



Owner's Handbook
Instruktieboekje
Manuel du Conducteur
Betriebsanleitung
Manuale di Istruzioni
Manual del Conductor
Manual do Proprietário



SEVENTY
FIVE



SEVENTY FIVE

Owner's Handbook

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As part of Rover Cars environmental policy, this publication is printed on paper made from chlorine free pulp.

Congratulations on your choice of a Rover 75

We very much hope that this handbook, together with the other publications included in the literature pack, will provide the information you need in order to derive maximum pleasure from owning and driving your new car.

For your convenience, the handbook is divided into sections, each dealing with a different aspect of driving or caring for the car. Take a little time to read each one and get to know your new Rover as soon as you possibly can.

- **‘Before you drive’** – includes seat adjustment, seat belts and heating controls and deals with everything you need to know in order to settle comfortably into the car before you drive.
- **‘Driving controls’** – here the functions and operation of the switches, instruments and driving controls are explained.
- **‘Maintenance’** – includes information about the checks that you should carry out on a regular basis.
- **‘Emergency information’** – will help to solve some of those unavoidable little emergencies that occur from time to time, like replacing bulbs and fuses, or changing a wheel.
- **‘Technical Data’** – includes the technical specification for your car.

 This warning symbol identifies procedures that must be followed precisely, or information that must be considered with great care, in order to reduce the risk of personal injury or serious damage to the car.



This symbol identifies those features that can be adjusted or disabled/enabled by a Rover dealer.

★ An asterisk appearing in the text, identifies features or items of equipment that are either optional, or are only fitted to some cars in the model range.

IMPORTANT

The specification of each Rover vehicle will vary according to territorial requirements and also from model to model within the vehicle range. Some of the information published in this handbook, therefore, may not apply to your vehicle. Contact your dealer if you are in any doubt.

Rover operate a policy of constant product improvement and therefore reserve the right to change specifications without notice at any time. Whilst every effort is made to ensure complete accuracy of the information in this handbook, no liabilities for inaccuracies or the consequences thereof, including loss or damage to property, or injury to persons, can be accepted by the manufacturer or the dealer who supplied the handbook, except in respect of personal injury caused by the negligence of the manufacturer or dealer.

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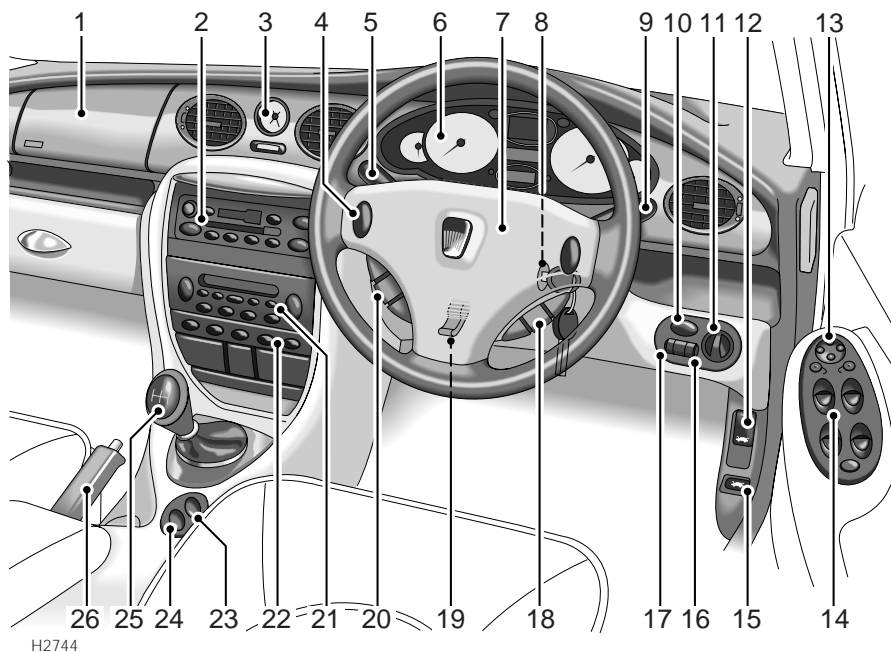
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Controls



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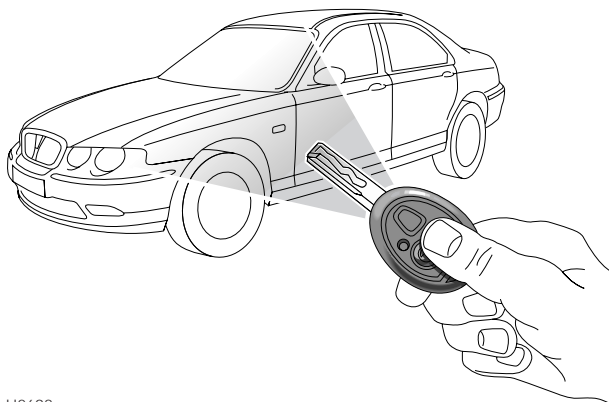
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| 3. Clock | 16. Headlight adjuster |
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| 5. Direction indicators | 18. Cruise control switches★ |
| 6. Instrument panel | 19. Steering column adjustment lever |
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ALARM SYSTEM

Your car is fitted with a sophisticated electronic anti-theft alarm and engine immobilisation system. There are also a number of additional security features, some of which are selectable options. In order to ensure maximum security and operating convenience, you are strongly advised to gain a full understanding of the features and alternatives available, by thoroughly reading this section of the handbook.

NOTE: FOR MAXIMUM SECURITY ALWAYS SUPERLOCK THE VEHICLE USING THE REMOTE HANDSET (except when passengers are to be left inside the car).

Locking



H2698

With the remote handset:

1. Shut the doors, bonnet and luggage compartment.
2. Press the lock (padlock symbol) button once:
 - all doors are superlocked (see 'Superlocking')
 - perimetric alarm activated (protects the doors, bonnet and boot)
 - interior space protection activated★
3. The direction indicator lights flash three times to confirm that the car is securely locked and the anti-theft alarm indicator light (in the instrument panel) starts to flash.

Locks & Alarm

With the key:

1. Insert the key and turn the door lock towards the rear of the car:
 - all doors locked (not superlocked)
 - perimeter alarm activated (protects the doors, bonnet and boot)
 - NO INTERIOR SPACE PROTECTION
2. The direction indicator lights flash three times to confirm that the car is securely locked and the anti-theft alarm indicator light (in the instrument panel) starts to flash.

Operating tip: Locking with the key will not activate superlocking.

Unlocking

With the remote handset:

- Press the unlock (Rover) button once. This will disarm the alarm and unlock the driver's door only (see 'Single point entry').
- Press the unlock button twice to disarm the alarm and unlock ALL the doors.

In either case, the direction indicator lights flash once and the interior lights illuminate.

With the key:

- Turn the key in the driver's door lock towards the front of the car to disarm the alarm and unlock the driver's door only (see 'Single point entry').
- Turn the key twice (or press the interior locking button), to unlock ALL the doors.

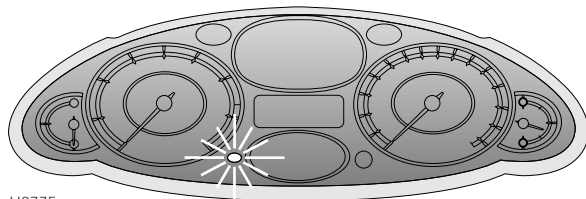
Using the remote handset

While it is not necessary to point the handset at the car, the handset must be within range when the buttons are pressed. Note that the operating range may vary depending upon handset battery condition and may sometimes be limited by physical and geographical factors beyond your control. From a security point of view, it may not be wise to unlock unless you are within a few feet of the car.

Superlocking

Provided all the doors are fully closed, the superlocking feature is activated automatically whenever the car is locked using the remote handset. Superlocking immobilises the interior door handles, thereby preventing an intruder from gaining entry by smashing a window and reaching inside the car to operate the door handles.

Anti-theft alarm indicator light



H2775

This light provides information about the status of the alarm system, as follows:

- **When the alarm is armed:**

The light flashes **RAPIDLY** while the alarm is arming itself. After ten seconds, the light adjusts to a slower frequency and continues to flash as an anti-theft deterrent until the alarm is disarmed.

- **When the alarm is partially armed:** (mislock)

The light flashes **SLOWLY** for 10 seconds, then flashes as an anti-theft deterrent (as above) until the alarm is disarmed.

- **When the alarm has been triggered:**

If the light flashes after the car is unlocked, this indicates that the alarm has been triggered during the driver's absence. The light will flash for up to one minute or until the starter switch is turned on.

! For safety, NEVER use Superlocking if passengers are to remain inside the car - in an emergency they would not be able to escape. Also, on cars fitted with interior space protection, any movement from inside the car would activate the alarm.

Locks & Alarm

Mislock

If the driver's door is not fully closed when the handset lock button is pressed, the alarm sounder or vehicle horn will sound once, indicating a mislock. In this case, none of the doors will lock and the alarm system will not be armed.

If a passenger door, bonnet or boot lid is not fully closed when the handset lock button is pressed, the alarm sounder or vehicle horn will sound once, indicating a mislock. However, the 'partial arming' attributes of the security system will enable as much of the system to be armed as possible (all fully closed door, bonnet or boot apertures will be protected, but an open door will not!). As soon as the open aperture is closed, the system will automatically revert to an armed state.

NOTE: If a mislock occurs as a result of an open door, the superlocking and interior space protection features will not be activated, until the door is closed and the locking process is repeated.

If the alarm sounds

If the alarm is triggered, the alarm sounder or vehicle horn will sound for 30 seconds before switching off and resetting itself to the same protection status that existed prior to the alarm being triggered. To silence the alarm, press either button on the remote handset, or lock/unlock the door using the key.

Single point entry

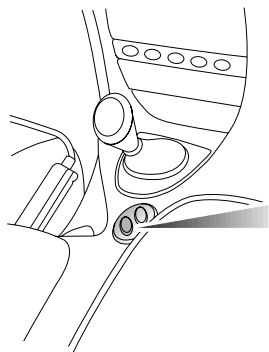
This is a personal security feature, which enables the driver's door alone to be unlocked, leaving the other doors in a locked state. It can be operated by the remote handset as follows:

Press the unlock button once (or turn the key in the driver's door lock towards the front of the car) to unlock the driver's door. Press the unlock button (or turn the key) a second time to unlock the remaining doors.

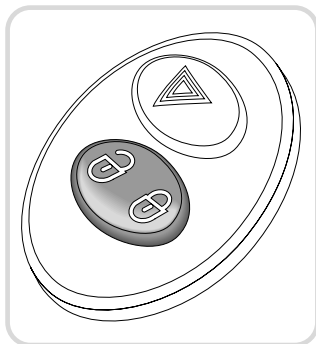


This feature can be disabled by a Rover dealer.

Interior locking switch



H2781



This is a personal security feature which allows the driver to lock (or unlock) all the doors from inside the car (while driving or with the car stationary). Press the closed padlock symbol on the switch to lock (the alarm will not be armed), and the open padlock symbol to unlock.

NOTE: The locking switch will not operate the locks if the alarm has been armed.

Interior door handles and door sill locking buttons

From inside the car, each door can be individually locked by depressing the appropriate door sill button. However, doors cannot be unlocked by raising the sill button.

Use the door handles to unlock, as follows:

1. First operation of the door handle unlocks the door.
2. Second operation of the door handle opens the door.

Speed-related locking★

This security feature locks all the doors automatically when the road speed exceeds 4 mph (7 km/h).

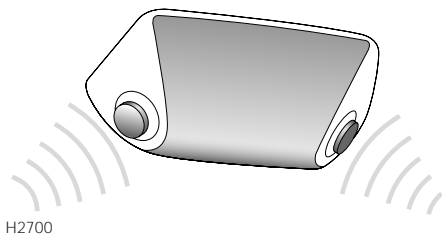
Note that this feature is not selectable by the driver, and that operation of the door locks by any other means (interior locking switch on the centre console, for example) will disable the speed-related locking function for the remainder of the journey, or until the starter switch is turned off and on again.



Speed related locking can be selected or deselected by a Rover dealer.

Locks & Alarm

Interior space protection★



Interior space protection (ultrasonics) is designed to protect the interior of the car from intrusion (entry by a thief through a smashed window, for example). A pair of ultrasonic sensors monitor the interior space and activate the alarm if air movement is detected in the passenger compartment.

Using the handset: Interior space protection is activated automatically whenever the remote handset is used to set the alarm.

Key operation: Using the key will NOT activate interior space protection.

ENGINE IMMOBILISATION

Engine immobilisation is an important aspect of the security system, it is designed to safeguard the vehicle from theft, should the driver forget to lock the doors and prevents the engine from being started unless the GENUINE handset key is inserted into the starter switch. Engine immobilisation is automatic whenever any of the following conditions occur.

- Three seconds after the starter switch has been turned off.
- If the key is removed from the starter switch.

The engine will be re-mobilised automatically whenever the genuine handset key is inserted into the starter switch and turned to the first position.

⚠ *Never activate interior space protection if passengers are to be left inside the car - any movement will activate the alarm.*

NOTE: Interior space protection cannot be activated if a door, window or sunroof is open, or if the starter switch is turned on.

NOTE: If the handset is lost or fails to operate, the emergency key can be used to re-mobilise and start the engine.

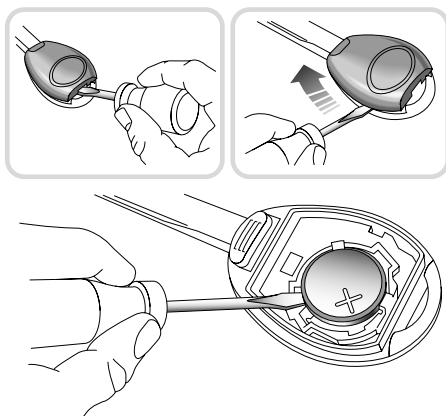
REMOTE HANDSET BATTERY

The battery should last for approximately three years dependent upon use. Always fit a Rover YWK10003 or a Panasonic CR2032 replacement battery (available from a Rover dealer).

When the battery needs replacing it will be apparent from a gradual deterioration in range and performance.

On cars fitted with a message centre, a warning icon and message will be displayed when the battery needs replacing (see 'Message centre').

Battery renewal



H2692

1. Insert the blade of a small flat-bladed screwdriver into the slot at the rear of the handset (see illustration) and prise the rear of the back upwards.
2. Insert the screwdriver blade horizontally into the side of the handset and then slide it towards the key. Lift off the back of the handset.
3. Use a small flat-bladed screwdriver to prise the battery from its mounting (see illustration), taking care to avoid touching the circuit board or the metal battery contacts.

! *The handset contains delicate electronic circuits and must be protected from impact and water damage, high temperatures and humidity, direct sunlight and the effects of solvents, waxes and abrasive cleaners.*

Locks & Alarm

4. Fit the new battery, ensuring that correct polarity is maintained ('+' side facing up).
5. Press the two halves of the handset firmly together and ensure that both halves are fully joined to prevent dirt or moisture from entering the handset.
6. To resynchronise the handset, operate either button four times in quick succession. On the fourth press the door should lock or unlock, confirming resynchronisation.

The handset is now ready for use.


Care point: Finger marks will adversely affect battery life; if possible, avoid touching the flat surfaces of the battery and wipe them clean before fitting.

KEYS AND HANDSETS

You have been supplied with two remote handsets with integral keys which operate all locks.

The keys supplied with your car are programmed to your security system – they CANNOT be re-programmed and the engine cannot be started without a key programmed to your car. If a key is lost or broken, a replacement can only be ordered from a Rover dealer.

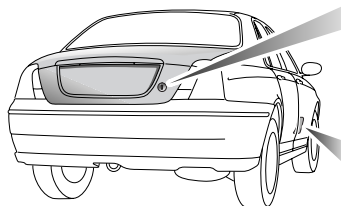
If you lose a key, contact your Rover dealer; a key reported lost will be deactivated. If the key is recovered, your Rover dealer can have it reactivated.

 ***Keep the spare handset key in a safe place - NOT IN THE VEHICLE!***

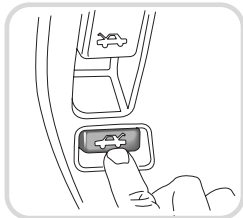
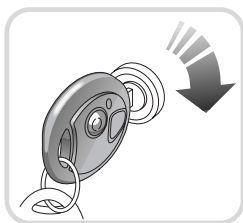
NOTE: Rover dealers do not stock spare keys, time has to be allowed for replacements to be programmed to your security system and then delivered to the dealer.

Locks & Alarm

LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT



H2706



! Do not drive with the luggage compartment open, as poisonous exhaust gases will enter the car.

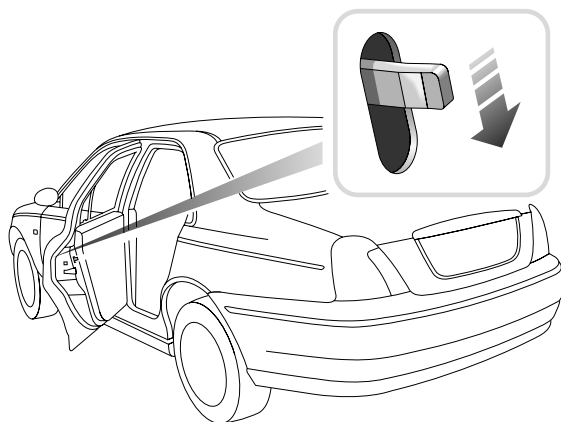
To open, turn the key clockwise in the lock or, from inside the car, press the release button in the driver's footwell. The luggage compartment and interior lights switch on automatically when the boot lid is opened.

The luggage compartment is automatically locked when the boot lid is closed.

For convenience, with the alarm system armed, the luggage compartment can be unlocked and opened USING THE KEY, without activating the alarm (the rest of the car will remain protected and the engine immobilised during this process). The alarm will automatically rearm as soon as the boot lid is closed.

Operating tip: The interior release button is not operational when the alarm system is armed.

CHILD-PROOF LOCKS



H2691

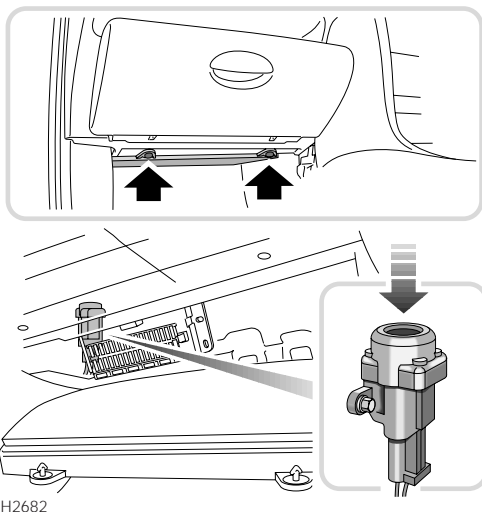
Move the locking levers on the rear doors down to engage the child locks.

With the child-proof locks engaged, the rear doors cannot be opened from inside the car, thereby avoiding the risk of a door being opened accidentally while the car is moving.

! *NEVER leave children unsupervised in the vehicle.*

Locks & Alarm

DOOR LOCKING CUT-OFF SWITCH



An inertia switch, operational only with the alarm disarmed, will unlock the doors in the event of an accident or sudden impact.

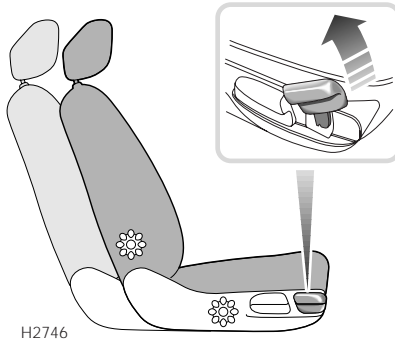
When the switch operates, the interior lights illuminate until the system is reset by pressing the rubber top (arrowed in illustration). In addition, the hazard warning lights flash until switched off.

The inertia switch is located behind the glovebox and can be reached from underneath by releasing the four fixings securing the access cover.

The inertia switch also cuts off the fuel supply (see '*Fuel cut-off switch*').

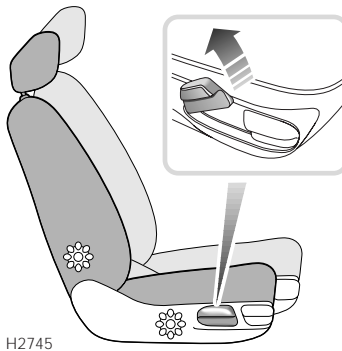
! *Always check for fuel leaks before resetting the switch!*

MANUALLY OPERATED FRONT SEATS★ Forward/rearward adjustment



Lift the lever and slide the seat into position. Make sure the seat is locked in position before driving.

Height adjustment (Driver's seat only)



Ensure the seat is occupied before adjusting the height. Lift the lever and apply weight to lower the seat rearwards, or allow the seat to rise forwards, as required.

! *Your car is fitted with side impact airbags. Refer to the Airbag SRS section of this handbook before fitting seat covers, or carrying out any repair or retrimming operations to the seat or seat covers.*

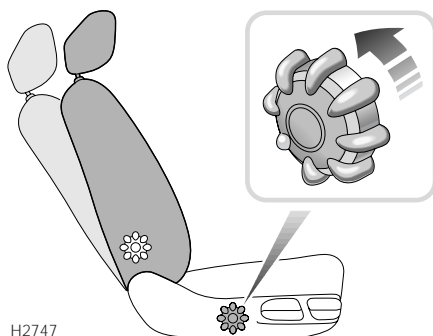
! *DO NOT adjust the seats while the car is moving.*

! *Take care when adjusting the height of the driver's seat - a rear seat passenger's feet might become trapped when lowering the seat rearwards.*

Operating tip: While adjusting the height, grip the steering wheel to more accurately control the rate of rise and fall.

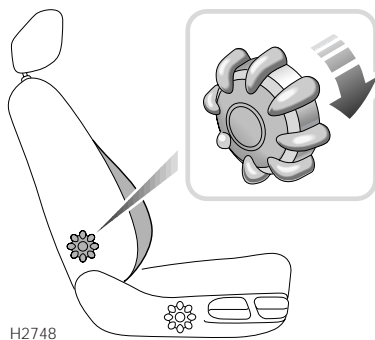
Seats

Backrest adjustment



Rotate the handwheel to adjust.

Lumbar support adjustment★



Rotate the handwheel to increase or decrease support to the lumbar region of the back.

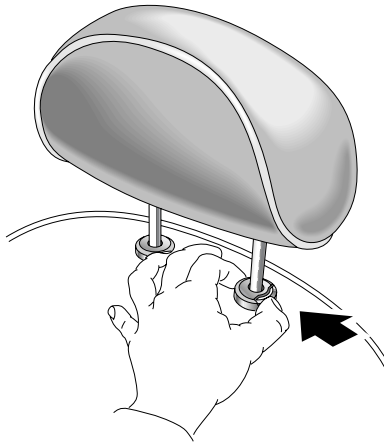
! ***DO NOT** allow front seat occupants to travel with the seat backs reclined steeply rearwards. Optimum benefit is obtained from the seat belt with the backrest angle set to approximately 25° from the upright (vertical).*

HEAD RESTRAINTS

Head restraints are designed to restrain rearward movement of the head in the event of an accident or sudden stop – a properly adjusted head restraint can considerably reduce the risk of neck and head injuries.

Head restraint adjustment

NOTE: Where possible, adjust the head restraint so that the cushion is level with the back of the head – NOT THE NECK!



H3248

Raise or lower the restraint until the cushion is level with the back of the head.

To lower the restraint, depress the button (arrowed) and push the restraint downwards. To raise the restraint, pull the restraint upwards without depressing the button.

On some models the angle of the restraint can be adjusted. Tilt the restraint to ensure it is as close to the back of the head as possible.

To remove the head restraint, depress the button on the left hand mounting and pull the restraint upwards.

Seats

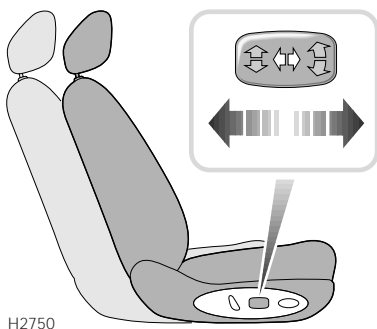
POWER-OPERATED FRONT SEATS★

Seat adjustment is available when the starter switch is in the second position.

If the driver's seat is equipped with the memory facility, it can also be adjusted when the starter switch is in the first position, or with a front door open when the starter switch is off.

Information on operating the heated front seats★ can be found in the 'Heating & ventilation' section of the handbook.

Forward/rearward adjustment



Push and hold the switch forwards or rearwards to move the seat to the desired position.

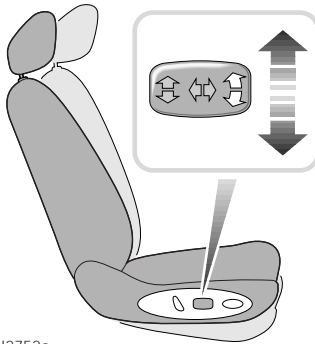
Lumbar support and head restraints

For information on adjusting lumbar support and head restraints, please refer to 'Manually operated front seats', earlier in this section.

! *Your car is fitted with side impact airbags. Refer to the Airbag SRS section of this handbook before fitting seat covers, or carrying out any repair or retrimming operations to the seat or seat covers.*

! *DO NOT adjust the seats while the car is moving.*

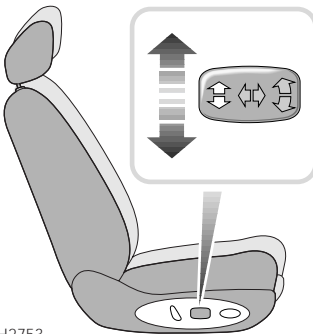
Seat cushion angle (Driver's seat only)



H2752a

Push the front of the switch up or down to tilt the seat cushion to the desired position.

Seat cushion height (Driver's seat only)



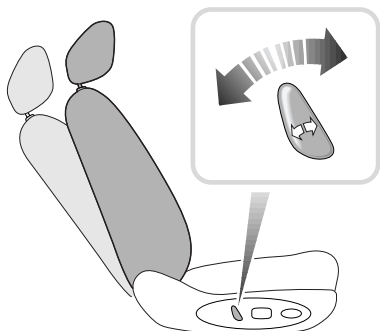
H2753

Push the switch up or down to raise or lower the cushion.

! *DO NOT adjust the seats while the car is moving.*

Seats

Backrest adjustment

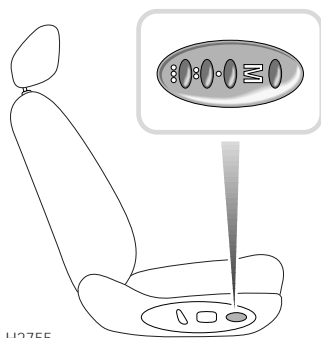


H2754

Twist the switch forward or backwards until the desired angle is achieved.

! ***DO NOT** allow front seat occupants to travel with seat backs reclined steeply rearwards. Optimum benefit is obtained from the seat belt, with the backrest angle set to approximately 25° from the upright (vertical).*

DRIVER'S SEAT MEMORY FACILITY★



H2755

Your car can memorise three different driver seating positions. To store the positions in the system memory, the starter switch must be turned to the first or second position.

Adjust the seat to the required position and store the settings by pressing and holding the memory store switch ('M') and, with the memory store switch still depressed, press and release one of the pre-set buttons ('I', 'II' or 'III'). Finally, release the memory store switch; a single chime will sound to confirm that the operation was successful.

To recall a stored position after the seat has been moved by another driver, open the driver's door and press the appropriate memory pre-set button. The seat will return to the position stored by that memory pre-set, a double chime will sound to confirm that the operation is complete.

Lazy seats

The lazy seat facility enables the handsets or keys to be used to recall seat positions, when you unlock the doors.

Press and hold the handset unlock button or turn and hold the key in the unlock position, the driver's seat moves to the position stored in pre-set 1. An alternative driver's setting can be programmed using pre-set 2. As before, position the seat and programme pre-set 2 then, when the spare key is used to activate 'Lazy seats', pre-set 2 will be selected.

! **DO NOT** adjust the seats while the car is moving. Before activating the seat memory and lazy seat functions, ensure that the area immediately surrounding the seat is clear of obstructions and that all occupants are clear of moving parts.

Operating tip: If a pre-set is selected accidentally, stop seat movement by pressing any of the seat control buttons.

NOTE: If the car is in motion, the pre-set will need to be pressed and held for the seat to move. This is to prevent inadvertent operation of the memory pre-sets, which could cause the seat to move into a position in which the driver is unable to drive safely.


Seat Belts

SEAT BELT SAFETY

The seat belts fitted to your car are intended for use by adult sized occupants and must be used by one occupant only.

Ensure that all passengers are correctly strapped in at all times and be sure to observe the following precautions:

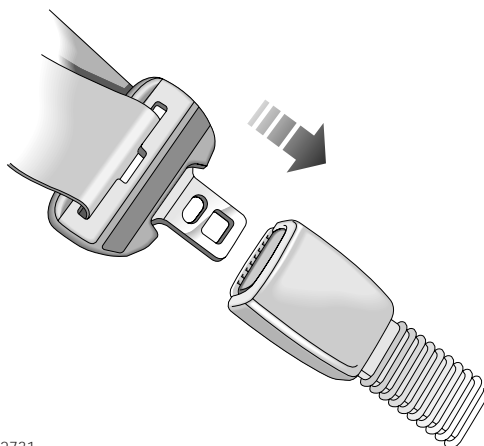
- DO NOT allow occupants to travel with the seat backs reclined steeply rearwards. Optimum benefit is obtained from the seat belt with the backrest angle set to approximately 25° from the upright (vertical).
- Adjust seat belts to eliminate any slack. Do not pull the belt away from the body while travelling – to be fully effective, the seat belt must remain in full contact with the body at all times.
- Fit the lap strap across the PELVIS (never across the abdomen), ensuring that the diagonal strap passes across the CHEST and SHOULDER without bearing on the neck.
- DO NOT wear seat belts over hard, sharp or fragile items in clothing, such as pens, keys, spectacles etc.
- Ensure that seat belts are not twisted or obstructed in any way.
- Always replace a seat belt assembly that has withstood the strain of a severe vehicle impact, or if the webbing shows signs of fraying.
- Where possible, use the seat belts to secure luggage carried on the seats – in an accident, loose items can be thrown around inside the car, causing serious injury.
- In most countries, all occupants are required by law to wear a seat belt, unless they have been issued with a medical exemption certificate.
- During pregnancy, women should wear the lap belt across the hips below the baby, with the diagonal belt passing across the shoulder, between the breasts and to one side of the baby – if in doubt, consult a doctor.

 ***The airbag supplementary restraint system (SRS) is designed to add to the overall effectiveness of the seat belts. It does not replace them. SEAT BELTS MUST ALWAYS BE WORN!***

SEAT BELTS

To minimise injury in the event of an accident, it is important that seat belts are worn correctly. Read the instructions below and the advice contained under the heading 'Seat belt safety' on a previous page.

Fastening the belt



H2731

Pull the seat belt steadily over the shoulder and across the chest and, ensuring the webbing is not twisted, insert the metal tongue plate into the appropriate buckle – a 'click' indicates that the belt is securely locked.

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body (pelvis, chest and shoulders) and can only be worn safely with the seats in a near-upright position; DO NOT allow the front passenger to travel with the seat steeply reclined (see also 'Seating positions' in the 'Airbag SRS' section of this handbook).

Releasing the belt

Press the red button on the seat belt buckle.

! Ensure that all seat belts are worn correctly - an improperly worn seat belt increases the risk of death or serious injury in the event of a collision.

NOTE: Do not allow foreign matter (particularly sugary food and drink particles) to enter the seat belt buckles - such substances can render the buckles inoperative.

NOTE: Where possible, rear seat passengers should adjust their position to enable the seat belt webbing to cross the shoulder without pressing on the neck.

Seat Belts

Upper anchorage height adjustment

To reduce the likelihood of injury in an accident, the height of the front seat belt upper anchorage adjusts automatically as the seat is moved either forwards or backwards. The height **CANNOT BE ADJUSTED MANUALLY!**

CHILD SEATS

Children are more likely to receive injuries from inflating airbags than taller occupants (see 'Airbag SRS'). For this reason, it is recommended that children should always be seated in the rear of the vehicle, in a child safety seat or restraint system appropriate to their age and size. The range of safety seats approved for use in your car is outlined in the Rover accessories brochure, which is available from your Rover dealer.

For optimum protection, it is recommended that children weighing up to 13 kg (29 lb - or approximately 18 months of age) are restrained in a Rover approved rear facing child seat in an outer rear seating position.

All infant and child restraint systems are designed to be secured in the car by means of an adult seat belt.

When installing and using any infant or child restraint system, always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Failure to properly secure the child restraint system can endanger the child in a collision or sudden stop and cause injury to other passengers.



The above symbol affixed to the fascia panel of your car, warns against the use of a REAR FACING child seat in the front passenger seat. This type of child seat could cause serious injury to your child in the event of an airbag deployment.

NOTE: Accident statistics show that children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front.

! DO NOT install a rearward facing child seat in the front passenger seat - an inflating airbag could impact with the seat. Failure to follow this advice could result in serious injury, or even death for the child.

Seat belt locking mechanism

All passenger seat belts have a special locking mechanism which aids the retention of child seats. The procedure to install a child seat is as follows:

1. Install the child seat in the car, attach the seat belt and secure the buckle in accordance with the manufacturer's fitting instructions.
2. Pull on the shoulder section of the belt to unreel all of the remaining webbing to the limit of its travel. This will engage the automatic locking feature, which then acts as a ratchet, only allowing the webbing to retract.
3. Allow the seat belt to retract onto the child seat (a 'clicking' sound will confirm that the ratchet has engaged), firmly pushing the child seat into the seat.
4. Ensure that there is no slack in the seat belt by pulling upwards on the shoulder belt, immediately above the child restraint. The seat belt should now be locked and the child seat held firmly in position.

Once the child seat is removed and all the seat belt webbing is allowed to retract, the seat belt locking mechanism reverts to normal operation.


NOTE: The automatic locking mechanism should also be used when securing large items of luggage to a seat.

Seat Belts

CARING FOR SEAT BELTS

Regularly inspect the webbing for signs of fraying, cuts and wear, also pay particular attention to the condition of the fixing points and adjusters.

Avoid contaminating the webbing with polish, oil and chemicals (see 'Cleaning & vehicle care').

 **Always replace a seat belt assembly where the webbing shows signs of fraying.**

Three tests for checking seat belts

1. With the seat belt fastened, give the webbing nearest the buckle a quick pull – the buckle should remain securely locked.
2. With the seat belt unfastened, unreel the webbing to the limit of its travel. Check that unreeling is free from snags and snatches and further check the webbing for visual signs of wear or fraying.

Driver's seat belt: Allow the webbing to retract, checking that retraction is smooth, continuous and complete.

Passenger seat belts: Allow the webbing to retract approximately 200 mm (8 in), then give the tongue plate a quick forward pull – the mechanism must lock automatically and prevent further unreeling. Allow the webbing to retract a further 200 mm and repeat the process. Finally, allow the belt to retract fully and pull the webbing out slightly to check that the locking mechanism is disabled.

3. With the webbing half unreeled, hold the tongue plate and give it a quick forward pull – the mechanism must lock automatically and prevent any further unreeling.

If a seat belt should fail any of these tests, contact your dealer immediately.

SEAT BELT PRE-TENSIONERS

The seat belt pre-tensioners activate in conjunction with the airbag SRS to provide additional protection in the event of a severe frontal, rear or side impact on the vehicle (see 'Airbag SRS'). The pre-tensioners automatically retract the seat belts. This reduces any slack in both the lap and diagonal portions of the belts, thereby reducing forward movement of the belt wearer in the event of a severe collision, helping to protect the occupants in most crash conditions.


The airbag SRS warning light on the instrument panel, will alert you to any malfunction of the seat belt pre-tensioners (see 'Airbag SRS warning light').

If the pre-tensioners have been activated, the seat belts will still function as restraints, and must be worn in the event that the vehicle remains in a driveable condition.

Disposing of vehicles

If you sell your car, be sure to inform the new owner that the vehicle is fitted with pre-tensioners, and make the new owner aware that the pre-tensioners must be examined and replaced by qualified personnel after a period of 15 years.

If your car is to be scrapped, unactivated pre-tensioners are potentially very dangerous and must be safely deployed in a controlled environment by qualified personnel, before it is scrapped.

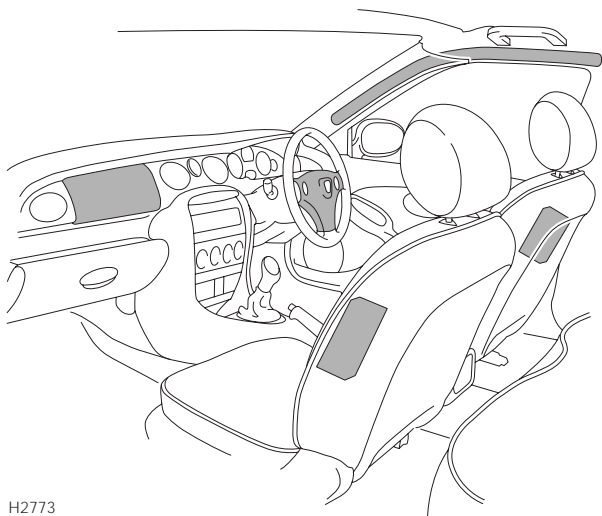
 **The seat belt pre-tensioners will only be activated once and then *MUST BE REPLACED* by a Rover dealer. Failure to replace the pre-tensioners will reduce the efficiency of the car's front restraint systems.**

NOTE: The seat belt pre-tensioners will NOT be activated by minor impacts.

NOTE: After any impact, always have the seat belts and pre-tensioners checked and, if necessary, replaced by a Rover dealer.

Airbag SRS

AIRBAG SRS



H2773

The airbag SRS (supplementary restraint system) incorporates front and side airbags for both the driver and front seat passenger.

Provided the front seat occupants are correctly seated, with seat belts properly worn, the airbags will provide additional protection to the chest and facial areas in the event of the car receiving a severe frontal impact, and to the side of the body facing the impact, if a severe side collision occurs.

Side head impact protection (where fitted) will afford additional protection to the side of the head facing the impact, in the event of a severe side collision.

The front airbags are located in the centre pad of the steering wheel and in the fascia panel above the glovebox. Side airbags are positioned in the backrest padding on the outward side of both front seats. The side head impact protection airbags (if fitted) are situated behind the roof lining and front pillar finishers (where shown).

! *The airbag SRS provides **ADDITIONAL** protection in a severe impact only. It does not replace the need to wear a seat belt.*

NOTE: Inflation and deflation of the front and side airbags takes place very quickly and will not protect against the effects of secondary impacts that may occur.

! *Do not allow a front seat passenger to obstruct the operation of the airbag by placing feet, knees or any other part of the person, or any other objects in contact with, or in close proximity to, an airbag module.*


To ensure correct deployment of the airbags, it is essential that obstructions are not allowed to intervene between an airbag and the occupant. The following are examples of the type of obstructions that could either, impede correct operation of the airbags, or jeopardise personal safety in the event of an airbag deployment:


- Accessories attached to or obscuring an airbag cover, including the roof lining, front pillar and 'B' post finishers and the part of the front seat containing the side airbag or the pillar between front and rear doors.
- Items of hand luggage, or other objects placed on an airbag cover.
- Feet, knees or any other part of the anatomy in contact with, or in close proximity to, a front airbag cover.
- Items on the shelf below the front passenger airbag that are likely to impede airbag operation in the event of an impact.
- Head, arms or any part of the anatomy in contact with, or in close proximity to, a side airbag.
- Items of clothing or cushions draped over the part of the front seat containing the airbag or hanging from the grab handle attached to the roof.
- Non-approved seat covers fitted over a front seat (in particular, be aware that seat covers approved for other cars will NOT be suitable for Rover 75). If in doubt, seek advice from a Rover dealer.

Seating positions

In order to provide optimum protection in the event of a severe impact, it is necessary for the airbags to deploy with considerable speed.

An inflating airbag can cause facial abrasions and other injuries if the occupant is too close to the airbag at the time of its deployment.

 **DO NOT attach or position items on, or close to the roof lining or front pillar and 'B' post finishers, or to an airbag cover (steering wheel centre pad or fascia panel), which could interfere with the inflation of the airbag or, if the airbag inflates, be propelled inside the car causing injury to the occupants.**

 **To minimise the risk of accidental injury from inflating airbags, seat belts should be correctly worn at all times. In addition, both driver and front seat passenger should adjust their seat to provide the maximum practical distance from the front airbags, and also ensure that a gap is maintained between the upper torso and the side of the vehicle, to enable unobstructed inflation of the side airbags.**

Airbag SRS

HOW THE AIRBAG SRS WORKS

In the event of a collision, the airbag control unit monitors the rate of deceleration or acceleration induced by the collision, to determine whether the airbags should be deployed.

Operation of the airbag SRS is dependent entirely on the rate at which the car's passenger compartment changes speed as a result of a collision. The circumstances affecting different collisions (vehicle speed, angle of impact, type and size of object hit, for example), vary considerably and will affect the rate of acceleration or deceleration accordingly.

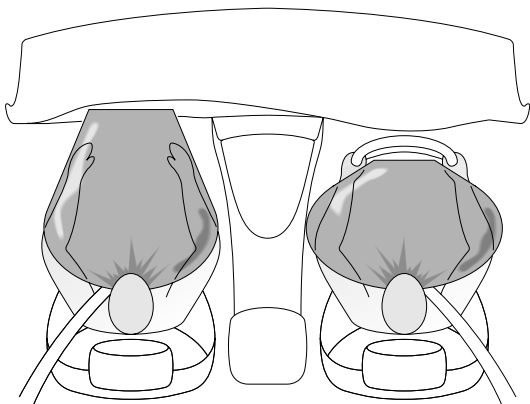
It follows, therefore, that significant superficial damage can occur without the airbags deploying or, conversely, that a relatively small amount of structural damage may cause the airbags to be deployed.

Airbags will only deploy when they are required to supplement the restraining force of the seat belts.

In the case of a severe frontal collision, both front airbags will be deployed. In the case of a severe side collision, only the side airbag and side head impact protection airbag on the impact side of the vehicle will inflate. However, there may also be impact conditions whereby one set of side and both front airbags deploy at the same time, or where front and side airbags respond separately as a result of a secondary impact occurring after the initial collision has taken place.

NOTE: The airbag SRS is not designed to operate as a result of rear collisions, minor frontal or side impacts, or if the car overturns; nor will it operate as a result of heavy braking or driving over bumps and potholes.

NOTE: The seat belt pre-tensioners will be activated in all situations which result in front or side airbag deployment.



H2774

Airbag inflation is virtually instantaneous and occurs with considerable force, accompanied by a loud noise. The inflated bag, together with the seat belt restraint system, limit the movement of a front seat occupant, thereby reducing the risk of injury to the head and upper torso.

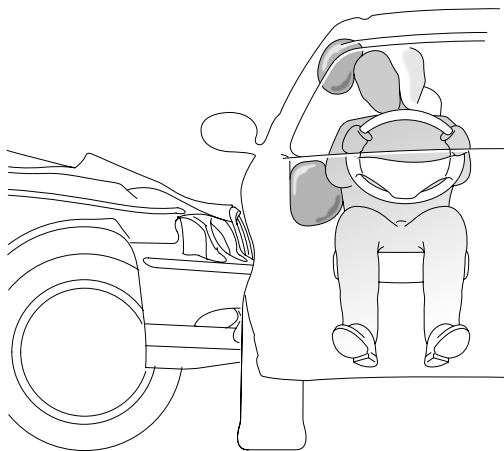
When an airbag inflates, a fine powder is released. This is not an indication of a malfunction, however, the powder may cause irritation to the skin and should be thoroughly flushed from the eyes and any cuts or abrasions of the skin. After inflation, front and side airbags deflate immediately (side head protection airbags deflate slowly). This provides a gradual cushioning effect for the occupant and also ensures that the driver's forward vision is not impaired.

! *An inflating airbag can cause facial abrasions and other injuries. Minimise the risk of injury by ensuring that front seat occupants are wearing their seat belts and are seated correctly, with the seat as far back as is practical.*

NOTE: After inflation, some airbag components are hot - DO NOT touch until they have cooled.

Airbag SRS

Side airbags



H2761

Side airbags are designed to protect the thorax region of the torso and will only deploy in the event of a severe side impact. They will NOT inflate as a result of frontal or rear impacts only.

In the event of a severe side collision, the airbag on the impact side of the car breaks through the seat covering, rapidly inflating to form a cushion between the occupant and the side of the car. The airbag on the non-impact side of the car will not be deployed

Note that a part of the outer side of the seat trim (identified by the woven 'airbag' label) is specially constructed to enable the airbag to deploy.

NOTE: The manufacture and materials of the seat are critical to the performance of the airbag. For this reason, non-approved seat covers must NEVER be fitted, and it is recommended that any repair or replacement to the front seats be carried out by a Rover dealer (see 'Service information').

! *Ensure that a gap is maintained between the upper torso and the side of the vehicle, to enable unobstructed inflation of the side airbags.*

Side head impact protection★

Side head impact airbags are designed to protect the head in the event of a severe side impact only. They will NOT inflate as a result of frontal or rear impacts.

The side head impact protection modules are located behind the roof lining and front pillar finisher, above the doors. In the event of a severe side collision, the airbag pushes out from behind the roof lining and front pillar finisher as it inflates. The side head impact airbag remains inflated for longer than the other airbags, to provide additional head protection in the event of a secondary impact.

Airbag SRS warning light

A warning light, mounted on the instrument panel, will alert you to any malfunction which might prevent the airbag SRS and seat belt pre-tensioners from operating correctly in the event of an impact. The system should always be checked by a dealer if any of the following symptoms occur:

- The warning light fails to illuminate when the starter switch is turned to the second position.
- The warning light fails to extinguish within approximately four seconds after the starter switch is turned to the second position.
- The warning light illuminates while the car is being driven.

NOTE: For the side head impact airbags to deploy correctly, the roof lining and front pillar trim must be undamaged and fitted correctly. Any damage or suspect fitting should be referred to a Rover dealer for examination.

NOTE: After the starter switch is turned to the second position, the system's diagnostic control unit checks its own memory and the warning light bulb for faults. If a fault is found, the warning light will not extinguish after the 4 second period.

Airbag SRS

CHILD SEATS


It is recommended that children should always be seated in the rear of the vehicle, in a child safety seat or restraint system appropriate to their age and size (see 'Seat belts').

NOTE: Accident statistics show that children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front.



H2736

If it is necessary for a child is to travel in the front, it is essential that the vehicle seat is set fully rearwards and that the child is seated in a FRONT FACING child safety seat, which prevents any part of the child's head coming into close proximity with the side airbag (note the warning label shown above).

 DO NOT install a rearward facing child seat in the front passenger seat - an inflating airbag could impact with the seat. Failure to follow this advice could result in serious injury or even death for the child.

SERVICE INFORMATION

After 15 years from the initial date of registration (or installation date of a replacement airbag SRS), some components will need to be replaced by a Rover dealer, who should stamp and sign the appropriate page of the Service Portfolio book once the work has been completed.

In addition, ALWAYS contact your Rover dealer if;

- the airbag inflates.
- the front or side of the vehicle is damaged (even if the corresponding airbag has not inflated).
- any part of the airbag module covers show signs of deterioration or damage.


The components of the airbag SRS are sensitive to electrical and physical interference; it is recommended that you ALWAYS seek the assistance of a Rover dealer to carry out any of the following:

- Removal or repair of any wiring or component in the vicinity of the airbag SRS components (yellow wiring harness), including the steering wheel, steering column, front seats, fascia and instrument panel.
- Installation of electronic equipment such as a mobile phone, two-way radio or in-car entertainment system.
- Attachment of accessories to, or modification of, the front or side of the vehicle.
- Removal, replacement, or retrimming of a front seat or seat cover.

Disposing of the vehicle

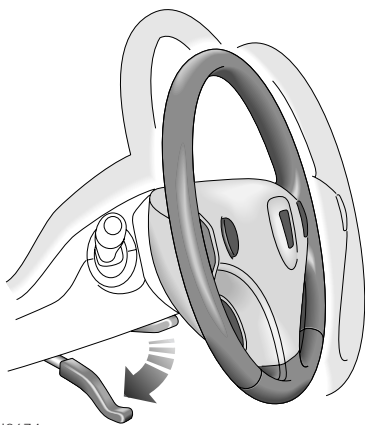
If you sell your vehicle, be sure to inform the new owner that the vehicle has an airbag SRS and make the new owner aware of the airbag module replacement date, shown in the Service Portfolio book.

If the vehicle is to be scrapped; uninflated airbags are potentially very dangerous and must be safely deployed in a controlled environment by qualified personnel, before a vehicle is scrapped.

 **DO NOT service, repair, replace, modify or tamper with any part of the airbag SRS, or wiring in the vicinity of an airbag SRS component; this could cause the system to activate, resulting in personal injury.**

Steering Column

STEERING COLUMN ADJUSTMENT



H2674

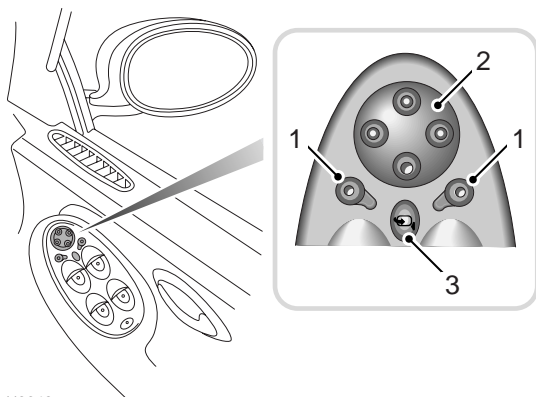
Adjust the angle and height of the steering column to suit your driving position:

1. Fully release the locking lever.
2. Hold the steering wheel in both hands and tilt the steering column up or down to move the wheel into the most comfortable position.
3. Pull or push the steering wheel closer to, or further away from, your body.
4. Once a comfortable driving position has been selected, pull the locking lever fully up to lock the steering column into its new position.

! ***DO NOT** attempt to adjust the height or angle of the steering wheel while the car is in motion. This is extremely dangerous.*

Operating tip: If it is difficult to move the steering column into a new position, disengage the steering lock by turning the starter switch to the first position and align the front wheels straight ahead.

POWER-OPERATED DOOR MIRRORS



H3249

NOTE: Objects viewed in exterior mirrors may appear further away than they actually are.

1. Mirror selection switches
2. Mirror glass adjustment switch
3. Mirror fold switch★

Mirror glass adjustment

- With the starter switch turned to the second position, press the appropriate switch to select the left or right mirror.
- Press the appropriate side of the switch to tilt the mirror glass up/down/left or right.

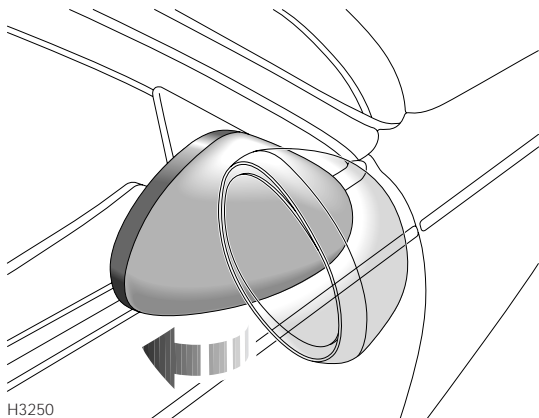
Heating elements

The door mirrors have integral heating elements which disperse ice or mist from the glass. The heating elements operate continuously while the starter switch is in the second position.

Mirrors

Mirror folding★

The body of each door mirror is designed to fold flat against the side of the car on impact. The mirrors can also be folded back manually towards the side windows into a 'park' position to enable the car to negotiate narrow openings.



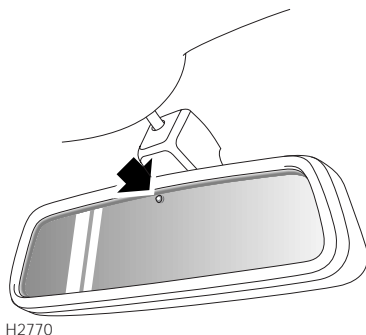
On some cars the 'park' position can be achieved electrically, as follows:

With the starter switch turned on, press the mirror fold switch (see illustration on previous page); both mirrors will fold back towards the side window. Press the switch a second time to return the mirrors to their normal position. If one mirror is accidentally knocked out of position, a single press of the switch will resynchronise both.

Operating tip: Note that the switch can be operated for up to 40 seconds after the starter switch has been turned off.

INTERIOR REAR-VIEW MIRROR

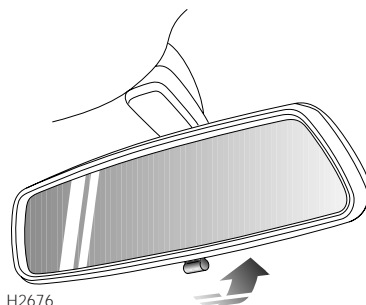
Automatic mirror★



H2770

The interior mirror is equipped with a light sensor (arrowed) which activates the automatic dipping function.

Manual mirror★



H2676


Move the lever at the base of the mirror forward to 'dip' the mirror. Normal visibility is restored by pulling the lever back again.

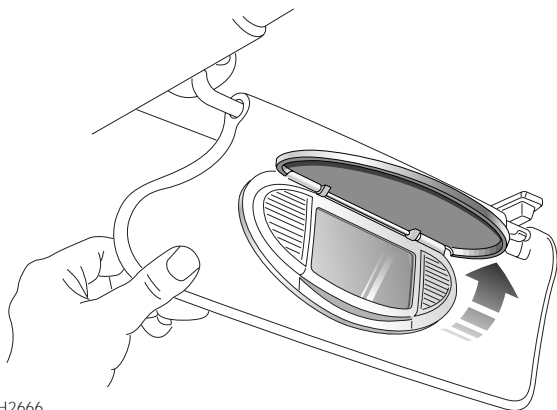
NOTE: The dipping function of both mirrors helps to reduce glare from the headlights of following vehicles at night.

NOTE: In some circumstances, the view reflected in a 'dipped' manual mirror can confuse the driver as to the precise location of following vehicles. Remember to take additional care!

Mirrors

SUN VISOR VANITY MIRROR

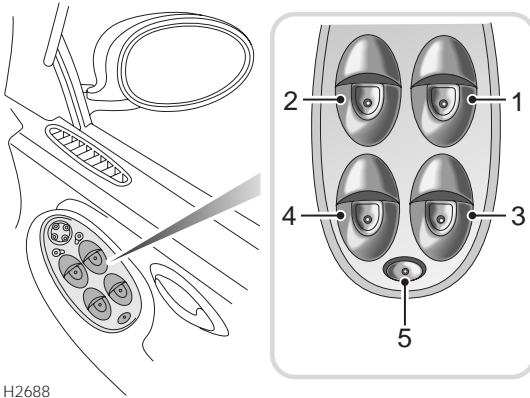
 **The driver's vanity mirror* should only be used when the car is stationary**



H2666

Pivot the sun visor downward to use the vanity mirror. On some models, the vanity mirror has a cover and is illuminated when the cover is raised. Close the cover to extinguish the lights.

POWER-OPERATED WINDOW CONTROLS



H2688

Driver's door console

The switches on the driver's door operate the following:

1. Right hand front window.
2. Left hand front window.
3. Right hand rear window★.
4. Left hand rear window★.
5. Rear window isolation switch★.

Operating the windows

The electric windows can be operated when the starter switch is in the first or second position and for up to 40 seconds after the starter switch is turned off (provided neither front door is opened in the meantime).

Push the switch down to lower, and lift the switch up to raise the window. The window will stop moving as soon as the switch is released (unless the 'one-touch' feature is active).

Rear window isolation switch★

Press the switch to isolate the rear window controls (an indicator light in the switch illuminates), press again to restore independent control.

! *Accidental closing of a power-operated window on fingers, hands or on any other vulnerable parts of the body can result in serious injury.*

NOTE: The front and rear passenger windows can also be operated by individual window switches, mounted on each door. The rear windows will only operate if the isolation switch is not activated.

NOTE: ENSURE children are kept clear when raising or lowering a window.

NOTE: ISOLATE the rear window switches when carrying children.

Windows

‘One-touch’ down

By briefly pressing and then releasing a switch (within half a second), a window can be opened at a single touch. Window movement can be stopped at any time by pressing the switch again.

‘One-touch’ up★

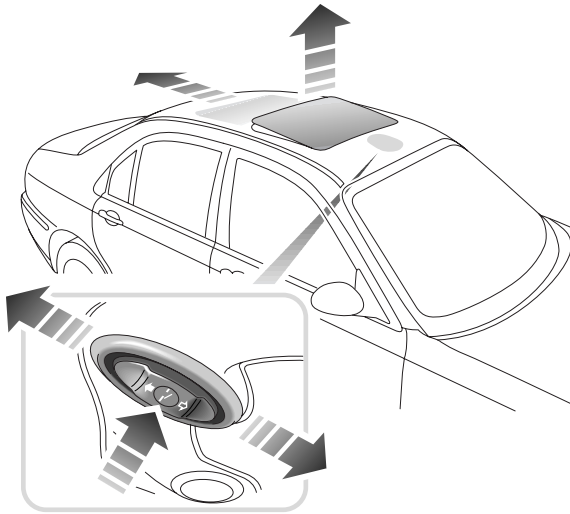
On some models, the driver's door has a ‘one-touch’ up facility which acts in the same way as ‘one-touch’ down. Window movement can be stopped at any time by pressing the switch again.

‘Anti-trap’ function★

The ‘anti-trap’ function is a safety feature which prevents the driver's window from fully closing if an obstruction is sensed – if this happens the window will open slightly to allow the obstruction to be removed.

NOTE: The ‘anti-trap’ function is fitted to cars whenever the ‘one-touch’ up option is fitted to the driver's window.

SUNROOF OPERATION★



H2707

The sunroof can be operated when the starter switch is in the first or second position and for up to 40 seconds after the starter switch is turned off (provided the driver's door is not opened in the meantime).

The sunroof opens and closes in two separate phases, as follows:

- **To TILT the roof:**

With the sunroof either open or closed, press and release the central portion of the sunroof button. The sunroof will automatically close (if open) and then tilt open. Sunroof movement can be stopped at any time by pressing the tilt button for a second time. Push the sunroof switch forwards to close the roof.

- **To OPEN the roof:**

Push the sunroof switch rearwards, releasing when the sunroof is in the desired position. Push the switch forwards to close the sunroof.

! *Accidental closing of a sunroof on fingers, hands or any vulnerable part of the body, can result in serious injury.*

NOTE: DO NOT allow passengers to extend any part of their bodies through the sunroof aperture while the car is moving - injury from flying debris, branches of trees or other obstructions could occur.

NOTE: ENSURE the sunroof is not obstructed when opening or closing. ALWAYS close the sunroof when the car is to be left unattended.

Sunroof

‘One-touch’ operation

Firmly push the switch rearwards and release (the switch will be felt to click into position), the sunroof will fully open. Push the switch firmly forwards and release to fully close the sunroof at a single touch. Sunroof movement can be stopped at any time by briefly pressing the centre of the switch.

‘Anti-trap’ function

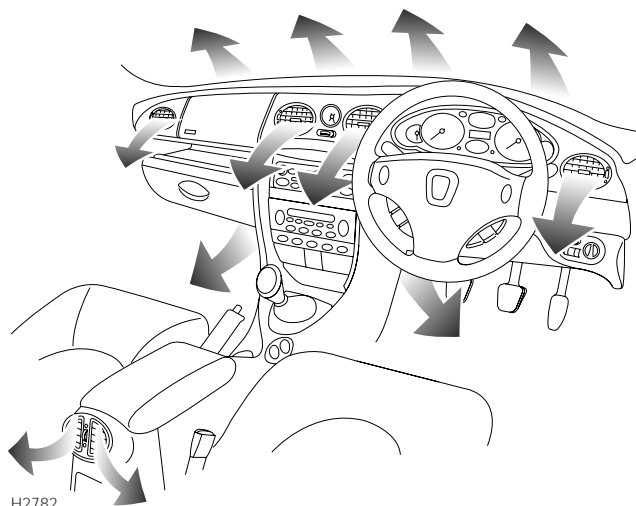
The anti-trap function is a safety feature which prevents the sunroof from closing fully if there is an obstruction. If an obstruction is detected, the sunroof will open slightly to allow the object to be removed.

NOTE: The anti-trap feature does not function when the roof is closing from a tilt open position.

Sunroof blind

With the sunroof closed, the sunroof blind can be opened and closed manually, but will retract automatically when the sunroof is opened.

HEATING & VENTILATION



The heating and ventilation system provides fresh or heated air to the interior of the car from the air intake grille in front of the windscreen.

Air outlets are provided to the windscreen, face and feet – the location of those vents is shown in the illustration above – and to rear seat passengers from ducts beneath the front seats. Information concerning the operation of the heating and ventilation system, as well as the air conditioning, appears on the pages that follow.

Cars fitted with Automatic Temperature Control (ATC) are equipped with an additional outlet which supplies unheated or cooled air to the rear of the passenger compartment.

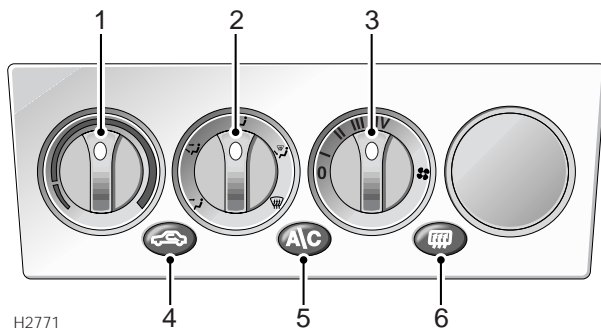
Care point: Keep the air grille in the rear window shelf uncovered to enable air flow through the whole of the interior.

Care point: Always keep the air intake grille clear of obstructions such as leaves, snow or ice.

Care point: Do not obstruct the vents beneath the front seats.

Heating & Ventilation






Control panel



1. Air temperature control

- BLUE: Unheated air
- RED: Heated air

2. Air distribution control

-  Face level vents only.
-  Foot and face level vents.
-  Foot level vents.
-  Foot level, windscreen and side window vents.
-  Windscreen and side window vents.

3. Blower switch

Turn the switch clockwise to increase the blower speed.

4. Recirculated air supply button

Press to operate (the indicator light in the switch illuminates). With this button pressed, the heater recirculates the air already inside the car, preventing the entry of traffic fumes.

Press again to switch off.

If the air conditioning is switched on, air recirculation will remain active until fresh air is selected, or until the air conditioning is switched off.

NOTE: When distributing air to the face level vents, they must be FULLY open to ensure best performance.

NOTE: With the blower switched off, the volume of air entering the vehicle is dependent on driving speed alone.

NOTE: Leaving the system in recirculation mode can cause the windscreen to mist. If this happens, switch off recirculation and turn the controls to maximum demisting.

With air conditioning switched off (and on cars not equipped with air conditioning), air recirculation will automatically switch off after 4 minutes operation. This reduces the risk of misting windows. To override this timed feature, press and hold the recirculation button for 2 seconds (until the light in the switch flashes) – but note that the function must then be switched off manually.

5. Air conditioning switch★

With the engine running, press to operate. The indicator light in the switch illuminates when the air conditioning is switched on.

In addition, note that air recirculation is activated automatically whenever the air conditioning is switched on as an aid to more efficient cooling of the car's interior. In conditions of high humidity, slight screen misting may be experienced when the air conditioning is first switched on. This is not a fault, misting will clear after a few seconds once the system is in operation.

6. Rear screen demister

The demister will only function with the engine running. Press to operate; the indicator light in the switch illuminates whenever the demister is on and extinguishes when the demister is turned off.

If the exterior temperature is below 10° C (50° F), the demister will switch on automatically and operate for a period of 20 minutes before switching off. However, if the exterior temperature is greater than 10° C (50° F), the demister will not switch on automatically, but will respond to any manual operation by switching off automatically after 12 minutes.

NOTE: The air conditioning will not operate without the engine running nor when the blower switch is turned to position '0'.

NOTE: Because the system dehumidifies the air supplied to it, surplus water is produced and expelled via drain tubes beneath the car. This may result in a small pool of water forming under the car when stationary and is not a cause for concern.

Care point: The heating elements on the inside of the rear screen are easily damaged. DO NOT scrape or scratch the glass. DO NOT stick labels over the heating elements.

Heating & Ventilation

Operating advice

The following procedures will enable you to gain maximum benefit from the heating and ventilation system:

To achieve maximum demisting/defrosting

- Select 'windscreen' on the air distribution control.
- Turn the air temperature control to the RED segment.
- Turn the blower switch to 'IV'.

To achieve maximum heating

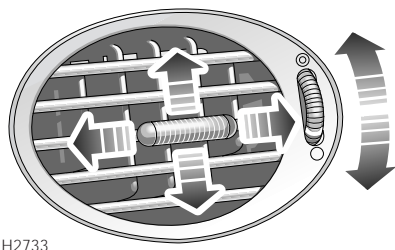
- Turn the air distribution control to foot level vents.
- Turn the air temperature control to the RED segment.
- Select 'IV' on the blower switch (increase as required).

To achieve maximum ventilation

- Turn the air distribution control to face level vents and ensure the vents are open.
- Turn the air temperature control to the BLUE segment.
- Select 'IV' on the blower switch (adjust as required).
- Switch on air conditioning (where fitted).

NOTE: As the heater system uses heat from the engine to warm the air, full heating is not available until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature.

Face level vents

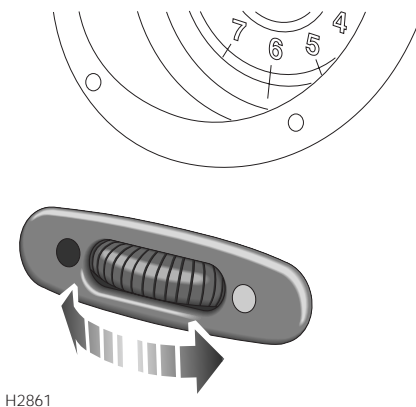


Rotate the thumbwheel down to close or up to open the vents. Direct the air flow by moving the control in the centre of the louvers up or down, or from side to side.

When carrying rear seat passengers, direct air from the outer vents towards the front seat occupants and use the centre vents to direct air towards the rear seat passengers.

Operating tip: To increase output from the centre face vents, shut the outer vents.

Heater bypass control



Air supply from the face level vents is further controlled by the heater bypass control in the centre of the fascia panel.

The purpose of this feature is to enable cooler air to be directed towards the face at those times when the heater is required to provide hot air in order to keep the interior of the car warm – particularly useful during winter. The bypass is controlled by turning the thumbwheel:

- towards the BLUE spot to open the bypass.
- towards the WHITE spot to close the bypass.

If the air distribution control is set to foot, screen or window vents:

- Heater bypass closed – all air flow is prohibited.
- Heater bypass open – unheated (fresh) air supply only.

If the air distribution control is set to face or foot and face vents:

- Heater bypass closed – heated air supply (temperature as heater setting).
- Heater bypass open – a blend of heated and unheated air (which has bypassed the heater) providing a cooler output.

Heating & Ventilation

Particle/pollen filter/odour filter★

A particle filter will help to keep the car interior free from pollen and dust. To remain fully effective, the filter should be replaced every 2 years or 30,000 miles (50,000 km), at the time of a oil service or inspection.

The particle filter can be combined with an odour filter to help inhibit the smell of traffic fumes. The combined filter requires replacement every 12 months or 15,000 miles (25,000 km).

AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL (ATC)*



H2734a

Auto mode

In brief

- Press the 'AUTO' button for fully automatic operation.
- Press the temperature control switches to select the required temperature (see '*Temperature control*') – a temperature of 22° C (72° F) is recommended.
- Let the automatic temperature control system do the rest.

The air conditioning system features automatic temperature and air distribution control, which is programmed to maintain optimum levels of comfort within the car in all but the most severe climatic conditions.

While the controls can be adjusted manually to satisfy individual requirements, allowing the system to function automatically (in Auto mode) is by far the simplest method of operation for the owner and is preferable in most operating conditions.

In Auto mode, air temperature, air distribution and blower speeds are adjusted automatically to achieve and then maintain the desired temperature.

Both the air distribution and blower controls can be operated independently to override the automatic setting. In this case, the relative symbols will move outside the enclosed area of the display, to indicate that they are no longer controlled automatically.

NOTE: An enclosed area in the centre of the display will show 'AUTO', together with the temperature, air distribution and blower symbols.

Operating tip: For ATC to function correctly, all windows (and sunroof) should be closed and the air intake must be free from obstructions (ice, snow, leaves and other debris). In addition, the solar sensor centrally positioned on the top of the fascia panel must not be covered.

NOTE: In Auto mode, following a cold start at low exterior temperatures, the blower speed will not increase until the engine coolant temperature has started to rise.

Heating & Ventilation

Temperature control

Operate the rocker switches on either side of the display to set the required temperature for the corresponding side of the passenger compartment (left hand switch for the left side of the car, and right hand switch for the right side). The system will not achieve temperatures on the passenger side of the car that are more than 5° C (9° F) greater or less than the temperature set for the driver's side.

Temperatures above 28° C (82° F) and below 16° C (61° F) cannot be set. Above or below these maximum and minimum settings 'HI' or 'LO' will appear in the display.

NOTE: The temperatures shown on the display are target temperatures only and are not reflective of any specific temperature measured within the interior of the car.

Defrost



Press the button at the beginning of a journey to clear frost or mist (the indicator in the switch illuminates and the defrost symbol, along with the blower symbol appears in the display).

The defrost facility automatically activates the following:

- The most efficient heater settings to clear the windscreen and front side windows.
- The heated rear screen – for a maximum of 20 minutes.

Press the button again to cancel defrost and restore the original settings, or press 'Auto' to go straight into Auto mode.

Economy mode



Press the 'ECON' button to operate (the display shows 'ECON').

In economy mode, the air conditioning compressor is switched off and the system functions as a conventional heating and ventilation system. This reduces the load on the engine, thereby reducing fuel consumption.

The air distribution, blower and recirculation controls can be operated independently.

Pressing the 'ECON' button a second time will switch the air conditioning on, and return the system to Auto mode.

NOTE: In economy mode, it may not be possible for the system to always maintain a comfortable temperature.

Blower control



Use the control to adjust the blower speed. Press the '+' symbol to increase, and the '-' symbol to decrease blower speed. The display will show a number of segments which represent the blower speed (0 - 6 segments). When no segments are showing, the blower fan is not operating. However, note that the blower speed can only be reduced to zero in economy mode.

Air distribution control



Press the button to adjust. Air distribution changes sequentially with each press of the control, as follows:



Face level vents only.



Foot and face level vents.



Foot level vents.



Foot level, windscreen and side window vents.



Windscreen and side window vents.

A further operation of the control returns to the start of the sequence.

Recirculation



The air recirculation feature can be used to prohibit the entry of air from outside the car, recirculating the air inside the car instead. This is useful to prevent the entry of traffic fumes.

The feature also significantly influences the dehumidifying and cooling performance of the air conditioning system. Therefore, in Auto mode, air recirculation is controlled automatically to enable the air conditioning system to achieve its optimum performance.

To operate recirculation manually, press the switch (the indicator in the switch illuminates). Note that if ECON mode has been selected, or the air conditioning is off, recirculation will switch off automatically after 4 minutes. To override this timed feature, press and hold the recirculation button for 2 seconds (a double bleep will sound).

NOTE: If the air distribution and blower controls are operated independently, the system may not be able to achieve or maintain the required temperature settings.

NOTE: For optimum comfort, ensure all the vents are open and that the slider in the centre of each vent is in its central position.

NOTE: Prolonged recirculation can cause the windows to mist.

Heating & Ventilation

Heated rear screen



The heated rear screen will switch on automatically for 20 minutes if the engine is started when the outside temperature is less than 10° C (50° F).

The heated rear screen will also operate automatically in association with the automatic temperature control.

To operate manually, press the switch (the indicator in the switch illuminates). The heated rear screen has two pre-set operation times, which are dependant on the outside temperature:

- If the outside temperature is less than 10° C (50° F), the heated rear screen will operate for 20 minutes before switching off automatically.
- If the outside temperature is 10° C (50° F) or greater, the heated rear screen will operate for 12 minutes before switching off.

NOTE: The heated rear screen will not operate unless the engine is running.

Care point: The heating elements on the inside of the rear screen are easily damaged. DO NOT scrape or scratch the glass. DO NOT stick labels over the heating elements.

Temperature conversion



Press the switch to convert the temperature display to or from Fahrenheit or Centigrade.

On/off button



Press to switch on and off. When switching on, note that the system automatically recalls the mode and control settings that were last used.

Heated seats★

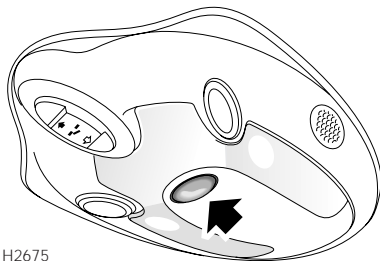


Press the switch to operate (the indicator light in the switch illuminates) - press again to switch off.

When operating, the heating elements in the seat will function intermittently in order to reach and then maintain a temperature within a predetermined range of 33° C to 45° C.

NOTE: Seat heaters consume considerable power from the battery. For this reason they should only be operated when the engine is running.

FRONT COURTESY AND MAP READING LIGHTS



H2675

Manual operation

Press the appropriate switch to turn the courtesy or map reading lights on, press again to turn off.

The front courtesy light switch (arrowed) will also operate the rear courtesy lights.

Automatic operation

Courtesy light illumination occurs automatically whenever the car is unlocked, when a door or the boot lid is opened or when the starter switch is turned off providing the headlights have been illuminated during the previous 30 seconds. The lights remain illuminated for 20 seconds after the doors are closed, or until the starter switch is turned on.

After driving, the courtesy lights will fade and then extinguish 20 seconds after the last door is closed, or as soon as the car is locked.

'Permanent off'

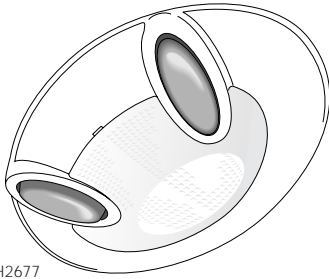
If necessary, the automatic illumination features described above can be switched off, as follows:

Press and hold the courtesy light switch for a full 5 seconds. The interior lights (including the boot light) will flash and then extinguish. Automatic operation is now suppressed (manual operation is still available). To restore automatic operation, repeat the above process (i.e. press and hold the front courtesy light switch for a further 5 seconds).

NOTE: If a door or the boot is left open for longer than 16 minutes, a 'time-out' function will extinguish the interior lights automatically to prevent the battery from discharging.

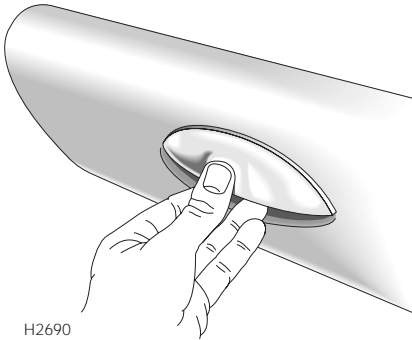
Interior Equipment

REAR COURTESY AND MAP READING LIGHTS



The rear courtesy lights will illuminate and extinguish automatically in conjunction with the front courtesy lights. Press the appropriate switch to illuminate the relevant map reading light - press again to switch off.

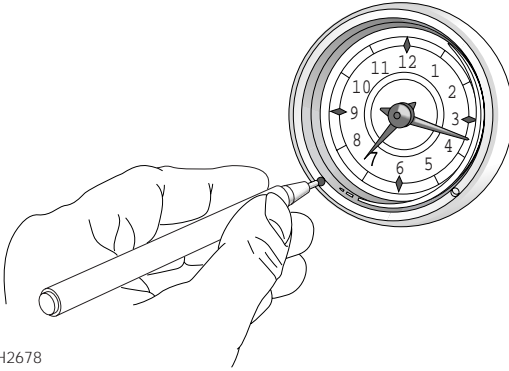
GLOVEBOX



Lift the lever to open.

The glovebox light illuminates automatically whenever the glovebox is opened and extinguishes when the glovebox is closed.

CLOCK



H2678

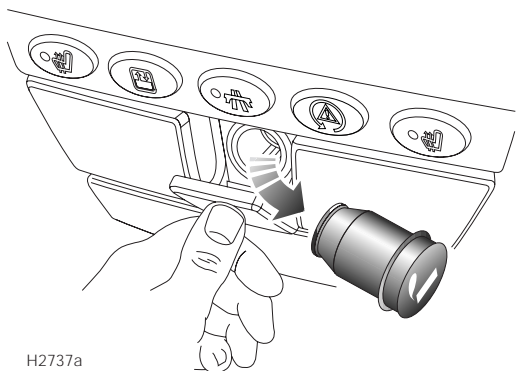
To adjust the time, use a ball point pen or similar probe to advance or put back the time, using the right or left hand buttons at the bottom of the clock bezel.

NOTE: The clock will need to be reset if the battery has been disconnected.

Interior Equipment

CIGAR LIGHTER

! *ONLY hold the cigar lighter by the handle.*



H2737a

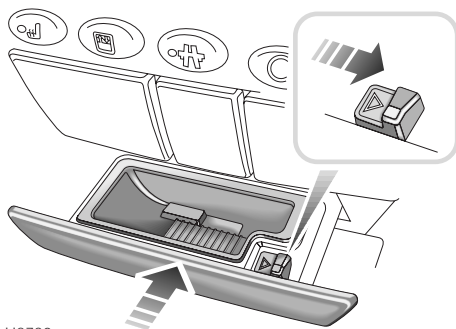
With the starter switch turned on, press the cigar lighter cover to open. Press the lighter in to heat up; when it has reached the correct temperature, it will partially eject and can then be withdrawn for use.

The cigar lighter cover will not close again until it has been allowed to open fully.

Care point: DO NOT plug accessories into the cigar lighter socket (an auxiliary power socket is available as an accessory - consult your Rover dealer).

ASHTRAYS

Front ashtray

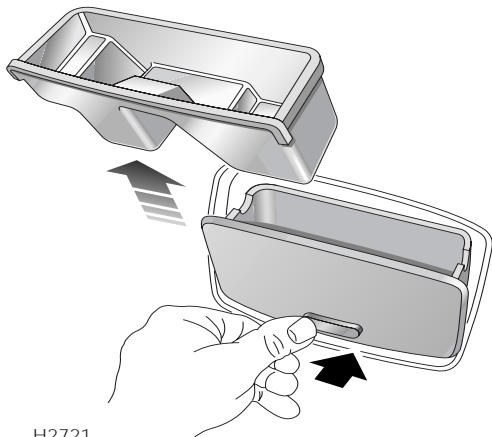


H2730

Press the leading edge of the ashtray to open.

To empty the front ashtray, press the tray eject catch (see inset) and lift the inner tray from the surround.

Rear ashtray



H2721

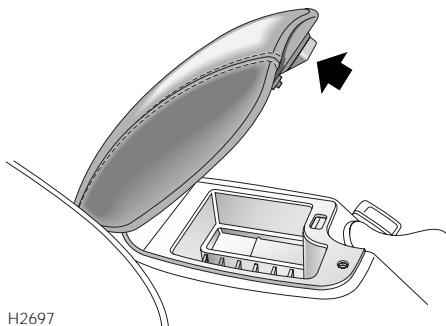
Press the button to open.

To empty the rear ashtray, hold the inner tray by the sides and carefully pull out.

! Ashtrays are fire hazards - **DO NOT** use for waste paper or other combustible materials.

Interior Equipment

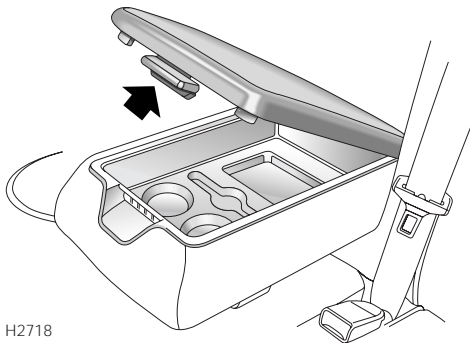
CUBBY BOX



Lift the release catch (arrowed) to open the lid. The cubby box is designed to securely hold tapes or compact discs.

NOTE: If an auxiliary power socket is fitted to the vehicle, it will be located in the cubby box.

REAR ARM REST STOWAGE

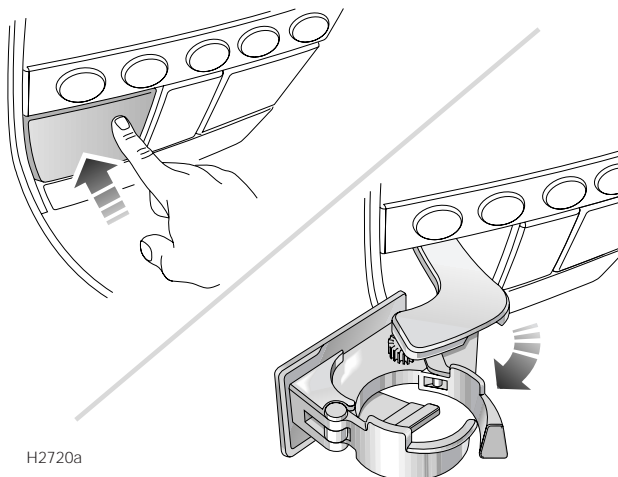


Lift catch (arrowed) to open. Stowage spaces are provided for a pen, memo pad and cup rests for use when the car is stationary. Space is also provided for the optional first aid kit.

CUP HOLDERS

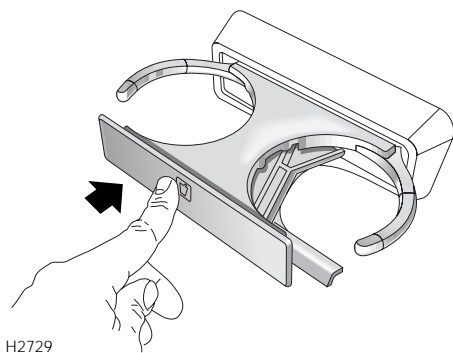
Front cup holder★

! *The cup holder should not be used while the car is in motion.*



Press the passenger side panel to open.

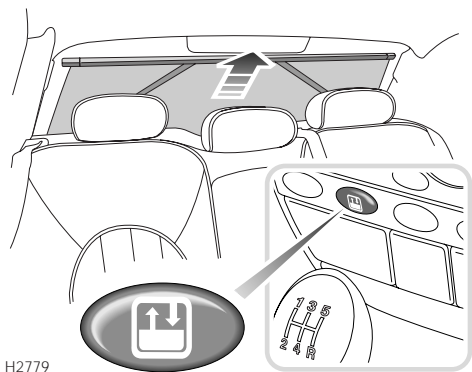
Rear cup holder★



Press the front of the cup holder to open.

Interior Equipment

REAR SUNBLIND★



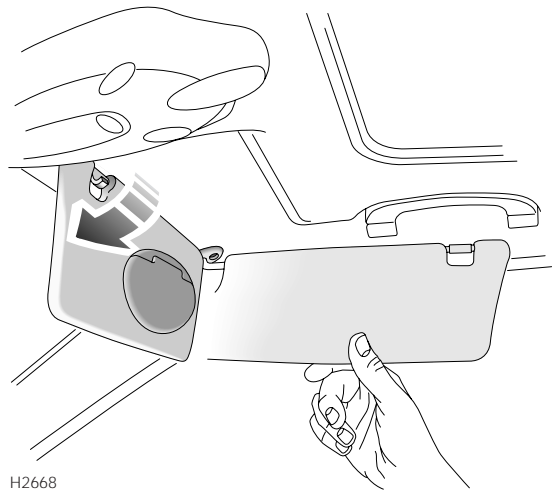
H2779

Press to raise or lower the blind.

NOTE: The rear sunblind helps reduce rear seat passenger discomfort from sun glare.

! *Ensure that passengers are warned to keep clear of the sunblind while it is being operated.*

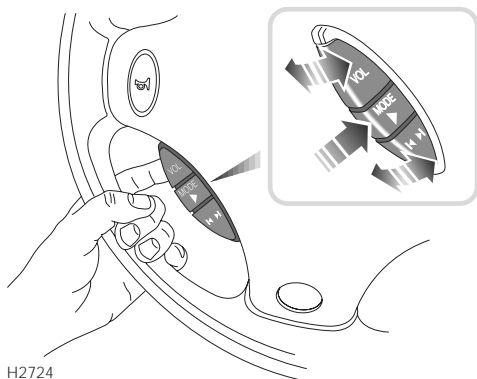
SUN VISOR



H2668

To shield your eyes from the sun, fold the visor down from the roof; the visor can be used to shield the upper part of the windscreen or the side window, as required.

REMOTE AUDIO CONTROLS



Volume control

Lift or press down to increase or decrease volume.

Mode select control

Press to change to tape or compact disc play, or to return to radio tuner mode. The mode change will only be effected if a tape or disc has been loaded.

Search control

Lift or press down to change to the next or previous radio station on the selected waveband.

During tape or CD play, lift the control to move forward to the next track, or press down to return to the start of the current track. Operate the control repeatedly to move forward or back through several tracks at a time.

CD autochanger★

The CD autochanger is located in the glovebox. Full operating instructions are contained in the 'Audio & Navigation System' book in the car literature pack.

NOTE: Full operating instructions for any audio equipment fitted as standard to your car, are contained in the 'Audio & Navigation System' book in the literature pack.

NOTE: On some cars (those equipped with a high-line navigation unit), a single, brief operation of the search control (either up or down), will activate a change of pre-set.


In-Car Telephones


IN-CAR TELEPHONES

Your car uses a number of electronic systems designed to provide you with maximum comfort, safety and economy. These systems may be affected by the use of non-approved mobile communication equipment inside the car. However, the use of an external aerial will greatly reduce the likelihood of this occurrence.

For your safety, always note the following precautions before fitting or using an in-car telephone, or any electrical equipment:

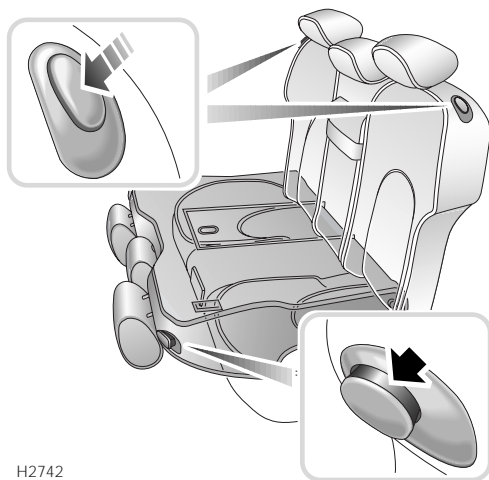
- Only use an installation kit incorporating an aerial external to the vehicle.
- Ensure that the installation is carried out by a competent installer.
- Refrain from operating a mobile phone fitted with its own aerial inside the car – the electromagnetic field radiated by the phone may interfere with the car's electrical systems.

 ***Refrain from operating a telephone fitted with its own aerial inside the car (see main text).***

 ***Using any hand-held appliance while driving can be dangerous. Always stop the car before making a call and ensure the telephone is switched off while you are driving.***

FOLDING THE REAR SEATS★

DO NOT carry unsecured equipment, tools or luggage that could move, causing personal injury in the event of an accident, or emergency manoeuvre – where possible, use the seat belts to secure luggage carried on seats.



H2742

To increase luggage space, press either of the release catches (see top inset) and fold the seat backrest forward.

Note that only one of the backrest release catches needs to be depressed in order to fold the seat.

‘Latch secure’ indicators

The release catches pop up when the rear seat is folded forward, revealing a red band around the catch.

When returning the seat to the upright position, ensure that the catches drop back into the backrest and that the red band (arrowed in lower inset) is no longer visible – this confirms that the backrest is secure.

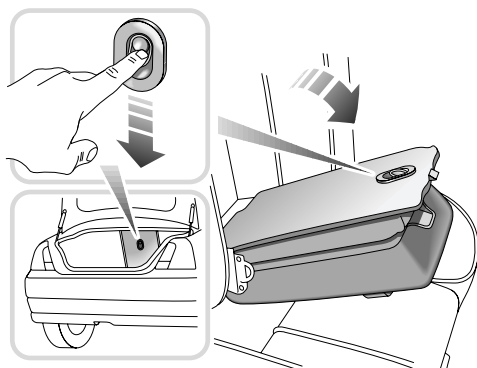
! *DO NOT carry objects on the rear shelf - they could become dangerous projectiles in the event of an accident.*

! *Ensure that the rear seat backrests are securely latched in the upright position when the seat is in use and when loads are carried in the luggage area behind.*

Care point: When returning the seats to the upright position, ensure that the seatbelts are not trapped.

Load Carrying

CARRYING LONG LOADS★



H2725

! *Ensure that all long loads which project into the passenger compartment are securely restrained.*

On some models, a fold down hatch is fitted in the middle of the rear seat. This enables longer loads to be carried at the same time as two rear passengers.

To open the hatch, press down the catch (see inset) and fold the hatch cover forwards onto the rear seat.

Carrying heavy loads

Luggage carried in the boot will shift position in the event of an accident or sudden stop. Always ensure heavy items are placed as low and as far forward as possible, preferably pushed against the rear seat squab.

ROOF RACKS & TOW BARS

To ensure absolute safety, only fit accessories that have been designed and tested for your car. Your Rover dealer will provide details of approved tow bars and roof racks.


Roof racks


The total load must NEVER exceed that given in 'Technical data', and must include the weight of the roof rack within the load.

Tow bars

The permissible maximum towing weight, the maximum rear axle weight and towing hitch downward load and the maximum towing hitch overhang, are given in 'Technical data'. In the interest of safety, these must not be exceeded.

The recommended and approved tow bar mounting points are shown later in this section.

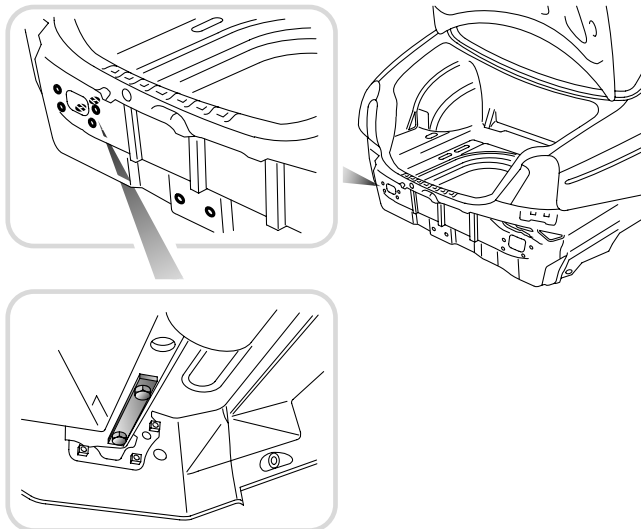
 **Only fit towing accessories and roof racks that have been approved by Rover, because damage to the car may occur. An unrecommended tow bar electrical connection, for example, may permanently damage the main lighting switch.**

 **A loaded roof rack can reduce the stability of the car, particularly when cornering and encountering cross winds. All loads should be evenly distributed and secured within the periphery of the roof rack.**

Load Carrying

Tow bar mounting points

The following information locating the mounting points is for reference only and does not include details of the tow bar installation process.



H3001

The illustrations show the bumper assembly removed in order to show the tow bar mounting points.

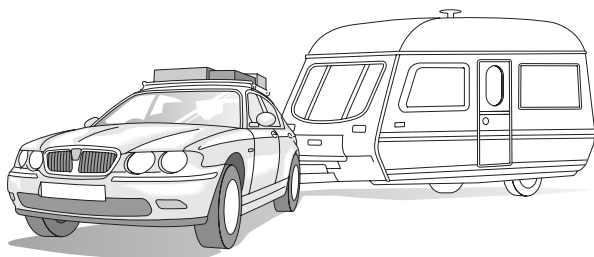
- The upper inset shows the centre and left-side mounting points – the right-side mounting points are symetrically opposite to those on the left side.
- The lower inset shows the additional left-side mounting points on the underside of the car (underside mounting points on the right-side are similar).

If a towing hitch with a detachable tow bar is fitted, always detach the tow bar when the car is not being used for towing.

! *The tow bar is attached to the vehicle body **NOT** the chassis and fitment requires specialised skills and knowledge, it is therefore essential that only a tow bar approved for use with the Rover 75 is fitted and that it is fitted by qualified personnel.*

! *The mounting points shown are for the installation of an approved tow bar - no other means of attaching a tow bar should be used.*

TOWING A TRAILER



H2712

It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that car and trailer are loaded and balanced so that the combination is stable when in motion. When preparing your car for towing, pay careful attention to the trailer manufacturer's recommendations and also follow the guidelines below:

- Ensure that the car tyre pressures are correct for towing and that the trailer tyre pressures are as recommended by the trailer manufacturer.
- Check the operation of trailer brakes and lights.
- For maximum stability, ensure that loads are properly secured and unable to shift position during transit. Also, position loads so that most of the weight is placed close to the floor and, where possible, immediately above or close to the trailer axle(s).
- After loading the trailer, check that the weight on the tow hitch point (this is also called the draw-bar loading weight, or nose weight), does not exceed 100 kg.
- Where the load weight can be divided between trailer and tow vehicle, loading more weight into the vehicle will generally improve the stability of the combination.
- The car maximum rear axle weight and maximum gross train weight (see 'Technical Data') must not be exceeded, when the trailer is attached and any passengers or luggage are in place inside the car. For high trailer weights, this may require passengers and/or luggage to be removed from the car.

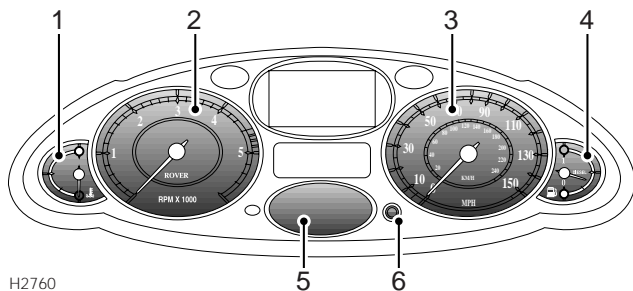
NOTE: Towing regulations vary from country to country. It is very important to ensure that national regulations governing towing weights and speed limits are observed (refer to the relevant national motoring organisation for information). The maximum permissible towed weights quoted in 'Technical Data', refer to the car's design limitations and NOT to any specific territorial restriction.

Care point: DO NOT use the rear lashing point for towing purposes - serious damage to the car may result.

NOTE: Ensure that the gross vehicle weight and maximum rear axle weight are not exceeded.

Instruments

INSTRUMENT PANEL



H2760

Diesel model illustrated

1. Temperature gauge
2. Tachometer
3. Speedometer
4. Fuel gauge
5. Total distance and trip recorder (odometer)
6. Trip recorder reset button

Temperature gauge

This gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant. As the engine warms up, the pointer will rise to the mid-point of the gauge, where it should remain while the engine is operating at its normal temperature.

If the pointer reaches the RED mark (red indicator light in the gauge illuminates), the coolant is too hot and severe engine damage could result; stop the car as soon as safety permits and seek qualified assistance.

Tachometer

Indicates engine speed in revolutions per minute (x 1000). To protect the engine from damage, NEVER allow the tachometer pointer to remain in the RED sector of the gauge for prolonged periods.

Speedometer

Indicates road speed in miles per hour and/or kilometres per hour.

Fuel gauge

The pointer falls to zero when the starter switch is turned off, but quickly rises to show the level of fuel in the tank when the switch is turned to the second position.


An indicator light in the fuel gauge will illuminate when the fuel level is low (approximately 9 litres remaining) – if the light illuminates, refuel at the earliest opportunity.

Total distance and trip recorder (odometer)

The digital display indicates the total distance travelled by the car and the trip recorder distance for individual journeys.

Trip recorder reset button

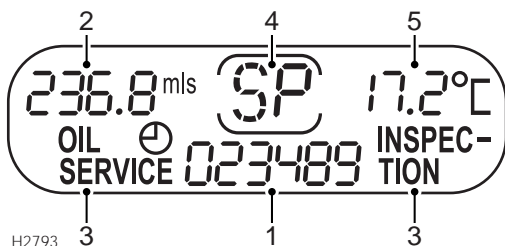
Press to return the trip recorder to zero.

 ***Never allow the car to run out of fuel - the resultant misfire could damage the catalytic converter.***

Operating tip: With the starter key removed or turned to the off position, press the trip recorder reset button to check the total distance travelled and fuel gauge. Both the trip recorder and the fuel gauge return to the 'off' state after 30 seconds.

Instruments

TRIP RECORDER



The instrument panel features an LCD display located at the bottom centre which provides information about the following functions:

1. Digital odometer
2. Trip recorder
3. Service interval display
4. Gear display (automatic transmission only)
5. External temperature

Digital odometer

When the engine is switched off (starter switch in the off position), the display remains in the standby mode. Pressing the trip recorder reset button will cause the total mileage and the last recorded trip distance to be displayed for approximately 30 seconds. The fuel gauge will also show the current level in the fuel tank.

When the starter switch is turned to the first position, the display illuminates to show the total distance travelled, the last recorded trip distance and the external temperature.

When the starter switch is turned to the second position, the trip recorder can be reset for a new journey by briefly pressing the trip recorder button.

Service interval display

This shows the distance remaining before the next oil service or inspection is due. When the starter switch is initially turned to the second position, the service type and remaining distance are displayed for approximately four seconds, after which the display reverts to show the odometer, trip recorder and external temperature readings.

Three types of service information can be notified to the driver:

1. Distance until next oil service is due.
2. Distance until next inspection is due.
3. Brake fluid change is due (clock symbol).

For detailed information about the service interval display, refer to 'Routine servicing' in the 'Maintenance' section.


Gear display (automatic transmission only)

This shows the current gear lever position and transmission mode. Sport mode is indicated by an 'S' and snow mode is indicated by a snowflake symbol. An automatic gearbox fault is indicated by the letters 'EP' (Emergency Programme) appearing.

External temperature display

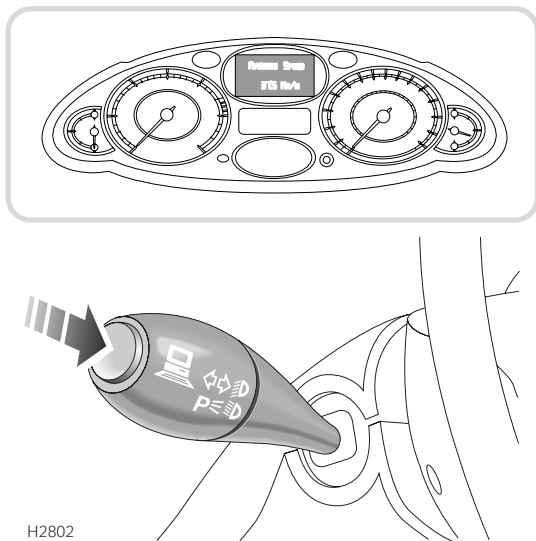
This is displayed when the starter switch is in the first or second position (except during the initial four second warm-up period). The external temperature mode can be switched between °C or °F by waiting until the car is stationary and then pressing and holding the trip recorder reset button while, turning the starter switch off at the same time.

NOTE: After the completion of each service, the dealer will reset the distance display, to commence the countdown to the next service.

 **DO NOT alter the external temperature reading while driving - the starter switch must NEVER be turned off while the car is in motion.**

Trip Computer

TRIP COMPUTER★ - FUNCTION SELECTION



The trip computer utilises the message centre on the highline instrument pack only and provides valuable information to assist the driver to calculate fuel stops, journey times and distances.

When the starter switch is in the second position, the different trip computer functions can be selected by pressing the button on the end of the left-hand column stalk. Repeated pressing of the button causes the display to scroll through the following possible selections.

- Trip distance 2
- Distance to tank empty ('range')
- Average fuel consumption
- Average speed
- Overspeed (speed limit)

By pressing and holding the button for longer than 2 seconds, the selected display can be reset (not 'range').

When a trip computer feature is selected, it will be displayed until switched off or until another trip computer feature is selected. However, note that the message centre is also used to display warning messages and these will automatically override the trip computer display (see '*Warning messages*' later in this section).

Trip distance

The trip computer has a second trip recorder 'trip distance 2', that provides an additional distance record to the standard trip recorder.

Distance to tank empty ('range')

This function is automatic and displays the remaining distance you can travel before the fuel gauge reads empty. The distance will change when the car is refuelled.

NOTE: The distance to tank empty cannot be reset manually.

The 'range' calculation is based on a combination of current driving style, and the fuel consumption recorded by the computer during the previous few minutes.

Average fuel consumption

This function is automatic and indicates the average fuel consumption since the last time the trip computer was reset (average fuel consumption is calculated by dividing the distance travelled by the amount of fuel used). The consumption value can be reset at any time to begin calculating new consumption values for a particular journey or driving conditions.

Average speed

This function is automatic and indicates the average speed since the last time it was reset (average speed is calculated by dividing the actual distance travelled by the accumulated time in which the starter switch has been turned on).

The average speed can be reset at any time to begin calculating a new average speed value for a particular journey or driving condition.

Trip Computer

Overspeed ('Speed limit')★

The overspeed warning function is an aid to keeping within speed limits set by the driver. Press and hold the trip computer button to increase the set speed by increments of 5 mph (5 km/h). Whenever the set speed is exceeded an audible warning will sound and the set speed will be displayed in the message centre.

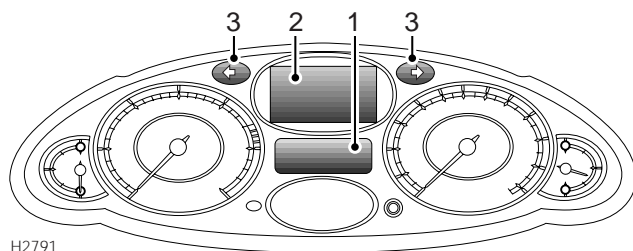
Once a speed has been set, the warning can be turned on or off by BRIEFLY pressing the trip reset button (this will not reset the trip meter).

Warning messages

A warning message will override the trip computer display. If a warning message is received while the trip computer is in use, the trip feature will be replaced by the warning message. Pressing the trip computer button (on the end of the left-hand column stalk) will return the display to the trip computer feature that was active before the warning message was received.

If the fault responsible for the warning message continues to exist, the trip computer will time out every 20 seconds and the warning message will be displayed again.

WARNING LIGHT POSITION AND OPERATION



The standard instrument panel features two main clusters of warning lights, one situated in the centre of the pack (1) and the other located at the upper centre of the instrument pack (2).

On cars featuring a message centre, the message centre display replaces the upper cluster of warning lights (2) and is used to display relevant warnings (see '*Message Centre*'), trip computer functions (see '*Trip Computer*') and Navigator navigation system functions★ (see separate book).

The location of all other warning lights, including directional indicators (3) and gauge positioned warning lights (low fuel level and high engine coolant temperature), are the same for both the standard instrument panel and the panel with message centre included.

Direction indicators - GREEN



The left and right direction indicators (3) are represented by directional arrows located at the top of the instrument panel. The warning lights flash in time with the left or right direction indicator lights whenever they are operating.

If the hazard warning lights are operated, both warning lights will flash together.

If either warning light flashes very rapidly, this means that one of the direction indicator lights is not operating.

NOTE: Only failure of the front or rear directional indicator lights will cause the warning lights to flash more rapidly than for normal operation. Failure of a side repeater light will have no effect on the warning light flash frequency.

Warning Lights

CENTRE CLUSTER WARNING LIGHTS



H2759

Low oil pressure - RED



Illuminates as a bulb check when the starter switch is turned to the second position and extinguishes when the engine is started. If the light remains on, or illuminates continuously when driving, serious engine damage could occur; stop the car as soon as safety permits and SWITCH OFF THE ENGINE IMMEDIATELY. Seek qualified assistance before driving.

ABS - YELLOW



Illuminates for approximately 2 seconds as a bulb and system check when the starter switch is turned to the second position. If the light does not extinguish, then a fault has occurred with the ABS system and you should consult your Rover dealer at the earliest opportunity.

If an ABS fault occurs while driving, the ABS warning light will be illuminated and ABS operation will be suspended but normal braking will still be available. Consult your Rover dealer at the earliest opportunity.

Main beam - BLUE



Illuminates when the headlights are switched to main beam.

Check engine - YELLOW (petrol models only)



This warning light is used to indicate faults detected by the engine management system. The 'Check engine' indicator illuminates as a system check when the starter switch is turned to the second position and should extinguish when the engine is started.

If an engine operation or emissions problem occurs while the car is being driven, the 'Check engine' indicator will illuminate.

If 'Check engine' illuminates, and the car drives normally:

Contact your local dealer to arrange a service appointment at your earliest convenience - **YOU MAY STILL DRIVE THE CAR.**

If 'Check engine' flashes and/or the car does not drive

normally: Avoid high speeds and seek immediate assistance from your dealer.

Handbrake & brake system - RED



This warning light will illuminate for approximately 3 seconds as a bulb check whenever the starter switch is turned to the second position. Subsequent illumination may indicate a fault with the braking system such as brake system fluid loss, handbrake on or electronic brake force distribution failure.

For handbrake operation, the light illuminates when the handbrake is applied and extinguishes when it is fully released. If the warning light remains illuminated five seconds after the handbrake has been released, a fault with the braking system is indicated - check the brake fluid level (see 'Maintenance'). If the light continues to illuminate, stop the car as soon as safety permits and seek qualified assistance urgently.

Battery charging - RED



The light illuminates as a bulb check when the starter switch is turned to the second position and extinguishes as soon as the engine is running. If the light remains on, or illuminates when driving, a fault with the battery charging system is indicated. Seek qualified assistance urgently.

Warning Lights

Cruise Control - YELLOW



Illuminates when cruise control is active and extinguishes when cruise control is cancelled.

Airbag SRS - RED



The light illuminates when the starter switch is turned to the second position and extinguishes after about four seconds. If the light illuminates at any other time or stays permanently lit at start up, an airbag restraint system fault has been detected, seek qualified assistance urgently.

Seat belt warning - RED



The light illuminates for approximately five seconds when the engine is started as a reminder to the driver to ensure that all occupied seat belts are securely fastened.

NOTE: In some markets the light will fail to extinguish until the seat belts are fastened.

UPPER CENTRE CLUSTER WARNING LIGHTS - (standard instrument panel only)



H3253

Front fog lights* - GREEN



The front fog warning light is illuminated whenever the front fog lights are switched on.

Door open - RED



Illuminates when any of the doors (including the boot and bonnet) are not fully closed. **DO NOT** drive the vehicle with the light illuminated.

Brake pad wear - YELLOW



This warning light is illuminated to alert the driver that the brake pads are worn and need to be serviced.

Low engine coolant - RED (diesel models only)



This warning light illuminates for 20 seconds if the engine coolant drops below a pre-determined level. If this occurs, top-up the coolant at the earliest opportunity. If the light illuminates again within a short period of time, seek qualified assistance.

Trailer light failure* - YELLOW



This warning light only functions when a towed vehicle has been electrically connected to the car's exterior lighting circuit using the dedicated socket. The warning light will be illuminated if a bulb failure has been detected on the towed vehicle.

Warning Lights

Bulb failure - YELLOW



This warning light illuminates if a bulb failure is detected on an exterior light whenever the relevant circuit has been switched on (eg. brake lights, headlights, sidelights etc.). Check which light is not operating and replace the bulb.

Note that failure of the following exterior lights will not be detected:

- High mounted stop light
- Front fog lights★
- Reversing lights
- Side repeater lights

Glow plugs - YELLOW (diesel models only)



Illuminates when the starter switch is turned to the second position. When the engine is cold, wait for the light to extinguish before starting.

Traction control - YELLOW



On cars equipped with the standard instrument panel (no message centre), the light flashes while the traction control system is operating (cars equipped with a message centre, feature a traction control message, which appears for a minimum of 4 seconds).

The light also illuminates for approximately 3 seconds as a bulb check when the starter switch is turned on and illuminates continuously whenever traction control is manually disabled. If there is a fault with the system, the warning light will remain illuminated even when the car is stationary. In this case you should seek qualified assistance at the earliest opportunity.

Engine malfunction - YELLOW (diesel models only)



Illuminates as a bulb check when the starter switch is turned to the second position. Also illuminates as a warning while driving if an engine malfunction is detected. If this occurs, the car can still be driven, but engine power will be reduced. Drive with extra care (eg. when overtaking). Seek qualified assistance as soon as possible.

Rear fog guard light - YELLOW



Illuminates when the rear fog guard lights are switched on.

Low washer fluid - YELLOW



Illuminates when the washer fluid level in the washer reservoir is low. Top up washer reservoir.

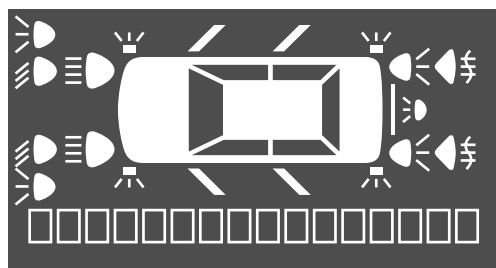
Overspeed - RED (market option)



Illuminates when the car's road speed exceeds 120 km/h.

Message Centre

MESSAGE CENTRE DISPLAY★



On instrument packs that incorporate a message centre, information concerning various aspects of the car's status is displayed by a combination of icons and words in the display at the upper centre of the instrument panel.

Bonnet open - RED



A large vehicle icon showing the bonnet open with the words 'BONNET OPEN' is displayed for approximately 4 seconds. If the bonnet has not been closed within the timeout period, the display is replaced by a small icon showing the bonnet and boot in the open condition. Close the bonnet securely before attempting to drive the car.

Boot open - RED



A large vehicle icon showing the boot open with the words 'BOOT OPEN' is displayed for approximately 4 seconds. If the boot has not been closed within the timeout period, the display is replaced by a small icon showing the bonnet and boot in the open condition. Close the boot securely before attempting to drive the car.

Bonnet/boot open - RED



Small icon used to warn that the bonnet or boot is still open after the main warning display has timed out. Close the bonnet/boot securely before attempting to drive the car.

Door open - RED



A large vehicle icon showing the relevant door opened with the words 'DOOR OPEN' is displayed. If more than one door is open during the status check, this will be shown on the display. If the display extinguishes (timed-out) before the open door is closed, the display is replaced by a small icon showing all four doors in the open condition. Close any open doors before attempting to drive the car.

Door open - RED



Small icon used to warn that a door or doors are still open after the main warning display has timed-out. Close all doors securely before attempting to drive the car.

Dipped beam fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with a dipped headlight with the message 'DIPPED BEAM FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows a dipped beam headlight on the left or right hand side of the car in accordance with the side suffering the bulb failure. The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after selection of dipped beam headlights. Replace the failed bulb.

Main beam fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with a main headlight with the message 'MAIN BEAM FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows a main beam headlight on the left or right hand side of the car in accordance with the side suffering the bulb failure. The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after selection of main beam headlights. Replace the failed bulb.

Message Centre

Sidelight fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active sidelight with the message 'SIDE LIGHT FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows a sidelight on the same side of the car as the bulb failure. The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after selection of the lighting circuit. Replace the failed bulb.

Tail light fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active tail light with the message 'TAIL LIGHT FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows a tail light on the same side of the car as the bulb failure. The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after selection of the lighting circuit. Replace the failed bulb.

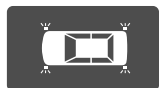
Brake light fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active brake light with the message 'BRAKE LIGHT FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows a brake light on the same side of the car as the bulb failure. The message will be displayed for 4 seconds approx. after pressing the brake pedal and the bulb failure being detected. Replace the failed bulb.

NOTE: Failure of the high mounted stop lamp bulb will not be detected or displayed on the message centre.

Indicator fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active direction indicator with the message 'INDICATOR FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows the right or left hand side location of the direction indicator which has failed (but will not show whether the indicator is at the front or rear). The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after selecting the direction indicators and the bulb failure being detected. Replace the failed bulb.

Fog light fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active fog light with the message 'FOG LIGHT FAIL' is displayed. The icon shows the relevant location of the fog light which has failed (front or rear and left or right side). The message will be displayed for 4 seconds after operating the fog lights. Replace the failed bulb.

Number plate light fail - YELLOW



A large vehicle icon with an active number plate light with the message 'NO. PLATE LIGHT' is displayed. The message will be displayed for approximately 4 seconds after turning on the side or headlights. Replace the failed bulb.

NOTE: A number plate light failure is only detected if both bulbs have failed.

Bulb failure - YELLOW



Illuminates when the lights are switched on and a bulb failure is detected. The message 'BULB FAILURE' is also displayed. After approximately 4 seconds the message changes to a small icon.

NOTE: A summary of bulb failures is shown when the starter switch is turned off.

Lights on - YELLOW



The icon is displayed with the message 'LIGHTS ON'. In addition, an audible warning chimes if the door is opened with the lights still switched on. The message and icon are displayed for 10 seconds before reverting to an icon without text. The icon will be switched off after 1 minute if no further action is taken.

Rear fog guard lights on - YELLOW



The icon is displayed with the message 'REAR FOG ON' when the rear fog guard lights have been selected. The message is first displayed as a large icon for 4 seconds, after which it reduces to a small icon while the lights remain on.

Low fuel level - YELLOW



This icon is displayed in addition to illumination of the low fuel warning light in the fuel gauge when fuel in the fuel tank is down to the reserve level. The icon is displayed with the message 'LOW FUEL' and illuminates for 4 seconds. Refuel at the earliest opportunity.

Message Centre

High engine coolant temperature - RED



This message is displayed in addition to illumination of the high coolant temperature warning light in the temperature gauge, whenever the engine coolant rises to its maximum operating temperature. The icon is displayed with the message 'ENGINE OVERHEAT'.

Low engine coolant - RED (diesel models only)



This icon is displayed with the message 'LOW COOLANT' for 20 seconds if the engine coolant drops below a pre-determined level. If this occurs, top-up the coolant at the earliest opportunity. If the message appears again within a short period of time, seek qualified assistance.

ABS System failure - YELLOW



This message is displayed together with the warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel when an ABS system fault has been detected. The icon is displayed with the message 'ABS FAULT'.

If an ABS fault occurs while driving, the ABS warning light illuminates and ABS operation will be suspended. However normal braking will still be available. Consult your Rover dealer at the earliest opportunity.

No battery charge warning - RED



This message is displayed (together with the dedicated warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel) when a battery charging problem has been detected. The icon is displayed with the message 'CHARGE FAULT'. The message is only displayed when the engine has been running at over 400 rev/min for more than 5 seconds, and is displayed for as long as the condition exists.

Low oil pressure - RED



This message is displayed (together with the dedicated warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel) when engine oil pressure is dangerously low and liable to result in engine damage. The icon is displayed with the message 'LOW OIL PRESSURE'. The message is only displayed when the engine has been running at greater than 400 rev/min for more than 5 seconds, and is displayed for as long as the condition exists. Stop the car as soon as safety permits and SWITCH OFF THE ENGINE IMMEDIATELY. Seek qualified assistance before driving.

Seat belt warning - RED



This message is displayed (together with the dedicated warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel) when the engine is started, as a reminder to the driver to ensure that all occupied seat belts are securely fastened. The icon is displayed with the message 'SEAT BELT PLEASE'.

Brake pad low - YELLOW



This icon is displayed with the message 'BRAKE PADS LOW' and alerts the driver that the brake pads are worn and need to be serviced. The message and large icon are displayed for 4 seconds, after which time a small icon is displayed for as long as the condition exists. Have the brake pads checked and/or replaced.

Brake fluid/Electronic brake distribution failure - RED



This message is displayed (together with the dedicated warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel) to alert the driver of a brake system failure. The icon is displayed continuously while a fault exists, with the message 'BRAKE FAULT' appearing for 4 seconds. Check the brake fluid level (see 'Maintenance'). If the warning continues to illuminate, seek qualified assistance urgently.

Message Centre

Airbag SRS malfunction - RED



This message is displayed (together with the dedicated warning light in the centre cluster of the instrument panel) to alert the driver of a SRS system failure. The icon appears with the message 'AIRBAG FAULT' for 4 seconds, but is not displayed during the initial start-up procedure. If this warning appears, the airbag/SRS system will not be fully operational, seek qualified assistance urgently.

Check engine - YELLOW (petrol models only)



This warning icon is used to indicate faults detected by the engine management system. If an engine operation or emissions problem occurs while the car is being driven, the icon is displayed with the message 'CHECK ENGINE'.

If 'Check engine' illuminates, and the car drives normally:

Contact your local dealer to arrange a service appointment at your earliest convenience - YOU MAY STILL DRIVE THE CAR.

If 'Check engine' illuminates and the warning light also

flashes (see 'Warning lights') and/or the car does not drive

normally: Avoid high speeds and seek immediate assistance from your dealer.

Engine malfunction - YELLOW (diesel models only)



This warning icon illuminates with the message 'CHECK ENGINE' if an engine malfunction is detected while driving. If this occurs, the car can still be driven, but engine power will be reduced. Drive with extra care (when overtaking, for example) and seek qualified assistance as soon as possible.

Traction control operation/malfunction - YELLOW



The warning illuminates for approximately 4 seconds while traction control is operating and illuminates continuously while traction control is manually disabled. The icon is displayed with the message 'TRACTION CONTROL'. If the warning stays on, a fault with the system is indicated; seek qualified assistance.

Trailer light fail★ - YELLOW



This warning message only functions when a towed vehicle has been electrically connected to the car's exterior light circuit using the dedicated socket. The warning message will be displayed if a bulb failure has been detected on the towed vehicle. The icon is displayed with the message 'BULB FAILURE'.

Low washer fluid level - YELLOW



Displayed when the fluid level in the washer reservoir is low. The icon is displayed with the message 'LOW WASHER FLUID' for 4 seconds when it is initially activated, and also at start up and shut down. Top up washer reservoir.

Glow plug operation (Diesel only) - YELLOW



Displayed at start up when the starter switch is in the second position until the glow plug temperature has been reached. The icon is displayed with the message 'GLOW PLUG ON'. Do not start the engine until the warning message has been extinguished.

Fuel cut-off (inertia) switch - YELLOW



Displayed if the inertia switch has tripped. The icon is displayed with the message 'INERTIA SWITCH'. The car will not start until the inertia switch has been reset (see 'Fuel System').

Handset (key) battery low - RED



Displayed if the instrument pack detects that the handset battery is low. The icon is displayed with the message 'KEY BATTERY LOW'. Replace the handset battery at the earliest opportunity.

Message Centre

Low battery mode - YELLOW



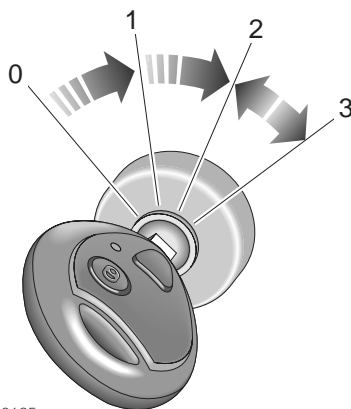
Displayed when the battery voltage is less than 10V and extinguishes when the battery voltage rises above 11V. The display is extinguished during engine cranking and for a further five seconds after cranking. The icon is displayed with the message 'LOW BATTERY'. If the message remains illuminated recharge battery or seek qualified assistance.

Engine disabled - YELLOW



Displayed if the engine has been disabled (immobilised – see '*Locks and Alarm*'). The icon is displayed with the message 'ENGINE DISABLED'.

STARTER SWITCH



! Once the steering lock is engaged, it is impossible to steer the car. **DO NOT** remove the key or turn the starter switch off while the car is in motion.

The starter switch is located to the right of the steering column and uses the following sequence of key positions to operate the steering lock, electrical circuits and starter motor:

Position 0

- Key can be removed
- Steering is locked.
- Most lighting circuits are operational, including sidelights, headlights and hazard warning lights.

Position 1

- Steering unlocked.
- Individual electrical equipment and accessories can now be operated.

Position 2

- All instruments, warning lights and electrical circuits are operational.

Position 3

- Starter motor operates – release the key immediately the engine starts (the key will automatically return to the second position).

The operation of some electrical functions will be interrupted during engine cranking.

NOTE: On automatic models, gear selector position 'P' or 'N' must be selected before the engine will start.

Starting & Driving

Unlocking the steering

After inserting the key, a small movement of the steering wheel while turning the starter switch to the first position will help to disengage the steering lock.

Locking the steering

After removing the key, turn the steering wheel towards the kerb until the lock engages.

PETROL MODELS


Starting the engine

1. Check that the handbrake is on and that the gear lever is in neutral ('P' or 'N' for automatic transmission).
2. Switch off all unnecessary electrical equipment (including the air conditioning).
3. Turn the starter key to the third position and release the key as soon as the engine has started.

DO NOT press the accelerator pedal while starting and DO NOT operate the starter for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine fails to start, switch off and wait for at least 10 seconds before trying again.

What to do if the engine fails to start, or starts but will not continue running:

- Press the accelerator pedal half way down while operating the starter. DO NOT operate the starter for more than 15 seconds and release the accelerator as soon as the engine starts.
- If the engine still fails to start, operate the starter again, this time fully depressing the accelerator pedal to clear the engine of excess fuel. Ensure the starter motor is not operated for more than 15 seconds and release the accelerator as soon as the engine starts.
- DO NOT pump the accelerator pedal during starting.

 **Never start or leave the engine running in an unventilated building - exhaust gases are poisonous and contain carbon monoxide, which can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal.**

NOTE: Continued use of the starter will not only discharge the battery, but may damage the starter motor and the catalytic converter.

Care point: Catalytic converters can be damaged if the wrong fuel is used, or if an engine misfire occurs. Before starting the engine, you should be aware of the precautions detailed under 'Catalytic converter'.

DIESEL MODELS

Starting the engine


1. Check that the handbrake is applied and that the gear lever is in neutral ('P' or 'N' for automatic transmission).
2. Switch off all unnecessary electrical equipment (including the air conditioning).
3. Insert the key and turn the starter switch to the second position. Wait until the glow plug warning light extinguishes.
4. Turn the key to the third position to operate the starter motor; DO NOT press the accelerator pedal during starting and release the key as soon as the engine is running.

If the engine stalls, you MUST turn the starter switch fully off before turning the starter switch back to the second position. Then wait until the glow plug warning light goes out before attempting to restart; the engine will not start after stalling by turning the starter switch from the second position.

In temperate climates, DO NOT operate the starter switch for longer than 5 seconds; if the engine fails to start, switch off and wait for 10 seconds before re-using the starter.

Precautions

- The diesel engine must not be run above fast idle speed until the oil pressure warning light extinguishes. This will ensure that the engine and turbo-charger bearings are properly lubricated before being run at speed.
- ALWAYS allow the engine to idle for 10 seconds before switching off.

 **Never start, or leave the engine running, in an unventilated building - exhaust gases are poisonous and contain carbon monoxide, which can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal.**

NOTE: Continued use of the starter will not only discharge the battery, but may damage the starter motor and the catalytic converter.

Care point: Catalytic converters can be damaged if the wrong fuel is used, or if an engine misfire occurs. Before starting the engine, you should be aware of the precautions detailed under 'Catalytic converter'.

Starting & Driving

ALL MODELS

Cold climates

In temperatures of -10° C (14° F) and below, engine cranking times will increase. As the starter motor may need to operate for longer, it is essential that all unnecessary electrical equipment is switched off while cranking.

Warming up

In the interest of fuel economy, it is advisable to drive the car soon after starting. Remember that harsh acceleration, or labouring the engine before the normal operational temperature has been reached, can damage the engine.

Parking

After bringing the car to a stop, ALWAYS apply the handbrake and select neutral ('P' for automatic transmission), before releasing the foot brake and switching off the engine.

Towing - switching off

After periods of strenuous towing (particularly at high altitude or in hot weather), it is good practice to allow the engine to idle for a few minutes before switching off. This will enable the engine cooling system to continue operating for a while in order to reduce underbonnet heat.

RUNNING-IN

The engine, gearbox, brakes and tyres need time to 'bed-in' and adjust to the demands of everyday motoring. During the first 600 miles (1,000 km), it is essential that you drive with consideration for the running-in process and heed the following advice:

- Do not allow the engine to exceed 3,000 rev/min in any gear.
- Do not operate at full throttle in any gear.
- Do not allow the engine to labour in any gear.
- Avoid heavy braking where possible.

After the running-in distance has been completed, engine speeds can be gradually increased.

Operating tip: When starting manual transmission vehicles in freezing condition or when the battery is in a low state of charge, depress the clutch before starting and hold it down until the engine is running.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues are increasingly influencing our lives, and the motor car is sometimes seen as a major source of air pollution.

In a great many respects, however, criticism of the car and its manufacturer is misplaced, for few industries have done more to reduce pollution than the motor industry. Rover is no exception. Your new Rover 75 has been designed with the latest technology in order to minimise the environmental impact of exhaust emissions. Even so, any further reduction in emissions is in everyone's interest and, to this end, there are a number of ways in which you, the owner, can also make a contribution.

Starting the engine

Although it is a common perception that cars should be 'warmed up' before being driven, this is not the case.

The majority of poisonous emissions are produced immediately following a cold start and in the period while the engine is warming up. Because the car warms up much faster while it is being driven, it is less harmful to the environment to drive away immediately after starting rather than to allow the engine to idle.

Driving style

The way in which you drive your car has a significant bearing on environment pollution, as well as affecting the amount of fuel you use:

- ***Avoid full throttle acceleration***

Steady, rather than rapid, acceleration uses considerably less fuel, reduces exhaust pollutants and also minimises the wear to mechanical components.

- ***Avoid driving at maximum speed***

Fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and noise levels all increase significantly at high speeds. For example, travelling at 60 mph (100 km/h) uses up to 20 per cent less fuel than driving at 70 mph (112 km/h).

Environmental Driving

- ***Do not drive in a low gear for longer than necessary***

Driving in lower gears uses more fuel and creates more noise. Change up to a higher gear as soon as possible, provided it does NOT cause the engine to labour.

- ***Drive smoothly***

Anticipating obstructions and slowing down well in advance, avoids the need for unnecessary acceleration and harsh braking. A smooth driving style not only reduces fuel consumption, but can reduce the emission of poisonous gases by two thirds or more.

- ***Switch off the engine when waiting in traffic***

When it is obvious that the car will be stationary for several minutes or more, and provided it is safe to do so, switch off the engine. The impact on the environment of starting the engine again will be less than the effect of allowing the engine to idle for 45 seconds or more.

Maintenance

- ***Have the car regularly serviced***

Regular servicing from a qualified technician will ensure optimum fuel economy and minimise exhaust pollutants, as well as effectively extending the service life of the car.

- ***Check the tyre pressures regularly***

Under-inflated tyres increase the rolling resistance of the car which, in turn, increases fuel consumption. Over or under-inflated tyres wear out more rapidly and also have a detrimental effect on the car's handling characteristics.

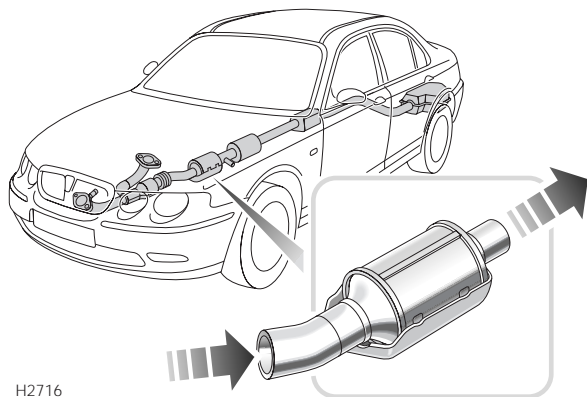
- ***Do not carry unnecessary loads***

The additional weight of unnecessary loads wastes fuel, especially in stop/start conditions where the car is frequently required to set off from stationary.

- ***Remove roof racks***

The additional air resistance created by roof racks and carriers increase drag and waste fuel (an unladen roof rack can increase fuel consumption by as much as 2 mpg (0.3 l/100km).

CATALYTIC CONVERTER



H2716

! Exhaust temperatures can be extremely high, do not park on ground where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves could come into contact with the exhaust system - in dry weather a fire could result.

The exhaust system incorporates a catalytic converter, which converts poisonous exhaust emissions from the engine into environmentally less harmful gases.

Catalytic converters are easily damaged through improper use, particularly if the wrong fuel is used, so be sure to take notice of the following precautions to minimise the chance of accidental damage.

Fuel

- Use **ONLY** fuel recommended for your car.
- Never allow the car to run out of fuel – this could cause a misfire which could damage the catalyst.

Starting

- Do not continue to operate the starter after a few failed attempts, seek qualified assistance.
- Do not operate the starter if an engine misfire is suspected and do not attempt to clear a misfire by pressing the accelerator pedal.
- Do not attempt to push or tow start the car.

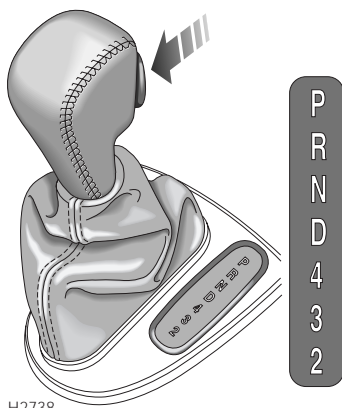
Catalytic Converter

Driving

- Do not overload or excessively 'rev' the engine.
- Do not switch off the engine when the car is in motion with a drive gear selected.
- Consult your dealer if you think your car is burning too much oil, as this will progressively reduce catalyst efficiency.
- If a misfire is suspected, or the car lacks power while driving, provided the engine has reached its normal operating temperature, it may be driven SLOWLY (at risk of catalyst damage) to a Rover dealer.
- Do not run the engine with a spark plug or lead removed or use any device that requires an insert into a spark plug.
- Do not drive on terrain likely to subject the underside of the car to heavy impacts.

NOTE: Any engine misfire, loss of engine performance or engine run-on, could seriously damage the catalytic converter. For this reason, it is vital that unqualified persons do not tamper with the engine and that regular maintenance is carried out by a Rover dealer in accordance with the service interval plan in the Service Portfolio book.

GEAR SELECTOR



The automatic transmission features a five speed gearbox with three manually selectable modes (Normal (economy), Sport and Snow mode).

The selector lever is fitted with a spring loaded catch, designed to minimise the possibility of accidental selection of the 'P' (Park) and 'R' (Reverse) positions from other drive gears or the accidental selection of a gear too low for the car's road speed. To release the catch, press and hold the trigger mounted in the handle of the selector lever (arrowed in illustration) while moving the lever.

The following gear changes will be inhibited unless the trigger is used:

- 'P' to 'R'
- 'D' to '4'
- '4' to '3'
- '3' to '2'
- 'N' to 'R'
- 'R' to 'P'

NOTE: A light on the selector display and a number or letter on the trip recorder display, identifies the selected gear position.

! *Do not press the trigger when changing gear, except when necessary.*

Automatic Transmission

Selector lever positions

- 'P' Park

In this position the transmission is locked to prevent the car from rolling away. Select **ONLY** when the car is stationary and with the handbrake applied.

- 'R' Reverse

Select **ONLY** when the car is stationary.

- 'N' Neutral

Use this position when the car is stationary and the engine is to idle for a short period (eg. at traffic lights).

- 'D' Drive

Select for all normal driving; fully automatic gear changing occurs on all five forward gears, according to road speed and accelerator position.

- '4' (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th gears)

Automatic gear changing is limited to the lower four gears only; use this position for town driving and on winding country roads.

- '3' (1st, 2nd and 3rd gears)

Automatic gear changing is limited to the lower three gears only; use this position in congested traffic conditions. This position also provides moderate engine braking for descending slopes.

- '2' (1st and 2nd gears)

Automatic gear changing is limited to first and second gears only; use when driving up steep gradients and for negotiating very narrow, twisting roads. This position also provides more pronounced engine braking for descending steep slopes.



Always leave the car with the gear selector in 'P' (Park) position when parked.

Using the automatic transmission

The following information is important – particularly for drivers who are unused to driving cars with automatic transmission.

- Before starting the engine, ensure that both foot brake and handbrake are applied.
- After starting the engine, KEEP BOTH BRAKES APPLIED before and whilst moving the selector lever to the required drive position.
- Keep the brakes applied until you are ready to move – an ‘automatic’ will tend to creep forward (or backward) without throttle application, as soon as the brakes are released.
- Never ‘rev’ the engine while selecting a drive gear, or while the car is stationary with a drive gear selected – an ‘automatic’ will move immediately the accelerator pedal is pressed.

Gear change speeds

With ‘D’ selected, the road speeds at which gear changes take place will vary according to the position of the accelerator: minimum acceleration will result in gear changes at low road speed, while larger throttle openings will cause the gearbox to delay gear changes until faster road speeds have been reached (thereby increasing the rate of acceleration).

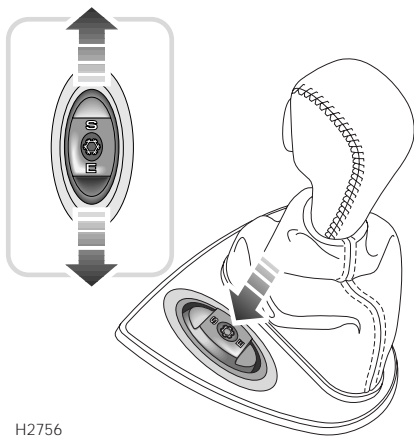
With practice, gear changes can be made to occur at a wide range of road speeds depending on accelerator position.

‘Kick-down’

To provide rapid acceleration for overtaking, push the accelerator pedal to the full extent of its travel in a single, quick movement (this is known as ‘kick-down’). Up to a certain speed, this will cause an immediate downshift into the lowest appropriate gear, followed by rapid acceleration. Once the pedal is relaxed, normal gear change speeds will resume (dependent upon road speed and accelerator pedal position).

Automatic Transmission

MODE SWITCH



H2756

The automatic gearbox has three driver-selectable operating modes, Normal (economy), Sport and Snow. When the starter switch is turned on, the transmission automatically selects the Normal (economy) mode.

Normal (economy) mode


E Normal mode is suitable for all day to day driving and optimises fuel consumption and exhaust emissions. To return to Normal mode after selecting either of the other modes, push the switch towards the front of the car.

Sport mode

S Pull the switch towards the rear of the car to select ('S' appears in the trip recorder display). With Sport mode selected, the gearbox is more responsive to accelerator pedal movement – downshifts occur earlier and upshifts are delayed to make optimum use of the engine's power while accelerating.

Operating tip: Select sport mode when increased engine acceleration is required, or when negotiating long inclines, but note that driving in sport mode will increase fuel consumption.

Snow mode

 Press down on the centre of the switch to select (a snowflake symbol appears in the trip recorder display). Select Snow mode when moving from rest on loose or slippery surfaces (the car will move off in second gear and subsequently upshift at lower speeds, thereby reducing the possibility of wheel spin).

AUTOMATICALLY SELECTED MODES

The transmission control system automatically selects different gear change modes, listed below, designed to suit a variety of driving conditions.

- **Hill ascent, trailer and high altitude mode**

A suitable gear change pattern is selected to counter momentum loss, caused by the more frequent gear changing which can occur when climbing hills, or when towing a trailer or caravan. This gear change pattern is also selected at high altitudes to combat low engine torque.

- **Hill descent mode**

Unless some form of braking is applied, vehicles will naturally increase speed while travelling down hill. On most automatic vehicles, this results in the highest gear being selected, thereby reducing engine braking to a minimum.

On Rover 75 however, the hill descent mode provides engine braking by causing the transmission to automatically change to a lower gear on steep downhill gradients, provided the following criteria occur:

- Road speed exceeds 19 mph (30 km/h).
- Foot brake is applied for at least one second.
- Accelerator pedal is fully released.

- **Cruise control mode**

When cruise control (if fitted) is activated, a suitable gear change pattern is selected which is less sensitive to throttle changes. This reduces the amount and frequency of gear changes, providing a smoother ride.

NOTE: Automatically selected modes cannot be selected by the driver and will not operate if Sport or Snow mode are selected.

NOTE: Hill descent mode is cancelled when the throttle is reapplied.

Automatic Transmission

- **Cold start mode**

In very cold conditions the automatic transmission will stay in the lower gears for longer, to help the engine reach its normal operating temperature more quickly. This will help to improve overall fuel economy and driveability, and reduce emissions.

- **High coolant temperature mode**

In high ambient temperatures during extreme load conditions, it is possible for the engine and the gearbox to overheat. At a certain temperature, the transmission will select a gear change pattern designed to aid the cooling process, whilst enabling the gearbox to continue performing normally in high temperatures.

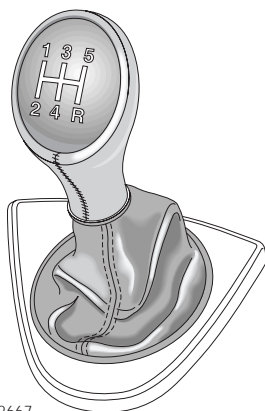
- **Smooth change mode**

Engine torque is reduced during gear changes, creating a much smoother ride.

- **Automatic neutral mode (diesel models only)**

To improve fuel economy and reduce emissions, the transmission automatically selects neutral from a drive gear if the vehicle is stationary and the brake is applied. The drive gear will automatically reselect when the brake is released.

GEAR LEVER



H2667

The gear positions are indicated on the gear lever knob.

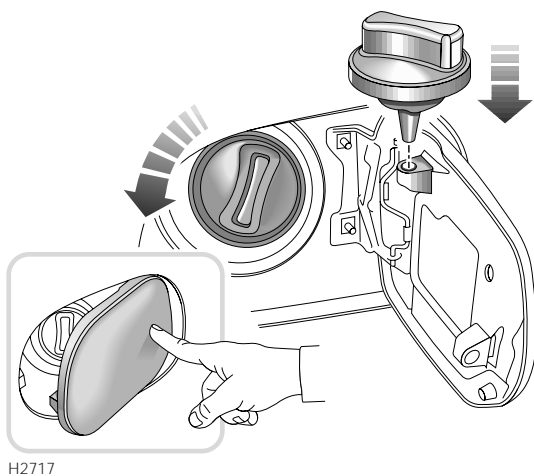
Synchromesh is provided on all gears (including reverse). In the neutral position, the gear lever is spring loaded to rest naturally in the centre of the gate between 3rd and 4th gears.

Precautions while driving

- Do not rest your hand on the gear lever while driving - pressure from your hand may cause premature wear to the gear selector mechanism.
- Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal when driving - excessive wear to the clutch will result.
- Do not hold the car stationary on a hill by slipping the clutch. This will wear out the clutch. Always use the handbrake.

Fuel System

FUEL FILLER



Fuel filler flap

The fuel filler flap is located on the rear right-hand wing and is linked to the central door locking system. With the car unlocked, push on the right-hand side of the flap to open.

Fuel filler cap

Unscrew the filler cap anti-clockwise and allow any pressure inside the tank to escape, before removing the cap.

Stow the filler cap where shown in the illustration.

NOTE: The fuel flap is locked only when the car is locked using the handset (locking the car with the key or interior locking switch will not secure the fuel flap).

SAFETY ON THE FORECOURT

Always take care when refuelling:

- Switch off the engine.
- Do not smoke or use a naked flame.
- Avoid spilling fuel.
- Do not overfill the tank.

! *Petroleum gases are highly inflammable and, in confined spaces, are also extremely explosive.*

TYPE OF FUEL

Petrol engines

The RON value (octane rating) and type of petroleum (unleaded or leaded) available at garage forecourts, will vary in different parts of the world. For example, in most European countries 95 RON unleaded fuel is readily available, but in other parts of the world fuel supplies may be limited to leaded or lower octane fuels only.

Before a new car is delivered to the first owner, the engine is tuned to suit the fuel supplies commonly available in the market in which the car is to be purchased. However, if the car is later exported to a different country, or is used to travel between different territories, you should be aware that the available fuel supplies may not be compatible with the engine specification. If in doubt, consult a Rover dealer for advice.

The RON value quoted alongside is a MINIMUM requirement for the United Kingdom and most European markets and can be safely exceeded.

IN AN EMERGENCY (and only if the correct fuel is unavailable), lower octane rated fuel can be used for very limited periods of moderate, low speed motoring, provided engine 'knocking' does not occur.

Diesel engines

The quality of diesel fuel can vary in different countries and only clean, good quality fuel should be used. It is important that the sulphur content of diesel fuel does not exceed 0.3%. In Europe, all supplies should be within this limit, but in other parts of the world, you should check with your supplier.

Petrol fuel specification: 95 RON unleaded petrol to EN 228 specification.

Diesel fuel specification: Good quality diesel fuel to EN 590 specification.

Fuel System

FUEL FILLING

Always fill the tank SLOWLY, until the filler nozzle automatically cuts-off the fuel supply. DO NOT attempt to fill the tank beyond this point, or spillage could result due to expansion of the fuel.

Petrol engines

The filler tube is designed to accept a narrow filler nozzle, of the type found on pumps that deliver ONLY unleaded fuel. A flap lies across the filler neck; insert the nozzle sufficiently to fully open the flap before filling.


Diesel engines

The diesel fuel filling system on garage forecourts, is designed to fill at a maximum of 45 litres (10 gallons) per minute. Use of commercial vehicle diesel pumps with a higher fill rate, may result in premature pump cut-off and fuel spillage.

Empty fuel tank

Never allow the car to run out of fuel – the resultant misfire could destroy the catalytic converter. In the event of the fuel tank running dry:

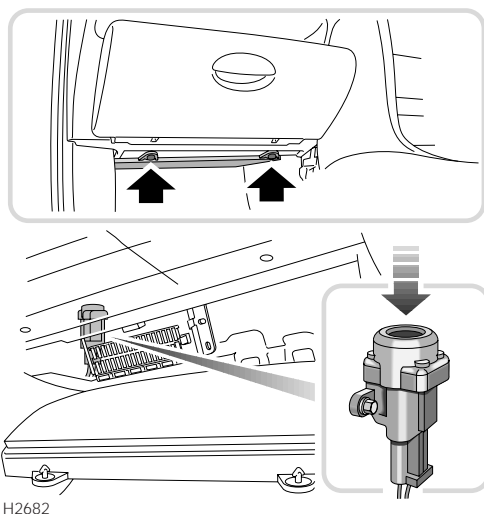
- *Petrol engine:* Start the engine carefully after refuelling. If the engine runs unevenly, switch off and contact your Rover dealer before attempting to restart the engine.
- *Diesel engine:* The fuel system will prime automatically and the engine can be started.

 ***Use only the recommended fuel!***
Serious damage to the catalytic converter will occur if the wrong fuel is used.

Care point: DO NOT fully fill the tank if the vehicle is to be parked in direct sunlight, or high ambient temperature - expansion of the fuel could cause spillage.

FUEL CUT-OFF SWITCH

! *ALWAYS check for fuel leaks before resetting the fuel cut-off switch.*



The fuel cut-off switch is a safety device which, in the event of a collision or sudden impact, automatically cuts off the fuel supply to the engine.

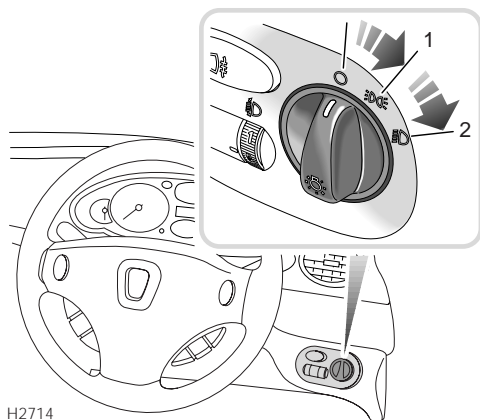
When the switch operates, the interior lights illuminate until the system is reset by pressing the rubber top of the cut-off switch (arrowed in illustration). In addition, the hazard warning lights flash until switched off.

The fuel cut-off switch is located behind the glovebox and can be reached from underneath by removing the four cross-head screws securing the access cover. The switch must be reset before the engine can be started.

See also 'Door locking cut-off switch' under 'Locks & Alarm'.

Lights & Indicators

LIGHTING SWITCH



H2714

Side, tail and instrument panel lights

Turn the lighting switch to the first position.

Headlights

With the starter switch turned to the second position, turn the lighting switch to the second position.

To illuminate the driveway after stopping the engine, the headlight courtesy delay feature can be operated as follows:

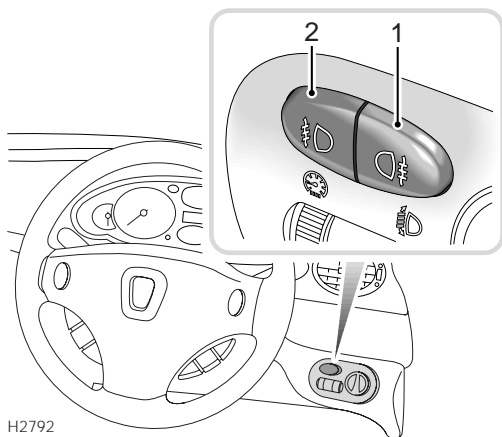
Having stopped the car, turn the starter switch off **BEFORE** turning off the lighting switch. The headlights will then remain illuminated for approximately 30 seconds. (If the light switch is turned off before the starter switch is turned to position '0', the feature will not operate).

If necessary, the courtesy delay can be cancelled at any time during the 30 seconds by turning the starter switch on and then off again.

NOTE: If the lights (other than parking lights and headlight courtesy delay) are left on after the starter switch has been turned off, a warning chime will sound when the driver's door is opened, until either the lights are turned off, or the door is closed.

Operating tip: If a tail light bulb is defective, the corresponding brake light will illuminate as a substitute tail light until the defective bulb is replaced. Note that on car's equipped with a message centre, bulb failures are identified on the instrument panel display.

FOG LIGHTS



H2792

Rear fog guard lights

Press the switch (1) to switch on and off; the warning light in the instrument panel will illuminate when the fog lights are on. The lights will operate when the starter switch is in the second position, and when:

- The headlights are switched on.
- The sidelights and front fog lights (if fitted) are switched on.

Front fog lights★

Press the switch (2) to switch on and off; the warning light in the instrument panel will illuminate when the fog lights are on.

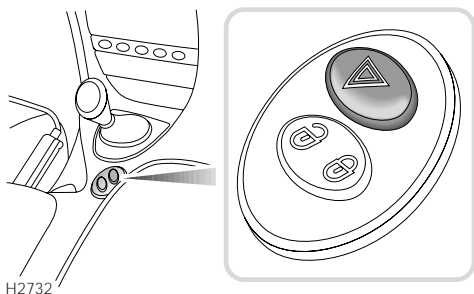
The lights operate only with the starter switch in the second position and the headlights or sidelights switched on.

! *Fog lights should **ONLY** be used when visibility is severely restricted - other road users could be dazzled in clear conditions.*

Operating tip: Both the rear and front fog lights are switched off automatically when the main lighting switch or the starter switch are turned off, and will need to be reselected when the starter switch is turned back on.

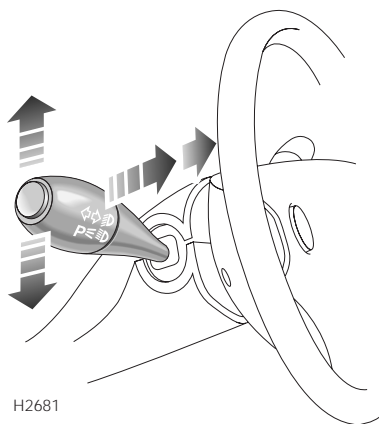
Lights & Indicators

HAZARD WARNING LIGHTS



Press to operate. All the direction indicators and direction indicator warning lights will flash together. Use only in an emergency to warn other road users when your car is causing an obstruction or is in a hazardous situation. Remember to switch off before driving away.

DIRECTION INDICATOR LEVER



! Take care not to dazzle oncoming vehicles when driving using main beam headlights.

Direction indicators

Move the lever down to indicate a LEFT turn, or up to indicate a RIGHT turn. The indicators will cancel automatically once a turn has been completed.

The corresponding GREEN warning light in the instrument panel will flash in time with the direction indicators.

Operating tip: Hold the direction indicator lever half way up or down to indicate a lane change.

Headlight main and dipped beam

Pull the lever fully towards the steering wheel to change headlight beams (the BLUE warning light in the instrument panel illuminates when the headlights are on main beam).

Operating tip: Main beam selection is cancelled automatically whenever the lighting or starter switches are turned off.

Headlight flash

To briefly flash the main beams on and off, pull the lever part way towards the steering wheel and then release.

Lights & Indicators

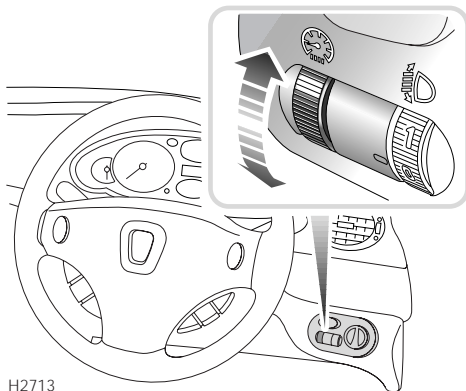
Parking lights

The near or off-side tail lights and side lights can be switched on independently for parking purposes, as follows:

With the starter switch turned off, move the direction indicator lever fully DOWN to switch on the left hand parking lights. Move the direction indicator lever fully UP to illuminate the right hand parking lights.

To cancel the parking lights, return the direction indicator lever to the off position.

INSTRUMENT DIMMER CONTROL

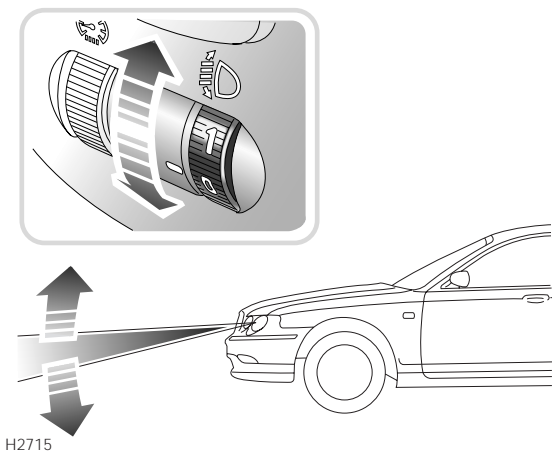


H2713

Rotate the control up to increase and down to decrease instrument illumination. The instrument dimmer also controls the illumination of switches, audio system, message centre, trip computer and the satellite navigation system (if fitted).

NOTE: Instrument and switch illumination will automatically dim when the sidelights are switched on.

HEADLIGHT BEAM HEIGHT ADJUSTER



The angle of the dipped beams is affected by the distribution of passenger and luggage weight within the car. It is important that the headlights are adjusted to ensure that the point at which they meet the road surface provides adequate illumination ahead of the vehicle, without dazzling other road users.

Using the following load conditions as a guide, adjust the headlights by rotating the adjuster wheel (see inset):

- **Position '0'**

Driver only, or driver plus a front seat passenger.

- **Position '1'**

Up to all the seats occupied plus an evenly distributed load in the boot.

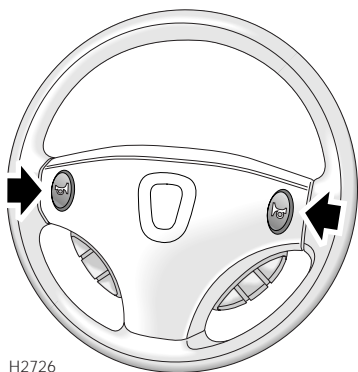
- **Position '2'**

Driver only, plus an evenly distributed load in the boot.

These loading definitions assume that all loads will be within the limits of the maximum permissible axle and vehicle weights

Horn

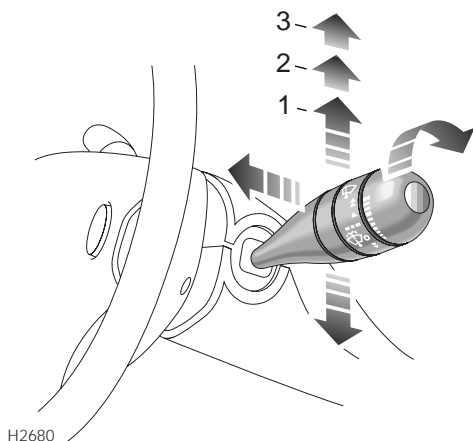
HORN



H2726

To operate, press either of the horn switches set into the steering wheel pad.

WIPER CONTROLS



The wipers and washers will only operate when the starter switch is in the first or second position.

Single wipe

Pull the lever down and release (if the lever is held down, the wipers will operate at high speed until the lever is released).

Intermittent wipe

Push the lever up to the first position.

Normal speed wipe

Push the lever up to the second position.

Fast speed wipe

Push the lever up to the third position.

Variable delay - intermittent wipe

Rotate the switch to vary the delay between wipes. The delay will also vary according to road speed – any increase in speed will decrease the delay.

Auto-park

If the starter switch is turned off while the wipers are operating, the wipers will continue operating until the parked position is reached.

Operating tip: If the road speed drops below 5 mph (8 km/h) while the wipers are operating, they will slow to the next slowest operating mode; ie. Fast wipe to normal wipe, normal wipe to intermittent. This facility can be manually overridden by changing the wipe setting.



Auto-park can be selected or deselected by a Rover dealer.

Wipers & Washers

Rain sensor★

Some cars are equipped with an optical rain sensor fitted to the inside of the windscreen behind the rear view mirror. The sensor is able to detect varying amounts of dirt and water on the outside of the windscreen. With the wiper control set to Intermittent Wipe, the variable delay will be adjusted automatically according to the information supplied by the rain sensor.

If the sensor detects constant rain, the wipers will operate continuously at normal speed wipe.

IMPORTANT

- DO NOT operate the wipers on a dry screen.
- In freezing or very hot conditions, ensure that the blades are not frozen or stuck to the glass before being operated.
- In winter, remove snow or ice from around the arms and blades, including the wiped area of the screen.

WINDSCREEN WASHERS

Pull the lever towards the steering wheel – the washers operate immediately. After a short delay, the wipers will commence operating in conjunction with the washers, both functions continuing until the lever is released.

Note that the wipers continue operating for a further three wipes after the lever is released.

If the washers fail to deliver the screen wash solution (dirt or ice may have blocked the jets), release the lever immediately. This will prevent the wipers from operating, and the consequent risk of visibility being impaired by dirt smearing across the unwashed windscreen.

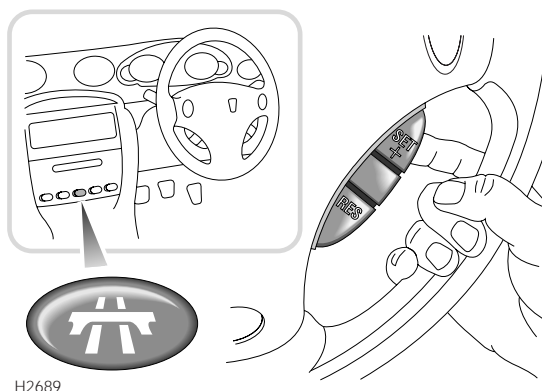


The number of wipes can be adjusted to either 2 or 4 by a Rover dealer.

HEADLIGHT WASHERS★

When the headlights are illuminated, the headlight washers operate automatically in conjunction with every fifth operation of the windscreen washers.

CRUISE CONTROL★



Cruise control enables the driver to maintain a constant road speed without using the accelerator pedal. This is particularly useful for motorway cruising, or for any journey where a constant speed can be maintained for a lengthy period.

The following precautions must be observed when using cruise control:

- DO NOT attempt to use cruise control when using reverse gear.
- DO NOT use cruise control on winding or slippery road surfaces, or in traffic conditions where a constant speed cannot easily be maintained.
- On petrol engine vehicles, DO NOT rest your foot under the accelerator pedal while cruise control is engaged – your foot could become trapped.
- ALWAYS switch off the master switch when you no longer intend to use cruise control.

Operating tip: Use of 'sport' mode on automatic gearbox vehicles is not recommended when cruise control is selected.

Cruise Control

To operate cruise control

The cruise control system has three switches; a master switch on the centre console and two control switches marked 'SET+' and 'RES' mounted on the steering wheel.

1. Press the master switch (the switch indicator light and the warning light in the instrument panel illuminate whenever cruise control is operating).
2. Accelerate until the desired cruising speed is reached. This must be above the system's minimum operational speed of 28 mph (45 km/h) and below the maximum operating speed of 125 mph (200 km/h).
3. Lift the 'SET+' switch to set the road speed in the system memory. Cruise control will now maintain that speed without the need to use the accelerator pedal.

NOTE: The set speed held in the cruise control memory, will be cancelled when either the cruise control master switch or the starter switch is turned off.

With cruise control operating, speed can be increased by normal use of the accelerator eg. for overtaking. When the accelerator is released, road speed will return to the selected cruising speed. On diesel engine cars, cruise control will be disengaged if the accelerator is used for longer than 30 seconds – lift the 'RES' switch to re-engage.

To increase the set cruising speed

Lift and hold the 'SET+' switch – the car will accelerate automatically. Release the switch as soon as the desired speed has been reached.

Alternatively, the set speed can be increased incrementally by 'tapping' the 'SET+' switch. Each operation of the switch will increase the speed by approximately 1 mph (1.5 km/h).

Disengaging cruise control

Cruise control will automatically disengage if the brake or clutch pedals are depressed, or if 'N' (neutral) is selected on an automatic gearbox. Cruise control can also be disengaged by operating the 'RES' switch.

To re-engage cruise control at the previously set speed, operate the 'RES' switch.

FOOT BRAKE

For added safety, the hydraulic braking system operates through dual circuits. If one circuit should fail, the other will continue to function, but increased brake pedal travel, greater pedal pressure, and longer stopping distances will be experienced.

In the event of a brake failure where only one circuit is operational, the car should be brought to a halt as soon as traffic conditions safely allow. **DO NOT** continue driving – seek qualified assistance.

Servo assistance

The braking system is servo assisted, but **ONLY** while the engine is running. Without servo assistance greater brake pedal effort is necessary to safely control the car, resulting in longer stopping distances. Always be aware of the following:

- **NEVER** allow the car to freewheel with the engine turned off.
- **ALWAYS** take particular care when being towed with the engine turned off.

If the engine should stop for any reason while driving, bring the car to a halt as quickly as traffic conditions safely allow, and **DO NOT** pump the brake pedal lest the braking system lose any remaining servo-assistance available.

Electronic brake force distribution


Your car is equipped with Electronic Brake force Distribution (EBD), which, in order to maintain braking efficiency, automatically proportions the distribution of braking forces between front and rear axles, under all load conditions.

For example; under light loads EBD applies less effort to the rear brakes in order to maintain vehicle stability; however if the car is heavily laden or towing, then more effort will be applied to the rear brakes.

The EBD system incorporates a monitoring system, which checks that all electrical components are in working order when the starter switch is turned on and also at frequent intervals while the car is being driven. The EBD monitoring system is linked to the brake system warning light on the instrument panel. If this light illuminates while driving, or

NOTE: **DO NOT** rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving; this may overheat the brakes, reduce their efficiency and cause excessive wear.

Operating tip: Driving through water or even very heavy rain may adversely affect braking efficiency. Dry the braking surfaces by intermittent light application of the foot brake, after first ensuring that you are at a safe distance from other road users.

 ***NEVER move the car without the engine running because brake servo assistance may not be available. The brakes will still function, but more pedal pressure will be required to operate them.***

Brakes

remains illuminated for more than three seconds after the starter switch is turned on, there is a fault with the braking system, and EBD may not be available. If this occurs, stop the car as soon as safety permits and seek qualified assistance immediately. **DO NOT** drive the car with the brake system warning light illuminated.

Brake pads

Brake pads require a period of bedding in. For the first 500 miles (800 km), you should avoid situations where heavy braking is required.

Remember that regular servicing is vital to ensure that all the brake components are examined for wear at the correct intervals, and changed when required to ensure long term safety and optimum performance.

Brake pad wear indicator

The road wheels are fitted with brake pad wear sensors. When a brake pad wears to a predetermined point, the sensor activates the instrument panel warning light/display. The warning will remain active until the worn brake pad is replaced.

Brake system warning light

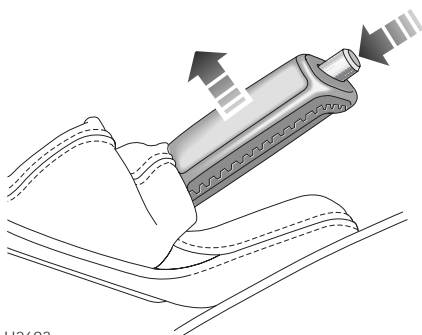


The warning light on the instrument panel should illuminate for about 3 seconds as a bulb check whenever the starter switch is turned to the second position, and also illuminate whenever the handbrake is applied (provided the starter is switched to the second position).

If the warning light illuminates while driving, or fails to extinguish when the handbrake is fully released, a fault with the braking system is indicated. This may be caused by a leak in the hydraulic system or low fluid level in the reservoir or failure of the electronic brake force distribution system. **DO NOT** continue driving – stop the car as soon as safety permits and seek qualified assistance.

! *If the brake warning light illuminates while driving, bring the car to a halt as soon as traffic conditions and safety permit and seek qualified assistance before continuing.*

HANDBRAKE



H2693

! *DO NOT drive with the handbrake applied, or apply the handbrake while the car is in motion; this could result in loss of control, prevent the anti-lock braking system from functioning correctly, and may even cause damage to the rear brakes.*

The handbrake operates on the rear wheels only. To apply the handbrake, pull the lever up. Always apply the handbrake **FULLY** whenever you park the car.

To release, pull the lever up slightly, depress the button (arrowed in illustration) and fully lower the lever. The warning light on the instrument panel will extinguish when the handbrake is fully released.

When parking on a steep slope, do not rely on the handbrake alone to hold the car. On manual gearbox models, leave the car parked with the gearbox in a low forward gear when facing uphill and in reverse gear when facing downhill. On automatic gearbox models, selection of 'P' (park) will lock the transmission and, together with the handbrake, prevent the car from rolling away.

Brakes

ANTI-LOCK BRAKES


The purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS) is to prevent the wheels from locking while braking, thereby enabling the driver to retain steering control of the car.

Under normal braking conditions, (where sufficient road surface friction exists to reliably bring the car to a halt without the wheels locking), ABS will not be activated. However, should the braking force exceed the available adhesion between the tyres and the road surface causing the wheels to lock (on slippery roads, for example), then ABS will automatically come into operation.

This will be recognisable by a rapid pulsation felt through the brake pedal.

IMPORTANT

- The fact that a car is fitted with ABS must never tempt the driver into taking risks that could affect his/her safety or that of other road users. In all cases, it remains the driver's responsibility to drive within normal safety margins, having due consideration for prevailing weather and traffic conditions.

 ***ABS cannot overcome the physical limitations of stopping the car in too short a distance, cornering at too high a speed, or the danger of aquaplaning, i.e. where a layer of water prevents adequate contact between the tyres and the road surface.***

Braking in an emergency

If an emergency situation occurs, the driver should apply full braking effort even when the road surface is slippery. The anti-lock braking system will constantly monitor the rotational speed of the wheels and vary braking pressure to each according to the amount of traction available. This will ensure that the wheels do not lock and that the car is brought to a halt in the shortest possible distance for the prevailing road surface conditions.

No matter how hard you brake, you should be able to continue steering the vehicle as **NORMAL**.

However, always remember that anti-lock braking operates only **AFTER** the driver has already lost control. ABS cannot reliably compensate for driver error or inexperience.

ABS Warning light



The ABS incorporates a monitoring system, which checks that all the electrical components are in working order as soon as the starter switch is turned on, and also at frequent intervals during a journey.

The warning light on the instrument panel is an important part of this system. The light should illuminate for approximately 2 seconds when the starter switch is turned to the second position and then extinguish.

If the warning light fails to extinguish or illuminates while driving, a fault has been detected by the self-monitoring system and full ABS control may not be available. If this occurs, consult your dealer at the earliest opportunity.

! DO NOT pump the brake pedal at any time; this will interrupt operation of the ABS and may increase braking distance.

NOTE: On soft surfaces such as powdery snow, sand or gravel, the braking distance required by the anti-lock braking system may be greater than for non-ABS braking, even though improved steering would be experienced. This is because the natural action of locked wheels on soft surfaces is to build up a wedge of surface material in front which assists the car to stop.

NOTE: The normal (non-ABS) braking system remains fully operational and is not affected by partial or full loss of the ABS. However, braking distances may increase.

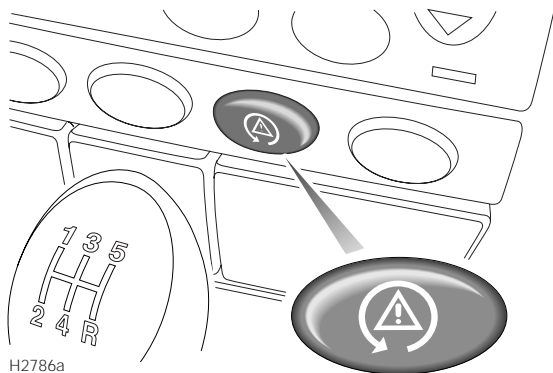
Traction Control

ELECTRONIC TRACTION CONTROL★

The purpose of electronic traction control is to aid traction, thereby helping the driver to maintain control of the car in situations where one or both of the driving wheels are spinning (for example, if one wheel is on ice and the other on tarmac).

The traction control system monitors the driving speed of each wheel individually. If spin is detected on one wheel, the system automatically brakes that wheel, transferring torque to the opposite, non-spinning, wheel. If both wheels are spinning, the system will reduce engine speed in order to regulate wheel rotation until traction is regained.

Manual override



Traction control is entirely automatic in operation. However, the system can be manually overridden by pressing the traction control disable switch (see illustration). The system will then remain disabled until the switch is pressed a second time, or until the starter switch is turned off.

NOTE: The individual wheel braking feature of the traction control system will not operate at road speeds above 62 mph (100 km/h). The engine torque reduction feature continues to function up to the car's maximum speed.

Operating tip: When driving with snow chains fitted, it is recommended that traction control be disabled.

Warning light

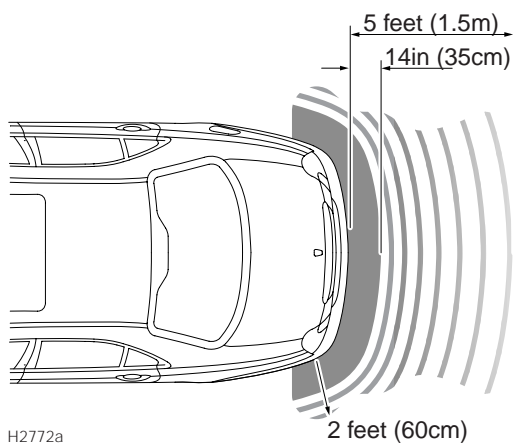


On cars equipped with the standard instrument panel (no message centre), the light flashes while the traction control system is operating (cars equipped with a message centre, feature a traction control message, which appears for a minimum of 4 seconds).

The light also illuminates as a bulb check (for approximately 3 seconds) when the starter switch is turned on and illuminates continuously whenever traction control is manually disabled. If there is a fault with the system, the warning light will fail to extinguish and remain illuminated even when the car is stationary. In this case you should seek qualified assistance at the earliest opportunity.

Parking Aid

PARKING AID★



! *The parking aid is not infallible. It is for guidance only! The sensors may not be able to detect certain types of obstruction, eg. narrow posts or small objects no more than a few inches wide, small objects close to the ground, objects above the level of the boot and some objects with dark non-reflective surfaces.*

The parking aid system is designed to help the driver reverse into parking places.

Four ultrasonic sensors, situated in the rear bumper, scan an area behind the car searching for obstructions. If an obstruction is detected, the sensors calculate its distance from the rear of the car and communicate this information to the driver by sounding warning chimes.

It is important to remember that the system is no more than an AID to parking. It is not foolproof in operation, nor is it a substitute for observation and personal judgement.

Care point: Keep the sensors free from dirt and ice, either of which will impair performance.

Care point: When washing the car, avoid aiming high pressure water jets directly at the sensors from close range.

Parking aid in operation

With the starter switch turned to the second position, the parking aid operates automatically whenever reverse gear is selected and is switched off as soon as reverse is deselected.

When reverse is selected a short 'bleep' will sound to confirm that the system is working (Note that a one second delay will occur before the 'bleep' sounds).

While reversing:

- If no obstruction is sensed, the warning chime will remain silent.
- If an obstruction is located within the 5 feet (1.5 m) range of the rear parking aid sensors or 2 feet (60 cm) of the corner sensors, the warning commences chiming. As the car moves closer to the obstruction, the chimes are transmitted more rapidly.
- Once the obstruction is within 14 inches (35 cm) of the rear bumper, the chimes merge into a continuous warning tone.
- If the distance between the car and an obstruction to the side of the car remains unchanged for over three seconds, the parking aid will switch off.

Operating tip: Reduce the radio volume while reversing - loud audio sounds may 'drown' the warning chimes.

NOTE: If a longer, higher pitched, sound is emitted (for a duration of 5 seconds) when reverse gear is selected, this indicates a fault with the system - contact your dealer for assistance.

NOTE: In the case of cars equipped with factory fitted towing equipment, the parking aid will not operate while a caravan or trailer is hitched to the car.

Maintenance

ROUTINE SERVICING

The safety, reliability and performance of your car will depend partly on how well it is maintained.

Maintenance is the owner's responsibility and you must ensure that owner maintenance operations, oil services, inspections and brake fluid and coolant changes are carried out when required and according to the manufacturers' recommendations.

Oil services and inspections

The service interval display in the instrument panel shows the next service type (Oil Service or Inspection) and the distance remaining before the next service is due. This display appears for 4 seconds every time the starter switch is initially turned to the second position.

The distance display commences at 15,000 miles and progressively reduces in increments of 25 miles as the car is driven, until zero is reached. The relevant service should be carried out after 12 months or as soon as the distance display shows zero (whichever is the sooner). After the completion of each service, the servicing dealer will reset the distance display to 15,000 miles.

While the oil services and inspections have nominal distance and time-related intervals of 15,000 miles or 12 months, by measuring fuel consumption the car's monitoring system is also able to assess the owner's driving style and the type of motoring to which the car is subjected. These additional factors will affect the point at which the service should be carried out.

For example, a car subjected predominantly to short journey motoring, will consume more fuel, resulting in a more rapid deterioration of the engine oil. In this case, the service distance indicator will reduce more rapidly, reaching zero after the car has travelled as few as 11,000 or 12,000 miles. Conversely, the driver of a car used mainly for long motorway journeys, driving carefully and within the speed limit, may well find that the service distance indicator does not 'zero' until the car has exceeded 15,000 miles.

NOTE: Because the service interval display reduces in increments of 25 miles, it is possible to undertake a short journey without triggering any movement from the display.

NOTE: If a service is not carried out (or the dealer fails to reset the display), the distance indicator, having reached zero, will then start to accumulate, but with minus values, indicating the distance by which a service is overdue.

Service Portfolio

The Service Portfolio book includes a Service Record section, which enables a record to be kept of all the oil services and inspections that are carried out on the car. This section of the book also provides a facility for the dealer to record brake fluid and coolant changes, as well as the fitting of replacement airbag modules and seat belt pre-tensioners.

Ensure your dealer signs and stamps the book after each oil service and inspection.

Brake fluid replacement

The brake fluid requires replacement every two years, irrespective of the distance the car has travelled. Normally, the brake fluid change indicator on the instrument panel will commence illuminating (for four seconds every time the starter switch is initially turned to the second position) as soon as each two year period has elapsed. However, if an impending oil service or inspection falls due within a period of up to 180 days prior to the brake fluid change becoming due, then the indicator will illuminate earlier. This will enable the dealer to combine the brake fluid change with the oil service or inspection, thereby avoiding the need for an additional dealer visit.

Note that brake fluid replacement will be an additional cost.

Coolant replacement

The engine coolant (anti-freeze and water solution) needs to be replaced every four years regardless of the distance the car has travelled. Your Rover dealer will replace the coolant at the scheduled oil service or inspection nearest to the conclusion of each four year period, to avoid the need for an additional dealer visit.

Note that coolant replacement will be an additional cost.

Maintenance

EMISSION CONTROL

Your car is fitted with emission and evaporative control equipment designed to meet specific territorial and legal requirements. You should be aware that unauthorised replacement, modification or tampering with this equipment by an owner or motor vehicle repairer could be unlawful and subject to legal penalties.

In addition, engine settings must not be tampered with. These have been established to ensure that your car complies with stringent exhaust emission regulations. Incorrect engine settings may adversely affect exhaust emissions, engine performance and fuel consumption, as well as causing high temperatures, which could result in damage to the catalytic converter and the engine.

OWNER MAINTENANCE

In addition to the routine services and inspections referred to previously, a number of simple checks must be carried out more frequently. You can carry out these checks yourself and advice is given on the pages that follow.

Daily checks

- Operation of lights, horn, direction indicators, wipers, washers and warning lights.
- Operation of seat belts and brakes.
- Look for fluid deposits underneath the car that might indicate a leak.

Weekly checks

- Engine oil level.
- Coolant level.
- Brake fluid level.
- Power steering fluid level.
- Screen washer fluid level.
- Tyre pressures and condition.
- Operate air conditioning (if fitted).

Care point: The engine oil level should be checked more frequently if the car is driven for prolonged periods at high speeds.

Care point: Any significant or sudden drop in fluid levels, or uneven tyre wear, should be reported to a dealer without delay.

SPECIAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

If your car is frequently used in dusty conditions, or operated in extreme climates where sub-zero or very high ambient temperatures are normal, more frequent attention may need to be paid to servicing requirements. Contact a Rover dealer for advice.

Maintenance


SAFETY IN THE GARAGE

If you need to carry out maintenance, observe the following safety precautions at all times:

- Keep your hands and clothing away from drive belts and pulleys.
- If the car has been driven recently, **DO NOT TOUCH** exhaust and cooling system components until the engine has cooled.
- **DO NOT TOUCH** electrical leads or components while the engine is running, or with the starter switch turned on.
- **NEVER** leave the engine running in an unventilated area – exhaust gases are poisonous and extremely dangerous.
- **DO NOT** work underneath the car with the wheel changing jack as the only means of support.
- Ensure sparks and naked lights are kept away from the engine compartment.
- Wear protective clothing, including, where practicable, gloves made from an impervious material.
- Remove metal wrist bands and jewellery before working in the engine compartment.
- **DO NOT** allow tools or metal parts of the car to make contact with the battery leads or terminals.

Poisonous fluids

Fluids used in motor vehicles are poisonous and should not be consumed or brought into contact with open wounds. These include; battery acid, anti-freeze, brake and power steering fluid, petrol, diesel, engine oil and windscreen washer additives. Obey all instructions printed on labels and containers.

 **Cooling fans may commence operating after the engine is switched off, and continue operating for a number of minutes. Keep clear of all fans while working in the engine compartment.**

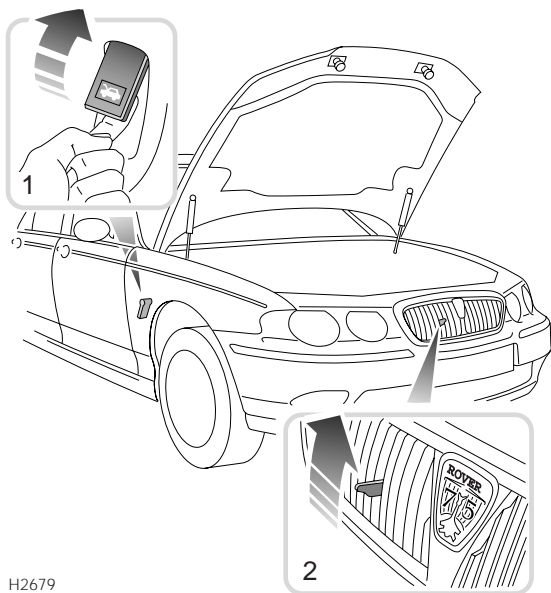
Care point: Prolonged contact with engine oil may cause serious skin disorders, including dermatitis and cancer of the skin. Wash thoroughly after contact.



It is illegal to pollute drains, water courses or soil. Use authorised waste disposal sites to dispose of used oil and toxic chemicals.

BONNET OPENING

! *DO NOT drive with the bonnet retained by the safety catch alone.*



H2679

1. From inside the car, pull the bonnet release handle.
2. Lift the bonnet safety catch lever and raise the bonnet.

Closing the bonnet

Lower the bonnet. When the bonnet is approximately 6 inches (150 mm) from its closed position, push down evenly using the palms of both hands on the leading edge of the bonnet on either side of the radiator grill.

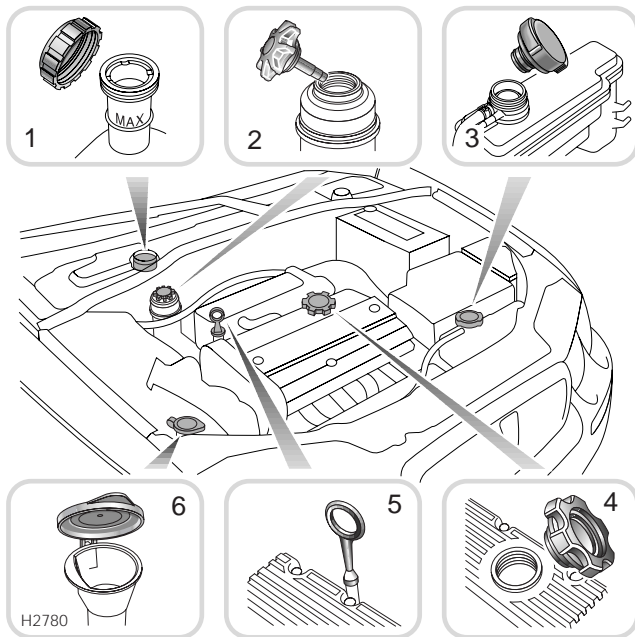
After closing the bonnet, check that the lock is fully engaged by attempting to lift the front edge of the bonnet. This should be free from all movement.

Engine Compartment

UNDERBONNET LOCATIONS

1.8 petrol engines

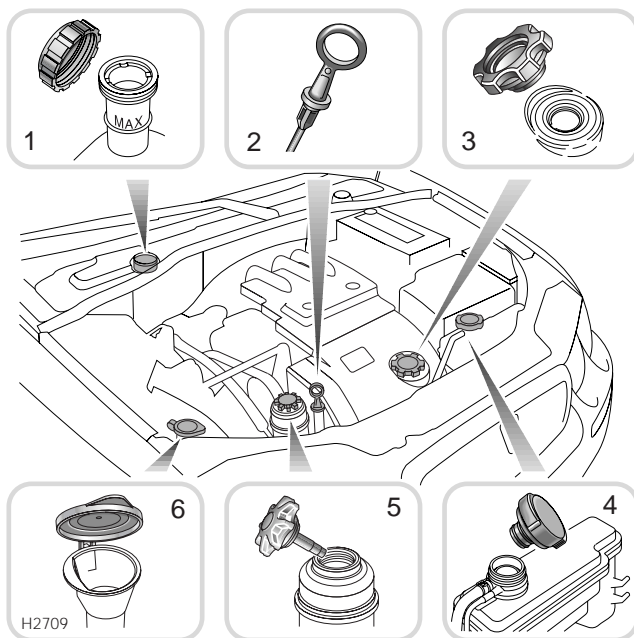
! While working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety precautions listed under 'Safety in the garage' on a previous page.



1. Brake reservoir (black cap)
2. Power steering reservoir (black cap)
3. Cooling system reservoir
4. Engine oil filler (yellow cap)
5. Engine oil dipstick (yellow)
6. Washer reservoir (blue cap)

2.0 & 2.5 petrol engines

! While working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety precautions listed under 'Safety in the garage' on a previous page.

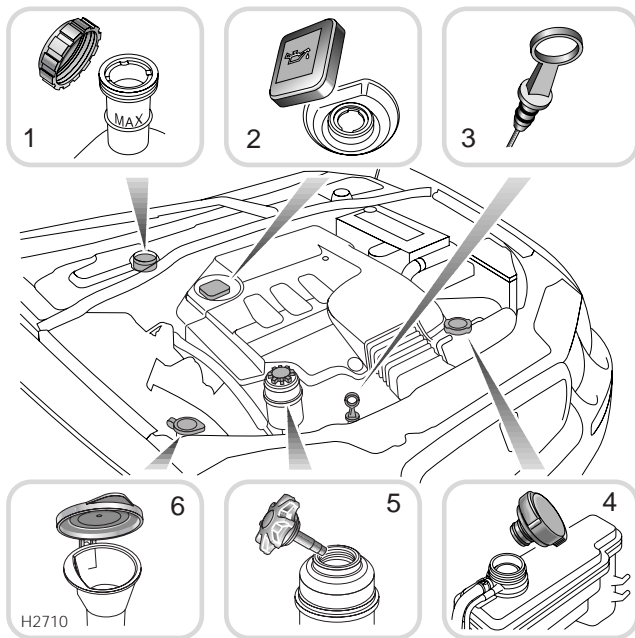


1. Brake reservoir (black cap)
2. Engine oil dipstick (yellow)
3. Engine oil filler (yellow cap)
4. Cooling system reservoir
5. Power steering reservoir (black cap)
6. Washer reservoir (blue cap)

Engine Compartment

Diesel engines

! While working in the engine compartment, always observe the safety precautions listed under 'Safety in the garage' on a previous page.



1. Brake reservoir (black cap)
2. Engine oil filler (yellow cap)
3. Engine oil dipstick (yellow)
4. Cooling system reservoir
5. Power steering reservoir (black cap)
6. Washer reservoir (blue cap)

ENGINE OIL

Check the oil level weekly, or whenever you fill up with fuel. Ideally the oil level should be checked with the engine hot and the car resting on level ground.

Oil specification

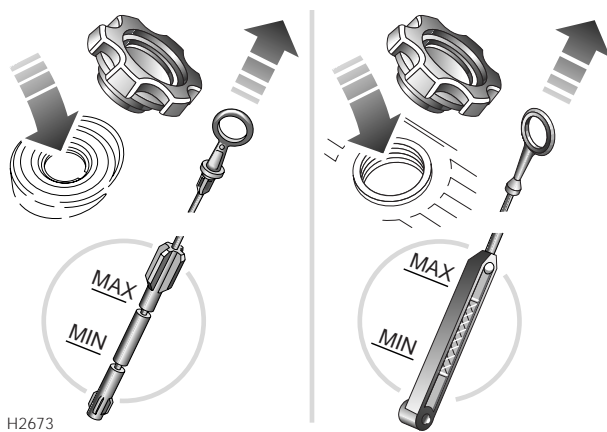
Petrol engines: 10W/40 engine oil meeting ACEA A2.

Note that for 1.8 petrol engine cars only, ACEA A1 oils can also be used and that this specification may improve fuel economy.

Diesel engines: 10W/40 or 15W/40 engine oil meeting both ACEA A3 and ACEA B3 specifications.

Oils manufactured to the above specifications are suitable for use in temperatures between -20°C to $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ (if climatic temperature falls outside these limits, seek advice from your dealer).

Oil level check & top-up

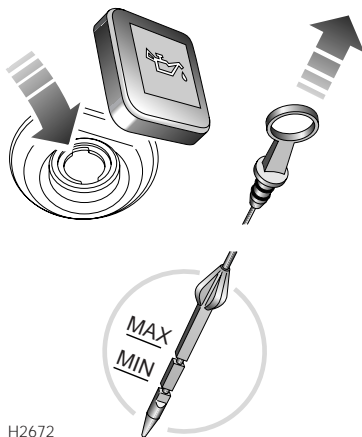


Petrol engines

Operating tip: Check the oil level when you fill up with fuel (refuel first, then check the oil - this will allow time for the oil to drain into the sump before you check the level).

NOTE: Mixing oil additives with the engine oil is not recommended and could damage the engine.

! Prolonged contact with engine oil may cause serious skin disorders, including dermatitis and cancer of the skin. Wash thoroughly after contact.



H2672

Diesel engines

1. Withdraw the dipstick and wipe the blade clean.
2. Slowly insert the dipstick and withdraw again to check the level, which should NEVER be allowed to fall below the lower mark on the dipstick.
3. To top-up, remove the oil filler cap and add oil to maintain a level between the upper and lower marks on the dipstick. As a general guide, if the level on the dipstick is:
 - nearer to the upper mark than the lower, add no oil.
 - nearer to the lower mark than the upper, add half a litre of oil.
 - at or below the lower mark, add one litre of oil.
4. Wait for five minutes and then recheck the level, adding more oil if necessary - DO NOT OVERFILL!
5. Finally, ensure the dipstick and filler cap are replaced.

Care point: Take care to avoid spilling engine oil onto a hot engine - a fire may result!

Care point: Check the engine oil more frequently if the car is driven at high speeds for prolonged periods.

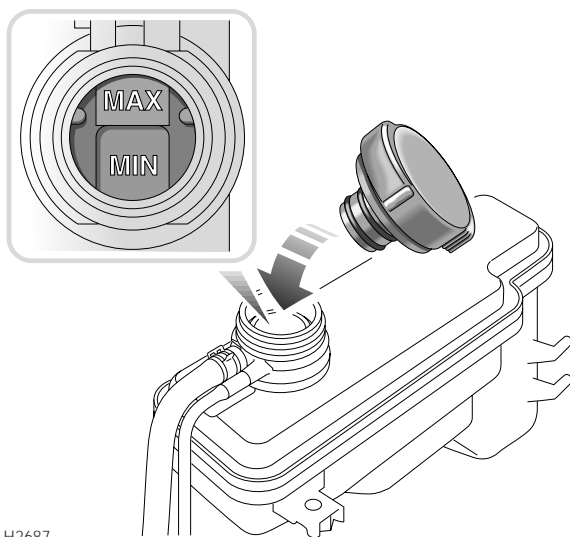
! *Driving the car with the engine oil level ABOVE the upper mark, or BELOW the lower mark on the dipstick, will damage the engine.*

COOLANT CHECK & TOP-UP

The coolant level should be checked weekly when the cooling system is cold and with the car resting on level ground.

Remove the filler cap to check the level of the coolant. The level marking can only be viewed through the filler neck (see illustration).

If it is necessary to remove the filler cap before the system has fully cooled, loosen the cap slowly, allowing the air pressure to escape gradually before removing the cap completely.



H2687

If the level is below the 'MAX' mark, top-up with a 50% mix of water and ethylene glycol based anti-freeze (containing no methanol) with Organic Acid Technology (OAT) corrosion inhibitors (see 'Anti-freeze').

If the coolant level falls appreciably during a short period, suspect leakage or overheating and arrange for your dealer to examine the car.

Ensure the cap is tightened fully after top-up is completed.

! **DO NOT** remove the reservoir cap when the cooling system is hot - escaping steam or water could cause serious injury.

Care point: DO NOT add rust inhibitors or other additives to the coolant - these may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

Care point: When topping-up, avoid spillage on body panels - anti-freeze will damage painted surfaces.

Care point: Take care not to spill antifreeze onto a hot engine - a fire may result.

Cooling System

ANTI-FREEZE

Anti-freeze contains important corrosion inhibitors. The anti-freeze content of the coolant must be maintained between 50% and 60% all year round (not just in cold conditions). To ensure that the anti-corrosion properties of the coolant are retained, the anti-freeze content should be checked by your dealer once a year and the coolant completely renewed every four years, regardless of distance travelled.


The specific gravity of a 50% anti-freeze solution at 20° C (68° F) is 1.075 and protects against frost down to -36° C (-33° F).


Coolant specification

Use ONLY a 50% mix of water and Havoline Extended Life Coolant (XLC), or any ethylene glycol based anti-freeze (containing no methanol) with Organic Acid Technology (OAT) corrosion inhibitors.

In an emergency – and only if this type of anti-freeze is unavailable – top-up the cooling system with clean water, but be aware of the resultant reduction in frost protection. DO NOT top-up or refill with other anti-freeze formulations. If in doubt consult a Rover dealer.

IMPORTANT: Cooling System draining and re-filling are service operations that require detailed product knowledge and should only be carried out by qualified personnel according to the processes described in the workshop manual.

 **Anti-freeze is poisonous and can be fatal if swallowed - keep containers sealed and out of the reach of children. If accidental consumption is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.**

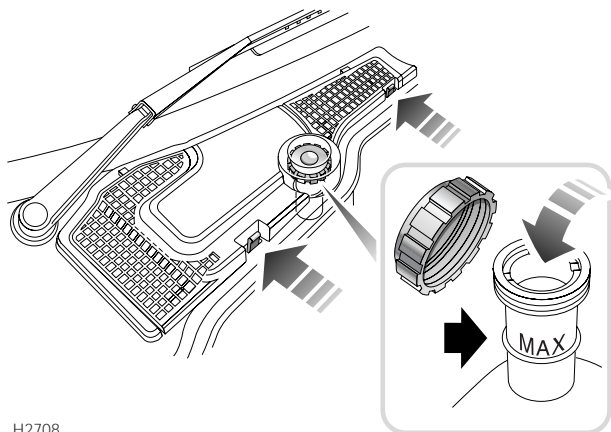
 **Prevent anti-freeze from coming into contact with the skin or eyes. If this occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water.**

BRAKE FLUID

The level of fluid in the brake reservoir may fall slightly during use, as a result of brake pad wear and will need to be topped-up from time to time. If there is any appreciable drop in level over a short period, consult your dealer. **DO NOT drive if the fluid level is below the minimum mark on the reservoir.**

Brake fluid must be completely replaced every two years.

Check & Top-up



H2708

Remove the detachable mesh panel on the driver's side of the car to access the brake fluid reservoir. The fluid level can be seen through the reservoir neck and should be maintained as close to the 'MAX' mark as possible. **DO NOT** allow the level to drop below the 'MIN' mark.

Wipe the cap clean to prevent dirt from entering the reservoir. Unscrew the cap and top-up the reservoir to the 'MAX' mark using a recommended fluid.

Use only new fluid from a sealed container (old fluid from uncapped containers or fluid previously bled from the system will have absorbed moisture, and adversely affect braking performance).

! *Brake fluid is highly toxic - keep containers sealed and out of the reach of children. If accidental consumption of brake fluid is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.*

! *Prevent brake fluid coming into contact with the skin or eyes. If this occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water.*

Fluid specification: AP New Premium Super DOT 4 brake fluid, or Castrol Universal DOT 4 brake fluid.

Care point: Take care not to spill brake fluid onto a hot engine - a fire may result.

Care point: Brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. Soak up any spillage with an absorbent cloth immediately and wash the area with a mixture of car shampoo and water.


Power Steering


POWER STEERING FLUID

If the power steering is operating correctly, there will be little or no requirement to top-up the reservoir. Any frequent or regular need to top-up the fluid should be investigated by a qualified dealer.

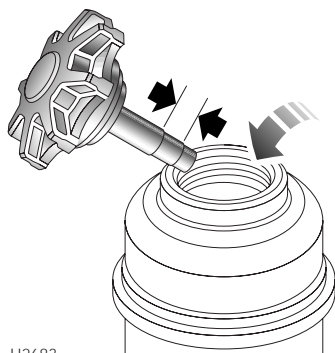
If the fluid has dropped below the lower level mark, top-up the reservoir BEFORE starting the engine, or damage to the steering pump could result.

Under no circumstances should the car be driven with the fluid level below the lower mark on the dipstick, or if a rapid or significant loss of fluid is detected. However, if it can be established that fluid loss is slow, then the reservoir may be topped-up to the upper level mark to enable the car to be driven a short distance to the nearest dealer for examination.

 ***If power steering fluid should come into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water.***

 ***Power steering fluid is highly toxic - keep containers sealed and out of the reach of children. If accidental consumption of fluid is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.***

Check & Top-up



H2683

Check the fluid level every week. The engine should be switched off with the system cold and the front wheels in the straight ahead position before the level is checked.

Wipe the filler cap clean to prevent dirt from entering the reservoir. Remove the filler cap and, using a clean lint-free cloth, wipe the dipstick clean. Refit the cap fully and remove again to check the fluid level. If necessary, top-up with a fluid meeting Dexron III specification until the level is between the upper and lower marks on the dipstick (see illustration). **DO NOT OVERFILL!**

NOTE: The colour of commercially available power steering fluids may differ from that used to fill the system during manufacture. This is not a cause for concern.

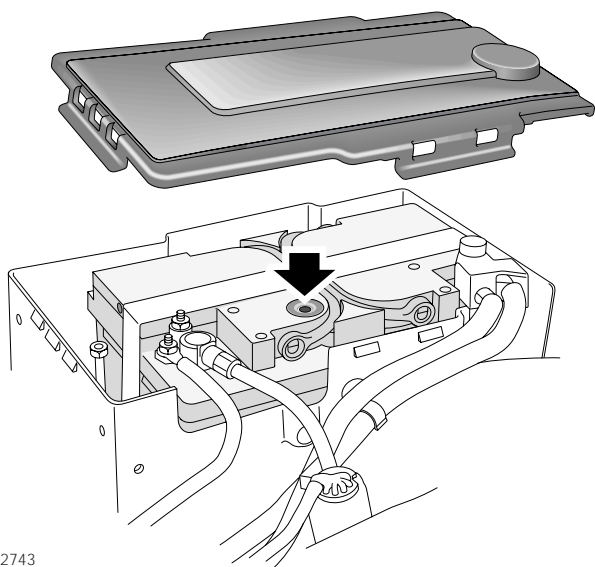
Fluid specification: Use any fluid to Dexron III specification. Fluids manufactured to this specification are suitable for use in temperatures between -20°C to $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$ (if climatic temperature falls outside these limits, seek advice from your dealer).

Care point: Take care not to spill power steering fluid onto a hot engine - a fire may result.

Care point: Power steering fluid will damage painted surfaces. Soak up any spillage with an absorbent cloth immediately and wash the area with a mixture of car shampoo and water.

Battery

BATTERY MAINTENANCE



H2743

To access the battery, unclip and remove the battery cover as shown in illustration.

The battery is designed to be maintenance free, so topping-up is unnecessary. On the top of the battery there is a battery condition indicator (arrowed in illustration). Examine the indicator periodically to check the battery's condition. When the indicator shows:

- GREEN - the battery is in a good state of charge.
- DARK (turning to black) - the battery needs charging.
- CLEAR (or light yellow) - the battery must be replaced. Do not charge the battery or jump start the car with the battery in this condition.

Operating tip: If necessary, clean the top of the battery to ensure a clear view of the condition indicator. Use a torch if natural light is poor.

Operating tip: If the indicator shows clear or yellow, tap the indicator with a screwdriver to disperse any air bubbles - if the indicator colour is unchanged, the battery must be replaced.

Battery safety

Batteries contain sulphuric acid, which is both corrosive and poisonous. If spillage occurs:

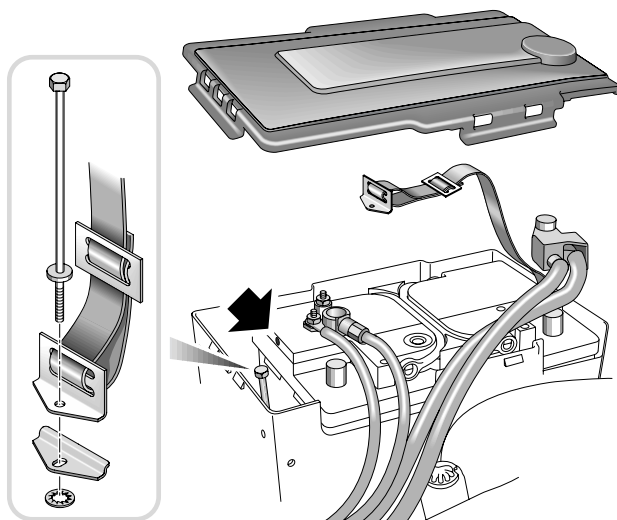
- On clothing or the skin – remove any contaminated clothing immediately, flush the skin with large amounts of water, and seek medical attention urgently.
- In the eyes – flush with clean water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention urgently.
- Swallowing battery acid can be fatal unless IMMEDIATE action is taken – seek medical attention urgently.

Battery disconnection and removal

Before disconnecting or removing the battery, disarm the alarm, and ensure that the starter switch and all electrical equipment is turned off.

! *Remove any metal wrist bands and jewellery before working in the engine compartment.*

Care point: NEVER run the engine with the battery disconnected, or disconnect the battery while the engine is running.



H2787

Disconnect the negative ('-') cable first and then the positive ('+') cable (when reconnecting, connect the positive cable first and then the negative cable).

! *Do not allow the battery terminals or cables to make contact with tools or metal parts of the car.*

Battery

Remove the battery clamping plate retaining bolt; this will release the battery retaining strap and enable the clamping plate to be removed (see inset in illustration).

Use the attached carrying handles (if fitted) to lift the battery from the car.

Battery replacement

Only fit a replacement battery of the same type and specification as the original – other batteries may differ in size and shape or have different terminal positions, which could cause damage to the battery, leaking acid, or fire.

When replacing, ensure the battery is fitted the right way round, with the terminal posts facing towards the left side of the car.

Make sure both the battery clamping plate and retaining strap are fitted securely; this will prevent the battery from moving in the event of an accident or sudden stop.

Finally, ensure the retaining strap does NOT cover the gas vent holes at each end of the battery (the front facing vent hole is identified with an arrow in the previous illustration).

Care point: Keep the battery upright at all times - damage will be caused if the battery is tilted more than 45°.

Care point: DO NOT reverse the polarity of the battery - the electrical system may be damaged if the battery leads are connected to the wrong terminals.



Used batteries are hazardous to the environment, and should be recycled. If in doubt seek advice about disposal from a Rover dealer or your local authority.

Battery charging

As the battery ages, it may not retain its charge as effectively as when it was new. Cars that are used infrequently, or are used excessively for short journey motoring, or operation in cold climates, may need the battery to be charged regularly.


Always check the battery condition indicator before charging.


Batteries generate explosive gases, contain corrosive acid and produce levels of electric current sufficient to cause serious injury. While charging, always heed the following precautions.

- Before charging, disconnect and remove the battery from the car – charging the battery with the cables connected may damage the car's electrical system.
- Make sure the battery charger leads are securely clamped to the battery terminals BEFORE switching on the battery charger. Do not move the leads once the charger is switched on.
- While charging, shield your eyes, or avoid leaning over the battery.
- Keep the area around the top of the battery well ventilated.
- Do not allow naked lights near the battery (batteries generate inflammable hydrogen during and after charging).
- The battery will be charged sufficiently once the battery condition indicator shows GREEN. When charging is finished, switch off the battery charger BEFORE disconnecting the leads from the battery terminals.

After charging, leave the battery for one hour before reconnection to the car – this will allow time for explosive gases to disperse, thereby minimising the risk of fire or explosion.

 **DO NOT charge the battery if it is suspected of being frozen.**

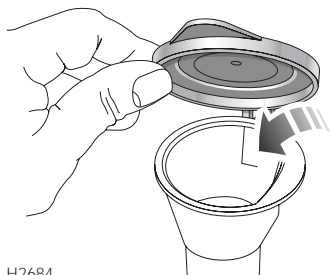
 **DO NOT attempt to charge the battery if the battery condition indicator is clear or light yellow.**

 **DO NOT charge the battery if it is connected to the car - this may seriously damage the car's electrical system.**

NOTE: The battery will take longer to charge in a cold environment.

Washers

WINDSCREEN WASHER TOP-UP



H2684

The windscreen washer reservoir supplies both front screen washer jets and headlight washer jets (where fitted).

Check the reservoir level every week. To ensure proper cleaning of the windscreen and to prevent freezing in cold weather, top-up with a mixture of water and a proprietary brand of screenwash. Preferably mix the recommended quantities of water and screenwash in a separate container before topping-up the system, and always follow the instructions on the container.

Note that body panels may suffer discoloration as a result of screenwash spillage. Take care to avoid spillage, particularly if an undiluted or high concentration of screenwash is being used. If spillage occurs, wash the affected area immediately with water.

WASHER JETS

The windscreen washer jets are set during manufacture and should not need adjusting. However, if adjustment is ever necessary, insert a needle into the jet orifice and lever gently to position each jet so that the spray is directed towards the centre of the windscreen.

Should any jet become obstructed, insert a needle or thin strand of wire into the orifice to clear the blockage.

HEADLIGHT WASHERS★

The spray jets are set during manufacture and should not need to be adjusted.

! ***DO NOT** use an anti-freeze or vinegar/water solution in the washer reservoir - anti-freeze will damage painted surfaces, while vinegar can damage the windscreen washer pump.*

! ***Some Screenwash products are inflammable, particularly if high or undiluted concentrations are exposed to sparks. Do not allow screenwash to come into contact with naked flames or sources of ignition.***

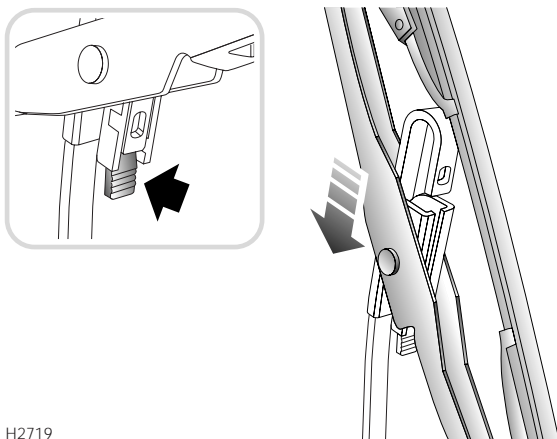
Operating tip: Operate the washers periodically to check that the nozzles are clear and properly directed.

WIPER BLADES

Grease, silicon and petrol based products impair the blade's wiping capability. Wash the wiper blades in warm soapy water and periodically check their condition.

If signs of hardness or cracking in the rubber are found, or if the wipers leave streaks or unwiped areas on the screen, then the wiper blades should be replaced.

Replacing the wiper blade



H2719

Lift the wiper arm away from the windscreen and set the blade at 90° to the arm as shown. Disconnect the blade by pushing in the locking tab (arrowed in inset), setting the blade at 45° to the arm and sliding the blade down the arm.

Fitting a replacement blade is a reversal of this process; position the new blade assembly on the wiper arm and slide the blade fully towards the hooked end of the arm until it locks in place. Check that the blade is securely locked before returning the wiper assembly to the windscreen.

Only fit replacement wiper blades that are identical to the original specification.

Care point: Clean the windscreen regularly with an approved glass cleaner and ensure the screen is thoroughly cleaned before fitting replacement wiper blades.

Operating tip: Only replace one wiper blade at a time - always leave one wiper assembly intact to act as a guide while replacing the other.

NOTE: The wiper blade on the driver's side is equipped with an anti-lift airfoil.

Tyres

CARING FOR YOUR TYRES

Always drive with consideration for the condition of the tyres, and regularly inspect the tread and side walls for any sign of distortion (bulges), cuts or wear.

The most common causes of tyre failure are:

- Bumping against kerbs
- Driving over deep potholes in the road
- Driving with under or over-inflated tyres

Tyre pressures

Correctly inflated tyres will ensure that you enjoy the best combination of tyre life, ride comfort, fuel economy and road handling.


Under-inflated tyres wear more rapidly, can seriously affect the car's road handling characteristics and fuel consumption, as well as increasing the risk of tyre failure. Over-inflated tyres give a harsher ride, wear unevenly and are more prone to damage.

Check the pressures (including the spare wheel) at least every week, when the tyres are cold – be aware that it only takes a mile (1.6 km) of driving to warm up the tyres sufficiently to affect the tyre pressures.

Air pressure naturally increases in warm tyres; if it is necessary to check the tyres when they are warm (after the car has been driven for a while), you should expect the pressures to have increased between 4 and 6 lbf/in². In this circumstance, NEVER let air out of the tyres in order to match the recommended pressures.

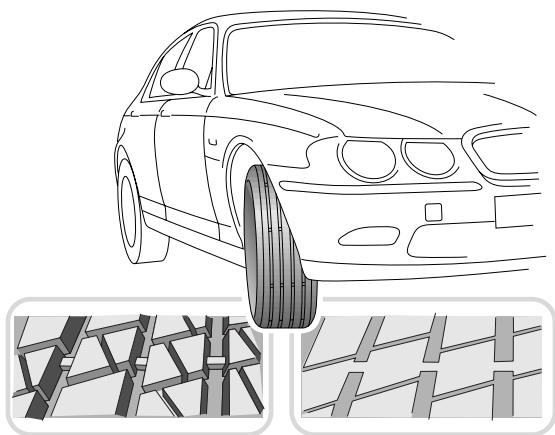
The recommended pressures for cold tyres are shown in 'Technical Data' later in the handbook.

Care point: If possible, protect tyres from contamination by oil, grease, fuel and other automotive fluids.

 **DEFECTIVE TYRES ARE DANGEROUS! Do not drive if any tyre is damaged, is excessively worn, or is inflated to an incorrect pressure.**

Care point: Keep the valve caps screwed down firmly - they prevent dirt from entering the valve. Check the valve for leaks (listen for a tell-tale hissing) when you check the tyre pressure.

Tyre wear indicators



H2703

Tyres fitted as original equipment have wear indicators moulded into the tread pattern at several points around the circumference. When the tread has worn down to 1.6 mm, the indicators will come to the surface of the tread pattern, producing the effect of a continuous band of rubber across the width of the tyre.

The indicators provide warning that there is insufficient tread remaining to provide good traction, particularly on wet roads, and that the tyres no longer comply with legislation requiring a minimum tread depth of 1.6 mm.

For safety, a tyre **MUST** be replaced as soon as a wear indicator becomes visible.

Care point: If tyre wear is uneven (on one side of the tyre only) or becomes abnormally excessive, the wheel alignment should be checked by your dealer.

Tyres

Punctured tyres

Your car is fitted with tubeless tyres, which may not leak if penetrated by a sharp object, provided the object remains in the tyre. If you are aware of this occurring, reduce speed immediately and drive with caution until the spare wheel can be fitted.

A puncture of this kind will eventually cause the tyre to lose pressure, which is why regular (and frequent) checking of tyre pressures is important. Punctured or damaged tyres must be permanently repaired or replaced as soon as possible. **DO NOT DRIVE WITH A PUNCTURED TYRE!**

Replacement tyres

Wheel rims and tyres are matched to suit the handling characteristics of the car. Changing the specification of a wheel or tyre can adversely affect the car's handling and, ultimately, your own safety in emergency road situations.


To be safe, **ONLY** fit replacement tyres that are identical to the original specification shown in 'Technical Data' later in this handbook. In addition, ensure that the load and speed ratings shown on the side wall of each tyre are the same as those of the original equipment. Contact your Rover dealer for further information or assistance.

Always have replacement wheels and tyres balanced before use.

 **DO NOT replace wheels with any type other than genuine Rover parts. Alternative wheels, which do not meet original equipment specifications may adversely affect the car's driving characteristics and should not be fitted.**

SNOW CHAINS

Unsuitable snow chains could damage the tyres, wheels, suspension, brakes or bodywork of your car. Only fit snow chains to cars that have been equipped with 195/65 R15 tyres on 6J wheels, and only fit chains that have been recommended by a Rover dealer and approved by Rover for use on your car.

 **DO NOT fit unapproved snow chains - this could damage brake components.**

In use, always observe the following precautions:

- Fit snow chains to the front wheels only.
- Always adhere to the snow chain fitting and retensioning instructions and the speed limitations for varying road conditions.
- **DO NOT** exceed speeds of 30 mph (50 km/h).

Care point: Avoid tyre damage and excessive chain wear by removing snow chains when driving on snow free roads.

WASHING YOUR CAR



H2669

In order to preserve the paint finish on your car, please observe the following care points:

- DO NOT use hot water to wash the car.
- DO NOT use detergents or washing up liquid.
- In hot weather, DO NOT wash the car in direct sunlight.
- When using a hose, DO NOT aim the water directly at window, door or sunroof seals, or through wheel apertures onto the brake components.

If the car is particularly dirty, use a hose to flush grime and grit from the bodywork, prior to washing. Then, wash the car using cold or lukewarm water containing a good quality wash and wax shampoo. Always use plenty of water to ensure that grit is flushed from the surface and not ground into the paintwork. After washing, rinse the bodywork with clean water and dry off with a chamois leather.

Cleaning the underside

From time to time, but particularly during winter months when salt has been used on the roads, use a hose to wash the underside of the car. Flush away accumulations of mud and thoroughly clean those areas where debris can easily collect (wheel arches and panel seams, for example).

! Some high pressure cleaning systems will penetrate door, window and sunroof seals, and damage lock mechanisms. **DO NOT** aim water jets directly at components that might be easily damaged.

! **DO NOT** use a high pressure hose to clean the engine compartment - damage to the car's electronic systems may occur.

Cleaning & Vehicle Care

Removing tar spots

Use white spirit to remove tar spots and stubborn grease stains from the paintwork. Then wash the area immediately with soapy water to remove all traces of the spirit.

Body protection

After washing, examine the paintwork for damage. Treat paint chips and scratches with a Rover paint touch-up pencil. If the damage has revealed bare metal, use a coloured primer first, then apply the correct colour base coat and finish off with a lacquer pencil, if appropriate. Carry out this treatment after washing but before polishing or waxing.

More extensive damage to paint or bodywork must be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Failure to do this will invalidate the Anti-Corrosion Warranty. If in doubt, ask your Rover dealer for advice.

Polishing the paintwork

Occasionally treat the paint surface with an approved polish containing the following properties:

- Very mild abrasives to remove surface contamination without removing or damaging the paint.
- Filling compounds that will fill scratches and reduce their visibility.
- Wax to provide a protective coating between the paint and the elements.

Care point: DO NOT use car polish containing coarse abrasives - these will remove the paint film and damage the gloss finish.

Care point: If possible, avoid applying polish or wax products to window glass and rubber seals.

Wiper blades

Wash in warm soapy water. DO NOT use spirit or petrol based cleaners.

Windows and mirrors

Regularly clean all windows, inside and out, using an approved glass cleaner.

Windscreen: In particular, clean the outside of the screen with glass cleaner after washing the car with wash and wax products, and before fitting new wiper blades.

Rear screen: Clean the inside with a soft cloth, using a side to side motion to avoid damaging the heating elements. DO NOT scrape the glass or use abrasive cleaning compounds – this will damage the heating elements.

Mirrors: Wash with soapy water. Use a plastic scraper to remove ice. DO NOT use abrasive cleaning compounds or metal scrapers.

Care point: DO NOT scrape or use abrasive cleaners on the inside of the rear screen - this will damage the heating elements.

Cleaning & Vehicle Care

CLEANING THE INTERIOR

Plastic materials

Clean plastic-faced materials with diluted upholstery cleaner, then wipe with a damp cloth.

Care point: DO NOT polish dashboard components - these should remain non-reflective.

Carpet and fabrics

Clean with diluted upholstery cleaner – test a concealed area first.


Leather

Clean leather trim with warm water and a non-detergent soap. Dry and polish the leather with a dry, clean, lint-free cloth.

Care point: DO NOT use petrol, detergents, furniture creams or polishes as cleaning agents.

Airbag module covers

To prevent damage to the airbag SRS, the steering wheel centre pad and the area of the dashboard containing the passenger airbag should **ONLY** be cleaned sparingly with a damp cloth and upholstery cleaner.

 **DO NOT allow these areas to be flooded with liquid and DO NOT use petrol, detergent, furniture cream or polishes.**

Instrument pack, clock, audio system and navigation displays

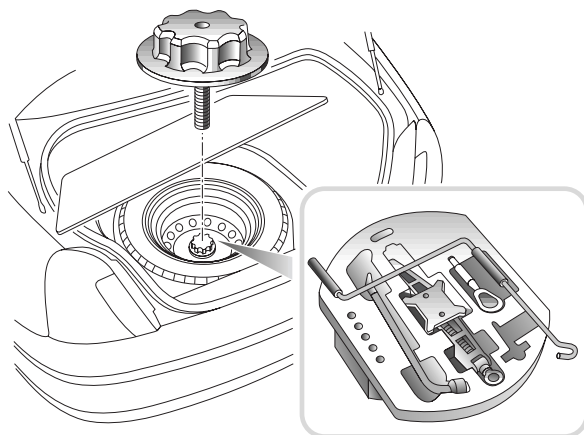
Clean with a dry cloth – DO NOT use cleaning fluids or sprays.

Seat belts

Extend the belts, then use warm water and a non-detergent soap to clean. Allow the belts to dry naturally; DO NOT retract them or use the car until they are completely dry.

Care point: DO NOT use bleaches, dyes or cleaning solvents on seat belts.

SPARE WHEEL AND TOOLS



H2723

1. Remove the carpeted panel from the floor of the boot.
2. Remove the tool kit. This comprises: jack, jack handle, wheel wrench, front towing eye and alloy wheel locking wheel bolt removal tool★.
3. Unscrew the spare wheel clamp and lift the wheel from the well in the boot floor.

NOTE: The spare wheel supplied with your car will vary according to model specification: space saver steel, or regulation steel.

NOTE: If a space saver spare wheel is supplied with your car, remove the spacer (fitted beneath the spare wheel clamp) before stowing a full size road wheel.

Wheel Changing

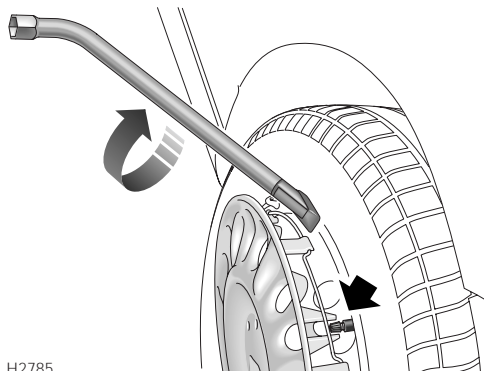
CHANGING A WHEEL

If possible, choose a safe place to stop away from the main thoroughfare. Always ask your passengers to get out of the car and wait in a safe area away from other traffic.

Before changing a wheel, ensure the front wheels are in the straight ahead position, apply the handbrake and engage 1st gear (select 'P' for automatic gearbox cars). Observe the following precautions:

- Ensure the jack is positioned on firm, level ground; NEVER on soft ground, or over metal gratings or manhole covers. DO NOT place additional material between the jack and the ground, this may jeopardise the safety of the jacking operation.
- If jacking on a slope, place chocks at the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite the one to be removed.
- NEVER jack the car with passengers inside or with a caravan or trailer connected!

Removing the wheel trim (steel wheels only)



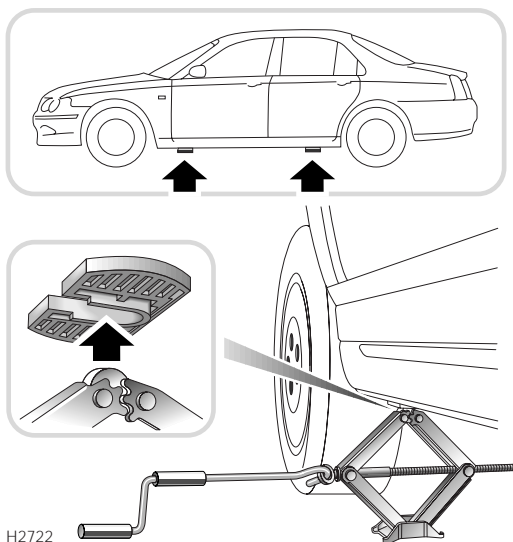
H2785

Slide the flat, wedge, end of the wheel wrench behind the edge of the wheel trim (see illustration). Then, working carefully around the wheel, apply a twisting action to the tool to prise the trim from the wheel.

NOTE: Switch on the hazard warning lights to alert other road users.

Care point: When refitting the wheel trim, ensure that the valve stem is located between valve stem guides (plastic lugs arrowed in illustration).

Positioning the jack



Position the jack on firm level ground under the jacking point nearest the wheel to be removed. Note that the domed head of the jack must fit into the corresponding recess in the sill plate (see inset in illustration).

Turning the jack screw by hand, raise the jack until the jack head fits snugly into the recess in the sill plate. Ensure that the base of the jack is in full contact with the road surface

! *NEVER work beneath the car with the jack as the only means of support. The jack is designed for wheel changing only!*

! *Never jack the car using any jacking points other than the designated points shown. Serious damage to the car could occur.*


Wheel Changing

Changing the wheel

1. Before raising the car, use the wheel wrench to slacken each of the wheel bolts half a turn anti-clockwise (refer to the pages that follow for information about locking wheel bolts).
2. Attach the jack handle and turn the jack screw clockwise to raise the car until the tyre is clear of the ground.
3. Remove the wheel bolts and place in the five holes in the tool tray to prevent them from being lost.
4. Remove the road wheel.
5. Fit the spare wheel and tighten the wheel bolts until the wheel is seated firmly against the hub.
6. Lower the car and remove the jack, then FULLY tighten the wheel bolts in a diagonal sequence.
7. Refit the wheel trim (steel road wheels only), ensuring that the valve stem is located between the valve stem guides (plastic lugs arrowed in wheel trim removal illustration). Working around the circumference of the wheel, use firm pressure with the flat of the hand to press the wheel trim into position.
8. Finally, return the tools to the tool tray and the wheel (face down) to the well in the boot floor.


The following precautions must be observed when the space saver spare wheel is in use:

- The space saver spare wheel is for temporary use only. It must be replaced by the normal sized wheel as soon as possible.
- Only one space saver wheel is to be used on the car at any one time.
- A maximum speed of 50 mph (80 km/h) must be observed.
- The inflation pressure of the space saver tyre must be maintained at 60 lbf/in² (4.2 bar).
- The use of snow chains is NOT permitted on the space saver spare wheel.
- DRIVE CAUTIOUSLY; the space saver tyre is smaller in size and higher in pressure than a regular tyre. It will cause a harsher ride and may have less traction on some road surfaces.

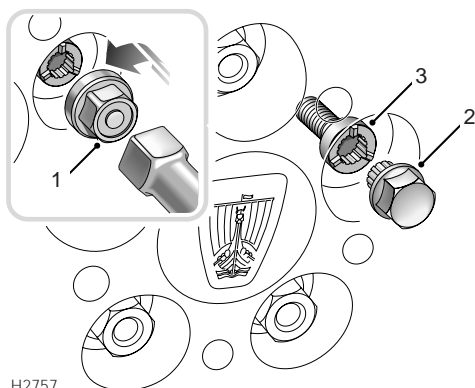
 **Avoid accidental contact with any underbody parts, especially hot exhaust system components.**

Care point: Avoid placing wheels (and wheel trims) face down on the ground - the surface may be scratched.

NOTE: The wheel trim must not be fitted to the space saver spare wheel.

 **Always check the tyre pressure after changing a wheel, and have the tightness of the wheel bolts checked by a dealer as soon as possible!**

LOCKING WHEEL BOLTS



Cars with alloy wheels are fitted with one locking wheel bolt to each wheel. These are similar to standard wheel bolts, but have a removable cap (1) and can only be removed using the special adaptor (2) provided in the tool kit.

Removing the locking wheel bolt

1. Use the wheel wrench to twist the wheel bolt cap (1) slightly anti-clockwise and remove.
2. Insert the adaptor (2) firmly into the locking wheel bolt (3).
3. Using the wheel wrench, unscrew the wheel bolt adaptor/wheel bolt.

Keep the adaptor in the space provided in the tool tray.

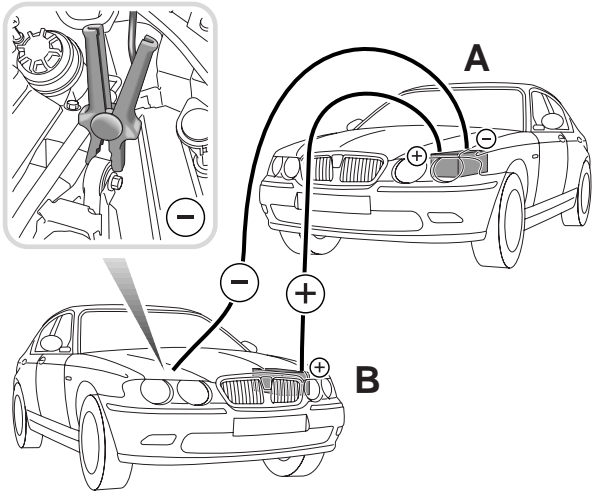
NOTE: A code number is stamped on the underside of the adaptor. Ensure the number is recorded on the Security Information card supplied with the literature pack. Quote this number if a replacement is required. **DO NOT** keep the Security Information card in the car!

Emergency Starting

USING BOOSTER CABLES

Using booster cables (jump leads) from a donor battery, or a battery fitted to a donor vehicle, is the only approved method of starting a car with a flat battery. Push or tow starting is NOT recommended!

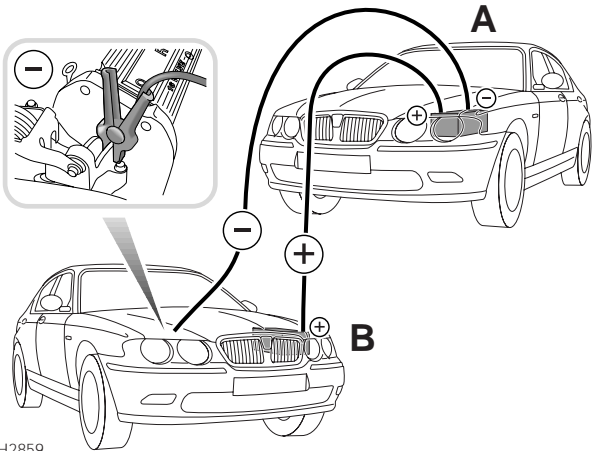
! During normal use, batteries emit explosive hydrogen gas, sufficient to cause severe explosions capable of causing serious personal injury - ensure sparks and naked lights are kept well away from the engine compartment.



H2776

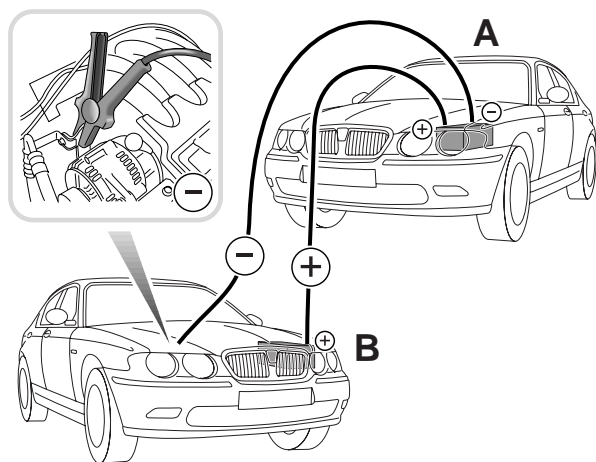
Diesel engine

! DO NOT connect a booster cable to the negative (-) terminal of the discharged battery!



H2859

1.8 petrol engine



2.0 & 2.5 petrol engines

If the battery from a donor vehicle is to be used, the vehicles should be parked with their battery locations adjacent to one another. Ensure that the two vehicles do not touch.

Apply the handbrakes and ensure that the gear levers on both vehicles are in neutral ('P' - Park for vehicles with automatic transmission).

Starting the car

Turn off the starter switch and ALL electrical equipment of BOTH vehicles, then follow the instructions that follow:

1. Connect the RED booster cable between the positive (+) terminals of both batteries.
2. Connect the BLACK booster cable from the negative (-) terminal of the donor battery (A) to a good earth point (an engine mounting or other unpainted surface, for example), at least 0.5 m from the battery and well away from fuel and brake lines on the disabled vehicle (B) (see illustrations).
3. Check that the cables are clear of moving parts of both engines, then start the engine of the donor vehicle and allow it to idle for a few minutes.
4. Now start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery (DO NOT crank the engine for more than 15 seconds).

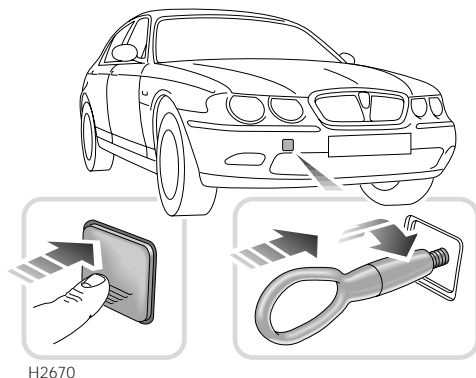
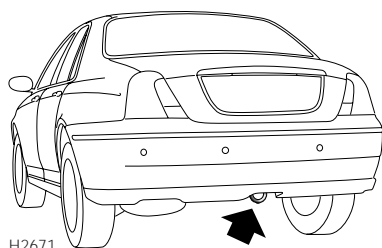
! DO NOT disconnect the discharged battery. Make sure that BOTH batteries are of the same voltage (12 volts), and that the booster cables are approved for use with 12 volt car batteries.

! Ensure that each booster cable connection is securely made and that there is no risk of the clips accidentally slipping from the battery terminals (as a result of engine vibration, for example)- this could cause sparking, which could lead to fire or explosion.

Emergency Starting

5. Once both engines are running normally, allow them to idle for two minutes before switching off the engine of the donor vehicle and disconnecting the booster cables. DO NOT switch on any electrical circuits on the previously disabled vehicle, until AFTER the booster cables have been removed.
6. Disconnecting the booster cables must be an exact reversal of the procedure used to connect them, ie: disconnect the BLACK cable from the earth point on the disabled vehicle FIRST.

TOWING EYES



Your car is equipped with a fixed towing point at the rear of the car and a removable towing eye at the front. The front towing eye is stored in the tool kit beneath the boot floor when not in use.

To fit the front towing eye, first remove the square cover set into the front bumper by pressing firmly on the bottom left corner, and then screw the towing eye into its mounting behind the bumper (see illustration).

Ensure the towing eye is fully tightened! Both towing points are intended for use by qualified recovery specialists to assist in the recovery of your car should a breakdown or accident occur. They are not designed for towing other vehicles, and must NEVER be used to tow a trailer or caravan.

! **DO NOT** use either towing point to tow a trailer or caravan.

Operating tip: The front towing eye cover may be secured to the bumper by a plastic cord. If this is not the case, store the cover in the glove box where it will not be lost.

! **DO NOT** use a tow rope that is twisted - any untwisting force could unscrew the front towing eye.

Vehicle Recovery

TOWING FOR RECOVERY

If your car is to be towed, most qualified recovery specialists will use wheel lift equipment to suspend the front wheels, while the rear wheels remain on the ground. However, if it is necessary for the car to be towed with all four wheels on the ground, abide by the following procedure.

Before being towed:

1. Turn the starter key to the first position to unlock the steering and then to the second position to enable the brake lights, wipers and direction indicators to be operated if necessary.

If, due to an accident or electrical fault, it is considered unsafe to turn the starter switch to the first position, disconnect the battery before turning the switch.

2. Place the gear lever in neutral ('N' for cars with automatic transmission).
3. Release the handbrake.

While being towed observe the following:


- Without the engine running, greater effort will be required to operate the brake pedal and turn the steering wheel. Longer stopping distances will also be experienced.
- While towing for recovery, the towing vehicle should never exceed 30 mph (50 km/h).

Automatic transmission cars

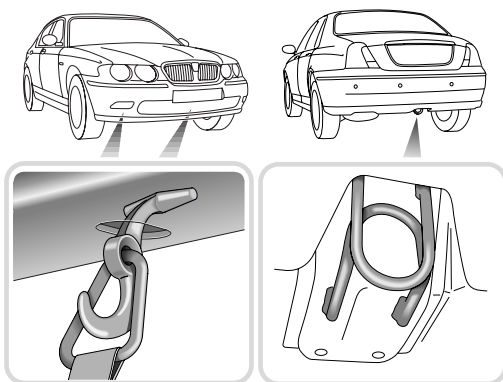
Ideally, cars fitted with an automatic gearbox should only be moved by trailer/transporter, or on suspended tow (with the front wheels raised).

If these facilities are unavailable and it is ESSENTIAL for the car to be towed on all four wheels, adhere strictly to the following:

- DO NOT allow the car to be towed further than 30 miles (50 km).
- Restrict the towing speed to a maximum of 30 mph (50 km/h).

 **DO NOT remove the starter key or turn the starter switch off while the car is being towed on four wheels - this will prevent the steering wheel from being turned.**

Transporter or trailer lashing



H2788a

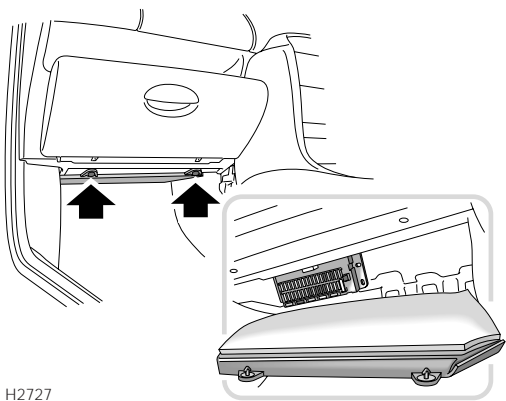
If your car is to be transported on the back of a trailer or transporter, use the recommended lashing points at the front and rear of the car only. **DO NOT** secure lashing hooks, 'T' bars or trailer fixings to any other part of the car.

The rear towing hook doubles as a lashing point.

! **DO NOT** use the lashing points to tow your car behind another vehicle, or use the lashing points to tow a trailer or caravan.

Fuses

PASSENGER COMPARTMENT FUSE BOX



H2727

The passenger compartment fuse box is located behind the front passenger glove box.

Fuses

Fuses are simple circuit breakers, which protect the car's electrical equipment by preventing the electrical circuits from being overloaded.

A blown fuse may be indicated when the item of electrical equipment it protects, stops working.

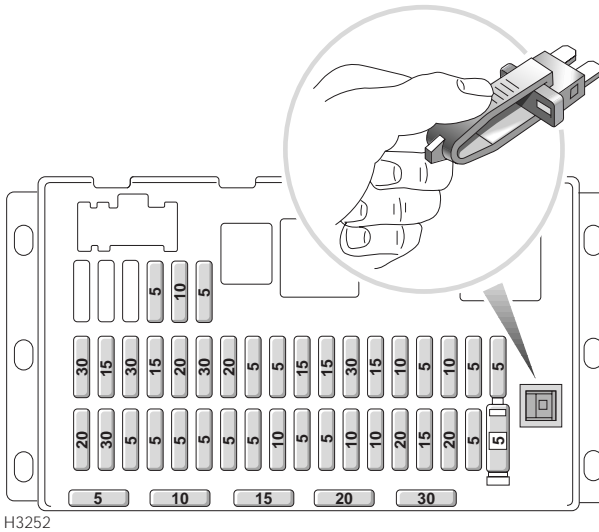
Only replace a fuse with one of the same, or lower rating.

Operating tip: A coin or flat-bladed screwdriver is needed to remove the closure panel beneath the glovebox in order to be able to access the fuse box.

Fuse colour

ORANGE	5 amp
RED	10 amp
BLUE	15 amp
YELLOW	20 amp
GREEN	30 amp

Checking or renewing a fuse



H3252

1. Turn off the starter switch and all electrical equipment.
2. Remove the fuse box cover (depress the two catches arrowed in illustration on the previous page), then refer to the chart to identify the suspect fuse.
3. Press the removal tweezers (located in the fuse box) onto the head of the fuse and pull to remove. A blown fuse can be recognised by a break in the wire.
4. Replace a blown fuse with another of the same, or lower rating. Note that there are a number of spare fuses located along the lower side of the fuse box.

NOTE: Turn off the starter switch and all electrical equipment before changing a fuse.

If a replacement fuse fails almost immediately, refer the problem to your dealer.

Fuses

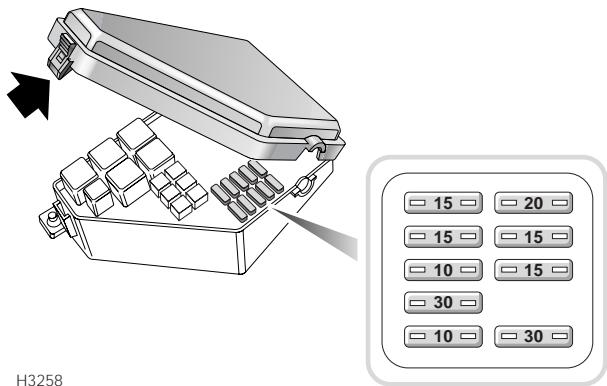
Fuse specifications

Fuse number	Rating (AMPS)	Circuit protected
1	20A	Rear windows
2	30A	Traction control
3	5A	Memory seats, clock
4	5A	Air conditioning, power windows
5	5A	Body Control Unit, wipers
6	5A	Instrument pack
7	5A	Immobilisation, cruise control
8	5A	Body Control Unit
9	10A	Windscreen washer pump
10	5A	Instrument pack
11	5A	Audio system, power windows, mirrors, cigar lighter
12	10A	Accessories socket, rear sunblind, parking aid
13	10A	Interior lamps
14	20A	Central door locking
15	15A	Cigar lighter
16	20A	Accessories socket
17	5A	Instrument pack, engine immobilisation, ATC controls
18	5A	Airbag SRS (yellow surround)
19	30A	Driver's seat
20	20A	Fuel pump
21	30A	Power seats
22	15A	Audio system amplifier
23	20A	Sunroof
24	30A	Windows - front
25	20A	Seat heating
26	5A	Anti-theft alarm, engine immobilisation
27	5A	Instrument pack
28	15A	Horn
29	15A	Rear wiper
30	30A	Headlight washers
31	15A	Alarm sounder
32	10A	Anti-lock brakes, traction control
33	5A	Driver's seat belt warning, ATC controls

Fuse number	Rating (AMPS)	Circuit protected
34	10A	Engine management
35	5A	Heated mirrors & washer jets
36	5A	Alternator
37	-	Not used
38	-	Not used
39	-	Not used
40	5A	Exterior lights
41	10A	Cruise control, reversing lights
42	5A	Not used

Fuses

ENGINE COMPARTMENT FUSES



H3258

The fuse box is located on the left hand side of the engine compartment. Press the catch (arrowed in illustration) to release the hinged cover.

Owners are advised against removing or replacing the fusible links identified on the underside of the fuse box lid. Failure of any of these items should be investigated by a qualified technician.

Fuse specifications

Fuse number	Rating (AMPS)	Circuit protected
1	15A	Exhaust gas recirculation, injection pump, pressure regulator (diesel models) Oxygen sensors (petrol models) Engine management (all models)
2	20A	Ignition coils (petrol models) Engine management (all models)
3	15A	Camshaft and oxygen sensors (petrol models)
4	15A	Automatic transmission, air conditioning, cooling fan, cruise control (diesel models)
5	10A	Engine management (petrol models)
6	15A	Front fog lights
7	30A	Anti-lock brakes
8	15A	Fuel burning heater (diesel models)
9	10A	Air conditioning
10	30A	Wipers and washers

REPLACING BULBS

Check the operation of all exterior lights before you drive the car.

Before replacing any bulb, turn off the lighting switch to avoid any possibility of a short circuit.

Care point: Only replace bulbs with the same type and specification.

Replacement bulbs

Bulb	Watts
Headlight dipped beam	H7 55
Headlight main beam	H1 55
Sidelight	5
Front fog lights	55
Direction indicators (amber)	21
Side repeater lights (amber)	5
Reverse lights	21
Rear fog guard lights	21
Tail lights	5
Brake lights	21
Number plate light	5
Courtesy lights	3
Map reading lights	3
Loadspace light	10
Glovebox light	5
Vanity mirror light	3

Bulb Replacement

EXTERIOR LIGHTS

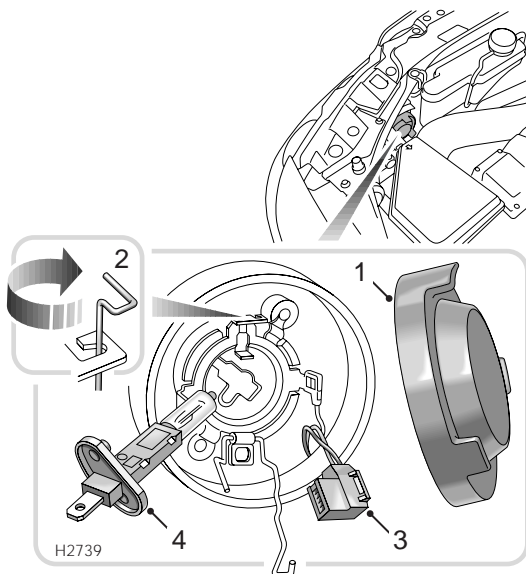
Headlights

Your car is equipped with twin headlights. The inboard headlight bulbs (those nearest the centre of the car) can be reached from inside the engine compartment, however, the outboard headlight (and sidelight) bulbs can only be reached via an access panel set into the front of the wheel arch liners.

Inboard headlights (main beam)

Care point: During use, headlight bulbs may shatter if the glass has been scratched, or contaminated with oil or perspiration. DO NOT touch the glass. If handled, clean with methylated spirits and a clean cloth.

Replacement bulb: H1 55 watt.



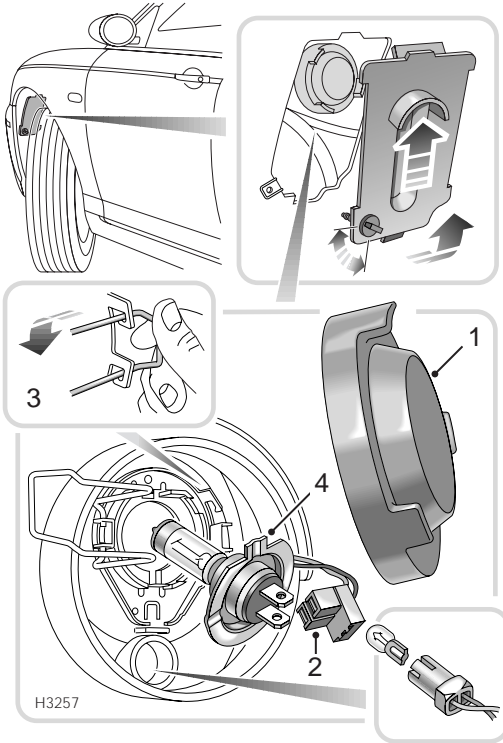
1. Remove the rubber cover from the rear of the headlight.
2. Unhook the wire securing clip (see small inset in illustration) and pivot it away from the rear of the bulb.
3. Detach the electrical connector from the rear of the bulb.
4. Remove the bulb.

Replacement of the bulb is a reversal of the above process.

Outboard headlights (dipped beam)

Turn the front wheels to full left or right lock. This will provide room for you to reach into the wheel arch to remove the headlight access panel.

Replacement bulb: H7 55 watt.



Using a screwdriver, rotate the turnbuckle a quarter turn to left or right to release the access panel. Push the panel up as far as it will go and then disengage the bottom of the panel to remove (see upper inset). It is then possible to reach the back of the combined headlight/sidelight unit.

1. With the access panel removed, reach behind the headlight and pull to remove the rubber cover.
2. Pull the electrical connector from the back of the headlight bulb.
3. Unhook the wire securing clip.
4. Remove the bulb.

NOTE: When replacing the bulb, ensure the squared section of the bulb mounting plate (4) is vertically aligned. Insert the new bulb fully and hold in this position while fitting the wire securing clip, and before attaching the electrical connector.

Bulb Replacement

When removing the bulb, the following tips will make the job easier.

- Always remove the electrical connector BEFORE unhooking the wire securing clip.
- Examine the illustration carefully to see how the wire securing clip works.
- Before replacing the electrical connector, refer to the illustration to check which way round the connector needs to be to enable it to fit onto the spade-type contacts on the bulb.

Replacement of the bulb is a reversal of the removal process.

Sidelight

The sidelight holder is immediately below the headlight bulb. With the circular rubber cover removed, pull the bulb holder from the light unit and pull the bulb to remove from the holder.

Replacing the access panel

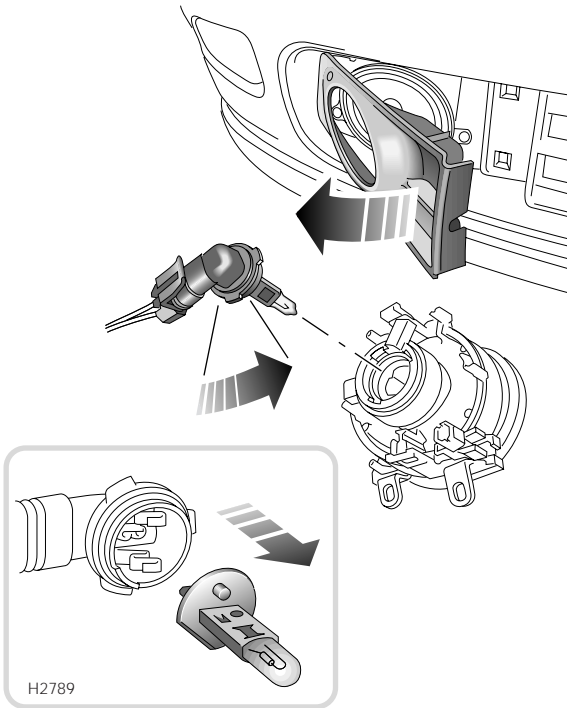
Clip the protrusion at the top of the access panel into the aperture in the wheelarch liner and push the panel upwards as far as it will go. The smaller protrusion at the bottom of the panel can then be clipped into the corresponding cut-out at the bottom of the wheelarch liner aperture. Finally, engage the turnbuckle screw and turn a quarter turn to left or right to fully secure the access panel.

NOTE: Replacing the outboard headlight bulbs must be done by 'feel' and, in the most part, with one hand only.

Replacement bulb: 5 watt.

Front fog light

Replacement bulb: H1 55 watt.



Pull the inboard side of the fog light surround away from the front of the car – see illustration (gentle leverage using a flat-bladed screwdriver behind the surround may be necessary).

Remove the three retaining screws and pull the light unit forward away from the bumper. Twist the bulb holder an eighth of a turn anti-clockwise to release it from the rear of the light unit. Holding only the metal part of the bulb, pull to remove it from the bulb holder.

When replacing the bulb, note that the circular flange has a flat on one side. The flat must align with the lug on the matching face of the bulb holder. Similarly, note the three tabs on the perimeter of the bulb holder (one small and two large); correct alignment of the tabs will ensure the holder is replaced the right way round.

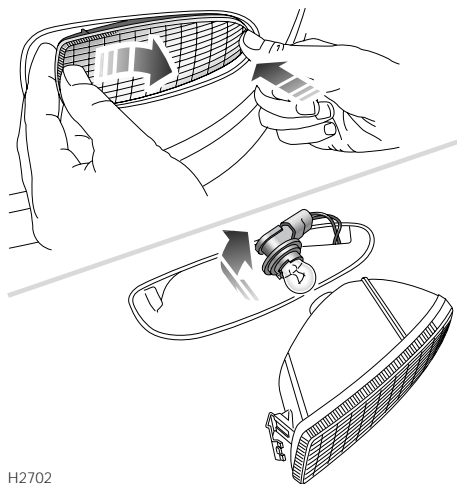
Operating tip: It may be necessary to insert the blade of a small screwdriver under the metal flange at the base of the bulb, and use as a lever to separate the bulb from the holder.

Care point: If the glass has been scratched, or contaminated with oil or perspiration, the bulb may shatter in use. DO NOT touch the glass. If handled, clean with methylated spirits and a clean cloth.

Bulb Replacement

Front direction indicators

Replacement bulb: 21 watt
(amber).



H2702

Using hand pressure, push the bottom of the outboard corner of the lens very firmly towards the REAR of the car; at the same time, push the inboard side of the lens firmly towards the SIDE of the car. This will disengage the securing spring and enable the light unit to be pulled from the front of the bumper.

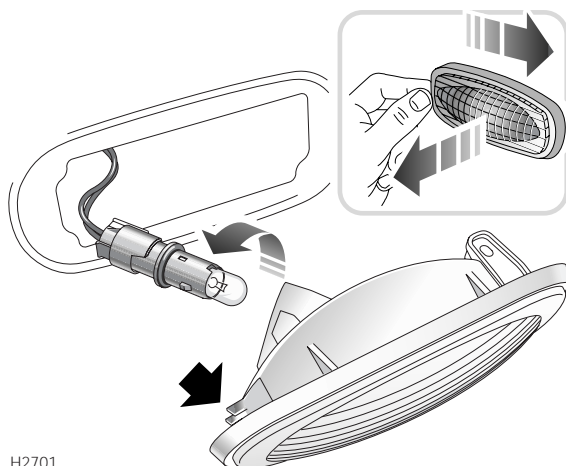
Alternatively, use a flat-bladed screwdriver to carefully lever the inboard side of the light unit from the bumper aperture.

Twist the bulb holder a quarter turn anti-clockwise to release it from the light unit. Push and twist the bulb one eighth of a turn to release.

When replacing the light unit, insert the outboard side first (nearest the side of the car), then carefully ease the inboard side of the light into the aperture. Be sure it 'clicks' securely into position.

Side repeater lights

Replacement bulb: 5 watt (amber).



H2701

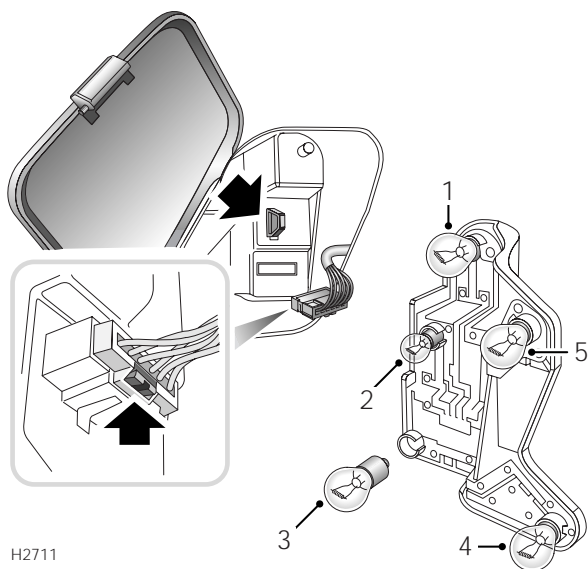
Push the lens firmly towards the front of the car to release the light unit, then withdraw the light from the wing.

Twist anti-clockwise to release the bulb holder from the light unit. Pull to remove the bulb from its socket.

When refitting the light unit, first locate the two tabs (arrowed in illustration), ensuring that they are pointing towards the rear of the car, then push the remainder of the light unit into the aperture.

Bulb Replacement

Rear lights



H2711

Replacement bulbs:

1. Brake light 21 watts
2. Tail light 5 watts
3. Fog guard light 21 watts
4. Reversing light 21 watts
5. Direction indicator light 21 watts (amber)

Open the hinged cover inside the boot to access the light unit. Detach the electrical connector from the rear of the light unit by depressing the release catch (arrowed in inset), at the same time pulling the connector free.

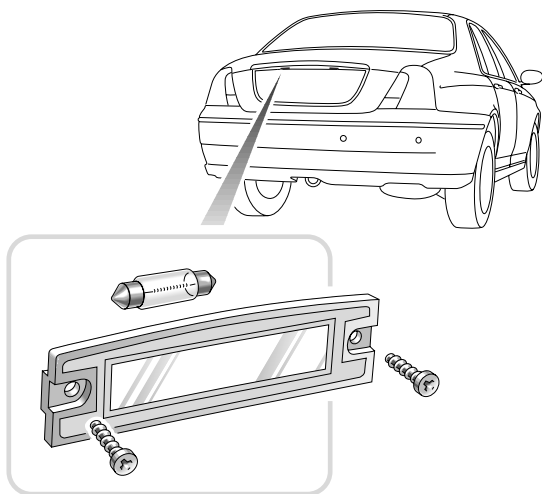
Press the lever (arrowed in main illustration) towards the side of the car. This will release the light unit, which can then be withdrawn from the car.

Push and twist the bulbs anti-clockwise to remove.

Care point: When replacing, locate the upper part of the light unit first, then ease the lower half into position. Make sure the release catch 'clicks' into position to securely retain the light unit.

Number plate light

Replacement bulbs: 5 watt.



H2705

There are two number plate lights. To access each bulb, remove the two screws securing the lens and remove the lens.

Pull the bulb to remove.

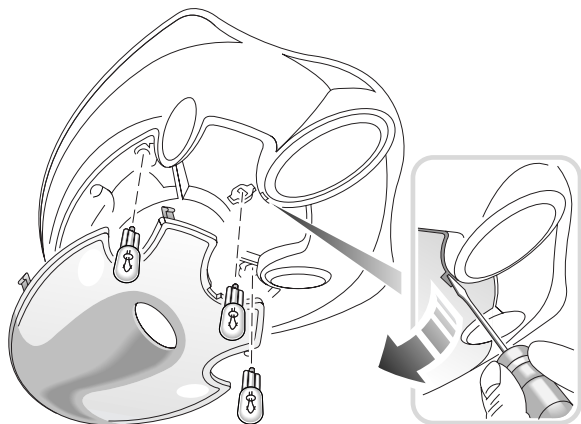
Care point: When refitting the lens, ensure that the curved face points toward the rear.

Bulb Replacement

INTERIOR LIGHTS

Front courtesy & map reading lights

Replacement bulbs: 3 watt



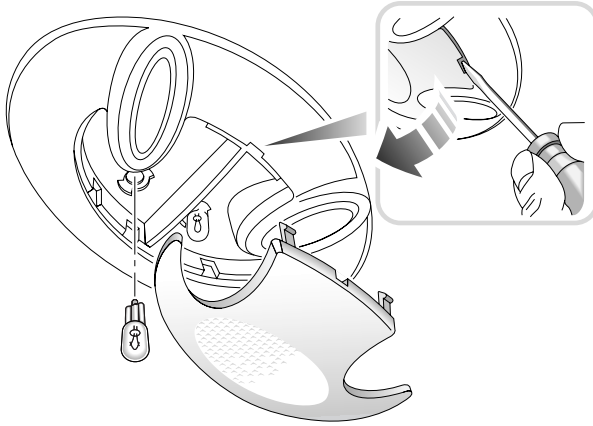
H2695

Insert a small flat-bladed screwdriver into the indent at the rear of the lens (see inset) and gently prise the lens from the light unit. Pull the bulbs from their mountings to remove.

When replacing the lens, locate the single 'prong' at the front of the lens first, then carefully flex the lens to locate and position the remaining four prongs into the light unit. Push the lens upwards into the light unit until it 'clicks' into position.

Rear courtesy lights

Replacement bulbs: 3 watt



H2694

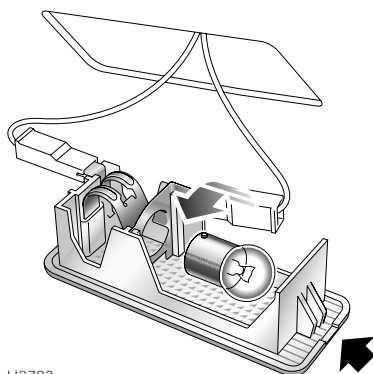
Insert a small flat-bladed screwdriver into the indent at the rear of the lens (see inset) and gently prise the lens from the light unit. Pull the bulbs from their mountings to remove.

When replacing, locate and position the 'prongs' at the front of the lens first, then carefully push the rear of the lens into the light unit until it 'clicks' into position.

Bulb Replacement

Boot light

Replacement bulb: 10 watt

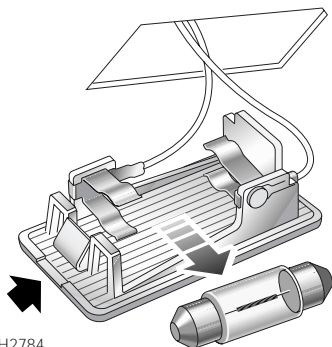


H2783

Insert a small flat-bladed screwdriver into the indent on one of the narrow sides of the lens (see arrow in illustration) and carefully prise the unit from its location. Push and twist the bulb to remove.

Glovebox light

Replacement bulb: 5 watt.



H2784

Insert a small flat-bladed screwdriver (preferably with a short handle, due to limited access) into the indent on the left hand side of the light unit, and carefully prise the unit from the glovebox panel. Remove the bulb from its clips.

PARTS & ACCESSORIES

Your Rover has been carefully designed and manufactured to exude luxury, class and style.

To ensure your future driving pleasure and safety, we strongly recommend that only Rover approved parts are fitted to your car. Genuine Rover parts and accessories are the only components approved by Rover to meet rigorous original equipment standards for fitment and performance.

To enhance your motoring pleasure, a comprehensive and versatile range of quality accessories are available. This wide range of genuine Rover products is an integral part of the car's design and development programme and will help to guarantee continued reliability, safety and performance.

Genuine Rover parts are the **ONLY** parts built to original equipment specifications AND approved by Rover designers; this means that every single part and accessory has been thoroughly tested by the same engineering team that designed and built the car. As a result, all genuine Rover parts and accessories are guaranteed for twelve months with unlimited mileage.


A full list and description of all accessories is available from your Rover dealer.


Travelling abroad

In some countries, it is illegal to fit parts which have not been made to the vehicle manufacturer's specification.

Owners should ensure that any parts or accessories fitted to the car while travelling abroad, will also conform to the legal requirements of their home country.

 ***The fitting of parts and accessories that have not been approved by Rover, or the carrying out of non-approved alterations or conversions, may be dangerous and could affect the safety of the car and occupants, and also invalidate the terms and conditions of the car's warranty.***

 ***An airbag SRS is fitted to your car, ALWAYS consult a Rover dealer before fitting any accessory.***

 ***It is extremely hazardous to fit parts or accessories where installation requires the dismantling of, or addition to, either the electrical or fuel systems.***

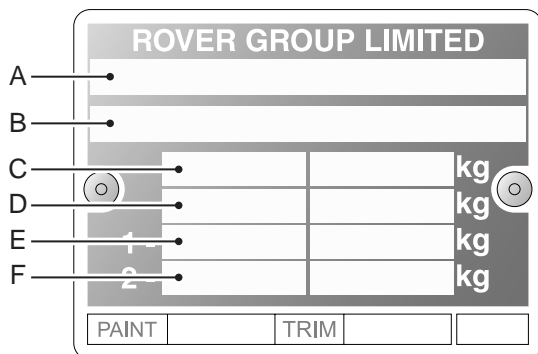
Identification Numbers

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

When communicating with your dealer, always quote the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). If your communication concerns the engine or gearbox, it may be necessary to quote these numbers too.

Vehicle identification number

The VIN (and recommended maximum vehicle weights) is stamped on a plate at the foot of the left hand door pillar and also stamped into the top of the right hand front suspension mounting, inside the engine compartment. In addition, as a deterrent to car thieves and to help the police, the VIN is stamped into a plate, visible through the bottom left hand corner of the windscreen.



H2686

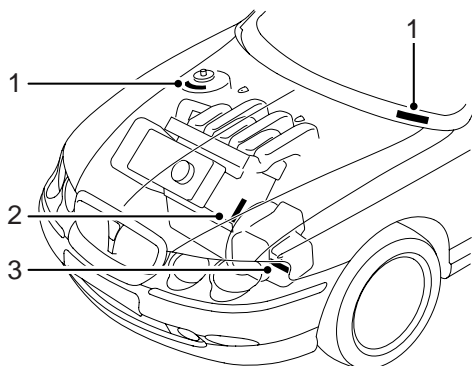
The VIN plate on the door pillar contains the following information:

- A. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- B. Type approval
- C. Gross vehicle weight (where required)
- D. Gross train weight (where required)
- E. Maximum front axle load (where required)
- F. Maximum rear axle load (where required)

Body number

The body number is stamped on a metal plate located in the boot to the left of the spare wheel housing and beneath the floor trim panel (all models).

Identification number locations



H2778

1. Vehicle identification number (VIN)
2. Engine number

1.8 petrol models: Stamped horizontally into the centre front face of the cylinder block.

2.0 & 2.5 petrol models: Stamped vertically into the right side of the cylinder block (when viewed from the front).

Diesel models: Stamped vertically into the flange between the engine casing and gearbox.

3. Gearbox number

On a label attached to either the front or upper face of the gearbox housing.

Technical Data

ENGINES

1.8 litre petrol

Fuel	UNLEADED 95 RON to EN 228 specification is recommended†
Capacity	1796 cm ³
Firing order	1-3-4-2
Idle speed	750 ± 50 rev/min
Bore	80 mm (3.15 in)
Stroke	89.3 mm (3.52 in)
Number of cylinders	4 in-line
Compression ratio	10.5:1 ± 0.5:1
Ignition system	MEMS3 breakerless, electronic
Spark plugs	GSP 66527
Spark plug gap	1.0 mm ± 0.05
† Unleaded fuels of 95 - 98 RON can be used.	

2.0 litre petrol

Fuel	UNLEADED 95 RON to EN 228 specification is recommended†
Capacity	1997 cm ³
Firing order	1-6-5-4-3-2
Idle speed	750 ± 50 rev/min
Bore	80 mm (3.15 in)
Stroke	66.2 mm (2.61 in)
Number of cylinders	6 V-arrangement
Compression ratio	10.5:1
Ignition system	Siemens engine management system
Spark plugs	GSP 66527
Spark plug gap	1.0 mm ± 0.05
† Unleaded fuels of 95 - 98 RON can be used.	

2.5 litre petrol

Fuel	UNLEADED 95 RON to EN 228 specification is recommended†
Capacity	2497 cm ³
Firing order	1-6-5-4-3-2
Idle speed	750 ± 50 rev/min
Bore	80 mm (3.15 in)
Stroke	82.8 mm (3.26 in)
Number of cylinders	6 V-arrangement
Compression ratio	10.5:1
Ignition system	Siemens engine management system
Spark plugs	GSP 66527
Spark plug gap	1.0 mm ± 0.05
† Unleaded fuels of 95 - 98 RON can be used.	

2.0 litre diesel

Fuel	Diesel to EN 590 specification
Capacity	1950 cm ³
Firing order	1-3-4-2
Idle speed	780 ± 50 rev/min
Bore	84.0 mm (3.31 in)
Stroke	88.0 mm (3.46 in)
Number of cylinders	4 in-line
Compression ratio	18.0:1 ± 0.5:1

Technical Data

ELECTRICAL

Battery type:	
1.8 litre petrol engine with manual transmission	H5, sealed for life
All other variants	H6, sealed for life
Battery rating:	
1.8 litre petrol engine with manual transmission	61 amp/hr
All other variants	75 amp/hr
Voltage and polarity	12 V, negative (-) earth

WHEELS & TYRES

Wheel size and type

Type	Size
Steel wheels	6J x 15
Alloy wheels:	
15" wheels	6J x 15 or 6.5J x 15
16" wheels	6.5J x 16
17" wheels	7.0J x 17
Spare wheels:	
space-saver steel†	4J x 16
regulation steel*	6.0J x 15, or 6.5J x 15
Road wheel bolt torque	125 Nm
† The space-saver spare wheel is for temporary use only, with maximum road speed limited to 50 mph (80 km/h). Only one space-saver spare wheel should be used at any one time.	

Tyre specification

Wheel size	Tyre
6J x 15 (steel & alloy)	195/65 R15 91V
6.5J x 15 (alloy & steel spare)	205/65 R15 94V
6.5J x 16 (alloy)	215/55 R16 93W
7J x 17 (alloy)	225/45 ZR17 90W
4J x 16 (space-saver)	T125/90 R16 98M (space-saver)

Technical Data

TYRE PRESSURES

Normal driving conditions (up to maximum allowable gross vehicle weight)

Tyre Size		Pressure - bar (lbf/in ²)			
		1.8 Petrol	2.0 Petrol	2.5 Petrol	2.0 Diesel
195/65 R15 91V	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	2.1 (30)
205/65 R15 94V	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)
215/55 R16 93W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	2.1 (30)
225/45 ZR17 90W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	1.9 (28)	2.1 (30)
T125/90 R16 98M (space saver spare)†	All	4.2 (60)	4.2 (60)	4.2 (60)	4.2 (60)
† The space-saver spare wheel is for temporary use only, with maximum road speed limited to 50 mph (80 km/h). Only one space-saver spare wheel to be used at any one time.					

Speeds in excess of 100 mph (160 km/h)

Tyre Size		Pressure - bar (lbf/in ²)			
		1.8 Petrol	2.0 Petrol	2.5 Petrol	2.0 Diesel
195/65 R15 91V	Front	2.2 (32)	2.5 (36)	2.6 (38)	2.4 (35)
	Rear	2.1 (30)	2.3 (34)	2.5 (36)	2.3 (33)
205/65 R15 94V	Front	2.1 (30)	2.3 (33)	2.4 (35)	2.1 (30)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	2.1 (31)	2.3 (33)	1.9 (28)
215/55 R16 93W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.3 (33)	2.4 (35)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	2.1 (31)	2.3 (33)	2.1 (30)
225/45 ZR17 90W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.4 (35)	2.5 (36)	2.3 (33)
	Rear	1.9 (28)	2.3 (33)	2.3 (34)	2.1 (31)

Towing

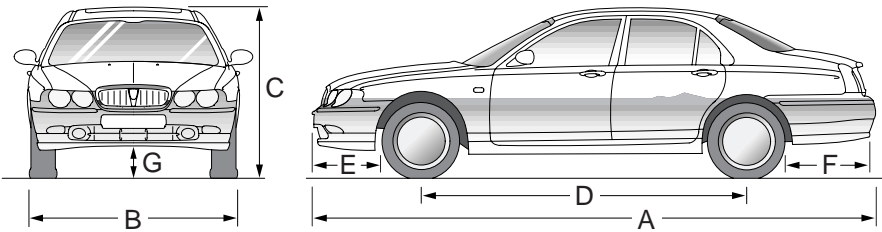
Tyre Size		Pressure - bar (lbf/in ²)			
		1.8 Petrol	2.0 Petrol	2.5 Petrol	2.0 Diesel
195/65 R15 91V	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	2.3 (33)	2.3 (33)	2.3 (33)	2.3 (34)
205/65 R15 94V	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)
	Rear	2.2 (32)	2.2 (32)	2.2 (32)	2.2 (32)
215/55 R16 93W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	2.2 (32)	2.2 (32)	2.2 (32)	2.3 (34)
225/45 ZR17 90W	Front	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.1 (30)	2.2 (32)
	Rear	2.3 (33)	2.3 (33)	2.3 (33)	2.3 (34)

CAPACITIES

Fuel tank (usable)	65 litres (14.25 gallons)
Engine oil (and filter) refill:	
1.8 petrol engines	4.5 litre (7.9 pints)
2.0 & 2.5 petrol engines	5.2 litre (9.2 pints)
2.0 diesel engines	6.8 litre (12 pints)
Manual gearbox fill from dry	1.6 litre (2.8 pints)
Automatic gearbox fill from dry	not applicable
Automatic gearbox refill	4.0 litre (7.0 pints)
Cooling system fill from dry:	
1.8 petrol engines	6.2 litre (10.9 pints)
2.0 & 2.5 petrol engines	7.5 litre (13.2 pints)
2.0 diesel engines	8.2 litre (14.4 pints)
Washer reservoir	6.0 litres (10.6 pints)

Technical Data

DIMENSIONS



H3259

Overall length - A	4747 mm (186.9 in.)
Overall width (exc. mirrors) - B	1778 mm (70.0 in.)
Overall height (sunroof closed) - C	1424 mm (56.1 in.)
Wheelbase - D	2746 mm (108.1 in.)
Front overhang - E	914 mm (36.0 in.)
Rear overhang - F	1087 mm (42.8 in.)
Ground clearance (between axles) - G	155 mm (6.1 in.)
Maximum overhang of coupling point	1157 mm (45.6 in.)
Track:	
- Front	1511 mm (59.5 in.)
- Rear	1509 mm (59.4 in.)
Steering wheel turns lock to lock	3.13
Turning circle	11.33 m (37.17 ft.)
Wheel alignment:	
- Front (toe in)	0.17° ± 0.25°
- Rear (toe in)	0.37° ± 0.25°
Approach angle	18.6°
Departure angle	19.5°

WEIGHTS

Approximate unladen vehicle weight (full fuel tank, excluding options):	
1.8 petrol models	
- Manual transmission	1370 - 1510 kg (3020 - 3329 lb)
- Automatic transmission	1420 - 1550 kg (3130 - 3417 lb)
2.0 & 2.5 petrol models	
- Manual transmission	1440 - 1560 kg (3174 - 3439 lb)
- Automatic transmission	1460 - 1600 kg (3218 - 3527 lb)
2.0 diesel models	
- Manual transmission	1460 - 1600 kg (3218 - 3527 lb)
Max gross vehicle weight:	
- 1.8 petrol models	1940 kg (4278 lb)
- 2.0 & 2.5 petrol models	2000 kg (4410 lb)
- 2.0 diesel models	2030 kg (4476 lb)
Max. rear axle load:	
- All models	1000 kg (2205 lb)
Max. front axle load:	
- 1.8 petrol models	1010 kg (2227 lb)
- 2.0 & 2.5 petrol models	1070 kg (2359 lb)
- 2.0 diesel models	1100 kg (2426 lb)

Note: When towing, the maximum gross vehicle weight can be increased by up to 100 kg (221 lbs), provided road speed is limited to a maximum of 62 mph (100 km/h).

Technical Data

TOWING WEIGHT

Max trailer weight (unbraked):	
All models	750 kg (1654 lb)
Max trailer weight (braked):	
1.8 petrol models:	
Manual transmission	1200 kg (2646 lb)
Automatic transmission	1400 kg (3087 lb)
2.0 petrol models	
Manual transmission	1450 kg (3197 lb)
Automatic transmission	1600 kg (3528 lb)
2.5 petrol models (manual & automatic)	1600 kg (3528 lb)
2.0 diesel models (manual)	1600 kg (3528 lb)
Max nose weight † (Tow hitch downward load)	100 kg (221 lb)
Maximum tow hitch overhang	1157 mm (45.6 in)
Gross train weight (maximum weight of vehicle plus trailer):	
1.8 petrol models	
Manual transmission	3140 kg (6923 lb)
Automatic transmission	3340 kg (7365 lb)
2.0 petrol models	
Manual transmission	3450 kg (7606 lb)
Automatic transmission	3600 kg (7938 lb)
2.5 petrol models (manual & automatic)	3600 kg (7938 lb)
2.0 diesel models (manual)	3630 kg (8003 lb)
Max roof rack load	80 kg (176 lb)
† To increase stability, it is recommended that you adjust the nose weight to the maximum limit, when loading to the maximum trailer weight.	

Note: When towing, the maximum gross vehicle weight can be increased by up to 100 kg (221 lbs), provided road speed is limited to a maximum of 62 mph (100 km/h).

FUEL CONSUMPTION

The fuel consumption figures shown below have been calculated using a standard testing procedure (the new EC test procedure from Directive 93/116/EC), and produced in accordance with The Passenger Car Fuel Consumption (Amendment) Order 1996. Under normal use, a car's actual fuel consumption figures may differ from those achieved through the test procedure, depending on driving technique, road and traffic conditions, environmental factors, vehicle load and condition.

Fuel consumption figures

	URBAN		EXTRA-URBAN		COMBINED	
	mpg	l/100km	mpg	l/100km	mpg	l/100km
1.8 petrol manual	26.1	10.8	46.5	6.1	36.1	7.8
1.8 petrol auto	20.1	14.1	36.3	7.8	28.0	10.1
2.0 petrol manual	20.9	13.5	40.3	7.0	30.1	9.4
2.0 petrol auto	17.6	16.0	34.1	8.3	25.4	11.1
2.5 petrol manual	20.2	14.0	39.4	7.2	29.2	9.7
2.5 petrol auto	16.8	16.9	32.8	8.6	24.3	11.6
2.0 diesel manual	36.9	7.6	63.1	4.5	50.0	5.6

Urban cycle

The urban test cycle is carried out from a cold start and consists of a series of accelerations, decelerations and periods of steady speed driving and engine idling. The maximum speed attained during the test is 31 mph (50 km/h) with an average speed of 12 mph (19 km/h).

Extra-urban cycle

The extra urban test cycle is carried out immediately after the urban test. Approximately half of the test comprises steady-speed driving, while the remainder consists of a series of accelerations, decelerations and engine idling. The maximum test speed is 75 mph (120 km/h) and the average speed 39 mph (63 km/h). The test is carried out over a distance of 4.3 miles (7 km).

Combined

The combined figure is an average of the urban and extra-urban test cycle results, which has been weighted to take account of the different distances covered during the two tests.

NOTE: These figures should not be compared with figures produced using the ECE/EEC procedure previously required by The Passenger Car Fuel Consumption Order 1983. Because of the changes in test procedure, even the urban figures would differ if the same car were subjected to both tests.

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