
Dodge Ram 50 D 50 Automotive

*Dodge Ram
50 D 50
Automotive*

*Downloaded from
www.everybodystreet.com
by Houston & McIntyre*

THE ENDURING LEGACY OF THE DODGE RAM 50 D 50: A COMPACT PICKUP ICON

In the vast landscape of American pickup trucks, few stories are as unique as that of the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** lineage. While full-size trucks like the Ford F-150 and the Dodge Ram 1500 dominated driveways and job sites throughout the 1980s, a quieter revolution was taking place in the compact truck segment. The Dodge

Ram 50—often simply called the D50—wasn't just another small truck; it was a testament to international collaboration, offering fuel efficiency and nimble handling that full-size rigs couldn't match. For enthusiasts and collectors today, understanding the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** story reveals a fascinating chapter in automotive history—one defined by partnership, practicality, and a surprising amount of character.

ORIGINS: BORN FROM A TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

To appreciate the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** phenomenon, one must look first to Japan. In the late 1970s, Chrysler Corporation (Dodge's parent company) needed a compact pickup to compete with the Toyota Hilux, Nissan Datsun 720, and the Isuzu Pup. Rather than engineering an entirely new vehicle from scratch, Chrysler turned to its long-standing partner, Mitsubishi Motors. The result was a badge-engineered version of the Mitsubishi Forte, sold in North America as the Dodge D50 (and later the Plymouth

Arrow pickup). When the truck was first introduced for the 1979 model year, it carried the simple name "Dodge D50." The term "Ram" was added in the early 1980s to align with Dodge's full-size Ram lineup, giving birth to the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** identity that persists in collector circles today. This compact truck effectively bridged the gap between car-based economy vehicles and the heavy-duty workhorses that Dodge was famous for.

Mitsubish i's Engineeri

ng, Dodge's Badging

The partnership was straightforward: Mitsubishi engineered and built the trucks in Japan (and later in a joint-venture plant in Illinois), while Dodge handled distribution, marketing, and warranty support in the United States and Canada. This shared lineage meant that the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** model shared nearly all mechanical components with the Mitsubishi Mighty Max. For owners, this translated into excellent parts availability—many components from Mitsubishi's extensive

catalog interchange directly. The collaboration proved so successful that the Ram 50/D50 remained in production through 1993, spanning two distinct generations.

DESIGN AND STYLING: CLEAN, FUNCTIONAL, AND UNMISTAKABLY 1980S

The first-generation **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** trucks (1979–1985) sported a boxy, utilitarian look that perfectly captured the spirit of the era. Rectangular headlights, a simple grille with horizontal slats, and straight body lines gave it a no-nonsense appearance. Unlike the rounded, car-like small pickups of later decades, these early models were clearly built for work.

The bed was compact but functional, with tie-down hooks and a tailgate that dropped flat for loading.

Inside, the cabin was sparse but ergonomic. Vinyl bench seats were standard, though higher trims offered cloth upholstery. The dashboard featured a straightforward instrument cluster with an optional tachometer. What the interior lacked in luxury, it made up for in durability. Many owners report that original interiors have held up surprisingly well, a testament to Mitsubishi's build quality. The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** interior was designed to be hosed out after a muddy job—a feature that resonated with farmers and

contractors.

Second Generation: A Slight Refinement

For the 1986 model year, the Ram 50 received a significant redesign. The front end became more aerodynamic, with composite headlights and a sleeker grille. The interior gained a more modern dashboard, improved ventilation, and available power steering. However, the fundamental platform remained unchanged.

The second-generation **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** trucks (1986-1993) are often considered more comfortable on the highway, yet they retained the rugged reliability that made the first generation so popular.

ENGINE OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE

Under the hood, the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** models offered two main powerplant choices throughout their lifespan, both sourced from Mitsubishi. The base engine was a 2.0-liter inline-four cylinder (G63B) producing around 88 horsepower—modest even by 1980s standards, but sufficient for a truck weighing less than

2,800 pounds. For buyers wanting more grunt, an optional 2.6-liter four-cylinder (4G54) was available, delivering approximately 106 horsepower and significantly more low-end torque.

The 2.6-liter engine became the enthusiast's choice. It featured Mitsubishi's "Silent Shaft" technology—twin counter-rotating balance shafts that reduced vibration, making the engine unusually smooth for a four-cylinder. Many **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** owners have noted that the 2.6-liter engine could run for hundreds of thousands of miles with basic maintenance. Fuel economy was impressive, with the

2.0-liter achieving up to 28 mpg on the highway—a major selling point during the fuel crises of the early 1980s.

Transmissions and Drivetrain

Buyers could choose between a four-speed manual (early models), a five-speed manual (later models), or a three-speed automatic. Four-wheel drive was offered on some trims, giving the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** true off-road capability. The four-wheel-drive system featured manual locking hubs and a two-speed transfer case. While not as sophisticated as modern systems, it

provided reliable traction in mud, snow, and rough terrain.

DRIVING EXPERIENCE: A TRUCK THAT HANDLED LIKE A CAR

One of the standout characteristics of the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** line was its driving dynamics. Unlike the lumbering full-size trucks of the era, the Ram 50 felt light and responsive. The independent front suspension (torsion bars) and leaf-spring rear provided a compliant ride that didn't punish the driver on rough roads. The rack-and-pinion steering was precise, making parking and maneuvering in tight spaces a breeze.

However, the compact

dimensions meant that payload capacity was limited—typically around 1,400 pounds. The Ram 50 was not designed to haul massive loads; instead, it excelled as a daily driver that could occasionally carry plywood, landscaping supplies, or camping gear. For enthusiasts, the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** was often modified with lowering kits, sportier wheels, and engine upgrades, creating a unique mini-truck subculture.

Reliability and Maintenance

nce

Owners frequently praise the reliability of the Mitsubishi-engineered drivetrain. The 2.6-liter engine, in particular, is known for its longevity. Common maintenance items include timing belts (which should be replaced every 60,000 miles), valve adjustments, and carburetor rebuilding on earlier models. Parts remain readily available through online sellers and specialist suppliers. The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** community is active on forums, sharing restoration tips and modification ideas.

INTERIOR COMFORT AND

FEATURES

Stepping inside a **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** from the 1980s is like taking a time capsule. The seats are firm but supportive, with minimal side bolstering. The steering wheel is thin and large—typical of the era. Depending on the trim level, features could include an AM/FM radio, air conditioning (rare on early models), and a cloth bench seat with a folding center armrest. The rear jump seats on extended cab versions were best reserved for children or cargo.

One notable feature was the "single cab" plus small rear wall, which Dodge marketed as a "Club Cab." This provided a small storage area behind

the front seats. The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** Club Cab models are particularly sought after by collectors because of their added versatility and rarity.

COMPARING THE DODGE RAM 50 TO ITS COMPETITORS

In its heyday, the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** squared off against the Ford Ranger (introduced 1983), Chevrolet S-10 (1982), and the Toyota Hilux. While the Ford and Chevy offered V6 engine options, the Ram 50 relied solely on four-cylinders. This meant it was less powerful, but also lighter and more fuel-efficient. The Mitsubishi-built engines were generally considered more reliable than the early

versions of the GM 2.8L V6, which had head gasket issues.

Where the Ram 50 truly shone was in build quality. Many owners report that their **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** trucks outlasted comparable Rangers and S-10s, thanks to Mitsubishi's meticulous engineering. The truck's simple, non-electronic nature also means that restoration is far less complex than with later OBD-II vehicles.

RESTORATION AND COLLECTIBILITY TODAY

In recent years, interest in the **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** has grown significantly among classic truck enthusiasts. Clean,

unmodified examples are becoming increasingly hard to find, especially those with four-wheel drive or the desirable 2.6-liter engine. Values remain modest compared to Toyota pickups of the same era, making the Ram 50 an affordable entry point into classic truck ownership.

Restoration parts are available through specialty vendors that supply both Dodge and Mitsubishi Mighty Max components. Common restoration tasks include replacing rust-prone floor pans, rebuilding carburetors, and repairing electrical connections. Because the platform is shared with the Mitsubishi Montero (the first-generation SUV), some suspension and drivetrain parts can be

sourced from those vehicles. Enthusiasts often swap in the stronger rear axles from later Mitsubishi models to improve reliability.

Modifications and Customization

The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** community is active in the mini-truck scene. Popular modifications include lowering the suspension for a sportier stance, swapping in larger wheels from 16 to 18 inches, and installing aftermarket exhaust systems. Engine swaps are also common, with the 4G63 turbo from

the Mitsubishi Eclipse being a popular choice, as it bolts directly to the existing bellhousing patterns. These modified trucks retain the charm of the original while offering modern performance.

LEGACY AND CULTURAL IMPACT

While the Dodge Ram 50 never achieved the iconic status of the Ford Ranger or Toyota Tacoma, it occupies a special place in automotive history. It represents a time when Detroit embraced international partnerships to fill gaps in their lineups. The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** model also paved the way for later collaborations, such as the Dodge Dakota and the joint-venture Dodge/Mitsubishi

plants.

Today, driving a Ram 50 is a statement—a nod to a simpler era of truck design, when practicality and reliability outweighed flashy technology. For those who appreciate mechanical simplicity and parts commonality, the Ram 50 remains a rewarding vehicle to own, maintain, and enjoy.

CONCLUSION: A COMPACT TRUCK WORTH REMEMBERING

The **Dodge Ram 50 D 50 automotive** story is one of clever collaboration and honest engineering. It

may not have been the most powerful or the most luxurious compact truck on the market, but it delivered where it mattered: reliability, fuel efficiency, and a driving experience that felt more like a car than a truck. As the classic truck market continues to grow, the Ram 50 offers an accessible alternative to more expensive collector models. Whether you're looking for a daily driver, a restoration project, or a weekend off-roader, the Dodge Ram 50 D50 deserves a close look. Its legacy proves that great things can indeed come in small packages.