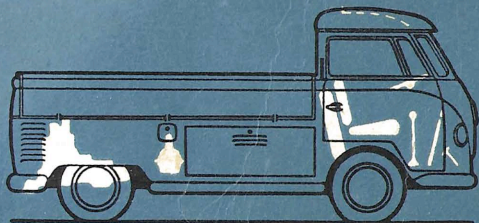


# *Instruction Manual*



*Transporter*

# INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# VW TRANSPORTER

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J A N U A R Y 1 9 6 1

VOLKSWAGENWERK AG WOLFSBURG  
Germany



We are sure that the excellent performance and economical operation of your VW Transporter will justify the confidence you have placed in our firm when purchasing this vehicle.

This Manual sets out in full the information necessary for the proper operation, care and general maintenance of your VW Transporter. In addition, interesting specification details have been included to familiarize you with the construction and mechanical details of this fine piece of mechanism.

No effort has been spared to produce an efficient and reliable automobile. This Instruction Manual can help you obtain lasting satisfaction in the operation of your VW Transporter. All information contained in this handbook is based on the actual experience of many years.

In order to maintain maximum efficiency, we particularly stress the importance of following the recommendations set out in this manual. The intimate knowledge obtained by studying this manual will assure you of the utmost service and satisfaction from your VW Transporter.

Regular attention to proper lubrication and maintenance of your vehicle is important. An extensive network of VW Dealers exists throughout the world, and you will readily recognize such stations by the familiar blue VW SERVICE sign. These Dealers are in constant contact with the Volkswagenwerk through our field engineers, thus providing skillful and expert performance of any job to be done. You'll enjoy many more miles of trouble-free driving by giving your VW Transporter just ordinary care.

All experienced VW owners know the value of preventive maintenance. Care and maintenance will be amply rewarded in the long run.

Make the most of your VW TRANSPORTER

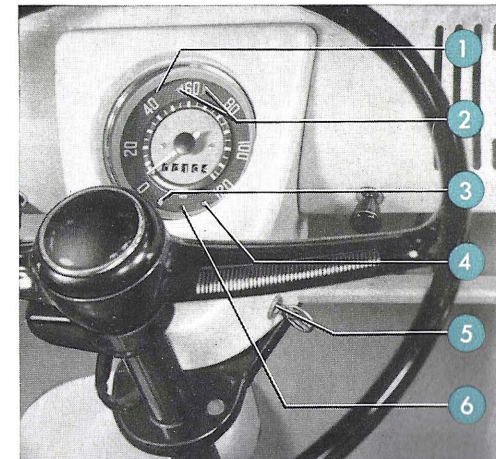
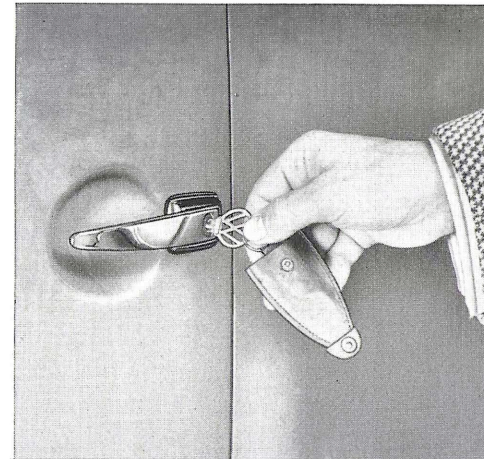
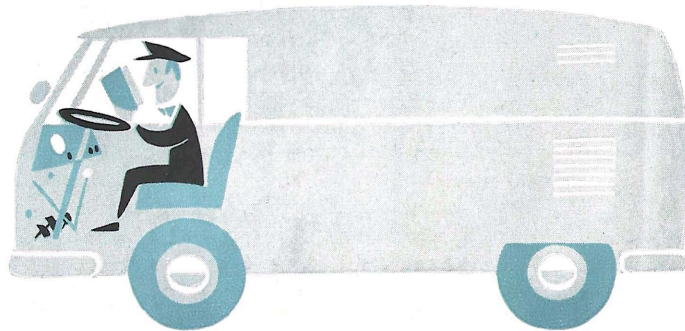
V O L K S W A G E N W E R K A G

## CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS

The first thing you must do is become familiar with the controls and instruments of your new VW Transporter. Sit behind the wheel, make yourself comfortable, and get acquainted with all the various levers, switches and controls. Some of the features you may already know. Check your present knowledge against this complete list.

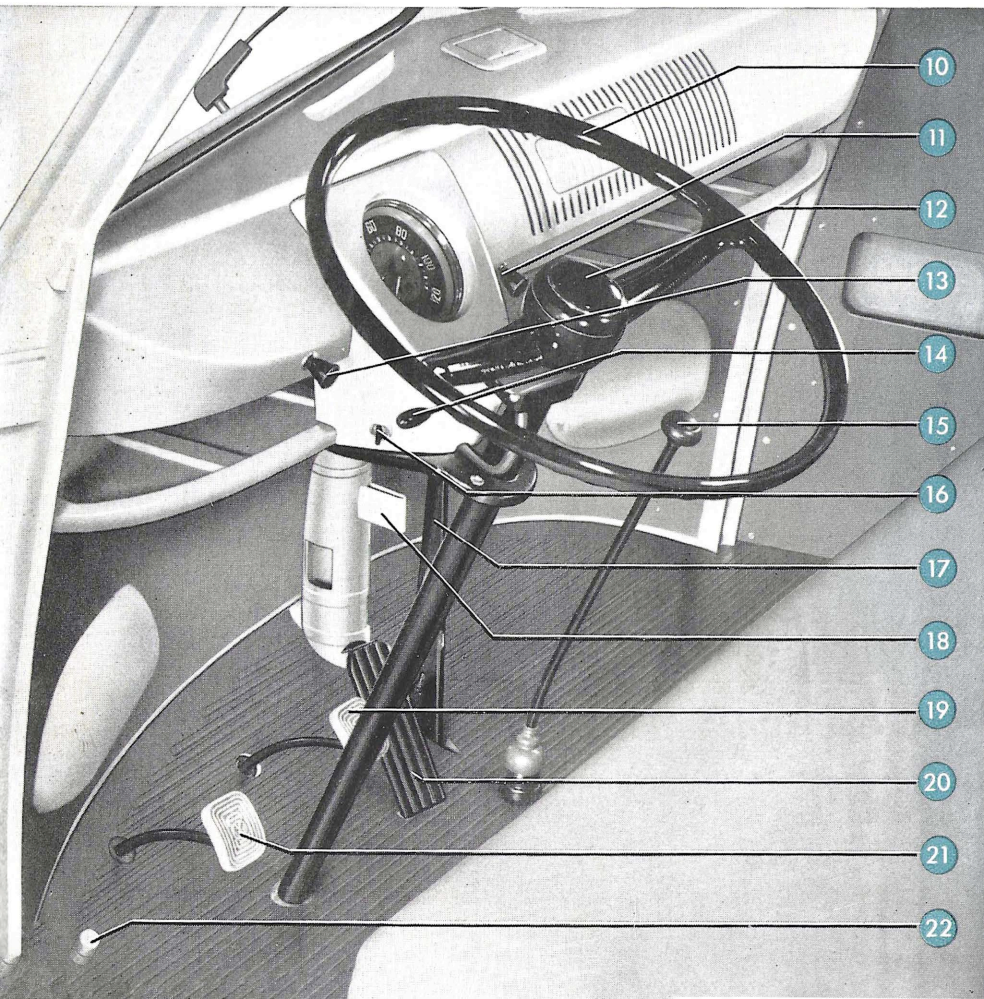
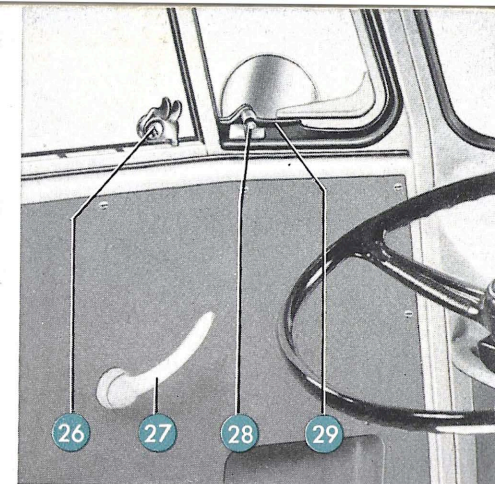
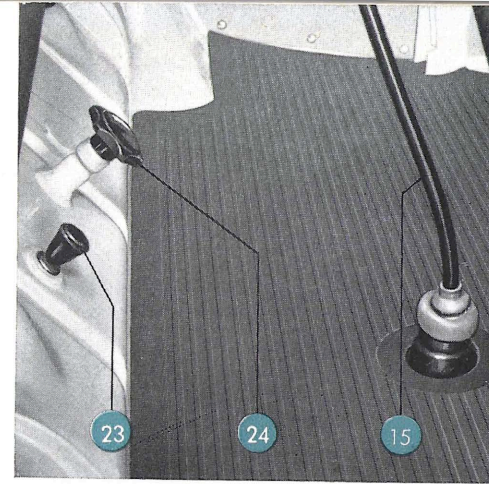
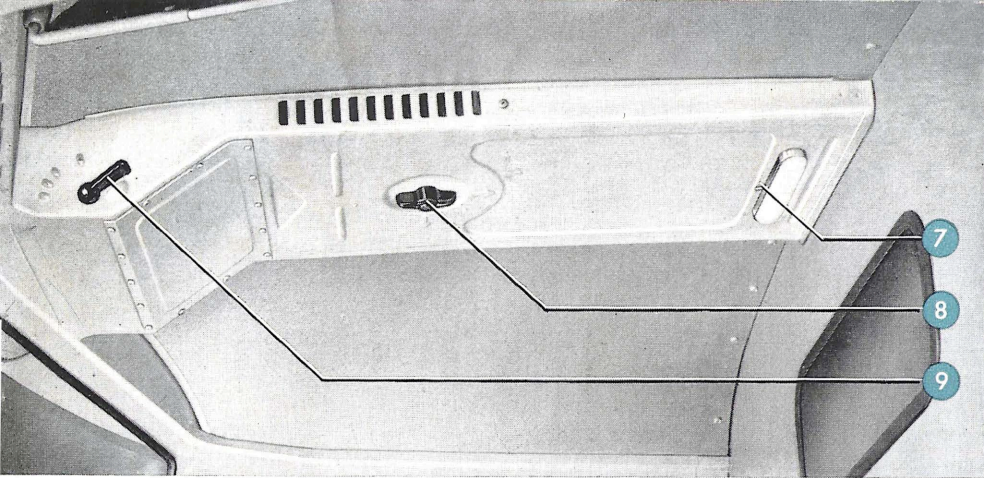
### ONLY ONE KEY

is required to operate door and rear panel locks, switch on the ignition, and operate the starting motor (5). It is advisable to record the key number and keep it with the vehicle documents. Then, if the key is lost, you can easily obtain a new one from your dealer by referring to the number.



### INSTRUMENTS:

- 1 - Speedometer
- 2 - Warning light — Red — Flashing indicators
- 3 - Warning light — Red — Generator and cooling system
- 4 - Warning light — Green — Oil pressure
- 6 - Warning light — Blue — Headlight high beam



**HAND CONTROLS:**

- 5 - Combined ignition and starting switch (page 5)
- 7 - Cab lamp switch
- 8 - Fresh air deflector handle
- 9 - Operating lever for fresh air regulator
- 10 - Steering wheel
- 11 - Headlight and instrument light switch
- 12 - Horn button
- 13 - Windshield wiper switch
- 14 - Flashing indicator lever

- 15 - Gear lever
- 16 - Tumbler switch for loading compartment lamp
- 17 - Hand brake lever
- 18 - Hot air distributor
- 23 - Fuel tap operating knob (push-pull type)
- 24 - Heating control
- 26 - Sliding glass panel catch
- 27 - Inside door handle
- 28 - Vent wing lock release button
- 29 - Vent wing lock

**FOOT CONTROLS :**

- 19 - Brake pedal
- 20 - Accelerator pedal

- 21 - Clutch pedal
- 22 - Headlight dimmer switch

Among the papers which come with your vehicle you will find details regarding the model, year of construction, and chassis and engine numbers. The Police or Traffic Department will check whether or not the information on the papers corresponds exactly with that on your vehicle.

### THE CHASSIS NUMBER

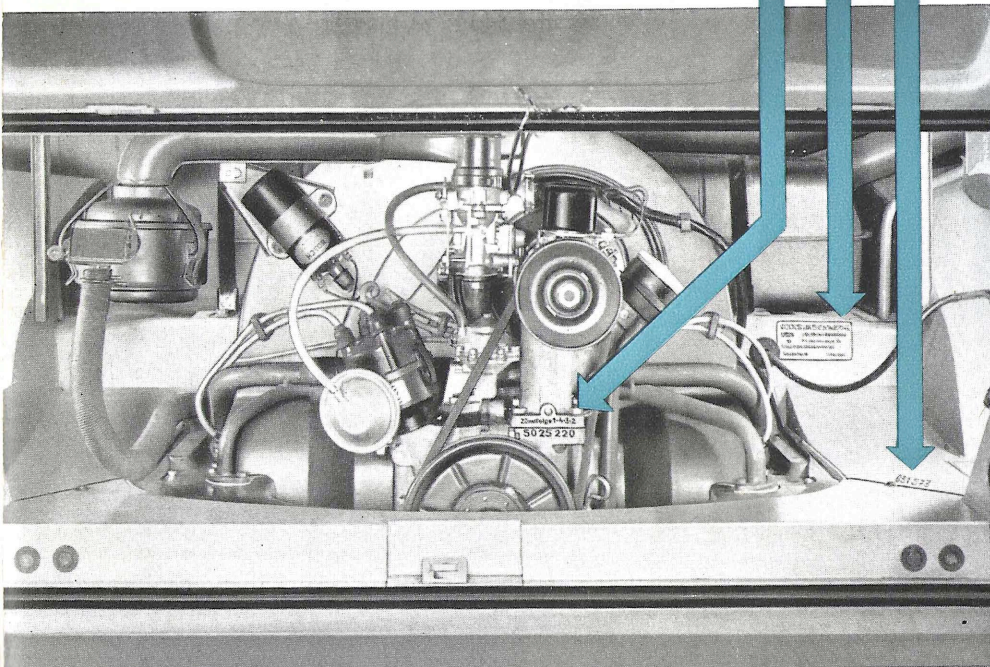
is stamped on the engine cover plate near the battery.

### THE IDENTIFICATION PLATE

is found on the vertical surface to the right of the engine.

### THE ENGINE NUMBER

is on the crankcase flange for the generator support.



## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

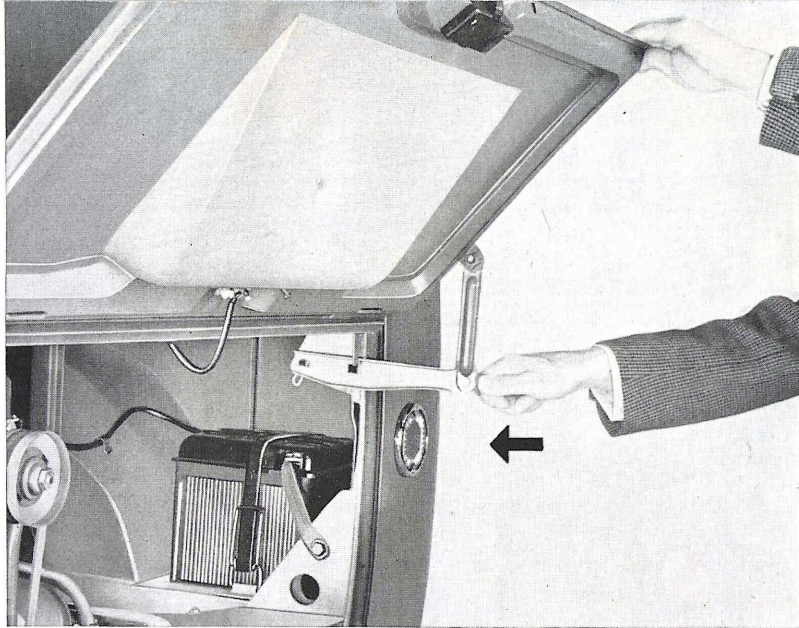
### BEFORE YOU DRIVE AWAY

please check

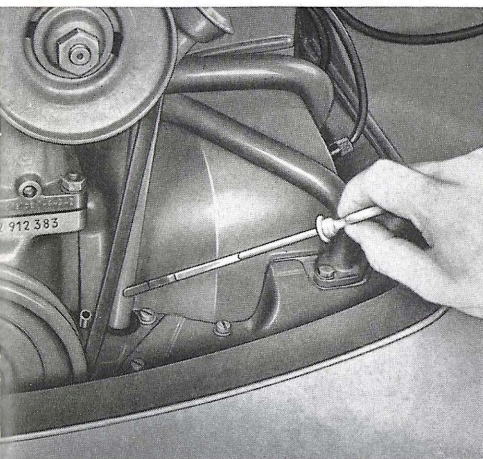
- engine oil level
- fan belt tension
- quantity of fuel in the tank
- tire pressures
- efficiency of brakes
- position of rear view mirror

and, if driving at night  
or in foggy weather,

- the exterior lights



The engine compartment lid is opened by means of the square key delivered with the vehicle. The lid can be lowered by pressing against the horizontal bar of the check mechanism.



### ENGINE OIL LEVEL

The oil level should be checked with the engine at rest. The oil level is satisfactory when it is between the two marks on the oil level dipstick, but **it should never be permitted to drop below the lower mark.** To make an accurate check, it is best to wipe the dipstick with a clean rag beforehand.

Should it become necessary to top up, please remember the following hints: Most oils marketed at present contain chemical ingredients to improve their lubricating qualities. However, oils of

different origin behave differently when used as engine lubricants and should, therefore, not be mixed.

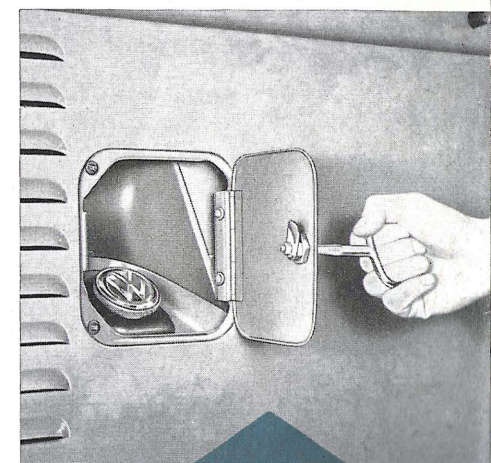
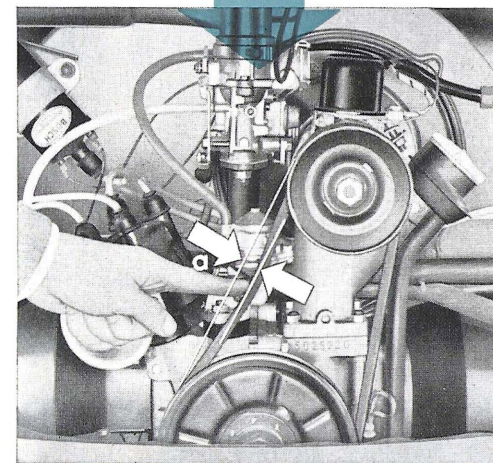
**Select a HD oil (For Service MS) from well-known and dependable brands right at the beginning, and stick to it.**

Further hints regarding engine oil changes are given in the Sections "Cold Weather Hints" and "Lubrication" on pages 26 and 29—31.

### FAN BELT

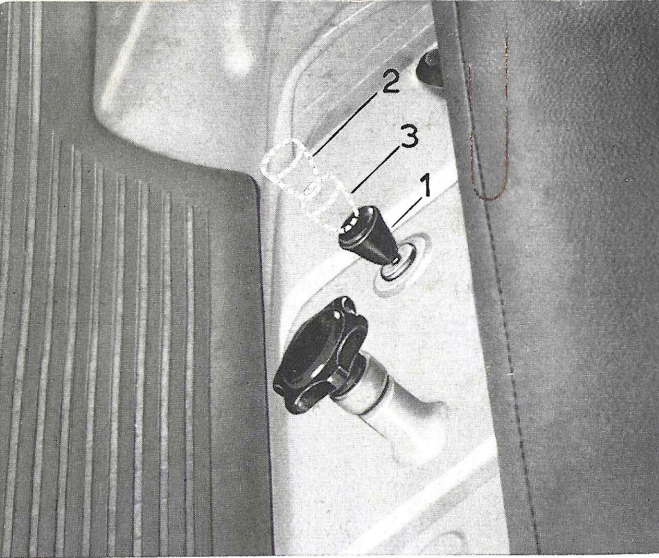
The V-belt drives the generator and the fan. **Perfect condition and correct tension of the belt insure its long life and adequate cooling of the engine.** Checking is very simple: when pressed with the finger, the belt must yield **approximately 15 mm. (.6").** If you find any sign of wear, such as frayed edges, see your VW Dealer. In spite of its long life, there should always be a spare belt on the vehicle. Details are given on page 46.

**a = 15 mm. (.6")**



### FUEL TANK

The tank has a capacity of 40 liters (10.6 U.S. gals., 8.8 Imp. gals.), sufficient for a distance of approx. 400 kilometers (250 miles). The tank filler tube on the right-hand side of the vehicle is accessible by opening the cover with the square key delivered with the vehicle.



Positions of fuel tap:

- 1 - Open
- 2 - Reserve
- 3 - Closed

The fuel tap is operated by a push-pull knob from the driver's seat. Under normal conditions the knob should be pushed fully home. The tap is then in the open position.

If the engine begins to "stutter" because of lack of fuel, just pull the knob fully out to switch the tap to "reserve". A fuel reserve of 5 litres (1.3 U.S. gals., 1.1 Imp. gals.) will then last for about a further 50 kilometers (30 miles). It is important to push the knob all the way in again when filling the tank, otherwise there will be danger of running out of fuel on the road. With the knob pulled out half-way, the fuel tap is closed.

The VW Engine is so designed that it runs on all reputable fuels. Suitable fuels, including gasoline-benzol blends, have such characteristics as constant physical properties, sufficient anti-knock qualities and freedom from harmful ingredients.

**The selection of a grade and brand of fuel is therefore left entirely to your discretion.**

### THE TIRES

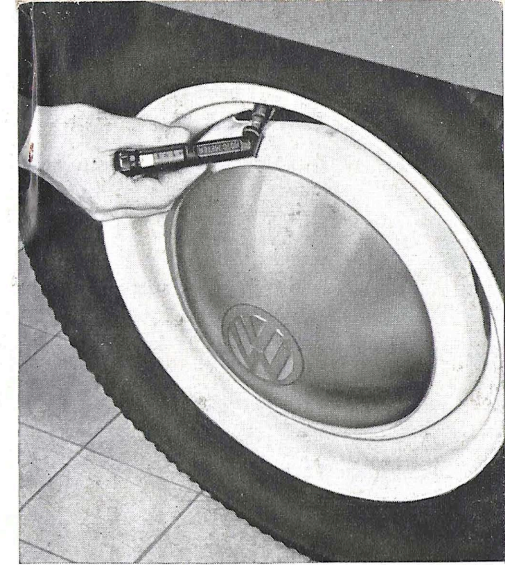
deserve and require your particular attention. A special section deals with the care of the tires on pages 38—40. The riding comfort and the roadholding of your VW TRANSPORTER will greatly depend on their condition. Maintaining correct tire pressure and avoiding driving abuses are the most important factors in obtaining maximum tire life. Check regularly and keep tires inflated to the following pressures:

Front ..... 2.0 kg./sq. cm.  
(28 lbs. sq. in.)  
Rear and spare wheel .. 2.3 kg./sq. cm.  
(33 lbs. sq. in.)

### Ambulance

Front and Rear ..... 1.8 kg./sq. cm.  
(26 lbs. sq. in.)

Do not forget to replace the valve dust caps after this inspection.



### THE BRAKES

should be checked while the vehicle is in motion before starting out on a trip to make sure they are in good working order. The section "Apply the Brakes Gently" on page 17 deals with the correct application of brakes under various circumstances.

### GOOD EXTERIOR LIGHTS

are the first requirement of safe car use at night. The three positions of the light switch are the following:

- 1 - Fully pushed in — Off.
- 2 - Pulled out to first stop — Parking light, tail and license plate lights.
- 3 - Fully pulled out — Headlight high or low beams (depending on position of foot dimmer switch), tail and license plate lights.

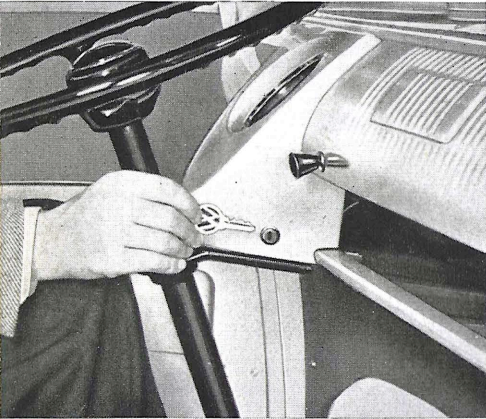
When pulling out the lighting switch knob to either the first or second stop, the instrument light is automatically turned on. By turning the knob a variable degree of instrument lighting is obtained; turning the knob to extreme left turns out the light entirely. When checking the lighting system, do not forget the two stop lights which should light up when depressing the brake pedal with the ignition turned on.



## STARTING THE ENGINE

is easy, because you are now familiar with the various controls and instruments. However, make sure that the gear lever is in neutral before starting the engine.

The ignition key starting enables you to start the engine by merely turning the key. First the ignition is switched on by turning the key to the right. The red generator warning light and the green light for the oil pressure will light up. **When the ignition has been switched on the starter must be operated at once.** Turn the key further to the right until the stop is reached.



As soon as the engine fires, release pressure on key to switch off starting motor.

If the engine does not start the first time another attempt can be made after the ignition has been switched off and on again. A safety lock in the starter-ignition switch prevents the starter from being operated repeatedly when the ignition is on and thus being damaged by the engine when it is running.

**Important. In cold weather the transmission oil is apt to congeal. It is, therefore, good practice to declutch until the engine starts. Thus you will save the battery and facilitate the operation of the starting motor. The engine oil also becomes thick so do not race the engine when starting from cold. You will never encounter any difficulties when starting your engine in the coldest weather, if you observe the rule of using the specified light grade engine and transmission oils.**

### At temperatures below freezing point

and when the engine is cold it is only necessary to depress the accelerator pedal fully and then release it before switching on the ignition and operating the starter. Do not switch on any other electrical equipment. In any case avoid racing the engine immediately on starting up from cold.

If the engine does not start within the first 10 seconds the operation can be repeated several times. Bear in mind, however, that continued starter operation

places a great strain on the battery and pauses should be made to allow the battery to recover. The starting procedure should not be interrupted if the engine is heard to fire a few times without starting.

Once started, you can drive off straight away as the automatic choke regulates the mixture and the idling speed and opens automatically as the engine warms up.

### At temperatures above freezing point

or when the engine is still warm depress the accelerator pedal slowly, without pumping up and down, while operating the starter. It is important for you to know that unnecessary accelerator pedal pumping makes it difficult to start a warm engine and increases fuel consumption when driving.

### Caution

**Be careful when starting the engine inside your garage. Keep the door and windows open so that the exhaust fumes can escape. These contain deadly carbon monoxide which is a colorless, tasteless and odorless gas.**

## THE AIR CLEANER

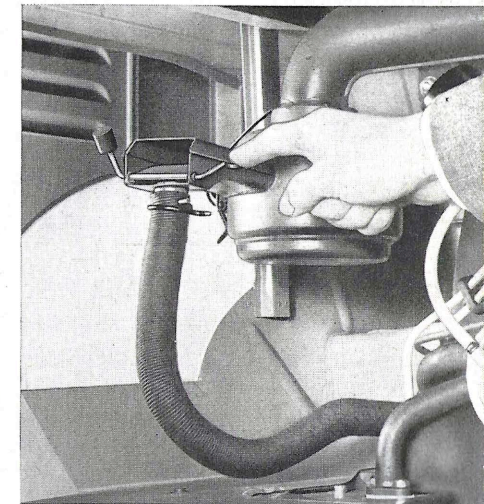
The air drawn in by the engine enters the air cleaner through a pipe which is fitted with a swinging valve with a balance weight. The valve opens and closes according to the speed of the engine and regulates the intake of pre-heated air.

At temperatures above 20° C (68° F) the valve should be fixed in the open position.

## MOVING OFF

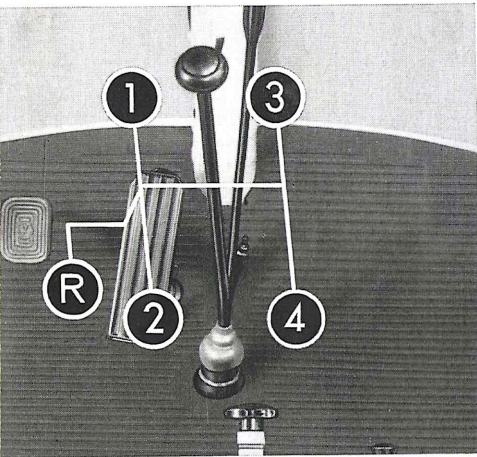
is extremely easy, if you observe the following:

- 1 - Depress the clutch pedal as far as possible. Keep it in that position.
- 2 - Shift to the first gear. Release the hand brake.
- 3 - Engage the clutch by allowing the pedal to return slowly, and simultaneously depressing the accelerator pedal. The vehicle will start to move forward.
- 4 - Gradually increase the pressure on the accelerator pedal and remove your foot completely from the clutch pedal, as the clutch is now fully engaged.



Shifting to second gear is equally simple:

- 1 - Take your foot off the accelerator pedal, simultaneously depressing the clutch pedal.
- 2 - Shift gear lever into second position.
- 3 - Engage the clutch gently by gradually taking your foot off the pedal, and at the same time depressing the accelerator pedal.



You now know how to "shift gears", and may at will shift to third and fourth positions. As you have now read the accelerator and clutch pedals are operated simultaneously, but in opposite directions. It is the coordination of these simultaneous operations that brings skill in shifting gears.

#### THE REVERSE GEAR

should never be engaged unless the vehicle is at a standstill. To engage the reverse gear, first press down the gear lever vertically, move it to the left and pull it rearwards.

#### SHIFTING TO A LOWER GEAR

This is what you should do in dense city traffic, or with sharp turns ahead of you, or when driving up-hill.

- 1 - Release accelerator pedal and depress clutch pedal.
- 2 - Shift to 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 1<sup>st</sup> gear respectively.
- 3 - Release clutch pedal and depress accelerator pedal simultaneously.

Of course, this takes less time to do than it does to describe. We do not want to bore you with a technical discourse, but it may be of interest to you to know that, when shifting down, the synchromesh device ensures meshing of the gears without clash, as the lower gear is synchronized so that both gears are turning at the same speed.

When shifting gears, it is absolutely necessary to depress the clutch pedal fully. Incomplete declutching makes gear shifting difficult and leads to rapid wear of the synchronizer stop rings.

To avoid undue strain on transmission and engine, shifting down should only be effected within the speed range of the lower gear i. e.

from 4<sup>th</sup> into 3<sup>rd</sup> gear between 65 and 30 k. p. h. (40 and 20 m. p. h.) and  
from 3<sup>rd</sup> into 2<sup>nd</sup> gear between 40 and 20 k. p. h. (25 and 12 m. p. h.)

The 1<sup>st</sup> gear is only used for moving off, driving at walking pace, or on very steep inclines.

After a short period of practice, you will take pleasure in the correct handling and shifting of the gears and obtain the utmost satisfaction from the efficient performance of your new VW TRANSPORTER. Under no circumstances should you be afraid to shift to a lower gear, or even try to avoid shifting occasionally by merely "slipping" (partly disengaging) the clutch.

**Do not use clutch pedal as a foot-rest while driving your vehicle.**

#### APPLY THE BRAKES GENTLY

The brake responds to even the slightest foot pressure. Increasing the pressure will slow the vehicle down progressively. However, avoid locking the wheels. Locked wheels will not shorten the braking distance but may cause you to lose control over the movement of the vehicle and will affect the tires adversely.

Here are a few rules on braking:

Use your brakes **before**, not **while** making a turn.

It is neither practical nor economical to shift to a lower gear far ahead of a turn. Do not hesitate to use the brakes and to shift shortly before entering a curve so that you may already accelerate while still negotiating it.

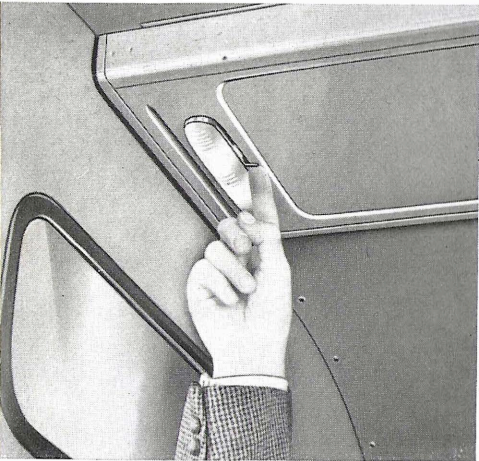
To jam on the brakes suddenly can only be justified when danger is ahead. Nevertheless, it is advisable to check the full braking efficiency from time to time to familiarize yourself with the reaction of the vehicle and with the actual stopping distance. Never forget first to have a look in the rear view mirror to make sure that you will not endanger any vehicle that might be following you. Operate your brakes especially gently when the road is wet or covered with ice. Sudden braking of the wheels will result in skidding.

When driving downhill, make use of the braking capacity of the engine compression by shifting to the gear which you would use in driving up-hill. You will attain a higher degree of safety and at the same time you will save and preserve the brakes if you use them only to control the speed occasionally. The ignition must never be switched off when going downhill.

### STOPPING THE VEHICLE

Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and apply the brakes gently. Shortly before the vehicle comes to a full stop, depress the clutch pedal and place the gear lever in neutral. The engine continues to idle.

If you wish to turn off the engine, merely switch the ignition key to the left.



### THE INTERIOR LIGHT

of the cab is operated by a switch built-in with the lamp.

The light in the loading compartment or passenger compartment is operated by the tumbler switch situated on the left-hand side of the instrument panel below the speedometer.

### MISTED WINDOWS

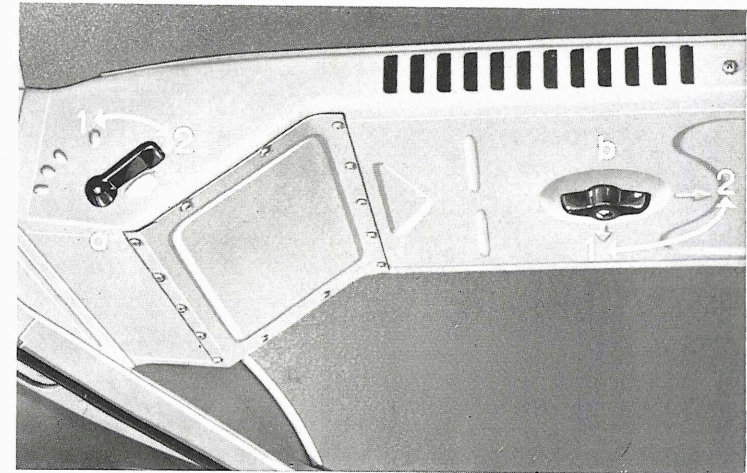
will greatly reduce visibility. This is brought about by the humidity from the passengers' breath in the car and a low outside temperature. By using the vent windows intelligently sufficient fresh air can be provided while the used air is sucked out. Not only will the windows remain clear but so will your head.

### THE FRESH AIR REGULATOR

above the windshield offers an efficient ventilation of both cab and loading or passenger compartment. The ventilation is turned on by means of the lever located at the left-hand side of the air guide channel. The air intake can be regulated by turning the lever to one of its three positions. With the lever in the

- a - Fresh air regulator lever
- 1 - On
- 2 - Off

- b - Fresh air distribution
- 1 - Cab
- 2 - Loading compartment or passenger compartment



rearmost position, the air intake is fully closed. The distribution of the fresh air is effected by means of deflector plates which are moved by a handle at the bottom of the air guide channel.

With handle in oblique position both cab and loading or passenger compartment are ventilated.

### THE SUN ROOF

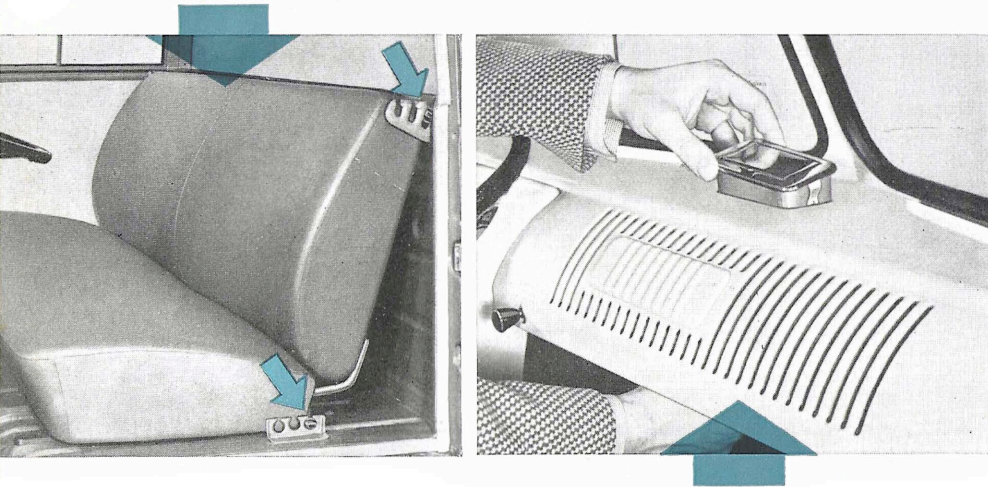
is free to slide when the locking lever is turned to the left. It may be fixed in any desired position by merely twisting the lever to the right. It is good practice, however, to open the roof fully prior to sliding it to the desired position. This will not only make the opened roof look better, but will also save the material by proper folding.



### The bench seat in the driver's cab

is adjustable. The back rest and cushion can be adjusted separately to three different positions.

Sitting and driving for long periods can place a certain amount of strain on the human body. It is, therefore, important to adjust the seat correctly to your individual requirements, and so avoid unnecessary fatigue.



### THE ASH TRAY

in the instrument panel can be easily removed by pushing it upward from below the panel.

The ash trays in the passenger compartment of the VW Micro Bus are pulled up for removal.

## PRACTICAL DRIVING

### BREAKING-IN (RUNNING-IN) PERIOD

does not imply inconvenience as your VW Transporter needs no "breaking-in".

Progressive refinements have raised the VW Engine to its present predominant position and it is these refinements which allow an omission of breaking-in instructions. Your vehicle may be operated right from the beginning at the full speeds recommended for the gears.

1 <sup>st</sup> gear	0—20 k. p. h. ( 0—12 m. p. h.)
2 <sup>nd</sup> gear	10—40 k. p. h. ( 6—25 m. p. h.)
3 <sup>rd</sup> gear	20—65 k. p. h. (12—40 m. p. h.)
Top gear	30—95 k. p. h. (20—59 m. p. h.)

### THE LIFE OF YOUR VW TRANSPORTER, ITS PERFORMANCE, AND ITS OPERATION WILL DEPEND ON YOUR DRIVING HABITS

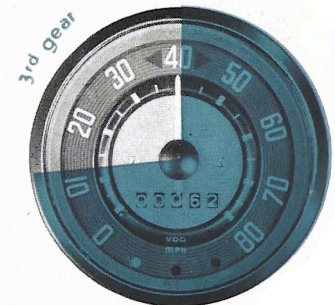
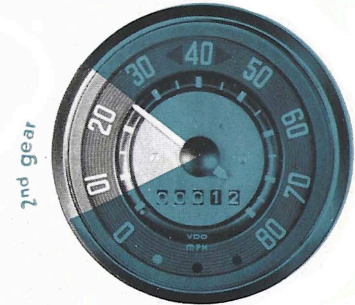
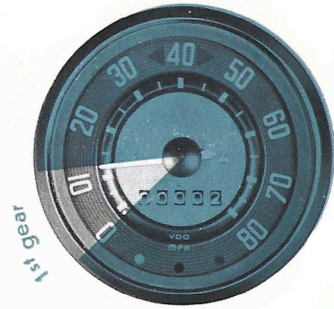
Maximum satisfaction in the running of your vehicle will be assured by following the fundamental rules for driving an automobile:

**Do not race the engine unnecessarily no matter whether the vehicle is stationary or in motion.**

The new engine is not governed. It is good practice therefore, to glance at the speedometer from time to time.

**Do not allow the engine to labor in any gear.**

Don't think you are being good to your engine or will make it last longer by slow running. You won't reduce the fuel consumption either. The VW Engine requires air for cooling, which it gets when it is running fast enough. It is overloading and overheating that is harmful to the engine, but never high speed operation.



### When driving up-hill

always change gear as soon as the speed drops and the speedometer reading drops to the maximum speed limit of the next lower gear. Never allow the engine to labor in 4<sup>th</sup> gear, which is nearly an overdrive.

### ECONOMICAL OPERATION

is one of the outstanding features of your vehicle. However, getting a few extra miles from each gallon depends on the manner in which you handle your vehicle and use the gears.

### When accelerating,

depress the accelerator pedal slowly and only to such an extent as is necessary for reaching the desired speed. Depressing the accelerator pedal rapidly does not improve acceleration, but results in an increased fuel consumption.

### Do not "pump" the accelerator pedal

unless circumstances require it. Even the small quantity of fuel additionally discharged by the accelerator pump each time the accelerator pedal is depressed results in a marked increase in the overall fuel consumption.

### Drive your vehicle smoothly and to suit the circumstances

both when in city traffic and on main roads. Adapt the speed of the vehicle to prevailing road and traffic conditions. A good driver accelerates gradually, slows down in time, and utilizes the braking power of the engine. Make use of the full acceleration capacity and the excellent brakes of your VW Transporter only when you really need to.

### HOW TO DRIVE AT HIGH SPEED WITHOUT SACRIFICING FUEL ECONOMY

When you have accelerated to the desired speed, slowly let the accelerator pedal return to the position which just maintains this speed. This practice is especially economical when driving on highways. If you attach particular importance to economy and also to a fair average speed, you will be well advised to select a suitable cruising speed in the most efficient range of consumption.

The most economical speed in fourth gear is between 40 and 70 k. p. h. (25 and 43 m. p. h.).

The fuel consumption does not go up equally with the speed; it increases more rapidly at higher speeds. Perhaps you are aware of the fact that air resistance is an obstacle for all high-speed vehicles. Due to the simple and flowing lines of your VW TRANSPORTER, the air resistance is relatively low, but it should be remembered that high road speed always involves a greater fuel consumption.

### WATCH THE ROAD

closely while driving. As to using the various levers, switches and controls, you now are able to operate them automatically. Furthermore, your TRANSPORTER will "tell" you of its own accord when it needs attention.

### FLASHING INDICATORS

The direction indicators lie outside the driver's vision. However, the red indicator light shows when they are in operation.

The direction indicator switch can be operated without taking the hand off the steering wheel.

### OIL PRESSURE

The oil pressure of your vehicle is as important as the oil level. When the ignition is turned on, the green oil pressure light will go on. The light should go out when the engine is started and the oil pressure increases.

**IMPORTANT** If the green light goes on with the engine running, the chances are that the oil circulation has been interrupted, which means that the lubrication of the engine has ceased. Stop at once and check the level of the oil before you consult a Service Station. An occasional flashing of the lamp with the engine warm and at low speed does not indicate trouble if it goes off again as the speed increases.

### GENERATOR AND COOLING

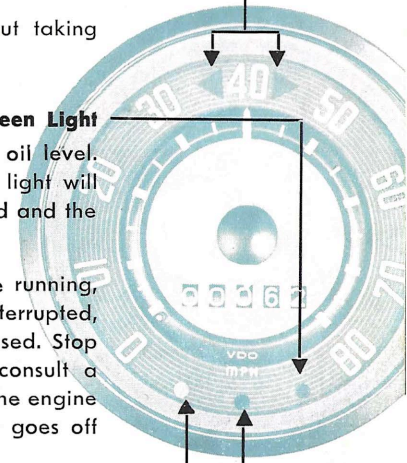
are controlled simultaneously by a red light. The light will show when the ignition is turned on and when the engine is running at low speed. The light should go out as speed is increased.

**WARNING** If the red light goes on while you are driving the vehicle, the fan belt may be broken. Stop and find out what is wrong, for if the belt is broken, the cooling is disrupted and the generator no longer charges.

### HEADLIGHTS

The high beam of your headlights can be blinding to oncoming drivers. You know yourself how unpleasant and dangerous this is. For this reason, be considerate! The blue light will tell you when the high beam is switched on. Just depress the dimmer switch to transfer the headlights from high to low beam.

### Red Arrows



### Green Light

### Red Light

### Blue Light

## SPEED

The speed of your VW TRANSPORTER is liable to be underrated due to its perfect driving comfort. Special attention should be paid, therefore, to the speedometer during the initial driving period.

## SAFETY FIRST

Safety for yourself, and safety for others, this is what counts most. Your VW TRANSPORTER is a vehicle that "hugs" the road in an excellent way, and does not sway when taking a turn. Your vehicle has an extraordinary capacity for acceleration. Yet, the feeling of security and safety which you will acquire after a few miles should not tempt you to become careless.

Therefore, adjust the speed of your Transporter to the conditions of road, traffic and weather, and always be ready to bring it to a stop when it is necessary. Be particularly careful when driving on wet or icy roads, for even a VW TRANSPORTER is apt to skid when not driven carefully under such conditions.

## THE REAR VIEW MIRROR

can be adjusted from the driver's seat to suit individual requirements. Set it in such a manner as to be able to observe the entire width of the road behind the vehicle for a great distance without turning the head or the upper part of the body.

## PASSING OTHER VEHICLES

Pass other vehicles with consideration. Always be sure that the road is clear ahead of you, and look out for vehicles approaching you from the opposite direction. A brief look in your rear view mirror will tell you whether another vehicle is about to pass you from behind. If you have to shift to a lower gear, do it before, not while, passing other vehicles.

And here is another warning: Never try to overtake when approaching a curve, where vision is not clear, and never overtake at the crest of a hill or at crossroads. You never can tell what lies ahead of you!

Be fair and do not accelerate when another car tries to pass you. You will endanger your life and others!

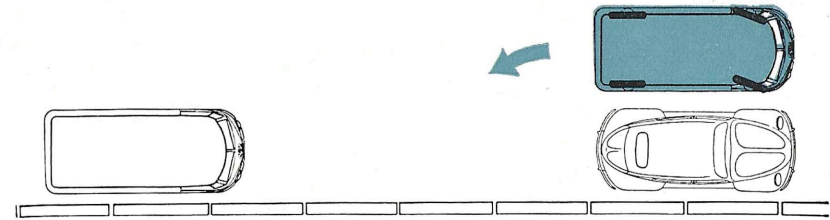
## STOPPING YOUR TRANSPORTER TEMPORARILY

**When stopped at an obstruction a traffic light or railroad crossing, do not wait with the clutch pedal pressed down and the gear engaged. Shift to first gear shortly before moving on again, it will preserve the clutch.**

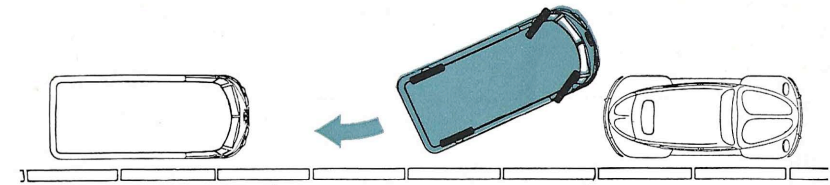
## PARKING YOUR TRANSPORTER

in a space between two other vehicles that are parked at the curb can be easier if you heed the following advice:

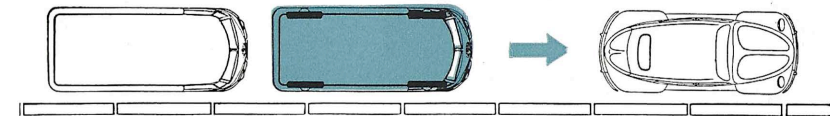
Stop your vehicle even with the vehicle in front of the space. Turn the steering wheel sharply to the right and back your vehicle slowly into the gap.



When the front bumper of your Transporter is even with the rear bumper of the vehicle ahead of you, turn the steering wheel fully to the left, and back up further toward the curb.



Now turn the steering wheel to the right again and pull up a little bit, until both ends of the vehicle come as close to the curb as possible.



When parking on a steep gradient set the hand brake so as to keep the vehicle from rolling. As a precautionary measure, it is advisable to engage first or reverse gear in addition to the hand brake. And do not forget to take the key out of the ignition switch before you leave your vehicle.

Prior to locking the driver's door secure the door on the other side by lowering the inside door handle.

Do not forget to shut the fuel tap and to lock the door windows when leaving the vehicle stationary for any length of time.

## COLD WEATHER HINTS

### IN WINTER

your VW TRANSPORTER has two advantageous features which you will really appreciate:

#### AIR COOLING AND HEATING

You may expose your vehicle to bitter cold without fear: — its air-cooled engine will always be ready to start. You will drive in warm comfort, well protected from drafts and from sleet and snow, while a current of warm air will keep your windshield free from condensation and frost, permitting you a clear view.

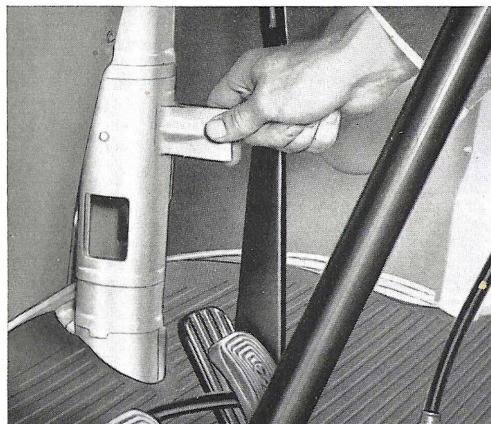
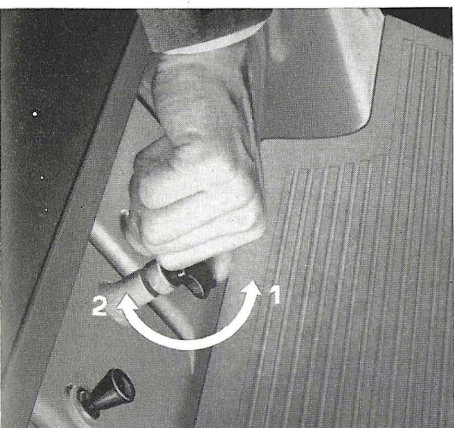
The increased stress that your vehicle has to stand in winter because of frost and dampness can be easily dealt with if you observe the recommendations presented in this section.

#### THE WARM AIR HEATING

can be regulated by a rotary knob situated at the right-hand side under the seat:

Anti-clockwise — On (1)  
Clockwise — Off (2)

Warm air to the defroster nozzles and to the feet is further controlled by the distributor in front of the hand brake lever. Heating efficiency can be considerably increased by opening a vent window so that the blower can force the warm air more easily into the otherwise well sealed interior.



### ENGINE OIL

SAE 20/20 W oil will not congeal at temperatures above 0°C (+ 32°F) and will permit easy starting of the engine. If, however, atmospheric temperatures below freezing point are anticipated the use of SAE 10 W is recommended. This grade of oil may remain in the engine with safety when the temperature again rises to a higher range. Should it become necessary to add oil in the period between two regular oil changes, SAE 10 W oil may be used during lasting frost and SAE 20 oil when the average temperature rises. This means that the grades SAE 10 W and SAE 20/20 W can be mixed without detriment, but be sure to use always the same brand and type of engine oil.

The engine does not need to be warmed up before moving off, but it is advisable not to race the engine immediately after starting when the temperature is low.

Only if your VW Transporter is mainly operated for short distances **during cold weather** is it recommended to have the oil changed at more frequent intervals, say every 2500 km. (1500 miles), using the prescribed HD oil. In the warmer season, oil changes in addition to those laid down in the Lubrication Chart are unnecessary and uneconomical.

In territories where exceptionally low temperatures prevail (— 25°C / — 13°F), the use of SAE 5 W is recommended: this should be changed every 1250 km. (750 miles). The oil strainer should be cleaned at the same time.

### TRANSMISSION OIL

SAE 90 gear lubricant is recommended for use when the average temperature will not be lower than 0°C (+ 32°F). However, where the temperature is expected to remain below freezing point for an any length of time, SAE 80 grade should be used.

### THE CHASSIS

is particularly exposed to the cold and wet weather in winter. You are therefore strongly advised adhere strictly to our instructions for lubrication. If, in addition, you spray the bottom of the vehicle with a special chassis oil, as a protection against rusting, you will prolong the life of your VW Transporter.

## THE BRAKES

of all automobiles are more or less exposed to splashing water which in winter is apt to freeze in the brake drums. Therefore, when parking your vehicle, do not set the hand brake but shift to first or to reverse gear. At the beginning of the cold season, the conduit tubes of the brake cables should be thoroughly lubricated with anti-freeze lubrication grease. Do not use just any car-lubricant, but get the right one at any VW Dealer.

## TIRES

Worn tires are apt to cause trouble in winter. For safety's sake replace them in time. To meet the special requirements in winter, so-called **M + S** tires are available. These special-tread tires are designed to give a better grip on mud and snow. They are either used on the rear wheels only or on all four wheels. However, during the rest of the year you should use the usual tires.

## CHAINS

You will need chains only when the roads are covered with snow. Without such chains the rear wheels of your vehicle are apt to spin, and applying the brakes may result in skidding. Have the chains adjusted to the wheels if you wish to avoid loss of time and inconveniences later on. When driving on long stretches that are free from snow, the chains should be removed to avoid unnecessary wear of both chains and tires.

## THE BATTERY

is under greater strain in winter than in warmer seasons because of the increased consumption of current when starting the engine and using the lights at night. Besides this it is a characteristic feature of any battery that its efficiency decreases at lower temperatures. If the vehicle is used mostly over short distances, the battery may require additional recharging.

Therefore, have your battery checked regularly and you will never have starting difficulties.

## SPARK PLUGS

The normal gap is 0.7 mm. (.028"). In extremely cold weather reduction of their gaps to 0.4—0.5 mm. (.016"—.020") will aid cold starting considerably.



## LUBRICATION

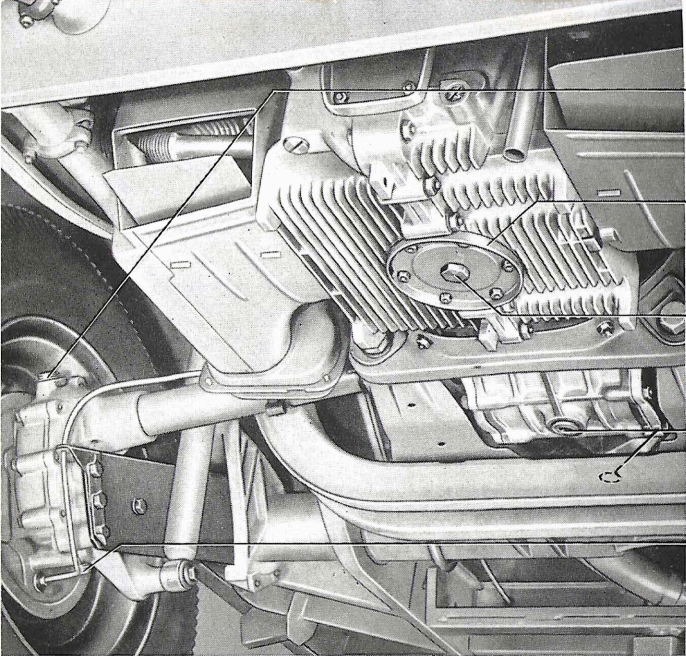
### PROPER LUBRICATION IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOUR VW TRANSPORTER

The extra time spent in following these recommendations will be amply rewarded in the long run by your vehicle's efficient performance. It is up to you to maintain the standard of safety offered by your VW TRANSPORTER, and to insure the long life and good service which you have the right to expect from this truly economical vehicle.

### TO LUBRICATE CORRECTLY MEANS TO LUBRICATE AMPLY AND AT PRESCRIBED INTERVALS

Therefore, do not shy at the work connected with regular lubrication. A Lubrication Chart can be found on page 75, indicating the correct mileages at which to lubricate. The Service Booklet makes it possible for you to have your Volkswagen lubricated in an authorized workshop by skilled hands, at lowest cost and in a minimum of time. You really cannot afford to miss this opportunity.





**Oil Filler Plug**

**Oil Strainer**  
with cover

**Oil Drain Plug**  
for crankcase

**Magnetic Oil  
Drain Plugs**  
for rear axle and  
transmission

**Oil Drain Plug**  
for reduction gears  
at rear wheels

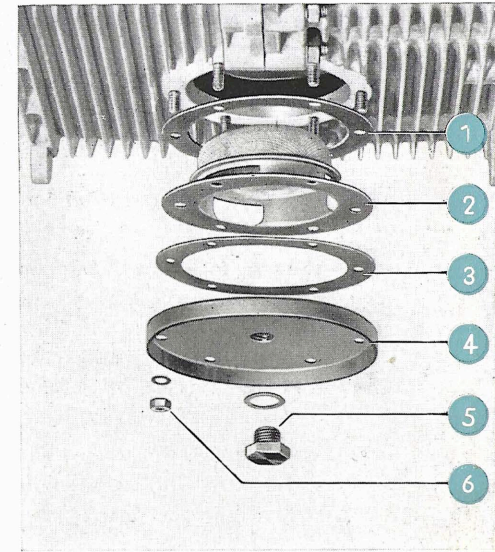
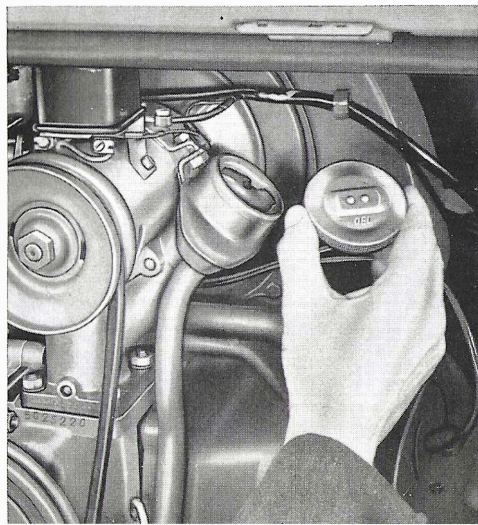
## ENGINE OIL CHANGE

Regular oil changes are necessary even if the very best branded oils are used. Diluted and dirty oil in your engine simply means a greater strain and a shorter life for your engine. On the other hand, provided that HD oil is used, it is unnecessary and uneconomical to change the oil more frequently than called for in the Lubrication Chart.

The oil is drained by removing the plug in the oil strainer bottom plate. To insure complete drainage, it is important that the operation be performed while the engine is warm. The plug is then screwed in again and tightened.

The engine is refilled with  
**2 1/2 liters of HD oil**  
("For Service MS")  
(5.3 U. S. pints,  
4.4 Imp. pints)

Flushing of the engine  
unnecessary.



- 1 - Gasket
- 2 - Oil strainer
- 3 - Gasket
- 4 - Bottom plate
- 5 - Oil drain plug and seal
- 6 - Nut and spring washer

## THE OIL STRAINER

retains foreign matter and should be taken out and cleaned at every oil change. The two gaskets should be replaced each time the strainer is removed.

## TYPES OF LUBRICANT AND RECOMMENDED USAGE

The advantages of using a

**branded HD oil ("For Service MS")**

are quite evident.

HD oils have proved oxidation stability, bearing corrosion preventive properties and detergent-dispersant characteristics which tend to hold in suspension foreign contaminants which would normally settle on engine parts. These foreign contaminants will drain out with the oil at the periodical oil changes. The detergent properties of HD oil will make the fresh oil darker after a short period of use. This is quite natural and there is no reason whatsoever to change the oil earlier than called for in the Lubrication Chart.

## SOME MORE INFORMATION ON ENGINE OILS

It is left to your discretion to select an oil from well-known and dependable brands of the proper viscosity to suit your seasonal and driving requirements. In cases of doubt, refer to your authorized VW Dealer who will be glad to help you with your lubrication problems. It is recommended that you select "your" oil right at the beginning and stick to it at all future service oil changes.

The requirements of the VW engine are met by all approved commercial brand oils. Viscosity of the lubricant is an indication of its resistance to flow at a given temperature. The SAE numbers classify lubricants in terms of viscosity, for example: SAE 20/20 W, SAE 10 W etc. Outside air temperature is decisive for the selection of the SAE grade to be used.

**SAE 30** This oil is satisfactory in tropical climates where the temperature range will frequently rise above 30° C (86° F).

**SAE 20 W/20** engine oil is recommended for use within the temperature range from +30° C to 0° C (+86° F to +32° F). It may also be used with safety in temperatures temporarily outside these limits.

**SAE 10 W** engine oil is recommended for use if the temperature is anticipated to fall below 0° C (+32° F). It may also be used with safety should temperatures rise above freezing point. A change of oil is, therefore, not necessary until the next regular mileage interval.

**SAE 5 W** This oil is for use in arctic climate (below -25° C / -13° F) only (in place of SAE 10 W).

In some countries API Classification is applied (API = American Petroleum Institute). According to this classification, the HD oils suitable for the VW Engine are referred to as "For Service MS". For further details see page 27.

Multigrade oils can also be used for the VW engine. Additives should not be mixed with HD oil.

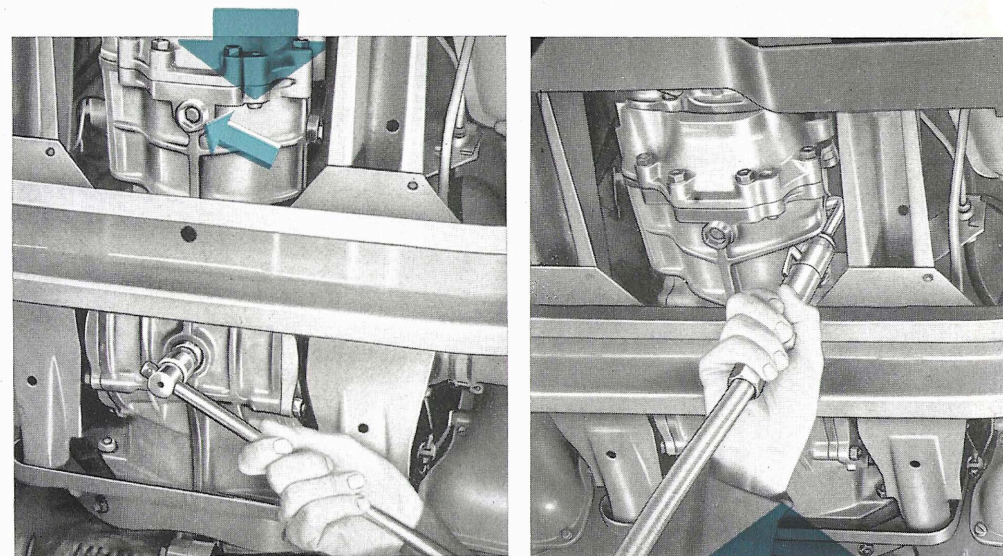
## IGNITION DISTRIBUTOR

The amount of grease at the breaker arm fiber block should be checked and, if necessary, replenished at the specified intervals.

Every 5000 km. (3000 miles), apply 1 drop of oil to the felt ring in the contact breaker base plate.

## TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

The transmission gears and the differential of your VOLKSWAGEN are combined in the transmission case and are both lubricated with a normal gear oil. If this type of oil is not available, hypoid oil can be used in exceptional cases. An early change of oil, while the gears are being broken in, will contribute to a smoother operation of the transmission. The used oil should be drained by removing both of the magnetic drain plugs, with a 17 mm. box wrench while the oil is still warm.



Then refill with **2.5 liters of transmission oil (5.3 U.S. pints, 4.4 Imp. pints)**.

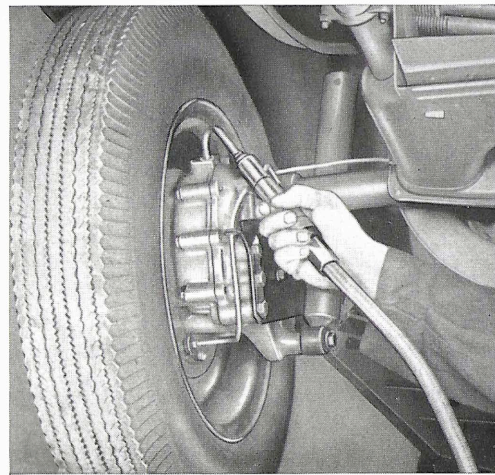
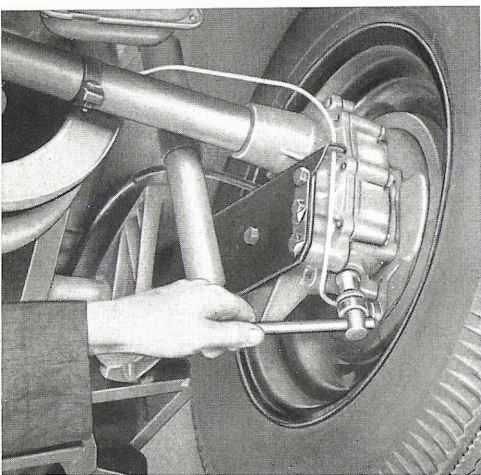
The magnetic oil drain plugs should be thoroughly cleaned at speedometer readings of 500 km. (300 miles), 2500 km. (1500 miles), 5000 km. (3000 miles) and then at every oil change.

This does not imply draining the oil at 2500 km. (1500 miles) and 5000 km. (3000 miles). A spare drain plug or a wooden plug should be used to close one of the two drain holes in turn. Then check oil level (to be kept somewhat below the edge of the filler hole).

In order to maintain the characteristics of the transmission oil, it should not be mixed with any other oil.

### LUBRICATION ADDITIVES

No additives of any kind should be mixed with the transmission oil.

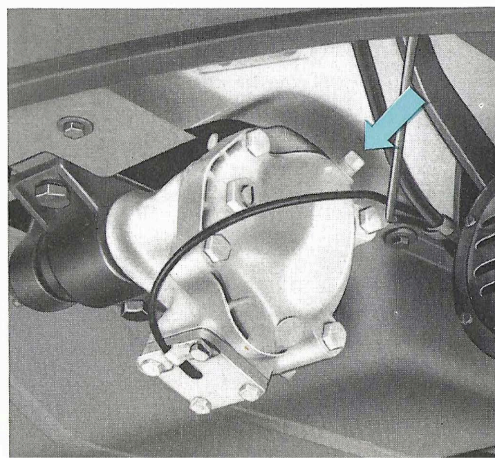


### REDUCTION GEAR

Each reduction gear case should be refilled with **0.25 liters of transmission oil (0.53 U.S. pint, 0.44 Imp. pint)** at the same intervals as the transmission case.

### STEERING GEAR

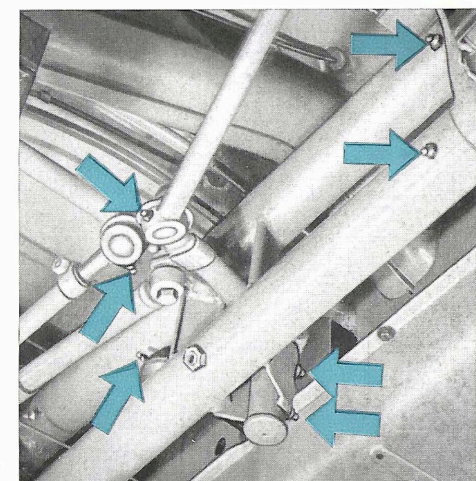
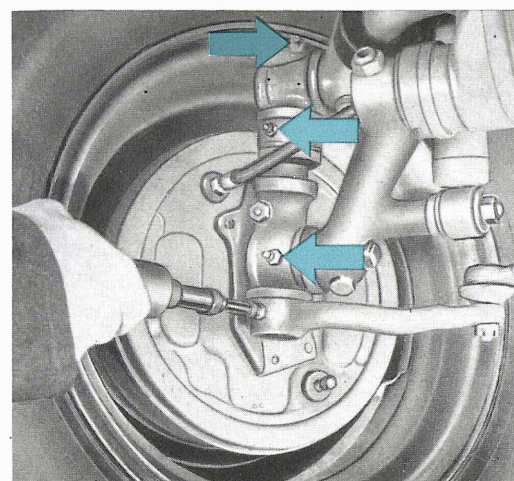
The steering assembly should be lubricated exclusively with SAE 90 transmission oil, and under no circumstances with grease or any other oil. The level of the oil in the steering case should be kept at the lower edge of the filler plug hole.



### CHASSIS

**Proper lubrication of the front axle bearing points is best done by raising the front axle so that the weight is taken off the wheels.**

Prior to lubrication, the grease fittings should be cleaned thoroughly with a clean piece of cloth, so as to avoid any dirt or foreign matter from entering the



fittings. The tip of the grease gun should be pressed on to the fitting, and then grease should be injected until the excess grease begins to emerge at the edges of the lubrication point.



The number and the location of the lubrication points of the chassis can be seen in the Lubrication Chart and the corresponding illustration.

Not even the smallest quantity of grease should come into contact with the tires and brake hoses. If it does these parts must be cleaned thoroughly.

**If the vehicle is driven mainly over rough roads, it is recommended to lubricate king pins and outer tie rod ends at more frequent intervals, say every 1250 km. (750 miles).**

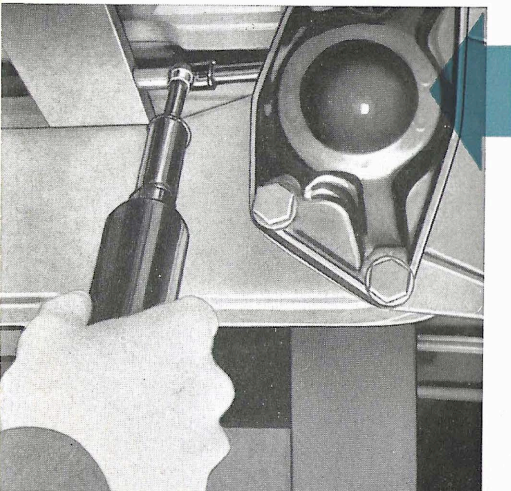
Annually, at the beginning of the cold season, the cables and conduit tubes of clutch, accelerator and heating should be cleaned and greased.

The clutch cable adjusting nut should be greased whenever necessary, but in any case, once a year at the beginning of the cold season.

### THE FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS

are sufficiently provided with grease at the factory. The caps on the front wheel hubs must be free from grease.

According to the maintenance chart the front wheel bearings are to be cleaned and repacked with grease as specified under the heading "Lubricants" every 50 000 km. (30 000 miles). The brake drums must be removed for this purpose. Finally the front wheel bearings must be adjusted. In order to avoid damage to the bearings this operation should, if possible, be carried out by a VW Dealer.



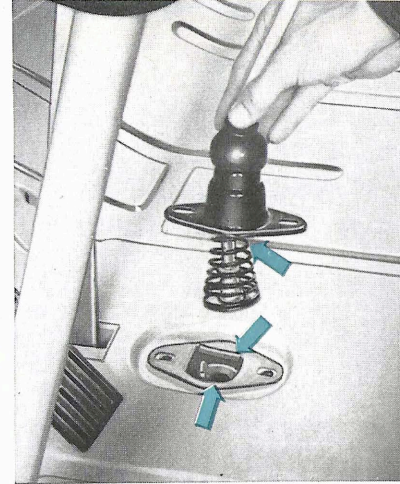
### BRAKE CABLES

Inject some grease into the fittings of the conduits in order to maintain easy operation of the brake cables.

### GEAR LEVER

The gear lever can, if necessary, be lubricated when removed. To do this, remove the two screws that attach the lever dome to the floor plate and lift off lever, dome and spring as a unit.

The contact surfaces in lever dome, at stop plate and lever ball socket should



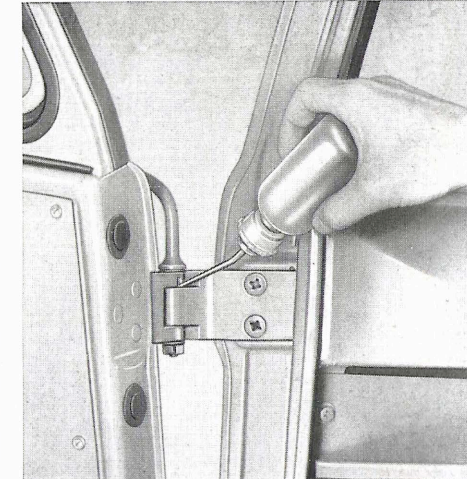
be amply provided with universal grease. When installing the stop plate, make sure that the turned-up edge is on the righthand side.

After installation, make sure that the gears engage properly.

### DOORS AND LOCKS

The door lock striker plates should be very lightly greased. Apply a few drops of oil to the lid hinges. The door hinges should be oiled at every lubrication service or, better, once a week after dust and dirt have been removed.

Door cylinder locks should be treated with graphite. Blow a small quantity of powdered graphite through the key hole. Dip the key into the graphite, insert key and move it back and forth several times.





## WHEELS AND TIRES

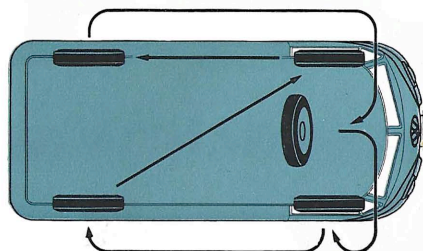
The importance of proper tire pressure has already been explained on page 12. Here are a few hints.

Bad driving habits also lead to premature tire wear. High speed driving and cornering, skidding to a stop and striking curbs or objects on the road wear tires more than many miles of careful driving.

Tire life is also considerably shortened by incorrect front wheel alignment or lack of balance of the tire and wheel assemblies. The tire tread should never be allowed to wear down to a thickness of less than 1 mm. (.04") which is the absolute minimum required for safe usage.

A drop of oil applied to the wheel mounting bolts will facilitate the next tire change.

Avoid overloading the vehicle and protect the tires from intense sunlight, fuel, or oil. Normal wear may be kept at a minimum by rotating wheels and tires including the spare at approximately 5000 km. (3000 miles) intervals. Take the opportunity to check the tires for foreign matter and outer damage. Rotate wheels as indicated below.



The spare wheel is accommodated behind the driver's seat back. It is accessible by removing the back.

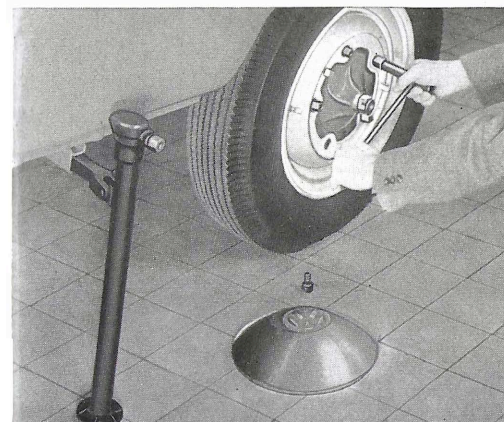
For smooth running at high speeds and to obtain a long life, it is important to have the wheels balanced statically and dynamically when tubes and tires have been repaired. As, after long running periods the wheels can be out of balance owing to natural wear of the tires, they should be balanced statically and dynamically every 10 000 km. (6000 miles).



When the tires are being mounted, the red mark on the sidewall should be lined up with the valve to insure better balancing of tube and tire.

## CHANGING WHEELS

Changing a tire on the road is certainly not pleasant. However, it will be easier after you have read these few lines which tell you the correct way. Underneath the cab seat you will find the jack and tool kit required for changing tires.



- 1 - Set the handbrake securely and block the wheel opposite the one to be removed to prevent the vehicle from shifting off the jack.
- 2 - Insert jack into the square tube below the body.
- 3 - Remove hub cap by means of hub cap removal tool.
- 4 - Loosen wheel bolts by means of the socket wrench before wheel is fully jacked up.
- 5 - Raise jack until tire clears ground.



- 6 - Remove wheel bolts and take off wheel.
- 7 - When reinstalling the wheel, operate the jack until the five holes in the wheel are nearly lined up with the holes in the brake drum.
- 8 - First, insert one wheel bolt only. Tighten it to such a degree as to allow the wheel to be swung around this point by hand, until the remaining holes in the wheel and brake drum coincide.
- 9 - Insert and tighten the remaining bolts until the countersunk heads of the five bolts are centered in the corresponding recesses of the wheel.
- 10 - Tighten all bolts diametrically opposite in turn.

11 - Lower the vehicle sufficiently for the tire to reach the ground and make sure that all bolts are tight.

12 - Install hub cap firmly and make sure that it is tightly sealed.



## CARE OF THE VW TRANSPORTER

### CLEAN AND NEAT APPEARANCE

To keep the VW TRANSPORTER looking smart and new is a matter of pride to the driver or owner of the vehicle. Regular and efficient care will protect not only the outer appearance of the vehicle but also the body and the chassis.

### WASHING YOUR VEHICLE

Wash your new VW Transporter frequently during the first weeks as this is good for the finish. For washing you require a soft sponge for the body, a soft brush for the wheels, a sturdy, long-handled brush for the chassis and plenty of clear water. For drying you need a chamois.

The chassis and lower part of the body should first be flushed with water, to soak off the dirt, and afterwards a brush should be used.

Spray the exterior finish of body and wheels with water until dirt is soaked off. Do not allow powerful jet of water to hit the painted surface. Using plenty of clear water, remove dirt with a sponge. Care should be taken to clean the sponge at short intervals to avoid scratching the polished parts. There are some approved auto soaps and detergents which greatly facilitate this job. Avoid the use of any product which has not been recommended by your VW Dealer. It is of utmost importance to wash the body thoroughly with water after the car-wash has been applied to insure that no traces of it remain on the body.

After washing, rub down with a clean chamois to prevent water spots.

## **PRESERVATION (WAXING)**

means to restore to the finish certain substances it has lost by exposure to the weather. As these substances are vitally important to the elasticity of the finish, it is necessary to apply a protective water-repellent coat of wax to the body. The intensive cleaning effect of the shampoo removes this protective coating so that it should be renewed accordingly.

A preservative specially produced for the finish of your VW TRANSPORTER can be obtained under the designation "L 190" from your VW Dealer. The body should be waxed after the first eight or ten weeks and then regularly at intervals of from six to eight weeks — in any case after each soap or detergent washing, as already mentioned. Applying the preservative is quite easy: With a soft cloth, spread a thin film on the finish, then rub it down when dry (after about 20 minutes), using polishing cotton or a soft polishing cloth, until iridescent colors can no longer be seen when standing at an angle to the polished area. Of course, the vehicle must be washed and dried carefully prior to applying the preservative.

## **POLISHING**

You should polish your VW Transporter only if its appearance has been strongly affected by road dust, sunlight and rain in consequence of insufficient care and if the application of the preservative no longer restores the original lustre. Avoid the use of abrasives or chemically harmful products, even if their first application seems to give satisfactory results. A special polish for treating the synthetic-resin finish is also obtainable from your VW Dealer under the designation "L 170". Prior to applying the polish, the car must be washed and dried carefully. Dust or soil should never be wiped off dry. The polish should be applied with polishing cotton — use a straight horizontal or vertical motion rather than a circular motion. After some rubbing you will feel a slight resistance, which indicates that the ingredients of polish have settled in the finish and that the solvent has evaporated. Now take clean polishing cotton and rub the body down until the high gloss is restored.

Do not apply the polish on too large an area of the body at a time.

A subsequent application of the preservative gives you care-free pride in your car for a long time.

**Never wash, wax or polish the vehicle in sunlight.**

## **HOW TO REMOVE SPOTS**

Water alone will not always remove splashes of tar, oil traces, "baked on" insects, etc. On principle, such foreign matter should be removed as soon as possible, for if you neglect this, permanent damage to the finish may be the result.

**TAR SPOTS.** An unpleasant sight, to be noticed particularly on light-colored vehicles, are tiny tar spots which show up on hot days when driving on newly tarred roads. Tar splashes have a tendency to corrode the finish within a short time and should be removed immediately after discovery. On the road, you usually will have nothing at your disposal but fuel, which may be applied with a soft cloth. Kerosene or turpentine oil may also be used. After this, the treated spots should be washed with a mild, lukewarm soap solution and rinsed, in order to remove traces of the cleansing agent. It is, however, better to use our preservative already mentioned, which renders the treatment with soap solution unnecessary.

**INSECTS** are caught especially during the night, in hot weather, by the front end of the vehicle. Once baked on they are very difficult to remove with water and sponge, but should be treated with lukewarm soap solution.

**TREES IN BLOOM** especially lime trees in many instances drop tiny quantities of liquid. Cars that have been parked underneath such trees become "freckled" all over. These stains, too, can be readily taken off with soap solution if the necessary steps are taken in time. After-treatment of the cleaned spots with the preservative is strongly recommended.

## **CLEANING SUN ROOF**

The plastic cover of the sun roof requires no special care. It should be cleaned with a weak, lukewarm solution of a pure soap (soap flakes) and then washed down thoroughly with clean water. Spots should never be removed with aromatics such as paint thinners or chlorine containing spot removers as these will attack the plastic. Stains should be removed with a cloth damped with benzine followed by a wash with soapy water and a final rinse with clean water. Be sure the cover is thoroughly dry before opening the sun roof.

**CHROMIUM-PLATED PARTS** should be lightly coated with chromium wax. It is not recommended to use grease, as this will collect dust and dirt.

**CARE OF THE UPHOLSTERY.** Cleaning of leatherette upholstery with a soft cloth or soft brush is recommended. Special care should also be taken to remove dust and dirt from the seams. Better results can be obtained using a soft whisk

broom and suds of any mild soap (castile or olive oil base) in lukewarm water (rain, boiled or soft water). Use the water sparingly, as the upholstery otherwise requires a long time to dry, if water trickles through the stitches. Grease and paint spots should be wiped off before they dry up. Soaked-in spots can be removed by carefully using a rag moistened with gasoline or alcohol. Spots caused by shoe polish can be removed by means of turpentine. Use these agents carefully and sparingly as otherwise, they would tend to dissolve the dust-repellent finish of the leatherette. Solvents such as trichloroethylene or paint thinner should not be used for cleaning. After completing the cleaning operation, use a soft clean cloth to polish the surface of the leather. Carefully treat the upholstery seams. Never use furniture polishes, oils, varnishes or cleaners on imitation leather upholsteries. They will injure the finish.

**CLEANING GLASS.** Windows can be cleaned by washing with warm water and wiping dry with a clean, soft linen cloth. To facilitate this task on the windshield, the arms of the windshield wipers may be tilted forward. To clean exceptionally dirty windows, use alcohol or household ammonia and lukewarm water.



## MAINTENANCE

The VOLKSWAGEN SERVICE ORGANIZATION has made available for you an extensive network of Authorized VW Dealers, staffed with well trained and experienced men, and equipped with all the required special tools and appliances to service your vehicle. If ever you should need service when touring, or away from home, look for the well-known VW Service Sign. The workshop displaying this sign is your assurance of the same expert, prompt, and courteous service you are accustomed to receive at home.

In case you can't get to an Authorized VW Dealer in time, we are giving you some information which, if needed, will help you to carry out normal maintenance work. However, repair jobs which are beyond your capacity should be performed by the nearest VW Dealer. There your VW Transporter will be given expert treatment by those familiar with its construction.

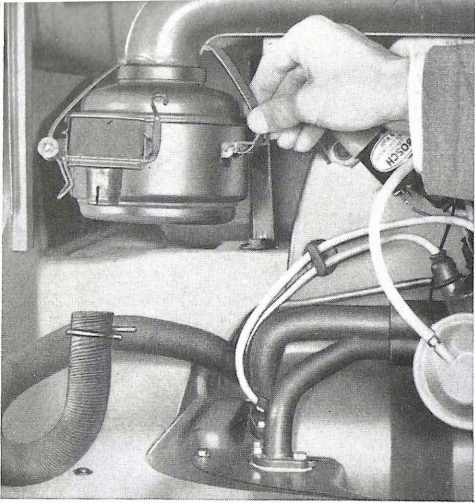
This will save you time, inconvenience and money.

### SERVICING THE AIR CLEANER

The air cleaner filters particles of dirt and grit from the air used for combustion. Regular attention should be given to the maintenance. A dirty air cleaner reduces the performance of the engine and increases fuel consumption.

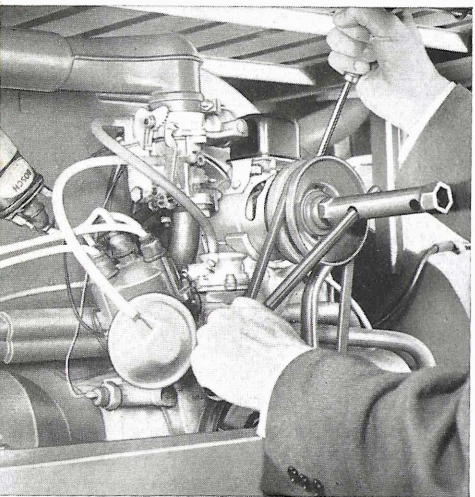
The **Oil Bath Air Cleaner** should be cleaned every 5000 km. (3000 miles). Remove lower portion from the intake elbow. Remove dirty oil from oil reservoir and refill with engine oil SAE 20 up to the mark.





The filter element should be rinsed in fuel, kerosene, or any other degreasing solution and then dried.

**If the vehicle is operating mainly in heavily dust-laden atmospheres, it is up to you to prevent premature wear by servicing the air cleaner more frequently than specified above. The air cleaner must, in any event, always be cleaned if there is no thin oil above the sludge at the bottom of the oil reservoir.**

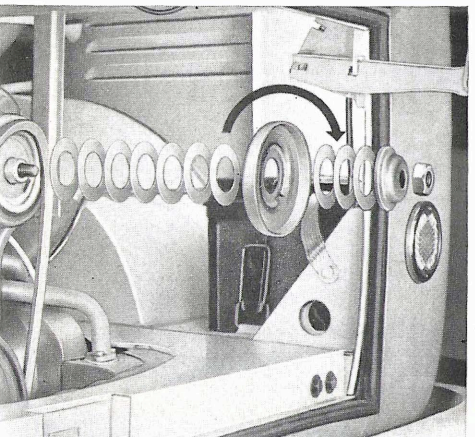


### ADJUSTING OR REPLACING THE FAN BELT

To adjust or replace the fan belt, remove nut and outer half of generator pulley. When loosening or tightening nut, insert a screwdriver in the slot in the inner half of the pulley and support it against the upper generator housing bolt. The adjustment of the fan belt tension is effected by means of spacer washers situated between the two pulley halves. Belt slackness is taken up by removing one or more washers. If the belt is too taut, one or more washers should be added.

The fan belt should not be too slack, nor should it be too tight. Newly installed belts will stretch to some extent and should, therefore, be checked and adjusted after 500 kilometers (300 miles).

Always keep a new fan belt handy.

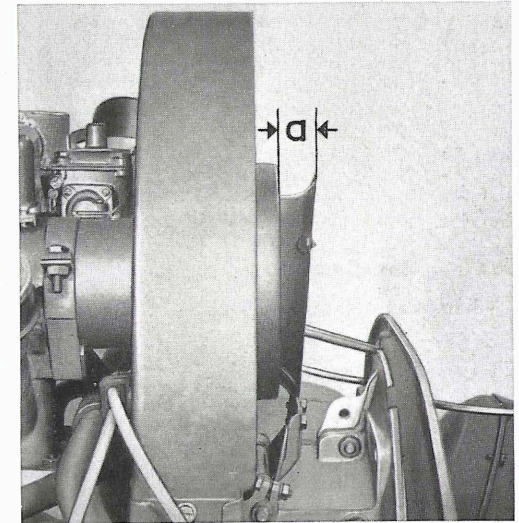


### CHECK AUTOMATIC AIR INTAKE CONTROL

Incorrect adjustment of the throttle ring is responsible for the engine attaining its operating temperature either too fast or too slowly. If the throttle ring opens too far, it may foul the fan resulting in considerable noise.

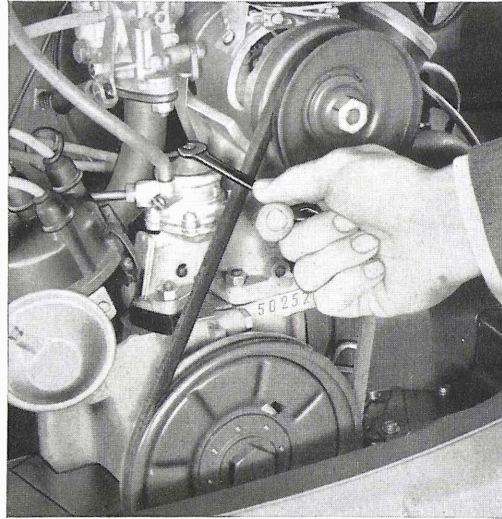
The automatic air intake control is correctly adjusted if

- 1 - the throttle ring rests slightly pre-loaded against the air intake flange when the engine is cold.
- 2 - with the engine warm, the distance from the top edge of the air intake flange to the edge of the throttle ring measures 25—30 mm. (1 to 1.2 in.) when the upper end of the thermostat in the right lower heater channel touches the stop of the support.



### CHECK ADJUSTMENT

- 1 - Warm up the engine until the upper end of the thermostat touches the stop of the support.
- 2 - Unhook throttle ring return spring.
- 3 - Loosen throttle ring operating lever.
- 4 - Adjust throttle ring so that it opens 25 mm. (1").
- 5 - Tighten operating lever and insert return spring.
- 6 - Check automatic air intake control for proper functioning.



### CLEANING THE FUEL FILTER

The fuel pump filter prevents foreign matter and dirt from entering the carburetor.

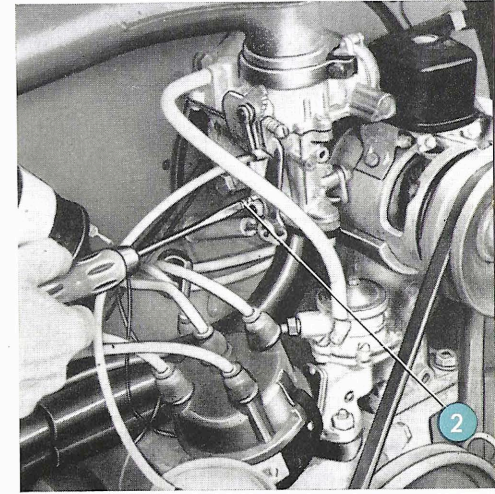
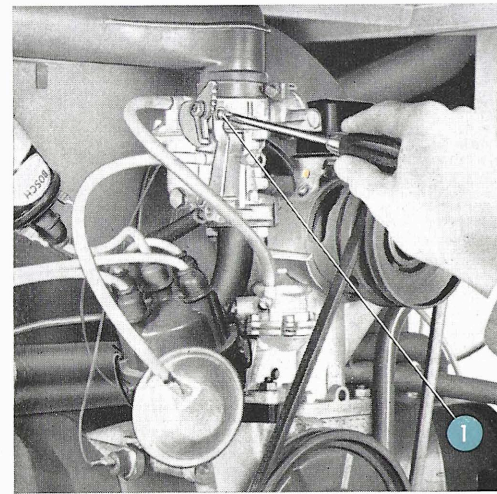
The filter should be cleaned at the prescribed intervals.

- 1 - Remove retaining screw by means of an open end 8 mm. wrench and take off cover.
- 2 - Take out filter and wash out in benzine.
- 3 - Dry filter thoroughly and install it. The reinforcement ribs should be at the top.
- 4 - Install cover, and tighten retaining screw making sure the gasket is not omitted.

### CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENT

The carburetor is tested at the factory and properly adjusted to the engine. Do not alter this adjustment by exchanging the jets or the venturi for other than the prescribed sizes. This would be detrimental under normal operating conditions, and may result in hard starting, excessive fuel consumption or unsatisfactory engine performance.

Only the idling of the engine may call for an occasional readjustment. Before attempting to adjust the carburetor, make sure the engine is at normal operating temperature.

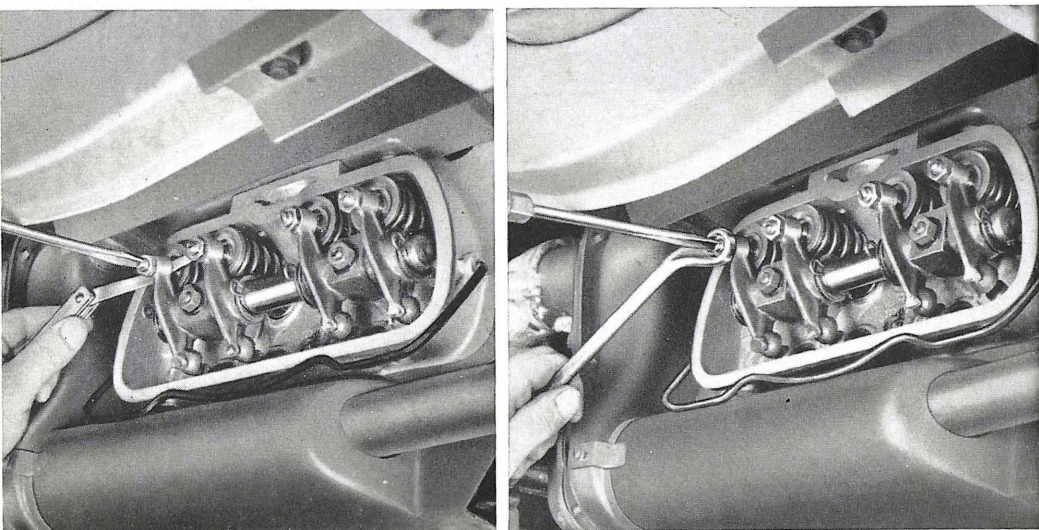


- 1 - Turn the idling adjusting screw (1) in or out until normal idling speed is attained (about 550 RPM).
- 2 - Gradually turn the volume control screw (2) to the right until the idling speed drops, then back it off a  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  turn in anticlockwise direction.
- 3 - Finally re-adjust the idling speed.

The adjustment is correct if the engine does not stall when the throttle is either suddenly opened or shut with the clutch pedal depressed. Poor idling may also be the result of damaged gaskets, intake manifold flanges not sufficiently tightened, faulty ignition or leaky valves. Skill and experience are required to check and adjust the carburetor, automatic choke and the accelerator pump. For this reason you should leave this job to an Authorized VW Workshop.

### VALVE ADJUSTMENT

The following procedure should be carried out only in emergency when it is impossible for you to reach a VW Dealer.



Remove cylinder head cover.

Valve clearance should be 0.20 mm. (0.008") for the intake and exhaust valves with the engine cold.

### Adjust valve clearance only when the engine is cold.

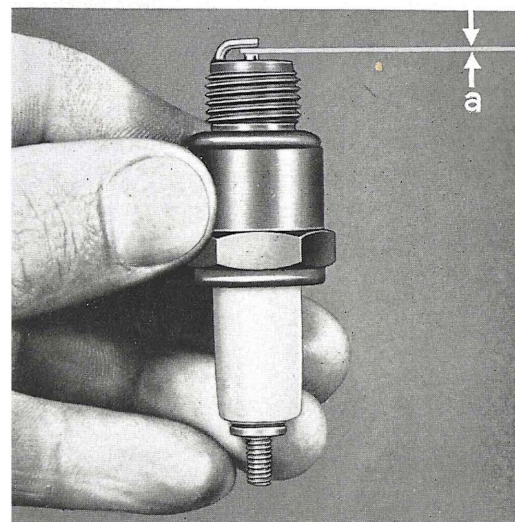
The arrangement of the cylinders may be seen from the numbers 1 to 4 marked on the end plates.

Valve adjustment may be made in the following sequence: No. 1 — No. 2 — No. 3 — No. 4 cylinder. Adjust the valves when the piston of the corresponding cylinder is in top dead center position of the compression stroke as both valves are then closed.

Starting with No. 1 cylinder, crank the engine over slowly *anti-clockwise* by the fan pulley, until both valves are in fully closed position and the timing mark on the pulley is in line with the vertical jointing faces of the crankcase.

Loosen the adjusting screw lock nuts. After adjusting the valve clearance with the feeler gauge to 0.20 mm. (0.008") tighten the lock nut and check the clearance.

Check and adjust the other valves to the proper clearance in this manner by turning the crankshaft *anti-clockwise* another 180° for each cylinder.



$a = 0.7 \text{ mm.}$   
 $.028''$

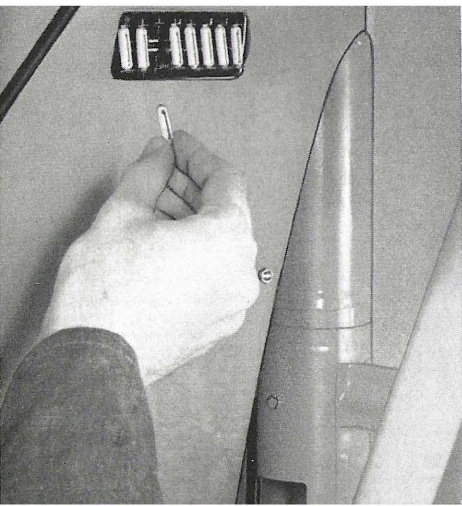
### CHECKING THE SPARK PLUGS

Remove the spark plugs and check their exterior. The appearance of electrodes and insulators provides sufficient information on setting and condition of the engine.

#### Electrodes and insulator

- medium grey — good adjustment of carburetor and correct performance of spark plug,
- black — mixture too rich,
- light grey — mixture too lean,
- oiled up — misfiring or piston ring blow-by.

Clean the spark plugs with a brush and a chip of wood and blow them out. The insulator should be clean and dry on the outside in order to avoid short circuits or tracking. Check the electrode gap (0.7 mm. = .028") and reset if necessary by bending the outer electrode. Use a proper gasket when installing the plug. Generally speaking you may count on a service life of the spark plugs of up to 15 000 km. (9300 miles).

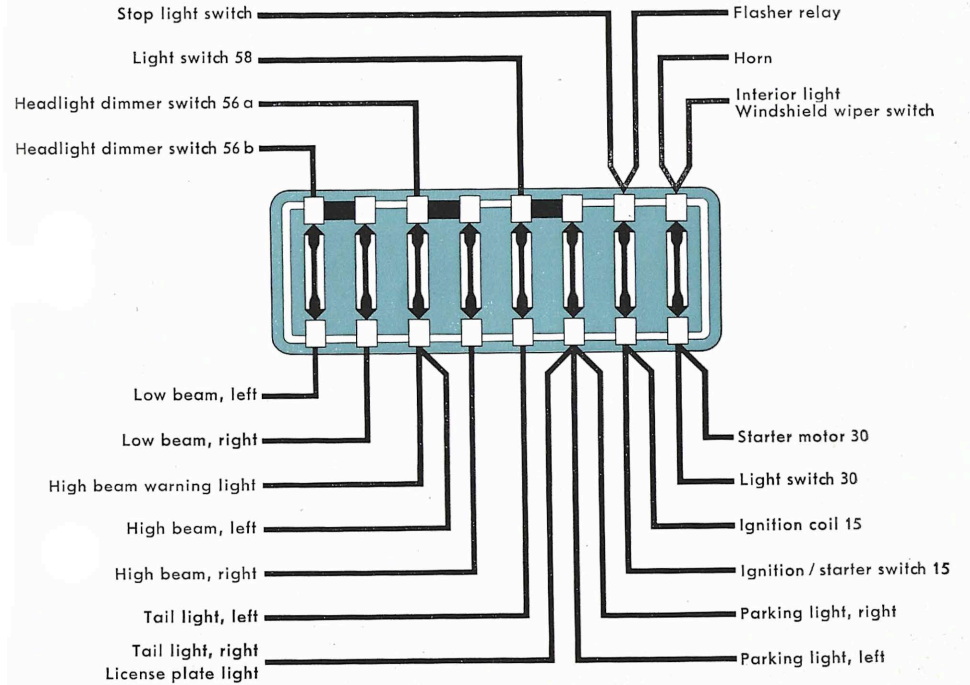
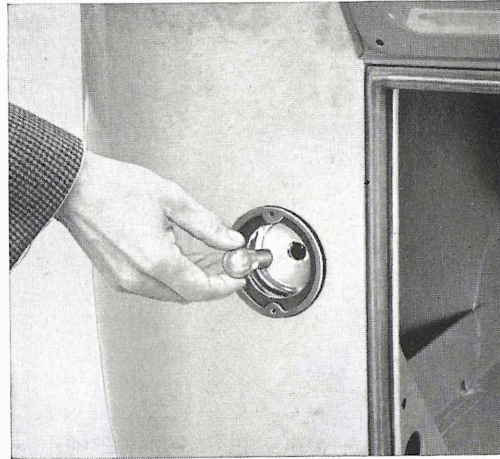
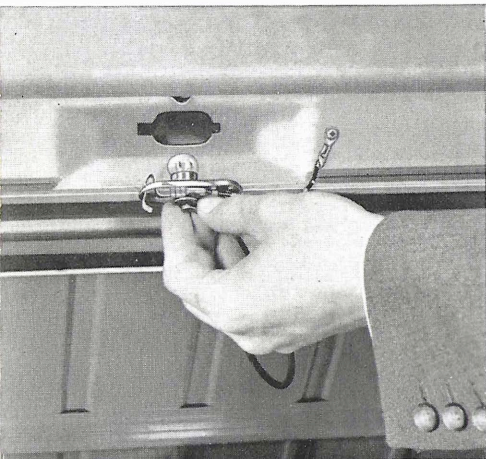


### EXCHANGING FUSES

The fuse box is located below the parcel shelf. When a fuse has blown out, it is not sufficient merely to replace it by a new one. Inspect the electrical system for evidence of short circuits or other faults that may have caused the fuse to blow. Under no circumstances should you use a fuse patched up with tin-foil or wire, because this may result in severe damage. We suggest that you carry with you a set of spare fuses (8 amp.).

### STOP / TAIL / FLASHING INDICATOR BULB REPLACEMENT

The replacement of the bulb for the license plate light is carried out by opening the engine compartment lid and pulling out the socket. The right and left-hand combined stop / tail / flashing indicator lights are accessible by removing the rim and taking the lenses out of the rubber seal. Be sure the bulbs make perfect contact in their sockets.



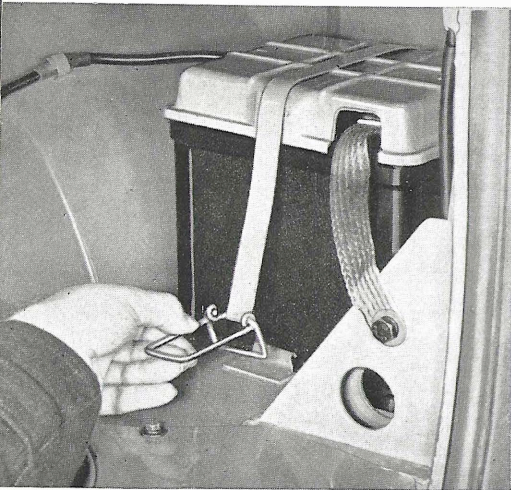
Fuse box below parcel shelf

### Warning Light Bulb Replacement

The warning lights for oil pressure, generator charging, flashing indicators, headlight main beam as well as the instrument lighting are situated under the instrument panel. The bulb sockets can be easily removed.

### BATTERY MAINTENANCE

Ready starting of the engine depends upon perfect condition of the battery which should be inspected regularly and carefully maintained. The cover can be removed after loosening the snap fastener.



The state of charge of the battery may be checked by means of a battery hydrometer. The specific gravity of the battery liquid will increase with the charging of the battery. Tested with the hydrometer, the density or the gravity can be read from the scale of a float.

Battery fully charged	.....	1.285 = 32° Bé
Battery semi-charged	.....	1.230 = 27° Bé
Battery fully discharged	.....	1.142 = 18° Bé

In addition, a volt-ammeter test should be made to insure that the battery is in good operating condition and able to provide the necessary current. The voltage of each cell should not fall below 1.6 volts while taking the reading (10—15 seconds). Otherwise the cell is discharged or defective. Under no-load conditions each charged cell should read 2 volts.

Add distilled water to each cell to bring the level above the plates. The acid level has to be adjusted in accordance with the acid level mark. Losses by evaporation may only be replenished by adding distilled water. Never add acid, unless it is known that acid has been spilled from the battery. Check specific gravity afterwards and compensate if necessary.

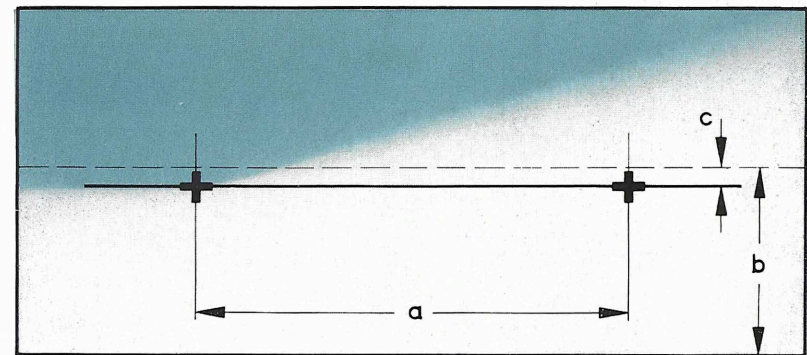
Use a stiff brush to remove corrosion from both posts and terminals. Coat the clean posts and terminals with light grease to prevent corrosion. Then tighten securely and make sure that there is a proper connection to the ground.

When laying your vehicle up for a prolonged period, it is advisable to take the battery to a workshop for storage. A battery which is not in constant use will discharge itself in time and this can result in permanent damage to the plates if the battery is not checked about every 4 weeks and charged as necessary.

### AIMING THE HEADLIGHTS

If no headlight aiming device is available, proceed as follows:

- 1 - Stand the empty vehicle on level ground 5 m. (16.4 ft.) in front of a dark wall which will serve as a screen. The tire pressures must be correct.
- 2 - Next draw two crosses on the screen according to the sketch.

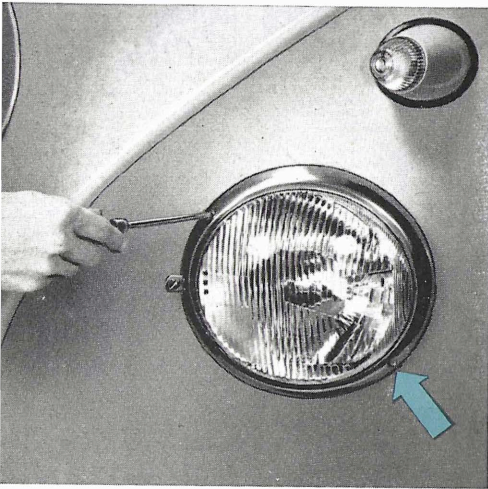


a = 1012 mm/39.8"  
b = height of the headlamp center from the floor  
c = 50 mm/2"  
(at a distance of 5 m/16.4 ft from the screen)

- 3 - The longitudinal axis of the vehicle must run through the mid point between the two crosses.
- 4 - The headlamps should be adjusted horizontally and vertically with the beams dimmed.
- 5 - Each lamp must be adjusted separately by turning the slotted screws in the headlamp rim with the second lamp covered up.

### Vertical Adjustment (upper screw)

The headlamps should be aimed vertically so that the light-dark border line is horizontally on the adjusting line to the left of the cross and slopes upward to the right of the cross.



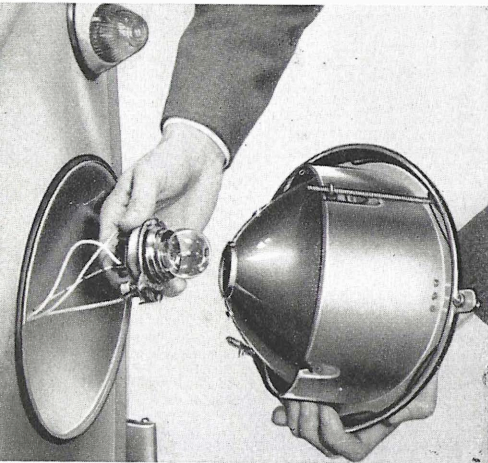
### Horizontal Adjustment (lower screw)

The headlamps should be aimed horizontally so that the angle on lightdark border line is exactly on the center of the cross.

### HEADLIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

Loosen the slotted screw at the headlamp rim. Take out headlamp. Turn the cap to the left and take the holder out of the reflector. Pull the connector off the bulb base, take off the ground and parking light cables and replace the bulb.

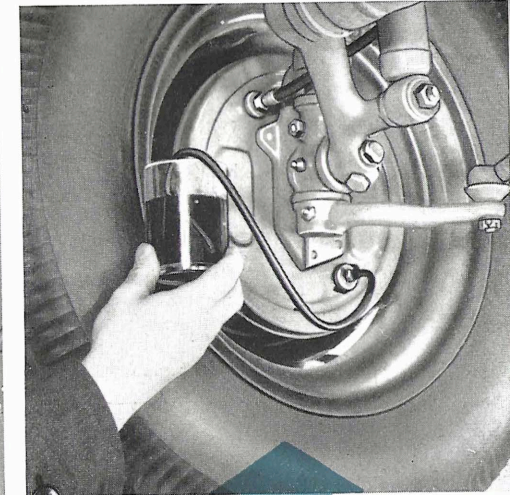
When installing, make sure that the lug in the lamp holder engages in the notch provided in the reflector and that the contact strip is located on the base of the parking light bulb. Never touch the bulb with the bare hand, but only with a clean cloth or a paper serviette etc. When replacing a broken headlamp lens, do not touch or wipe the reflector.



### BRAKE ADJUSTMENT

Brake adjustment should be performed by an Authorized VW Dealer. However, if an emergency arises where the brakes must be adjusted before you can reach the next repair shop, the following procedure for bleeding and adjusting

can be used: The master cylinder is accessible by lifting the inspection plate situated in the floor of the driver's compartment. To fill up, use only VW GENUINE BRAKE FLUID. The fluid reservoir should be kept at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  full at all times.



### BLEEDING HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

The presence of air in the hydraulic brake system will cause "spongy" brake pedal operation. The system then has to be bled as follows:

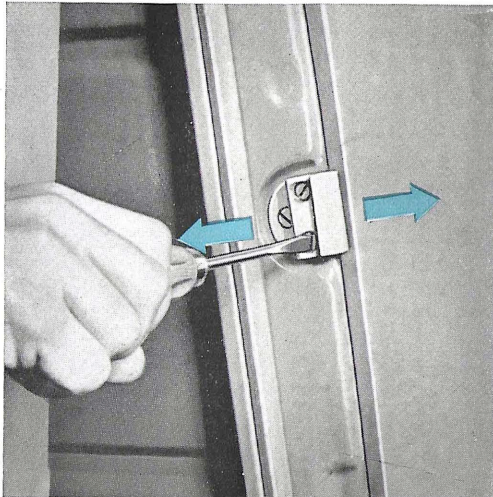
- 1 - Remove rubber cap of the bleeder valve of one wheel cylinder and attach one end of the brake bleeder hose to the valve.
- 2 - Place the opposite end of the bleeder hose in a glass container partly filled with brake fluid so that the end of the hose is submerged. The end of the hose should be located as high as possible.
- 3 - Turn the bleeder valve to the open position (1 to 2 turns).
- 4 - Pump the brake pedal several times until bubbles cease to appear in the container. Make sure that enough brake fluid remains in the fluid reservoir, since otherwise air will be sucked in.
- 5 - Keep the brake pedal in the fully depressed position until the bleeder valve is closed.
- 6 - Remove bleeder hose and replace bleeder valve rubber cap.
- 7 - Repeat the operations on the other wheels. Finally check and, if necessary, top up fluid level of master cylinder reservoir.

## ADJUSTING THE TOE-IN

With the empty vehicle on the ground, front wheel toe-in should be  $0 \pm 1$  mm. ( $0 \pm .04$  in.) and with max. permissible gross weight it should be 2—5 mm. (.08 to .20 in.). These values can be accurately checked only with a track tester at the workshops. Inadmissible deviations will increase tire wear and impair road holding qualities.

## DOOR BUFFERS AND STRIKER PLATES

The doors of the cab should give a close fit in shut position, otherwise the striker plate requires re-adjustment. Worn striker plates are to be renewed or replaced by oversize types.



## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

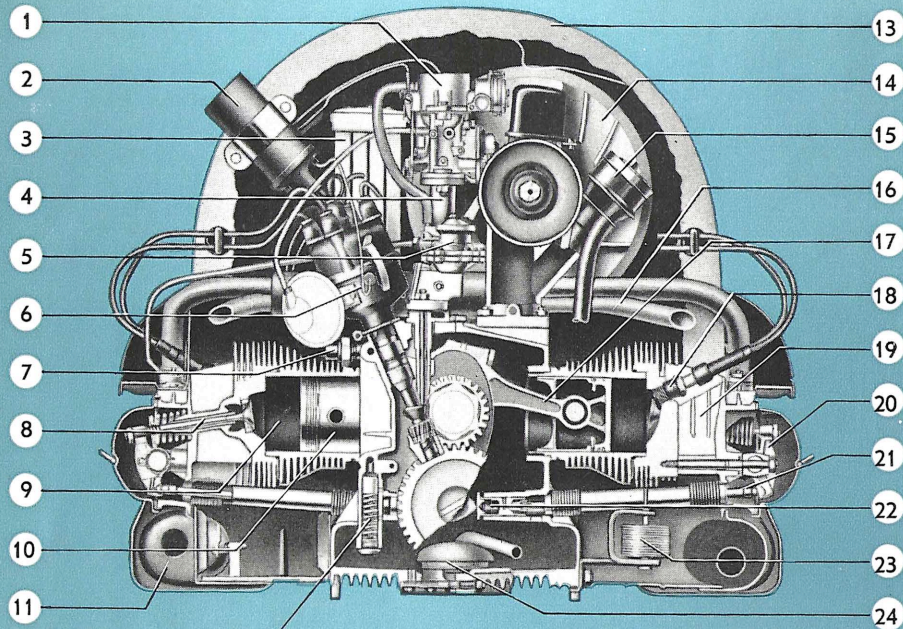
### ENGINE

The engine, located in the rear of the vehicle, is attached by 4 bolts to the recessed flange of the rubber-cushioned transmission. Two pairs of cylinders are horizontally opposed. Each pair has one common cylinder head made of light alloy. The overhead valves are located in the cylinder head and are operated from the camshaft by means of push rods, cam followers and rocker arms. The short and counter-balanced crankshaft rests in four bearings and is heat-treated at its four points of support. It drives the camshaft by means of helical gears. The connecting rods are fitted with leadbronze bearings. The pistons are made of light alloy.

A downdraft carburetor produces the fuel and air mixture to supply the cylinders. The engine is equipped with battery ignition. The spark advance is controlled automatically by a vacuum mechanism.

The oil pump of this full pressure lubrication system is driven by the camshaft and sucks the oil from the crankcase through a strainer and pumps it to the various lubrication points via an oil cooler. In cold weather, when the oil is of higher viscosity, an oil pressure relief valve makes it possible for the engine to be lubricated directly, that is, by avoiding the oil cooling system.

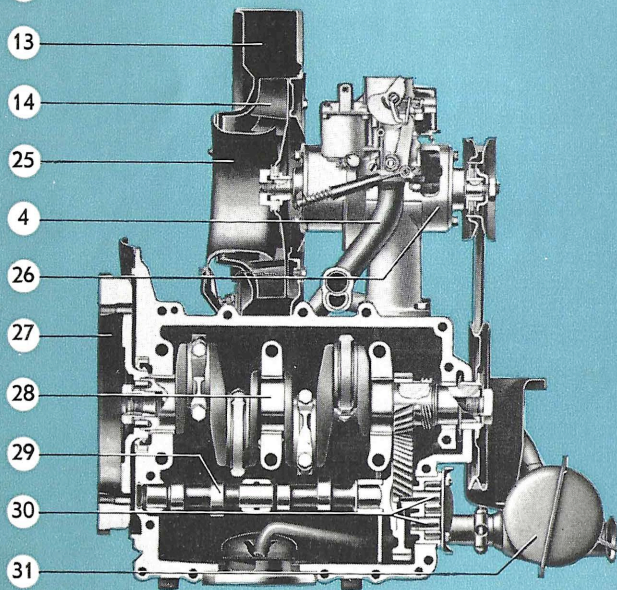
The air cooling of the engine is done by means of a fan, which is attached to the extended generator shaft and driven by an adjustable V-belt. The generator pulley is adjustable to permit adjustment of belt tension. The fan sucks in air through an opening in the fan housing, and the air cools the engine by passing through the cylinder fins. A thermostat controls and regulates the amount of cooling air and insures well-balanced operating and heating temperatures.



### ENGINE

1192 c.c. B.H.P. 40 SAE

- 1 - Carburetor
- 2 - Ignition coil
- 3 - Oil cooler
- 4 - Intake manifold
- 5 - Fuel pump
- 6 - Ignition distributor
- 7 - Oil pressure relief valve
- 8 - Valve
- 9 - Cylinder
- 10 - Piston
- 11 - Heater junction box
- 12 - Oil pressure relief valve
- 13 - Fan housing
- 14 - Fan
- 15 - Breather and filler assy
- 16 - Preheating pipe
- 17 - Connecting rod
- 18 - Spark plug
- 19 - Cylinder head
- 20 - Rocker arm
- 21 - Valve push rod
- 22 - Cam follower
- 23 - Thermostat
- 24 - Oil strainer
- 25 - Throttle ring
- 26 - Generator (Dynamo)
- 27 - Flywheel
- 28 - Crankshaft
- 29 - Camshaft
- 30 - Oil pump
- 31 - Muffler (Silencer)



### TRANSMISSION AND FINAL DRIVE

Power from the engine is transmitted to the gears via a single-plate dry clutch. The transmission provides four speeds forward and one reverse. All models are equipped with a synchromesh transmission. The gears are helically cut to provide silent operation. The drive pinion and the ring gear of the rear axle are cut spirally. The two rear axle shafts are flexibly supported in the differential housing. Spur wheel reduction gears are provided on the outer ends of the rear axle tubes.

### AXLES AND STEERING

The front axle consists of two rigidly joined tubes containing the torsion springs and the suspension arms. The front wheels are sprung independently. The suspension arms form parallelograms assuring proper steering and suspension geometry under all driving conditions. Stops with rubber buffers are provided to prevent excessive rebound.

The rear axle is of the swing half-axle type. The rear wheels are also independently sprung by means of adjustable round steel torsion bars. Double acting hydraulic shock absorbers of the telescope type in front and rear prevent rebound.

The foot brake, which operates on all four wheels, is of the hydraulic type. The hand brake operates on the rear wheels through cables.

The steering gear, which is of a worm and cam follower type, actuates the steering arms of the independent suspension by a draglink and a divided tie rod.

### BODY

The body is of a self-supporting, all-steel design, provided with a strengthening frame to support the axles. The position of the load space within the wheelbase insures an even distribution of the load on all four wheels, no matter how the load is placed. The loading compartment is accessible through a double-wing door from the side and through a hinged rear panel. The tarpaulin of the Pick-Up as well as the bows which are fastened to the platform by means of a few screws can easily be removed and replaced. The driver's compartment, for 3 persons, offers exceptional driving visibility. Adequate ventilation is insured by vent wings and sliding windows in addition to a fresh air regulator above the windshield.

### HEATING SYSTEM

Heated air, which is taken from the air flow warmed up by the engine, is guided through the middle of the vehicle into the driver's compartment by one duct in the floor and two defroster nozzles at the windscreen. The passenger compartment of the Micro Bus is heated by additional vents under the rear seats. The heating system can be turned on and off from the driver's seat.



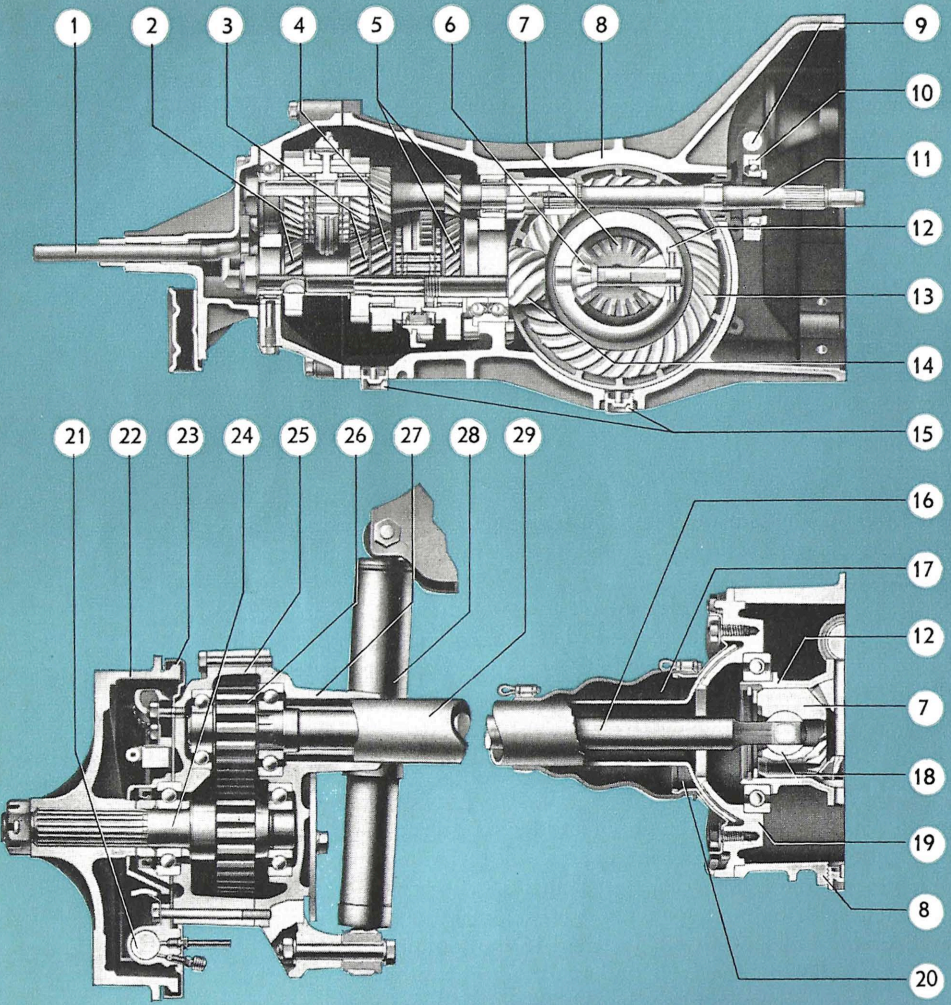
# TECHNICAL DATA

## ENGINE

Design	4 Cylinder, 4 Stroke, Carburetor-Type, in Rear of Vehicle	
Arrangement of Cylinders	Horizontally Opposed	
Bore	77 mm. (3.031")	
Stroke	64 mm. (2.520")	
Capacity	1192 c. c. (72.74 cu. in.)	
Compression Ratio	7.0	
Valves	O. H. Type	
Valve Clearance	Intake 0.20 mm. (.008") Exhaust 0.20 mm. (.008")	} to be adjusted when engine is cold
Brake Horsepower (SAE)	40 HP. at 3900 R. P. M.	
Lubrication	Full Pressure (Gear Pump with Oil Cooler)	
Oil Capacity	Metric — 2.5 Liters U. S. — 5.3 Pints Imp. — 4.4 Pints	
Fuel Pump	Mechanical Type	
Carburetor	Downdraft Type Solex 28 PICT	
Cooling System	Air Cooling by Fan, Thermostat-controlled	
Battery	6 Volts, 77 Ampere Hours	
Starter	Electric, 6 Volts, .5 HP.	
Generator	6 Volts, 180 Watts at 2500 R. P. M., with Voltage Regulator	
Ignition Distributor	Vacuum spark advance	
Firing Order	1 — 4 — 3 — 2	
Spark advance	10° before T. D. C.	
Breaker Point Gap	0.4 mm. (.016")	
Spark Plugs	Bosch 175 T 1 Beru 175/14 Lodge H 14 Champion L 10 S or L 85 Firestone 147 AC 43 L or 43 F Auto-Life AE 6 or AER 6 KLG F 70	} 14 mm.
Spark Plug Gap	0.7 mm. (.028")	

## CLUTCH

Design	Single Disc, Dry
Pedal Free-Play	10 to 20 mm. (.4 to .8")



## REAR AXLE AND TRANSMISSION

- |                             |                        |                            |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 - Selector shaft, inner   | 13 - Ring gear         | 21 - Wheel brake cylinder  |
| 2 - 4th gear                | (Crown wheel)          | 22 - Brake drum            |
| 3 - 3rd gear                | 14 - Drive pinion      | 23 - Brake back plate      |
| 4 - 2nd gear                | 15 - Magnetic          | 24 - Reduction driven gear |
| 5 - 1st gear                | oil drain plugs        | and shaft                  |
| 6 - Differential pinion     | 16 - Rear axle shaft   | 25 - Reduction gear case   |
| 7 - Side gear               | 17 - Dust sleeve       | cover                      |
| 8 - Transmission case       | 18 - Fulcrum plate     | 26 - Reduction drive gear  |
| 9 - Clutch operating shaft  | 19 - Final drive cover | 27 - Reduction gear case   |
| 10 - Clutch release bearing | 20 - Rear axle tube    | 28 - Telescopic shock      |
| 11 - Main drive shaft       | retainer               | absorber                   |
| 12 - Differential housing   |                        | 29 - Rear axle tube        |

## TRANSMISSION

4 Forward Speeds, 1 Reverse, Gears Synchronized and Silent.

Gear Ratios	First:	3.80 : 1
	Second:	2.06 : 1
	Third:	1.22 : 1
	Top:	0.82 : 1
	Reverse:	3.88 : 1

## REAR AXLE

Power is transmitted through a helically-cut drive pinion and ring gear, via two swinging axles and spur wheel reduction gears to the rear wheels.

Ratio ..... 4.125 : 1

Oil Capacity of Transmission and

Rear Axle	Metric	— 3 Liters
	U. S.	— 6.3 Pints
	Imp.	— 5.3 Pints

## REAR WHEEL REDUCTION GEARS

Ratio ..... 1.39 : 1

Oil Capacity of Reduction Gear Cases Metric — 0.25 Liter each

U. S. — 0.53 Pint

Imp. — 0.44 Pint

## CHASSIS

Suspension, Front	Two Torsion Bars
Suspension, Rear	Two Torsion Bars
Shock Absorbers	Double Acting Telescopic Type, Front and Rear
Steering	Ross cam and lever steering gear with rolling stud contact and hydraulic steering damper
Turns of Steering Wheel, Lock to Lock	2.8
Turning Circle	about 12 Meters (39 Ft.)
Foot Brake	Hydraulic Brake, Operating on all 4 Wheels
Hand Brake	Mechanical, Operating on Rear Wheels
Wheels	4½ K × 15, Drop-Center Type
Tires	6.40—15
Inflation Pressure	Front: 2.0 kg./sq. cm. (28 lbs./Sq. In.) Rear: 2.3 kg./sq. cm. (33 lbs./Sq. In.)
Ambulance	Front and Rear: 1.8 kg./sq. cm. (26 lbs./Sq. In.)
Wheel Base	2400 mm. (94.5 In.)
Track (Tread)	Front: 1370 mm. (53.9 In.) Rear: 1360 mm. (53.5 In.)
Toe-in (Vehicle in unloaded condition)	0 ± 1 mm. (.04 In.)
(Vehicle in fully loaded condition)	2—5 mm. (.08—20 In.)

## DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

	Delivery Van Micro Bus Kombi	Micro Bus De Luxe	Pick-Up and Double Cab without tarpaulin	with with enlarged platform	with enlarged wooden platform	Ambulance	Fire Truck	
Length	4280 (168.5")	4300 (169.3")	4290 (168.9")	4290 (168.9")	4290 (168.9")	4300 (169.3")	4280 (168.5")	4280 (168.5")
(with bumper guards)	4290 (168.9")	4300 (169.3")	4300 (169.3")	4300 (169.3")	4300 (169.3")	4300 (169.3")	4290 (168.9")	4290 (168.9")
Width	1750 (68.9")	1800 (70.9")	1750 (68.9")	1750 (68.9")	2020 (79.5")	1980 (78.0")	1750 (68.9")	1750 (68.9")
Height	1940 (76.4")	1940 (76.4")	1920 (75.6")	2210 (87.0")	1920 (75.6")	1920 (75.6")	1940 (76.4")	1930 (76.0")
Ground Clearance	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")	240 (9.4")

### Delivery Van and Kombi

Load Space

Mean Length	2700 mm. (106.3")	} approx. 4.8 cu. m. (170 cu. ft.)
Mean Width	1500 mm. ( 59.1")	
Mean Height	1350 mm. ( 53.1")	

### Luggage Compartment in Micro Bus

Mean Length	700 mm. ( 27.6")	} approx. .8 cu. m. (28 cu. ft.)
Mean Width	1450 mm. ( 57.1")	
Mean Height	800 mm. ( 31.5")	

### Pick-Up

Loading Area

Length	2600 mm. (102.4")	} approx. 4.2 Sq. m. (45 Sq. ft.)
Width	1570 mm. ( 61.8")	
Height of Drop Sides	375 mm. ( 14.8")	

Height of Tarpaulin above

Loading Area ..... 1200 mm. ( 47.2")

Height of platform (unladen)

above ground ..... 980 mm. ( 38.6")

Locker

Length	1200 mm. (47.2")	} approx. 1.9 Sq. m. (20 Sq. ft.)
Width	1600 mm. (63.0")	
Height	340 mm. (13.4")	
Loading Space	.65 cu. m. (23 cu. ft.)	

<b>WEIGHT IN Kg. (lbs.)</b>	Unladen Weight (Ready for operation)	Payload	Max. perm. Gross Weight	Number of Seats
Delivery Van .....	1035* (2282*)	830 (1830)	1865 (4112)	3
Pick-Up without tarpaulin .....	1065* (2348*)	800 (1764)	1865 (4112)	3
Pick-Up with tarpaulin .....	1100* (2425*)	765 (1687)	1865 (4112)	3
Double cab without tarpaulin .....	1165* (2569)	700 <sup>1</sup> (1543)	1865 (4112)	6
Double cab with tarpaulin .....	1190* (2624)	675 <sup>2</sup> (1488)	1865 (4112)	6
with enlarged platform .....	1115* (2458)	750 (1654)	1865 (4112)	3
with enlarged wooden platform .....	1135* (2502)	730 (1610)	1865 (4112)	3
Kombi .....	1120 (2469)	745 (1643)	1865 (4112)	8
Micro Bus .....	1125 (2480)	740 (1632)	1865 (4112)	8
Ambulance .....	1225 (2701)	640 (1411)	1865 (4112)	7
Fire Truck .....	1155* (2546)	895 (1973)	2050 (4519)	3

\* including driver  
\*\* with seats and driver

<sup>1</sup>) or 5 persons + 375 kg (825 lbs.)  
<sup>2</sup>) or 5 persons + 350 kg (770 lbs.)

	Front	Rear
Permissible Axle Loads in kg. (lbs.) ...	950 (2094)	1015 (2238)

### PERFORMANCE

Maximum Speed .....	95 k. p. h. (59 m. p. h.)
Pick-Up with tarpaulin .....	90 k. p. h. (56 m. p. h.)
Climbing Ability First Speed .....	26 %
Second Speed .....	13.5 %
Third Speed .....	7 %
Top Speed .....	4 %

### REFILL REQUIREMENTS

Fuel Tank Capacity .....	40 Liters (of these, 5 liters as reserve)
	U. S. — 10.6 Gallons (1.3 gall. as reserve)
	Imp. — 8.8 Gallons (1.1 gall. as reserve)
Engine .....	2.5 Liters (5.3 U. S. Pints, 4.4 Imp. Pints)
Transmission and Rear Axle ...	2.5 Liters (5.3 U. S. Pints, 4.4 Imp. Pints)
Reduction Gear Cases .....	0.25 Liter each (0.53 U. S. Pints, 0.44 Imp. Pints)
Steering Gear .....	0.25 Liter (0.53 U. S. Pints, 0.44 Imp. Pints)
Brake System .....	0.3 Liter (0.63 U. S. Pints, 0.53 Imp. Pints)

### FUEL CONSUMPTION

Average Consumption According to DIN 70 030

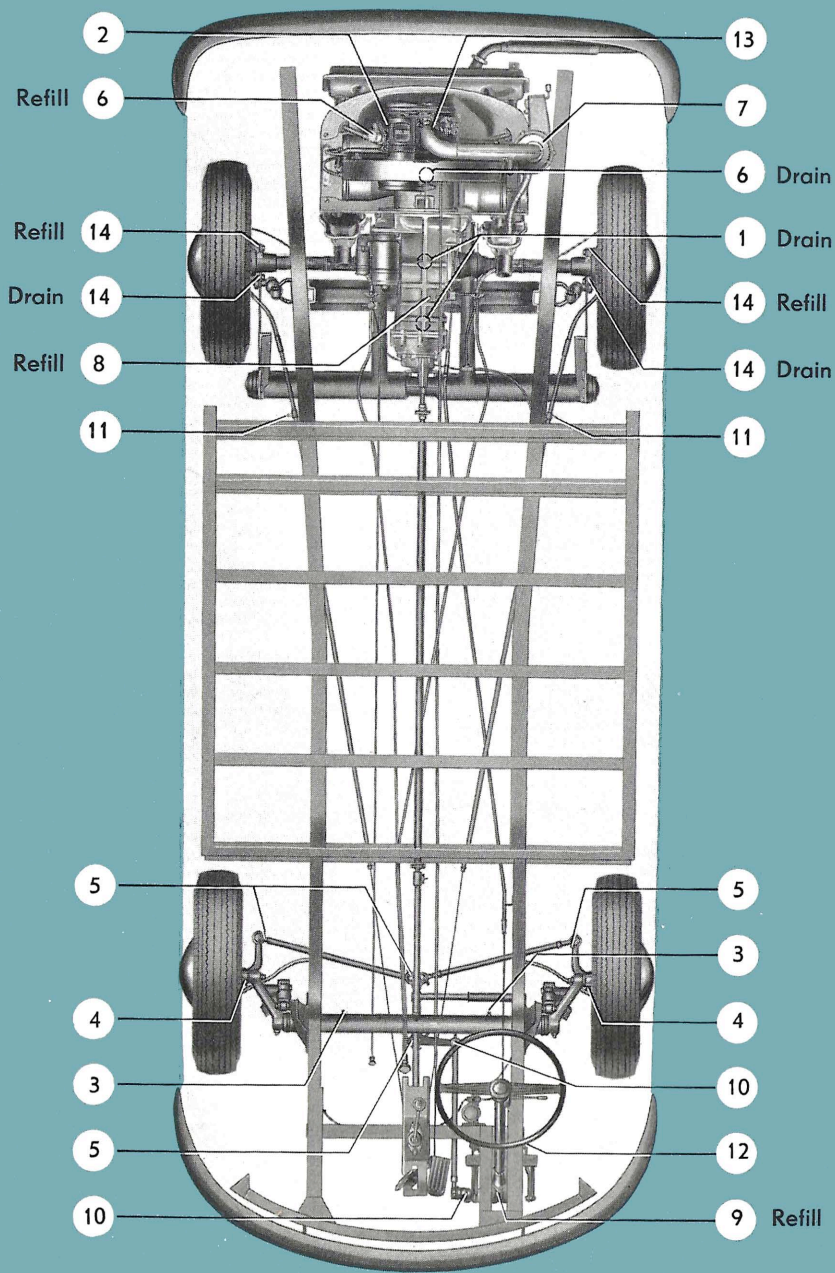
Delivery Van, Micro Bus, Kombi ..	Metric — 9.5 Liters per 100 km.
	U. S. — 24.5 Miles per Gallon
	Imp. — 29.5 Miles per Gallon
Pick-Up without tarpaulin .....	Metric — 10 Liters per 100 km.
	U. S. — 23.5 Miles per Gallon
	Imp. — 28 Miles per Gallon
Pick-Up with tarpaulin .....	Metric — 10.4 Liters per 100 km.
	U. S. — 22.5 Miles per Gallon
	Imp. — 27 Miles per Gallon
Fuel .....	76 octane number (Res. F 1)
Oil Consumption .....	Approx. 0.5—1.4 Liter per 1000 km.
	1.7—4.8 U. S. Pints per 1000 Miles
	1.4—4.0 Imp. Pints per 1000 Miles.

The measured average consumption is the actual consumption plus 10 %, determined with vehicles at half the permissible payload at a continuous ¾ of maximum speed 71.3 k. p. h. (44 m. p. h.) on level road.

### BULB-CHART

V = Volts, W = Watts

Light Description	Designation of Bulb (according to German standard DIN 72 601)	VW Part Number
Headlights .....	A 6 V 45/40 W	N 17 705 1
Parking lights .....	HL 6 V 4 W	N 17 717 1
Flashing indicators, front .	R 6 V 18 W	N 17 731 1
Tail/stop/flasher lights ...	S 6 V 20/5 W	N 17 736 1
License plate light .....	K 6 V 10 W	N 17 723 1
Instrument light .....	J 6 V 1.2 W	N 17 722 1
Speedometer .....	J 6 V 1.2 W	N 17 722 1
Dome light .....	L 6 V 5 W	N 17 725 1
<b>Micro Bus De Luxe</b>		
Clock light .....	J 6 V 1.2 W	N 17 722 1
<b>Ambulance</b>		
Back-up light .....	E 6 V 25 W	N 17 710 1
Spot light .....	E 6 V 25 W	N 17 710 1
Ambulance Identification light (German type) .....	F 6 V 15 W	N 17 716 1
Fuel gauge light .....	J 6 V 1.2 W	N 17 722 1



## LUBRICATION CHART

500 km. 300 miles	2,500 km. 1,500 miles	5,000 km. 3,000 miles	No.	Lubrication Points	Lubricant	Every
			1/8	Transmission: Clean magnetic oil drain plugs, check oil level	G	
			2	Engine: Check oil level	M	<b>2,500 km. 1,500 miles</b>
			3	Torsion arms	F	
			4	King pins and torsion arm link pins	F	
			5	Tie rod ends and swing lever shaft	F	
				Door hinges	M	
			6	Engine: Change oil, clean oil strainer	M	<b>5,000 km. 3,000 miles</b>
			7	Clean air cleaner	M	
			8	Transmission: Check oil level	G	
			9	Steering gear: Check oil level	G	
			10	Drag link	F	
			11	Brake cables	F	
			12	Pedal linkage	F	
			13	Carburetor controls	M	
				Door and hood locks	F	
			1	Transmission: Change oil, clean magnetic oil drain plugs	G	<b>25,000 km. 15,000 miles</b>
			14	Reduction gear cases: change oil	G	

## LUBRICANTS

Lubricant	Lubrication points	Specifications		
		Temperature °C °F		
Engine oil (Trade-mark HD oil for spark ignition engines)	Engine, oil bath air cleaner door hinges, carburetor controls,  felt ring in contact breaker base plate	above	+30 +86	SAE 30
		up to	0 +32 +30 +86	SAE 20 or SAE 20 w
		below	0 +32	SAE 10 w
		below	-25 -13	SAE 5 w
Transmission oil	Transmission case, reduction gear cases	above	0 +32	SAE 90
	Steering gear case	below	0 +32	SAE 80
				SAE 90
Universal grease	Front axle, tie rod ends, swing lever, drag link, Brake cables, Breaker arm fiber block Door and lid locks Pedal linkage	F		<b>Anti-freeze, water-repellent grease</b>
Lithium grease	Front wheel bearings	W		Multi-purpose grease

# MAINTENANCE CHART

500 km. 300 miles	5,000 km. 3,000 miles	Operation	Every
		Check adjustment of automatic air intake control	
		Check for tightness: Nuts and bolts on engine, exhaust system, intake manifold, carburetor and fuel pump	
		Check for tightness: Nuts and bolts on chassis, body, rear axle, front axle and steering	
		Check tire pressures and wheel mounting bolts for tightness	
	<b>5,000 km. 3,000 miles</b>	Check fan belt	
		Check throttle ring for proper contact on fan housing	
		Clean fuel pump filter	
		Lubricate felt ring in contact breaker base plate (one drop)	
		If necessary, clean breaker points, grease breaker arm fiber block	
		Check contact breaker points and timing	
		Check valve clearance	
		Clean and check spark plugs. Check compression	
		Check rear axle and engine for leaks	
		Check intake and exhaust systems for damage	
		Check clutch pedal free-play	
		Check steering adjustment	
		Check torsion arm link pins, front wheel bearing play, tie rod ends, steering damper mounting and toe-in	
		Interchange tires and check tire pressures	
		Check foot and hand brake functionally	
		Check thickness of brake linings through inspection hole	
		Check shock absorbers for secure mounting	
		Check battery	
		Check for correct operation: headlights, tail and stop lights, warning lights, horn, windshield wipers and flashing indicators	
		Check adjustment of door lock striker plates	
	Road-test the vehicle, check idling adjustment		
	Clean, grease and adjust front wheel bearings	<b>50,000 km. 30,000 miles</b>	

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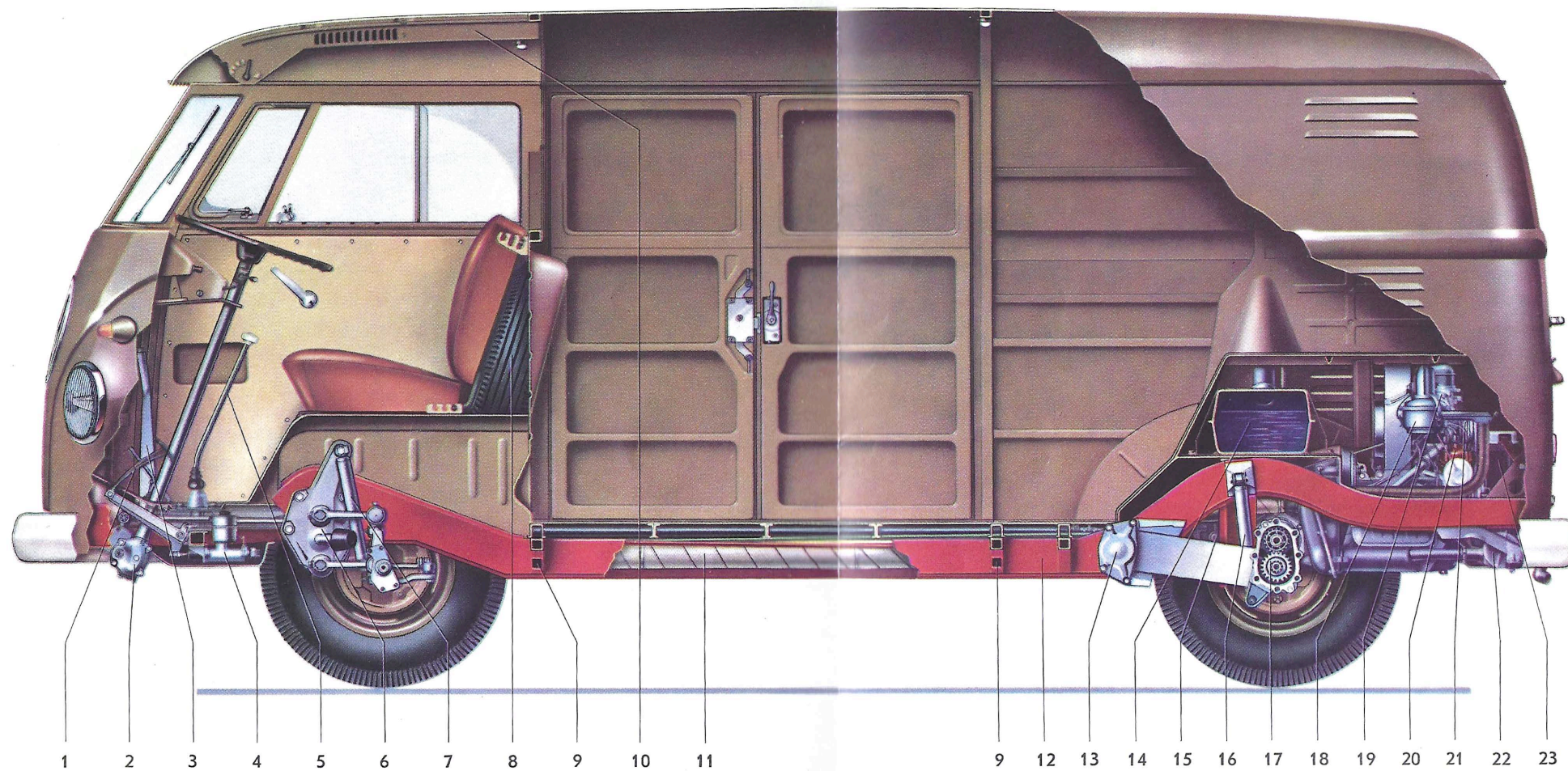
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## VW Transporter, Sectioned

- 1 - Pedals
- 2 - Steering gear
- 3 - Hand brake lever
- 4 - Brake master cylinder
- 5 - Gear lever
- 6 - Front axle
- 7 - Front shock absorber
- 8 - Spare tire and wheel
- 9 - Jack socket
- 10 - Fresh air regulator
- 11 - Heated air duct
- 12 - Side member
- 13 - Torsion bar seat
- 14 - Fuel tank
- 15 - Transmission
- 16 - Rear shock absorber
- 17 - Reduction gears
- 18 - Air cleaner
- 19 - Carburetor
- 20 - Distributor
- 21 - Generator
- 22 - Muffler (Silencer)
- 23 - Battery



## **Tools and Accessories**

- 1 Fan Belt
- 1 Tool Bag
- 1 Spare Wheel
- 1 Jack
- 1 Hub Cap Removal Tool
- 1 Square Key
- 1 Combination Pliers
- 1 Screw Driver 0.8
- 1 Screw Driver 0.5
- 1 Socket Wrench 14 mm.
- 1 Socket Wrench for Spark Plug, Wheel Bolt,  
Pulley and Jack
- 1 Open End Wrench 8/12 mm.
- 1 Tommy Bar (Mandrel) for Socket Wrench
- 1 VW Service Booklet

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