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Owner's Guide

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SOLE IMPORTER AND DISTRIBUTOR IN UNITED STATES

East of Rocky Mountains

GENERAL OFFICES
CITROEN CARS CORPORATION
641 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022
Telephone: (212) MU 8-1161

SERVICE AND PARTS
CITROEN CARS CORPORATION
415 Third Avenue at 7th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215
Telephone: (212) MU 8-2850

West of Rocky Mountains

GENERAL OFFICE — SERVICE AND PARTS
CITROEN CARS CORPORATION
8423 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California
Telephone: (213) OL 3-8330

IN CANADA

CITROEN CANADA LIMITEE
4010 West Rue Ste Catherine
Montreal 6, P. Q.
Telephone: (514) 937-7411

IN MEXICO

AUTOMOVILES CITROEN, S. A.
Balderas No. 120-124
Mexico 1, D. F.
Telephone: 18-17-20

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identification and plates

The car **Serial Number** is stamped on a rectangular plate located on the upper right side of the fire wall in the engine compartment.

The **Motor Number** is stamped on a rectangular plate located on the left side of the engine block.

The **manufacturer's plate** with the words "Made in France" is mounted on the chassis at the right side of the engine.

Note: You must not remove or change the location of these plates.

The **Paint Reference Number** is stamped on a small round plate located next to the serial number plate. This number is a three digit figure preceded by "A.C."

Information covered in this guide applies to the following models:

Model	SAE Horse Power	Factory Symbol
ID 19a SUPER	81 @ .	DE/C
ID 19a LUXE	4750 RPM	DE/L

major specifications and settings

Fuel. Premium

MAIN DIMENSIONS

Wheelbase	123"
Front Track	59"
Rear Track	51¼"
Overall Length	190½"
Overall Width	70½"
Height (running position)	58"

CURB WEIGHT

Unloaded:	2,670 lbs.
Loading Capacity:	1,000 lbs.

CAPACITIES

Cooling System:

Single Heater	12 qts.
H/D Heater (optional)	14 qts.
Fuel Tank	17 U.S. gals.
Engine crankcase	4 qts.
Gear Box	2 qts.

(*) Hydraulic System:

(Complete)	5½ qts.
(Reservoir only)	3½ qts.

(*) Use only Heavy Duty Brake Fluid SAE 70 R3

ENGINE

Bore	78 mm/2.992"
Stroke	100 mm/3.937"
Displacement — cc	1911
Displacement — cu. in.	116.6
Compression Ratio	8.5
SAE Torque Maxi	104 ft./lbs. at 3500 rpm
Firing Order (all models)	1-3-4-2
Spark Plugs (*)	Marchal 35B AC 43F
Spark Plug gap (Marchal)020"-.024" 0.5-0.6 mm
Valve Clearance (cold):	
Intake	0.20 mm or .008"
Exhaust	0.25 mm or .010"
Point of ignition	12° BTDC
Contact breaker gap	0.40 mm or .016"
Cylinder Head Torque:	
—Tighten when cold: 1st	22 Ft. lbs.
2nd	43.5 Ft. lbs.

(*) For recommended CHAMPION or BOSCH spark plugs, consult your Authorized CITROEN Dealer.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

12V

Battery Polarity

Negative Post Grounded

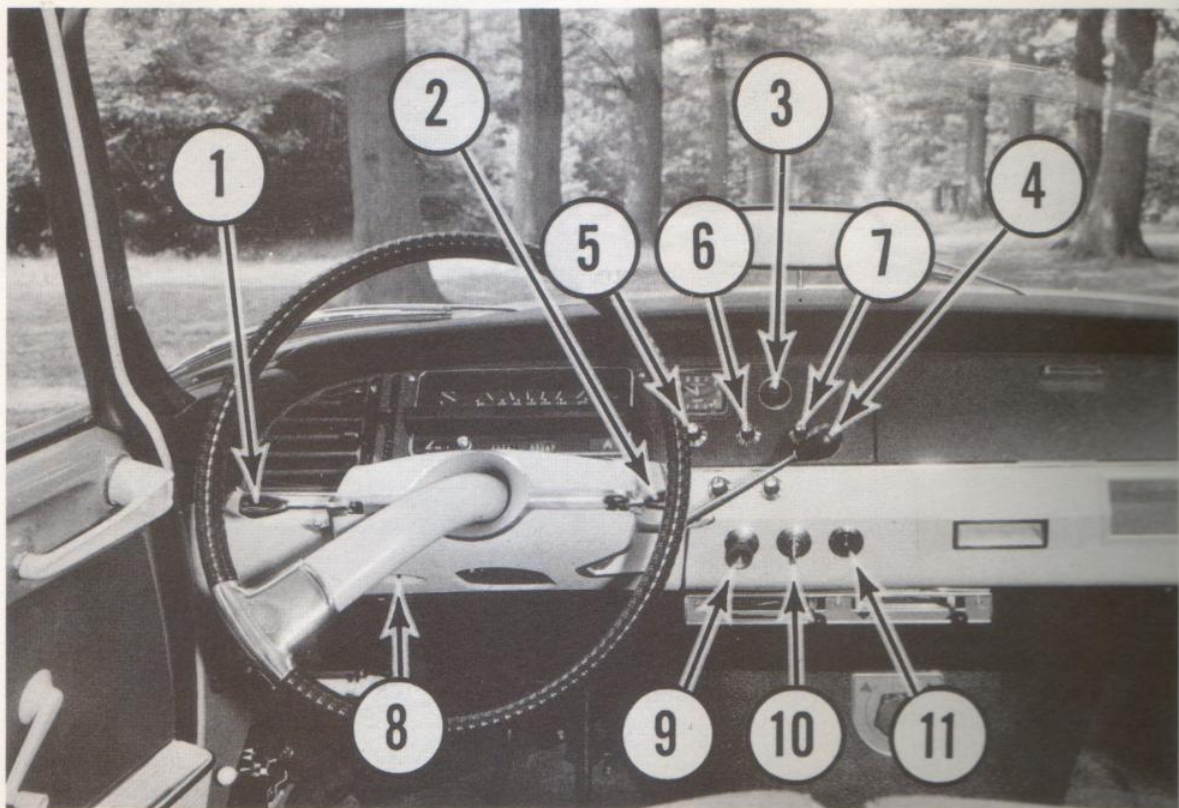
Bulbs

Front Sealed Beams	50W/40W
Front Directionals	4W/18W
Rear Directionals	25W
Tail Lights	4W
Stop Lights	15W
License Plate Lights	3W
Interior Lights	4W

INSTRUMENT PANEL

Charge Indicator (24v)	3W
Hydraulic Pressure Indicator	4W
Dash Panel Lights	2W
Clock Light	2W
Directional Indicator (24v)	3W
High Beam Indicator (24v)	3W

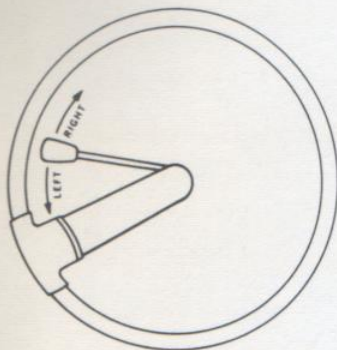
instruments and controls



instrument and controls

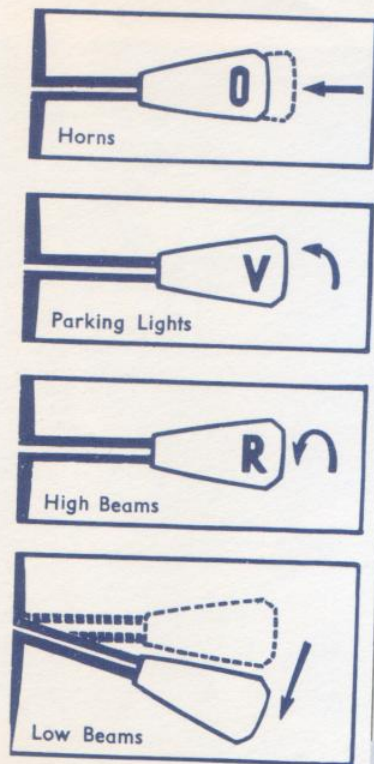
fig. 1 — dashboard

1. Directional Signal Lever.
Move lever up to signal a right turn or down to signal a left turn.



To cancel a signal slightly lift the lever toward the steering wheel. The signals can be reversed immediately by moving the lever all the way up or down. In addition to the indicator light 1 Fig. 2, an audible clicking sound occurs during the operation of the signal lights.

2. Horn and Light Switch (combined unit). See page 10.
3. Charging Indicator.
4. Gear Shift Lever.
5. Interior Light Switch.
6. Windshield Washer Control.
Press on knob to spray liquid on windshield. Operate with slow wiping speed only.
7. Windshield Wiper Control.
Turn knob clockwise to operate slow and then fast wiping speeds. Use fast speed in heavy rain only.
8. Instrument Panel Light.
It regulates the intensity of the panel light when the ignition switch is on and light switch 2 fig. 1 is in position V or R.
9. Choke Control.
See page 17.
10. Ignition Switch.
11. Starter Button.



horns and headlight switch:

2 fig. 1

It controls the Horns, the Headlights and serves as a Dimmer Switch at the same time. Its lever can move in three different directions.

1. It can be pressed **IN**.
Press lightly to sound **Low** tone (Town horn). Press fully to sound **High** tone (Country horn).
2. It can rotate from "O" to "R".
Position "O" — All lights **OUT**.
Position "V" — Parking lights **ON**.
Position "R"—High Beams **ON**.
3. It can move **up** or **down**.
When lights are set in position V or R and the lever is moved down the **Low Beams** will go **ON**.

"V" for Ville or Town.
"R" for Route or Road.

fig. 2—Instrument panel

1. Directional indicator (Green light). See 1 fig. 1.
2. Hydraulic pressure indicator (Red light).
Functions only when the ignition is **ON**. Also see Brake Security Control page 20.
3. High Beam indicator (Blue light).
4. Temperature gauge.
5. Speedometer Dial.
Mile graduation — 0 to 120
Kilometer graduation — 0 to 180
6. Odometer (total mileage).
7. Trip mileage register.
8. Trip mileage reset control (push in and turn to zero)
9. Fuel gauge.

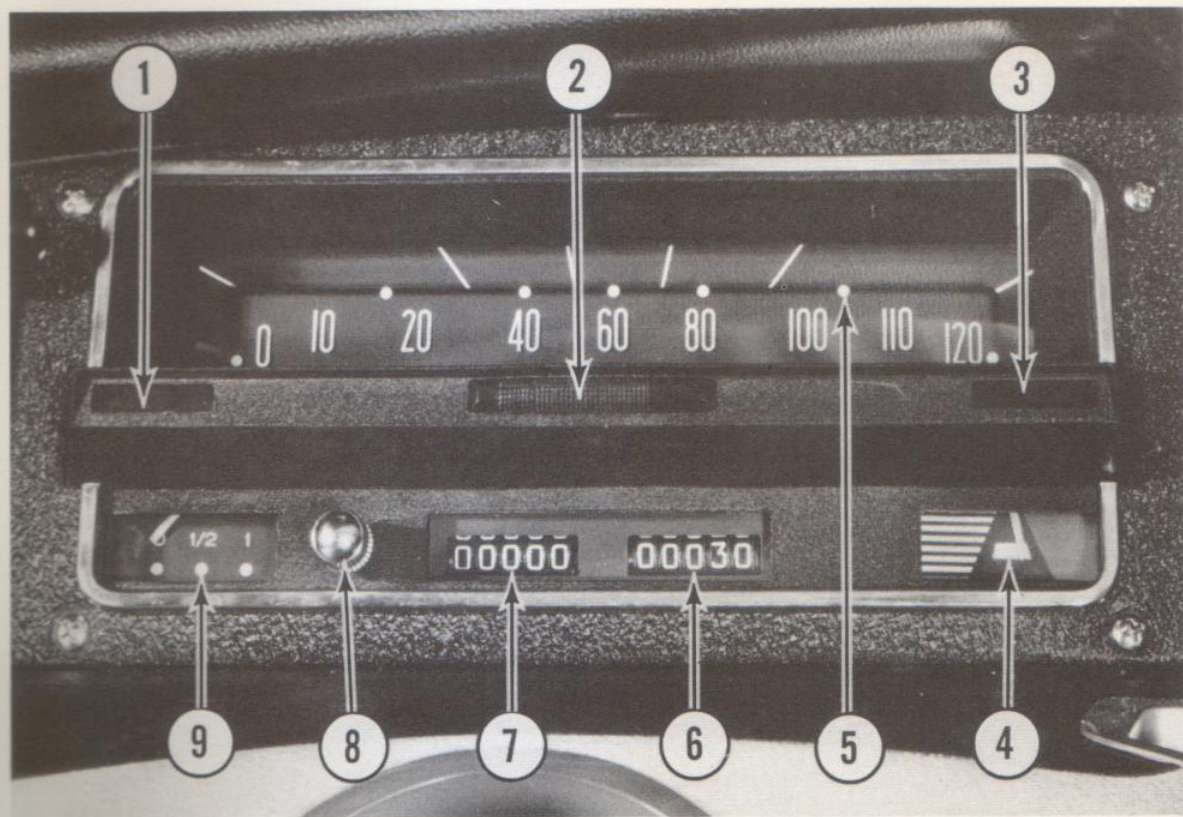


fig. 2

300-mile inspection

After the car has been driven for the first 300 miles, it must receive an inspection which shall be performed by any Authorized CITROEN Dealer. The inspection is **free**, the Owner must pay only for the new engine oil.

Performance of this inspection is an essential condition of the Warranty and it is the Owner's responsibility to have it made between the first 300 and 500 miles. Failure to do so will void the Warranty.

Note: Several operations which are part of the inspection require the engine to be completely cold which extends the time to the work itself. It is therefore suggested that you schedule the inspection well in advance, for instance when you take delivery of your car and also that, whenever possible, you leave your car with Dealer overnight.

breaking-in period

During the first 300 miles do not exceed the following speeds:

- 15 mph in 1st gear
- 28 mph in 2nd gear
- 44 mph in 3rd gear
- 60 mph in 4th gear

It is important that during the first 300 miles the car be driven very gently so that all moving parts are properly mated together. Avoid fast starts or brutal sudden stops. Avoid driving at constant and sustained speeds for long distances. On the contrary deliberately change speeds on long stretches and down shift on hills before engine begins to labor. Do not drive in 4th gear below 40 mph. Between 300 and 1200 miles increase your speed gradually. After 1200 miles the car may be driven freely up to the following speeds:

- 25 mph in 1st gear
- 50 mph in 2nd gear
- 70 mph in 3rd gear

driving

buckle your seat belts

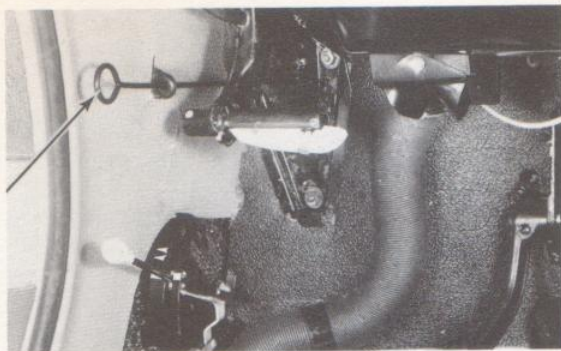


fig. 3

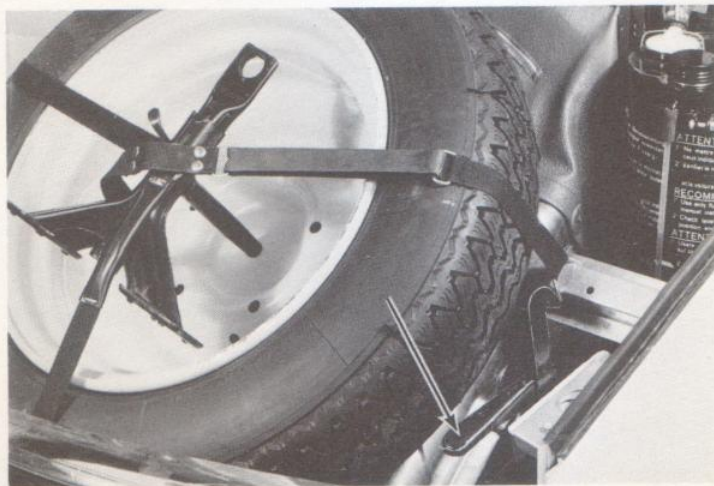


fig. 4

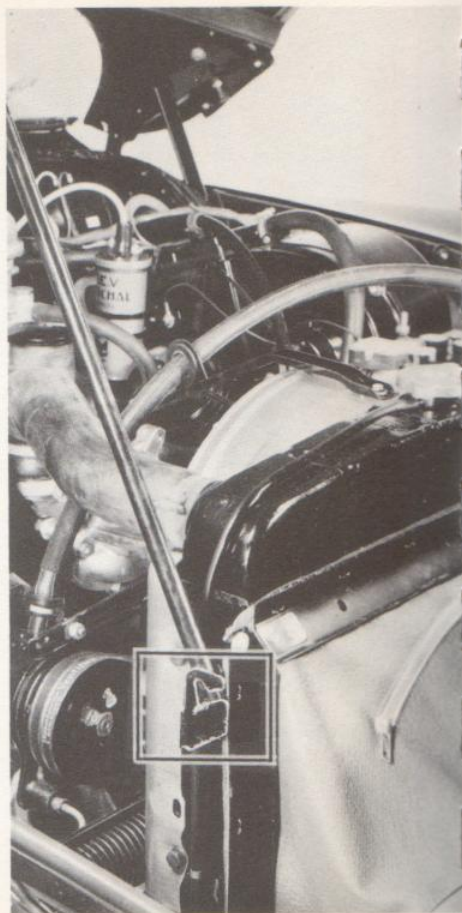


fig. 5

day to day checkings

Frequent checking of the cooling system Water Level, the Oil Level and Hydraulic Reservoir Fluid are entirely the responsibility of the driver. They should not only be made while the car is new but for the entire life of the car. Every driver should become thoroughly familiar with the proper method of performing these checkings.

to open the hood

Release the right and the left hood catches by pulling both release rings from inside of the car. See fig. 3. The hood will rise slightly.

With your right hand reach the safety latch fig. 4 and press it down to open the hood completely.

To support the hood in the open position remove the rod from its grommet and place it into the notch on the right side of radiator frame. See fig. 5.

checking the water level

The level should be about one inch from the top of the filling neck. The radiator is fitted with a pressure cap. Therefore, when checking level of a warm engine, use caution before completely removing cap. Turn cap counter-clock-wise approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. A slight hissing sound will indicate the escape of pressure. Wait until this stops before lifting the cap.

checking the engine oil

Check the oil level on a level ground. A good practice is to check oil every time you stop for fuel. Oil should never drop below the lower notch or rise above the upper notch of the dipstick.



Between the "Mini" and "Maxi" marks on the dipstick, the corresponding amount of oil is approximately 1 qt. To prevent incorrect reading stop the engine and wait several minutes to allow the oil trapped in upper engine components to return to crankcase.

If necessary, replenish with the same grade and make of new oil as the one you already have in the engine. The total capacity of oil is 4 qts.

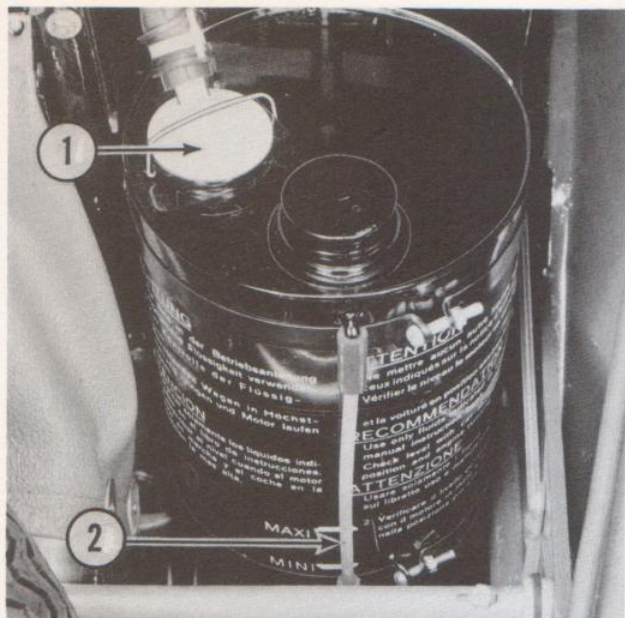


fig. 6

checking hydraulic reservoir fluid level

The main reservoir is located to the left of radiator. A transparent fluid level indicator is provided as a guide when checking the fluid supply.

To determine the fluid level, start the engine and let it run at idling speed. Set the height control lever in maximum high position. Notch 5 fig. 10.

Very Important:

The CITROËN hydraulic system uses a heavy-duty brake fluid SAE specifications 70R3.

Never use any other liquid; particularly mineral based products, such as engine oils, hydraulic jack oil, shock-absorber oil, transmission oil, etc. These products will destroy the hydraulic system of your car rapidly and completely.

Wait until car reaches maximum height, then check that fluid level 2 within the "Maxi" and "Mini" marks.

If it is necessary to replenish the fluid supply, the following is a partial list of recommended brands:

MOBILOIL	Super H.D.
DELCO	Super 11
LOCKHEED	Wagner 21B
MOPAR	Hi-Temp.

If necessary, these brands can be mixed with each other. However it is preferable to always use the same brand.

If it becomes impossible to obtain any of the above brands, it is permissible to use any heavy-duty brake fluid, provided the container in which it is sold clearly states that it meets S.A.E. Specifications 70-R3.

starting

Never run the motor in a closed garage without proper ventilation, since the exhaust fumes (carbon monoxide) are a poisonous and dangerous gas.

Be sure that the gear shift lever 4 is in "neutral" position and turn the ignition switch 10 on.

When engine is cold, pull choke knob completely out and press the starter button 11 without touching the accelerator pedal. If the engine does not start at the first attempt, wait three to five seconds and start again. As soon as the engine has started, progressively push the choke half way IN. Leave it in that position until the engine idles smoothly, then push the choke IN completely. Never over-use the choke and do not race the engine when cold. In very cold weather let the engine idle for a few minutes before driving off.

When engine is warm, press the accelerator pedal completely down without using choke control, then press starter button. If engine does not start at the first attempt, wait three to five seconds (keeping the foot on the accelerator pedal), then press starter button again.

As soon as engine has started release the accelerator pedal.

Before driving off, always let the engine run for a few moments. This will allow the car to stabilize in normal driving position.

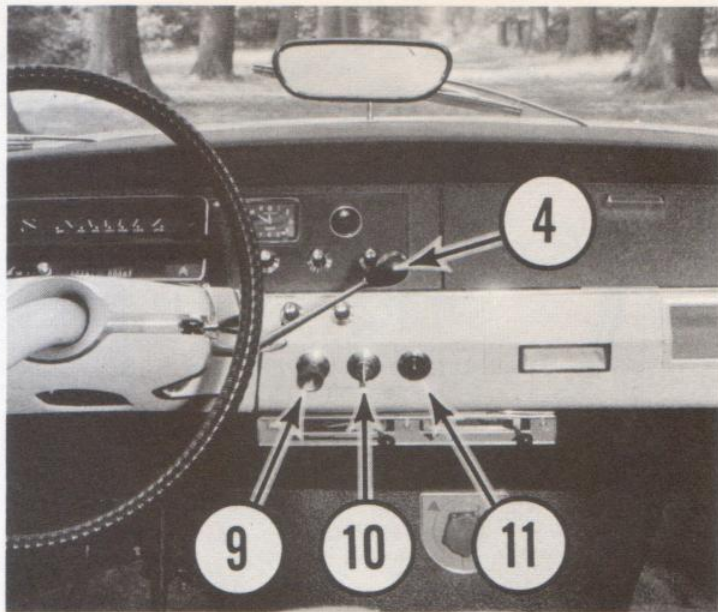


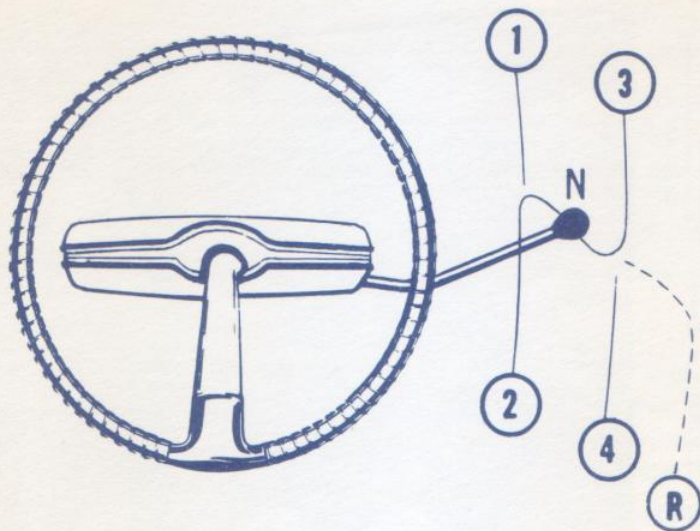
fig. 7

Notes:

When car has been garaged for a long time, or if gasoline tank has been emptied, prime the fuel pump by turning the Starter ON 3 or 4 times during 5 seconds each time but without touching the ignition switch nor the choke.

Although it is not advisable to use the choke excessively, it is permissible to run the engine with choke control half opened to facilitate maneuvering while parking or to raise car when changing a wheel.

shifting



To shift gears:

1. Depress the clutch pedal completely.
2. Move the shift lever as indicated above.
3. Release the clutch pedal progressively and simultaneously accelerate the engine.

Important Notes:

Before shifting from first to reverse or vice versa, bring the car to a complete stop.

For the first few thousand miles down-shift from 2nd to 1st at speeds below 10 MPH.

Avoid driving in 4th gear at speeds below 40 MPH, particularly in city traffic.

to start with crank handle

The crank handle may be used in cold weather to free up the engine, or to start engine when battery is too weak.

The crank handle and its extension are stowed under the spare wheel. Insert the extension through the guide under front bumper until it engages the gear box spindle. Do not forget to put the ignition **ON**. Be sure car is in neutral.

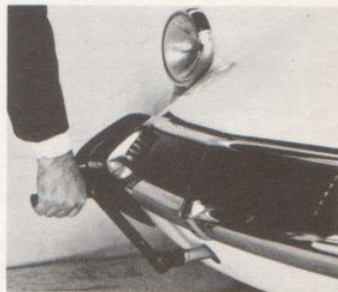


fig. 8

brakes

distances required to stop a car

CITROEN wishes to bring the information that follows for the sake of safety, and especially to the attention of drivers who drive in areas where speed is not limited.

The **total** distance required to stop a car is actually the sum of two distances. The first distance is the one covered by the car before the brakes are applied, the second during the time while the brakes are operative. The first distance, or time, is function of individual reflexes. It averages approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second. On the other hand, decelerations provided by the best of the braking systems can only tend towards a limit determined by the grip of tires on the road. Remember also that for a deceleration, as high as it may be, the distance covered by the car during braking time increases considerably with the speed. For instance, it will be 34 feet at 25 mph and 540 feet at 100 mph. Thus, while the speed increased only 4 times, the stopping distance increased 16 times.

On the chart below are shown the **total** stopping distances as they are related to the speed of the car.

SPEED OF THE CAR	25 mph	50 mph	75 mph	100 mph
Distance covered during reflex time	27'	55'	82'	110'
Distance covered during braking time	34'	133'	305'	540'
Total stopping distance	61'	188'	387'	650'

The stopping distances shown above are approximate. They are valid when the following conditions are met: brakes and tires in perfect condition, the car is not overloaded, the road is dry with good traction surface . . . **These distances may be considerably increased on wet and slippery roads.**

At high speeds (85 mph) it is recommended not to use the full power of the brakes instantly to bring the car to a stop. A good practice is to apply the brakes gradually and "pump" the brake pedal.

brakes

The ID 19 has two braking systems.

Main brake. The power assisted braking action is proportional to the pressure of the foot on the pedal and even in case of sudden stops relatively little pressure is required to bring the car to a halt. Before driving on the open road for the first time it is advisable to test the brakes to become familiar with their response and power.

Parking brake (fig. 9). The parking brake operates on the front wheels only. To apply the parking brake pull handle **1**. It will lock automatically. To release the brake, pull the handle slightly, then squeeze the release trigger **2** and push the brake handle all the way forward. If

desired, the brake handle may be **locked** in the parking position. A safety lock **3** when moved a $\frac{1}{4}$ turn prevents the trigger **2** from being accidentally released.

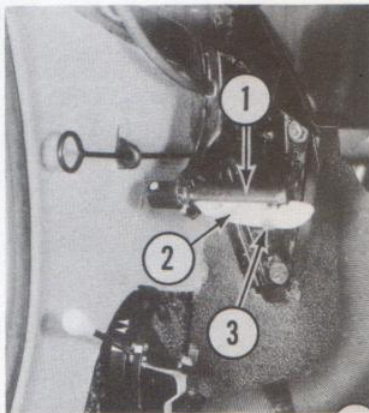


fig. 9

When parking on a hill it is essential that the parking brake be applied firmly.

brake security control

A red indicator **2** (fig. 2) serves as a warning when the hydraulic pressure controlling the main brake becomes insufficient.

When the light appears after switching the ignition on, it is normal. Start the engine. After a few moments the light will go out. Wait until it goes out before driving.

Should the light appear while driving, stop the car immediately. There is ample reserve pressure to do so under all circumstances. Without delay, have the hydraulic system inspected by your nearest CITROEN Dealer.

If the circumstances make driving mandatory, do so at speeds below 20 m.p.h., using the emergency brake only.

road clearance

road clearance adjustment fig. 10

To facilitate driving conditions on difficult roads: ruts, snow conditions, sandy surfaces, etc., it is often advisable to increase the road clearance of the car.

The height control lever can be set in three different positions indexed with white marks on the housing in which it moves. When the lever is set in slot 1, the car is at its normal driving height. When lever is set in slots 2 or 3, the road clearance is increased accordingly.

Driving comfort is greatest in the normal position. However, the car can be driven when the lever is set in either of the other two positions 2 or 3.

In addition the lever can be set in two extreme positions.

It can be moved all the way up to 5, or all the way down to 4. These two positions are used for jacking purposes when changing a wheel. They must not be used for normal driving. However, it is permissible to raise the car to its maximum height to clear road obstacles, such as snowdrifts, flooded roads, etc. In such circumstances, drive with care, and only far enough to clear the obstacle, then reset the car to its normal driving position or to the height the condition of the road may require.

Never drive the car with lever 1 in position 4.

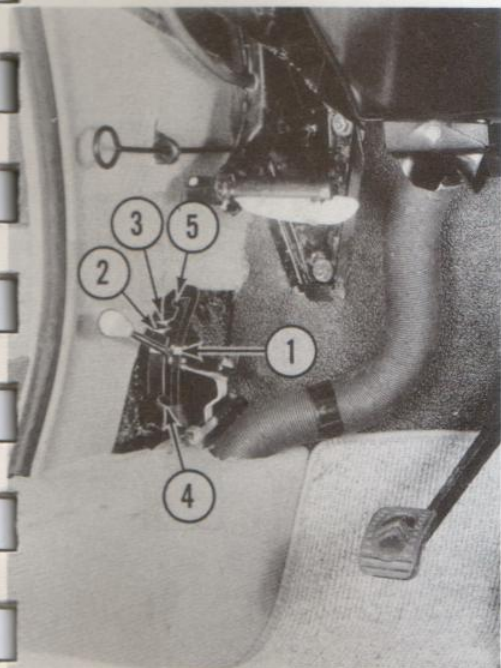


fig. 10

tires

Your car is fitted with MICHELIN XAs type tires as original equipment. Never mount any other tire on your car. Because of the construction of the tire itself, the walls of MICHELIN XAs tires are marked:

"COTE EXTERIEUR VOITURE" or **OUTER SIDE** of **CAR**.

"COTE INTERIEUR VOITURE" or **INNER SIDE** of **CAR**.

THESE RECOMMENDATIONS MUST BE IMPERATIVELY RESPECTED.

TIRE INFLATION PRESSURES: taken when tires are **COLD**.

Tire size	180 x 380 XAs
Front	27 psi
Rear	24 psi
Spare	30 psi*

*Deflate to proper pressure depending on wheel to be replaced. **DO NOT OVERINFLATE** your tires as nothing will be gained in doing so, except that you may adversely affect the riding comfort.

MICHELIN XAs Tires are not interchangeable with other MICHELIN X type tires nor with any other tire.

TIRE CARE:

It is important to check the tire pressure frequently and before the car has been driven more than one mile at moderate speed, i.e. while tires are still **COLD**.

Correct tire pressure not only will insure even wear-off of the tires, but also provide the best ride.

While servicing your car, have the tires inspected for cuts and bruises and if uneven wear is noticed, switch the tires.

A good practice is to switch tires regularly every 10,000 miles or more often if necessary.

Cross switch wheels and tires per following pattern:

Spare to right front
Right front to left rear
Left rear to right rear
Right rear to left front
Left front to spare.

During this operation, have the wheels checked for proper balance.

Always have the wheel balance checked after a tire has been repaired.

Note: MICHELIN XAs tires are classified as snow tires therefore never use chains on your CITROEN.

features and comfort

power jacking—changing a wheel

The whole operation should take no more than 10 to 15 minutes. MICHELIN X tires give extra long service and are seldom subject to puncture. Nevertheless remember in case of such emergency always drive to a safe area out of the traffic path.

From engine compartment remove spare wheel, stand with pin and crank handle with extension. Have the engine idle during the entire operation. If the rear wheel is to be replaced, remove the rear fender. Loosen



fig. 11

the fender bolt with the crank handle as shown in fig. 11. Then with a slight lift, pull the fender to the rear, see fig. 12.

Procedure for removing wheel. Set emergency brake firmly and lock it.

- Set height control lever to top position fig. 10. Let car rise and stabilize at upper lever.
- Remove hub cap with hook on stand pin, by prying fig. 13.
- Loosen the five wheel nuts without removing them at this point. You may use crank extension as a lever. See fig. 14.
- Hook stand on stud located about middle of car side body member, same side as wheel to be changed. **Be sure the stand extension eye is well engaged over the stud.**
- Insert pin in hole through stand and stand extension. Use hole before last on horizontal surface fig. 15.
- Move down the height control lever to lowest position. Car will then descend, tilt on opposite side and wheels will retract from ground.
- Unscrew wheel nuts completely. Remove the wheel.

Installing new wheel.

- Insert crank extension into the wheel center hole and present wheel on hub as shown in fig. 16. Install the five nuts without tightening them at this point.
- Raise car to high position slot 5 fig. 10 and remove stand.
- Lower car to normal driving position (slot indexed with white mark).
- Tighten wheel nuts with crank handle (do not use the extension).
- Install the hub cap respecting the valve location. To do this place hub springs on each side of the valve hole in the rim and push hub in place by forcing the last hub spring, the stand pin and hook. See fig. 17.
- Replace tools and wheel in engine compartment. Secure them firmly. See fig. 4.
- **Make sure hood is well locked after that operation and have the tire repaired at the first opportunity.**

Note: We recommend that you ask your CITROEN Dealer to demonstrate this procedure.



fig. 12



fig. 13



fig. 14



fig. 15



fig. 16



fig. 17

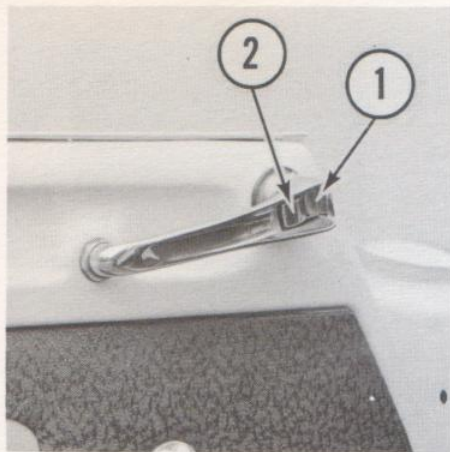


fig. 19

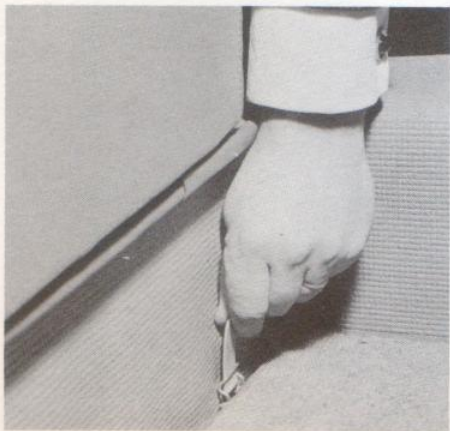


fig. 20

seats

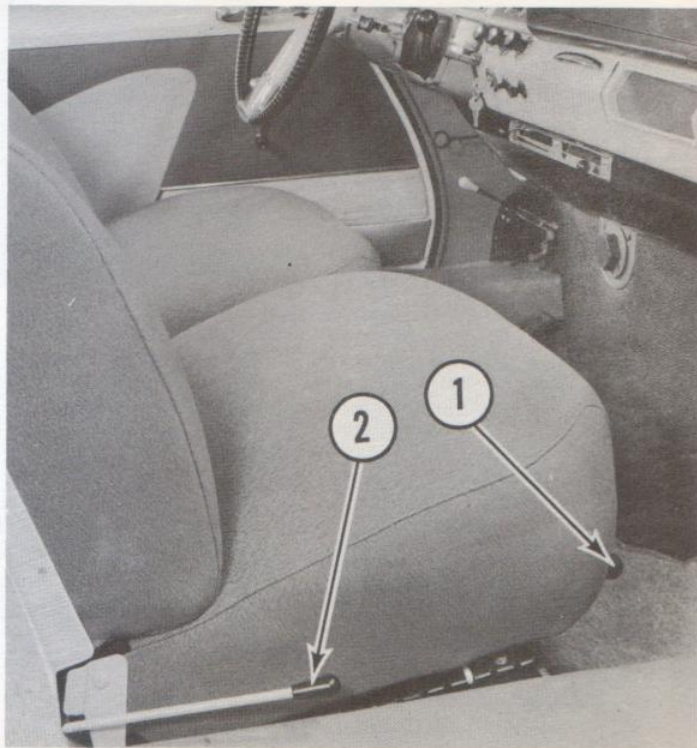


fig. 21

doors

To open a door from inside, grip the handle and press on lever 1, fig. 19 while pressing the door open with the forearm. When fully opened, the doors are held by a retractable door check. Lever 1 also serves the purpose of locking the doors. To do this move this lever toward the front until you hear a click.

To unlock the lever 1 press on the catch 2. Both front doors must be locked with the key and cannot be locked from the inside.

keys

Two keys are supplied with the car. The code number of the lock is stamped on each key. It is important to have on record this four digit number. Should you decide to order additional keys, always specify the code number. Carry keys separately.

carpets fig. 20

On models so equipped the front and rear carpets are installed by inserting the three plastic tabs into the spring clips located on the face of the seat platforms.

To remove the carpets, simply lift the tabs from the clips.

front seats fig. 21

Both front seats can be individually adjusted for best posture and comfortable driving. They can also (when so equipped) be converted into beds.

- To bring a seat cushion forward or backward move from right to left the latching lever 1 (fig. 21). Then move the seat to the desired position and release the lever to lock the seat on its tracks. The standard range of adjustment is 6 inches.
- To change the back rest angle, simply lift the side lever 2 while leaning backward or forward. Release the lever to lock the backrest in the desired position.
- To convert a seat into a bed, first move it completely forward. Then lift lever 2 and tilt the backrest all the way down.

NOTE: The front cushion height or angle may be permanently modified if it is so desired. See your CITROEN Dealer.

seat belts — optional, unless otherwise specified.

Twelve anchoring points are provided on every car. These will enable you to install the seat belts on each or all the front or rear seats.

Anchoring points are concealed under the floor insulation. Therefore do not have holes drilled in the floor but consult your Citroën Dealer for the proper installation.

Note: For cars equipped with front bench seat, the fore and aft adjustment lever is in the middle of the bench.

interior lights

The switch **5** (fig. 1) controls the interior lights. However the lights will go on automatically when either front door is opened.

trunk light

This light will automatically go on when the trunk lid is open and when the light switch **2** (fig. 1) is in position "**V**" or "**R**". Check that the trunk hood is always closed.

ash trays

To empty a tray pull it completely and lift while still pressing on the spring catch.

electric clock

To set the clock to correct time, press and turn the button on the dial.

sun visors

Both sun visors slide on their spindles and can be moved according to the direction and angle of the sunlight. They also

can be swung around to mask the top of the door windows.

The passenger's sun visor is fitted with a mirror.

rear view mirror

The rear view mirror is of the day and night type. It can be set in either of the two positions without changing its angle. To avoid headlight glare from the rear, simply tilt the lower edge to the "night" position.

map pocket — radio

Located under the glove compartment, may be used for radio installation. (Consult your CITROËN Dealer.)

fuse box fig. 22

The fuse box is located in the Engine Compartment on the left upper corner of the fire wall. It contains three active fuses and one spare. Active fuses protect the following circuits:

Yellow Terminal—Windshield Wiper, Motor and Accessory Terminal.

Red Terminal—Front Low Beams Tail Lights, Instrument Light, Trunk Light, Clock and Rear License Lights.

Blue Terminal—All other circuits except Horns and High Beams.

The fourth fuse is a **Spare** one. All fuses are rated 30 amps each.

Note: Always shut off the engine and disconnect the corresponding circuit before replacing a blown fuse.

If after having replaced a blown fuse by the spare, this spare fuse blows again, contact your Citroën Dealer.

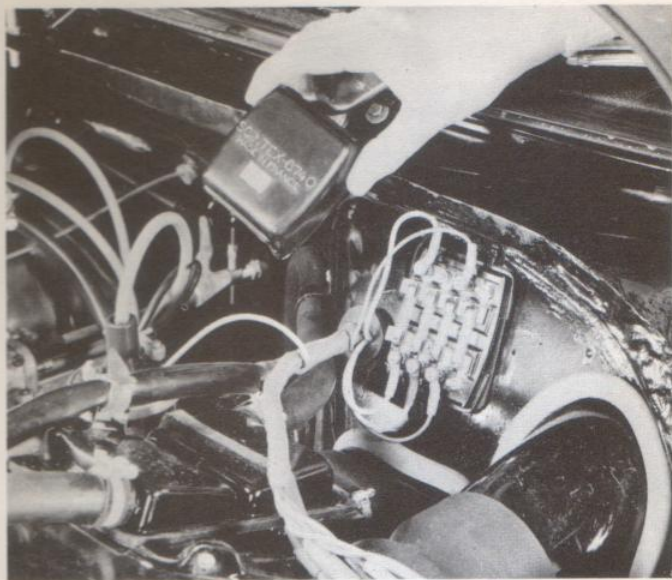


fig. 22

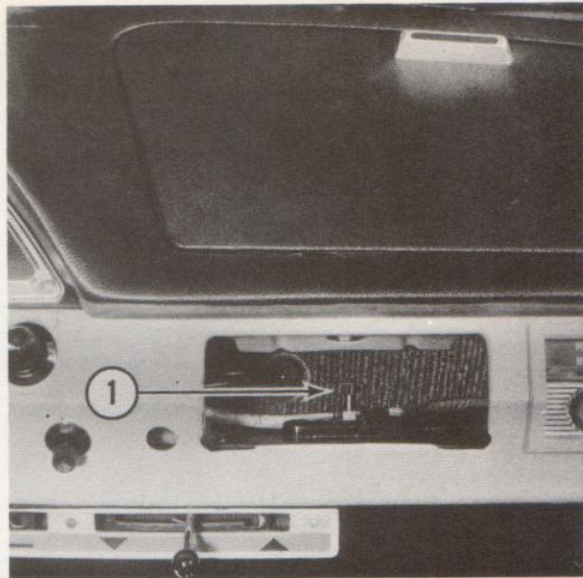


fig. 23

accessory terminal

If additional 12 volt electrical accessories are to be installed such as radio, fog lamps, back-up lights, etc., the serviceman should be advised to use the special terminal 1 fig. 23 provided for this purpose behind the ashtray. This terminal is suitable for a 10 amp. current draw.

ventilation and heating

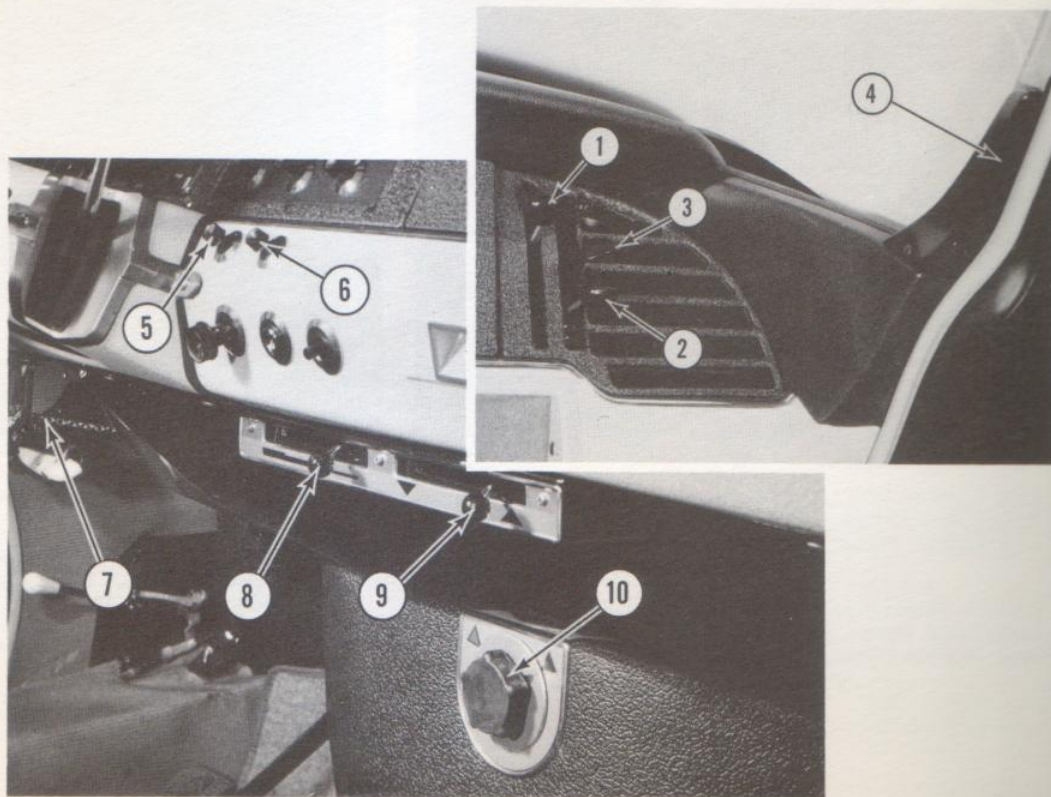


fig. 24

ventilation—heating—defrosting

Your Citroën is provided with two distinct air control systems. One is used for fresh air ventilation, the other for heating and/or defrosting.

The ventilation and heating systems may be used separately or in conjunction according to the comfort desired.

ventilation:

Fresh air is admitted to the interior of the car through a vent situated at each end of the dashboard. The air stream is supplied to the vents through ducts incorporated in the front fenders.

Three control levers at each vent enable the driver or the front passenger to regulate the incoming air volume at will. The vents may be used separately or together.

Lever **1** controls a flow of air toward the floor of the car. When the lever is all the way down, this air flow is shut off. As the lever is raised the air flow volume increases.

Lever **2** controls an airflow directed toward the upper half of the interior. When the lever is at its lowest position this air stream is shut off. As the lever is raised the incoming volume of air increases.

Lever **3** operates a deflector which diverts the air stream controlled by lever **2**. In warm weather this may be utilized to fan the face of the driver or passenger.

During inclement weather conditions the deflector can direct the air stream toward the roof as an aid in de-misting the rear window.

The heating system blower may in summertime be used to supplement ventilation. This is particularly helpful when driving under conditions requiring all windows to be closed. It will also maintain a ventilation air supply when the car is at a standstill with closed windows. Close the heater control valve **10** and turn the blower switch on.

A control valve **10** regulates the volume of hot water flowing through the heating system. When the pointer is at the red triangle the valve is open. When

it is at the blue triangle the valve is closed.

to operate the heater:

Turn the heater valve **10** to the red triangle.

Start the blower motor Switch **5**.

Move the lever **8** to the left.

Move the lever **9** all the way to the left.

Air produced by the blower is heated by an auxiliary radiator. The lever **8** operates a shutter flap which controls the volume of warm air entering the interior. When the lever is at the extreme right the flap is closed. There is no heat. As the lever is gradually moved to the left the incoming volume of warm air increases, heating the car proportionately.

to operate the defroster:

Turn the heater blower on.

Move lever **8** to the extreme left.

Move lever **9** to the extreme right (upward triangle)

The defrosting system includes four vents. Two vents, located at the front topside of the dash-

board are used for defrosting the windshield. At each end of the dash additional vents 4 are used to defrost the front door windows.

The lever 9 controls a shutter which diverts air from the heater blower to the defroster. For maximum defrosting the lever must be at the extreme right (upward triangle). As the lever is gradually moved toward the left the air volume is divided proportionately between heating and defrosting. At the extreme left (downward triangle) the air volume is used for heating only.

optional heavy duty heater

The optional heavy duty heating system includes:

- An additional blower for rear interior heating and rear window defrosting.
- An additional switch 6 to operate the rear blower.
- A shutter incorporated in the front gravel shield.
- A pull chain 7 which operates the shutter.

In very cold weather the interior heating may be amplified by regulating the front shutter with the pull chain. When the chain is all the way pulled in the shutter is closed reducing the volume of air supplied by the engine fan. This raises the engine cooling system temperature and heat efficiency.

The temperature gauge dial has a white scale which is used as an indicator for controlling the shutter opening. If the gauge needle tends to move toward the right end of the scale the shutter must be opened. Release the pull chain to permit additional air volume into the engine compartment. Control the shutter so that the needle remains in the center of the scale at all times.

NOTE: With the heavy duty heater the water cooling system capacity is increased to 14 quarts.

trailer hitch

A trailer hitch may be installed by your CITROEN Dealer. Trailer hitches for the sedan and station wagon are of different types.

The maximum permissible weight of trailers (when fully loaded) for either model of the car is **2,750 lbs.**, the trailer being equipped with inertia braking system.

tool kit

A tool kit is provided with each new car as standard equipment. It contains the following pieces:

- 1 screw driver.
- 1 pair pliers
- 1 spark plug wrench
- 1 Engine and gear box drain plug wrench
- 3 Box wrenches

lubrication and maintenance

Periodic Maintenance and scheduled inspections as outlined in the Warranty and Maintenance Booklet are of major importance.

This booklet is provided with every new vehicle.

CHOICE OF LUBRICANTS

Be sure the oil you use is of the right type and of a quality brand name. Do not mix different types of oils. Do not use any additives with these oils without the advice of your Authorized CITROEN Dealer.

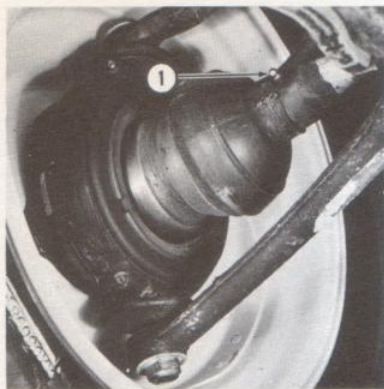


fig. 26

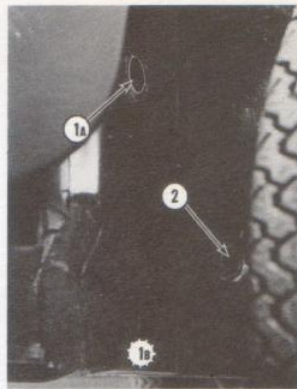


fig. 27

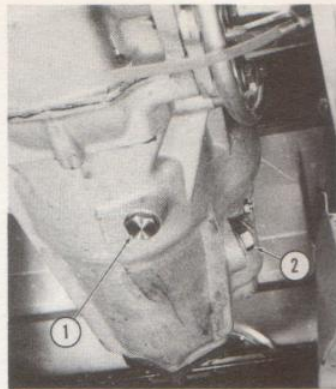


fig. 28

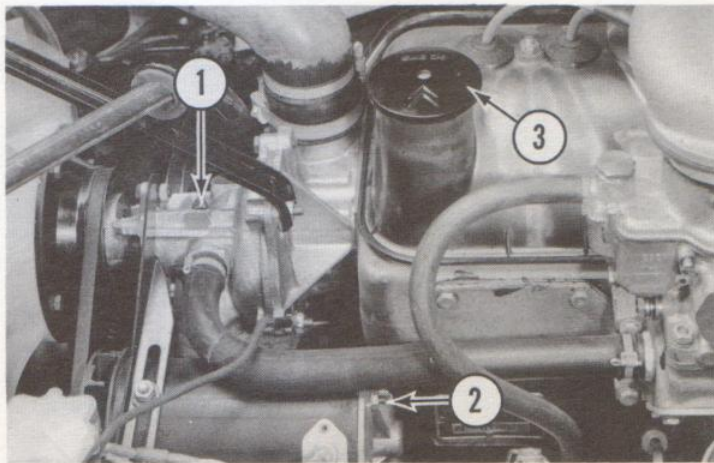










fig. 29

LUBRICATION CHART

Every	Lubricate		Lubricant
2500 mi -	Drive Shaft  ①	1 fig. 26	Chassis Grease
-	Upper and Lower Anti-roll bar knuckles  ②	1A & 1B fig. 27	Chassis Grease
-	Anti-roll bar bearings	2 fig. 27	Chassis Grease
-	Drain Engine Oil	—	 SAE 10W-30
	Crankcase capacity: 4 qts.		
-	Fan Shaft Bearing	1 fig. 29	Engine Oil
5000 mi -	Rear Generator Oil Cap	2 fig. 29	Engine Oil
-	Distributor Shaft: 1 or 2 drops on felt pad ..		Very Light Oil
-	Check Gear Box Level	2 fig. 28	
12500 mi -	Drain Gear Box Oil capacity 2 qts.	1 fig. 28	SAE 90 EP
-	Lubricate Rear Suspension Cylinder Ball  ③		Wheel Bearing Grease
20000 mi -	Drain Hydraulic System Fluid  ③		SAE 70 R3 Brake Fluid

 ① Moderate pressure is required. (Remove dust caps).

 ② The lower Grease Fitting 1B is reached through the underpan.

 ③ These operations to be carried out correctly must be performed by an Authorized CITROEN Dealer.

engine lubrication

Drain the crankcase with the engine **warm** every 2500 miles and refill with multigrade SAE 10W-30 oil, both in summer and in winter.

Oil Filler Cap is in 3, fig. 29.

— In countries where the average temperature exceeds 86° F, the 20W-40 multigrade oil is recommended.

— In countries where Winter temperature frequently falls below 0° F, the 5W-10 multigrade oil may be used.

CAUTION: never run the engine even on the starter when crankcase is empty.

special conditions

The given lubrication schedule is recommended for **NORMAL** suburban driving. If "Stop and Go" driving prevails, or if the car is being driven in dusty areas, these intervals must be reduced. Consult your CITROEN Dealer.

gear box fig. 28

Every 5000 miles check the gear box oil level. It must be level with the edge of the **filler cap 2**. If necessary replenish with SAE 90 "extreme pressure" oil. Every 12500 miles, it is advisable to have the gear box drained by a CITROEN Dealer. See **drain plug 1**. Capacity 2 qts.

brakes

Every 12,500 miles have the front and rear linings checked by your CITROEN Dealer.

The front brake linings automatically compensate for wear when the parking brake is applied.

filters

the carburetor air filter

Every 5000 miles clean the element.

See instructions printed on the cover. Also see page 46.

the fuel filters

In addition to the carburetor filter, which may be removed and cleaned, a second filtering element is located in the fuel pump. Do not try to remove this unit yourself; have it cleaned by your CITROEN Dealer when needed.

the hydraulic system filter

It is located at **1** fig. 6. Have it cleaned by your CITROEN Dealer every 5000 miles.

changing hydraulic brake fluid

The hydraulic system should be drained every 20,000 miles by your CITROEN Dealer. Also see special conditions page 35.

battery

Check the water level regularly, particularly in the summertime. It should be approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " above the plates in each cell. If necessary, add **distilled water only**. **Never add acid**.

After a period of time, the battery terminals may become slightly sulphated. To remedy this, disconnect the terminal clamps. Remove the insulating felt washers. Wash the sulphation from the clamps and terminals with clear water. Replace the felt washers after soaking them in castor oil. Replace the clamps tightly in their terminals.

door windows

To insure easy sliding of the windows, have a CITROEN Dealer apply two coats of special varnish or silicon compound on the rubber.

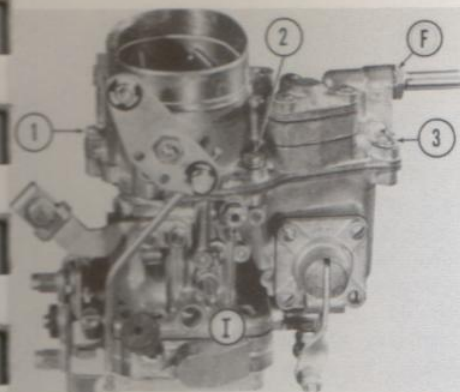


fig. 30

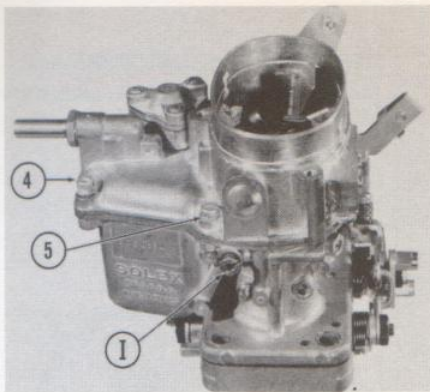


fig. 31

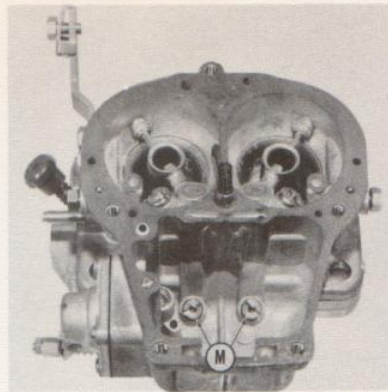


fig. 32

carburetor

The ID model is equipped with Solex double barrel carburetor:

Solex 32-SDID2 Mark 52	ID 19
Main jets: primary	130
secondary	125
Idling jets: primary	45
secondary	40

important

These modern high precision units will practically never lose their adjustment. **The original factory settings should never be altered or changed.** They will usually require no maintenance except an eventual cleaning of the fuel filter screen.

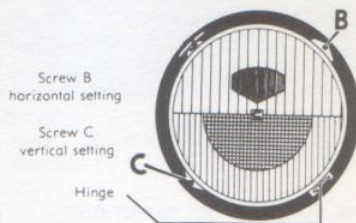
cleaning the fuel filter screen

Loosen the nut F, remove the screen and dip it in gasoline. Blow dry with compressed air. If the main and idling jets must be inspected or cleaned, see page 47.

headlight adustment

To adjust the headlight, remove the rim. Grip the two holes at the bottom and snap the rim out. The horizontal aim is adjusted by screw "B".

The vertical aim is adjusted by screw "C".



replacing a sealed beam unit

Remove the rim.

Lift mounting spring clip (left of center). Pull out the unit. Disconnect wires. Remove inside ring by loosening the two small metal screws.

To replace a new unit reverse the above procedure.

Have focus of lights checked by specialist as soon as possible.

cleaning hints

Body—To protect the exterior finish of your car, wash it often. Road tar and various dirt, if allowed to stay extensively, are hard to remove and may damage the paint. Wash the car with water and mild soap. Flush with clear water abundantly. If you wish to wax or polish your car, use products of good quality only.

The under section of the car is coated with a black sealer which provides protection against road salts and ice-melting agents. It also improves soundproofing. Avoid washing the coated areas with gasoline or strong detergent solutions.

Upholstery. When cleaning the upholstery, never use very strong products such as benzene, trichlorethylene, etc. Strong products, when improperly handled, will not only damage the rubber padding of the upholstery but may set some stains permanently especially when the nature of the stain is unknown. Use only mild products and rub lightly with clean and well squeezed pads.

If you are confronted with particularly bad stains such as the ones made with lipstick, inks, dyes or chewing gum, it is much preferable to request the help of a professional cleaner rather than to attempt to remove the stain yourself.

cooling system care

The cooling system should not normally require regular maintenance except **frequent checking of water level in reservoir** see page 15. And also seasonable inspections consisting of checking the condition of all hoses, thermostat and proper anti-freeze protection.

We recommend that the anti-freeze solution be kept in the cooling system the year round, regardless of its concentration.

It is advisable when totally or partially draining the cooling system, to add rust inhibitor (soluble oil) to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the total cooling system capacity. Check with your CITROEN Dealer to be certain that inhibitor has been originally added to the anti-freeze you will use.

Never use alcohol as anti-freeze in your CITROEN.

winterizing

Between the months of October and April, cars are delivered with sufficient antifreeze to protect the cooling system to 5° F below zero. Cars delivered between the months of April and October are protected to approximately 30° F. Should it be necessary to further increase the protection of the cooling system, consult your local CITROEN Dealer. CITROEN Dealers are kept informed on suitable brands of anti-freeze solutions and their method of use.

The draining of the cooling system is a delicate operation.

To drain the radiator, open the petcock located at its lower right side.

To drain the cylinder block, remove the hexagonal plug located just below the oil dipstick tube. In very cold weather, the engine should be allowed to

idle a few minutes before accelerating.

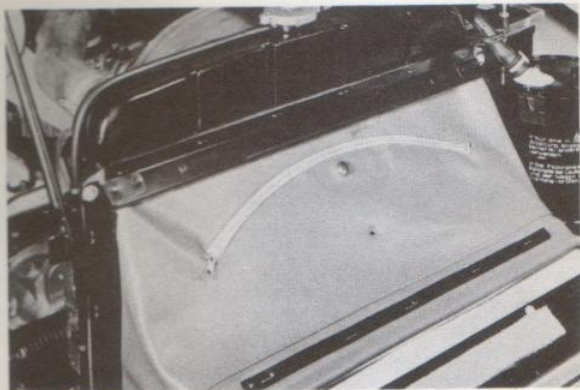
Precaution when draining cooling system:

If the cooling system has been completely drained, the following precautions should be observed when refilling:

- Be certain the control valve 10 fig. 24 is fully opened.
- Start the engine and accelerate several times to insure complete filling of the system.

Caution. In areas where only hard water is available, add a cooling neutralizer such as "TELAR" made by DUPONT or similar products to prevent chalky deposits in the cooling system and particularly in the radiator.

"TELAR" gives an excellent anti-freeze protection. Follow instructions on can.



radiator cleaning

A zipper is provided on the vinyl section of the air intake shroud. When open, it will facilitate inspection or cleaning of the radiator core as well as the lower metal section of the shroud.

IMPORTANT — The car should never be driven with this zipper open. In exceptional cases, for example when the air flow is ob-

structed by a very thick blanket of snow, you may drive with the zipper open, thus providing additional ventilation. In this case, hold the flap open by means of a snap-on button.

Note: If there is a noticeable decrease of heating or ventilation efficiency, have an Authorized CITROEN Dealer check cleanliness of the ducts located at the end of the ventilation tubes.

battery

The best protection against frost is to keep the battery fully charged. A normally charged battery (Acid S.G. 1210) will withstand a temperature of 20° F below zero. A weak battery may burst. It cannot be repaired.

windshield washers

In cold weather, add proper solution to prevent freezing.

frozen locks

To free frozen door locks in extremely cold weather use a cigarette lighter or match to heat the shank of the key before inserting in the lock. If the lock still cannot be turned, continue to heat the head of the key until the tumblers defrost completely.

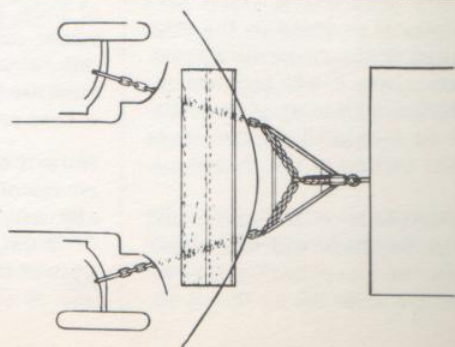
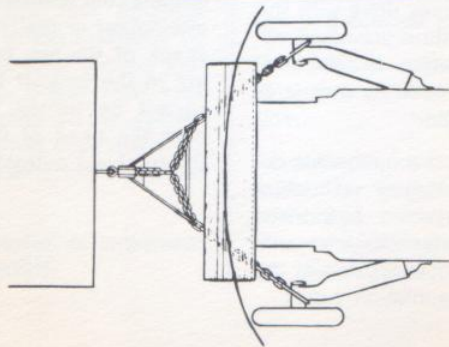
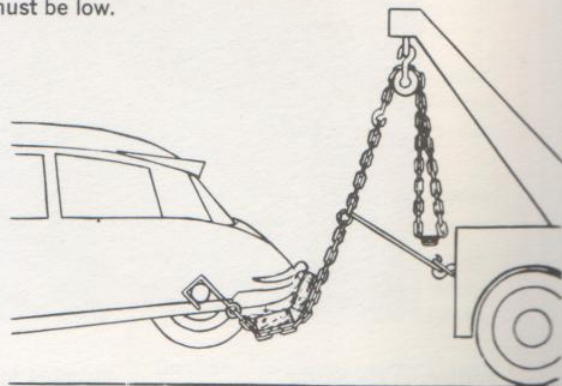
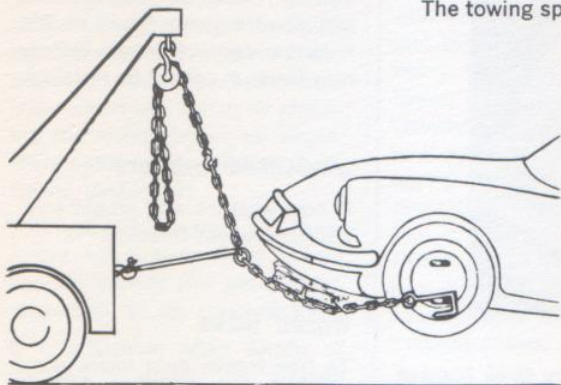
towing the car

Should it be necessary to have the car towed by another vehicle, the towing cables may be attached to the lower right and left suspension arms **only**.

The cables must be sufficiently padded to protect the front gravel shield.

Never attach cables to the bumper for towing purposes.

The towing speed must be low.



loading the car

Should you decide to send your car by Trailer or by Ship, the following instructions must be given to the Shipper.

loading on trailer

Wide loading ramps are to be used. See track dimensions on page 6.

The car must be driven on and from the Trailer in high position—notch 5 fig. 10.

Before the car is fastened down it must be lowered—notch 4 fig. 10.

Fastening points:

Front — main tension — use lower Suspension Arms **only**.

Rear — moderate tension — use loops on chassis.

loading on ship

The car is to be lifted by the wheels or on a platform.
Never by the Frame.

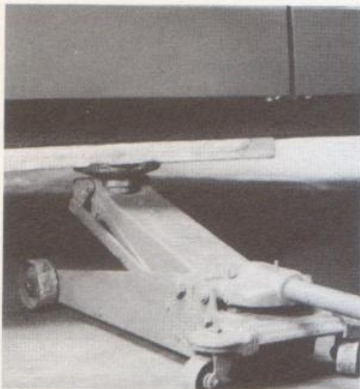
Prior to the loading operation it is advisable to remove the rear fenders. They can be stored inside the car.

Shipping volume for all models is **446 cu. ft.**

general hints and minor trouble shooting

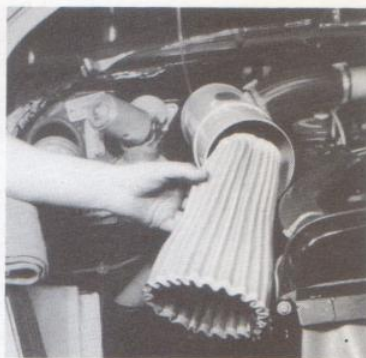
The Minor Trouble-Shooting section is included in this Owner's Manual for reference only. It must be well understood that owners with insufficient mechanical skill, and knowledge should never attempt to do the work themselves, but rather have an Authorized Citroën Dealer perform these functions at the normal maintenance schedule.

All Authorized Citroën Dealers are kept informed by means of technical bulletins on the best products and latest repair methods suitable for your car. They also have special tools and equipment.

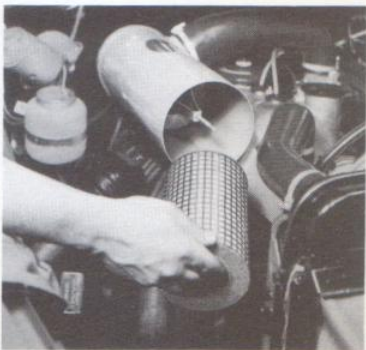


How to raise the car with a floor jack. Insert a thick flat board between the jack and the edges of the car frame—preferably near the jacking sockets. Note! Never use a bumper jack, or a horizontal hydraulic lift other than a drive-on type lift.

How to clean the air filter. Air filter element may be dry or wet type. Dry type: remove filter element and tap off excess dust. Replace element. Wet type: remove "Miofiltre" filter element, clean with gasoline and dry. Soak element in engine oil and allow excess oil to drain off. Replace element.



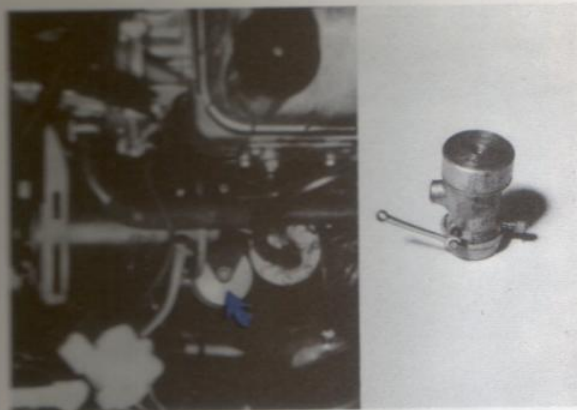
Dry Type



Wet Type



How to clean hydraulic filter. Loosen retaining clip and lift the filter housing tube from the reservoir. Remove the filter from inside the tube and clean it with alcohol only. Dry the filter by blowing compressed air inside. Re-assemble and follow bleeding procedure



HOW TO BLEED HYDRAULIC PRESSURE SYSTEM.

Important! After removal of filter housing, it is necessary to bleed the air out of the hydraulic system. The bleeding screw is on the pressure regulator (resembles an aluminum cylinder) located under the fuel pump. The bleeding screw is an 8mm hexagonal rod. Open the bleed screw about $\frac{1}{2}$ turn (never unscrew it completely). Start the engine and let it run a few seconds before tightening. Do not expect to see fluid escape as bleeding is done internally. It may be necessary to accelerate the engine slightly to initiate the pumping process.

Inspection or Cleaning Carburetor Jets.

Although the main and idling jets of each barrel appear to be identical, they have a different calibration and therefore **are not interchangeable.**

Caution: To avoid incorrect installation, it is advisable not to remove them. If they **must** be inspected, identify and reach them as follows:

Main Jets: They are located in **M fig. 32**. To reach them remove the air horn by loosening screws 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Idling Jets: Loosen screws **I fig. 30** and **31**.

HOW TO CLEAN THE ANTI-POLLUTION VALVE

The Anti-pollution Valve is provided for positive crankcase ventilation. It must be cleaned every **5000 miles**. To do this loosen the clamps on the rubber tubes, remove the valve and dip it in solvent for 5 minutes. Blow dry with compressed air before replacing. When reinstalling be sure the arrow stamped on the valve body points **away** from the engine.

HOW TO START THE ENGINE WITH STARTER RELAY

This device permits starting the engine without being obliged to get into the car.

The starter relay is located on the battery positive cable. It is provided for use by mechanics—not by owners.

Caution: Before starting the engine with the starter relay make sure that the gear shift lever is in **neutral** position and the emergency brake is on.

HOW TO REPLACE SPARK PLUGS:

Disconnect the secondary terminal 1.

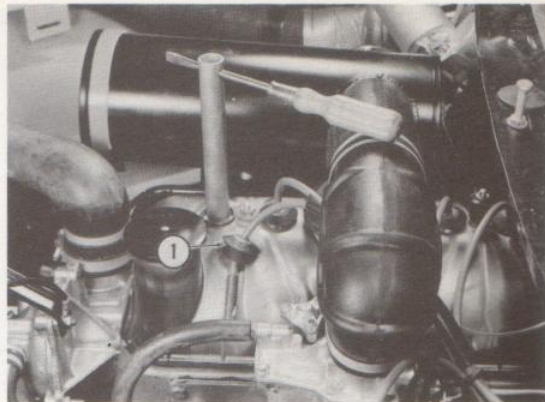
Disconnect the Rubber dust cap. Disconnect the Insulation cap.

A 13/16" socket type wrench is provided as standard equipment in the car tool kit. Insert this wrench into the spark plug well and engage the plug. Insert a screw driver into the hole provided at the top of the wrench and turn sharply counterclockwise.

If replacing a new plug, fit it with the center electrode extension and insulating jackets removed from the old spark plug.

TO REMOVE THE FOURTH SPARK PLUG

A hole is provided in the center of the drain shelf to permit access to the 4th spark plug. Remove the rubber sealing plug 2. Be sure to replace it after installing the spark plug.



HOW TO SERVICE THE REAR SUSPENSION CYLINDER BALL

- Place the car on horses.
- Remove the rear fenders.
- Move the manual height control lever in the lowest position 4 fig. 10.
- Release the pressure in rear suspension circuit by loosening the bleed screw at the pressure regulator.
- Remove the tie clip from suspension cylinder rod.
- Remove the dust boot clamp.
- Disengage the dust boot and push it to the rear.
- Disengage the piston rod from the support socket. (The rod can be disengaged and replaced only when the tie clip through holes are parallel.)

- Pack the ball socket with wheel bearing grease.

hard starting

Hard-starting may be due to:

- faulty ignition or
- improper or no fuel delivery

To check the ignition system:

1. First check condition of fuses and their connections.

2. check the battery:

- Press the manual button of the solenoid.
If the engine rotates the battery is good.

If the engine does not rotate the trouble may be in the solenoid or starter. In this case the car may be started by hand cranking. See page 18.

3. Check the Spark Plugs for Sufficient Sparking:

- Remove a wire from any spark plug (preferably at the front of the engine).
- Hold the terminal approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from the valve cover and at least 10-12 inches from the carburetor or fuel delivery lines.
- Turn the ignition key on and rotate the engine by means of the manual button at the solenoid.

CAUTION: BE SURE YOUR HAND IS WELL INSULATED.

- If a spark occurs the ignition system is good. The fault is with the spark plugs

or valves. If no spark appears the trouble may be in the coil, distributor or any other part of the primary ignition system.

4. Check the coil:

- Remove the heavy wire from the coil center tower.
- Hold the wire approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from its socket.
- Turn the ignition key on.
- Rotate the engine by means of the manual button at the solenoid.
- If a strong spark jumps between the wire and the socket the coil is good.
- If no spark appears proceed to check the distributor.

5. Check the Distributor:

Distributor failure may be due to faulty contact points, a bad condenser, a bad rotor, a wet or cracked distributor

cap, dirty wire connections, etc.

a) **CONTACT POINTS:** Remove the distributor cap by loosening the two spring clips. (Do not separate the wires from their sockets). The rotor and contact points will then be visible. By means of the solenoid manual button, rotate the engine with the ignition key on. Observe the contact points to see if a small spark occurs. If a spark appears the trouble may be in the rotor or distributor cap or their connections. If no spark appears have the primary circuit checked by your CITROEN Dealer.

b) **ROTOR:** Replace the distributor cap. Remove any one of four spark plug high tension wires from their socket on the distributor cap. Hold the wire approxi-

mately $\frac{3}{8}$ " from its seat. With the ignition key on rotate the engine by means of the solenoid manual button. If a spark occurs the rotor is good. If no spark appears check the rotor and its connections, including the wire from the coil tower to the distributor cap. **Caution must be exercised at this operation due to the possibility of the engine starting suddenly.**

c) **DISTRIBUTOR CAP:** Before checking the distributor cap be sure it is dry and clean. With the ignition key on observe the cap to see if a spark seems to jump between any of the wire sockets. If so, replace the cap.

CAUTION: AT ALL TIMES BE SURE THE PARKING BRAKE IS APPLIED FIRMLY AND THE GEAR SHIFT IS IN NEUTRAL POSITION.

to check fuel delivery

If no fuel is delivered to the carburetor the car will not start. To check the fuel delivery remove the rubber hose from the carburetor intake tube. Hold the hose downward. Prime the fuel pump (see page 17). Rotate the engine by means of the solenoid manual button.

CAUTION: BE SURE THE IGNITION SWITCH IS OFF.

If the fuel spurts from the hose the trouble is in the carburetor or valve system. If fuel does not appear the trouble may be lack of fuel, faulty fuel pump or delivery tubes or unvented gas tank filler tube. See your CITROEN Dealer.

FRONT END ADJUSTMENTS

Turning Radius ..18'1/2"

Castor1.30°

Camber (equal
both sides)1 mm or .039"

Front Wheel
Toe-In040"—.120"

information for tourists

Following is a partial list of hydraulic brake fluids suitable for the CITROEN suspension and available in Canada and in Mexico.

CANADA:

CASTROL....."LHS 2"
CASTROL....."HF"
LOCKHEED....."Wagner 21 B"
B.P....."CF"
SHELL....."Donax D"

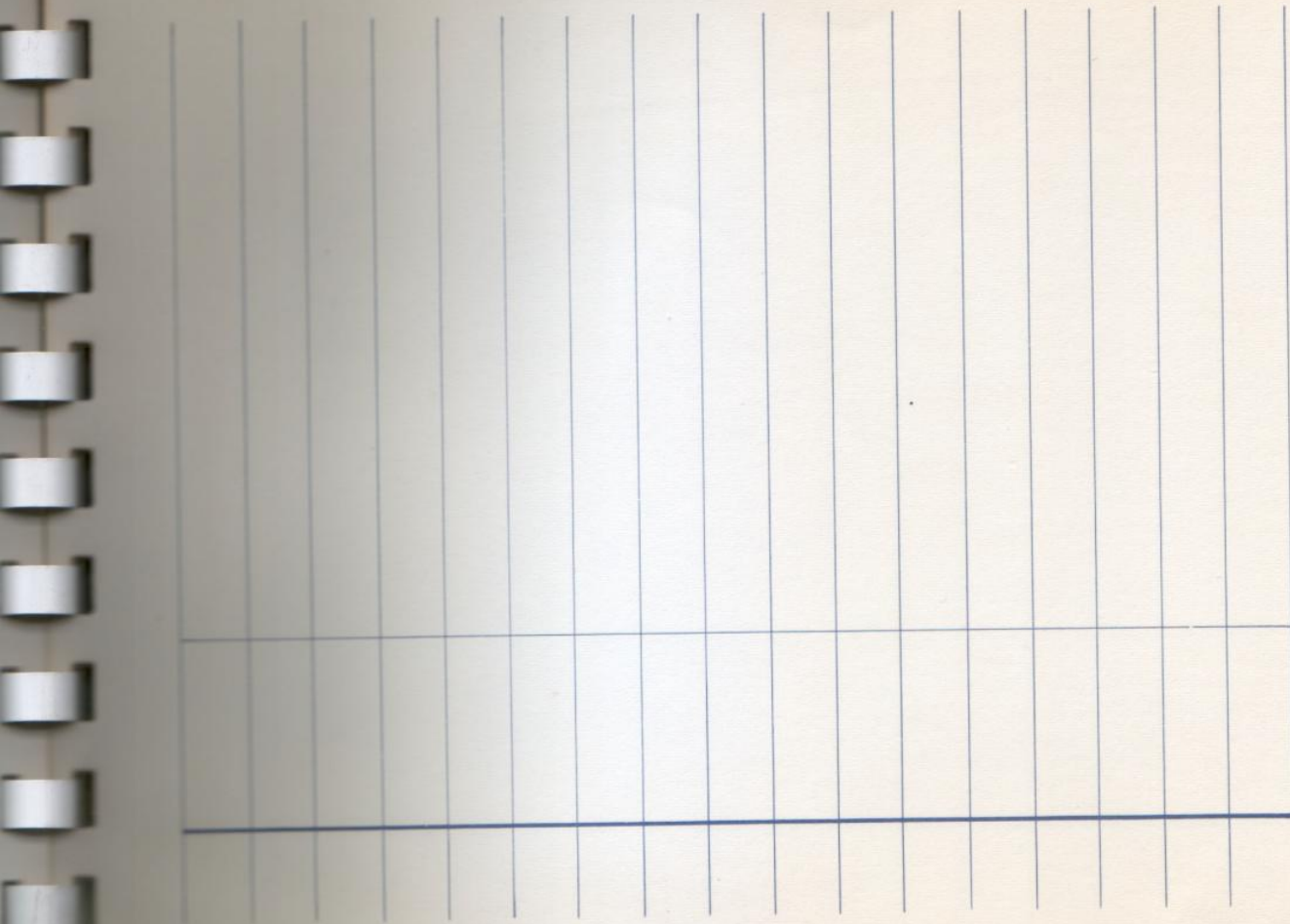
MEXICO:

ESSO....."Super Heavy
Duty"

NOTE: a brace is provided in the engine compartment to hold a two quart can sold as an accessory by all CITROEN Dealers. It is advisable that you carry with you, especially during long trips, a certain reserve of a recommended brake fluid of the same brand as the one which is in your car suspension system.

some metric conversions

10 U.S. Gallons.....	37.8 Liters	8.3 Imperial Gallons
100 Miles	160 Kilometers	
62 Miles	100 Kilometers	
10 Yards	9.14 Meters	
1 inch	2.5 Centimeters	25 Milimeters
2.2 Lbs.	1 Kilogram (Kg)	
27 Lbs. sq. in.	1.9 Kg. sq. cm.	
24 Lbs. sq. in.	1.7 Kg. sq. cm.	
100° F.	37.7° C.	
32° F.	0° C.	
23° F.	- 5° C.	
0° F.	-17.8° C.	
- 40° F.	-40° C.	



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citroën

Société Anonyme André Citroën, 133, quai André-Citroën, Paris XVe, France

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