

YUGO

OWNERS OPERATING MANUAL

1987



YUGO AMERICA, INC.

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INTRODUCTION

THE OWNER'S MANUAL

This manual contains valuable information for the operation, care, and maintenance of your Yugo. Knowledge of the contents of this manual will help you to operate the Yugo properly and to maintain the Yugo's efficiency and performance. We urge you to read this publication thoroughly before driving your new Yugo. The more you know about your Yugo, the more you will enjoy driving it.

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the car. If you sell your Yugo, this manual should be left in the vehicle, so that all operating, safety, maintenance, and warranty information will be available to the next owner.

All information, illustrations, and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Yugo America, Inc. reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice.

YOUR NEW YUGO GV

The Yugo is a modern, economical automobile designed for reliable performance. The Yugo GV has been developed with years of design experience. The result is dependable performance and unsurpassed value -- the best value in the United States' automobile market today.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

The standard Yugo features equipment that other cars, costing many times the price, carry only as options. The Yugo's Great Value goes beyond price. Yugo dependability and reliability has been proven on the roads of countries worldwide.

The front wheel drive Yugo utilizes 4-wheel independent suspension, rack and pinion steering, and power assisted brakes to give you excellent handling control. The four cylinder overhead cam engine adds to Yugo value through fuel efficiency and low maintenance requirements.

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Your vehicle may have some or all of the equipment described in this manual. Therefore, you may find descriptions of equipment not installed on your vehicle.

ACCESSORIES

Your Yugo Dealer carries a complete line of genuine Yugo parts and accessories. Yugo makes replacement parts to the same high quality standards as original equipment -- your guarantee of durable service. Yugo provides a wide range of accessories for your Yugo such as Luggage Racks, Wheel Covers, and Air Conditioning. See your Yugo Dealer for a full list of currently available accessories.

RUST PREVENTION

The Yugo is extensively rustproofed. A large percentage of the Yugo's metal parts are protected with a zinc coating to prevent rust. In addition, the Yugo uses plastic inserts in the wheel wells and a heavy PVC coating to further protect against damage by rust.



MAINTENANCE

The Maintenance Section found in this manual has important services to be performed at specified intervals. The Yugo was designed to carry passengers and cargo within the limitations listed in the specifications, and to be operated on a daily basis on reasonable road surfaces within legal operating limits. These maintenance instructions are based on the assumption that your Yugo will be used under normal conditions. Operation under severe conditions makes more frequent maintenance necessary. Following the Maintenance Schedule will help keep your Yugo in excellent running condition and will extend its service life.



DO-IT-YOURSELF

The Yugo is designed for easy maintenance. There are many maintenance procedures that you may want to perform yourself. Included in this manual you will find a Do-It-Yourself section which gives the necessary information. For your convenience, the level of experience required is indicated for each procedure.

Notice: For your own protection and for longer service life of the car, we ask you to follow our instructions and cautions. Ignoring them could result in mechanical failure or physical injury.

It is Yugo's policy to continuously make technical improvements. The manufacturer reserves the right to make modifications or alterations to the design and specifications of the vehicle without notice and without obligation to modify previously manufactured products.

When reference is made to any brand name, number, or specific tool, an equivalent product may be used in place of the recommended item.

WARRANTY

Your Yugo is covered by a new car Limited Warranty.

Detailed warranty information is contained in the warranty booklet. Questions regarding the Warranty should be referred to your Yugo Dealer or to Yugo America, Inc.

WARNING

USE ONLY UNLEADED GASOLINE IN YOUR YUGO.

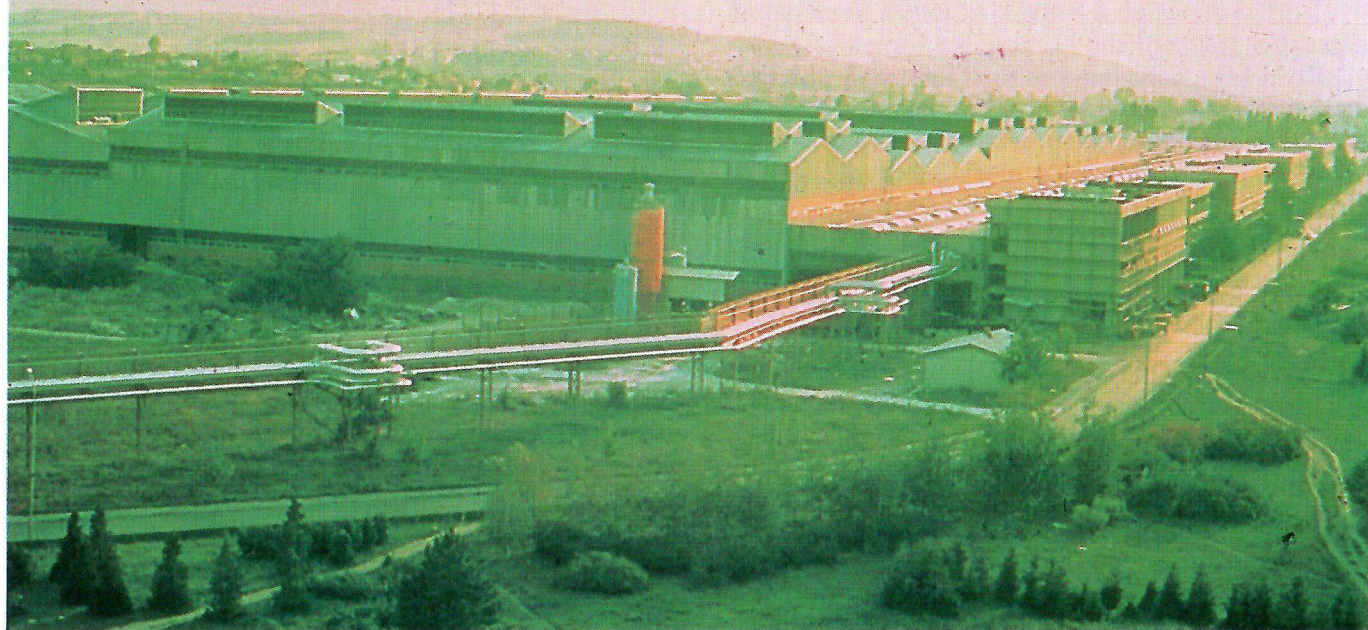
The Yugo is exclusively imported by YUGO AMERICA, INC.



ZASTAVA

YUGO Manufacturer

Advanced Engineering And Quality Craftsmanship



Since 1953, Zavodi Crvena Zastava, manufacturer of the YUGO, has been producing quality automotive products and exporting them to countries worldwide.

Zastava is made up of 82 individual manufacturing plants, including stamping mills, and foundries. Its facilities provide over 11 million square feet of production, research, and administrative office space.

Zastava, a self-contained enterprise, employs over 50,000 workers, and produces the vast majority of the materials used in the production of the YUGO. Advanced engineering and production line techniques ensure the quality production of YUGO products.

BEFORE DRIVING YOUR YUGO

SECTION

1

Instructions and suggestions for the operation and care of your Yugo will be found in this Owner's Manual. Information about this manual and a general description of the car can be found in the Introduction.

SAFETY CHECKS

It is important to know how to use the car and its equipment before operating it.

Before driving your Yugo, check the safety items in this section of the owner's manual.

For your safety, this manual contains warnings, cautions, and notices which should be carefully read and heeded. These have been included to reduce the possibility of breakdown and the risk of personal injury.

Driver's Checklist

Routine inspection of your car takes only a few moments and should become a daily habit.

While the Driver's Checklist is not a mechanical analysis, the driver who performs these checks on a routine basis becomes attuned to the running condition of the car.

Before Entering the Car

1. Be sure that the tires are inflated to the correct pressure. Visually check for abnormal bruises or tire wear.
2. See that windows, mirrors, and lights are clean and unobstructed to assure good vision in all directions.
3. Make sure that headlights and other outside lenses are clean so that you can see and be seen better.
4. Do not obscure your vision through the rear window with packages and make sure they are properly

stowed. In the event that an accident should occur, loose items could become dangerous projectiles.

5. Check the area behind the car before backing the car.
6. Check fluid levels and look for leaks.

Notice: Fluid levels should be checked frequently. A good time to check fluids is weekly or when you refuel. Damage to the engine or its components can be caused by low fluid levels. It is normal for your car to need fluids added at moderate intervals. Be sure to check the engine oil, engine coolant, brake fluid, battery acid, and windshield washer fluid.

In the Driver's Seat

1. Position the driver's seat for comfort and easy use of all controls. Adjust the seat so that you can reach the pedals without stretching your legs too much. Adjust the seatback so that your arms are slightly bent when grasping the steering wheel.
2. Fasten and adjust the seat belts. Provide suitable child restraints for small children. Always wear your seat belt, and insist that all passengers wear seat belts.
3. Adjust the door and interior mirrors to suit your

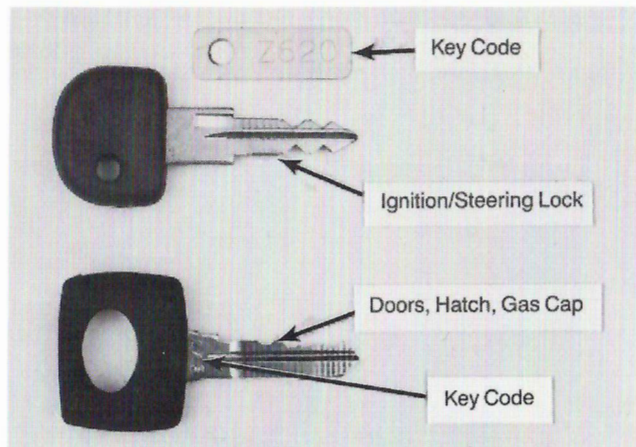
driving position. Make sure that windows are clear of snow, frost, or fog.

4. Check all gauges.
5. Check that the Oil Pressure Warning Light, the Brake Warning Light, the Charge Indicator Warning Light, and the Seat Belt Warning Light work as the key is turned on.
6. Check brake operation.

See related topics in this manual if a problem is found.

KEYS

Two different keys operate the locks on the Yugo. The ignition key operates the ignition only. A separate key is provided for the doors, the gas cap, and the luggage compartment. Keep spare keys in a safe and convenient place.



A key code is provided on the metal tag which comes with your keys. This code will allow your Yugo Dealer to make a new set of keys for your Yugo. Remove the key code tag from your key ring and store it in a safe place.

Make a point of removing the keys and taking them with you. Do not leave a key in the ignition lock with the car unattended. This invites car theft. Children left in the car could accidentally lock the doors from the inside or might attempt to start the car in your absence.

LOCKS

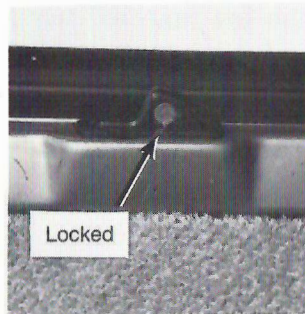
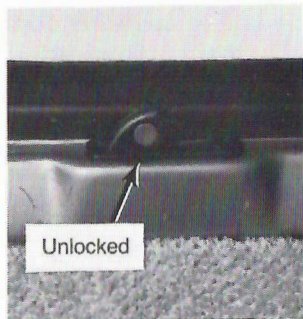
Front Doors

Lock and unlock the front doors from the outside with the key provided. The handle lifts to open the door.



A lever mounted on the door panel below the window unlocks and opens the doors from the interior. The doors are locked from the interior with a two-position rocker button in the window opening. When the red dot

on the rocker button is showing, the door is unlocked. When the green dot is showing, the door is locked -- a safer way to drive.



The front doors can only be locked from the exterior by using the key. This is to safeguard against locking yourself out of the car.

Rear Hatch

Unlock and open the rear hatch with the key provided.



The hatch is held in the open position by a gas-filled strut.



The hatch locks automatically when it is closed.

Gas Cap

The gas cap is locked and unlocked with the key provided. When locked, the cap will turn freely but will not come off.



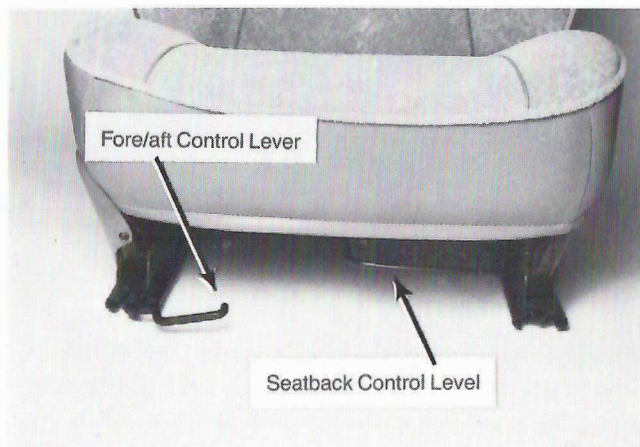
SEATS

Seat Adjustment

The bucket seats may be moved to the front or rear by moving the control lever at the right front of the seat. Lifting the lever will allow the seat to slide. When the desired position has been reached, release the lever and move the seat slightly to make sure that the seat has locked in the track again.

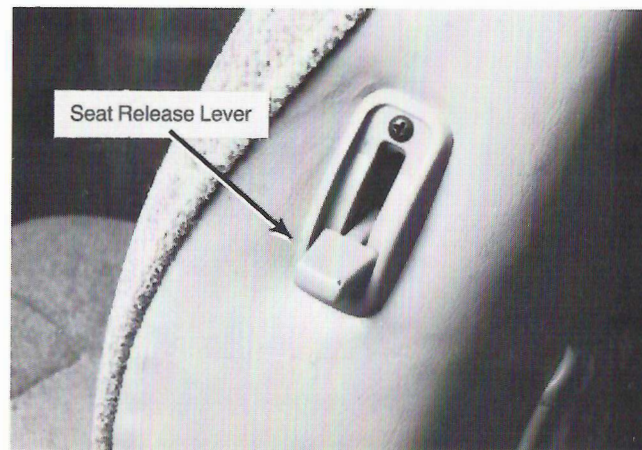
The seatback may be made to recline by moving the control lever at the left front of the seat. To raise the seatback, lean forward while pulling up on the lever, and pull the seatback to the desired position.

Caution: We recommend that you do not attempt to adjust the driver's seat while the car is moving. Sudden movement of the seat could result in loss of control.



Seat Release

To enter the rear of the car, pull up on the lever at the side of the seatback. Tilt the front seat forward. Make sure the seat lock is engaged when the car is in motion.



Head Restraints



To give the best support to your head, the top of the headrest should be positioned just above eye level. To adjust the height, grasp the headrest and pull up or push down.

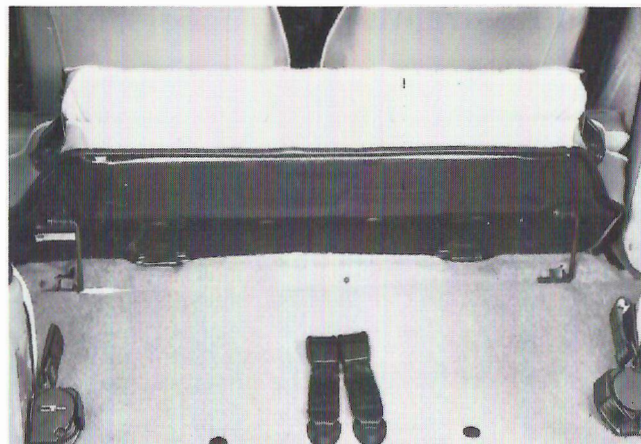
Caution: Head restraints provide significant protection against head and neck injuries. Do not remove the head restraints when the seat is to be occupied.

Rear Shelf

For convenience, the rear shelf is raised by two rubber straps when the rear hatch is opened. Release the shelf by detaching the rubber straps. Remove the shelf by gently lifting the front supports up and out of the shelf clips.

Rear Seat

The rear seat folds forward to provide up to 27.5 cubic feet of load space. To fold forward, first remove the rear shelf and the rear seat headrests. Next release the latches located at the upper left side and upper right side on the rear of the seatback. These latches are plainly visible once the rear shelf is removed. Fold the seatback down onto the seat base. Pull the seat belt buckles out at the rear of the seat and lay them on the floor. Lift the seat base up and forward. To fold the rear seat forward, you may have to slide the front seats forward a small amount if they are fully to the rear. The limiting rods on the seat base prevent the seat from being folded too far forward and should never be disconnected.



To restore the rear seat for use, reverse this process and be sure to pull the seat belts through so that they can be used. Ensure that both of the rear seat latches are fully secured. Replace the headrests.

SEAT BELT SYSTEMS

The inertia safety belts fitted to your Yugo are standard equipment. In a sudden stop or impact, the inertia reel retractor automatically locks the belt. The seat belts can only protect you and your passengers if they are worn every time you drive the car. If a seat belt fails

to lock or becomes damaged, replace the belt as soon as possible.

Each seat belt is designed to restrain only one person.

Caution: A suitable child restraint should be provided for small children. Seat belts should be snug and worn low across the hips. Pregnant women should also wear seat belts and as low across the hips as is possible. Ask your physician for specific recommendations.



Keep the seat belts clean and dry. Clean the seat belts only with luke warm water and a mild soap. Brush or wipe the belts and allow them to air dry before letting them retract. Do not use any strong chemicals, bleach, or dye on seat belts.

Seat Belt Adjustment

After adjusting the seat, sit well back and upright. Pull the seat belt across your lap. Insert and push the tongue (latch plate) into the buckle until you hear the latch mechanism click. Test the connection by pulling firmly to make sure that it is secure. Adjust the seat belt to remove all slack and to insure a snug fit.

Always adjust seat belts properly. Do not wear seat belts under the arm nearest to the door and do not allow the seat belts to become twisted. Replace defective parts and webbing if cut or otherwise damaged.

Inertia reels allow freedom of movement during normal operation of the car. In the event of an accident or sudden maneuver of the car, the inertia reels will lock. Make sure that the seat belt is fully retracted into the inertia reel after the belt has been fastened.

To release the safety belt push the red button on the buckle. Store the belt safely out of the way by allowing the webbing to retract into the reel. Be careful not to allow any part of a seat belt to become caught when closing a door.

The inertia reel lock mechanism is tested by pulling the belt sharply out of the reel. The locking action may also be tested by applying the brakes with the upper part of the body pressing against the belt. Under both conditions the belt should lock.

Notice: Many states have passed motor vehicle laws which specify that seat belts are to be worn at all times by occupants while the car is in operation. Studies show that the use of seat belts reduces the risk of injury. Yugo America, Inc. supports the use of seat belts.

WINDOWS

Door Windows

Lower and raise the door windows by rotating the hand crank located on the door panel.



Rear Side Windows

The rear side windows can be opened by pulling the latch out and forward.

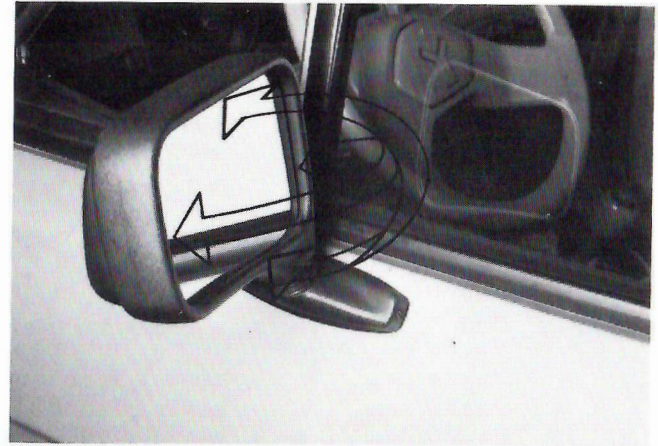


MIRRORS

Outside Rearview Mirror

The outside mirror mounted on the driver's door can be moved in any direction for a better rear view. Adjust the outside mirror so that you can see the side of your

car. This acts as a reference to help you determine the location of objects seen in your mirror.

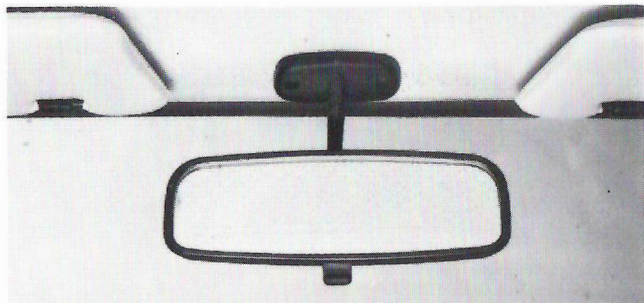


On some vehicles an outside mirror on the right door can be adjusted in the same manner.

Inside Rearview Mirror

The inside mirror can be adjusted to provide the best view. The lever under the mirror can be moved to reduce the glare from the headlights of vehicles behind you.

The rearview mirror is designed to "break-away" to reduce the possibility of injuries in the event of an accident. If you should accidentally strike the mirror with your hand or a package, it may release. To replace the rearview mirror, simply snap it back into place.



SUNVISOR ADJUSTMENT

Grasp the visor by the rear edge and swing downward to position it. For your convenience, the visor can be moved to cover the door window by detaching the inside edge from the clasp and by rotating it toward the door.



DRIVING THE YUGO

SECTION 2

NEW CAR "BREAK-IN" PERIOD

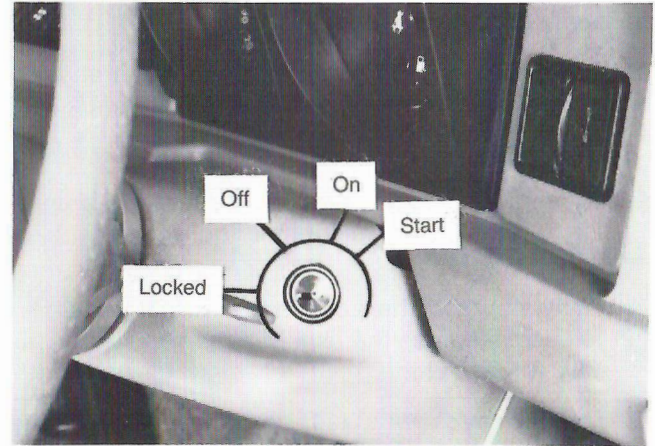
Your new Yugo can be driven without any specific break-in period. However, by following these recommendations over the first 1000 miles, you may extend the service life of your new car.

Avoid racing the engine or operating it at wide open throttle. Drive the car at varying speeds. Avoid driving at a constant speed for prolonged periods. Drive at **moderate speeds** during this period. This is especially important before the engine has warmed up. Avoid hard stops and full throttle starts.

IGNITION/STEERING LOCK

The steering is equipped with an anti-theft lock as part of the ignition switch. The Ignition/Steering Lock has four positions:

1. Locked. Ignition off, steering locked. The key may be removed. Parking and Hazard Lights will operate.



2. Off. Ignition off, steering unlocked (free for towing).
3. On. Ignition on.
4. Start. Starter motor engages.

Never remove the key while the vehicle is rolling to a stop. Do not leave the ignition switch ON with the engine not running.

STARTING THE ENGINE

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Depress the clutch pedal and shift the transaxle into neutral.
3. Follow the directions below for cold or warm starting procedures.

Cold Engine

4. Fully depress the accelerator pedal once and release. Depress the clutch pedal. **Do Not Pump The Accelerator.**
5. Turn the key to the START position and release the key when the engine starts.
6. Allow the engine to warm up for a short period.

Avoid full acceleration when the engine is cold. If the engine is inadvertently "flooded" (you may notice a

strong gasoline smell) when you are starting the car, try to start the car with the accelerator fully depressed. As soon as the car starts, release the accelerator.

Warm Engine

4. Depress the accelerator through one quarter of its travel.
5. Turn the ignition key to the START position and release the key when the engine starts.

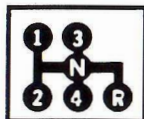
Pumping the accelerator could cause "flooding," preventing the engine from starting. Should the engine be hard to start, try to start the car with the accelerator fully depressed. Do not run the starter motor for long periods of time.

TRANSAXLE

The transaxle is a transmission and differential (with axles) combined into one unit. In this manual, the word "transaxle" is used to refer to both.

MANUAL TRANSAXLE

The four speed manual transaxle is fully synchronized. The transaxle shift pattern is illustrated in the gear selection diagram.



Clutch Pedal

When changing gears, make sure that the clutch pedal is fully depressed. Do not rest your foot on the clutch ("riding the clutch"). Use the clutch only when shifting. Do not use the clutch to hold the car on a hill.

Changing Gears

Before selecting a gear, disengage the clutch by depressing the clutch pedal. Move the gearshift into the proper gear. Release the clutch pedal to engage the clutch.

The forward gears and the reverse gear are arranged as illustrated. Resting your hand on the shift lever knob can cause premature gear wear.

Shifting Speeds

Maximum speed in each gear is marked on the face of the speedometer. Observe these marks whenever upshifting or downshifting.

Steep Hills/Heavy Loads

On steep hills and under heavy loads, it may be necessary to shift to a lower gear to keep the engine operating in an efficient operating range. Allowing the engine to strain at low rpm ("lugging") can harm the engine. Never lug the engine.

Reverse

To engage reverse from the neutral position, press down, move the lever to the right, and pull backward.

The back-up lights go on when the transaxle is in reverse (with the ignition turned ON).

Make sure the car is at a complete stop before engaging reverse.

ECONOMY

Your fuel economy depends on the way you drive. High speed driving, acceleration to the top of the recommended rpm range in all gears, "jack rabbit" starts, hard cornering, sudden braking, and pumping the gas pedal while moving will all result in increased fuel consumption, increased oil consumption, and increased wear on many of the car's components.

Drive moderately, avoiding high speeds and frequent braking. Get the maximum distance out of a minimum amount of fuel. Look ahead; don't accelerate when you can see that you will be stopping in a short distance.

Keep your car tuned up to factory specifications. Maintaining your car in top running condition contributes significantly to fuel economy.

Increased weight results in increased fuel demand. Carrying heavy loads will decrease your fuel economy.

Check your tire pressure regularly. Properly inflated tires reduce rolling resistance and increase traction efficiency. In addition to increasing fuel mileage, this measure will extend the life of your tires as well.

Allow your car to warm up in cold weather for only the amount of time necessary for good drivability.

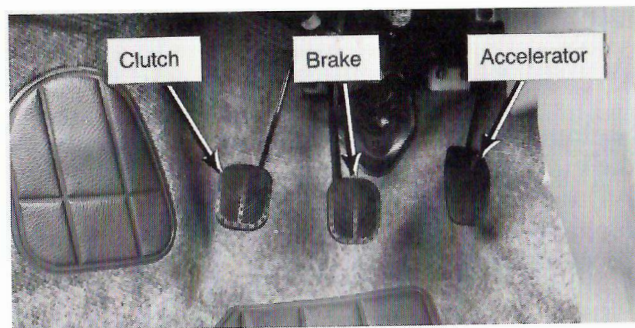
Do not allow the engine to idle for long periods of time.

Only use first gear to get the car rolling. Shift to a higher gear as soon engine speed will assure operation without laboring the engine.

Check your car's fuel consumption regularly to monitor economical operation.

BRAKES

The Yugo has a power assisted hydraulic brake system with disc brakes at the front of the car and drums at the rear.



Vacuum Assisted Brakes

The brakes are assisted by a vacuum operated booster. If the engine stops, do not pump the brakes. Pumping the brakes will reduce braking effectiveness.

Without power assist the car can still be stopped by pushing harder on the brake pedal. Stopping distance increases without the power assist.

Brake Wear

Brake pads and shoes are subject to wear. How they are used affects their wear.

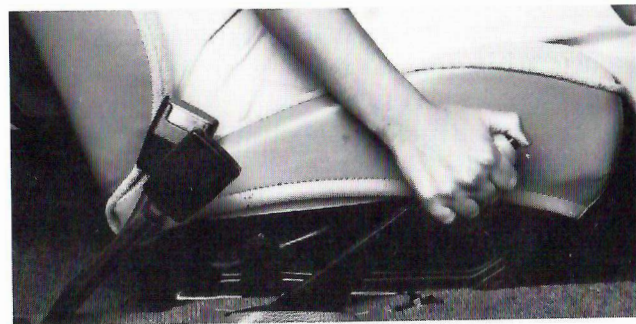
Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal ("riding the brake"). This can damage the brakes and waste fuel.

Do not drive the car with the parking brake applied.

Hand Brake

To apply the hand brake (parking brake), pull the lever up.

To release the hand brake, pull the lever up slightly, depress the button, and lower.



The hand brake is used for safety while the car is parked and in an emergency if the hydraulic brake system fails.

PARKING

Always apply the parking brake when parking the Yugo. It is also advisable to leave the transmission in a low gear. If you are parked on a hill, turn the front wheels toward the side of the road. Always remove the ignition key when leaving the car unattended.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Your engine is designed to use **only unleaded gasoline**. Unleaded gasoline must be used for the emission control system to work properly. Using leaded gasoline can damage the emission control system. In addition, the use of leaded gasoline may cause the car to run less economically.

Use gasoline of the proper octane rating. By Federal law in the United States, gasoline octane ratings are posted on fuel station pumps. The octane shown on the pump is an anti-knock index, an average of Research Octane Number and Motor Octane Number. You should use unleaded gasoline with at least an **87 Octane** rating. This corresponds to Research Octane Number 91. Use of gasoline with lower octanes can result in damage to your engine.

ENGINE EXHAUST

CAUTION: Carbon Monoxide

Caution: Do not breathe exhaust gas. The exhaust of your automobile contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas. Carbon monoxide is dangerous. It can cause unconsciousness and in high concentrations, it can be lethal.

If you suspect that exhaust fumes may be entering the car, do not drive. Carbon monoxide can cause drowsiness and slowed response. Have the cause corrected as soon as possible. If you must drive to get the car serviced, make sure that **ALL** of the windows are **FULLY** opened.

Do not run the car in a **CONFINED** area (such as a garage) more than is necessary to move the car.

Do not run the car with a defective exhaust system.

Protect against carbon monoxide entry into the the car body. Do not drive with the hatch open. Keep the car body, the ventilation system, and the exhaust system properly maintained.

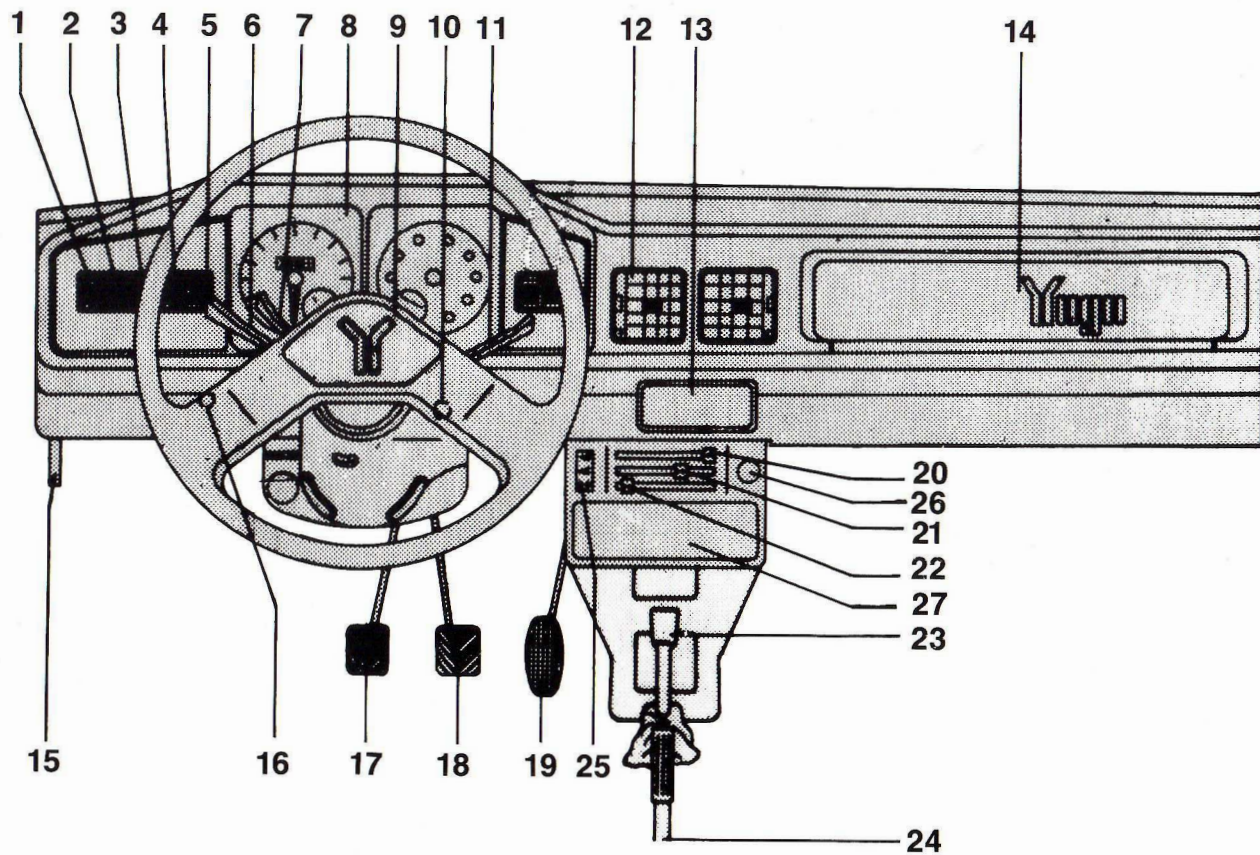
Do not park with the engine running or idle the car for more than 10 minutes. Keep the exhaust pipe clear of snow and other material. If you become stranded due to heavy snow and you are starting the car periodically to stay warm, remember to clear the exhaust pipe before running the engine. Run the engine only long enough to restore heat.

CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENT PANEL

SECTION 3

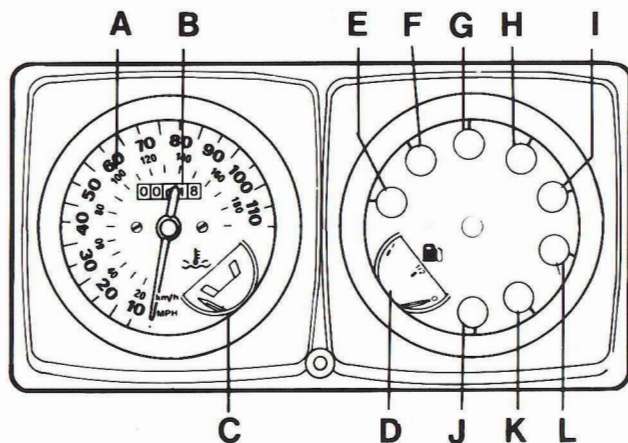
INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

1. Light Switch
2. Heater/Defroster Fan Switch
3. Hazard Light Switch
4. Rear Window Wiper/Washer Switch (Wiper Optional)
5. Rear Window Defogger Switch
6. High Beam Switch
7. Turn Signal Switch
8. Instrument Cluster
9. Horn Button
10. Ignition Switch
11. Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch
12. Air Outlets
13. Ash Tray
14. Shelf
15. Hood Release Handle
16. Instrument Lights Control
17. Clutch Pedal
18. Brake Pedal
19. Accelerator Pedal
20. Heater Temperature Control Lever
21. Air Flow Control Lever
22. Floor/Defrost Control
23. Gearshift Lever
24. Hand Brake Lever
25. Heater Control Panel (Illuminated)
26. Lighter
27. Radio Receptacle



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER

Instruments



- A. Speedometer
- B. Odometer
- C. Temperature Gauge
- D. Fuel Gauge

Indicators and Warning Lights

- E. Seat Belt Warning Light
- F. Battery Charge Indicator
- G. Hand Brake and Low Brake Fluid
- H. Oil Pressure Warning Light
- I. High Beam Headlight Indicator
- J. Fuel Reserve Warning Light
- K. Turn Signal Indicator
- L. Parking and Low Beam Headlights Indicator

GAUGES

Speedometer

The speedometer needle indicates vehicle road speed in miles per hour and in kilometers per hour.

Odometer

The odometer indicates the distance traveled. The odometer is located on the speedometer face just above the speedometer needle hub. The total accu-

mulated mileage is indicated in miles. The odometer is useful for recording mileage when maintenance is performed.

Temperature Gauge

The temperature gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant, and is located on the lower right side of the speedometer face. If the gauge shows that the engine is overheating, then stop the car and turn off the engine as soon as possible.

Coolant temperature will vary with air temperature and operating conditions. The ignition switch must be "ON" for the temperature gauge to give an accurate reading. Prolonged driving and/or idling in hot weather may cause the needle to move past the center of the gauge. Heavy loads may cause the car to overheat in warm weather. Do not continue to drive if the needle has moved into the red range. Operating your car at elevated temperatures may damage the engine.

Caution: Do not touch the radiator fan after the car has been running. The radiator is cooled by an electric fan which may run intermittently after the engine is shut off.



Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge indicates the **approximate** amount of fuel that remains in the gas tank. The fuel gauge operates only when the ignition is on. Movement of fuel in the tank may cause the fuel gauge needle to fluctuate. Accelerating, braking, or traveling on a hill will cause the needle to vary. Check the fuel level when the car is on level ground. It is advisable to keep the fuel tank full. This reduces water condensation in the tank.

WARNING LIGHTS

Warning lights for the oil pressure, the charging system, and the seatbelts will light when the ignition is turned on. They should go out when the engine starts. The brake warning light will go out after the hand brake is released.

On California vehicles these warning lights will light and remain on for five seconds after the ignition is turned off.

Brake Warning Light

The brake warning light indicates that the hand brake is on or that there is a problem in the hydraulic brake system.

Remember that the hand brake is operated by mechanical cables, and that it is able to stop the vehicle even if the hydraulic system has failed. Stopping distance is greatly increased when using the hand brake, which should only be used in an emergency situation.

If the brake warning light does not come on when the ignition is turned on, or if the light remains on after the engine starts (and the hand brake is released) then there may be a malfunction in the electrical system. See your Yugo Dealer if this occurs.

If the brake warning light comes on when the brakes are applied then one of the two brake circuits may have failed. If it does, you should stop the vehicle. Check the brake fluid level and add fluid if necessary. If both brake fluid reservoirs are empty and you have no fluid to add, you should not drive the car. Check for signs of leakage at the master cylinder and at each wheel. Test the brakes. If you judge that the brakes work well enough to proceed, then go to your nearest dealer for service. If you have discovered leakage, you should stop at frequent intervals to check the brake fluid level. If one brake circuit has failed, the other will still operate but a longer distance is required to stop the car.

If the fluid level recedes in both reservoirs of the master cylinder, then it may be unsafe to proceed. If you do not feel that it is safe to proceed, have the car towed.

Never operate the car when the brake fluid reservoir is empty.

Seat Belt Warning Light

When the ignition is turned on, the seat belt warning light will remain on for several seconds until the seat belts are buckled.

Fuel Reserve Warning Light

The fuel reserve warning light indicates that fuel is low. You should refuel as soon as possible.

Oil Pressure Warning Light

The oil pressure warning light indicates that the engine has insufficient oil pressure. The engine should never be operated when the oil pressure is low. If the oil pressure light comes on, stop the car as soon as possible. Low oil pressure may be caused by a low oil level or by an engine malfunction. Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure could result in extensive engine damage.

Charge Indicator

The charge indicator light comes on when the key is turned on. The light will come on while the engine is running if the charging system fails to operate properly. Service is required as soon as possible when the charge indicator light remains on continuously.

PARKING LIGHTS AND HEADLIGHTS

Light Switch

The light switch has two positions. Depress the rocker switch to the first position to turn on the parking lights. Depress the switch to the second position to turn on the headlights.

Parking Lights/Low Beam Headlights Indicator

This indicator light comes on when the parking lights or low beam headlights are on. The ignition switch must be turned on for the headlights to operate.

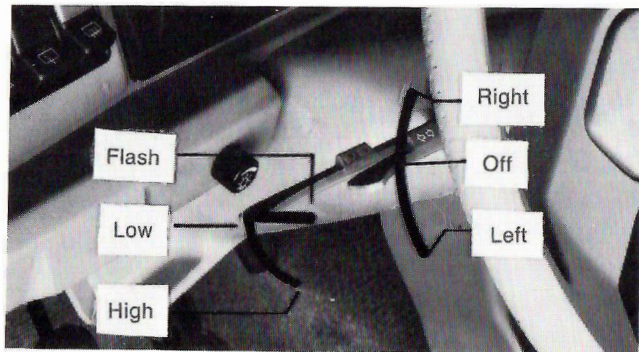
HEADLIGHTS

High Beam Switch

The high beam headlight switch is controlled by the long lever on the left side of the steering column. Pulling back on the lever will turn the high beams on momentarily ("flash") until the lever is released. Lowering the lever will turn on the high beams continuously for increased vision at night. Dim the headlights for on-coming traffic by returning the lever to the upper position.

High Beam Indicator

The high beam indicator light comes on when the high beams are on.



TURN SIGNALS

Turn Signal Switch

The turn signal switch is controlled by the short, three-position lever on the left side of the steering column. Moving the lever up from the center position will turn on the right turn signals. Moving the lever down from the center position will turn on the left turn signals. Returning the lever to the center position will cancel the turn signals.

Turn Signal Indicator

The turn signal indicator will flash when the turn signals are on.

HAZARD LIGHTS

Hazard lights are recognized as a signal to other drivers that they should take note of a special condition which exists. Hazard lights should be used when the vehicle is parked close to the road. They are used when your vehicle is traveling significantly slower than other traffic. Use them when you have pulled off the road for repairs. They should be used when visibility is poor due to weather such as fog or heavy rain.

The flasher will work when the ignition is on or off. The turn signals will not work when the hazard flasher is on. If the brake pedal is depressed the lights will not flash until the brake is released.

Hazard Light Switch

The hazard light switch or emergency flasher switch will make all four turn signals flash simultaneously.

The light in the rocker switch will also flash to indicate that the emergency lights are on.

INTERIOR LIGHTS

There are two interior lights, each with its own switch, one over each door. A neutral position allows the doors to be kept open with the lights off.

HORN BUTTON

The horn button is located in the center of the steering wheel. The horn will operate when the button is depressed.

WIPERS

Windshield Wiper/Washer

The windshield wipers are controlled by the lever on the right side of the steering column. Lifting the lever toward you will cause the washer fluid to spray from the jets mounted below the windshield. Release the lever when sufficient fluid has been sprayed. Moving the lever to the middle position will cause the wipers to clean the windshield at normal speed. Moving the lever to the lowest position will cause the wipers to clean at a rapid rate.

Rear Window Wiper/Washer (Where Equipped)

The rear window wiper and washer are operated by a three-position switch. The switch is located to the left of the steering column. Turn on the rear wiper by depressing the switch to the middle position. Depressing the switch completely causes washer fluid to spray from the jet mounted above the rear window. Release the switch when enough fluid has been sprayed. The switch will return to the middle position and the wipers will remain on until the switch is pushed to the off position.

VENTILATION SYSTEM

Fresh Air

Air flow to the Yugo interior is regulated by the middle lever on the control head. Move the lever to the right for more air.

If the air inlet on the hood is covered with snow and ice, be sure to clear it before driving the car. Start and run the ventilation fan on "HI" for a few minutes before driving. This will help to prevent fogging of the windows.

Heat

Heat is provided by allowing air to pass through the heater core. The coolant flow to the heater core is regulated by the top lever on the control head. Move the lever to the right to increase the flow of coolant in the heater core.

The amount of heat available to the interior may be further regulated by adjusting both the coolant flow and the air flow. If the top lever has been moved to the right, but the air flow remains cool after the engine has warmed up, decrease the air flow by moving the mid-

dle lever to the left. This will allow more heat to be transferred to the air entering the car.

Fan

When the car is not in motion, the fan maintains a steady flow of air to the air ducts for fresh or heated air. The ventilation fan is operated by a two-position rocker switch. At the first stop, the fan speed is low. At the second stop, the fan speed is high.

DEFROSTERS

Front

The lower lever on the ventilation control head regulates the defroster. Move the lever to the right to direct air to the feet. Move the lever to the left to direct air to the defroster outlets.

Rear

The rear window defroster heats the window glass to remove accumulated ice. To operate the rear window defroster, push the switch to the "ON" position. When the window is clear turn the switch off. The rear window defroster operates only when the ignition switch is on. An indicator light in the switch button will glow while the rear window defroster is on.



1. Temperature Control Lever
2. Air Flow Control Lever
3. Vent/Defrost Lever
4. A/C Fan Control Lever
5. A/C Temperature Control Lever

AIR CONDITIONING (Optional)

Before starting the engine, make sure the A/C fan control knob is in the OFF position. This will reduce the initial load on your vehicle's electrical system.

To Turn it on:

1. Move the three heater/defrost controls to the OFF (left) position.
2. Move the A/C fan control lever to any of the four speeds for desired air volume.
3. Move the temperature control lever to the coldest setting for maximum cooling. Once the temperature inside the car becomes comfortable, the temperature control lever can be moved back to maintain comfort.

To Adjust the Controls:

1. When the temperature control is set at its coldest setting, the fan should be set at its highest setting. This will help prevent the air conditioner from freezing.
2. Use the temperature control rather than the fan speed control to raise or lower temperature.

Roll down at least one window until stale, hot air trapped in the vehicle is removed, then be sure all windows and fresh air vents are closed.

During air conditioner operation, slight increases and decreases of engine speed/power may be noticed. This should be considered normal, as the system is designed to cycle the compressor ON and OFF to maintain desired cooling. The reduced compressor operation should benefit fuel economy.

RADIO (Optional)

Quality sound systems are specially engineered for the Yugo's environment, and are available through your dealer as approved Yugo accessories. Specific instructions for operating the unit in your car can be found in your Owner's Package.

LIGHTER

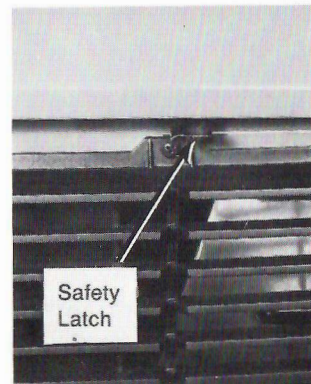
To operate the lighter, push the knob in. It will spring back when the coil is hot. The socket of the lighter may be used with a special adapter for 12 volt appliances that consume no more than 100 watts.

ASHTRAYS

To remove the ashtrays for cleaning, depress the retainer bar in the center.

HOOD RELEASE

The hood is released with the lever located on the left side wall under the instrument panel. When the lever is pulled to the rear, the hood will spring partially open, but will be retained by the safety latch. The safety latch is released by pressing the lever located slightly left of center at the front of the hood. The hood is held open with a manually operated support.



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

SECTION

4

HAZARD LIGHTS

Use the “four-way” flashers or hazard lights to warn other drivers any time your car becomes a potential hazard. Avoid stopping on the highway; pull over to the side of the road and use the hazard lights, day or night.

DISCHARGED BATTERY

If the Yugo will not start because the battery is discharged, then it may be necessary to start it by using the electrical energy from a second battery.

Warning: Do not push or tow the car to start it; damage to the catalytic converter could occur.

WARNING

- Lead Acid Batteries produce hydrogen gas when they are being charged. Keep sparks, flames, and smoking materials away from the battery at all times.

- Incorrect use of jumper cables to start a car can result in an explosion of the battery.
- If the battery is frozen, thaw it out before attempting to start the car. A frozen battery may explode during emergency starting procedures.
- Batteries contain acid and generate electric current at levels high enough to cause burns. When working near a battery, follow these precautions:
 1. Do not allow battery acid to touch your skin or clothing.
 2. Always wear eye protection.
 3. Flush any area that comes in contact with battery acid with large quantities of water and seek medical help immediately.
 4. Do not expose the battery to flames or sparks.
 5. Do not overfill batteries.

In the event that the car will not start, check the electrolyte level in each battery cell. Fill any cell which is not filled to the normal level with distilled water.

“JUMP STARTING”

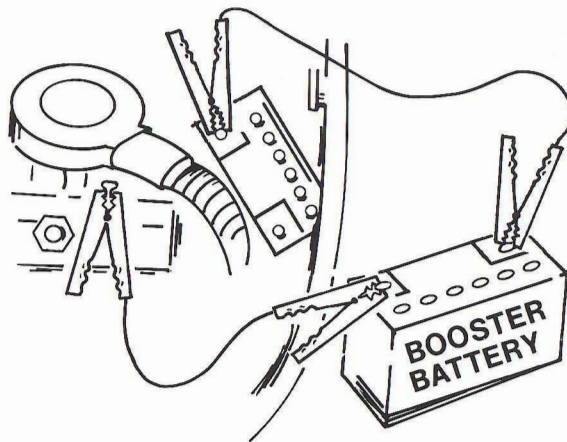


1. Make sure that the battery being used to “jump” the discharged battery is a 12 volt battery.
2. If you are using another vehicle’s battery to “jump” the discharged battery, make sure that the two vehicles do not touch. Do not let jumper cables touch at any time during the procedure.
3. Turn off all electrical devices and the engines in both vehicles.

4. Apply the parking brake and shift the transaxle into neutral.

Note: Improper hook-up of the booster cables can cause damage to the charging system.

5. Using the red jumper cable, connect one of the clamps to the positive (+) terminal of the discharged battery. Connect the other clamp of the red jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal of the other battery.



Never connect a positive (+) terminal of the battery to a negative (-) terminal of another battery. This can result in an explosion.

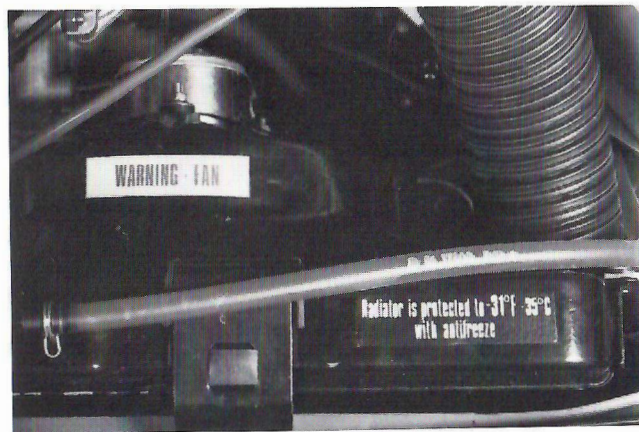
6. Using the black jumper cable, connect one of the clamps to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery. Connect the other clamp of the black jumper cable to the stud on the engine used to connect the negative (-) battery cable to the engine block.

Make sure that the cables are clear of moving parts of the engine.

7. Start the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery, and run the engine at a moderate speed for a short period of time to allow the discharged battery to begin to take a charge.
8. Then start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.
9. Remove the booster cables in reverse order. Do not allow the clamps to touch any metal on either car while removing them.

ENGINE OVERHEATING

If the engine temperature gauge indicates that the engine is overheating or if you observe steam escaping from the hood, stop the car and turn the engine off.



The cooling system may overheat if the coolant level is too low or if operating conditions are severe. Low coolant may be caused by a bad pressure cap, broken or worn hoses, a broken radiator, or a leak somewhere in the engine. Overheating may occur as a result of idling for long periods of time in traffic, climbing hills on a hot day, or heavy load conditions. A defective water pump, broken pulley belts, or a bad thermostat can cause overheating.

Coolant level should be checked periodically and prior to taking a trip.

Wait for the engine to cool. Add coolant if necessary. Drive at reduced speed for a short period. If the car does not overheat, you may resume normal speed. If no cause was found and driving conditions were not the cause for overheating, then have the coolant system checked by a qualified service technician.

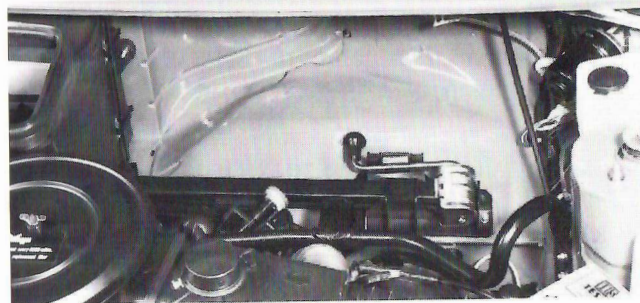
SPARE TIRE



The spare tire is stored in the engine compartment. Check the inflation pressure of the spare tire at regular intervals so that it is always available for use.

JACK

The body jack is stored in a plastic holder under the spare tire.



Use the jack only for changing wheels. Do not use the jack as a support for working under the car.



Never jack the car at the bumpers or at any point on the body. Close the doors when the car is to be raised on the jack. Always insert the support arms into one of the receptacles provided under the doors.

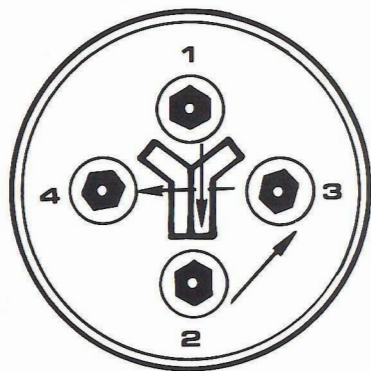
Wheel Changing

1. To prevent the car from rolling when it is raised on the jack, the car should be on level ground. The hand brake should be applied and the wheels should be blocked.
2. Loosen the wheel bolts by about one turn counter-clockwise with the lug wrench provided while the tire is still on the ground. **Do not remove the bolts at this time.**
3. Take out the spare tire and the jack. Insert the jack support arm completely into the receptacle under the door. Rest the base of the jack on firm ground and rotate the handle to raise the car.



4. Raise the car until the wheel is clear of the ground. Remove the bolts and take off the wheel and wheel cover.

5. Place the spare wheel and the wheel cover on the wheel hub and screw the lug bolts in half way. Cross tighten the lug bolts using the lug nut wrench.
6. Lower the car until the tire just touches the ground. Give the lug nuts a final tightening in the proper sequence.
7. Lower the car fully and remove the jack.



Cross Tightening Sequence

8. Check to see that the tire is properly inflated.

To replace the jack it is necessary to fold the support arm and wind the jack screw all the way down.

TOWING

Check local ordinances and laws before towing.

Turn on the hazard lights. If necessary turn on the ignition to operate other identifying lights.

TOW TRUCK OPERATOR INSTRUCTIONS

Front

Attach the tow chains to the lower control arms, outboard of the stabilizer bar attachments. Tow chains should be clear of axle shafts and constant velocity joint boots.

Position the towbar under the front central jacking reinforcement.

Attach the safety chains to the lower control arms.

Rear

Attach "J"-hooks to the suspension arms, just inboard of the shock absorbers.

Position a wood four-by-four against the tires with spacer blocks under the bottom of the fenders.

Position the towbar behind the four-by-four.

APPEARANCE CARE

SECTION 5

EXTERIOR

Paint

The paint on your Yugo protects the body from rust and provides a pleasing appearance.

Overflowing fuel, brake fluid, oil, or grease can discolor and damage the paint, and should be removed immediately.

Your car's finish takes a lot of abuse from air pollutants, road salt, mud, and more. Dirt can be ground into the paint of the car. All of these agents can scratch and dull the paint. Frequent washing will help to make the finish last longer.

Washing

Use only lukewarm or cold water. Never wash your car in direct sunlight or when the hood is still hot from

running the engine. Any cleaning agent made specifically for washing cars should be removed after use, and not allowed to dry. Read the manufacturer's directions on any car care product. Use plenty of water to flush the surface of the car. Do not direct water spray directly at grills, outlets, or surface mounted components.

Use a chamois to dry. Before driving on the road, apply the brakes briefly to dry the disc pads.

Waxing

Wax makes the finish shine and gives the paint a protective coating. To keep the shine on your Yugo looking new, use a hard wax eight to ten weeks after you buy the car. Rain should form small beads of water on the surface of the waxed finish and then roll off. If the water spreads out and remains in large patches, you should renew the wax.

Insects, Tar, and Tree Sap

Foreign residues can harm the paint. Never use solvents that are not approved for use on paint. Use warm soapy water to remove deposits as soon as possible.

Never use gasoline, naphtha, nail polish remover, or other volatile cleaning fluids. These solvents may harm the paint finish. In addition, they are toxic and may be flammable. Only use stain removers and spot removing fluids in well ventilated areas. Do not carry these cleaners in the car. Keep them away from children.

Touch-up Paint

Your Yugo Dealer can provide you with touch-up paint to restore nicks and chips to prevent further deterioration of the finish.

Windows

The windows can be cleaned using warm soapy water or a commercial window cleaner.

Plastic

Plastic components should be cleaned with water and car shampoo. Never use solvents such as gasoline or paint thinner. Do not use cleaners that contain abrasives and bleach. Do not wax or polish plastic surfaces.

Cleaning Wheels

Your car's wheels need the same care that the body requires to preserve their original appearance. Washing and waxing are recommended.

Chassis Care

Your car picks up road dirt including salt, gravel, and mud on the underbody. Any substance should be washed off with a hose to prevent corrosion.

Engine Compartment

The engine compartment should be washed at the end of each winter to minimize corrosion damage caused by road salt and other agents. Be careful not to get water into vital engine components.

INTERIOR

Upholstery and Carpet

Yugo interiors are made with stain-resistant materials. Clean the upholstery and carpets with a vacuum cleaner. Use a damp cloth with warm soapy water to remove dirt spots. A bristle brush also works well on stubborn stains.

Grease, oil, and more difficult stains may require use of a spot remover. Make sure that the spot remover that you choose is compatible with the material. Do not pour spot remover on the stain. Dampen a clean cloth with the solution and rub gently. Start at the edge of the stain and work inwards.

If you use a commercial upholstery cleaner, make sure that it is compatible with the material in your car.

CAPACITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

SECTION 6

CAPACITIES

	U.S.	Metric (liters)	Type
Fuel Tank	8.4 gal.	30	87 Octane
Reserve Fuel (of total capacity)	1.2 gal.	4.5	
Cooling System	7 qts.	6.5	Antifreeze to -50°F
Engine Oil, without filter	4 qts.	3.7	20W-40 Service SF
with filter	4.5 qts.	4.3	
Transaxle Oil	3.4 qts.	3.2	40W Service SF
Window Washer Container, front	.75 qts.	.75	Washer Solvent
rear	.75 qts.	.75	
Brake Fluid	.34 qts.	.32	DOT 3
CV Joint Grease	as needed		Lithium
Steering Box Oil	.15 qts.	.14	Lithium

SPECIFICATIONS

Engine

Type: In Line, Overhead Cam, Transverse,
Front Mount

Cycle: 4 stroke, Otto

Number of Cylinders: 4

Bore: 3.150 in/80 mm

Stroke: 2.185 in/55.5 mm

Displacement: 68.12 cu. in./ 1116 cc

Compression Ratio: 9.2:1

Horsepower SAE net: 55HP at 6000 rpm

Torque: 52 lbs. ft. at 4600 rpm

Air Cleaner: Thermostatically Controlled

Air Filter: Paper Element

Dual Barrel Carburetor: Carter-Weber 740

Valve Tappet Clearance: Cold Engine

Intake: 0.016 in/.40 mm

Exhaust: 0.020 in/.50 mm

Firing Order: 1-3-4-2

Ignition Advance: 10° BTDC

Spark Plugs: Type: Bosna FE 65 PR
 Bosch WR7D
 Champion RN9Y

Spark Gap: .028 - .032 in
 .7 - .8 mm

Emission Controls:

Positive Crankcase Ventilation

Fuel Evaporative Emission System

Fuel Recirculation System

Air Injection

Exhaust Gas Recirculation

Cooling: Water Cooled

Chassis

Brakes: Power Assisted Front Discs, Rear Drums

Suspension: 4 Wheel Independent

Steering: Rack-and-Pinion

Drive Train:

Type: Front, Transaxle

Gears: Four Speed, All Synchromesh,
One Reverse

Gear Ratio: 1st: 3.583:1
 2nd: 2.235:1
 3rd: 1.454:1
 4th: 1.042:1
 REV: 3.714:1

Differential Gear Ratio: 3.765:1

Clutch Pedal Free Travel: 1 in/25 mm

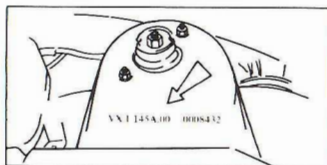
Electrical System

Voltage: 12 V.

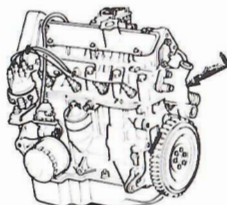
Battery: 45 AH

Alternator: 55 Amp

A. Body Type and Number



B. Engine Type and Number



C. VIN Tag

VX1BA1218HK335462



Tag Showing Car
and Engine Data

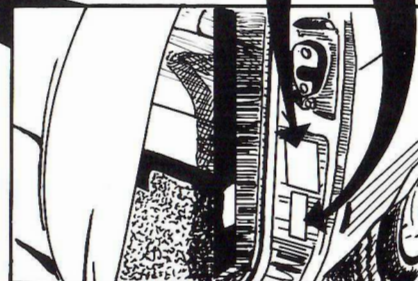
Z A S T A V A	
ENGINE TYPE	- 128A.064
ENGINE S/N	- 0873170
BODY TYPE	- 145A.00
BODY S/N	- 335462
N°FOR SPAR. 23208	



Tire and
Weight
Information

VIN

Emission
Control
Information



Identification and Information

A. Body Type and Number

B. Engine Type and Number

C. Vehicle Identification Number

VIN Number: Metal Tag on Dash, Left Windshield

VIN Label: Left Door Post

Emissions and Bumper Statement: Left Door Post

Tire Pressure Label: Right Door Post

Paint Information: Inner Right Side of Hatch Door

Dimensions

Weights

Curb Weight (all fluids at capacity): 1832 lbs.

Front Axle (curb weight): 1170 lbs.

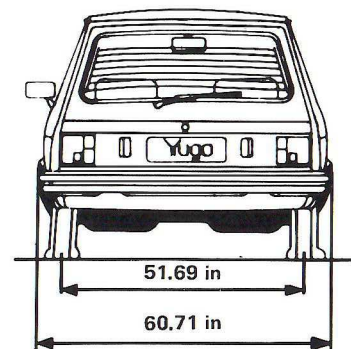
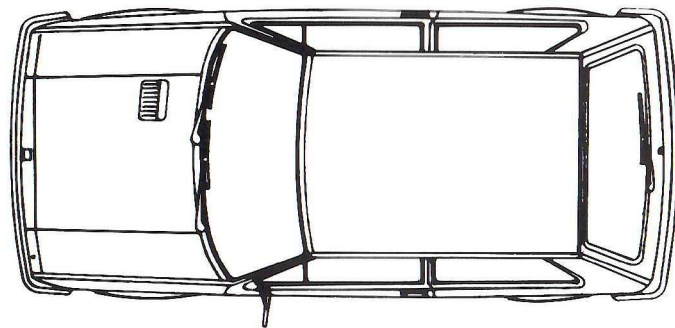
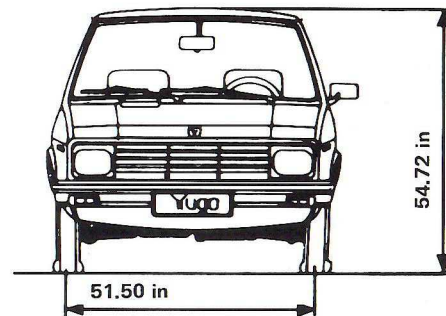
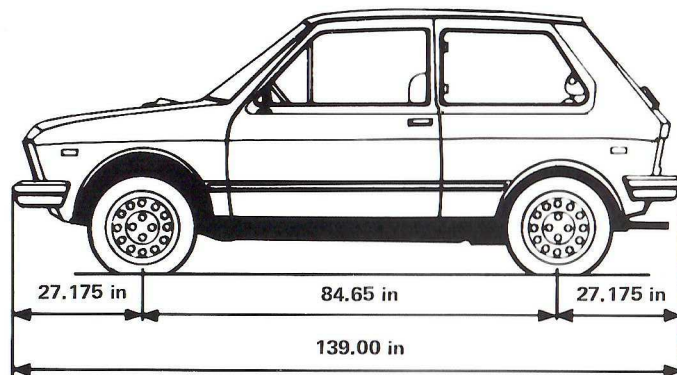
Rear Axle (curb weight): 662 lbs.

Gross Vehicle Weight: 2604 lbs.

Maximum Front Axle Load: 1367 lbs.

Maximum Rear Axle Load: 1237 lbs.

Four passengers and cargo: 772 lbs.



SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

SECTION 7

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Regular maintenance is important to ensure the Yugo's dependability and high quality of service as well as efficient emission and engine performance. For details about maintenance schedules and requirements, see your Owner's Warranty and Maintenance Guide.

DEALER SERVICE

Your Yugo Dealer has trained mechanics and genuine Yugo Parts. He can support you with quality service for every part of your car.

OIL RECOMMENDATIONS

Engine Oil

Add oil as needed to maintain the proper engine oil level as indicated by the range shown on the dipstick. The dipstick is located at the front of the engine. Engine oil is rated according to API (American

Petroleum Institute) standards. Only use quality, low-ash, detergent oil with an API service rating of SF. Multi-viscosity oils offer protection over a wide range of temperatures. Use 20W-40 *oil when changing the oil. Oil should be changed when warm to achieve the maximum benefit. When choosing the oil viscosity consider the range of temperatures in which your car will operate before the next oil change. Lower viscosities will result in greater fuel savings, but they will not withstand higher operating temperatures.

*If this is not available, 20W-50 oil may be used.

Caution: Improper or incomplete service could result in the vehicle not operating properly. Make sure that all service is performed by a qualified person.

Transaxle (transmission-differential) Oil

Use 40W lubricant in the transaxle. Do not use EP or HYPOID oils in the transaxle!

AIR FILTER

It is important to maintain a clean air filter at all times. A dirty air filter causes the engine to run inefficiently resulting in a loss of performance, fuel economy, and driveability. The air filter will need to be changed at varying intervals depending on the type of driving you do and the kinds of roads which you travel. Check the air filter at frequent intervals to ensure that the engine runs efficiently.



CATALYTIC CONVERTER

The catalytic converter is part of the exhaust system which reduces emitted pollutants in the engine exhaust. Unleaded gasoline must be used with systems using catalytic converters.

Effective Care of the Catalytic Converter

The catalytic converter does not need to be maintained. However, to avoid the possibility of damage, keep your engine in proper running order. High converter temperatures can be created by inefficient combustion caused by malfunctions of the ignition system, the air injection system, or the fuel system. Such high temperatures cause a fire hazard or damage. If you detect misfiring, loss of performance, or other unusual engine operating conditions, do not keep driving. Have the car serviced promptly.

COOLANT SYSTEM

Check the level of the coolant system at frequent intervals by observing the level in the coolant recovery tank. There is no need to remove the radiator cap to check the coolant level. The level of the coolant in the recovery tank should be one inch above the "MIN" mark when the engine has not been running. After the engine is completely warmed up and the coolant is hot, the level should be higher. Do not overfill the recovery tank. Use a 50/50 mixture of water and anti-freeze (ethylene glycol) to replenish the coolant. This should provide freeze protection to -30°F (-35°C).



DRIVE BELTS

Make sure the drive belts are tensioned properly. Check drive belts for fraying or cracking. Replace belts which are damaged.

BATTERY

The battery is located under the hood on the left side of the engine compartment. The starting system and the electrical system depend on the battery. The battery should be checked periodically and kept in good condition. The battery should be kept clean and free of corrosion. To check the battery fluid, remove the filler cap. If the level is low then fill each low cell with water up to the fill ring or until the level meets the line on the translucent case. Do not overfill the battery. Spilled battery fluid can cause corrosion. The battery will need filling at varying times depending on operating conditions and weather. Check the battery more frequently when driving long distances or during the summer months.

Caution: Battery Acid is caustic. Do not allow battery acid to come in contact with eyes, skin, fabric, or painted surfaces. **If battery acid gets in your eyes or on your skin, immediately flush thoroughly with water for several minutes.** Call a doctor and have

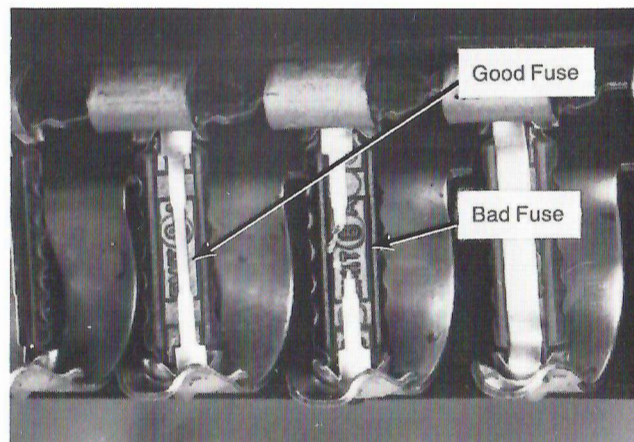


your eyes or skin examined. Battery acid which comes in contact with painted or metal surfaces should be neutralized with a solution of water and baking soda.

FUSES

If an electrical device fails or if the car fails to start, check the fuses. The fuse block is located under the hood on the right side of the ventilation duct.

If the fuse is burned out then make sure you replace it with a fuse that is rated for the proper amperage. Never use a fuse with a higher amperage rating than



specified for the circuit. If the replacement fuse burns out then check for an electrical problem before replacing the fuse.

CIRCUIT PROTECTION FUSES

FUSES PROTECTED CIRCUITS

The system is protected by eight 8-Amp. fuses and two 16-Amp. fuses.

1 [A] (8 Amps)	Turn lights and turn indicator Back-up light Wiper motor Windshield washer pump A/C blower relay (Optional)
2 [B] (8 Amps)	Fuel level gauge and indicator Coolant temperature gauge and indicator Rear wiper Rear wiper switch Rear window defroster switch Heater fan motor Radio (Optional)
3 [C] (8 Amps)	Left headlight high beam, high beam indicator

FUSES	PROTECTED CIRCUITS
4 [D] (8 Amps)	Right headlight high beam
5 [E] (8 Amps)	Left headlight low beam
6 [F] (8 Amps)	Right headlight low beam
7 [G] (8 Amps)	Left front park light Left front marker light Right rear park light Right rear marker light Left license light Rheostat (Instrument Lights) Cigarette lighter light
8 [H] (8 Amps)	Right front park light Right front marker light Left rear park light Left rear marker light Right license light
9 [I] (16 Amps)	Coolant fan Horns Horn relay Interior lights

FUSES**PROTECTED CIRCUITS**

10 [L]
(16 Amps)

Stop light switch
Hazard warning light switch
Ignition key warning
Rear window defroster relay
Radio memory (Optional)

A/C Fuses
(In-line)
(Optional)

Blower motor, thermostat- 15 Amps
Main fuse - 30 Amps
Condenser fan, compressor clutch -
15 Amps

California
(In-line)

Electronic purge control unit - 2
underdash - 0.5 Amps each

UNPROTECTED CIRCUITS

Alternator circuits, and
charge warning light
Ignition and starting
Carburetor solenoid valves
Carburetor choke

TIRES

The recommended inflation pressure for your tires can be found on the label inside the right door post. Under normal driving conditions, the cold inflation pressure listed will give the best performance by providing the optimum riding comfort, fuel economy, and handling.

The total combined weight of passengers, luggage, and the vehicle must not exceed the vehicle capacity weight listed on the label inside the left door post.

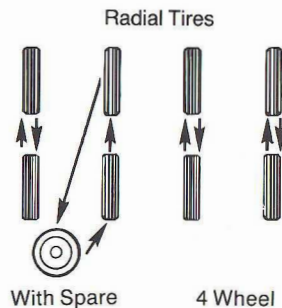
Overloading or incorrect tire pressure will have adverse effects on tire wear. Low air pressure increases the chance of damage to the wheel rim, and will cause the tire to "feather" at the edges. It also increases the chance of damage to the tires from road obstructions. High air pressure can cause the tire to wear quickly and give a harsh ride.

Don't drive on a flat tire. Extensive damage to the tire and the wheel can result.

Always reinstall the valve stem caps after checking the air pressure.

Rotation and Balance

To get the maximum life from your tires you should always have them balanced when they are mounted. The rear tires and the front tires will wear differently. For longer tire life, it is recommended that you rotate the tires every 15,000 miles. Rotate the tires by following the sequences shown for the proper type tire.



Alignment

If your tires wear unevenly and quickly, or if the car "pulls" to the left or right then have the wheel alignment checked.

For your convenience, procedures listed in the Do-It-Yourself section are marked with a symbol indicating their degree of difficulty.



The wrench and screwdriver symbol indicates easy tasks.



The torque wrench and timing light symbol indicates more difficult tasks.

PRECAUTIONS

When inspecting or working on your car, take the proper precautions to avoid accidental injury and damage to the car.

Follow these suggestions for safety:

- Place the gear shift lever in neutral. Set the parking brake.
- If the work being performed requires the engine to be running, keep hands and hair away from moving parts. Remove neckties, rings, and other jewelry before performing any work. Protect and confine long hair. Wear safety glasses.
- Even after the engine is stopped, the fan may continue running until the coolant temperature drops. Do not touch the fan blades when the engine is warm since the fan could start without warning.

- If possible, wait for the engine to cool before working under the hood.
- Smoking in the presence of gasoline, or near a battery can be dangerous. You should avoid smoking when working on the engine or under the car.
- Keep a fire extinguisher close at hand.
- Do not disconnect the battery with the ignition key on. Always disconnect the negative terminal first.
- Always connect the battery cables to the terminals of the correct polarity. Serious damage to the electrical components could result from reversing the cables.
- Block the wheels if you are going to raise the car using the jack. Do not use the jack for support when working under the car. Use safety stands when the car is raised.
- Improper or incomplete service may damage or cause poor operation of the car. If you are in doubt about servicing the car, it is best to have the work performed by your Yugo Dealer or any qualified automobile shop which is properly equipped. Improper maintenance during the WARRANTY PERIOD may void part or all of your warranty.

- When servicing the car, make sure that fasteners are replaced with fasteners having the same dimensions and strength ratings.

Your Yugo Dealer has qualified technicians and original replacement parts to properly service your Yugo.



CHANGING THE ENGINE OIL

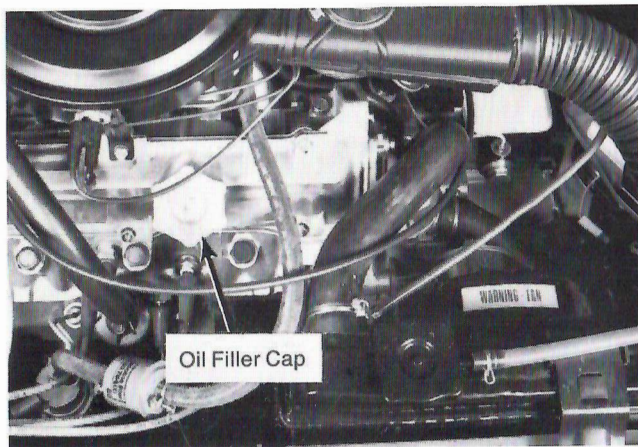
Before changing your oil, check local ordinances on the disposal of used oil. Used engine oil carries some toxic substances and should be discarded in the proper way. Do not pour oil into the soil or down sewage drains.

Oil should be changed when warm to achieve the maximum benefit. Use only oil recommended in Section 6, Service and Maintenance, of this manual.

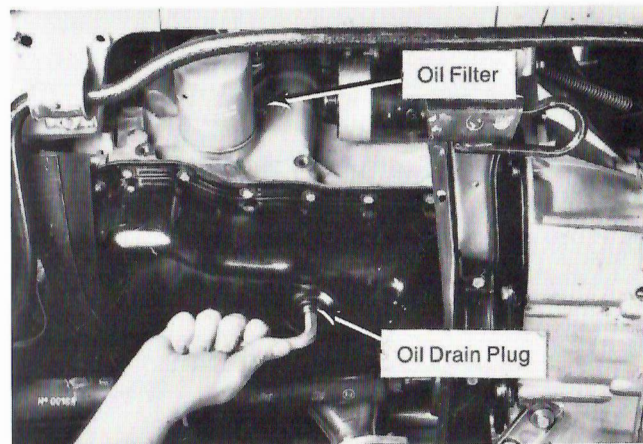
The engine oil and filter should be changed at the specified intervals -- more often under heavy use.

Caution: Hot engine oil or a hot filter can cause severe burns; use caution when changing the oil.

1. Park the car on level ground. Set the emergency brake and block the wheels.
2. Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature. Turn off the engine and remove the oil filler cap.



3. Place a drain pan under the drain plug in the oil pan. Remove the drain plug with a wrench and drain the oil.
4. Clean and replace the drain plug. Tighten the drain plug with a wrench, but do not overtighten.



5. Remove the oil filter. The oil filter is located at the front of the engine under the fuel pump. If the filter cannot be loosened by hand, use an oil filter wrench.

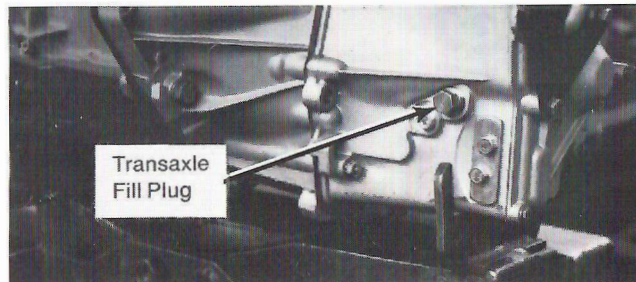
6. Wipe the filter mating surface with a clean rag. Smear some oil on the rubber gasket of the new filter to prevent binding.
 7. Screw on the filter until it is just snug and then tighten by hand another $3/4$ turn. Do not over-tighten the filter, and do not tighten the filter with a wrench.
 8. Fill the engine with the required amount of oil and install the filler cap.
 9. Run the engine and check for leaks at the drain plug and the filter. Reinstall these if any leaks occur.
 10. Stop the engine, and let the oil drain down for a few minutes. Check the oil to make sure that it is at the proper level.
-



Checking Transaxle (transmission-differential) Oil

Check the level of the oil in the transaxle (transmission-differential) when the transaxle is cool to the touch (gear oil is at room temperature). The oil in the transaxle should be at the lower edge of the transaxle fill hole. If the level is low, add oil to bring it up to the proper level.

Do not use EP or HYPLOID oils in the transaxle!





Changing Transaxle (transmission-differential) Oil

The transaxle oil should be changed at the specified intervals -- more often under heavy use.

Caution: Hot transaxle oil can cause burns; use caution when changing the oil.

1. Drive the car until the engine is at normal operating temperature. Turn off the engine.



2. Park the car on level ground. Set the emergency brake and block the wheels.
3. Place a drain pan under the transaxle drain plug. Remove the drain plug with a 17 mm Allen wrench and drain the oil.
4. Clean and replace the drain plug. Tighten the drain plug, but do not over tighten.
5. Fill the transaxle with the required amount of oil. The oil level should be at the lower edge of the transaxle fill hole. Add oil to bring the transaxle oil up to the proper level. Replace the transaxle oil fill plug.



CHANGING THE AIR FILTER

The air filter may be one of the most neglected but easily maintained parts on many cars. A dirty air filter will cause loss of power and fuel efficiency.

Change the air filter periodically depending on the type of driving you do and the kinds of roads which you travel. Check the air filter at frequent intervals to ensure that the engine runs efficiently.

The air filter is located in the air filter housing on top of the engine. To inspect or service the air filter remove the wing nut which holds the housing cover.



- Hold the filter up to a strong light and look for damage such as cracks or holes or too much dirt.
- Install the new filter in the same position as the old.
- Replace the wing nut with its washers.

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ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

The engine cooling system is filled with a high quality, ethylene glycol based antifreeze solution. The ratio of antifreeze to water used is 50/50. This solution will protect against freezing down to -31°F (-35°C).

When replacing or adding to the antifreeze solution, be sure to use an ethylene glycol based product. A 50/50 solution is recommended. Periodically (at least once per year), the antifreeze should be checked. An antifreeze tester will show if the coolant is still effective. Never replace the coolant with water. The properties of coolant increase cooling efficiency and a good coolant contains rust and corrosion inhibitors.



The radiator cap is rated at 11 psi. If the radiator cap is replaced, be sure to use a cap which complies with this specification.



Checking Engine Coolant

If coolant is added to the recovery tank before it becomes empty, it should not be necessary to add coolant to the radiator. If the recovery tank is empty, wait for the engine to cool. Remove the radiator cap and fill the coolant system: Run the engine for a few minutes and then check to see if more coolant is needed. Replace the radiator cap and fill the recovery tank to one inch above the MIN level. If the car continues to lose coolant, have the system checked by your Yugo Dealer or a qualified shop.



Changing Engine Coolant

Caution: When the engine is at normal running temperature, the coolant is hot and under high pressure. Do not attempt to change the coolant when it is hot, to avoid the danger of burns.

1. Remove the radiator cap carefully, and open the drain plug at the bottom of the radiator to drain the coolant.
2. Flush the cooling system with cold water.
3. Close the drain plug. Fill the radiator with coolant and run the engine for a few minutes.
4. Add coolant as needed. Replace the radiator cap and fill the reservoir to one inch above the MIN level. Check for leaks at the drain plug.

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BRAKE SYSTEM

Notice: Brake maintenance should only be performed by a qualified individual who is thoroughly familiar with hydraulic brake systems. Brake fluid is a poisonous substance. Dispose of all discarded fluids properly. The dust left by wearing brake pads and brake shoes can be hazardous if inhaled. We highly recommend wearing a filter mask while performing brake service. Protect your eyes when working with brake fluid -- wear safety glasses.

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If the brake pedal feels spongy or if the pedal has a long travel before the brakes apply then you should check your brake fluid. If the brake warning light comes on, then one of the two master cylinder reservoirs may be low. Usually, if the brake fluid is significantly low or there is none in the reservoir, then a leak or other problems exist in the brake system. Adding fluid in this event should be only an emergency measure to facilitate moving the car to a service station. The brake system allows the front brakes or the rear brakes to operate even if one system is not functioning. However, this is a dangerous condition. You should proceed cautiously and at a slow rate.



Checking Brake Fluid

The master brake cylinder is located in the engine compartment on the left side of the cowl. To check the fluid level or to add fluid, remove the cover to the brake cylinder reservoir. If necessary add DOT 3 brake fluid

to bring the level up to the seam of the reservoir (about 1/2 inch below the bottom of the filler neck). Replace the cover.



Hydraulic brake fluid will absorb water and this can cause corrosion of brake system components. The brake fluid should be changed annually.

TUNE-UP

A tune-up is done periodically to maintain maximum engine operating efficiency. A tune-up consists of adjusting the ignition system, the fuel delivery system, and the emission controls so maximum fuel economy, reduction of emissions, and performance is achieved. It is essential that tune-up procedures be performed correctly to prevent damage to the engine or its operating systems.

Check the EPA label under the hood for the correct tune-up specifications.

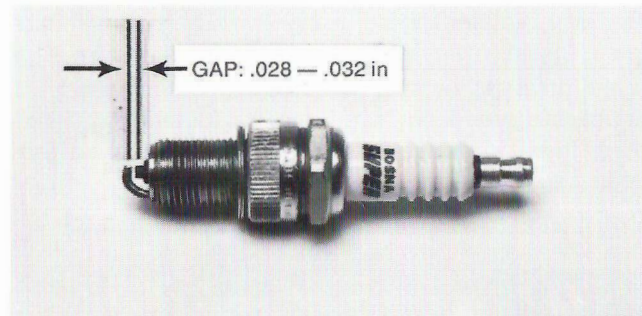
Your Yugo Dealer has qualified technicians and original replacement parts to properly service your Yugo.



Spark Plugs

Remove and inspect the spark plugs for deposits and wear. The kind of deposits left on spark plugs can tell a

qualified technician many things about your car's operation. It is normal for the plugs to have a tan or light grey deposit. Any other kind of deposit indicates an undesirable condition. If the electrodes are worn or rounded, it is time to change the spark plugs. Gap the



spark plugs to .028 - .032 in. When installing the spark plugs, be careful not to "cross-thread" the hole and do not allow dirt to enter the hole. Spark plugs should be torqued to 18 foot-pounds. If you don't have a torque wrench, tighten the plug to 1/8 turn past snug. Make sure that the spark plug wires are installed in the correct order. Severe engine damage could result from installing the wires in the wrong order.



Distributor

The Yugo is equipped with electronic ignition. There are no points to adjust or burn out.

Inspect the distributor cap and the rotor for cracks and terminal wear. Replace these as necessary. The ignition wires should be free of cracks and signs of deterioration and clean from oil or grease deposits. Make sure that the distributor cap lines up properly before replacing the retaining clips.

An easy way to find out if the ignition wires are leaking is to look under the hood on a dark night with the engine running. If you see sparks then clean or replace the wires.

EMISSIONS CONTROLS

Emissions controls are interdependent. Proper service of emissions control devices requires extensive knowledge and in some cases, sophisticated analysis equipment. Your Yugo Dealer has qualified technicians and original replacement parts to properly service your Yugo.

LIFETIME LUBRICATION

All bearings and joints are lubricated for the lifetime of the component.

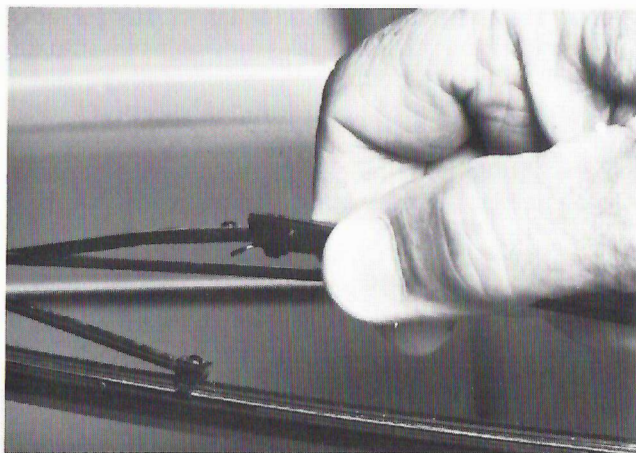
BELT DEFLECTION

All belts should be tightened so that there is approximately 1/2 in deflection when the belt is pressed firmly.



WIPER BLADE REPLACEMENT

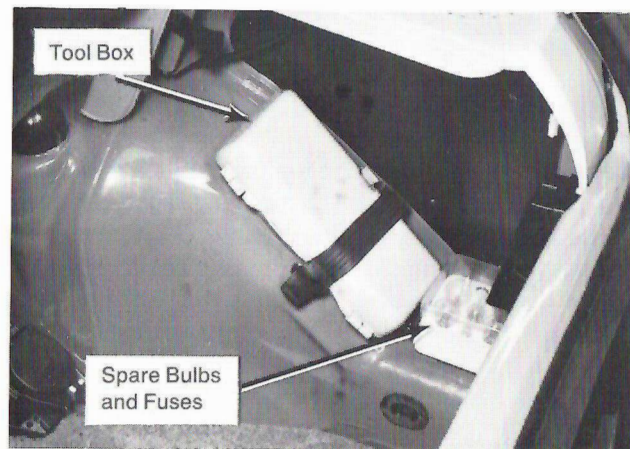
Grasp the wiper blade assembly between the fingers and pull out while prying up.



TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

The Yugo tool box contains:

1. A combination screwdriver: Phillips head or slotted.
2. A spark plug wrench with breaker bar.
3. A lug wrench.
4. An open-end wrench: 8mm X 10mm.
5. An open-end wrench: 13mm X 17mm.



GAS STATION INFORMATION

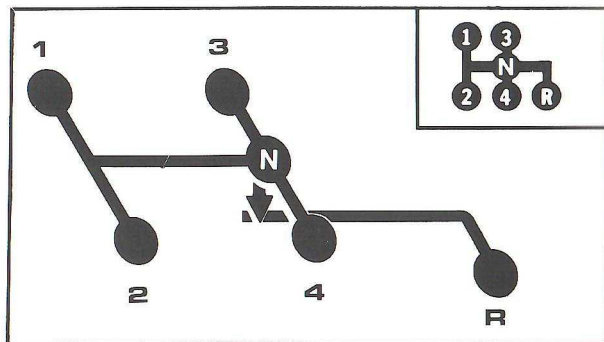
See Section 6, Service and Maintenance, for further details.

FUEL CAP

The fuel cap is locked and unlocked with the same key which locks the doors.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Start the engine in neutral.



TOWING BY COMMERCIAL TOW TRUCK

Follow all state and local regulations. Make sure that the transaxle and steering system are in good order. If either of these is damaged, it is recommended that a dolly be used under the front drive wheels. Always tow with the transaxle in neutral, the steering system unlocked, and the parking brake released.

Front

Attach the tow chains to the lower control arms, outboard of the stabilizer bar attachments. Tow chains should be clear of axle shafts and constant velocity joint boots.

Position the towbar under the front central jacking reinforcement.

Attach the safety chains to the lower control arms.

Rear

Attach "J"-hooks to the suspension arms, just inboard of the shock absorbers.

Position a wood four-by-four against the tires with spacer blocks under the bottom of the fenders.

Position the towbar behind the four-by-four.

Attach the safety chains to the suspension arms.

PUSH STARTING

Push starting the car can damage the catalytic converter. The car should not be push started.

TIRE PRESSURE

The tire pressure should be checked when the tires are cold. See the label in the right door post for the correct tire pressure. Tires that have been run for more than one mile are not cold. With the car lightly loaded (two passengers), 145SR X 13 tires should be inflated to 24 psi at the front and rear. With the car fully loaded (four passengers), tire pressure should be 24 psi at the front and 27 psi at the rear.

ENGINE OIL

The engine oil can be measured with the engine oil dipstick located at the front of the engine. The area marked on the dipstick between the marks indicates a range of about one quart.

BRAKE FLUID

Use only DOT 3 fluid.

SPECIFICATIONS AT A GLANCE

Horsepower SAE net: 55 HP at 6000 rpm
Type: In-Line, Overhead Cam,
Transverse, Front Mount

Number of Cylinders: 4
Displacement: 1.1 liter/68 cu. in.

Compression Ratio: 9.2:1

Cooling: Water Cooled

Fuel Tank Capacity: 8.4 U.S. Gal.

Engine Oil Capacity:
(with filter) 4.5 qts.

Brakes: Power Assisted, Discs
Front, Drums Rear

Suspension: 4 Wheel Independent

Steering: Rack-and-Pinion

Drive Train:

Gears: Four Forward, One
Reverse

Type: Front, Transaxle

Electrical System: 12 volt

Battery: 45 AH

Alternator: 55 Amp

Vehicle Identification

Number Location: Plate over the instrument
panel on the left side and
the door post on the
left side.

Gasoline Requirements: UNLEADED, 87 Octane.

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CAPACITIES

NOTES

	U.S.	Metric (liters)	Type
Fuel Tank	8.4 gal.	30	87 Octane
Reserve Fuel (of total capacity)	1.2 gal.	4.5	
Cooling System	7 qts.	6.5	Antifreeze to -50°F
Engine Oil, without filter	4 qts.	3.7	20W-40 Service SF
with filter	4.5 qts.	4.3	
Transaxle Oil	3.4 qts.	3.2	40W Service SF
Window Washer Container, front	.75 qts.	.75	Washer Solvent
rear	.75 qts.	.75	
Brake Fluid	.34 qts.	.32	DOT 3
CV Joint Grease	as needed		Lithium
Steering Box Oil	.15 qts.	.14	Lithium
Tire Pressure	24 psi front and rear		