#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to assist skilled mechanics in the efficient repair and maintenance of the range of vehicles given on the title-page. The procedures detailed, carried out in the sequence given and using the appropriate service tools, will enable the operations to be completed in the time stated in the Repair Operation Times.

#### Indexing

The content pages list the titles and reference numbers of the divisions in alphabetical order.

#### **Operation Numbering**

Each operation is followed by the number allocated to it in a master index. The number consists of six digits arranged in three pairs.

The master index of operations has been compiled for universal application to vehicles manufactured by British Leyland Motor Corporation and therefore continuity of the numbering sequence is not maintained throughout the manual.

Each instruction within an operation has a sequence number, and to complete the operation in the minimum time it is essential that these instructions are performed in numerical sequence commencing at 1 unless otherwise stated. Where applicable, the sequence numbers identify the components in the appropriate illustration.

Where performance of an operation requires the use of a service tool, the tool number is quoted under the operation heading and is repeated in, or following, the instruction involving its use.

An illustrated list of all service tools necessary to complete the operations described in the manual is also included.

#### References

References to the left- or right-hand side in the manual are made when viewing the vehicle from the rear. With the engine and gearbox assembly removed, the water pump end of the engine is referred to as the front.

To reduce repetition, operations covered in this manual do not include reference to testing the vehicle after repair. It is essential that work is inspected and tested after completion and if necessary a road test of the vehicle is carried out particularly where safety related items are concerned.

#### Dimensions

The dimensions quoted are to design engineering specification. Alternative unit equivalents, shown in brackets following the dimensions, have been converted from the original specification.

During the period of running-in from new, certain adjustments may vary from the specification figures given in this Manual. These adjustments will be re-set by the Distributor or Dealer at the After Sales Service, and thereafter should be maintained at the figures specified in the Manual.

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#### **REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS**

When replacement parts are required it is essential that only genuine Land Rover replacements are used.

Attention is particularly drawn to the following points concerning repairs and the fitting of replacement parts and accessories

Safety features embodied in the vehicle may be impaired if other than genuine Land Rover replacements are fitted. In certain territories, legislation prohibits the fitting of parts not to the vehicle manufacturer's specification. Torque wrench setting figures given in the Repair Operation Manual must be strictly adhered to. Locking devices, where specified, must be fitted. If the efficiency of a locking device is impaired during removal it must be renewed. Owners purchasing accessories while travelling abroad should ensure that the accessory and its fitted location on the vehicle conform to mandatory requirements existing in their country of origin. The terms of the Owners Service Statement may be invalidated by the fitting of other than genuine Land Rover parts.

All genuine Land Rover replacements have the full backing of the Owners Service Statement.

Land Rover Distributors and Dealers are obliged to supply only genuine Land Rover service parts.

#### **POISONOUS SUBSTANCES**

#### WARNING

Many liquids and other substances used in motor vehicles are poisonous and should under no circumstances be consumed and should as far as possible be kept away from open wounds. These substances among others include antifreeze, brake fluid, fuel, windscreen washer additives, lubricants and various adhesives.

#### **FUEL HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

The following information provides basic precautions which must be observed if petrol (gasoline) is to be handled safely. It also outlines the other areas of risk which must not be ignored.

This information is issued for basic guidance only, and in any case of doubt appropriate enquiries should be made of your local Fire Officer.

#### General

Petrol/gasoline vapour is highly flammable and in confined spaces is also very explosive and toxic.

When petrol/gasoline evaporates it produces 150 times its own volume in vapour, which when diluted with air becomes a readily ignitable mixture. The vapour is heavier than air and will always fall to the lowest level. It can readily be distributed throughout a workshop by air current, consequently, even a small spillage of petrol/gasoline is potentially very dangerous.

Always have a fire extinguisher containing FOAM CO2 GAS, or POWDER close at hand when handling or draining fuel, or when dismantling fuel systems and in areas where fuel containers are stored.

Always disconnect the vehicle battery BEFORE carrying out dismantling or draining work on a fuel system. Whenever petrol/gasoline is being handled, drained or

stored, or when fuel systems are being dismantled all forms of ignition must be extinguished or removed, any head-lamps used must be flameproof and kept clear of spillage.

NO ONE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO REPAIR COMPONENTS ASSOCIATED WITH PETROL/ GASOLINE WITHOUT FIRST HAVING HAD SPECIA-LIST TRAINING.

Fuel Tank Draining WARNING: PETROL/GASOLINE MUST NOT BE EXTRACTED OR DRAINED FROM ANY VEHICLE WHILST IT IS STANDING OVER A PIT.

Draining or extracting petrol/gasoline from vehicle fuel tank must be carried out in a well ventilated area.

The receptacle used to contain the petrol/gasoline must be more than adequate for the full amount of fuel to be extracted or drained. The receptacle should be clearly marked with its contents, and placed in a safe storage area which meets the requirements of local authority regulations

WHEN PETROL/GASOLINE HAS BEEN EXTRACTED OR DRAINED FROM A FUEL TANK THE PRECAU-TIONS GOVERNING NAKED LIGHTS AND IGNITION SOURCES SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

#### Fuel Tank Removal

On vehicles where the fuel line is secured to the fuel tank outlet by a spring steel clip, it is recommended that such clips are released before the fuel line is disconnected or the fuel tank unit is removed. This procedure will avoid the possibility of residual petrol fumes in the fuel tank being ignited when the clips are released.

As an added precaution fuel tanks should have a PETROL/GASOLINE VAPOUR warning label attached to them as soon as they are removed from the vehicle.

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#### Fuel Tank Repair

Under no circumstances should a repair to any tank involving heat treatment be carried out without first rendering the tank SAFE, by using one of the following methods:

- STEAMING: With the filler cap and tank unit re-moved, empty the tank. Steam the tank for at least 2 a hours with low pressure steam. Position the tank so that condensation can drain away freely, ensuring that any sediment and sludge not volatised by the steam, is
- any sediment and sludge not volatised by the steam, is washed out during the steaming process. BOILING: With the filler cap and tank unit removed, empty the tank. Immerse the tank completely in boiling water containing an effective alkaline degreas-ing agent or a detergent, with the water filling and also surrounding the tank for at least 2 hours. After steaming or boiling a signed and dated label to this effect should be attached to the tank. ь

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Inspection socket-remove and	i re	efit	-		•	•	•			•	•		•	•	•	•	86.	45.33	8624
Lamps remove and refit																			
-front flasher																	86.	40.42	86-23
-front side																	86.	40.34	86-23
-headlamp assembly .	•	•	•	•		•	•				•			•	•		86.	40.02	86—23

	Operation No.	Page No.
panel illumination	. 86.40.45 . 86.40.79	86—24 86—23 86—23 86—24
Starter motor         -remove and refit         -overhaul         -overhaul         -solenoid-remove and refit	. 86.60.13	86—25 86—25 86—25
Switches         -remove and refit         -choke warning light         -combined, direction indicator/headlight/horn         -ignition/starter-heater/starter         -lighting         -panel light         -stop light         -windscreen wiper/washer	. 86.65.55 . 86.65.02 . 86.65.10 . 86.65.12 . 86.65.51	86—32 86—33 86—30 86—31 86—31 86—31 86—32 86—31
INSTRUMENTS		
Coolant temperature gauge —remove and refit	. 88.25.14	88-3
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Oil pressure warning switch -remove and refit	. 88.25.08	88-2
Speedometer —remove and refit	. 88.30.01	88-5
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Speedometer cable, inner —remove and refit	. 88.30.07	88-5
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SERVICE TOOLS		

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# **ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

Across flats (bolt size)	A.F.	Negative (electrical)	-
After bottom dead centre	A.B.D.C.	Newton metre	Nm
After top dead centre	A.T.D.C.	Number	No.
Alternating current	a.c.		
Amperes	A	Ounces (force)	ozf
Ampere-hour	Ah	Ounces (mass)	oz
Atmospheres	Atm	Ounce inch (torque)	ozf in
		Outside diameter	o.dia
Before bottom dead centre	B.B.D.C.	Overdrive	O/D
Before top dead centre	B.T.D.C.		
Bottom dead centre	B.D.C.	Paragraphs	para.
Brake horse power	b.h.p.	Part Number	Part No.
Brake mean effective pressure	b.m.e.p.	Percentage	%
British Standards	B.S.	Pints (Imperial)	pt
		Pints (U.S.)	U.S. pt
Carbon monoxide	CO	Plus or minus	±
Centigrade (Celsius)	C	Plus (tolerance)	+
Centimetres	cm <sub>3</sub>	Positive (electrical)	+
Cubic centimetres	cm <sup>3</sup> in <sup>3</sup>	Pounds (force)	lbf
Cubic inches	in	Pounds (mass)	lb
Cycles per minute	c/min	Pounds feet (torque)	lbf ft
	•	Pounds inches (torque)	lbf in
Degree (angle)	deg.or°	Pounds per square inch	lbf/in <sup>2</sup>
Degree (temperature)	deg. or		
Diameter	dia.	Radius	r
Direct current	d.c.	Ratio	:
		Reference	ref.
Fahrenheit	F	Revolutions per minute	rev/min
Feet	ft	Right-hand	R.H.
Feet per minute	ft/min	Right-hand steering	R.H.Stg.
Fifth	5th		
Figure (illustration)	Fig.	Second (angle)	"
First	lst	Second (numerical order)	2nd
Fourth	4th	Single carburetter	SC
		Society of Automobile	
Gallons (Imperial)	gal	Engineers	S.A.E.
Gallons (U.S.)	U.S. gal	Specific gravity	sp. gr.
Grammes (force)	gf	Square centimetres	cm <sup>2</sup>
Grammes (mass)	g	Square inches	sp. gr. cm <sup>2</sup> in <sup>2</sup>
. ,	0	Standard	std.
High compression	h.c.	Standard wire gauge	s.w.g.
High tension (electrical)	h.t.	Synchronizer/synchromesh	synchro.
Horse-power	hp	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Hundredweight	cwt	Third	3rd
		Top dead centre	T.D.C.
Inches	in	Twin carburetters	TC
Inches of mercury	inHg		
Independent front suspension	i.f.s.	United Kingdom	UK
Internal diameter	i.dia.		
		Volts	V
Kilogrammes (force)	kgf		
Kilogrammes (mass)	kg	Watts	W
Kilogramme centimetre	kgf cm	Watto	
Kilogramme metres	kgf m	Screw threads	
Kilogrammes per square	-	American Standard Taper	
centimetre	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	Pipe	N.P.T.F.
Kilometres	km	British Association	B.A.
Kilometres per hour	km/h	British Standard Fine	B.S.F.
Kilovolts	kV	British Standard Pipe	B.S.P.
King pin inclination	k.p.i.	British Standard Whitworth	B.S.W.
01	•	Unified Coarse	U.N.C.
Left-hand	L.H.	Unified Fine	U.N.F.
Left-hand steering	L.H.Stg.		
Left-hand thread	L.H.Thd.		
Low compression	l.c.		
Low tension	l.t.		
Maximum	max.		
Metres	m		
Miniature Edison Screw	MES		
Miles per gallon	m.p.g.		
Miles per hour	m.p.h.		
Millimetres	mm		
Millimetres	mm		
Millimetres of mercury	mmHg		
Minimum	min.		
Minus (of tolerance)	-		
Minute (of angle)	,		

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\*. 1 .

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#### **GENERAL SPECIFICATION DATA**

#### **ENGINE – 2¼ LITRE PETROL**

Туре						• •						
Bore												
Stroke		•	•••	••	• •	• •	• •	••	• •	•••	••	
Capacity		•	• •	••	•••	••	• •	••	••	•••	••	
Valve ope	ration	•	• •	••	••	•••	••	••	•••	•••	••	

#### Crankshaft

Main journal diameter	••
Minimum regrind diameter Crankpin journal diameter	 
Minimum regrind diameter Crankshaft end thrust	
Crankshaft end float	

#### Main bearings

Number and type								
Material Diametrical clearance								
Undersizes	 				•			

#### **Connecting rods**

Туре ..... Length between centres .....

#### Big end bearings

Diametrical clearance	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
End float on crankpi Undersizes																

#### Gudgeon pins

Type ..... Fit in piston Clearance in connecting rod .....

#### Pistons

Standard size pistons

4 cylinder 90.47 mm (3.562 in.) 88,9 mm (3.500 in.) 2286 cm<sup>3</sup> (139.500 in.<sup>3</sup>) Overhead by pushrod

63,487 mm to 63,500 mm (2.4995 in. to 2.500 in.) 62.48 mm (2.460 in.) 58,72 mm to 58,733 mm (2.312 in. to 2.31275 in.) 57,70 mm (2.272 in.) Taken on thrust washers at centre main bearing 0.05 mm to 0.15 mm (0.002 in. to 0.006 in.)

3 halved shells Steel shell, tin-aluminium lined 0,020 mm to 0,072 mm (0.0008 in. to 0.00285 in.) 0.25 mm, 0.50 mm, 0.76 mm, 1.01 mm (0.010 in., 0.020 in., 0.030 in., 0.040 in.)

Horizontally split big end, plain small end 175.36 mm to 175.46 mm (6.904 in. to 6.908 in.)

Steel shell, copper-lead lined 0,019 mm to 0,068 mm (0.00075 in. to 0.0027 in.) 0,02 mm to 0,03 mm (0.007 in. to 0.012 in.) 0.25 mm, 0.50 mm, 0.76 mm, 0.01 mm (0.010 in., 0.020 in., 0.030 in., 0.040 in.)

Floating Push fit by hand 0,007 mm to 0,015 mm (0.0003 in. to 0.0006 in.)

#### Aluminium alloy, flat top

0,0479 mm to 0,0612 mm (0.0019 in. to 0.0024 in.) 0.043 mm to 0.055 mm (0.0017 in. to 0.0022 in.)

### Piston rings Compression ..... 2 Gap in bore ..... Gap in bore ..... Camshaft. Location ..... End float .... Number of bearings ..... Material Valves Length Inlet ..... Exhaust ..... Seat angle Exhaust Head diameter Inlet ..... Exhaust Stem diameter Inlet Exhaust Stem to guide clearance Inlet .....

Exhaust

Valve lift																	
Inlet					•								•	•	•	•	
Exhaust			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•

0.38 mm to 0.50 mm (0.015 in. to 0.020 in.) 0,046 mm to 0,097 mm (0.0018 in. to 0.0038 in.) 1

0.38 mm to 0.50 mm (0.015 in. to 0.020 in.) 0.038 mm to 0.089 mm (0.0015 in. to 0.0035 in.)

Right-hand side (thrust side) of engine 0,06 mm ot 0,13 mm (0.0025 in. to 0.0055 in.) 4 Steel shell, white metal lined

111,25 mm to 111,60 mm (4.380 in. to 4.394 in.) 111,22 mm to 111,58 mm (4.379 in. to 4.393 in.)

#### 30° 45°

44,45 mm to 44,57 mm (1.750 in. to 1.755 in.) 35,02 mm to 35,05 mm (1.375 in. to 1.380 in.)

7.891 mm to 7.904 mm (0.3107 in. to 0.3112 in.) 8.661 mm to 8.674 mm (0.3410 in. to 0.3415 in.)

0.033 mm to 0.048 mm (0.0013 in. to 0.0019 in.) 0,058 mm to 0,073 mm (0.0023 in. to 0.0029 in.)

10,236 mm (0.403 in.) 9,85 mm (0.388 in.)

continued

#### 2 Valve springs

Ń

Type Inner	Duplex interference coil
Length, free Length, under 8,0 kg (17.7 lb) load . Outer	42,67 mm (1.680 in.) 37,13 mm (1.462 in.)
Length, free Length, under 21 kg (46 lb.) load	46,28 mm (1.822 in.) 40,30 mm (1.587 in.)

#### Valve timing

Inlet opens	6° B.T.D.C.
Inlet closes	52° A.B.D.C.
Inlet peak	113° A.T.D.C
Exhaust opens	34° B.B.D.C.
Exhaust closes	24° A.T.D.C.
Exhaust peak	95° B.T.D.C.

#### Lubrication

System	Wet sump, pressure fed
System	•••
rev/min	$2,45 \text{ to } 4,5 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ (35 to 65 lbf/in. <sup>2</sup> )
Oil pump	- •
Туре	Double gear
Drive	Splined shaft from camshaft skew gear
End float of gears	-
Steel gear	0,05 mm to 0,12 mm (0.002 in. to 0.005 in.)
Aluminium gear	0,07 mm to 0,15 mm (0.003 in. to
	0.006 in.)
Radial clearance of gears	0,02 mm to 0,10 mm (0.001 in. to
<u> </u>	0.004 in.)
Backlash of gears	0,15 mm to 0,28 mm (0.006 in. to
	0.012 in.)

#### Oil pressure relief valve

Туре	Non-adjustable
Relief valve spring	•
Full length	67,82 mm (2.6)
Compressed length at 2,58 kg (5,7	, ,
lb.) load	61,23 mm (2,45

ujustuoto	
67,82 mm (2.670 in.)	
61,23 mm (2.450 in.)	

#### **ENGINE - 2¼ LITRE DIESEL** Type ..... 4-cvlinder Bore ..... 90,47 mm (3.562 in.) Stroke ..... 88,9 mm (3.500 in.) Capacity ..... $2286 \text{ cm}^{3}(139 \text{ in.}^{3})$ Valve operation ..... Overhead by push rod Crankshaft Main bearing journal diameter ..... 63,487 mm to 63,500 mm (2.4995 in. to 2.5000 in.). Regrinding NOT permitted. Crankpin journal diameter ..... 58,72 mm to 58,733 mm (2.312 in. to 2.31275 in.). Regrinding NOT permitted. Crankshaft end thrust ..... Taken on thrust washers at centre main bearing Crankshaft end float ..... 0.05 mm to 0.15 mm (0.002 in. to 0.006 in.) Main bearings Number and type 3 halved shells Material Steel shell, copper-lead lined, tin plated Diametrical clearance 0,020 mm to 0,063 mm (0.0008 in. to 0.0025 in.) **Connecting rods** Туре ..... Horizontally split big end, plain small end Length between centres ..... 175,38 mm to 175,43 mm (6.905 in. to 6.907 in.) **Big end bearings** Type and material ..... Steel shell, copper-lead lined Diametrical clearance 0,019 mm to 0,068 mm (0.00075 in to 0.0027 i**n.)** End float on crankpin ..... 0,20 mm to 0,30 mm (0.007 in. to 0.012 in.) Gudgeon pins Туре ..... Floating Fit in piston Push fit by hand Clearance in connecting rod ..... 0,0076 mm to 0,0178 mm (0.0003 in. to 0.0007 in.) Pistons Туре ..... Aluminium alloy, with V shape recess in crown Clearance in bore, measured at bottom of skirt at right angles to gudgeon pin Standard size pistons ..... 0,111 mm to 0,134 mm (0.0044 in. to 0.0053 in.) Oversize pistons ..... 0,111 mm to 0,157 mm (0.0044 in. to 0.0062 in.)

#### Pisto

Piston rings Compression No. 1 (top)	
Type	Square f 0,35 mn 0.019
Clearance in groove	0,06 mn 0.004
Compression Nos. 2 and 3 Type	Bevelled
Gap in bore	TOP* 0,25 mn 0.015
Clearance in groove	0,06 mn 0.004
Oil control No. 4 Type Gap in bore Clearance in groove	Expand 0,38 mn 0.045 0,038 m
Camshaft Location End float Number of bearings Material	to 0.0 Right-ha 0,06 mr 0.002 4 Steel sh
Valves Length Inlet Exhaust	116,38 to 4. 116,89 to 4.
Seat angle Inlet Exhaust	45° 45°
Head diameter Inlet Exhaust	39,16 m 1.54 33,32 m 1.31
Stem diameter Inlet	7,891 m

Exhaust	8,661 mm to 8,674 r 0.3415 in.)
Stem to guide clearance	
Inlet	0,033 mm to 0,048 r 0.0019 in.)
Exhaust	0,058 mm to 0,073 1 0.0029 in.)
Valve lift Inlet	9,85 mm (0.388 in.)

Exhaust .....

friction edge, chrome plated m to 0,50 mm (0.014 in. to 9 in.) m to 0,11 mm (0.0025 in. to 45 in.) d friction edge. Marked 'T' or P' on upper side m to 0,38 mm (0.010 in. to 5 in.) m to 0,11 mm (0.0025 in. to 145 in.) ter and rails m to 1,14 mm (0.015 in. to 15 in.) mm to 0,064 mm (0.0015 in. .0025 in.) and side (thrust side) of engine m to 0,13 mm (0.0025 in. to )55 in.) nell, white metal lined mm to 116,58 mm (4.582 in. .590 in.) mm to 117,09 mm (4.602 in. .610 in.) mm to 39,26 mm (1.542 in. to 16 in.) mm to 33,42 mm (1.312 in. to l6 in.) mm to 7,904 mm (0.3107 in. to 0.3112 in.) ,661 mm to 8,674 mm (0.3410 in. to 0.3415 in.) ,033 mm to 0,048 mm (0.0013 in. to 0.0019 in.) ,058 mm to 0,073 mm (0.0023 in. to 0.0029 in.)

10,26 mm (0.404 in.)

#### Valve springs

Type	<sup>*</sup> Duplex Interference coil
Inner Length, free Length, under 8,0 kg (17.7 lb.) load .	42,67 mm (1.680 in.) 40,30 mm (1.587 in.)
Outer Length, free Length, under 21 kg (46 lb.) load	46,28 mm (1.822 in.) 40,30 mm (1.587 in.)

#### Valve timing

aive timing	0
Inlet opens	 16° BTDC
Inlet closes	 $42^{\circ}$ ABDC
Inlet peak	 103° ATDC
Exhaust opens	 51° BBDC
Exhaust closes	 13° ATDC
Exhaust peak	 109° BTDC

#### Lubrication

upiration	
System System pressure, engine warm at 2000	Wet sump, pressure fed
System pressure, engine warm at 2000	
rev/min	$2,5 \text{ to } 4,57 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 (35 \text{ to } 65 \text{ lbf/in.}^2)$
Oil pump	
Туре	Double gear
Drive	Splined shaft from camshaft skew gear
End float of gears	-
Steel gear	0,05 mm to 0,12 mm (0.002 in. to 0,005 in.)
Aluminium gear	0,07 mm to 0,15 mm (0.003 in. to 0,006 in.)
Radial clearance of gears	0,02 mm to 0,10 mm (0.001 in. to 0.004 in.)
Blacklash of gears	0,15 mm to 0,28 mm (0.006 in. to 0.012 in.)

#### Oil pressure relief valve

Relief valve spr		•••	• • •	 ••••	
Free length	- 	•••		 	
Compressed lb.) load					

# Non-adjustable

67,82 mm (2,670 in.)
61,23 mm (2.450 in.)

#### **ENGINE – 2.6 LITRE PETROL** 24

#### Bore ..... Stroke ..... Capacity ..... Valve operation .....

#### Crankshaft Main journal diameter

à

Minimum regrind diameter Crankpin journal diameter
Minimum regrind diameter Crankshaft end thrust
Crankshaft end float

#### Main bearings

Number and type Material								
Diametrical clearance								
Undersizes	•					•		

#### **Connecting rods**

Type ..... Length between centres .....

#### Big end bearings

Type and material Diametrical clearance	•	•		•	  •		•		•			
End float on crankpin	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	
Undersizes		•	•	•				•		•	•	

#### Gudgeon pins

Type ..... Fit in piston ..... Clearance in connecting rod .....

#### Pistons

Туре ..... Clearance in bore, measured at bottom of skirt at right angles to gudgeon pin. Standard size and oversize pistons .....

#### 6-cvlinder 77.8 mm (3.063 in.) 92.075 mm (3.625 in.) $2625 \text{ cm}^3$ (160.3 in.<sup>3</sup>) Inlet – overhead by push rod Exhaust - side by cam follower 66.64 mm to 66.66 mm (2.624 in. to 2.6245 in.) 65,63 mm (2,584 in.) 47.62 mm to 47.64 mm (1.875 in. to 1.87575 in.) 46.60 (1.835 in.) Taken on thrust washers at rear main bearing 0.05 mm to 0.15 mm (0.002 in. to 0.006 in.) 7 halved shells Steel shell, copper-lead lined, tin plated 0,015 mm to 0,050 mm (0.0006 in. to 0.002 in.) 0,25 mm, 0,50 mm, 0,76 mm, 1,01 mm (0.010 in., 0.020 in., 0.030 in., 0.040 in.) Horizontally split big end, plain small end 206,463 mm (8.1285 in.) Steel shell, copper-lead, tin plated 0.019 mm to 0.063 mm (0.00075 in. to 0.0025 in.)

0.15 mm to 0.38 mm (0.006 in. to 0.015 in.) 0.25 mm, 0.50 mm, 0.76 mm, 1.01 mm (0.010 in., 0.020 in., 0.030 in., 0.040 in.)

Fully floating Push fit by hand Zero to 0,0241 mm (0.00095 in.)

#### Aluminium alloy, ridged top

0.048 mm to 0.060 mm (0.0019 in. to 0.0024 in.)

#### Piston rings Compression .....

Valves

Gap in bore							•	•	•	•	•	,	•	
Clearance in groove	:.	•		•	•	•						•		
Oil control														
Clearance in groove	• •	•	•	•	•	•							•	
Camshaft Location End float														
Number of bearings														

# Material Length

# Inlet ..... Exhaust Seat angle Inlet ..... Exhaust Head diameter Inlet ..... Exhaust Stem diameter Inlet ..... Exhaust ..... Stem to guide clearance Inlet ..... Exhaust Valve lift Inlet ..... Exhaust .....

# 0.0038 in.) 0.38 mm to 0.80 mm (0.015 in. to 0.033 in.) 0.05 mm to 0.10 mm (0.002 in. to 0.004 in.) Left-hand side of engine 0.11 mm to 0.16 mm (0.0045 in. to 0.0065 in.) Split 'Mazak' castings

0,38 mm to 0,50 mm (0.015 in. to

0.046 mm to 0.097 mm (0.0018 in. to

96,57 mm to 96,77 mm (3.802 in. to 3.810 in.) 116,07 mm to 116,28 mm (4.570 in. to 4.578 in.)

#### 30° 45°

2

(0.020 in.)

#### 45,54 mm to 45,64 mm (1,793 in. to 1.797 in.) 32,02 mm to 32,13 mm (1.261 in. to 1.265 in.)

8,68 mm to 8,69 mm (0.342 in. to 0.3425 in.) 8,66 mm to 8,67 mm (0.341 in. to 0.3415 in.)

0,033 mm to 0,048 mm (0.0013 in. to 0.0019 in.) 0.058 mm to 0.073 mm (0.0023 in. to 0.0029 in.)

#### 9,49 mm (0.374 in.) 10.23 mm (0.403 in.)

#### continued

Valve springs Type Inlet Inner	Duplex. Interference coil
Length, free Length under 9,7 kg (21.5 lb.) load .	43,26 mm (1.703 in.) 36,49 mm (1.437 in.)
Outer Length, free Length under 31,5 kg (69.5 lb.) load. Exhaust Inner	49,80 mm (1.960 in.) 41,27 mm (1.625 in.)
Length, free Length under 9,1 kg (16.4 lb.) load	43,26 mm (1.703 in.) 38,10 mm (1.500 in.)
Outer Length, free Length under 18,9 kg (41.8 lb.) load.	47,26 mm (1,861 in.) 41,27 mm (1.625 in.)
Valve timing Inlet opens Inlet closes Inlet peak Exhaust opens Exhaust closes Exhaust peak	12° BTDC 46° ABDC 107° ATDC 47° BBDC 17° ATDC 75° ABDC
Lubrication System System pressure, engine warm at 2000 rev/min	Wet sump, pressure fed $2,81$ to $3,51$ kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> (40 to 50 lbf/in. <sup>2</sup> )
Oil pump Type Drive End float of gears	Spur gear Splined shaft from camshaft skew gear
Steel gear	0,05 mm to 0,12 mm (0.002 in. to 0.005 in.)
Aluminium gear	0,07 mm to 0,15 mm (0.003 in. to 0.006 in.)
Radial clearance of gears	0,02 mm to 0,102 mm (0.001 in. to 0.004 in.)
Backlash of gears	0,20 mm to 0,28 mm (0.008 in. to 0.012 in.)
Oil pressure relief valve	
Type	non-adjustable
Free length Compressed length at 7,9 kg (17.5	87,0 mm (3.425 in.)
	50,55 (1.990 in.)

#### CLUTCH Make

Make	Borg and Beck
Туре	Diaphragm spring
Drive plate diameter	241 mm (9.500 in.)
Damper spring colour	Dark green (Petrol)
	Dark grey/Light green (Diesel)
Facing material	FERODO RYZ

#### TRANSMISSION

#### Main gearbox Type ....

;	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

#### Ratios:

Top	Di
Third	1.5
Second	2.2
First	3.6
Reverse: Suffix 'A' gearbox	3.8
Suffix 'B' gearbox	4.0

#### Transfer gearbox

Туре	• • • • • • • • • •	••	• •	 • • •	• • • •	• •
Front	wheel drive			 		•••

	•	
Ratios:	High transfer	Low transfer
Helical and spur gear transfer gearbox	1.15:1	2.35:1
All helical transfer gearbox	1.53:1	3.27:1
Overall ratios (final drive) with helical	1.55.1	0.27.1
and spur gear transfer gearbox.	5 A.1	11.1:1
	5.4:1	
Third	8.05:1	16.5:1
Second	12.0:1	24.6:1
First	19.88:1	40.7:1
Reverse: Suffix 'A' gearbox	20.47:1	42.87:1
Suffix 'B' gearbox	21.6:1	44.31:1
Overall ratios (final drive) with all helical transfer gearbox.		
	7.19:1	15.4:1
Third	10.81:1	23.1:1
Second	15.96:1	34.1:1
	26.46:1	56.56:1
First.		
Reverse: Suffix 'A' gearbox	27.87:1	59.76:1
Suffix 'B' gearbox	28.91:1	61.78:1
REAR AXLE		
Type	Spiral bevel	fully floating
Ratio	4.7:1	iany nouting
	100 in W/P 4 7.1 Hypoid	

04-5

109 in W/B 4.7:1 Hypoid

continued

Single helical constant mesh with

synchro-mesh on all forward speeds

Direct 1.50:1 2.22:1 3.68:1 3.887:1 4.021:1

Two speed reduction on main gearbox output . Two/four wheel drive control on transfer, box output

#### **§** FRONT AXLE

ά

Differen															
Front w	heel	drive	•		•		• •	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•
Ratio .			•	• •	•	•••	•	• •	•	•	•		•	•	•

Spiral bevel Enclosed universal joints 4.7:1

50,8 mm (2.000 in.)

604,8 mm (23.812 in.)

693,7 mm (27.312 in.)

554,00 mm (21.812 in.)

1042.9 mm (41.062 in.)

955.7 mm (37.625 in.)

Centrifugal

Hardy-Spicer, needle bearing

#### **PROPELLER SHAFTS**

 Type
 Type

 Diameter of tubular shaft
 Diameter

 Overall length (face to face in midway position)
 Front shaft - 4-cylinder models

 Front shaft - 6-cylinder models
 Front shaft - 6-cylinder models

 Rear shaft - 88 models
 Rear shaft - 109 4-cylinder models

 Rear shaft - 109 6-cylinder models
 Rear shaft - 109 6-cylinder models

#### **COOLING SYSTEM**

Туре .....

Thermostat		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	
Pressure cap																							
Type of pun	nj	þ	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	

Pressurized spill return system with thermostat control, pump and fan assisted 72°C (162°F) 0,6 kgf cm<sup>2</sup> (9 lbf in.<sup>2</sup>)

#### FUEL SYSTEM

#### see 'ENGINE TUNING DATA'

Oil bath with built in centrifugal precleaner

#### Fuel pump 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> litre 4-cylinder Petrol

274 Inte 4-cynnuel Fetrol
Туре
Pressure range
2¼ litre 4-cylinder Diesel
Туре
Pressure range
2.6 litre 6-cylinder Petrol
Туре
Pressure range
Injection system 2¼ litre Diesel
Injection pump
Injectors
Nozzle size
Operating pressure of nozzle valve
Back leakage rate 150 to 100 atm
New nozzle
Original nozzle
Start of injection

# Mechanical $0,10 \text{ to } 0,17 \text{ kgf cm}^2$ (1.5 to 2.5 lbf in.<sup>2</sup>)

Mechanical 0,35 to 0,56 kgf cm<sup>2</sup> (5 to 8 lbf in.<sup>2</sup>)

Electrical – Dual inlet 0.15 to 0.26 kgf cm<sup>2</sup> (2.25 to 3.75 lbf in.<sup>2</sup>)

CAV mechanically-governed distributor type CAV Pintaux BDNO/SPC 6209 135 atm

#### 7 seconds 5 seconds 13° BTDC

SUSPENSION	_					
Type Springs	Rigid axles, sen 88-Petrol	ni-eliptic springs 88–Diesel	109-Petrol	109–Diesel	Heavy Duty	Extra Heavy Duty
Front (Driver) Length Width	36.25 in. 2.5 in.	36.25 in. 2.5 in.	36.25 in. 2.5 in.	36.25 in. 2.5 in.	36.25 in. 2.5 in.	36.25 in. 2.5 in.
No. of leaves Thickness	9	11	2.5 m. 11	11	2.5 m. 11	11
1 at 8 at	0.203 in. 0.165 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.
10 at Rate	203 lb. in.	0.172 in. 273 lb. in.	0.172 in. 273 lb. in.	0.172 in. 273 lb. in.	0.172 in. 273 lb. in.	0.172 in. 273 lb. in.
Free camber Front (Passenger)	6.080 in.	5.625 in.	5.625 in.	6.125 in.	6.125 in.	6.25 in.
Length Width	36.25 in. 2.5 in. 9	36.25 in. 2.5 in. 11	36.25 in. 2.5 in. 11	36.25 in., 2.5 in. 11	36.25 in. 2.2 in. 11	36.25 in. 2.5 in. 11
No. of leaves Thickness 1 at	9 0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.	0.203 in.
8 at 10 at	0.165 in.	0.172 in.	0.172 in.	0.172 in.	0.205 m. 0.172 in.	0.172 in.
Rate Free camber	203 lb. in. 5.330 in.	273 lb. in. 5.125 in.	273 lb. in. 5.125 in.	273 lb. in. 5.625 in.	273 lb. in. 5.625 in.	273 lb. in. 5.625 in.
Rear (Driver) Length	48 in.	48 in.	48 in.	48 in.	48 in.	48 in.
Width No. of leaves Thickness	2.5 in. 11	2.5 in. 11	2.5 in. 10	2.5 in. 10	2.5 in. 8	2.5 in. 9
1 at 2 at 7 at	0.250 in.	0.250 in.	0.250 in. 0.375 in. 0.156 in.	0.250 in. 0.375 in. 0.156 in.		
8 at 9 at	0.187 in	0.187 in.			0.281 in.	0.281 in.
10 at Rate Free camber Rear (Passenger)	166 lb. in. 7.420 in.	0.187 m. 166 lb. in. 7.420 in.	270 lb. in. 9.250 in.	270 lb. in. 9.250 in.	368 lb. in. 5.187 in.	415 lb.in. 6.187 in.
Length Width No. of leaves	48 in. 2.5 in 11	48 in. 2.5 in. 11	48 in. 2.5 in. 10	48 in. 2.5 in. 10	48 in. 2.5 in. 8	48 in. 2.5 in. 9
Thickness           1 at           2 at           7 at	0.250 in.	0.250 in.	0.250 in. 0.375 in. 0.156 in.	0.250 in. 0.375 in. 0.156 in.		
8 at 9 at			5.100 Mi	5.200 ML	0.281 in.	0.281 in.
10 at Rate Free camber	0.187 in. 166 lb. in. 6.750 in.	0.187 in. 166 lb. in. 6.750 in.	270 lb. in. 8.200 in.	270 lb. in. 8.200 in.	368 lb. in. 4.750 in.	415 lb. in. 6.187 in.

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Hydraulic dampers Piston diameter	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
88 models				•															
109 models.																			

## STEERING

Туре	Recircu
Ratio: Straight ahead	15.6:1
Full lock	23.8:1
Low ratio (109 one-ton model):	
Straight ahead	19.6 : 1
Full lock	29.9:1
Front wheel toe-in	1,2 mm
Camber angle	11/2
Castor angle	1,2 mm 1½ 3° 7°
Swivel pin inclination	7 <sup>~</sup>

# BRAKES System

BKAKES	
System	Single line, non servo Single line with servo Dual line According to requirements
Front	
Drum diameter	
88 models	254 mm (10 in.)
109 models	279,4 mm (11 in.)
Reclamation limit	0,75 mm (0.030 in.) oversize
Wheel cylinder bore diameter	
88 models	31,75 mm (1.250 in.) Single leading shoe
109 models	27,57 mm (1.125 in.) Twin leading shoe
Lining dimensions	
88 models	220,98 mm × 38,1 mm × 4,75 mm (8.700 in. × 1.500 in. × 0.187 in.)
109 models	
2710 Gross Vehicle weight	264,66 mm × 57,15 mm × 4,74 mm (10.42 in. × 2.25 in. × 0.187 in.)
3020 Gross Vehicle weight	279,4 mm $\times$ 76,2 mm $\times$ 4,74 mm (11.0 in. $\times$ 3.0 in. $\times$ 0.187 in.)
Lining material	Don 269
	All Models from June 77
Rear	
Drum diameter	
88 models	254 mm (10 in.)
109 models	279,4 mm (11 in.)
Reclamation limit	See page 70-2
Wheel cylinder bore diameter	31,75 mm (1.250 in.) single shoe
Lining dimensions	
88 models	220,98 mm × 38,1 mm × 4,74 mm (8.700 in. × 1.500 in. × 0.18 in.)
109 models	264,66 mm × 57,15 mm × 4,74 mm (10.42 in. × 2.25 in. × 0.18 in.)
Lining material	Don 269 All Models from June 77

#### Telescopic: non-adjustable

25,4 mm (1.000 in.) 34,6 mm (1.375 in.)

# ulating ball

m to 2,4 mm (0.046 in. to 0.093 in.)

## Hand brake

land brake	
Drum diameter	228,6 mm (9.000 ins.)
Lining dimensions	209,55 mm X 44,45 mm X 4,74 m (8.250 in. X 1.750 in. X 0.187 i
Master cylinder bore diameter	
88 models, non servo	19,00 mm (0.750 in.)
88 models, with servo	22,2 mm (0.875 in.)
109 models, all	25,4 mm (1.000 in.)

# WHEELS Size

88 models	5.00F X 16
109 models	5.50F X 16
109 One ton models	6.50L X 16

mm ' in.)

 						5.00F X 16
 						5.50F X 16

#### TYRES

Type/Size	
88 models: Standard	Cross Ply 6.00–16
Optional	Cross Ply 6.50–16
-	Cross Ply 7.00–16
	Cross Ply 7.50–16 with $5.50F \times 16$ wheel
109 models	Cross Ply 7.50–16
109 One ton model	Cross Ply 9.00–16

#### Tyre pressures

Model		Normal	Conditions	Emergency Soft				
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear			
88 inch Wheelbase 6.00, 6.50 and 7.00 $\times$ 16	kg/cm <sup>2</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> bars	1.76 25 1.72	2.11 30 2.07	1.05 15 1.03	1.4 20 1.38			
88 inch Wheelbase $7.50 \times 16$	kg/cm <sup>2</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> bars	1.76 25 1.72	2.11 30 2.07	0.84 12 0.83	1.4 20 1.38			
88 inch Wheelbase 205 $\times$ 16	kg/cm <sup>2</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> bars	1.76 25 1.72	2.46 35 2.41	1.05 15 1.03	1.76 25 1.72			
109 inch Wheelbase 7.50 $\times$ 16 For speeds up to 70mph	kg/cm <sup>2</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> bars	1.76 25 1.72	2.53 36 2.48	1.05 15 1.03	1.83 26 1.79			
109 One Ton 9.00 × 16	kg/cm <sup>2</sup> lb/in <sup>2</sup> bars	1.4 20 1.38	1.4 20 1.38	0.7 10 0.7	0.7 10 0.7			

#### **General Notes**

Emergency soft pressures should only be used in extreme conditions where loss of traction is likely to occur. Return pressures to normal immediatley the difficulties have been overcome.

The pressures quoted above are for laden and unladen conditions. For extra ride comfort, the following can apply (road condition only)

models — less than 900kg on rear axle, lower tyre pressure to  $1.76 \text{ kg/cm}^2 - 251\text{b/in}^2 - 1.72 \text{ bars}$ models — less than 1050kg on rear axle, lower tyre pressure to  $1.76 \text{ kg/cm}^2 - 25 \text{ lb/in}^2 - 1.72 \text{ bars}$ 

Where special tyres or tyres other than the above are fitted to the vehicle, consult your Land Rover Distributor or Dealer or the tyre Manufacturer for correct tyre pressures.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT System	12 volt, negative earth
Battery Petrol models: Basic	Chloride (6TWL921) 291 Unipart
Heavy duty	Lucas (OCP/9/11) 371 { GBY 2209 Chloride (6TWZ13R) 369 { Unipart Lucas (OCP/13/11) 389 } GBY 2240
Diesel models—heavy duty	Chloride (6TW15L) 243 Unipart GBY 2233
Alternator         Type         Nominal output         Field resistance         Brush spring pressure         Brush minimum length         Stator         Rotor	<ul> <li>16 ACR</li> <li>34 amps at 6000 Alternator rev/min</li> <li>4,33 ohms ± 5%</li> <li>5 to 10 ozs</li> <li>5,0 mm (0.2 in.) protruding beyond the brush box</li> <li>0,138 ohms ± 5% at 20°C</li> <li>3,27 ohms ± 5% at 20°C</li> </ul>
Starter Motor         Petrol models         Make/type         Brush spring tension         Brush minimum length         Diesel models         Make/type         Brush spring tension         Brush spring tension         Brush spring tension         Brush minimum length	Lucas 2M100 1020 gms 36 ozs 9,5 mm (0.375 in.) Lucas M45G Pre-engaged, oil and waterproof 1,2 kg. (42 oz) 8,0 mm (0.312 in.)
Wiper motor         Make/type         Armature end float         Brush minimum length         Brush spring tension         Resistance of armature winding at 16°C         (60°F) measured between adjacent commutator segments         Light running, rack disconnected         Current at 13.5 V         Speed 30 to 60 seconds from cold	Lucas 14W single speed 0,51 to 0,25 mm (0.002 in. to 0.010 in.) 4,8 mm (0.190 in.) 150g to 250g (5.3 ozs to 8 ozs) 0.23 to 0.35 ohms 1.4 amps max 46 to 52 rev/min

GENERAL DIMENSIONS	88	3	t Station	88 Wagon	10	9	10 Station	-	High Capacity Pick-up 2710 and 3020Kg Gros Vehicle Weight		
	Metric	British	Metric	British	Metric	British	Metric	British	Metric	British	
Overall length	3,62 m	142.567 in.	3,62 m	142.56 in.	4,44 m	175 in.	4,44 m	175 in.	4,64 m	182.7 in.	
Overall width (all models)	1,69 m	66.6 in.	_	-	-	-		—	1,72 m	67.7 in.	
Overal unladen height, hood up Overall unladen height, hood down, screen	1,97 m	77.5 in.			-			_	2,03 m	80.0 in.	
up Overall unladen height, hood down, screen	1,73 m	68 in.	-	-	-	_	_	-			
down Overall unladen height, with cab or hard	1,46 m	57.5 in.	_	-	-		_	-			
top	1,95 m	76.875 in.	1,98 m	77.875 in.	2,06 m	81 in.	2.07 m	81.375 in.	2,77 m	109 in.	
Wheelbase	2,23 m	88 in.	2.23 m	88 in.	2,77 m	109 in.	2.77 m	109 in.			
Track	1,31 m	51.5 in	1,31 m	51.5 in.	1,33 m	52.5 in.	1,53 m	52.5 in.			
Turning circle	11,6 m	38 ft.	11.6 m	38 ft.	14,3 m	47 ft.	14,3 m	47 ft.	14,3 m	47 ft.	
Unladen ground clearance under differen-	,•		,		,				,		
tials, 6.00 X 16 tyres	178 m	7 in.	178 m	7 in.	_		_	-			
Unladen ground clearance under differen-											
tials, 7.00 × 16 tyres	197 mm	7.75 in.	197 mm	7.75 in.	_	_	_				
Unladen ground clearance under differen-			.,								
tials, 7.50 X 16 tyres			_		209 mm	8.25 in.	209 mm	8.25 in.	209 mm	8.25 in.	
Internal body dimensions:											
Length (between cappings)	1.206 m	47.5 in.	-		1.85 m	72.75 in.	_	_			
Width (between cappings)	1.45 m	57 in.			1.45 m	57 in.		_			
Height of body sides	508 mm	20 in	_		495 mm	19.5 in.	_	-			
Height of wheel arch	216 mm	8.5 in.		-	229 mm	9 in.		_			
Width of wheel arch (to body side)	292 mm	11.5 in.			349 mm	13.75 in.	_	_			
Width of floor (between wheel arches)	921 mm	36.25 in.	_	_	921 mm	36.25 in.	_				
Height, floor to roof (maximum)	1.23 mm	48.5 in.			1,22 m	48 in.		_			

# WEIGHTS

# Short-wheelbase weights

		Full La Canvas				Truck	Cab			Hard	Тор		Station Wagon					
	Peti	rol	Die	sel	Peti	rol	Die	sel	Pet	rol	Die	sel	Peti	Petrol		sel		
	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb		
UNLADEN WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total	718 580 1298	1279	747 589 1336	1	725 582 1307	1599 1283 2882	754 591 1345	1303	713 625 1338		634	1398	713	1555 1572 3127	722	1619 1592 3211		
EEC KERB WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total		1667 1433 3100	786 661 1447		763 652 1415	1682 1438 3120		1749 1462 3211	751 695 1446	1656 1532 3188	781 706 1487		783	1638 1727 3365	794	1705 1751 3456		
GROSS VEHICLE		kg	lb			kg	lb			kg	lb			kg	lb			
WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total		930 1190 2120	2051 2624 4675			1190	2051 2624 4675			1190	2050 2624 4674			1190	2050 2624 4674			

NOTE: Unladen weight is the minimum vehicle specificationexcluding fuel and driver.

EEC kerb weight is the minimum vehicle specification—plus full fuel tank and 75 kg (165 lb) driver. Gross vehicle weight is the maximum all-up weight including driver, passengers, payload and equipment.

NOTE: For sustained cross-country use the gross vehicle weight must be reduced by 90 kg (off the rear axle).

Maximum Permissible Towed Weights	On-	road	Off-	road
	kg	lb	kg	lb
Trailers without brakes Trailers with over-run brakes 4-wheel trailers with continuous or semi- continuous brakes, i.e. coupled brakes	2000 3500 (Pe 3500	1100 4400 7700 trol) 7700 esel)	1000	

**NOTE:** The weights above do not authorise use outside the legislation enforced by the territory in which the vehicle and trailer combination is being operated.

## Long-wheelbase weights

Long-wheelbase w	CIEnco	•															unen ombar	ny riek op		
		Full L Canvas				Truck	Cab			Hard	Тор		St	12-se ation	ater Wagor	1	2710 kg Gross 3020 kg Gros vehicle weight vehicle weigh			
	4-cyli Pet		4-cyli Die		4-cyli Petr		4-cyli Die		4-cyli Pet		4-cyli Die		4-cyli Petr		4-cylinder Diesel		4-cylinder Petrol	4-cylinder Diesel	4-cylinder Petrol	4-cylinder Diesel
	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	lb	kg	kg	kg	kg
UNLADEN WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total		1733 1544 3277	712	1795 1570 3365	694	1751 1530 3281			744	1733 1641 3374	756	1797 1667 3464		1797 1965 3702	890	1806 1962 3768	799 720 1519	812 732 1544	818 744 1562	831 756 1587
EEC KERB WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total		1760	819	1850 1806 3656		1808 1746 3554	813			1790 1857 3647	863	1852 1903 3755	989	1795 2181 3976	997	1861 2198 4059	825 818 1643	837 839 1676	844 842 1686	856 863 1719
GROSS VEHICLE		kg	lb			kg	lb			kg	lb			kg	lb		k	g	k	g
WEIGHT Front axle Rear axle Total		1710	2205 3771 5976			1710	2205 3771 5976			1710	2205 3771 5976			1710	2205 3771 5976		17	00 10 10	19	20 00 20

#### High Capacity Pick-Up Weights

#### **ENGINE TUNING DATA**

#### ENGINE

2¼ litre 4-cylinder Petrol models (Refer to Division 17 for emission controlled engines)

Туре
Capacity Compression ratio
Standard
Optional
Firing Order
8.0:1 compression ratio
7.0:1 compression ratio
Idling speed
Fast idle setting
Ignition timing, static
9 0.1 comprosion ratio

8.0:1 compression ratio	•	•	•	•	•	
7.0:1 compression ratio		•	•	•	•	
Timing marks			•	•		
Valve clearance, inlet and exhaust		•		٠		

#### DISTRIBUTOR

Make/type ..... Rotation of rotor Contact breaker gap ..... Condenser capacity ..... Serial number Centrifugal advance with TDC ignition timing Decelerating check with vacuum unit disconnected Crankshaft angle Engine rev/min 38° to 42° 30° to 34° 4500 3500 30 to 34 22° to 26° 12° to 16° 4° to 12° 0° to 4° 2500 1200 900

600

450

to 4° No advance below

#### Vacuum advance

 In line four cylinder four stroke, overhead valves 2286 cm<sup>3</sup> (139.5 in.<sup>3</sup>).

.

8.0:1 (Engine number commencing 901....) 7.0:1 (Engine number commencing 904....) 1 - 3 - 4 - 211,2 kgf.  $cm^2$  (160 lbf. in.<sup>2</sup>) 10,2 kgf.  $cm^2$  (145 lbf. in.<sup>2</sup>) 500 rev/min 1,40 mm (0.055 in.) throttle butterfly clearance,  $1200 \pm 50 \text{ rev/min}$ 

TDC when using 90 octane fuel 3° ATDC when using 85 octane fuel 3° BTDC when using 83 octane fuel TDC when using 75 octane fuel On crankshaft pulley 0,25 mm (0.010 in.)

Lucas 45D Anti-clockwise 0.36 mm to 0.40 mm (0.014 in. to 0.016 in.) 0.2 microfarad 5069

89 mm (3.5 in.) Hg.

635 mm (25.0 in.) Hg.

#### SPARKING PLUGS

```
Make/type
```

8.0:1 compression ratio	Champion N12Y or Unipart GSP 131
7.0:1 compression ratio	Champion N8 or Unipart GSP 130
Gap	0,75 to 0,80 mm (0.029 to 0.032 in.)

#### **IGNITION COIL** Make/tur

маке/туре
Primary resistance at 20°C (68°F)
Consumption—ignition on at engine idle
speed

#### CARBURETTER

Make/type			•	•										
Choke diameter														
Main jet	•													
Compensating (	en	ri	ch	n	ne	n	t)	j	e	t				
Pump jet														
Needle valve														

125 150 65 (short stroke, outer hole) 1.75

**HA12** 

3.0 to 3.5 ohms

2.0 amps approx.

Zenith 361V

27 mm

#### High altitude carburetter Main

Main	(120)
	(117.5)
	(115)
	(112.5)
Slow running	(55)

Altitude: 1524 to 2133 m (5000 to 7000 ft) 2133 to 2743 m (7000 to 9000 ft) 2743 to 3657 m (9000 to 12000 ft) 3657 to 4267 m (12000 to 14000 ft) 2743 to 4267 m (9000 to 14000 ft)

#### ENGINE

2¼ litre 4-cylinder Diesel models

Туре
Capacity
Compression ratio
Firing order
Idling speed
Injection timing setting
Timing marks
Valve timing — inlet and exhaust
Injection timing
Valve clearance — inlet and exhaust

In line four cylinder four stroke, overhead valves 2286 cm<sup>3</sup> (139.5 in.<sup>3</sup>) 23.0:1 1 - 3 - 4 - 2590 ± 20 rev/min 13° B.T.D.C.

On engine flywheel and pump flange 0.25 mm (0.010 in)

**CAV** Pintaux

135 Atm

BDNO/SPC 6209

#### **INJECTORS**

Make/type .						•												
Nozzle size																		
Opening pre	SS	su	r	e	•		•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		•

#### HEATER PLUGS

Make/type .....

#### DISTRIBUTOR PUMP

Make/type				
Direction of rotation				
Maximum speed setting (sealed)				

KLG GF 210/T or Champion AG45

CAV type DPA Clockwise, viewed from drive end 4,200 engine rev/min

#### 20 ENGINE 12

2.6 litre 6-cylinder Petrol models

Type
Capacity Compression ratio Standard
Optional
Firing order
Compression pressure 7.8:1 compression ratio
7.0:1 compression ratio
Idling speed
Fast idle setting
Ignition timing, static and dynamic
7.8:1 compression ratio
7.0:1 compression ratio
Timing marks
Inlet
Exhaust

#### DISTRIBUTOR

Make/type	Lucas 25D6
Rotation of rotor	Anti-clockwise

#### Centrifugal advance

Decelerating	check	with	vacuum	unit	dis-
connected					
Cranks	haft an	σle	Engine	rev/n	nin

30° to 34°	4000
26° to 28°	3000
18° to 24°	1800
10° to 16°	1400
4° to 8°	800
0° to 4°	600
No advance below	400

#### Vacuum advance

Starts	165 mm (6.5 in.) Hg.
Finishes	635 mm (25.0 in.) Hg.

#### SPARKING PLUGS

•

Make/type	Champion N5 or Unipart GSP 160 (7.8:1 and 7.0:1 compression ratio)
Gap	0,75 to 0,80 mm (0.029 to 0.032 in.)

In line six cylinder four stroke, inletoverhead valves exhaust-side valves 2625 cm<sup>3</sup> (160.3 in.<sup>3</sup>)

7.8:1 (Engine number commencing 941....) 7.0:1 (Engine number commencing 944....)

1-5--3-6--2--4

a.

25D6

9,48 to 10,5 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> (135 to 150 lbf/in.<sup>2</sup>) at 3000 rev/min crank speed 9,84 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> (140 lbf/in.<sup>2</sup>) 500 rev/min1000 to 1200 rev/min

2° ATDC when using 90 octane fuel 6° ATDC when using 85 octane fuel 2° BTDC when using 83 octane fuel TDC when using 80 octane fuel On crankshaft pulley

0,15 mm (0.006 in.) engine hot 0,25 mm (0.010 in.) engine hot or cold

#### **IGNITION COIL**

Make/type ..... Primary resistance at 20°C (68°F) ..... Consumption-ignition on at engine idle 

Lucas HA12 3.0 to 3.5 ohms

1.5 amps

#### CARBURETTER

Choke diameter	
Metering needle	
Air valve return spring	
Needle valve	
Fast idle interconnection setting	
Float height	

Zenith-Stromberg 175CD-SE 41.275 mm (1.625 in.) B18362.Z/4J B18277.Z B18353.Z 1,75 mm 1,1 mm or No. 57 drill at edge of throttle 16 mm to 17 mm (0.629 in. to 0.669 in.)

# **TORQUE WRENCH SETTINGS**

TORQUE WRENCH SETTINGS	1.6	
ENCINE 21/ litro 4 ordindon	kgf. m.	lbf. ft.
ENGINE-2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> litre 4-cylinder Connecting rod cap nuts	3,5	25
Main bearing cap bolts:	J,J	25
Petrol engines—3 bearing	11,5	85
Diesel engines	13,8	100
Cylinder head bolts:	,-	
Petrol engines		
5/16 in. UNF	2,4	18
1/2 in. UNF	8,9	65
Diesel engines		
5/16 in. UNF	2,4	18
1/2 in. UNF	12,5	90
Rocker shaft bolts		
Petrol engines	2.4	10
5/16 in. UNF	2,4	18
Diesel engines	8,9	65
5/16 in. UNF	2,4	18
1/2 in. UNF	12,5	90
Starter dog:	12,5	
Petrol engines	27,6	200
Diesel engines	27,6	200
Flywheel bolts	8,5 to 9,0	60 to 65
Oil filter bolts:	0,0 10 /,0	00 10 05
Canister to housing	1,66	12
Housing to cylinder block	3,45	25
Engine sump bolts	1,65	12
ENGINE-2.6 litre 6-cylinder Petrol		
Connecting rod cap nuts	2,8	20
Main bearing cap bolts	10,4	75
Cylinder head bolts	) -	
3/8 in. (9,5 mm approximately) dia-		
meter	4,0	30
7/16 in. (11 mm approximately) dia-		
meter	7,0	50
Starter dog:	27,65	200
Flywheel bolts	8,5 to 9,0	60 to 65
Sump bolts	1,65	12
Fuel system		
2¼ litre 4-cylinder Diesel		
Injector nuts	0,8 to 1,0	6 to 8
Manifold and exhaust system		
2¼ litre 4-cylinder Petrol		
Induction manifold to exhaust manifold		1 -
nuts	2,3	17
Clutch		
Clutch cover bolts	2,48 to 3,04	18 to 25
		<u>.</u>

at a

Gearbox	kgf. m.	lbf. ft.
Output drive flange nut	11,75	85
Layshaft bolt	7.00	50 (apply Loctite 601)
	.,	
Rear axle and final drive		
Hub driving flange bolts	4,2 to 5,2	30 to 38
Solisbury type exlos:	4,210 5,2	50 10 58
Salisbury type axles:	0.1 += 10.4	(( to 75
Differential case bolts	9,1 to 10,4	66 to 75
Crownwheel bolts	15,3 to 17,3	111 to 125
Differential bearing cap bolts	12,9 to 14,5	,93 to 105
Differential cover bolts	2,8 to 3,5	20 to 25
Rover type axles		
Bevel pinion driving flange nut	11,75	85
Crown wheel bolts	5,5 to 6,2	40 to 45
Differential bearing cap bolts	7,0 to 8,9	50 to 65
Hub driving flange nut	1,4 to 2,0	10 to 15
	1,4 to 2,0	101015
Front axle and final drive		
	124-52	20 + - 29
Hub driving flange bolts	4,2 to 5,2	30 to 38
Hub driving flange nut	2,0 to 2,7	15 to 20
Bevel pinion driving flange nut	11,75	85
Crown wheel bolts	5,5 to 6,2	40 to 45
Differential bearing cap bolts	7,0 to 8,9	50 to 65
Upper swivel pin bolts	7,0 to 8,9	50 to 65
Lower swivel pin nuts	7.0 to 8.9	50 to 65
·		
Steering		
Steering wheel nut	5,4	40
Ball joint nuts	4,0	30
Relay lever pinch bolts	7,6	55
Steering box to support bracket bolts	7,0 to 8,5	50 to 60
Steering box support bracket to chassis	7,0 10 0,0	50 10 00
bolts	2,0	15
Steering box drop arm nut		
	8,5 to 11,0	60 to 80
Road wheel nuts	10,3 to 11,7	75 to 85
Destro		
Brakes	0.5.4.0.8	
Wheel cylinder bleed nipple	0,5 to 0,8	4 to 6
Master cylinder to servo nuts	2,2 to 2,6	16 to 19
Tipping valve retainer (Dual system		
master cylinder)	4,9 to 6,2	35 to 45
Brake failure switch end pipe union	2,2	16
Brake failure switch unit to housing	2,2	16
Fluid reservoir to master cylinder bolt	•	
(single line servo)	2,8 to 3,5	20 to 25
Fluid reservoir to master cylinder screws	2,0 00 0,0	
(dual line servo models)	0,3 to 0,4	2 to 3
Servo assembly securing nuts		
Berto asseniory security nuts	1,2	9

continued

Suspension—all models Leaf spring 'U' bolts front and rear Shackle nuts and bolts	<b>kgf. m.</b> 8,0 8,3 to 9,7	<b>lbf. ft.</b> 58 60 to 70
Windscreen wipers and washers Wiper blade drive adaptor bolts	0,34 (34 kgf. cm)	2.5 (30 lbf. in.)
Electrical equipment Alternator shaft nut Heater plugs (diesel) Starter motor	3,5 to 4,2 3,4	25 to 30 25
Petrol models Starter through bolts Diesel models	1,0	8
Solenoid to starter nuts Solenoid outer terminal nuts Starter yoke terminal outer nut Starter through bolts Starter earth stud nut Eccentric pivot pin locknut	0,62 0,41 0,2 1,1 0,82 2,2	4.5 3 1.5 8 6 16

### GENERAL FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

#### Precautions against damage

- 1 Always fit covers to protect wings before commencing work in engine compartment.
- 2 Cover seats and carpets, wear clean overalls and wash hands or wear gloves before working inside car.
- 3 Avoid spilling hydraulic fluid or battery acid on paint work. Wash off with water immediately if this occurs. Use Polythene sheets in boot to protect carpets.
- 4 Always use a recommended Service Tool, or a satisfactory equivalent, where specified.
- 5 Protect temporarily exposed screw threads by replacing nuts or fitting plastic caps.

#### **Safety Precautions**

- 1 Whenever possible use a ramp or pit when working beneath car, in preference to jacking. Chock wheels as well as applying hand brake.
- 2 Never rely on a jack alone to support car. Use axle stands or blocks carefully placed at jacking points to provide rigid location.
- 3 Ensure that a suitable form of fire extinguisher is conveniently located.
- 4 Check that any lifting equipment used has adequate capacity and is fully serviceable.
- 5 Inspect power leads of any mains electrical equipment for damage and check that it is properly earthed.
- 6 Disconnect earth (grounded) terminal of car battery.
- 7 Do not disconnect any pipes in air conditioning refrigeration system, if fitted, unless trained and instructed to do so. A refrigerant is used which can cause blindness if allowed to contact eyes.
- 8 Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided when volatile de-greasing agents are being used.

**CAUTION:** Fume extraction equipment must be in operation when trachloride, methylene chloride, chloroform, or perchlorethylene are used for cleaning purposes.

- 9 Do not apply heat in an attempt to free stiff nuts or fittings; as well as causing damage to protective coatings, there is a risk of damage to electronic equipment and brake lines from stray heat.
- 10 Do not leave tools, equipment, spilt oil etc., around or on work area.
- 11 Wear protective overalls and use barrier creams when necessary.

#### Preparation

- 1 Before removing a component, clean it and its surrounding areas as thoroughly as possible.
- 2 Blank off any openings exposed by component removal, using greaseproof paper and masking tape.

- 3 Immediately seal fuel, oil or hydraulic lines when separated, using plastic caps or plugs, to prevent loss of fluid and entry of dirt.
- 4 Close open ends of oilways, exposed by component removal, with tapered hardwood plugs or readily visible plastic plugs.
- 5 Îmmediately a component is removed, place it in a suitable container; use a separate container for each component and its associated parts.
- 6 Before dismantling a component, clean it thoroughly with a recommended cleaning agent; check that agent is suitable for all materials of component.
- 7 Clean bench and provide marking materials, labels, containers and locking wire before dismantling a component.

#### Dismantling

- 1 Observe scrupulous cleanliness when dismantling components, particularly when brake, fuel or hydraulic system parts are being worked on. A particle of dirt or a cloth fragment could cause a dangerous malfunction if trapped in these systems.
- 2 Blow out all tapped holes, crevices, oilways and fluid passages with an air line. Ensure that any O-rings used for sealing are correctly replaced or renewed, if disturbed.
- 3 Mark mating parts to ensure that they are replaced as dismantled. Whenever possible use marking ink, which avoids possibilities of distortion or initiation of cracks, liable if centre punch or scriber are used.
- 4 Wire together mating parts where necessary to prevent accidental interchange (e.g. roller bearing components).
- 5 Wire labels on to all parts which are to be renewed, and to parts requiring further inspection before being passed for reassembly; place these parts in separate containers from those containing parts for rebuild.
- 6 Do not discard a part due for renewal until after comparing it with a new part, to ensure that its correct replacement has been obtained.

#### Inspection-General

- 1 Never inspect a component for wear or dimensional check unless it is absolutely clean; a slight smear of grease can conceal an incipient failure.
- 2 When a component is to be checked dimensionally against figures quoted for it, use correct equipment (surface plates, micrometers, dial gauges, etc.) in serviceable condition. Makeshift checking equipment can be dangerous.
- 3 Reject a component if its dimensions are outside limits quoted, or if damage is apparent. A part may, however, be refitted if its critical dimension is exactly limit size, and is otherwise satisfactory.

4 Use 'Plastigauge' 12 Type PG-1 for checking bearing surface clearances; directions for its use, and a scale giving bearing clearances in 0.0001 in. (0,0025 mm.) steps are provided with it.

#### **Ball and Roller Bearings**

NEVER REPLACE A BALL OR ROLLER BEARING WITHOUT FIRST ENSURING THAT IT IS IN AS-NEW CONDITION.

- 1 Remove all traces of lubricant from bearing under inspection by washing in petrol or a suitable de-greaser; maintain absolute cleanliness throughout operations.
- 2 Inspect visually for markings of any form on rolling elements, raceways, outer surface of outer rings or inner surface of inner rings. Reject any bearings found to be marked, since any marking in these areas indicates onset of wear.
- 3 Holding inner race between finger and thumb of one hand, spin outer race and check that it revolves absolutely smoothly. Repeat, holding outer race and spinning inner race.
- 4 Rotate outer ring gently with a reciprocating motion, while holding inner ring; feel for any check or obstruction to rotation, and reject bearing if action is not perfectly smooth.
- 5 Lubricate bearing generously with lubricant appropriate to installation.
- 6 Inspect shaft and bearing housing for discoloration or other marking suggesting that movement has taken place between bearing and seatings. (This is particularly to be expected if related markings were found in operation 2.) If markings are found, use 'Loctite' in installation of replacement bearing.
- 7 Ensure that shaft and housing are clean and free from burrs before fitting bearing.
- 8 If one bearing of a pair shows an imperfection it is generally advisable to renew both bearings: an exception could be made if the faulty bearing had covered a low mileage, and it could be established that damage was confined to it only.
- 9 When fitting bearing to shaft, apply force only to inner ring of bearing, and only to outer ring when fitting into housing.



- 07-
- 10 In the case of grease-lubricated bearings (e.g. hub bearings) fill space between bearing and outer seal with recommended grade of grease before fitting seal.
- 11 Always mark components of separable bearings (e.g. taper roller bearings) in dismantling, to ensure correct reassembly. Never fit new rollers in a used cup.

#### **Oil Seals**

- 1 Always fit new oil seals when rebuilding an assembly. It is not physically possible to replace a seal exactly when it has bedded down.
- 2 Carefully examine seal before fitting to ensure that it is clean and undamaged.
- 3 Smear sealing lips with clean grease; pack dust excluder seals with grease, and heavily grease duplex seals in cavity between sealing lips.
- 4 Ensure that seal spring, if provided, is correctly fitted.
- 5 Place lip of seal towards fluid to be sealed and slide into position on shaft, using fitting sleeve when possible to protect sealing lip from damage by sharp corners, threads or splines. If fitting sleeve is not available, use plastic tube or adhesive tape to prevent damage to sealing lip.



6 Grease outside diameter of seal, place square to housing recess and press into position, using great care and if possible a 'bell piece' to ensure that seal is not tilted. (In some cases it may be preferable to fit seal to housing before fitting to shaft.) Never let weight of unsupported shaft rest in seal.



- 7 If correct service tool is not available, use a suitable drift approximately 0.015 in. (0,4 mm) smaller than outside diameter of seal. Use a hammer VERY GENTLY on drift if a press is not suitable.
- 8 Press or drift seal in to depth of housing if housing is shouldered, or flush with face of housing where no shoulder is provided.

NOTE: Most cases of failure or leakage of oil seals are due to careless fitting, and resulting damage to both seals and sealing surfaces. Care in fitting is essential if good results are to be obtained.

#### Joints and Joint Faces

- 1 Always use correct gaskets where they are specified.
- 2 Use jointing compound only when recommended. Otherwise fit joints dry.
- 3 When jointing compound is used, apply in a thin uniform film to metal surfaces; take great care to prevent it from entering oilways, pipes or blind tapped holes.
- 4 Remove all traces of old jointing materials prior to reassembly. Do not use a tool which could damage joint faces.
- 5 Inspect joint faces for scratches or burrs and remove with a fine file or oil stone; do not allow swarf or dirt to enter tapped holes or enclosed parts.
- 6 Blow out any pipes, channels or crevices with compressed air, renewing any O-rings or seals displaced by air blast.

#### Flexible Hydraulic Pipes, Hoses

- 1 Before removing any brake or power steering hose, clean end fittings and area surrounding them as thoroughly as possible.
- 2 Obtain appropriate blanking caps before detaching hose end fittings, so that ports can be immediately covered to exclude dirt.
- 3 Clean hose externally and blow through with airline. Examine carefully for cracks, separation of plies, security of end fittings and external damage. Reject any hose found faulty.
- 4 When refitting hose, ensure that no unnecessary bends are introduced, and that hose is not twisted before or during tightening of union nuts.
- 5 Containers for hydraulic fluid must be kept absolutely clean.
- 6 Do not store hydraulic fluid in an unsealed container. It will absorb water, and fluid in this condition would be dangerous to use due to a lowering of its boiling point.
- 7 Do not allow hydraulic fluid to be contaminated with mineral oil, or use a container which has previously contained mineral oil.
- 8 Do not re-use fluid bled from system.
- 9 Always use clean brake fluid to clean hydraulic components.
- 10 Fit a blanking cap to a hydraulic union and a plug to its socket after removal to prevent ingress of dirt.
- 11 Absolute cleanliness must be observed with hydraulic components at all times.
- 12 After any work on hydraulic systems, inspect carefully for leaks underneath the car while a second operator applies maximum pressure to the brakes (engine running) and operates the steering.

continued

#### **Metric Bolt Identification**

- 1 An ISO metric bolt or screw, made of steel and larger than 6 mm in diameter can be identified by either of the symbols ISO M or M embossed or indented on top of the head.
- 2 In addition to marks to identify the manufacture, the head is also marked with symbols to indicate the strength grade e.g. 8.8, 10.9, 12.9 or 14.9, where the first figure gives the minimum tensile strength of the bolt material in tens of kg/sq. mm.
- 3 Zinc plated ISO metric bolts and nuts are chromate passivated, a greenish-khaki to gold-bronze colour.



#### **Metric Nut Identification**

07-3

- A nut with an ISO metric thread is marked on one face or on one of the flats of the hexagon with the strength grade symbol 8, 12 or 14. Some nuts with a strength 4, 5 or 6 are also marked and some have the metric symbol M on the flat opposite the strength grade marking.
- 2 A clock face system is used as an alternative method of indicating the strength grade. The external chamfers or a face of the nut is marked in a position relative to the appropriate hour mark on a clock face to indicate the strength grade.
- 3 A dot is used to locate the 12 o'clock position and a dash to indicate the strength grade. If the grade is above 12, two dots identify the 12 o'clock position.



#### Hydraulic Fittings – Metrication

**WARNING:** Metric and Unified threaded hydraulic parts. Although pipe connections to brake system units incorporate threads of metric form, those for power assisted steering are of UNF type. It is vitally important that these two thread forms are not confused, and careful study should be made of the following notes.

Metric threads and metric sizes are being introduced into motor vehicle manufacture and some duplication of parts must be expected. Although standardisation must in the long run be good, it would be wrong not to give warning of the dangers that exist while UNF and metric threaded hydraulic parts continue together in service. Fitting UNF pipe nuts into metric ports and vice-versa should not happen, but experience of the change from BSF to UNF indicated that there is no certainty in relying upon the difference in thread size when safety is involved.

To provide permanent identification of metric parts is not easy but recognition has been assisted by the following means. (Illustration A Metric, B Unified.)

- 1 All metric pipe nuts, hose ends, unions and bleed screws are coloured black.
- 2 The hexagon area of pipe nuts is indented with the letter 'M'.
- 3 Metric and UNF pipe nuts are slightly different in shape.



The metric female nut is always used with a trumpet flared pipe and the metric male nut is always used with a convex flared pipe.

4 All metric ports in cylinders and calipers have no counterbores, but unfortunately a few cylinders with UNF threads also have no counterbore. The situation is, all ports with counterbores are UNF, but ports not counterbored are most likely to be metric. 5 The colour of the protective plugs in hydraulic ports indicates the size and the type of the threads, but the function of the plugs is protective and not designed as positive identification. In production it is difficult to use the wrong plug but human error must be taken into account.

The Plug colours and thread sizes are:

RED GREEN YELLOW PINK	UNF 3" x 24 UNF 16" x 20 UNF 12" x 20 UNF 12" x 20 UNF 2" x 18 UNF
	METRIC
BLACK	10 x 1 mm
GREY	12 x 1 mm
BROWN	14 x 1.5 mm

6 Hose ends differ slightly between metric and UNF.

Gaskets are not used with metric hoses. The UNF hose is sealed on the cylinder or caliper face by a copper gasket by the metric hose seals against the bottom of the port and there is a gap between faces of the hose and cylinder.

Pipe sizes for UNF are  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., and  $\frac{5}{16}$  in outside diameter.

Metric pipe sizes are 4.75 mm, 6 mm and 8 mm.

4.75 mm pipe is exactly the same as  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. pipe. 6 mm pipe is .014 in. smaller than  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. pipe. 8 mm pipe is .002 in. larger than  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. pipe.

Convex pipe flares are shaped differently for metric sizes and when making pipes for metric equipment, metric pipe flaring tools must be used.



continued

- The greatest danger lies with the confusion of 10 mm and  $\frac{3}{8}$
- in. UNF pipe nuts used for  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. (or 4.75 mm) pipe. The  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. UNF pipe nut or hose can be screwed into a 10 mm port but is very slack and easily stripped. The thread engagement is very weak and cannot provide an adequate seal.

The opposite condition, a 10 mm nut in a  $\frac{3}{6}$  in. port, is difficult and unlikely to cause trouble. The 10 mm nut will screw in 1½ or two turns and seize. It has a crossed thread 'feel' and it is impossible to force the nut far enough to seal the pipe. With female pipe nuts the position is of course reversed.

The other combinations are so different that there is no danger of confusion.

#### Keys and Keyways

- 1 Remove burrs from edges of keyways with a fine file and clean thoroughly before attempting to refit key.
- 2 Clean and inspect key closely; keys are suitable for refitting only if indistinguishable from new, as any indentation may indicate the onset of wear.

#### **Tab Washers**

- 1 Fit new washers in all places where they are used. Always renew a used tab washer.
- 2 Ensure that the new tab washer is of the same design as that replaced.

#### Split Pins

- 1 Fit new split pins throughout when replacing any unit.
- 2 Always fit split pins where split pins were originally used. Do not substitute spring washers: there is always a good reason for the use of a split pin.
- 3 All split pins should be fitted as shown unless otherwise stated.

#### Nuts

- 1 When tightening a slotted or castellated nut never slacken it back to insert split pin or locking wire except in those recommended cases where this forms part of an adjustment. If difficulty is experienced, alternative washers or nuts should be selected, or washer thickness reduced.
- 2 Where self-locking nuts have been removed it is advisable to replace them with new ones of the same type.

**NOTE:** Where bearing pre-load is involved nuts should be tightened in accordance with special instructions.

#### Locking Wire

- 1 Fit new locking wire of the correct type for all assemblies incorporating it.
- 2 Arrange wire so that its tension tends to tighten the bolt heads, or nuts, to which it is fitted.

#### Screw Threads

- 1 Both UNF and Metric threads to ISO standards are used. See below for thread identification.
- 2 Damaged threads must always be discarded. Cleaning up threads with a die or tap impairs the strength and closeness of fit of the threads and is not recommended.
- 3 Always ensure that replacement bolts are at least equal in strength to those replaced.
- 4 Do not allow oil, grease or jointing compound to enter blind threaded holes. The hydraulic action on screwing in the bolt or stud could split the housing.
- 5 Always tighten a nut or bolt to the recommended torque figure. Damaged or corroded threads can affect the torque reading.
- 6 To check or re-tighten a bolt or screw to a specified torque figure, first slacken a quarter of a turn, then re-tighten to the correct figure.
- 7 Always oil thread lightly before tightening to ensure a free running thread, except in the case of self-locking nuts.

#### Unified Thread Identification

- 1 Bolts
  - A circular recess is stamped in the upper surface of the bolt head.
- 2 Nuts

A continuous line of circles is indented on one of the flats of the hexagon, parallel to the axis of the nut.

3 Studs, Brake Rods, etc. The component is reduced to the core diameter for a short length at its extremity.







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<sup>07-4</sup> 

# SERVICE LUBRICANTS, FUEL, FLUIDS AND CAPACITIES

#### CAPACITIES

The following capacity figures are approximate and are provided as a guide only. All oil levels must be checked using the dipstick or level plug, as applicable with the vehicle on level ground.

	Litres	Imperial unit	US unit
Engine sump oil, 4-cylinder	6,0	11 pints	13 pints
Engine sump oil, 6-cylinder	6,8	12 pints	14 pints
Extra when refilling after fitting new filter, 4-cylinder	0.85	1.5 pints	1.8 pints
Extra when refilling after fitting new filter, 6-cylinder	0,5	1 pint	1.2 pints
Air cleaner oil, 4-cylinder	0.85	1.5 pints	1.8 pints
Air cleaner oil, 6-cylinder	0,5	1 pint	1.2 pints
Main gearbox oil	1,5	2.5 pints	3 pints
Transfer box oil	2,5	4.5 pints	5.5 pints
Rear differential	1,75	3 pints	3.5 pints
Front differential ) Rover	1,75	3 pints	3.5 pints
Rear differential: Salisbury 8HA	2,5	4.5 pints	5.5 pints
	0,5	1 pint	1.2 pints
Swivel pin housing oil (each)	45	10 gallons	12 gallons
	50	11 gallons	13 gallons
Fuel tank, 6-cylinder models except Station Wagon	68	15 gallons	18 gallons
Fuel tank, 4-cylinder and 6-cylinder Station Wagon models	8.1	14.25 pints	17.1 pints
Cooling system, 4-cylinder Petrol models		20 pints	24 pints
Cooling system, 6-cylinder Petrol models	11,2		16.5 pints
Cooling system, Diesel models	7,8	13.75 pints	·
Hydraulic front winch, supply tank	20,0	4.5 gallons	7.5 gallons
Hydraulic front winch, gearbox	1,0	2 pints	2.4 pints

COMPONENT	SERVICE CLASSIFICATION
	<ul> <li>2¼ litre Petrol models</li> <li>7.0:1 compression ratio:</li> <li>90 octane with 6° BTDC ignition timing</li> <li>83 octane with 3° BTDC ignition timing</li> <li>75 octane with TDC ignition timing</li> <li>8.0:1 compression ratio:</li> <li>90 octane with TDC ignition timing</li> <li>85 octane with 3° ATDC ignition timing</li> </ul>
Fuel Tank	<ul> <li>2.6 litre Petrol models</li> <li>7.0:1 compression ratio: <ul> <li>83 octane with 2° BTDC ignition timing</li> <li>80 octane with TDC ignition timing</li> <li>78 octane with 2° ATDC ignition timing</li> <li>7.8:1 compression ratio: <ul> <li>90 octane with 2° ATDC ignition timing</li> <li>85 octane with 6° ATDC ignition timing</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>
	2¼ litre Diesel models Diesel fuel (D.E.R.V.)


# RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS FOR BRITISH ISLES ALL YEAR ROUND USE

DIAGRAM NUMBER	COMPONENT		BP	DUCKHAMS	CASTROL	ESSO	MOBIL	PETROFINA	SHELL	TEXACO
20 18 6	Engine. <b>Petrol</b> Air cleaner Governor Hydraulic winch supply tank	V	BP Super Viscostatic 2050 BP VF7	Duckhams Hypergrade Motor Oil (15W/50)	Castrol GTX (15W/50)	Esso Superlube (10W/40)	Mobil Super 15W/40 Mobil 1 (10W/30)	Fina Supergrade Motor Oil 15W/40 or 20W/50	Shell Super Motor Oil (15W/40)	Havoline Motor Oil 15W/40
20 18	Engine. <b>Diesel</b> Hydraulic winch supply tank Air cleaner	B C3	BP Super Viscostatic 20-50 or P Vanellus B Multigrade 20W/50 BP VF7	Duckhams Hypergrade Motor Oil (15W/50)	Castrol GTX (15W/50) or Deusol RX Super 15W/40	Esso Superlube (10W/40) or Essolube HDX 20W/50	Mobil Super 15W/40 or Mobil 1 (10W/30) or Delvac Super 15W/40 or Delvac Special 20W/50	Fina Supergrade Motor Oil 15W/40 or Fina Delta Multigrade 20W/50	Shell Super Motor Oil (15W/40) or Shell Rotella SX 20W/40 or Rimulax 15W/40	Havoline Motor Oil 15W/40 or Ursa Oil LA 15W/40 or Eurotex Motor Oil HD 20W/50
7 8 19 26 16 4 23 13 13 11 28	Main gearbox Transfer box Front differential Rear differential Swivel housing, R.H. Swivel housing, L.H. Steering box Steering relay Rear power take-off Pulley unit Hydraulic winch gearbox		3P Gear Oil .A.E. 90 EP	Duckhams Hypoid 90	Castrol Hypoy S.A.E. 90 EP	Esso Gear Oil GX 85W/90	Mobil Mobilube HD 90	Fina Pontonic MP S.A.E. 90	Shell Spirax 90 EP	Texaco Multigear Lubricant S.A.E. 90 EP
12 1 15 2 14 21 17 3 27 10 25 9	Drag-link ball joint, R.H. Drag-link ball joint, R.H. Track-rod ball joint, R.H. Track-rod ball joint, R.H. Longitudinal arm ball joint, front Longitudinal arm ball joint, rear Front hub, R.H. Front hub, L.H. Rear hub, R.H. Rear hub, L.H. Front propeller shaft Rear propeller shaft	BI	P Energrease L2	Duckhams LB 10	Castrol LM Grease	Esso Multipurpose Grease H	Mobil Mobilgrease MP	Fina Marson HTL 2	Shell Retinax A	Marfak All Purpose Grease
	Windscreen washers	UNIPART SCR						-		
24 22	Clutch fluid reservoir Brake fluid reservoir	UNIPART UNI FMVSS 116 DO	T 3.							
5	Engine cooling system	UNIPART UNI non-phosphate co	VERSAL A	NTI-FREEZE. itors suitable for	If this is not available use in cast iron of	ailable use an et engines to ensure	hylene glycol b the protection	ased anti-freeze of the cooling sys	(containing no stem against fros	methanol) with st and corrosion

Δ e O 5. LR888 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 

09–4

		SERVICE CLASS	RVICE CLASSIFICATION AMBIENT TEMPERATURE °C							
DIAGRAM NUMBER	COMPONENT	PERFORMANCE LEVEL								
20	Engine	Oils must meet BL Cars Specifica-	5W/20, 5W/30, 5W/40							
6 18	Governor Air cleaner	tion BLS.22.OL.02 or	10W/30							
10	Oil can	The CCMC Requirements or	10W/40, 10W/50							
	Hydraulic winch supply tank	A.P.I. Service Rating	15W/40, 15W/50							
		Petrol Diesel SE or SF CC or CD								
		or SE/CC or SE/CC or SF/CC or SE/CD or SE/CD or SF/CC or SF/CD or SF/CD								
7	Main gearbox Transfer box									
8 19	Front differential		90 EP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
26 16	Rear differential Swivel housing, R.H.	A.P.I. GL4	<b>70 EI</b>							
4 23	Swivel housing, L.H. Steering box	or MIL-L-2105								
13 11	Steering relay Rear power take-off		80W EP							
28	Pulley unit Hydraulic winch gearbox									
12 1 15 2 14 21 17 3 27 10 25 9	Drag-link ball joint, R.H. Drag-link ball joint, L.H. Track-rod ball joint, R.H. Track-rod ball joint, R.H. Longitudinal arm ball joint, front Longitudinal arm ball joint, rear Front hub, R.H. Front hub, L.H. Rear hub, R.H. Rear hub, R.H. Front propeller shaft Rear propeller shaft	NLGI-2 Multi-purpose lithium based grease								
	Windscreen washers	UNIPART SCREEN WASHER FLUID—ALL SEASONS, or other proprietary screen washer fluids.								
24 22	Clutch fluid reservoir Brake fluid reservoir	UNIPART UNIVERSAL BRAKE FLUID or other brake fluids having a minimum boiling point of 260°C (500°F) and comply- ing with FMVSS 116 DOT 3.								
5	Engine cooling system	I	n inhibitors suitable for use III (	e use an ethylene glycol based anti-freeze (containing no meth- ast iron engines to ensure the protection of the cooling system use a non-phosphate corrosion inhibitor.						

# RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS FOR OVERSEAS AND EXTREME TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS

# MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHART-EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA

## KEY: MILEAGE × 1,000 MILES

10.10.03 10.10.06 10.10.12	Operation No.	
10.10.24	10.10.06 10.10.12	

<sup>1</sup> 3, 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, 45 6, 18, 30, 42 12, 24, 36, 48

Mileage

1

Operation Number Intervals in Miles × 1000 Intervals in Kilometres × 1000	10.10.12 6 10	10.10.24 12 20
<ul> <li>ENGINE <ol> <li>Check for oil leaks</li> <li>Renew engine oil filter</li> <li>Renew engine oil</li> <li>Check crankcase breathing system for leaks, hoses for security and condition</li> <li>Top-up carburetter piston damper(s) (2.6 only)</li> <li>Check/adjust carburetter idle settings</li> <li>Clean fuel pump sediment bowl (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> petrol only)</li> <li>Check/adjust valve clearances.</li> <li>Check/adjust operation of all washers and top-up reservoirs</li> <li>Check driving belts; adjust or renew</li> <li>Lubricate accelerator control linkage and pedal pivot—check operation</li> <li>Clean engine breather filter</li> <li>Renew fuel filter element (2.6 only)</li> <li>Clean fuel sedimenter (diesel)</li> <li>Check air injection system hoses/pipes for security and condition (2.6 only)</li> </ol></li></ul>	x	××× ×××× ×××× ×××× ××××
IGNITION23 Clean/adjust spark plugs24 Renew spark plugs25 Check distributor points, adjust or renew26 Lubricate distributor27 Check/adjust ignition timing, using electronic equipment	X X	X X X X

Operation Number Intervals in Miles × 1000 Intervals in Kilometres × 1000	10.10.12 6 10	10.10.24 12 20
TRANSMISSION         28 Check for oil leaks         29 Check/top-up clutch fluid reservoir         30 Check tightness of prop. shaft coupling bolts         31 Lubricate propshaft(s)         32 Check/top-up gearbox oil         33 Check/top-up transfer box oil         34 Check/top-up front axle oil         35 Check/top-up rear axle/final drive oil.         36 Check hydraulic clutch pipes and hoses visually for cracks, leaks and chafing         37 Clean axle breathers	x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x x x x x
STEERING AND SUSPENSION 38 Check condition and security of steering unit joints, relays and gaiters 39 Check security of suspension fixings 40 Check/adjust front and rear wheel alignment 41 Check steering rack/gear for oil/fluid leaks 42 Check shock absorbers for fluid leaks 43 Check/top-up steering relay unit 44 Check/top- up steering box 45 Check/adjust steering box 46 Check/top-up swivel pin housing oil	X	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
<ul> <li>BRAKES</li> <li>47 Check visually hydraulic pipes and unions for chafing, leaks and corrosion.</li> <li>48 Check/top-up brake fluid reservoir(s)</li></ul>	X X X X	X X X X X X X X
<ul> <li>ELECTRICAL</li> <li>54 Check function of original equipment, i.e. interior and exterior lamps, horns, wipers and warning indicators</li> <li>55 Check/top-up battery electrolyte</li> <li>56 Clean and grease battery connections</li> <li>57 Check/adjust headlamp alignment</li> <li>58 Check, if necessary renew wiper blades</li> </ul>	X X X X	X X X X X
EXHAUST AND FUEL PIPES 59 Check fuel system for leaks, pipes and unions for chafing and corrosion 60 Check exhaust system for leaks and security	××	x x

### MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHART-EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA

10

Ϋ́

Operation Number Intervals in Miles × 1000	10.10.12	10.10.24
Intervals in Kilometres × 1000	10	20
WHEELS AND TYRES		
61 Check that tyres comply with manufacturer's specification	X X	X X
63 Check tyres for tread depth and visually for external cuts in fabric, exposure of ply or cord structure, lumps or bulges	x	x
64 Check tightness of road wheel fastenings 65 Check tyres for external cuts in tyre fabric, exposure of ply cord structure, jumps or bulges	x	×
<b>IMPORTANT:</b> If tyres do not conform with legal requirements, report to owner.		
66 Interchange roadwheels (including spare)	x	x
BODY		
67 Lubricate all locks and hinges (NOT steering lock)	X	X X
69 Check rear view mirror(s) for cracks and crazing	X	X X
71 Check operation of window controls	x	X X X
73 Ensure cleanliness of controls, door handles and steering wheel		
GENERAL 74 Road/Roller test and check function of all instrumentation	x	x
75 Report additional work required	X	×

At 24,000 mile (40,000 km) intervals, the following operations should be carried out:

- (i) Lubricate propeller shaft sealed sliding joints.
- (ii) Renew gearbox oil.
- (iii) Renew transfer box oil.
- (iv) Renew final drive unit(s) oil.
- (v) Renew swivel pin housing oil.
- At 36,000 mile intervals Renew air filter

in brake servo unit.

At 48,000 mile intervals – Clean fuel pump filter (2.6 only)

## BRAKES – PREVENTIVE MAIN-TENANCE

In addition to the recommended periodical inspection of brake components it is advisable, as the car ages, and as a precaution against the effects of wear and deterioration, to make a more searching inspection and renew parts as necessary. See page 10—18 for details.

# MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHART – AUSTRALIA ONLY – ADR27A – 24 PETROL

Detailed maintenance operations for specific emission control items are contained within section 17 of this manual.

### MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

Service	Km x 1000	OPERATION NO.
Α	1.6	10.10.03
B	5.15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75	10.10.06
Ĉ	10, 30, 50, 70	10.10.12
Ď	20, 60	10.10.24
Ē	40, 70	10.10.50

NOTE: The service schedules are based on an annual total of approximately 20,000 km. Should the vehicle complete substantially less kilometres than this per annum, it is recommended that a 'C' service is completed at six month intervals and a 'D' service at twelve month intervals.

	A	В	С	D	E
Key to operation numbers and mileage intervals	10. 10. 03	10. 10. 06	10. 10. 12	10. 10. 24	10. 10. 50
<b>Operation Description</b> Clean and test crankcase breather valve				x	
ENGINE Renew engine flame trap Check/top up engine oil level		x		×	×
Check/adjust operation of all washers and top	x	x	×	×	x
up reservoirs	X	x	X	X	×
Renew engine oil Renew engine oil filter Lubricate accelerator control linkage (and pedal	x		X X	X X	X X
pivot) – check operation	x		x	x	x
hoses for security and condition	x	x	x	x	x
Check for oil leaks . Check/adjust torque of cylinder head nuts/bolts	X	×	X	x	×
Check driving belts, adjust or renew	X			x	x
Check security of engine mountings Check/adjust carburetter idle settings Drain flywheel housing, if drain plug is fitted	X X			x	x
(for wading)	x	×	x	X	x
Check EGR system				x	x
Check/adjust choke settings (Manual chokes) Check crankcase breathing system for leaks	×			x	x
hoses/pipes for security and condition	X				

				I	
	A	B	C	D	E
Key to operation numbers and mileage intervals	10. 10. 03	10. 10. 06	10. 10. 12	10. 10. 24	10. 10. 50
Check crankcase breathing and evaporative loss systems; check hoses/pipes and restrictors for blockages, security and condition Check/adjust valve clearances Clean fuel pump sediment bowl Check/adjust carburetter throttle prop Empty, clean element, and refill air cleaner oil bath Clean engine breather filter	X X X			X X X X X X X X	x x x x x x
Renew engine breather filter	x x x			x x x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x x x
TRANSMISSION Check for oil leaks Check/top up gearbox oil Check/top up rear axle/final drive oil	x	×	x x x	X X X	×
Check tightness of propeller shaft coupling bolts	x x x		x	X X	X X X X
Check/top up transfer box oil Check/top up front axle oil Renew transfer box oil Check clutch pipes for leaks and chafing Check/top up clutch fluid reservoir Renew gearbox oil Clean axle breathers	x x x x	x x	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X X

continued

	A	B	С	D	E
Key to operation numbers and mileage intervals	10. 10. 03	10. 10. 06	10. 10. 12	10. 10. 24	10. 10. 50
TEERING AND SUSPENSION					
Check/top up swivel pin housing oil	×	×	X X	X X	x
Check condition and security of steering unit oints relays and gaiters	x	x	x	x	x
Theck security of suspension fixings	x			X	x
Check/adjust front and rear wheel alignment	x		х	×	X
Renew swivel pin housing oil	x			x	X
Check/top up steering relay unit	x	х	x	x	x
Check/top up steering box	x			x	x
Check steering rack/gear for oil/fluid leaks	×	x	x	x	×
BRAKES					
nspect brake linings for wear and drums for			x	x	x
condition	x	х	x	Â	x
Check footbrake operations/adjust to					
nanufacturer's instructions (Manual)	x		x	×	×
Check hand brake operation, adjust to nanufacturer's instructions	x		x	x	x
Check brake servo hose(s) for security and	~				
condition	x	X	x	X	x
ubricate hand brake mechanical linkage and cable guides			x	x	x
Check visually hydraulic pipes and unions for			^		
hafing, leaks and corrosion	x	x	x	x	х
ELECTRICAL Check function of original equipment, i.e. nterior and exterior lamps, horns, wipers, and					
washers and warning indicators	X	X	X	X	X
Check/top up battery electrolyte	×	×	X X	X	X X
The chadjust headlamp alignment	x	x	Â	x	x x
Check, if necessary renew, wiper blades		x	x	X	X
Check output of charging system	X		X	X	X

	A	В	С	D	E
Key to operation numbers and mileage intervals	10. 10. 03	10. 10. 06	10. 10. 12	10. 10. _24	10. 10. 50
FUEL AND EXHAUST PIPES Check exhaust system for leaks and security Check fuel system for leaks, pipes and unions	x	x	×	×	x
for chafing and corrosion Check condition of fuel filler cap seal Renew fuel line filter	x	×	×	× × ×	× × ×
WHEELS AND TYRES Interchange road wheels (including spare) Check/adjust tyre pressure including spare Check that tyres comply with manufacturers	x	×	×	x x	x x
specification Check tightness of road wheel fastenings Check tyres for external cuts in the fabric, exposure of ply or cord structure, lumps or	x	x	X X	× ×	××
bulges Check tyres for tread depth, visually for external cuts in fabric, exposure of ply or cord structure, lumps or bulges	x	×	×	×	x
BODY Lubricate all locks and hinges (not steering lock)	×		x	x	x
Check condition and security of seats and seat belts Check rear view mirror for cracks and crazing Check operation of all door, bonnet and boot locks . Check operation of window controls	x x x	x x	x x	X X X X	X X X X
Check operation of seat belt inertia reel mechanism Ensure cleanliness of controls, door handles and steering wheel	x x	x x	x	x x	x x
<b>ROAD TEST</b> Road/roller test and check function of all instrumentation	x	x	x	x	x x

Additional work At 60,000 km/3 year intervals which ever is the sooner:-Renew the air filter in the brake servo unit.

10 4

#### **MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHART – AUSTRALIA ONLY**

#### Engine oil level—All models

In addition to changing the oil and filter at the mileage intervals stated in the Maintenance Summary Chart, the oil level in the sump should be checked daily or weekly depending upon the conditions under which the vehicle is operating.

Proceed as follows:

- 1 Stand the vehicle on level ground and allow the oil to drain back into the sump.
- 2 Withdraw the dipstick, wipe it clean, re-insert to its full depth and remove a second time to take the reading. Add oil as necessary; never fill above the 'H' mark.
- 3 The oil level dipstick on 4-cylinder models carries three marks: 'H', 'L' and 'MIN L'. Under normal circumstances the oil level should not be allowed to fall below the minimum level mark 'MIN L'.
- 4 However, when the Land-Rover is being used at steep angles, the oil should not be allowed to fall below the intermediate mark 'L'. This will obviate any danger of oil pump starvation when the vehicle is facing downhill at a steep angle.

### ENGINE

(1) Check for oil leaks in engine compartment; rectify as necessary



### (2) & (3) Engine oil changes and filter replacement. Oil changes

To change the engine oil:

- 1 Run the engine to warm up the oil, then stop.
- 2 Remove the drain plug in the righthand side of the sump. Allow oil to drain away completely and replace the plug.

To change filter located at right-hand side of engine on 4-cylinder models, left-hand side on 6-cylinder models.

- 3 Place oil tray under engine.
- 4 Unscrew the bolt from the filter adaptor.
- 5 Remove the container.
- 6 Remove the element.
- 7 Discard the used filter element and large rubber washer.
- 8 Wash the container in petrol.
- 9 Place the new filter element in the container and reassemble the unit, using the new large rubber washer supplied with the element.
- 10 Ensure that all the sealing washers are in position and intact, and that the container is correctly located in the adaptor.

Tighten the filter retaining bolt to 1,66 kgf m (12 lbf ft).

- 11 Refill with oil of the correct grade through the filler at the front of the engine; the total capacity including filter is: 4-cylinder models: 6,0 litres (11 Imperial pints) 12 US pints; 6cylinder models: 5,5 litres (10 Imperial pints) 11 US pints.
- 12 Run engine and check for oil leaks at filter and drain plug.







### (4) Crankcase breathing system

Examine for leaks and change pipes or clips where necessary.

#### (5) Carburetter hydraulic damper--6cylinder Petrol models

1 Unscrew the cap on top of the suction chamber, withdraw cap and hydraulic damper, replenish the damper reservoir as necessary with SAE 20 oil to within about 12 mm (0.5 in.) from the top of the tube. Then replace cap and hydraulic damper.

#### (6) Carburetter slow-running adjustment— 4-cylinder Petrol models. (Basic Carburetters only)

The only adjustments provided at the carburetter are a throttle stop screw and a volume control screw.

Should the carburetter require adjustment for any reason, proceed as follows:

- 1 Run the engine until normal operating temperature is obtained. If necessary adjust the throttle stop screw to give the correct idling speed.
- 2 Adjust the volume control screw so that the engine will idle evenly with no tendency to stall on snap closure of the throttle.
- 3 Check that, as the throttle is opened slowly, there is a clear positive acceleration of the engine speed.
- 4 Finally, it may be necessary to readjust the throttle stop screw to give a satisfactory idle speed.



IRA48A

### Carburetter slow-running adjustment-6-

- cylinder models. (Basic Carburetter only)
- 1 Run the engine until normal operating temperature is obtained. If necessary adjust slow-run screw to give the correct idling speed.
- 2 Lift the carburetter piston approximately 1 mm (0.031 in.)
- 3 If the engine speeds up immediately the mixture is too rich and the jet adjustment screw must be turned anticlockwise, thus weakening the mixture; if the engine stops immediately, the mixture is too weak and the jet adjustment screw should be turned clockwise to enrich the mixture. If the engine just falters and then

If the engine just falters and then continues to run evenly the adjustment is correct.

- 4 Finally adjust the slow-run screw to get a smooth idling speed.
- 5 The fast idle screw should not require adjustment.
- 6 For starting at temperatures down to -18°C (0°F) push and turn the spring-loaded choke adjustment screw so that the peg is at right-angles to the slot as illustrated. Leave in this position.

When starting at temperatures below  $-18^{\circ}$ C (0°F) turn the screw until peg is recessed in slot.





# (7) Fuel sediment bowl---4-cylinder petrol models

The fuel sediment bowl, located on the right-hand side of the engine provides additional filtration between the pump and carburetter.

Clean as follows:

- 1 Remove the bowl by slackening the thumb screw and swinging the retainer to one side.
- 2 Remove and clean the filter gauze in clean petrol.
- 3 Ensure that the sealing washer is in good condition.
- 4 Replace gauze and refit the bowl. 5 Prime the pump by operating the h
- Prime the pump by operating the hand lever.



10--6

# Fuel pump 6-cylinder petrol models-Clean filter

A single type electric fuel pump is fitted and is located above the right hand chassis member midway along the vehicle.

To remove the pump for filter cleaning, proceed as follows:

- 1 Disconnect the fuel pump feed lead at the snap connector.
- 2 Disconnect the fuel inlet pipe from the pump and block the end of the pipe by suitable means to prevent fuel draining from the tank.



4 Remove the two nuts securing the pump, earth braid and rubber mountings to the support bracket and remove the pump.

#### Filter cleaning

- 5 Remove the inlet and outlet unions.
- 6 Release the end cover from the bayonet fixing.
- 7 Withdraw the filter and clean using a compressed air jet from the inside of the filter.
- 8 Remove the magnet from the end cover and clean. Replace the magnet in the centre of the end cover.
- 9 Reassemble the fuel pump and refit to the vehicle by reversing the removal procedure. Use a new gasket for the end cover if necessary. Ensure that the feed lead is reconnected and the earth braid fitted securely to the fixing points.

The inlet and outlet unions are at unequal distances from the feed lead. To ensure correct fuel pipe connections when refitting the pump, position the union nearest the feed lead connection towards the front of the vehicle.



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#### (8) Tappet adjustment

The correct clearance is: 4-cylinder models, inlet and exhaust, 0.25 mm (0.010 in.) engine hot. 6-cyclinder models, inlet 0.15 mm (0.006 in.) engine hot and exhaust 0.25 mm (0.010 in.) with the engine hot or cold.

To carry out tappet adjustment, proceed as follows:

- 1 Rotate the engine in the running direction until the valve receiving attention is fully open and then rotate the engine one complete turn, to bring the tappet on to the back of the cam.
- 2 Check the tappet clearance with a feeler gauge.
- 3 If adjustment is required, slacken the locknut.
- 4 Rotate the tappet adjusting screw until the clearance is correct; re-tighten the locknut, taking care to ensure that this operation does not upset the clearance.
- 5 Repeat for the other valves in turn.





#### (9) Cooling system 5

Examine the cooling system for leaks and rectify as necessary. Renew hoses every 80,000 km (48,000 miles).

#### Frost precautions

In cold weather, when the temperature may drop to or below freezing point, precautions must be taken to prevent freezing of the water in the cooling system. As a thermostat is fitted in the system, it is possible for the radiator block to freeze in cold weather even though the engine running temperature is quite high; for this reason, the use of an anti-freezing mixture is essential.

Only anti-freeze solutions recommended in Section 09 should be used.

Land-Rovers leaving the factory have the cooling system filled with 50% mixture of antifreeze and water. This gives protection down to  $-20^{\circ}$ C to  $-36^{\circ}$ C.

When the temperature is between  $0^{\circ}C$  and minus 18°C (32°F and 0°F), use one part of anti-freeze to two parts of water. Proceed as follows:

- Ensure that the cooling system is leak-1 proof; anti-freeze solutions are far more 'searching' at joints than water.
- 2 Drain and flush the system. Drain plug under radiator at right-hand side.



- 3 Drain tap or plug for cylinder block 4-cylinder at left-hand side of engine adjacent to dipstick. 6-cylinder at righthand side of engine adjacent to engine breather.
- 4 Pour in approximately 4,5 litres (one gallon) of water, add solution, then top up with water to within 12 to 19 mm (0.5 to 0.75 in.) below bottom of filler neck.
- 5 Run the engine to ensure a good circulation of the mixture.

NOTE: When anti-freeze is not required the cooling system must be flushed out with clean water and refilled with a mixture one part Marstons SO36 inhibitor to nine parts of water.



1RA69A

#### (10) Radiator water level

The radiator filler cap is under the bonnet panel.

#### **Diesel models**

2 Never run the engine without water, not even for a very brief period. otherwise the injectors may be seriously damaged. This is due to the very high rate of heat transfer in the region of the injector nozzles.

#### All models

- The cooling system is pressurised and 3 care must be taken when removing the radiator filler cap, especially when the engine is hot.
- 4 When removing the filler cap first turn it anti-clockwise to the stop and allow all pressure to escape, before pressing it down and turning further in the same direction to lift it off.
- 5 When replacing the filler cap, it is important that it is tightened down fully, not just to the first stop. Failure to tighten the filler cap properly may result in water loss, with possible damage to the engine through overheating.
- 6 All models have a semi-sealed cooling system, that is, an overflow bottle attached to the left-hand side of the radiator.
- 7 The water level in the cooling system is checked at the radiator only and topping-up is also carried out in the normal manner through the radiator filler. The pipe in the overflow bottle should always be submerged in water.
- 8 With a cold engine the correct water level is 12 to 19 mm (0.5 to 0.75 in.)below the bottom of the filler neck. For capacities see Division 09. Use soft water wherever possible; if the local water supply is hard, rainwater should be used.

#### (11) Water level, windscreen washer as applicable

The windscreen washer reservoir (optional equipment in some counties), is located on the right-hand bulkhead.

- 1 Remove reservoir cap by turning anticlockwise.
- 2 Top up reservoir to within approximately 25 mm (1 in.) below bottom of filler neck.
- 3 Use Clearalex windscreen washer powder in the bottle: this will remove mud, flies and road film.
- In cold weather, to prevent freezing of the water, add 'Isopropyl Alcohol'. Do NOT use methylated spirits, which has a detrimental effect on the screenwasher impeller.





#### (12) Fan belt adjustment

4 cylinder models:

1 Check by thumb pressure between the fan and crankshaft pulleys. Movement should be 6,3 to 9,5 mm (0.25 to 0.375 in.)

If necessary adjust as follows:

- 2 Slacken the pivot bolt securing the alternator to the mounting bracket.
- 3 Slacken the adjusting bolt.
- 4 Pivot the alternator inwards or outwards as necessary and adjust until the correct belt tension is obtained.
- 5 Tighten adjusting and pivot bolts.

#### 6-cylinder models:

6 Check by thumb pressure between the fan and crankshaft pulleys. Movement should be 8 to 11 mm (0.312 to 0.437 in.) Adjust as above.

# Air pump drive belt adjustment, 6-cylinder models

- 1 Check by thumb pressure midway between the air pump and water pump pulleys. Movement should be 6,3 mm (0.25 in.). If necessary, adjust as follows:
- 2 Slacken the pivot bolts securing the air pump to the top mounting bracket.
- 3 Slacken the nut and bolt securing the air pump to the adjustment bracket.
- 4 Pivot the air pump as necessary and adjust until the correct belt tension is obtained.
- 5 Tighten the adjusting and pivot bolts and nuts.

#### (13) Accelerator linkage—all Models

- 1 Lubricate the accelerator linkage using clean engine oil paying particular attention to accelerator cross craft brackets, bell crank bushes and ball joint sockets on the control rods.
- 2 Check the linkage for correct operation and ensure that there is no tendency to stick.
  - Badly worn parts should be replaced as soon as possible.



#### (14) Engine mountings

Check security of engine mountings; rectify as necessary. Engine sump bolts, see operation 12.60.44.

### (15) Engine breather filters—all Models

Clean as follows:

- Remove the filters.
- 2 Wash the gauze thoroughly by swilling the units in petrol.
- 3 Re-wet the gauzes by dipping in clean engine oil and shake off the surplus; 4-cylinder models, replace the engine breather filter with the slot facing forward and the oil filler filter with the slot facing the rear of the vehicle.
- Models with sealed engine breather system. Connect hose to top breather.



### (16) Crankcase emission control, flame-trap type (as applicable)

Replace as follows:

- 1 Detach the rubber hoses from each side of the flame trap by compressing the clips.
- 2 Withdraw flame trap.
- 3 Fit new flame trap by reversing removal procedure.
- 4 Warm up engine and re-adjust carburetter if necessary.



# (17) Fuel filter, paper element type-Diesel models

Drain off water as follows:

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- 1 Slacken off drain plug to allow water to run out.
- 2 When pure diesel fuel is emitted, tighten drain plug.

Change filter element as follows: In some instances it may be advantageous to remove the complete unit before attempting to change the filter element.

- 3 Support element holder.
- 4 Unscrew the special bolt on the top of the filter, the element holder can now be removed.
- 5 Remove and discard the used element.
- 6 Wash the element holder in petrol or fuel oil.
- 7 If necessary renew both the large rubber washer and the small rubber washer in the filter top, also renew the large rubber washer in the element holder.
- 8 Push the new element on to the filter top spigot with the perforated holes in the element to the top.
- 9 Fit the element holder to the bottom of the element, and secure with the special bolt.
- 10 Prime the system and check for fuel leaks.

#### Fuel filter element, 6-cylinder models

The fuel filter element, located on the dash at the right-hand side of the engine compartment, provides additional filtration between pump and carburetter. Replace element as follows:

1 Support element holder.

- 2 Unscrew the special bolt at bottom of filter. The element holder can now be removed.
- 3 Remove and discard the used element.
- 4 Thoroughly clean the element holder in petrol.
- 5 If necessary renew the upper and lower centre seals and also the seal for the centre bolt.
- 6 Fit the new element, large hole uppermost into the holder using the seal supplied with the element.
- 7 Place the element holder in position and secure with the special bolt.
- 8 Start the engine and check for fuel leaks.



#### (18) Fuel sedimenter-Diesel models

The sedimenter increases the working life of the fuel filter by removing the larger droplets of water and larger particles of foreign matter from the fuel. Drain off water as follows:

- 1 Slacken off drain plug to allow water to run out.
- 2 When pure diesel fuel is emitted, tighten drain plug. Dismantle and clean as detailed below.
- 3 Disconnect fuel inlet pipe at sedimenter and raise pipe above level of fuel tank to prevent draining from tank. Support in this position.
- 4 Support sedimenter bowl and unscrew bolt on top of unit.
- 5 The lower bowl and element can now be removed.
- 6 Clean all parts in petrol.
- 7 Fit new oil seals and reverse removal procedure.
- 8 Slacken off the drain plug, when pure diesel fuel runs out tighten plug. Start engine and check for air leaks.

# (19) Air injection system—6-cylinder models models

The air pump driven by the engine, delivers air to the exhaust valves via the air rail. A check valve prevents damage to the pump should backfire or belt breakage occur. A relief valve, located in the air pump, is required to dump part of the air at high speeds to prevent pump damage.



