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Morgan Owner's Handbook

FOREWORD

The object of this book is to provide the owner with a clear picture of the car and its needs. Technical terms have been avoided wherever possible. Each car is carefully built and tested, but the continued satisfaction of the owner is largely in his own hands. The best cars will not run well unless careful attention is paid to their upkeep.

To gain the maximum pleasure and performance from your Morgan, lubricate regularly, keep all nuts, bolts and screws tight and thereby reduce rattle and unwanted noises, and lastly keep brakes properly adjusted and in good working order. Alterations and adjustments from the standard specification are not recommended but, should it seem necessary, our Service Department will be pleased to give advice if contacted.

Vehicle Identification

In all communications with your Dealer or the Morgan Motor Company, please quote the chassis and engine number. This is particularly important when ordering parts.

Chassis No.

This is stamped on top of the crossmember, in front of the right hand front seat. Also on the vehicle identification plate on the bulkhead under the right hand bonnet.

Engine No.

This is found on a metal plate fitted to the block, between the exhaust manifold pipes on the left of the

The information in this handbook is as close as possible to the correct information about your car. Continuing development means that changes are made all the time and some of these may not be covered by this book. Errors and omissions are avoided, but cannot be ruled out.

Your specification

When you ordered your Morgan, you made various choices regarding colours, trim and equipment. Below you can list some of these, which will be useful to keep in the car along with your handbook.

Colour

Colour and grade of trim

Colour of hood

Radio Specification

Door and Boot Key No.

Fuel Cap Key No.

Supplying Dealer Information:

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

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**Technical
Information**

**Operating
Instructions**

**Driving
Instructions**

**Owner
Maintenance**

**Service
Information**

**Service
History**

GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Engine	Rover V8		
Bore of cylinder (mm)	94.00		
Stroke (mm)	71.12		
Compression ratio	9.35:1		
Cubic capacity	3950cc		
Firing order	1L,8R,4R,3L,6R,5L,7L,2R		
Power (kw @ rpm)	140 @ 4800		
Torque (NM)	305 @ 3500		
Valve operation	Central camshaft, pushrods to overhead valves, hydraulic tappets.		
Valve timing:	Inlet	39° BT	28° AB
	Exhaust	77° BB	66° AT
Oil capacity:	Engine (refill)	10.0Pts/5.7 Lts/12 US Pts	
	Gearbox	2.8 Pts/1.6 Lts/3.36 US Pts	
	Rear axle	1.75 Pts/1.0 Lts/2.1 US Pts	
Water capacity	24 Pts/42 Lts/28.8 US Pts		
Cooling system	Water pump, radiator(15lb/in ²) electric fan and thermostat (88°C) (antifreeze Page 5)		
Petrol	95/98 Octane unleaded only		
Tank capacity	12.5 Gall/56 Lts 15 US Gall.		

Ignition System

Type	Lucas Dis 2		
Ignition timing	4° ± 1° BTDC @ 750 rpm		
Spark Plug types	Champion RN11YC		
Spark Plug gap	0.9mm/0.035"/0.040"		
Carburation type	Lucas Gems hot wire electronic injection		
Fuel Pump pressure	26-36 PSI/1.8-2.5 BARI		
CO Reading	0.5/1.0%		

Front Wheel Alignment and Suspension

Castor angle	4°		
Camber	1° NEG ± 0.5°		
Kingpin inclination	2°		
Toe-in	0 to 1/8" (0 to 3.2mm)		

Weights

Complete with tools and petrol	940kg	(2,068lb)
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All specifications are subject to alteration without prior notice

Transmission

Clutch Diaphragm spring, hydraulic operation
single dry plate 9.5" diameter.

Rear Axle Hypoid Limited Slip. Ratio 3.23:1

Gearbox Rover: Five forward speeds, all synchromesh, one reverse. Remote change.

Gear ratios

	Gearbox	Overall
1st	3.32	10.72
2nd	2.09	6.75
3rd	1.39	4.49
4th	1	3.23
5th	0.79	2.55
Reverse	3.43	11.08

Performance (205/60 VR15 Tyres)

Miles per hour/1,000rpm (approx)

	3.23
5th	28.48
4th	22.48
3rd	16.17
2nd	10.75
1st	6.77

General Dimensions (approx)

Wheelbase	8'2"	(249cm)
Track (front)	4'5"	(134.5)
(rear)	4'6"	(137.5cm)
Ground clearance	5½"	(14cm)
Turning Circle	37'	(11.2m)
Wheel size	15" x 6.5	(38 x 16.5cm)
Tyre size	205/60 VR 15	

Overall Dimensions

Length	13'	(396cm)
Width	5'3"	(160cm)
Height (hood erected)	4'	(122cm)

Body Dimensions

Seat to Hood	3'	(91.5cm)
Width at Elbows	3'11"	(119.5cm)
Height of Seat from Floor	8"	(20cm)
Leg Room (front of seat)	19"-27"	(48-69cm)
Door Width at Waistline	2'4"	(71cm)
Luggage Space Width	3'5"	(99cm)
Height under Tonneau	11"	(28cm)
Depth (max)	21"	(53cm)

RECOMMENDED LUBRICANTS These recommendations apply to temperate climates where operational temperatures may vary between approximately 0°F (-20°C) and 90°F (32°C). Information on recommended lubricants for use under extreme winter or tropical conditions can be obtained from the Morgan Motor Company or your local distributor.

	CASTROL	MOBIL	BP	SHELL	DUCKHAMS	TEXACO
Engine	Castrolite 10W/40 or TXT 10W/40	Super 10W/40 Rally Formula 5W/50	Visco Nova 10W/40	Super 11 10W/40 Quadro 10W/40	10W/40 QXR 10W/40	Havoline 10W/40
Gearbox	TQF	ATF 210	Autran G	Donax TF	Q-Matic	Texmatic Type G
Rear Axle	Castrol Hypoy LSX		BP Limslip Gear Oil 90/1	Shell Spirax Super 90	Hypoid 90DL	Multigear EP 85W 90
Steering Rack	Imperviatr Light 2626		Energrease			
Wheel Bearings	Castrol LM Grease	Mobilgrease MP or Mobilgrease Special	BP Energrease L2	Shell Retinax A		Multifak EP2 or Marfak All Purpose
Chassis grease points	Castrol MS3 Grease	Mobilgrease MP or Mobilgrease Special	BP Energrease L2	Shell Retinax L2		Multifak EP2 or Marfak All Purpose
Oil Can	Engine oil	Engine Oil	Engine Oil	Engine Oil	Engine Oil	Engine Oil

ANTIFREEZE It is essential that the level of antifreeze should not fall below 40% at any time. Antifreeze is required during winter and summer months to prevent corrosion of the aluminum engine components. The antifreeze used should be of a recommended type suitable for aluminium or mixed metal engines.

INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS

Speedometer

The electronic speedometer indicates the vehicle speed when in motion. The distance recorder indicates both total mileage and trip mileage on the same screen. To change from total mileage to trip, press the button at the base of the instrument. A small 't' will appear at the front of the display when in trip mode. To zero the trip, hold the same button down for a few seconds. This can be done when either display is showing.

Oil Pressure Gauge

This indicates the engine oil pressure when the car is running. The normal oil pressure should be between 1.8 - 4 Bar at, at 2400 rpm when the engine is warm. At idle speed the pressure will fall, but should still register. If no pressure registers when the vehicle is started, check engine oil level. If this is correct, consult your Morgan Dealer immediately.

Caution: Do not run an engine with low or no oil pressure. Have it checked!

Voltmeter

This instrument indicates the condition of the battery on a voltmeter principle. A reading above the 15 volts which continues after 10 minutes running is too high and should be investigated. A reading below 12 volts indicates the battery charging system requires attention. To avoid battery discharge, switch off unnecessary electrical equipment when stationary.

Water Temperature Gauge

This is electrically operated, acting only when the ignition is switched on. The normal reading, when running on

the road, should be between 80 and 115°C. The temperature will change when driving conditions vary.

Fuel Gauge

Operates only when the ignition is on, the tank capacity is 12.5 gallons (56 litres).

Caution: The gauge is a guide to fuel level and is affected by the angle of the vehicle. It is advisable to avoid running out of fuel often, as this may damage the fuel pump.

Revolution Counter

Shows engine speed in revolutions per minutes and is calibrated in divisions of 100. It is of the electric impulse type. The engine safe maximum is 5750rpm:

Caution: Never allow the engine speed to exceed this speed.

WARNING LIGHT UNIT

(Placed centrally behind steering wheel):

(1) Direction Indicator Monitor

The left-hand indicator glows green when the steering column combination switch is moved to signal left-hand turn; the right-hand indicator operates for a right-hand turn.

(2) Ignition Warning Light (red)

This serves the dual purpose of reminding the driver to switch off the ignition before leaving the vehicle and of acting as a no-charge indicator. With the ignition switch 'on', the warning light should be illuminated only when the engine is stopped or turning over very slowly. As the engine accelerates the light should dim and eventually go out at a fairly low engine speed. Failure of the light to behave in this fashion will indicate

a broken alternator drive belt or other fault in the charging system.

(3) Headlight Warning Light (blue)

Glowes when headlights are on main beam, no light when dipped.

(4) Brake Warning Light (red)

When the ignition is switched on with the handbrake applied the indicator should glow. Should failure of the front or rear brake lines occur or the brake fluid level be too low, the indicator will also light up.

Caution: Never drive a car with the brake warning light on. Have it checked!

(5) Inertia Switch Warning Light (yellow)

In the event of an impact the inertia switch will operate. This is indicated by this light. The light will go out when the switch is reset.

(6) ML Light (yellow)

The ML warning light will be activated when there is a failure in the ignition or fuel system of the engine, which causes a change to the emissions from the vehicle. If this light is activated during the running of the vehicle. The car should be taken immediately to the nearest Morgan Dealer. When the car is first started, the ML light will illuminate with the ignition light and once the car starts to run correctly, this light will disappear.

No vehicle should be driven with any form of misfire as this will seriously damage the catalyst and cause fire.

Warning: Before re-setting the inertia switch the vehicle must be checked for damage, especially to the electrical and fuel system.

FOOT OPERATED CONTROLS

Accelerator

The pedal is connected by a cable to the injection throttle.

Foot Brake Pedal

Actuates the brakes on all 4 wheels hydraulically, and also closes the circuit to the rear brake lights. These only operate when the ignition is switched on.

Clutch

Press pedal to disengage drive from engine to gearbox. **DO NOT REST YOUR FOOT ON PEDAL WHEN DRIVING** or hold the clutch out to freewheel as this will **CAUSE UNNECESSARY WEAR.**

HAND OPERATED CONTROLS

Handbrake

This is the 'fly-off' type. To operate the handbrake pull backwards, the lever is fixed in the 'on' position by pressing the cap on top of the lever which engages the pawl in the ratchet. To release brake pull the lever to the rear and allow to go forward to the full extent. Red warning light shows until handbrake is 'off'. It is advisable to engage 1st gear when the vehicle is parked on inclines. Disengage 1st gear before starting.

Heater

This is located behind the dash board and the hand brake lever, above the gear box cover.

The temperature is controlled by the knob in the centre, bottom of the front of the box. Moving the knob to the left increases the heat and to the right reduces the heat. Hot or cold air can be directed by the use of two sets of vents on the heater.

1) On each side of the heater box are

rectangular vents. A small knob on the vent can be used to open and close the flaps of the vent to direct air in the foot wells. These vents can also be pivoted up and down.

2) On the front of the heater to the left and right of the control knob, are two round vents. These can be used to direct air into the car. The vents are opened by pressing on the larger of the flaps. These vents can be rotated to direct airflow.

Defrost/Demist

An electrically heated windscreen is fitted to your car to clear the screen in poor weather.

To operate the screen, first start the engine as described, then press the switch on the dash board showing the screen symbol. This will heat the eliminates and the screen. In heavy frost, the screen may take longer to clear, but should show signs in approximately 2 minutes.

The screen can be used at all times when the engine is running, but it is advisable to switch off the screen when clear.

Important

Switch off the screen BEFORE switching off the engine, as this will drain the battery.

Light and Indicator switch

The left hand control stalk behind the steering wheel operates the direction indicators and the vehicle lights.

Indicators

Press the control downwards until it clicks in place for the left hand indicators and lift the control upwards for right hand indicators. The stalk is fitted with a self cancel system which should turn the switch off. In certain cases this may not work if the wheel has not passed through 90 deg.

Lights

The end of the left hand control can be rotated upward to operate the lights.

- Position: 1: Lights Off
2: Sidelights and Dash Board
3: Main Beam/Dip Beam

Dip Switch

The same control stalk operates the dip switch. To change the Head Light setting, pull the stalk toward the wheel until it clicks. To change again, repeat the action.

Windscreen wipers/washers

The right hand stalk behind the steering wheel operates the wiper and the washer system.

Wipers: To operate the wipers the end of the control is rotated upward.

- Position: 1: Wipers Off
2: Intermittent Wipe
3: First Speed Continuous
4: Second Speed Continuous

Intermittent Wipe: With the main switch in the first position, the screen will be cleared once at a set period. This period can be varied using the rotary control on the inner part of the stalk. The bottom stop is the longest delay and the top the shortest.

Single Wipe: If the complete stalk is pressed downward, the screen will be swept once. The control will return automatically.

Washers

To wash the screen, the control should be pulled toward the steering wheel. The stalk will return automatically. Each time the washer is operated, the wipers will sweep the screen three times.

Caution: Always switch the wipers off before turning off the ignition. In frost or snow, always check that the wipers are free before operation. Not doing

so will damage the wiper system. At all times use an additive in the washer system and prevent freezing. Do not use wipers on a dry screen.

Gear Lever

Always select neutral position before starting the engine

1 3 5



2 4 R Rover box

Do not lift, press, or rest hand on lever when in motion. Select reverse only when car is stationary.

Steering Lock, Ignition and Starter Switch

This switch is located on the steering column and has 4 positions.

Important:

Take note of the key number.

1st position Steering wheel lock in operation and ignition off, key can be extracted in this position.

2nd position Moving clockwise 'garage lock'. Ignition off, but steering unlocked which allows the car to be moved and steered by hand.

3rd position Ignition on.

4th position Is spring loaded and brings in the starter motor

Caution: Never allow the car to move unless the lock is deactivated.

Horn

The horn button is located in the centre of the steering wheel on standard cars. On air bag cars the horn is on each side of the top bar of the wheel.

Rear Red Fog Lamps (Yellow)

These lights will only operate when other lights are switched on. The switch is only lit when the fog lamps are on. **DO NOT USE REAR FOG LAMPS IN GOOD WEATHER.**

Hazard Switch (Red)

This switch when depressed operates all direction lights and should only be used when the vehicle is stationary in an emergency situation.

Fan Heater Switch (Yellow)

Operates two speed fan blower motor in the car heater system.

Driving Light Switch (Yellow)

Operates both fog lights if required in adverse driving conditions (when fitted)

Instrument Illumination Rheostat

Turn knob right to illuminate the instruments at high intensity and left to reduce the intensity.

Seat Controls

There are three types of seat available

1: Fixed Back Bucket

2: Reclining

3: Sports Tipping

All seats have forward and aft movement, controlled by the bar under the front of the seat cushion.

The reclining seat has a fine adjusting wheel on the side of the back rest, which changes the angle when rotated forward or backward. A small lever below the wheel allows the seat back to be folded down onto the cushion.

Important

Be sure the back rest locks in place when raised back up. The locking point will vary with the angle set on the wheel.

On the Sports seat, the whole seat can be pivoted at the front to improve access to the rear. The catch is released by pulling the small loop below the front of the cushion, above the slider release. The loop must be pulled to secure the seat again.

Airbag (when fitted)

The airbag system is mechanically activated and totally self contained within the steering wheel hub. In the event of an impact a spherical sensor moves within a cylinder releasing a firing pin. This initiates a chemical reaction, generating a gas (nitrogen) which inflates the airbag. The whole sequence of events from sensing the impact to full inflation of the bag takes place in a fraction of a second. As the occupant restrained by the seat belt moves forward the head and chest come into contact with the inflated bag which then deflates in a controlled manner, via vent holes in the rear of the bag, to absorb the remaining energy of the impact. The airbag is designed to inflate in severe frontal collisions. It will not deploy at very low speeds or in side and rear impacts. Protection in these instances is provided by the seat belts. The severity of the collision is a function of the relative speed and weights of the vehicle or objects colliding.

The noise and gas associated with the deployment of the bag are not hazardous to health.

Note: No objects whatsoever should be attached to the centre cover of the steering wheel or the dashboard.

All work on the airbag system including replacement after deployment and replacement at the end of its service life must be carried out by an authorised Morgan Dealer. The airbag label fitted to the vehicle contains the following statement:

ATTENTION SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES
THIS VEHICLE IS FITTED WITH AIRBAG
SUPPLEMENTARY RESTRAINT SYSTEMS
FOR BOTH DRIVER AND FRONT SEAT
PASSENGER. FOR MAXIMUM
PROTECTION ALL OCCUPANTS

SHOULD WEAR THEIR SEAT BELTS
WHEN THE VEHICLE IS IN USE.

CHILD SEAT AND PASSENGER AIRBAG
USE ONLY FORWARD FACING CHILD
SEATS WITH PASSENGER SEAT IN THE
FULLY REARWARD POSITION

WARNING - As with all airbag systems it is vitally important that passengers are correctly restrained by the seat belts.

No rearward facing child seats must be used in airbag vehicles

Young or small children must not be carried in airbag vehicles unless the seat is fully back and they are using the seat pads required to ensure they are correctly held by the seat belt.

Short drivers should take great care.

Sitting too close to the steering wheel can be dangerous if the airbag is deployed.

Immobilise System Plus 8

This Morgan plus 8 is fitted with an engine immobilise system as part of the engine management equipment. The system has a rolling code identification to prevent 'Code Grabbing'

To activate:

On the fob supplied with the keys, are two buttons. The right hand button has a pad lock symbol on it and when pressed, this will start the system. A red LED on the centre instrument panel will flash when the system is armed.

Warning

The system must only be used when the car is parked and the ignition is off. Do not remove or attempt to alter the system in any way.

To Switch Off:

Press the left hand button on the fob to turn the system off. The red LED will go out when the unit signal is cancelled.

If the fob has been pressed away from

the car, it may take three or four operations to turn the system off. This is due to the rolling code in the ECU.

SEAT BELTS

Wearing

Never attempt to wear the belt other than as a complete lap and diagonal assembly. Do not try to use the belt to more than one person at a time, even with small children. Ensure that the belt webbing is not twisted when in use, and that the belt is adjusted to the correct tightness.

Using the harness

Take hold of the chrome connecting end, draw over the shoulder and across the chest. Push the tab firmly into the buckle unit nearest to the wearer, until a positive click is heard. Ensure that the harness is safely locked (see fig A).

To release the buckle press the red button on the centre unit downward, and make sure the belt retracts into the rear (see fig B).

Adjusting

The belts fitted are of the inertia reel type. Adjustment is automatic and the belt will move to allow freedom in the car. Free movement may be restricted when cornering or braking, as the locking mechanism is operated by the pitch of the vehicle. In the event of an accident the belts will lock, preventing forward movement. The lock will release automatically when the car is stationary.

Cleaning the webbing

No chemical cleaners should be used on the webbing. If it becomes soiled, sponge with warm water, using a non-detergent soap, and allow to dry naturally, not by artificial heat or direct exposure to the sun.

NEVER ATTEMPT TO EITHER BLEACH OR RE-DYE THE WEBBING.

Warning:

1. Never at any time wear the lap belt loosely as this reduces its protection.
2. Periodically inspect the webbing for abrasion, paying particular attention to the anchorage points and adjusting devices.
3. In the event of an accident any safety belt which has been subject to a shock load should, in the interests of safety, be renewed.
4. Alterations or additions to the kit which might impair the efficiency of the assembly should not be carried out. In the case of doubt, or suitability of a particular model, consult the manufacturers list.
5. Small children should only be carried if properly restrained. If they are too small for a seat belt, a correct, good quality child seat should be used.

Mirrors

Caution: Always adjust mirrors before moving off. The image in the mirrors may not be true. Accustom yourself to the type of mirror fitted before driving. The interior mirror gives the best image of vehicles behind.

Interior Mirror

This is simply adjusted by moving the head. The position on the screen is set by the Department of Transport.

Exterior Mirror

The head can be adjusted by means of the small screw in the rear of the mounting.

Caution: Do not overtighten after adjusting. The height on some mirrors can be adjusted by the nut fitted part-way down the stem.

Windows

These simply slide forward to open, backward to close.

Caution: Do not push the two parts of the window together, this will scratch the lenses. Do not push the screen open when it is frozen, this may break the lenses.

Door Locks

To open, lift handle upward. It will automatically spring down after operation.

To lock, push locking knob upwards, or downwards, depending on the lock type.

Caution: If the lock will not engage, do not force it, it may mean the door is not properly closed.

Never close the door when the lock catch is closed. If it has come down, simply open the handle to lift the catch.

Fuel Filler Cap

The fuel filler cap is a flip type. To open press in the back part of the latch at the top of the cap. When fitted with a lock, the key must be turned before the catch is opened. The key cannot be removed when the cap is unlocked.

Caution: Never close a locking cap with the key or lock in the locked position, this may bend the lock bar and prevent opening.

Fuel Types

The Plus 8 should run on 95 or 98 Octane unleaded fuel,

Caution: All catalyst cars must be run on unleaded ONLY.

Warning: Petroleum Spirit is highly flammable and in confined spaces is toxic and explosive. Never fill the tank with the engine running, or near naked lights or hot surfaces. **Do not** inhale fumes. Have possible fuel leaks

checked by experienced personnel. **Do not** use any other fuel than standard petrol. **Do not** over-fill the tank. Always ensure that the filler cap is properly closed before starting the car.

DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS

Starting

Before attempting to start the car, make certain that the handbrake is fully applied and the car is in neutral.

Caution: Do not operate the accelerator pedal when starting. Turn the key and ensure that the ignition/steering lock is free.

Caution: Never allow the car to move with the steering lock engaged. Move the key forward to the ignition position and rotate the engine until it starts. Release the key as soon as the engine is running. If the engine does not start. Release the key, pause for five seconds and try again. Do not operate the accelerator. Do not operate the starter for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine still fails to start. Switch off the ignition and investigate the cause.

Caution: Continued operation of the starter will discharge the battery and damage the starter.

Warning: Carbon Monoxide is dangerous. Do not breathe exhaust gases which contain carbon monoxide. Before starting the car, be sure that there is sufficient ventilation to allow gases to escape.

Engine Start

When the engine first starts, under certain conditions, the hydraulic tappets may emit a rattling noise. This is due to oil having drained from the hydraulic system when the vehicle was standing.

The level of oil will automatically recharge the tappets and the noise cease after a period of engine running. After the engine has been standing for long periods, or in very cold weather, this noise may last for some minutes. In these cases the car

may be driven, but the engine speed should remain below 3,000rpm, until the noise ceases.

Starting in Cold Conditions – (10C)

Before operating the starter, depress the clutch. When the engine starts, release the clutch slowly.

Warming up

As soon as the engine is running and the instruments are reading correctly, the car may be driven. The tick-over will be adjusted by the fuel injection and may run a little higher than normal while the engine is cold. The tick-over may also fluctuate for a short time when electrical equipment is switched on.

Caution: Avoid harsh acceleration or labouring at all times, but especially when the engine is cold. It is recommended that the car is run carefully until the normal running temperature is reached.

When the vehicle reaches normal operating temperature, check that all the instruments are reading correctly. Under cold conditions, the gearbox may appear stiff whilst the car is cold. Operate the gears carefully, allow time for the clutch to free the box and the lever to travel between the gate.

Brakes

When first driving a new car, the brakes will require bedding-in. This also applies when brake surfaces have been replaced. During the first 200 miles, avoid heavy or continuous braking.

Warning

Wet Brakes

Driving through deep water, or during heavy rain and slush conditions may reduce braking efficiency. As a result braking will not slow the car as

quickly.

If heavy rain or deep water are encountered, before braking a light application should be made to clear water from the brake surfaces.

Caution: If discs are wet, the car may not brake in a straight line. Brakes should be cleared as soon as possible, away from other traffic. Always allow a greater distance from other traffic in wet conditions.

Warning: If the brake warning light comes on while the car is in motion, this may indicate a failure in one of the brake circuits. You should stop immediately, braking slowly, as the brake efficiency may be reduced. Investigate the cause, and if satisfied that you may continue, do so, but take great care. Do not brake heavily, and have the car examined at the next available garage. If you are not sure, do not continue, but call for assistance.

Warning: This car is fitted with servo assisted brakes. **Do not** move the car without the engine running, as the effort required will be greatly increased. The car will stop if the pedal is pressed hard enough.

Caution: Never drive with the handbrake applied. Never rest your foot on the brake pedal when not in use. Take care when descending steep hills – brakes may overheat and reduce efficiency if constant braking is required.

Running in

During the first 30 hours or so of their working life, the moving parts of a new car require a 'bedding-in' or polishing process, such as is provided by light and medium running.

Long trouble-free life, particularly of engine, rear axle and brakes depends on this careful running-in, which can

only be achieved by restraint on the part of those who drive the vehicle during its initial time.

The engine may seem to lack power for the first 200 to 300 miles (320-480km) whilst this process is taking place. The power will then improve as the car is used for the first 2,000 miles (3,200km), and this will be accompanied by a corresponding improvement in fuel consumption.

It is suggested that for the first 500 miles (800km) engine speed should not be exceed 3,000rpm.

Both long periods of idling and excessive racing of the engine should be avoided at all times and particularly during warming up from cold.

Do not allow the engine to 'labour' especially when driving up steep hills. At the first sign of this, change down, bearing in mind that changing down too early can result in undesirable racing of the engine.

Vary the rpm occasionally whenever possible, releasing the accelerator now and again to give the engine a better start in life.

As the machined surfaces approach their optimum condition, it becomes necessary to reset the adjustments to suit the more flexible engine. Your Morgan dealer will attend to this when he carries out the first service. Due to the good power to weight ratio of the Morgan car, complete free running of the engine and other parts may take longer than the initial running-in period. Full engine power may not develop until the vehicle has covered over 5,000 miles.

First Service

After the first few weeks or 1,000 miles, the car should be returned to the supplying dealer for a 'First

Service’.

At this time the car will have settled into a normal running pattern and the ‘bedding-in’ process should be completed.

Your dealer will examine and reset the engine where necessary. At the same time all the oils should be changed, along with the engine oil filter. This will remove any materials released during the ‘running-in’ process.

Any points you have noticed may prove useful to your dealer and should be mentioned when you deliver the car for service.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENTS

Introduction

In this section will be found information necessary to maintain your car in good mechanical condition in a temperate climate. Details of the intervals of service may be found in the schedule at the back of this book. The time between examination is dependent on many things, particularly the type of use and the road conditions. In dusty conditions or regular town journeys the time between services must be reduced. If a car is not in use for long periods, the need for regular attention is as great as for a vehicle in every day use. The following details, along with services from your Morgan distributor or dealer, will help to prolong the life and enjoyment of your car.

Regular Checks:

1. Front suspension lubrication (every 200 miles or as necessary)
2. Daily checks:
 - Lights
 - Horn
 - Indicators
 - Windscreen wiper and washers
 - Mirrors
 - Brakes operation (foot and hand)
3. Weekly checks (or before long journeys)
 - Engine oil level
 - Engine coolant level
 - Antifreeze
 - Washer bottle level
 - Battery fluid
 - Brake fluid
 - Clutch fluid
 - Tyre pressures and condition
 - Lubricate all locks and hinges (including bonnet hinge)

MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS

Warning: The following safety precautions must be observed when the bonnet is open and the engine is running or the ignition is switched on. Do not work beneath the car with the vehicle lifting jack as the only support. Place suitable stands under the car as a safety precaution.

Keep hands, tools and items of clothing clear of all drive belts, pulleys and operating mechanisms. Beware the cooling fan may operate even though the engine is not running. Avoid skin contact with all exhaust system components. They may be hot and will burn you.

Do not touch the ignition coil, distributor, ignition cables or connectors, you may receive an electric shock. On vehicles fitted with electronic ignition systems the electric shock could be severe.

Carbon monoxide is a dangerous gas and can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal. Do not breathe exhaust gas because it contains carbon monoxide which by itself has no colour or odour. Never start or leave the engine running in an enclosed, unventilated area.

Keep children and pets clear of the car. Do not allow anyone inside the car unless specifically working to your instructions.

Whenever possible work in the engine compartment with the engine stopped and the battery disconnected.

Dangerous Substances

Warning: Many liquids and other substances used in motor vehicles are poisonous and should under no circumstances be consumed and should, so far as possible, be kept from contact with the skin. These substances among others include acid,

anti-freeze, brake fluid, fuel, windscreen washer additives, lubricants, and various adhesives. Particular care should be taken to avoid unnecessary contact with used engine oil. Always read carefully the instructions printed on labels or stamped on components and obey them implicitly. Such instructions are included for reasons of your health and personal safety. Never disregard them.

Fuel Tank Filling

Warning: Petroleum spirit is highly flammable and in confined spaces is also explosive and toxic. In the event of inadvertent spillage, switch off engine, use no naked flame or light. Do no smoke.

Components Containing Asbestos

Safety Instructions

Warning: Certain components such as front and rear brake pads, clutch plates and brake bands in automatic transmissions, heat shields and certain gaskets fitted to your vehicle may contain asbestos. Inhaling asbestos dust is dangerous to health.

The following safety instructions must therefore be observed when working with these components:

Wear a protective breathing mask suitable for asbestos dust. Never use an airline to blow dust from components. Clean friction components using methylated spirit. Replace worn components with recommended replacements. Operate if possible out of doors or in a well ventilated place. Preferably use hand tools or low speed tools equipped, if necessary, with an appropriate dust extraction facility. If high speed tools are used, they should always be so equipped. If possible, dampen before

cutting or drilling. Dampen dust and place in a properly closed receptacle and dispose of it safely.

Servicing and Adjustments

The importance of regular servicing cannot be over-stressed. Your local dealer can offer the full range of facilities and maintain your car to a high standard. With the increase in high technology engine management, the level of equipment and method of adjustment for engine running has become more complex. It is essential that the correct equipment is used when re-tuning a Morgan engine. The wrong testing equipment can cause expensive failure in electronic controls and seriously affect the engine workings.

Some of the items in this book may be carried out by the owner, with advice from your Morgan dealer or the factory.

Caution: Never undertake any work you are not certain of. Never make modifications to standard equipment, especially safety related modifications such as brakes, seat belts or steering.

Warning: You are ultimately responsible for the safety of your car. You should always discuss changes to specification with your dealer or the factory.

Slow running and mixture control

The tick-over and mixture adjustment are both linked in the fuel injection engine and cannot be altered, other than by use of the proper test equipment. This should be carried out by an approved Morgan Garage.

Lubrication

Engine

Caution: Always use high quality oils of the correct viscosity for topping-up

and refilling. Always try to use the same oil for topping-up as was used at the service. Never mix mineral oils with synthetics. See chart at the front of this book for details of oils and grades.

Engine Oil Level

Should be checked every week. Stand the car on level ground when the engine is warm, allow time for the oil to return to the sump and remove dipstick. Clean the stick and replace in the tube between the manifold pipes on the left of the engine. Withdraw the stick again and read the level. The level should fall between the two marks at the bottom of the rod. Do not fill above the 'max' mark.

Warning: The dipstick is situated between the centre pipes of the exhaust manifold. When the engine's warm the manifold will be extremely hot. Do not touch it with hands or clothing. The metal of the dip-stick may also be hot.

Oil change

The engine oil should be changed every 5,000 miles. Run the engine to normal temperature. Switch off the engine and remove drain plug from the left - hand side of the sump. When the oil has drained completely, clean and replace plug. Fit new plug gasket if necessary. Fit a new oil filter (see below) and fill with the correct grade and quantity of oil (see page 5). Replace the filler cap on the left-hand rocker cover and run the engine for a short while. Remove the dip-stick from the engine and wipe clean. Replace stick to full depth and remove again to examine level. The level should be just on the 'max' mark. Never overfill the engine.

Warning: Care should be taken when

draining engine oil as it may be very hot. Prolonged exposure to used engine oil can cause serious skin disorders. Avoid excessive contact with skin or use protection.

The radiator fan may operate even when the ignition is switched off. Take care not to work near the fan until engine has cooled sufficiently.

Oil Filter

The filter should always be changed when the engine oil is replaced. The filter cartridge is located below the engine on the right-hand side in front of the engine. To remove, turn the filter anti-clockwise until clear of the thread. Discard the old filter. Clean the thread and face of the mounting with a dustfree cloth, lightly oil the sealing ring on the new filter and screw into place in a clockwise motion. Tighten until the seal is in contact with the face and then make half a turn more. Do not over-tighten. Start engine, check oil pressure and examine for leaks. Be sure to check oil level after filter change.

Gearbox

At each service the gearbox oil must be changed. This is best done when the engine oil is renewed as the drain plug is located at the bottom right-hand side of the gearbox under the car.

Warning: Never work under a car supported only by a jack. Always use proper axle stands under the cross members of the chassis. Always work on level ground. Remove the drain plug, with a suitable container under the gearbox. This is best done while the oil is warm.

Warning: The gearbox oil may be very hot. Do not let oil come into contact with face, eyes or mouth. Used oil can

cause skin complaints or irritation. Avoid excessive contact.

When all the oil has drained, clean and replace the drain plug.

The filler is reached from inside the car, through a cover on the right-hand side of the gearbox housing. This is found by lifting the floor mat nearest the gearbox cover and releasing the lift-a-dots. Lift the material cover up and the inspection cover is visible. The inspection hole is near the centre of the tunnel. The filler plug has a square head.

Remove the plug and fill to the bottom of the filler hole. Refit the plug, but do not over-tighten. Replace the inspection cover and refit the material cover.

Rear Axle

The axle used in the Plus 8 is fitted with a limited slip differential. It is essential that an oil specially formulated for this type of axle is used (see page 5). The oil must be changed every 5,000 miles (8,000km). A drain plug is provided at the base of the axle.

Caution: The hypoid bevel gears and limited slip differential fitted to the rear axle require a special lubricant to ensure efficient operation and long life. During 'running in' the limited slip discs may be heard to 'knock' or 'click' when turning corners, particularly after long motorway trips. This should become less frequent after the first 5,000 miles (8,000km).

This type of gear incorporates a sliding action between the exceptionally sturdy gear teeth, resulting in silent operation. However, the rubbing action is too severe for normal oils, so special 'Hypoid' oils have been developed which contain additives that make the oil capable of

withstanding pressures many times heavier than normal oils can cope with. A further feature of 'Hypoid' oils is that they are 'lighter' that is to say, more fluid than normal axle oils. However, the special additives begin to lose their properties in the course of use, and the oil tends to revert to a light gear oil.

Thus it is advisable to completely drain and replenish with a new 'Hypoid' oil every 5,000 miles (8,000km), and in any event do not exceed a period of 10,000 miles (16,000km).

It is desirable to have the oil level checked during this period and if the oil is below the plug on the rear do not 'top up' but drain the oil and refill with new oil, this will overcome the danger of mixing the various grades of oil. Clean away grit from the filler plug and refill until oil reaches the level of the filler plug on the rear of the axle case.

Air Cleaner

The injection system fitted to this car detects the level of air drawn into the engine, and uses this information to control the fuel level. It is important that the air flow is not restricted. The air cleaner should be changed every 10,000 miles, or more frequently in dusty conditions or regular town use.

The element can be removed by releasing the four clips around the top of the case. The element is free to be removed. When replacing, use the correct specification of element and make certain that it is fitted correctly on the raised areas in the cleaner and on its lid. Be sure the lid is properly secured.

While checking the air cleaner the pipes connecting it to the engine should be examined. It is most

important that air does not leak into the system as this will affect the running of the engine. The clips should be checked for tightness and the pipes for damage. If a pipe is damaged be sure to replace it with one of the correct specification.

Catalytic Converters

Vehicles fitted with catalysis are designed to have reduced exhaust emissions. Although the catalysis require no maintenance, the joints around them and the wiring to the heat sensor (Lamba Sensor) must be kept tight and in good order.

At each service the emissions should be checked and any adjustments made. This must be carried out by a qualified person.

After a period of up to 50,000 miles the catalyst units may need replacing. This must be done using the correct specification obtained from your Morgan Dealer.

Caution: The catalysis may be externally hot, as with all exhaust fittings, DO NOT TOUCH UNTIL COLD.

Warning: Never make modification to any part of the ignition, injection or exhaust system. This will affect emissions and may be illegal.

Vehicles fitted with catalytic converters must never be driven with a misfire, either when cold or running. If a misfire develops this must be examined immediately and the vehicle should not be driven as this may cause fire.

Ignition

Spark Plugs

The spark plugs should be checked every 5,000 miles for the correct gap. The electrode and body should be cleaned and examined for damage. If the plug shows any sign of damage or deposits it must be replaced.

When fitting new spark plugs be sure only the correct specification is used and the gap correctly set.

Warning: Never carry out work on the ignition system with the circuits on! The charges generated by electronic systems can give severe shocks, and discharges may damage the controls.

To Remove Plugs

Clean the area around the plugs and then remove the caps. Do not pull them by the leads. Carefully remove the spark plugs with the correct size spanner. Be sure the spanner will not damage the plug insulation.

Warning: While the plugs are out, be certain that no material of any kind enters the holes!

Set the gap on each plug to the correct size and clean the insulation. Fit the plug to the spanner and gently place into the tube. Tighten the plug with your fingers or the spanner only. Do not tighten if there is any resistance. When the plug is finger tight, tighten by a maximum of one quarter turn only. Do not overtighten. Refit the plug leads in the correct order.

When checking the plugs, be sure to examine the leads and caps. If any damage is found replace with the correct lead.

Ignition Coils

The ignition coils mounted on the back of the engine should be checked at each service for tightness and the correct fit of the leads.

Warning: Under no circumstances should any modification be made to the ignition or the fuel system. The ignition system fitted to the car needs no adjustment by the owner.

Cooling System

Warning: As injury such as scalding

could be caused by escaping steam or water, do not remove the pressure relief cap from the expansion tank whilst the system is hot. Wait until the system is cold, use a cloth or glove to protect hands from escaping steam and slowly unscrew the pressure relief cap one complete turn, wait until all pressure is released and remove the cap slowly from the expansion tank.

Engine Coolant

It is essential that the engine is supplied with sufficient water/antifreeze mixture at all times.

In an engine of this type, antifreeze or water additive must be present in the water at all times. Antifreeze should be kept at a minimum of 40% by volume. For details of quantities refer to Page 2.

Whenever the car is serviced and periodically between these times, the coolant must be checked. At the same time it is recommended that all the hose clips and hoses are examined for tightness and damage. Any persistent loss of water should be indicated to your dealer when the car is serviced, or before if the quantity seems high.

It should be noted that when the expansion tank is filled above the marking tag inside, water will be discharged when the engine is hot. It should not be necessary to top up further as the system will reach its own level.

Thermostat

The thermostat controls the water flow to the engine. It is contained in a housing at the front of the inlet manifold. The top hose connects to it. The thermostat is set to fully open at 88°C. In extreme temperatures it may prove beneficial to use a lower temperature thermostat. The

thermostat should be checked during services and replaced if not operating correctly. Never run the car without a thermostat.

Electric Fan

This fan is positioned behind the radiator and is operated by a temperature switch in the cylinder head. The fan will start to run when the engine temperature reaches 94°C. It will cut out when it reaches 86°C. If the fan appears to run continuously, it should be examined by your Morgan dealer.

Warning: Do not allow tools, hands or clothing to come in contact with the fan. The fan may operate without warning, even with the ignition switched off!

Radiator Cap

The cap on the radiator is of the sealed system type and should only be removed if the radiator has been completely drained and requires a total refill. For normal topping-up the cap on the overflow bottle should be used.

Windscreen Washer Bottle

Is located under the bonnet at the rear of the engine on the opposite side to the steering column and is attached to the metal front. The level must be checked regularly, especially during the winter. In cold weather it is recommended to use an antifreeze and windscreen cleaner, to prevent freezing and aid cleaning.

Caution: Do not use engine coolant antifreeze, only specially prepared solutions for washer systems. Follow manufacturers instructions carefully.

Fuel Pump and Filter

The fuel pump and filter are located in the fuel tank. There is no

maintenance required and any problems should be referred to your dealer. Under no circumstances remove the pipes from the pump. It should be noted that the pump only operates when the engine is running, not when the ignition is first switched on.

The filter should be changed every 20,000 miles under normal running conditions.

Warning: When changing the fuel filter, petrol may be left in the filter body or system. Great care must be taken to avoid spillage, and no forms of heat or flame should be near. Petrol vapour and petrol are highly inflammable.

Alternator Drive Belt

The alternator is fitted on the left-hand side of the engine at the front. At every service the belt tension should be checked. The belt should be pressed by the thumb and a movement of no more than 1/2" should be felt. The belt should also be examined for cuts or rubbing and replaced as necessary.

To adjust or replace the belt:

1. Slacken the retaining bolts on the engine block and the top adjustment bracket.
2. Move the alternator inwards or outwards until the correct tension is obtained.
3. Retighten the mounting bolts.

Warning: Do not overtighten belt as this may cause strain on the alternator. Be sure that the belt is correctly aligned in both pullies.

Clutch Cylinders

The clutch used on the Plus 8 is of a hydraulic type. The fluid reservoir is located with the brake master cylinder in the engine compartment. The level

should be checked every month and at every service. If necessary the reservoir should be topped up with Girling Universal fluid. The slave cylinder on top of the bell housing should be examined for leaks at every service, as should the connecting pipe from the fluid reservoir. Adjustment of the clutch is automatic.

Caution: Clutch and brake fluid can be damaging to skin and clothing. It will also damage paintwork or other surfaces. Care must be taken when filling clutch or brake reservoirs.

Pedal Assembly

When a service is carried out, the pedal bar should be greased or oiled. The accelerator should be lubricated at the pivot and on the roller. Care should be taken to wipe excess lubricants from the pedal rubbers or surfaces.

Front Suspension

The sliding axles are provided with grease nipples which should be lubricated with grease every 5,000 miles (8,000km).

In addition to lubricating the sliding axles and hubs, the damper blades and shims should be oiled and greased.

The damper blade is the piece of spring steel running from the stub axle to the chassis. This should be cleaned and greased at every service. The fittings should also be checked for tightness. On certain cars which have covered considerable mileage, faults are sometimes noticed in respect of front wheel vibration even though the wheels are correctly balanced. This can be overcome by making sure that the flat spring sheet blade mounted from the stub axle to the chassis side member is secured without any radial

movement at the chassis end. This blade should slide inwards and outwards only. Any sideways or radial movement should be reduced to a minimum by adjusting the shims. These shims are locked in place by the two bolts which secure the flat steel clamps to the chassis. It may also be necessary to renew the damper blades if worn edges are apparent. These blades should be greased regularly. Your dealer will test for this at each service and replace the blades when worn. In bad weather conditions the damper blades should be examined between services.

Warning: The importance of frequent lubrication to the sliding axles cannot be too highly stressed as comfort is to a large extent dependent on the free working of these parts, and neglect will result in tightness which not only makes the springing harsh, but results in excessive wear, necessitating renewal before it should be necessary. Excessive lubrication may contaminate the brake surfaces.

Great care should be taken to ascertain the required level of use for the lubrication system. This will vary according to the level of use of the vehicle and the conditions. If you are concerned at the amount of oil around the base of the suspension, consult your dealer about an increase in the interval between operations.

Steering

At every service the steering joints, stub axles and steering rack must be examined. The level of oil in the steering rack should be checked and topped up as necessary. Any excessive loss of oil should be reported to your dealer. Your dealer will adjust the steering rack if this proves necessary after long periods of use.

The track rods should be checked for tightness and the ball joint rubber for damage. Where necessary the ball joints should be greased.

The stub axles should be greased to allow free movement. Do not overgrease as this may contaminate the brakes. Any excess should be removed.

The universal shaft joints should be examined and if worn the shaft replaced.

The pinch bolts should be checked for tightness.

The wheel alignment should be checked at every service and after any work on the front suspension. This should be done with the correct equipment and is best carried out by your dealer.

Shock Absorbers

At every service the shock absorbers should be examined for oil leaks and for operation. The mountings should also be checked for tightness. If found faulty the shock absorbers should be replaced in pairs as the performance of a new one will be different to the original and may affect the handling.

Suspension

Front:

At every service and periodically between, the tightness of all suspension fittings should be checked. The front suspension bushes should be checked for wear and wheel bearings for adjustment.

Warning: Front wheel bearings must not be overtightened. They should be tightened until the nut is just tight and then turned back to the first available split pin hole. This is best carried out by your dealer.

Rear:

As with the front, at every service all

fittings must be checked, especially the tightness of bolts, including the U-bolts and spring shackles. The rear leaf springs should be lightly treated with engine oil, especially at the tips of the leaves.

Caution: Do not allow oil to come in contact with the rubber bushes, as this will cause the rubber to brake down. If the bushes need lubrication use a rubber safe lubricant such as P.T.F.E.

Chassis

At the same time as the suspension is being checked, the chassis and frame front should be examined for damage and the tightness of fittings. It is recommended that some form of corrosion protection is used regularly to aid that used in production. Old engine oil or modern wax treatments may help extend the already long life of underbody parts.

Warning: Care should be taken in the use of underbody treatments as they may contain harmful solvents. Read instructions carefully.

Never work under a car supported only by a jack. Your dealer will recommend suitable treatments for the underside of your car.

Wheels and Tyres

Tyre Pressures

Tyre pressures should be checked at least every week and at every service. The maximum life and performance will only be obtained by correct maintenance.

For normal use the tyres should be set at 22lb/in² or 1.5 BAR on all four road wheels and the spare.

For long term high speed work or competition you should contact your dealer or the factory for alternative pressure settings.

Warning: You are legally required to

maintain your tyres to a good servicable standard.

You should only use the recommended wheels, wheel fasteners and tyres fitted to the correct standard.

Tyres must be replaced with those of the same specification and quality originally fitted.

Do not drive on tyres or wheels showing any sign of wear or damage. Tyres must be replaced as soon as the wear indicator in the tread is level with any part of the tread. Worn tyres are dangerous, especially on a performance car. They may cause changes in the handling, particularly in wet conditions. Always maintain the correct pressures and wheel alignment. Always check pressure when the tyres are cold.

Valves and Caps

Always refit valve caps and screw down firmly by hand. They prevent dirt entering the valve and help to seal it.

Tyre Care

Check tyres as often as possible, avoid contact with hard objects, i.e. kerbs, pot holes etc. as these may damage the tread or tyre cords. Avoid contact with oil, petrol, paraffin and brake fluid as these may damage the rubber. Always remove flint or sharp objects from the tread as these may work into the tyre and cause damage.

Wear Indicator

The original tyres fitted to your car have wear indicators in the tread pattern. These will appear as a bar across the pattern when 1.5mm of tread is left. The tyre must be replaced when these appear.

Tyre Repairs or Special Uses

Repairs or specialised tyres should only be carried out or supplied by fully qualified personnel from accredited tyre centres. Your Morgan dealer will be able to supply information or arrange the correct services.

Wheel/5 Stud

To remove wheels, jack up the car (see jacking). Be sure the car is on level ground and the brakes are applied. Fit the spanner over each nut and loosen before jacking up the car. When the car is clear of the ground loosen the nuts by hand and remove the wheel.

Warning: When refitting, tighten the nuts in a diagonal pattern to pull the wheel up evenly until tight. Finally check the tightness when the wheel is on the ground.

Warning: If a spare wheel with unused tread is fitted to the back axle and the opposite tyre is partly worn, the effect on the limited slip axle may affect the handling of the car. If the car is run for long period with uneven tyres damage to the axle may occur.

Wire Wheels

To remove wheels, jack up the care (see jacking). Be sure the car is on level ground and the brakes are applied. Fit the spanner over the nut at the centre of the wheel and strike with the hammer on the lugs at each side. Once free remove by hand.

Warning: Take great care to avoid hitting hands and arms. Also watch for contact with the body work which may deflect the hammer. The direction in which the nut should be turned to release the wheel is marked on the centre.

To refit the wheel, slide the centre

carefully over the splines, if possible apply grease to the splines before fitting. Refit the nut until hand tight by turning in the opposite direction to the 'undo' arrow.

Warning: Be certain that the nut is refitted to the correct side, marked on the centre of the cap. If this is not done the wheel may release in motion. Refit the spanner to the nut and strike the lug in correct direction to tighten.

Centre Locking Alloy Wheels

The removal and fitting of these wheels is similar to the wire wheels with the exception of the use of a spanner and bar to release the central nut. When refitting the wheels, it is important to make sure that the nut is lightly greased before fitting into the taper. The nut should then be tightened by hand and then the bar used to apply the final quarter turn to lock the wheel in place. After the car has been run for a short distance, it is recommended that the wheel nuts are rechecked.

Brakes

Warning: The importance of brake maintenance cannot be over-stressed. You are legally required to keep the braking system to a required level. Brake pads and linings must be renewed in axle sets. Failure to do so will seriously affect the operation of the system.

Any drop in reservoir fluid level or operation standards must be reported immediately to your dealer.

Never make modification to the braking system. Changes must be carried out by trained personnel. It is recommended that all repairs and brake services should be carried out by your dealer.

Care must be taken when handling brake fluid as it may cause skin problems. Follow manufacturers instructions carefully. Use only new brake fluid. Never leave fluid exposed to the air as it will absorb moisture. Brake fluid will damage paint and other finished surfaces.

Use only A.P. Universal brake fluid or equivalents.

Warning: This car is fitted with servo assisted brakes. DO NOT move the car without the engine running, as the effort required will be greatly increased. The car will stop if the pedal is pressed hard enough.

Brake Fluid Reservoir

The brake fluid reservoir is situated under the bonnet on the bulkhead on the same side of the car as the driver. Every 5,000 miles (8,000km) remove the cover and check fluid level in the reservoir. If necessary replenish to within ½" (12mm) of the top with A.P. Universal Brake Fluid. Replace cover ensuring that the rubber sealing ring is in good condition and that the ventilation hole is unblocked.

If significant topping-up is required check the master cylinder, slave cylinders and pipes for leakage, any leakage must be rectified immediately. After approximately 3 years or 40,000 miles (64,000km) the seals and cups of the hydraulic system should be inspected and if necessary replaced.

Brakes

The brakes will be inspected regularly during normal servicing, but should the car be used for competition work, brake wear will be much more rapid and therefore inspection and perhaps replacement of pads or shoes may be necessary during the period in between.

Cleanliness is essential when dealing with brakes, as no method is known of successfully removing grease or oil from brake linings. Always replace with genuine Morgan relined shoes or pads as they will have the correct grade of lining, ground to the correct contour and inspected to conform to the original specification.

Front Brake Pads

Hydraulic disc brakes are fitted to the front wheels and the correct brake adjustment is automatically maintained, no provision is therefore made for adjustment.

Every 5,000 miles (8,000km) (more frequently if used in competition), check the thickness of the brake pads and renew if the minimum thickness is less than ⅛" (3mm). Also check for oil contamination of brake pads and discs.

Removal

1. Jack up front of the car and remove wheels.
2. Straighten and remove the pad retaining pins and the damping springs.
3. Withdraw the pads completely.
4. Measure the lining material and if less than 3mm renew the pads. If pads are not to be replaced, mark them in order so they can be replaced in the original position.

Replacement

1. Push in the pistons with an even pressure to the bottom of the cylinder bores. Then slide the pads into position.
2. Replace the damping springs and fit NEW retaining pins. Be sure the damping springs are secured by the pins and bend over the open end of the pin.
3. Pump the foot brake pedal until a solid resistance is felt. This repositions

the pistons and puts the pads in slight friction contact with the disc.

4. Refit the road wheels, remove the car from the jack and road test carefully.

Rear Brake Drums

The hydraulic brake drums fitted to the rear wheels are self adjusting. They should be inspected and checked every 5,000 miles (8,000km) or before if the brake pedal has excessive free movement.

Rear Brake Shoe Replacement

1. Jack up car and remove rear road wheels, be sure the front wheels are chocked so the car will not move.
2. Remove retaining bolts from the drum and lift the drum over the hub.
3. Carefully remove the top two springs using pliers. Be careful not to bend the spring.
4. Remove the round retaining clips and the linings.
5. Clean the back plate and check the wheel cylinder for leaks and movement.
6. Clean and examine the self adjusting system.
7. To refit the new shoes, fit the bottom spring and the shoes to the back plate, re-attach the shoes to the wheel cylinder and adjuster. Finally refit the top springs.
8. Replace the drum with the adjuster set so the drum will just fit and replace the retaining bolts.
9. Refit the road wheels, lower the car and road test; the adjustment should be corrected in use.

The Handbrake

Adjustment of the rear brake shoes automatically re-adjusts the handbrake mechanism. The cables are correctly set before leaving the works and only maladjustment will result

from tampering with the mechanism. Cable adjustment may be made by turning the adjuster at the rear of the handbrake cable.

Bleeding the System

Except for periodical inspection of the fluid level in the reservoir chamber and lubrication of the handbrake cables and connections, no attention should be necessary. If, however, a pipe joint is uncoupled at any time, or the wheel cylinder cups are inspected or replaced, the system must be bled in order to expel any air which may have been admitted.

Air is compressable, and its presence in the system will affect the working of the brakes.

1. Wipe clean the bleeder nipple of the brake concerned and fit a piece of rubber tube over it, allowing the tube to hang in a clean container partially filled with fluid, so that the end of the pipe is below the level of the fluid.
2. Unscrew the bleeder nipple one complete turn with a suitable spanner. There is only one bleeder nipple to each wheel.
3. The fluid reservoir of the master cylinder must be topped up before commencing the bleeding operation, and must be kept at least half filled during the whole operation, otherwise more air will be drawn into the system via the master cylinder. Always clean the area around the screwed cap before removing it, this will lessen the risk of grit falling into the chamber after removal.
4. Depress the brake pedal quickly and allow it to return without assistance. Repeat this pumping operation with a slight pause between each depression of the pedal. Observe the flow of fluid being discharged into the glass jar and when all air bubbles

cease to appear, hold the pedal firmly down and securely tighten the bleeder nipple.

Note: Depending upon the position at which a pipe joint has been uncoupled it will be necessary to bleed the system at either both front or both rear wheels. If the pipe was uncoupled at the master cylinder then the system must be bled at all four wheels.

Propshaft

The propshaft is provided with two grease nipples, one in the front and one in the rear. These should be greased at every service. They should be examined more regularly in adverse conditions such as dusty roads.

Warning: Never work near a moving propshaft or one which could move.

Caution: If the vehicle is to be towed with the rear wheels in contact with the road and the engine not running, the propshaft should be disconnected. The oil pump in the gearbox is engine driven and damage may result.

Fuel Filler and Lines

At every service the lock (where fitted); the catch; and the hinge should be oiled. The filler hose and clips must be checked for damage and security of fitting

While checking the filler hose, examine the tank sender unit for seal, tightness and good electrical connections. Pay particular attention to the earth connection.

Warning: Petroleum spirit is highly inflammable. Never work near the fuel system with any heat source. The vapour is as dangerous as the liquid. Avoid sparks or any action which may ignite the vapour.

Fuel Lines

At every service the fuel lines must be checked for leaks or damage. Any repairs are best carried out by your Agent or a qualified mechanic. Damaged fuel lines are best replaced.

Warning: Never use a vehicle with petrol leaks. Have the vehicle examined by a qualified person before any attempt to start the vehicle or use the electrical equipment.

Electrical Equipment

Warning: Never make alterations, add equipment or change specifications or electrical equipment. This may cause wiring faults or over-heating and result in fire. If you wish equipment to be added, consult a qualified auto electrician or your Morgan dealer. Never change the rating of the fuse to cure a fault, always have the true problem detected by a qualified person.

Do not modify the ignition circuits or fit any form of ignition cut-out system. This may damage the system and cause high voltage discharge.

Battery

The battery is located under the bonnet on the right hand side on top of the bulk head. The battery fitted to the plus 8 is a special gel type battery, so it contains no fluid acid and requires no maintenance. At each service the terminals should be checked for tightness and re-coated with petroleum jelly to protect from corrosion. The retaining bolts for the battery should also be checked at the same time.

If the vehicle is to be used infrequently, it is vitally important that the battery is maintained correctly. The battery fitted to this car will discharge due to the (loads) caused by

clocks, radios and immobiliser systems, if the car is standing for anything more than 2 weeks. It is recommended that a battery conditioner is used to maintain the battery condition while the car is not being run.

If the battery for some reason is completely flat, it should not be fast charged with a high ampage input, but a trickle charge of around 1-2 amps should be used. If the battery is charged with a high input, then it will damage the cells inside the battery and the battery will become faulty.

Battery conditioners are available from your Morgan Dealer under part number MMM1044 for 240 vault systems and MMM1043 for 110 systems.

Fuse Box

The fuse box is mounted under the dashboard, on the metal front, above and to the right of the gear lever. Next to the box is a card showing which number fuse protects which circuit. Each fuse is marked with its correct rate.

Warning: Never use a different rate fuse to repair a circuit. Never attempt to repair fuses with wire or other items. Control relays are fitted near the fuse box or on the front of the tool box under the bonnet.

Injection Inertia Switch

This is located on the bulk head under the bonnet next to the heater. In the event of an impact this switch will operate and isolate the fuel pump. When this switch has operated a light will show on the dashboard. After the fuel system has been inspected for damage, this switch can be reset by pressing the button on top of the unit.

Headlamp Beam Setting

This operation should be carried out every 10,000 miles (16,000km), but is best left in the hands of your garage. They can however be set reasonably accurately as follows:

Place the car 25ft (7.6m) away from a blank wall, taking care that the car stands on a level surface, and that the front of the car is parallel to the wall. The car must be unladen. Do this job at night, or pick a spot which is well shaded, so that the light spots thrown by the lamps can be clearly seen.

When correctly set the light spots from the lamps should be 2½" (63mm) below the centre of the headlamps. The beams should also be parallel with each other. If they require adjustment, remove the moulding surrounding the lamp – and the beam adjustment screws will be exposed.

The top screw controls vertical adjustment and the lower screw the horizontal adjustment. It is preferable to start with the screws well in so that the moulding does not interfere with them when replaced.

Headlights

The headlights are of the Halogen type with H4 12 volt clear bulbs (export yellow).

To renew the headlight bulb, remove the screw at the base of the rim and the complete rim. Undo the three crosshead screws and carefully pull the lens forward. Remove the rubber cover and the wiring socket. Unclip the bulb spring and remove the bulb. Do not touch the glass of the new bulb when fitting.

Facia Lights

Illuminated facia panel bulbs. Ensure the correct light bulbs are fitted as

follows:

Warning light unit behind steering wheel 12v 2W

Light bulbs in switches 12v 0.9W

Caution: Always be certain to use the correct specification of bulb, particularly in dashboard switches and instruments.

Other Lights

The bulbs on indicators, stop and tail lights and reversing lights are removed by undoing the lens screws and removing the lens. The bulbs are a push fit.

Caution: When replacing the lens be sure to avoid pushing the captivated nuts from the light body.

Side Repeater

This bulb is rear fitted. To replace, remove the studs retaining the side mat, inside the car. The rubber back of the holder can then be removed and the bulb replaced.

BODYWORK

Polishing

It is recommended that the paintwork should not be treated with a heavy wax for a period of three months after the car has been painted. This will allow the paintwork to 'breathe' and cure correctly. During this time the car should be cleaned regularly and may be treated with a light polish. The chrome work should be cleaned and waxed every time the car is cleaned. After this initial period, the surface of the paintwork should be thoroughly cleaned. Any imperfections, such as scratches should be removed, using a fine rubbing compound applied with a soft cloth.

Caution: Polishing compounds must be used carefully as they actually remove the paint surface.

A fine cutting polish, such as ICI

Glosspak, can be used to polish road film off the paint surface.

Caution: Do not use cutting polishes which contain ammonia, this may bleach some pigments.

After you are happy that the paint is completely clean, a good quality wax polish should be used to finish off.

You should avoid silicone based products and polymer sealers, as these can prevent the paint from 'breathing'.

Use a traditional wax polish which may require a little more effort, but the result is worth it.

After the initial polishing of the car, it is most important to keep the paintwork and chrome work clean and well waxed. A good coating of wax protects the car from harmful deposits, from the atmosphere and the road.

Before cleaning, it is advisable to run a little light oil along the piping between the wings and the body. This will help to keep the wax sealant used fluid and prevent water entering the seams. The excess can be washed off and the car cleaned in the normal way.

Your dealer will be happy to provide advice about the best materials to use when cleaning your car.

Leather

The leather upholstery (where fitted) is made of Connolly Bros 1st grade hides. To clean the upholstery, wipe with a damp cloth using Connolly Gleaner Solution or mild hand soap. Do not use detergents. After soaping use a fresh cloth with clean water then dry.

After cleaning feed leather with Connolly Hide Food to maintain the supple feel of the leather.

Hood

When erecting the hood, always fix the eyelets in the back curtain over the turn-buttons first and then fix snaps across the top of the windscreen, starting in the centre, making sure the sealing pipe runs along the back of the screen. If secured at the front first some strain will be necessary to pull the eyelets over the turn-buttons, which in time will pull away from the fabric. However, it is recommended that if the hood is tight when dismantling it is advisable to release it at the turn-buttons, which avoids straining at the eyelets. It is not intended that the tonneau cover over the rear compartment should remain in position when the hood is up as the turn-buttons do not allow for the double thickness, and unnecessary strain is placed on the hood fabric and turn-buttons alike.

Caution: When cleaning trim never use detergents, these will seriously damage the materials used.

During cold weather, hooding not in use may contract and become difficult to fit. If left in a warm atmosphere it will expand and may become easier to fit. Do not expose to direct heat, such as fire or radiators.

Sidescreens

It should be remembered that lenses are easily scratched and soiled, spoiling vision at the sides. When not in use, therefore, do not throw the sidescreens carelessly into the rear compartment or they may move about and become damaged. A small 'tommy bar' is provided to facilitate the tightening of the knurled knob fixing the sidescreens to the car.

Jacking System

The jack is used in the following manner:

First make sure that the car cannot move backwards or forwards by using the brakes or chocking the car firmly. The jack may be used for lifting front wheels by placing it under the bottom cross axle, care should be taken not to damage the brake pipe.

Rear wheels can be lifted by using the jack directly under the rear chassis box cross members.

Warning: Great care must be taken if the car has to be lifted on cambered surfaces. No work other than changing wheels must take place under the vehicle unless the car is standing on proper supports that are fully capable of withstanding the full weight. No part of a person's anatomy must be under the car when the jack is used for any purposes.

SERVICE

Our Service Department is especially equipped to take care of customers' requirements, and can at all times undertake anything from adjustments to major repairs and complete overhauls, at reasonable charges consistent with expert workmanship. Parts sent for repairs must be consigned carriage paid and should be clearly labelled with the sender's name and address, along with chassis and engine number. Instructions should be sent separately whether an estimate is required before putting the work in hand. When it is inconvenient to send repairs to the works an accredited 'Morgan' Dealer should be consulted.

Notification of Sale Cards

The Morgan Motor Company Limited introduced these cards to enable the Company to deal with claims promptly and it is most important that the cards are completed and returned without delay. Failure to return these cards may jeopardize future claims being met.

SERVICE HISTORY

FIRST SERVICE

After 1000 miles (1500km) or 3 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

SECOND SERVICE

At 5000 miles (8000km) or 6 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

THIRD SERVICE

At 10,000 miles (16,000km) or 12 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

FOURTH SERVICE

At 15,000 miles (24,000km) or 18 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

FIFTH SERVICE

At 20,000 miles (32,000km) or 24 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

SIXTH SERVICE

At 25,000 miles (40,000km) or 30 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

SEVENTH SERVICE

At 30,000 miles (48,000km) or 36 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

EIGHTH SERVICE

At 35,000 miles (56,000km) or 42 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

NINTH SERVICE

At 40,000 miles (64,000km) or 48 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

TENTH SERVICE

At 45,000 miles (72,000km) or 54 months after delivery

Serviced by: Name:

Address:

.....

.....

Date: Mileage

Signature

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WARRANTY

The Morgan Motor Company Limited warrants in respect of its vehicles that if any defect shall be revealed in a part manufactured by the Company and which is returned to the Company's premises at Pickersleigh Road, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, within twelve months of delivery to the customer or 12,000 miles whichever shall first occur, that it will examine the same and should any fault due to defective materials or manufacture be found upon such examination, to repair or replace the defective part without charge, at the Company's discretion. The warranty is limited to the delivery to the Purchaser at the Company's premises and in the case of a new part supplied only in exchange for the defective part.

Any part of the vehicle manufactured other than by the Company is protected by the warranty (if any) given by that manufacturer and the Company can accept no responsibility save and except in accordance with any such warranty. It is a condition of this warranty that the vehicle must not have been neglected, misused, modified or used for racing or rallying and that it has been serviced in accordance with the recommendations of the Company as embodied within this handbook or otherwise defined.

The warranty does not apply to tyres or consumables (e.g. brake pads/shoes, clutch lining, etc.) or to defects arising from the fitting of parts not made by or approved by the

Company or by the original manufacturers of any proprietary parts fitted to the vehicle.

Any parts or parts replaced or repaired under this warranty will be covered for the balance of the warranty period.

The warranty is dependent upon compliance by the vehicle owner with the following provisions:

a) The owner shall send to the Company's premises such part or parts as are alleged to be defective promptly on discovery of the claimed defect. Transportation is to be prepaid and the part or parts to be properly packed and clearly marked for identification with the full name and address of the owner and with the car and chassis numbers of the vehicle from which the parts have been taken.

b) The owner shall post to the Company on or before despatch of such parts as are alleged to be defective a full and complete description of the claim and the reasons therefore.

c) In the event of any disagreement the matter shall be referred to the decision of an agreed arbitrator or in the event of failure to agree an arbitrator to be appointed by the President for the time being of The Law Society.

This assurance is in addition to and does not detract from the contractual rights you have under Statute or at common law.



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