GUIDE

to your New

1959

Chevrolet



Your 1959 Chevrolet is the newest and finest Chevrolet ever built—designed to serve you faithfully and economically for many thousands of miles. The information and suggestions found in this owners manual can help you enjoy, to the fullest, all of the advantages and features built into your Chevrolet.

Your Chevrolet dealer is well trained and equipped to inspect and service your Chevrolet and keep it ready to provide new car service and performance. Have him inspect and service your car at regular intervals.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for choosing Chevrolet—and to assure you of our continuing interest in your motoring pleasure and satisfaction.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

Contents of Your 1959 Owners Manual

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS Page

Breaking-in Period ... 3
Seat Adjustments ... 3
Driving Instruments ... 4
Starting the Engine ... 5
Driving with Synchro-Mesh ... 5
Driving with Overdrive ... 6
Driving with Powerglide ... 7
Driving with Turboglide ... 8
Driving with Level Air Suspension ... 9
Driving with the Positraction Rear Axle ... 10
Parking ... 10
Lights ... 10
Brakes ... 11
Windshield Wiper ... 11
Windshield Washers ... 11
Power Steering ... 12
Power Windows ... 12
Radios ... 12
Heater ... 13
All Weather Air Conditioning System ... 14
Cool Pack Air Conditioning System ... 15

FEATURES ... 15

STATION WAGON AND CONVERTIBLE INFORMATION ... 16

CLEANING HINTS

Exterior ... 17
Interior ... 18

MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

Gasoline ... 19
Engine Lubrication ... 19
Cooling System Care ... 20
Tire Care ... 21
Lubrication Fittings ... 22
Chassis Lubrication ... 22
Lubrication Diagram ... 25
Air Suspension System ... 26
Maintenance Guide ... 27
Service Accessories ... 28

SPECIFICATIONS ... 28

OWNER PROTECTION POLICY ... 32

All information contained in this booklet is based on the latest product information available at the time of printing. The right is reserved to make changes at anytime without notice.

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THIRD EDITION

GETTING THE MOST FROM YOUR CHEVROLET

Your new Chevrolet, combining superior design, increased engine efficiency and the use of modern day gasolines, is prepared to provide you with far more effective work per gallon than was possible in the cars of thirty years ago. On the average, *a gallon of gasoline today will move each ton of your modern, heavier, higher performance Chevrolet considerably farther than was possible in 1930*, in spite of the fact that the engine of today must also provide the horsepower to operate the many accessories and options which provide safety, comfort and convenience unheard of in 1930.

If not *properly maintained* and *wisely operated*, however, your Chevrolet can lose much of the efficiency which it is capable of supplying. Following are maintenance hints and driving tips to aid you in realizing the maximum in efficiency and economy from your Chevrolet.

MAINTENANCE AND DRIVING TIPS FOR GREATER ECONOMY

Every misadjustment or malfunction which goes uncorrected will show up in a loss of efficiency and economy.

- The engine should be regularly "tuned-up" so that power robbing conditions, which may develop so gradually that they are not noticed, may be found and corrected. Faulty spark plugs, for instance, can waste as much as one gallon of gasoline in every ten.
- Use only highest quality fuel. Poor quality gasoline, whether Regular or Premium, may introduce harmful deposits into the engine.
- Use a good grade of the proper engine oil. Too thick an oil wastes gasoline.
- Have the air cleaner serviced according to recommendation. A dirty air cleaner can reduce mileage by 10 per cent.
- Be sure your tires are properly inflated. Soft tires create a gas-eating drag.
- Poor wheel alignment can cause your tires to drag sideways 30 to 40 feet in every mile you travel, wasting gasoline and tires.

★ ★ ★

The best of maintenance can be offset by wasteful driving habits. Race-type performance and economy are not possible at the same time.

- Cars driven at sensible speeds can expect better gas economy. It costs about 50 per cent more to drive at 80 miles per hour than at 50.
- "Jack rabbit" starts or abnormal acceleration at any speed are extremely wasteful of gasoline.
- Fast stops waste the energy built up by the gasoline already burned in the engine.
- An *idling* engine will consume about one gallon of gasoline per hour. Every nervous push on the accelerator while waiting for the light to change will add to this consumption—and to your fuel bill.
- Cars which make fewer stops can expect greater economy. "Stop and go" driving in cold weather is extremely wasteful. Best cold weather economy cannot be obtained until after about 8 miles (or 20 minutes) of driving.
- Hill and mountain driving requires more gasoline. A carburetor adjusted for sea level driving becomes extremely wasteful at 5000 feet or more altitude.

OPERATION

Your Chevrolet has been designed and manufactured to provide you with superior power, stamina and safety. You can depend on continued service, dependability and enjoyable driving for years to come.

Remember to drive your Chevrolet with all the care and courtesy that you would like other drivers to use. Drive carefully and observe all traffic laws. Be prepared to move over and let the "crazy driver" go by. Don't use the power of your Chevrolet to "show him up." Follow all the common sense "rules of the road" and you will find that, as a safe driver, you will get more enjoyment from your new Chevrolet and you will help to make all driving safer for everyone.

BREAKING-IN PERIOD

Sound design and precision manufacturing methods will permit you to operate your new Chevrolet in a normal manner from its very first mile without adhering to a formal "break-in" schedule. However, during the first few hundred miles of driving you can, by observing a few simple precautions, add to the future performance and economy of operation of your car.

It is recommended that your speed during the first 500 miles be confined to a maximum of 60 M.P.H., but do not drive for extended periods at any one constant speed, either fast or slow. During this period, avoid full throttle "jack-rabbit" starts and quick, abrupt stops. Gentle braking during the first few hundred miles of operation will result in longer brake life and better future performance. Avoid hard stops especially during the first 200 miles of operation since brake misuse during this period will destroy much future brake efficiency. Always drive at a moderate speed until your engine has completely warmed up.

SEAT ADJUSTMENTS

The front seat may be adjusted into the most comfortable driving position for you.

Manual Adjustment

Press down on the adjustment lever on the driver's side of the front seat and adjust the seat to the most comfortable driving position for you. Then release the lever, locking the seat in this position. Additional adjustments in seat positioning can be made by your Chevrolet Dealer to tailor the seat to your particular comfort requirements.



Power Adjustment

If your car is equipped with the optional power seat assembly, the adjustment lever will be replaced by a bank of three adjustment switches.

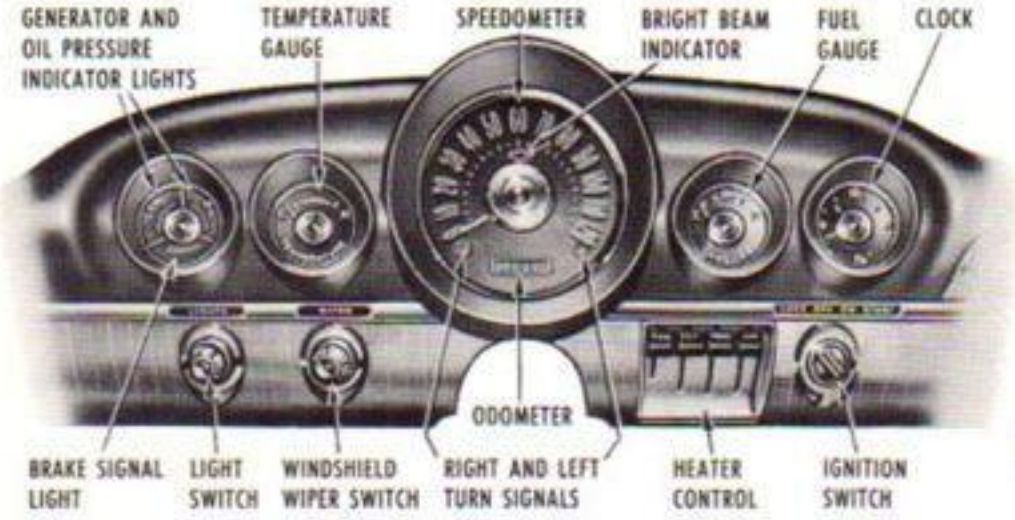
The center switch may be moved "up" and "down", and "forward" and "backward" to raise or lower the seat assembly or to move it toward the front or the rear.

The front and rear switches move in an "up" and "down" direction and are used to "tilt" either the front or rear of the seat assembly.



INSTRUMENTS

As you sit in the driver's seat of your new Chevrolet, you'll find all driving instruments and gauges directly in front of you, conveniently located for quick, easy viewing.



Speedometer

The speedometer shows your speed in miles per hour. An odometer, located below the speedometer registers accumulated mileage.

Fuel Gauge

The electrically operated fuel gauge operates only while the ignition switch is turned "ON," returning to the empty mark when the ignition switch is in "OFF" or "LOCK" position.

Temperature Gauge

Indicating the temperature of the engine coolant, this gauge may register anywhere within the band and still indicate normal operating temperatures. Hot weather, long hard driving, or prolonged idling may cause the indicator needle to be in the high range of the band. However, if the needle moves clear to the HOT end of the band, stop the engine until the cause of the overheating is determined.

Generator Indicator

Normally off, this indicator will show a red signal light when the generator is not charging. If the light is continually on while driving, the cause of the trouble must be found and corrected quickly.

Oil Pressure Indicator

Normally off, this indicator will light up only when oil pressure is low. If it remains lighted while driving, the engine should be stopped immediately and the cause of the low pressure found and corrected.

NOTE: *Generator and Oil Pressure telltale lights will light when ignition switch is turned on and should go out a few seconds after engine starts.*

Brake Signal Light

Standard on the Impala series, optional on other models, the brake signal light indicates when the parking brake is on. It is located in the same instrument that contains the generator and oil pressure indicator lights.

STARTING THE ENGINE



The four position key starter and ignition switch is located on the instrument panel to the right of the steering column. The ignition key is needed only when turning the switch to or from "LOCK" position. "START" position is used only for starting the engine, and, when released, the switch will automatically return to "ON" position for normal operation. Switching to either "OFF" or "LOCK" will stop the engine. Always switch to "LOCK" position and remove the key when leaving your car unattended. NOTE: *As protection against accidentally leaving the ignition switch OFF but not LOCKED, the switch is designed so that the key may not be removed when the switch is in the OFF position. The key may be removed when the switch is in LOCK position or when in ON position. The switch may be moved from ON to OFF without using the key.*

- Place the gear shift or selector lever in neutral. (If Powerglide or Turboglide, place selector in "N" or "P" position with "P" position preferred if car is on a hill).
- Depress clutch if you have the Synchro-Mesh transmission.
- Carburetor Equipped Models: Depress accelerator part way and release. This presets the automatic choke. When engine is hot or in extreme cold weather of 0° F. or below *hold* accelerator part way down during starting.
- Fuel Injection Equipped Models: Depress accelerator to floor and release. When starting hot engine *hold* accelerator full down.
- Turn ignition switch to START until engine starts, then release.

Should the engine flood, depress the accelerator to the floor and hold while cranking engine. Do not pump accelerator.

CAUTION: *Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas produced by the engine of any car. It is odorless so you cannot detect its presence. Be safe. Never start or run engine in a closed garage.*

DRIVING WITH SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSION

- Start the engine as described above.

To Drive:

- Depress the clutch pedal, shift into first (low) position. Gently depress accelerator while releasing clutch pedal.
- As car gains speed, shift into second position and into third (high) and into fourth gear (with the four-speed transmission) in the same manner.

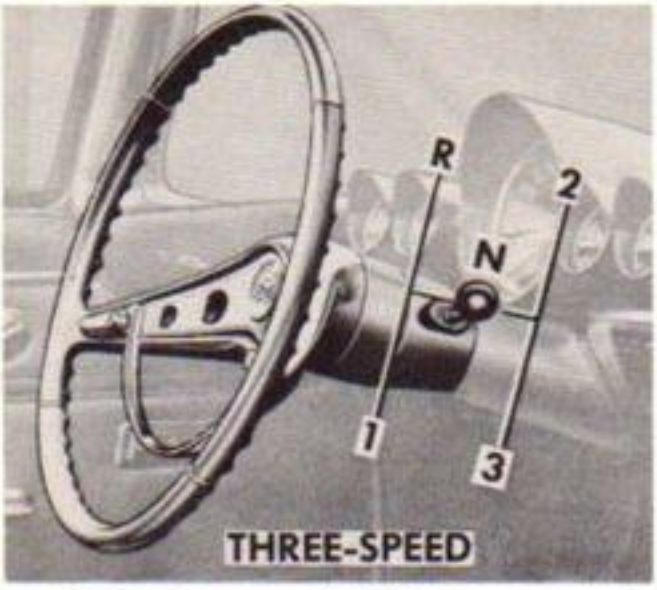
To Back Up:

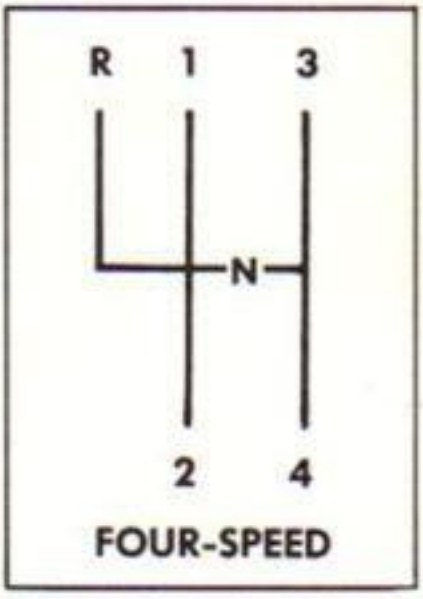
- Depress clutch pedal and shift into reverse position. Depress accelerator while slowly releasing clutch pedal.

  CAUTION: *Never attempt to shift into either first (low) or reverse gear while your car is in motion.*

To Start Engine by Pushing Car

- Depress clutch pedal and turn on key.
- Place gear shift lever in neutral until car speed reaches 15 M.P.H.
- Move shift lever to THIRD position and slowly release clutch pedal.





- The three-speed shift pattern, shown above, is used with both the Synchro-Mesh and Overdrive transmissions.

DRIVING WITH THE OVERDRIVE TRANSMISSION

The optional Overdrive equipment used in conjunction with the Synchro-Mesh transmission provides an automatic fourth, or cruising gear. The engine speed of an Overdrive equipped car is more than 22% slower than that of a conventional car at the same road speed. This contributes greatly to fuel economy, reduced engine wear and quieter, more restful, driving.

To Drive:

- With the Overdrive Control Handle pulled OUT, the overdrive mechanism is "locked out" and the car will be in conventional drive. This handle may be pushed in to engage overdrive at any time, whether the car is moving or stationary. When the car is in motion, overdrive may be locked out by pressing the accelerator to the floor until the transmission kicks down into standard drive, then pulling out the Overdrive Control Handle.



- Starting and driving instructions while driving with the Overdrive transmission remain the same as given under "Driving with the Synchro-Mesh transmission."

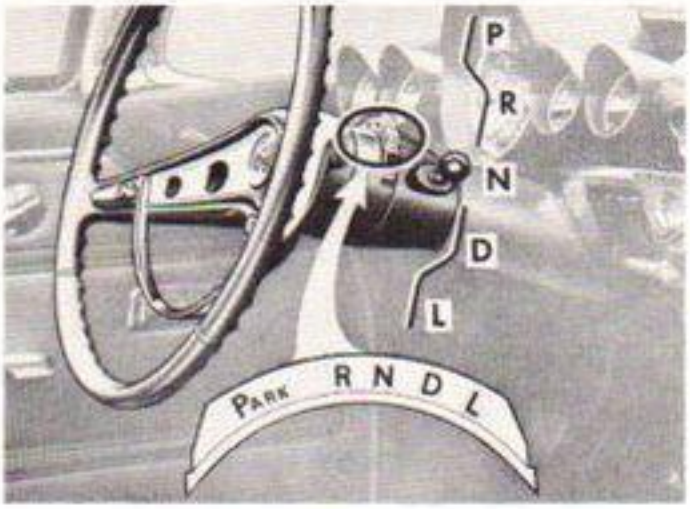
OVERDRIVE MECHANISM ENGAGED (Overdrive Control Handle "IN"):

- Above 30 miles per hour the transmission will automatically drop into overdrive when the accelerator pedal is momentarily released.
- When driving in second or third overdrive, extra power for acceleration or hill climbing is instantly supplied by depressing the accelerator pedal to the floor momentarily.

As speed drops below 26 miles per hour, the overdrive will automatically disengage and free wheel.

To Start Engine by Pushing Car

- Follow same procedure as with Synchro-Mesh transmission but, in addition LOCK OUT OVERDRIVE by pulling out overdrive handle.



DRIVING WITH THE POWERGLIDE TRANSMISSION

The five selector lever positions illustrated are shown on the Powerglide quadrant located on the steering column.

P Park Holds the car immovable, even on steep grades. Engine may be started and idled with the lever in this position. Selector lever must be lifted slightly before it can be moved into Park position.

R Reverse Used for backing up. NEVER move selector lever into this position unless the car is at a standstill with engine idling.

N Neutral With lever in this position, engine may be started and idled.

D Drive For all normal driving. With lever in this position, the Powerglide transmission will automatically select the range best suited to any driving situation which might arise. Merely place the selector lever in "D" and press the accelerator for smooth effortless driving in city or country. Your Powerglide transmission will automatically select whatever range your type of driving may call for. At speeds below 45 miles per hour (V-8) or 40 miles per hour (6 Cylinder), Powerglide may be automatically changed to low range for quick acceleration by "stepping down" hard on the accelerator pedal.

L Low Use only for pulling through deep sand or snow, climbing and descending steep hills and for additional engine braking below 40 miles per hour. Use caution when shifting to LOW on wet pavement. The selector lever must be raised slightly when shifting *into* LOW but need not be raised when shifting *out of* LOW.

NOTE: *You may "rock" the car, to free it from mud, sand or snow, by depressing the accelerator pedal slightly and moving the selector lever back and forth between "D" and "R" as required.*

Powerglide Driving Cautions

- Do not depress the accelerator pedal more than one-third in "D", "L", or "R" when brakes are engaged. Excessive engine speed under these conditions can overheat the transmission.
- When stopped on an upgrade, DO NOT hold car by accelerating engine except very briefly. Use brakes.
- Use "L" position for hard pulls at low speed.

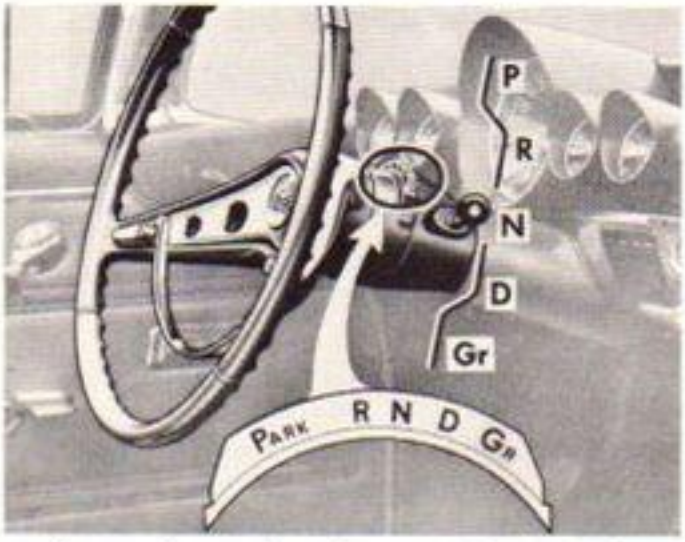
- Do not move selector lever from "D" to "L" at over 40 miles per hour.
- Always stop car completely before moving to "R" or "P".
- To tow car, place selector lever in "N" and do not exceed 30 miles per hour. If transmission is not operating properly, tow with rear wheels raised or drive shaft disconnected. If towing at speeds above 30 miles per hour, drive shaft *must be* disconnected.

To Start Engine by Pushing Car

- Turn on key and place selector lever in "N" until car reaches 25 to 30 miles per hour, then move selector lever to "L".
- When engine starts, move selector lever to "D".

NOTE: *Towing to start is not recommended. When engine starts, the car may accelerate into tow car.*

DRIVING WITH THE TURBOGLIDE TRANSMISSION



The transmission selector lever has five positions and a quadrant position indicator located on the steering column.

P Park — Holds the car immovable, even when parked on a hill. Engine may be started and idled in this position. Lift up slightly on the selector lever to shift into PARK position.

R Reverse — For backing car. Always bring car to a complete halt before moving lever to this position.

N Neutral — Allows engine to be started and idled while car is standing still. It is not necessary to shift into neutral when car is temporarily stopped under ordinary driving conditions.

D Drive — With the selector lever set in this position your Chevrolet is ready to provide unsurpassed, effortless performance in any driving situation, winter or summer. Just set the lever in drive and press the accelerator. At speeds below 60 M.P.H. the transmission will provide extra bursts of speed for quick acceleration by stepping down hard on the accelerator pedal.

GR — The Grade Retard (GR) position provides increased engine braking for downhill coasting. Do not shift into "GR" above 45 miles

per hour and care should be used in making this shift on wet or slippery pavements. THE "GR" POSITION IS NOT A "LOW" GEAR AND MUST NOT BE USED FOR DRIVING THE CAR FORWARD UNDER ANY CONDITION. The selector lever must be raised slightly when shifting into "GR" position but need not be raised when shifting *out of* "GR" position.

Turboglide Driving Cautions

- Do not depress accelerator pedal more than one-third in "D", "R" or "GR" when brakes are engaged. Excessive engine speed under these conditions can overheat the transmission.
- When stopped on a hill, DO NOT hold car by accelerating. Use brakes.
- Always come to a complete stop before moving selector lever to "P" or "R".
- To tow car, place selector lever in "N" and do not exceed 30 miles per hour. If transmission is not operating properly, tow with rear wheels raised or drive shaft disconnected. If towing at speeds above 30 miles per hour, driveshaft *must be* disconnected.

Starting the Engine by Pushing

- Turn on key, place the selector lever in "N" until car reaches 25 to 30 miles per hour and move the lever to "GR" position.
- When engine starts, move the selector lever to "D".

NOTE: *It is best not to tow the car to start. When engine starts, the car may accelerate into the tow car.*

"ROCK" car to escape from mud, sand or snow, by holding down the accelerator a small amount and moving the selector lever between "D" and "R".

DRIVING WITH LEVEL AIR SUSPENSION



No special instructions are necessary to obtain maximum comfort and enjoyment from the optional Level Air suspension. This air suspension system will keep the car completely level regardless of the weight and distribution of passengers and luggage and will provide a smooth and comfortable ride second to no other car on the road.

Ordinary driving as well as changes of weight distribution in the stationary car may cause a sometimes noticeable "hiss" which is completely normal during operation of this type of suspension and does not indicate a malfunction of any kind. Special maintenance procedures for Level Air suspension will be found in the "Maintenance and Lubrication" section of this booklet.

Certain precautions must be taken to prevent possible damage in the event that it becomes necessary to push or tow the car. Before attempting to tow a Level Air equipped Chevrolet read the special towing instructions contained in the maintenance section.

DRIVING WITH THE POSITRACTION REAR AXLE

The Positraction Rear Axle gives you constant driving force on both rear wheels; especially helpful in the winter and during other slippery driving conditions.

In normal use, light throttle application will supply maximum traction. When starting with one rear wheel on an excessively slippery surface, slight application of the parking brake may be necessary to gain maximum traction.

PARKING

The steering ease of your new Chevrolet, together with a few words of instruction will allow you to easily back into a space only slightly longer than the car itself.

- Pull up even with the car ahead of the parking space.
- Turn the steering wheel sharply right as you slowly back up. Keep the wheels hard right until your front wheels are opposite back wheels of the car beside you.
- Now turn the steering wheel sharply left, continuing to back up.
- Always set the parking brake when parked.

With only a few trials you will be able to park with ease.

LIGHTS



Light Control Knob

The light control knob is located beneath the indicator light gauge. Pull this knob out to its first stop to turn on the parking lights, tail lights and panel lights. Pull the knob all the way out for headlights. Brightness of the instrument panel lights may be varied by turning the light control knob. The dome lights may be turned on by rotating the control knob fully counterclockwise, past the slight resistance. Station Wagon dome lights may also be operated by a switch on the lamp. The rear seat lamp in 9-passenger station wagons is operated by a switch at the lamp.

Dimmer Switch

The foot button near your left foot switches the headlights between "high" beam and "low" beam. The "Chevrolet" emblem just below the speedometer will be lighted when you are using "high" beam position.



Turn Signal

The turn signal lever, to the left of the steering column, allows you to signal turns by means of flashing lights at both front and rear of your car. Move the lever "down" before turning left, and "up" before turning right. The lever will return to neutral when turn is completed.

SAFETY HINT: *A blinking left turn signal will serve as a caution light to warn oncoming drivers if you have to stop beside the highway at night.*

BRAKES

Standard Brakes

Your brake Pedal (and clutch pedal also if your car is equipped with the Synchromesh transmission) is of the pendant type which provides both ample foot room and extra leverage with which to apply your brakes for easy, safe stopping.

Power Brakes



If your car is equipped with Power Brakes, you will be aided by engine vacuum to bring your car to a stop with much less braking effort than needed with regular brakes. It may be wise to make several trial stops to become accustomed to the operation of the brakes.

Should the engine stall, the system has a vacuum reserve to supply one power stop. When the reserve is expended, increased foot pressure will be needed for brake response.



Parking Brake

The small pedal to the left of your left foot is the foot actuated parking brake. To apply: press down the pedal with your left foot. To release: Lift up the handle protruding from under the dash just above the foot pedal.

The brake alarm light, if installed, is located in the oil and generator indicator light instrument and is illuminated when the parking brake is applied or engaged.

WINDSHIELD WIPER

The single speed electric wiper motor is operated by a control knob on the dash. Turn the knob clockwise to start the wiper, counterclockwise to stop it.

The optional two speed wiper has three switch positions, OFF, SLOW, AND FAST.



CAUTION — *In icy weather, never attempt to operate electric wipers if the blades are frozen to the windshield. Free the blades first.*

WINDSHIELD WASHERS

To operate the accessory windshield washers, press the button in the center of the wiper control knob or step on the foot pedal at your left foot. This will send a stream of water, or other cleaning agent, onto the windshield. Pressing the push button also causes the wiper knob to automatically turn to the "ON" position, and the wiper will operate until the knob is manually returned to its "OFF" position. The foot pedal washer starts the wipers when the pedal is depressed and stops the wipers when the pedal is released. CAUTION: *Do not operate the single speed wiper push button washer if the water jar is empty.*

Keep the jar under the hood filled at all times. G. M. Windshield Washer Solvent, added to the water, will aid in cutting road film and grease on the windshield. Fill jar only ¾ full in winter to allow expansion if water freezes.

NOTE: *This solvent will not prevent the spray from freezing on the glass, so do not attempt to clean windshield in this manner in freezing weather.*

For winter operation of the Windshield washer, fill jar according to instructions with G. M. Windshield Washer Anti-freeze. When jar is filled with this solution, and the windshield glass has been pre-warmed by the heater defroster (page 13), the above caution note does not apply.

POWER STEERING

Chevrolet optional Power Steering is designed to reduce steering effort without losing the so-called "feel" of manual steering. In operation, Power Steering will supply about 80% of the effort needed to turn the front wheels.

POWER WINDOWS

If your car is equipped with optional power operated windows, an electrical switch will replace the manual window crank at each window. Move the switch "up" to raise the window, "down" to lower the window. A master switch on the driver's door operates any or all of the windows in the car. See page 17 for electrically operated tail gate window on station wagons.

CHEVROLET RADIOS

Your optional Chevrolet radio will give you the same powerful, undistorted reception regardless of which of the three styles you have chosen. The radios differ mainly in their exterior operating controls. (For best reception the antenna should be extended to at least the roof height of the car.)

Manually Tuned Radio



- Turn Volume Control clockwise to turn on radio and increase volume.
- Turn Tuning Control Knob (Selector) to select station.
- Turn Tone Control Wing Knob (under Volume Control Knob) to give the tone you prefer.

Push Button Radio

In addition to manual tuning, this model may be set to tune in any station you desire at the touch of a finger.

TO PRESET THE PUSH BUTTONS:

- Warm up radio for 10 minutes (20 minutes in sub-zero temperature).
- Set stations in order of their frequency, starting with the left push button for the lowest frequency.
- Pull the push button straight out as far as it will go, working it from side to side slightly as you do, if necessary.



- Tune desired station manually.
- Push button all way in. Repeat procedure for any button which does not seem to tune station accurately.

Wonder Bar Radio



This radio combines manual and push button tuning features with the automatic tuning feature, for use while traveling in localities where you are not familiar with the local stations.

- Preset the push buttons as with the Push Button Radio.
- Station Selector Bar—Push this bar (located above the radio dial) to reject the station to which you are listening. The pointer will move to the next station in the range selected by the Sensitivity Selector.
- Sensitivity Selector—located in the center of the "Station Selector Bar". Moving this three step control to the right increases the number of stations available for automatic tuning. In the extreme left position only the most powerful available stations will be tuned in.

Rear Seat Speaker

If your car is equipped with the optional Chevrolet Rear Seat Speaker, the Speaker Selector Control Wing Knob, located under the Tuning (or Selector) Control Knob, allows complete control of both front and rear speakers.

CHEVROLET HEATERS

Chevrolet Deluxe Heater



To Heat

- Set HEAT lever for the desired air temperature. Full "down" position will provide the maximum heat.
- After the engine has warmed up, push the AIR lever fully "down" to allow air to pass through the heater. The "up" position of the AIR lever is the "air off" position.
- Move the three-position FAN lever "down" to provide the desired air circulation. At lower vehicle speeds, and for adequate rear seat heating, operate the blower at "high" or "medium" speed while regulating the heat with the HEAT lever. At higher vehicle speeds use "low" blower speed. For maximum heater performance drive with all windows closed.

To Defrost

- Set heater panel controls as for heating.
- Push DEF lever full down to divert entire heated air flow to defroster ducts for extreme defrosting operation; set to detent position to divert only part of air flow for normal defogging operations.

Summer Ventilation

- For summer driving, the AIR lever may be pushed down to pass unheated air through the floor duct to augment that supplied by the two side cowl vents (See page 15). FAN may be used as desired.

Chevrolet Recirculating Heater

- Push down the FAN lever to provide the desired blower speed.
- Push down both the FAN and DEF levers to defrost.

ALL WEATHER AIR CONDITIONING

The optional Chevrolet All Weather Air Conditioning unit will give relief from summer heat, winter cold and oppressive humidity.



To Cool

The Air Conditioning control panel, located beneath the center of the dash, is used in conjunction with the Heater Controls.

ON HEATER CONTROL PANEL:

- Set AIR lever as desired.
  NOTE: *Set AIR lever fully "up" (recirculated air) for slow speed city driving and during extreme dust conditions. Move AIR lever about ⅔ of the way down until it is felt to "snap in" to a "stop" or "detent" position when driving at constant speeds of over 25 m.p.h. (This position svpplies a mixture of outside and inside air.) Full "down" position of the AIR lever provides 100% outside air and is intended for heating operations only.*
- Move FAN lever "down" to provide desired blower speed. (The blower will operate at reduced speed when the headlights are turned on.)
- HEAT and DEF levers should be in "up" position.

ON THE AIR CONDITIONING CONTROL PANEL:

- Move the COLD lever to the right to provide degree of cooling desired. Set far right for maximum cooling.
- The NOZZLE OUTLET knob directs the cooled air through the three dash diffuser nozzles. The dash diffuser nozzles at either end of the dash panel are adjustable, allowing the cooled air to be directed in any direction The third outlet is located in the Air Conditioning control panel. This outlet may be opened or closed as desired by means of the lever extending through the face of the panel. The nozzle outlet knob also starts the air conditioning system in operation, and causes the blower (if it has not already been turned on) to run at slow speed.
- The FAST IDLE control knob may be pulled out to provide higher engine idle speed for adequate cooling while parked for short periods.
  CAUTION: *On automatic transmission equipped cars, do not pull this knob unless the selector lever is in PARK or NEUTRAL position.*

To Heat

Cold weather comfort is regulated by the same controls used for cooling the car in warm weather. FAN control is operated as described above. NOZZLE OUTLET Knob must be pushed completely "in". The COLD lever should be in full "left" position. HEAT and DEF levers should be pushed down, as described under "Heater" on page 13, to provide the degree of heating and/or defrosting desired. AIR lever should be in the "down" position for maximum heater and defroster performance. ("Up" position of AIR lever sets system for recirculation of inside air, a provision for cooling operations only.) FAST IDLE is not used during heating operation.

COOL PACK AIR CONDITIONING

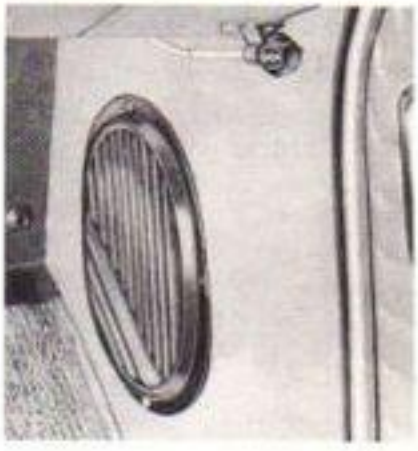


The Cool Pack Air Conditioning unit operates on 100% recirculated air and is entirely independent of the heater. Do not operate the heater and air conditioner at the same time.

- Move the FAN lever to the desired speed.
- Move the COOLER lever to the left to provide the degree of cooling desired.
- Adjust the louvers in the cooling unit to direct the cooled air as desired.

FEATURES

VENTILATION



Control knobs located on each side of the car just below the dash panel control the dampers which open and close the vent inlet in each front kick pad. Air, vented from the intake in front of the windshield, may enter the car through the inlet grille when the knob on that side of the dash is pulled out.

KEYS AND LOCKS

A single key will operate all locks on your Chevrolet. Doors may be locked from inside by pushing down door locking button; from outside by pushing inside locking button down and holding outside door push button in while closing door. On all four-door sedans, the rear door handle will be inoperative when the inside locking button is depressed, an important feature when small children ride in the back seat. Record the numbers of your keys and then remove the "knock-out" plug.



ELECTRIC CLOCK

Regular equipment in the Impala models and available for installation in other models, the Chevrolet electric clock offers both accuracy and pleasing appearance. To set: pull out and turn the small knob at the bottom of the face of the clock. These automatically regulated clocks have no adjustment screw: resetting to the correct time (by turning the clock forward or backward as required) will automatically compensate for time keeping inaccuracy.

ASH TRAY AND CIGARETTE LIGHTER



The ash tray compartment opens with a slight pressure at the bottom of the face plate and contains a removable ash receptacle and, if the car is so equipped, the cigarette lighter. To use the lighter, simply push it "in"; it will snap "out" when heated and ready for use. The ash receptacle lifts out for cleaning.



HOOD RELEASE

The hood release latch is located at the front of the hood and to the right of center as you face the car. Pull the release up and the counter-balanced hood will raise and remain open. Slam hood firmly when closing to insure positive lock engagement.

GAS CAP

The gas cap is concealed behind the license plate just above the rear bumper. Pull on the top of this panel to swing it back and down, exposing the gas cap. On station wagon models, the gas cap is located behind a door in the side of the left rear fender.

REAR COMPARTMENT



The spare tire is positioned so as to give maximum space in the Chevrolet rear compartment. Unlock and open the counterbalanced lid with the ignition key. Push the lid shut firmly to close and lock.

Station Wagon Tail Gate operation is covered in the "Station Wagon and Convertible Information" elsewhere in your Owners Guide. On 6-passenger station wagon models the spare tire is stored in a well beneath the floor. The 9-passenger station wagon spare tire is stored in a compartment in the right rear quarter panel. To open: Rotate the two locking handles, lift up and remove the cover.

STATION WAGON AND CONVERTIBLE INFORMATION

STATION WAGON

Six Passenger Style Seats

The rear seat may be quickly and easily converted into cargo space.

- Lift up the locking lever on the right side of the rear seatback.
- At the same time, pull the rear seatback forward and down.
- Rotate the catch handles until the filler panel unlocks from the seatback and rotate the filler panel rearward.
- Lean on the forward edge of the seatback panel to compress the cushion and allow the filler panel to drop into place.
- To raise the seat, lean on the forward edge of the seatback panel to remove tension from the filler panel, lift up the filler panel, lock it into place on the seatback, and lift the seatback up and rearward until it locks into place.

Nine Passenger Style Seats

Both the center seat and the rear seat may be folded flat to form cargo space:

- The center seat is operated in the same manner as the rear seat in the 6-passenger station wagon.

- Grasp the assist strap at the back of the seat cushion. Pulling toward the rear of the vehicle, rotate the cushion back and over, forming the rear of the cargo floor.
- Depress the seatback locking button, located on the side of the rear seatback at the right side of the vehicle, and pull the top of the seatback rearward and down, completing the cargo space.

To Operate Tail Gate

Before lowering the tail gate (if the vehicle is to be driven with the tail gate open), raise the license plate to the horizontal position by grasping the bottom of the Chevrolet emblem just above the license plate. When the gate is lowered the license plate will be vertical to the ground and thus visible from the rear as required by law. After gate is raised, push down on the Chevrolet emblem to return the license plate to normal position.

Manually Operated Window

- Swing out window regulator handle and move selector lever (under handle) to "OPEN" position, using ignition key to unlock the lever if in "LOCK" position.
- Wind the window *fully down*, move the selector lever to "FOLD" position, and snap the regulator handle into the closed position.
- Lift the inside control handle to open the tail gate.
- Close the tail gate and window in the same manner. With the tail gate raised, the window may be left in any desired position, locked or unlocked. If it is desired to leave the tail gate window unlocked turn the selector lever to the "FOLD" position after operating the window, otherwise use key to turn the lever to "LOCK".

Electrically Operated Window

- A key operated control switch on the outside of the tail gate operates the window. Turn the key clockwise to lower the window, counterclockwise to raise the window. Switches to operate the window from within the car are located on the instrument panel and, on 9 passenger station wagons only, in the left rear quarter trim panel. Window *must* be fully down before opening tail gate.
- Lift the inside handle to open tail gate.

CONVERTIBLE

Except for the folding top, the Convertible model is operated the same as other Chevrolet passenger cars. For top and rear window operation consult the booklet "How to Operate the Folding Top" received with your car.

After each 5000 miles of operation, clean and lubricate the folding top lift cylinder rods with G. M. Super #11 brake fluid.

CLEANING HINTS

EXTERIOR APPEARANCE

WASHING YOUR CAR

The best way to preserve the original beauty of the finish of your Chevrolet is to keep it clean. Calcium chloride and other salts, road tar, excretion from insects, tree sap, chemicals from factory chimneys and other foreign matter may permanently damage both paint and bright metal parts. Regular, frequent washings and a thorough cleaning after exposure to any of the above is recommended.

Wash the car in either warm or cold (never hot) water; never in the direct rays of the sun; and always wait until the sheet metal surfaces have cooled before beginning. Never wipe off dust and dirt when surfaces are dry because this may scratch the finish.

POLISHING YOUR CAR

Your Chevrolet is finished with Magic Mirror Acrylic Lacquer. A thorough washing is generally all that is required to maintain a "new car" appearance. However, if the car is to be polished make certain that the label of the cleaner or polish used states that the product is suitable for use on acrylic lacquer finishes. Any of the approved cleaners or polishes listed on Page 28 of this book may be used. Any tar or road oil remover used should indicate on the label that it is harmless to Acrylic finishes. G. M. Tar and Road Oil Remover has been especially compounded for this purpose.

PROTECTION OF EXTERIOR BRIGHT METAL PARTS—All bright metal parts of the car should be regularly cleaned and protected against the same substances harmful to the painted surfaces. Normally, washing with water is all that is required. However, G. M. Chrome Polish may be used on CHROME or STAINLESS STEEL trim if necessary. Use special care with ALUMINUM trim. Never use auto or chrome polish, steam or any caustic soap to clean aluminum. Wash only with lukewarm water, and if necessary, a mild soap. Rinse well and dry thoroughly.

It is recommended that all bright metal parts of your Chevrolet, after being thoroughly cleaned, be given a coating of wax and rubbed to a high polish. This will serve to keep corrosive agents away from these surfaces, and should be repeated as often as required.

CLEANING WHITE SIDEWALL TIRES—Use soap, warm water or a tire cleaner such as G. M. Whitewall Tire Cleaner and a stiff brush to remove road grime and dirt from white sidewall tires. A fine grade of steel wool will remove severe curb scrapes. Do not use gasoline, kerosene or any oil product which could discolor or deteriorate the rubber.

CAUTION: *Some white sidewall cleaners will cause serious damage to aluminum trim. Use caution when cleaning tires with this type of cleaner that none is splashed or sprayed on aluminum trim. G. M. Whitewall Tire Cleaner is safe to use around aluminum trim.*

INTERIOR APPEARANCE

DUST AND DIRT—Clean the interior of your car frequently, using a broom or vacuum cleaner. A damp cloth will wipe dust from hard surfaces. G. M. Leather Cleaner is available from your Authorized Chevrolet Dealer to clean any imitation leather, vinyl or coated trim fabric on seats or door panels.

SPOTS AND STAIN—Remove upholstery stains as soon as possible or they may become "set" and hard or impossible to remove. First determine the type and age of the stain and the kind of upholstery material. Kar Kleen Upholstery Cleaner or Kar Kleen Upholstery Spot Cleaner, available from your Authorized Chevrolet Dealer, will remove most stains. For oil, grease and road grime stains not removed by these cleaners the use of a volatile type cleaner such as G. M. Upholstery Spot Remover is recommended. Do not use alkaline cleaners for they may damage the color or finish of the materials. Other solutions such as hot or cold water, ammonia water, soap, ink eradicator, etc., will probably discolor and disturb the material.

MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

GASOLINE AND ENGINE OIL

In the selection of gasoline and engine oil to be used, it is best to consider the reputation of the refiner or marketer. This is the best means of obtaining gasoline and oil of high quality.

The Chevrolet High Thrift 6-cylinder and Turbofire V-8 engines with 2-barrel carburetion are designed to operate efficiently on Regular grade gasolines. All Chevrolet higher performance V-8 engines, both 283 and 348 are designed to operate efficiently on Premium or Super-Premium gasolines. Use of Regular grade gasolines in the high performance engines may result in excessive knocking which constitutes misuse of the engine. If excessive knocking occurs in your engine, even though you are using recommended grades of gasoline, have your Authorized Chevrolet Dealer check your engine and ignition system. In all cases excessive knocking should be avoided as much as possible in order to avoid possible engine damage. These recommendations for gasoline apply only to operation in the United States and Canada.

Operation in Foreign Countries

Before taking your car to foreign countries (except Canada) it is desirable to ascertain if suitable fuels are available. Such information can be obtained for most foreign countries from General Motors Overseas Operations, Service Department, 9-164 General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan. For operation in foreign countries, where antiknock quality is below U. S. Standards, the following precautions should be observed.

1. Six-cylinder and V-8 engines with 2-barrel carburetion should be operated on the highest octane fuel available.
2. Certain mechanical engine modifications may be necessary on higher performance V-8 engines to adapt them for use with the lower octane fuels found in many foreign countries. Any such modifications must be at the owner's expense.

Engine Lubrication

After the first 1000 miles of driving, the original light body, heavy duty oil should be drained from the engine and the crankcase refilled with oil as recommended on page 20. Every 4000 miles thereafter, under normal operating conditions, drain and refill the engine in the same manner. Adverse driving conditions such as extreme dust conditions or short trip winter driving (less than 1000 miles per month) make it necessary to change the oil every 2000 miles or 3 months, whichever occurs first. Where the car is very seldom driven, seasonal changes may be satisfactory. Check oil level on the dip stick regularly.

The oil level on your crankcase dipstick is satisfactory if it falls anywhere between the marks FULL and ADD OIL. If level falls below ADD OIL, add enough to bring the level over this mark. It is not necessary to keep the oil level at the FULL mark.

If your Chevrolet is equipped with an oil filter, replace the filter element after the first 5000 miles and every 4000 miles thereafter. Again, adverse driving conditions may make more frequent changes necessary.

Types of Oil

Engine oils were formerly classified as Regular, Premium and Heavy Duty types. These terms have been replaced by the designations "for Service ML", "for Service MM" and "For Service MS or 'DG' ".

For maximum driving protection under all driving conditions it is recommended that you use oil designated "For Service MS" or "For Service DG" in your Chevrolet.

Oil Viscosity Number

SAE Viscosity numbers indicate only whether the oil has a light or heavy body, and do not consider other properties or quality.

The lower SAE numbers, such as SAE 5W and SAE 10W, indicate light body oils recommended for use during cold weather to provide easy starting and quick lubrication. Higher SAE numbers, such as SAE 20 and SAE 20W, represent heavy body oils for use during hot weather and improved lubrication under high operating temperatures.

Some oils, termed "multi-viscosity oils," combine the easy starting characteristics of the lower SAE number oils and the warm weather operating characteristics of the higher SAE number oils. These have designations such as SAE 5W-20 and SAE 10W-30.

Use the following table to guide you in your selection of oil for your Chevrolet during the various seasons of the year.

		Recommended SAE Viscosity Oils	Recommended SAE Multi-Viscosity Oils
Lowest Anticipated Temperature during time oil will be in Crankcase	32°F.	SAE 20W or SAE 20	SAE 10W-30
	0°F.	SAE 10W	SAE 10W-30
	Below 0°F.	SAE 5W	SAE 5W-20

NOTE: *For sustained high speed driving where daytime temperature is above 90°F., SAE 30 oil may be used.*

Should you ever want to flush the crankcase of your Chevrolet, use three quarts of SAE 10W oil. Run engine at a fast idle until the oil is hot, then drain immediately and refill with the recommended quantity and grade of oil.

COOLING SYSTEM CARE

Drain and flush the cooling system of your Chevrolet every spring and fall. Check the coolant level in the radiator regularly and maintain its level one inch below the filler cap. In the spring refill with water to which a good rust inhibitor such as G. M. Anti-rust and Water Pump Lubricant has been added. In the fall, in mild climates, follow the same procedure.

In cold climates it is necessary to refill with the correct proportion of fresh anti-freeze and water to protect against the lowest expected temperature.

NOTE: *To completely drain the cooling system, open the drain cock at the right front side of the radiator, remove the drain plug at the left rear side of the 6-cylinder block or centered on each side of the V-8 block just above the oil pan. Be sure to close the drain cock and replace the drain plugs before refilling the cooling system.*

Your Chevrolet is equipped with either a 170° thermostat (6-cylinder and 283 V-8) or a 160° thermostat (348 V-8). During freezing weather, you should protect the cooling system with a "permanent" type anti-freeze.

Should you decide to use ordinary alcohol type anti-freeze, it will be necessary to replace the thermostat with a 160° "low temperature" thermostat. It may be necessary to add to the solution from time to time since this type will boil away quickly during warm spells. Whichever type you use, check the anti-freeze content of your radiator regularly.

TIRE CARE

Tubeless tires are regular equipment on all models of the new Chevrolet. Care for them as you would for any tire. Service and repair operations are somewhat different than for tube type tires. Your Chevrolet dealer is equipped to repair your tires whenever necessary.

Inflation: Check tire pressures when cold about once a week. Maintain the following pressures:

Station Wagons:	Front—24 lbs.
	Rear—28 lbs.
All other models:	Front and Rear—24 lbs.

When operating under heavy load conditions use a starting pressure of 2 lbs. over recommended pressure.

If necessary to check tires when warm:

3 lbs. high—after driving 3 miles or more below 40 MPH.

5 lbs. high—after driving 3 miles or more above 40 MPH.



UNDER INFLATION	PROPER INFLATION	OVER INFLATION
Runs Hot	Good Ride	Hard Ride
Loosens Cords	Good Traction	Poor Traction
Uneven Wear	Even Wear	Bruises
Blowouts	More Mileage	Fabric Breaks

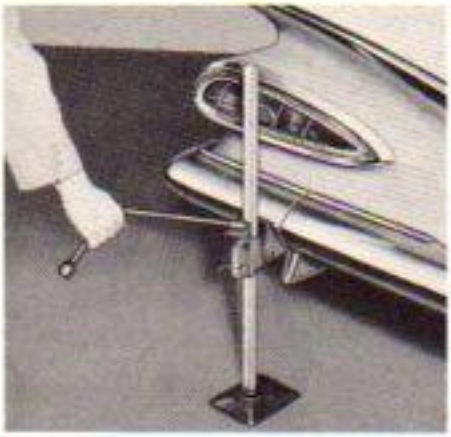
Inspection and repair. Nails and other objects are often picked up in a tubeless tire and carried with no noticeable loss of air. Inspect regularly (every 1000 miles) to locate any such objects. If you find a puncturing object, do not remove it until you are in a position to change the tire or have it repaired.

Also inspect the wheel rim and the tire surface contacting the rim for any damage which could cause an imperfect air seal.

Changing tires. Remove jack and spare tire from rear compartment and position jack under bumper as shown on instruction sticker located in the spare tire storage area.

CAUTION: *The jack must be placed under the* bumper *only and never under the valance panel.*

Set parking brake, block diagonally opposite wheel, remove hub cap and loosen wheel nuts. Set small lever on jack to UP position, and with jack handle, raise car until the tire clears the ground. (See special jacking instructions on page 26 if your Chevrolet is equipped with Level Air Suspension.) Remove the

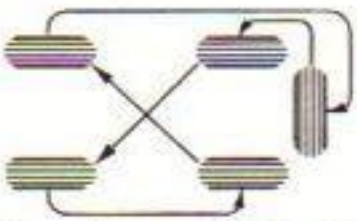




wheel and put on the spare, tightening the wheel nuts. Move the jack control lever to down position and lower car one notch at a time until wheel touches ground. Retighten wheel nuts.

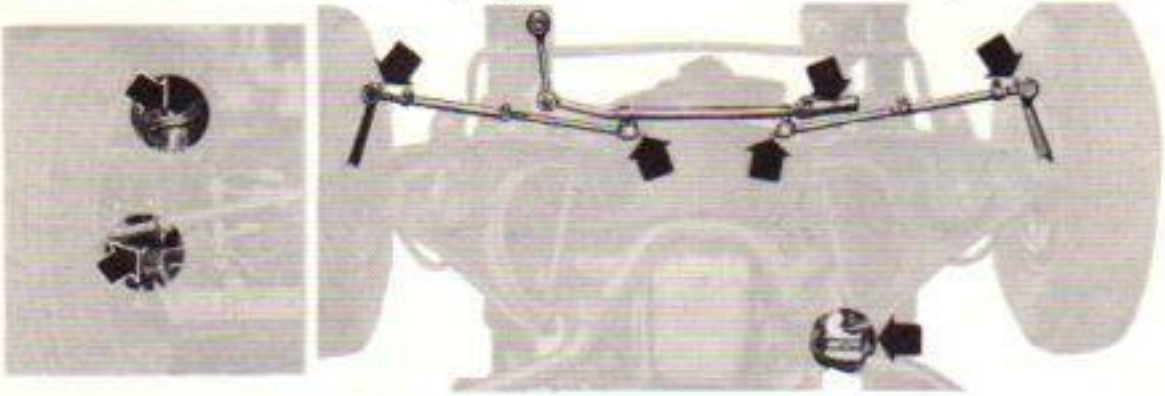
CAUTION: *On cars equipped with the optional Positraction differential, the rear wheel in contact with the ground will drive even though the other rear wheel is raised. Therefore, on Positraction equipped cars, never run the engine with the car on jack unless the transmission is in neutral or park.*

Switching tires. If you will change your tires, as shown in the diagram, every 5000 miles you will help them to wear evenly and should get almost 20% more wear than you will get if you do not switch them.



LUBRICATION FITTINGS

Chassis Lubricant should be applied at the fittings indicated every 1000 miles. Your Chevrolet dealer is well equipped and trained to lubricate your Chevrolet.



CHASSIS LUBRICATION

1. **Front Suspension**
   Every 1000 miles—Lubricate fittings indicated above with chassis lubricant.
2. **Steering Linkage**
   Every 1000 miles—Lubricate fittings indicated with chassis lubricant.
3. **Shifting Linkage Idler Bushings**
   Every 1000 miles—Lubricate with light engine oil.
4. **Steering Gear**
   Every 1000 miles—Check fluid level in gear box and add Steering Gear lubricant, as marketed by the various oil companies, to maintain at level of plug hole. Refill steering shaft coupling with Chassis Lube when required.

Power Steering—service as above *and* check that fluid shows on dip stick in pump reservoir. Fill as required, until level is visible on dip stick, with Automatic Transmission Fluid "Type A" with AQ-ATF number.

5. Generator

Every 1000 miles—Fill both oilers to top with light engine oil. Do not overfill front oiler.

6. Distributor

Six-Cylinder—Every 1000 miles—Turn lubricant cup down one turn. (Fill cup with chassis lubricant when necessary.) Every 5000 miles—Apply one-half drop of light engine oil to breaker lever pivot and Delco Ball Bearing and Cam Lubricant or high melting point wheel bearing lubricant to cam surface.

Eight-Cylinder—Every 1000 miles—Fill hinged cap oiler with light engine oil. Every 5000 miles—Apply one-half drop of light engine oil to breaker lever pivot. Every 25,000 miles—Replace the cam lubricator wick. If desired, this wick may be replaced when distributor points are replaced.

7. Air Cleaner

Oil Wetted Air Cleaner: every 2000 miles—Clean in solvent and reoil with engine oil.

Oil Bath Air Cleaner: every 5000 miles—Clean air cleaner and reservoir in solvent and refill with one pint of SAE-50 engine oil.

Paper Element Air Cleaner: Replace or test paper element air cleaner after the first 15,000 miles of use; sooner during dusty or other adverse driving conditions. If testing indicates that the element is in satisfactory condition it may be reused, but should be retested every 5,000 miles thereafter until replaced. See your Authorized Chevrolet Dealer for air cleaner service.

Adverse or dusty driving conditions make it necessary to service any of the above air cleaners more often. See your Authorized Chevrolet Dealer for air cleaner service.

8. Crankcase Breather Cap

Every 4000 miles—Clean in solvent and reoil with engine oil.

9. Front Wheel Bearings

Every 10,000 miles—Clean and repack bearings with a high melting point wheel bearing lubricant.

10. Universal Joints

Every 25,000 miles or more often under dusty or other adverse driving conditions—Clean and repack with a high melting point lubricant.

11. Transmission

Three Speed and Overdrive—Every 1000 miles—At operating temperature, keep lubricant at level of the filler plug. Add SAE 90 Multi-Purpose gear lubricant as needed. Mineral oil gear lubricant may be used.

Four Speed—Same recommendations as for three speed and overdrive, but keep lubricant level ½" below the filler plug hole.

Powerglide and Turboglide—Every 1000 miles—Check fluid level with engine idling, parking brake set, transmission oil hot and selector lever in "N" position. Add Automatic Transmission Fluid Type "A" (with an AQ-ATF-A number or, if this fluid is not available, with an AQ-ATF number) to full mark on dipstick. DO NOT OVERFILL.

Every 1000 miles: Lubricate Turboglide Control Shaft between the transmission and frame with a waterproof grease.

12. Rear Axle

Standard Rear Axle: First 1000 miles—Drain axle using drain plug and refill with SAE 90 Multi-Purpose gear lubricant. Every 1000 miles thereafter, check and keep filled to level of filler plug. Every 10,000 miles, or at least once a year, drain axle and refill with above lubricant.

Positraction Rear Axle: The time intervals given above also apply to the Positraction Rear Axle, but use only the special Positraction Rear Axle lubricant available from your Chevrolet dealer.

13. Oil Filter

Change the filter element after the first 5000 miles of driving and every 4000 miles thereafter.

14. Battery

Check the fluid level of the battery at each lubrication period. Fill with distilled water, when necessary, to the bottom of the split ring in the vent tube. DO NOT OVERFILL. Check the state of charge of the battery regularly, especially in freezing weather, for an undercharged battery may freeze and break. Clean the top of the battery regularly with dilute ammonia or soda solution and flush with clear water. Oil the battery terminals each 1000 miles with engine oil.

15. Fuel Filter

All Carburetors: Replace the filter, located at the carburetor inlet every 15,000 miles or oftener if flooding occurs.

Fuel Injection: Replace the element every 5000 miles or seasonally.

16. Parking Brake

Parking brake pulley bearing area, parking brake cable at the pulleys, and parking brake cable guides just behind the frame "X" member should be lubricated with Lubriplate at 1000 miles intervals.

17. Brake Master Cylinder

Check fluid level frequently and maintain level at ½" to 1" below filler opening, using GM Hydraulic Brake Fluid, Super No. 11. If addition of fluid is required more often than every 1000 miles an inspection of the complete system should be made and any leaks or other non-standard conditions should be corrected.

18. Clutch Lever Shaft

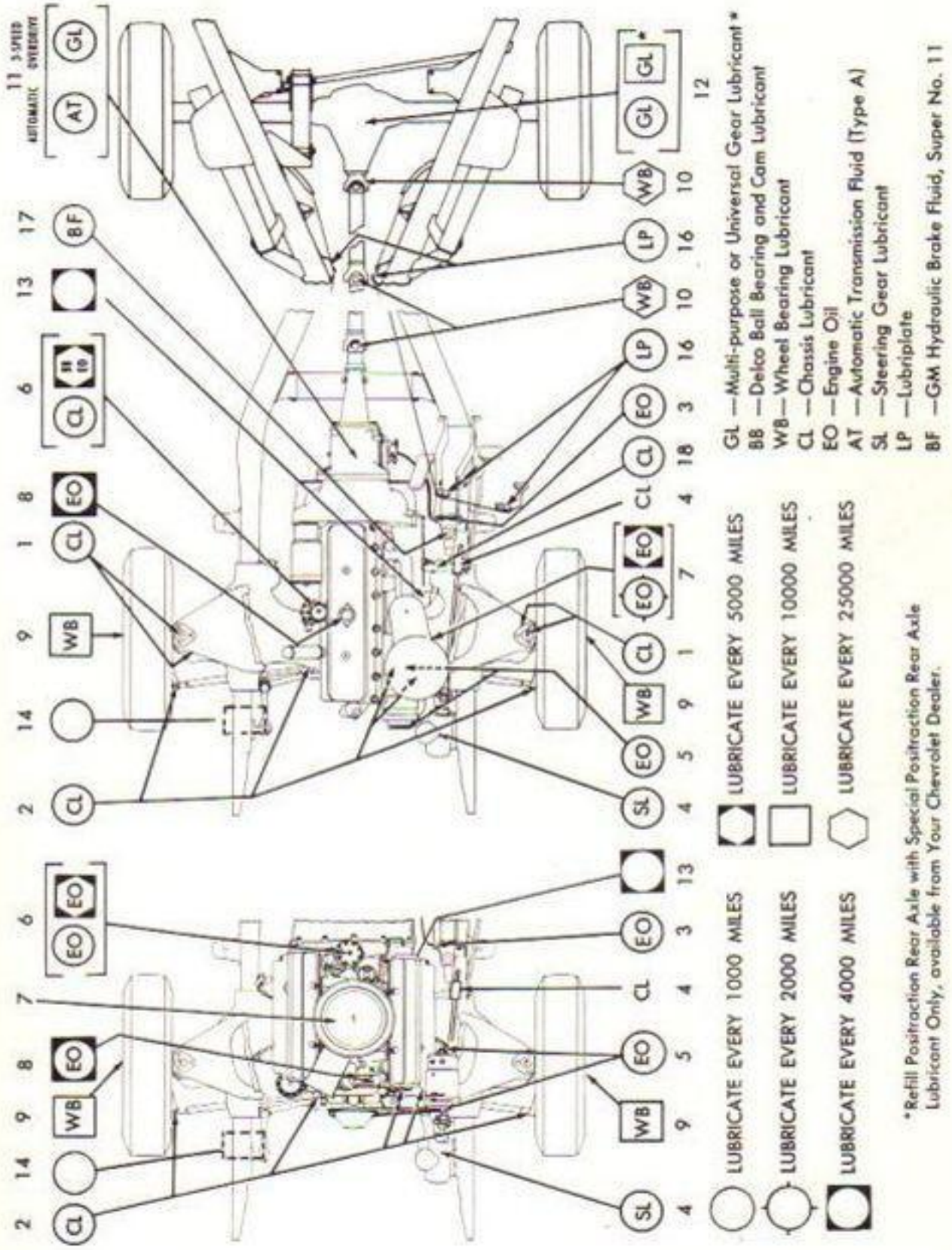
Every 1000 miles, lubricate at the fitting provided with chassis lube.

Air Conditioning Refrigerant Check

It is important that the Freon refrigerant in the system be checked every 1000 miles during warm weather and seasonally throughout the year. Check the sight glass under the hood while the system is in operation and after it has been run for several minutes to stabilize its operation. The Freon flowing past this point should be clear except while the hot gas valve is cycling (hissing). If there are bubbles while the sight glass is closed, or dirt particles present a leak in the system is indicated. A Chevrolet service garage should check the system immediately and replace the refrigerant. Any foreign substances, air, water or dirt, will rust and corrode the entire system in a very short period of time.

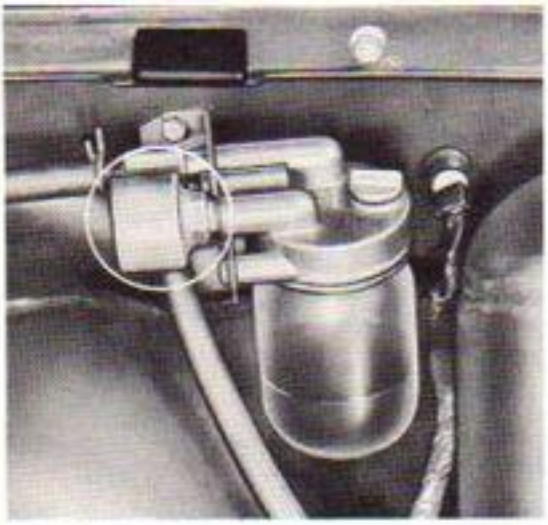
Lubrication Diagram

The numbers indicated on the chart below correspond to the numbers of the items appearing under "Chassis Lubrication" on pages 22, 23 and 24.

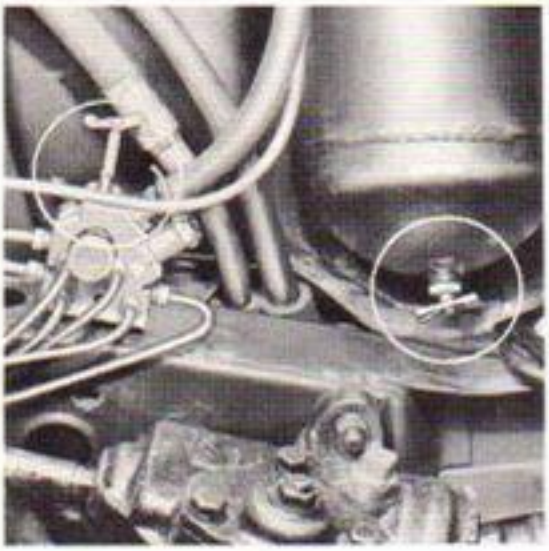


*Refill Positraction Rear Axle with Special Positraction Rear Axle Lubricant Only, available from Your Chevrolet Dealer.

LEVEL AIR, AIR SUSPENSION SYSTEM MAINTENANCE



Level Air, Air Cleaner



Junction Block Shut-off Valve and Accumulator Tank Shut-off Valve—(Turn clockwise to close; counter-clockwise to open)

Every 1000 miles:

Air Cleaner—Clean by immersing in gasoline and dry before reinstalling.

Accumulator Tank—Open the drain cock at the bottom of the tank and drain off accumulated oil and water. Under high humidity conditions it may be necessary to drain the tank more often.

During Freezing Weather:

At the time that the car is winterized fill the alcohol bottle to the half-way point. Thereafter, during winter or freezing weather only, add alcohol whenever the accumulator tank is drained.

CAUTION: *Use only Denatured or Wood Alcohol or G.M. Windshield Washer Anti-Freeze No. 987867. Never use "permanent" type anti-freeze, alcohol type anti-freeze, or windshield washer solvent.*

When Servicing Car on Hoist:

Always close the shut-off valve on the junction block before raising the car on any hoist which permits any of the wheels to hang free. This will prevent the air in the system from exhausting. Never attempt to drive the car in the normal manner without reopening the shut-off valve.

When Raising Car with Bumper Jack:

Close the shut-off valve, as when raising the car on a hoist, whenever raising the car with the bumper jack. Never attempt to drive the car in the normal manner without reopening the shut-off valve.

Towing Instructions

Never attempt to tow a Level Air equipped Chevrolet without first following these instructions:

Normal Towing and Pushing With Engine Inoperative:

The Level Air junction block shut-off valve should be closed to prevent the air in the system from exhausting. Never attempt to drive the car in the normal manner without reopening the shut-off valve.

Towing With the Front or Rear End Raised:

With air in the system—close the shut-off valve as described above. Never drive car in the normal manner without reopening the shut-off valve.

With air exhausted from the system—lift the car the minimum amount, making sure that the opposite end of the car has sufficient ground clearance. In all of the above procedures, tow the car slowly and make certain that sufficient ground clearance is maintained at all times.

MAINTENANCE GUIDE

	EVERY 2 WEEKS	SPRING	FALL	1st 1000 MILES	EVERY 1000 MILES	EVERY 2000 MILES	EVERY 4000 MILES	EVERY 5000 MILES	EVERY 10,000 MILES	EVERY 15,000 MILES	EVERY 25,000 MILES	
Check Battery	●											
Check Air in Tires	●											
Flush Cooling System			●	●								
Add Anti-Freeze to Radiator				●								
Add Solvent or Anti-Freeze to Washer Jar				●								
Change Engine Break-in Oil						●						
Change Rear Axle Lubricant						●					●	
Check Clutch Lash						●						
Lubricate Chassis							●					
Oil Generator							●					
Turn Distributor Lubricant Cup One Turn (6-Cyl.)							●					
Fill Distributor Hinge Cap Oiler (V-8)							●					
Check Transmission Lubricant							●					
Check Rear Axle Lubricant							●					
Check Radiator Fluid Level							●					
*Check Brake Master Cylinder Fluid Level							●					
Check Steering Gear Box Lubricant							●					
Check Power Steering Pump Fluid Level							●					
Clean Level Air Air Cleaner							●					
Drain Level Air Accumulator Tank							●					
†Fill Level Air Alcohol Jar Half Full of Alcohol							●					
Inspect Tires							●					
Check Air Conditioning Sight Glass							●					
Lubricate Parking Brake Pulley and Cables							●					
Clean and Reoil Standard Air Cleaner								●				
Clean and Reoil Crankcase Breather Cap								●				
Regular Engine Oil Change									●			
**Change Oil Filter Element									●			
Engine Tune-up										●		
Clean and Refill Oil Bath Air Cleaner										●		
Replace Fuel Filter Element (Fuel Injection)										●		
Lubricate Distributor Cam and Breaker Pivot (6-Cyl.)										●		
Check Fan Belt										●		
Check Brake Adjustment										●		
Rotate Tires										●		
Clean and Regap Spark Plugs (.035" Gap)										●		
▲Clean and Lube Convertible Top Lift Cylinder Rods										●		
Repack Front Wheel Bearings											●	
Replace or Test Air Cleaner Paper Element												●
Replace Carburetor Fuel Filter												●
Repack Universal Joints												●
Replace Distributor Cam Lubricator (V-8)												●
COMPLETE DEALER INSPECTION						●				●		

*Add only G.M. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Super No. 11.
**Change Oil Filter Element after first 5000 miles and every 4000 miles thereafter.
†During freezing weather only. See page 26.
▲Use G.M. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Super No. 11. See page 17.

SERVICE ACCESSORIES

Your Chevrolet dealer carries a complete stock of Service Accessories. Each of these useful items has been carefully tested and approved for use in keeping your new Chevrolet looking and running like new for years to come. Some of these Service Accessories are:

Exterior Car Care

Lustur Seal No. 1
Lustur Seal Haze Cream
Porcelainize
Triple Action Polish
Liquid Glaze—Kit No. 987722
Chrome Polish
Chrome Gard
White Wall Tire Cleaner
Angora Washing Mitt
Polishing Cloth
Touch-up Paint in Chevrolet Colors
Tar and Road Oil Remover

Interior Car Care

Kar Kleen—Cleaner
Spot Remover
Leather Cleaner

Cooling System Care

Anti-Freeze
Cooling System Cleaner
Anti-rust and Water Pump Lubricant
Radiator Stop Leak

Miscellaneous

Windshield Washer Anti-freeze
Windshield Washer Solvent
Door Ease Stick Lubricant
Spray-a-squeak Silicone Lubricant
Lock Ease Lubricant
Ruglyde Rubber Lubricant and Cleaner
Sealzit Glass Sealer
Penetrating oil, Dripless
Lubriplate

In addition to Service Accessories, your Chevrolet dealer also has a complete line of Chevrolet accessories designed especially to fit your car and to give you added pleasure and enjoyment. Always see your Chevrolet dealer first.

SPECIFICATIONS

Serial and Unit Numbers

Car-Stamped on plate attached to left front body pillar.
Body-Stamped on plate attached to center of cowl panel.
Engine-Stamped on boss on block.

8-Cylinder—On right front side of block.

6-Cylinder—On right side of block to rear of distributor.

Dimensions:

Overall Length	210.9"
Height	
Standard	56.0"
Impala	54.0"
Station Wagon	56.3"
Width	79.6"
Wheelbase	119.0"

Capacities:

Gasoline Tank	
6-Passenger Station Wagon, Sedan Delivery and Sedan Pickup	17 gal.
9-Passenger Station Wagon	18 gal.
All other Models	20 gal.
Crankcase (Refill)	
6 Cylinder	5 qt.
8 Cylinder (283 cu. in.)	4 qt.
8 Cylinder (348 cu. in.)	4 qt.
When changing oil filter element, add additional	1 qt.
Transmission	
3-Speed	2 pt.
3-Speed with Overdrive	3 pt.
4-Speed	2½ pt.
Air Conditioning	
All Weather System—Freon-12	4½ lbs.
—525 Viscosity Oil	13 oz.
Cool Pack System —Freon-12	4 lbs.
—525 Viscosity Oil	13 oz.
Differential	4 pt.
Oil Bath Air Cleaner	1 pt.
Power Steering	1½ pt.

Cooling System	**6 cyl.**	**283 V-8**	**348 V-8**
With Heater	18 qt.	18.5 qt.	22 qt.
Without Heater	17 qt.	17.5 qt.	21 qt.
Thermostat	170°	170°	170°
Radiator Pressure Cap		13 lb.	

Tire Information

Type	Tubeless
Size:	
Standard Sedans	7.50-14—4 ply
Station Wagon, Convertible, and all models equipped with Chevrolet Air Conditioning	8.00-14—4 ply
Optional Tire Size for Heavy Duty Use	8.50-14—4 ply
Recommended Inflation Pressures:	
Station Wagons: Front	24 lbs.
Rear	28 lbs.
All other models: Front and Rear	24 lbs.

Clearances:

Valve Clearance—Hydraulic Tappets	No adjustment needed
Spark Plug Gap	.035"
Clutch Pedal Free Play	¾" to 1"

Engine Specifications:

ENGINE DATA	6 Cyl. Engine		8 Cylinder Engine								
	235 Cu. In.		283 Cu. In.				348 Cu. In.				
	1 Barrel (Economy)	1 Barrel	2 Barrel	4 Barrel	Fuel Injection	Fuel Injection with Spec. Cam	4 Barrel	3 x 2 Barrel	4 Barrel with Spec. Cam: Powerglide	4 Barrel with Spec. Cam: Man. Trans.	3 x 2 Barrel with Spec. Cam
Horsepower	110@ 3200	135@ 4000	185@ 4600	230@ 4800	250@ 5000	290@ 6200	250@ 4400	280@ 4800	305@ 5600	320@ 5600	335@ 5800
Comp. Ratio	8.25:1	8.25:1	8.5:1	9.5:1	9.5:1	10.5:1	9.5:1	9.5:1	11.0:1	11.25:1	11.25:1
Bore	3.56	3.56	3.875	3.875	3.875	3.875	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.125
Stroke	3.94	3.94	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Firing Order	1-5-3-6-2-4		1-8-4-3-6-5-7-2								

The following 14mm plugs are provided for 1959 Chevrolet engines.

ENGINE	Normal Service (Original Equipt.)	Hotter Plug (For City-Type Operation)	Colder Plug (For Continuous Heavy Duty Oper.)
Passenger Car—L-6 and 283 V-8 Engines —348 V-8 Engines	AC-44 AC-44N	AC-45 or 46 —	AC-43 COM AC-43N

Engine Idle Speeds:

	Carburetors		Fuel Injection	
	All but 3 x 2 With Spec. Cam	3 x 2 With Spec. Cam	With Std. Cam	With Spec. Cam
Automatic Trans. (In Drive)	450 RPM	—	500 RPM	600 RPM
Manual Trans. (In Neutral)	475 RPM	600 RPM	600 RPM	700 RPM

Ignition Timing

Six Cylinder Engine—5° BTDC

Eight Cylinder Engine—4° BTDC. . . (with vacuum advance line disconnected and opening on manifold covered).

Bulb Specifications:

	Candlepower	Number
Headlamp Unit-Outer-High Beam	37½W	4002
Low Beam	50W	(Sealed Beam)
Inner—High Beam only	37½	4001 (Sealed Beam)
Parking Lamp and Directional Signal .	4-32	1034
Tail and Stop and Turn Signal Lamps	4-32	1034

Bulb Specifications: (cont'd)

	Candlepower	Number
Back-up Lamp	32	1073
Instrument Lamps	2	57
Direction Signal Indicator Lamp	2	57
Oil Pressure Indicator Lamp	2	57
Generator Indicator Lamp	2	57
Headlamp Beam Indicator Lamp	1	53
Ignition Lock Lamp	1	53
Glove Compartment Lamp	2	57
Dome Lamp	15	1004
Side Rail Lamp—Sport Coupe and Sport Sedan	6	90
Courtesy Lamp (Convertible) or Rear Quarter Lamp (9 Passenger Station Wagon)	6	89
License Plate Lamp	4	67
Radio Dial Lamp	2	1891
Heater Control Panel Lamp	1	53
Clock Lamp	2	57
Brake Alarm Lamp	2	257

Fuses and Circuit Breaker:

A circuit breaker in the light control switch protects the headlamp circuit, thus eliminating one fuse. Where current load is too heavy, the circuit breaker rapidly opens and closes, protecting the circuit until the cause is found and eliminated.

Fuses, located in the Junction Block beneath the dash are:

Instrument and Clock Lights	3AG/AGC- 3 amp.
Tail, Stop, Courtesy, Glove Box, License Plate, Dome Lights and Clock	3AG/AGC- 15 amp.
Radio (Manual and Push Button)	3AG/AGC- 4 amp.
Radio (Wonder Bar)	3AG/AGC-7.5 amp.
Heater	3AG/AGC- 10 amp.
Air Conditioning (including Heater)	SAE-20 amp.
Backup Light, Brake Signal Light	3AG/AGC- 10 amp.
Spotlight	3AG/AGC- 15 amp.

Overdrive Fuse—SAE-9 amp. Located in the wiring harness on engine side of the dash panel just forward of the instrument panel.

CHEVROLET OWNER PROTECTION POLICY

The Chevrolet Motor Division considers it a most important obligation to offer each owner a comprehensive preventive maintenance service which will relieve him of any anxiety and insure that his vehicle is regularly inspected and maintained.

Your Chevrolet dealer has presented you with a Chevrolet Owner Protection Policy Booklet. The Approved Maintenance and Lubrication Service detailed in this Policy Booklet has been worked out by Chevrolet service personnel and covers items to be checked, inspected, adjusted and lubricated at mileage intervals up to 12,000 miles. All maintenance operations which are necessary at the varying mileages on a vehicle operating under normal conditions are included.

If the services are carried out at the prescribed mileage, wear and owner expense will be kept to a minimum. Further services may become necessary as mileage accrues, however, the regular visit that you make to your Chevrolet dealer in following this Policy will point out desirable services as they become necessary.

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