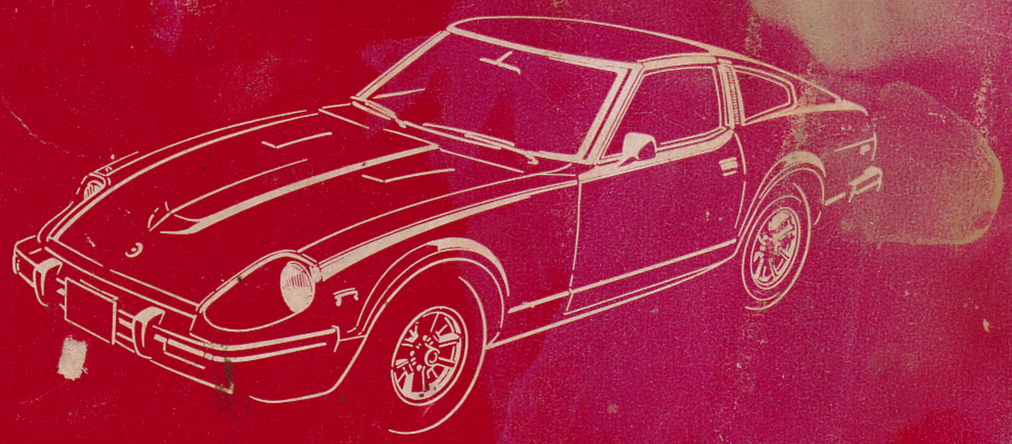


DATSUN

1983
DATSUN 280ZX

OWNER'S MANUAL

THE NAME OF QUALITY

NISSAN

NISSAN MOTOR CO. LTD.

A Word To DATSUN Owners

Thank you for choosing a DATSUN. We are sure you will be happy you did. This manual has been prepared to help you understand the operation and maintenance of your car so that you may enjoy many miles of driving pleasure. We 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.

A Warranty Folder supplements this Owner's Manual. It provides valuable information concerning the warranty on your car. It also contains a maintenance service record which should be validated by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer each time you bring your car in for periodic servicing. Read the Owner's Manual and Warranty Folder carefully and keep them in your glove box at all times. They are important to you. Your Warranty Folder should be presented to your dealer when warranty repairs are required.

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

To assist dealers in handling your needs, a number of Regional Offices are maintained throughout the United States and Canada. If you have a problem that has not been handled to your satisfaction, follow the procedures outlined in your Warranty Folder under the heading "Consumer Assistance".

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

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

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

All models can be operated only with unleaded gasoline.

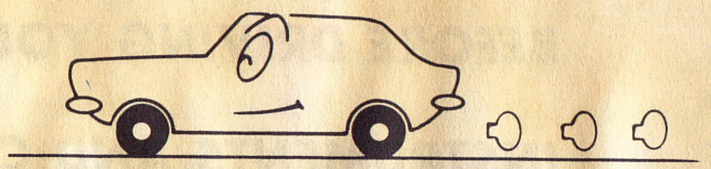
Before attempting to register your car in another country, state, province or different altitudes, you should check the regulations and requirements to make sure that your car will be able to meet all of them. If any modification is necessary to register your DATSUN, please consult your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

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TOKYO, JAPAN

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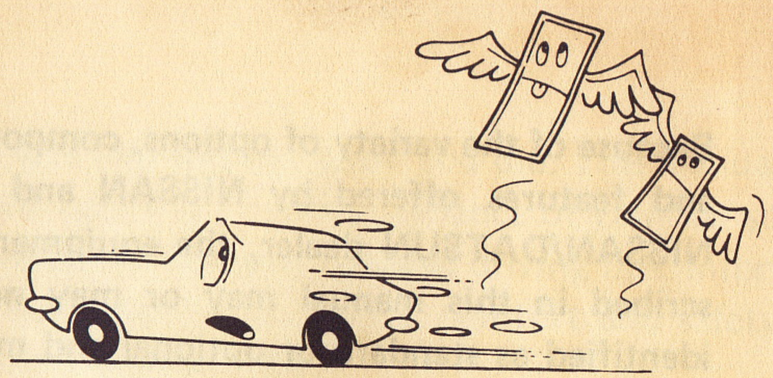
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Economy Hints



EH001

Normal driving saves fuel and money.



EH002

Severe driving wastes fuel and money.

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

1. Do not pump the accelerator. Gently depress until the desired speed has been attained and then maintain that speed.
2. Always drive your car in the gear which properly suits driving conditions.
3. Maintain moderate speeds on the highway. Speeds above 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 pads and save fuel, as extra gasoline is required to accelerate back to driving speed.
5. Excessive engine idling increases gasoline consumption.
6. Keep the tires at the recommended inflation pressures for longer tire life and fuel economy.
7. Keep your engine tuned-up and follow the recommended periodic maintenance schedule. This will increase the life of all parts and lower operating costs.
8. Check your tires regularly for abnormal wear. Wheels that are out of alignment cause the tires to drag, resulting in premature tire wear and additional gasoline consumption.
9. Use the air conditioner only when necessary. When cruising at highway speeds, it is more economical to use the air conditioner and leave the windows closed to reduce drag.

Before Driving Your DATSUN

BUCKLE-UP FOR SAFETY!

To help lessen the chance of injury and/or the severity of injury in accidents or sudden stops, NISSAN Motors urges that people riding in the vehicle be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided.

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

SAFETY CHECKS

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

BEFORE ENTERING THE CAR

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

AFTER ENTERING THE CAR

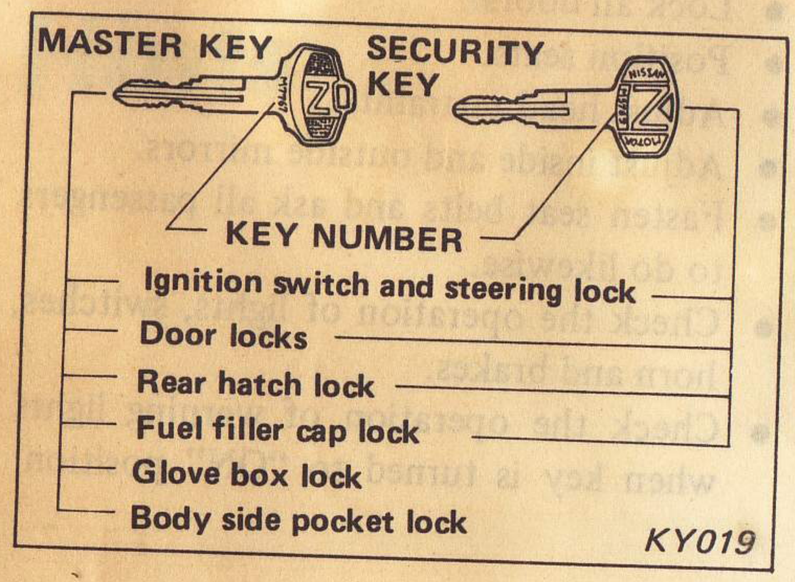
- Lock all doors.
- Position seats.
- Adjust head restraints.
- Adjust inside and outside mirrors.
- Fasten seat belts and ask all passengers to do likewise.
- Check the operation of lights, switches, horn and brakes.
- Check the operation of warning lights when key is turned to "ON" position.

IMPORTANT OWNER INFORMATION

Fluid levels such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake and clutch fluid, windshield washer fluid should be checked frequently, or at least whenever you refuel.

This is not only a good practice but is especially important to owners using "self-service" service stations. It is normal, especially in the case of engine oil and coolant, to have to add oil or coolant solution between recommended maintenance intervals. **Low or improper fluid levels can cause serious damage to your car.** If frequent replenishment is required, take your car to your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility for necessary correction. Further details are described in "Do-It-Yourself".

KEY



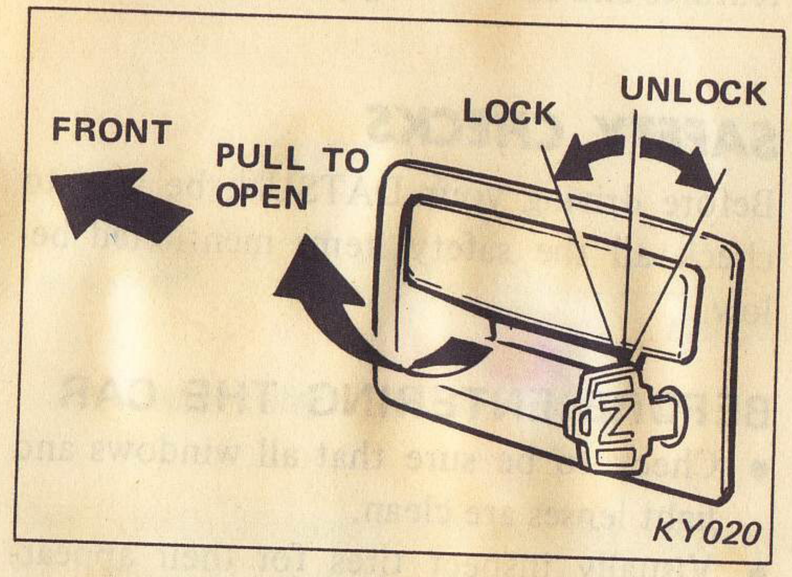
The keys operate the locks and the ignition switch on your DATSUN as indicated in the above illustration.

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

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

If the driver's door is opened when the key is in the ignition switch, a chime will sound and a light will glow to remind you to remove the key. This will help prevent theft of your car.

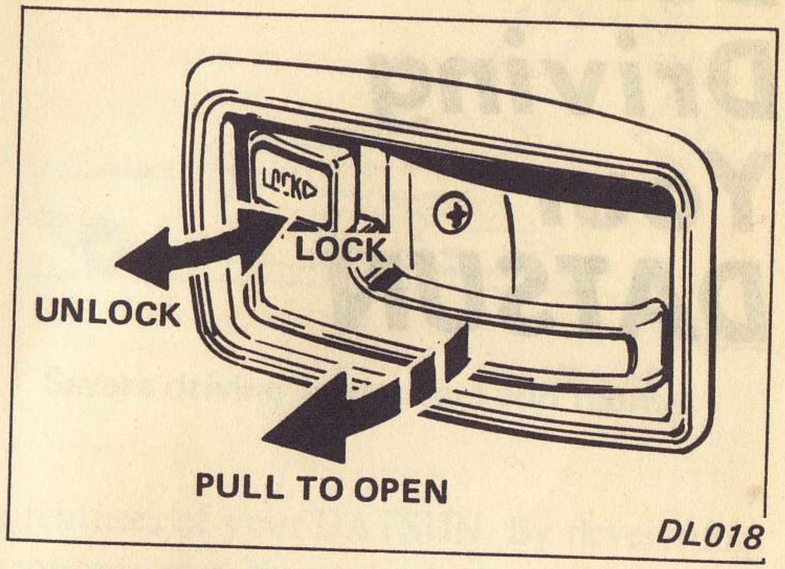
DOOR LOCKS



FROM OUTSIDE

The doors can be locked from the outside without a key. Move the inside lock knob to the "LOCK" position and then shut the door, pulling the outside door handle upward.

When locking the door without a key, be sure that the key has not been left inside the car.



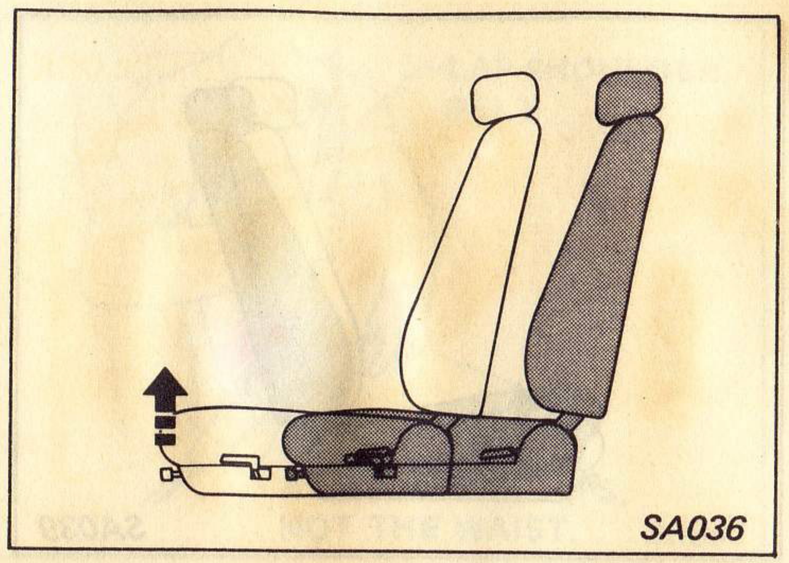
FROM INSIDE

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

- **Always lock doors from the inside while driving. This provides greater safety in accidents, helps keep children from opening doors, and helps keep out intruders when stopped.**
- **Before opening the door, always look to be sure it is safe to do so.**

POWER DOOR LOCK

All doors can be locked (unlocked) by locking (unlocking) the door on the driver's side. The passenger door can also be locked (unlocked) individually by the door lock knob.

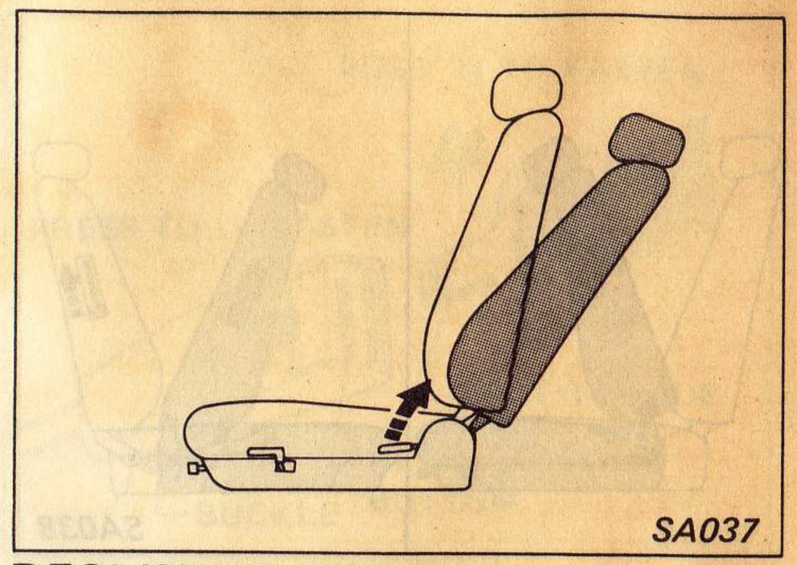


FRONT SEAT ADJUSTMENT

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

CAUTION:

- **Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving. The seat may suddenly jerk forward or backward, which could result in loss of control.**
- **After adjustment, test to be sure seat is securely locked.**



RECLINING SEAT

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

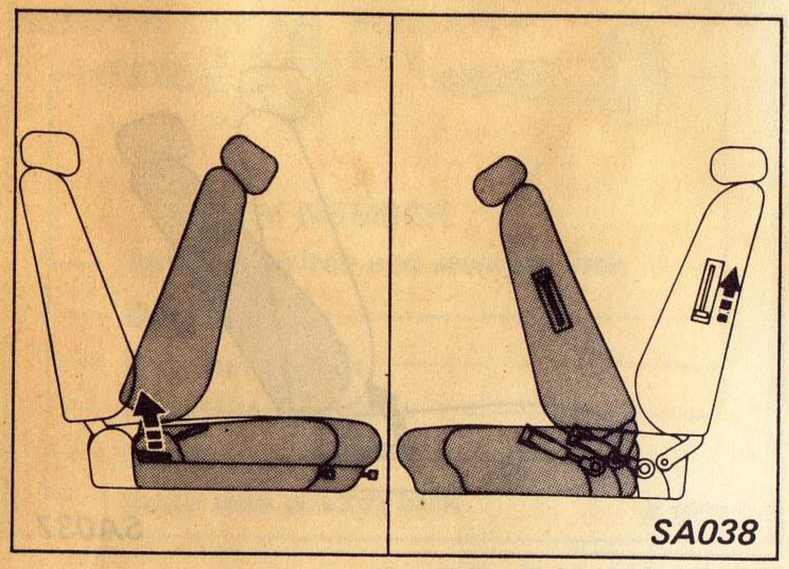
After adjustment, test to be sure seat is securely locked.

WARNING:

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

CAUTION:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving.

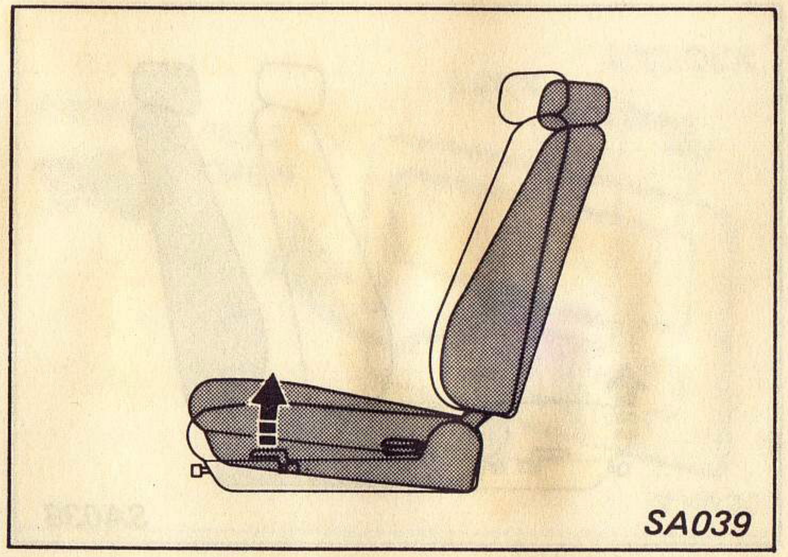


TILTING FRONT SEAT

2+2 model

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

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

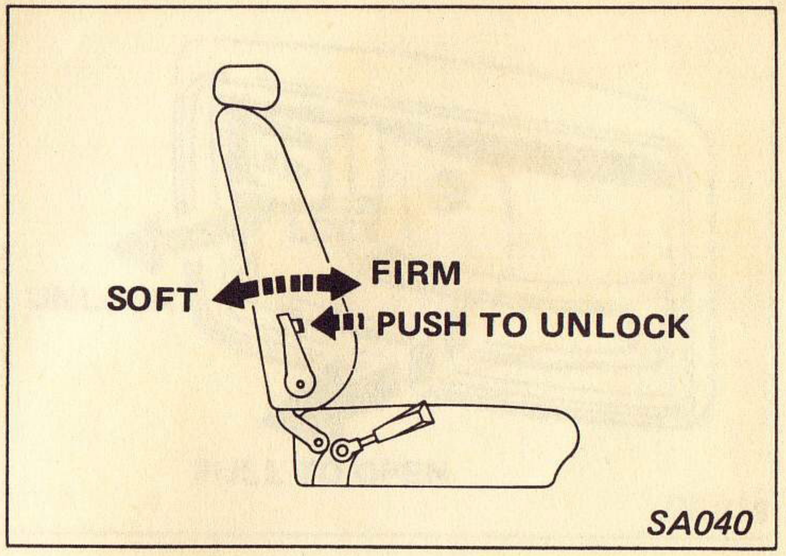


SEAT LIFTER

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

CAUTION:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving.



LUMBAR SUPPORT

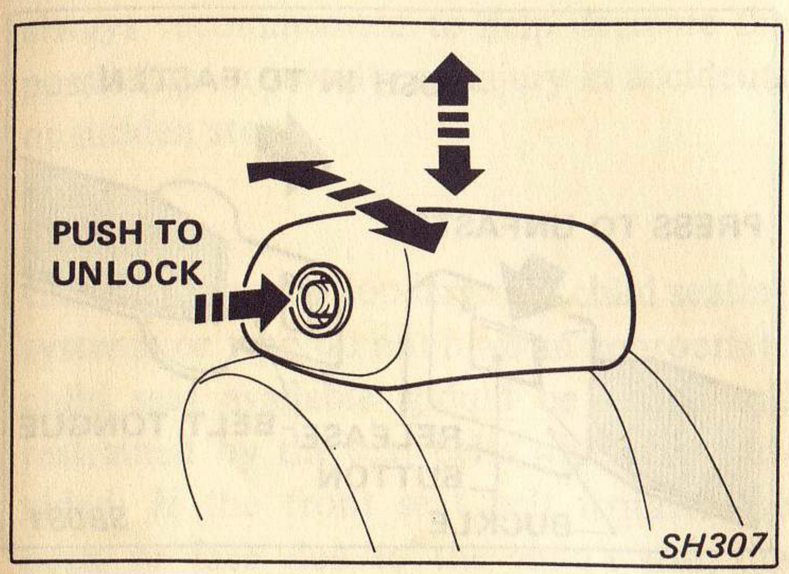
To lessen fatigue from a long drive, adjust the firmness of the part of the seat which supports the lumbar-vertebra area of the back.

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

CAUTION:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving.

HEAD RESTRAINTS

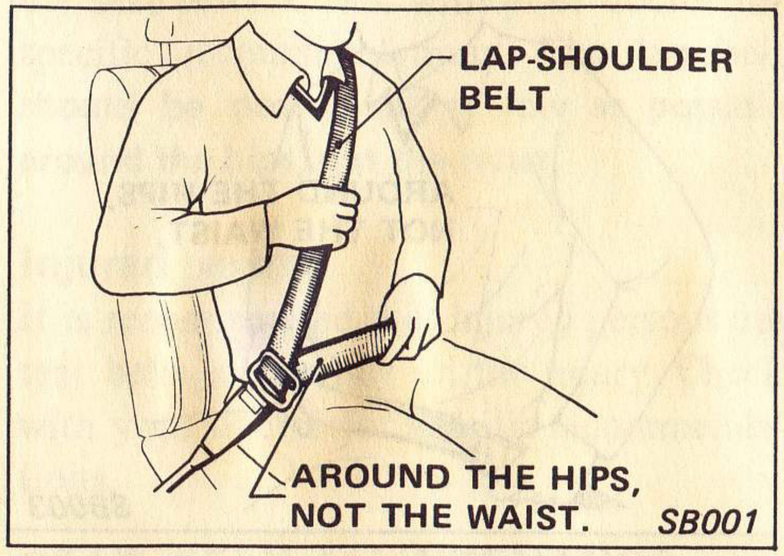


Adjust the position which places the top of the head restraints closest to the top of your ears. To raise or lower, just slide head restraint up or down. The fore-and-aft adjustment is made by moving the knob located on the side of the head restraint. Depressing the knob causes the head restraint to automatically move forward. To move the head restraint backward, simply push back while depressing the knob.

WARNING:

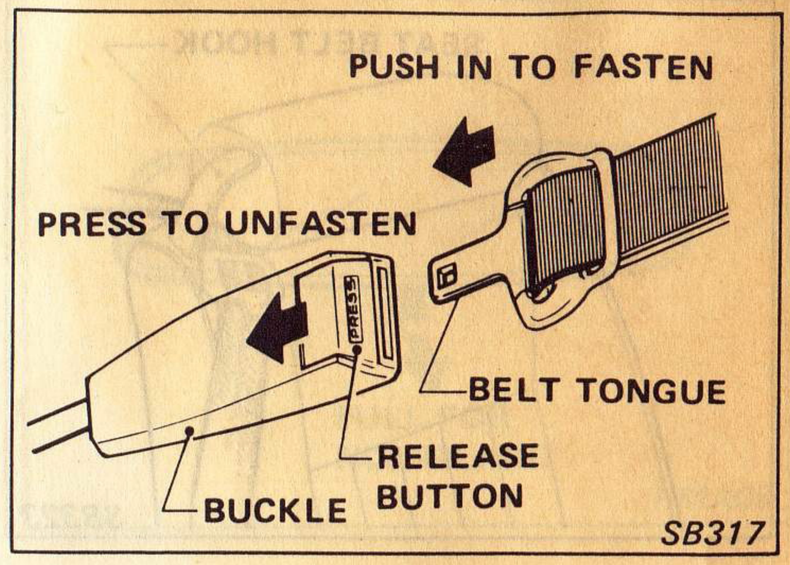
Head restraints may provide significant protection against whiplash injuries. Do not remove them.

SEAT BELTS



FRONT SEAT BELTS

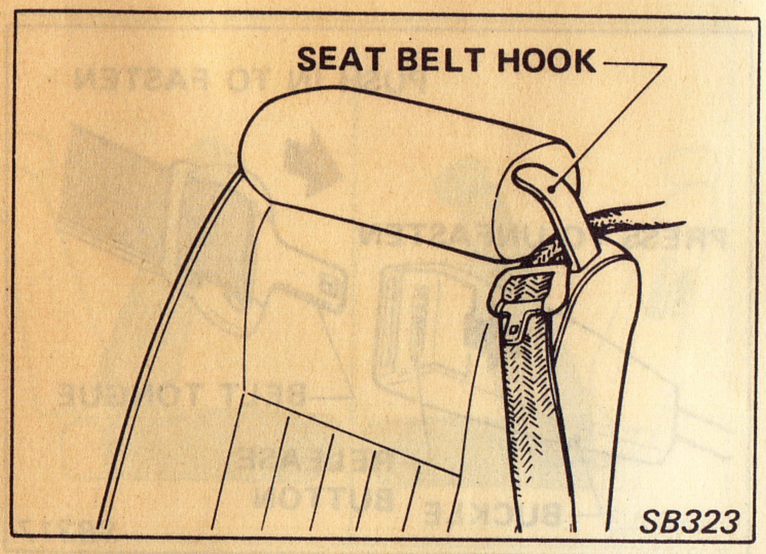
1. Adjust the front seat to the fully upright position.
   (Take an erect posture position, and sit well back in the seat.)
2. The upper part of the belt, serves as a shoulder belt and the lower part as a lap belt.
3. Slowly pull out the lap-shoulder belt and insert the tongue into the buckle until you hear a snapping sound.
4. Position the lap portion of the belt across the lap as low on the hips as possible.
5. If the lap-shoulder belt is slack after you have buckled it, pull the shoulder belt toward the retractor to take up the slack.

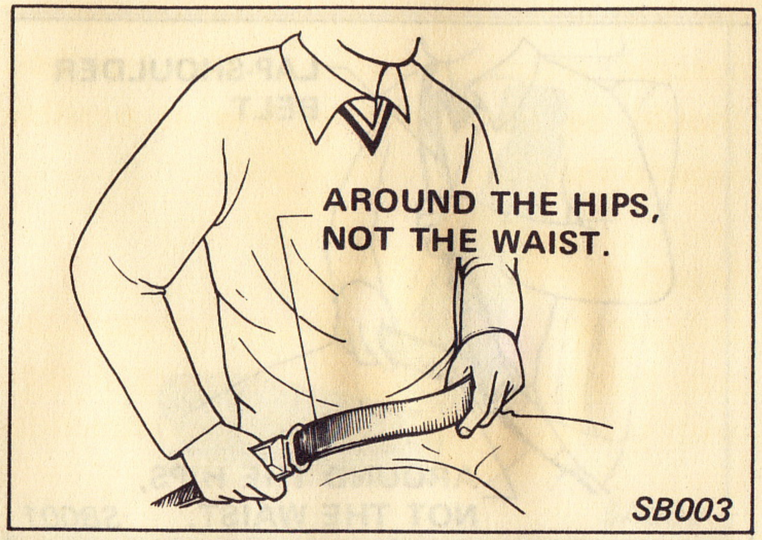


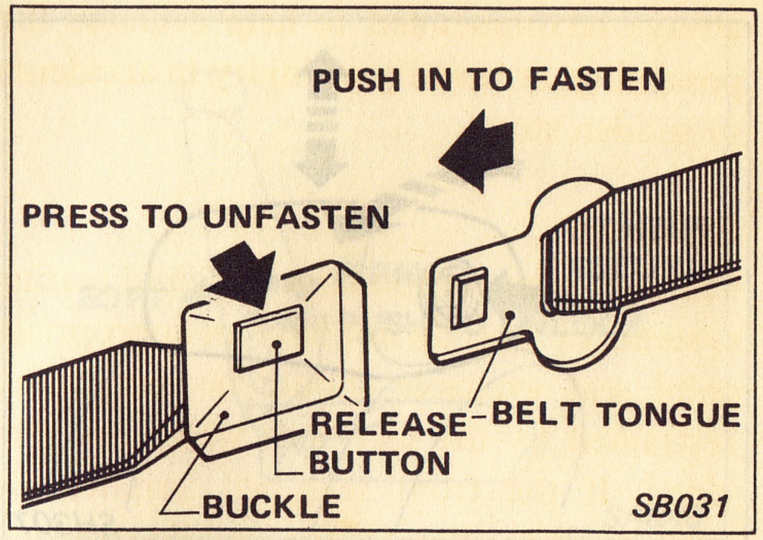
- **Under normal circumstances the belt retractor permits the belt to move freely with the occupant. Pulling on the belt webbing will not cause the retractor to lock. The retractor is designed to lock in the event of an abrupt stop or impact.**
- **Some states, provinces or territories may specify that seat belts be worn at all times when a car is being operated.**

6. To unfasten the belt, press the button of the buckle.
   The seat belt will automatically retract.

The seat belt hook is conveniently located for ease of use. When in use by occupants it will remain threaded through the hook. After unfastening seat belt, bring belt tongue to the hook and suspend it.







CAUTION:

Be sure to observe the following cautions. 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 as shown in illustration. Never run the belt under your arm.**
- **Position the lap belt as low as possible AROUND THE HIPS, NOT THE WAIST.**
- **The belt should be adjusted to a snug fit. Slack in the lap-shoulder belt will reduce the effectiveness of the entire restraint system.**
- **Never wear the belt inside out or twisted.**
- **Do not allow more than one person to use the same belt at the same time.**

REAR SEAT BELTS

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

If pulling motion is interrupted, let the belt rewind into the retractor all the way and then the belt can be pulled out.

CAUTION:

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.**

2. Let the belt rewind into the retractor until it fits snugly across the hip bone.
3. To unfasten the belt, press the button in the center of the buckle as illustrated. The seat belt will automatically retract.

CAUTION:

Some states, provinces or territories may specify that seat belts be worn at all times when a car is being operated.

OTHER SEAT BELT TIPS

The use of seat belts by all car passengers is always recommended to help decrease the possibility or severity of injury in accidents or sudden stops.

Children

Children who are too large for child seating systems or who do not have an appropriate child seat available should be seated and restrained by the seat belts which are provided. If the front seat belt irritates the neck or face due to the child's size, the child should be placed and restrained in the rear seat, if available. **Never let a child stand or kneel in any seat or allow a child in the cargo area while the car is in motion.**

Infants and small children

Child seating systems which conform to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards) are available and should be used for infants and small children. Always select a system suitable for your car and follow all of the manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.

Pregnant women

It is recommended that pregnant women use seat belts. Check with your doctor for specific recommendations. **The lap belt should be positioned as low as possible around the hips, not the waist.**

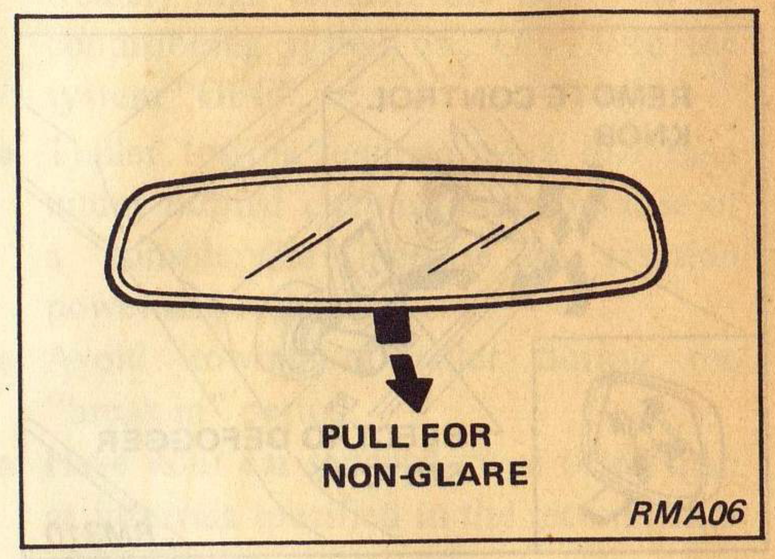
Injured persons

It is recommended that injured persons use seat belts, depending on the injury. Check with your doctor for specific recommendations.

SEAT BELT MAINTENANCE

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

REARVIEW MIRRORS



Adjust the rearview mirrors before driving for greater safety.

INSIDE MIRROR

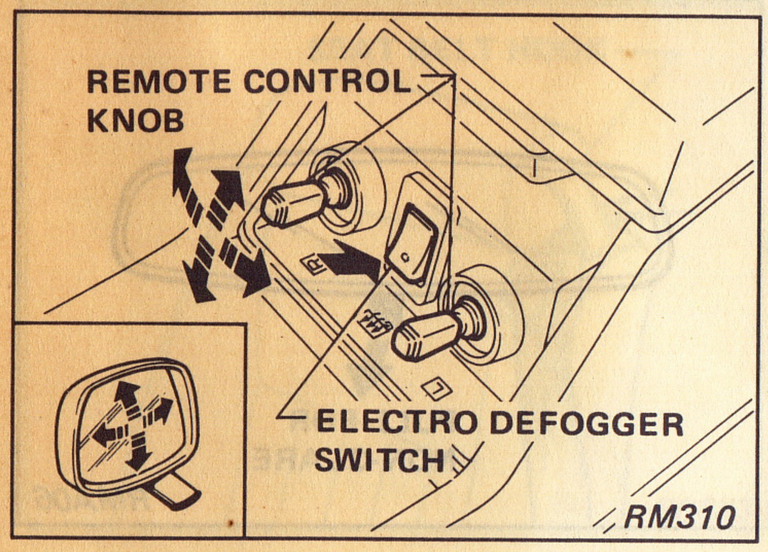
The inside rearview mirror can be changed from clear daylight visibility to non-glare night visibility by pulling the knob under the mirror.

The non-glare night position also reduces rear view clarity.

OUTSIDE DOOR MIRROR

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

To remove ice from the mirror surface, use a spray deicer; do not scrape ice from the mirror surface.



Remote control mirror

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

If ice forms on the mirror surface, remove it with a spray deicer before using the mirror.

Electro defogger (Optional equipment in a set with an electronic digital meter)

Fog or frost on the mirror surface can be removed with the electro defogger. When the switch is on, the "MIRROR" indicator light between the meters comes on.

When the defogger is not in use, turn off the switch.

TRAILER TOWING

Your new DATSUN was designed to be used primarily to carry passengers and cargo. For your safety and that of your passengers, please read the following section carefully before towing a trailer. Remember that towing a trailer will place additional loads on your car's engine, drive train, steering, braking and other systems.

MAXIMUM TRAILER LOAD

Never allow the total trailer load (trailer weight plus cargo weight) to exceed 1,000 lbs (454 kg). Towing loads greater than this could have serious effects on your car's handling and performance which could result in car damage and/or personal injury.

MAXIMUM TONGUE LOAD

Never allow the tongue load to exceed 10% of the total trailer load. In addition, remember that tongue load should be considered part of the car passenger and cargo load (Gross Axle Weight Rating). In no case should this load rating be exceeded; otherwise, car handling, braking and performance may be adversely affected.

TRAILER HITCH

Choose a hitch design which is compatible with your car and trailer and make sure the trailer hitch is securely attached to the car, to help avoid personal injury due to sway caused by crosswinds, rough road surfaces or passing trucks. Axle-mounted hitches should not be used.

The hitch should not be attached to the bumper; in addition, it should be installed in a manner that will not affect the operation of the impact-absorbing bumper system.

No modifications should be made during hitch installation to the car exhaust system, brake system, etc. If the hitch is removed, seal the bolt holes to prevent exhaust fumes, water or dust from entering the passenger compartment.

From time to time, check to make sure that all trailer hitch mounting bolts remain securely fastened.

TIRE PRESSURES

When towing a trailer, inflate the car tires to the recommended cold tire pressure indicated on the tire placard (located on the inside of the center console box lid).

Trailer tire condition, size, load rating and proper inflation pressure should be in accordance with the trailer and tire manufacturers' specifications.

SAFETY CHAIN

Always use a suitable chain between your car and the trailer. The chain should be crossed and should be attached to the hitch, not to the car bumper or axle. Be sure to leave enough slack in the chain to permit turning corners.

TRAILER LIGHTS

Trailer lights should comply with Federal and/or local regulations.

When wiring car for towing connection, connect stop and tail light pickup into the car electrical circuit at point between the sensor and stop light switch or light switch.

TRAILER BRAKES

If your trailer is equipped with a braking system, make sure it conforms to Federal and local regulations and that it is properly installed.

Under no circumstances should a trailer brake system be connected directly to the car brake system.

TRAILER TOWING TIPS

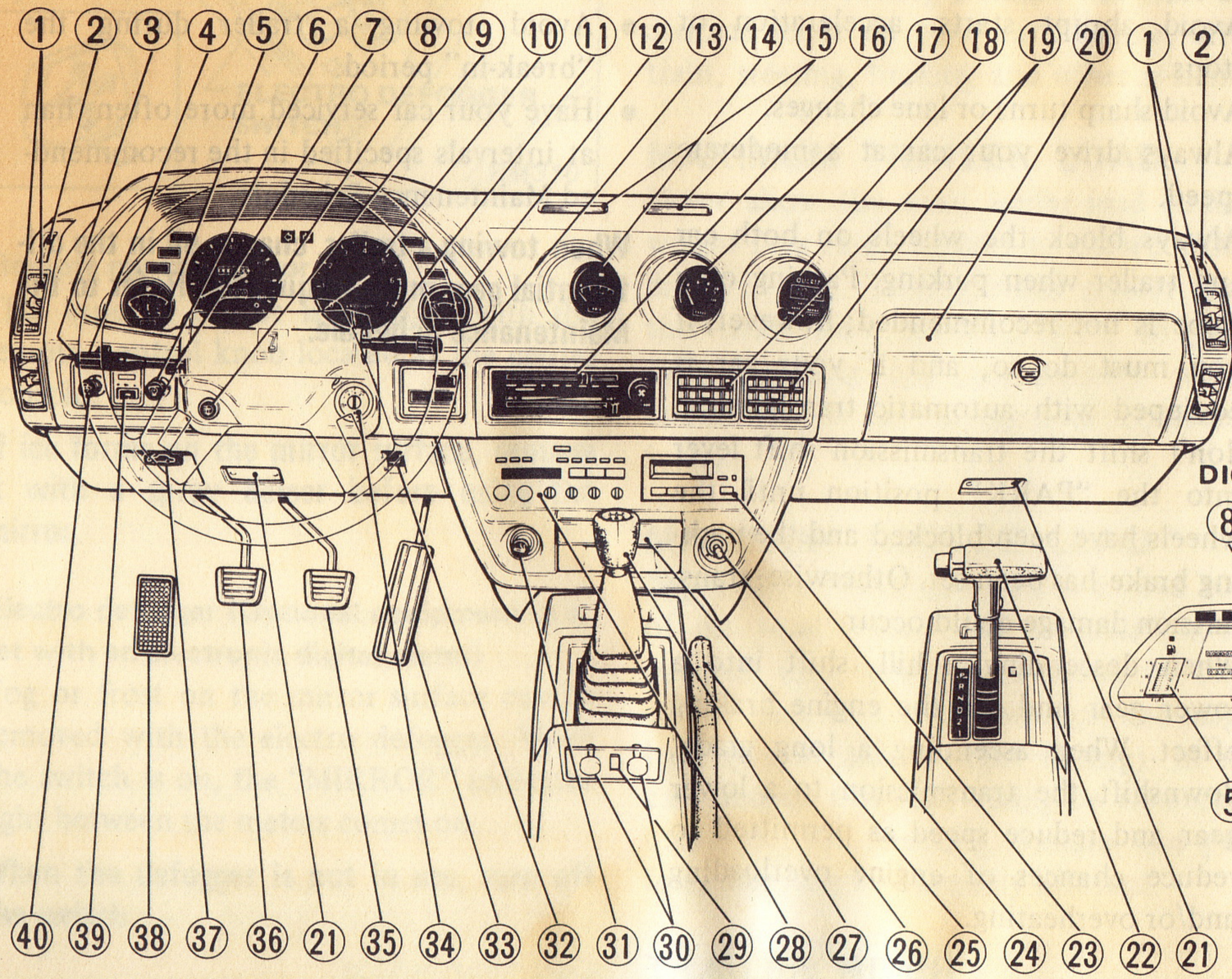
In order to gain skill and an understanding of the car's behavior, you should practice turning, stopping and backing up in an area which is free from traffic, because steering stability, operation and braking performance will be somewhat different than under normal circumstances.

- Avoid abrupt starts, acceleration or stops.
- Avoid sharp turns or lane changes.
- Always drive your car at a moderate speed.
- Always block the wheels on both car and trailer when parking. Parking on a slope is not recommended; however, if you must do so, and if your car is equipped with automatic transmission, don't shift the transmission shift lever into the "PARK" position until the wheels have been blocked and the parking brake has been set. Otherwise, transmission damage could occur.
- When descending a hill, shift into a lower gear and use the engine braking effect. When ascending a long grade, downshift the transmission to a lower gear and reduce speed as permitted to reduce chances of engine overloading and/or overheating.
- If the engine coolant rises to an extremely high temperature when the air conditioning system is "ON" turn the system "OFF".
- Trailer towing requires more fuel than under normal circumstances because of a considerable increase in traction power and resistance.
- Avoid towing a trailer during the "break-in" period.
- Have your car serviced more often than at intervals specified in the recommended Maintenance Schedule.

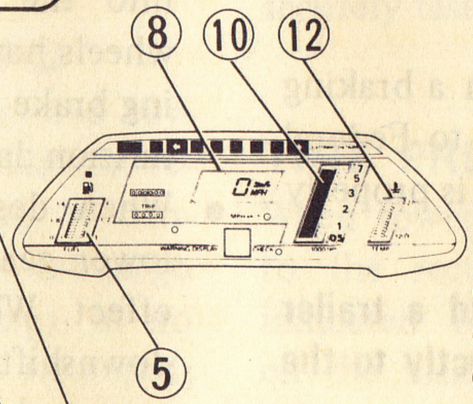
When towing a trailer, change oil in the differential gear more frequently. Refer to the Maintenance Schedule.

Instruments And Controls

① Side ventilator
② Side defroster
③ Cruise control set switch
④ Light and turn signal switch
⑤ Fuel gauge
⑥ Illumination control knob
⑦ Hazard warning flasher switch
⑧ Speedometer
⑨ Headlight cleaner switch
⑩ Tachometer
⑪ Windshield wiper and washer switch
⑫ Coolant temperature gauge
⑬ Cruise control main switch
⑭ Oil pressure gauge (Non-turbocharger model) or Oil pressure gauge & Oil temperature gauge (Turbocharger model)
⑮ Upper ventilator
⑯ Heater or Air conditioner control
⑰ Voltmeter (Non-turbocharger model) or Boost meter (Turbocharger model)
⑱ Clock
⑲ Center ventilator
⑳ Glove box
㉑ Step light
㉒ Automatic transmission control lever
㉓ Stereo tape deck
㉔ Speaker balance control lever or Wide stereo control switch (if so equipped)
㉕ Ash tray
㉖ Parking brake lever
㉗ Manual transmission control lever
㉘ Radio
㉙ Door mirror defogger switch (Digital meter equipped model)
㉚ Door mirror remote control lever
㉛ Cigarette lighter
㉜ Floor ventilation control lever
㉝ Accelerator pedal
㉞ Ignition switch
㉟ Brake pedal
㊱ Clutch pedal
㊲ Hood release handle
㊳ Foot rest
㊴ Rear window defroster switch
㊵ Rear window wiper and washer switch

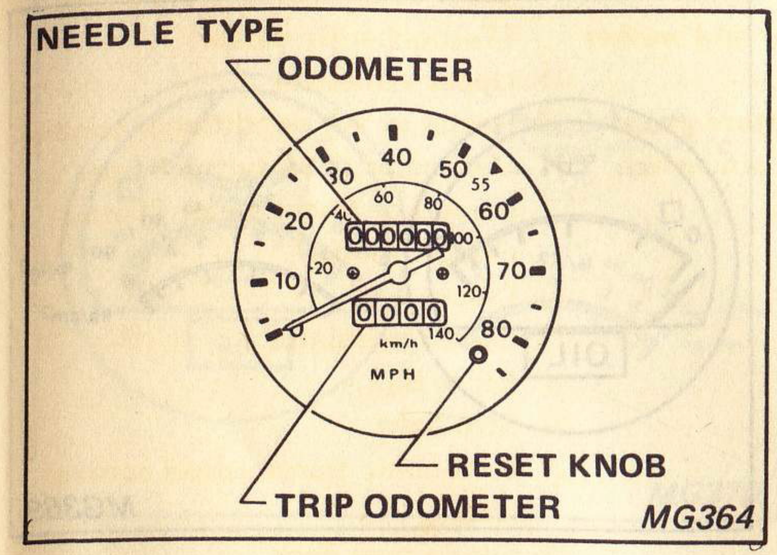


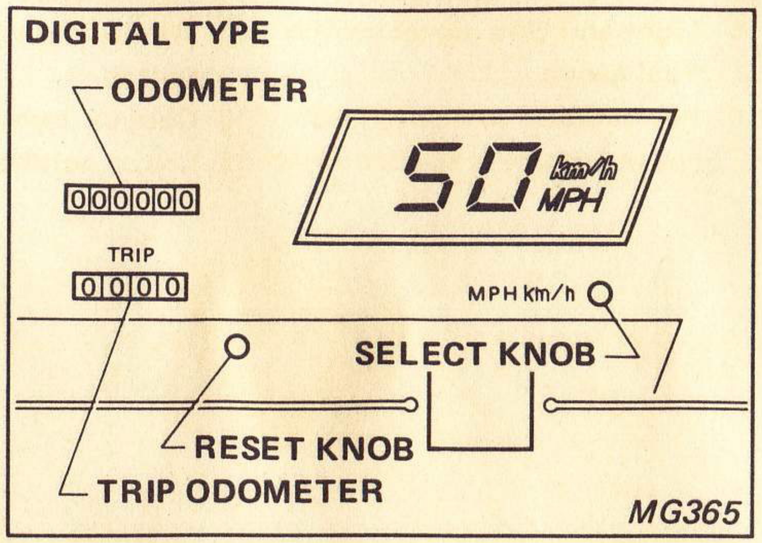
DIGITAL METER



IC363

SPEEDOMETER



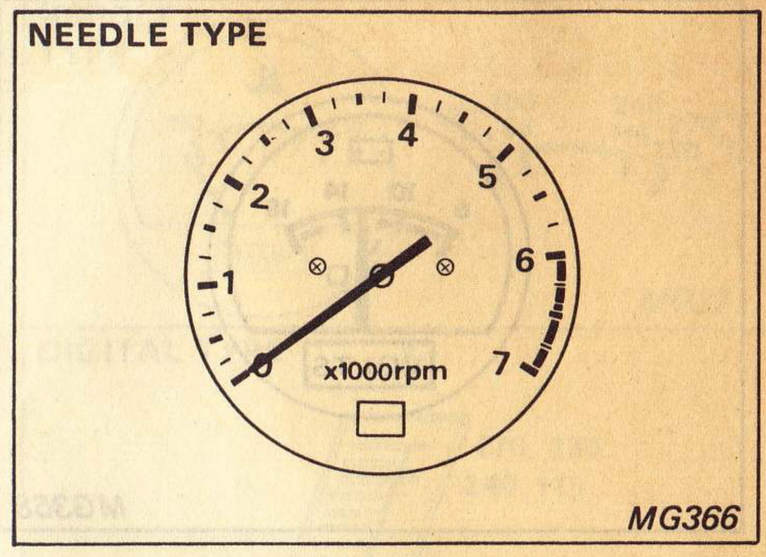


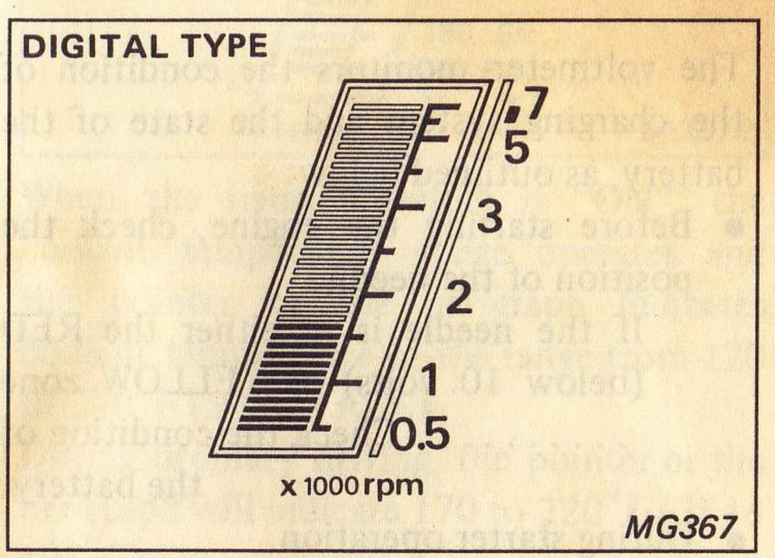
The speedometer indicates running speed in miles and kilometers per hour. The odometer records the total distance your car has been driven and is useful for keeping a record of maintenance intervals. The trip odometer records the distance of an individual journey after resetting. The last digit in yellow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

Digital display

The running speed is indicated by digits. The maximum speed indicated on the digital meter is 85 MPH (140 km/h) (U.S.A.) or 180 km/h (Canada).
When driving, observe the speed limit.
On U.S.A. models, the speed indication can be switched from MPH to km/h or vice versa by pushing the selector knob, however, the display will return to MPH whenever the ignition switch is turned OFF and then ON.

TACHOMETER



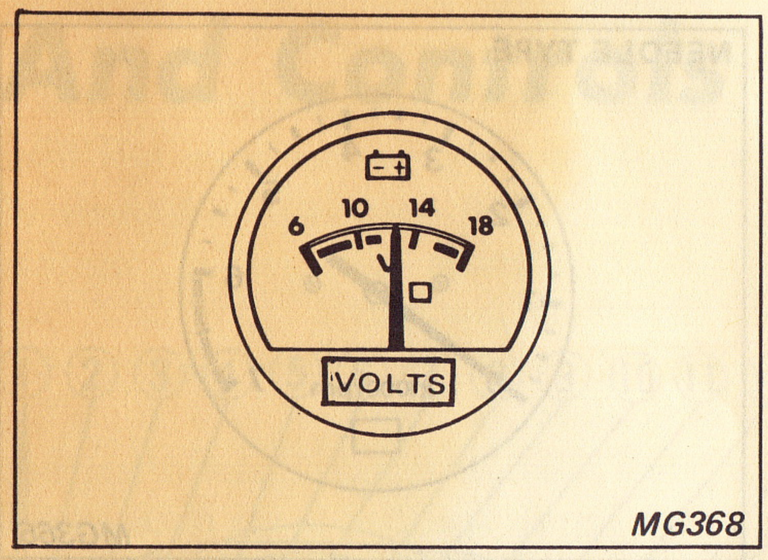


The electrically operated tachometer indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm).

Do not run the engine with the needle or the bar-graph in the red zone.

Operating the engine in the red zone may cause serious engine damage.

VOLTMETER



MG368

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

- Before starting the engine, check the position of the needle.

  If the needle is in either the RED (below 10 volts) or YELLOW zone . . . . . Check the condition of the battery.

- During starter operation

  Even if the needle is in the RED (below 10 volts) zone, the condition is normal.

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

The needle will fall back as the battery is discharged.

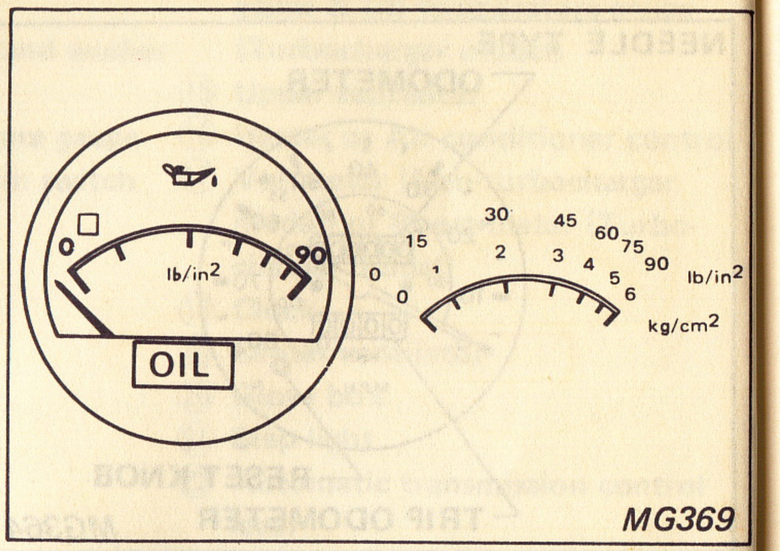
- While the engine is idling or the car is being driven, if the needle is in the uncolored zone, the condition is normal.

  If the needle is in the YELLOW or RED zone . . . The problem may be

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

Have the condition checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

OIL PRESSURE GAUGE



MG369

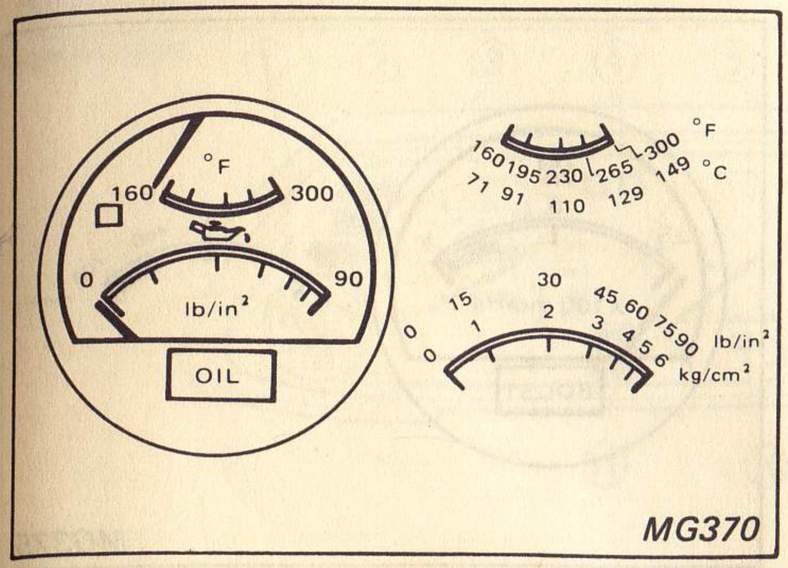
When the ignition switch is "ON", the oil pressure gauge indicates the oil pressure with the engine running.

During ordinary driving, the needle will remain 35 to 60 psi (2.5 to 4 kg/cm², 250 to 400 kPa) at 2,000 rpm with the engine at normal operating temperature.

If the needle moves below 30 psi (2 kg/cm², 200 kPa) at 2,000 rpm, stop the engine and check the engine oil level.

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

OIL PRESSURE GAUGE AND OIL TEMPERATURE GAUGE



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 60 psi (2.5 to 4 kg/cm^2, 250 to 400 kPa) at 2,000 rpm with the engine at normal operating temperature.

If the needle moves below 30 psi (2 kg/cm^2, 200 kPa) at 2,000 rpm, stop the engine and check the engine oil level.

If engine oil level is normal, the engine may be restarted, but the condition should be checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

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

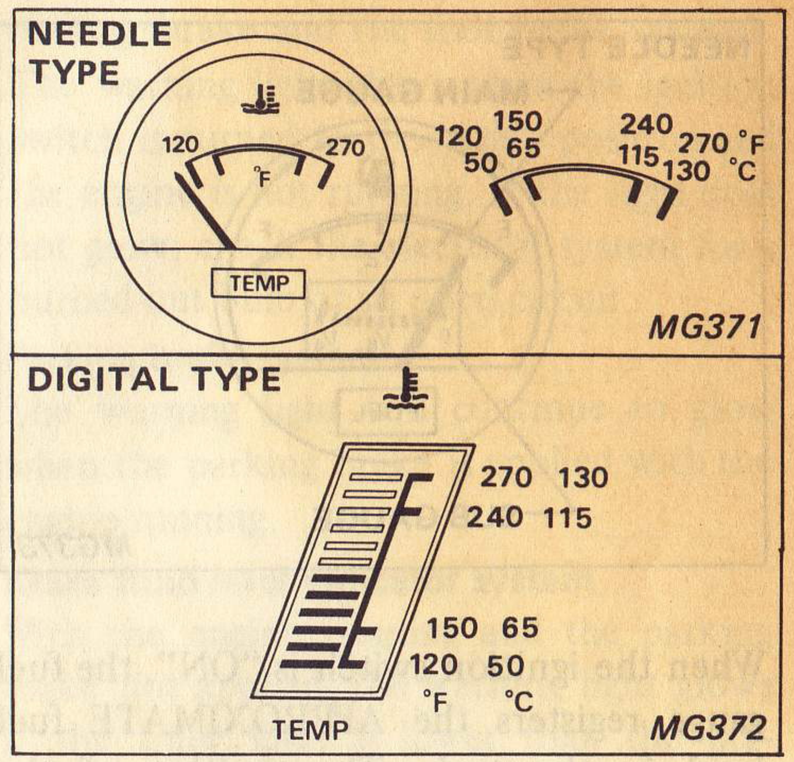
Oil temperature gauge

When the ignition switch is "ON", the engine oil temperature gauge operates and the pointer indicates oil temperature in the range from 160 to 300°F (70 to 150°C). During ordinary driving, the pointer will indicate 170 to 270°F (75 to 130°C).

CAUTION:

Do not continue to drive your car when the pointer has swung all the way to 280°F (140°C) as this could damage the engine. Have the condition checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE



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

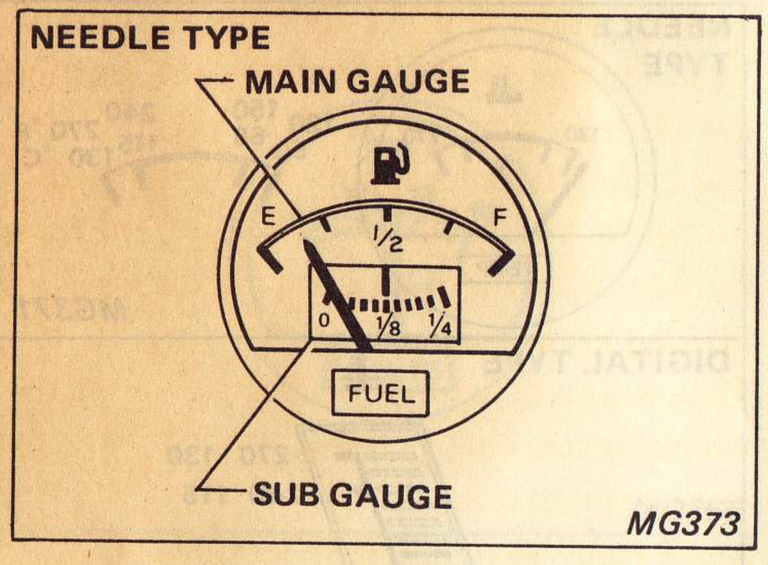
During ordinary driving, the pointer or the bar-graph will indicate 170 to 220°F (75 to 105°C).

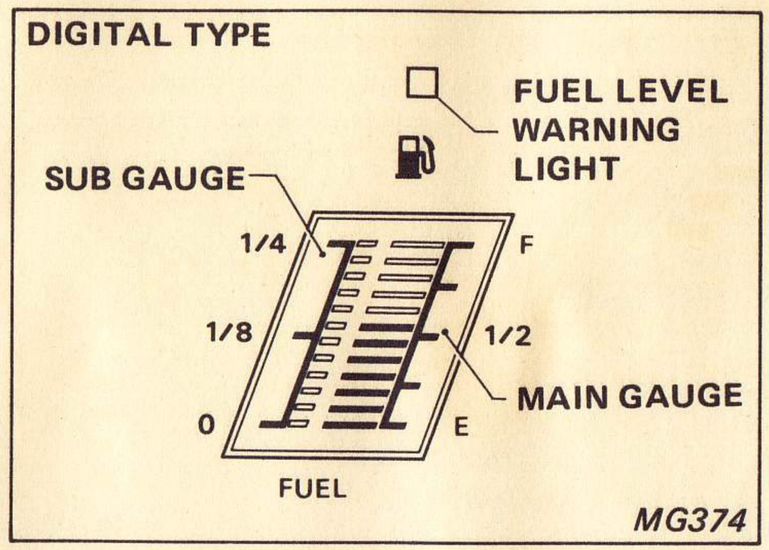
CAUTION:

Do not continue to drive your vehicle when the pointer or the bar-graph has indicated all the way to 240°F (115°C) position. This will cause overheating and damage the engine.

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

FUEL GAUGE





When the ignition switch is "ON", the fuel gauge registers the APPROXIMATE fuel level in the tank. The position of the indicator will vary slightly when accelerating, braking, or when the car is going up or down hill. Check your fuel supply when the car is level, whether standing still or moving at a constant speed.

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

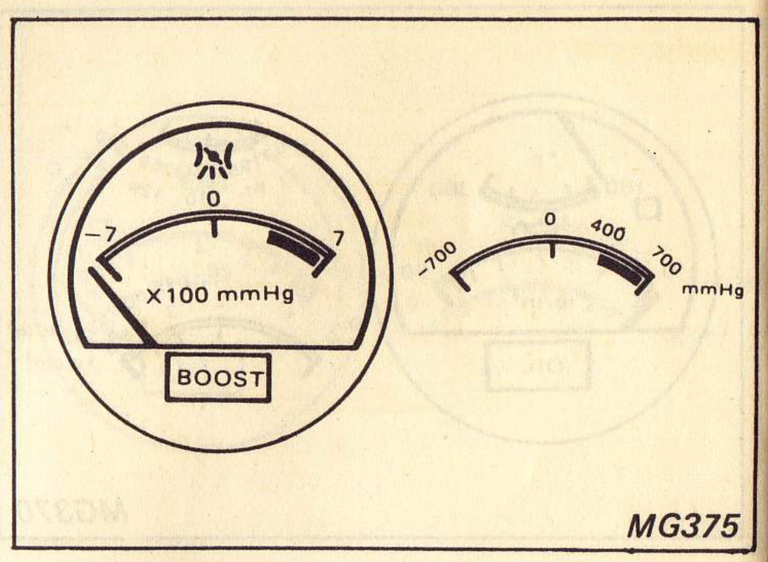
When filling up with fuel, it will take a little time for the needle to stabilize.

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

The sub-gauge registers the fuel level after the fuel has dropped to or below the one-quarter (1/4) mark on the main gauge dial.

There is no malfunction indicated if the indicator should become visible when the fuel level is above the 1/4 mark.

BOOST METER



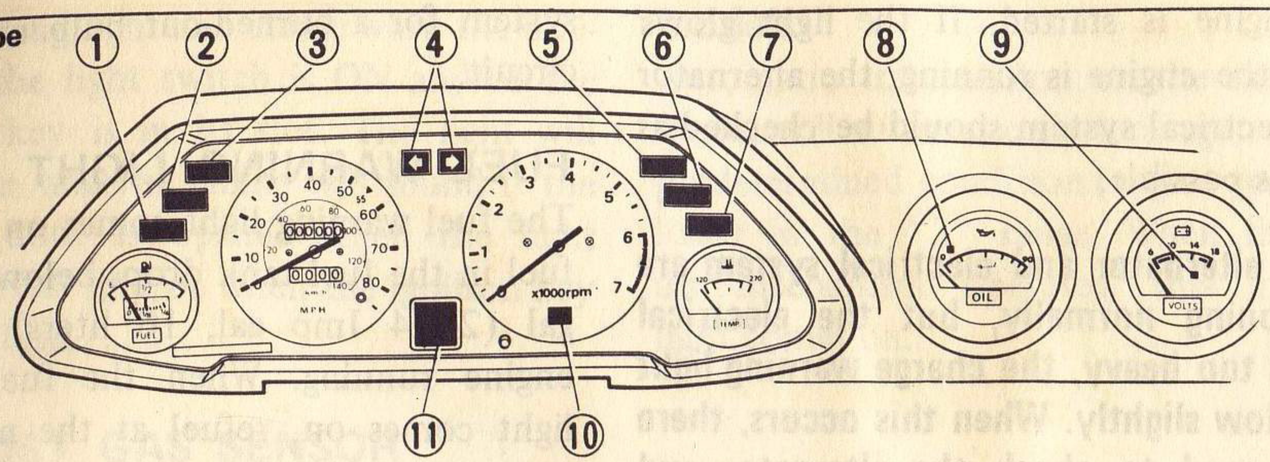
When the engine is running, the boost meter indicates the pressure in the intake manifold. The boost meter indicates a negative pressure when the engine is idling or the car is moving at extremely low speeds. A positive indication on the meter shows that the turbocharger is operating. Normally, positive pressure shows 12.60 to 14.96 inHg (320 to 380 mmHg, 42.7 to 50.7 kPa) when the engine speed is more than 2,400 rpm.

CAUTION:

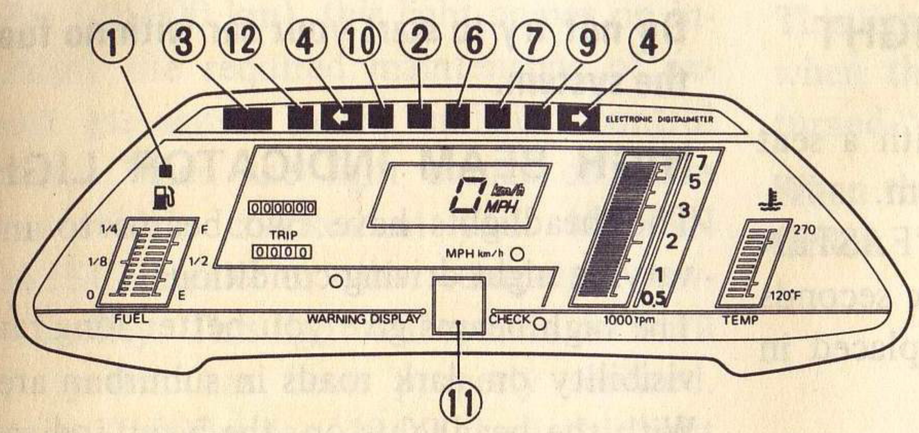
When the boost pressure needle reads in the color band, stop the car as engine components could be damaged. Have the condition checked at your nearest NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

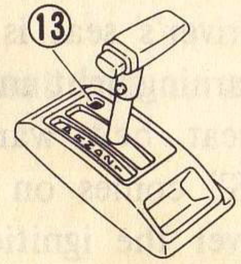
WARNING/INDICATOR LIGHT

Needle type



Digital type





① Fuel level warning light
② Seat belt warning light
③ Exhaust gas sensor warning light
④ Turn signal/hazard indicator light
⑤ Light & key warning light or Charge warning light (Equipped with turbocharger)
⑥ Brake warning light
⑦ Door warning light
⑧ Oil pressure warning light
⑨ Charge warning light (Not equipped with turbocharger)
⑩ High beam indicator light
⑪ Warning display
⑫ Mirror defogger indicator light
⑬ Lock-up indicator light (Not equipped with turbocharger)

WL333

BRAKE WARNING LIGHT

This warning light functions for both the parking brake and the foot brake systems. The warning light glows when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position and the 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.

Brake fluid level indicator system

With the engine running and the parking brake not applied, the warning light glows if the fluid level is lower than the prescribed level.

If the warning light glows while you are driving, brake fluid level should be checked immediately. All brake components should also be checked for leakage of brake fluid. Add brake fluid or make other repairs as necessary.

CAUTION:

If these checks cannot be made immediately, pull off the road and stop carefully. Remember that your stopping distance may be longer and the pedal may go down farther than normal and be more difficult to operate. Test the brakes by carefully starting and stopping on the shoulder of

the road. If you judge it to be safe, drive carefully to the nearest service station for repairs. Otherwise have your car towed. Driving it could be dangerous.

OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

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

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

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

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

CAUTION:

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

CHARGE (Alternator) WARNING LIGHT

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

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

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

SEAT BELT WARNING LIGHT AND CHIME

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

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

The seat belt warning chime will sound for about six seconds when the ignition switch is placed in the "ON" position unless the driver's seat belt is securely fastened.

DOOR WARNING LIGHT

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

FUEL WARNING LIGHT

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

CAUTION:

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

HIGH BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

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

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

TURN SIGNAL/HAZARD INDICATOR LIGHTS

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

LIGHTS AND KEY WARNING LIGHT/CHIME

The warning light and chime warn the driver that the light switch is ON and/or the ignition key is in its slot. The light will illuminate and the chime will sound if the driver's door is opened when the light switch is ON and/or when the ignition key is in position.

EXHAUST GAS SENSOR WARNING LIGHT (USA model)

When the odometer reading reaches 30,000 miles (48,000 km), this light comes on indicating the required maintenance of exhaust gas sensor in the emission control system. When the light comes on, have your vehicle checked at your NISSAN /DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility. This light will remain on until the system has been properly serviced. Before 30,000 miles (48,000 km), this light comes on only when the ignition switch is turned to "START" position with the engine stopped. If the light does not come on, under this condition, check the electrical system for a burned-out bulb or an open circuit.

This system does not operate, after maintenance has been performed at 30,000 miles (48,000 km).

LOCK UP INDICATOR LIGHT (Non-turbo automatic transmission models)

Automatic transmission on the non-turbo model will automatically lock up under the predetermined condition (engine speed and load) in the "3" range. When this lock up mechanism operates, this indicator light comes on.

DOOR MIRROR DEFOGGER INDICATOR LIGHT

This light comes on in the instrument panel when the door mirror defogger switch is turned "ON".

When the defogger is not used, turn off the switch.

VOICE WARNING

Each voice warning is sounded to warn the driver of the following conditions. The voice warning continues until the condition is corrected. Only the voice warning "FUEL LEVEL IS LOW" is repeated two or three times and then stops.
If more than one item requires warning simultaneously, warning is sounded in the order of priority, as follows:

- When the ignition switch is in the "ON" position:

① PARKING BRAKE IS ON.
② RIGHT DOOR IS OPEN or LEFT DOOR IS OPEN.
③ FUEL LEVEL IS LOW.

- When the ignition switch is in the "OFF" position:
  LIGHTS ARE ON.

WARNING OPERATION

"PARKING BRAKE IS ON"
will sound when the vehicle is moving over 5 MPH (10 km/h) if the parking brake is applied before the vehicle is in motion yet not released. However, if the parking brake is applied while the vehicle is in motion, the voice warning will not sound.

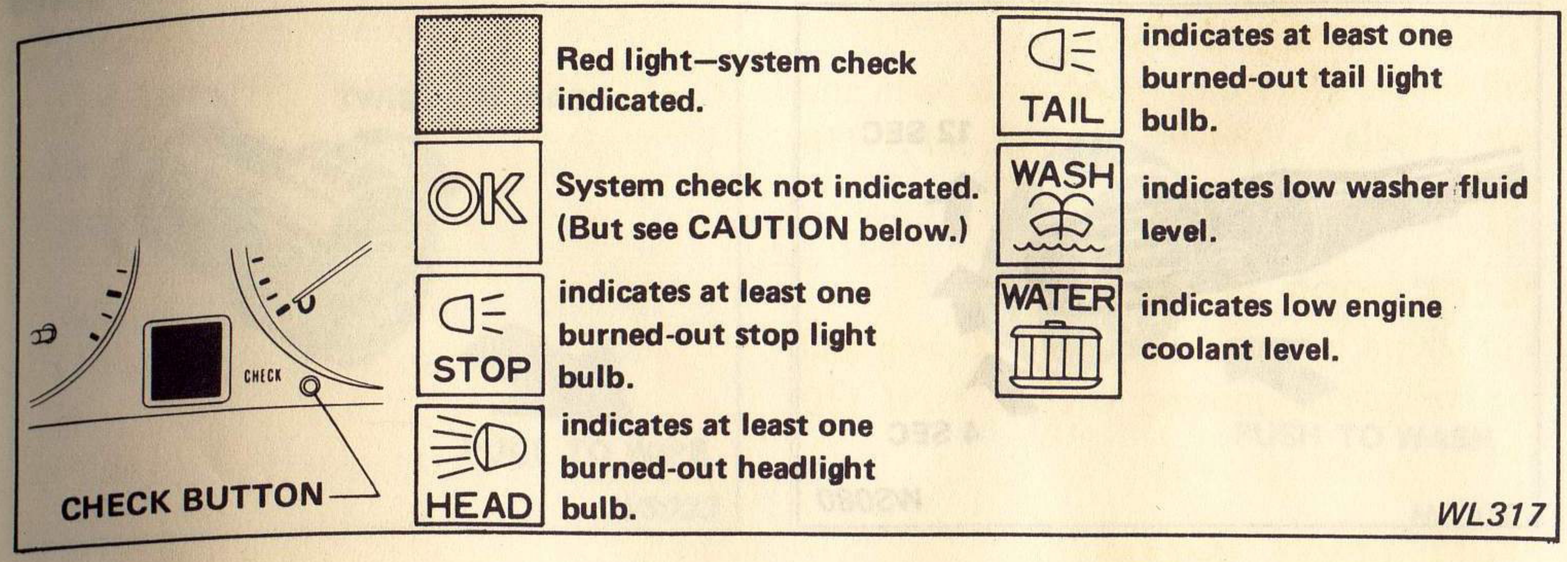
"RIGHT DOOR IS OPEN"
will sound when the right door is open and the vehicle is moving over 5 MPH (10 km/h).

"LEFT DOOR IS OPEN"
will sound when the left door is open and the vehicle is moving over 5 MPH (10 km/h).

"FUEL LEVEL IS LOW"
will sound when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position and the fuel in the fuel tank drops below 2-5/8 US gal (2-1/4 Imp gal, 10ℓ). The warning will be repeated 2 or 3 times and then stop.

"LIGHTS ARE ON"
will sound when the light switch is "ON" and the driver's door is opened.

WARNING DISPLAY



The warning display monitors the following systems:

- Stop light bulbs
- Headlight bulbs
- Tail light bulbs
- Washer fluid level
- Engine coolant level.

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

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

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

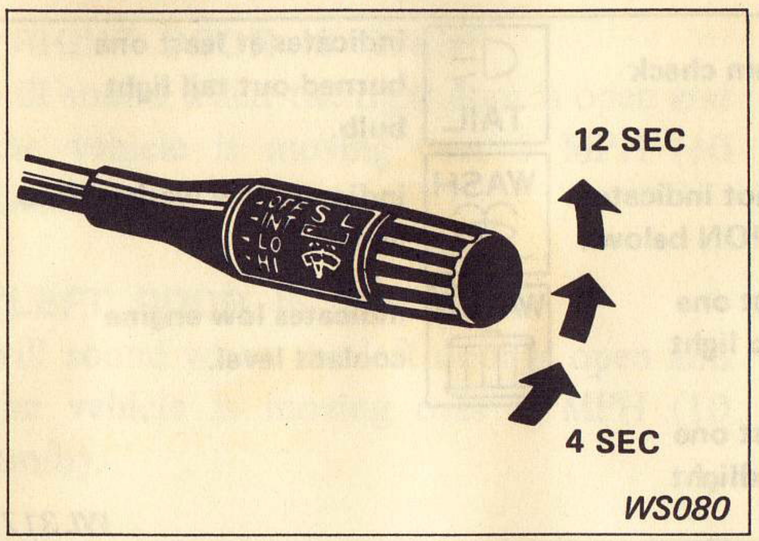
CAUTION:

- **This warning display should not be a substitute for regular checks of these systems. For details see "Do-It-Yourself".**
- **Always use those bulbs which are specified for stop lights, headlights and tail lights. Failure to follow this rule may cause the warning display to operate incorrectly or cause damage to the lamp sensors.**
- **When wiring car for towing connection, connect stop and tail light pickup into the car electrical circuit at point between the sensor and stop light switch or light switch.**

DISC BRAKE WEAR INDICATOR

The front and rear disc brake pads have audible wear indicators. When the brake pad wears to such an extent that it needs to be replaced, the audible wear indicator will make a high-pitched sound similar to that of a wire brush striking a cymbal (or a maraca being shaken).This sound will be heard continuously or discontinuously when the car is in motion, no matter when foot brakes are applied. If this warning sound is heard, have the brakes checked as soon as possible to prevent the pad from being worn out completely and the rotor from being damaged subsequently. This sound may not be heard when driving in noisy areas, when the car radio is operating or when windows are closed. Check the disc brake pads for wear in accordance with the Maintenance Schedule even if the wear indicator does not make a sound.

WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

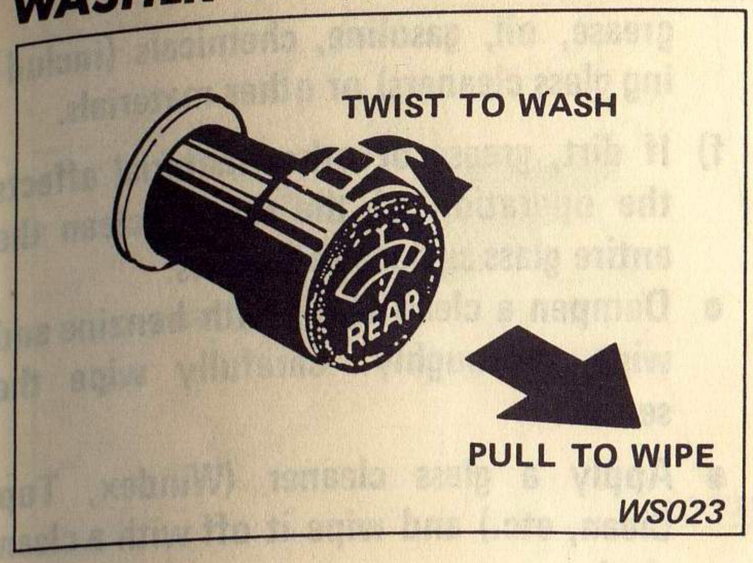


The switch controls the speed of the windshield wiper and also controls the windshield washer. To operate the washer, pull the switch lever toward you and hold it until there is enough fluid on the windshield to wash off dirt. The washer fluid is injected intermittently in accordance with windshield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

The intermittent time control knob is attached to the switch lever. When this knob is turned with the switch lever in the intermittent position, wiper blade operation can be adjusted to an intermittent duration of from 4 to 12 seconds.

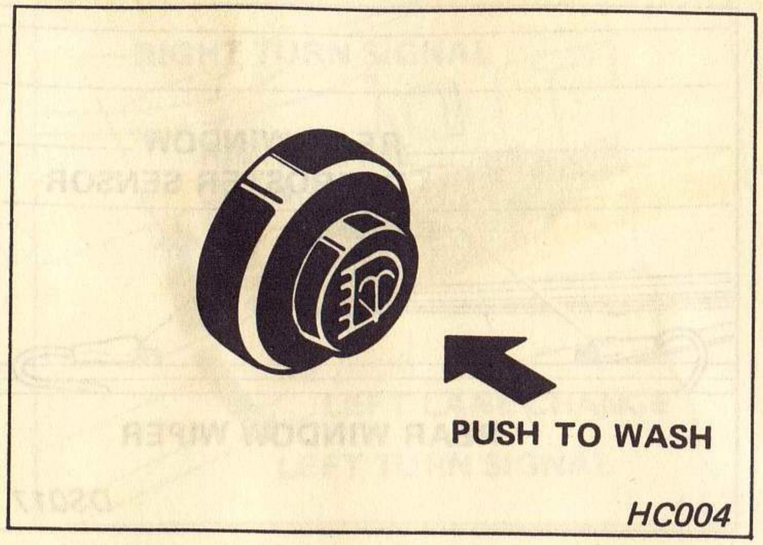
- **Check washer fluid level regularly.**
- **Do not operate the washer continuously for more than thirty seconds.**
- **In cold weather, defrost the windshield glass before operating the washer.**
- **Do not substitute radiator anti-freeze for windshield washer solutions.**
- **Do not wipe the glass with a dry cloth. It may scratch the glass.**
- **Do not operate the washer if the reservoir is dry.**

REAR WINDOW WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH



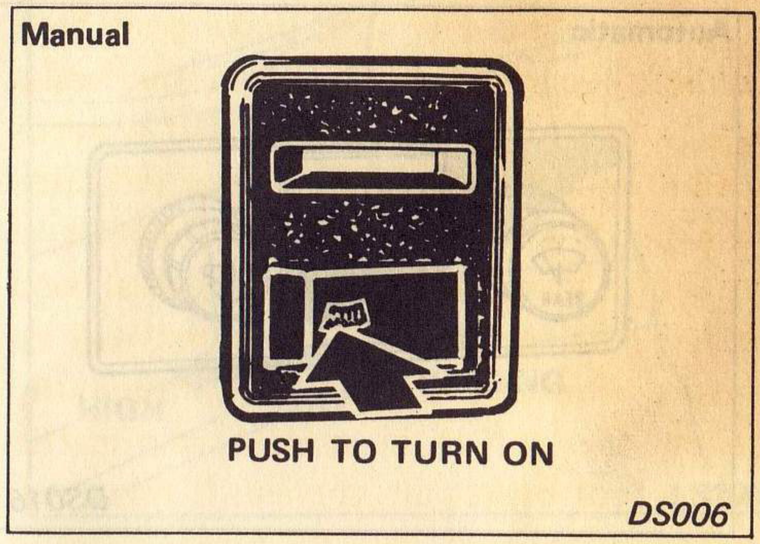
The rear window wiper switch has one-speed. When the switch is pulled out, the wiper blade is activated. To operate the washer, turn the knob clockwise and hold it until there is enough fluid on the glass to wash off the dirt. For general precautions, refer to the "Windshield Wiper and Washer Switch".

HEADLIGHT CLEANER SWITCH



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

REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER SWITCH



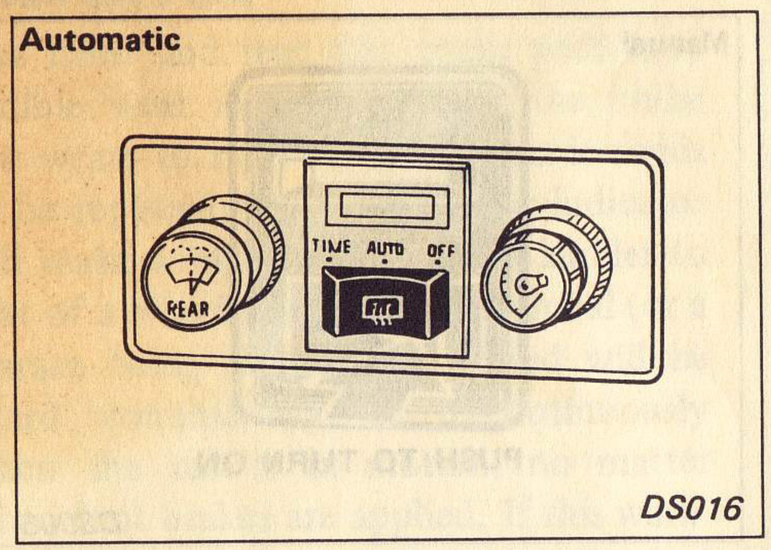
An electric defroster is built into the rear window.

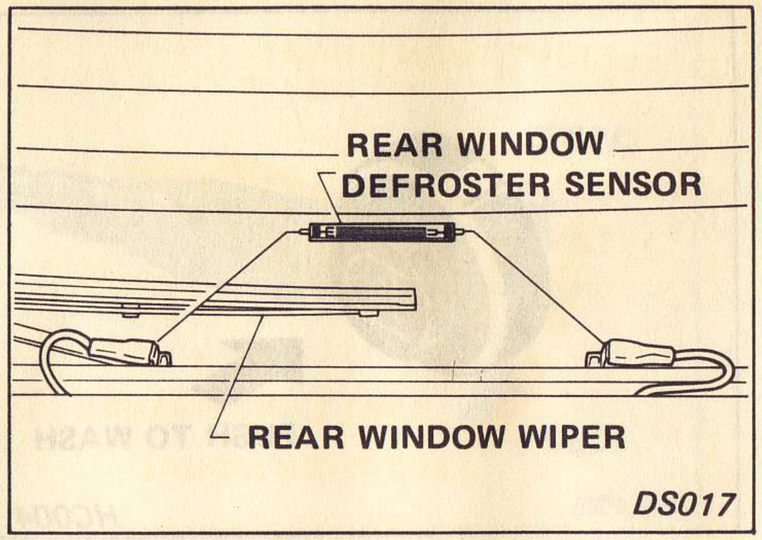
Manual type

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" position.

Automatic type

To heat the rear window glass, move the switch to the "Auto" or "Time" position. In the "Auto" position, a sensor on the rear window monitors moisture on the glass surface and a light installed in the switch will glow to indicate the rear win-





dow defroster system has automatically started. When the window is clear, the switch is automatically turned off. These operations will be repeated when the switch is in the "Auto" position. The system operates only when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

In the "Time" position, the rear window defroster operates for 10 to 15 minutes after setting the switch. Then the switch is automatically set in the "Auto" position. When the switch is set in the "OFF" position, the power supply can be cut off.

CAUTION:

If the function of the sensor for the auto rear window defroster is adversely affected, the defroster will be inoperative. Be sure to observe the following:

a) Avoid wiping the rear window with a hard material or cleaner containing abrasives which may damage the printed wire of the sensor.

b) Do not place metal or the like where it may come in contact with the rear window.

c) If the inside of the rear window is dusty, wipe it off with a clean cloth or tissue paper.

d) Never clean with a chamois. Even a small amount of wax may alter the dim-clear control pattern, which in extreme cases, will cause the sensor to be inoperative.

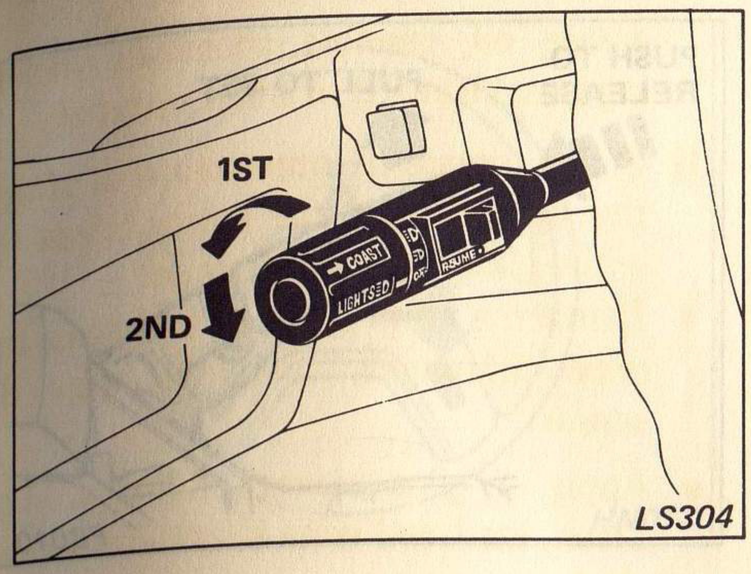
e) The control pattern or printed wire of the sensor may also be affected by grease, oil, gasoline, chemicals (including glass cleaners) or other materials.

f) If dirt, grease or other material affect the operation of the sensor, clean the entire glass surface as follows:

- **Dampen a clean cloth with benzine and wipe thoroughly. Carefully wipe the sensor.**
- **Apply a glass cleaner (Windex, Top Clean, etc.) and wipe it off with a clean cloth.**
- **Then wipe with a clean cloth dampened with water.**
- **Finally, wipe with a dry, clean cloth or tissue paper.**

g) When wiping the sensor, be sure to wipe in the direction of the printed wire on the sensor. Wiping in a vertical direction will result in unwiped portions on the sensor. This may result in an unstable operation.

LIGHT SWITCH



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

1ST POSITION

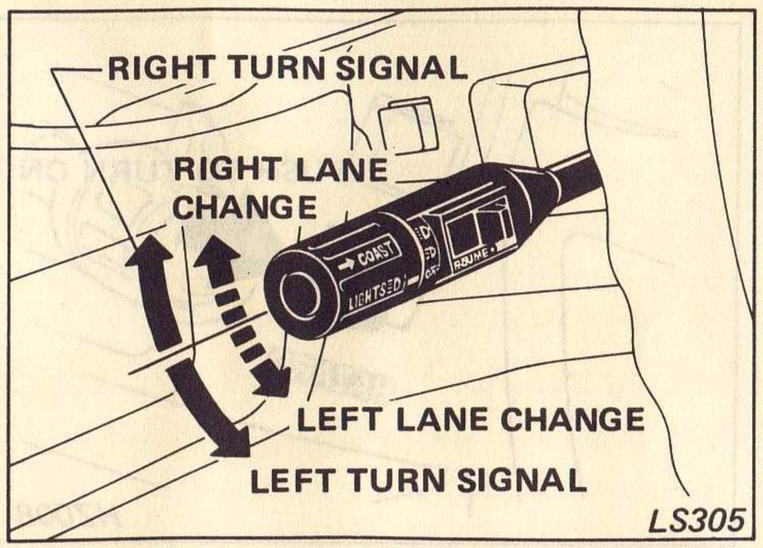
Parking (or clearance), tail, license plate, side marker, key illumination, automatic transmission selector lever indicator and instrument panel lights.

2ND POSITION

Headlights and all the above lights except key illumination light. (The headlight high/low beams are controlled by the turn signal lever.)

Be sure to turn off the light switch when you leave the car because the headlights will remain on irrespective of the ignition switch position.

TURN SIGNAL SWITCH AND HEADLIGHT BEAM SELECTOR



TURN SIGNAL

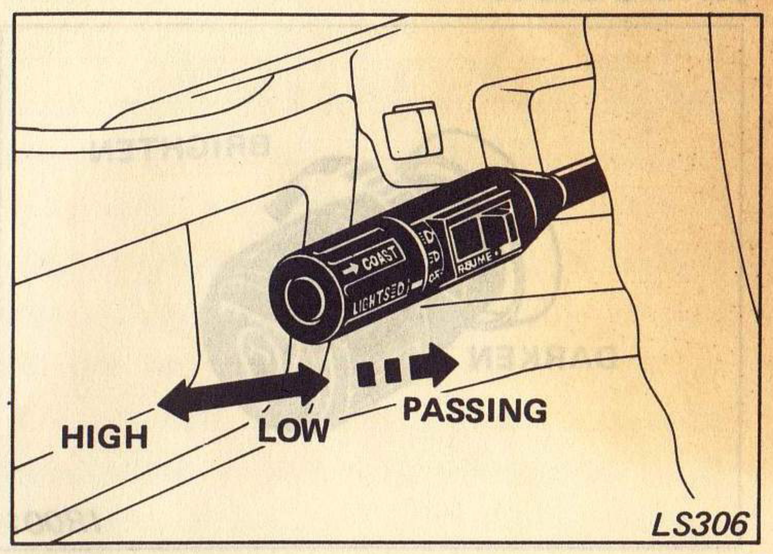
With the lever at either upward or downward position, lights flash on the front and rear of the car, indicating the direction you are about to turn.

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

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

LANE CHANGE SIGNAL

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



HEADLIGHT BEAM SELECTOR

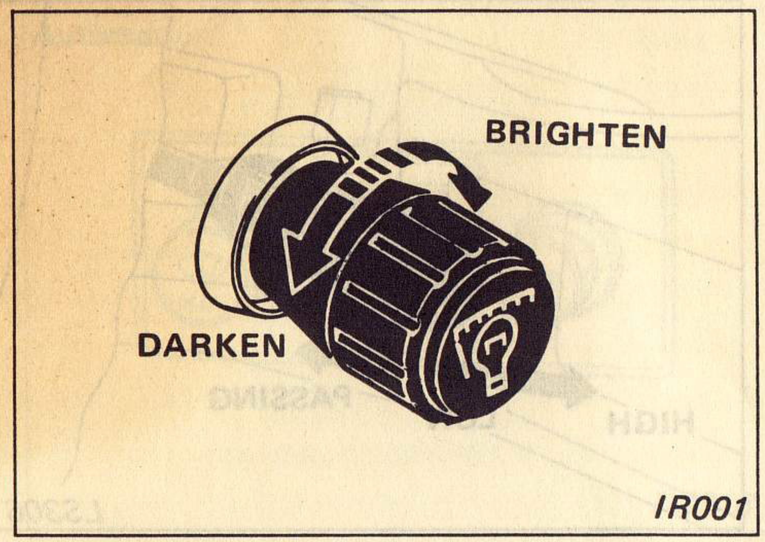
The turn signal switch lever also controls headlight high-low beam when the light switch is turned to the 2nd position.

If the high beam is on, the high beam indicator light on the instrument panel glows.

PASSING SIGNAL

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

ILLUMINATION CONTROL RHEOSTAT

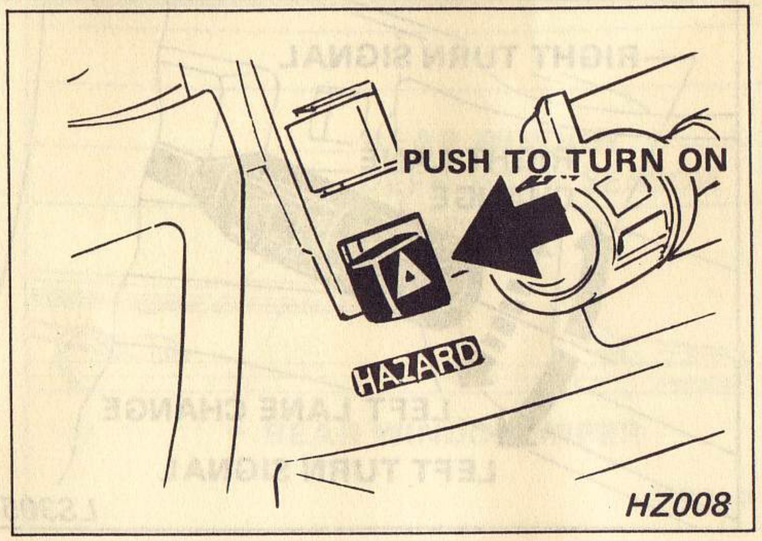


The illumination control rheostat is located on the instrument panel. The brightness of all illuminated meters, gauges and instrumentation lights can be adjusted by turning the control knob.

Turning the knob clockwise will brighten the illumination lights.

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

HAZARD WARNING FLASHER SWITCH

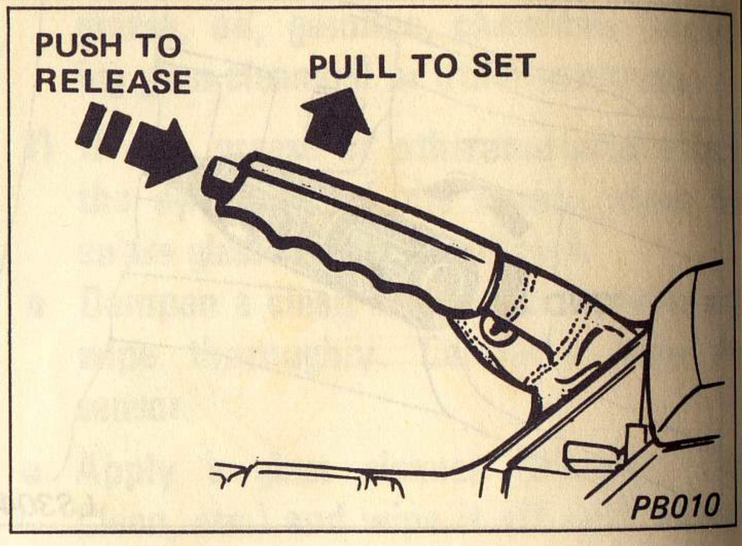


All directional signals flash when the flasher switch is on to warn other drivers and pedestrians that your car is disabled or parked under emergency conditions.

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

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

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 push button and push down all the way.

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

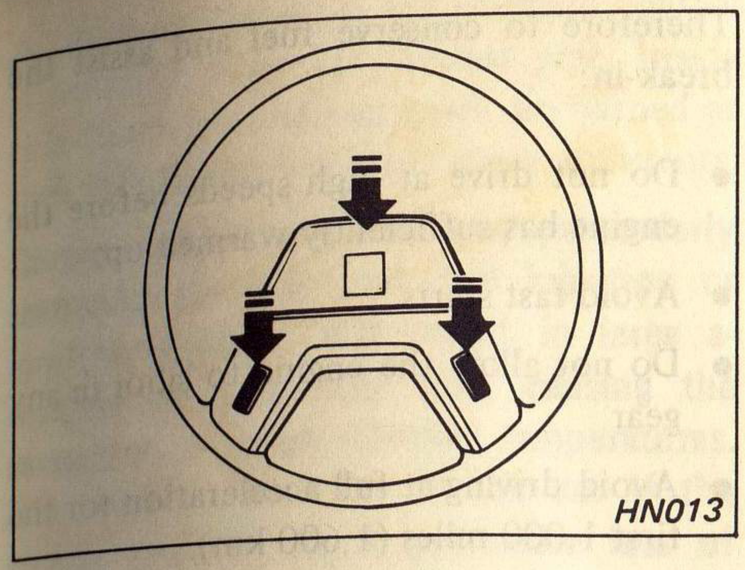
For proper parking procedures see "Parking" under the heading "Starting and Operating".

CAUTION:

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

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

HORN



The horn sounds when the horn button (or pad) is pressed firmly.
Use the horn to warn pedestrians or other drivers of the possibility of danger. Excessive use of the horn should be avoided.

Starting And Operating

BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

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

During the first 1,000 miles (1,600 km) do not drive at full acceleration. 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 and it is also dependent upon driving habits 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 acceleration 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

Break-in speed limit MPH (km/h)

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Manual transmission	0 to 22 (0 to 35)	12 to 37 (20 to 60)	22 to 60 (35 to 95)	30 to 80 (50 to 130)	40 to 85 (65 to 135)
Automatic transmission	"1" Low		"2" Second		"D" Drive
	0 to 30 (0 to 50)		20 to 55 (30 to 90)		0 to 80 (0 to 130)

The figures listed in the chart refer to potential speed ranges for each gear. The speed at which you drive, however, should conform to all federal, state, province and territory laws, and to the condition which will permit safe operation.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER

A catalytic converter for emission control is installed along the exhaust pipe. Inside this converter, exhaust gases are burned at high temperature to help reduce pollutants.

Certain engine malfunctions, particularly involving the electrical, fuel injection or ignition systems, will result in large amounts of unburned fuel, causing the converter to reach elevated temperatures. Discontinue operation of the car if the engine misfires, or if noticeable loss of performance or other unusual operating conditions are detected.
Instead, have the car inspected by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

CAUTION:

a) Use UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY of the type recommended in "Oil and fuel recommendation" under the heading "Do-It-Yourself". Leaded gasoline will seriously damage catalytic converter.
b) Keep an eye on your fuel gauge; running out of gas could possibly cause damage to the catalytic converter.
c) Refrain from racing the engine.
d) 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.
e) When parking, ensure that people or inflammable materials are kept away from the exhaust pipe.

STARTING THE ENGINE

EXHAUST GAS WARNING (Carbon monoxide):

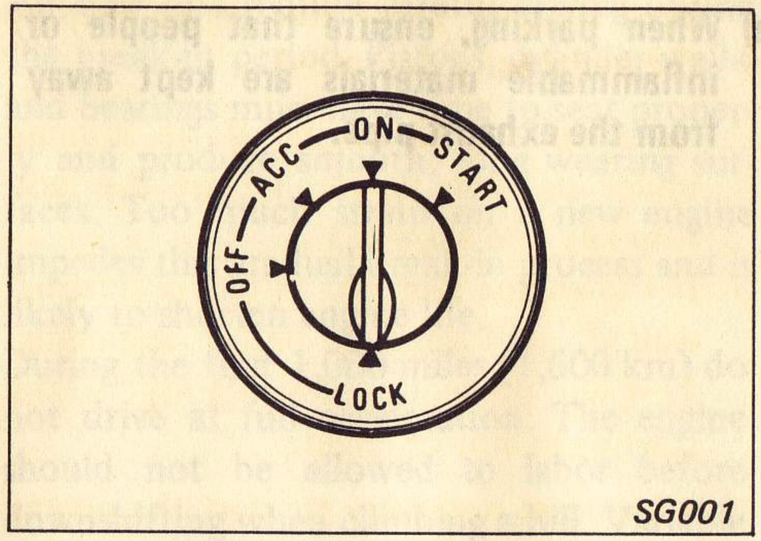
Never inhale exhaust gases; they contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless extremely dangerous gas which can cause unconsciousness or death. If you should suspect that exhaust fumes are getting into the passenger compartment, have the car examined and the leakage corrected immediately. If you must drive under these conditions, drive only with ALL windows FULLY OPEN and ventilator fan operating.

1. It is not advisable to sit for any length of time in a parked car with the engine running.
2. Do not run the engine in closed spaces such as a garage for any longer than is absolutely necessary.
3. When a car has been stopped in an open area with its engine running for any significant length of time, turn the ventilator on to force outside air into the car.
4. Do not drive with the rear hatch open for any length of time, because exhaust gases could be drawn into the vehicle.

5. Always assure that the front ventilator inlet grille is 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.

IGNITION SWITCH



SG001

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.

WARNING:
Never remove the ignition key while driving. If the key is removed, the steering wheel will lock, and it will become impossible to control the car.

"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.

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

The "FASTEN 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.

1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.
2. Place the gearshift lever into "Neutral" (in "N" or "P" position for the automatic transmission).

When manual transmission model, do not attempt to run the engine in any gear position except "Neutral". If any gear is engaged without depressing the clutch, the car will lurch forward or backward.

3. With a manual transmission, depress the clutch pedal to reduce drag from the transmission gears.

TIPS ON STARTING

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

- **If the engine is very hard to start in extremely cold or hot weather, use the accelerator pedal to help start the engine.**
- **In the summer, when restarting the engine within 30 minutes after it has been stopped, crank the engine keeping the pedal fully depressed.**

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

If it becomes necessary to start the engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the instructions and cautions contained in the "In Case of Emergency" should be carefully followed.

Warm-up

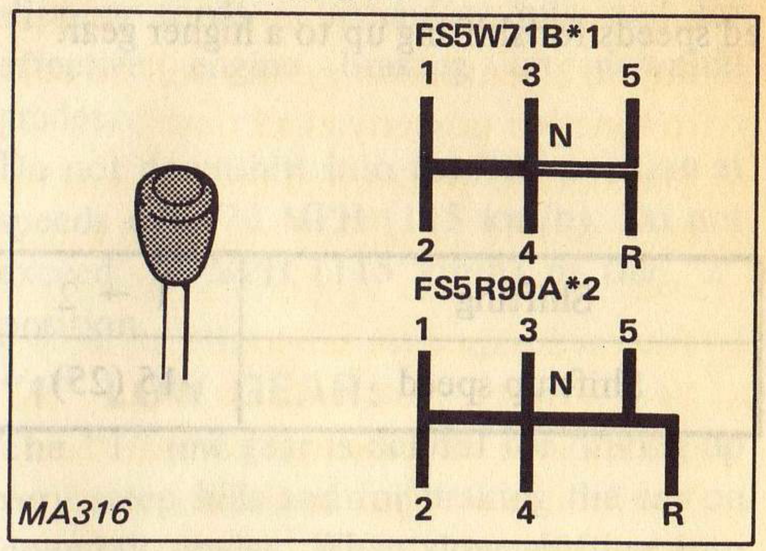
Always allow the engine to idle for at least 30 seconds after starting and drive at moderate speed for a short distance, especially in cold weather.

Do not run the engine at high speeds immediately after starting it.

Turning off engine with turbocharger

After driving at high speeds, allow the engine to idle for approximately 30 seconds before turning off the engine. Racing the engine just before shutdown will cause the turbo to spin without proper lubrication.

DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION



***1: For models not equipped with a turbocharger.**

***2: Borg-Warner T-5 transmission for models equipped with a turbocharger.**

To shift gears, fully depress the clutch pedal and then operate the gearshift lever. When shifting the lever from a Forward gear to Reverse, or from Reverse to a Forward gear, be sure to first bring your car to a complete stop.

On models equipped with an FS5W71B transmission, you cannot shift directly from 5th gear into Reverse, but must first shift into Neutral, then into Reverse.

CORRECT SHIFT-UP SPEEDS

The table below indicates the recommended speeds for shifting up to a higher gear.

Unit: MPH (km/h)

Shifting	1 → 2	2 → 3	3 → 4	4 → 5
Shift-up speed	15 (25)	25 (40)	40 (65)	45 (75)

SPEED RANGES IN EACH GEAR

The following table indicates the speed ranges in which the car may be driven or downshifted in each gear without over-revving. Never run the engine in a higher gear than is required for the speed you are traveling as this will place a great strain on the components and may damage the engine or drive train. Always downshift when slowing to negotiate a sharp turn, when proceeding up a steep hill, or when slowing down appreciably for any reason.

When braking, disengage the clutch when your speed has fallen to 10 to 15 MPH (15 to 25 km/h) and continue braking to a stop.

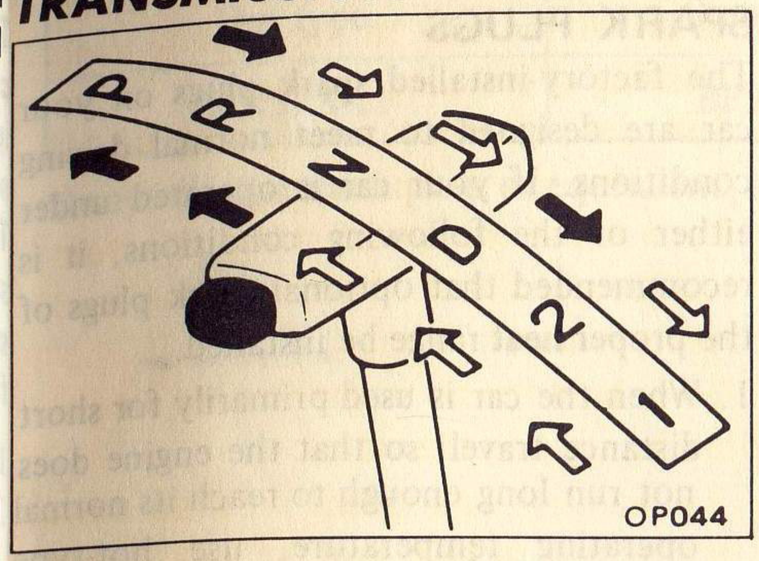
Unit: MPH (km/h)

Gear position	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
2 seater except Grand Luxury	0 to 37 (0 to 60)	12 to 62 (20 to 100)	22 to 85 (35 to 135)	Over 30 (Over 50)	Over 40 (Over 65)
2 seater Grand Luxury & 2+2 seater	0 to 35 (0 to 55)	12 to 55 (20 to 90)	20 to 80 (30 to 130)	Over 28 (Over 45)	Over 37 (Over 60)

- **When you are shifting from one gear to another, be certain to press the clutch pedal all the way to the floor to avoid clashing or chipping the gears.**
- **Shift into reverse gear only after the car has come to a complete stop.**
- **Do not use the clutch pedal as a foot rest between gear changes as this may result in clutch damage.**
- **Never hold the car in position on a steep hill by slipping the clutch.**
- **To maintain safe speeds on steep down grades and to help save the brakes, shift to a lower gear before you start down.**
- **When quick acceleration is required, shift to a lower gear and accelerate until the car reaches the maximum speed in each gear. Do not exceed the speed limit of any gear.**

  Use caution when accelerating or when shifting into a lower gear on slippery surfaces. Sudden acceleration or downshifting could cause the wheels to skid and result in loss of control.
- **The figures listed in the chart refer to potential speed ranges for each gear. The speed at which you drive, however, should conform to all federal, state, province and territory laws, and to the condition which will permit safe operation.**

DRIVING WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



HOW TO OPERATE SELECTOR LEVER

Push the button located on the end of the selector lever 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 position indicated by the arrow "⇨".

- **Start the engine in the "P" or "N" position. It will not start in any other selector position. If it should, have your car checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.**
- **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.**
- **When stopped on an upgrade, do not hold car using engine. Use your brakes.**

"P" PARKING:

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

"R" REVERSE:

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

"N" NEUTRAL:

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

"D" NORMAL DRIVE POSITION:

This position is used for most city and highway driving. Press the accelerator pedal slowly to start the car and increase car speed. The 3-forward gears are upshifted 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 (75 km/h) in the "1" position.

ACCELERATOR DOWNSHIFT —IN "D" POSITION—

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).

PARKING

BEFORE LEAVING YOUR CAR

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

- **Do not use the "P" position in place of the parking brake on the automatic transmission models.**
- **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. Never leave an unattended car with its engine running.
4. Remove the ignition key.
5. Lock all doors.
6. Never leave children unattended in car.

On models equipped with the auxiliary blower fan in the engine compartment, the blower fan may come on as soon as the ignition key is turned off or shortly thereafter. The blower fan may be on for as long as 20 minutes after the ignition key is turned off. Keep your hands away from the blower fan.

TIPS ON DRIVING

DRIVING UPHILL

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

DRIVING DOWNHILL

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

WET BRAKES

When the car is washed or driven under extremely wet conditions, the brake linings sometimes get wet. In a safe manner and as traffic conditions permit, 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 (On models equipped with a turbocharger, use standard-type spark plugs).
2. When the car is frequently operated with throttle wide open for long periods of time, use cold-type spark plugs. (This includes models equipped with a turbocharger.)

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

Recommended spark plugs

Hot type	Standard type	Cold type
BPR5ES-11	BPR6ES-11	BPR7ES-11

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

IN COLD WEATHER

STARTING OFF ON SLIPPERY ROADS

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

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY ROADS

Hard driving, braking, or cornering on wet or slippery roads should be avoided.
When braking under these conditions, shift to a lower gear and use the braking effect of the engine to assist the foot brakes.
When driving on icy roads, always proceed slowly and cautiously, turn the steering wheel gently, and use the brakes only very lightly. Moreover, always change gears smoothly, and never drive with the clutch pedal depressed.
If you should go into a skid, do not apply the brakes. Release the accelerator slowly and turn into the direction of the skid. As the car stops skidding, straighten out the wheels and accelerate lightly.

FREEING A FROZEN DOOR LOCK

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

ANTI-FREEZE

In the winter when it is anticipated that the temperature will drop below 32°F (0°C), check anti-freeze (ethylene glycol base) to assure proper winter protection.
For details, refer to "Engine Cooling System" under the heading "Do-It-Yourself".

[Example]

Coolant capacity		11-1/8 US qt (9-1/4 Imp qt) (10.5 liters)
Anti-freeze	1-3/4 US qt (1-1/2 Imp qt) (1.7 liters)	19°F (−7°C)
	3-3/4 US qt (3-1/8 Imp qt) (3.5 liters)	0°F (−18°C)
	5-1/2 US qt (4-5/8 Imp qt) (5.2 liters)	−31°F (−35°C)

REPLACING LUBRICANT

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

BATTERY

If the battery is not fully charged during extremely cold weather conditions, the battery fluid may freeze and damage the battery. To maintain maximum efficiency, the battery should be checked regularly. For details, refer to "Checking Battery Condition" under the heading "Do-It-Yourself".

DRAINING OF ENGINE COOLANT

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

For details, refer to "Changing engine coolant" under the heading "Do-It-Yourself".

TIRE EQUIPMENT

1. If you have snow tires installed on your car, they should be of the same size, load range and construction in type (bias, bias-belted or radial) as the front tires.
2. If the car is to be operated in severe winter conditions, snow tires may be installed on all four wheels.
3. For additional traction on icy roads, studded tires may be used. However, some Provinces and States prohibit their use, so before installing studded tires, check local, state and provincial laws.

CAUTION:

Skid and traction capabilities of studded tires, on wet or dry surfaces, may be poorer than that of non-studded snow tires.

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.
4. Snow chains, if desired. Make sure they are installed according to the chain manufacturer's suggestions. In addition, drive at a reduced rate of speed, otherwise, your car may be damaged and/or car handling and performance may be adversely affected.

CORROSION PROTECTION

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

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

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

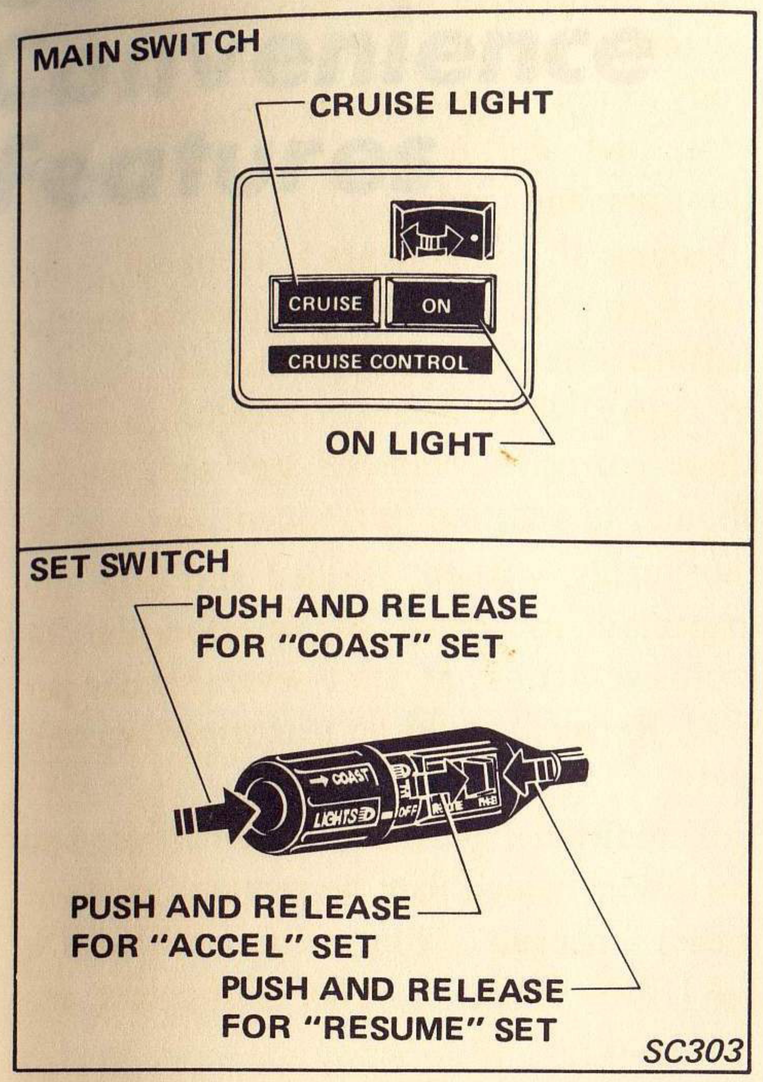
For additional protection against rust and corrosion, which may be required in some areas, consult your local NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

IN HOT WEATHER

REPLACING THE LUBRICANT

When the temperature stays over 90°F (32°C), the engine lubricating oil should be replaced with one of a higher viscosity. Refer to "Recommended SAE Viscosity Number" under the heading "Do-It-Yourself".

CRUISE CONTROL



The cruise control system automatically maintains a desired car speed within a range of approximately 37 to 75 MPH (60 to 120 km/h) without the necessity of operating the accelerator pedal.

1. To operate the cruise control, push the main switch to the "ON" position. [The "ON" light (green) will illuminate.]

   And to set the vehicle at the speed you desire, proceed with either of the following two methods.

   a) Depress the accelerator pedal and, when the vehicle attains the desired speed, momentarily press the "COAST" set switch.
   b) When the vehicle speed is within the range of approximately 37 to 75 MPH (60 to 120 km/h), keep pressing the "ACCEL" set switch, allowing the vehicle to accelerate without depressing the accelerator pedal.

   When the vehicle attains the desired speed, release the "ACCEL" set switch. The vehicle will then automatically maintain the desired cruising speed.

   [The "CRUISE" light (blue) will illuminate.]
2. To increase the vehicle speed, briefly depress the accelerator pedal. When the pedal is released, the vehicle will return to the cruising speed selected prior to acceleration.
3. To reset at a faster cruising speed, proceed with either of the following two methods. The vehicle will then automatically maintain the newly selected speed.

   a) Depress the accelerator pedal and, as the vehicle attains the desired speed, momentarily press the "COAST" set switch.
   b) Keep pressing the "ACCEL" set switch, allowing the vehicle to accelerate without depressing the accelerator pedal. When the vehicle attains the desired speed, release the set switch.
4. To reset at a slower cruising speed, proceed with either of the following two methods. The vehicle will then automatically maintain the newly selected speed.

   a) Depress the brake pedal and, as the vehicle attains the desired speed, momentarily press the "COAST" set switch.
   b) Keep pressing the "COAST" set switch, allowing the vehicle to decelerate without depressing the brake pedal. When the vehicle attains the desired speed, release the set switch.
5. To disengage the cruise control, lightly depress the brake pedal ("CRUISE" light will go out), or turn the main switch "OFF" (both the "ON" and "CRUISE" lights will go out).

- **The cruise control will automatically be released if the vehicle slows down to a speed which is 6 to 13 MPH (10 to 20 km/h) or more below the pre-set cruise speed.**
- **On the manual transmission model, the cruise control will automatically be released when the clutch pedal is depressed. Never shift the transmission without depressing the clutch.**
- **On the automatic transmission model, the cruise control will automatically be released by shifting the control lever into the "N" range.**
- **If the brake pedal is depressed while depressing the "ACCEL" set switch, the vehicle speed cannot be set until the main switch is turned "OFF" and then "ON".**

6. To resume the speed selected prior to disengagement of the cruise control by depressing the brake or clutch pedal or by shifting into "N" range on and automatic transmission model, press and release the "RESUME" set switch.
   The vehicle will then automatically return to the speed and maintain it.

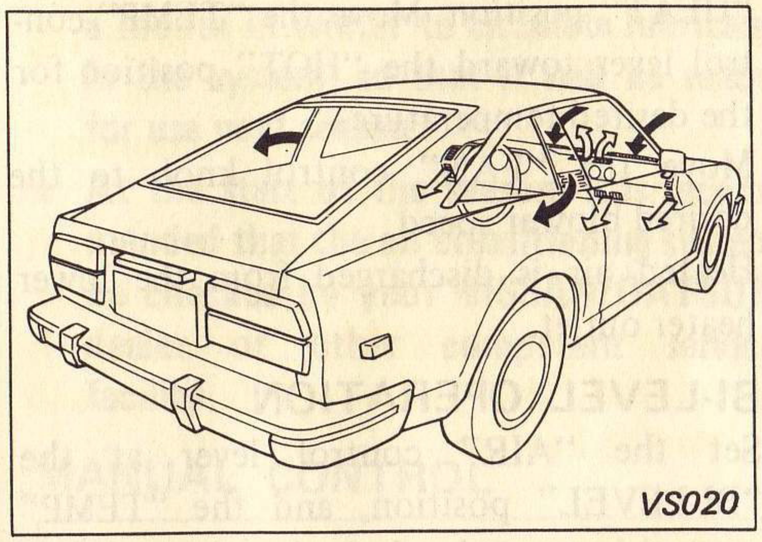
- **If the vehicle is below 30 MPH (48 km/h) immediately before the "resuming" operation, the "resuming" function will not operate.**
- **When the "RESUME" set switch is kept depressed, the vehicle will decelerate. When the "RESUME" set switch is released, the "resuming" function will start to operate.**

CAUTION:

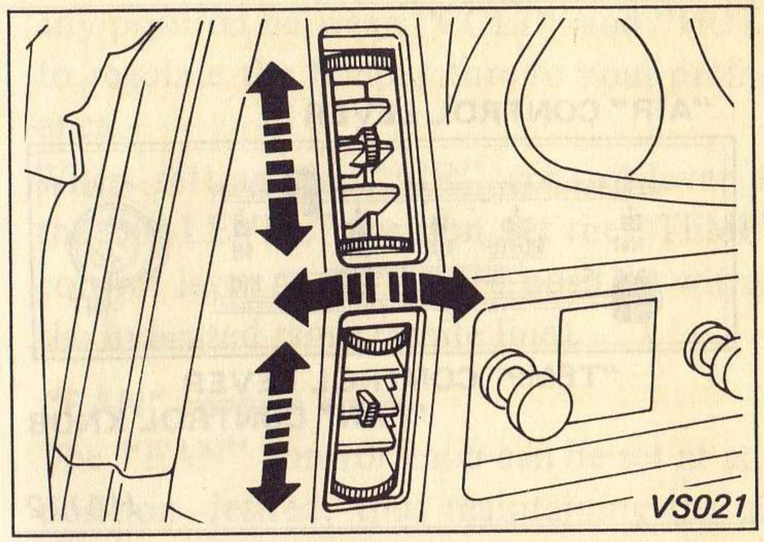
- **Avoid using the cruise control system in areas where road conditions and/or weather elements are not suitable, as in congested areas, very curvy or hilly roads with a short field of vision, slippery roads (rain, snow, ice, etc.), very windy areas, etc.**
  During cruise-speed driving, keep your foot off the accelerator pedal to permit movement of the accelerator pedal.
- **On the manual transmission model, if the transmission is put into neutral position without the clutch being depressed, and the cruise control is left on, engine damage will result.**

Comfort And Convenience Features

VENTILATION SYSTEM



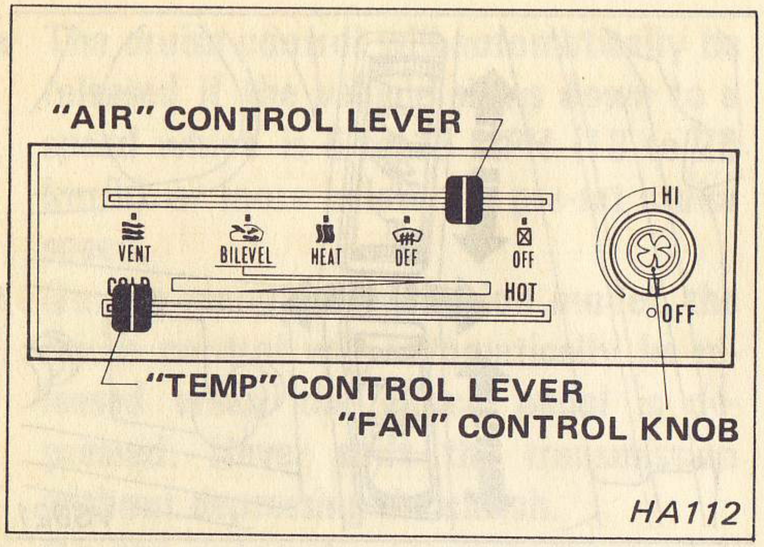
Air-flow outlets that act like one-way valves are provided in the center pillar panels. When all the windows are closed, they allow air to flow out of the car but not into it, providing constant, draft-free circulation.



SIDE VENTILATOR

To open or close the side ventilator, turn the grille.

HEATER



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

"AIR" CONTROL LEVER

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

"TEMP" CONTROL LEVER

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

"FAN" CONTROL KNOB

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

HEATING

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

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

Heated air is discharged from the lower heater outlet.

BI-LEVEL OPERATION

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "BI-LEVEL" position, and the "TEMP" control lever at the desired position within the indicated range (white line).

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

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

DEFROSTING AND DEFOGGING

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

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

VENTILATION

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

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

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

OUTSIDE AIR CONTROL

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

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

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

OPERATING TIPS

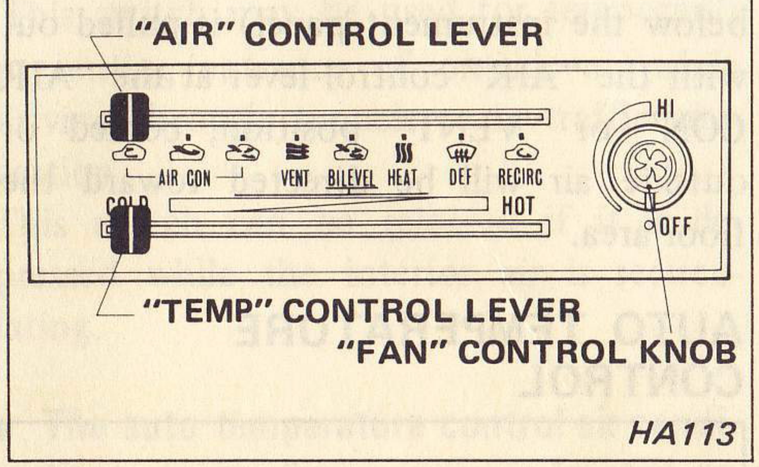
- Clear any snow and ice from the air inlet in front of the windshield to improve heater and defroster efficiency.
- Always remove snow and ice from the front, side and rear windows to improve defogging efficiency and ensure proper visibility.
  Remove snow and ice from the outside mirrors and lights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

AIR CONDITIONER

OPERATING TIPS

- If your car has been parked in the sun for a period of time with all the windows closed, drive for two or three minutes with all windows open. This will allow the air conditioner to cool the interior more quickly, as the hot air will be forced from the car.
- If stopped in traffic during hot weather, place the automatic transmission lever in PARK "P" position to increase the engine idle speed. This helps cool the engine and assists air conditioning efficiency.
- Keep windows closed while the air conditioner is in operation.
- If someone in the car smokes, a window should be opened slightly.
- **If the cooling system has not been used for a week or more, or if the ambient temperature range is below 60°F (15°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 to the service life of the system.**
- **If anything unusual is noted, shut off the system immediately. Have it checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.**
- **It is suggested that the system be run for about ten minutes or so at least once a month in winter to circulate lubricant in the system, 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 or other competent service facility.**

MANUAL CONTROL



HA113

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

"AIR" control lever

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

"TEMP" control lever

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

When setting the "AIR" control lever at the "BI-LEVEL" position, set the "TEMP" control lever at the desired position within the indicated range (white line).

"FAN" control knob

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

Cooling and dehumidifying

INSIDE AIR RECIRCULATION

Set the "AIR" control lever on the "AIR CON" position. In order to quickly cool the interior, set the "TEMP" control lever on the "COLD" position.

Cooled air is then discharged into the interior through the center, side and upper outlets of the instrument panel.

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

OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE

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

"BI-LEVEL" OPERATION

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

Heating, ventilation, BI-LEVEL operation, defrosting and defogging

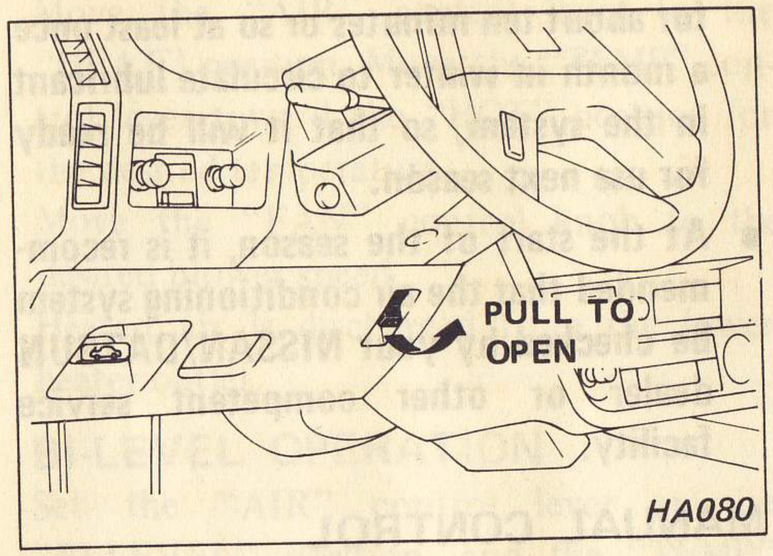
Use the same procedures as for the heater.

Recirculation

Set the "AIR" control lever at the "RECIRC" position. This lever position is useful not only for driving on dusty roads, but also for quickly heating the interior air.

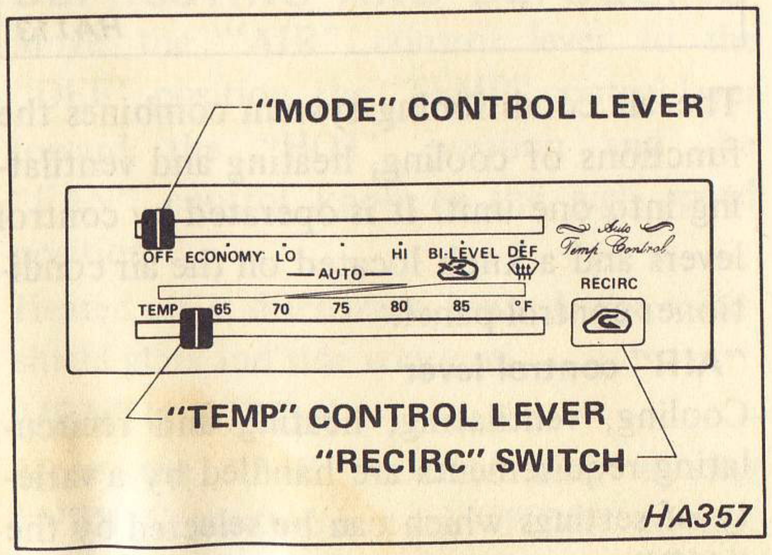
Continued setting of the "AIR" control lever at the "RECIRC" position may cause the windshield glass to fog. During inside air recirculation periodically move the "AIR" control lever to "VENT", "B/L" or "HEAT" position.

Floor ventilation control



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

AUTO TEMPERATURE CONTROL



The auto temperature control is an air conditioning system which, once the lever is set to a desired temperature position, automatically selects the optimum air flow, outlet air temperature and outlet port so that the interior temperature can be maintained at the desired temperature, irrespective of changes in outside air temperature.

"MODE" control lever

OFF:

Set the lever in this position when not using the air conditioner.

ECONOMY:

Use this position when the outside air temperature is lower than the desired temperature and there is comparatively little direct sunlight. Note that an interior temperature lower than the outside air temperature cannot be obtained.

The air conditioner compressor remains inoperative in this position.

LO:

This position may be used throughout the year. With this position, the air flow is fixed at a low level. However, because of the small amount of air flow, the interior temperature may deviate from the desired temperature if the sunlight is intense, or if the desired temperature differs greatly from the outside air temperature.

S130D

AUTO:
This position may be used throughout the year. With this position, the auto air conditioner makes use of its functions. Proper air flow and proper air outlet are selected automatically, and level interior temperature is maintained at the desired level.

HI:
This position may be used throughout the year. The air flow is fixed at a high level. Use this position when quick cooling or quick heating is needed.

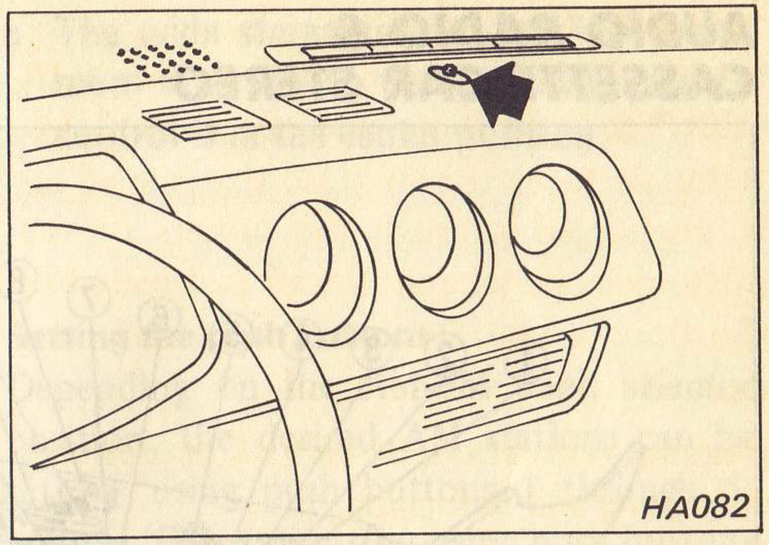
BI-LEVEL:
This position may be used to cool down the upper portion of the interior while warming the lower portion. The air flow and outlet air temperature are controlled so that the interior temperature can be maintained at the desired temperature level.

DEF:
Use this position for removing condensation or frost from the windshield.
The air flow is fixed at a high level, and the interior temperature is maintained at the desired temperature.

"TEMP" control lever
This lever is used to set the desired interior temperature within the 65 to 85°F (20 to 30°C) range.
With the lever set on the left side of the 65°F (20°C) position, the air conditioner is fixed for maximum cooling.
With the lever set on the right side of the 85°F (30°F) position, the air conditioner is fixed for maximum heating.

"RECIRC" switch
When this switch is engaged with the mode control lever set between the "ECONOMY" and "BI-LEVEL" positions, the interior air is recirculated for 10 minutes. This switch does not function if the lever is set in the "DEF" position.
This switch may be used for temporarily preventing entrance of outside air while driving through tunnels or in traffic congestion.
This switch can be released if it is depressed while the interior air is recirculating.

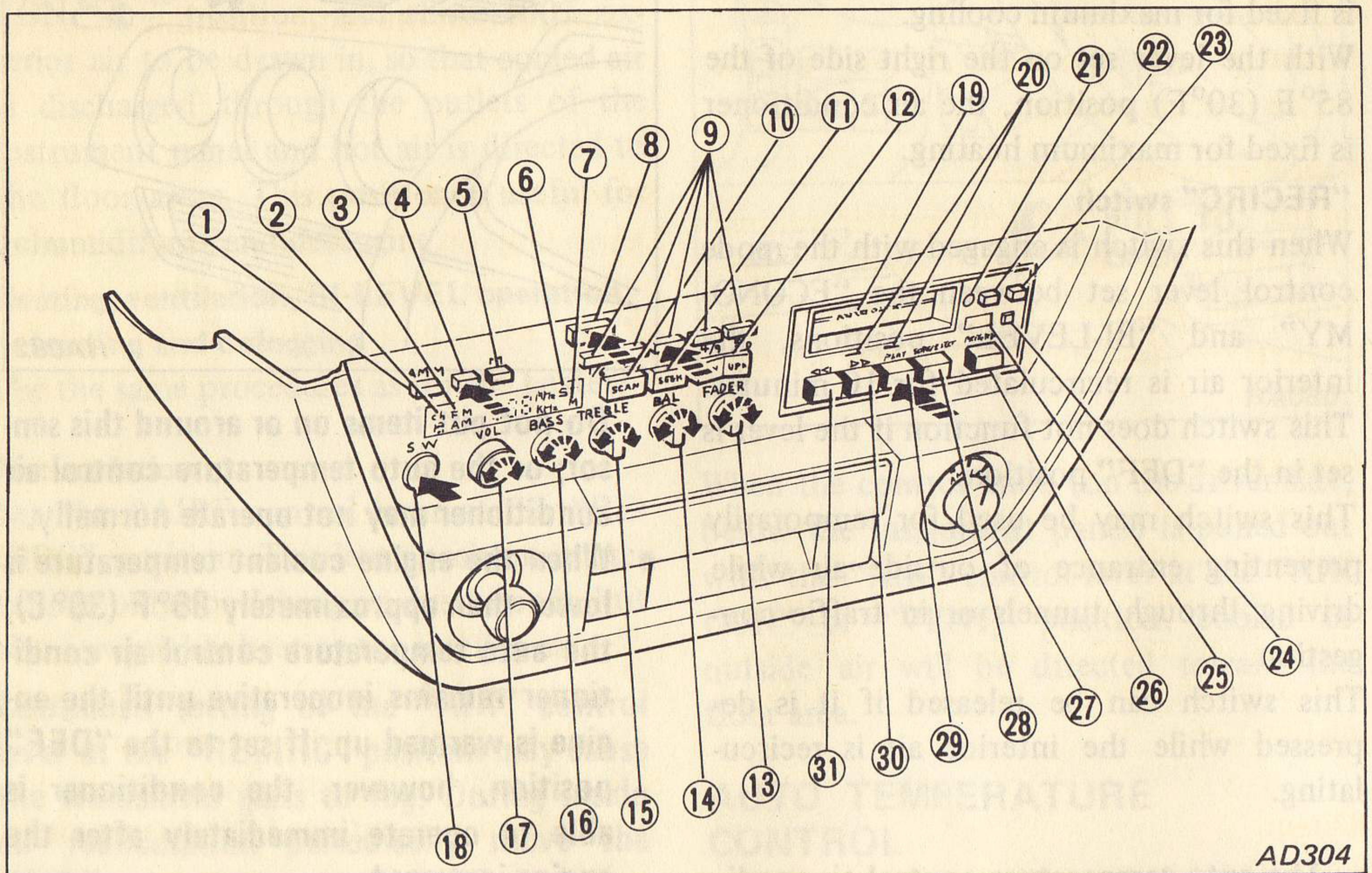
- **The auto temperature control air conditioner controlling sensor is located on the top surface of the instrument panel.**



Do not put items on or around this sensor; or the auto temperature control air conditioner may not operate normally.

- **When the engine coolant temperature is lower than approximately 86°F (30°C), the auto temperature control air conditioner remains inoperative until the engine is warmed up. If set to the "DEF" position, however, the conditioner is able to operate immediately after the engine is started.**
- **The air conditioner compressor remains inoperative when the outside air temperature is lower than 32°F (0°C).**

AUDIO RADIO & CASSETTE CAR STEREO



① AM-FM band selector
② Channel indicator
③ AM-FM indicator
④ Auto tuning sensitivity selector
⑤ Memory button
⑥ Stereo indicator
⑦ Memory indicator
⑧ Antenna height control button
⑨ Tuning pushbutton
⑩ SCAN tuning switch
⑪ SEEK tuning switch
⑫ Manual tuning switch
⑬ FADER control knob
⑭ BALANCE control knob
⑮ TREBLE control knob
⑯ BASS control knob
⑰ Volume control knob
⑱ Power ON-OFF switch
⑲ Tape door
⑳ Tape operating indicator
㉑ Dolby indicator
㉒ Dolby button
㉓ Tape selector
㉔ Reset button
㉕ Tape counter
㉖ Program select button
㉗ Wide stereo control switch
㉘ Stop and eject button
㉙ Play button
㉚ Fast forward button
㉛ Fast rewind button

RADIO

The radio features an automatic tuning system and five push buttons for station selection. Using the push buttons, it is possible to preset five FM stations and five AM stations. Other stations may be selected using the automatic or manual tuning switch. The ignition switch must be set at "ON", or "ACC". The stereo indicator remains lighted during FM stereo reception. The channel indicator indicates channel number of tuning push button and continues to glow during reception.

When receiving a stereo broadcast in mountainous areas, etc. where FM is weak, the radio will automatically change from stereo to monaural to prevent static from entering the radio. At this time, the stereo indicator shuts off.

When the AM-FM band selector is changed to AM or FM, the radio is automatically tunes in the previously selected station in the applicable band.

Automatic tuning

SEEK tuning

When the SEEK tuning switch is pressed, an automatic seeking operation begins with low frequencies and proceeds to the higher frequencies. This seeking operation stops when any station is received, and the radio remains tuned in that station. The seeking operation can be restarted by pressing the switch again.

SCAN tuning

When the SCAN tuning switch is pressed, scanning begins from low to high frequencies. When any station is received, the scan stops for five seconds. If nothing is done by the listener during this period, scanning starts again.
If the switch is again pressed during this five second period, the radio remains tuned to that station even after the switch is released. This scanning motion can be restarted by pressing the switch again.

All automatic tuning will continue if the broadcasting station is exceptionally weak. In such a case, set the auto tuning sensitivity selector button to the "DX" (⎍) position. For normal use, set the button in the "LOC" (⎍) position.

Manual tuning

When the UP or DOWN end of the manual tuning switch is momentarily pressed, AM frequency will increase or decrease in units of 10 kHz, and FM frequency in units of 0.2 MHz.
Scanning will continue as long as the switch is being pressed.

4-speaker balance control

Adjust the right and left speaker volume by turning the BALANCE control knob. Adjust the volume for the front and rear speakers by turning the FADER control knob.

Wide stereo control

The wide stereo control allows for a feeling of sound direction and distance and enables the listener to enjoy a full wide stereo effect from radio broadcasting. The wide stereo control switch provides the following functions:

(Direct)
When the control switch is in the center position, no wide stereo effect is obtained.

(All)
When the control switch is turned clockwise, the wide stereo effect will be sensed by all occupants of the car.

(Driver)
If the control switch is turned counterclockwise, the wide stereo effect is sensed only by the driver.

- **The wide stereo control provides maximum effect when the 4-speaker balance control is in the center position.**

Setting the push buttons

Depending on the AM-FM band selector position, the desired AM stations can be set by using push buttons 1 through 5, and the FM stations by using push buttons 6 through 0.

1. Select the desired station by automatic or manual tuning.
2. Lightly press the desired station push button while also pressing the memory button. This will cause the previously memorized station to be cancelled and replaced by the newly selected station.
3. Other station selector buttons can be set to desired stations in the same manner.

- **The memory indicator will remain lighted for five seconds after the memory button is pressed. If the push button is pressed during this period, the desired station can be set. If any other operations (such as manual tuning, seeking, scanning, band changeover and turning on and off power switch) are performed during this period, the memory of the station already set will be cancelled.**

- **When the battery cable is disconnected, when the radio is removed, or when the fuse in the power circuit blows, the memory will also be cancelled. In that case, reset the desired station.**

Antenna

With the ignition switch set at "ON" or "ACC", the antenna will automatically extend, when the power switch of the radio is set at "ON".

The antenna will automatically retract when the power switch is off.

If the radio power switch is left in the "ON" position, the antenna will retract or extend as the ignition switch is moved between the "OFF" and the "ON" position.

CAUTION:

Before turning on power to the radio, make sure that there is no one near the antenna outlet and there is enough space for it to extend.

Setting antenna height

The antenna switch located on the radio permits the selection of antenna height in two stages.

When the power antenna is pushed on the (" ▲ ") end, the antenna will extend to half height. When pushed on the (" ▲ ") end, the antenna will extend to full height.

STEREO TAPE DECK (Cassette)

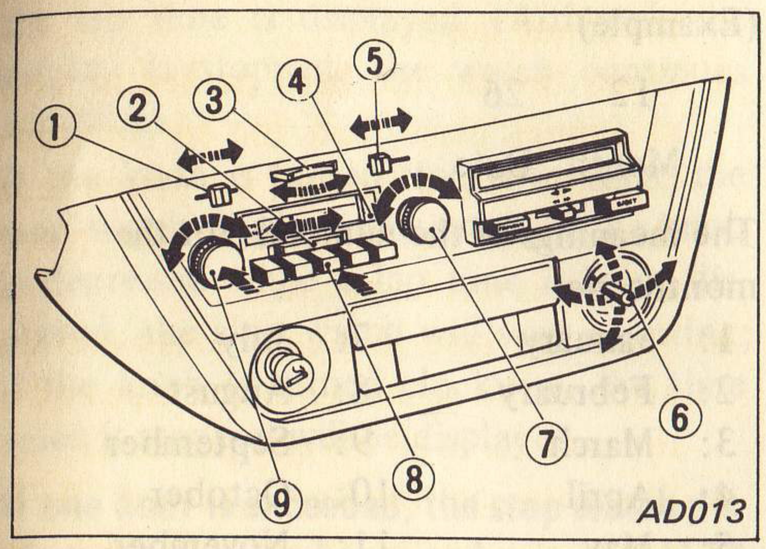
Turn the ignition key to the "ON" or "ACC" position and insert the tape cassette gently through the tape door.

- To play the deck, push the play button. When playing, the channel indicator will come on.
- To select a program, push the program select button.
- To stop, push the stop and eject button.
- To remove the tape, stop the tape deck and push the stop and eject button.
- Volume, tone and speaker balance adjustments are made with the radio controls and adjustment procedures.
- To rapidly select a particular program, push the fast forward or rewind button.
- If the stereo tape deck is operated when the radio is turned "ON", the power supply for the radio will be automatically cut off. At the same time, the antenna will retract.
- **When playing a tape recorded with a "Dolby" system, press the "Dolby" button. When the "Dolby" indicator comes on, high frequency tape noise will be reduced.**
- **When playing a high performance tape (metal tape or chrome tape), be sure to depress the tape selector button.**
- **Use the "Dolby" button and tape selector according to the tape you wish to hear. Incorrect changeover will diminish the sound quality.**
- **When the car has been parked in a hot or humid place, run the car for some distance before starting the stereo tape. Never leave a cassette in the player when it is not being used.**
- **Store the tape in a cool, clean and dry place in the shade, with the tape end of the cassette in an upright position.**
- **When the ignition key is turned "OFF" while playing the stereo tape deck, the stereo tape deck will stop and pinch roller will come off the tape.**
- **Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.**

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

This residue may cause a deterioration of the sound quality and output of the tape.

Push open the tape door and clean the capstan (revolving metal post), head and tape guide with alcohol (do not use carbon tetrachloride).



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

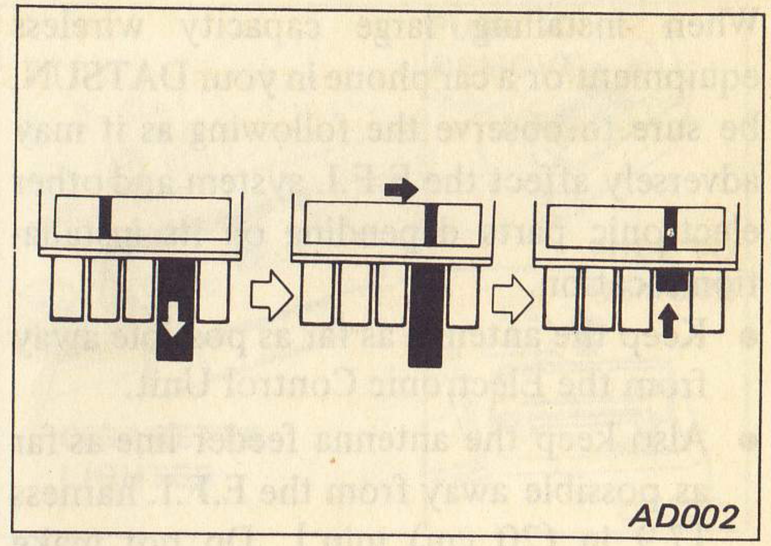
The radio has five pushbuttons for station selection and an FM-AM band selector. Using the pushbuttons, it is possible to preset 5 stations for each band. Other stations may be selected using the manual tuning knob. The ignition switch must be at "ON", or "ACC". The stereo indicator remains lighted during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

4-speaker balance control

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

ANTENNA

To extend the antenna, depress the "▲" end of the power antenna switch; to retract it, depress the "▼" end.



SETTING PUSHBUTTONS

Select the desired band by moving the band selector.

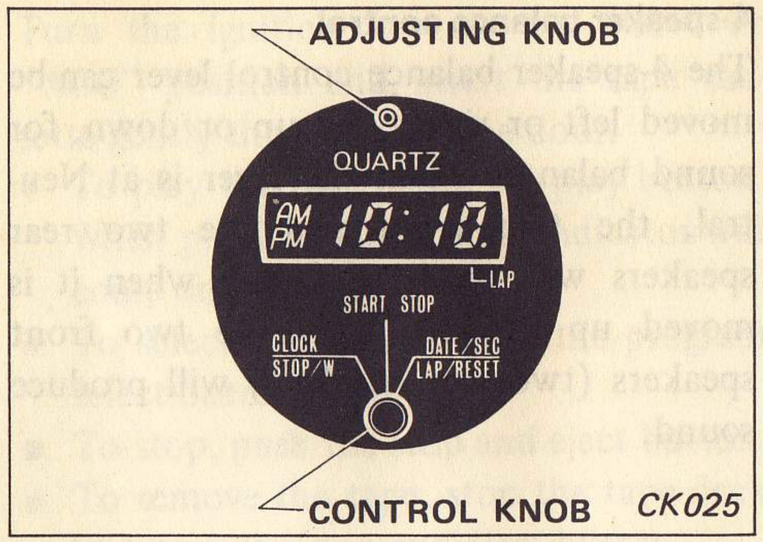
1. Pull the selector button straight out until it stops. Tune in the station you want with the manual tuning knob of the radio dial.
2. After the station is clearly tuned in, push the selector button straight in until it stops, then release it.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for the remaining station selector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

CB RADIO OR CAR PHONE

When installing large capacity wireless equipment or a car phone in your DATSUN, be sure to observe the following as it may adversely affect the E.F.I. system and other electronic parts depending on its installation location.

- Keep the antenna as far as possible away from the Electronic Control Unit.
- Also keep the antenna feeder line as far as possible away from the E.F.I. harness [7.9 in (20 cm) min.]. Do not make them parallel for a long distance.
- Adjust the antenna and feeder line so that the standing-wave ratio can be kept smaller.
- For details, consult a NISSAN/ DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

CLOCK



The time is displayed when the ignition switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position. The clock continues operation even when the switch is set in "OFF" or "LOCK", though the time is not displayed. This digital clock is able to display the time in hours and minutes, or the day (month and date), or it can display minutes and seconds by controlling the control knob, thus being used as a stop watch.

Calendar display

With the time in hours and minutes displayed, turn the control knob clockwise; the month and date will be displayed for a few seconds. After that, display of time will be restored.

The month and date are expressed in numerals.
(Example)

12 26

Month Date

The meanings of the numerals for the months are:

1:	January	7:	July
2:	February	8:	August
3:	March	9:	September
4:	April	10:	October
5:	May	11:	November
6:	June	12:	December

Minute-second display

With the time in hours and minutes displayed, turn the control knob clockwise twice; the minute and second will then be displayed. To restore the hour and minute display, turn the knob once clockwise.

Stop watch

With the hour and minute displayed, turn the control knob once counterclockwise, and the clock may be used as a stop watch. Depress the knob to start counting, and depress it again to stop counting; the counted time will be displayed. To reset the display to "00:00", turn the knob clockwise when the stop watch is not counting.

If the knob is turned clockwise while the watch is counting, the display stops and the lap time is displayed. (Although the display is stopped, the watch continues counting)

If the knob is turned clockwise again, the stop watch display is restored. If the knob is depressed while a lap time is being displayed, the stop watch will stop counting; if the knob is turned clockwise, the time when it stopped will be displayed.

If one hour is exceeded, the stop watch displays the time in hours and minutes. If 24 hours are exceeded, display returns to 00:00.

To restore the time display (in hours and minutes), turn the control knob once counterclockwise.

How to adjust time display

Press the adjusting knob with the tip of a pencil; time (minute and hour) and day (date and month) can be adjusted in order. When the adjusting knob is pressed, the displayed item which can be adjusted is indicated by flashing; turn the control knob clockwise for adjustment. If no adjustment is needed for a displayed item that is flashing, simply press the adjusting knob; flashing will move to the next item.

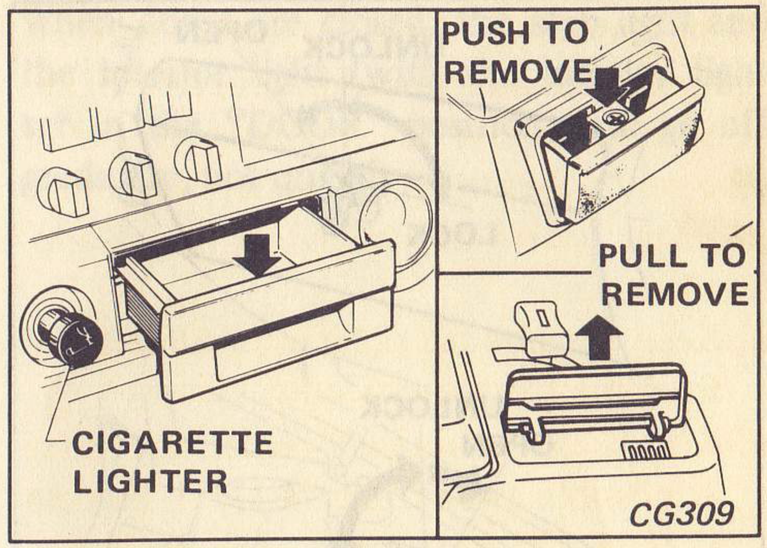
Upon completing adjustment, press the adjusting knob again, and the hour and minute display will be restored.

To set the clock by the time signal, press the control knob when the "minute" digit in the minute and second display is between 59 and 01; this will change the display to 00 minute 00 second.

1. **After completing adjustment on the desired item, depress the adjusting knob until flashing disappears from the display.**
2. **When the power supply is connected again and the ignition switch is set to "ACC" or "ON" after removal of the battery or disconnection of the power line, the clock will display the time of 12:00 in hours and minutes, or the date 1 1 (Jan. 1st).**

If disconnection of power supply is only for a short period, the time passed over may be displayed.

CIGARETTE LIGHTER AND ASH TRAY



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.

Replace the lighter in its original position after use.

ASH TRAYS

To remove the ash tray for cleaning, open the tray and pull it out while pressing downward. To install the ash tray, insert the side rail of the tray into its holder, then close the tray.

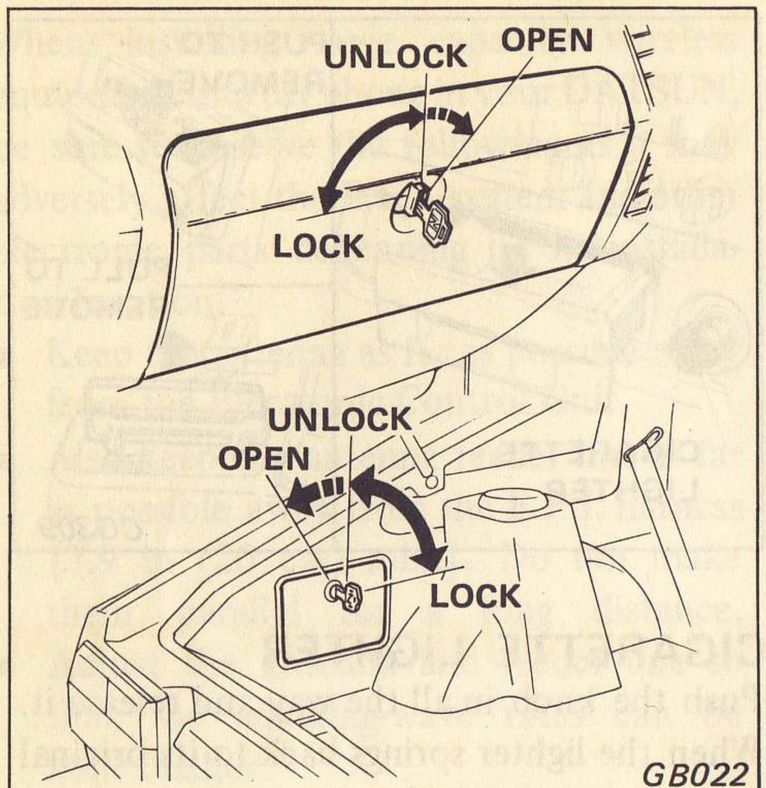
2+2 model

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

It can be removed either by depressing the center lever, or by pulling the tray out.

Do not use the ash tray as a waste receptacle.

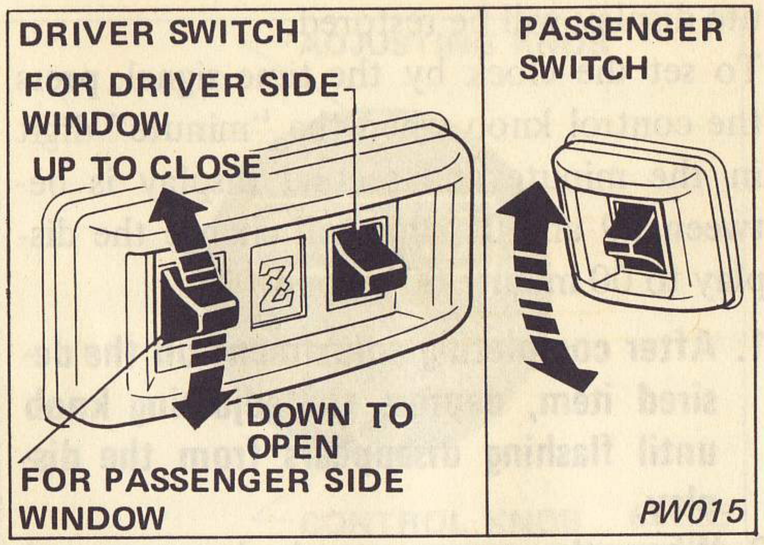
GLOVE BOX AND BODY SIDE POCKET



The glove box and body side pocket provide handy storage space.

Keep glove box lid closed while driving to prevent injury in an accident or a sudden stop.

POWER WINDOW

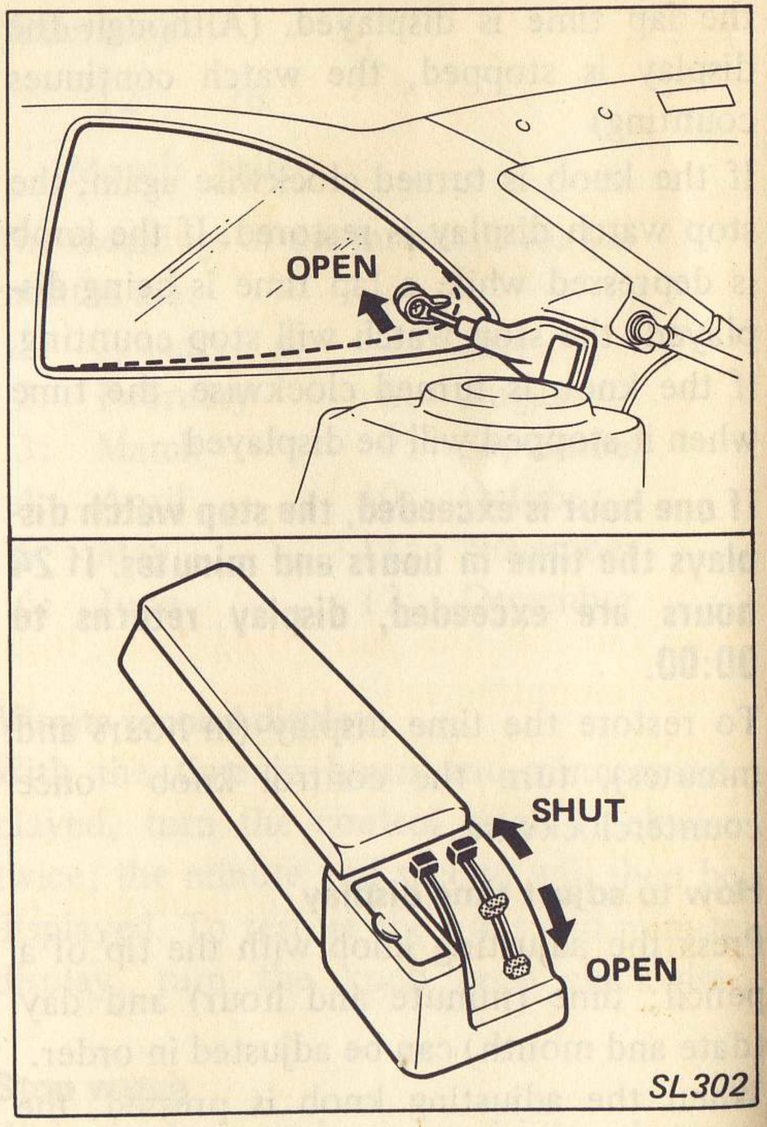


The power windows on the driver side and on the passenger side can be operated from switches set in the door trim on the driver side. The forward switch operates the driver window and the rearward switch operates the passenger window. The switches can only be operated when the ignition is "ON".

WARNING:

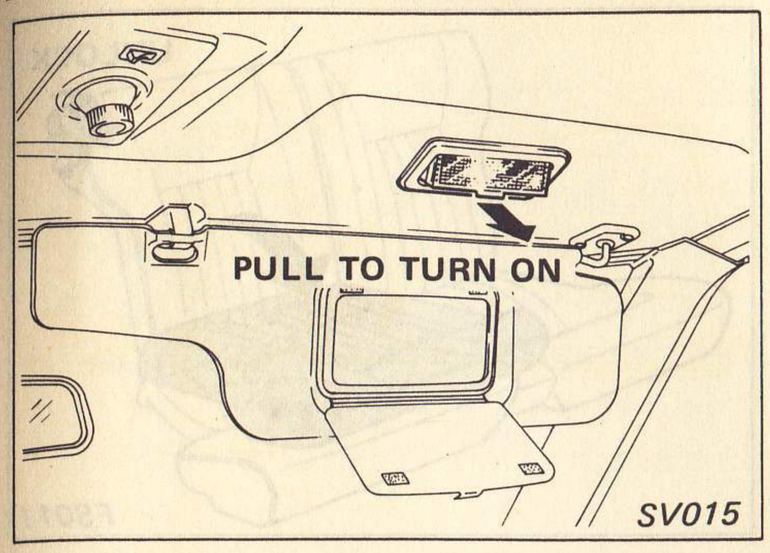
To assure the safety of children and others, make sure that all passengers have their hands, etc. inside the car before closing the windows. Also, be sure to remove the ignition key and keep it with you when you leave the car.

REAR WINDOW OPENER



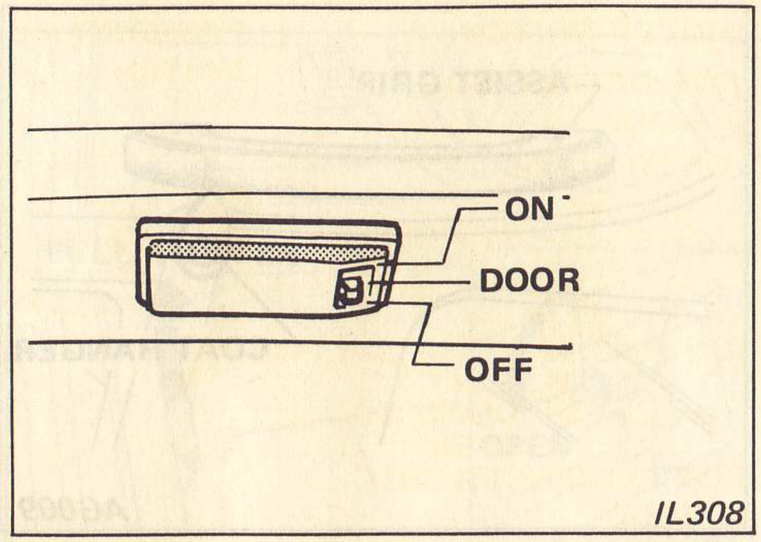
Both rear windows can be opened (closed) with the remote control knob located on the center console.

SUN VISORS, VANITY MIRROR AND VANITY MIRROR LIGHT



You can lift the sun visors from their center mounting and turn them toward the windows to block glare from the sides.
The vanity mirror is located behind the sun visors.
To turn on the vanity mirror light, pull the front side of the lens.

INTERIOR LIGHT



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

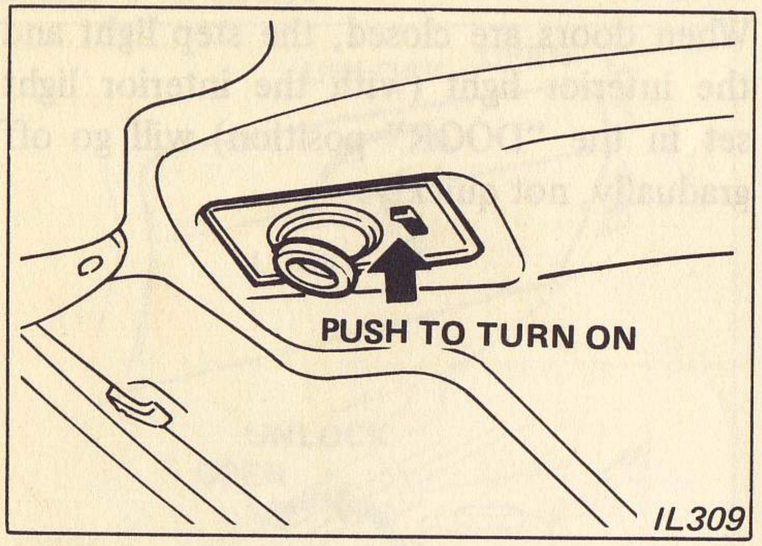
INTERIOR LIGHT AND STEP LIGHT DELAY SYSTEM

When doors are closed, the step light and the interior light (with the interior light set in the "DOOR" position) will go off gradually, not quickly.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM

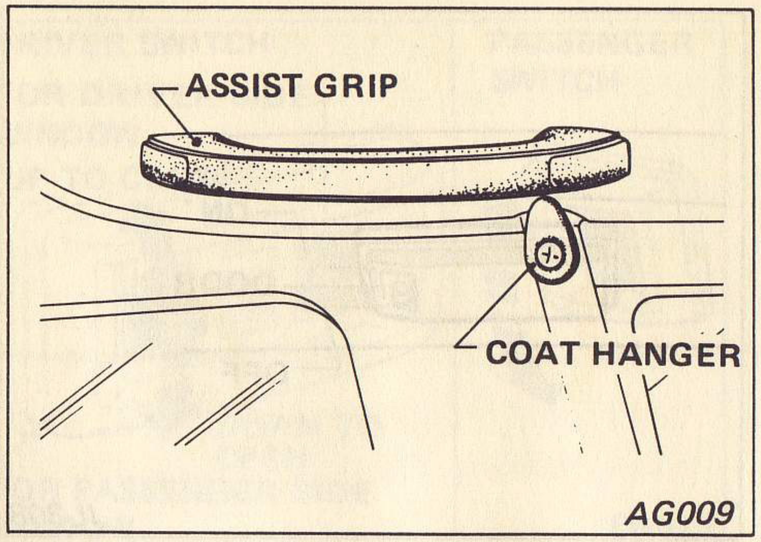
When the outer handle of the driver's door is pulled and released once, the door key hole illumination light, the step light and the interior light (with the interior light set to the "DOOR" position) will come on, and then gradually go out.
This operation will allow you to check the interior of the car before unlatching the door lock when entering the car at night.
This illumination is also a convenient aid for inserting the key into the door key hole from the outside.

SPOT LIGHT



To turn on the spot light, push the switch as shown in the illustration. The spot light will be helpful for reading road maps, instructions, etc. in the car at night.
The spot light may be aimed by swiveling it into the desired position.

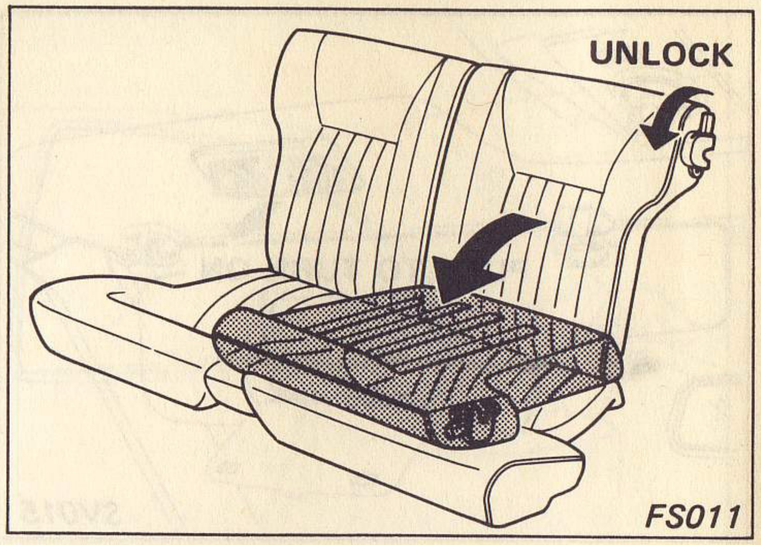
ASSIST GRIPS AND COAT HANGER



An assist grip is attached to the roof rail above the side window [2+2 model (except T-bar roof model)] and to the passenger side door trim.

Avoid hanging anything on the assist grip that might obstruct the driver's view.

FOLDING REAR SEAT



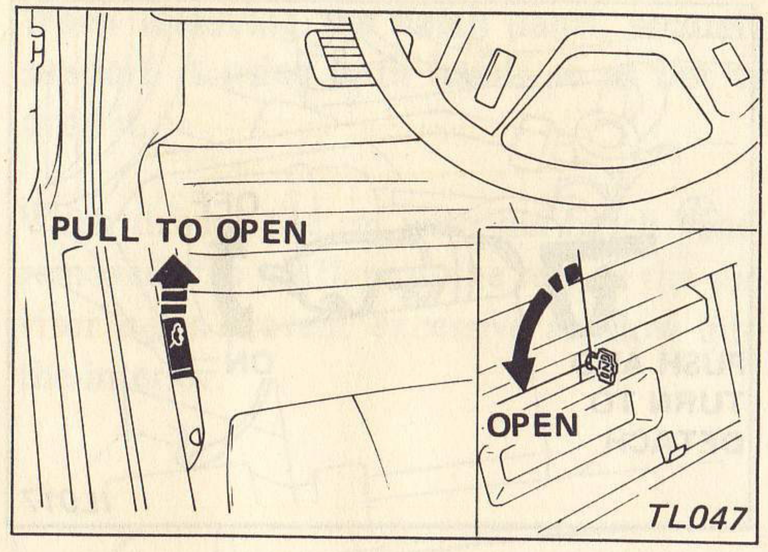
2+2 MODEL

The rear seat may be quickly and easily converted into luggage space when needed. The right and left rear seat backs can be folded down separately. Release the lock at the outer side of each seat back, and then pull the seat back forward and down to expand the luggage space.

- **When the seat back is in its normal upright position, make sure it is locked securely.**
- **Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage area or on the rear seat in the fold-down position. Use of these areas by passengers can be extremely hazardous.**

- **When loading the vehicle with luggage by folding down the rear seat back, be sure the luggage remains lower than the lowest points of the side and rear windows so rear visibility will not be hindered. Place the luggage so that in an accident or when the brakes are applied suddenly, it will not slide forward and injure anyone in the front seat.**

REAR HATCH



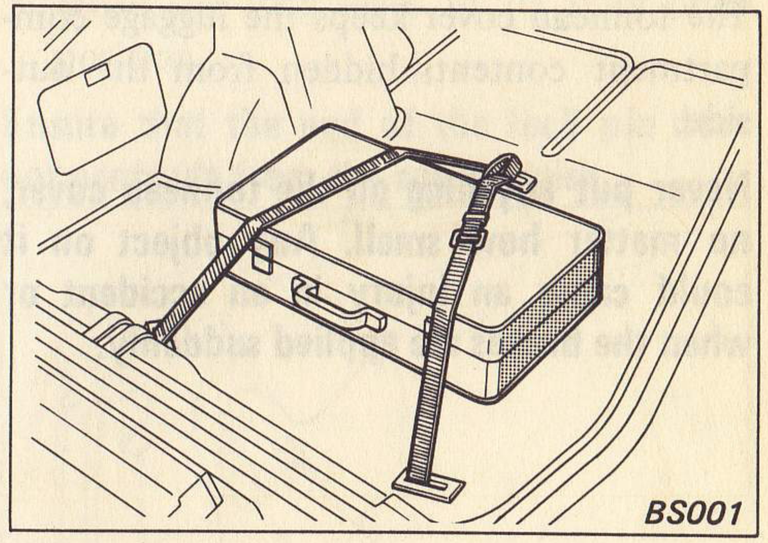
The rear hatch can be opened from the passenger compartment by pulling up the rear hatch opener lever (located about the left base of the driver's seat).

CAUTION:

Do not drive with the rear hatch open. This will prevent dangerous exhaust gases from being drawn into the vehicle.

If the vehicle is driven with an open or unsecured rear hatch, it could become damaged through uncontrolled movement.

BAGGAGE STRAP



There is a strap in the baggage space to secure baggage while travelling. Use of the baggage strap to secure baggage will help keep it from being thrown about and injuring occupants in an accident.

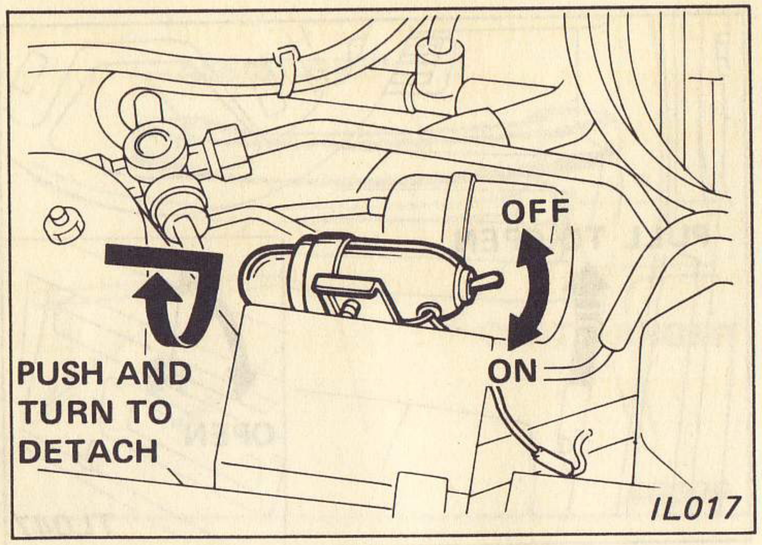
Luggage or other cargo should not be placed in a manner which will obstruct the driver's rear or side vision.

TONNEAU COVER

The tonneau cover keeps the luggage compartment contents hidden from the outside.

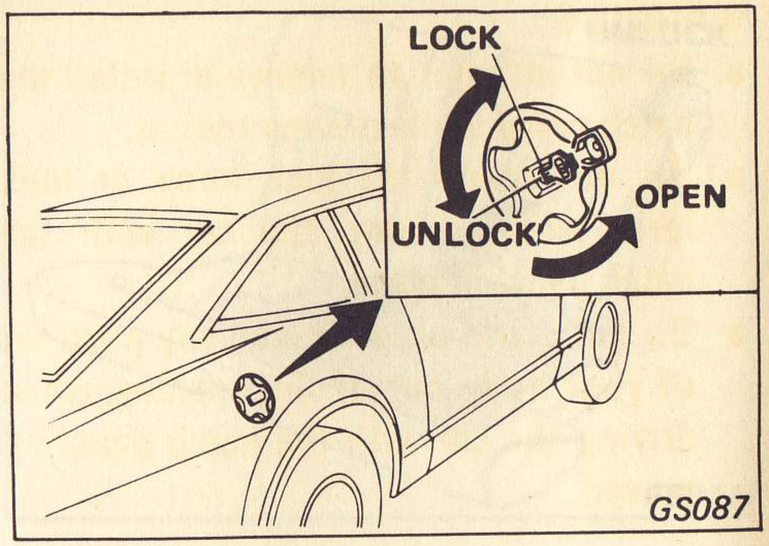
Never put anything on the tonneau cover, no matter how small. Any object on it could cause an injury in an accident or when the brakes are applied suddenly.

INSPECTION LIGHT



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

FUEL FILLER CAP



The fuel filler cap is a screw-on ratcheting type.
To remove the fuel filler cap, rotate it counterclockwise. To install the fuel filler cap, tighten it clockwise securely until a ratcheting clicking sound is heard indicating the cap is completely on.

- **Turn off the engine when removing the fuel filler cap.**
- **Use only a genuine NISSAN fuel filler cap specified for your model. It has a built-in safety valve to prevent a serious malfunction of the fuel system and emission control system.**

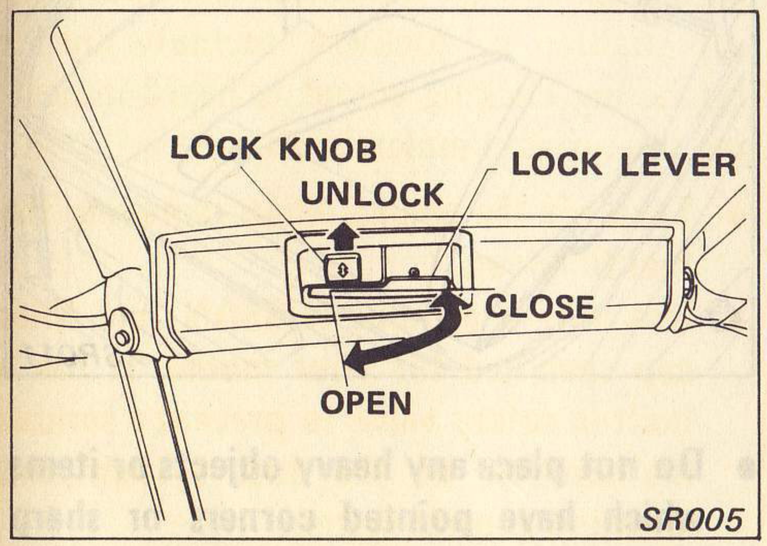
T-BAR ROOF

WARNING:

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

REMOVING THE HATCH PANEL

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

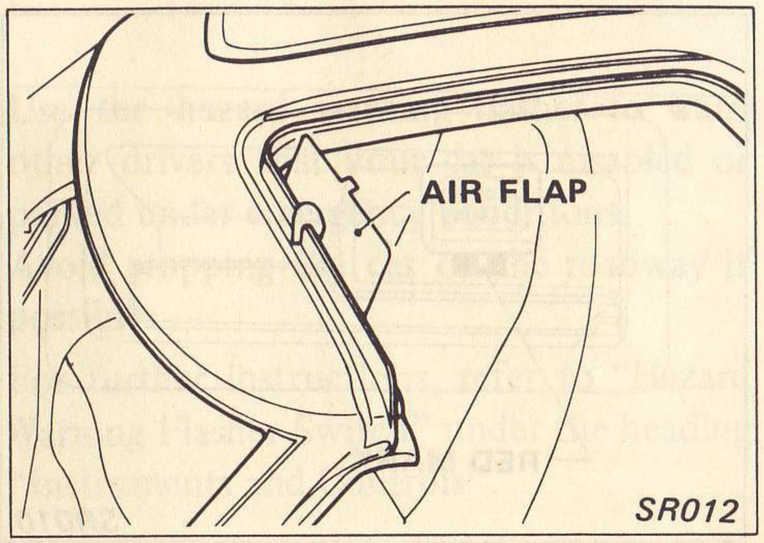


SR005

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

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

When driving the car with the hatch panel removed, the air flap on the rear of the sun visor helps prevent excessive air flow into the interior.



SR012

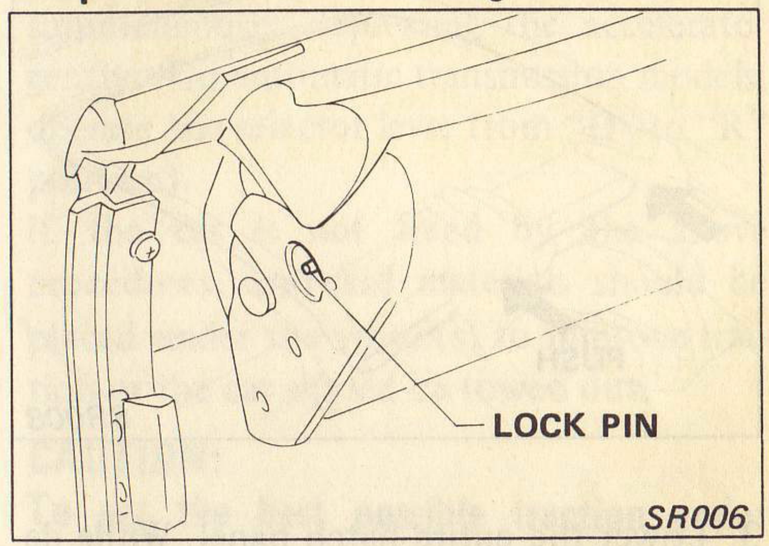
CAUTION:

Do not attempt to put hot water on a frozen air deflector in cold weather.

INSTALLING THE HATCH PANEL

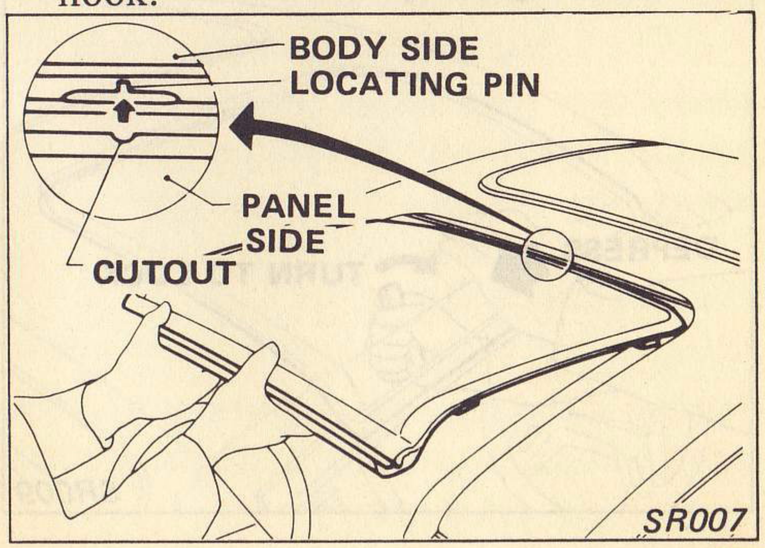
1. Move the lock lever to its fully open position.

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



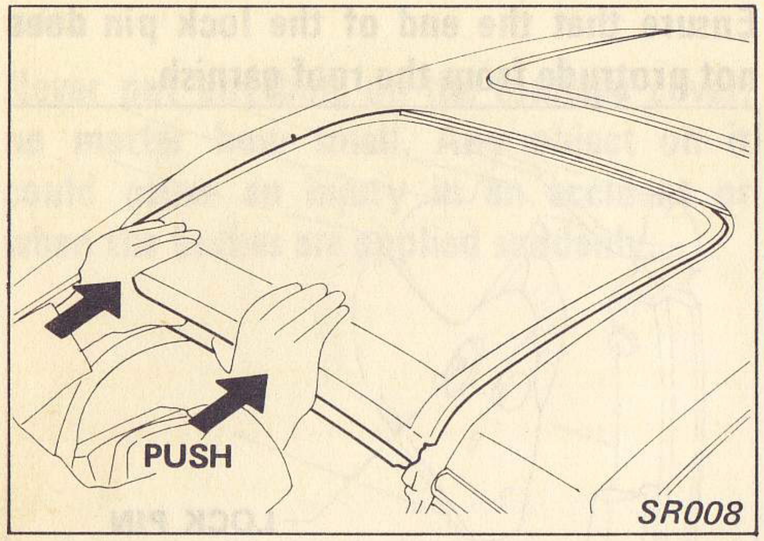
SR006

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

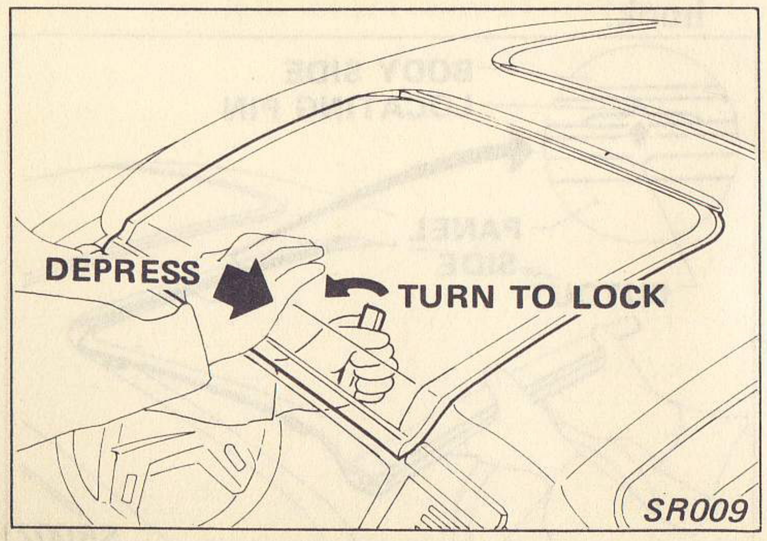


SR007

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



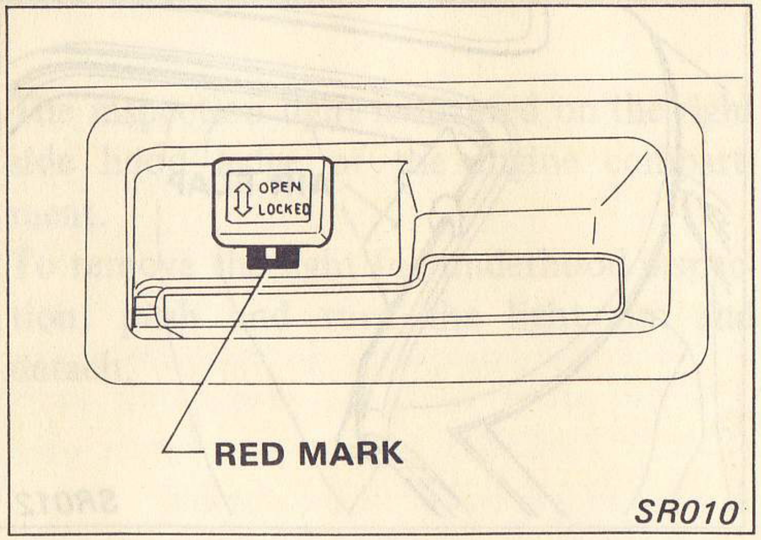
3. Lower the entire hatch panel. While depressing the hatch panel finisher, gradually move the lock lever in the direction that tightens the hatch panel.



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

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

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

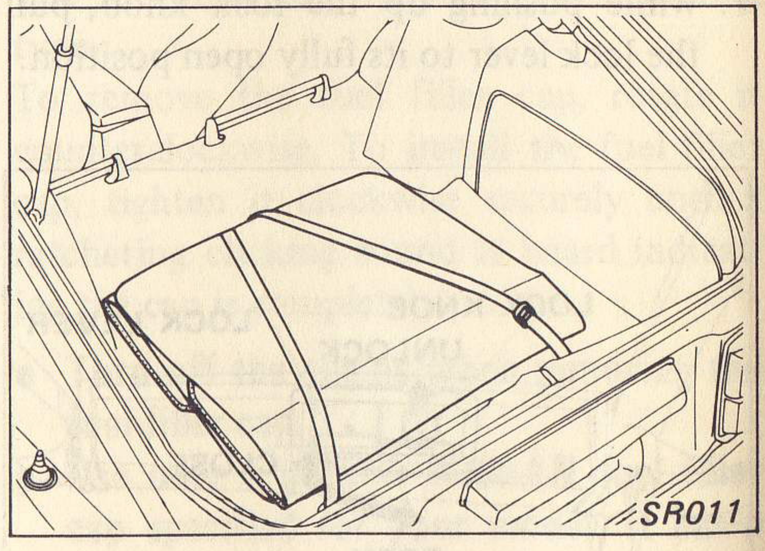


STORING OF LIFT-OFF PANELS

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

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

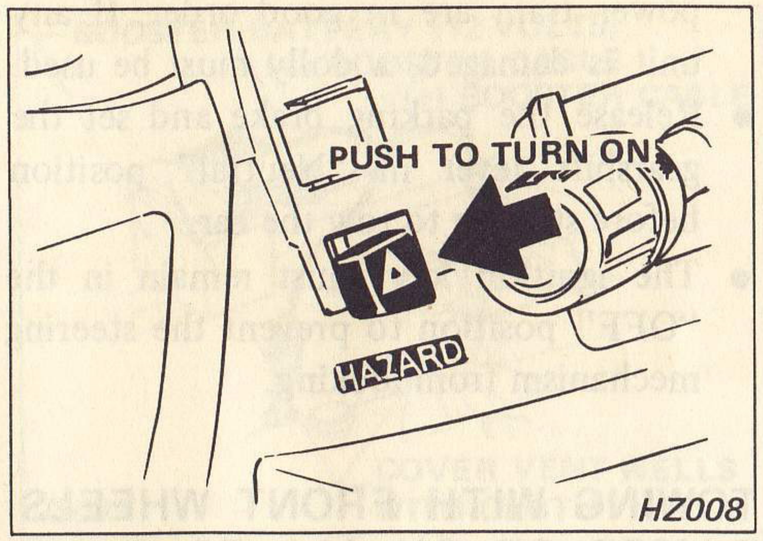
- **To correctly store the left and right hatch panels, place one hatch panel over the other with their locks positioned symmetrically to prevent scratching the panels.**



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

In Case Of Emergency

HAZARD WARNING



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

For further instructions, refer to "Hazard Warning Flasher Switch" under the heading "Instruments and Controls".

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 second to reverse in a repeat pattern while simultaneously depressing the accelerator gently. (On automatic transmission models, operate the selector lever from "D" to "R" position).
If the car is not freed by the above procedures, anti-skid materials should be placed under the wheel(s) to improve traction or the car should be towed out.

CAUTION:
To get the best possible traction under such circumstances, avoid racing the engine.
Personal injury and car damage, including tire and/or rear axle failure, may result from excessive wheel spinning.

TOWING THE CAR

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

In towing your car, you must, of course, follow all State (Provincial in Canada) and local regulations. Towing instructions are available from your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer. Local service operators will generally be familiar with the applicable laws and procedures for towing. To assure proper towing and to prevent accidental damage to your car, it is advisable to have the service operator carefully read the following precautions.

FRONT TOW:

Not recommended with conventional sling-type equipment.

REAR TOW:

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

Position 4 x 4 under bumper.

Position towbar against 4 x 4.

Attach safety chains to lower control arms.

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

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

TOWING WITH FRONT WHEELS RAISED OR ON ALL FOUR WHEELS

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

With manual transmission model, try to restrict towing speed to below 50 MPH (80 km/h) and towing distance less than 50 miles (80 km).

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

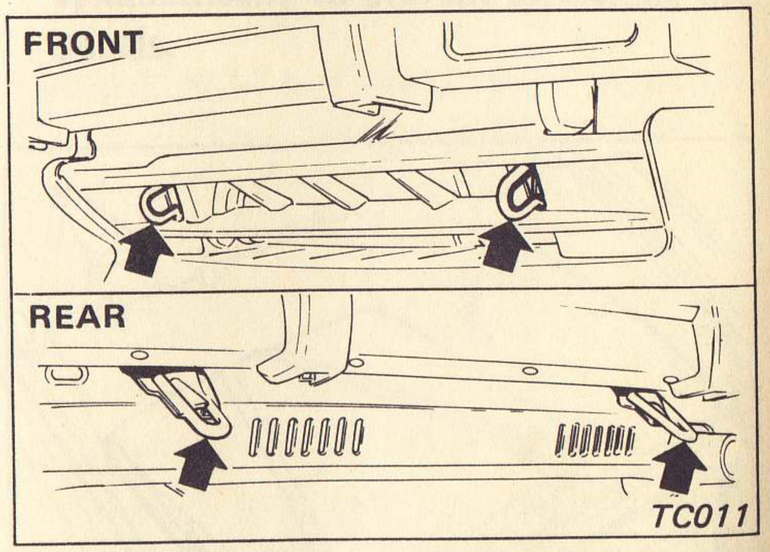
CAUTION:

Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious damage to your car.

TOWING WITH REAR WHEELS RAISED

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

TOWING HOOK



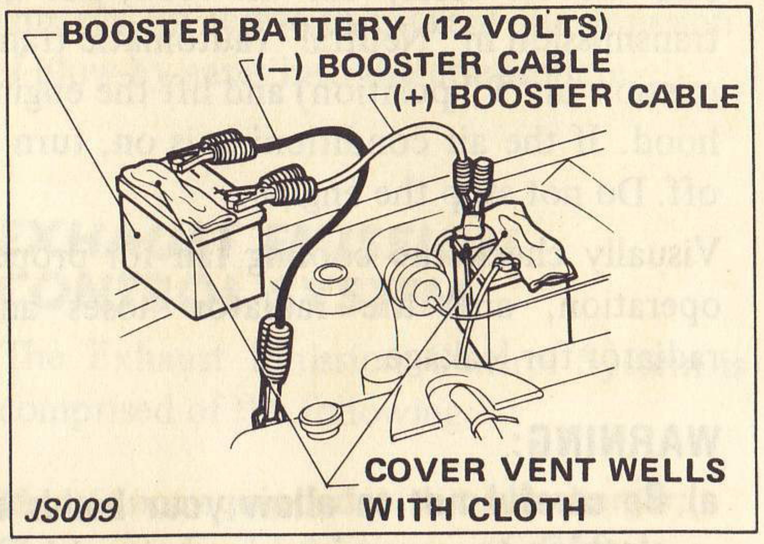
Except for the use of the rear hook by a tow truck operator (see preceding note), the towing hooks should be used only in emergency situations, e.g., to pull the car out of a ditch, a snow bank or mud. Always pull the cable in a straight direction with respect to the hook. Do not apply force to the hook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

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

PUSH STARTING

No models should be pushed or pulled to start, since the catalytic converter may be damaged. Cars equipped with automatic transmissions cannot be started by pushing. Attempting to do so may damage the transmission or other components.

JUMP STARTING WITH BOOSTER BATTERY



- **If done incorrectly, jump starting can be hazardous.**
- **Because explosive hydrogen gas is always present in the vicinity of the battery, keep all sparks and flames away from it. Whenever charging or using a battery in a closed environment always be sure that there is suitable ventilation.**
- **The final booster cable connection must be to ground on the engine lift bracket away from the battery to reduce the chance of an explosion set off by sparks.**
- **Do not, under any circumstances, allow battery fluid to come into contact with eyes, skin, cloth or painted surfaces. Battery fluid is a corrosive sulphuric acid solution which can cause severe burns. If the fluid should come into contact with anything, immediately flush the contacted area with water.**
- **Whenever working on or near a battery, always wear suitable eye protectors (e.g., goggles or industrial safety spectacles) and remove rings, metal bands, or any other metal jewelry.**
- **Keep battery out of the reach of children.**
- **Always follow the instructions below exactly.**

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

CAUTION:

- **The booster battery voltage must not exceed 12 volts, or electric components and the control unit of the fuel injection system will be damaged.**
- **If the battery cables have been disconnected they should be tightly clamped to the battery terminals to secure a good contact.**
- **Do not allow the two cars to touch.**

2. To reduce the explosion hazard inherent in connecting a live booster battery to a discharged battery, remove the vent caps from both batteries and place a

cloth over their open vent wells.

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

CAUTION:

- **Do not connect the positive lead to the negative terminal or vice versa. Doing so could cause damage to both charging systems or could even result in serious personal injury.**
- **Make sure cables are clear of moving parts and that neither clamp contacts any other metal.**

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

IF YOUR CAR OVERHEATS

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

Visually check the cooling fan for proper operation, and the radiator hoses and radiator for leakage.

WARNING:

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

b) On models equipped with the auxiliary blower fan in the engine compartment, the blower fan may start to be activated as soon as the ignition key is turned off or after a while. The blower fan may be activated up to approximately 20 minutes after the ignition key is turned off. Keep your hands away from the blower fan.

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

If coolant is leaking or the fan belt damaged or loose, stop the engine and have your car brought to the nearest NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility for repair.

To reduce the coolant temperature, run the engine for several minutes at a speed twice as high as the normal idle speed.

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

WARNING:

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

Emission Control System

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

Under the laws of some jurisdictions, the owner may be subject to penalties for modification of the emission control system after delivery.

CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

This system serves to prevent the emission of blow-by gases into the atmosphere.

EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The Exhaust Emission Control System is comprised of the following:

Models not equipped with turbocharger;

Electronic Fuel Injection	(E.F.I.)
Exhaust Gas Recirculation	(E.G.R.)
Three-way Catalyst	(T.W.C.)
Closed Loop	(C.L.)

Models equipped with turbocharger;

Electronic Fuel Injection	(E.F.I.)
Exhaust Gas Recirculation	(E.G.R.)
Three-way Catalyst	(T.W.C.)
Closed Loop	(C.L.)
Electronic Concentrated engine Control System	(E.C.C.S.)
Turbocharger	(T.C.)

ELECTRONIC FUEL INJECTION (E.F.I.) SYSTEM

The electronic fuel injection system monitors the operating conditions of the engine through various types of sensors.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER

The catalytic converter is located midway along the exhaust tube.

Three-way catalyst (T.W.C.) type

This converter oxidizes hydrocarbons (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO) and at the same time reduces nitrogen oxides (NOx) thus minimizing these emissions.

EXHAUST GAS RECIRCULATION (E.G.R.) SYSTEM

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

CLOSED LOOP (C.L.) SYSTEM

The closed-loop system is designed to maintain the air/fuel ratio at a point that allows the three-way catalyst to simultaneously minimize CO, HC, and NOx emissions.

ELECTRONIC CONCENTRATED ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM (E.C.C.S.)

This system monitors the operating conditions of the engine and car through various types of sensors, and controls Fuel Injection, Idle Speed, Ignition timing, E.G.R. and Fuel Pump operation to obtain better driveability, fuel economy, etc.

TURBOCHARGER

This unit is installed as a part of the Air Flow System and sends the air which is pressurized by the turbine to the engine in order to increase power.

EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The evaporative emission control system prevents evaporative gases in the fuel tank from entering the atmosphere.

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM WARRANTY

Your DATSUN is covered by the following emission warranties.

For U.S.A.

1) Emissions Deffects Warranty
2) Emissions Performance Warranty

For Canada

Emission Control System Warranty

Details of these warranties may be found with other vehicle warranties in your warranty folder which comes with your DATSUN. If you did not receive a warranty folder or it becomes lost, you may obtain a replacement by writing.

- Nissan Motor Corporation in U.S.A.
  Consumer Relations Department
  P.O. Box 191
  Gardena. CA 90247
- Nissan Automobile Company
  (Canada) Ltd.,
  P.O. Box 2600,
  Streetsville Postal Station,
  Mississauga, Ontario,
  L5M 2L5

Maintenance Schedule

In order to maintain your new DATSUN's good mechanical condition as well as its emission and engine performance, it is essential to have it (checked and) serviced by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility in accordance with the following Maintenance Schedule.

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. This service will be performed by any authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer without charge.

It is also important that emission control components be replaced at the designated time or mileage.

If maintenance service is required, or if your vehicle exhibits malfunctions, have the systems checked and tuned by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or any other qualified service outlet.

RECOMMENDATION FOR MAINTENANCE SERVICE AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

To assure best results and to maintain the original quality built into the emission control systems, it is recommended that genuine NISSAN parts be used when servicing or repairing the systems. THE WARRANTY OBLIGATIONS ARE NOT DEPENDENT UPON THE USE OF ANY PARTICULAR BRAND OF REPLACEMENT PARTS AND THE OWNER MAY ELECT TO USE NON-GENUINE NISSAN PARTS FOR REPLACEMENT PURPOSES.

The use of replacement parts which are inferior to genuine NISSAN parts may reduce the effectiveness of the emission control system.

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

MAINTENANCE, REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF THE EMISSION CONTROL DEVICES AND SYSTEMS MAY BE PERFORMED BY ANY AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR ESTABLISHMENT OR INDIVIDUAL USING ANY AUTOMOTIVE PART WHICH HAS BEEN CERTIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

HOWEVER, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY LAW, WARRANTY SERVICE MUST BE PERFORMED BY AN AUTHORIZED NISSAN/DATSUN DEALER.

The emission standards may be satisfied by having the vehicle inspected periodically and by following the requirements outlined in the following Emission Control System Maintenance Schedules.

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

The following charts show the normal maintenance schedule. **Under severe driving conditions,** additional or more frequent maintenance will be required. Refer to "Maintenance under severe driving conditions".

The periodic maintenance schedule is repeated beyond the last mileage and period shown.

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION		MAINTENANCE INTERVAL			
Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles, kilometers or months, whichever comes first.	Miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60
	(Kilometers x 1,000)	(24)	(48)	(72)	(96)
	Months	12	24	36	48
Drive belts			I		I
Air cleaner filter			R		R
Vapor lines			I*		I*
Fuel lines (hoses, piping, connections, etc.)			I*		I*
Fuel filter			See NOTE (1)*.		
Engine coolant			R		R
Engine oil (Except turbocharged engine) & oil filter			Replace every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months.		
Engine oil (Turbocharged engine)			Replace every 3,750 miles (6,000 km)		
Spark plugs			R		R
Ignition wires			I*		I*
Intake & exhaust valve clearance (Except turbocharger engine)	**See NOTE (2).**	A	A	A	A
Idle rpm (Except turbocharged engine)	**See NOTE (3).**	I*	I*	I*	I*
Exhaust gas sensor			I		I

NOTE:

(1) If vehicle is operated under extremely adverse weather conditions or in areas where ambient temperatures are either extremely low or extremely high, the filters might become clogged. In such an event, replace them immediately.

(2) The first 1,000 mile (1,600 km) adjustment is required.

(3) The first 1,000 mile (1,600 km) inspection is required.

(4) Maintenance items and intervals with "*" are recommended by NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD. Other maintenance items and intervals are required.

Abbreviations: A = Adjust
R = Replace
I = Inspect. Correct or replace if necessary.

CHASSIS AND BODY MAINTENANCE

MAINTENANCE OPERATION		MAINTENANCE INTERVAL			
Periodic maintenance should be performed at number of miles, kilometers or months, whichever comes first.	Miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60
	(Kilometers x 1,000)	(24)	(48)	(72)	(96)
	Months	12	24	36	48
Brake lines & hoses		I	I	I	I
Brake pads & discs		I	I	I	I
Brake fluid			R		R
Manual and automatic transmission & differential gear oil		I	I	I	I
Power steering lines & hoses		I	I	I	I
Steering gear & linkage, & suspension parts		I	I	I	I
Steering linkage ball joints & front suspension ball joints					I
Propeller shaft(s)			I		I
Rear axle drive shaft joints			L		L
Looks, hinges & hood latch		L	L	L	L
Front wheel bearing grease			I		I
Exhaust system		I	I	I	I
Seat belts, buckles, retractors, anchors & adjuster		I	I	I	I

Abbreviations:
L = Lubricate
R = Replace
I = Inspect. Correct or replace if necessary

MAINTENANCE UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS

The maintenance intervals shown on the preceding pages are for normal operating conditions. If the vehicle is operated under severe driving conditions as shown below, more frequent maintenance must be performed on the following items as shown in the table.

Severe driving conditions

A – Repeated short distance driving
B – Extensive idling
C – Driving in dusty conditions
D – Driving in extremely low or high ambient temperatures
E – Towing a trailer
F – Driving in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials
G – Driving on rough and/or muddy roads
H – Driving in high humidity areas or in mountainous areas

Driving condition	Maintenance item	Maintenance operation	Maintenance interval
. . C	Air cleaner filter	R	More frequently
A B C . E	Engine oil (Except turbo-charged engine) & oil filter	R	Every 3,000 miles (5,000 km) or 3 months
	Engine oil (Turbocharged engine)	R	More frequently
A . C . E F G . .	Brake pads & discs	I	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months
. . . . . H .	Brake fluid	R	Every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) or 12 months
. . . . E . G . .	Manual and automatic transmission & differential gear oil)	R	Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or 24 months
. . . . . G . .	Steering gear & linkage, & suspension parts	I	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months
. . C D . F G . .	Steering linkage ball joints & front suspension ball joints	I	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months
. . . . . F . . .	Locks, hinges & hood latch	I	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months
A . . . E F G . .	Exhaust system	I	Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km) or 6 months

Maintenance operations: I = Inspect. Correct or replace if necessary R = Replace

EXPLANATION OF MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Additional information on the following items with "*" is found in the "Do-It-Yourself" section.

Emission control system maintenance

Drive belts* Check drive belts for wear, fraying or cracking and also for proper tension. Replace the drive belts if found damaged.

Air cleaner filter Under normal driving conditions, the air cleaner filter should be replaced in accordance with the maintenance schedule. However, driving the vehicle in dusty areas may cause more rapid clogging of the element. Consequently, the element may have to be replaced more frequently.

Vapor lines Check vapor lines and connections for failure or looseness. If leaks are found, replace them.

Fuel lines (hoses, piping, connections, etc.) Check the fuel hoses, piping and connections for leaks, looseness or deterioration. Replace any parts if they are damaged.

Fuel filter If the vehicle is operated under extremely adverse weather conditions or in areas where ambient temperatures are either extremely low or extremely high, the filter might become clogged. In such an event, replace the filter immediately.

Engine coolant* Drain and flush the cooling system.

Engine oil & oil filter* Under normal driving conditions, the engine oil and oil filter should be replaced in accordance with the maintenance schedule. However, under severe driving conditions, they may have to be replaced more frequently.

Spark plugs* Replace with new plugs having the correct heat range.

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

Intake & exhaust valve clearance (Except turbocharged engine) Check and adjust the valve clearance.

Idle rpm (Except turbocharged engine) Inspection and adjustment should be made with a tachometer to ensure accuracy.

Exhaust gas sensor Check the exhaust gas sensor for proper operation.

Chassis and body maintenance

Brake lines & hoses Check the brake lines and hoses (including brake booster vacuum hoses, connections & check valve) for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc.

Brake pads & discs Check these and the other neighboring brake components for wear, deterioration and leaks. Under severe driving conditions, they may have to be inspected more frequently.

Brake fluid Under normal driving conditions, the brake fluid should be replaced in accordance with the maintenance schedule. However when driving in high humidity areas or in mountainous areas, the interval should be shortened.

Manual and automatic transmission* & differential gear oil Visually inspect for signs of leakage. Under severe driving conditions, the oil should be replaced at the specified interval.

Power steering lines & hoses Check the lines & hoses for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc.

Steering gear & linkage, & suspension parts Check for damage, looseness and leakage of oil or grease. Under severe driving conditions, more frequent inspection should be performed.

Steering linkage ball joints & front suspension ball joints Check the ball joints for damage, looseness and grease leakage. Under severe driving conditions, more frequent inspection should be performed.

Propeller shaft Check the propeller shaft for damage, looseness and grease leakage.

Rear axle drive shaft joints Check the joints for damage, looseness and grease leakage.

Locks, hinges & hood latch* Lubricate all locks and hinges on all doors including trunk lid, back hatch and hood latch. When driving in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials, inspection should be performed more frequently.

Front wheel bearing grease Check for grease leakage around grease seals, axial end play and smooth turning.

Exhaust system Visually check the exhaust pipes, muffler, and hangers for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, chafing, abrasion, deterioration, etc. Under severe driving conditions, inspection should be performed more frequently.

Seat belts, buckles, retractors, anchors & adjuster Check for damage, deterioration, proper functioning, smooth operation and loose mounting.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

General maintenance includes those items which should be checked during the normal day-to-day operation of the vehicle. They are essential if your vehicle is to continue operating properly. It is your responsibility to perform these procedures regularly as prescribed. As the driver, you are the only one who can ensure that your vehicle receives the proper maintenance care. Remember, you are a vital link in the maintenance chain. You can perform the checks and inspections yourself or you can have your NISSAN/ DATSUN dealer do them for a nominal charge. If you detect any unusual sounds, vibrations or smell, be sure to check for the cause or have your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility do it promptly. In addition, you should notify your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility if you think that repairs are required.

When performing any checks or maintenance work, closely observe the precautions in the "Do-It-Yourself" section.

Additional information on the following items with "*" is found in the "Do-It-Yourself" section.

OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE

Tires* Check the pressure with a gauge periodically when at a service station, including the spare, and adjust to the specified pressure if necessary. Check carefully for damage, cuts or excessive wear.

Wheel nuts* When checking the tires, make sure no nuts are missing, and check for any loose nuts. Tighten if necessary.

Tire rotation* Tires should be rotated every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

Wheel alignment and balance If the vehicle should pull to either side while driving on a straight and level road, or if you detect uneven or abnormal tire wear, there may be a need for wheel alignment.
If the steering wheel or seat vibrates at normal highway speeds, wheel balancing may be needed.

Windshield glass Check for abrasions or scratches.

Windshield wiper blades* Check for cracks or wear if they do not wipe properly.

Fluid leaks Check under the vehicle for fuel, oil, water or other fluid leaks after the vehicle has been parked for a while. Water dripping from the air conditioner after use is normal. If you should notice any leaks or gasoline fumes are evident, check for the cause and correct it immediately.

Doors and engine hood* Check that all doors and the engine hood operate smoothly as well as the trunk lid and back hatch. Also ensure that all latches lock securely. Lubricate if necessary. Make sure that the secondary latch keeps the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.

INSIDE THE VEHICLE

The maintenance items listed here should be checked on a regular basis, such as when performing periodic maintenance, cleaning the vehicle, etc.

Lights* Make sure that the headlights, stop lights, tail lights, turn signal lights, and other lights are all operating properly and installed securely. Also check headlight aim.

Warning lights and chimes Make sure that all warning lights and chimes are operating properly.

Horn Make sure it operates properly.

Windshield wiper and washer* Check that the wipers and washer operate properly and that the wipers do not streak.

Windshield defroster Check that the air comes out of the defroster outlets properly and in sufficient quantity when operating the heater or air conditioner.

Rear view mirror Make sure that it is secure.

Sun visors Make sure that they can be moved freely and are secure.

Steering wheel* Check that it has the specified freeplay. Be sure to check for changes in the steering condition, such as excessive freeplay, hard steering or strange noises.

Seats Check front seat position controls such as seat adjusters, seatback recliner, etc. to ensure they operate smoothly and that all latches lock securely in every position. Check that the head restraints move up and down smoothly and that the locks (if so equipped) hold securely in all latched positions. Check that the latches lock securely for folding-down rear seatbacks.

Seat belts Check that all parts of the seat belt system e.g. buckles, anchors and retractors operate properly and smoothly Check the belt webbing for cuts, fraying, wear or damage.

Accelerator pedal Check the pedal for smooth operation and make sure the pedal does not catch or require uneven effort.

Clutch pedal* Make sure the pedal operates smoothly and check that it has the proper free travel.

Brakes Check that the brake does not pull the vehicle to one side when applied.

Brake pedal* Check the pedal for smooth operation and make sure it has the proper distance under it when depressed fully. Check the brake booster function.

Parking brake* Check that the lever has the proper travel and confirm that your vehicle is held securely on a fairly steep hill with only the parking brake applied.

Automatic transmission "Park" mechanism Check that the lock release button on the selector lever operates properly and smoothly. On a fairly steep hill check that your vehicle is held securely with the selector lever in the "P" position without applying any brakes.

UNDER THE HOOD AND VEHICLE

The maintenance items listed here should be checked periodically e.g. each time you check the engine oil or refuel.

Windshield washer fluid* Check that there is adequate fluid in the tank.

Engine coolant level* Check the coolant level when the engine is cold.

Radiator and hoses Check the front of the radiator and clean off any dirt, insects, leaves, etc., that may have accumulated. Make sure the hoses have no cracks, deformation, rot or loose connections.

Brake and clutch fluid levels* Make sure that the brake and clutch fluid levels are between the "MAX" and "MIN" lines on the reservoir.

Engine drive belts* Make sure that no belt is frayed, worn, cracked or oily.

Engine oil level* Check the level on the dipstick after parking the vehicle on a level spot and turning off the engine.

Power steering fluid level* Check the level on the dipstick when the fluid is cold and the engine is turned off.

Automatic transmission fluid level* Check the level on the dipstick after putting the selector lever in "P" with the engine idling.

Exhaust system Make sure there are no loose supports, cracks or holes. If the sound of the exhaust seems unusual or there is a smell of exhaust fumes, immediately locate the trouble and correct it. (Refer to the carbon monoxide warning in the "Starting and Operation" section)

Underbody The underbody is frequently exposed to corrosive substances such as those used on icy roads or to control dust. It is very important to remove these substances, otherwise rust will form on the floor pan, frame, fuel lines and around the exhaust system. At the end of winter, the underbody should be thoroughly flushed with plain water, being careful to clean those areas where mud and dirt can easily accumulate. Refer to the "Appearance and Interior Care" section for additional information.

Do-It-Yourself

PRECAUTIONS

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

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

- **Set the parking brake securely.**
- **Do not work on the engine while it is hot. Always turn it off and allow it to cool down.**
- **If you must work with the engine running, remove necktie and any jewelry, such as rings, watch, etc. Keep your hands, clothing, hair and tools away from moving fan and fan belts.**
- **Never get under the car while it is supported by a jack. If it is necessary to work under the car, use safety stands.**
- **Keep smoking materials, flame or sparks away from gasoline or battery.**
- **Never connect or disconnect either the battery or any transistorized component while the ignition key is on.**
- **When connecting the battery cables, pay particular attention to their polarities. Never confuse the positive cable with the negative cable.**
- **When performing any checks with the engine running in an enclosed space such as a garage, be sure there is proper ventilation.**

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

The "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule" is included in this booklet. However, sustained heavy duty or high speed operations or operation under adverse conditions may necessitate more frequent servicing. You should be aware that incomplete or improper servicing may result in operating difficulties or excessive emissions, and could affect your warranty coverage. **If in doubt about any servicing, have it done by an authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.**

Before changing oil, check for a suitable way to dispose of the old oil. Do not pour it down sewage drains, onto garden soil, or into open streams. Your zoning or environmental regulations will give you more detailed instructions on such disposal. We suggest that you have your oil changed at your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

OIL AND FUEL RECOMMENDATION

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

All models are designed to operate on unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of at least 87 (Research octane number 91).

Using a fuel other than that specified could adversely affect the emission control devices and systems, resulting in loss of coverage under the emission control warranty. It may also affect coverage under other NISSAN warranties.

Under no circumstances should a leaded gasoline be used since this will damage the catalytic converter.

In most parts of North America, you should use unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of at least 87. However, you may use unleaded gasoline with an octane rating as low as 85 in these high altitude areas [over 4,000 ft (1,219 m)] such as: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, northeastern Nevada, southern Idaho, western South Dakota, and that part of Texas which is directly south of New Mexico.

Using unleaded gasoline with an octane rating lower than stated above can cause persistent, heavy "spark knock." ("Spark knock" is a metallic rapping noise.) If severe, this can lead to engine damage. If you detect heavy spark knock even when using gasoline of the stated octane rating, or if you hear steady spark knock while holding a steady speed on level roads, have your dealer correct the problem. Failure to take steps to stop such knocking is misuse of the car, for which NISSAN/DATSUN is not responsible.

Incorrect ignition timing will result in knocking, after-run or overheating. This in turn may 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.

However, now and then you may notice light spark knock for a short time while accelerating or driving up hills. This is no cause for concern, because you get the greatest fuel economy benefit from the gasoline's octane rating when there is occasional light spark knock. Using gasoline with a higher octane rating than that which allows occasional spark knock is an unnecessary expense.

ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER RECOMMENDATION

Selecting the correct oil

There are three oil characteristics which must be considered when selecting the correct engine oil. They are quality, viscosity and frictional characteristics. It is essential that the correct quality and viscosity oil is chosen to ensure satisfactory life and performance of the engine. It is further recommended on the non-turbo engine that a low friction oil (energy conserving oil) be selected in order to improve fuel economy and conserve energy. **Oil which may contain foreign matter or has been previously used should not be used.**

OIL QUALITY

The quality of the engine oil is shown on the container in accordance with API (American Petroleum Institute) designations of quality.

Oils which do not have the specified quality label should not be used as they could cause engine damage.

Non-turbo engine oil: Only energy conserving oils with the designation "SF" should be used. The oil may be labeled with a single designation "SF", or "SF" in combination with other categories, for example, "SF/CC".

Turbo engine oil: Use oils with the designation "SE".

OIL VISCOSITY

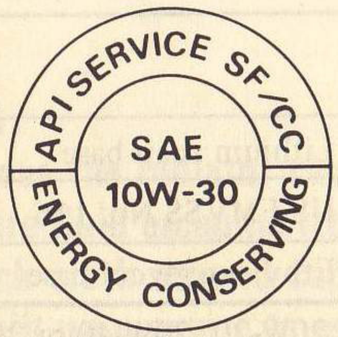
The engine oil viscosity or thickness changes with temperature. Because of this it is important that the engine oil viscosity be selected based on the temperatures at which the vehicle will be operated before the next oil change. The following chart "Recommended SAE viscosity number" shows the recommended oil viscosities for the expected ambient temperatures. Choosing an oil viscosity other than that recommended could cause serious engine damage.

ENERGY CONSERVING OILS

In order to improve fuel economy and conserve energy new, lower friction engine oils have been developed. These oils are readily available and can be identified by such labels as energy conserving, energy saving, improved fuel economy, etc.

OIL IDENTIFICATION

In 1983, a standard symbol may be used to help you select the correct oil. A typical symbol is shown below, the upper portion designates the quality, the center designates the viscosity and the lower section indicates that the oil has fuel saving capabilities.



Selecting the correct oil filter

Your new vehicle is equipped with a high-quality genuine DATSUN oil filter. When replacing, use the genuine oil filter or its equivalent for the reason described in "change intervals".

Change intervals

The oil and oil filter change intervals for your engine are based on the use of the specified quality oils and filters. Oil and filter other than the specified quality, or oil and filter change intervals longer than recommended could reduce engine life. Damage to engines caused by improper maintenance or use of incorrect oil and filter quality and/or viscosity is not covered by the new Datsun vehicle warranties.

Your engine was filled with a high quality engine oil when it was built. You do not have to change the oil before the first recommended change interval. Oil and filter change intervals depend upon how you use your vehicle. Operation under the following conditions may require more frequent oil and filter changes.

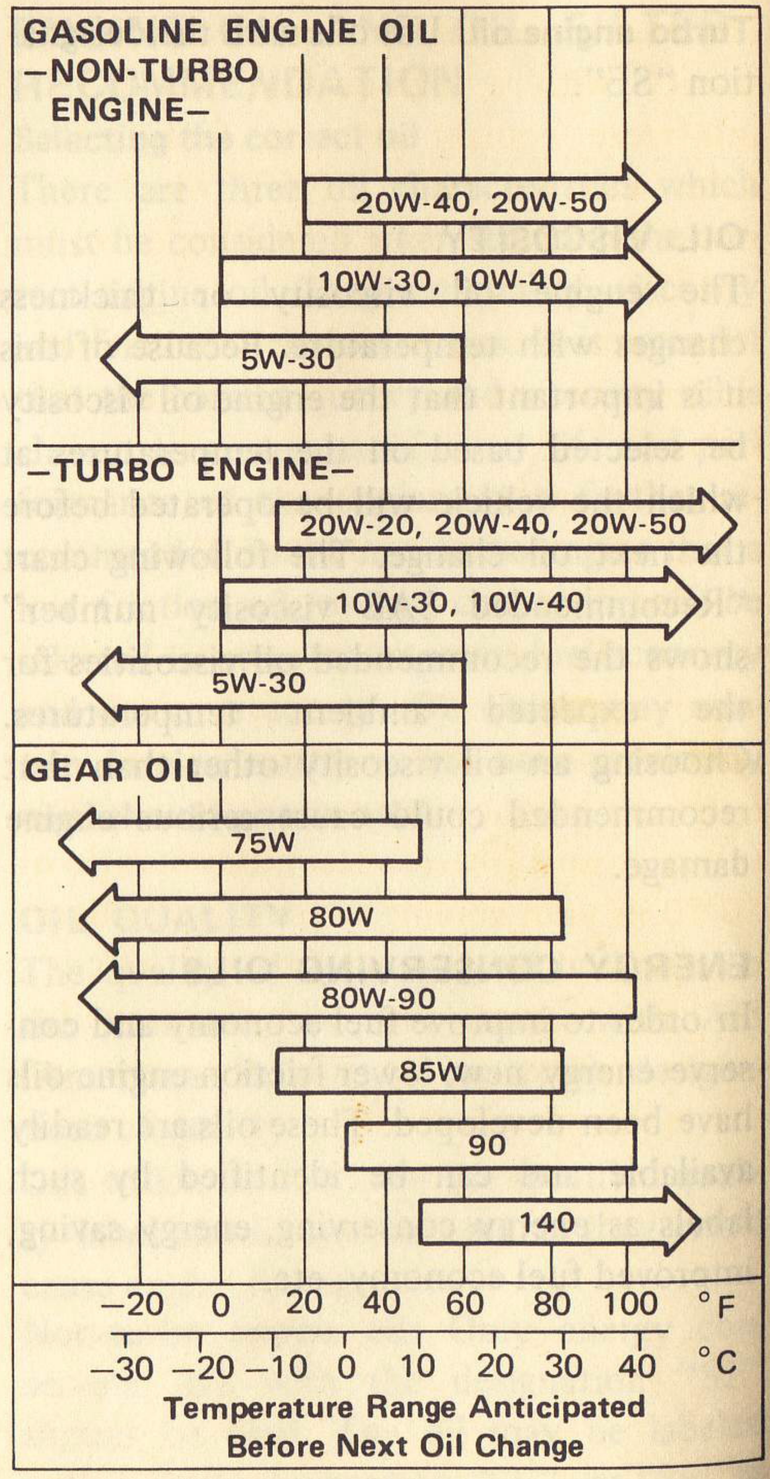
- repeated short distance driving at cold outside temperatures,
- driving in dusty conditions,
- extensive idling,
- towing a trailer.

RECOMMENDED LUBRICANT SPECIFICATIONS

Lubricant		Specifications	Remarks
Engine oil	Non-Turbo engine	API SF (Energy Conserving Oils)	For further details, refer to "Engine oil and oil filter recommendation".
	Turbo engine	API SE *1	
Gear oil	Transmission except for Turbo model	API GL-4	For further details, refer to the recommended SAE viscosity chart.
	Transmission for Turbo model	API GL-4 (SAE 80W-90) or Type DEXRON	
	Differential	API GL-5	
Automatic-T/M and power steering fluid		Type DEXRON	–
Multi-purpose grease		NLGI No. 2	Lithium soap base
Brake and clutch fluid		DOT 3	US FMVSS No. 116
Anti-freeze		–	Ethylene glycol base

*1: On models equipped with a turbocharger, use 10W-30, 10W-40, 20W-20, 20W-40 or 20W-50 except under extremely cold conditions. Use 5W-30 only under extremely cold conditions.

RECOMMENDED SAE VISCOSITY NUMBER



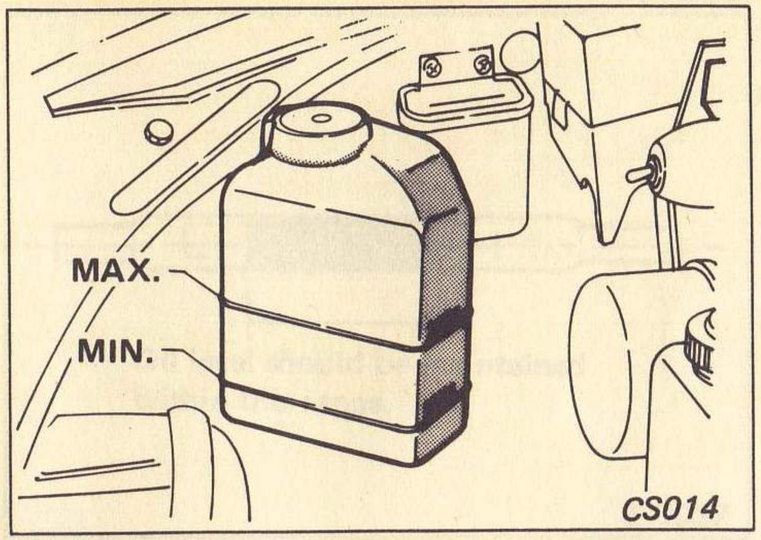
ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

The engine cooling system is filled at the factory with a high-quality, year-round, anti-freeze coolant solution (anti-freeze/water mixture ratio: 50/50) which will ensure protection against freezing down to $-31^{\circ}F$ ($-35^{\circ}C$).

When replenishing or replacing the coolant, be sure to use an ethylene glycol anti-freeze.

Since the anti-freeze solution also serves as a rust and corrosion inhibitor, it is recommended that anti-rust products be mixed with it. To ensure the proper anti-freeze/water mixture ratio, carefully read the instructions on the container label. For optimum engine operation, it is advisable to use an anti-freeze/water mixture ratio of 50/50 in your cooling system. The radiator is equipped with a 13 psi (0.9 kg/cm^2, 88 kPa) pressure cap. If replacement becomes necessary, be sure the new cap meets this specification.

CHECKING COOLANT LEVEL



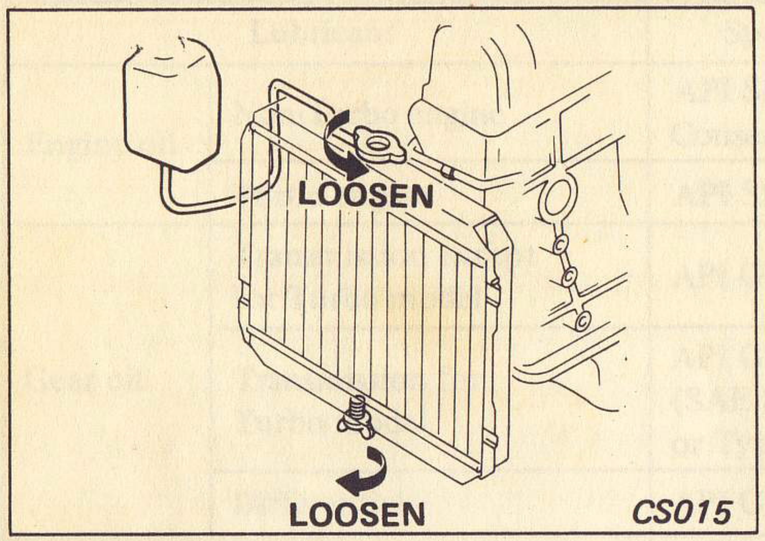
WARNING:

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

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

Visually check the amount of coolant in the reservoir tank when the engine is cold. If the coolant level is below the "MIN" level, remove the reservoir tank filler cap and add coolant until the "MAX" level is reached. If the reservoir tank is empty, check the coolant level in the radiator. If there is insufficient coolant in the radiator, pour coolant into the radiator up to the cap and also pour it into the reservoir tank up to the "MAX" level. When a sub-reservoir tank is installed, securely clamp the reservoir tank filler cap so that there is no air leakage from the main reservoir tank. It is not necessary to add coolant to the sub-reservoir tank as it is an air chamber. If it becomes necessary to add coolant repeatedly, your cooling system should be inspected by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

CHANGING ENGINE COOLANT

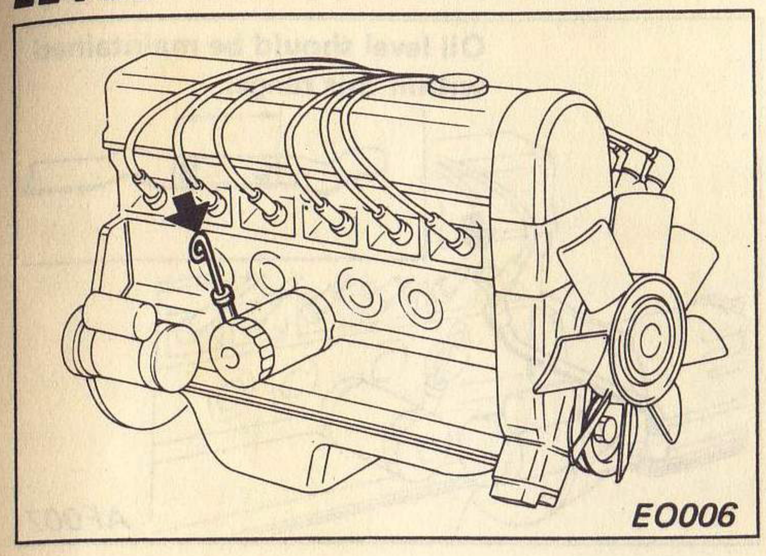


WARNING:

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

1. Move the temperature control lever of the heater or air conditioner control to the "HOT" position.
2. Open the radiator cap and drain valve to drain the coolant. Then flush the cooling system.
3. Close the drain valve securely.
4. Fill the radiator with new coolant up to the filler opening. Fill the reservoir tank up to the "MAX" level. Then put on the radiator cap.
5. Run the engine sufficiently.
6. Stop the engine and after it completely cools down, refill the radiator up to the filler opening. Fill the reservoir tank up to "MAX" level. (Models equipped with a reservoir only)
7. Check the drain valve for any sign of leakage.

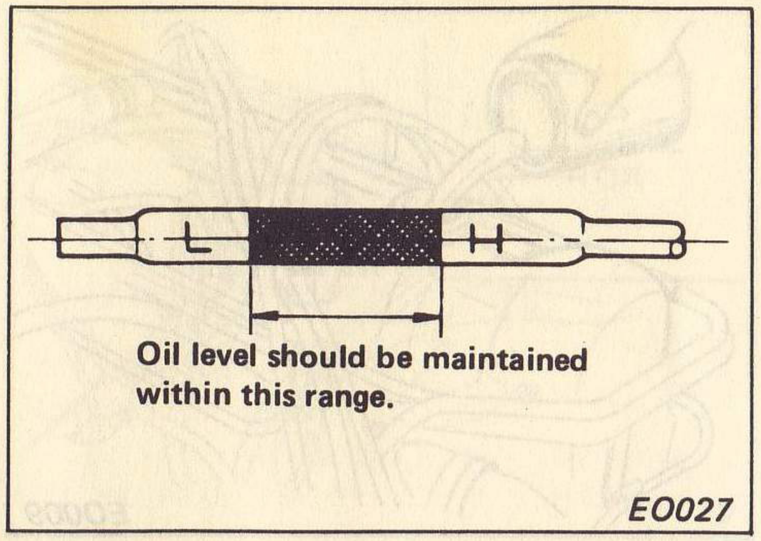
CHECKING ENGINE OIL LEVEL


EO006

Check the engine oil level regularly and maintain it at the correct level. The best time to check the oil level is several minutes after the engine has been turned off at operating temperature. This will allow oil accumulated in the engine to drain back into the oil pan.

To make an accurate oil level check:

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



EO027

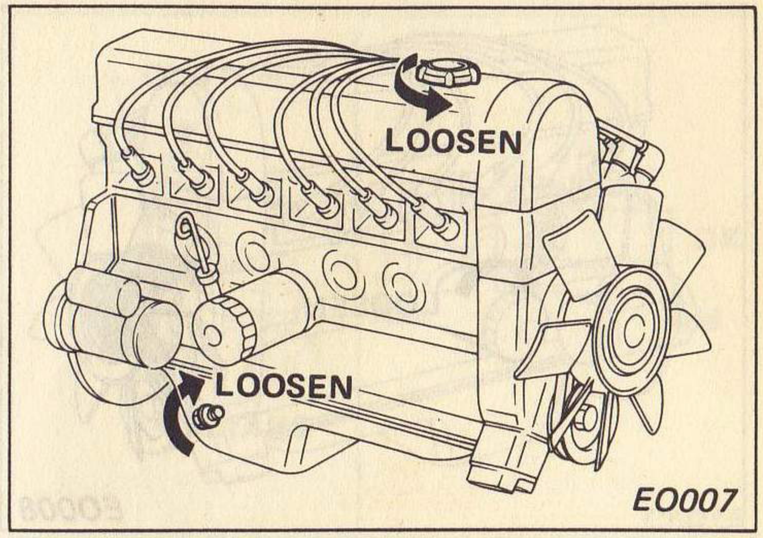
5. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. It should be between the "H" and "L" marks.
6. After taking the reading, reinsert the dipstick securely.

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

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

Oil level should be checked regularly. Operating with insufficient amount of oil can damage the engine.

CHANGING ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER



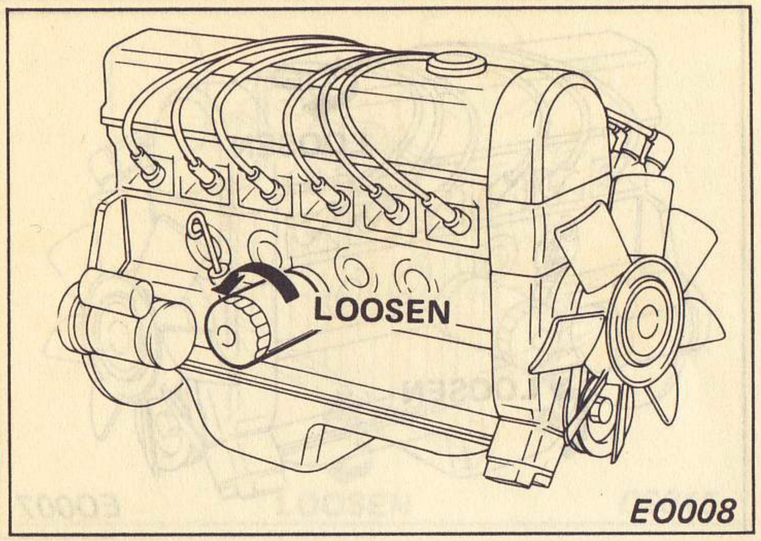
EO007

The engine oil and oil filter should be replaced periodically.

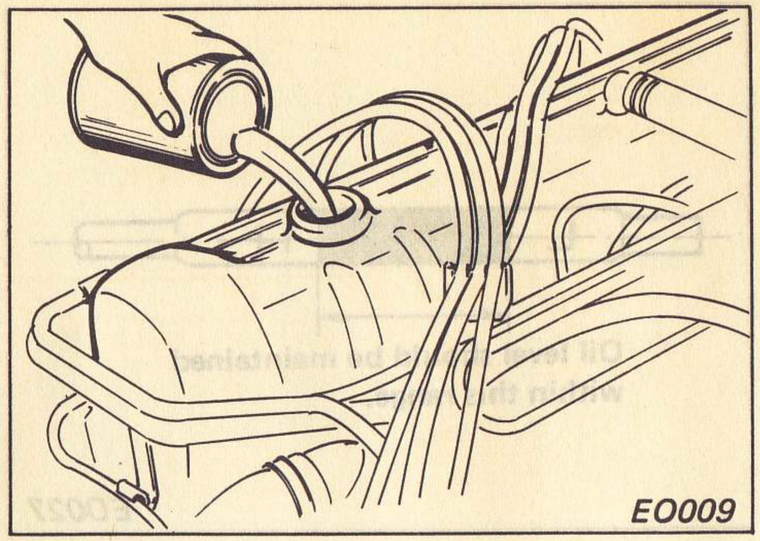
1. Park the car on a level surface and set the parking brake.
2. Warm up the engine until it reaches operating temperature, and then turn it off.
3. Place a drain pan under the drain plug of the oil pan.
4. Remove the oil filler cap.
5. Remove the drain plug with a wrench and completely drain the oil.

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

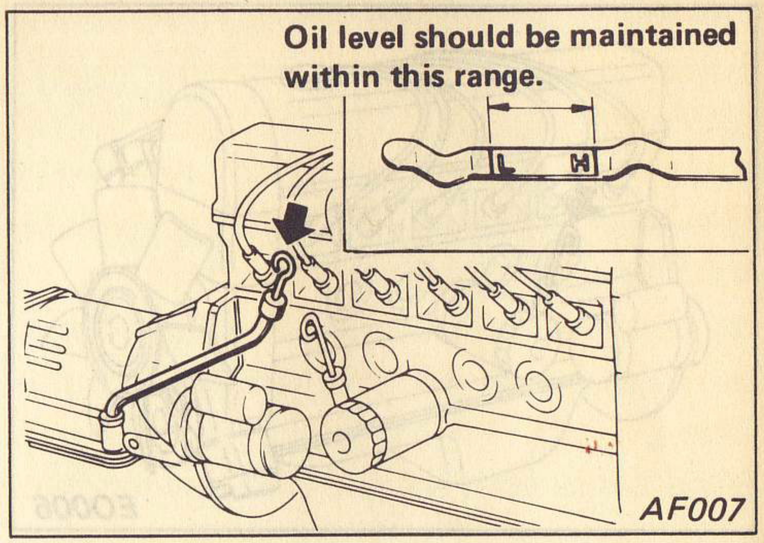
6. Clean and re-install the drain plug with washer. Tighten the plug with a wrench, but do not use excessive force.



EO008


EO009

CHECKING AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID LEVEL



AF007

7. When replacing the oil filter, proceed as follows:

a. Remove the oil filter. If the oil filter is hard to remove by hand, use an oil filter wrench.

b. Wipe the engine oil filter mounting surface with a clean rag.

c. Smear a little engine oil on the rubber gasket of the new filter.

d. Screw in the oil filter until a slight resistance is felt then tighten an additional 2/3 by hand.

Do not tighten with the oil filter wrench.

8. Refill oil and install the cap securely. Refer to "Capacity at oil change" in the "Gas Station Information" section.

Be sure to avoid using an engine oil which may contain foreign matter.

9. Start the engine. Check the area around the drain plug and oil filter for any sign of oil leakage.
If any leakage is evident, these parts have not been properly installed.

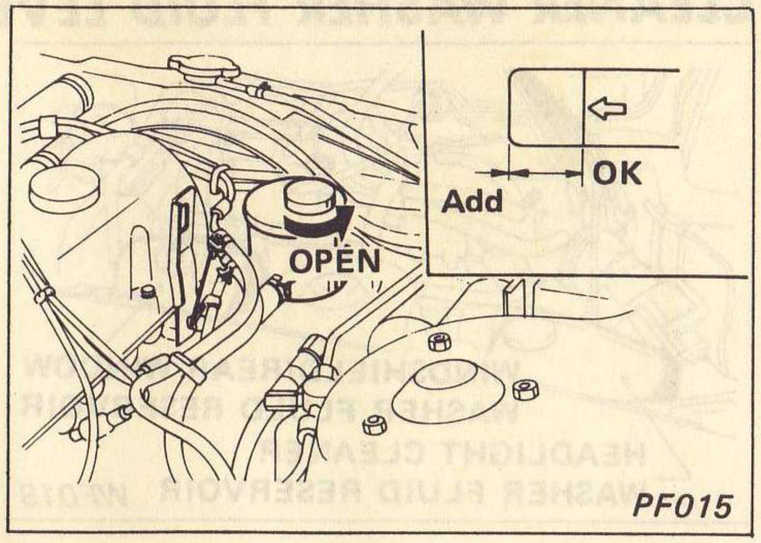
10. Run the engine until it reaches operating temperature. Then turn it off and wait several minutes. Check the oil level. If necessary, add engine oil.

WARNING:
When engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from any moving parts such as fan and drive belt.

1. Drive the car several miles (kilometers) to bring the transmission up to normal operating temperature. [122 to 176°F (50 to 80°C)]
2. Park the car on a level surface.
3. Set the parking brake.
4. Place the selector lever in the park "P" position and leave the engine running.
5. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
6. Reinsert the dipstick all the way into the dipstick pipe.
7. Remove the dipstick and note reading.

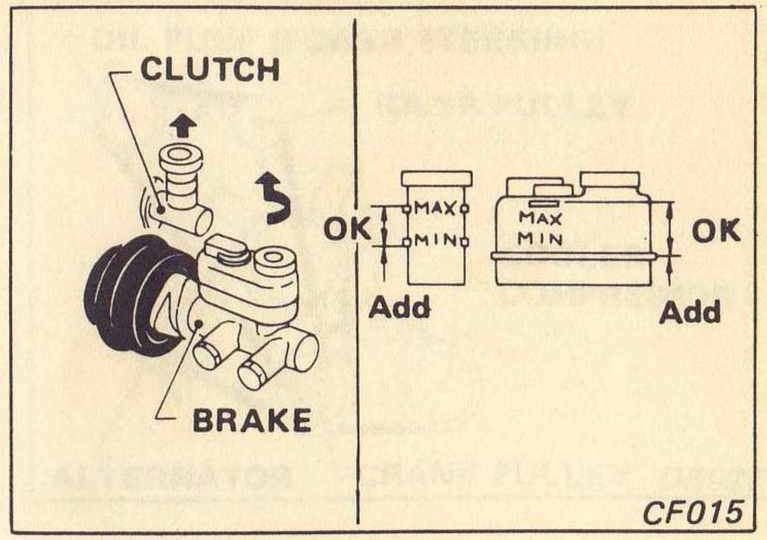
If the fluid level is at or below the "L" mark, add sufficient fluid through the dipstick pipe to raise the level to the "H" mark. Do not overfill above "H" mark. See the "Recommended Lubricants" for fluid.

CHECKING ZF POWER STEERING FLUID LEVEL



With engine off, check the fluid level in reservoir by observing the dipstick when the fluid is cold. Add fluid as necessary to bring the level into proper range on dipstick.

CHECKING BRAKE AND CLUTCH FLUID LEVEL



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

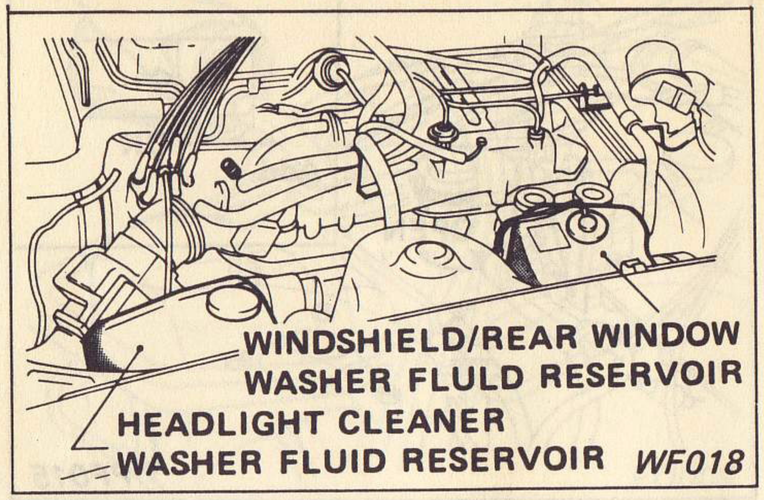
- **Use only new brake fluid. Use of an old or inferior brake fluid may endanger the functioning of the brake and clutch systems.**
- **Do not allow the brake fluid to come into contact with painted surfaces. This may damage the paint.**
- **Before opening the reservoir cap, wipe it clean with a rag.**

If brake fluid must be added frequently, the system should be thoroughly checked by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

WARNING:

With service stations continuing to convert to self service operations, many motorists check fluid levels in their cars themselves and add fluids when necessary. Adding the wrong type brake fluid or allowing the braking system to become contaminated can damage the system and affect the car's stopping ability.

CHECKING WINDSHIELD/REAR WINDOW/HEADLIGHT CLEANER WASHER FLUID LEVEL



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

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

On models equipped with a rear window washer, the washer fluid reservoir is designed for use with both the windshield washer and rear window washer.

CAUTION:

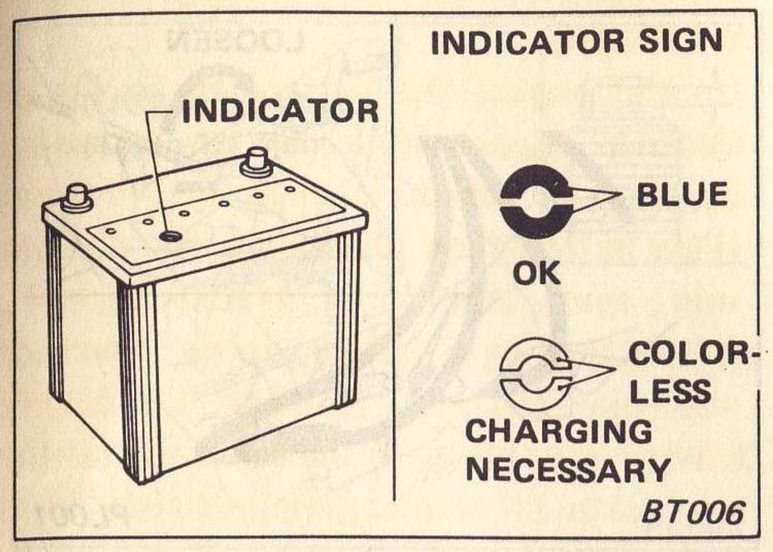
Do not substitute radiator anti-freeze for washer solution. This may result in damage to the paint.

CHECKING BATTERY CONDITION

WARNING:

Do not expose the battery to flames or electrical sparks. Hydrogen gas generated by battery action is explosive. Do not allow battery fluid to come in contact with skin, eyes, fabrics, or painted surfaces. After touching a battery, do not touch or rub your eyes until you have thoroughly washed your hands. If the acid contacts the eyes, skin or clothing, immediately flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention.

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



This battery does not require periodic fluid level check or addition of distilled water.

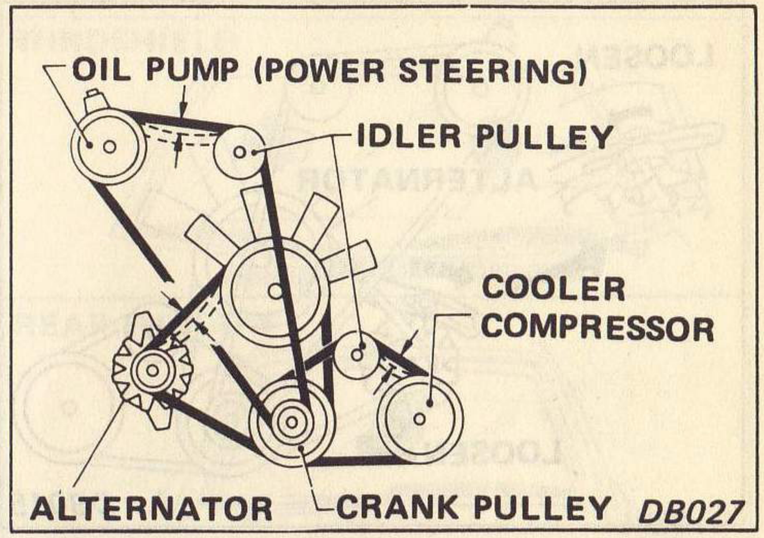
The condition of the battery is determined by the test indicator which is located on the battery.

- When the test indicator shows "OK", the battery is in a satisfactory condition.
- If "CHARGING NECESSARY" is shown, start the engine to charge the battery. Should the engine fail to start, charge the battery for at least 4 hours using 6-ampere direct current flow, and again try to start the engine. If the engine still does not start, the battery has reached the end of its useful life and should be replaced.

CAUTION:

Do not use more than 10-ampere current flow to charge the battery quickly, as this will shorten the battery's service life.

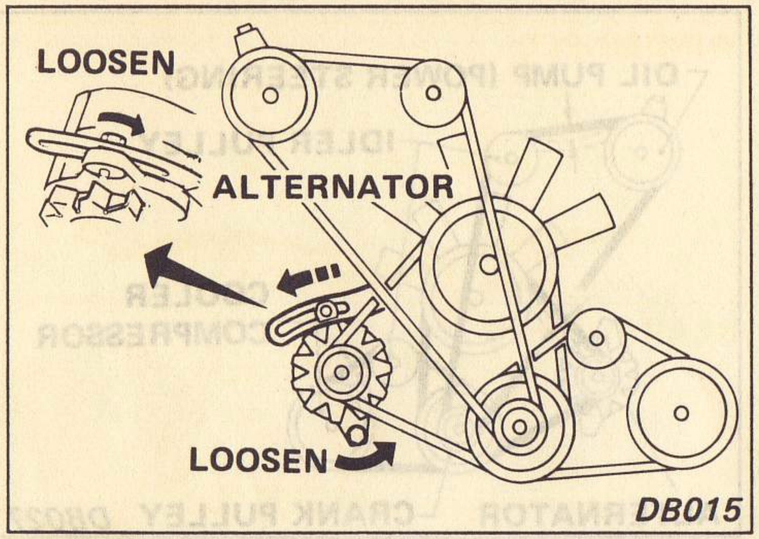
CHECKING DRIVE BELTS



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

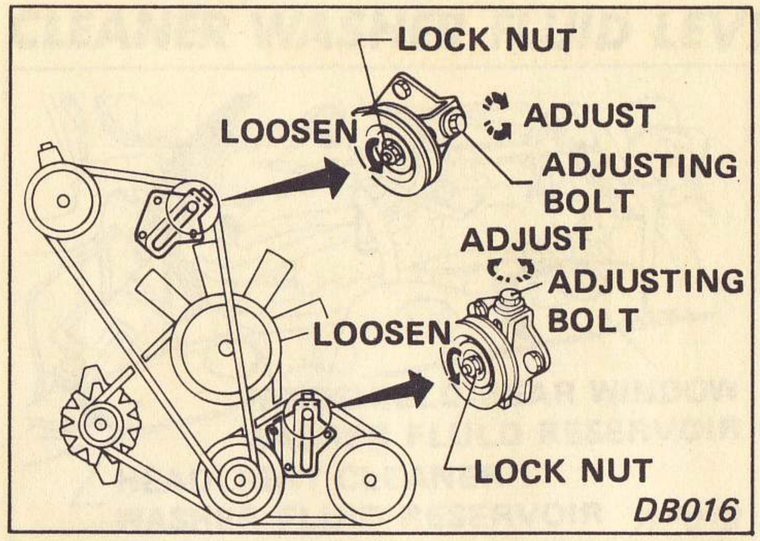
1. Visually inspect each belt for signs of unusual wear, cuts or fraying. If a belt is in poor condition, have it replaced by your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.
2. Check the belt tension by applying 22 lb (98 N) of pressure with your thumb midway between the pulleys. Adjust the belt deflection to within the specified amount. Refer to Service Data.

ADJUSTING DRIVE BELTS



FAN AND ALTERNATOR BELT

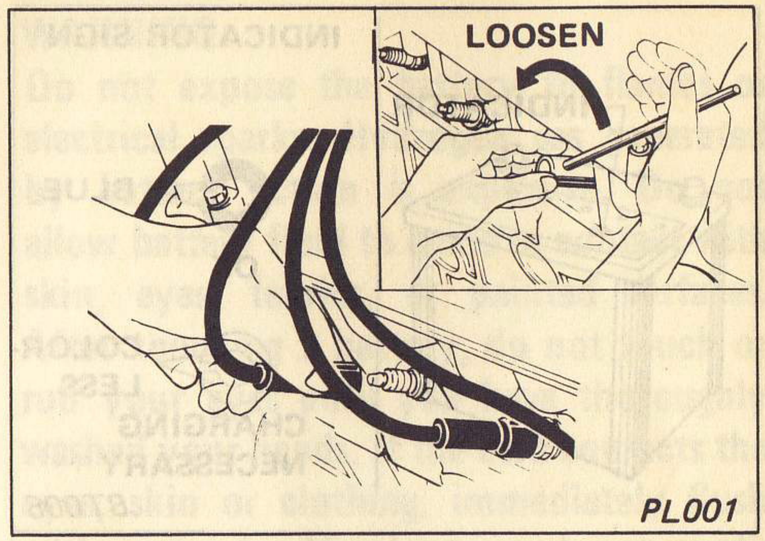
1. Loosen the upper and lower alternator securing bolts until the alternator can be moved slightly.
2. Move the alternator with a prying bar until the belt tension is within the specified range. Then tighten the bolts securely.
3. Check the belt tension again to see if it is correct.



AIR CONDITIONER AND POWER STEERING BELTS

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

REPLACING SPARK PLUGS

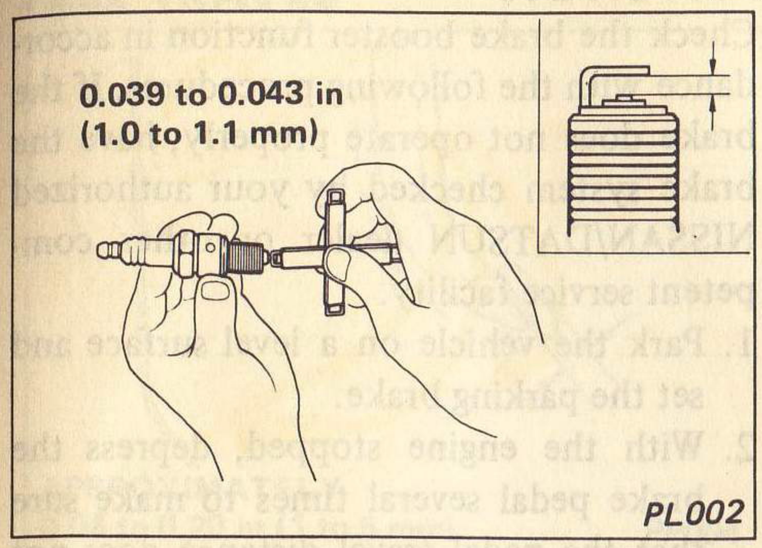


Be sure engine is off and parking brake set securely.

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

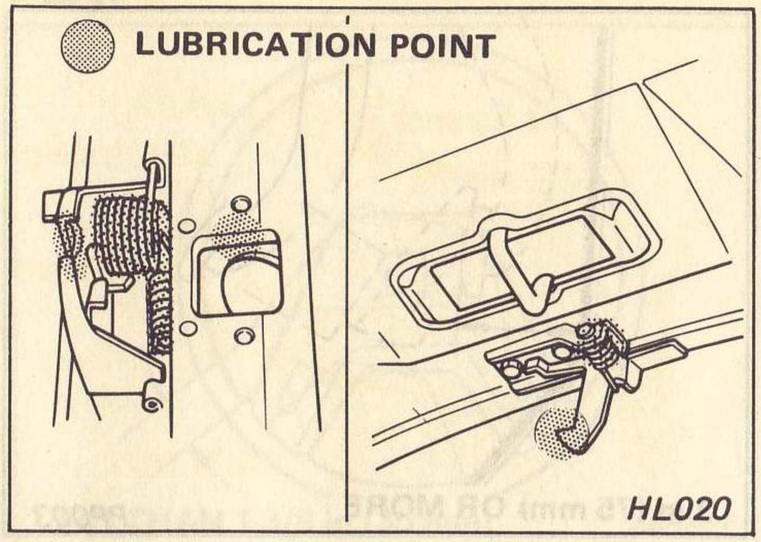
When disconnecting, always hold the boots – not the cables. Mark all cables to identify their original locations.

2. Remove spark plugs with a spark plug wrench.



3. Before installing new spark plugs, check each spark plug gap with a feeler gauge to see if it is within the specified range. If it is not, bend the side electrode until the gap is within the specified range.
4. When installing a plug, screw it in two or three turns by hand and then tighten with a spark plug wrench to 11 to 14 ft-lb (15 to 20 N·m).
   Be careful not to overtighten it.
5. Holding the boots, re-connect the high tension cables to their proper locations.

CHECKING HOOD LOCK



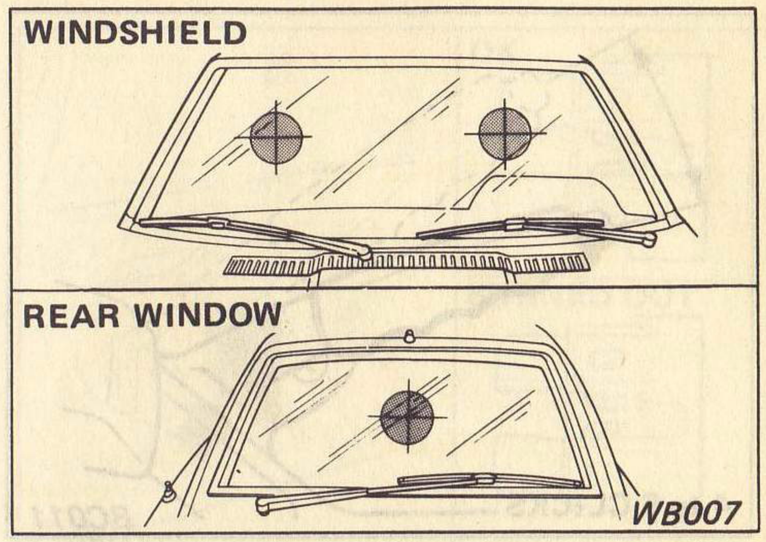
After closing the hood, always check to see if it is closed and latched securely.

Lubricate hood lock assembly periodically as recommended in the "Periodic Maintenance and Lubrication Schedule".

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

Make certain that the lock and release mechanisms operate smoothly.

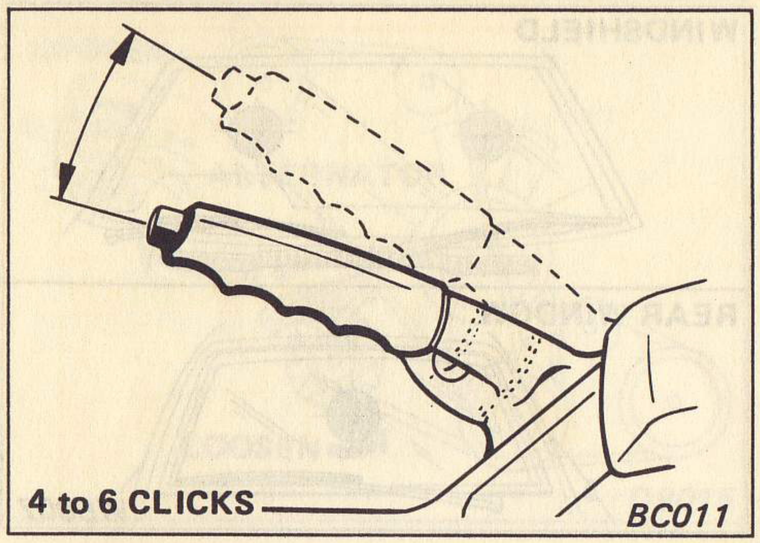
CHECKING WIPER BLADES/ WASHER NOZZLES



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

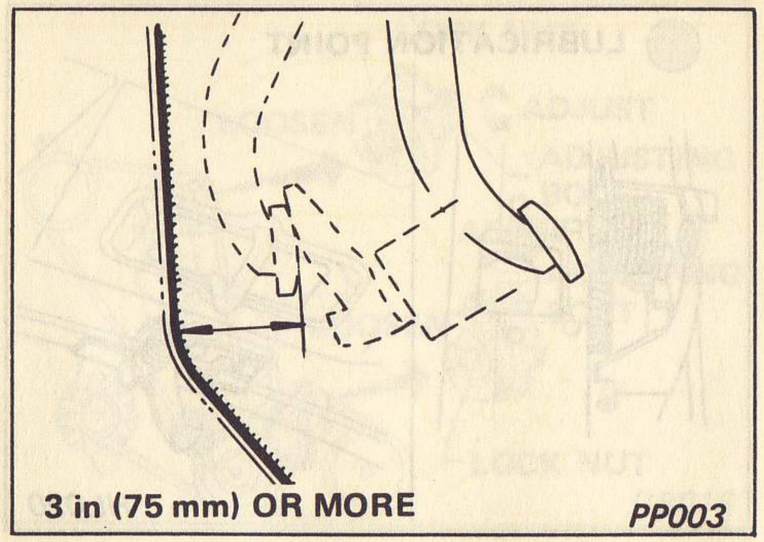
To adjust the washer spray, move the nozzles toward the center of each half of the windshield and toward the center of the rear window.

CHECKING PARKING BRAKE CONDITION



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

CHECKING BRAKE PEDAL DISTANCE



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

When this distance approaches the prescribed limit value, have the brake checked by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility. If the distance should abruptly be shortened, there is something wrong with the brake system. Stop driving your vehicle immediately.

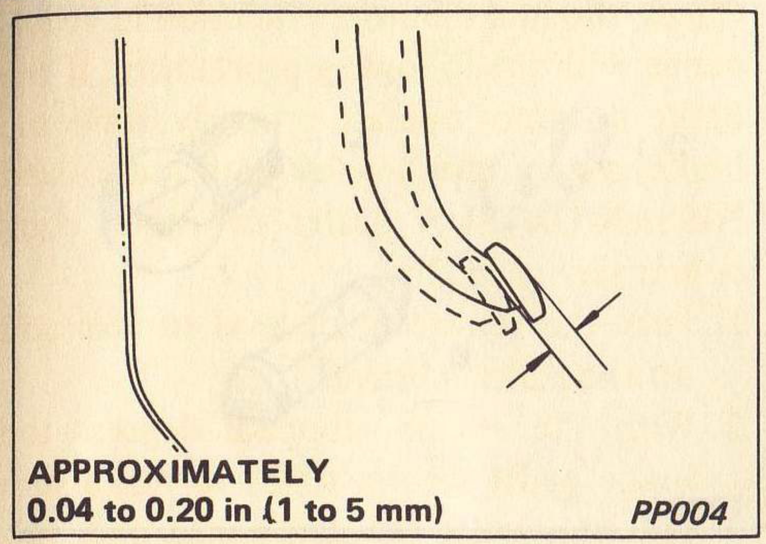
Your vehicle is equipped with power assisted brakes. Braking effort with engine off will require greater pedal force.

CHECKING BRAKE BOOSTER FUNCTION

Check the brake booster function in accordance with the following procedures. If the brake does not operate properly, have the brake system checked by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

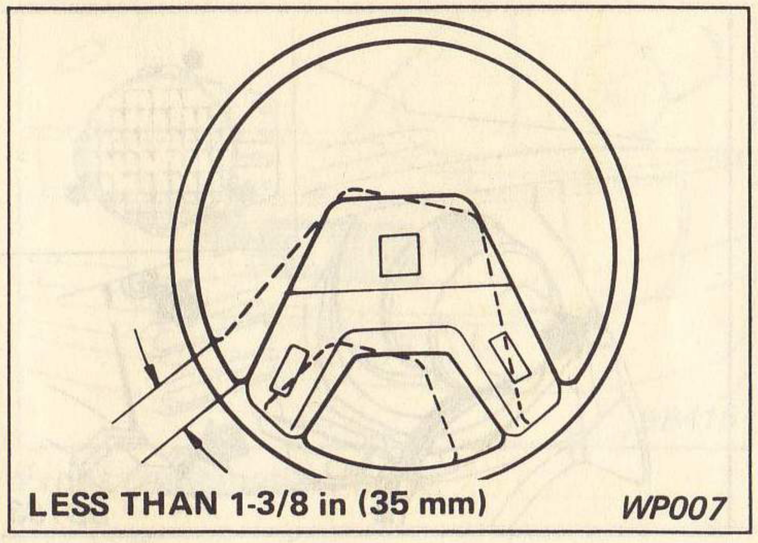
1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and set the parking brake.
2. With the engine stopped, depress the brake pedal several times to make sure that the pedal travel distance does not change. Then, while depressing the brake pedal, start the engine. At this time, the pedal should go down a little.
3. Depress the brake pedal while running the engine. With the brake pedal depressed, stop the engine. Keeping the pedal depressed for about 30 seconds, make sure that the depressed pedal height does not change.
4. Run the engine for a minute and then stop it. Depress the brake pedal several times and make sure that the pedal travel distance decreases gradually with each depression.

CHECKING CLUTCH PEDAL FREE TRAVEL



The clutch pedal should have the amount of free travel shown in the illustration. Check it by depressing the pedal by hand. If free travel is too little or too much, have the clutch checked by your NISSAN/ DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

CHECKING STEERING WHEEL PLAY

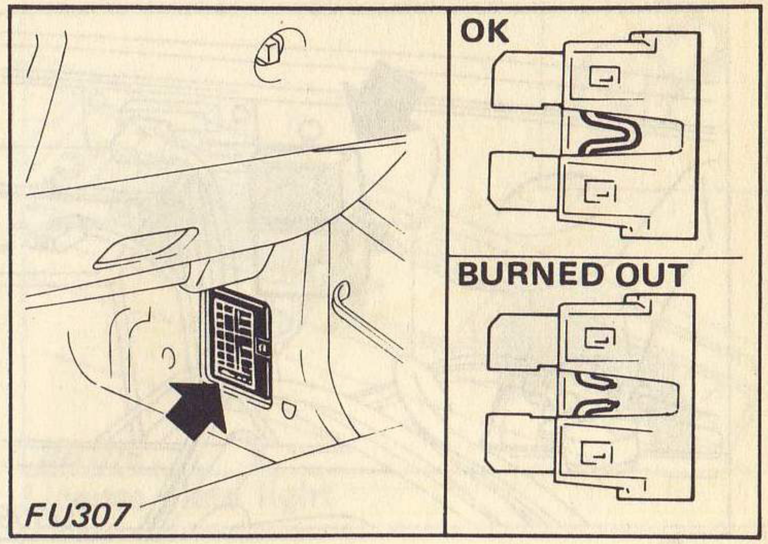


With the steering wheel in straight ahead position, measure the amount of steering wheel play. Turn the steering wheel in both directions within the range where the front tires remain stationary as seen with the eyes; the amount of circumferential movement of the steering wheel at this time is the steering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

If the play is greater than that shown above, have the steering wheel adjusted by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

If your car is equipped with power assist steering, greater steering effort will be required if engine is off.

CHECKING FUSES



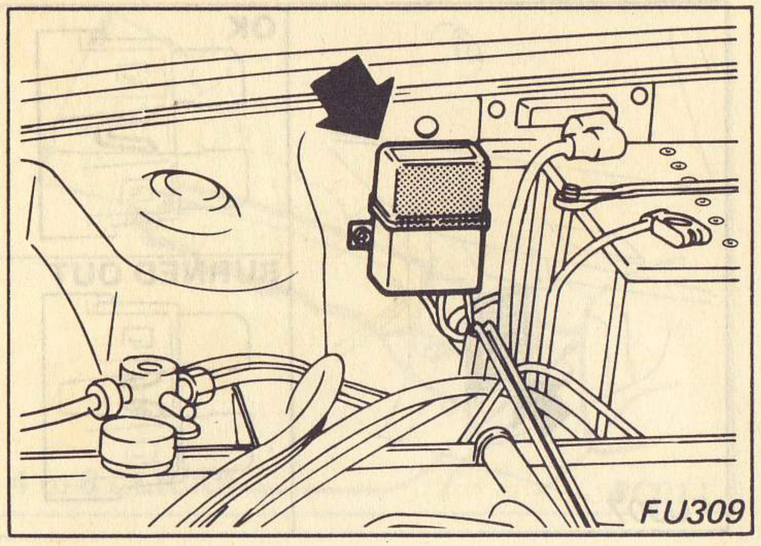
Should an electrical failure occur, check for a burned-out fuse. Fuses are located under the instrument panel.

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

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

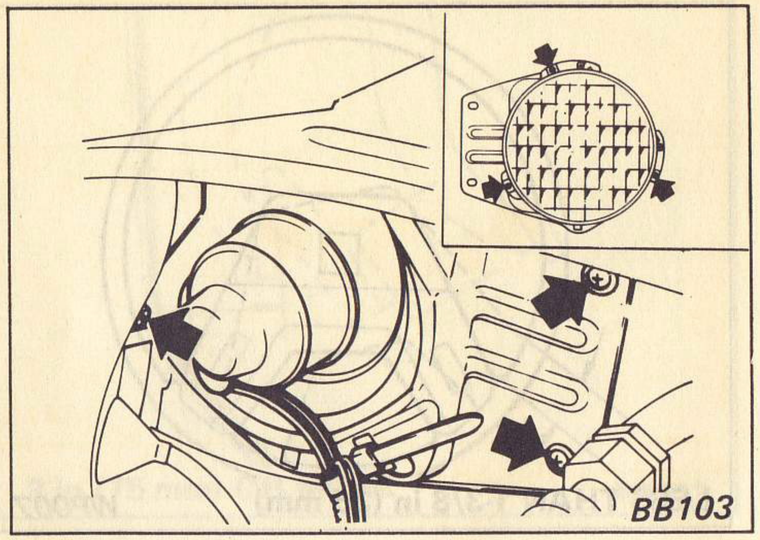
2. Should a replacement fuse burn out again, have the electrical system checked and repaired by your authorized NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.

CHECKING FUSIBLE LINKS



When electrical failure has occurred and fuses are in good order, check the condition of the fusible links. These are located near the battery and included in the wiring system. Should an overload occur, these fusible links melt, preventing damage to the wiring harness, electronic fuel injection system and electrical equipment. Replace a fusible link only with a genuine NISSAN part or one of an equal rating.

BULB REPLACEMENT



HEADLIGHT

The headlight is a sealed beam type in which the lens, reflector and filament are of a unitized construction.

1.
- Left side headlight
  Remove the headlight cleaner tank and pump (if equipped).
- Right side headlight
  Remove the coolant reservoir and the bracket and carbon canister.

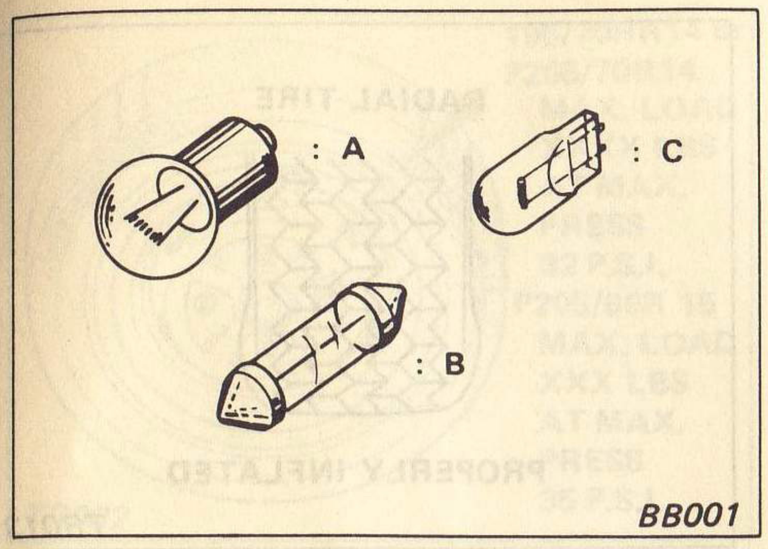
2. Disconnect the wiring connector from the rear end of the bulb.
3. Remove the bolts which retain the headlight bracket.
4. Remove the three screws which hold the headlight retaining ring.

Be careful not to disturb the aiming adjusting screws.

   The headlight can then be removed from the housing.

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

When aiming adjustment is necessary, see your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or other competent service facility.



OTHER LIGHTS

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

Type A:

Press and turn the bulb counterclockwise.

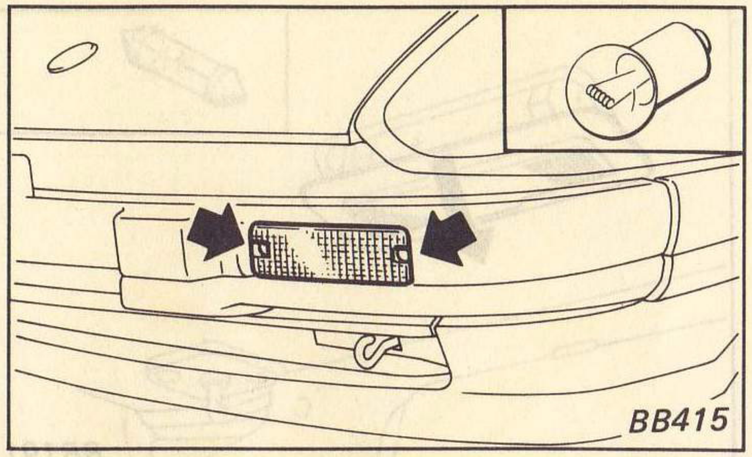
Type B:

Pull the bulb out from its holder clips.

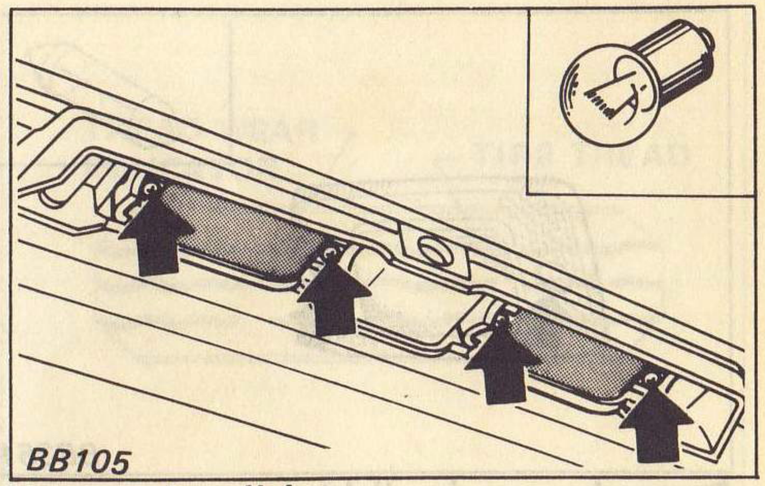
Type C:

Pull the bulb out from the socket.

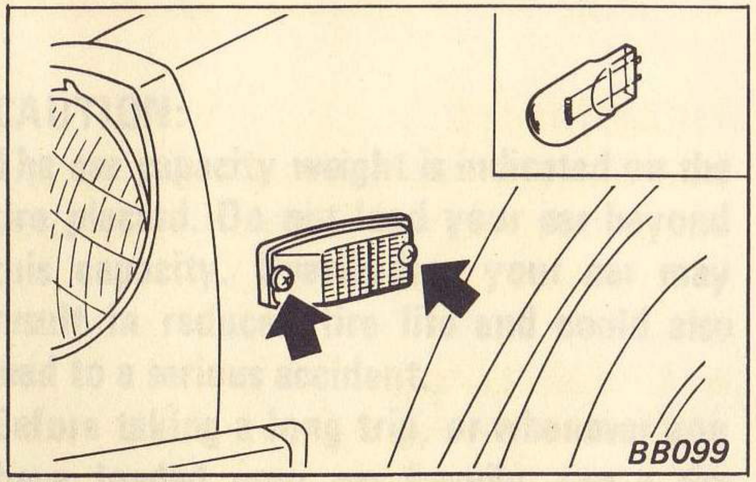
The bulb can be installed in the reverse order of removal.



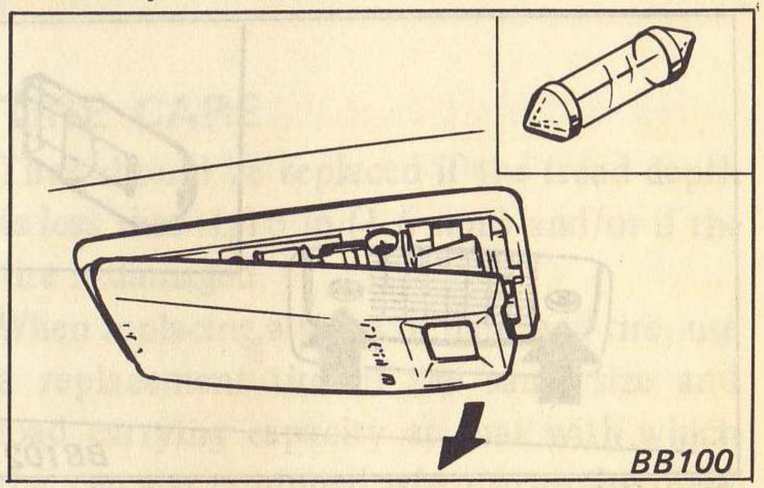
Front combination light



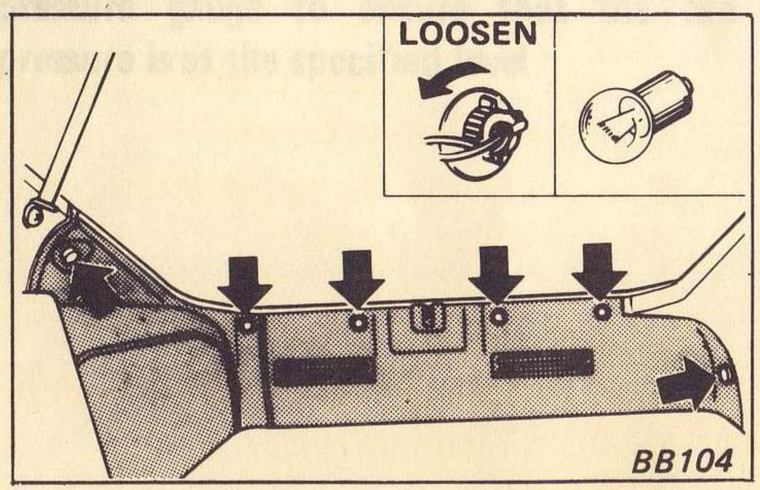
License plate light



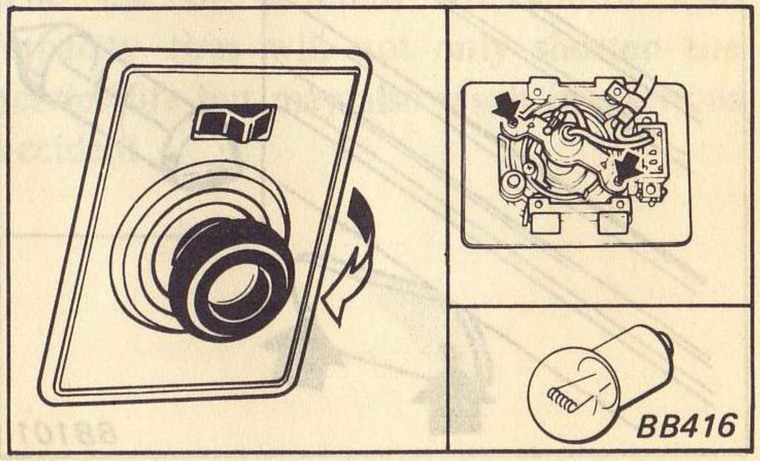
Side marker light



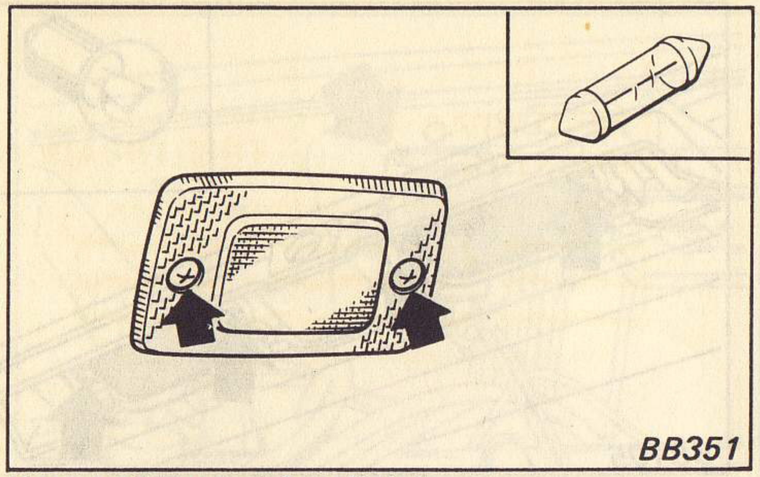
Interior light



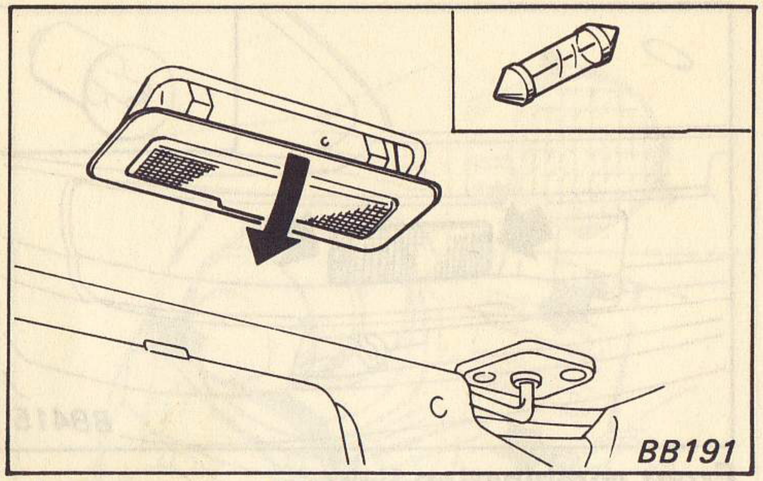
Rear combination light



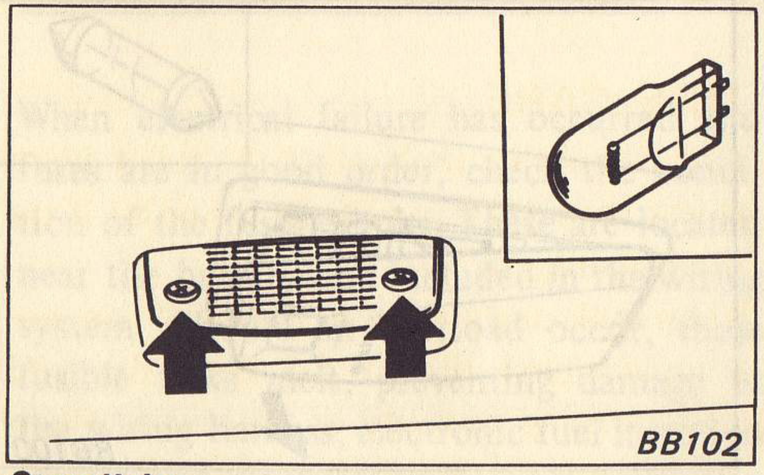
Spot light



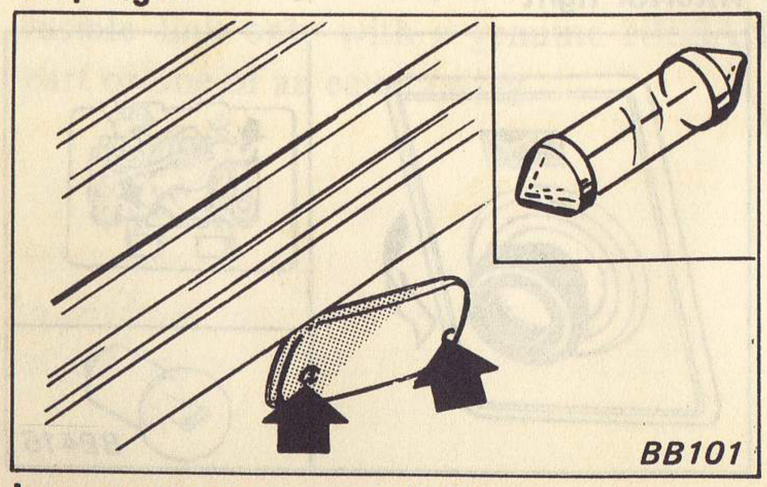
Door edge warning light



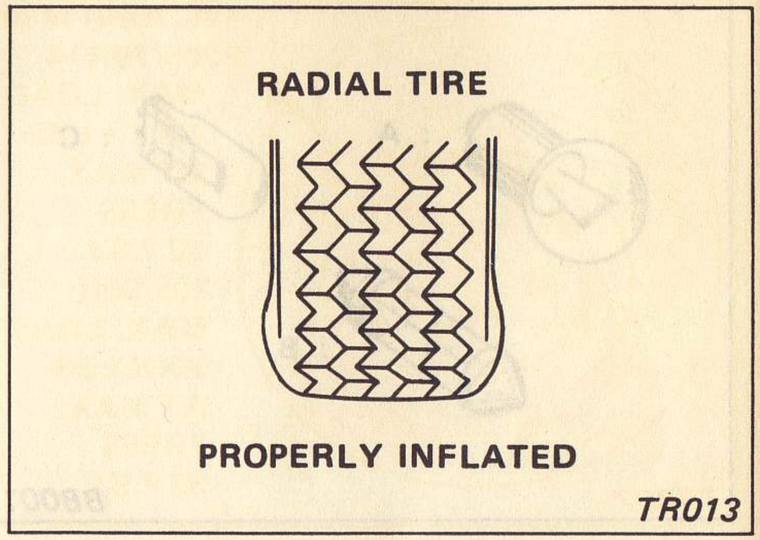
Vanity mirror light



Step light



Luggage compartment light



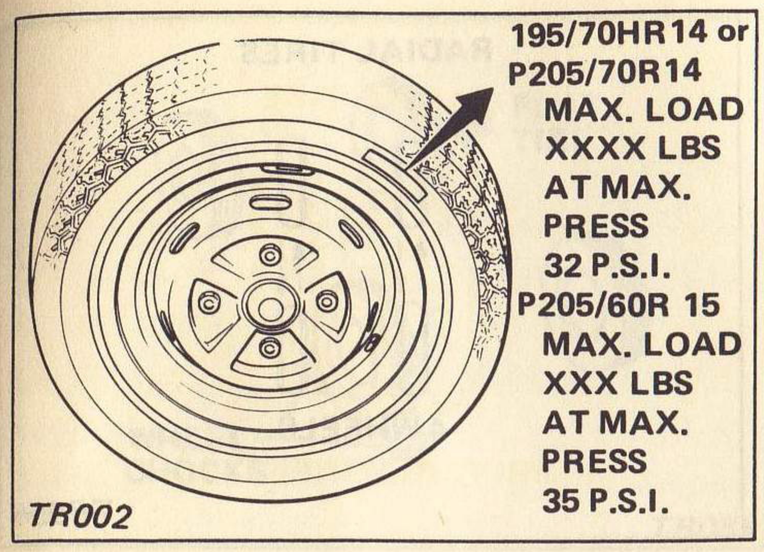
TIRE INFLATION PRESSURES

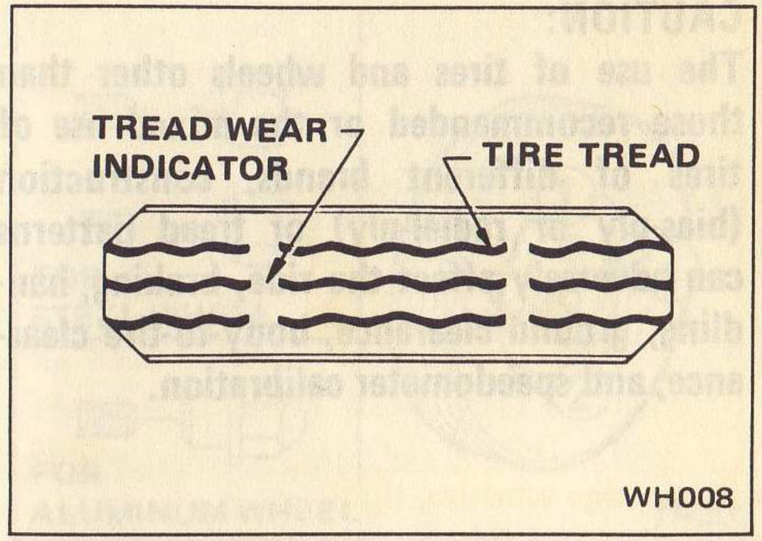
Tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD.

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

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

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





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.

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 placard. Do not load your car beyond this capacity. Overloading your car may result in reduced tire life 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.

TIRE CARE

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

When replacing a worn or damaged tire, use a replacement tire of the same size and load carrying capacity as that with which the car was equipped when manufactured. The use of different size and/or load capacity tires will not only shorten tire service life but may also result in a serious accident.

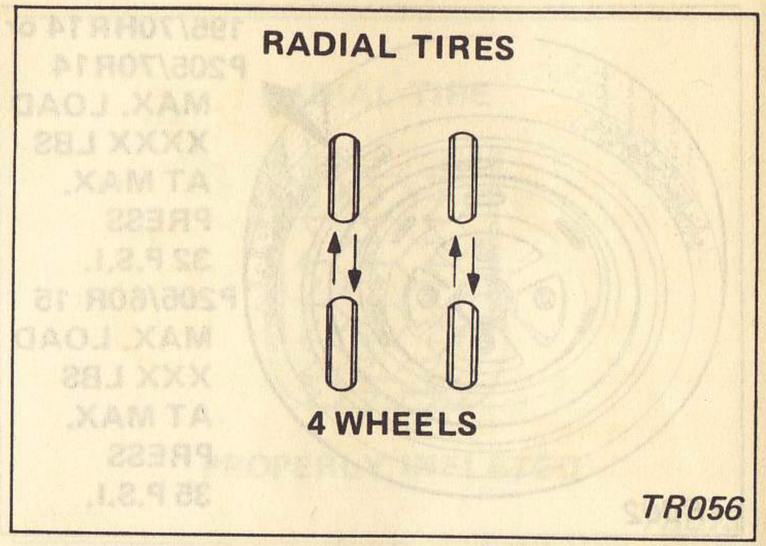
CAUTION:
The use of tires and wheels other than those recommended or the mixed use of tires of different brands, construction (bias-ply or radial-ply) or tread patterns can adversely affect the ride, braking, handling, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, and speedometer calibration.

TIRE DAMAGE AND REPAIR

Tires should be periodically inspected for cracking, 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 a blowout or sudden loss of pressure occurs while driving, do not travel further than is necessary to stop safely. Driving on a flat tire can damage a tire and rim beyond repair.

CAUTION:
Do not, under any circumstances, attempt to repair a Space Saver or Foldable Spare tire.
Improper service can result in serious personal injury.
Contact authorized B.F. Goodrich dealers (for Space Saver Spare tire) or authorized Bridgestone or Datsun dealers (for Foldable Spare tire) if service is required.

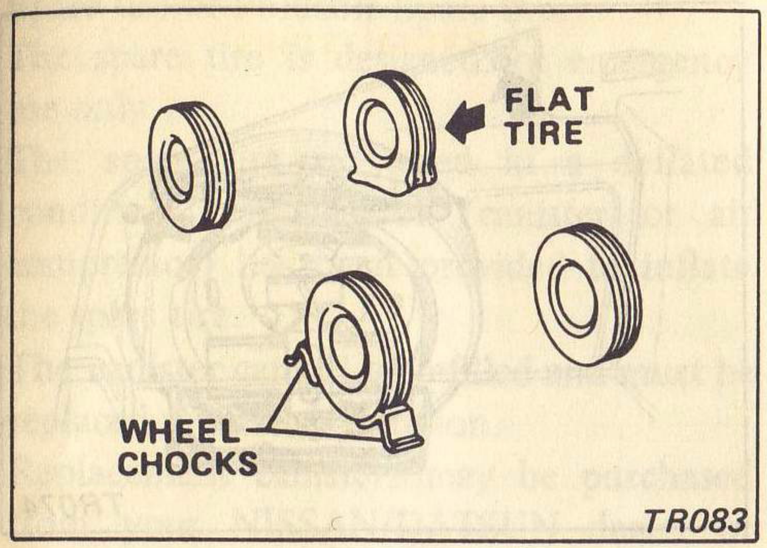


TIRE ROTATION

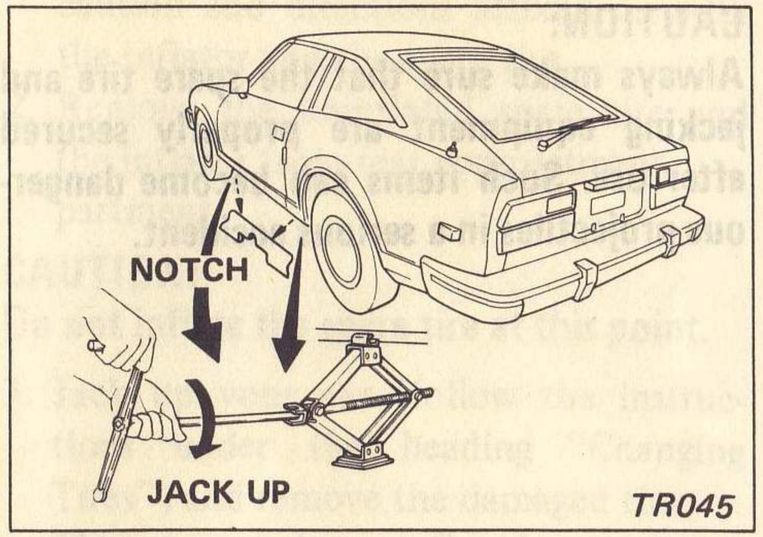
Periodic rotation of tires will serve to minimize tire problems and will result in longer tire life. Tires should be rotated as recommended in the illustrated rotation system.

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

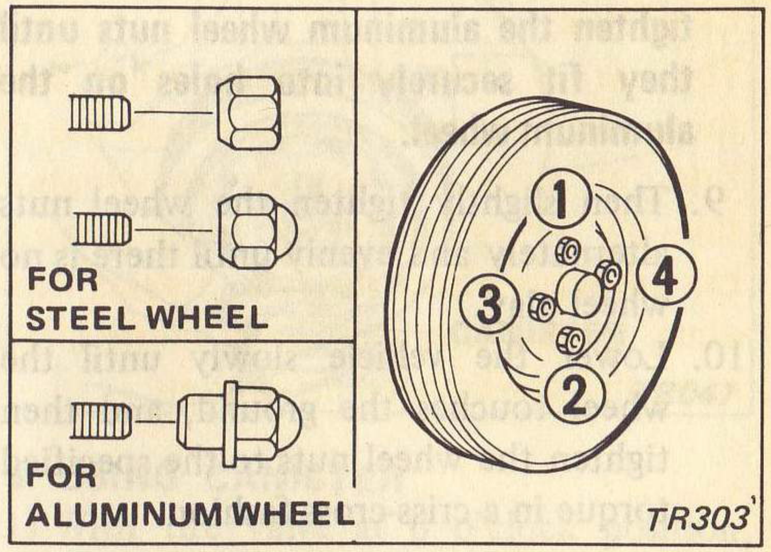
CAUTION:
a) All the tires should be of the same type.
b) Bias, bias belted and radial-ply tires must not be mixed under any circumstances.
c) Do not include the Space Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire when rotating tires.



TR083



TR045



TR303

CHANGING TIRES

When changing tires, carefully take the following steps.

1. Park on a level surface and set parking brake firmly and turn off engine. 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 jacking equipment from the stowage compartment.

The spare tire which your car is equipped with is designed for emergency use. Refer to page 93 for specific instructions concerning the 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.

Carefully read the caution label attached to the jack body.

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 tuning them counterclockwise.

- **Do not remove wheel cover with bare hands.**
- **Do not remove the wheel nut until the wheel is raised off the ground.**

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

WARNING:

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

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

8. Reinstall the wheel nuts as shown in the illustration and tighten them in the sequence indicated as much as you can by hand.

- **If NISSAN aluminum wheels are installed, use only wheel nuts designed for your aluminum wheels.**
- **Pull the wheel back to properly align the nuts with the bolt holes, then hand-**

tighten the aluminum wheel nuts until they fit securely into holes on the aluminum wheel.

9. Then slightly tighten the wheel nuts alternately and evenly until there is no wheel play.
10. Lower the vehicle slowly until the wheel touches the ground, and then tighten the wheel nuts to the specified torque in a criss-cross fashion.

- **Use the NISSAN wheel nut wrench to tighten the nuts.**
- **As soon as possible after changing wheels, have a technician tighten the wheel nuts to the specified torque with a torque wrench.**

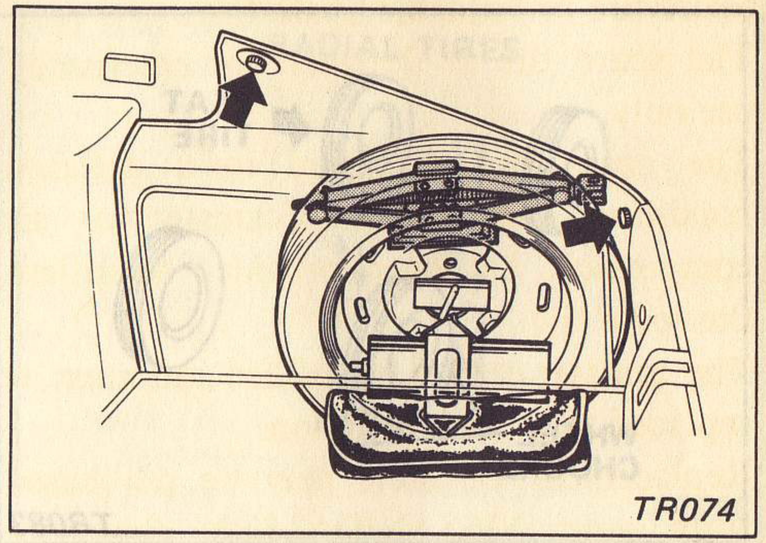
Tightening torque:

Wheel nut	**58 to 72 ft-lb (78 to 98 N·m)**

- **Be sure to check the wheel nuts for tightness, after the aluminum wheel has been run for the first 600 miles (1,000 km) (also in cases of repairing flat tires, tire rotation, etc.). Retighten if necessary.**

11. Adjust the tire pressure to the specified value indicated on the tire placard. Remove the wheel chocks, and replace the tools and spare tire.

CAUTION:
Always make sure that the spare tire and jacking equipment are properly secured after use. Such items can become dangerous projectiles in a serious accident.


TR074

SPARE TIRE/JACK STOWAGE

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

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

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

SPARE TIRE (Size C78-14)

Your car is equipped with Space Saver Spare tire or Foldable Spare tire.

The spare tire is designed for emergency use only.

The spare tire is stored in a deflated condition. An inflator (canister or air compressor) has been provided to inflate the spare tire.

The canister cannot be refilled and must be replaced after each inflation.

Replacement canisters may be purchased from your NISSAN/DATSUN dealer or any authorized tire dealer. Be sure you obtain the proper size canister for your spare tire size C78-14.

After properly installing the spare tire, drive to the nearest service station for repair or replacement of the conventional tire.

When the conventional tire has been reinstalled, the spare tire should be deflated and stowed for future use.

CAUTION:

The spare tire is designed for emergency use and short distance driving only. Do not exceed 50 MPH (80 km/h) with the spare tire installed.

Inflation with approved inflator

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

CAUTION:

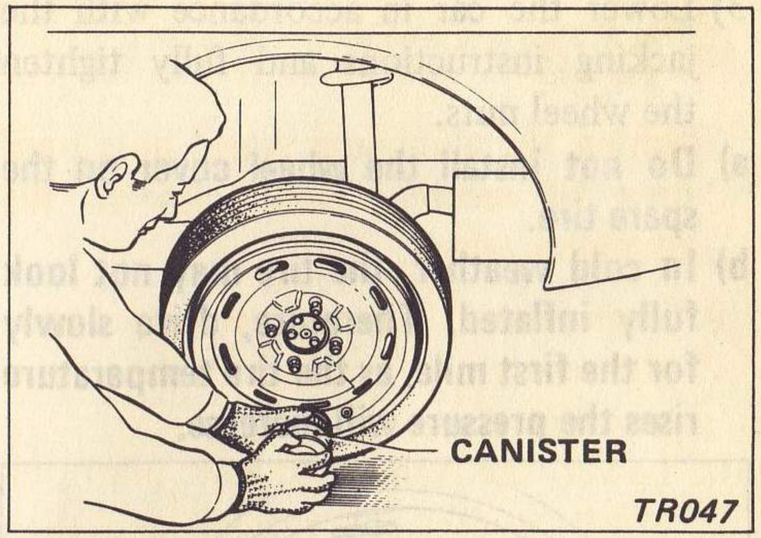
Do not inflate the spare tire at this point.

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

CAUTION:

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

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



- **USING CANISTER**

1) With tire valve at 6 o'clock position, inflate the spare tire with the canister. Place tire inflator on the tire inflation valve and push squarely until gas can be heard entering the tire. The spare tire may be inflated in about 3 minutes.

CAUTION:

The metal parts of the canister become extremely cold during inflation and can cause frost bite. Avoid contact with the metal, and use a glove or other means of protection.

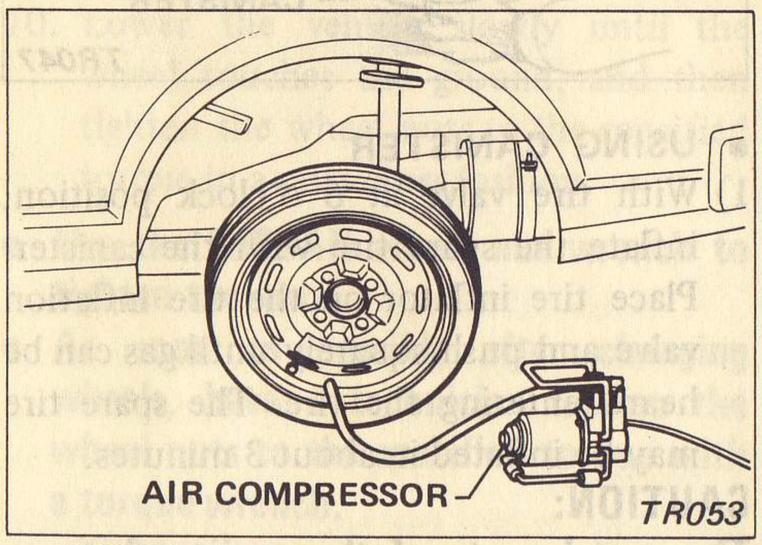
2) To ensure complete emptying of the canister, hold the canister on tire valve for one minute after sound of gas stops.

If the temperature is below 10°F (–12.2° C), the canister must be warmed on the windshield defroster for five to ten minutes.

3) Lower the car in accordance with the jacking instructions and fully tighten the wheel nuts.

a) Do not install the wheel cover on the spare tire.

b) 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.



• USING AIR COMPRESSOR

1) Remove the valve cap from the spare tire and securely connect the air compressor hose in its place.
2) Connect the power cord plug of the air compressor to the cigarette lighter socket. The spare tire may be inflated to the recommended pressure 28 psi (200 kPa) within the time specified on the directions lavel. Adjust the tire pressure per the tire placard with tire pressure gauge.

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

In this case, lower the car and fully tighten the wheel nuts. Then remove the jack before starting the engine.

CAUTION:

a) Do not run the engine in closed space or if the car is supported by the jack.

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

3) Disconnect the power cord plug from socket.
   Check the tire for air leakage, and then securely install and tighten the valve cap.
4) Lower the car in accordance with the jacking instructions and fully tighten the wheel nuts.

Do not install the wheel cover on the spare tire.

Deflation

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

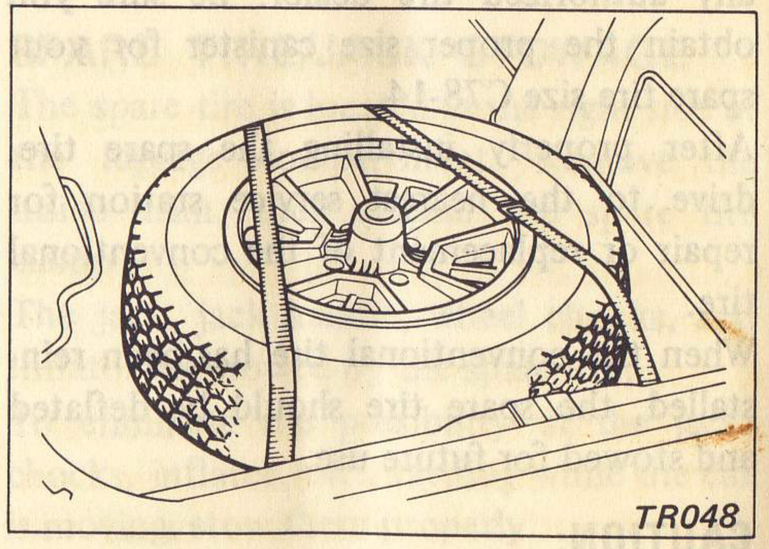
CAUTION:

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

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

Repair

Repairing, mounting, or dismounting of the spare tire on the wheel is not recommended under any circumstance.
Improper service can result in serious personal injury.
Contact authorized B.F. Goodrich dealers (for Space Saver Spare tire) or authorized Bridgestone or DATSUN dealers (for Foldable Spare tire) if service is required.



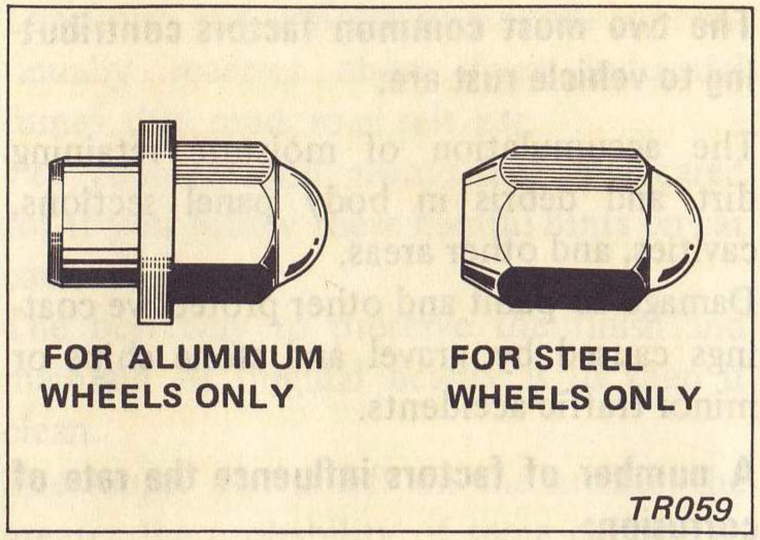
CAUTION:

When stowing a tire replaced by a spare, the tire should be placed in the baggage area and secured with baggage straps, as illustrated. This will reduce the likelihood of the tire being thrown about and injuring occupants in an accident.

CHANGING WHEELS

When selecting new tires or wheels, pick only those types and sizes recommended in "Wheels and Tires" under the heading "Specifications". The wheels should be equal in load limit, diameter, width, offset, and mounting configuration to those recommended. A wheel of the wrong size may adversely affect wheel and bearing life, braking and stopping ability, handling characteristics, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, snow chain clearance, speedometer calibration, headlight aim and bumper height.

- **Do not install a deformed wheel even if it has been repaired. Such wheels could have structural damage and could fail without warning.**
- **Do not use an inner tube 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 and could fail without warning.**



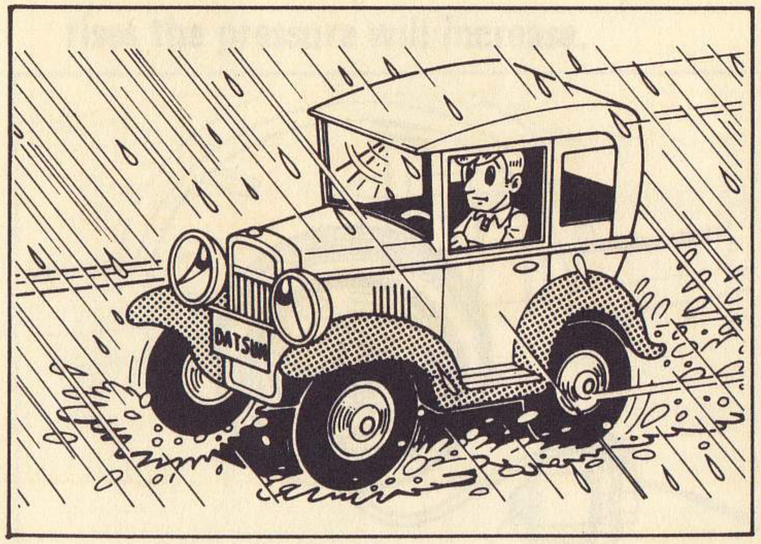
CARE OF ALUMINUM WHEELS

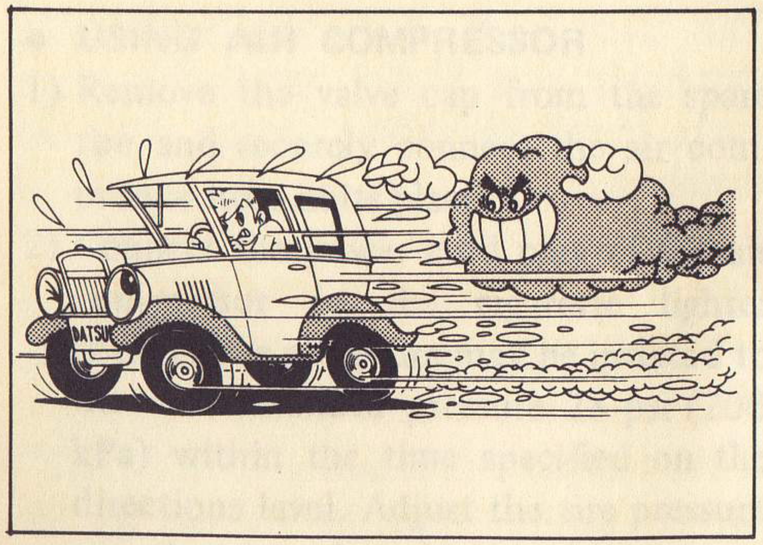
- Wash the wheels while washing the rest of the car to maintain their appearance.
- Clean the inner side of the wheels each time one is changed or the underside of the car is washed.

CAUTION:

- **Do not use abrasive cleaners when washing the wheels.**
- **Inspect wheel rims regularly for dents or corrosion, which may cause loss of pressure, damage the tire bead, or sudden wheel failure.**
- **Consider the application of car wax to protect against road salt used during winter.**
- **The wheel nut tightening torque is 58 to 72 ft-lb (78 to 98 N·m).**

Appearance And Interior Care





RUST AND CORROSION

The two most common factors contributing to vehicle rust are:

The accumulation of moisture retaining dirt and debris in body panel sections, cavities, and other areas.

Damage to paint and other protective coatings caused by gravel and stone chips or minor traffic accidents.

A number of factors influence the rate of corrosion:

Moisture

Remember, even when the car surface appears dry, areas which have accumulated dirt and water will remain moist or damp for long periods.

The underbody and floor sections of the car should be thoroughly checked. Floor sections which have snow and ice trapped under the matting will not dry.

Drain holes located at the bottom of doors, tailgates and hatches can become clogged, trapping water inside and causing the lower sections to rust.

Relative humidity

Corrosion will be accelerated in areas of high relative humidity, especially those areas where the temperatures stay above the freezing point and where atmospheric pollution and road salt use is highly evident. Parts of the car covered with road dirt containing deicing agents will corrode much more quickly at a lower relative humidity than those parts of the car which have been cleaned.

Temperature

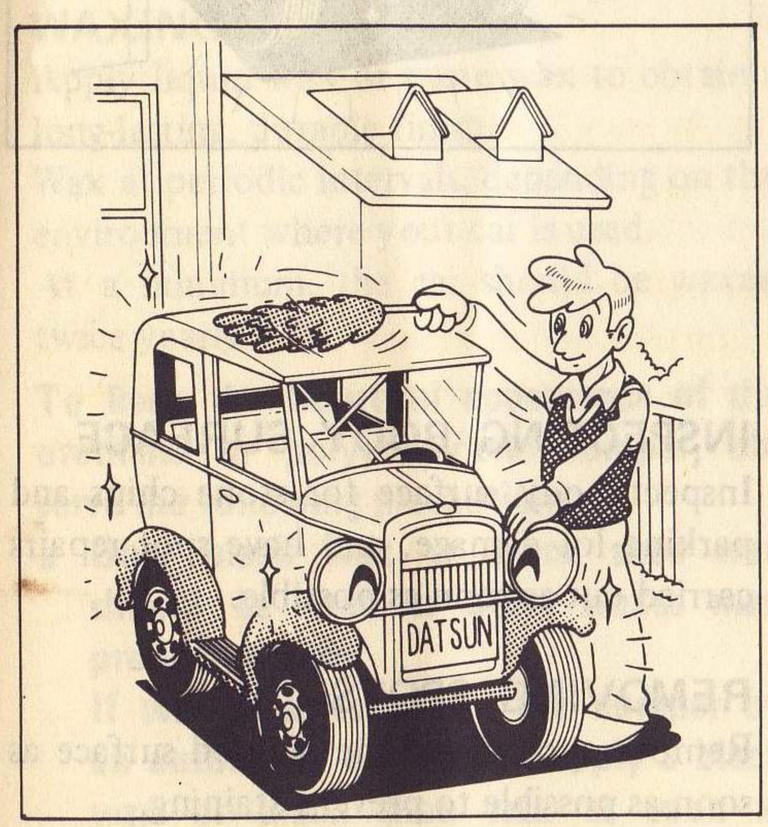
A temperature increase will accelerate the rate of corrosion to those parts of the car which are not well ventilated to permit fast drying.

Air pollution

Industrial pollution, the presence of salt in the air in coastal areas, or in areas of heavy salt use will accelerate the corrosion process. Road salt will also accelerate the disintegration of paint surfaces.

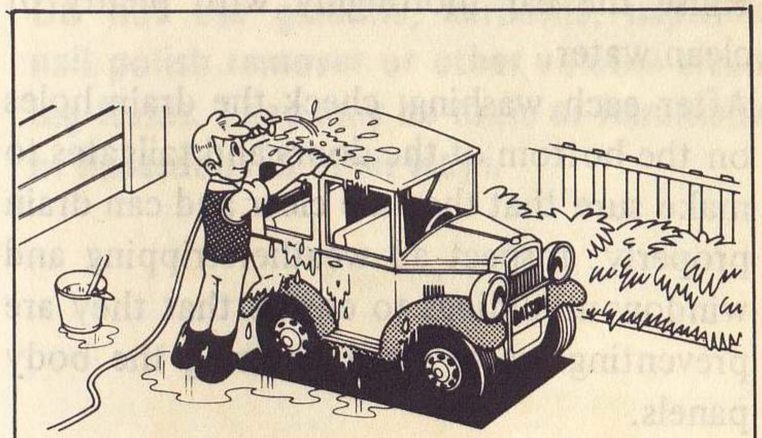
CLEANING YOUR CAR

These factors identify the necessity for every car owner to keep their cars as clean as possible, to pay particular attention to the underbody and to repair minor damage to the paint or protective coatings quickly.
High relative humidity, air pollution, temperatures regularly above freezing, or the use of road salts for deicing all increase the chance for corrosion. In those areas that experience any of the above conditions the need for car care is increased.



The finish and upholstery on your car continually receives abuse from industrial fumes, dirt, mud, road salt, etc.
Yet your car will always look well-cared for if you follow these helpful hints on car care.
The best way to preserve the finish and maintain its original beauty is to keep it clean.
The longer dirt is left on the surface, the greater the probability of some damage to the finish.
In areas where excessive road salt is used or where sea winds blow, the car should be cleaned more often to protect the finish.

- The underside of the car also picks up dirt and road salt which should not be allowed to build up.
  Therefore, the underside of the car should be sprayed with a powerful jet of water, at regular intervals, to remove these corrosive deposits.
- Particular attention should be paid to underfender areas where dirt and mud deposits, thrown up by the road wheels, are heaviest.
- Ensure that door and body drain holes are clear and free from obstruction.
- Inspect condition of undercoating protection and respray where required.
  Have the underside of your car inspected regularly by a qualified mechanic.



WASHING

Your car should be washed at regular intervals. In adverse conditions, if the weather permits and appropriate facilities are available, your car should be washed at least once a week.

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

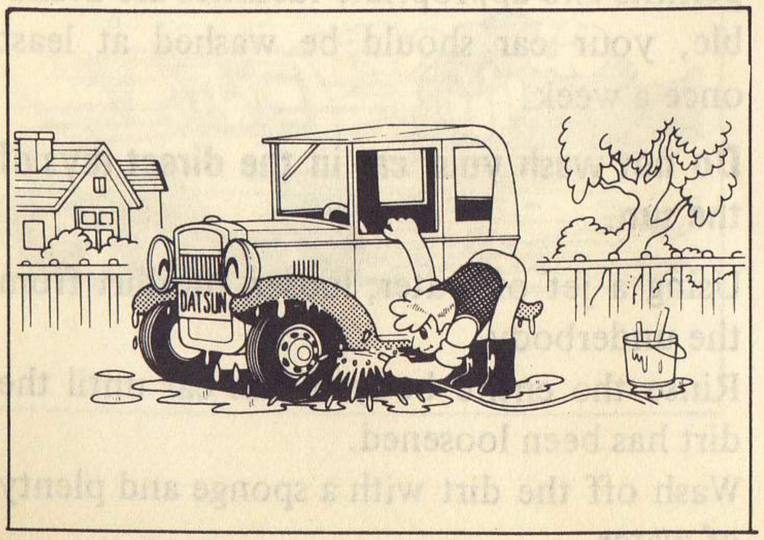
Using a jet of water, loosen the dirt from the underbody.
Rinse the entire body of the car until the dirt has been loosened.
Wash off the dirt with a sponge and plenty of water.

Clean the car thoroughly using a mild soap or detergent (a special car soap or general purpose dish-washing liquid) mixed with clean, lukewarm (never hot) water.

Rinse the car thoroughly with plenty of clean water.

After each washing, check the drain holes on the bottom of the doors and tailgates to make sure that they are clear and can drain properly. Inspect all weatherstripping and window mouldings to ensure that they are preventing water from entering the body panels.

In case of extremely cold weather, ensure that the car is thoroughly dried to prevent the door locks, rubber door seals and other rubber seals from freezing and becoming damaged.



During the winter months it is especially important to clean the underbody with high pressure water or steam. This should include the wheel housings, bumpers, muffler, tailpipe and brackets. The underbody should be washed in this manner at least once during the winter and once after, although more often would be preferable.

CAUTION:

If these cleanings only wet the caked mud and debris instead of removing it, the possibility of corrosion will increase not decrease.

If you are unable to clean the underbody yourself, locate a car wash equipped to perform this service.

Re-cycled cleaning solutions which have not been adequately treated have proven to be contributing factors to corrosion. Check with your car wash operator.

This recommendation also applies to cars used in areas with above average concentration of atmospheric salts and areas having above normal levels of atmospheric corrosives such as sulphur dioxide.



INSPECTING BODY SURFACE

Inspect body surface for stone chips and parking lot damage, and have spot repairs carried out as soon as possible.

REMOVING SPOTS

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

Tar or road oil

Remove tar or oil immediately as permanent staining may result.

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

Insects or tree sap

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

WAXING

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

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

At a minimum, the car should be waxed twice yearly.

To keep the beautiful appearance of the urethane or polypropylene bumper, observe the following precautions:

- **Only black wax or black shoe wax should be used as other waxes may produce a stain.**
  If wax is splashed on the bumper by an automatic car washer, apply a black wax or black shoe wax as soon as possible.
- **If you spill brake fluid or battery electrolyte on the bumper, clean it off immediately with water.**
- **When cleaning the bumper, do not use abrasive cleaners. As the bumper exterior is soft, clean carefully to avoid scratches.**
- **Keep the bumpers away from high temperatures. Before baking on new paint, be sure to remove the bumpers.**

LEATHER (VINYL) AND INTERIOR TRIM

Wipe leather (vinyl) and interior trim clean with a damp cloth.

CAUTION:

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

Avoid cleaning with a hard brush or thinner.

CLOTH UPHOLSTERY AND CARPET

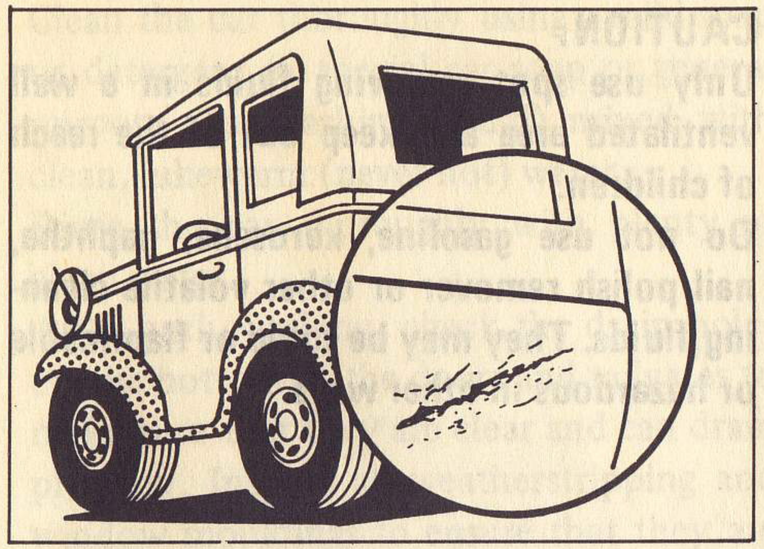
Clean with a vacuum cleaner or hard brush. Stains should be removed with a soap and water solution or a spot remover. Wipe with a damp, clean cloth from outside of stain toward center.

Refer to the seat belt section of this manual for seat belt cleaning instructions.

CAUTION:

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

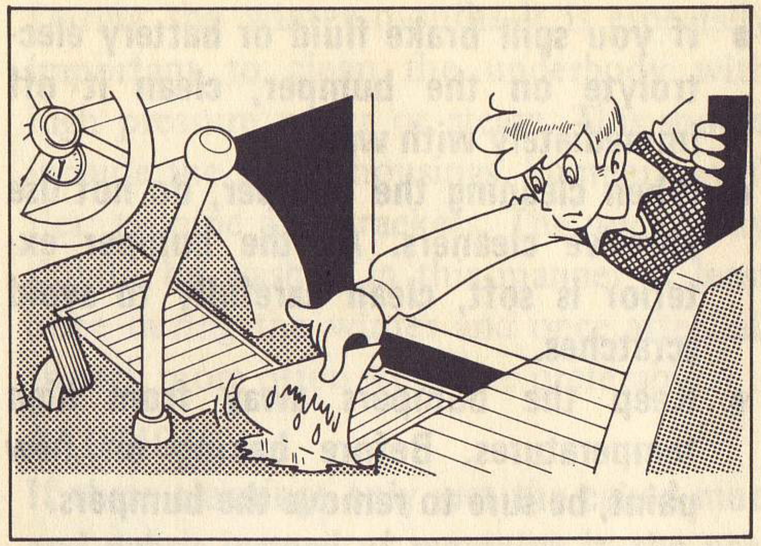
Do not use gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, nail polish remover or other volatile cleaning fluids. They may be toxic or flammable or hazardous in other ways.



REPAIRING SURFACE DAMAGE

Washing your car regularly will provide you with an opportunity to inspect the painted surface of your car for stone chips, scratches, parking lot damage, etc.

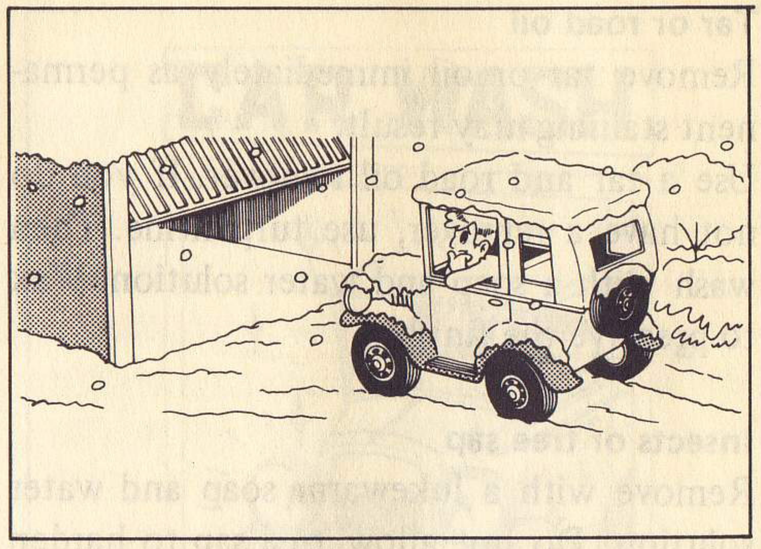
These should be repaired quickly by a qualified body repair shop.



PASSENGER AND CARGO COMPARTMENTS

Not all corrosion begins on the outside of your car. Moisture is often trapped under the floor and trunk mats and, if allowed to remain, will eventually corrode and weaken the floor and trunk panels. If moisture is evident in these areas, remove any loose protective mats and allow them, and the areas under them, to dry. A wet type vacuum cleaner may be used.

Certain cargo such as chemicals, fertilizers, cleaners, deicing salts, etc. are extremely corrosive. Transporting these makes it necessary for owners to take special precautions to protect their vehicles from the related corrosion.



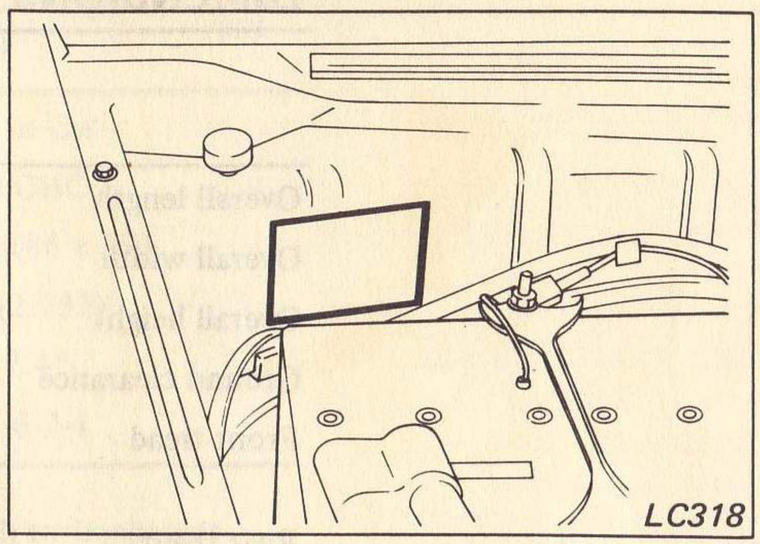
KEEPING THE CAR IN A GARAGE

It is difficult to generalize on whether or not to keep a car indoors.

If your garage is damp because of poor ventilation or if you often wash your car there or drive it in to the garage before removing the snow, then it is probably better to keep your car outdoors, especially when the temperature is below freezing.

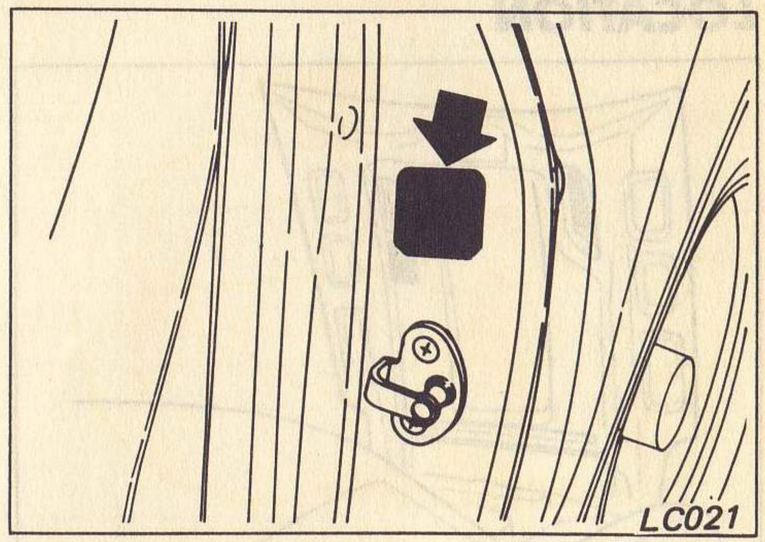
Specifications

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE LOCATION



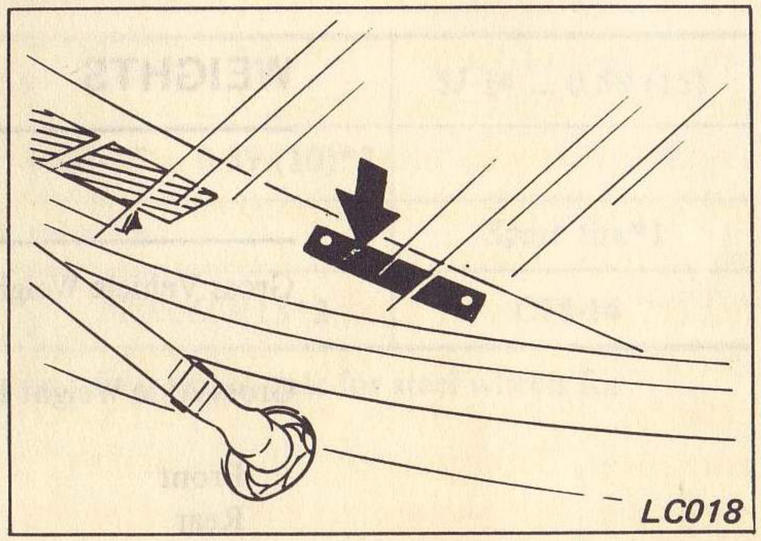
The vehicle identification plate is located on the right side of the cowl top.

F.M.V.S.S. CERTIFICATION LABEL LOCATION



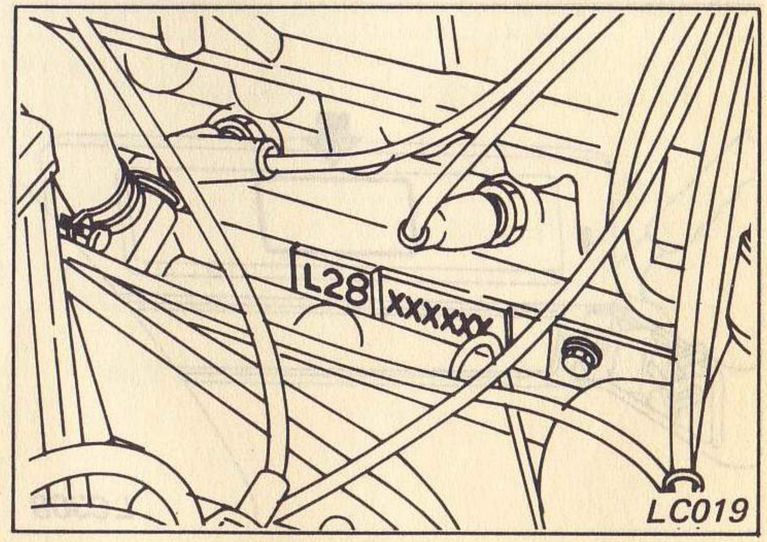
The F.M.V.S.S. certification label is affixed to the upper portion of the left lock pillar.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER PLATE LOCATION



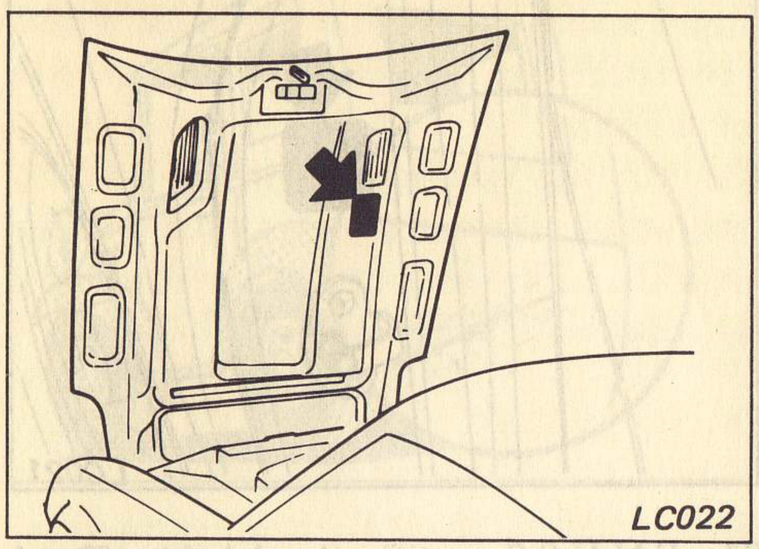
The vehicle identification number is attached on the upper end of the instrument panel.

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION



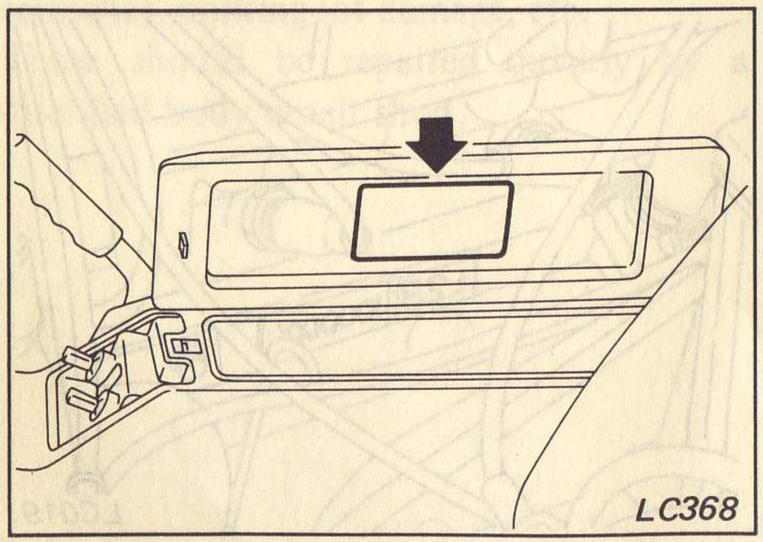
The engine number is stamped on the right side of the cylinder block.

EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION LABEL LOCATION



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

TIRE PLACARD LOCATION



The tire placard label is attached on the inside panel of the center console box lid.

SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS

		HLS130 (2 seater)	HLGS130 (2+2 seater)
Overall length	in (mm)	174.0 (4,420)	181.9 (4,620)
Overall width	in (mm)	66.5 (1,690)	66.5 (1,690)
Overall height	in (mm)	51.0 (1,295)	51.4 (1,305)
Ground clearance	in (mm)	5.9 (150)	5.9 (150)
Front tread	in (mm)	54.5 (1,385) 54.9 (1,395)*	54.9 (1,395)
Rear tread	in (mm)	54.3 (1,380) 54.7 (1,390)*	54.7 (1,390)
Wheelbase	in (mm)	91.3 (2,320)	99.2 (2,520)
Turning circle [wall to wall]	ft (m)	35.4 (10.8)	38.1 (11.6)

*: Models equipped with wheels of 6JJ-14 or 6JJ-15 size

WEIGHTS

		HLS130 (2 seater)	HLGS130 (2+2 seater)
Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	lb (kg)	See the "F.M.V.S.S. certification label".	
Gross Axle Weight Rating	lb (kg)		
Front			
Rear			
Seating capacity	persons	2	4

ENGINE

		L28
Cylinder arrangement		6 cylinder in-line
Type		4 cycle OHC
Bore × Stroke	in (mm)	3.39 × 3.11 (86 × 79)
Displacement	cu in (cm^3)	168.0 (2,753)
Compression ratio		8.8, 7.4*
Firing order		1-5-3-6-2-4

*: Models equipped with turbocharger

WHEEL & TIRE

Road wheel size ... Offset in (mm)	Steel	5-1/2JJ-14 ... 0.59 (15)	–	5J-14 ... 0.59 (15)
	Aluminum	6JJ-14 ... 0.39 (10)	6JJ-15 ... 0.39 (10)*2	–
Tire	Type	Radial, tubeless		Spare tire*1
	Size	195/70HR-14 P205/70R14	P205/60R15*2	C78-14

*1: When using aluminum road wheels, be sure to carry four wheel nuts for steel wheels for use with the spare tire.
*2: Models equipped with turbocharger.

SERVICE DATA

ENGINE TUNE-UP

Idle speed Ignition timing (B.T.D.C.) CO percentage at idle speed		See the "Emission Control Label" on the underside of the hood.	
Spark plug gap BPR5ES-11, BPR6ES-11, BPR7ES-11	in (mm)	0.039 to 0.043 (1.0 to 1.1)	
Valve clearance (Hot)* Intake Exhaust	in (mm)	0.010 (0.25) 0.012 (0.30)	
Drive belt deflection		Adjust deflection of used belt	Set deflection of new belt
Cooling fan	in (mm)	0.28 to 0.39 (7 to 10)	0.24 to 0.35 (6 to 9)
Air conditioner compressor	in (mm)	0.20 to 0.28 (5 to 7)	0.16 to 0.24 (4 to 6)
Power steering oil pump	in (mm)	0.43 to 0.55 (11 to 14)	0.35 to 0.47 (9 to 12)
Applied pushing force	lb (N)	22 (98)	
Cooling fan belt size Width x Length	in (mm)	0.492 x 34.84 (12.5 x 885)	

*: Models not equipped with turbocharger

CAPACITIES

	US measure	Imp measure	Liter
Fuel tank	21-1/8 gal	17-5/8 gal	80
Coolant	11-1/8 qt	9-1/4 qt	10.5
Engine			
Equipped with turbocharger			
With oil filter	5-7/8 qt	4-7/8 qt	5.6
Without oil filter	5-3/8 qt	4-1/2 qt	5.1
Not equipped with turbocharger			
With oil filter	5-1/8 qt	4-3/8 qt	4.9
Without oil filter	4-5/8 qt	3-7/8 qt	4.4
Transmission			
M/T FS5W71B	4-1/4 pt	3-1/2 pt	2.0
FS5R90A (Borg-Warner T-5)	4 pt	3-3/8 pt	1.9
AT 3N71B	5-7/8 qt	4-7/8 qt	5.5
L3N71B	6-7/8 qt	5-3/4 qt	6.5
Differential carrier			
R200	2-3/4 pt	2-1/4 pt	1.3
R180	2-1/8 pt	1-3/4 pt	1.0
Power steering system	1-1/8 qt	1 qt	1.1
Windshield washer tank	3-1/8 qt	2-5/8 qt	3.0
Headlight cleaner tank	2-1/8 qt	1-3/4 qt	2.0
Air conditioning system			
Compressor oil	5.1 fl oz 4.9 oz	5.3 fl oz 4.9 oz	150 mℓ 139 g
Refrigerant	1.8 to 2.2 lb	1.8 to 2.2 lb	0.8 to 1.0 kg

TIGHTENING TORQUE

Unit: ft-lb (N·m)

Pivot lock nut*	36 to 43 (49 to 59)
Cylinder head bolt	51 to 61 (69 to 83)
Manifold bolt and nut	
0.31 in (8 mm) dia. bolt	11 to 18 (15 to 25)
0.39 in (10 mm) dia. bolt	25 to 33 (34 to 44)
0.31 in (8 mm) dia. nut	9 to 12 (12 to 16)
Spark plug	11 to 14 (15 to 20)
Oil pan bolt	4.3 to 7.2 (5.9 to 9.8)
Oil pan drain plug	14 to 22 (20 to 29)
Transmission drain plug	18 to 25 (25 to 34)
Differential carrier	
Drain plug	29 to 43 (39 to 59)
Filler plug	29 to 43 (39 to 59)
Wheel nut	58 to 72 (78 to 98)

*: Models not equipped with turbocharger

BULBS

Item	Wattage (W)	SAE trade number
Halogen headlight	60/50	–
Front combination light		
Turn signal/Clearance	27/8	1157
Side marker light	3.4	158
Rear combination light		
Stop/Tail	27/8	1157
Turn	27	1156
Back-up	27	1156
License plate light	7.5	89
Interior light	10	–
Spot light	8	–
Door edge warning light	3	–
Step light	3.4	158
Luggage compartment light	5	–
Vanity mirror light	5	–

FUSES

Item	Ampere (A)
Headlight (R)	10
Headlight (L)	10
Horn, Power door lock	15
Stop	15
Clearance, Tail	15
Interior, Clock	10
Hazard	10
Heater, Air conditioner	20
Radio	10
Rear wiper, Washer	10
Front wiper, Washer, Headlight cleaner	15
Flasher, Reverse, ASCD	10
Meter, Gauge	10
Rear defroster	20
Cigarette lighter	15
Radiator fan motor	15

FUSIBLE LINKS

Color	Usage
Green	Electronic Fuel Injection circuit
Brown	Electronic Fuel Injection circuit
Brown	Ignition switch
Black	Power supply "IGN" and "ACC" at fuse box
Brown	Headlight circuit

Consumer Information

INTRODUCTION

The figures contained in the following summary 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) and the Canadian Motor Vehicles Safety Act, our NISSAN/DATSUN vehicles have been tested extensively and the results compiled to include all of the automobiles offered for sale in the U.S.

We believe it is essential that you carefully study the data before driving your new NISSAN/DATSUN so that you are familiar with the potential ability of the vehicle PRIOR to using it.

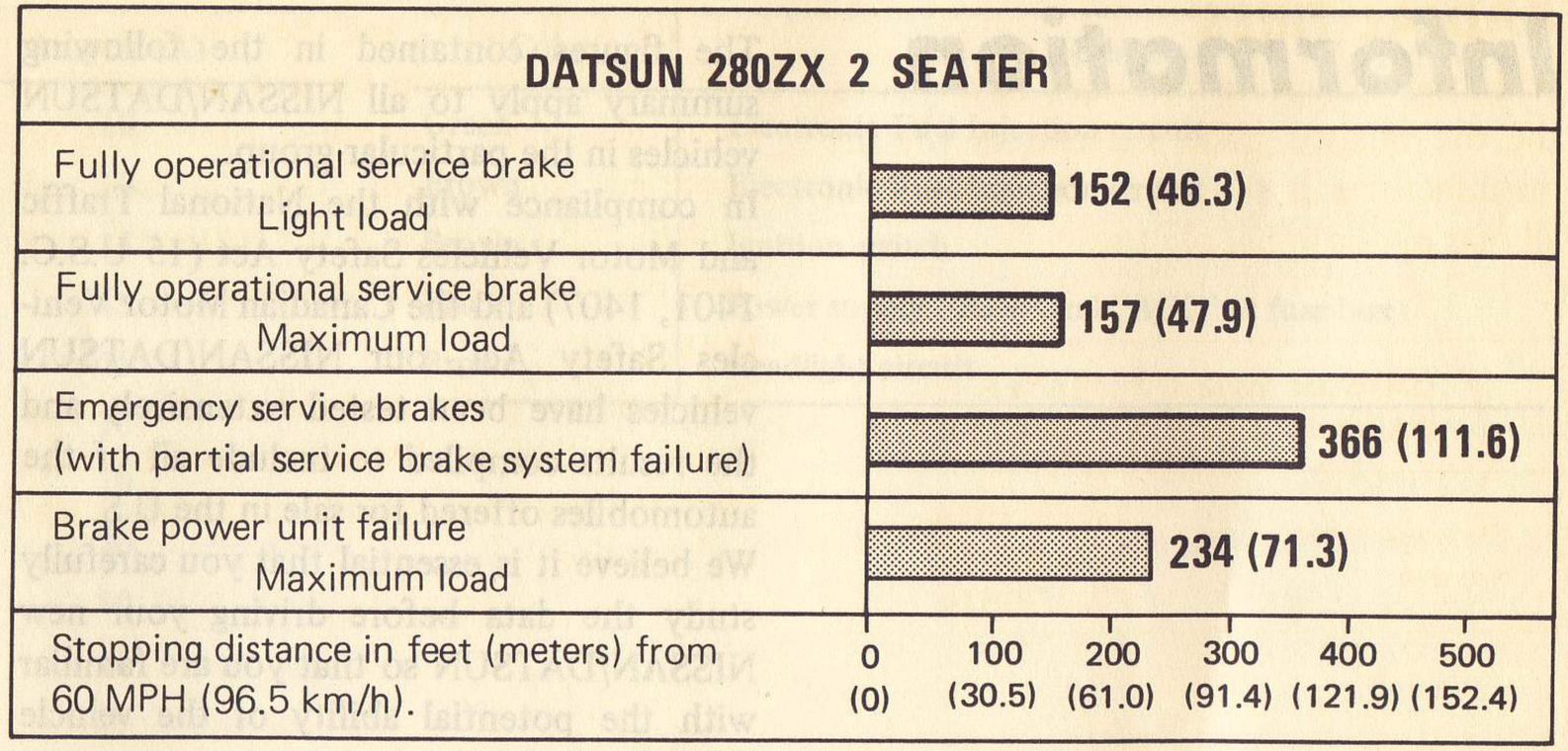
The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the United States Department of Transportation (Department of Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety, Transport Canada) has carefully evaluated the statistics relating to the following minimum safety figures and has established specific guidelines that we, the manufacturers, must use when arriving at the figures stated in the following pages.

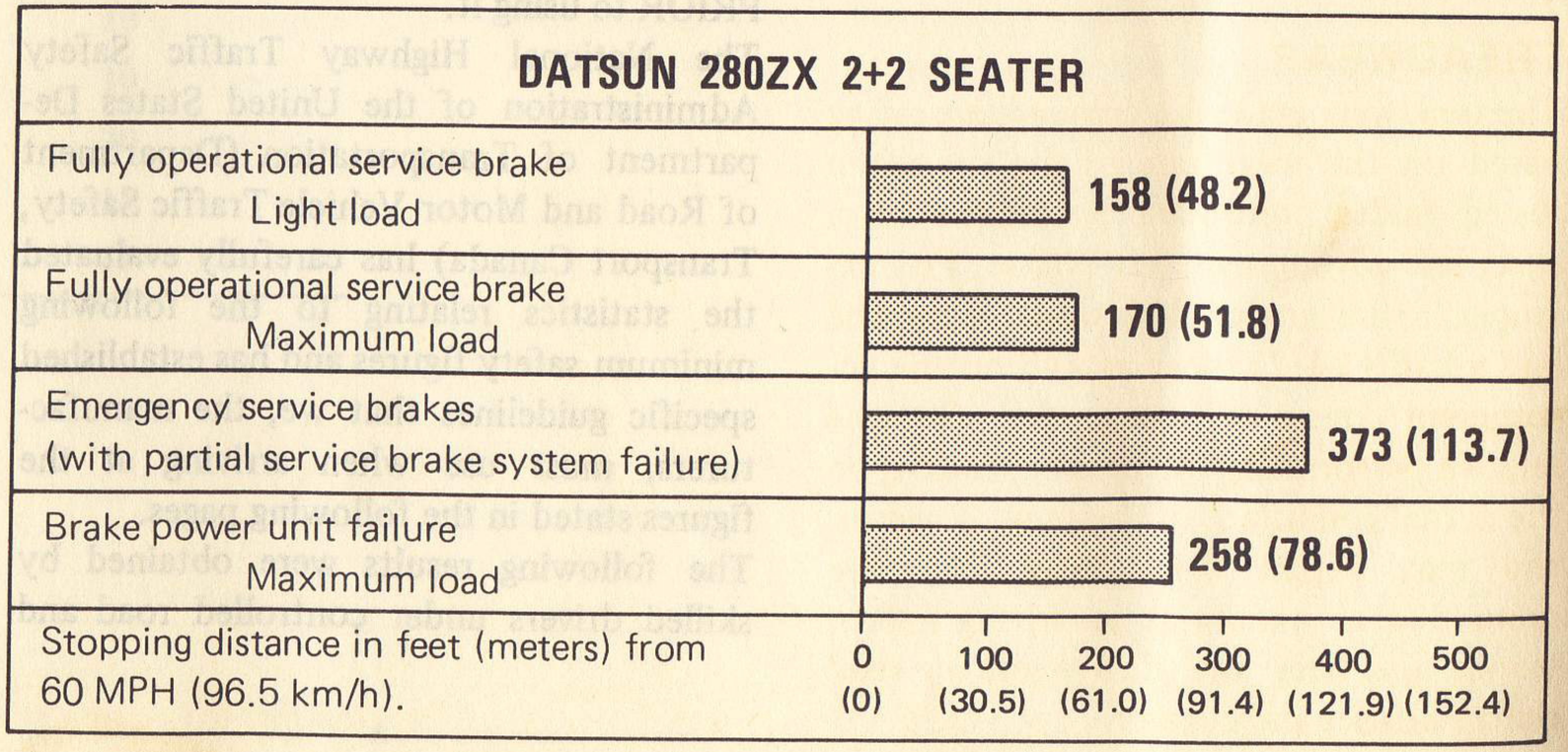
The following results were obtained by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and may not be representative of results obtainable under other conditions.

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.





UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADES FOR BIAS AND RADIAL TIRES

With the exception of Space Saver Tires, the tire quality grade assigned by the tire manufacturer is shown on the sidewall of all bias ply or radial ply tires.

DATSUN 280ZX 2 SEATER DATSUN 280ZX 2+2 SEATER	
Recommended tire size	195/70HR14 P205/60R15 P205/70R14

TREADWEAR

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

TRACTION A, B AND C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

WARNING:

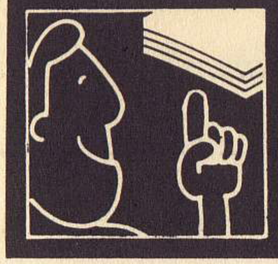
The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straightahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

TEMPERATURE A, B AND C

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING:

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.



YES, We sell FACTORY AUTHORIZED DATSUN SERVICE MANUALS

The inside story on every NISSAN/DATSUN designed is out. Genuine Datsun Service Manuals filled with facts, photos, diagrams, illustrations, the works. Written by the people who make the cars. And used by the ones who work on them.

Best of all, although these volumes of information are used by technicians, you don't have to be an Engineer to get the picture, it's written in plain English.

For your copy see your dealer or send check or money order payable to:

In U.S.A. Pendant Industries
P.O. Box 387,
Harbor City, Ca. 90710
(213) 530-0120

In Canada Nissan Automobile Company
(Canada) Ltd.,
P.O. Box 2600,
Streetsville Postal Station,
Mississauga, Ontario,
L5M 2L5

MODEL	1983 SERVICE MANUAL			1983 OWNER'S MANUAL		
	Part No.	U.S.A.	CANADA	Part No.	U.S.A.	CANADA
Stanza	20098	$21.50	$24.50	30103	$2.50	$3.00
Pick-up	20099	$21.50	$24.50	30104	$2.50	$3.00
Maxima	20100	$21.50	$24.50	30105	$2.50	$3.00
280ZX	20101	$21.50	$24.50	30106	$2.50	$3.00
Pulsar	20102	$21.50	$24.50	30107	$2.50	$3.00
200SX	20103	$21.50	$24.50	30108	$2.50	$3.00
Sentra	20104	$21.50	$24.50	30109	$2.50	$3.00

California residents add 6% tax.

Yes! We also have service manuals available for older models, write for a catalog.

Service Manuals are not available in Quebec, Canada.

Prices listed are for Pendant Industries and Nissan Automobile Co. (Canada) Ltd., and are suggested retail prices. Dealer prices may vary.

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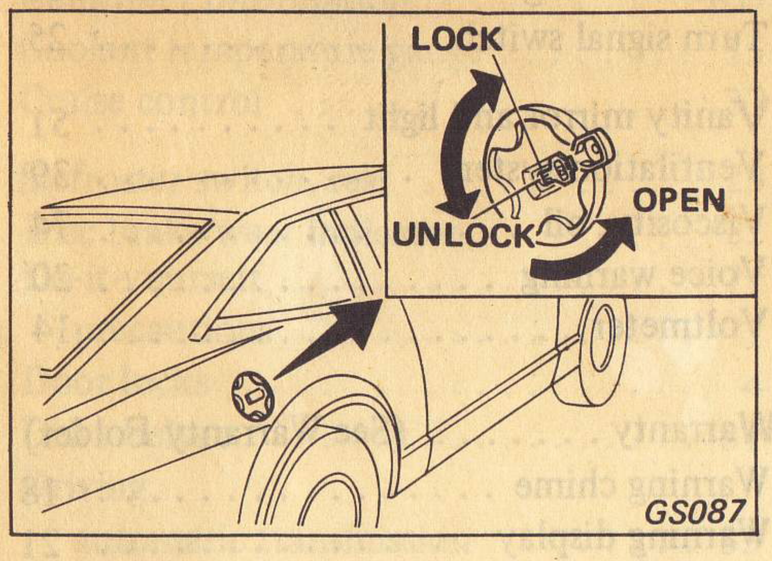
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Gas Station Information

Further details and precautions are described in "Do-It-Yourself".

FUEL FILLER CAP



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

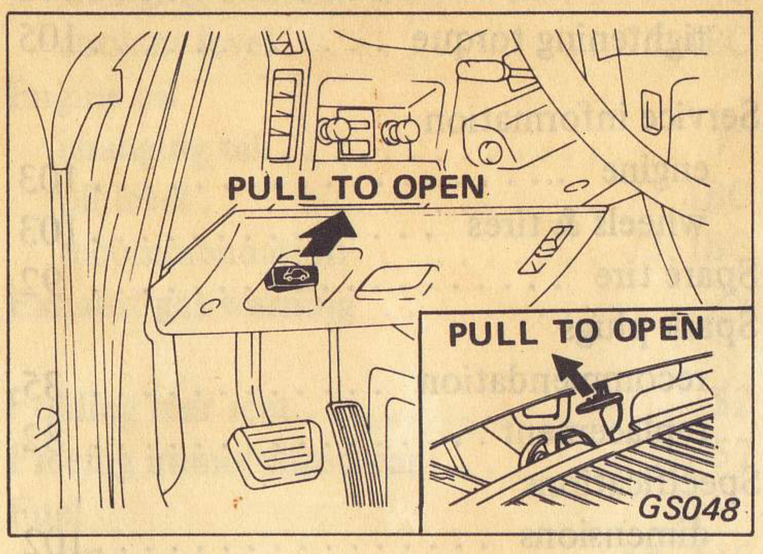
FUEL RECOMMENDATION

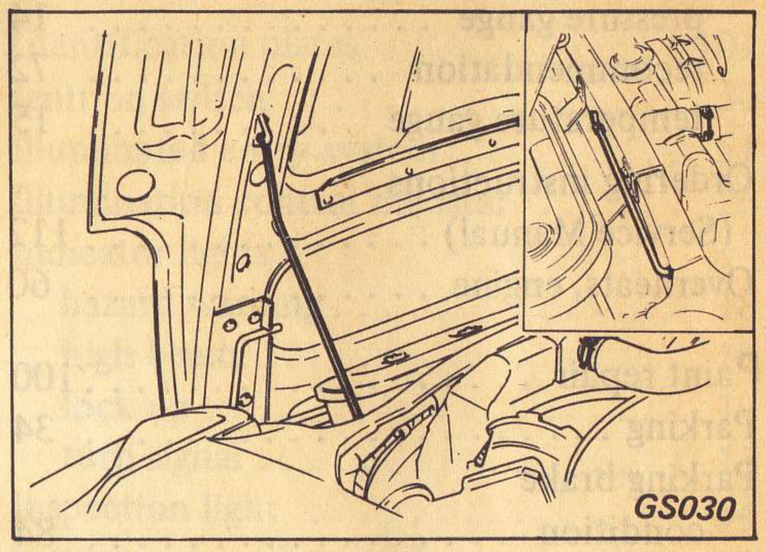
	Gasoline	Gasoline octane number (minimum)	
		RON	(R+M)/2
All models	Unleaded	91	87

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

The fuel filler opening is designed for use with an unleaded fuel nozzle [nozzle diameter less than 0.84 in (21.3 mm)] only.

HOOD RELEASE





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

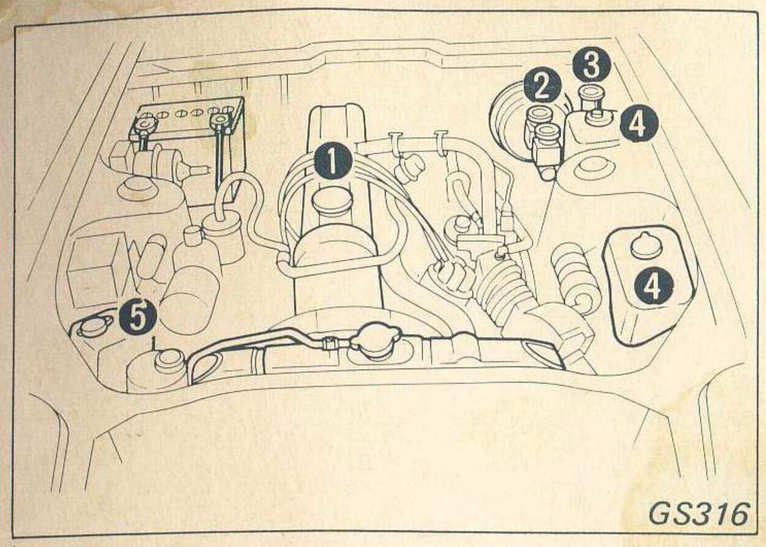
CAUTION:

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

RECOMMENDED TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE

- **Tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD.**

See the tire placard affixed on the inside panel of the center console box lid.



GS316

ENGINE OIL ❶

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

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

Be sure to avoid using an engine oil which may contain foreign matter.

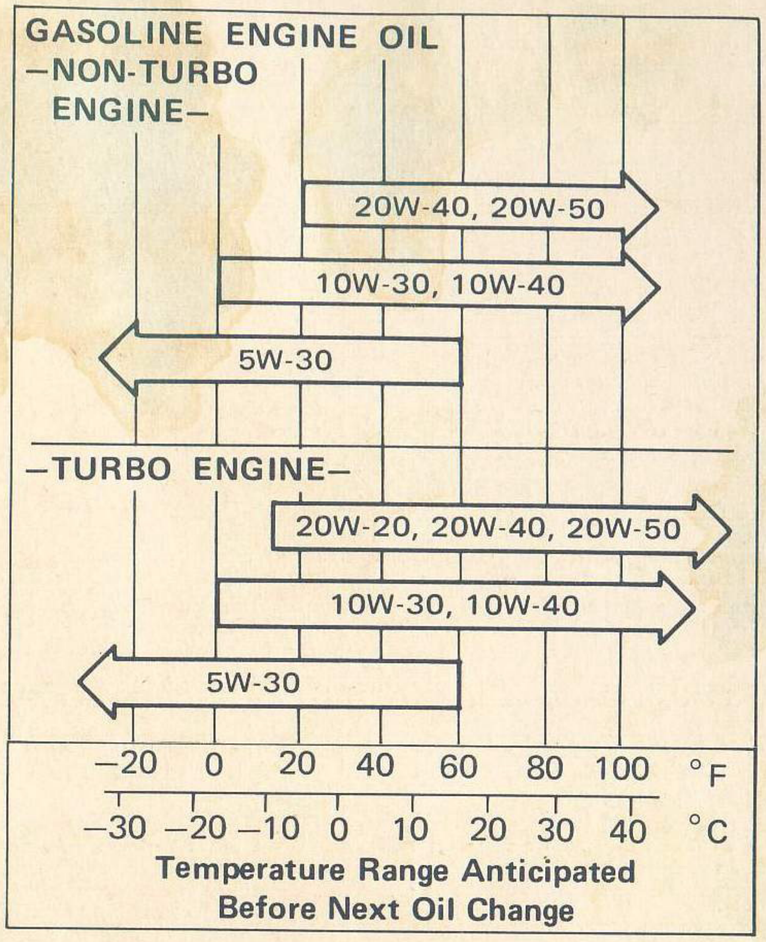
Capacity at oil change

	With oil filter	Without oil filter
Equipped with turbocharger	5-7/8 US qt (4-7/8 Imp qt, 5.6 liters)	5-3/8 US qt (4-1/2 Imp qt, 5.1 liters)
Not equipped with turbo-charger	5-1/8 US qt (4-3/8 Imp qt, 4.9 liters)	4-5/8 US qt (3-7/8 Imp qt, 4.4 liters)

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only recommended engine oil according to API classification SF (Energy Conserving Oils) for non-turbo engines and SE for turbo engines.

Refer to "Engine oil and oil filter recommendation" in "Do-it-yourself".



On models equipped with a turbocharger, use 10W - 30, 10W - 40, 20W - 20, 20W - 40 or 20W - 50 except unden entremely cold conditions. Use 5W - 30 only under extremely cold conditions.

BRAKE ❷ AND CLUTCH ❸ FLUID

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

WARNING:

Adding the wrong type brake fluid or allowing the braking system to become contaminated can damage the system and affect the car's stopping capability.

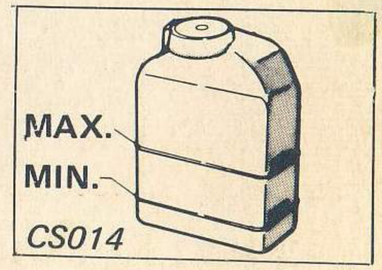
WASHER FLUID ❹

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

ENGINE COOLANT ❺

Check engine coolant level when system is cool.

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



CS014

'83 S130-D





This Owner's Manual has been provided to introduce you to your new Datsun. A separate Warranty Folder contains information concerning your new vehicle warranty.

BUT DID YOU KNOW ?

Thousands of Datsun owners are learning even more about the technical side of their new automobiles by purchasing Factory Service Manuals.

For information on how you may order your individual vehicle manual, see "Ordering Instructions" in this Owner's Manual.

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