# **GT 1300 JUNIOR**



SUPPLEMENT TO THE INSTRUCTION BOOK

#### CONTENTS

- 2 Driving seat
- 4 How to use your car
- 6 Air and fuel feed
- 10 Clutch
- 11 Brakes
- 14 Alternator
- 15 Headlamp beam setting
- 16 Electrical equipment

Keep a record of the symbol stamped on the key handle.

Ignition and antitheft key

SYMBOL

проделения образования образов

Key to doors, glove compartment, boot lid

SYMBOL

ALTA OF STATE OF STAT

When ordering duplicate keys, please quote the symbol.



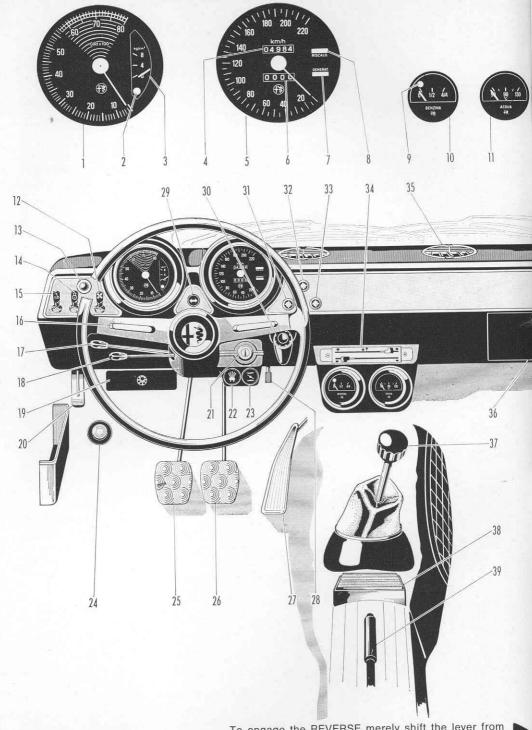
This booklet describes the main features and the elements essential to the proper use of your car.

For maintenance directions and general topics not dealt with in this booklet refer to the **GT 1300 Junior** Instruction Book.

Direzione Assistenza



The data relating to weights, consumptions and speeds are approximate only; Alfa Romeo reserves the righ to change without notice any features and data given in this booklet.



To engage the REVERSE merely shift the lever from neutral (F) as shown.

## Controls and instruments

DRIVING SEAT

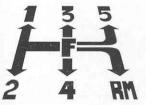
Instruments



- 2 Warning light for oil pressure
- 3 Oil pressure gauge
- 4 Main odometer
- 5 Speedometer
- 6 Trip odometer
- 7 Alternator warning light
- 8 Blower warning light
- 9 Fuel reserve warning light
- 10 Fuel level indicator
- 11 Water temperature gauge
- 13 Warning light for brake fluid level
- 19 Fusebox
- 29 Direction indicator warning light
- 31 External light warning
- 32 Handbrake warning light
- 33 High beam warning light

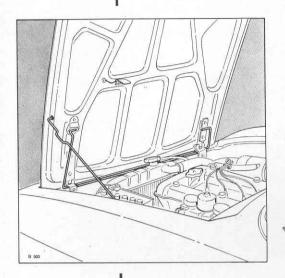


- 12 Blower switch (2-speed)
- 14 Instrument light switch
- (operates when external lights are on)
- 15 Windscreen wiper switch (2-speed)
- 16 Horn
- 17 Light dipping and flashing switch
- 18 Direction indicator switch
- 20 Bonnet catch release
- 21 Ignition switch & antitheft
- 22 Choke: pull the knob as far as it will go and rotate it clockwise until locked.
- 23 Hand throttle: while depressing the accelerator pedal, pull the hand throttle knob and rotate it clockwise.
- 24 Windscreen washer: when the control is pressed the windscreen wiper also comes into action.
- 25 Clutch
- 26 Brake
- 27 Accelerator
- 28 Trip odometer reset
- 34 Heating, ventilating and demisting
- 37 Gear lever
- 39 Handbrake (for emergency and parking)



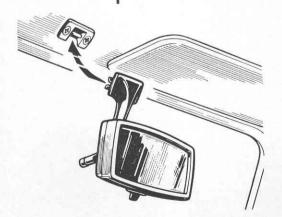
- 30 Cigarette lighter: insert cigarette, press down outer edge of the lighter: this brings into operation an electric element which lights the cigarette.
- 35 Air outlets (adjustable)
- 36 Glove compartment
- 38 Ash tray

Luxury fittings



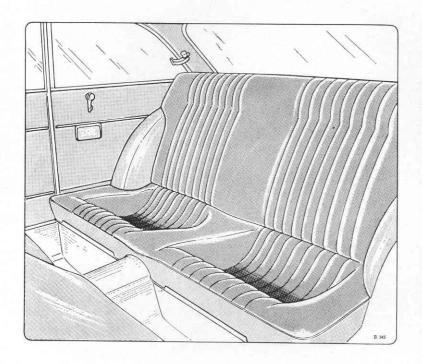
#### **Engine bonnet**

The bonnet opens opposite travel direction; to release the catch, pull the lever under the dashboard (see 20, page 2). The bonnet is held in open position by the suitable rod.



#### Rearview mirror

The rearview mirror, which disengages automatically in the event of a crash, has a day-night anti-dazzle device.



Bench or sofa type seat is provided optionally.

At the sides of the rear seats are two ash trays. They can be removed for emptying by pressing down the small central spring inside the ash tray.

Internal lighting is provided by two ceiling lights; the switches have three positions:

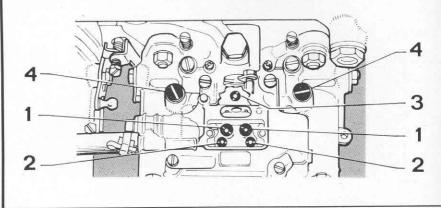
one in the centre: lights always off; two at the sides: lights always on or automatically operated when opening doors.

Rear seat

Ash trays

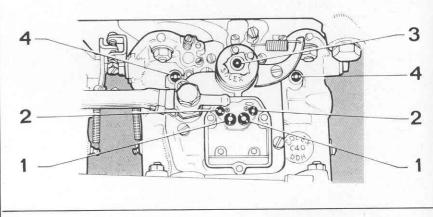
Internal lighting

2 CARBURETTORS
DELLORTO
DHLA 40



2 CARBURETTORS SOLEX

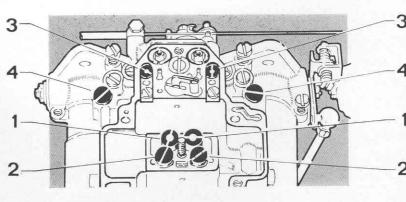
C 40 DDH-4



2 CARBURETTORS WEBER

40 DCOE 28





 $\bigstar$  these carburettors are alternative equipment.

Main air metering jet .....

1 Main jet

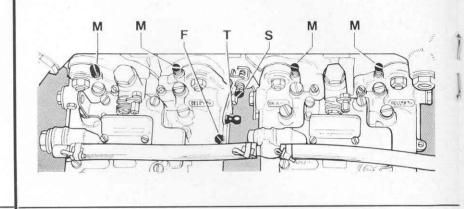
FUEL FEED Carburettor setting

110

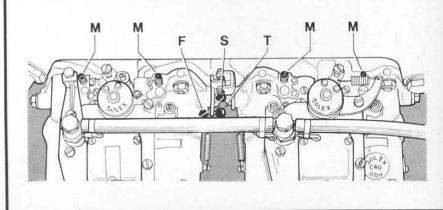
200

| 2 Idling jet  | 48<br>140<br>220<br>70<br>33<br>28             | DELLORTO |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 Main jet  | 137<br>190<br>62<br>175<br>140<br>45<br>28     | SOLEX    |
| 1 Main jet  Main air metering jet  2 Idling jet (axial passage 150) | 112<br>210<br>F 11<br>120<br>5 F 5<br>35<br>28 | WEBER    |

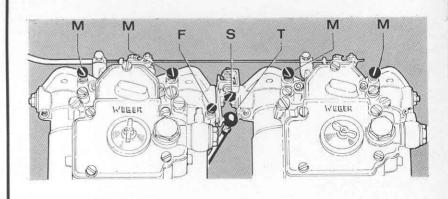
# **DELLORTO**



# SOLEX



# WEBER



To adjust the idle, follow the directions given below and refer to the illustrations on the previous page.

Idle adjustment

Check the ignition timing and inspect the electric system (spark plugs, distributor, coil etc.) for proper operation.

Remove the air filter element and clean thoroughly.

Check the flexible mounts between carburettors and intake manifold for tightness.

Preparatory steps

Detach the control linkage T from carburettors.

Slacken the screws F and S almost fully.

Operate the throttles a few times, making sure that there is no binding.

Fully depress the throttle control lever of rear carburettor so that the throttles are fully closed; then screw in the screw  ${\bf S}$  until contact is made.

Aligning the throttle valves

Back off screws  $\boldsymbol{M}$  two turns from closed position (one turn only for Solex carburettors).

Tighten the screw  ${\bf F}$  to contact, then screw it in **one more** turn to ensure feeding to engine.

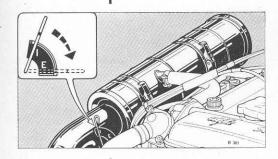
Connect the control linkage T to carburettors.

Start the engine and warm it up. If necessary, back off the screw F very slowly until the engine runs at about 700 r.p.m.

Note: If the engine runs unevenly, act on the screws M alternatively until smooth operation is obtained; then, re-adjust idle as directed above.

Idle

#### Air filter



#### Summer/winter adjustment

The control, operated by hand, has two positions:

- upward (posit. I) pre-heated air in winter.
- downward (posit. E) fresh air in sumspring

#### CLUTCH

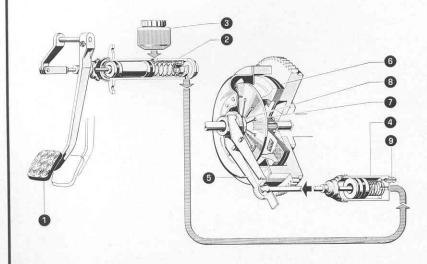
The clutch is of the self-adjusting, hydraulically-operated single-plate dry type. The clutch pedal acts on a master cylinder supplied by the fluid reservoir 3.

When the clutch pedal is depressed the fluid under pressure actuates the piston in the cylinder 4 connected to the clutch disengagement lever 5.

The driven plate 6 is controlled by means of diaphragm spring 7. This type of clutch has the throwout bearing constantly in contact with the diaphragm spring. Thus no more clearance exists and the wear is automatically taken up.

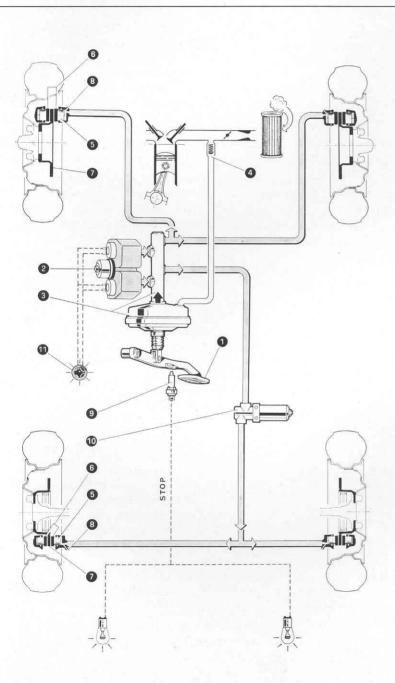
No regular adjustment of the play is required.

- 1 Pedal
- 2 Master cylinder
- 3 Clutch fluid reservoir
- 4 Operating cylinder
- 5 Disengagement lever
- 6 Driven plate
- 7 Diaphragm spring
- 8 Throwout bearing
- 9 Air bleed screw



#### Chassis maintenance





Hydraulic brake (L.H.D.)

# Operating diagram

- 1 Brake pedal
- 2 Fluid reservoirs (with warning light switches)
- 3 Power cylinder
- 4 Vacuum port
- 5 Plungers
- 6 Friction pads
- 7 Discs
- 8 Bleed screws
- 9 Stop light switch
- 10 Pressure regulating valve
- 11 Fluid level warning light



#### Chassis maintenance

#### Hydraulic brake

The brake unit consists of a dual hydraulic braking system.

Each one of the separate circuits, front and rear, is servo assisted and controlled by a tandem master cylinder, with one cylinder operating the front brakes and the other cylinder the rear brakes.

The friction pads of the front and rear brakes are directly actuated by the cylinders integral with the calipers.

The brakes are self-adjusting.

A valve, inserted in the rear brake circuit, regulates the pressure between front and rear brakes to provide balanced braking action.

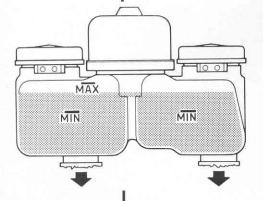
WARNING: the pressure regulating valve must never be tampered with; specifically, do not attempt to act on the adjusting nut as it is factory sealed.

To maintain the brakes in good operating condition, follow the servicing instructions given below:

- Take care to prevent the minimum level of fluid in the reservoir from falling below the maximum level by more than a quarter.
- For renewal or topping up, it is absolutely essential to use only fluid for disc brakes:



from freshly opened sealed containers. When adding fluid, leave the strainer in place so as to filter the fluid.



A warning light, located in the instrument panel (13, page 2) will alert you if the level of fluid in the reservoir falls below the minimum.

If the warning light comes on, stop the car and check the brake fluid level in the reservoir; if the level is too low, check the relevant circuit for possible failure.

WARNING

Push down frequently the warning light, of the push-to-test type, to see that it, by coming on, operates properly.

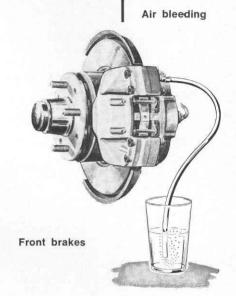
#### Chassis maintenance

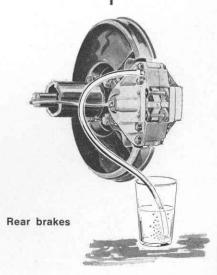


Bleeding should be performed with the greatest care and following these instructions:

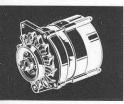
1 Fill the reservoirs, if necessary, with the genuine fluid freshly drawn from sealed containers; during bleeding operations pay attention that fluid level does not drop below the full by more than a quarter.

2 Push rubber pipes over the bleed screws of a front and a rear wheel (either the two at the near side or the two at the off side): the other end will lead to glass containers half full of fluid. Loosen the bleed screws of front and rear wheel at the same time; depress the brake pedal several times allowing it to return slowly and waiting a few moments before depressing it again. This sequence must be repeated until the pipes discharge fluid free from air bubbles. Hold the pedal down, tighten the bleed screws and remove the pipes. If the bleeding has been carefully performed, it will be found that when the brake pedal is depressed, direct action on the fluid can be felt, free of resilience, immediately at the end of the free travel. If not, repeat the procedure.





## Electrical equipment



#### Alternator

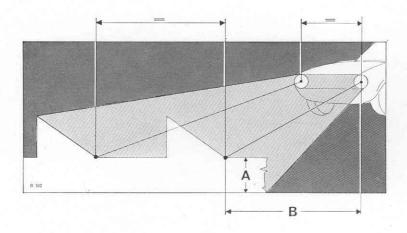
The alternator requires some special cares.

- It should not be tampered with.
- Never disconnect the battery terminal of alternator-to-battery cable while the engine is running.
- When recharging the battery, completely disconnect it from the system.
- Never reverse the battery polarity or the diodes will be damaged.
- When electric weldings are carried out on car, disconnect battery making sure the positive terminal is properly insulated.
- To avoid overloading the bearings, check frequently the belt for proper tension.
- It is recommended to entrust any inspection or repair work to Authorized Workshops.

## **Electrical equipment**

The headlamp beam setting should be checked against the figures indicated in the diagram, with the car unladen, on a level surface and an absolutely vertical screen.

The lever for setting the headlamp beam must be in the position corresponding to unladen car.

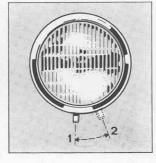


$$A = cm.40 = 15.7 \text{ in.}$$
  
 $B = metr' 10 = 33 \text{ ft}$ 

# Setting the beam according to the load

A lever situated at the bottom of large headlamp allows to set the beam in accordance with the load condition of the car.

- Position 1: laden car.
- Position 2: unladen car.



# Electrical equipment

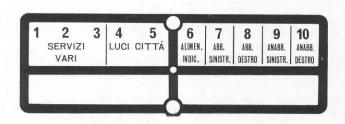
Battery . . 12 V - 60 Ah Coil . . . . BOSCH K 12 V Ignition distributor BOSCH JF 4 Starting motor . . . BOSCH EF (R) 12 V 0,7 PS Alternator . BOSCH K1 (R.L.) 14 V 35 A 20 Voltage regulator . BOSCH AD 1/14 V Windscreen wiper . . . BOSCH WS 4903 AR 2 A (O) BULBS

High/low beam (head-

Parking & Stop lights . . 5/21 watts

lamps)

| Front direction indicators Rear direction indicators . Reversing lights  | ) | 21 watts  |
|--|---|-----------|
| Front parking lights   |   | 5 watts   |
| Engine compartment light Ceiling light   | } | 5 watts   |
| Number plate light Side direction indicators .   | } | 4 watts   |
| Instrument light Oil pressure warning light Blower warning light Alternator warning light . Fuel reserve warning light |   | 3 watts   |
| Direction indicator warning light  |   | 1.2 watts |



. . 40/45 watts

#### PLATE ON FUSEBOX

- 1, 2, 3 Main devices
  - 4, 5 Parking lights
  - 6 Indicating devices
    - 7 L.H. high beam

    - 8 R.H. high beam 9 L.H. low beam
  - 10 R.H. low beam



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