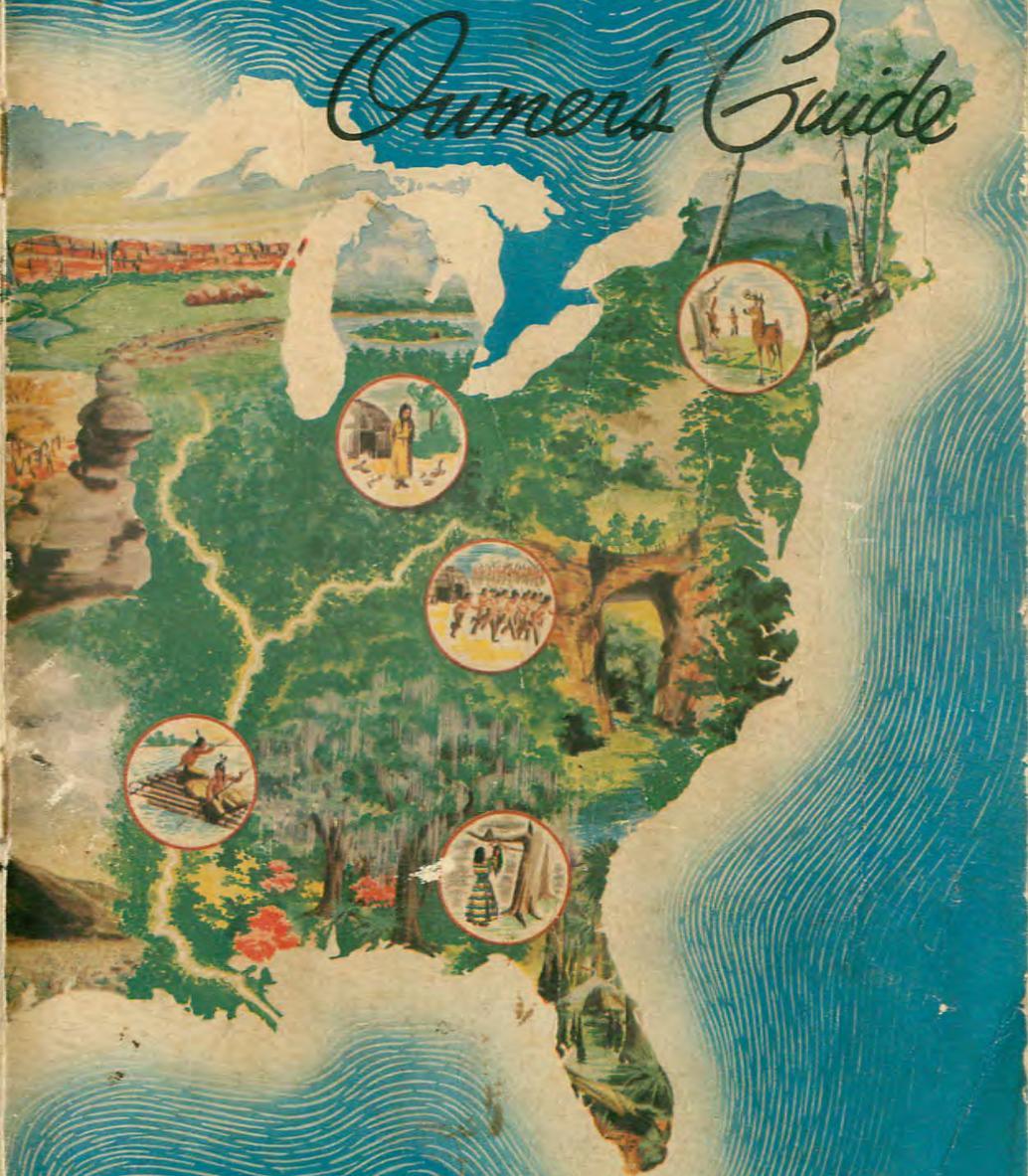


PONTIAC

Owner's Guide



to help you get the most from
your new 1955 Pontiac

FOREWORD



Pontiac's engineers strive continually to give you greater value in each new model Pontiac. This year we are especially proud of the advanced design and precision construction which combines comfort, economy, performance, and endurance to make your new Pontiac an even greater car than ever before. In order that you may be able to take full advantage of the many new features which are in this new Pontiac, we have added this Owner's Guide, to give you the "know-how" for safe and economical operation.

Your knowledge and care of the operating parts of the car will give you greater enjoyment in driving the 1955 Pontiac.

Owner's Service Department
PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION
Pontiac, Michigan

For an explanation of the Indian legends about the points of interest shown on the cover see pages 62, 63 and 64.

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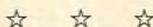
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Manufacturer's Warranty

It is expressly agreed that there are no warranties, expressed or implied, made by either the dealer or the manufacturer on the Pontiac Motor vehicles, chassis or parts furnished hereunder, except the Manufacturer's warranty against defective materials or workmanship as follows:



"The Manufacturer warrants each new motor vehicle, including all equipment or accessories except tires supplied by the Manufacturer, chassis or part manufactured by it to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service, its obligation under this warranty being limited to making good at its factory any part or parts thereof which shall, within ninety (90) days after delivery of such vehicle to the original purchaser or before such vehicle has been driven 4000 miles, whichever event shall first occur, be returned to it with transportation charges prepaid and which its examination shall disclose to its satisfaction to have been thus defective; this warranty being expressly in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, and all other obligations or liabilities on its part, and it neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for it any other liability in connection with the sale of its vehicles.

"This warranty shall not apply to any vehicle which shall have been repaired or altered outside of an authorized Pontiac Service Station in any way so as in the judgment of the Manufacturer to affect its stability and reliability, nor which has been subject to misuse, negligence or accident."



The Manufacturer has reserved the right to make changes in design or add any improvements on motor vehicles at any time without incurring any obligations to install same on motor vehicles and chassis previously purchased.

TIRE WARRANTY

Tires are warranted by the tire manufacturer against defects in material and workmanship. If, during the life of the tire, tire failure should occur due to this cause, the tire manufacturers will either repair the tire or make a reasonable allowance on it towards the purchase of a new tire.

BATTERY WARRANTY

Your Pontiac Delco battery is guaranteed for 90 days. Be sure your Pontiac dealer has filled in the Delco Battery Service Policy which gives you protection for 18 months or 18,000 miles in accordance with the terms of the policy.

Owner Service Policy



Along with this Owner's Guide, you received an Owner Service Policy, which was filled out by the dealer upon delivery of your car. Read this Service Policy carefully. It is recommended that you keep it in the glove compartment.

The coupon attached to your Owner Service Policy entitles you to an inspection and certain other services on your car at the end of 2,000 miles, *provided the coupon is presented within 2500 miles of car operation*. This inspection is to make any changes or corrections which may become necessary during the break-in period. These services will be performed for you without charge (except for chassis lubrication, engine oil and other lubricants) by the dealer from whom you purchased your car. (In case you are touring or have changed your residence, any authorized Pontiac dealer in the United States or Canada will perform this inspection upon presentation of the Owner Service Policy and Coupon.) By making an appointment ahead of time, you can avoid rush periods and get the inspection the day you want it.

Pontiac dealers everywhere stand ready to provide you with the best possible service at all times. It is their responsibility to assure your continued satisfaction with your car. But you, too, have a responsibility as an owner—the responsibility of giving your Pontiac the reasonable care and attention which it deserves.



Car Break-In and Serial Numbers

New Car Break-In—When starting out with your new car, you should drive moderately for 10 to 15 minutes to allow time for the engine, transmission, and rear axle to warm up. Speeds can then be increased as shown below:

CAR SPEED—First 200 miles not to exceed 50 miles per hour.
Second 200 miles not to exceed 60 miles per hour.
Third 200 miles not to exceed 70 miles per hour.

After your car has warmed up, speed should be increased gradually to the maximums in the above schedule, held there for a short distance, then gradually decreased to a slower speed for a short distance.

Driving at speeds up to 50 miles per hour, even for distances greater than the 200-mile period, will not “break-in” your car for sustained high speed driving. Sustained high speed driving should not be undertaken until the above schedule of maximum speeds (or its equivalent) is completed.

NOTE: Brakes, too, need “breaking-in”. Avoid fast stops during the first few hundred miles.

ENGINE AND CAR SERIAL NUMBER—The car serial number is located on a plate which is attached to the left front pillar post. The engine serial number is stamped on the right hand front face of the block. The engine number is the same as the car serial number. (Serial number).

STYLE, PAINT, AND TRIM NUMBERS—The style, paint and trim numbers are stamped on the plate attached to the right side of the cowl just under the rear edge of the hood.

Style number Paint number Trim number

KEY NUMBERS—The octagonal handled keys fit the front door and ignition locks on all models, and the rear door on station wagons. The oval handled keys fit the glove compartment lock on all models, and the rear deck compartment lock on passenger car models. Octagonal key number Oval key number Refer to page 8 for removal of key number from key.

STARTING THE ENGINE—Hydra-Matic equipped cars, see page 11. Synchron-Mesh equipped cars, see page 15.

WHERE TO PUT YOUR OWNER'S GUIDE—Slip this Owner's Guide into the clip in the roof of the glove compartment for ready reference. This clip is also handy for holding maps and other papers.

If it becomes necessary for you to order any part or correspond with your dealer or the factory about your car, you can avoid any possible misunderstanding by giving the SERIAL, STYLE and PAINT numbers of your car.

Car Data



GENERAL

OVER-ALL LENGTH

Star Chief.....	210.2"
Chieftain.....	203.2"
Station Wagon.....	202.9"

WHEELBASE

Star Chief.....	124"
Chieftain.....	122"
Station Wagon.....	122"

GAS TANK CAPACITY

Passenger Car.....	20 gal.
Station Wagon.....	18 gal.

ENGINE AND COOLING SYSTEM

Maximum Brake Horsepower (8.0 to 1 Compression).....	180.0
Maximum Brake Horsepower (7.4 to 1 Compression).....	173.0
Taxable Horsepower.....	45.0
Bore.....	3¾"
Stroke.....	3¼"
Piston Displacement.....	287.2 cu. in.
Electrical System.....	12 volt
Spark Plug Gap.....	.033"-0.038"
Breaker Point Gap.....	.016"
Crankcase Refill.....	5 qts.
Crankcase Refill with Filter Element Replacement.....	6 qts.
Cooling System Capacity.....	22¾ qts.
Cooling System Capacity with Underseat Heater.....	24½ qts.

COMPRESSION RATIO AND FUEL

Synchro-Mesh and Hydra-Matic equipped cars have a standard compression ratio of 8.0 to 1 which requires the use of premium fuel. Synchro-Mesh equipped cars that have the optional compression ratio of 7.4 to 1 do not require the use of premium fuel.

FUSES—Refer to page 10.

LAMP SPECIFICATIONS (12 VOLT)

	Bulb Number	Candle Power		Bulb Number	Candle Power
Standard Equipment			Clock.....	57	1.5
Bright Lights Indicator...	53	1	Compass.....	53	1
Dome—Convertible.....	90	6	Courtesy (Entrance).....	89	6
Dome—Exc. Convertible..	1004	15	Direction Signal		
Headlamp Unit.....	Sealed Beam	40W 50W	Front.....	1034	32
Ignition Key.....	57	1.5	Indicator.....	57	1.5
Instruments.....	57	1.5	Glove Compartment.....	57	1.5
License.....	67	3	Hand Brake Warning....	57	1.5
Parking.....	67	3	Heater Control.....	57	1.5
Rear Quarter (Cust. Cat.)..	90	6	Hood Ornament.....	53	1
Tail and Stop.....	1034	4-32	Hydra-Matic Indicator...	57	1.5
			Luggage Compartment...	93	15
			Radio Dial.....	57	1.5
			Radio "On" Indicator....	53	1
Special Equipment			Safety Lamp (Spotlamp)..	Sealed Beam	30W
Air Conditioning Control..	57	1.5	Underhood.....	93	15
Ash Tray.....	53	1			
Back Up.....	1073	32			



Instruments and Controls

The location of the controls and instruments on your Pontiac has been planned with the idea of comfort and convenience for the driver, which also contributes to greater safety.

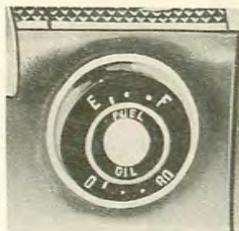
SPEEDOMETER—The speedometer indicates the forward speed of the car in miles per hour. As the speed increases a continuous luminescent red band advances ending at the speed being traveled, to subtly warn against speeding.



BATTERY INDICATOR—The battery indicator shows the current flow to and from the battery. Electrical current going from the generator to the battery indicates on the "C" (charge) side. The indicator will show a "D" (discharge) when more current is being consumed than is being received from the generator.

WATER TEMPERATURE INDICATOR—The temperature of the cooling water in your engine is shown by the water temperature indicator. When the engine first warms up the temperature will register slightly higher than when engine reaches operating temperature. If the temperature indicator needle goes to the "H" (hot) mark, you should have the cause located immediately. (For details on the care of the Pontiac cooling system see page 24.)

FUEL GAUGE—The fuel gauge indicates the quantity of gasoline in the tank only when the ignition is turned on. When the ignition is turned off the pointer drops back beyond the empty mark. The letters "E" and "F" on the fuel gauge are used to point out direction of indicator travel only. Gauge readings are made from the three dots on the gauge face. The left hand dot indicates empty, the center dot half-full and the right hand dot full.

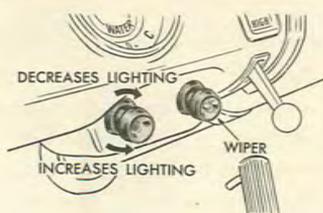


OIL PRESSURE GAUGE—The oil pressure gauge indicates the pressure in the engine's full pressure lubrication system. The gauge is read

in the same manner as the fuel gauge with the dots indicating "0", "40" and "80" respectively. The gauge shows the oil pump is working, but does not indicate how much oil there is in the crankcase. At average driving speeds the gauge should read approximately "40." When oil gauge reads approximately "40" at average driving speed, it may read near the "0" mark at hot idle. If indicator does not move above zero at average driving speed or fluctuates greatly, you should check the oil level immediately; and, if low, add oil to bring to the proper level. (The oil level indicator reads "DO NOT OVER FILL," this is important!) If the oil level is not low and fluctuation continues, you should contact a Pontiac dealer immediately.

HEADLAMP AND INSTRUMENT PANEL LIGHT SWITCH—

The combination headlamp and instrument panel light switch is located at the extreme left hand side of the instrument panel. When the light switch knob is pulled out to the first position, the parking lamps are turned on. When pulled to the second position the sealed beam headlamps are turned on and the parking lamps off. The instrument panel lights, tail lamps and license plate lamp are turned on in both positions. In conjunction with the headlamp switch there is a convenient foot switch located to the left of the brake pedal near the edge of the floor mat. This switch enables you to lower the headlamp beams when driving in the city or meeting approaching traffic in the country. The "BRIGHT LIGHTS" red indicator light located in the center of the speedometer face will be on when the upper beams are on, and off when the lower beams are on.



INSTRUMENT PANEL LIGHTS—

As explained above, the instrument panel lights come on when the light switch control knob is pulled out. For your convenience, turning the knob clockwise decreases the brightness of the instrument panel lights and counter-

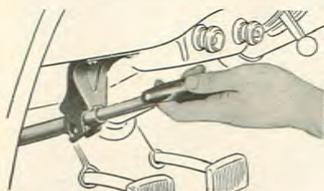
clockwise increases the brightness. When turned as far as possible in a clockwise direction the lights will go off.

WINDSHIELD WIPER CONTROL KNOB—The windshield wiper control knob is located to the right of the headlamp switch. Turning the knob clockwise starts wiper; the amount that knob is turned determines wiper speed. To operate windshield washer (ACCESSORY) depress button in center of wiper control knob, hold button depressed for a second or two then release.

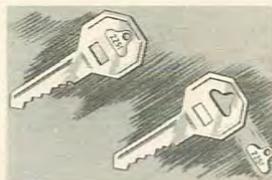
IGNITION AND STARTER SWITCH—As a convenience to you the ignition switch is illuminated when the combination headlamp and instrument panel light switch control knob is pulled out. The igni-

tion switch has three positions, OFF when key is vertical, ON when key is turned to right to first position, and START when key is turned to full right position against stop. For instructions on starting Hydramatic transmission equipped cars refer to page 11; for starting Synchro-Mesh transmission equipped cars refer to page 15.

CANE HANDLE HAND BRAKE—The hand brake lever, generally referred to as “Cane Handle”, is located on the left hand side of the steering column below the instrument panel. Pull handle to apply the brake; release with a counterclockwise twist. Additional braking effort may be obtained by applying the foot brakes at the same time the “Cane Handle” is pulled.



KEYS AND KEY NUMBERS—Two sets of keys are furnished with your car. Each set contains a key with an octagonal handle and a key with an oval handle. The octagonal key operates the front door and ignition locks on all models and the tail gate on station wagon models. The oval key operates the glove compartment lock on all models and the luggage compartment lock on passenger car models.



To prevent unauthorized persons from securing duplications of your keys, mark the key numbers, which appear on small metal slugs fastened in the keys, in the space provided on page 4 of this manual and on the Owner's Service Policy as soon as you take delivery of the car, then knock out the slugs and destroy them. If you ever require duplicate keys, they should be ordered from your local Pontiac dealer rather than from the factory. In the event that you lose your keys and key numbers, the proper numbers can be secured by wiring or writing the Owner's Service Department, Pontiac Motor Division, Pontiac, Michigan, giving the serial number of your car.

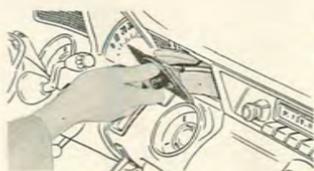


DOOR LOCKS—If you want to lock the doors from the inside, push down the small button on the window moulding of each door. Both front doors can be locked from the outside with a key in the usual way, but you don't have to use the key to lock your car. Simply open the door, press the button down

and then close the door while pushing the outside door handle plunger in. When the door is closed, release the plunger, and the door is locked.

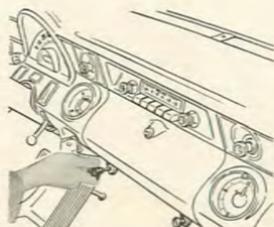
IMPORTANT: ALWAYS LOCK YOUR CAR WHENEVER YOU LEAVE IT UNATTENDED.

SAFETY FEATURE—On all 1955 model four-door sedans the rear door lock is designed and set so that when the door locking button is depressed the inside door handle is inoperative. This is a very important safety feature, especially when children are riding in the car as it virtually eliminates the chance of a child accidentally opening the door and falling from the car.



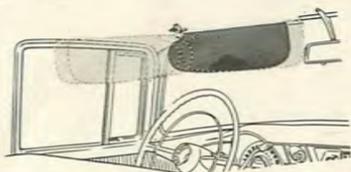
ASH TRAY—The ash tray may be removed by pulling the tray out against the stop and depressing the stop spring at rear of ash tray with thumb or finger. To replace, merely place the ash tray in the grooves provided and push into place.

VENTILATOR CONTROLS—Two control knobs, located on the instrument panel below the centrally located glove box door are used to control the amount of outside air entering the car through the two duct type ventilators in the side kick pads. The amount that either the left or right knob is pulled out will regulate the amount of air entering the car from that particular duct.

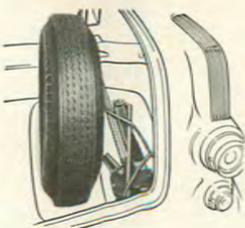


SEAT ADJUSTMENT—Seat adjustment is made by pushing down the small lever on the left side of the front seat and sliding the seat back or forward to the position that suits you best. On long trips, changing the adjustment occasionally will be found helpful in avoiding fatigue.

SUN VISORS—Folded up against the top directly in front of the driver and front passenger are two sun visors. The visors may be slid toward the center of the car (except for the Catalina and Convertible styles), as well as swung around to either right or left to

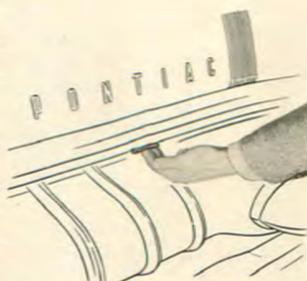


protect your eyes when sun is at either side.

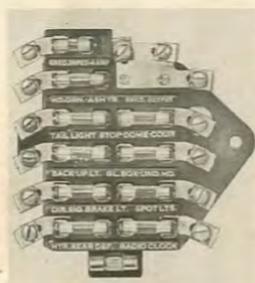


RATTLE-PROOF TOOL STORAGE—The annoying rattles often caused by loose car tools in the trunk, are eliminated by proper use of the tool anti-rattle spring. When removing tools it is only necessary to remove the connecting ring on the right side from the hook on the floor.

HOOD LATCH—For your convenience the hood latch and safety hook can be completely released from the front of the hood. To open the hood it is only necessary to pull the release rod towards you to the end of its travel. Near the end of its travel the release rod will automatically disengage the safety hook, which is provided to prevent opening of the hood should the latch become accidentally unlatched.



FUSES—The headlight and parking lamp wiring system on your Pontiac is protected from damage in case of short circuits by a thermostatic circuit breaker mounted on the light control switch. During short circuits the circuit breaker opens and closes intermittently, thereby reducing the current load sufficiently to protect the wiring from damage. This action will continue until the cause is eliminated and is usually noticed due to a snapping sound at approximately 3 to 5 second intervals. If you are driving at night, the action of the Thermo Circuit Breaker will be noticed by the headlamps burning intermittently. When this happens, it is an indication of trouble which should be corrected immediately.



The fuses that protect the main wiring and the accessories are mounted in a fuse block on the passenger side of the dash above and to the left of the steering column. The fuse identification is printed on the fuse block which facilitates location and replacement of a blown fuse.

All fuses on the fuse block are $7\frac{1}{2}$ ampere with the exception of the fuse marked Rheo Input which is 4 ampere and protects the headlight switch and instrument panel lights. A spare $7\frac{1}{2}$ ampere fuse is located in a clip at the bottom of the fuse block.

All accessories use a $7\frac{1}{2}$ ampere fuse with the exception of the electric antenna, which has a 14 ampere fuse mounted in a line holder above the fuse block, some electric clocks which have a $1\frac{1}{2}$ ampere fuse mounted on the back of the clock, and the air conditioning unit, which has a 30 ampere fuse mounted in a line holder on the front of dash above the steering gear. The cigar lighter has a special replaceable fuse attached to the rear of the lighter socket.

Dual Range Hydra-Matic Drive



The Hydra-Matic drive consists of a fluid coupling, which replaces the conventional clutch, combined with a hydraulically controlled automatic transmission having four speeds forward and one reverse. Gear changing is accomplished automatically by the transmission in accordance with the performance demands of the road conditions encountered and the wishes of the driver.

HOW TO OPERATE THE DUAL RANGE HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE—The Hydra-Matic drive is convenient to operate in that the driver only selects, by use of the control lever and indicator segment, the speed range in which he wishes the car to operate. The speed ranges are clearly shown on the indicator segment, and are illuminated when the instrument panel lights are turned on. The speed ranges are designated as follows:

- N—Neutral and starting
- ▲DR—For all normal forward driving and improved fuel economy.
- DR▲—For faster acceleration and driving in congested traffic.
- LO—For controlled power.
- R—Reverse and parking

TO START ENGINE—Place Hydra-Matic control lever in N (neutral) position. *The starting circuit is wired so that the starter will not operate unless the lever is in neutral;* press accelerator pedal to toeboard once and release, this allows the



automatic choke to close and position throttle as determined by the "starting" step of the fast idle cam; turn the ignition switch key to the right to the full stop position, release as soon as engine starts. As soon as engine is running open accelerator slightly and then release to position throttle as determined by the "running" steps of the fast idle cam.

Should the engine fail to start in five to ten seconds, it is possible that it is flooded. In that case, press the accelerator pedal slowly to the floor and hold it there when starting. This renders the choke inoperative and relieves the flooded condition.

NOTES: When starting at temperature below 0° F. it may be necessary to hold accelerator pedal down slightly to open throttle more than provided by the "starting" step of the cam.

When starting a warm or hot engine, hold accelerator pedal down half way.

CAUTION: Do not "pump" the accelerator pedal at any time. Avoid racing the engine during warm-up period.

Cold Weather—In cold weather (0° F. and colder) the engine must idle with the control lever in the N position until engine and transmission are warmed up. When engine is cold and running at fast idle, the car will tend to creep when the control lever is moved to a driving position. A slight application of the foot brake or hand brake will hold the car until motion is desired.

OPERATING IN DR RANGE—DR range has two driving positions, each marked by an arrow. The control lever can be moved at will from one arrow position to the other when traveling at any car speed on dry roads where traction is good.



The left hand arrow position in DR range is provided for all normal forward driving; it reduces engine speed, provides better driving comfort and improves fuel economy. When driving in this range at a car speed of less than 60 MPH extra performance can be obtained by depressing the accelerator pedal. This will cause the transmission to shift down into third speed. The car speed determines the amount the accelerator pedal must be depressed to cause this shift. At a speed of about 27 MPH or less the accelerator pedal need only be partially depressed to cause the shift and at speeds of 28 MPH to 60 MPH it is necessary to completely depress the pedal. The transmission will automatically return to fourth speed as car speed increases or the accelerator pedal is released.

The right hand arrow position in DR range is provided for better acceleration and is very useful when driving in congested traffic. It is also effective when ascending or descending long mountain grades. When driving in either DR range at a car speed of less than 20 MPH an extra burst of speed can be obtained by completely depressing the accelerator pedal. This will cause the transmission to shift down to second speed. The transmission will automatically return to third or fourth speed, depending on the DR range being used, as the car speed increases or pedal is released.



Acceleration in DR Range—The shift events from first speed to second, second speed to third, and third speed to fourth (direct drive) will occur at progressively higher car speeds depending on the amount the accelerator pedal is depressed.

Caution Against Coasting in Neutral—Do not coast with the control lever in the N (neutral) position. It is unlawful in some states and sometimes is harmful to the transmission.

Stopping the Car—Leave the control lever in the driving position selected and release the accelerator pedal. The engine is then left “in gear” and helps to slow down the car. For further stopping effort apply the brakes in the conventional manner.

CAUTION: When the driver leaves the car, with the engine running, the control lever should always be in the N (neutral) position. This precaution prevents movement of the car, should the accelerator pedal be accidentally depressed by a passenger. For additional safety, apply parking brake when opening garage doors, etc.



OPERATING IN LO RANGE—The control lever must be raised to move from DR range to LO range. The LO range (second speed) is provided for pulling through deep sand or snow and ascending or descending steep grades where traffic signs call for placing the transmission in first or second gears (keep below 40 MPH to avoid a 2-4 upshift). It is also best for getting the car in motion on icy roads.

When driving in LO or either DR range at a car speed of less than 10 MPH an extra burst of speed can be obtained by completely depressing the accelerator pedal. This will cause the transmission to shift down to first speed. The transmission will automatically return to second, third or fourth speed, depending on the range being used, as car speed increases or pedal is released.

The control lever can be moved from either DR position to LO at any car speed below 50 MPH on dry roads where traction is good.

CAUTION: Do not shift into LO range on slippery roads as a skid may be induced. Slippery roads demand judicious use of the brakes to reduce car speed.

REVERSE—To engage reverse, simply raise the control lever and move it to the R position. Moving lever between LO and R while applying light accelerator pedal pressure permits rocking the car when required to get out of deep snow, mud or sand. Avoid engaging reverse at speeds above 5 MPH.



NOTE: Control lever will stop at left DR position when moved from reverse towards neutral with lever raised. This prevents unwanted “over-selecting” into neutral.

PARKING—For additional safety when parking, turn off ignition key and move selector lever to R position. When parking on an incline, hold car with foot brake a few seconds to permit engagement of transmission parts.

TO START ENGINE BY PUSHING CAR—If it is necessary to start the engine by pushing the car for a short distance due to a low battery, move control lever to N position. When a speed of approximately 25 MPH is attained, turn ignition switch on and move control lever to either DR position.

TOWING THE CAR—Disconnect the propeller shaft at the rear universal joint and remove from the car by sliding the front universal joint and shaft assembly backwards, or raise the rear wheels off the ground to prevent possible damage to the transmission.

When towing the car with the propeller shaft disconnected, the tow car operator should be cautioned to make certain that oil does not leak from the rear bearing retainer.

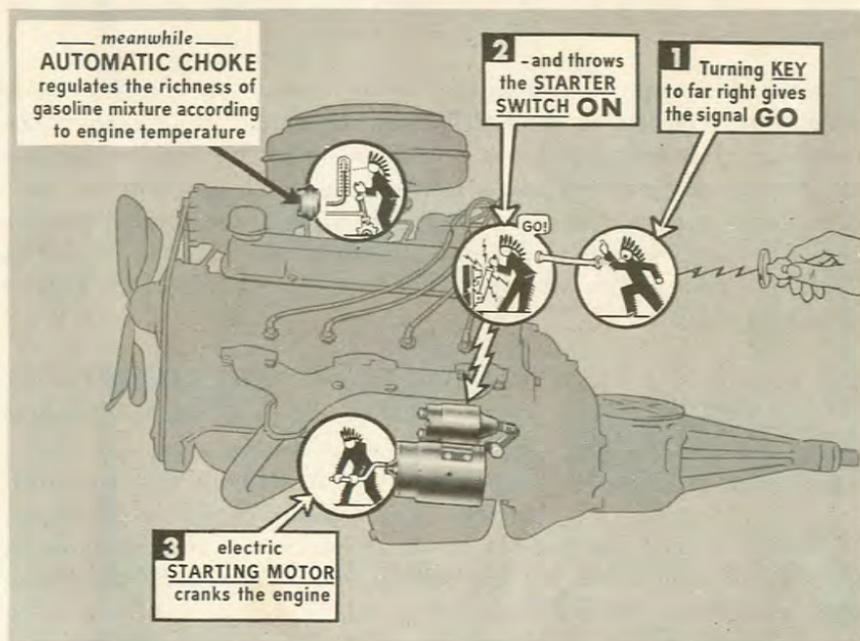
HYDRA-MATIC FLUID—Refer to page 30 for information on fluid recommendations, change intervals, and level checking.

Synchro-Mesh Drive



STARTING THE ENGINE

Depress clutch pedal to floor; this relieves the starter of the task of turning the transmission gears (an important advantage in cold weather starting). (If clutch pedal is not depressed, gearshift control lever must be placed in neutral position to prevent accidental movement of car while starting.) Press accelerator pedal to toeboard once and release, this allows the automatic choke to close and position throttle as determined by the "starting" step of the fast idle cam; turn



the ignition switch key to the right to the full stop position, release as soon as engine starts. As soon as engine is running, open accelerator slightly and then release to position throttle as determined by the "running" steps of the fast idle cam.

Should the engine fail to start in five to ten seconds, it is possible that it is flooded. In that case, press the accelerator pedal slowly to

the floor and hold it there when starting. This renders the choke inoperative and relieves the flooded condition.

CAUTION: Do not "pump" the accelerator pedal at any time. Avoid racing the engine during warm-up period.

NOTES: When starting at temperature below 0° F. it may be necessary to hold accelerator pedal down slightly to open throttle more than provided by the "starting" step of the cam.

When starting a warm or hot engine, hold accelerator pedal down half way.

Cold Weather—In cold weather (0° F. and colder) the engine must idle with the gearshift lever in neutral and parking brakes pulled on or foot brakes applied until engine and transmission are warmed up.

CLUTCH

PROLONGING CLUTCH LIFE—The clutch in your Pontiac will not require much attention due to the use of clutch throwout ball bearing which is lubricated for life at the factory. However, normal wear in the clutch facings will result in a gradual change in the "pedal lash".

Excessive wear may be caused by "riding" the clutch, the habit some drivers have of resting the left foot on the clutch, thus keeping the releasing parts in contact but not disengaging. Excessive wear can also be caused by rough usage. Letting the clutch up "with a bang" is not only hard on the clutch itself but also on tires and the entire car. Another practice which puts needless wear on the clutch is "holding" your car on a hill by partially engaging the clutch instead of using the brake.



CLUTCH PEDAL ADJUSTMENT—The clutch pedal should be adjusted from time to time so that it has some free travel before the clutch actually begins to disengage. The pressure of one finger should

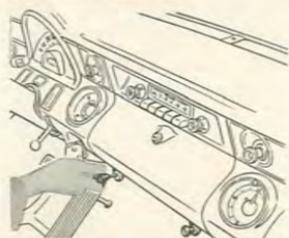
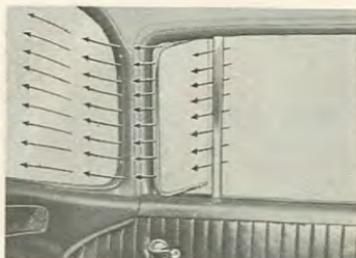
be enough to push the pedal in about an inch before the resistance of the clutch spring is felt. If there is little or no "pedal lash" the clutch may be slipping, which will cause it to wear out faster. If there is too much "pedal lash", the clutch may not disengage completely and cause gear shifting trouble. When "pedal lash" is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, an adjustment should be made.

All Weather Comfort Control



VENTILATION SYSTEM—The ventilating panes in the door windows, the duct type ventilators and the underseat heater are all part of a controlled ventilation system.

Vent Panes—The ventilating panes can be adjusted, by means of a crank control, to any position to suit weather conditions and provide circulation of outside air in the car. They are also useful in preventing fogging of the windows, especially the windshield, in cold weather.

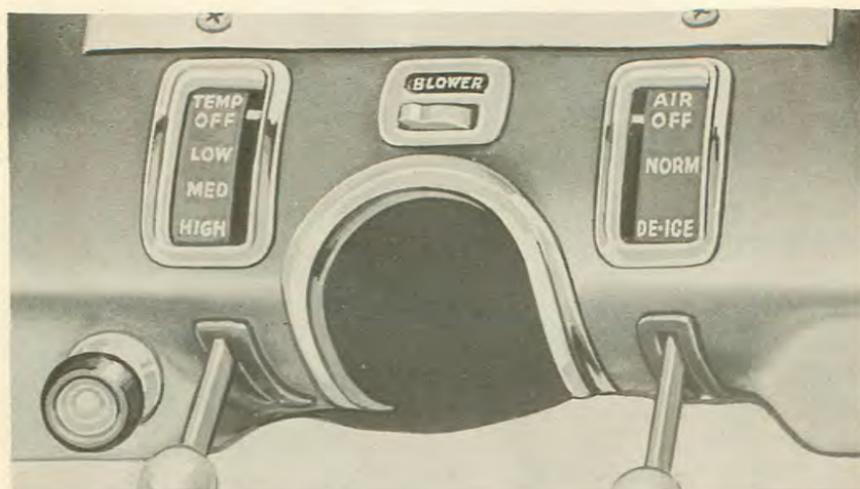


Vent Ducts—Two "VENT" control knobs, located on the instrument panel below the centrally located glove box door are used to control the amount of outside air entering the car through the duct type ventilators in the side kick pads. The amount that either the right or left knob is pulled out will regulate the amount of air entering the car from that particular duct. The ducts are equipped with screens to prevent insects from entering the car.

HEATER AND DEFROSTER—Even distribution of heated air is accomplished through the use of a heater distribution manifold running crosswise of the body under the front seat. Hood high air is taken in through the intake directly below the windshield, heated and discharged through the manifold toward the front and rear of the car for equalized distribution by openings in the manifold under the driver and front seat passenger.

Temperature Control—The "TEMP" control (lever on left of steering column) is a thermostatic control similar in operation to the thermostatic controls found on automatic oil or gas hot air furnaces. To maintain the desired temperature inside the car the "TEMP" control automatically regulates the flow of hot water to the heater. This makes it unnecessary to change the setting of the "TEMP" lever

once it is adjusted to produce a comfortable temperature in the car. Even though the car has been standing in the cold it is not necessary to move the "TEMP" lever, because this setting will produce as much heat as "HIGH" while bringing the air temperature up to the setting.



Air Control—The air that is heated and circulated through the car is outside air drawn into the car; the Venti-Heat System does not recirculate stale air. The "AIR" control (lever on right of steering column) regulates the entry of outside air through the underseat unit and defroster unit. Moving the lever to the "OFF" position closes the air valve. Moving the lever to either the "NORMAL" or "DE-ICE" position opens the air valve.

The "AIR" control lever when moved from the "OFF" position towards "NORMAL" allows an increasing amount of unheated air to be discharged through the defroster nozzles until the "NORMAL" position is reached. As the control lever is moved from "NORMAL" toward "DE-ICE", heated air is mixed with the cool air in increasing amounts until at the "DE-ICE" position all air discharged by the defroster nozzles is heated. As the "AIR" control is moved from the "OFF" position, the valve controlling the air flow through the heater is opened fully and remains this way even when the control is in the "DE-ICE" position.

De-Icing Windshield—Moving the "AIR" control lever to the "DE-ICE" position forces heated outside air through the windshield defroster and defroster ducts to clear the windshield of ice. After de-icing is completed the lever can be moved toward the "NORMAL" position if desired.

Using the Fan—The “BLOWER” switch (located on the panel directly above the steering column) when moved to the “ON” position assists in circulating air for both the heater and defroster.

The “BLOWER” should be used when the car is driven slowly or is stopped, to speed up de-icing of the windshield, to prevent fogging of the windows when carrying several passengers, or to provide forced air ventilation when it is necessary to keep the car windows closed while driving in a summer rainstorm. The blower should also be used when maximum heater output is desired.

NOTE: Under very adverse weather conditions, window defogging or windshield de-icing may be improved by opening a door window approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

The following are examples of heater control panel settings for various types of driving conditions.

NORMAL DRIVING—WINTER OR SUMMER

- “AIR”.....Set lever between “NORMAL” and
“DE-ICE” as desired
“TEMP”.....Set lever at temperature desired in car
“BLOWER”.....Switch “OFF”

MAXIMUM HEAT INPUT OR DE-ICING WINDSHIELD

- “AIR”.....Set lever at “DE-ICE”
“TEMP”.....Set lever at “HIGH”
“BLOWER”.....Switch “ON”

It should be noted that when a window is opened slightly it will assist in drawing heat from the heater.

SUMMER RAINS OR SLOW CITY TRAFFIC

- “AIR”.....Set lever at “NORMAL”
“TEMP”.....Set lever at “OFF”
“BLOWER”.....Switch “ON”

The "AIR" lever should be left at "NORMAL" to help prevent that moist, sticky feeling usually experienced in such weather. The "BLOWER" switch can be turned "OFF" after leaving the slow city traffic. This will conserve electric current and motor life.

TO KEEP OUT UNPLEASANT OUTSIDE ODORS

"AIR".....Set lever at "OFF"
"BLOWER".....Switch "OFF"

WARNING: CARBON MONOXIDE

Avoid inhaling exhaust gases when any concentration of these are present in the air, i.e., in a garage, in congested traffic, or when stopped closely behind a vehicle with its motor running. Exhaust gases may have strong odors which normally should give warning of their presence. However, the exhaust gases from some vehicles may not be so noticeable under certain conditions and the senses of people react differently. Exhaust gases contain a percentage of carbon monoxide which is a poisonous gas that, by itself, is tasteless, colorless, and odorless.

MAKE SAFE DRIVING A HABIT

Safe driving requires a car that is in safe condition. To be sure your car is still safe, have your Pontiac dealer make a SAFE-T-CHECK at least every Spring and Fall.



It is recommended that a periodic safety inspection be made on the following units:

Brakes	Steering
Exhaust System	Front Lights
Rear Lights	Horn
Tires	Windshield Wipers
Rear View Mirrors	Glass

Your Pontiac dealer cooperates with the National Safety Council.



TIRES



OVER INFLATION
Fabric Breaks—Bruises
Poor Traction—Hard Ride



UNDER INFLATION
Blowouts—Loosens Cords
Uneven Wear—Runs Hot

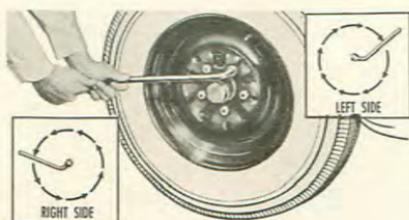


PROPER INFLATION
More Mileage—Even Wear
Good Traction—Good Ride

GET MAXIMUM SERVICE FROM TIRES BY KEEPING THEM PROPERLY INFLATED

TIRE SIZE		Starting Pressure (after car has been standing for three hours)	City Pressure (after driving car three miles or more below 40 MPH)	Highway Pressure (after driving car three miles or more above 40 MPH)
7.10-15— (4-ply)	Front	24 lbs.	27 lbs.	29 lbs.
	Rear	24 lbs.	27 lbs.	29 lbs.
7.60-15— (4-ply)	Front	22 lbs.	25 lbs.	27 lbs.
	Rear	20 lbs.	23 lbs.	25 lbs.
With Air- Conditioning	Front	24 lbs.	27 lbs.	29 lbs.
	Rear	20 lbs.	23 lbs.	25 lbs.
Station Wagon 7.60-15— (4-ply)	Front	26 lbs.	29 lbs.	31 lbs.
	Rear	26 lbs.	29 lbs.	31 lbs.
With Air- Conditioning	Front	26 lbs.	29 lbs.	31 lbs.
	Rear	26 lbs.	29 lbs.	31 lbs.

You can get the most from your tires by keeping them inflated to the recommended pressures when cold. Under-inflation or over-inflation reduces tire life and safety; over-inflation also reduces comfort. However, do not bleed air from tires when they are warm or hot even though the gauge reading is higher than the recommendation, since this could lead to under-inflation when they become cool.

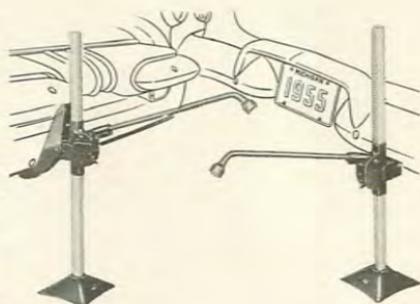


CHANGING TIRES—It is a good idea to remove the spare tire from the trunk compartment when the jack and handle are removed. The jack base is used as the spare tire clamp.

1. Set the hand brake securely (block front wheels if rear end is to be raised) and pry off the hub cap.

Barely loosen the nuts which hold the wheel in place. The wheel nuts on the left side of the car loosen by turning in a clockwise direction, and those on the right side by turning in a counterclockwise direction.

2. Set the small lever on side of jack assembly to "UP" position and place jack, with adapter bracket attached, in a vertical position with adapter bracket hooked under the front bumper about 20 inches from center of car. For use under rear bumper, place jack, with adapter bracket removed, about 24 inches from center of car. Operate jack handle until tire is clear of road.



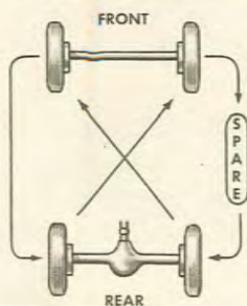
3. Remove the nuts which hold the wheel in place. Slide wheel from hub and replace with spare, replacing the nuts. Tighten the hub nuts all around gradually.
4. To lower the car, set the small lever on side of lifter to "DOWN" position, lower the jack and retighten the hub nuts with the wheel on the ground. Replace the hub cap.

TO REMOVE OR INSTALL 1955 REAR FENDER SHIELD

1. **TO REMOVE SHIELD**—Disengage locking rod from lower flange of shield at rear. Pull rod down as far as possible. Shield will then fall free of rear bracket. Disengage front rod and remove shield.
2. **TO INSTALL SHIELD**—With the rear locking bar in down position as far as possible, insert the front rod into notch in fender bracket and, holding shield in vertical position, push upward to engage tabs on the wheel side of the fender flange. With the shield set on outside of the tabs on the upper brackets, engage the rear locking rod into bracket. Pull up the rod and lock over turned-up flange on bottom of shield.

TIRE BALANCE—Many tires are marked at the factory with a red mark on the sidewall near the bead denoting the light point of the casing. The valve stem is the heavy point of the wheel and the tire should always be mounted with the mark at this point. If no red mark is found on the casing this indicates that the tire has been balanced by the tire manufacturer and no special mounting is needed. Due to irregularities in tread wear caused by sudden brake applications, misalignment, low inflation pressures, tire repairs, etc., a tire assembly can lose its original balance.

If a disturbance is felt in the steering wheel due to the action of the front wheels, or if pounding, tramping, or shimmying is experienced while driving, one of the first items to check is the static balance of tires and wheels.



TIRE SWITCHING—Switching tires from one position to another on the car usually prolongs tire life. If you have four good tires, you might consider switching at regular intervals by cross-changing them from right front to left rear and left front to right rear. With five good tires, however, tire switching as shown in the diagram saves tires by equalizing wear and “exercising” the spare. By having your tires switched every 4,000 miles and using the spare, you can drive

20,000 miles and only put 16,000 miles wear on each of the tires.

SAVING TIRES WHEN YOU DRIVE—Maximum tire life can be secured by careful attention to driving habits and a few essential details of service. We have listed below the most important points to help you secure this maximum.

1. Keep tires properly inflated at all times.
2. Avoid spinning wheels when starting.
3. Avoid sudden stops.
4. Turn corners at moderate speeds.
5. Steer around bumps, ruts, or minor obstructions in the road.
6. Keep out of car tracks.
7. Do not bump or scrape the curb.
8. Keep the front wheels in proper alignment. (See page 27.)
9. Keep brakes adjusted. Uneven brake adjustment causes uneven tire wear.
10. Switch tires every 4,000 miles. (See above.)

TO CLEAN WHITE SIDEWALLS—Pontiac's Swaco white sidewall cleaner available at all Pontiac dealers is recommended for cleaning white sidewall tires. Simply follow instructions on can. Do not use gasoline, kerosene, or any oil product that will discolor the sidewalls or rot the rubber.

COOLING SYSTEM

COOLING SYSTEM CAPACITIES

All Models.....	22 ³ / ₄ qts.
W/Underseat Heater.....	24 ¹ / ₂ qts.
W/Air Conditioning.....	23 qts.
W/Air Conditioning and Underseat Heater.....	25 qts.

THERMOSTAT AND SEALED COOLING RADIATOR CAP—

Water temperature is controlled by a thermostat in the water outlet elbow. When the engine is cold (below operating temperature) the thermostat is closed a large part of the time; preventing the water from circulating through the radiator core thus shortening the warm-up period. This also shortens the length of time required to get heat to your hot water heater. When the engine reaches operating temperature the thermostat opens and allows the water to pass through the radiator as usual.

A 7 lb. per sq. in. pressure cap is used to provide better cooling and to help overcome the difficulty of evaporation when using volatile type anti-freeze. A noticeable hissing or singing noise resulting from the valve in the sealed cooling cap opening and closing may be from engine overheating.

A 151° thermostat is used on all models. Alcohol or methanol based volatile type anti-freeze can be used with this thermostat.

Permanent (ethylene-glycol) anti-freeze is non-evaporating. For this reason it can be used with a higher opening thermostat available through your Pontiac dealer.

CAUTION: Extreme care must be taken when removing radiator pressure cap while engine is hot because relieving the pressure will cause the cooling system to boil, if volatile type anti-freeze is used, with resultant loss of anti-freeze solution. When removing filler cap, rotate cap toward left very slowly; if hissing of vapor is encountered, tighten cap immediately and wait for system to cool sufficiently to allow removal of cap. After pressure in the system has been relieved, turn cap more forcibly to left and remove. Turn cap all the way to the right when installing. This caution should not be taken lightly since severe injury and fire (if alcohol and other inflammable vapors are present) are possible if the radiator cap is removed while there is pressure in the cooling system.

NOTE: If through some oversight the water in the radiator should get extremely low and the engine very hot, let it cool off for ten or fifteen minutes before adding water, then add it slowly, with the engine running. Cold water on hot surfaces might crack the cylinder head or block.

USING RUST PREVENTIVE—Nearly all the anti-freezes on the market today contain chemicals to inhibit rust formation in the cooling system. When the anti-freeze is removed this protection may

be continued by adding a radiator rust preventive to your cooling system solution.



STORING THE CAR—If the car is to be stored during cold weather, both the radiator and engine block must be drained. The drain valve for the radiator is located in the lower right hand corner of the radiator. It is easily reached by opening hood. A drain



valve for the engine block is located on both sides of the engine block. The underseat heater should be drained by disconnecting both hoses at the heater.

NOTE: The drain valves on the engine block have no stop on the valve. Open with care. Open only enough to permit coolant to flow.

ANTI-FREEZE

When pouring alcohol or volatile type anti-freeze solution in the radiator, be careful not to get any on the painted finish of your car. If some should be accidentally spilled on a painted surface, rinse it off at once with cold water to prevent any damage.

Using the radiator capacities given on page 24 follow the anti-freeze manufacturers recommendations given on the container as to the quantity of anti-freeze needed to adequately protect your car to the expected low temperature.

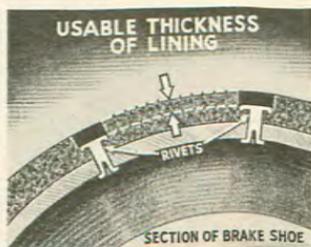
NOTE: Kerosene, calcium chloride, sodium silicate, honey, sugar and like materials are not satisfactory to use in the cooling system.

Anti-freeze mixtures are expensive so it is important not to lose them through loose water connections. Before putting them in your radiator it is a good idea to have the cylinder head gaskets and hose connections inspected and carefully tightened, or, if necessary, replaced.

BRAKES

WHEN TO ADJUST BRAKES—Engineers agree that the brakes on your car need adjustment when the pedal goes within two inches of the floorboard in making an ordinary stop with standard brakes. With power brakes adjustment is needed when the pedal goes within one inch of the floorboard. The reserve on both is needed to allow for expansion of brake drums when making a fast stop.

WHEN TO RELINE BRAKES—New brake linings are usually necessary after three or four adjustments, when the brake lining is worn down to the rivets which fasten the lining to the brake shoe. Exposed rivets will score brake drums and lead to expensive repairs.



Inspection of the lining after a brake drum has been removed is the only way to tell when a brake reline is necessary. You can save by asking your service man to inspect the brake shoes at the third adjustment, so you can see for yourself if relining is necessary.

When it is necessary to reline your brakes, have Pontiac Factory Engineered Brake Shoe sets installed to make sure you get linings engineered for your car and correctly ground and riveted to the shoes.

OTHER BRAKE SERVICE—As a general rule, the only brake service you will need will be brake adjustments and relining at high mileages. However, if you notice anything unusual about your brakes (squeaks, grabbiness, springy pedal, pulling to one side or one tire sliding ahead of the others when brakes are applied), it's a good safety precaution to take your car to a Pontiac service station immediately and locate the cause.

PROLONGING THE LIFE OF YOUR BRAKES—Here are a few suggestions to give you safe brakes at a minimum of expense:

1. When your car is new or when new linings have been installed, apply brakes carefully the first few hundred miles until the lining surfaces have acquired a smooth finish.
2. In mountainous country, use a lower gear going downhill. This allows the engine to do part of the braking and saves on your brakes. On Hydra-Matic equipped cars use the right hand DR position or LO as required.
3. Have your brakes adjusted when you can push the brake pedal within two inches of the floorboard. (One inch with power brakes.)
4. If you want to get the maximum service out of your brake lining, have the wheels removed and all dust and dirt blown out of the drums and the brake shoe mechanisms lubricated every time the brakes are adjusted. It is poor economy to have brakes adjusted without performing this simple extra service. Removing the drums also permits examination of the brake lining.
5. Leave the car in gear in ordinary traffic stops until the car is practically stopped. This lets the engine do a good share of the braking job and adds miles to brake life.

6. Anticipate traffic stops so you can slow down gradually. Sudden stops make your passengers uncomfortable and also wear brakes out faster and decrease gas mileage and tire life.
7. Have the brake master cylinder checked visually for leaks at each chassis lubrication.
8. Don't accept substitute brake fluid for refills. Use type of fluid recommended on page 31. Fluid containing mineral oils will ruin the braking system and result in expensive repairs.
9. Remember that cleanliness is extremely important to proper brake operation. Pontiac service men realize this and are extremely careful to keep brake parts clean.
10. Low tire pressures or unequal tire pressures will sometimes cause brakes to work unevenly. Therefore, check tire pressures regularly.

STEERING GEAR

WHEN TO ADJUST THE STEERING GEAR—No specific mileage can be set up for taking the play out of the steering gear. This will vary with the conditions under which your car is operated. An adjustment should be made, however, whenever you have to turn the wheel several inches before the front wheels turn or when the steering seems loose when driving on dirt or gravel roads.

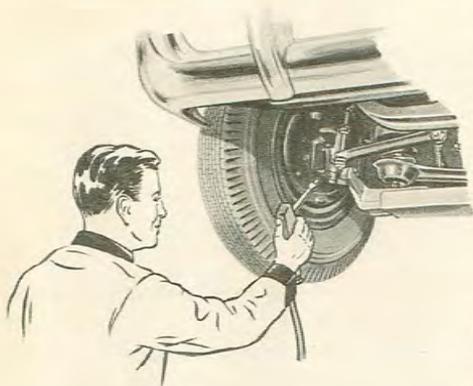
FRONT WHEEL ALIGNMENT—Front suspension, with vertical king pins, floating king pin bushings and airplane type shock absorbers combined with link parallelogram steering give your Pontiac good riding qualities with easier steering and greater driving comfort.

While natural wear in steering linkage and front suspension parts may cause misalignment at high mileage, you can keep the need for this service at a minimum by having your car lubricated at the recommended intervals. Refer to page 28.

When to Have Front Wheel Alignment Checked—Whenever you find that your car is losing its "roadability" or handling ease, and it does not respond to chassis lubrication, it is advisable to have the front wheel alignment checked. Your Pontiac service men will be glad to do this at any time, using special equipment designed for this purpose.



Chassis and Body Lubrication



The Pontiac owner of today knows that his car should be lubricated periodically to obtain all the value built into it. However, as with changing engine oil, experience has shown that the need for this vital service varies according to the conditions under which the car is driven.

WHEN TO LUBRICATE

—For normal driving conditions, lubrication is recommended every 2,000 miles.

This applies to all owners

with exception of those driving under the conditions described below:

DRIVING OVER ROUGH AND DUSTY ROADS—When the car is driven over rough and dusty roads, more frequent lubrication might be necessary.

DRIVING IN SLUSH, WATER OR MUDDY ROADS—Cars driven through slush (melting snow), water or on muddy roads should be lubricated at more frequent intervals, due to the washing effect of the water on the lubricant in front suspension parts and the clutch and brake pedal shafts.

LOW MILEAGE DRIVING—Some owners drive their cars very little and accumulate mileage slowly. It is good practice for these owners to have their cars lubricated every 1,000 miles.

HIGH MILEAGE DRIVING—For the person who operates his car over 500 miles per week under favorable conditions, lubrication once a month is suggested.

LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Your Pontiac should be lubricated in accordance with the lubrication chart on page 32 and 33 and the instructions given in this section.

The car should be lubricated at end of the first 1,000 miles and thereafter at 2,000 mile intervals, except when driven under the conditions outlined above.

CHASSIS LUBRICATION

STEERING GEAR, MANUAL AND POWER—Lubricant change is not necessary unless the unit is disassembled for repair. At each chassis lubrication, unit should be checked for leaks. If there is evidence of leakage from the steering gear, the leak should be corrected and All-Season Steering Gear Lubricant added to bring to proper level. If unit does not leak, it is only necessary to check level once yearly (preferably in the fall).

POWER STEERING HYDRAULIC SYSTEM—If there are any leaks in the Hydraulic system, they should be corrected. Add fluid recommended for Hydra-Matic (page 30) to bring level up to mark near top of reservoir. In an emergency, a good grade of S.A.E. 10W oil may be used: replace with specified fluid as soon as possible. It is not necessary to change fluid unless unit is disassembled for repairs.

SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSION—Lubricant change in the Synchro-Mesh transmission is not recommended unless repair work is being done. Check transmission for leaks at each chassis lubrication. If there is evidence of leakage the leak should be corrected and lubricant added if needed. Refill capacity is $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints.

Use Extreme Pressure Gear Lubricant or Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant S.A.E. 80 or 90 (no special additives to these lubricants are required or recommended).

REAR AXLE—Lubricant change in the rear axle is not recommended, unless repair work is being done. The rear axle should be checked for leaks at each chassis lubrication. If there is evidence of leakage the leak should be corrected and lubricant added if needed. Use S.A.E. 90 Hypoid Lubricant (suitable for passenger car duty) in the rear axle. After the unit is thoroughly broken in (several thousand miles), Multi-Purpose Gear Lubricant may be added on the responsibility of the lubricant supplier (no special additives to these lubricants are required or recommended). Rear axle capacity is $3\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

MANIFOLD HEAT CONTROL VALVE—Check for freedom of movement of manifold heat control valve; if sticking, lubricate bushings with graphite in alcohol.

BATTERY—The level of the electrolyte solution in your battery should be kept up to at least the bottom of the vent well. Check this level at regular lubrication intervals (more frequently in extremely hot

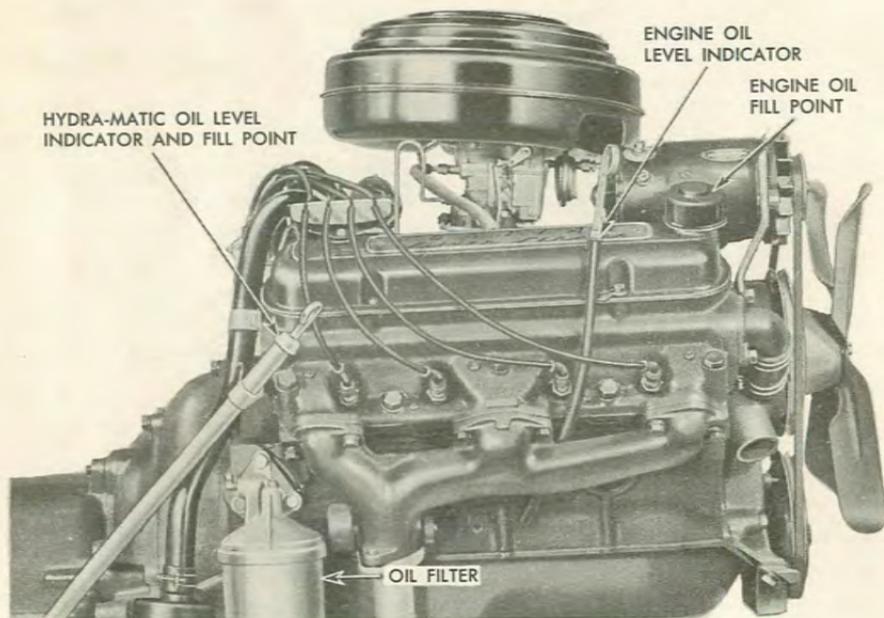
weather). Add DISTILLED WATER to bring the solution level to bottom of vent well whenever necessary.

CAUTION: Battery fumes are inflammable and toxic.

REAR SPRINGS—No lubrication required.

HYDRA-MATIC TRANSMISSION—The Hydra-Matic fluid level should be checked every 2,000 miles by the following procedure:

1. Apply hand brake tightly, move control lever to "N" position, and run engine equivalent to 20 MPH for 1-1/2 minutes.
2. Reduce engine speed to slow idle. Remove oil level indicator, wipe clean and reinsert.
3. Remove indicator again and note reading, if level is at lower mark or below, add fluid to bring it to full mark.



DRAIN AND REFILL HYDRA-MATIC EVERY 25,000 MILES

Fluid Recommendations—When adding or refilling, use only GM Hydra-Matic Fluid (available at all authorized Pontiac dealers), or Automatic Transmission Fluid identified by an AQ-ATF qualification number. (No special additives to these fluids are required or recommended.) Total refill capacity is approximately 9-1/2 quarts. In case of emergency, it is possible to use any good grade of 20W engine oil. Replace engine oil with specified fluid as soon as possible.

HAND BRAKE CABLES—Lubricate brake cables yearly (preferably in the fall) or when the rear wheels and brake drums are off to inspect or replace brake lining or to make a major brake adjustment. Lubricate with Lubriplate No. 105, Delco Brake Lubricant or Bendix Brake Lubricant.

BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER—If there is evidence of leakage in the brake hydraulic system, the leak should be corrected and fluid added as required; otherwise, fluid level should be checked only when brakes are adjusted. When adding brake fluid use GM or Delco Super 11 Brake Fluid, or any S.A.E. 70R1 grade brake fluid.

FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS—The front wheel bearings should be lubricated only when it is necessary to remove the wheels and drums for other work such as brake relining. The amount of special quality water resistant and high melting point lubricant used at the time of manufacture is entirely adequate for this period. If the wheel bearings are found to be discolored (turning blue or straw colored) it does not mean that they have been overheated due to lack of lubricant. This discoloration is merely a chemical reaction of substances in the lubricant and does not affect the serviceability of the bearing in any manner. When lubricating, the bearing should be cleaned and High Melting Point Wheel Bearing Grease applied. The importance of properly adjusting wheel bearings after lubrication should not be overlooked.

UNIVERSAL JOINTS—Lubricate universal joints every 25,000 miles with High Melting Point Wheel Bearing Grease.

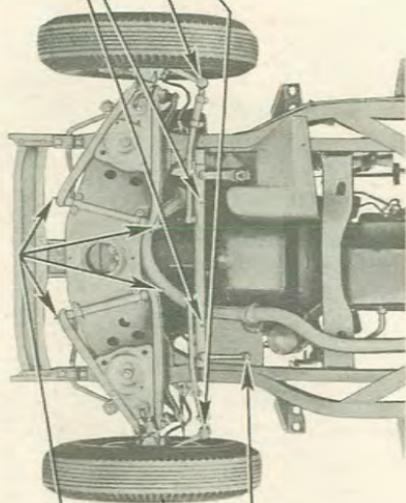
SPEEDOMETER DRIVE CABLE—Lubricate speedometer drive cable when dry. A dry cable is usually noticeable by a wavering of the speedometer needle. A very dry cable will of course be noisy. Use a suitable speedometer cable grease that will not become hard and stiff when cold.

GEARSHIFT CONTROLS—The gearshift control linkage is lubricated at assembly and only requires further lubrication with Lubriplate No. 105 when parts become dry and sticky.

SHOCK ABSORBERS—Front and rear shock absorbers should be checked for leaks and their operation tested by jouncing the car at each lubrication. If inoperative, or leaks are found, the unit must be replaced.

GENERATOR—At each lubrication period fill the oil cups with engine oil. If the oil reservoir in the commutator end bearing becomes completely exhausted through failure to lubricate at regular intervals, it will require more than a single filling to restore the reservoir. In such a case, the oil cup should be filled three times consecutively, allowing time between fillings for the oil to soak down into the wick.

PONTIAC 2000 MILE LUBRICATION CHART



LOWER CONTROL ARM
PIVOT SHAFT
(Chassis Lubricant)

*FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS
(See page 31)

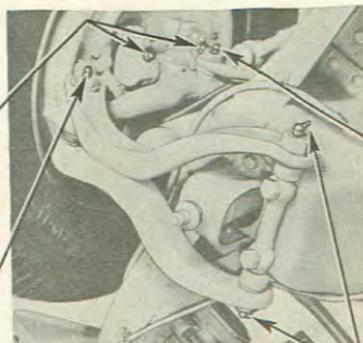
STEERING IDLER ARM
(Chassis Lubricant)

STEERING CONNECTING ROD
(Chassis Lubricant)

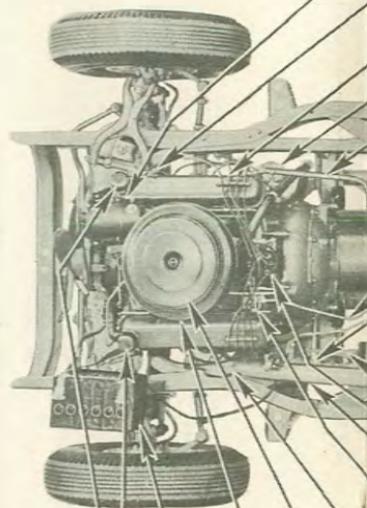
TIE ROD ENDS
(Chassis Lubricant)

UPPER CONTROL ARM
PIVOT PIN
(Chassis Lubricant)

KING PIN
(Chassis Lubricant)



LOWER CONTROL ARM
PIVOT PIN
(Chassis Lubricant)

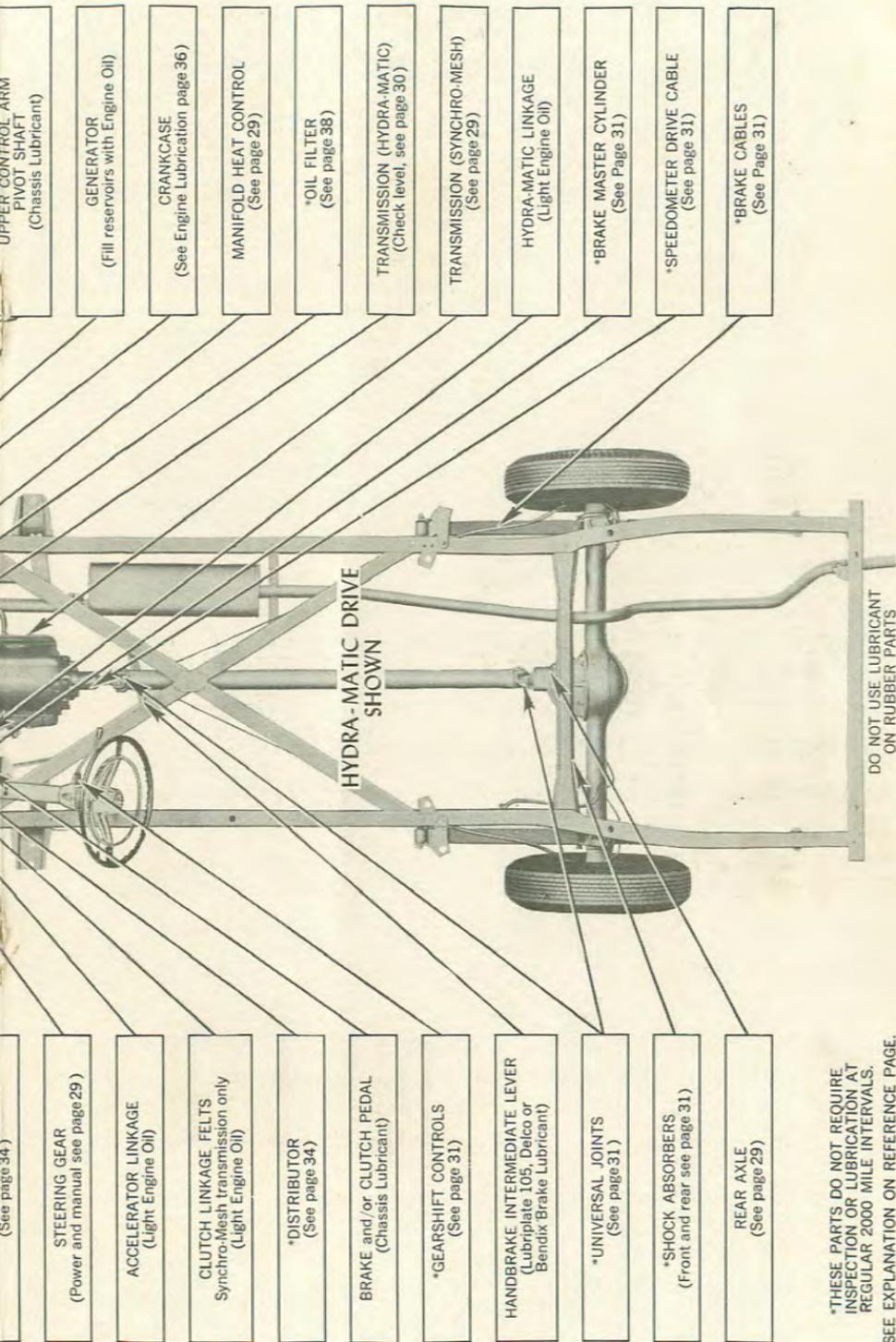


*CRANKCASE VENTILATORS
(See page 34)

BATTERY
(See page 29)

*CARBURETOR
(See page 34)

*AIR CLEANER



(See page 34)

STEERING GEAR
(Power and manual see page 29)

ACCELERATOR LINKAGE
(Light Engine Oil)

CLUTCH LINKAGE FELTS
Synchro-Mesh transmission only
(Light Engine Oil)

*DISTRIBUTOR
(See page 34)

BRAKE and/or CLUTCH PEDAL
(Chassis Lubricant)

*GEARSHIFT CONTROLS
(See page 31)

HANDBRAKE INTERMEDIATE LEVER
(Lubriplate 105, Delco or
Bendix Brake Lubricant)

*UNIVERSAL JOINTS
(See page 31)

*SHOCK ABSORBERS
(Front and rear see page 31)

REAR AXLE
(See page 29)

UPPER CONTROL ARM
PIVOT SHAFT
(Chassis Lubricant)

GENERATOR
(Fill reservoirs with Engine Oil)

CRANKCASE
(See Engine Lubrication page 36)

MANIFOLD HEAT CONTROL
(See page 29)

*OIL FILTER
(See page 38)

TRANSMISSION (HYDRA-MATIC)
(Check level, see page 30)

TRANSMISSION (SYNCHRO-MESH)
(See page 29)

HYDRA-MATIC LINKAGE
(Light Engine Oil)

*BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER
(See Page 31)

*SPEEDOMETER DRIVE CABLE
(See page 31)

*BRAKE CABLES
(See Page 31)

HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE
SHOWN

DO NOT USE LUBRICANT
ON RUBBER PARTS

*THESE PARTS DO NOT REQUIRE
INSPECTION OR LUBRICATION AT
REGULAR 2000 MILE INTERVALS.
SEE EXPLANATION ON REFERENCE PAGE.

CAUTION: Do not oil with engine running.

LUBRICATION WITH SPRING AND FALL TUNE-UP—OR EVERY 10,000 MILES—The units of your car discussed below should be lubricated every spring and fall—or every 10,000 miles. This service is included in your Pontiac Dealer's Tune-N-Test. The lubrication of these units is just as important to long car life as those items receiving the regular 2,000 mile lubrication. Since these units do not require frequent lubrication, they are often missed or forgotten entirely as they require "getting into" your engine mechanically.

STARTING MOTOR—No lubrication required except on overhaul.

DISTRIBUTOR—There are four places to lubricate inside the distributor. They are the cam, cam wick, breaker-point pivot, and breaker plate felt. Every spring and fall, or 10,000 miles apply a trace of petrolatum on the cam lobes, 3 or 4 drops of light engine oil on the cam wick, a drop on the breaker-point pivot, and 4 or 5 drops on the movable breaker plate felt. (Add at edge of plate so oil runs down on felt between movable and fixed breaker plates.)

CARTER CARBURETOR—Lubricate accelerator pump arm countershaft every spring and fall or 10,000 miles. Apply two drops of light engine oil in dust cover screw hole at lever end of shaft and at center lubrication hole between dust cover screw holes.

ROCHESTER CARBURETOR—No lubrication required.

CLEANING CARBURETOR AIR CLEANER AND CRANKCASE VENTILATORS—Cleaning of the carburetor air cleaner and crankcase ventilator inlets' which are built into the oil filler caps, should be performed in the spring and fall or every 10,000 miles. If the car is operated in areas where dust conditions are bad, clean the carburetor air cleaner and oil filler caps' every 2,000 miles. If the heavy duty air cleaner is used, the crankcase ventilator outlet should also be cleaned. Heavy duty air cleaners should be filled to the proper level (approximately 1 pint) as indicated on the inside of the oil reservoir. Use S.A.E. 50 oil for temperatures above 32° F. or S.A.E. 20W for temperatures below 32°.

CAUTION: Do Not Fill Over the Indicated Level.

BODY LUBRICATION

DOOR LOCK AND STRIKER—Wipe lock and striker parts clean and apply a light coat of stick-type lubricant on teeth and surface of lock bolt housing. Clean off excess lubricant.

DOOR HINGE HOLD OPEN SPRINGS AND STRAPS—Coat front door hinge holds open springs and friction surface on rear door hold open straps with Lubriplate No. 105.

DOOR HINGE—Apply light engine oil when dry.

DOOR AND REAR DECK LOCKS—Whenever it becomes difficult to insert the key in the locks, a small amount of powdered graphite should be blown into the lock cylinder.

HOOD LATCH AND SAFETY HOOK—Apply light engine oil to hinge pins and Lubriplate No. 105 to latch and safety hook friction surfaces.

HOOD HINGE—Apply light engine oil when dry.

FUEL TANK FENDER DOOR—Apply light engine oil to hinge pin.

HEATER DEFROSTER AIR VALVE LEVER TRUNNION—Lubricate trunnion and defroster air valve lever pivot (mounted on defroster on engine side of dash) and trunnion at blower inlet valve with light engine oil.

REAR DECK LID LOCK BOLT—Spring and fall or every 10,000 miles apply Lubriplate No. 105 to slot in deck lid lock bolt which contacts lock striker.

STATION WAGON—Apply light engine oil to rear gate hinge.

CONVERTIBLE COUPE HYDROELECTRIC PUMP MOTOR

The hydroelectric pump motor does not require service unless malfunction develops.



Engine Lubrication



The terms Regular, Premium and Heavy Duty have generally been used to designate the types of engine oils supplied by the oil industry to meet the requirements of various service conditions. These terms have been replaced by the designations "For Service ML", "For Service MM", and "For Service MS or DG".

Petroleum based engine oils of type "MS or DG" as supplied by reputable marketers are recommended for use in our new Pontiac engines.

S.A.E. OIL NUMBER SYSTEM—The numerical designations such as 10W, 20W and 20, etc., adopted by the Society of Automotive Engineers, classify lubricating oil only according to Fluidity (viscosity). The oils with the lower numbers are lighter and flow more readily than do the oils with the higher numbers. The letter "W" after the number indicates an oil adapted for cold weather starting. Multi-viscosity type crankcase oils such as 5W-10W, 5W-20, 10W-20W and 10W-30 are designed to combine the easy starting characteristics of the lower number with the warm weather operating characteristics of the higher number.

SELECTING OIL OF THE PROPER NUMBER—An oil should be used which provides safe lubrication, satisfactory oil economy under warm climatic conditions, and easy starting at the lowest

atmospheric temperatures expected during the period the oil is to remain in the engine. Based on these considerations, the numbers of engine oil which are recommended for the Pontiac engine under various climatic conditions are as follows:

<u>Atmospheric Temperatures Expected</u>	<u>S.A.E. Number Recommended</u>	<u>Acceptable Alternate</u>
32°F. to 110°F.	20	10W-30 10W-20
10°F. 110°F.	20W	
10°F. below zero to 95° above zero	10W	5W-20 5W-10
10°F. below zero and colder	5W	

NOTE: Petroleum based oils which are identified as "For Service MS or DG" are recommended for the Pontiac Engine.

OIL CHANGE RECOMMENDATIONS—Engine oil should be changed whenever it becomes contaminated. Contamination is usually due to the accumulation of water, dust or dirt, or the breakdown products of the oil and fuel.

It is always advisable to drain the crankcase only after the engine is thoroughly warmed. The benefit of draining is lost, to a large extent, if the crankcase is drained when the engine is cold as the oil will be thick and will not drain thoroughly.

The crankcase refill capacity is 5 quarts except when the oil filter element is changed. The refill capacity with a filter element change is 6 quarts.

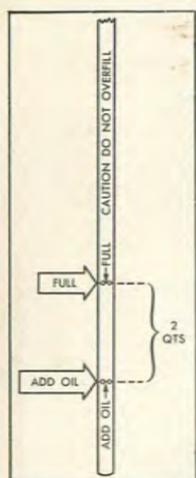
FIRST 1,000 MILES—The oil placed in the crankcase at the factory is a high quality "MS" type, 10W oil and should be left in the engine for the first 1,000 miles. At the end of the first 1,000 miles, the crankcase should be drained and refilled to the proper level with an oil suitable for your individual climatic and driving conditions as recommended in the above chart. Should it be necessary to add or change engine oil during the first 1,000 miles, an oil not heavier than 10W should be used.

Average Driving—For average driving conditions, an oil change is recommended every 3,000 to 4,000 miles. This applies to all owners with the exception of those driving under the conditions described in the following paragraphs.

Driving in Dust—When the car is generally operated in dusty territory, consideration should be given to more frequent oil changes.

Short Drives in Cold Weather—Short drives in cold weather (freezing temperatures or lower) such as city driving do not permit the engine to warm up thoroughly, and water may accumulate in the crankcase from condensation of moisture. Under these conditions it may be advisable to change oil at 1,000-mile intervals.

High Mileage Driving—For the exceptional person who is operating his car 500 to 1,000 miles per week consideration may be given to greater mileage between oil changes. Oils have a tendency to thicken on continuous high-speed driving. This should be kept in mind when preparing cars for cold weather driving.



ADDING OIL BETWEEN CHANGES—Since the lubrication system in a Pontiac is a full pressure system, it is not necessary to keep oil level up to the "FULL" mark on the dipstick. It is only necessary to keep oil level above the "ADD OIL" mark. It takes two quarts to bring the oil level from "ADD OIL" to "FULL" mark. Each time the gas tank is filled, the oil level should be checked. However, it is good economy to let the oil level approach the "ADD OIL" mark before having your oil changed.

CAUTION: Do not overfill.

FULL FLOW OIL FILTER—The full flow oil filter (optional at extra cost) is highly recommended for use on the Pontiac Engine. This filter removes harmful particles of dirt, grit or other foreign material before they can cause undue engine wear by imbedding themselves in bearing surfaces or otherwise harmfully affect engine performance.

The filter element should be replaced once yearly or 10,000 miles, whichever occurs first.

Tune-N-Test



To assist owners in getting what they need and avoiding unnecessary expense, most Pontiac dealers offer a specialized Tune-N-Test service. This includes: First, the few minor adjustments to the ignition and carburetion systems needed at regular intervals; second, a group of minor lubrication and maintenance jobs on the electrical system needed spring and fall or every 10,000 miles; and finally, a complete test to tell you the condition of the entire ignition, compression, and carburetion systems.

This service may be obtained at a nominal cost. While it is not intended as a "cure-all", it will help eliminate guesswork in locating potential causes of engine malfunction and prevent future inconvenience.

WHEN TO HAVE A TUNE-N-TEST—Due to the differences in driving habits and driving conditions, it is difficult to set a definite schedule for this service. Generally speaking, it is good practice for the average driver to have a Tune-N-Test in the spring and again in the fall. If you use your car in your work and put on a lot of miles, you may want to have this job performed every 10,000 miles.

Your Pontiac dealer's Tune-N-Test service will help find deficiencies in the ignition, compression, and carburetion systems before malfunctions occur, thus saving you inconvenience and expense.

SERVICES INCLUDED IN THE TUNE-N-TEST—The services of the Tune-N-Test can be segregated into three groups of operations.

The first group includes the adjustments which are recommended as necessary every spring and fall or every 10,000 miles. The second group has the lubrication of those engine units which do not require attention every 2,000 miles. The last part of the Tune-N-Test covers checking and testing the ignition, compression, and carburetion systems for indications of malfunction.

TUNE-UP ADJUSTMENT GROUP

1. Clean and space spark plugs (spark plug gap .033"-.038").
2. Inspect distributor points (breaker contact gap. 016").
3. Set timing.
4. Adjust carburetor idle speed and mixture.

MINOR MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION GROUP

1. Add distilled water to battery.
2. Wipe external parts of spark plugs, distributor cap, coil terminal and ignition wires.
3. Lubricate distributor cam, wick, cam, breaker-point pivot, and breaker plate felt.
4. Lubricate accelerator pump arm countershaft (Carter Carburetor).
5. Clean carburetor fuel filter.
6. Clean and re-oil carburetor air cleaner, oil filler and ventilator caps and ventilator outlet.
7. Torque intake manifold nuts and inspect exhaust system.
8. Adjust fan and power steering belts.

DIAGNOSIS GROUP

By purchasing the complete Tune-N-Test rather than having the individual operations performed at separate times, a saving is achieved by eliminating overlapping or duplicating operations.

The Tune-N-Test checks and test eliminate "guesswork" errors in diagnosis. These tests also help avoid starting difficulty in cold weather or trouble on the road by finding indications of impending trouble before it occurs.

Engine Compression—Compression in your engine is the squeezing of the air-fuel mixture in the cylinder.

Keeping compression at its maximum and equalized in all cylinders insures smooth powerful operation. The tests in the compression section check the compression in each cylinder and tell you the condition of the piston rings and valves.

Electrical—The electrical system in your car is like a miniature electrical plant that serves a city. The generator and charging circuit

are like a central power house with the battery as an electrical storage tank. From the generator some of the main feed wires go to the distributor, which can be thought of as the central switchboard of the ignition system because it intermittently and automatically connects each spark plug with the electrical current so that ignition of the charge in the cylinder occurs at exactly the right time. Other feed wires go to the lights, horns, and electrical accessories.

The tests on the electrical system check each of the three electrical circuits; the starting, the ignition, and the charging circuits.

Carburetion—Carburetion is the automatic mixing of gasoline with air in the proper proportions at all engine speeds and temperatures. This is done by the carburetor and the built-in automatic choke.

In the carburetor all the openings through which fuel and air travel are fixed, excepting the idling jets which are controlled by the idling adjusting screws. All other mixtures of gasoline and air are automatically controlled in relation to the needs of the engine.

As you probably know, a fuel-air mixture which contains a large proportion of gasoline is called a "rich" mixture. One that contains relatively little gasoline is called a "lean" mixture. The proper richness or leanness of the mixture depends not only on the speed of the engine, but also on the temperature of the engine. The carburetor takes care of the former—automatic choke takes care of the latter.

The choke controls the choking of your engine automatically. A thermostatic arrangement lets the temperature of the air under the hood control the richness of the mixture. A linkage is also provided which is connected with the carburetor throttle and causes the engine to operate in "fast idle" during the warm-up period. The fast idle system is designed to enable the engine to start and idle without stalling even at below zero temperatures. Therefore, when the car is started as instructed on page 11 or 15 during more moderate temperature conditions the initial idle speed may seem high. If this is the case after engine starts open accelerator slightly and then release. This will reposition the throttle setting from the "starting" step of the fast idle cam to the "running" step and give a slower idle speed.

As the engine warms up, richness is decreased. When normal operating temperature is reached, the choking mechanism automatically shuts off and engine slows down to the proper idle speed.

The checks made by your Pontiac dealer on the carburetion system will show what adjustments, if any, are needed.



Pontiac Approved

Accessories

If your new Pontiac is "ACCESSORIZED" with any of the Pontiac Factory-Installed accessories . . . you're in for some real driving satisfaction! Always remember that every Pontiac approved accessory is engineered with the same exacting methods as your fine Pontiac car.

COMFORT-CONTROL FRONT SEAT—Designed to give you a seat "tailored" to the individual driver's requirements. The seat can be adjusted to tilt forward or backward, raised or lowered, and moved forward and backward; in fact 360 different positions are possible.

The front of the seat may be tilted up by raising, and down by depressing, the forward lever. The same action can be applied to the rear of the seat using the rear lever.

The seat may be raised by alternately lifting the forward and rear levers until the desired elevation is reached. The lowering of the seat is accomplished by reversing this procedure.

The entire seat assembly may be moved fore or aft by depressing the center seat adjusting knob.

The Comfort-Control seat gives you added comfort, better vision, and reduces driving fatigue since the various minute adjustments help improve muscular relaxation.

ELECTRIC WINDOW LIFTS—For your added convenience, electrically controlled window lifts are now available for raising and lowering the front and rear windows. A master control on the driver's side allows him to raise and lower all windows while the rest of the windows are independently controlled.

POWER BRAKES—Pontiac Power Brakes, introduced last year have been further improved to give you even more safety and comfort. The Power Brakes are designed to operate with vacuum and atmospheric pressure to give you the finest braking possible with the very minimum of effort.

The Power Brakes will function for two or three applications even if there is no vacuum power due to engine not running! The vacuum re-

serve tank will retain a vacuum for as long as over night for one or two initial applications in the morning. After the vacuum reserve is used up, a greater effort will be required to activate the brake system. In other words, you always have brakes if you push hard enough.

CAUTION: When stopping or starting the engine on a grade always apply the hand brake.

THE MOTOR OPERATED ANTENNA—The electric antenna switch is located on the instrument panel. To raise antenna sections, pull the operating switch toward rear of car. To lower the sections, push the switch lever toward front of car. **CAUTION:** Do not hold switch in operating position beyond full travel of antenna (up or down). Such practice would result in motor overload and excessive wear of the drive mechanism.

THE PONTIAC RADIO AND REAR SEAT SPEAKER—**Push-Button Set-Up**—Tuning your Pontiac radio may be accomplished with either the manual tuning knob or the push buttons, both of which are located on the radio control panel. Push button tuning is practically automatic but this does not mean that they cannot go out of adjustment. They will tune properly only if they have been set up correctly, and tuned to the center of the station. If they tune into the edge of the station, the program may sound high pitched or you may have distorted reception. If the tone quality of a program can be improved by adjustment of the tuning with the manual tuning knob, reset the push button in the following manner:

1. Turn the radio on and let it play for ten or fifteen minutes, letting all metal parts expand to operating temperature.
2. Select the push button to be adjusted and pull it to the right and out as far as it will go.
3. Tune in the desired station using the manual tuning knob. Tune it back and forth through the station until the point of clearest reception is found.
4. Push the push button being adjusted all the way in and release. The push button should now be set up.
5. Try the push button several times. If the station can be tuned in more clearly with the manual tuning knob than with the push button, the above procedure should be repeated until the push button tunes the station as accurately as manual tuning.
6. The rear seat speaker, if installed on your car, is controlled by a switch located directly over the radio controls. Rotating switch counterclockwise or clockwise allows you to blend the front and rear speaker to operate each independently.

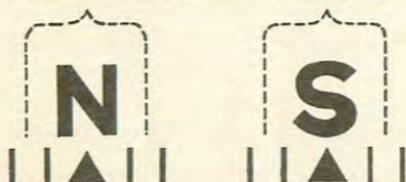
COMPASS AND COMPENSATING INSTRUCTIONS

When compensating the car compass it is imperative that the preliminary instructions be accurately completed before the actual compensation is started.

The engine must be running as if traveling 20 MPH, the doors closed, auxiliary equipment turned off. Remove compensating cover and turn thumb screw all the way to the left to neutral before the compass reading is noted. When these instructions are followed the compass reading will indicate which of the two compensating procedures should be followed.

HEAD NORTH—NOTE THE READING OF THE COMPASS

If the reading falls within the dotted lines, follow this section:



1—HEAD EAST. Turn the compensator parallel to the direction of the car, and turn thumb screw to right to correct for East. If error tends to increase as you turn the thumb screw, turn the entire compensator end for end.

2—HEAD SOUTH. Turn the entire compensator right or left to correct for half the error.

3—HEAD WEST. Turn the thumb screw right or left to correct for half the error.

4—HEAD NORTH. Turn the entire compensator right or left to correct for half the error.

If the reading is outside the dotted lines, follow this section:

1—Turn the compensator so it is across the car and then turn the thumb screw to the right to correct for North. If turning the thumb screw right increases the error, turn the compensator end for end.

2—HEAD EAST. Turn the entire compensator right or left to correct for half the error. If you cannot correct for half the error, turn the thumb screw one full turn to the right and then correct for half the error, turning the compensator.

3—HEAD SOUTH. Turn the thumb screw right or left to correct for half the error.

4—HEAD WEST. Turn the compensator right or left to correct for half the error.

5—HEAD NORTH. Turn the thumb screw right or left to correct for half the error.

PONTIAC ELECTRIC CLOCK

Regulating the Clock—The regulator screw is located at the bottom of the bezel. If the clock is running consistently slow set the regulator by inserting a small screw driver in the slot and turn towards "F" or to the right. If running fast turn regulator towards "S" or to the left. Approximately a quarter turn of the regulator adjusting screw is equivalent to about five minutes, gain or loss, per day.

It is suggested that after making an adjustment the clock be allowed to run for approximately one week at which time it should be checked and readjusted if necessary.

Setting the Clock—Pull out on reset stem to engaged position, turn hand to correct time and release stem. It is good practice to make the final movement, when setting the clock, in a counter-clockwise direction. When setting clock ahead, move hands past the desired setting and then back to the setting desired. It is well to push in on stem at the time it is released to make certain it fully disengages.

PONTIAC AIR CONDITIONING—Pontiac's air conditioning system provides refrigerated air to cool the interior of the car. All air is filtered to remove dust and other foreign materials. This system, normally using only outside air, under ordinary heat load conditions, provides constant and rapid changing air inside the car, eliminating a stuffy, smoke-filled atmosphere and thereby keeping the occupants more comfortable. It permits more enjoyable driving by the reduction of dust, pollen, and similar irritants which would otherwise enter the car. It also eliminates the wind noise so objectionable with open windows.

The driver has fingertip control of the temperature of the refrigerated air entering the car. Cooling of the air is accomplished by a refrigeration system similar to that used in the home refrigerator. Warm air taken in through the cowl intake can be directed entirely through the refrigerating coils for maximum cooling, or any portion of the warm air can be by-passed and mixed with the cold air before entering the car.

If desired a portion of the inside cooled air may be recirculated to give lower temperatures by pulling on the control knob beneath the instrument panel provided for such occasions.

Refrigerated air enters the interior of the car through three outlets in the instrument panel. Each of these outlets can be controlled to vary direction of air flow as desired by the occupants.

A pamphlet containing complete operating instructions will be found in the glove compartment of each car equipped with Pontiac's Air Conditioning. Please refer to this pamphlet before operating your Air Conditioning unit.

INSTRUMENT PANEL SAFETY CUSHION

The Instrument Panel Safety Cushion is available in a range of colors to harmonize with interiors. This Safety Cushion consists of a Fiberglass pad molded to the contour of the Instrument Panel and covered with Morrokide. Covering the top and upper forward surface of Instrument Panel, this unit provides a soft shock-absorbing cover as well as a glare shield. The Instrument Panel Safety Cushion is available factory installed or through your Pontiac dealer.



Housekeeping Your Car



WASHING AND POLISHING—One of the best ways to preserve the original beauty of your Pontiac's finish and to protect the value of your investment, is to keep it as clean as possible. Frequent washing is helpful, especially if you live near the seashore where salt air may come in contact with the finish. Tree sap, road tar, excretion from insects, and smoke from factory chimneys, also contain harmful chemicals and other foreign matter that may permanently damage the finish of your car. (Insects can easily be removed by saturating the area with a mild solution of about two tablespoons of baking soda to a quart of water.) Washing is also important in winter-time if you drive a lot where salt or calcium chloride is used on the streets.

ALWAYS USE COLD WATER IN WASHING A CAR, NEVER WASH IT IN THE DIRECT RAYS OF THE HOT SUN, AND ALWAYS WAIT UNTIL THE SHEET METAL SURFACES ARE COOLED OFF.

Pontiac bodies are carefully and scientifically finished, so as to assure the beautiful appearance of the car and protect its steel.



Extremely long exposure to weather causes the finish to break down. Polishing your car removes spent pigment and restores original luster.



SPECIAL POLISH AND WAX JOBS—If you find that the finish has become slightly dulled by the presence of “spent pigment”, you may want to have your Pontiac service man polish it to bring back the original glossy finish. This operation consists of washing the car thoroughly and following up with an application of a mild liquid polish. This will remove the “spent pigment” and restore a high luster without harming the finish.

Properly applied polishes and waxes of known quality will help maintain the good appearance of your car. Many Pontiac dealers offer various types of polishes or waxes; Porcelainize, Lustur Seal, and Blue Coral have proven of real value in maintaining a good paint finish on Pontiac cars.

If you plan on polishing your car yourself, it is well to remember that the polishes and cleaners which do the job fastest and easiest are not necessarily the best. A polish containing a large amount of abrasive will do the job quickly but will also remove the paint.

If you had a Porcelainize or Lustur Seal polish job performed on your car, then you yourself can maintain continual conditioning of its finish after the original application of Porcelainize with Porcelainize Wash Cream and on Lustur Seal with Lustur Seal Haze Cream.

Chromium Plated Parts—The destructive forces of salt, calcium chlorides, salt air and corrosive atmospheres can be alleviated if chromium plated parts are washed frequently. Added protection for chromium parts can be obtained by periodically coating the surface with Pontiac CLEAR ENAMEL. Surfaces should be free of any rust before applying CLEAR ENAMEL.

Removing Rust from Chromium Parts—If the above precautions have not been taken and rust spots appear on chromium plated surfaces, steps can be taken to improve the appearance by cleaning the spots with Pontiac Rust Remover as directed. After removing the rust spots in this manner, a coating of CLEAR ENAMEL should be applied.

HOUSEKEEPING INSIDE YOUR CAR

Dust and dirt particles that accumulate on the upholstery of your car should be removed every few weeks—and oftener, if your car is given constant, hard use.

Before attempting to remove spots and stains from upholstery fabric, determine as accurately as possible: (1) Type of fabric or trim mate-

rial. (2) Nature and age of the stain. (3) Effect of stain-removing agents on the color, structure, and general appearance of the fabric.

For best results, stains should be removed from upholstery as soon as possible after they have been made. If they are allowed to stand for some time, they very often become set, and removal becomes more difficult—frequently impossible.

TRIM DESCRIPTION AND CLEANING METHODS

Fabrics—Soap and water may be used in cleaning fabrics. A neutral, nonalkaline soap should be used with lukewarm water. The suds should be frothy, not watery. Suds only should be applied in moderate quantities with a damp cloth, sponge, or soft brush and rubbed gently. Soap suds should be removed with a clean, damp cloth or sponge. Then the surface should be wiped several times with a dry cloth. While still damp it should be brushed lightly with a whisk broom or medium stiff brush. Permit air to circulate freely over the wet upholstery.

In some cases of especially stubborn stains it may be necessary to use either GM Upholstery Cleaner or GM Upholstery Spotter available from your Pontiac dealer. Use as the label directs.

NOTE: The following safety precautions should be observed in cleaning fabrics:

1. Do not use as a cleaning solvent any gasoline which is colored or which contains tetraethyl lead.
2. Do not use as a cleaning solvent, acetone, lacquer thinners, enamel reducers, nail polish remover, etc.
3. Do not use laundry soaps or bleaches and reducing agents, such as the following: Chloride of lime, Javelle water, Hydrogen peroxide, Sodium hydrosulphite, Potassium permanganate, Chlorine or chlorine water, Sulphurous acid (sulphur dioxide), Sodium thiosulphate (Photographers' hypo). The use of these agents tends to weaken fabric and to change its color.
4. Do not use too much cleaning fluid; some interior trim assemblies are padded with rubber, and volatile cleaners are generally solvents for rubber. The application of too much cleaner may destroy these rubber pads.

Genuine Leathers—Custom four-door sedans and Custom Catalinas use genuine leather trim in some areas.

Genuine leathers have a natural tendency to wrinkle. Such wrinkles or creases occurring in service do not detract from the wearing qualities of the leather. A cushion in this condition is simply described as having "comfort wrinkles".

The best cuts of leather have certain scars, horn marks, and briar scratches. These likewise do not detract from quality or durability but indicate that the hide carrying these "blemishes" is of the top cut grade with entirely natural markings.

If dirt accumulates on the surface, this develops into a hard grit which under pressure will cut the finish and cause the leather to crack or bleed color. Whenever dirt accumulates, the surface should be cleaned occasionally as follows:

1. Apply a thick suds of lukewarm water and a neutral soap worked up on a piece of gauze or cheesecloth to the surface.
2. Wipe entire surface using only a damp cloth.
3. Wipe leather dry with a soft cloth.

Imitation Leathers—Imitation leather fabrics are used for auxiliary trimming in conjunction with both fabric and genuine leather upholstery.

Recommended cleaning instructions for imitation leather are the same as outlined for genuine leather and as in the case of genuine leather one of the most important factors is the removal of soilage as quickly as possible after it occurs.

NOTE: Polishes and cleaners used for auto body finishes, volatile and other clear cleaners, naphtha, furniture polishes, oils, varnishes, or household cleansing and bleaching agents should never be used, as they may permanently damage the surface finish of either the genuine or imitation leather and mar the beauty of the car interior.

Convertible Top Materials—Generally, soilage can be removed with art gum or crude rubber. If dirt is heavily embedded in the fabric, the top should be thoroughly brushed with a whisk broom. In this brushing a minimum of pressure should be applied to those areas of the assembly which cover the metal bows of the top structure; heavy abrasion will disturb the surface of the material appreciably, causing an unsightly appearance. After brushing, the top should be washed thoroughly with a neutral soap suds and lukewarm water using a cloth or brush with soft bristles. Generous quantities of clear water should then be applied over the surface to remove any traces of soap which might remain. Never use volatile or other clear cleaners.

After being wet by cleaning or by rain, the top should be allowed to dry out thoroughly before being collapsed; the dampness may cause mildew and wrinkles.

CARE OF THE CONVERTIBLE BACK WINDOW

The back curtain on the Convertible Coupe is provided with pliable plastic window which is of large size to allow ample visibility at the rear of the Convertible Top. The plastic material at this location makes possible a larger window than can be utilized if glass were used. Due to the texture of the plastic window, it is susceptible to scratches and abrasions; caution must be used in its cleaning and care.

1. When removing road dust, use a soft cotton cloth moistened with water and wipe cross-wise of the window.
2. To clean the back window, use cold or tepid (not hot) water and a mild, neutral soap suds. After washing, rinse with clear water and wipe with a slightly moistened clean soft cloth.

CAUTION: Never use solvents such as alcohol or volatile cleaning agents on the plastic window. These liquids may have a deteriorating effect on the plastic and, if spilled, may spot the painted finish on the rear body panels directly below the rear window.

3. In removing frost, snow, or ice from the plastic back window **DO NOT USE A SCRAPER.** In an emergency, warm water may be used. Use care that this warm water does not contact the actual glass windows or windshield.

CARPET FLOOR COVERINGS

Carpets are either cemented or tacked down securely in place and should not be removed unless it is definitely necessary to do so. If the carpet must be removed, it should not be forcibly pulled loose; this may cause the nap to pull through the warp of the carpet and ruin its appearance. A corner of the carpet should be turned back, and a wide-bladed putty knife or similar tool should be used to separate the carpet from its cemented foundation.

To clean these floor coverings, first, brush thoroughly. If soil remains, use a volatile type cleaner. Repeat for heavily embedded stains. Extreme care should be taken to make certain that carpets are not "soaked" with the cleaner. This may cause deterioration of the rubber compound used in the backing construction of some carpets.

NOTE: Neutral soap and water may also be used, but at the risk of color removal.

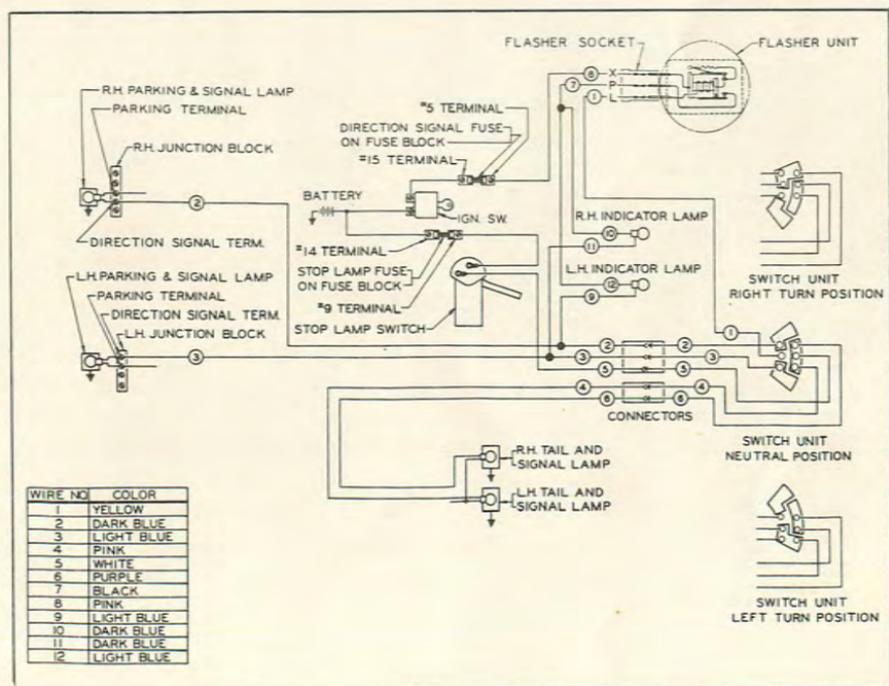
Make certain that carpets are thoroughly dry before closing all windows and door openings to prevent possible mildewing of the carpet.

Wiring Diagrams



We don't like to burden you with technical details, but so many owners have requested wiring diagrams that we have included them for those who are interested in knowing more about the intricate "nervous system" which makes up the electrical system in your Pontiac.

These diagrams are schematic. That means that they are arranged so that you can see which wires inter-connect each switch, lamp, etc. In a schematic diagram the wires are shown separately, while on the car some are enclosed in looms. The legend on the diagrams refer to the color of the wires which should be connected to each terminal.



DIRECTION SIGNAL WIRING DIAGRAM

Service Needs of Your Pontiac



The maintenance services that your 1955 Pontiac may require are largely dependent on your driving habits plus the road and climatic conditions in which the car is driven.

By learning the type of driving you do, your Pontiac dealer's service manager or service salesman will be better qualified than any one else to recommend what services your car may need. Your Pontiac dealer's mechanics have everything at their disposal to do the best work at the least possible cost. They have a specialized knowledge of the Pontiac car, are supplied with information on latest service methods, and use specifically designed equipment where needed.

With few exceptions, the best way to determine what your car needs is through your own observation of the way it operates, plus visual inspection or testing by mechanics trained on Pontiac diagnosis.

DRIVING HABITS

STARTING AND STOPPING—The driver who beats everyone away from traffic lights and stops by jamming on the brakes at the last minute has to pay for his fun. Rapid starts and stops waste gas and oil and place undue wear on even the best engine parts, brakes, and tires.

CRUISING SPEED—Services needed by your car will also depend to some extent on the speeds at which you drive. The motorist who habitually drives over 60 or 70 MPH on the open road will need different service than one who cruises at 45 or 50 MPH.

USE OF LOW GEARS—At one time or another, you've ridden with drivers who took a couple of blocks to get their cars into high after starting. Low and second gears use far more gas than high gear. The owner who drives in first only long enough to get started and shifts into high at 20 to 25 MPH, saves on both gasoline and service expense.

HANDLING THE CAR—It's easy to see how varying skill in handling a car brings about different service needs. The car owner who bumps into curbs or scrapes fenders when parking, naturally requires more service than the motorist who drives carefully.

WARM-UP—Racing the motor or driving at high speeds before the car is warmed up causes unnecessary wear, since the cold oil needs time to circulate fully and efficiently between moving parts. It's a good idea to let the engine run a moment after starting and to drive at moderate speeds for at least ten minutes. This is particularly true in cold weather.

DRIVING CONDITIONS

ROADS—The type of roads over which you drive can make a surprising difference in the service needs of your car. A car driven on rough or stone-surfaced highways, for instance, will need tire replacement and steering and wheel adjustment more often than under ordinary conditions.

CLIMATE—Owners living in hot climates may need to replace tires somewhat sooner than those who live in the north, since heat is one of the determining factors in tire life. Conversely, those living in cooler areas may find they need more ignition, carburetor, and battery service to maintain good gas mileage and quick, easy starting.

"LAY-OF-THE-LAND"—Lay-of-the-land (scientists call it "topography") also causes variations in service needs. Altitude and the number of hills or mountains your car has to climb make a difference in the up-keep required to keep it in good running order.

CITY vs. COUNTRY—It would be hard to say whether country or city driving is "healthier" for your car. Open highways may lead to engine wear from driving long distances at sustained high speeds, while the restrictions and heavier traffic of city areas cause more stop-and-go driving, with accompanying wear on such items as brakes and tires.

SEASHORE vs. DESERT—A driver whose car is subjected to damp, salt air near the ocean might have to give more than average attention to body and appearance services. On the other hand, motorists driving in desert country have to contend with problems of avoiding engine overheating and excessive wear from dust and sand particles.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

It would be impractical to prepare a schedule that would cover the services required to maintain a car under all types of driving conditions. We, therefore, have prepared a schedule that gives our recommendations for the minimum services required when the car is being driven under average driving conditions. The maintenance intervals given should be reduced or increased according to the information given in the sections on General Service, Chassis and Body Lubrication, Engine Lubrication, and Tune-N-Test.

MILEAGE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

<i>Service</i>	<i>Mileage Interval</i>
Lubricate Chassis and Body.....	2,000
Check Hydra-Matic Fluid Level.....	2,000
Check Power Steering Hydraulic Fluid Level.....	2,000
Change Engine Oil.....	3,000 to 4,000
Rotate Tires.....	4,000
Change Oil Filter Element.....	10,000
Change Hydra-Matic Fluid.....	25,000
Lubricate Universal Joints.....	25,000

SEASONAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

<i>Service</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Fall</i>
Tune-N-Test.....	*	*
Clean Air Cleaners and Crankcase Ventilators.....	*	*
Add Anti-Freeze.....		*
Add Rust Preventive.....	*	
Lubricate Distributor.....	*	*
Lubricate Carburetor Accelerator Pump Arm.....	*	*
Safe-T-Check.....	*	*

MISCELLANEOUS MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

<i>Service</i>	<i>Reason</i>
Adjust Brakes.....	Refer to page 25.
Adjust Steering.....	Refer to page 27.
Check Front Wheel Alignment.....	Refer to page 27.
Lubricate Front Wheel Bearings.....	Whenever drums are removed for other service.
Rear Axle.....	Refer to page 29.
Synchro-Mesh Transmission.....	Refer to page 29.



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PONTIAC APPROVED ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE THROUGH YOUR PONTIAC DEALER

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| AIR CLEANER—OIL BATH | POLISH |
| GM ANTI-FREEZE | BLUE CORAL |
| ANTENNA 63" | LUSTUR-SEAL |
| ANTENNA—ELECTRIC OPERATED | PORCELAINIZE |
| BRAKE PEDAL PAD—WIDE | PURSE HOLDER |
| BUMPER GUARDS | RADIO |
| CAR MAT—RUBBER | RADIO SPEAKER—REAR SEAT |
| CLOCK—ELECTRIC | REAR FENDER PANELS |
| COMFORT CONTROL SEAT | REAR VIEW MIRROR |
| COMPASS (CAR)—ILLUMINATED | INSIDE NON-GLARE |
| DEFROSTER—REAR WINDOW | OUTSIDE |
| DIRECTION SIGNAL | OUTSIDE—REMOTE
CONTROLLED |
| DOOR EDGE GUARDS | SAFTI-JACK |
| DOOR HANDLE SHIELDS | SEAT COVERS |
| EXHAUST DEFLECTOR | SHAVER—ELECTRIC,
REMINGTON AUTO-HOME |
| FUEL DOOR | STEERING WHEEL—DELUXE |
| LOCK | THERMASTER |
| NO-MAR GUARD | 8-HOUR BOTTLE |
| GRILL GUARD—HEAVY DUTY | PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR |
| HAND BRAKE SIGNAL | TIPON PAINT APPLICATOR |
| HOOD ORNAMENT—
ILLUMINATED | TISSUE DISPENSER |
| INSECT SCREEN | TRAFFIC LIGHT VIEWER |
| LAMPS | UMBRELLA—FOLD-A-WAY |
| ASH TRAY | UNDERSEAT HEATER AND
DEFROSTER |
| DUAL BACK-UP | VENTSHADES |
| GLOVE COMPARTMENT | GM UNDERCOATING |
| HAND SPOTLAMP | WHEEL DISCS |
| INSTRUMENT PANEL | STAINLESS STEEL—SOLID |
| COURTESY | STAINLESS STEEL—WIRE |
| LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT | WHEEL TRIM RINGS |
| SAFETY SPOTLAMP | WHITEWALL TIRE CLEANER |
| UNDERHOOD AND TROUBLE | WINDSHIELD SUN VISOR |
| LICENSE PLATE FRAMES | WINDSHIELD WASHER |
| MIRROR—VISOR VANITY | WIPER BLADES, ARCTIC |
| OIL FILTER—FULL FLOW | |
| PEDAL EXTENSIONS | |
| POWER BRAKES | |



Car Records

The following pages are inserted for your convenience in keeping any type of car record or other pertinent information you may desire. The columns on the ruled pages can be used for mileage, maintenance or trip records. Space is provided at the head of the columns to insert appropriate headings.

* * *

AUTOMOBILE IDENTIFICATION

Make _____	Model _____
Style _____	Color _____
License _____	State _____
Motor _____	Serial _____
R. F. Tire # _____	Make _____
L. F. Tire # _____	Make _____
R. R. Tire # _____	Make _____
L. R. Tire # _____	Make _____
Spare # _____	Make _____
Radio # _____	Make _____
Accessories Marked _____	
Other Identifying Marks _____	

We suggest you fill out the above form, cut it out of this book and carry it on your person. This form, when properly filled out, will not only assist you in reporting your car, if stolen, but will assist the officers in identifying your car and accessories. We also suggest that you lock the ignition and doors when leaving your car unattended.



Indian Legends



CRATER LAKE—A truly beautiful mountain lake in the heart of the Coast Range in Oregon. Ancient Indian tradition holds that the lake was a scene of battle between the Good Spirit and Evil Spirit in which the Good Spirit finally won out. The Eagle and Antelope were allies of the Good Spirit in overcoming the Bad One. The Evil Spirit is reputed to have been buried in the lake and an island is supposed to be the head of the Evil One.

Six miles wide and two thousand feet deep, Crater Lake is set in a pre-historic volcano without inlet or outlet. Its brilliant blue waters dazzle visitors.



MT. SHASTA—A majestic and inspiring scenic point in northern California. Its imposing, snow-capped grandeur, standing alone, naturally made it a focal point in Indian lore. Their belief is that the Great Spirit raised Mt. Shasta in order to provide himself with a stepping stone from the Heavens to the earth. Finding the earth cold and dreary, he created the sun to give warmth, gave each living thing its color and to each bird, a song. Originally, the grizzly bear was the master of all creatures. To the Indian, he remains a symbol of veneration associated with this legend.



BRYCE CANYON—The many colorful minarets and rock formations in this natural mountain wonderland are a memorial to an Indian tale, hoary with age. The tale of the Canyon involves creatures and animals who had been led to safety in this beauty spot by a legendary figure known as the Coyote. After finding themselves safe, they became ungrateful to their benefactor. Angry at their unbecoming actions, he turned all of them into colored stone to be eternal reminders of the penalties for ingratitude. They remain today as rocky memorials to this event. In the heart of the Rockies, in southwestern Utah, Bryce Canyon is now a great national park and a favorite with tourists in our mountain states.



SHIP ROCK—In extreme northwestern New Mexico, is a famous Navajo Indian landmark. It is reputed to be the original home of the Navajo. After a ceaseless and bloody war against stronger enemies, the Navajo people were assembled on the heights by the Supreme Being and, enormous peak and all, were transported through the air to the present location. The eagle and the owl are symbols of the event to the Navajo people.

INDIAN LEGENDS (Continued)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER—The Father of Waters, and the largest river system of the continent.



The unwritten history of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws identifies the Mississippi as one of their discoveries in their eastward migration from Old Mexico. They were following a symbol given them by the Great Spirit. The greatest body of water they had ever seen, their medicine men named it "Misha Sipokni," meaning "Beyond the ages—the Father of all its kind."

SPANISH MOSS—The trailing tendrils of Spanish Moss on southern trees is a reminder of an ancient Seminole story involving a blood feud between the Creeks and the Seminoles. Tradition relates the tale of a sorrowful Indian maiden whose bridegroom was killed in the feud before their marriage. Cutting off her long raven hair as a mark of her grief, she is reputed to have hung the tresses upon the tree branches. Today, her long hair, now gray with age, still waves in the breeze as Spanish Moss.



NATURAL BRIDGE—Scenic highlight in Virginia's mountains. An ancient Indian story relates the trials of Indian villagers suddenly attacked by a much larger war party and trapped at the edge of a 200-foot ravine. The Great Spirit, in his constant watch over the weak and helpless, bridged the chasm with a solid stone causeway over which the trapped Indians were able to get to safety. Ever since, Indians have related the story of the Great Spirit's solicitude for the "little people."



Standing 215 feet high and 90 feet across, the Natural Bridge is a visiting "must" for tourists in the valley between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—In Indian tradition, the White Mountains were raised by the Great Spirit as an ever-plenty garden for the Indians to protect them from famine and suffering. Game was always to be found there provided they took only what was needed. However, it was understood that no Indian was ever to climb the heights where the Great Spirit resided. Tradition has it that trespassers never returned and wandered forever with their mourning cries heard in the wailing winds of winter storms.



The White Mountains, a natural wonder of New Hampshire, is an ever popular scenic spot for motor travelers in New England.

INDIAN LEGENDS (Continued)



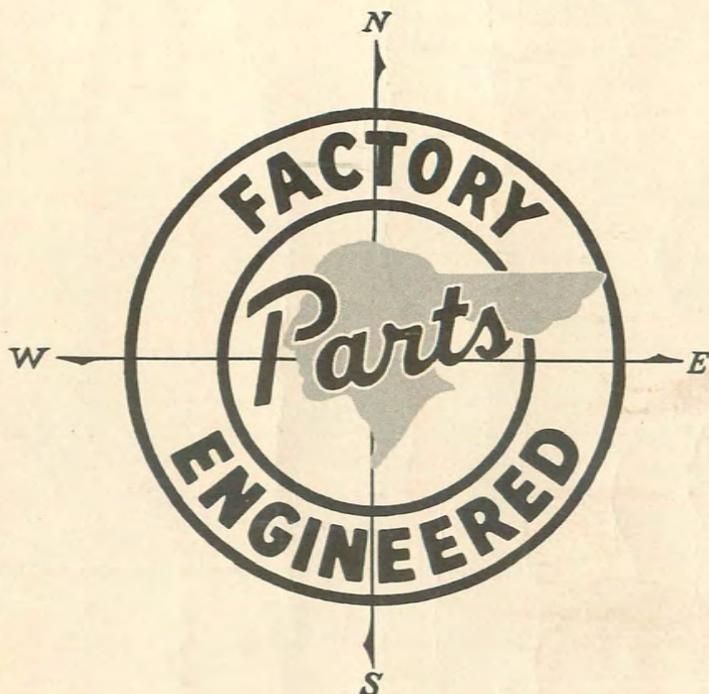
BELLE ISLE—Nationally known island park in the Motor City, is the basis for an ancient Indian legend. It concerns a great warrior's daughter, renowned and coveted for her beauty, even by the Four Winds. To guard her, the great warrior hid his daughter in a bark hut on Belle Isle and placed a ring of poisonous serpents around the island. With this protection, the beautiful maiden lived her life unharmed. Regardless of the ancient Indian tale, Belle Isle is one of the most beautiful city parks in the country.



PIPESTONE QUARRY—Here is perhaps the source of the most widely accepted legend among North American Indians. The chiefs of the warring tribes of all the earth were called into council at this point by the Great Spirit. The great council was held in this canyon, its quartzite stone red with the blood of slain warriors. There, the tribes agreed to forego war. The Great Spirit fashioned a pipe from a shaft of the stone in which red willow bark was smoked. Each great chief smoked this first pipe of peace as the seal of agreement. Ever since, the symbol and tradition of the peace pipe has been a universal custom of the Indians. The Pipestone Quarry was neutral ground by general agreement, and, from far and near, the tribes sent delegations to secure supplies of the red stone for ceremonial pipes.

At Home

... or Away!



This is your Symbol
of
HIGHEST QUALITY

When replacements are necessary, always insist on Pontiac Factory-Engineered Parts. They carry the same Warranty as your new Pontiac and they assure maximum

PERFORMANCE • ECONOMY • SAFETY



Protect your
PONTIAC
with



anywhere U. S. A.