical signals transmitted from the sensors enter the control unit where the correct injection open-valve time period is computed on the basis of preset conditions for optimum fuel injection.

This system permits operation of the car with lean air-fuel mixture, and improves exhaust performance and fuel economy.


INJECTOR
PRESSURE REGULATOR
AIR REGULATOR
FUEL FILTER
E.G.R. CONTROL VALVE
FUEL DAMPER
CATALYTIC CONVERTER (CALIFORNIA MODELS)
FUEL PUMP
ALTITUDE SWITCH (CALIFORNIA MODELS)
CONTROL UNIT
ELECTRONIC FUEL INJECTION RELAY
DROPPING RESISTOR
THROTTLE VALVE SWITCH
BOOST CONTROLLED DECELERATION DEVICE
COLD START VALVE
THERMOTIME SWITCH
AIR FLOW METER
AIR TEMPERATURE SENSOR
WATER TEMPERATURE SENSOR
THROTTLE CHAMBER
EC687

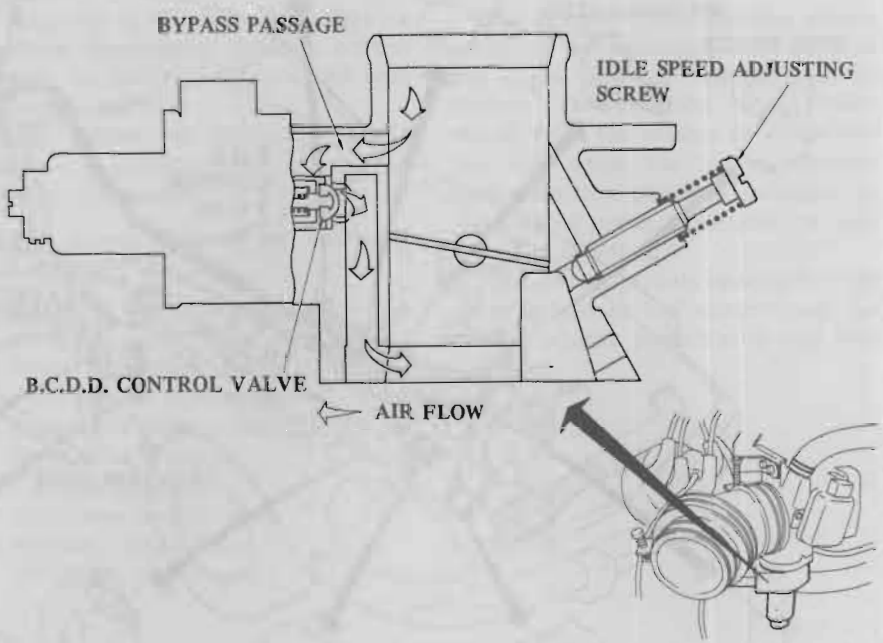
### 2) Boost Controlled Deceleration Device (B.C.D.D.) (All models)

The B.C.D.D. is mounted on the bottom of the throttle chamber. The B.C.D.D. function is to open an air passage which bypasses the throttle valve during deceleration.

During deceleration, the air-fuel mixture ratio becomes unbalanced and normal combustion cannot continue.

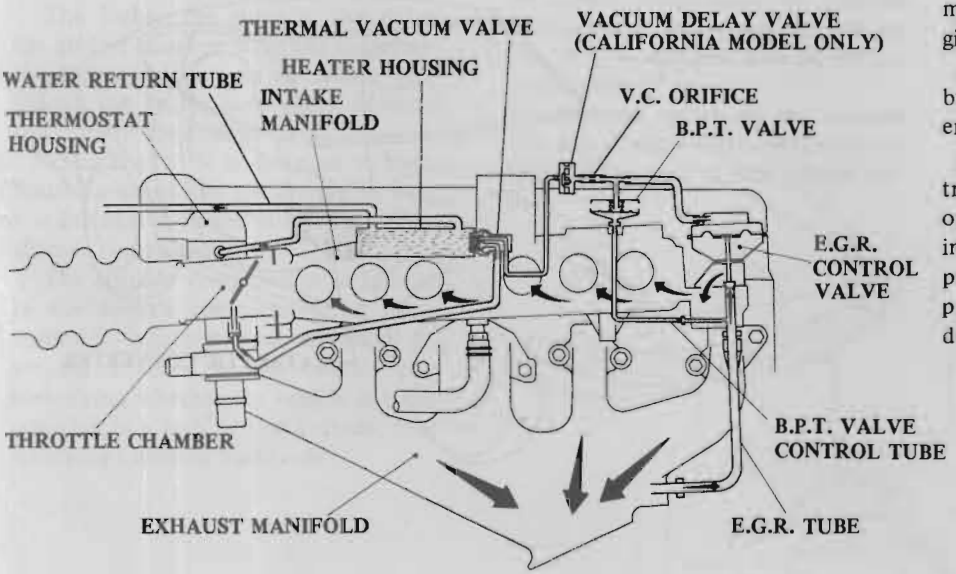
Thus, a great amount of unburned hydrocarbons are emitted.

The B.C.D.D. supplies additional air into the intake manifold to balance the air-fuel mixture ratio and prevent such unburned hydrocarbons from being emitted.




SY030

### 3) Exhaust Gas Recirculation (E.G.R.) System (All models)




SY041

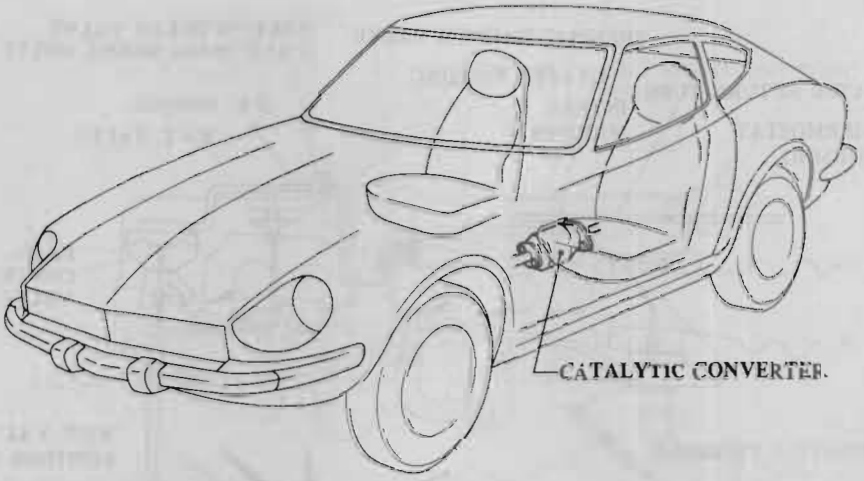
The purpose of the E.G.R. system is to direct burnt gases into the intake manifold so that they re-enter the engine combustion chambers.

This system controls the engine combustion temperature, thus reducing NOx emission.

The supply of exhaust gases is controlled in accordance with the engine operating condition. Engine operation indications, such as cooling water temperature, engine load and exhaust gas pressure, are monitored by separate devices.

#### 4) Catalytic Converter (California models only)

The catalytic converter is installed only on California models. It is located midway along the exhaust tube, where the primary muffler is installed on non-California models. This converter promotes the oxidization of HC and CO, thereby substantially reducing CO and HC emissions.



### 5) Altitude Compensator (California models only)

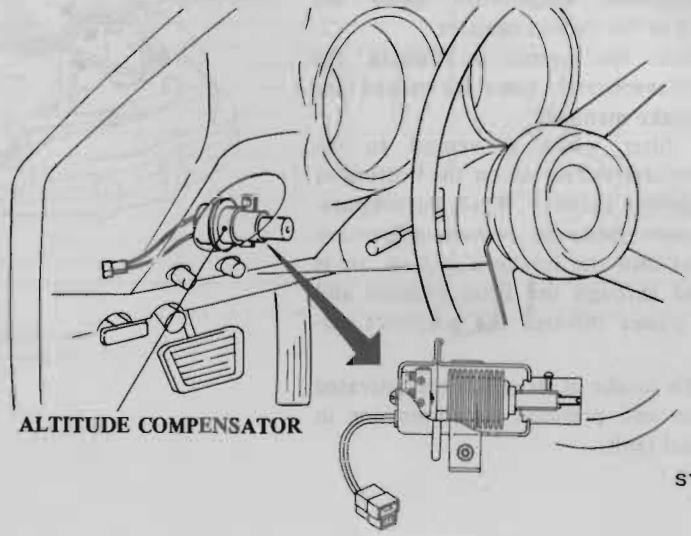
The higher the altitude, the richer the air-fuel mixture ratio and therefore, the higher exhaust gas emissions, even though the engine is properly adjusted for low altitude driving.

Your DATSUN is designed to meet Emission Standards for driving in both low and high altitudes with the aid of an altitude compensator.

The altitude compensator is located in the driver's compartment. It automatically regulates fuel injection by sending a signal to the control unit identifying whether the vehicle is being operated in a high or low altitude, thus satisfying Emission Standards.

Cautions:

1. Only California models are equipped with the altitude compensators. The Emission Information Label on your car will tell you if it is equipped with an altitude compensator.
2. Non-California models are not equipped with such an altitude compensator to meet Emission Standards of high altitude driving.



ALTITUDE COMPENSATOR

SY043

### 3. EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The evaporative emission control system prevents evaporative gases in the fuel tank from entering the atmosphere. When the vacuum pressure in the fuel tank is too high, air passes through the vacuum relief valve in the fuel filler cap.

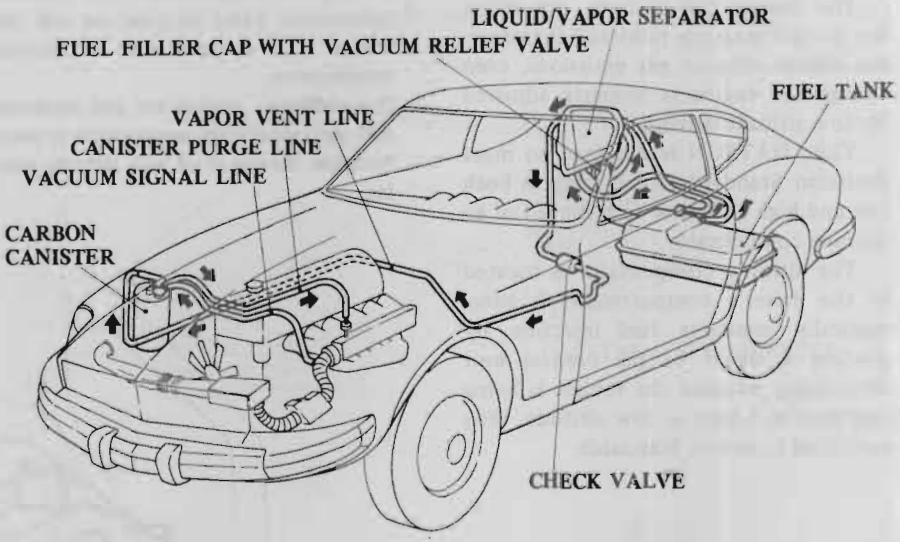
At the same time, the fuel filler cap prevents evaporative gases from being expelled into the atmosphere.

Therefore, evaporative gases are stored in the carbon canister.

When the engine is running, the stored evaporative gases are sucked into the intake manifold.

A filter which is vented to the atmosphere is located on the bottom of the carbon canister. When the evaporative gases inside the carbon canister are sucked into the intake manifold, air is sucked through the filter element and then passes through the activated carbon.

This intake of air cleans the activated carbon and prevents decompression in the fuel tank.




gY042

# EMISSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| MAINTENANCE OPERATION<br>(Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles, (kilometers) or months whichever comes first) | Number of miles in thousands<br>Number of kilometers in thousands<br>Number of months | MAINTENANCE INTERVAL<br>1,000 miles (1,600 km) | 12.5 (20) | 25 (40) | 37.5 (60) | 50 (80) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 |
| 1. Intake & exhaust valve clearance | | A | A | A | A | A |
| 2. Drive belts | | A | I | I | I | I |
| 3. Cylinder head bolts, manifold nuts & throttle chamber securing nuts | | A | | | | |
| 4. Engine oil & oil filter | (1) | R | R: 6,250 mile (10,000 km) interval | | | |
| 5. Engine coolant | | | | R | | R |
| 6. Cooling system hoses & connections | | | I | I | I | I |
| 7. Vacuum fitting hoses & connections | | | I | I | I | I |
| 8. Idle rpm & mixture ratio | | I | I | I | I | I |
| 9. Air regulator hoses | | I | I | I | I | I |
| 10. Fuel filter | (2) | | | R | | R |
| 11. Fuel lines (hoses, piping, connections, etc.) | | I | | I | | I |
| 12. Air cleaner filter | (2) | | | R | | R |
| 13. Ignition timing | | | A | A | A | A |
| 14. Spark plugs | | | R | R | R | R |
| 15. Distributor cap & rotor | | | I | I | I | I |
| 16. Operating parts of distributor & ignition wiring | | | | I | | I |
| 17. Positive crankcase ventilation (P.C.V.) valve | | | | R | | R |
| 18. Ventilation hoses | | | | I | | I |
| 19. Vapor lines | | | I | I | I | I |
| 20. Fuel tank vacuum relief valve | | I | | I | | I |
| 21. Carbon canister filter | | | | R | | R |
| 22. Cable harness & connectors | | | | I | | I |

NOTE: (1) If vehicle is operated under severe service conditions: short distance driving, extensive idling or driving in dusty conditions, change engine oil every 3,000 miles (5,000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first.

(2) More frequent maintenance if under dusty driving conditions.

NOTICE: A = Adjust R = Replace I = Inspect, Correct-Replace if necessary

# Emission Control Systems

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR EMISSION CONTROL MAINTENANCE SERVICE

These scheduled maintenance services should be performed at the designated service intervals in order to ensure good emission control performance and good engine performance in your new DATSUN.

THE FIRST 1,000 MILE (1,600 KM) SERVICE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES REQUIRED TO ENSURE THE MAXIMUM EMISSION CONTROL PERFORMANCE AND OPTIMUM ENGINE CONDITION OF YOUR NEW DATSUN.

It is also important that emission control components be replaced at the designated time or mileage. If frequently used under unusual operating conditions (driving on dusty roads, disuse for long periods of time, repeated travel of less than several miles, short trips in freezing temperatures, or towing a trailer), the car might require additional maintenance. For example, increased frequency of air cleaner filter replacement, cleaning or replacement of spark plugs, or changing of the oil and oil filter may become necessary.

If maintenance service is required, or if your car begins to malfunction, or if the idle-adjustment is not correct, have the systems checked and tuned by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or any other qualified service outlet.

SERVICE NOTICE:
(California models only)

When making an emission test, be sure to remove the exhaust diffuser before inserting the rubber sampling hose into the exhaust pipe.

### 1977 Maintenance Instructions

**(1) Intake and exhaust valve clearance**

Proper adjustment of the valve clearance is essential to exhaust emission control.

Be sure that this adjustment is correct or valve noise or unstable idling may occur.

**(2) Drive belts**

Check drive belts for wear, fraying or cracking and proper tension.

To check the proper tension of the drive belts, depress the belt at the recommended position to the specified value and observe the slack in the belt.

Replace the drive belts if found damaged.

**(3) Cylinder head bolts, manifold nuts and throttle chamber securing nuts**

The above bolts and nuts should be correctly retightened to prevent air and/or exhaust gas leakage.

**(4) Engine oil and oil filter**

Engine oil and oil filter should be changed after the first 1,000 miles

(1,600 km) and every 6,250 miles (10,000 km) or 6 months, whichever comes first.

**(5) Engine coolant**

The engine coolant should be checked for proper level.

Engine coolant including permanent anti-freeze coolant (Ethylene glycol base) should be changed every 25,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.

Whenever the coolant is changed, the cooling system must be flushed and refilled.

**(6) Cooling system hoses and connections**

Check the cooling system, hoses and connections for damage or looseness.

If a leaky hose or connection is found, replace it.

**(7) Vacuum fitting hoses and connections**

Check hoses and connections for looseness or damage.

If a deteriorated or damaged hose is found, replace it.

**(8) Idle rpm and mixture ratio**

Inspection should be made with a CO-meter and tachometer.

Proper mixture and idle rpm have been set at the factory.

**(9) Air regulator hoses**

Check the air regulator hoses for correct insertion, cracks, damage, or clogging. If any hose is found faulty, replace it.

**(10) Fuel filter**

The fuel filter should be changed every 25,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.

**(11) Fuel lines (hoses, piping, connections, etc.)**

Check the fuel hoses, piping and connections for leak, looseness or deterioration. Replace any parts if they are damaged.

**(12) Air cleaner filter**

Under normal driving conditions, the air cleaner filter should be replaced every 25,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.

However, driving the car in dusty areas will cause rapid clogging of the element. Consequently, the element may have to be replaced more frequently.

**(13) Ignition timing**

Ignition timing must be adjusted with the proper equipment.

**(14) Spark plugs**

The spark plugs should be replaced every 12,500 miles (20,000 km) or 12 months, whichever comes first.

### (15) Distributor cap and rotor

Check the distributor cap and rotor for cracks, carbon formation or erosion.

The rotor head and the inside of distributor cap should be cleaned.

### (16) Operating parts of distributor and ignition wiring

The mechanical and vacuum advance mechanisms should be checked for proper connection of the governor spring and breaker plate operation.

Check the ignition wiring for cracking of exterior insulation and for proper fit on the distributor cap and spark plugs.

### (17) Positive crankcase ventilation (P.C.V.) valve

The P.C.V. valve should be replaced every 25,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.

### (18) Ventilation hoses

The ventilation hose should be blown out with air to make certain that it is clean when the P.C.V. valve is replaced.

Insure that the flame arrester is securely inserted in the hose between the rocker cover and T-connector.

### (19) Vapor lines

Check vapor lines and connections for failure or looseness.

If leaks are found, replace them.

### (20) Fuel tank vacuum relief valve

A damaged vacuum relief valve may sometimes leak evaporative gas or cause fuel tank deformation. If replacement of the valve becomes necessary, replace the fuel filler cap assembly.

### (21) Carbon canister filter

The carbon canister filter should be replaced every 25,000 miles (40,000 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first.

Make sure that the filter element is positioned on the bottom of the carbon canister.

### (22) Cable harness and connectors

Check the harness connectors for correct insertion, and the harness connector terminals for deformation or rust. Replace any parts found faulty.

## EMISSION CONTROL TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

The chart shown below will be extremely helpful in trouble shooting the emission control system of your Datsun. Whenever the condition of any part of the emission control system is questionable, utilize this chart as a guide to locate and correct the cause of trouble.

Satisfactory performance and operation of the emission control system are assured only when the system is properly cared for.

**Notes:**

a) **Before checking or repairing any part of the emission control system, ensure that all safety precautions are taken.**

b) **Idling and ignition timing adjustments require the use of special equipment or instruments.**

| Condition | Probable cause | Corrective action |
|---|---|---|
| Engine will not crank or cranks very slowly. | Discharged or damaged battery. | Charge or replace. |
| | Loose connection.<br>• Battery | Check both cable connections on battery and grounded end. |
| | • Starter | Check connections at magnetic switch mounted on starter. |
| | Damaged starter motor. | Repair or replace. |
| | Malfunction in electronic fuel injection system. | Replace. |
| Engine will crank normally but will not start. | Ignition system<br>Loose connection in ignition system. | Check for loose connections at ignition coil, distributor and spark plugs. |

| Condition | Probable cause | Corrective action |
|---|---|---|
| | Weak spark or no spark occurs on spark plugs. | |
| | Test procedure | |
| | Disconnect high tension cable from one spark plug and hold it about 0.4 in (10 mm) from the engine block and crank engine. | If good spark occurs.<br>Check spark plugs and clean or replace.<br>Check fuel system and clean or repair.<br>Check ignition timing.<br>Check cylinder compression. |
| | Note: Hold high tension cable with dry piece of cloth. | If weak spark or no spark occurs.<br>Check and clean distributor cap and rotor.<br>Check ignition system. |
| | Fuel system | |
| | No fuel in fuel line. | Check fuel level.<br>Refill if necessary.<br>Check fuel pump. |
| | Clogged fuel line. | Check for clogged fuel strainer and piping. |
| | Malfunction in pressure regulator. | Check pressure regulator, replace if necessary. |
| | Malfunction in electronic fuel injection system. | Replace. |
| High engine idle speed. | Binding accelerator linkage. | Check and correct accelerator linkage. |
| | Malfunctioning B.C.D.D. system. | If engine idling speed rises above 1,800 to 2,000 rpm, the cause may be a malfunctioning B.C.D.D. system. |

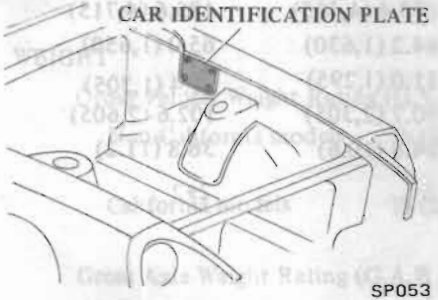
| Condition | Probable cause | Corrective action |
|---|---|---|
| | | Check B.C.D.D. system. Repair or replace if necessary. |
| | Malfunctioning air regulator. | Replace. |
| | Incorrect adjustment of idle speed adjusting screw. | Correct. |
| Rough or unstable engine idle. | Improper valve clearance. | Adjust valve clearance. |
| | Incorrect idle adjustment. | Adjust idle speed. |
| | Clogged air cleaner filter. | Replace air cleaner filter. |
| | Malfunction in E.G.R. control valve. | Clean or replace. |
| | Loose manifold and cylinder head bolts. | Retighten bolt. |
| | Damaged or disconnected carbon canister purge line hose. | Connect or replace. |
| | Damaged or disconnected crankcase ventilation hoses. | Connect or replace. |
| | Malfunction in pressure regulator. | Replace. |
| | Malfunction in electronic fuel injection system. | Replace. |
| | Malfunction in altitude compensator (California models only) | Check or replace. |

## Emission Control Systems

| Condition | Probable cause | Corrective action |
|---|---|---|
| Engine knocking. | Use of fuel with insufficient octane rating. | Change to recommended fuel. Check ignition timing if necessary. |
| | Laboring engine. | Select a lower gear. |
| Backfire or after fire. | Irregular combination. | Check spark plugs for gap, carbon deposit or incorrect heat range.<br>Check ignition tming. |
| | Damaged E.G.R. control valve. | Replace. |
| | Malfunction in electronic fuel injection system. | Replace. |
| | Malfunction in altitude compensator (California models only). | Check or replace. |
| Charge warning light comes on while driving. | Loose connection. | Check for loose connections of alternator and voltage regulator. |
| | Loose fan belt. | Adjust belt tension. |
| | Damaged alternator or voltage regulator. | Repair or replace alternator or voltage regulator. |
| Floor temperature too high (California models only) (Refer to the Starting and Operating section.) | Damaged heat insulator. | Check and replace. |
| | Problem in fuel or ignition system. | Check the systems.<br>Replace damaged parts. |

## CAR IDENTIFICATION PLATE LOCATION

The car identification plate is located on the left hoodlege panel at the back of strut housing.




SP053

## CAR SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION

The car serial number is stamped on the upper face of the left dash panel.


SP057

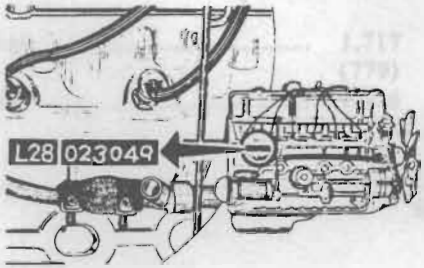
## IDENTIFICATION NUMBER PLATE LOCATION

The identification number is stamped on instrument panel.


GI303

## ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION

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




## M.V.S.S. CERTIFICATION LABEL LOCATION

The M.V.S.S. certification label is affixed to the upper portion of the left lock pillar.


GI304

## EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION LABEL LOCATION

The emission control information label is stuck on the inside panel of the hood.


GI305

## CAR SPECIFICATIONS

| | | | HLS30 | GHLS30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAR MODEL | | | | |
| DIMENSIONS | | | | |
| Overall length | in (mm) | | 173.4 (4,405) | 185.6 (4,715) |
| Overall width | in (mm) | | 64.2 (1,630) | 65.0 (1,650) |
| Overall height | in (mm) | | 51.0 (1,295) | 51.4 (1,305) |
| Wheelbase | in (mm) | | 90.7 (2,305) | 102.6 (2,605) |
| Turning circle | ft (m) | | 34.8 (10.6) | 36.8 (11.2) |
| SEATING CAPACITY | | | 2 | 2+2 |

| | HLS30 | | GHLS30 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manual T/M 4-speed Automatic T/M | Manual T/M 5-speed | Manual T/M 4-speed Automatic T/M | Manual T/M 5-speed |
| **WEIGHT** | | | | |
| Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (G.V.W.R.) | | | | |
| Non-California models lb (kg) | 3,185 (1,445) | 3,192 (1,448) | 3,575 (1,622) | 3,582 (1,625) |
| California models lb (kg) | 3,203 (1,453) | 3,210 (1,456) | 3,593 (1,630) | 3,600 (1,633) |
| Gross Axle Weight Rating (G.A.W.R.) | | | | |
| Front | | | | |
| Non-California models lb (kg) | 1,468 (666) | 1,473 (668) | 1,600 (726) | 1,605 (728) |
| California models lb (kg) | 1,477 (670) | 1,482 (672) | 1,609 (730) | 1,614 (732) |
| Rear | | | | |
| Non-California models lb (kg) | 1,717 (779) | 1,719 (780) | 1,975 (896) | 1,977 (897) |
| California models lb (kg) | 1,726 (783) | 1,728 (784) | 1,984 (900) | 1,986 (901) |
| **ENGINE** | Model L28, 6 cylinder in-line, O.H.C. Electronic Fuel Injection System | | | |

# Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| **TRANSMISSION** | |
| Manual transmission | Model F4W71B, 4-speed, floor shift;<br>Gear ratio 1st: 3.321, 2nd: 2.077, 3rd: 1.308<br>4th: 1.000, Rev.: 3.382<br>Model FS5W71B, 5-speed, floor shift;<br>Gear ratio 1st: 3.321, 2nd: 2.077, 3rd: 1.308<br>4th: 1.000, 5th: 0.864, Rev.: 3.382 |
| Automatic transmission | Model 3N71B, floor shift;<br>Gear ratio 1st: 2.458, 2nd: 1.458, 3rd: 1.000<br>Rev.: 2.182 |
| **REAR AXLE** | Independent strut, Hypoid gear drive;<br>Gear ratio: 3.545 |
| **WHEEL DISC AND TIRE** | |
| Wheel disc size | 5J-14, 5½J-14 |
| Tire size | 195/70HR14, 175HR-14<br>Spare tire : C78-14 (Space Saver Spare Tire) |

## SERVICE INFORMATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engine model and design | | L28, 6 cylinder in-line, O.H.C. Electronic Fuel Injection System |
| Displacement | cu in (cc) | 168.0 (2,753) |
| Bore x Stroke | in (mm) | 3.39 x 3.11 (86 x 79) |
| Compression ratio | | 8.3 |
| Spark plug firing order | | 1-5-3-6-2-4 |
| Idling speed | | |
| Manual transmission | | 800 rpm |
| Automatic transmission | | 700 rpm in "D" position |
| Ignition timing (BTDC) | | |
| Manual transmission | | 10°/800 rpm |
| Automatic transmission | | 10°/700 rpm in "D" position |
| CO percentage at idling speed | % | |
| California models | | 0.5 or lower |
| Non-California models | | 1.0 or lower |
| *Distributor air gap | in (mm) | 0.008 to 0.016 (0.2 to 0.4) |
| Spark plug gap | in (mm) | |
| B6ES-11, B5ES-11, B7ES-11, L45W-11, L46W-11, L44W-11 | | 0.039 to 0.043 (1.0 to 1.1) |
| BR6ES, BR5ES, BR7ES | | 0.028 to 0.031 (0.7 to 0.8) |
| Valve clearance (Hot) | | |
| Intake | in (mm) | 0.010 (0.25) |
| Exhaust | in (mm) | 0.012 (0.30) |
| Cylinder head bolt tightening torque | ft-lb (kg-m) | 51 to 61 (7.0 to 8.5) |

* On models for Canada, a resistor built-in rotor head is used.

## Specifications

| | |
|---|---|
| Manifold nut tightening torque ft-lb (kg-m) | |
| 0.315 in (8 mm) dia. bolt | 10 to 13 (1.4 to 1.8) |
| 0.394 in (10 mm) dia. bolt | 25 to 36 (3.5 to 5.0) |
| Drive belt deflection in/lb (mm/kg) | |
| Alternator to water pump pulley | 0.31 to 0.47/22 (8 to 12/10) |
| Compressor to idler pulley | 0.31 to 0.47/22 (8 to 12/10) |

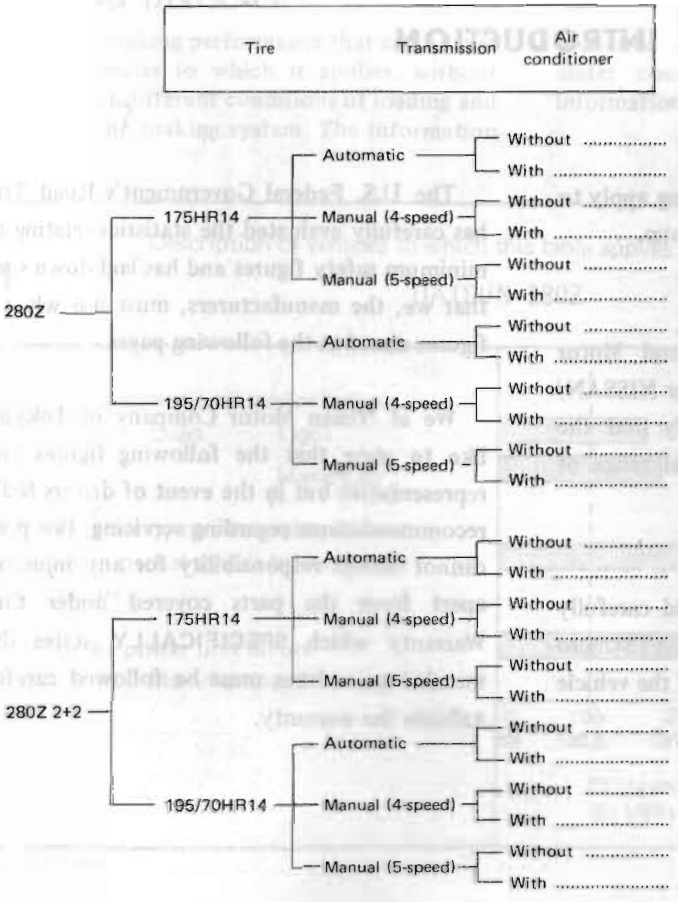
## APPROXIMATE REFILL CAPACITIES

| | | | US measure | Imp measure | Liters |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fuel tank | | | 17 1/8 gal | 14 1/4 gal | 65 |
| Engine cooling system *1 | Manual transmission model | | 10 7/8 qt | 9 1/8 qt | 10.3 |
| | Automatic transmission model | | 10 5/8 qt | 8 7/8 qt | 10.1 |
| Engine crankcase | | *2 | 5 qt | 4 1/8 qt | 4.7 |
| Transmission case | Manual | 4-speed | 3 5/8 pt | 3 pt | 1.7 |
| | | 5-speed | 4 1/4 pt | 3 1/2 pt | 2.0 |
| | Automatic | | 5 7/8 pt | 4 7/8 qt | 5.5 |
| Differential case | R200 | | 2 3/4 pt | 2 1/4 pt | 1.3 |
| | R180 | | 2 1/8 pt | 1 3/4 pt | 1.0 |
| Windshield washer tank | | | 4 5/8 pt | 3 7/8 pt | 2.2 |

*1: Includes 7/8 US qt ( 3/4 Imp qt, 0.8 liter) for heater and 5/8 US qt ( 1/2 Imp qt, 0.62 liter) for reservoir tank.
*2: Includes 3/4 US qt ( 5/8 Imp qt, 0.7 liter) for oil filter.

# CONSUMER INFORMATION

Dear DATSUN Owner:
To find your vehicle information, refer to the chart indicated by a check. If no checks are made, have your DATSUN Dealer check the column applicable to your vehicle.



| Tire | Transmission | Air conditioner | Check | Vehicle stopping distance | Tire reserve load | Acceleration and passing ability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 280Z, 175HR14 | Automatic | Without | | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| | | With | | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| | Manual (4-speed) | Without | | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| | | With | | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| | Manual (5-speed) | Without | | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| | | With | | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 280Z, 195/70HR14 | Automatic | Without | | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| | | With | | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| | Manual (4-speed) | Without | | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| | | With | | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| | Manual (5-speed) | Without | | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| | | With | | 1 | 4 | 10 |
| 280Z 2+2, 175HR14 | Automatic | Without | | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| | | With | | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| | Manual (4-speed) | Without | | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| | | With | | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| | Manual (5-speed) | Without | | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| | | With | | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| 280Z 2+2, 195/70HR14 | Automatic | Without | | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| | | With | | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| | Manual (4-speed) | Without | | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| | | With | | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| | Manual (5-speed) | Without | | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| | | With | | 2 | 6 | 14 |

## INTRODUCTION

The figures contained in the summary following apply to all NISSAN/DATSUN vehicles in the particular group.

In compliance with the National Traffic and Motor Vehicles Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1401, 1407), our NISSAN/DATSUN vehicles have been tested extensively and the results compiled to cover completely our total range of automobiles.

It is essential, we feel, that our users should carefully study the data before driving their new NISSAN/DATSUN so that they are familiar with the potential ability of the vehicle PRIOR to using it.

The U.S. Federal Government's Road Traffic Authority has carefully evaluated the statistics relating to the following minimum safety figures and has laid down specific guidelines that we, the manufacturers, must use when arriving at the figures stated in the following pages.

We at Nissan Motor Company of Tokyo, Japan, would like to state that the following figures are accurate and representative but in the event of drivers NOT following our recommendations regarding servicing, tire pressures, etc., we cannot accept responsibility for any injuries, damage, etc., apart from the parts covered under the usual Nissan Warranty which SPECIFICALLY states that our recommended procedures must be followed carefully in order to validate the warranty.

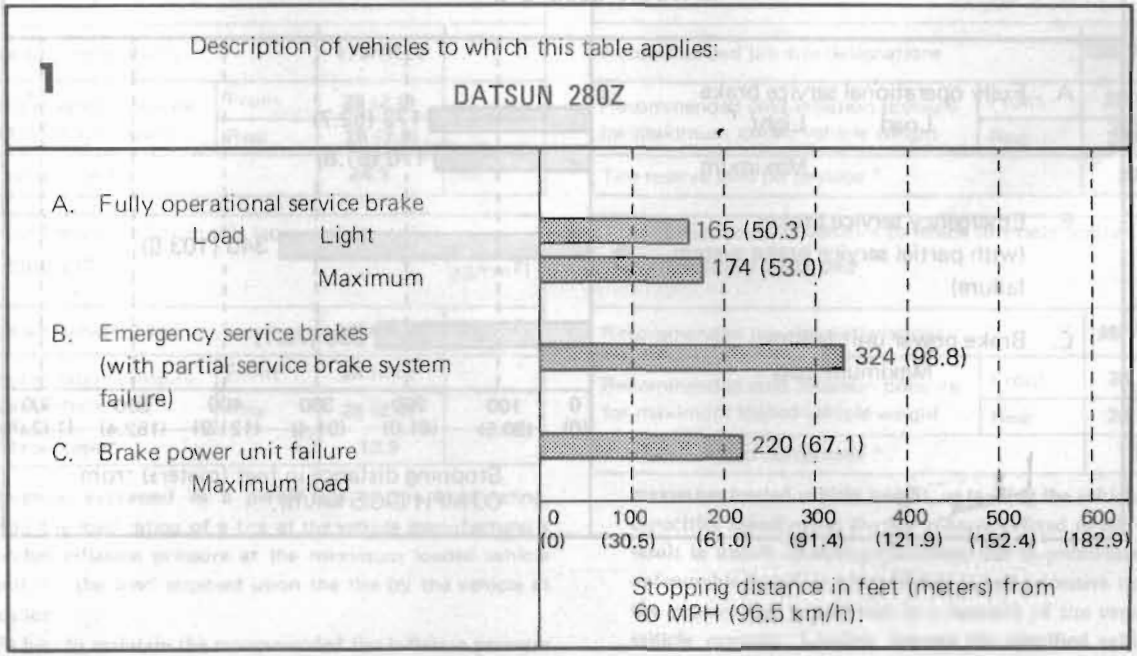
## VEHICLE STOPPING DISTANCE

This figure indicates braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, without locking the wheels, under different conditions of loading and with partial failures of the braking system. The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

1

Description of vehicles to which this table applies:

DATSUN 280Z



**2**

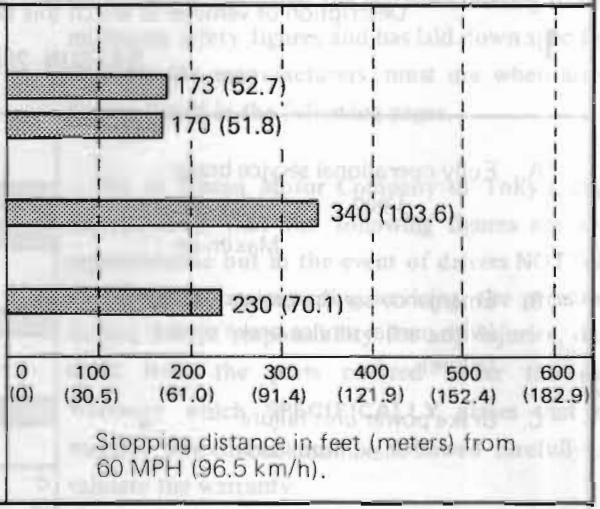
Description of vehicles to which this table applies:

DATSUN 280Z 2+2

A. Fully operational service brake
   Load Light
   Maximum

B. Emergency service brakes (with partial service brake system failure)

C. Brake power unit failure
   Maximum load



## TIRE RESERVE LOAD

This table lists the tire size designations recommended by the manufacturer for use on the vehicles to which it applies, with the recommended inflation pressure for maximum loading and the tire reserve load percentage for each of the tires listed. The tire reserve load percentage indicated is met or exceeded by each vehicle to which the table applies.

| 3 | Description of vehicles to which this table applies: DATSUN 280Z | | psi (kg/cm²) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ecommended tire size designations | | | 175HR14 | |
| ecommended cold inflation pressure r maximum loaded vehicle weight | | Front | 28 (2.0) | |
| | | Rear | 28 (2.0) | |
| ire reserve load percentage * | | | 24.2 | |

| 4 | Description of vehicles to which this table applies: DATSUN 280Z | | psi (kg/cm²) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recommended tire size designations | | | 195/70HR14 | |
| Recommended cold inflation pressure for maximum loaded vehicle weight | | Front | 28 (2.0) | |
| | | Rear | 28 (2.0) | |
| Tire reserve load percentage * | | | 29.2 | |

| 5 | Description of vehicles to which this table applies: DATSUN 280Z 2+2 | | psi (kg/cm²) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ecommended tire size designations | | | 175HR14 | |
| ecommended cold inflation pressure r maximum loaded vehicle weight | | Front | 28 (2.0) | |
| | | Rear | 28 (2.0) | |
| ire reserve load percentage * | | | 12.9 | |

| 6 | Description of vehicles to which this table applies: DATSUN 280Z 2+2 | | psi (kg/cm²) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recommended tire size designations | | | 195/70HR14 | |
| Recommended cold inflation pressure for maximum loaded vehicle weight | | Front | 28 (2.0) | |
| | | Rear | 28 (2.0) | |
| Tire reserve load percentage * | | | 18.6 | |

* The difference, expressed as a percentage of tire load rating, between (a) the load rating of a tire at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended inflation pressure at the maximum loaded vehicle weight and (b) the load imposed upon the tire by the vehicle at that condition.

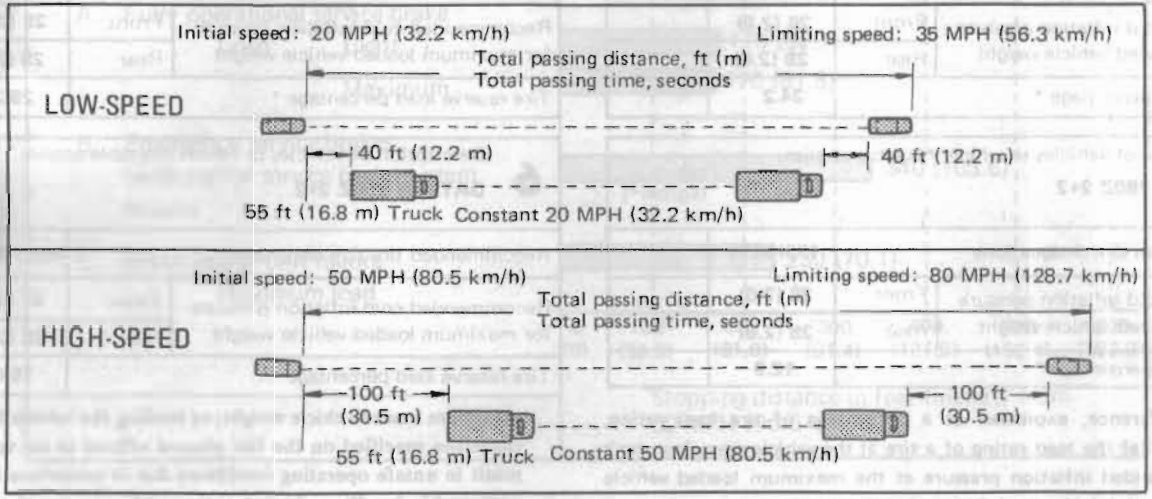
**Warning: Failure to maintain the recommended tire inflation pressure or to increase tire pressure as recommended when operating at maximum loaded vehicle weight, or loading the vehicle beyond the capacities specified on the tire placard affixed to the vehicle, may result in unsafe operating conditions due to premature tire failure, unfavorable handling characteristics, and excessive tire wear. The tire reserve load percentage is a measure of tire capacity, not of vehicle capacity. Loading beyond the specified vehicle capacity may result in failure of other vehicle components.**

## ACCELERATION AND PASSING ABILITY

This figure indicates passing times and distances that can be met or exceeded by the vehicles to which it applies, in the situations diagrammed below.

The low-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 20 MPH (32.2 km/h) and a limiting speed of 35 MPH (56.3 km/h). The high-speed pass assumes an initial speed of 50 MPH (80.5 km/h) and a limiting speed of 80 MPH (128.7 km/h).

**Notice: The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and information may not be correct under other conditions.**



**7** DATSUN 280Z
with Automatic Transmission

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 405 feet (123.4 m); | 8.7 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,203 feet (366.7 m); | 12.8 seconds |

**8** DATSUN 280Z
with Automatic Transmission & Air Conditioner

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 408 feet (124.4 m); | 8.8 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,245 feet (379.5 m); | 13.3 seconds |

**9** DATSUN 280Z
with Manual Transmission

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 373 feet (113.7 m); | 7.6 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,164 feet (354.8 m); | 12.2 seconds |

**10** DATSUN 280Z
with Manual Transmission & Air Conditioner

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 376 feet (114.6 m); | 7.7 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,201 feet (366.1 m); | 12.7 seconds |

**11** DATSUN 280Z 2+2
with Automatic Transmission

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 415 feet (126.5 m); | 9.0 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,282 feet (390.7 m); | 13.8 seconds |

**12** DATSUN 280Z 2+2
with Automatic Transmission & Air Conditioner

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 418 feet (127.4 m); | 9.1 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,319 feet (402.0 m); | 14.3 seconds |

**13** DATSUN 280Z 2+2
with Manual Transmission

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 380 feet (115.8 m); | 7.8 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,231 feet (375.2 m); | 13.1 seconds |

**14** DATSUN 280Z 2+2
with Manual Transmission & Air Conditioner

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Low-speed pass | 383 feet (116.7 m); | 7.9 seconds |
| High-speed pass | 1,268 feet (386.5 m); | 13.6 seconds |

NOTES:

Original Owner's Name: ..... Phone Number: .....

Owner's Address: .....

Purchase Date: .....

Dealer's Name: ..... Phone Number: .....

Dealer's Address: .....

---

Car Model: ..... Color: .....

Car Serial Number: .....

Engine Serial Number: .....

Registration Number: ..... Key Number: .....

---

Subsequent Owner's Name: ..... Phone Number: .....

Owner's Address: .....

Purchase Date: .....

Odometer Reading Shown on Speedometer on Day of Purchase: .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Index

# GAS STATION INFORMATION

## FUEL FILLER CAP

It is located on right rear side of the car.

SP071

DR592

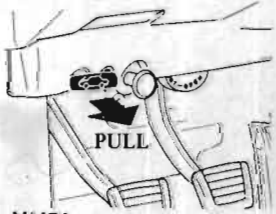
## FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Use an unleaded or low-lead gasoline with a minimum octane rating of 91 based on the Research Octane Number.

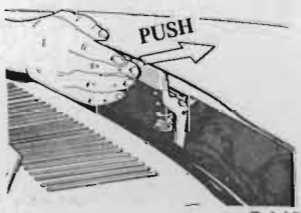
Note: In California models, only unleaded gasoline can be used. The fuel filler opening is designed for use with an unleaded fuel gun [nozzle diameter less than 0.839 in (21.3 mm)] only.

## HOOD RELEASE

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




MI471




DA183

## ENGINE OIL DIPSTICK AND FILLER CAP (1)

The engine oil dipstick is located on the right side of the cylinder block. The best time to check it is before operating the engine or as the last step in a fuel stop. Maintain the oil level between "H" and "L" marks on the dipstick.

## ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only recommended engine oil. See page 54 for oil viscosity chart.

## BRAKE (2) AND CLUTCH (3) FLUID

Check brake and clutch reservoir fluid level. Use only recommended fluid. See page 55 for brake fluid.

## WINDSHIELD WASHER (4)

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

## ENGINE COOLANT (5)

Check engine coolant level.

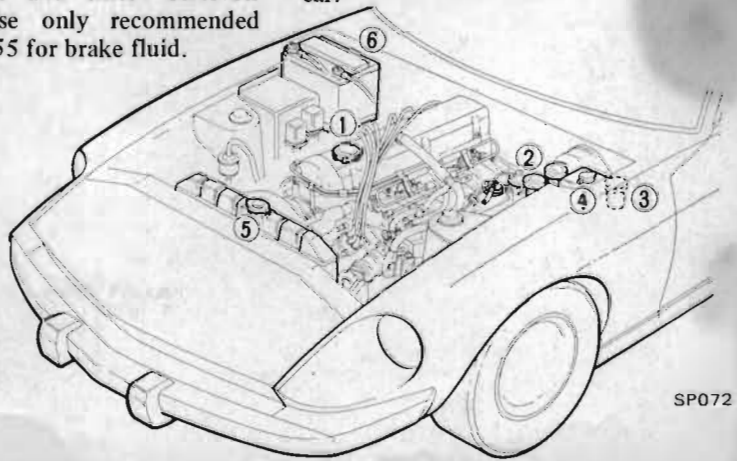
## BATTERY (6)

Check the battery fluid level at least once a month.

If necessary add distilled water.

## TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE

Keep inflated to pressures shown on tire placard affixed to glove box of your car.

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S30-D ★

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