TABLA DE CONTENIDO

Introducción 1

Contenido

INTRODUCCIÓN

Este manual ha sido preparado con la ayuda de especialistas en servicio e ingeniería para familiarizarlo con el funcionamiento y mantenimiento de su nuevo vehículo. Se complementa con un folleto de información de garantía y varios documentos orientados al cliente. Se le recomienda leer estas publicaciones con atención. Seguir las instrucciones y recomendaciones de este manual ayudará a garantizar un funcionamiento seguro y agradable de su vehículo.

NOTA: Después de leer el manual, debe guardarlo en el vehículo para una referencia conveniente y permanecer con el vehículo cuando se venda, para que el nuevo propietario esté al tanto de todas las advertencias de seguridad.

Cuando se trata de servicio, recuerde que su distribuidor conoce mejor su vehículo, tiene técnicos capacitados en la fábrica yoriginales Mopar® repuestos, y está interesado en su satisfacción.

CÓMO USAR ESTE MANUAL

Consulte la tabla de contenido para determinar qué sección contiene la información que desea.

El índice detallado, al final de este manual, contiene una lista completa de todos los temas.

Consulte la siguiente tabla para obtener una descripción de los símbolos que se pueden usar en su vehículo o en este manual del propietario:


TURN SIGNALS
REAR WINDOW WIPER
WINDSHIELD WIPER INTERMITTENT
BRAKE
BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING PARKING BRAKE
HIGH BEAM
HORN
UPPER AIR OUTLET
HEATED SEAT LOW
DOOR LOCK
ADJUSTABLE PEDALS
FUEL
REAR WINDOW INTERMITTENT WIPER
WINDSHIELD WASHER
ABS
FAILURE OF ANTI-LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM
LOW BEAM
KEY ACTIVATE (POWER OUTLET)
UPPER AND LOWER AIR OUTLET
HEATED SEAT HIGH
WINDOW LIFT
TIRE PRESSURE MONITOR
FUEL FILL SIDE
REAR WINDOW WASHER
WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID LEVEL
SEAT BELT
FRONT FOG LIGHT
HOOD RELEASE
LOWER AIR OUTLET
RECIRCULATION
4
CONVERTIBLE 4 WINDOW DOWN
VOICE RECOGNITION BUTTON
ENGINE OIL
REAR WINDOW DEFROST
WINDSHIELD, ELECTRICALLY HEATED
AIRBAG
EXTERIOR BULB FAILURE
LIFTGATE RELEASE AND LIFTGATE OPEN
DEFROST AND LOWER AIR OUTLET
VENTILATING FAN
POWER STEERING FLUID
UCONNECT™ BUTTON
BATTERY CHARGING
HEATED MIRROR
WINDSHIELD DEFROST
SIDE AIRBAG
DOME LIGHT
SLIDING DOOR
TRUNK / DECK RELEASE
AIR CONDITIONING
SEE OWNER'S MANUAL ISO
TRACTION CONTROL
ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE
CHILD SEAT TETHER ANCHOR
WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER
HAZARD
PARK LIGHTS
SLIDING DOOR
CONVERTIBLE TOP UP
EMERGENCY RELEASE HANDLE
INSTUMENT PANEL ILLUMINATION
WARNING
MALFUNCTION INDICATOR LIGHT
LOWER ANCHORS AND TETHER FOR CHILDREN (LATCH)
SRS AIRBAG
SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM
WINDOW LOCK
LIGHTER
DOOR AJAR
CONVERTIBLE TOP DOWN
2
PASSENGER AIRBAG OFF
MASTER LIGHTING SWITCH
ESP BAS
ELECTRONIC STABILITY PROGRAM / BRAKE ASSIST SYSTEM

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ADVERTENCIAS Y PRECAUCIONES

Este manual contiene **ADVERTENCIAS** contra procedimientos operativos que podrían resultar en un accidente o lesiones corporales. También contiene **PRECAUCIONES** contra procedimientos que podrían resultar en daños a su vehículo. Si no lee este manual completo, puede perder información importante. Observe todas las advertencias y precauciones.

NÚMERO DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DEL VEHÍCULO

El número de identificación del vehículo (VIN) se encuentra en una placa grabada con láser, ubicada en la esquina delantera izquierda del panel de instrumentos, visible a través del parabrisas. Este número también aparece en el registro o título del vehículo.

Número de identificación del vehículo

MODIFICACIONES / ALTERACIONESVEHÍCULO

WARNIN G!
Any modifications or alterations to this vehicle could seriously affect its roadworthiness and safety and may lead to an accident resulting in serious injury or death.

COSAS QUE DEBE SABER ANTES DE PONER EN MARCHA SU VEHÍCULO

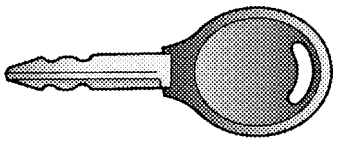
CONTENIDO

8 COSAS QUE DEBE SABER ANTES DE ARRANCAR SU VEHÍCULO

UNA PALABRA SOBRE SUS LLAVES

El El concesionario que le vendió su nuevo vehículo tiene los números de código de llave para las cerraduras de su vehículo. Estos números se pueden utilizar para pedir llaves duplicadas a su distribuidor. Pedir a

con su distribuidor para estos números y mantenerlos en un lugar seguro.



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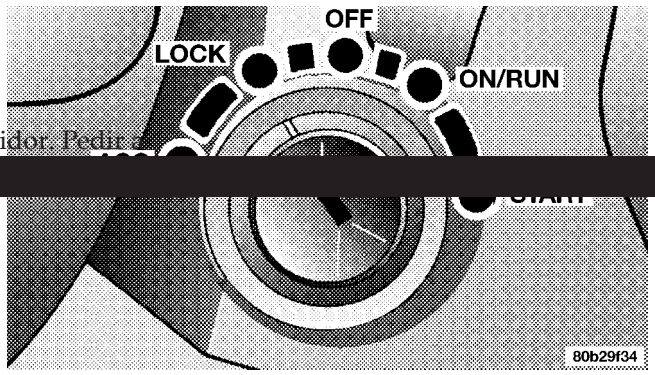
Las llaves de doble cara se pueden insertar en las cerraduras con cualquiera de los lados hacia arriba.

Llave del vehículollave de

Extracción de laencendido Transmisión automática

Coloque la palanca de cambios en ESTACIONAMIENTO y asegúrese de que el botón de la perilla de cambios haya regresado a la posición de fuera. Gire la llave a la posición de APAGADO, gire a la posición de bloqueo y retire la llave.

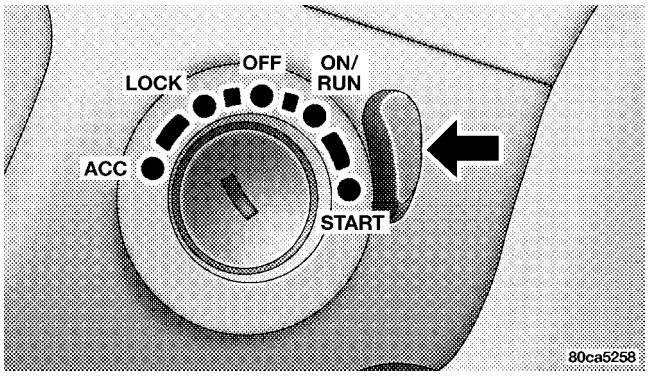


Posiciones de la llave de encendido

NOTA: Si intenta quitar la llave antes de colocar la palanca en PARK, la llave puede quedar atrapada temporalmente en el cilindro de la llave. Si esto ocurre, gire la llave ligeramente en el sentido de las agujas del reloj y luego retírela como se describe. Si ocurre una falla, el sistema atrapará la llave en el cilindro de encendido para advertirle que esta característica de seguridad no funciona. El motor se puede encender y apagar, pero la llave no se puede quitar hasta que obtenga servicio.

Transmisión manual Oprima

y mantenga oprimido el botón de liberación ubicado entre el interruptor de encendido y el panel de instrumentos. Gire la llave de encendido a LOCK y retire la llave.



Botón de liberación de la llave de encendido

WARNIN
G!

Leaving children in a vehicle unattended is danger- ous for a number of reasons. A child or others could be injured. Children should be warned not to touch the parking brake, brake pedal or the gear selector lever. Don't leave the keys in the ignition. A child could operate power windows, other controls, or move the vehicle.

Bloqueo de puertas con la llave

Puede insertar la llave con cualquiera de los lados hacia arriba. Para bloquear la puerta, gire la llave hacia atrás. Para desbloquear la puerta, gire la llave hacia adelante. Consulte la Sección 7, Lubricación del mecanismo de la carrocería de este manual para obtener información sobre la lubricación del bloqueo externo.

Recordatorio de
llave en el encendido Al abrir la puerta del conductor cuando la llave está en el interruptor de encendido, suena una señal para recordarle que retire la llave.

NOTA: Con la puerta del conductor abierta y la llave en el encendido, las cerraduras eléctricas de las puertas no se bloquearán mediante el interruptor de la cerradura de la puerta interior.

LLAVE SENTRY

El sistema inmovilizador de llave centinela evita el funcionamiento no autorizado del vehículo desactivando el motor. El sistema apagará el motor después de 2 segundos de funcionamiento si se usa una llave no válida para arrancar el vehículo. Este sistema utiliza llaves de encendido que tienen un chip electrónico (transpondedor) incrustado en ellas. Solo las llaves que han sido programadas para el vehículo pueden usarse para arrancar y operar el vehículo.

El sistema inmovilizador de llave centinela no necesita ser armado o activado. El funcionamiento del sistema es automático independientemente de si el vehículo está bloqueado o desbloqueado. Durante el funcionamiento normal, la luz antirrobo / inmovilizador sedurante tres (3) segundos, lo inmediatamente después de que se encienda el interruptor de encendido para verificar la bombilla. Posteriormente, si la bombilla permanece encendida, esto indica un problema con la electrónica.

Si la bombilla comienza a parpadear después de la verificación de la bombilla, esto 2 encenderáque indica que se ha utilizado una llave no válida para arrancar el vehículo. Ambas condiciones harán que el motor se apague después de dos (2) segundos de funcionamiento.

Tenga en cuenta que una llave que no ha sido programada también se considera una llave inválida incluso si se corta para adaptarse al cilindro de la cerradura de encendido de ese vehículo.

Si la luz de alarma antirrobo / inmovilizador se enciende durante el funcionamiento normal del vehículo (el vehículo ha estado funcionando durante más de 10 segundos), se ha detectado una falla en la electrónica y el vehículo debe recibir servicio lo antes posible.

NOTA:

El sistema inmovilizador de llave centinela no es compatible con los sistemas de arranque remoto. El uso de estos sistemas puede provocar problemas de arranque del vehículo y la pérdida de la protección de seguridad.

- Exxon / Mobil Speed Pass ™, llaves centinela adicionales o cualquier otro componente equipado con transpondedor en el mismo llavero **no** causarán una falla relacionada con la llave (transpondedor) a menos que la pieza adicional sea **física sostenida contra la llave de encendido que se** está utilizando al arrancar el vehículo. Los teléfonos móviles, buscapersonas u otros dispositivos electrónicos de RF no causarán interferencias con este sistema.

Todas las llaves proporcionadas con su nuevo vehículo se han programado en la electrónica del vehículo.

Llaves de repuesto

NOTA: Solo las llaves que se han programado para la electrónica del vehículo se pueden utilizar para arrancar el vehículo. Una vez que se ha programado una llave centinela en un vehículo, no se puede programar en ningún otro vehículo.

En el momento de la compra, el propietario original recibe un número PIN de cuatro dígitos. Este número es necesario para el reemplazo de llaves por parte del distribuidor. La duplicación de claves se puede realizar en un distribuidor autorizado o mediante el procedimiento de Programación de claves del cliente. Este procedimiento consiste en programar una llave en blanco para la electrónica del vehículo. Una tecla en blanco es aquella que nunca ha sido programada.

NOTA: Cuando haga reparar el sistema inmovilizador de llave centinela, lleve todas las llaves del vehículo al concesionario.

Programación de la llave centinela

Puede programar nuevas llaves para el sistema si tiene dos llaves centinela válidas realizando el siguiente procedimiento:

1. Corte las piezas en blanco del transpondedor de la llave centinela adicionales para que coincidan con el código de la llave del cilindro de la cerradura del interruptor de encendido.

2. Inserte la primera llave válida en el interruptor de encendido y encienda el interruptor de encendido durante al menos 3 segundos, pero no más de 15 segundos. Apague el interruptor de encendido y retire la primera llave.

3. Inserte la segunda llave válida y encienda el interruptor de encendido en 15 segundos. Después de diez segundos sonará un timbre y la luz de alarma de robo comenzará a parpadear. Apague el interruptor de encendido y retire la segunda llave.

4. Inserte una llave centinela en blanco en el interruptor de encendido y encienda el interruptor de encendido en 60 segundos. Después de 10 segundos sonará un solo timbre. La luz de alarma antirrobo

con - dejará de parpadear, se encenderá durante 3 segundos; luego apague.

Se ha programado la nueva llave centinela.

Repita este procedimiento para programar hasta un total de 8 teclas. Si no tiene una llave centinela programada, comuníquese con su distribuidor para obtener más detalles.

Información general

El sistema Sentry Key cumple con las reglas de la FCC, parte 15 y con RSS-210 de Industry Canada. El funcionamiento está sujeto a las siguientes condiciones:

- Este dispositivo no puede causar interferencias perjudiciales.
- Este dispositivo debe aceptar cualquier interferencia que pueda recibirse, incluida la interferencia que pueda causar un funcionamiento no deseado.

BLOQUEO DEL VOLANTE - SI ESTÁ EQUIPADO

Su vehículo puede estar equipado con un bloqueo pasivo del volante. Este bloqueo evita la dirección del vehículo

sacar la llave de encendido. Si se gira el volante no

más de 1/2 vuelta en cualquier dirección y la llave no está en el interruptor de encendido, el volante se bloqueará.

Para bloquear manualmente el volante:

Con el motor en marcha, gire el volante 1/2 vuelta, apague el motor y retire la llave. Gire ligeramente el volante en cualquier dirección hasta que se enganche el seguro.

Para liberar el bloqueo del volante:

Inserte la llave en el interruptor de encendido y arranque el motor. Si le resulta difícil girar la llave, gire la rueda ligeramente hacia la derecha o hacia la izquierda para desactivar el bloqueo.

NOTA: Si giró la rueda hacia la derecha para activar el bloqueo, debe girar la rueda ligeramente hacia la derecha para desactivarla. Si giró la rueda hacia la izquierda para activar el bloqueo, gire la rueda ligeramente hacia la izquierda para desactivarla.

Sistema de enclavamiento automático de encendido del transeje Este sistema evita que se retire la llave a menos que la palanca de cambios esté en ESTACIONAMIENTO y el botón de la perilla de cambios esté completamente suelto. También evita que se salga de PARK a menos que la llave esté en las posiciones ON / RUN o START y haya pisado el pedal del freno.

CAUTION!

An unlocked car is an invitation to thieves. Always remove the key from the ignition and lock all the doors when leaving the vehicle unattended.

CERRADURAS DE LAS PUERTAS

Cierres manuales de las puertas

Todas las puertas están equipadas con una cerradura interior tipo balancín. Para bloquear una puerta al salir de su vehículo, presione el interruptor basculante a la posición LOCK y cierre la puerta.

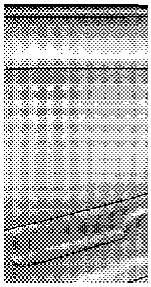
NOTA: Para evitar bloquear accidentalmente sus llaves en el vehículo, asegúrese de tenerlas con usted antes de cerrar cualquier puerta.

WARNING!

For personal security, and safety in the event of an accident, lock the vehicle doors as you drive as well as when you park and leave the vehicle.

WARNIN G!

When leaving the vehicle always remove the key from the ignition lock, and lock your vehicle. Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle, or with access to an unlocked vehicle. Unsupervised use of vehicle equipment may cause severe personal injuries and death.



interruptores de bloqueo de

Seguros eléctricos de las puertas - si están equipados

Hay un interruptor de seguro eléctrico de las puertas en cada panel de la puerta delantera. Presione este interruptor para bloquear o desbloquear las puertas.

Bloqueo / desbloqueo centralizado - si está equipado

2

puertas Todas las puertas del vehículo se bloquean con el primer giro de la llave a la posición LOCK. La función de activación doble requiere que gire la llave en la cerradura del cilindro dos veces en cinco segundos para DESBLOQUEAR todas las puertas del vehículo a la vez.

Puede desactivar esta función y desbloquear todas las puertas con una vuelta de llave realizando el siguiente procedimiento:

NOTA: Los pasos 2 y 3 deben completarse en 10 segundos.

1. Cierre todas las puertas y coloque la llave en el interruptor de encendido.

2. Encienda y apague el interruptor de encendido cuatro veces y termine en la posición de apagado.

3. Presione el interruptor de bloqueo de la puerta interior a la posición de DESBLOQUEO.

4. un solo timbre para indicar que ha desactivado con éxito la función de doble activación. Puede volver a activar la función repitiendo el procedimiento mencionado anteriormente.

Puede volver a activar la función repitiendo el procedimiento mencionado anteriormente.

Seguros automáticos de puertas: si están equipados

Las puertas se bloquearán automáticamente si:

1. todas las puertas están cerradas,
2. la velocidad del vehículo es superior a 15 mph (24 km / h),
3. el pedal del acelerador está presionado.

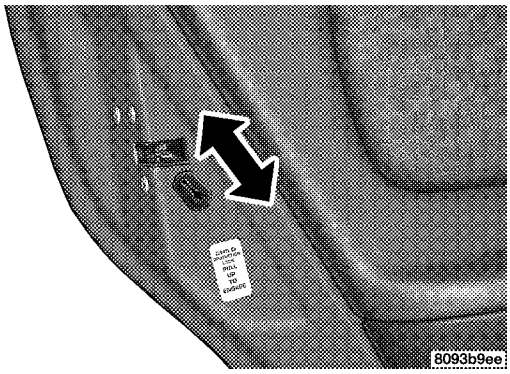
Las cerraduras automáticas de puertas se pueden activar o desactivar mediante el siguiente procedimiento:

NOTA: Los pasos 2 y 3 deben completarse en 10 segundos.

1. Cierre todas las puertas y coloque la llave en el interruptor de encendido.
2. Encienda y apague el interruptor de encendido cuatro veces y termine en la posición de apagado.
3. Presione el interruptor de bloqueo de la puerta interior a la posición LOCK.
4. Sonará un solo timbre para indicar que ha completado con éxito la programación.

Puede volver a activar la función repitiendo el procedimiento mencionado anteriormente.

Sistema de bloqueo de puertas con protección para niños (puertas traseras)



Control de bloqueo para niños

Para proporcionar un entorno más seguro para los niños que viajan en el asiento trasero, las puertas traseras de su vehículo tienen el sistema de bloqueo de puertas con protección para niños.

Para usar el sistema, abra cada puerta trasera y deslice el control hacia ARRIBA para activar las cerraduras y hacia ABAJO para desactivar las cerraduras de protección para niños. Cuando el sistema de una puerta está activado, esa puerta solo se puede abrir utilizando la manija de la puerta exterior, incluso si la cerradura de la puerta interior está en la posición desbloqueada.

WARNIN
G!

Avoid trapping anyone in a vehicle in a collision. Remember that the rear doors can only be opened from the outside when the child protection locks are engaged.

NOTA: Para una salida de emergencia con el sistema activado, mueva el interruptor basculante de bloqueo de la puerta a la posición de DESBLOQUEO, baje la ventana y abra la puerta con la manija exterior de la puerta.

DESBLOQUEO INTERNO DE LA TAPAMALETERO DE EMERGENCIA

WARNIN G!

Do not allow children to have access to the trunk, either by climbing into the trunk from outside, or through the inside of the vehicle. Always close the trunk lid when your vehicle is unattended. Once in the trunk, young children may not be able to escape, even if they entered through the rear seat. If trapped in the trunk, children can die from suffocation or heat stroke.

Como medida de seguridad, una palanca de desenganche interno de emergencia del maletero está incorporada en el mecanismo de cierre del maletero. En el caso de que una persona quede encerrada dentro del maletero, el maletero se puede abrir simplemente tirando de la palanca que brilla en la oscuridad unida al mecanismo de cierre del maletero. Vea la imagen a continuación.

Desbloqueo de emergencia

DESBLOQUEO REMOTO DE LA TAPA DEL MALETERO - SI ESTÁ EQUIPADO

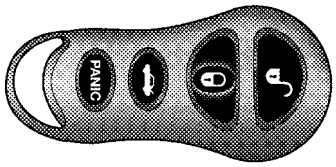
Puede abrir el maletero desde el interior del vehículo presionando un interruptor ubicado dentro de la guantera.

NOTA: La función de liberación remota del maletero funcionará con el interruptor de encendido en todas las posiciones. La liberación remota del maletero no funcionará a más de 5 mph.

ENTRADA REMOTA SIN LLAVE - SI ESTÁ EQUIPADO

Este sistema le permite bloquear o desbloquear las puertas y el maletero o activar la alarma de pánico desde distancias de hasta

aproximadamente 23 pies (7 metros) utilizando un transmisor de mano.



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Transmisor de cuatro botones

NOTA: Puede ocurrir un ligero retraso de hasta dos segundos antes de que se desbloqueen las puertas o el maletero.

Para desbloquear las puertas

Presione y suelte el botón UNLOCK una vez para desbloquear la puerta del conductor. Presione el botón dos veces en 5 segundos para desbloquear todas las puertas. Las luces interiores también se encienden y permanecen encendidas durante unos 30 segundos cuando desbloquea las puertas.

NOTA: Puede desactivar esta función y desbloquear todas las puertas con una sola pulsación del botón siguiendo el procedimiento que se muestra en el bloqueo / desbloqueo centralizado

párrafo. 2

Para bloquear las puertas

Presione y suelte el botón LOCK para bloquear todas las puertas. Las luces de estacionamiento destellarán y la bocina sonará para reconocer la señal.

Función de

chirrido de la bocina El chirrido de la bocina que indica que las puertas se han bloqueado se puede activar o desactivar mediante el siguiente procedimiento:

1. Inserte la llave de encendido y gire el interruptor a la posición ON / RUN.
2. Mantenga presionado el botón UNLOCK en el transmisor durante 4 a 10 segundos.
3. Continúe presionando el botón UNLOCK y presione el botón LOCK.
4. Suelta ambos botones.

Un timbre sonará para indicar que la función se ha completado con éxito.

Para desbloquear el maletero

Presione el botón TRUNK en el transmisor dos veces para desbloquear el maletero.

NOTA: Puede ocurrir una pequeña demora de hasta dos segundos antes de que se desbloquee el maletero.

Uso de la alarma de pánico

Para activar la función de alarma de pánico, presione y suelte el botón de PÁNICO. Cuando la alarma de pánico está encendida, los faros y las luces de estacionamiento destellarán, la bocina se encenderá y apagará y las luces interiores se encenderán.

La alarma de pánico permanecerá encendida durante 3 minutos a menos que presione el botón de PÁNICO por segunda vez o hasta que la velocidad del vehículo alcance las 15 mph (24 km / h).

NOTA: Cuando apaga la alarma de pánico presionando el botón PANIC por segunda vez, es posible que tenga que estar más cerca del vehículo debido a los ruidos de radiofrecuencia del sistema.

Programación de transmisores adicionales

Se pueden programar hasta cuatro transmisores en su vehículo. Su nuevo vehículo se envió con dos transmisores. Consulte a su distribuidor para obtener transmisores adicionales.

Se pueden programar transmisores adicionales al sistema mediante el siguiente procedimiento:

1. Inserte la llave en el encendido y gire el interruptor a la posición RUN.

2. Mantenga presionado el botón UNLOCK en el transmisor entre cuatro y diez segundos.

3. Continúe presionando el botón DESBLOQUEAR y presione el botón PÁNICO. Sonará un timbre para indicar que se ha ingresado al modo de programación del transmisor.

4. Presione un botón en todos los transmisores que se programarán en el sistema, incluidos los transmisores previamente programados. Sonará una campanilla cuando se haya programado cada transmisor.

5. Apague el interruptor de encendido para salir del modo de programación del transmisor.

Información general

Esta Cumple de dispositivo con FCC gobierna parte 15. El funcionamiento está sujeto a las dos condiciones siguientes: (1) lasde este dispositivo

que no puede causar interferencias dañinas y (2) laeste dispositivo

debe aceptar cualquier interferencia que pueda recibirse, incluida la interferencia que pueda causar un funcionamiento no deseado.

Si su transmisor no funciona desde una distancia normal, verifique estas dos condiciones.

1. Baterías débiles en el transmisor. La vida útil esperada de las baterías es de uno a dos años.

2. Cercanía a un transmisor de radio, como una torre de estación de radio, un transmisor de aeropuerto y algunas radios móviles o CB.

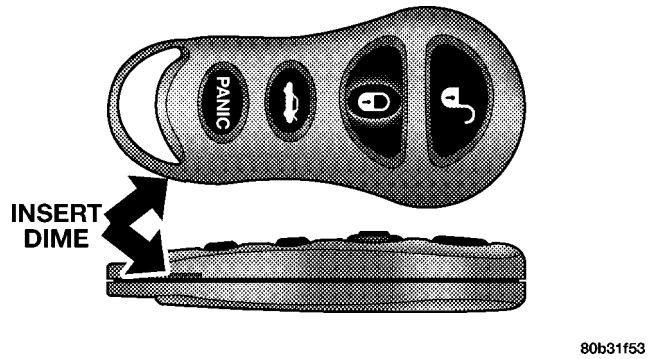
Servicio de la batería del transmisor

La batería de reemplazo recomendada es 2016 o su equivalente.

NOTA: No toque los terminales de la batería que se encuentran en la carcasa trasera o la placa de circuito impreso.

1. Con los botones del transmisor hacia abajo, use una moneda delgada o un objeto similar para extraer la dos mitades del transmisor separadas. Asegúrese de no dañar la goma, ya

junta dedurante la extracción.



Separación de las mitades del transmisor

2. Retire y reemplace las baterías. Evite tocar las pilas nuevas con los dedos. Los aceites de la piel pueden deteriorar la batería. Si toca una batería, límpiela con alcohol isopropílico.

3. Para volver a ensamblar la caja del transmisor, encaje dos mitades juntas. Asegúrese de que haya un espacio uniforme entre las dos mitades. Pruebe el funcionamiento del transmisor.

ALARMA DE ROBO DE VEHÍCULO - SI ESTÁ EQUIPADO

El sistema monitorea las puertas, el cilindro de la llave del maletero **(solo vehículos de la flota)solo vehículos de** , el pestillo del maletero **(producción regular)detectar una** y el encendido paraoperación no autorizada.

Si algo activa la alarma, el sistema emitirá una señal durante unos 18 minutos. Durante los primeros 3 minutos, sonará la bocina y parpadearán los faros, las luces de señal de estacionamiento / direccional, las luces traseras y la luz indicadora en el grupo. Luego, las luces exteriores parpadearán durante otros 15 minutos.

Si el sistema monitoreado que disparó la alarma está desactivado, la alarma continuará sonando hasta que se alcancen los 3 minutos de la hora de alarma. Si el sistema monitoreado que disparó la alarma se desactiva después de que la alarma haya estado encendida durante 3 minutos, la alarma se apagará inmediatamente.

Para configurar la alarma:

1. Retire las llaves del interruptor de encendido y salga del vehículo.

2. Cierre la puerta con la llave de la puerta, el interruptor de bloqueo eléctrico de la puerta o el transmisor de entrada sin llave y cierre todas las puertas.

3. La luz indicadora en el grupo de instrumentos parpadeará rápidamente durante 16 segundos. Esto muestra que el sistema se está armando. Durante este período, si se abre una puerta, se enciende el interruptor de encendido o se desbloquean los seguros eléctricos de las puertas de alguna manera, el sistema se desarmará automáticamente. Si la luz se enciende pero no parpadea, el sistema se está armando pero hay un problema en el circuito troncal. Después de 16 segundos, la luz indicadora parpadeará lentamente. Esto muestra que el sistema está completamente armado.

Los vehículos equipados con el sistema inmovilizador de llave centinela se pueden arrancar de forma segura con una llave válida. Una llave válida es aquella que está programada para ese vehículo en particular. Una llave válida desarmará el sistema, una llave inválida activará la alarma.

NOTA: Con el sistema armado en vehículos construidos para **Fleet Service** , el maletero se puede abrir con la llave sin que suene la alarma de robo. Con el sistema

armado en **vehículos de producción regular** , al abrir el

con la llave hará que suene la alarma antirrobo.

Para desarmar el sistema:

Destrabe una puerta frontal con la llave o con el transmisor de entrada sin llave.

Arrancar el vehículo con una llave centinela válida desarmará el sistema.

Alerta de manipulación

Si la bocina suena 3 veces cuando desbloquea una puerta principal con una llave o el transmisor de entrada sin llave, la alarma se ha activado. Compruebe si el vehículo ha sufrido alteraciones.

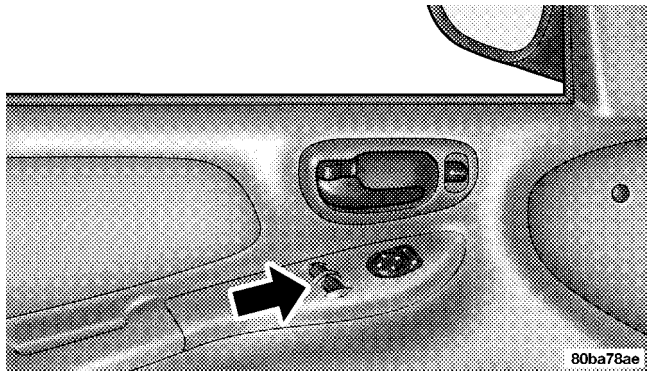
Anulación manual del sistema de seguridad

El sistema no se activará si bloquea las puertas con el control de bloqueo manual.

VENTANAS ELÉCTRICAS - SI ESTÁ EQUIPADO

Los interruptores de ventana en el panel de la puerta del conductor controlan ambas ventanas delanteras. El interruptor en la puerta del pasajero

panel, controla la ventana del pasajero. 2



Interruptores de ventanilla eléctrica

SISTEMASSEGURIDAD

Algunas de las características de seguridad más importantes de su vehículo son los sistemas de sujeción. Estos incluyen los cinturones de seguridad delanteros y traseros para el conductor y todos los pasajeros, bolsas de aire delanteras para el conductor y el pasajero delantero y bolsas de aire laterales para el conductor y el pasajero delantero. Si va a llevar niños demasiado pequeños para los cinturones de tamaño adulto, sus cinturones de seguridad también se pueden usar para sujetar los sistemas de retención infantil y de bebés.

Preste mucha atención a la información de esta sección. Le indica cómo usar su sistema de retención correctamente para mantenerlo a usted y a sus pasajeros lo más seguros posible.

WARNIN G!

In a collision, you and your passengers can suffer much greater injuries if you are not properly buck- led up. You can strike the interior of your vehicle or other passengers, or you can be thrown out of the vehicle. Always be sure you and others in your vehicle are buckled up properly.

Abróchese el cinturón aunque sea un excelente conductor, incluso en viajes cortos. Alguien en la carretera puede ser un mal conductor y causar una colisión que lo incluya a usted. Esto puede suceder lejos de casa o en su propia calle.

Las investigaciones han demostrado que los cinturones de seguridad salvan vidas y que pueden reducir la gravedad de las lesiones en una colisión. Algunas de las peores lesiones ocurren cuando las personas salen despedidas del vehículo. Los cinturones de seguridad reducen la posibilidad de expulsión y el riesgo de lesiones causadas por golpear el interior del vehículo. **Todas las personas que viajen** en un vehículo motorizado deben llevar el cinturón abrochado en todo momento.

Cinturones de regazo / hombro

Todos los asientos de su vehículo están equipados con cinturones de regazo / hombro.

El retractor de correas del cinturón está diseñado para bloquearse durante paradas o colisiones muy repentinas. Esta característica permite que la parte del hombro del cinturón se mueva libremente con usted en condiciones normales. Pero en una colisión, el cinturón se trabará y reducirá el riesgo de golpear el interior del vehículo o ser arrojado.

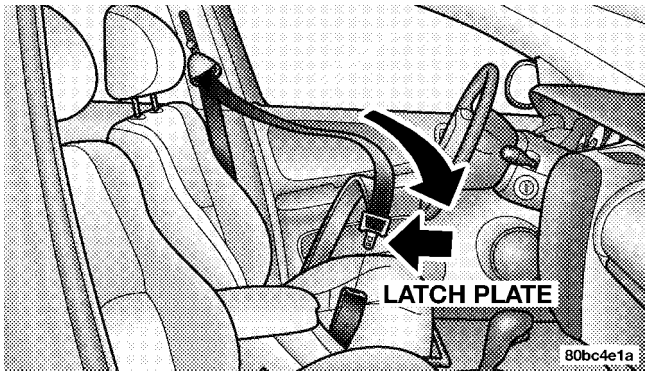
WARNIN
G!

- **Wearing a seat belt incorrectly is dangerous. belts are designed to go around the large Seat bones of your body. These are the strongest parts of your body and can take the forces of a collision the best.**
- **Wearing your belt in the wrong place could your injuries in a collision much worse. You make might suffer internal injuries, or you could even slide out of part of the belt. Follow these instruc- tions to wear your seat belt safely and to keep your passengers safe, too.**
- **Two people should never be belted into a seat belt. People belted together can crash single into one another in an accident, hurting one another badly. Never use a lap/shoulder belt or lap belt for more than one person, no matter what their size.**

Instrucciones de funcionamiento del cinturón de regazo / hombro

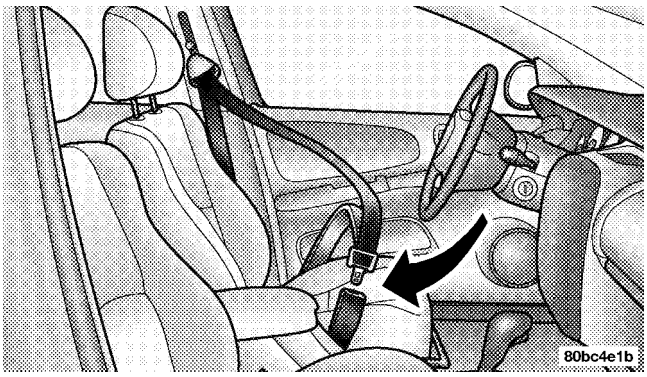
1. Ingrese al vehículo y cierre la puerta. Siéntese y ajuste el asiento. 2

2. La placa de cierre del cinturón de seguridad está sobre el respaldo del asiento delantero, junto a su brazo en el asiento trasero. Sujete la placa del pestillo y saque el cinturón. Deslice la placa de cierre hacia arriba de la cinta tanto como sea necesario para permitir que el cinturón se coloque alrededor de su regazo.



Placa de cierre

3. Cuando el cinturón sea lo suficientemente largo para ajustarse, inserte la placa de cierre en la



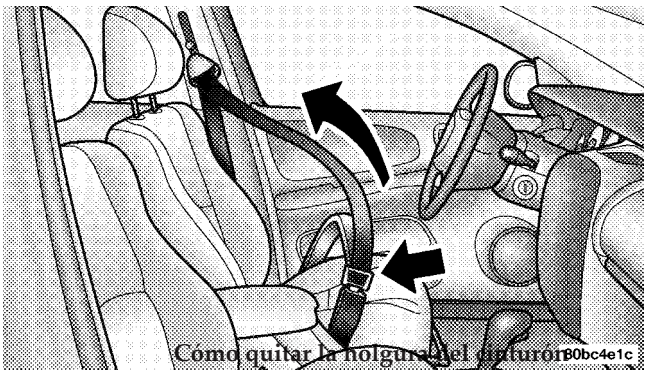
hebilla hasta que escuche un "clic".

Placa de cierre para abrochar

WARNIN
G!

- A belt that is buckled into the wrong buckle will not protect you properly. The lap portion could ride too high on your body, possibly causing internal injuries. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.
- A belt that is too loose will not protect you as well. In a sudden stop you could move too far forward, increasing the possibility of injury. Wear your seat belt snugly.
- A belt that is worn under your arm is very dangerous. Your body could strike the inside sur- faces of the vehicle in a collision, increasing head and neck injury. A belt worn under the arm can cause internal injuries. Ribs aren't as strong as shoulder bones. Wear the belt over your shoulder so that your strongest bones will take the force in a collision.
- A shoulder belt placed behind will not protect you from injury during a collision. You are more likely to hit your head in a collision if you do not wear your shoulder belt. The lap and shoulder belt are meant to be used together.

4. Coloque el cinturón de regazo sobre sus muslos, debajo de su abdomen. Para eliminar la holgura en la parte del cinturón de regazo, tire hacia arriba del cinturón de hombro. Para aflojar el cinturón de regazo si está demasiado apretado, incline la placa de cierre y tire del cinturón de regazo. Un cinturón ajustado reduce el riesgo de deslizarse debajo del cinturón en caso de colisión.



Cómo quitar la holgura del cinturón B0bc4e1c

WARNIN
G!

- A lap belt worn too high can increase the internal injury in a collision. The belt forces won't be at the strong hip and pelvic bones, risk of but across your abdomen. Always wear the lap
- A twisted belt can't do its job as well. In a collision it straighten a belt in your vehicle, take it to your dealer and have it fixed.

5. Coloque el cinturón de hombro en su pecho de manera que sea cómodo y no descanse sobre su cuello. El retractor retirará cualquier holgura en el cinturón.

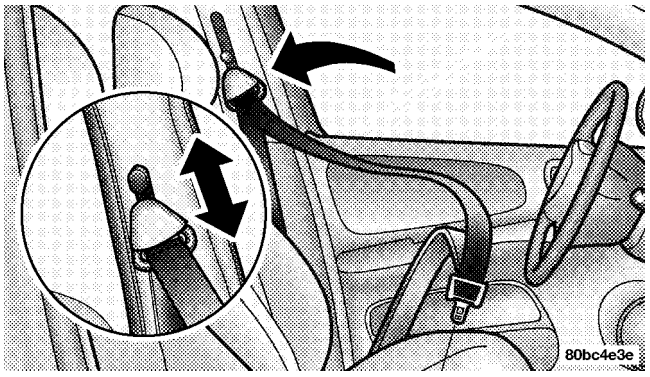
6. Para soltar el cinturón, presione el botón rojo en la hebilla. El cinturón se retraerá automáticamente a su posición de almacenamiento. Si es necesario, deslice la placa de cierre hacia abajo de la correa para permitir que el cinturón se retraiga por completo.

WARNIN G!

A frayed or torn belt could rip apart in a collision and leave you with no protection. Inspect the belt system periodically, checking for cuts, frays, or loose parts. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately. Do not disassemble or modify the system. Front seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision. Rear seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision if they have been damaged (bent retractor, torn webbing, etc.).

Anclaje ajustable del cinturón de hombros superior

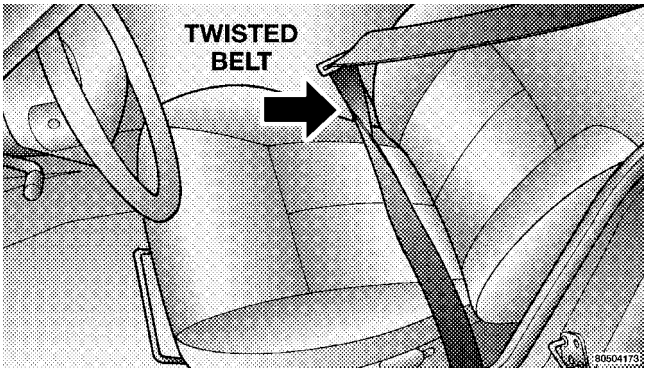
En los asientos del conductor y del pasajero delantero, el cinturón de hombros se puede ajustar hacia arriba o hacia abajo para colocar el cinturón lejos de su cuello. Presione hacia arriba o hacia abajo el botón de anclaje para soltar el anclaje y luego muévalo hacia arriba o hacia abajo hasta la posición que más le convenga.



Ajuste del cinturón de hombro superior

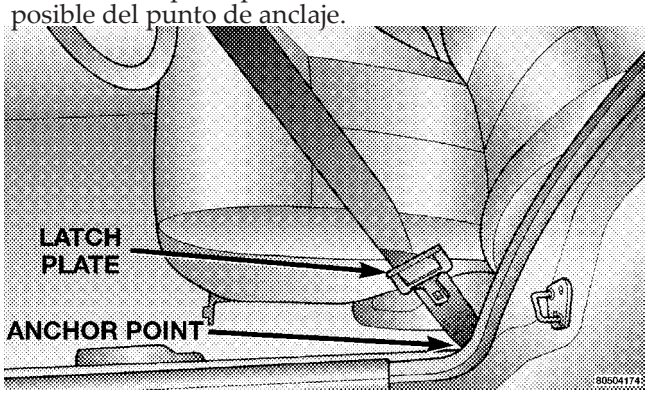
Como guía, si es más bajo que el promedio, preferirá una posición más baja, y si es más alto que el promedio, preferirá una posición más alta. Cuando suelte el anclaje, intente moverlo hacia arriba o hacia abajo para asegurarse de que esté bloqueado en su posición.

Lap / correa del hombro Destorcer Procedimiento
Utilice el siguiente procedimiento para untwist un cinturón de regazo / hombro trenzado.



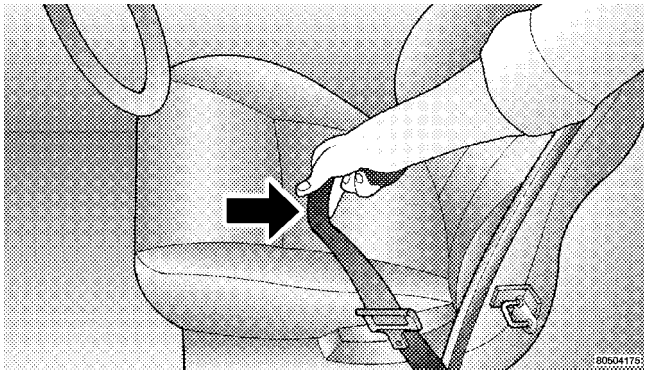
retorcido con

1. Coloque la placa de cierre lo más cerca posible del punto de anclaje.



Colocaciónplaca de cierre

2. del cinturón de seguridadAproximadamente de 6 a 12 pulgadas por encima de la placa de cierre, sujete y gire la cinta del cinturón 180 ° para crear un pliegue que comience inmediatamente por encima de la placa de cierre.



Creación de un pliegue

3. Deslice la placa de cierre hacia arriba sobre la cinta doblada. La cinta doblada debe entrar en la ranura en la parte superior de la placa de cierre.

Deslizamiento de la placa del pestillo

4. Continúe deslizando la placa del pestillo hacia arriba hasta que salga de la cinta doblada.

Cinturones dey mujeres embarazadas

seguridadRecomendamos que las mujeres embarazadas utilicen los cinturones de seguridad durante todo el embarazo. Mantener a la madre a salvo es la mejor manera de proteger al bebé.

Las mujeres embarazadas deben usar la parte del regazo del cinturón a través de los muslos y lo más ajustada posible a las caderas.

Mantenga el cinturón bajo para que no atraviese el abdomen. De esa manera, los fuertes huesos de las caderas tomarán la fuerza si hay una colisión.

extensor

Si un cinturón de seguridad es demasiado corto, incluso cuando está completamente extendido y cuando el anclaje del cinturón de hombro superior ajustable (si está equipado) está en su posición más baja, su distribuidor puede proporcionarle un extensor de cinturón de seguridad. Este extensor debe usarse solo si el cinturón existente no es lo suficientemente largo. Cuando no sea necesario, retire el extensor y guárdelo.

WARNIN G!

Using a seat belt extender when not needed can increase the risk of injury in a collision. Only use when the seat belt is not long enough when it is worn low and snug, and in the recommended seating positions. Remove and store the extender when not needed.

Sistema de sujeción suplementario (SRS)

para el conductor y eldelantero: bolsas de aire Este vehículo tiene bolsas de aire delanteras tanto para el conductor

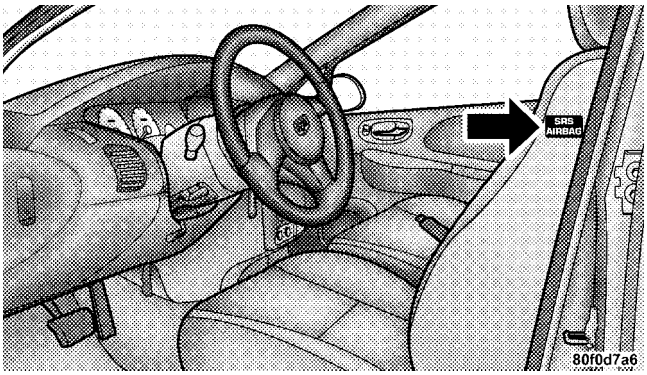
pasajerocomo para el pasajero delantero condel cinturón de seguridad como complemento al sistema de sujeción del cinturón de seguridad 2

sistemas. El airbag delantero del conductor está montado en el centro del volante. El airbag delantero del pasajero está montado en el panel de instrumentos, encima de la guantera. Las palabras SRS AIRBAG están grabadas en las cubiertas de las bolsas de aire.

Componentes de las

NOTA: bolsas de aire delanterasLas bolsas de aire delanteras están certificadas según las regulaciones federales que permiten un despliegue menos enérgico.

Si el vehículo está equipado con airbags laterales, estos se encuentran dentro de los asientos del conductor y del pasajero delantero, y sus fundas



también están etiquetadas como SRS AIRBAG.

Bolsas de aire lateralesbolsas de

NOTA: Es posible que las cubiertas de lasaire no sean visibles en el revestimiento interior; pero se abrirán para permitir el despliegue del airbag.

WARNIN
G!

- Do not put anything on or around the front covers or attempt to manually open them. You may damage the airbags and you could be injured because the airbags are not there to protect you. These protective covers for the airbag cushions are designed to open only when the airbags are in- flating.
- If your vehicle is equipped with side airbags, do not use accessory seat covers or place objects between you and the side airbags; the perfor- mance could be adversely affected and/or objects could be pushed into you, causing serious injury.
- If your vehicle is equipped with side airbags, do not attach cup holders or any other objects on or around the door. The inflating side airbag could drive the objects into occupants, causing serious injury.

Los airbags se inflan en impactos de velocidad moderada a alta. Junto con los cinturones de seguridad, airbags delanteros funcionan con los cabezales instrumentos del panel ción de rodilla para proporcionar una mejor protección

para el conductor y el acompañante. Los airbags laterales también funcionan Los

con cinturones de seguridad para mejorar la protección de los ocupantes.

Los cinturones de seguridad están diseñados para protegerlo en muchos tipos de colisiones. Los airbags delanteros se despliegan en colisiones frontales moderadas a severas. Si su vehículo está equipado, la bolsa de aire lateral en el lado del choque del vehículo se activa en colisiones laterales moderadas a severas. En ciertos tipos de colisiones, es posible que se activen los airbags frontales y laterales. Pero incluso en las colisiones donde funcionan las bolsas de aire, necesita que los cinturones de seguridad lo mantengan en la posición correcta para que las bolsas de aire lo protejan adecuadamente.

A continuación, se incluyen algunos pasos sencillos que puede seguir para minimizar el riesgo de daños por el despliegue de una bolsa de aire.

1. Los niños menores de 12 años siempre deben viajar abrochados en el asiento trasero.

Los bebés enpara niños orientados hacia atrás (diseñados para niños de hasta 20 libras (9 kg) y menos de un año) deben

NUNCA viajar en el asiento delantero de un vehículo con airbag frontal de vehículos y pasajeros. El despliegue de una bolsa de aire podría causar lesiones graves o la muerte a los bebés en esa posición.

niños que no son lo suficientemente grandes para llevar

correctamente el 2

asientos de seguridadasegurarse el cinturón de seguridad del vehículo (consulte la Sección de asientos de seguridad para niños) en el asiento trasero en los asientos de seguridad para niños o el cinturón. - posicionamiento de los asientos elevados. Los niños mayores que no usan sistemas de sujeción para niños o asientos elevados con posicionamiento del cinturón deben viajar correctamente abrochados en el asiento trasero. Nunca permita que los niños se deslicen el cinturón de hombro detrás de ellos o debajo de su brazo.

Si un niño de 1 a 12 años debe viajar en el asiento del pasajero delantero porque el vehículo está lleno de gente, mueva el asiento lo más hacia atrás posible y use el sistema de retención infantil adecuado. Consulte la sección sobre el sistema de sujeción infantil.

Debe leer las instrucciones provistas con su sistema de retención infantil para asegurarse de que lo está usando correctamente.

2. Todos los ocupantes deben usar correctamente sus cinturones de regazo y hombro.

3. Los asientos del conductor y del pasajero delantero deben moverse hacia atrás tanto como sea posible para permitir que se infle el espacio de las bolsas de aire delanteras.

4. Si su vehículo tiene bolsas de aire laterales, no se apoye contra la puerta, las bolsas de aire se inflarán con fuerza en el espacio entre usted y la puerta.

WARNIN G!

- **Relying on the airbags alone could lead to severe injuries in a collision. The airbags more work with your seat belt to restrain you properly. In some collisions the airbags won't deploy at all. Always wear your seat belts even though you have airbags.**
- **Being too close to the steering wheel or instrument panel during airbag deployment could cause serious injury. Airbags need room to inflate. Sit back, comfortably extending your arms to reach the steering wheel or instrument panel.**
- **If the vehicle has side airbags, they also need room to inflate. Do not lean against the door. Sit upright in the center of the seat.**

Componentes del sistema de bolsas de aire El sistema de bolsas de aire delanteras consta de lo siguiente:bolsas de

- Módulo de control deaire (ACM)
- Luz de preparación de
- aire del
- pasajero
- Volante y columna
- Panel de instrumentos
- sensor de choque
- Cableado de interconexión del
- Refuerzos de impacto de rodilla

bolsas de aire Bolsa de aire del conductor Bolsa deEl sistema de bolsa de aire lateral, si está equipado, consta de lo siguiente :

AIRBAG Readiness Light (shared with the front airbag system)

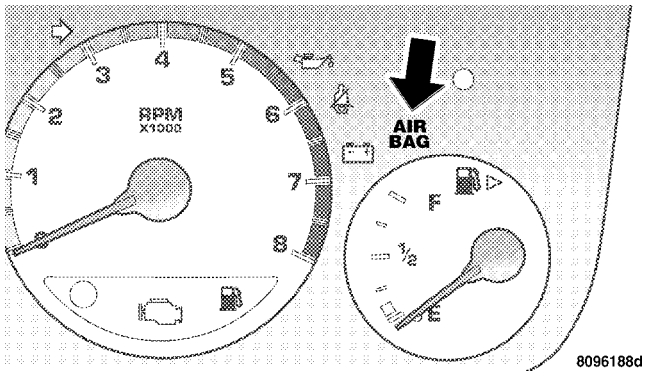
- Side Airbag in the Driver's Seat
- Side Airbag in the Passenger's Seat

- Right and Left Side Impact Airbag Control Modules (SIACM)
- Interconnecting Wiring

How The Airbag System Works
Front Airbag System

- The front Airbag Control Module determines if a frontal collision is severe enough to require the airbags to inflate.
- The Airbag Control Module is not designed to detect side, roll over, or rear collisions.
- The Airbag Control Module also monitors the readi- ness of the electronic parts of the system whenever the ignition switch is in the START or ON / RUN positions. These include all of the items listed above except the knee bolsters, the instrument panel, and the steering wheel and column. If the key is in the OFF position, in the ACC position, or not in the ignition switch, the airbags are not on and will not inflate.

The Airbag Control Module also turns on the AIRBAG light in the instrument panel for 6 to 8 seconds when the ignition switch is first turned to ON / RUN, then turns the light off. If it detects a malfunction in any part of the system, it turns on the light either momen- tarily or continuously.



Airbag Light

WARNIN G!

Ignoring the AIRBAG light in your instrument panel could mean you won't have the airbags to protect you in a collision. If the light does not come on, stays on after you start the vehicle, or if it comes on as you drive, have the airbag system checked right away.

When the Airbag Control Module detects a collision requiring the airbags, it signals the inflator units. A large quantity of nontoxic gas is generated to inflate the airbags. The airbag covers separate and fold out of the way as the airbags inflate to their full size. The airbags fully inflate in about 50 milliseconds. This is only about half of the time it takes you to blink your eyes. The airbags then quickly deflate while helping to restrain the driver and front passenger. The driver's front airbag gas is vented through the airbag material towards the instrument panel. The passenger's front airbag gas is vented through vent holes in the sides of the airbag. In this way the airbags do not interfere with your control of the vehicle.

The knee impact bolsters help protect the knees and position you for the best interaction with the front airbag.

If A Deployment Occurs

The airbag system is designed to deploy when the Airbag Control Module detects a moderate-to-severe frontal collision, to help restrain the driver and front passenger, and then to immediately deflate.

NOTE: A frontal collision that is not severe enough to need airbag protection will not activate the system. This does not mean something is wrong with the airbag system.

If you do have a collision which deploys the airbags, any or all of the following may occur:

The nylon airbag material may sometimes cause abra- sions and / or skin reddening to the driver and front passenger as the airbags deploy and unfold. The abrasions are similar to friction rope burns or those you might get sliding along a carpet or gymnasium floor. They are not caused by contact with chemicals. They are not permanent and normally heal quickly.

However, if you have not healed significantly within a few days, or if you have any blistering, see your doctor immediately.

- As the airbags deflate you may see some smoke-like particles. The particles are a normal by-product of the process that generates the nontoxic gas used for airbag inflation. These airborne particles may irritate the skin, eyes, nose, or throat. If you have skin or eye irritation, rinse the area with cool water. For nose or throat irritation, move to fresh air. If the irritation continues, see your doctor. If these particles settle on your clothing, follow the garment manufacturer's instruc- tions for cleaning.
- It is not advisable to drive your vehicle after the airbags have deployed. If you are involved in another collision, the airbags will not be in place to protect you.

WARNIN G!

Deployed airbags can't protect you in another colli- sion. Have the airbags replaced by an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

Side Airbag System — If Equipped

- The Side Impact Airbag Control Modules determine if a side collision is severe enough to require the airbag to inflate. The Side Impact Airbag Control Modules is not designed to detect roll over, front, or rear impacts.

  The Side Impact Airbag Control Module monitors the readiness of the electronic parts of the system when- ever the ignition switch is in the START or ON / RUN positions. These include all of the items listed above. If the left or right SIACM detects a malfunction in any part of the system, it will send a message to the frontal ACM to turn the Airbag Light on. The Airbag Control Module also turns on the AIRBAG light in the instru- ment panel for 6 to 8 seconds when the ignition switch is first turned on as a diagnostic or system check, then turns the light off.

- In moderate to severe side collisions, the side airbag inflator on the crash side of the vehicle is triggered by the appropriate SIACM, releasing a quantity of non- toxic gas. The inflating side airbag exits through the seat seam into the space between the occupant and the door. The side airbag moves at a very high speed and with such a high force, that it could injure you if you are not seated properly, or if items are positioned in the area where the side airbag inflates. This especially applies to children.

Enhanced Accident Response Time — If Equipped If the airbags deploy after an impact and the electrical system remains functional, vehicles equipped with power door locks will unlock automatically. In addition, approximately 10 seconds after the vehicle has stopped moving, the interior lights will light until the ignition switch is turned off.

Maintaining Your Airbag Systems

Airbag Light
You will want to have the airbags ready to inflate for your protection in an impact. While the airbag system is

designed to be maintenance free, if any of the following

occurs, have an authorized dealer service the system immediately:

- The AIRBAG light does not come on or flickers during the 6 to 8 seconds when the ignition switch is first turned on.
- The light remains on or flickers after the 6 to 8 second interval.
- The light flickers or comes on and remains on while driving.

Child Restraint

Everyone in your vehicle needs to be buckled up at all times — babies and children, too. Every state in the United States and all Canadian provinces require that small children ride in proper restraint systems. This is the law, and you can be prosecuted for ignoring it.

Children 12 years and under should ride properly buck- led up in a rear seat, if available. According to crash statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in

the rear seats, rather than in the front.

WARNIN G!

In a collision, an unrestrained child, even a tiny baby, can become a missile inside the vehicle. The force required to hold even an infant on your lap could become so great that you could not hold the child, no matter how strong you are. The child and others could be badly injured. Any child riding in your vehicle should be in a proper restraint for the child's size.

Infants And Small Children

There are different sizes and types of restraints for children from newborn size to the child almost large enough for an adult safety belt. Always check the child seat Owner's Manual to ensure you have the right seat for your child. Use the restraint that is correct for your child:

- Safety experts recommend that children ride rearward- facing in the vehicle until they are at least one year old **and** weigh at leas 20 lbs (9 kg). Two types of child restraints can be used rearward-facing: infant carriers and "convertible" child seats. Both types of child restraints are held in the vehicle by the lap / shoulder belt or the LATCH child restraint anchorage system.
- The infant carrier is only used rearward-facing in the vehicle. It is recommended for children who weigh up to about 20 lbs (9 kg). "Convertible" child seats can be used either rearward-facing or forward-facing in the vehicle. Convertible child seats often have a higher weight limit in the rearward-facing direction than infant carriers do, so they can be used rearward-facing by children who weigh more than 20 lbs (9 kg) but are less than one year old.

Rearward-facing child seats must **NEVER** be used in the front seat of a vehicle with the front passenger airbag. An airbag deployment could cause severe injury or death to infants in this position.

Children who weigh more than 20 lbs (9 kg) and who are older than one year can ride forward-facing in the vehicle. Forward-facing child seats and convertible child seats used in the forward-facing direction are for children who weigh 20 to 40 lbs (9 to 18 kg) and who are older than one year. These child seats are also held in the vehicle by the lap / shoulder belt or the LATCH child restraint anchorage system.

The belt-positioning booster seat is for children weigh- ing more than 40 lbs (18 kg), but who are still too small to fit the vehicle's seat belts properly. If the child cannot sit with knees bent over the vehicle's seat cushion while the child's back is against the seat back; they should use a Belt Positioning Booster Seat. The child and booster seat are held in the vehicle by the lap / shoulder belt. (Some booster seats are equipped with a front shield and are held in the vehicle by the lap portion.)

NOTE: For additional information refer to www.seatcheck.org.

Here are some tips on getting the most out of your child restraint:

- Before buying any restraint system, make sure that it has a label certifying that it meets all applicable Safety Standards. We also recommend that you make sure that you can install the child restraint in the vehicle where you will use it before you buy it.
- The restraint must be appropriate for your child's [redacted] weight an[redacted] for weigh[redacted]
- Carefully fo[redacted] the restraint [redacted] it may not w[redacted]

WARNIN

- **Improper installation can lead to failure of [redacted] infant or child restraint. It could come loose in a collision. The child could be badly injured or killed. Follow the manufacturer's directions ex- actly when installing an infant or child restraint.**
- **A rearward facing infant restraint should [redacted] used in a rear seat. A rearward facing infant restraint in the front seat may be struck by a deploying passenger airbag which may cause se- vere or fatal injury to the infant.**

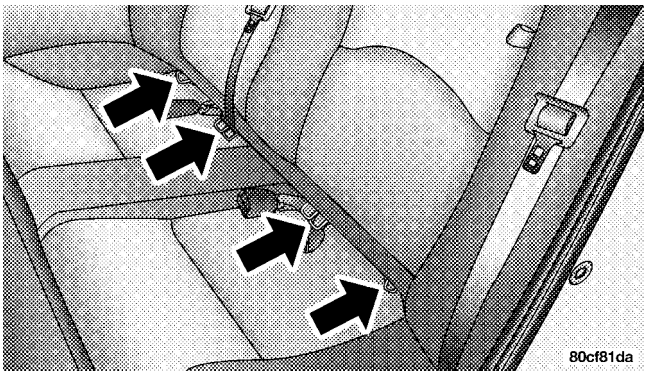
The passenger seat belts are equipped with cinching latch plates which are designed to keep the lap portion tight around the child restraint so that it is not necessary to use a locking clip. Pulling up on the shoulder portion of the lap / shoulder belt will tighten the belt. The cinching latch plate will keep the belt tight, however, any seat belt system will loosen with time, so check the belt occasion- ally and pull it tight if necessary.

In the rear seat, you may have trouble tightening the lap / shoulder belt on the child restraint because the buckle or latch plate is too close to the belt path opening on the restraint. Disconnect the latch plate

from the buckle and twist the short buckle-end belt several times to shorten it. Insert the latch plate into the buckle with the release button facing out.

- If the belt still can't be tightened, or if pulling and pushing on the restraint loosens the belt, disconnect the latch plate from the buckle, turn the buckle around, and insert the latch plate into the buckle again. If you still can't make the child restraint secure, try a different seating position.
- Buckle the child into the seat according to the child restraint manufacturer's directions.
- When your child restraint is not in use, secure it in the vehicle with the seat belt or remove it from the vehicle. Do not leave it loose in the vehicle. In a sudden stop or collision, it could strike the occupants or seat backs and cause serious personal injury.

LATCH —L ower Anchors and Tether for CHildren
Your vehicle's rear seat is equipped with the child restraint anchorage system called LATCH, which stands for Lower Anchors and Tether for Children. The LATCH system provides for the installation of the child restraint without using the vehicle seat belt. All three rear seating positions have exclusive lower anchorages. These are round bars, located at the rear of the seat cushion where it meets the seat back, and just visible when you lean into the rear seat to install the child restraint. You will easily feel them if you run your finger along the intersection of the surfaces. The lower strap hooks are passed over the top of each bar, pushing aside the seat cover material.



Latch Anchorages

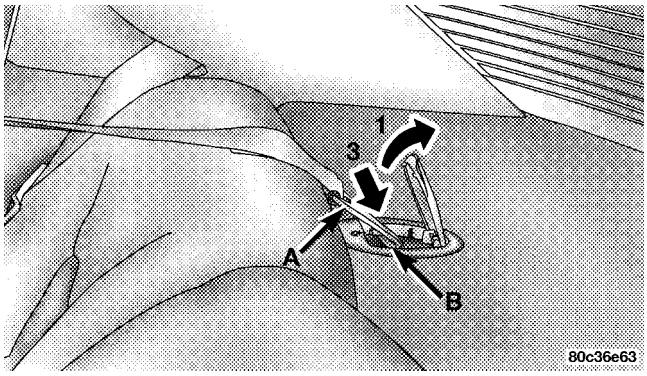
In addition, there are tether strap anchorages behind each rear seating position located in the panel between the rear seat back and the rear

window — under a hinged plastic cover with

this symbol on it. (Shown to the left) In recent years, only the tether anchorage has been provided in new vehicles.

To attach a child restraint tether strap:

1. Lift the cover over the anchor directly behind the seat where you are placing the child restraint.



Tether Strap Mounting

2. Route the tether strap to provide the most direct path for the strap between the anchor and the child seat. If your vehicle is equipped with adjustable rear head

restraints, raise the head restraint and, where possible, route the tether strap under the head restraint and between the two posts. If not possible, lower the head restraint and pass the tether strap around the outboard side of the head restraint.

3. Attach the tether strap hook (A) of the child restraint to the anchor (B) and remove slack in the tether strap according to the child restraint manufacturer's instruc- tions.

Child restraint systems having attachments designed to connect to the lower anchorages are now available. Child restraints having tether straps and hooks for connection to the top tether anchorage have been available for some time. In fact, many child restraint manufacturers will provide add-on tether strap kits for some of their older products. Tether anchorage kits are also available for most older vehicles.

Because the lower anchorages are to be introduced to passenger carrying vehicles over a period of years, child restraint systems having attachments for those anchor- ages will continue to have features for installation in vehicles using the lap or lap / shoulder belt. They will also have tether straps, and you are urged to take advantage of all of the available attachments provided with your child restraint in any vehicle.

Installing the Child Restraint System

While there are LATCH anchorages at all three rear seating positions, do not install child restraints at all three positions at the same time. The anchorages are not designed to restrain three child restraints at one time. Instead, you may install one child restraint at the center position, or two child restraints at the right and left positions.

We urge that you carefully follow the directions of the manufacturer when installing your child restraint. Many, but not all, restraint systems will be equipped with separate straps on each side, with each having a hook or connector and a means for adjusting the tension in the strap. Forward-facing toddler restraints and some rearward-facing infant restraints will also be equipped with a tether strap, a hook and means for adjusting the tension in the strap.

In general, you will first loosen the adjusters on the lower straps and tether straps so that you can more easily attach the hook or connector to the lower anchorages and tether

anchorages. Then tighten all three straps as you push the

child restraint rearward and downward into the seat.

Not all child restraint systems will be installed as we have described here. Again, carefully follow the instruc- tions that come with the child restraint system.

NOTE: If your child restraint seat is not LATCH compatible, install the restraint using the vehicle seat belts.

WARNIN G!

Improper installation of a child restraint to the LATCH anchorages can lead to failure of an infant or child restraint. The child could be badly injured or killed. Follow the manufacturer's directions exactly when installing an infant or child restraint.

Children Too Large For Booster Seats

Children who are large enough to wear the shoulder belt comfortably, and whose legs are long enough to bend

over the front of the seat when their back is against the seat back, should use the lap / shoulder belt in a rear seat.

- Make sure that the child is upright in the seat.

  The lap portion should be low on the hips and as snug as possible.

  Check belt fit periodically. A child's squirming or slouching can move the belt out of position.

  If the shoulder belt contacts the face or neck, move the child closer to the center of the vehicle. Never allow a child to put the shoulder belt under an arm or behind their back.

Transporting Pets

Airbags deploying in the front seat could harm your pet. An unrestrained pet will be thrown about and possibly injured, or injure a passenger during panic braking or in a collision.

Pets should be restrained in the rear seat in pet harnesses or pet carriers that are secured by seat belts.

ENGINE BREAK-IN RECOMMENDATIONS

The engine in your new vehicle does not require a long break-in period.

Drive moderately during the first 300 miles (500 km). After the initial 60 miles (100 km), speeds up to 50 or 55 mph (80 or 90 km / h) are desirable.

While cruising, brief full-throttle acceleration, within the limits of local traffic laws, contributes to a good break-in.

Wide open throttle acceleration in low gear can be detrimental and should be avoided.

The crankcase oil installed in the engine at the factory is a high quality energy conserving type lubricant. Oil changes should be consistent with expected climate con- ditions under which vehicle operations will occur. The recommended viscosity and quality grades are in Section 7 of this manual.

Do not use non-detergent or straight mineral oils.

A new engine may consume some oil during its first few thousand miles of operation. This is a normal part of the break-in and not an indication of a problem.

SAFETY TIPS

Exhaust Gas

Do not run the engine in a closed garage or in confined areas any longer than needed to move your vehicle in or out of the area.

If it is necessary to sit in a parked vehicle with the engine running, adjust your heating or cooling controls to force outside air into the vehicle. Set the blower at high speed.

To avoid drawing exhaust gases into the vehicle, close the trunk while driving. However, if for some reason it must remain open, close all windows. Adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle. Set the blower at high speed.

Safety Checks You Should Make Inside The Vehicle

Seat Belts

Inspect the belt system periodically, checking for cuts, frays and loose parts. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately. Do not disassemble or modify the system.

Front seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision. Rear seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision if they have been damaged (bent retractor, torn webbing, etc.). If there is any question regarding belt or retractor condition, replace the belt.

Airbag Light

AIR BAG

The light should come on and remain on for 6 to 8 seconds as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned to ON / RUN. If the bulb is not lit during starting, have it replaced. If the light stays on or comes on while driving, have the system checked by an authorized dealer.

Defrosters

Check operation by selecting the defrost mode and place the blower control on high speed. You should be able to feel the air directed against the windshield.

Periodic Safety Checks You Should Make Outside The Vehicle

Tires

Examine tires for excessive tread wear or uneven wear patterns. Check for stones, nails, glass, or other objects lodged in the tread. Inspect for tread cuts or sidewall cracks. Check wheel nuts for tightness, and tires (includ- ing spare) for proper pressure.

Lights

Have someone observe the operation of exterior lights while you work the controls. Check turn signal and high beam indicator lights on the instrument panel.

Fluid Leaks

Check area under vehicle after overnight parking for fuel, water, oil, or other fluid leaks. Also, if gasoline fumes are present, the cause should be corrected immediately.

UNDERSTANDING THE FEATURES OF YOUR VEHICLE

CONTENTS

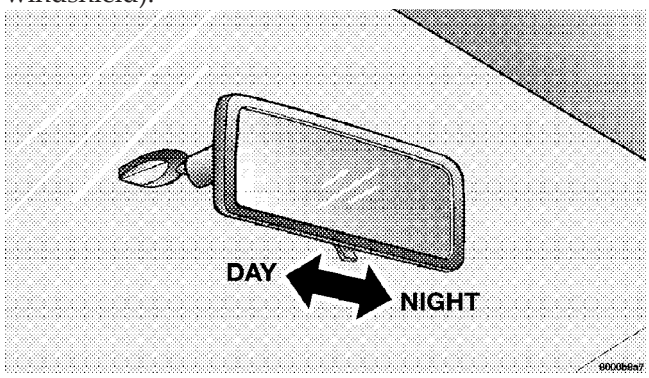
MIRRORS

Inside Day/Night Mirror

Adjust the mirror to center on the view through the rear window. A two point pivot system allows for horizontal

and vertical mirror adjustment.

Annoying headlight glare can be reduced by moving the small control under the mirror to the night position (toward rear of vehicle). The mirror should be adjusted while set in the day position (toward windshield).

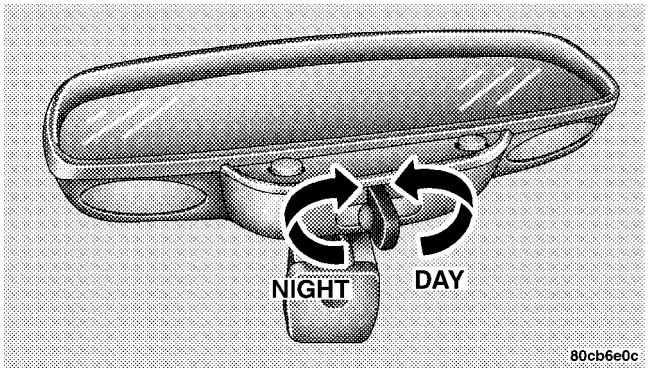


Adjusting Rear View Mirror

Inside Compass/Temperature Mirror—If Equipped

Adjust the mirror to center the view through the rear window. A two point pivot system allows for horizontal and vertical mirror adjustments.

Annoying headlight glare can be reduced by rotating the small knob under the mirror in the clockwise direction, so the knob points to the right (night position). The mirror should be adjusted while set in the day position (knob points towards rear of vehicle.)



Adjusting Rear View Mirror

Lights

- Briefly press the “Right” button to toggle the right reading lamp “ON / OFF”. Repeat the key press to cycle the light
- Briefly press the “Left” button to toggle the left reading lamp “ON / OFF”. Repeat the key press to cycle the light.

NOTE: The light can be activated with the ignition off.

NOTE: The light(s) will automatically shut off after seven minutes with ignition off.

Temperature

Press and hold the “Right” button for 5–10 seconds (until
°F / °C toggles in the display) then release the button. Repeat the key press to cycle the °F / °C in the display.

Automatic Dimming Mirror

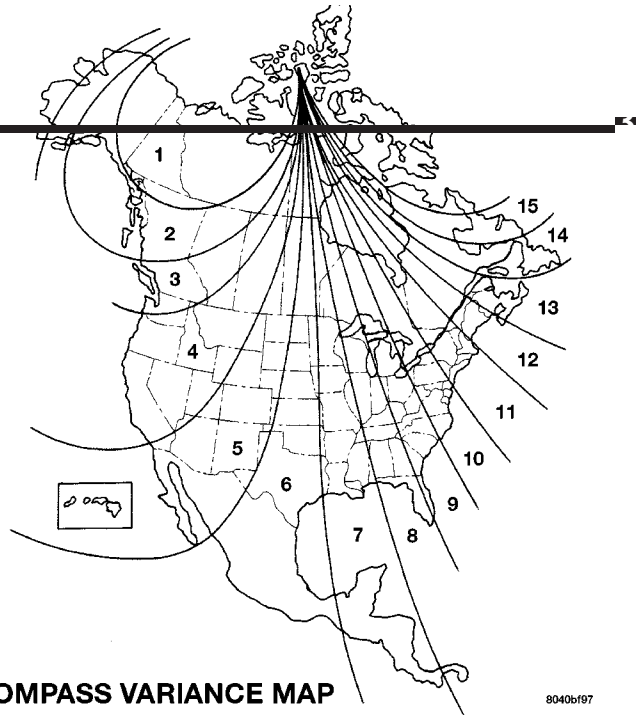
Display ON/OFF

Press and hold the “Right” button for 10–15 seconds (until display toggles ON / OFF) then release the button. Repeat the key press to cycle the display ON / OFF.

NOTE: The display will default “ON” at each new ignition cycle.

Compass Variance

- Find your current location and determine the correct Zone number from the map.
- Press and hold the "Left" button for 5–10 seconds (until "Zone" appears in the display), then release the button. The number displayed is the current Zone value.
- If a new Zone value is desired, briefly press the "Left" button to increment the displayed value, (Range 1–15) until you find your desired Zone number.
- No button activity for 4–5 seconds ends the Zone entry mode. The display will return to normal operation and the new Zone number will be set.



COMPASS VARIANCE MAP 8040bf97

Compass Calibration

If "CAL" is not displayed, press and hold the "Left" button for 10–15 seconds, or until "CAL" appears in the display, then release the button. The compass is now in calibration mode.

The mirror can be calibrated in one of two ways

- Drive the vehicle in circles at less then 5 mph (8 km / h) until "CAL" no longer appears in the display.
- Drive the vehicle under normal operating conditions.

Outside Mirror — Driver's Side

Adjust the outside mirror to center on the adjacent lane of traffic, with a slight overlap of the view obtained on the inside mirror.

Outside Mirror — Passenger's Side

Adjust the convex outside mirror so you can just see the side of your vehicle in the part of the mirror closest to the vehicle.

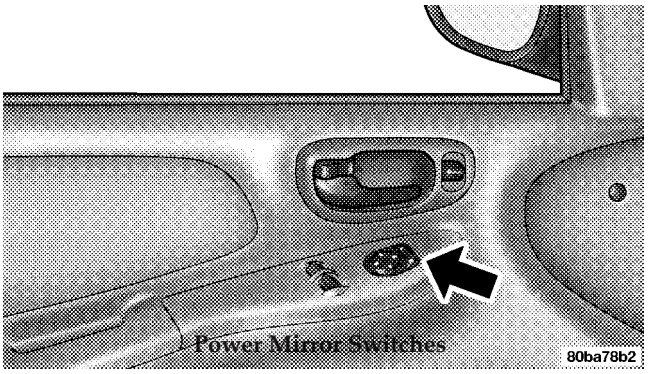
Electric Remote-Control Mirrors — If Equipped

Use the mirror select switch, located on the drivers door trim panel, to adjust the view obtained in the outside mirrors. Press the rocker knob to the L or R for Left or

Right mirror selection. Use the center off position to

guard against accidentally moving a mirror position.

Select a mirror and press one of the four arrows for the direction you want the mirror to move.



Power Mirror Switches

SEATS

Front Seat Adjustment

The adjusting bar is at the front of the seats, near the floor. Pull the bar up to move the seat to the desired

position.

Manual Front Seat Adjuster

Using body pressure, move forward and rearward on the seat to be sure the seat adjusters have latched after the adjustment bar is released.

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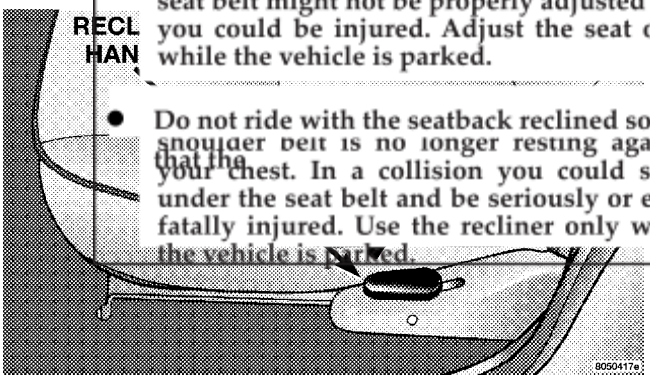
- Adjusting a seat while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. The sudden movement of the seat could cause you to lose control. The seat belt might not be properly adjusted and you could be injured. Adjust the seat only while the vehicle is parked.
- Do not ride with the seatback reclined so that the shoulder belt is no longer resting against your chest. In a collision you could slide under the seat belt and be seriously or even fatally injured. Use the recliner only when the vehicle is parked.

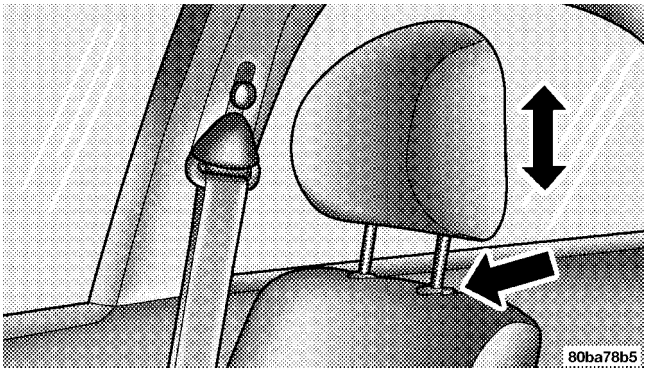


Manual Recline Handle

Adjustable Head Restraints

Head restraints can reduce the risk of whiplash injury in the event of impact from the rear. Pull up or push down on the restraints so that the upper edge is as high as practical. Push in on the release button to lower the head

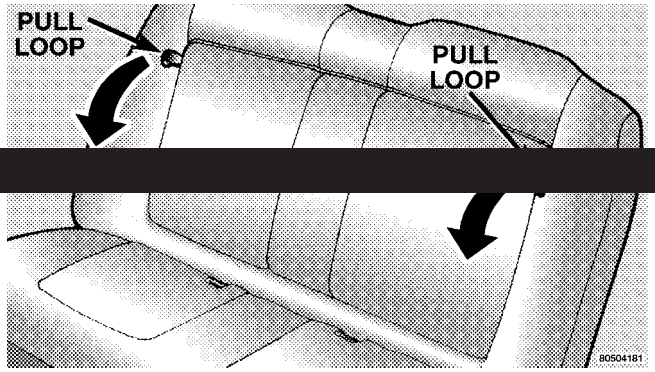
restraint.



Adjustable Head Restraint

Folding Rear Seat

To provide additional storage area, the center of each rear seatback can be folded forward. Pull on the loops shown in the picture to fold down either or both seatbacks.



Folding Rear Seat

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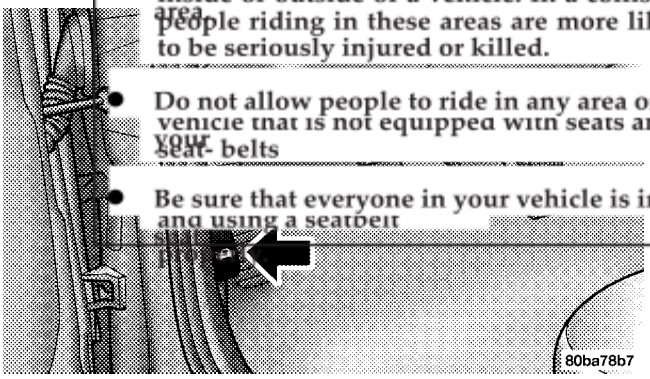
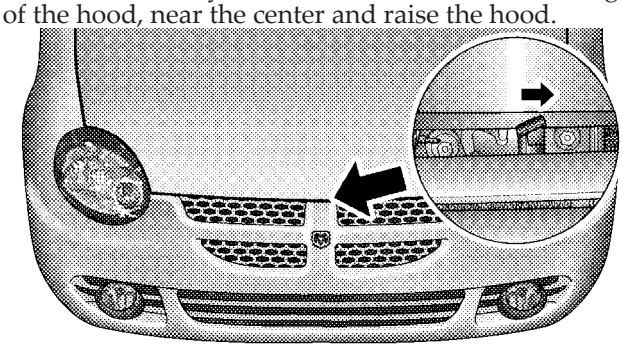
- It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed.
- Do not allow people to ride in any area of vehicle that is not equipped with seats and your seat- belts
- Be sure that everyone in your vehicle is in a and using a seatbelt



Hood Release Lever

Then lift the safety catch located under the front edge of the hood, near the center and raise the hood.



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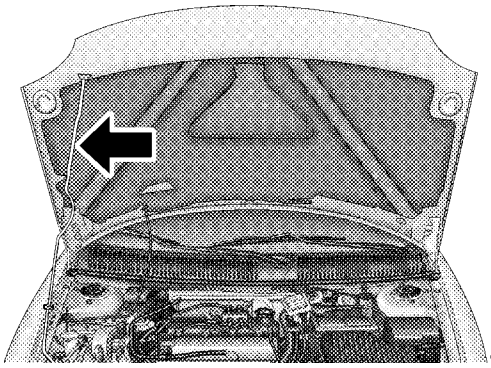
Hood Safety Catch

Use the hood prop rod to secure the hood in the open position as shown. To prevent possible damage, do not slam the hood to close it. Use a firm downward push at the center of the hood to ensure that both latches engage.



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Hood Prop Rod

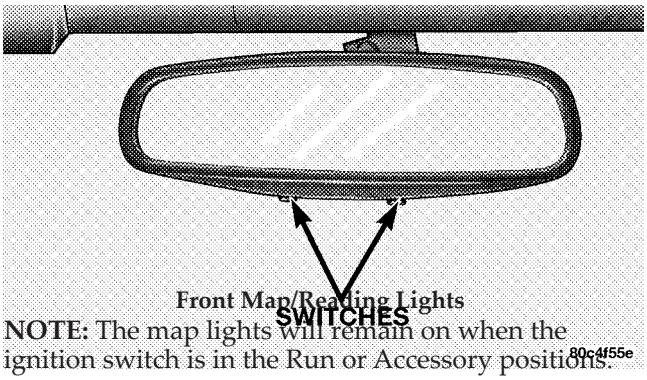
WARNIN G!

If the hood is not fully latched it could fly up when the vehicle is moving and block your forward vision. You could have a collision. Be sure all hood latches are fully latched before driving.

LIGHTS

Front Map/Reading Lights — If Equipped

These lights, located under the rearview mirror, can be turned on by means of switches located at the base of the rearview mirror.



Front Map/Reading Lights

NOTE: The map lights will remain on when the ignition switch is in the Run or Accessory positions.

Interior Lights

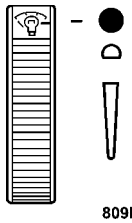
The interior lights come on when a door is opened.

The interior lights will automatically turn off in about 8 minutes if a door is left open or the dimmer control is left in the Dome light position. Turn the ignition switch ON to restore the interior light operation.

Dimmer Control

With the park lights or headlights on, rotating the dimmer control for the interior lights on the Multi- Function Control Lever upward will increase the brightness of the instrument panel lights.

Dome Light Position



Rotate the dimmer control completely upward to the second de- tent to turn on the interior lights.

The interior lights will remain on

when the dimmer control is in this position.

Daytime Brightness Feature

Certain instrument panel components can be illuminated at full brightness during the daytime. These are the Odometer and Radio. This can be helpful when driving with your headlights on during the daytime such as in a parade or a funeral procession. To activate this feature, rotate the dimmer ring on the left stalk one detent lower than the dome light.

Multi-Function Control Lever

The Multi-Function Control Lever controls the operation of the headlights, parking lights, turn signals, headlight beam selection, instrument panel light dimming, interior lights, the passing lights, and fog lights. The lever is located on the left side of the steering column.

Headlights, Parking Lights, Instrument Panel Lights

Turn the end of the Multi-Function Control Lever to the first detent for parking light operation. Turn to the second detent for headlight operation.

Multi-Function Control Lever

To change the brightness of the instrument panel lights, rotate the center portion of the Multi-Function Control Lever up or down.

Daytime Running Lights (Canada Only)

The front fog lights will come on as Daytime Running Lights whenever the ignition is on, the headlights are off, and the parking brake is off. The headlight switch must be used for normal night time driving.

Lights-on Reminder

If the headlights or parking lights are on after the ignition is turned OFF, a chime will sound when the driver's door is opened. Leaving the headlights on for an extended period of time will discharge the battery resulting in reduced battery life and possible inability to start the vehicle.

Fog Lights — If Equipped

The front fog light switch is on the Multi-Function Control Lever. To activate the front fog lights, turn on the headlights and pull out the end of the control lever.

NOTE: The fog lights will only operate with the headlights on low beam. Selecting high beam headlights or park lights will turn off the fog lights.

Turn Signals

Move the Multi-Function Control Lever up or down to detent and the arrows on each side of the instrument cluster flash to show proper operation of the front and rear turn signal lights. You can signal a lane change by moving the lever partially up or down.

If either light remains on and does not flash, or there is a very fast flash rate, check for a defective outside light bulb. If an indicator fails to light when the lever is moved, it would suggest that the fuse or indicator bulb is defective.

Headlight Dimmer Switch

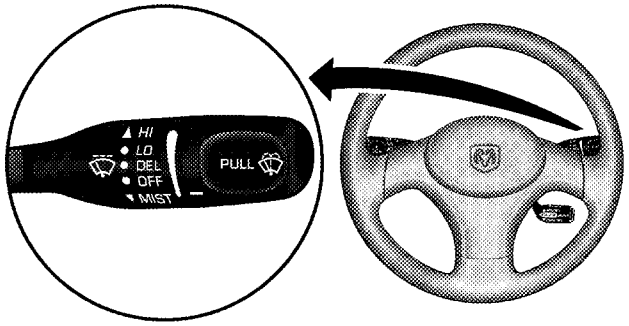
Pull the Multi-Function Control Lever towards you to switch the headlights to HIGH beam. Pull the control lever a second time to switch the headlights to LOW beam.

Passing Light

You can signal another vehicle with your headlights by lightly pulling the Multi-Function Control Lever toward you. This will cause the headlights to turn on at high beam and remain on until the lever is released.

WINDSHIELD WIPERS AND WASHERS

The wipers and washers are operated by a switch on the control lever. The lever is located on the right side of the steering column. Move the control lever up to select the desired wiper speed.



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Windshield Wiper/Washer Control

Windshield Washers

To use the washer, pull the control lever toward you and hold while spray is desired. If the lever is pulled while in the delay range, the wiper will operate in low speed for two wipe cycles after the lever is released, and then resume the intermittent interval previously selected.

If the lever is pulled while in the OFF position, the wipers will operate for two wipe cycles, then turn OFF.

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- In cold weather, always turn off the wiper and allow the wipers to return to the park switch position before turning off the engine. If the wiper switch is left on and the wipers freeze to the windshield, damage to the wiper motor may occur when the vehicle is restarted.

Mist Function

Push down on the wiper control lever to activate a single wipe to clear the windshield of road mist or spray from a passing vehicle. As long as the lever is held down, the wipers will continue to operate.

Intermittent Wiper System

Use the intermittent wiper when weather conditions make a single wiping cycle, with a variable pause between cycles, desirable. Move the lever to the first detent (DEL) position, then select the delay interval by turning the end of the lever. Rotate the knob upward (clockwise) to decrease the delay time and downward (counterclock- wise) to increase the delay time. The delay can be regulated from a maximum of approximately 18 seconds between cycles, to a cycle every second.

Lo Speed Wipers

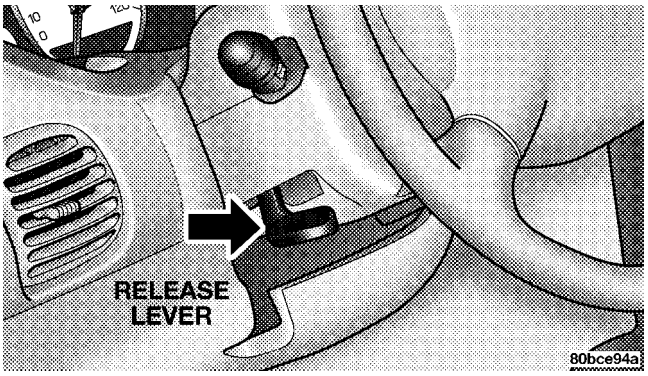
Move the wiper stalk upward to the 2nd detent to obtain a low speed wiper function.

Hi Speed Wipers

Move the wiper stalk upward to the 3rd position to obtain the fastest wiper speed.

TILT STEERING COLUMN

To tilt the column, push down on the lever below the turn signal control and move the wheel up or down, as desired. Pull the lever back towards you to lock the column firmly in place.



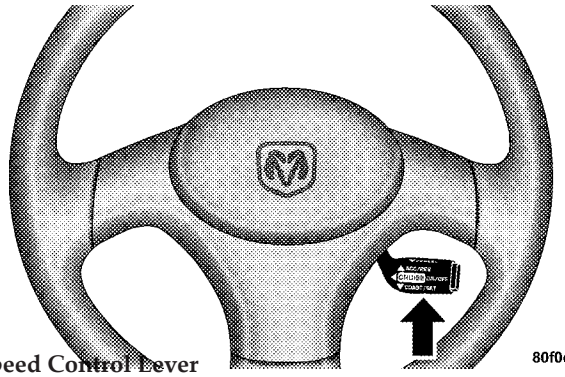
Tilt Steering Column Control

WARNIN G!

Tilting the steering column while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Without a stable steering col- umn, you could lose control of the vehicle and have an accident. Adjust the column only while the ve- hicle is stopped. Be sure it is locked before driving.

ELECTRONIC SPEED CONTROL — IF EQUIPPED

When engaged, this device takes over the accelerator operation at speeds greater than 25 mph (40 km / h). The speed control lever is located on the right side of the steering wheel.



Speed Control Lever 80f0d8b1

To Activate:

Push the ON / OFF button. The CRUISE indicator in the instrument cluster will illuminate. To turn the system OFF, push the ON / OFF button a second time. The CRUISE indicator will turn off. The system should be turned OFF when not in use.

WARNIN
G!

Leaving the Electronic Speed Control system on when not in use is dangerous. You could accidentally set the system or cause it to go faster than you want. You could lose control and have an accident. Always leave the system OFF when you are not using it.

To Set At A Desired Speed:

When the vehicle has reached the desired speed, press down on the lever and release. Release the accelerator and the vehicle will operate at the selected speed.

NOTE: The vehicle should be traveling at a steady speed and on level ground before pressing the SET lever.

To Deactivate:

A soft tap on the brake pedal, pulling the speed control lever towards you "CANCEL", or normal brake or clutch pressure while slowing the vehicle will deactivate speed control without erasing the set speed memory. Pressing the ON / OFF button or turning off the ignition switch erases the set speed memory.

To Resume Speed:

To resume a previously set speed, push the "ACC / RES" lever up and release. Resume can be used at any speed above 32 km / h (20 mph).

To Vary The Speed Setting:

When the speed control is ON, speed can be increased by pushing up and holding "ACC / RES". Release the lever when the desired speed is reached, and the new speed will be set.

Tapping "ACC / RES" once will result in a 2 mph (3 km / h) speed increase. Each time the lever is tapped, speed increases so that tapping the lever three times will increase speed by 6 mph (10 km / h), etc.

To decrease speed while speed control is ON, push down and hold "COAST / SET". Release the lever when the desired speed is reached, and the new speed will be set.

Tapping the "COAST / SET" button once will result in a 1 mph (2 km / h) speed decrease. Each time the button is tapped, speed decreases.

Manual Transaxle:

Depressing the clutch pedal will disengage the speed control. A slight increase in engine RPM before the speed control disengages is normal.

Vehicles equipped with manual transaxles may need to

be shifted into a lower gear to climb hills without speed loss.

WARNIN G!

Speed Control can be dangerous where the system can't maintain a constant speed. Your vehicle could go too fast for the conditions, and you could lose control. An accident could be the result. Don't use Speed Control in heavy traffic or on roads that are winding, icy, snow-covered, or slippery.

To Accelerate For Passing:

Depress the accelerator as you would normally. When the pedal is released, the vehicle will return to the set speed.

Using Speed Control On Hills

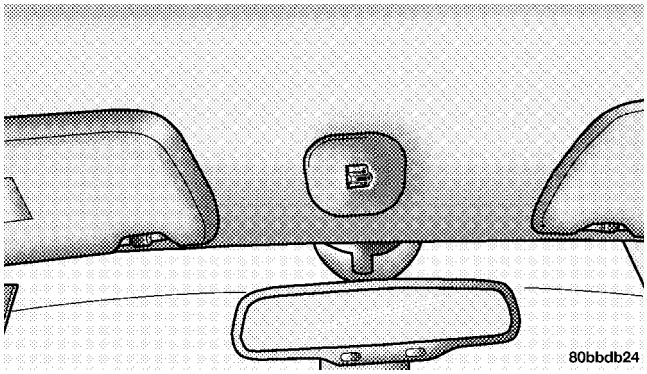
NOTE: The speed control system maintains speed up and down hills. A slight speed change on moderate hills is normal.

Vehicles equipped with four speed automatic transaxles may experience a downshift to 3rd gear while climbing uphill or descending downhill. This downshift to 3rd gear is necessary to maintain vehicle set speed.

On steep hills a greater speed loss or gain may occur so it may be preferable to drive without speed control.

POWER SUNROOF — IF EQUIPPED

The sunroof control is located on the headliner between the sun visors.



Power Sunroof Switch

A single control "tilts" the sunroof to the vent position and also slides the sunroof rearward to the full open position. Move the switch rearward to move the sunroof panel to the full vent position. The sunroof can be stopped at any position between closed and full vent open.

Once the sunroof panel is in the full vent position, you may momentarily move the switch rearward (less than one second) to initiate the express open mode. During this operation, any movement of the switch will stop the sunroof and it will remain in a partial open position.

NOTE: When closing the sunroof, make sure the close button is held in the close position until the motor stops. This ensures the sunroof is fully closed and latched.

To close the sunroof, hold the switch in the forward position. Again, any release of the switch will stop the movement and the sunroof will remain in a partial open condition until the switch is pushed forward again.

WARNIN G!

In an accident, there is a greater risk of being thrown from a vehicle with an open sunroof. You could also be seriously injured or killed. Always fasten your seat belt properly and make sure all passengers are properly secured too.

Do not allow small children to operate the sunroof. Never allow fingers or other body parts, or any object to project through the sunroof opening. Injury may result.

Sunroof Maintenance

Use only a non-abrasive cleaner and a soft cloth to clean the glass panel.

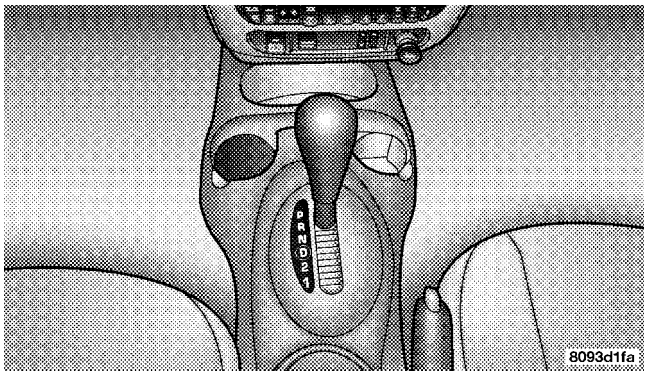
Wind Buffeting

Wind buffeting can be described as the perception of pressure on the ears or a helicopter type sound in the ears. Your vehicle may exhibit wind buffeting with the windows down, or the sunroof (if so equipped) in certain

open or partially open positions. This is a normal occurrence and can be minimized. If the buffeting occurs with the rear windows open, open the front and rear windows together to minimize the buffeting. If the buffeting occurs with the sunroof open, adjust the sunroof opening to minimize the buffeting.

CONSOLE FEATURES

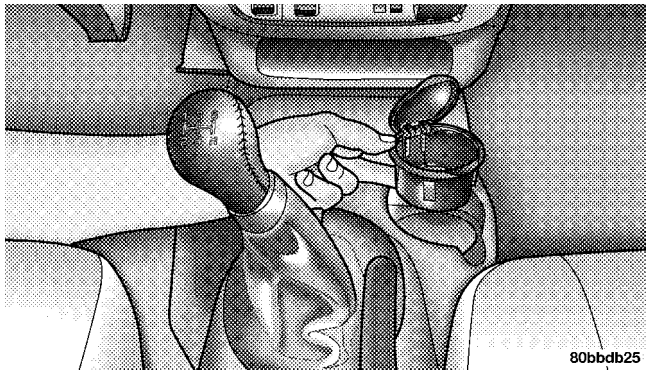
The Standard console with armrest has two front cup holders and a front storage tray. There are two additional cupholders; one is molded in the center of the console to hold large cups, and the other is on the underside of the console lid to serve passengers in the rear seat. The underside console lid also has an integral tissue pack holder. The covered storage area has CD and cassette holders.



Front Console

Ash Receiver and Cigar Lighter

When the Smoker's Package is ordered from your autho- rized dealer, an ash receiver tray and a cigar lighter element are furnished. The lighter element can be in- serted in the auxiliary power outlet. The ash receiver fits snugly in a cupholder position. To clean the ash receiver, lift it from the cupholder.

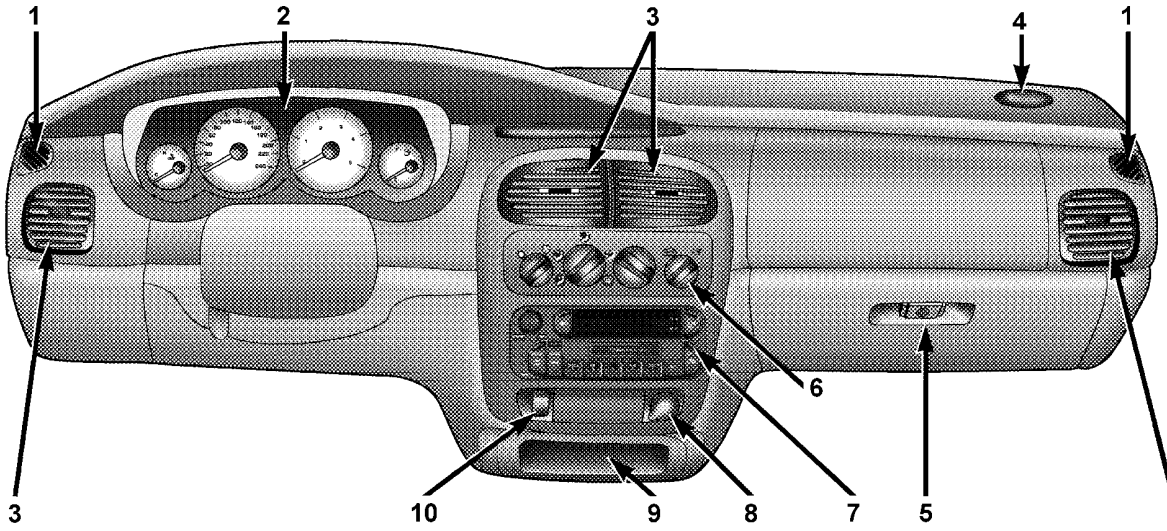


Ash Receiver Tray

UNDERSTANDING YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

CONTENTS

INSTRUMENT PANEL FEATURES



1. Side Window Demist Outlet
2. Instrument Cluster
3. Air Outlet
4. Radio Speaker
5. Glove Compartment
6. Climate Control
7. Radio
8. Cigar Lighter/ Auxiliary Power Outlet
9. Storage/CD Changer*
10. Rear Window Defrost Switch*

* If Equipped

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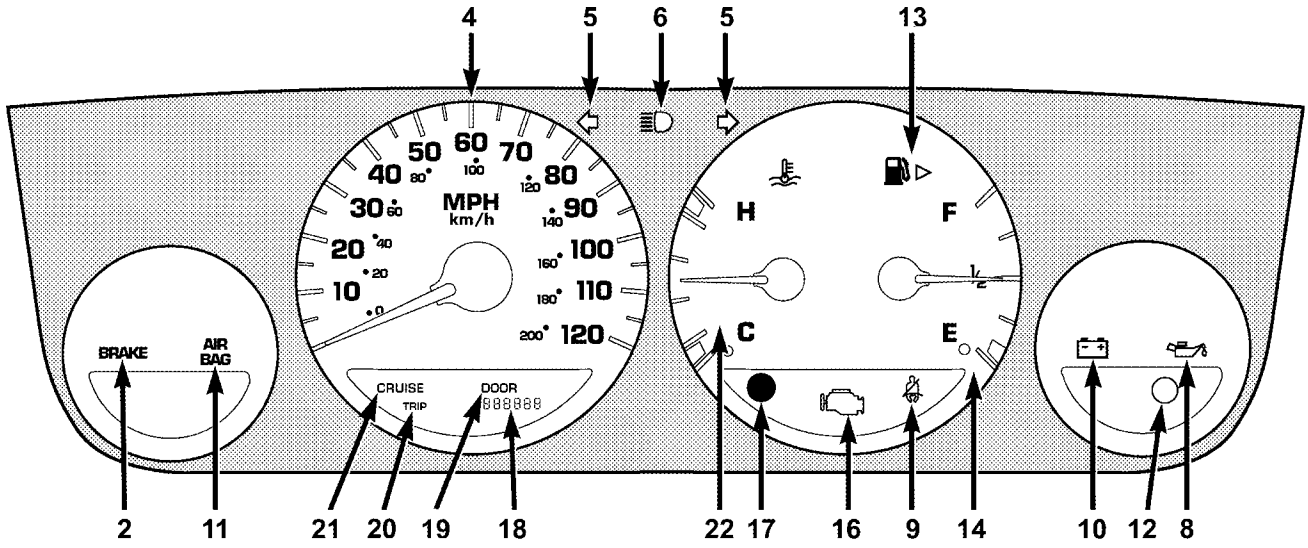
STANDARD INSTRUMENT CLUSTER



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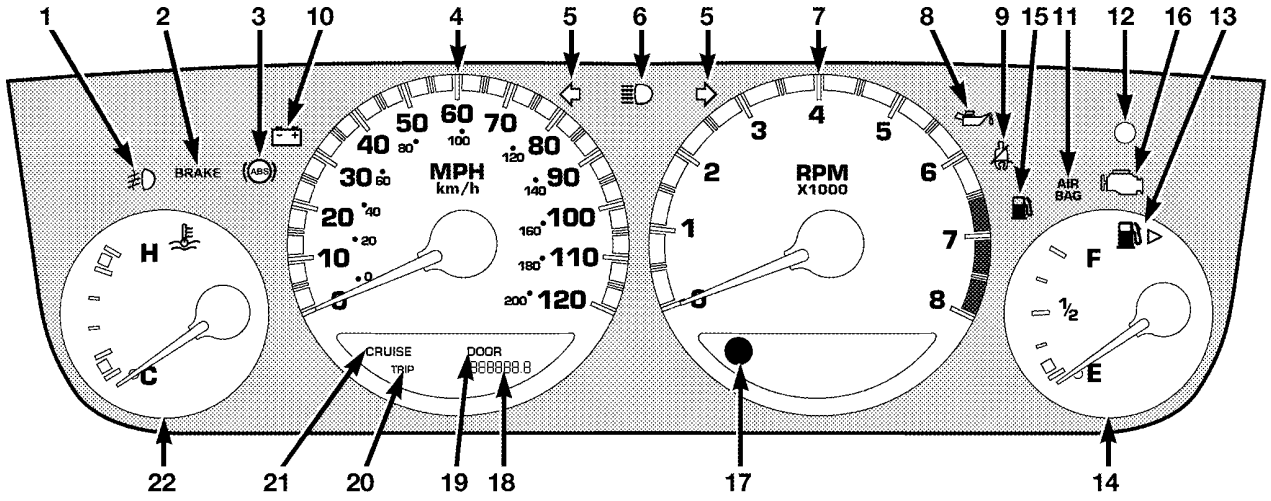
OPTIONAL INSTRUMENT CLUSTER



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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

1. Front Fog Light Indicator — If Equipped

This light shows when the front fog lights are ON. (See page 62 for more information.)

2. Brake System Warning Light

BRAKE

This light monitors various brake functions, including brake fluid level and parking brake application. If the brake light comes on, it may indicate that the parking brake is applied, or there is a low brake fluid level. On vehicles equipped with Anti-lock brakes (ABS), it may also indicate an ABS malfunction that could lead to re- duced braking performance.

WARNIN G!

Driving a vehicle with the brake light on is danger- ous. A significant decrease in braking performance or vehicle stability during braking may occur. It will take you longer to stop the vehicle or will make your vehicle harder to control. You could have an acci- dent. Have the vehicle checked immediately.

The operation of the Brake Warning light can be checked by turning the ignition key from the OFF to the ON position. The light should illuminate for three seconds, or until the engine is started, whichever comes first. The light should then go out unless the parking brake is applied or a brake fault is detected. If the light does not illuminate, have the light inspected and serviced as soon as possible.

The light will also come on when the parking brake is applied with the ignition in the ON position.

NOTE: This light shows only that the parking brake is on. It does not show the degree of brake application.

If the parking brake is off and the light remains on, have the brake system inspected as soon as possible.

3. Anti-Lock Warning Light (ABS) — If Equipped

This light monitors the Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) described elsewhere in this manual. This light will come on when the ignition key is turned to the ON position and may stay on for as long as four seconds.

If the ABS light remains on or comes on during driving, it indicates that the Anti-Lock portion of the brake system is not functioning and that service is required, however, the conventional brake system will continue to operate normally provided that the BRAKE warning light is not on.

If the ABS light is on, the brake system should be serviced as soon as possible to restore the benefit of Anti-Lock Brakes.

The warning light should be checked frequently to assure that it is operating properly. Turn the ignition key to a point midway between ON and START. The light should come on. If the light does not come on, have the system checked by an authorized dealer.

4. Speedometer

Indicates vehicle speed.

5. Turn Signal Indicators

⇦ The arrows will flash in unison with the exterior turn signal, when using the turn signal lever. (See page 62 for more information.)

6. High Beam Indicator

This light shows that the headlights are on high beam. Pull the turn signal lever toward the steering wheel to switch the headlights from high or low beam.

7. Tachometer — If Equipped

The white area of the scale shows the permissible engine revolutions-per-minute (rpm x 1000) for each gear range. Before reaching the red area, ease up on the accelerator to prevent engine damage.

8. Oil Pressure Light

Shows low engine oil pressure. The light will come on and remain on when the ignition key is turned from the OFF to the ON position, and the light will turn off after the engine is started. If the bulb does not come on during starting, have the system checked by an authorized dealer.

If the light comes on and remains on while driving, stop the vehicle and shut off the engine. DO NOT OPERATE THE VEHICLE UNTIL THE CAUSE IS CORRECTED.

The light does not show the quantity of oil in the engine. This can be determined using the procedure shown in Section 7. (See page 169 for more information.)

9. Seat Belt Reminder Light

When the ignition key is first turned on, this light will come on for about six seconds. A chime will sound if you have not pulled the shoulder belt out of the retractor. This is a reminder to "buckle up". If you do not buckle up, the light will remain on.

10. Charging System Light

This light shows the status of the electrical charging system. The light should come on briefly when the ignition is first turned on and remain on briefly as a bulb check. If the light stays on or comes on while driving, it means that there is a problem with the charging system. Obtain SERVICE IMMEDIATELY.

11. Airbag Light

AIR BAG

The light comes on and remains on for 6 to 8 seconds as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned ON. If the light does not come on during starting, stays on, or comes on while driving, have the system checked by an authorized dealer. (See page 39 for more information.)

12. Theft Alarm Light — If Equipped

This light will flash rapidly for several seconds when the alarm system is arming. The light will begin to flash slowly indicating that the system is armed. (See page 22 for more information.)

13. Fuel Door Reminder

This symbol is a reminder that the Fuel Filler Door is located on the passenger's side of the vehicle.

14. Fuel Gauge

When the ignition key is in the ON position, the pointer will show the level of fuel remaining in the fuel tank.

15. Low Fuel Light — If Equipped

NOTE: The Low Fuel Light and Chime feature only functions on vehicles equipped with a tachometer.

When the fuel level drops to about 1 / 8 tank, the fuel symbol will light and a single chime will sound. The light will remain on until fuel is

added. If the fuel level drops to about 1 / 2 gallon, the fuel symbol will begin to flash and the chime will sound several times.

16. Malfunction Indicator Light

This light is part of an onboard diagnostic system called OBD that monitors emissions, engine, and automatic transmission control systems. The light will illuminate briefly when the key is in the ON / RUN position before engine start. If the bulb does not come on when turning the key from OFF to ON / RUN, have the condition checked promptly.

Certain conditions such as a loose or missing gas cap, poor fuel quality, etc., may illuminate the light after engine start. The vehicle should be serviced if the light stays on through several of your typical driving cycles. In most situations, the vehicle will drive normally and will not require towing.

If the Malfunction Indicator Light flashes when the engine is running, serious conditions may exist that could lead to immediate loss of power or severe catalytic converter damage. The vehicle should be serviced as soon as possible if this occurs. (See page 166 for more information.)

17. Odometer/Trip Odometer Reset Knob

Press this knob to switch between the odometer and trip odometer. While the trip odometer is being displayed, press and hold this knob for a few seconds to reset the trip odometer to zero miles / kilometers.

18. Odometer/Trip Odometer

Shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

US Federal regulations require that upon transfer of vehicle ownership, the seller certify to the purchaser the correct mileage that the vehicle has been driven. There- fore, if the odometer reading changes during repair or replacement, be sure to keep a record of the reading before and after the service so the correct mileage can be determined.

19. Door Ajar Indicator

This vacuum fluorescent display indicator illuminates when a door is not completely closed. If the door is open for more than 8 minutes and the ignition key is in the OFF position, the indicator will turn off.

20. Trip Indicator

This light will illuminate when the Trip Odometer is in

use.

21. Cruise Light — If Equipped

CRUISE This indicator shows that the Speed Control System is ON. (See page 65 for more information.)

NOTE: The word "SET" **will not** illuminate when the Speed Control System is on.

22. Temperature Gauge

The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature. Any reading between the light blue and red areas of the gauge shows that the engine cooling system is operating properly. The gauge pointer may show a higher than normal temperature when driving in hot weather, up mountain grades, in heavy stop and go traffic, or when towing a trailer.

If the pointer rises to the **H** (red) mark, the instrument cluster will sound a chime. Pull off the road at a safe area.

With the vehicle in Park, idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the **H** (red) mark, turn the ignition off immediately and call for service.

There are steps that you can take to slow down an impending overheat condition. If your air conditioning is on, turn it off. The air conditioning system adds heat to the engine cooling system and turning off the A / C removes this heat. You can also turn the Temperature control to maximum heat, the Mode control to Floor and the Fan control to High. This allows the heater core to act as a supplement to the radiator and aids in removing heat from the engine cooling system.

ELECTRONIC DIGITAL CLOCK

The clock and radio each use the display panel built into the radio. A digital readout shows the time in hours and minutes whenever the ignition switch is in the ON or ACC position.

When the ignition switch is in the OFF position, or when the radio frequency is being displayed, time keeping is accurately maintained.

Clock Setting Procedure

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON or ACC position. Using the tip of a ballpoint pen or similar object, press either the hour (H) or minute (M) buttons on the radio. The display will show TIME.

2. Press the H button to set hours or the M button to set minutes. The time setting will increase each time you press a button.

RADIO GENERAL INFORMATION

Radio Broadcast Signals

Your new radio will provide excellent reception under most operating conditions. Like any system, however, car radios have performance limitations, due to mobile op- eration and natural phenomena, which might lead you to believe your sound system is malfunctioning. To help you understand and save you concern about these “ap- parent” malfunctions, you must understand a point or two about the transmission and reception of radio sig- nals.

Two Types of Signals

There are two basic types of radio signals... AM or Amplitude Modulation, in which the transmitted sound causes the amplitude, or height, of the radio waves to vary... and FM or Frequency Modulation, in which the frequency of the wave is varied to carry the sound.

Electrical Disturbances

Radio waves may pick up electrical disturbances during transmission. They mainly affect the wave amplitude, and thus remain a part of the AM reception. They interfere very little with the frequency variations that carry the FM signal.

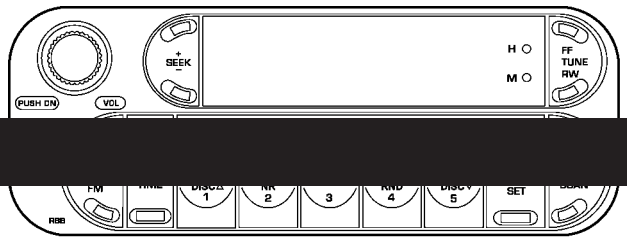
AM Reception

AM sound is based on wave amplitude, so AM reception can be disrupted by such things as lightning, power lines and neon signs.

FM Reception

Because FM transmission is based on frequency varia- tions, interference that consists of amplitude variations can be filtered out, leaving the reception relatively clear, which is the major feature of FM radio.

SALES CODE RBB—AM/FM STEREO RADIO WITH CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER AND CD CHANGER CAPABILITY



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RBB Radio

Radio Operation

Power/Volume Control

Press the ON / VOL control to turn the radio on. Turn the volume control clockwise to increase the volume.

NOTE: Power to operate the radio is supplied through the ignition switch. It must be in the ON or ACC position to operate the radio.

Electronic Volume Control

The electronic volume control turns continuously (360 degrees) in either direction without stopping. Turning the volume control to the right increases the volume and to the left decreases it.

When the audio system is turned on, the sound will be set at the same volume level as last played.

For your convenience, the volume can be turned down, but not up, when the audio system is off and the ignition is ON.

Seek

Press and release the SEEK button to search for the next station in either the AM or FM mode. Press the top of the button to seek up and the bottom to seek down. The radio will remain tuned to the new station until you make another selection. Holding the button will bypass stations without stopping until you release it.

Tune

Press the TUNE control up or down to increase or decrease the frequency. If the button is pushed and held, the radio will continue to tune until the button is released. The frequency will be displayed and continu- ously updated while the button is pushed.

To Set The Push-Button Memory

When you are receiving a station that you wish to commit to push-button memory, press the SET button. The symbol SET 1 will now show in the display window. Select the "1–5" button you wish to lock onto this station and press and release that button. If a button is not selected within 5 seconds after pressing the SET button, the station will continue to play but will not be locked into push-button memory.

You may add a second station to each push-button by repeating the above procedure with this exception: Press the SET button twice and SET 2 will show in the display window. Each button can be set for SET 1 and SET 2 in both AM and FM. This allows a total of 10 AM and 10 FM

stations to be locked into push-button memory. The stations stored in SET 2 memory can be selected by pressing the push-button twice.

Every time a preset button is used a corresponding button number will be displayed.

Audio

The audio button controls the BASS, TREBLE, BALANCE, and FADE.

Press the AUDIO button and BASS will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to increase or decrease the Bass tones.

Press the AUDIO button a second time and TREB will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to increase or decrease the Treble tones.

Press the AUDIO button a third time and BAL will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to adjust the sound level from the right or left side speakers.

Press the AUDIO button a fourth time and FADE will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to adjust the sound level between the front and rear speakers.

Press the AUDIO button again or wait 5 seconds to exit setting tone, balance, and fade.

AM/FM Selection

Press the AM / FM button to change from AM to FM. The operating mode will be displayed next to the station frequency. The display will show ST when a stereo station is received in the FM mode.

Mode Button

Press the MODE button to select between the cassette tape player, CD changer, or the Satellite Radio (if equipped). When the Satellite Radio (if equipped) is selected "SAT" will appear in your radio display.

A CD or tape may remain in the player while in the Satellite or radio mode.

SCAN Button (Radio Mode)

Pressing the SCAN button causes the tuner to search for the next listenable station, in either AM, FM or Satellite (if equipped) frequencies, pausing for 5 seconds at each listenable station before continuing to the next. To stop the search, press SCAN a second time.

Cassette Player Features

With ignition OFF and the sound system OFF, you can eject the tape cassette by pushing the EJECT button.

You can turn the tape player ON by inserting a cassette or activating the MODE button (with a cassette in the radio), but only when the ignition and radio are on.

Each time a cassette is inserted the tape player will begin playing on the side of the cassette that is facing up in the player.

Music Search

Pressing the SEEK button while playing a tape will start the Music Search mode. Press the SEEK button up for the next selection on the tape and down to return to the beginning of the current selection, or return to the beginning of the previous selection if the tape is within the first 5 seconds of the current selection.

The SEEK symbol appears on the display when Music Search is in operation. Music Search shuts off automati- cally when a selection has been located.

Selective Music Search

Press the SEEK button up or down to move the track number to skip forward or backward 1 to 7 selections. Press the SEEK button once to move 1 selection, twice to move 2 selections, etc.

Fast Forward And Rewind Buttons

Pressing the TUNE button up or down momentarily activates Fast Forward or Rewind and makes the direc- tional arrows appear on the display.

To stop Fast Forward or Rewind, press the TUNE button again.

Time Button

Press the time button to toggle between station frequency and time of day.

SCAN Button (Cassette Mode)

Pressing this button while playing a cassette tape will change the side of the tape being played.

NR (Noise Reduction)

Pushing the Number 2 Pre-set button when a tape is playing deactivates the Dolby Noise Reduction System*.

When Dolby is ON, the NR symbol appears on the display. Each time a tape is inserted the Dolby will turn ON.

* "Dolby" noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

CD Changer Control Capability — If Equipped This radio is compatible with a remote mounted CD changer available through Mopar Accessories. The fol- lowing instructions are for the radio controls that operate this CD changer.

Mode Button
To activate the CD changer, press the MODE button until CD information appears on the display.

Push-Button
While the CD changer is playing, press the NUMBER 1 push-button or the NUMBER 5 push-button to select a disc numbered higher or lower than the one currently being played.

Seek Button
Press the SEEK up or down to select another track on the same disc. A SEEK symbol will appear on the display.

Fast Forward And Rewind Buttons
Press and hold the FF button for fast forward. Press and hold the RW button for fast reverse.

The audio output can be heard when fast forward and fast reverse are activated.

Random Play (RND)
Press the Random button to play the tracks on the selected disc in random order for an interesting change of pace.

Random can be cancelled by pressing the button a second time or by ejecting the CD from the changer.

SCAN Button (CD Mode)
Press this button to play the first 10 seconds of each track. To stop the scan function, press the button a second time.

Operating Instructions - Satellite Radio Mode (If Equipped)
Refer to the Satellite Radio section of the Owner's Manual.

CD Diagnostic Indicators
When driving over a very rough road, the CD player may skip momentarily. Skipping will not damage the disc or the player, and play will resume automatically.

As a safeguard and to protect your CD player, one of the following warning symbols may appear on your display.

A CD HOT symbol indicates the player is too hot.

CD HOT will pause the operation. Play can be resumed when the operating temperature is corrected or another MODE is selected.

An ERR symbol will appear on the display if the laser is unable to read the Disc data for the following reasons:

- Excessive vibration
- Disc inserted upside down
- Damaged disc
- Water condensation on optics

SALES CODE RBK—AM/ FM STEREO RADIO WITH CD PLAYER AND CD CHANGER CONTROLS

RBK Radio

Radio Operation

Power/Volume Control
Press the ON / VOL control to turn the radio on. Turn the volume control clockwise to increase the volume.

NOTE: Power to operate the radio is supplied through the ignition switch. It must be in the ON or ACC position to operate the radio.

Seek
Press and release the SEEK button to search for the next station in either the AM or FM mode. Press the top of the

button to seek up or the bottom to seek down. The radio

will remain tuned to the new station until you make another selection. Holding the button in will bypass stations without stopping until you release it.

Tune
Press the TUNE control up or down to increase or decrease the frequency. If you press and hold the button, the radio will continue to tune until you release the button. The frequency will be displayed and continu- ously updated while the button is pressed.

To Set The Radio Push-Button Memory
When you are receiving a station that you wish to commit to push-button memory, press the SET button. SET 1 will show in the display window. Select the "1–5" button you wish to lock onto this station and press and release that button. If a button is not selected within 5 seconds after pressing the SET button, the station will continue to play but will not be locked into push-button memory.

You may add a second station to each push-button by repeating the above procedure with this exception: Press the SET button twice and SET 2 will show in the display

window. Each button can be set for SET 1 and SET 2 in both AM and FM. This allows a total of 10 AM and 10 FM stations to be locked into push-button memory. The stations stored in SET 2 memory can be selected by pressing the push-button twice. Every time a preset button is used a corresponding button number will be displayed.

Audio
The audio button controls the BASS, TREBLE, BAL- ANCE, and FADE.

Press the AUDIO button and BASS will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to increase or decrease the Bass tones.

Press the AUDIO button a second time and TREB will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to increase or decrease the Treble tones.

Press the AUDIO button a third time and BAL will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to adjust the sound level from the right or left side speakers.

Press the AUDIO button a fourth time and FADE will be displayed. Press the SEEK + or SEEK – to adjust the sound level between the front and rear speakers.

Press the AUDIO button again or wait 5 seconds to exit setting tone, balance, and fade.

AM/FM Selection

Press the AM / FM button to change from AM to FM. The operating mode will be displayed next to the station frequency. The display will show ST when a stereo station is received.

Time

Press the TIME button to change the display between radio frequency and time.

General Information

This radio complies with Part 15 of FCC rules and with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference,

2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired opera- tion.

NOTE: Changes or modifications not expressively approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

CD Player Operation

NOTE: The ignition switch must be in the ON or ACC position and the volume control ON before the CD player will operate.

Inserting The Compact Disc

You may either insert or eject a disc with the radio OFF.

If you insert a disc with the ignition ON and the radio OFF, the display will show the time of day.

If the power is ON, the unit will switch from radio to CD mode and begin to play when you insert the disc. The display will show the track number and index time in minutes and seconds. Play will begin at the start of track one.

Seek
Press the top of the SEEK button for the next selection on the CD. Press the bottom of the button to return to the

–

beginning of the current selection, or return to the beginning of the pr th se

CAUTION!

This CD player will accept 4 ¾ inch (discs only. The use of other sized dis damage the CD player mechanism.

EJ
Pr un easy removal. The unit will switch to the radio mode.

4

If you do not remove the disc within 15 seconds, it will be reloaded. The unit will continue in radio mode.

The disc can be ejected with the radio and ignition OFF (except on convertibles).

FF/TUNE/RW
Press FF (Fast Forward) and the CD player will begin to fast forward until FF is released. The RW (Reverse) button works in a similar manner.

Random Play — RND/Program Button 4
Press the RND (button 4) button while the CD is playing to activate Random Play. This feature plays the tracks on the selected disc in random order to provide an interest- ing change of pace.

Press the SEEK button to move to the next randomly selected track.

Press the RND (button 4) button a second time to stop Random Play.

Mode
Press the MODE button repeatedly to select between the CD player, the optional remote CD changer and the Satellite Radio (if equipped). When Satellite Radio (if equipped) is selected "SAT" will appear in your radio display.

A CD or tape may remain in the player while in the Satellite mode.

Time
Press the TIME button to change the display from elapsed CD playing time to time of day.

CD Changer Control Capability — If Equipped This radio is compatible with a remote mounted CD changer available through Mopar Accessories. The fol- lowing instructions are for the radio controls that operate this CD changer.

Mode Button
To activate the CD changer, press the MODE button until CD information appears on the display.

Disc Up/Program Button 1
Press the DISC up (button 1) button to play the next available disc.

Disc Down/Program Button 5
Press the DISC down (button 5) button to play the previous disc.

Seek Button
Press the SEEK up or down to select another track on the same disc. A SEEK symbol will appear on the display.

Fast Forward And Rewind Buttons
Press and hold the FF button for fast forward. Press and hold the RW button for fast reverse.

The audio output can be heard when fast forward and fast reverse are activated.

Random Play (RND)
Press the Random button to play the tracks on the selected disc in random order for an interesting change of pace.

Random can be cancelled by pressing the button a second time or by ejecting the CD from the changer.

Operating Instructions - Satellite Radio Mode (If Equipped)
Refer to the Satellite Radio section of the Owner's Manual.

CD Diagnostic Indicators
When driving over a very rough road, the CD player may skip momentarily. Skipping will not damage the disc or the player, and play will resume automatically.

As a safeguard and to protect your CD player, one of the following warning symbols may appear on your display.

A CD HOT symbol indicates the player is too hot. CD HOT will pause the operation. Play can be resumed when the operating temperature is corrected or another MODE is selected.

An ERR symbol will appear on the display if the laser is unable to read the Disc data for the following reasons:

- Excessive vibration
- Disc inserted upside down
- Damaged disc
- Water condensation on optics

SATELLITE RADIO — IF EQUIPPED

Satellite radio uses direct satellite to receiver broadcast- ing technology to provide clear digital sound, coast to coast. The subscription service provider is Sirius™ Satel- lite Radio. This service offers up to 100 channels of music, sports, news, entertainment, and programming for chil- dren, directly from its satellites and broadcasting studios.

System Activation

To activate your Sirius Satellite Radio service, call the toll-free number 888-539-7474, or visit the Sirius web site at www.sirius.com. Please have the following informa- tion available when activating your system:

1. The Electronic Serial Number / Sirius Identification Number (ESN / SID).
2. Credit card information.
3. Your Vehicle Identification Number.

Electronic Serial Number/Sirius Identification Number (ENS/SID)

The Electronic Serial Number / Sirius Identification Num- ber is needed to activate your Sirius Satellite Radio system. To access the ESN / SID, refer to the following steps:

ESN/SID Access With RBB, RAH and RBK Radios
With the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY position and the radio OFF, press the Tape Eject or CD Eject (depend- ing on the radio type) and Time buttons simultaneously for 3 seconds. The first four digits of the twelve-digit ESN / SID number will be displayed. Press the SEEK UP button to display the next four digits. Continue to press the SEEK UP button until all twelve ESN / SID digits have been displayed. The SEEK DOWN will page down until the first four digits are displayed. The radio will exit the ESN / SID mode when any other button is pushed, the ignition is turned OFF, or 5 minutes has passed since any button was pushed.

ESN/SID Access With RBP, RBU, RAZ, RB1 and RBQ Radios
With the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY position and the radio OFF, press the CD Eject and TIME buttons simultaneously for 3 seconds. All twelve ESN / SID num- bers will be displayed. The radio will exit the ESN / SID mode when any other button is pushed, the ignition is turned OFF, or 5 minutes has passed since any button was pushed.

Selecting Satellite Mode in RBB, RAH and RBK Radios

Press the MODE button repeatedly until "SA" appears in the display. A CD or tape may remain in the radio while in the Satellite radio mode.

Selecting Satellite Mode in RBP, RBU, RAZ, RB1 and RBQ Radios

Press the MODE button repeatedly until the word "SIRIUS" appears in the display. These radios will also display the following:

- After 3 seconds, the current channel name and channel

  number will be displayed for 5 seconds.

  - The current program type and channel number will then be displayed for 5 seconds.
  - The current channel number will then be displayed until an action occurs.

A CD or tape may remain in the radio while in the Satellite radio mode.

Selecting a Channel

Press and release the SEEK or TUNE buttons to search for the next channel. Press the top of the button to search up and the bottom of the button to search down. Holding the TUNE button causes the radio to bypass channels until the button is released.

Press and release the SCAN button (if equipped) to automatically change channels every 7 seconds. The radio will pause on each channel for 7 seconds before moving on to the next channel. The word "SCAN" will appear in the display between each channel change. Press the SCAN button a second time to stop the search.

NOTE: Channels that may contain objectionable con-

tent can be blocked. Contact Sirius Customer Care at 888-539-7474 to discuss options for channel blocking or unblocking. Please have your ESN / SID information available.

Storing and Selecting Pre-Set Channels

In addition to the 10 AM and 10 FM pre-set stations, you may also commit 10 satellite stations to push button memory. These satellite channel pre-set stations will not erase any AM or FM pre-set memory stations. Follow the memory pre-set procedures that apply to your radio.

Using the PTY (Program Type) Button (if equipped)

Follow the PTY button instructions that apply to your radio.

PTY Button "SCAN"

When the desired program type is obtained, press the "SCAN" button within five seconds. The radio will play 7 seconds of the selected channel before moving to the next channel of the selected program type. Press the "SCAN" button a second time to stop the search.

NOTE: Pressing the "SEEK" or "SCAN" button while performing a music type scan will change the channel by one and stop the search. Pressing a pre-set memory button during a music type scan, will call up the memory channel and stop the search.

PTY Button "SEEK"

When the desired program is obtained, press the "SEEK" button within five seconds. The channel will change to the next channel that matches the program type selected.

Satellite Antenna

To ensure optimum reception, do not place items on the roof around the rooftop antenna location. Metal objects placed within the line of sight of the antenna will cause decreased performance. Larger luggage items should be placed as far forward as possible. Do not place items directly on or above the antenna.

Reception Quality

Satellite reception may be interrupted due to one of the following reasons.

The vehicle is parked in an underground parking structure or under a physical obstacle.

Dense tree coverage may interrupt reception in the form of short audio mutes.

Driving under wide bridges or along tall buildings can cause intermittent reception.

Placing objects over or too close to the antenna can cause signal blockage.

CASSETTE TAPE AND PLAYER MAINTENANCE

To keep the cassette tapes and player in good condition, take the following precautions:

1. Do not use cassette tapes longer than C-90; otherwise, sound quality and tape durability will be greatly dimin- ished.

2. Keep the cassette tape in its case to protect from slackness and dust when it is not in use.

3. Keep the cassette tape away from direct sunlight, heat and magnetic fields such as the radio speakers.

4. Before inserting a tape, make sure that the label is adhering flatly to the cassette.

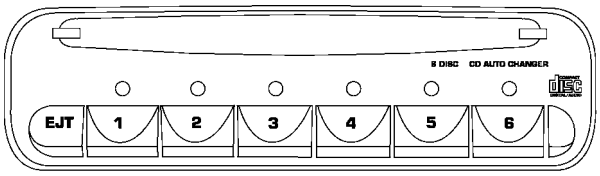
5. A loose tape should be corrected before use. To rewind a loose tape, insert the eraser end of a pencil into the tape drive gear and twist the pencil in the required directions.

Maintain your cassette tape player. The head and capstan shaft in the cassette player can pick up dirt or tape deposits each time a cassette is played. The result of deposits on the capstan shaft may cause the tape to wrap around and become lodged in the tape transport. The other adverse condition is low or "muddy" sound from one or both channels, as if the treble tone control were turned all the way down. To prevent this, you should periodically clean the head with a commercially available WET cleaning cassette.

As preventive maintenance, clean the head about every 30 hours of use. If you wait until the head becomes very dirty (noticeably poor sound), it may not be possible to remove all deposits with a simple WET cleaning cassette.

6 DISC CD CHANGER — IF EQUIPPED

The CD changer is located below the radio in the instrument panel. The changer plays only 4 $^{3}/_{4}$ inch (12 cm) discs. The changer holds up to 6 discs. Each disc is loaded and ejected through a single slot in front of the changer. Each disc has a numbered button with an amber light above it which, when illuminated, indicates that a disc is loaded in that particular chamber.



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6 Disc CD Changer

Loading the CD Changer

When inserting the first CD into the changer if the radio is on, wait until the single slot is illuminated on both sides and simply insert the first disc.

To insert additional CDs into the changer, the instructions follow:

1. Select and press any numbered button without an illuminated light above it.
2. Insert the CD while the light above the chosen button is flashing and the two lights on either side of the slot are illuminated.
3. Upon insertion, the CD will begin to play, and both the button light and the lights in the corner of the loading slot will illuminate.
4. Repeat the process for loading any additional CDs. The CD player will stop while additional CDs are loaded.

Playing Discs

The radio will show the CD number, the CD track number, and the Track Time Elapsed while the radio is in the CD mode. If more than one CD is loaded in the changer, the changer will automatically play the next disc after playing the last track of the current disc.

Seek Button

Press the top of this button on the radio once to play the next track. Press the bottom of the button once to return to the beginning of the current track. Press the bottom of the button twice to play the previous track.

FF/TUNE/RW

Press the FF (fast forward) button and the CD player will fast forward through the tracks until the button is re- leased. Press the RW (rewind) button and the CD player will reverse through the tracks until the button is re- leased.

Mode Button

Press this button to toggle between radio and cd modes.

Program Button 1

Press this button to play the next available disc.

Program Button 4 (Random Play)

Press this button while the CD is playing to activate Random Play. This feature plays the selections on the current compact disc in random order to provide an interesting change of pace. The CD changer stays in the 4 random play mode when changing to the next disc.

NOTE: The changer will not random play between discs.

Press the top of the Seek button once to move to the next randomly selected track. Press the bottom of the Seek button to go back to the beginning of the track.

Press button 4 a second time to stop random play.

Program Button 5

Press this button to play the previous disc.

Time Button

Press this button to switch between time of day and CD track time.

Changing Modes

While in the radio mode, if a cassette is loaded, press the Mode button to switch to the tape mode. If a CD is loaded, press the Mode button to select the CD mode. If neither a tape nor CD is loaded, the radio will ignore the command.

- nserting either a tape or CD automatically starts hat mode of play.
- ’ressing the AM / FM button while in the tape or CD mode will select the radio mode.
- f in the CD mode and the last CD is ejected, the adio will tune to the last station selected.

Removing Discs from the CD Changer

If there is a single CD in the changer, press the EJT button and the CD will eject. If the CD is not removed within 15 seconds, it will automatically reload into the CD changer.

To eject additional CDs from the changer, first select the numbered button where the CD is located and then press the EJT button.

CD Changer Operation with the Changer Off

The CD changer is able to load and eject discs with the ignition power off. However, while the ignition is off, one of the six numbered buttons must be pressed first.

COMPACT DISC MAINTENANCE

To keep the compact discs in good condition, take the following precautions:

1. Handle the disc by its edge; avoid touching the surface.
2. If the disc is stained, clean the surface with a soft cloth, wiping from center to edge.
3. Do not apply paper or tape to the disc; avoid scratch- ing the disc.
4. Do not use solvents such as benzine, thinner, cleaners, or antistatic sprays.
5. Store the disc in its case after playing.

6. Do not expose the disc to direct sunlight.

7. Do not store the disc where temperatures may become too high.

NOTE: If you experience difficulty in playing a particu- lar disc, it may be damaged, oversized, or have theft protection encoding. Try a known good disc before

considering disc player service.

RADIO OPERATION AND CELLULAR PHONES

Under certain conditions, the operation of a cellular phone in your vehicle can cause erratic or noisy perfor- mance from your radio. This condition may be lessened or eliminated by relocating the cellular phone antenna. This condition is not harmful to the radio. If your radio performance does not satisfactorily "clear" by the repo- sitioning of the antenna, it is recommended that the radio volume be turned down or off during cellular phone operation.

CLIMATE CONTROLS

Heater Only

The controls are as follows:

Fan Control

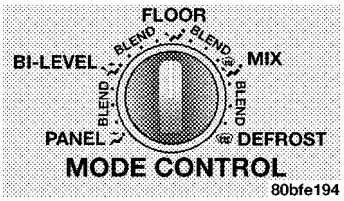
Use this control to regulate the amount of air forced through the

system in any mode you select. 4

Turn the control clockwise to in- crease fan speed. Turn the control to the full counterclockwise posi- tion to turn the fan off.

NOTE: There is always a small amount of air entering the vehicle even when the fan is turned off. If this becomes objectionable during cold weather, place the mode control on FLOOR to direct the air flow away from passengers.

Mode Control (Air Direction)



The mode control allows you to choose from several patterns of air distribution. You can select either a primary mode, as identified by the symbols, or a blend of two of these modes. The center point between modes gives an even blend of both modes. The closer the control is to a particular mode, the more air distribution you receive from that mode.

Panel

Air is directed through the adjustable outlets in the instrument panel.

Bi-Level

Air is directed through the panel and floor outlets.

NOTE: There is a difference in temperature between the upper and lower outlets for added comfort. The warmer air goes to the floor outlets. This feature gives improved comfort during sunny but cool conditions.

Floor

Air is directed through the floor and side window demist outlets with a small amount through the defrost outlet.

Mix

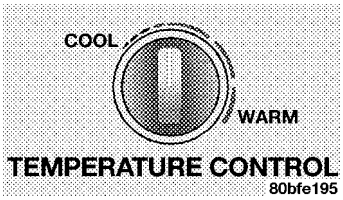
Air is directed through the floor, defrost, and side window demist outlets. This setting works best in cold or snowy conditions that require extra heat at the windshield. This setting is good for maintaining comfort while reducing moisture on the windshield.

Defrost

Air is directed through the windshield and side window demister outlets. Use this setting with maximum fan and heat settings for the best windshield and side window clearing.

Temperature Control

Use this control to regu- late the temperature of the air inside the passenger compartment. Turn the control clockwise to increase the temperature



of the air entering the vehicle.

Side Window Demisters

A side window demister outlet is at each end of the instrument panel. These nonadjustable outlets direct air toward the side windows when the system is in either the FLOOR, MIX, or DEFROST mode. The air is directed at the area of the windows through which you view the outside mirrors.

Outside Air Intake

When operating the system during the winter months, make sure the air intake, directly in front of the wind- shield, is free of ice, slush, snow or other obstructions such as leaves. Leaves collected in the air-intake plenum may reduce air flow and plug the plenum water drains.

The blower air will heat faster in cold weather if you use only a low blower speed for the first few minutes of vehicle operation.

During engine warm-up in cold weather, use the Defrost mode to direct any cold air away from the occupants.

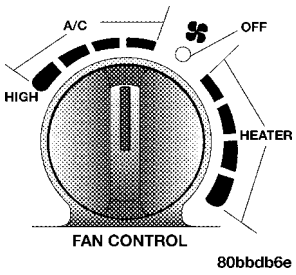
Air Conditioning — If Equipped

The Air Conditioning System allows you to balance the temperature, amount, and direction of air circulating throughout the vehicle.

The air conditioning system of your vehicle contains R-134a, a refrigerant that does not deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere.

The controls are as follows:

Fan and Air Conditioning Control



Use this control to regulate the amount of air forced through the system in any mode you select. The fan speeds to the left of the OFF position are for Air Conditioning. Choosing one of these speeds turns on the air conditioning compressor. The fan speed increases as you move the control counterclockwise from the OFF posi- tion.

NOTE: The air conditioning compressor will not engage until the engine has been running for about 10 seconds.

Fan speeds to the right of OFF are for heater or ventila- tion operation. The fan speed increases as you move the control clockwise from the OFF position.

Mode Control (Air Direction)

The mode control allows you to choose from several pat- terns of air distribution. You can select either a primary mode, as identified by the symbols, or a blend of two of these modes. The center point between modes gives an even blend of both modes. The closer the control is to a particular mode, the more air distribution you receive from that mode.

Panel

Air is directed through the outlets in the instrument panel. These outlets can be adjusted to direct air flow.

Bi-Level

Air is directed through the panel and floor out- lets.

NOTE: There is a difference in temperature between the upper and lower outlets for added comfort. The warmer air goes to the floor outlets. This feature gives improved comfort during sunny but cool conditions.

NOTE: If you choose either the Mix or Defrost modes while the Circulation control is in the Recirculation Mode, the system will automatically switch to the Out- side Air mode and the knob will move to that position.

Floor

Air is directed through the floor outlets and side window demist outlets with a small amount through the defrost outlet.

Mix

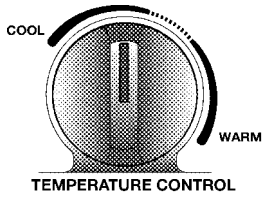
Air is directed through the floor, defrost and side window demist outlets. This setting works best in cold or snowy conditions that require extra heat at the windshield. This setting is good for maintaining comfort while reducing moisture on the windshield.

Defrost

Air is directed through the windshield and side window demist outlets. Use this mode with maximum fan and temperature settings for best windshield and side window defrosting.

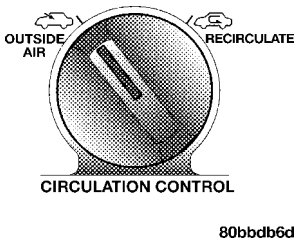
NOTE: The air conditioning compressor operates in both Mix and Defrost or a blend of these modes even if the fan switch is not in the A / C position. This dehumidi- fies the air to help dry the windshield. To improve fuel economy, use these modes only when necessary.

Temperature Control



Use this control to regulate the temperature of the air inside the passenger compartment. The blue area of the scale indicates cooler temperatures while the red area indicates warmer temperatures.

Circulation Control



Use this control to choose between outside air intake or recirculation of the air inside the vehicle. Only use the re- circulate mode to temporarily block out any outside odors, smoke, or dust and to cool the interior rapidly upon initial start up in very hot or humid weather.

NOTE: If your air conditioning performance seems lower than expected, check the front of the A / C condenser located in front of the radiator, for an accumula- tion of dirt or insects. Clean with a gentle water spray from behind the radiator and through the condenser. Fabric front fascia protectors may reduce air flow to the condenser, reducing air conditioning performance.

This control only operates in the Outside Air and Recir- culate modes; there is no in between position. Do not place the control between these positions.

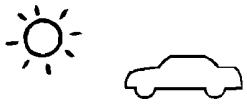
NOTE: Continuous use of the recirculate mode may make the inside air stuffy and window fogging may occur. Extended use of this mode is not recommended.

In cold weather, the use of the Recirculate position will cause windows to fog on the inside because of moisture build up inside the vehicle. For maximum defogging, select the Outside Air position.

If the mode control is in the range between Mix and Defrost and you choose the Recirculate mode, the mode control knob will automatically move to the Mix position.

NOTE: If you choose either the Mix or Defrost modes and the Circulation control is in the Recirculate Mode, the system will automatically switch to the Outside Air position.

Operating Tips

WEATHER	CONTROL SETTINGS
HOT WEATHER AND VEHICLE INTERIOR IS VERY HOT 	Open the windows, start the vehicle, and place the Circulation control at . Set the Fan control to the high A/C position (full counterclockwise) position. Set the Mode control at or between and . Set the temperature control to full cool. After the hot air is flushed from the vehicle, turn the Circulation control to and roll up the windows. Once you are comfortable, place the Circulation control at and adjust the temperature control for comfort.
WARM WEATHER 	Set the Circulation control to . If it's sunny, set the Mode control at or near and turn the air conditioning on. If it's cloudy or dark, set the Mode control at or near .
COOL OR COLD HUMID CONDITIONS 	Set the Circulation control to . If it's sunny, set the Mode control at or between and then turn the air conditioning on. If it's cloudy or dark, set the Mode control at or near and turn the air conditioning on.
COLD DRY CONDITIONS 	Set the Circulation control to . Set the Mode control at or near . If it is sunny, you may want more upper air. In this case, set the Mode control at or between and . In very cold weather, if you need extra heat at the windshield, set the Mode control at or near the .

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Window Fogging
Vehicle side windows tend to fog on the inside in mild rainy or humid weather. To clear the windows, use the A / C, PANEL and blower controls. Direct the panel outlets toward the side windows. Do not use recirculate without A / C for long periods as fogging may occur.

Interior fogging on the windshield can be quickly removed by using the defrost position.

If the fogging problem persists, clean the inside window surfaces. The cause of undue fogging may be dirt collect- ing on the inside surface of the glass

NOTE: In cold weather, the use of the recirculate position will cause windows to fog on the inside because of moisture build up inside the vehicle. For maximum defogging, use the Outside Air position.

Summer Operation
Air conditioned vehicles must be protected with a high- quality antifreeze coolant to provide proper corrosion protection and to raise the boiling point of the coolant for protection against overheating. A 50% concentration is recommended.

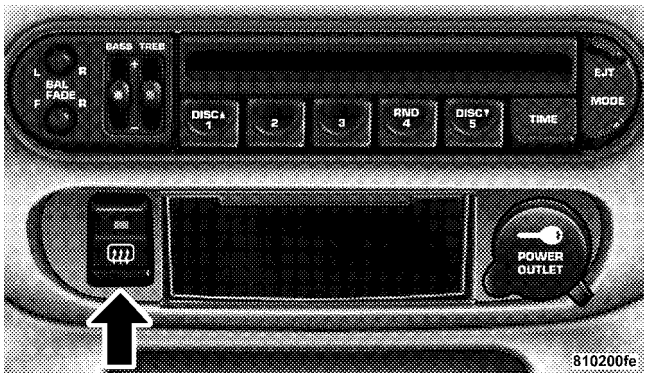
Outside Air Intake
When operating the system during the winter months, make sure the air intake, directly in front of the wind- shield, is free of ice, slush, snow or other obstructions such as leaves. Leaves collected in the air-intake plenum may reduce air flow and plug the plenum water drains.

The blower air will heat faster in cold weather if you use only a low blower speed for the first few minutes of vehicle operation.

Side Window Demisters
A side window demister outlet is at each end of the instrument panel. These nonadjustable outlets direct air toward the side windows when the system is in either the FLOOR, MIX, or DEFROST mode. The air is directed at the area of the windows through which you view the outside mirrors.

ELECTRIC REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER

A push-button at the center of the instrument panel, below the radio, turns the defroster and the heated mirrors (if equipped) ON or OFF. An amber light shows that the defroster is on.



Rear Defroster Switch

NOTE: The defroster turns off automatically after 10 minutes of operation. Each following activation of the defroster will last for five minutes.

STARTING AND OPERATING

CONTENTS

STARTING PROCEDURES

Before starting your vehicle, adjust your seat, adjust both inside and outside mirrors, and fasten your seat belts.

CAUTION!

Long periods of engine idling, especially at high engine speeds can cause excessive exhaust tempera- tures which can damage your vehicle. Do not leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running.

WARNING!

Do not leave children or animals inside parked vehicles in hot weather. Interior heat build up may cause serious injury or death.

Automatic Transaxle

The gear selector must be in the NEUTRAL or PARK position before you can start the engine.

NOTE: You must press the brake pedal before shifting out of Park.

Manual Transaxle

Place the gear selector in NEUTRAL, press the clutch pedal to the floor, and fully apply the parking brake before starting the engine.

NOTE: The engine will not start unless the clutch pedal is pressed to the floor.

Normal Starting

Normal Starting of either a cold or a warm engine does not require pumping or depressing the accelerator pedal. Simply turn the key to the START position and release when the engine starts. If the engine has not started within 5 seconds, slightly depress the accelerator pedal while continuing to crank. If the engine fails to start within 15 seconds, turn the key to the OFF position, wait 10 to 15 seconds, then repeat the normal starting proce- dure.

Starting in Cold Weather (Below 32°F of 0°C)

Slightly depress and hold the accelerator before starting the engine. Turn the key to the START position. When the engine starts, release the key, then the accelerator pedal. If the engine fails to start within 15 seconds, turn the key OFF wait 10 to 15 seconds, then repeat the normal starting procedure.

Extremely Cold Weather (below -20°F or -29°C)

To insure reliable starting at these temperatures, use of an externally powered electric engine block heater (available from your dealer) is recommended.

If Engine Fails to Start

If the engine fails to start after you have followed the "NORMAL STARTING" procedure, it may be flooded. Push the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor and

hold it ther

seconds. Th
engine is f
position, re
"NORMAL

WARNIN G!

Do not attempt to push or tow your vehicle to get it started. Vehicles equipped with an automatic trans- axle cannot be started this way. Unburned fuel could enter the catalytic converter and once the engine has started, ignite and damage the converter and vehicle. If the vehicle has a discharged battery, booster cables may be used to obtain a start from another vehicle. This type of start can be dangerous if done improp- erly, so follow the procedure carefully. See section 6 of this manual for jump starting instructions.

Never
the throttle body air inlet opening in an attempt to start the vehicle. This could result in flash fire causing serious personal injury.

CAUTION
To prevent damage to the starter, do not crank the engine for more than 15 seconds at a time. Wait 10 to 15 seconds before trying again.

After Starting

The idle speed will automatically decrease as the engine warms up.

AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE — IF EQUIPPED

CAUTION
Damage to the transaxle may occur if the following precautions are not observed:

Shift into PARK only after the vehicle has come to a complete stop.

Shift into or out of REVERSE only after the vehicle has come to a complete stop and the engine is at idle speed.

Do not shift from REVERSE, PARK, or NEUTRAL into any forward gear when the engine is above idle speed.

Before shifting into any gear, make sure your foot is firmly on the brake pedal.

NOTE: You MUST press and hold the brake pedal down while shifting out of Park.

Brake/Transmission Interlock System

This system prevents you from moving the gear shift out of Park and into any gear unless the brake pedal is pressed. This system is active only while the ignition switch is in the ON positions. Always depress the **brake pedal first,** before moving the gear selector out of PARK.

Automatic Transaxle Ignition Interlock System

This system prevents the key from being removed unless the shift lever is in PARK and the shift knob push button is out. It also prevents shifting out of PARK unless the key is in the ON or RUN positions.

NOTE: If a malfunction occurs, the system will trap the key in the ignition cylinder to warn you that this safety feature is inoperable. The engine can be started and stopped but the key cannot be removed until you obtain service.

Four Speed Automatic Transaxle

The electronically controlled transaxle provides a precise shift schedule. The transaxle electronics are self calibrat-

ing; therefore, the first few shifts on a new vehicle may be

somewhat abrupt. This is a normal condition, and preci- sion shifts will develop within a few shift cycles.

Reset Mode

The transaxle is monitored electronically for abnormal conditions. If a condition is detected that could cause damage, the transaxle shifts automatically into second gear. The transaxle remains in second gear despite the forward gear selected. Park (P), Reverse (R), and Neutral
(N) will continue to operate. This second gear limp-in feature allows the vehicle to be driven to a dealer for service without damaging the transaxle.

In the event that the problem has been momentary, the transaxle can be reset to regain all forward gears.

Stop the vehicle and shift into Park (P).

Turn the Key to OFF then restart the

engine. Shift into D and resume driving.

NOTE: Even if the transaxle can be reset, it is recommended that you visit a dealer at your earliest possible convenience. Your dealer has diagnostic equipment to determine if the problem could recur.

If the transaxle cannot be reset, dealer service is required.

Gear Ranges For Four Speed Automatic Transaxle

DO NOT race the engine when shifting from PARK or NEUTRAL positions into another gear range.

"P" Park

Supplements the parking brake by locking the transmis- sion. The engine can be started in this range. Never use P (Park) while the vehicle is in motion. Apply the parking brake when leaving the vehicle in this range. Always apply the parking brake first, and then place the selector in P (Park) position.

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Unintended movement of a vehicle
injure those in and near the vehicle.
all vehicles, you should never exit a
while the engine is running. Before e
vehicle, you should always shift the
into P (Park), remove the key from the i
and apply the parking brake. Once th
removed from the ignition, the trans
shift lever is locked in the P (Park) p
securing the vehicle against un
movement. Further- more, you shoul
leave children unattended inside a vehi

Before moving t
you must turn th
so the steering
released. Other-
column or shifte

The following indicators should be used to ensure that you have engaged the transmission shift lever into the P (Park) position:

- When shifting into P (Park), depress the button on the shift lever and firmly move the lever all the way forward until it stops.
- Look at the shift indicator window on the console to ensure it is in the P (Park) position.

"R" Reverse
Shift into this range only after the vehicle has come to a complete stop.

"N" Neutral
Engine may be started in this range.

"D" Overdrive
This range should be used for most city and highway driving. It provides smoothest up shifts and down shifts and best fuel economy.

When frequent transaxle shifting occurs while using the Overdrive range, such as when operating the vehicle under heavy loading conditions (in hilly terrain, travel- ing into strong head winds, or while towing trailers), use the "3" range.

"3" Drive

This range eliminates shifts into Overdrive. The transaxle will operate normally in first and second while in this

range.

NOTE: Using the "3" range while operating the vehicle under heavy operating conditions will improve perfor- mance, fuel economy, and extend transaxle life by reduc- ing excessive shifting and heat build up.

Use the "3" range when descending steep grades to prevent brake system distress.

"1" Low

This range should be used for maximum engine braking when descending steep grades. In this range, up shifts will occur only to prevent engine over speed while down shifts from 2nd to first will occur as early as possible.

MANUAL TRANSAXLE — IF EQUIPPED

NOTE: The parking brake should be engaged and the gear selector placed in REVERSE before leaving the vehicle, especially on an incline.

NOTE: Clutch must be depressed for engine to start.

Fully depress the clutch pedal before you shift gears. As you release the clutch pedal, lightly depress the accelera-

tor pedal.

Use each gear in numerical order - do not skip a gear. Be sure the transaxle is in FIRST gear, (not THIRD), when starting from a standing position. Damage to the clutch can result from starting in THIRD.

For most city driving you will find it easier to use only the lower gears. For steady highway driving with light accelerations, 5th gear is recommended.

Never drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal, or try to hold the vehicle on a hill with the clutch pedal partially engaged. This will cause abnormal wear on the clutch.

Never shift into REVERSE until the vehicle has come to a complete stop.

NOTE: During cold weather, until the transaxle lubricant has warmed, you may have difficulty shifting. This is normal and not harmful to the transaxle.

Recommended Shift Speeds

To use your manual transaxle for optimal fuel economy, it should be upshifted as listed in tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1-MANUAL TRANSAXLE RECOMMENDED SHIFT SPEEDS IN MPH (KM / H)

ENGINE SIZE	NORMAL ACCELERATION SHIFT SPEEDS			
	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5
2.0L	14 (23)	23 (37)	29 (47)	45 (72)

For improved performance, your manual transaxle may be upshifted up to the maximum speeds listed in table 3 (within legal speed limits).

TABLE 3-MANUAL TRANSAXLE RECOMMENDED SHIFT SPEEDS IN MPH (KM / H)

ENGINE SIZE	MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE SHIFT SPEEDS			
	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5
2.0L	30 (48)	50 (80)	80 (129)	110 (177)

If you exceed these speeds, you may notice the engine cut in and out. This is caused by an electronic limiter in the engine computer. The engine will run normally when you reduce engine speed.

Downshifting

Proper downshifting may improve fuel economy and prolong engine life.

CAUTIO N!

If you skip more than one gear while downshifting or downshift at too high an engine speed, you could damage the engine, transaxle, or clutch.

TABLE 2-MANUAL TRANSAXLE RECOMMENDED SHIFT SPEEDS IN MPH (KM / H)

ENGINE SIZE	CRUISE SHIFT SPEEDS			
	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5
2.0L	12 (19)	18 (29)	25 (40)	32 (51)

To maintain a safe speed and prolong brake life, shift down to 2nd or 1st when descending a steep grade.

When turning a corner, or driving up a steep grade, shift down early so that the engine will not be overburdened.

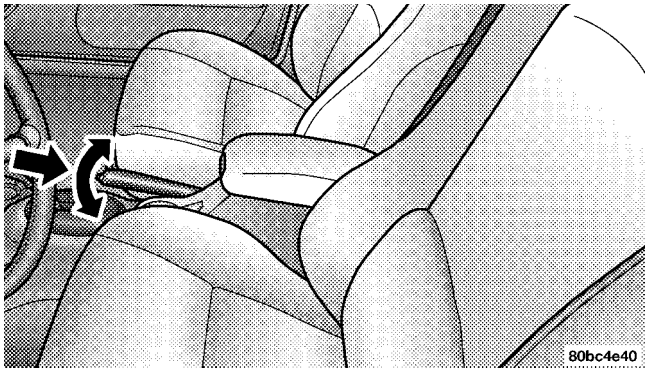
PARKING BRAKE

BRAKE

When the parking brake is applied with the ignition on, the Brake Light in the instrument cluster will come on.

NOTE: This light only shows that the parking brake is on. It does not show the degree of brake application.

Before leaving the vehicle, make sure that the parking brake is set. To set the parking brake, pull up firmly on the lever. Also place the gear selector in the Park position (automatic transaxle) or Reverse (manual transaxle). To release the parking brake, apply the brake pedal and pull up on the parking brake lever. Push the release button and lower the lever fully.



Parking Brake Lever

When parking on a hill, it is important to set the parking brake before placing the gear selector in Park, otherwise the load on the transmission locking mechanism may make it difficult to move the selector out of Park. As an added precaution, turn the front wheels toward the curb on a downhill grade and away from the curb on a uphill grade.

You should always apply the parking brake before leav- ing the vehicle.

WARNIN G!

- Leaving children in a vehicle unattended is dan- gerous for a number of reasons. A child or others could be injured. Children should be warned not to touch the parking brake or the gear selector. Don't leave the keys in the ignition. A child could operate power windows, other controls, or move the vehicle.
- Be sure the parking brake is fully disengaged before driving; failure to do so can lead to brake failure and an accident.

BRAKE SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with power assisted brakes as standard equipment. In the event power assist is lost for any reason (for example, repeated brake applications with the engine off), the brakes will still function. The effort required to brake the vehicle will be much greater than that required with the power system operating.

WARNIN G!

Riding the brakes can lead to brake failure and possibly an accident. Driving with your foot resting or riding on the brake pedal can result in abnormally high brake temperatures, excessive lining wear, and possible brake damage. You wouldn't have your full braking capacity in an emergency.

If either of the two hydraulic systems lose normal capa- bility, the remaining system will still function with some loss of overall braking effectiveness. This will be evident by increased pedal travel during application and greater pedal force required to slow or stop. In addition, if the

malfunction is caused by an internal leak, as the brake fluid in the master cylinder drops, the brake warning indicator will light.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) — If Equipped

The ABS gives increased vehicle stability and brake performance under most braking conditions. The system automatically "pumps" the brakes during severe braking conditions to prevent wheel lock up.

All vehicle wheels and tires must be the same size and

[redacted]

tires must be properly inflated to produce accurate signals for the computer. However, the system will compensate when the compact spare is in use.

During stops where ABS is activated, a vibration of the brake pedal may be felt and associated system noises may be heard.

NOTE: Pumping of the brake pedal will diminish the effectiveness of Anti-lock brakes and may lead to an accident. Pumping makes the stopping distance longer. Just press firmly on your brake pedal when you need to slow down or stop.

WARNIN
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- **Anti-lock system (ABS) cannot prevent the** ral laws or physics from acting on the natu- **vehicle, nor can it increase braking or steering efficiency be- yond that afforded by the condition of the vehicle brakes and tires or the traction afforded.**
- **The ABS cannot prevent accidents, including** those resulting from excessive speed in [redacted] **and skillful driver can prevent accidents.**
- **The capabilities of an ABS equipped vehicle** never be exploited in a reckless or must **dangerous manner which could jeopardize the user's safety or the safety of others.**

5

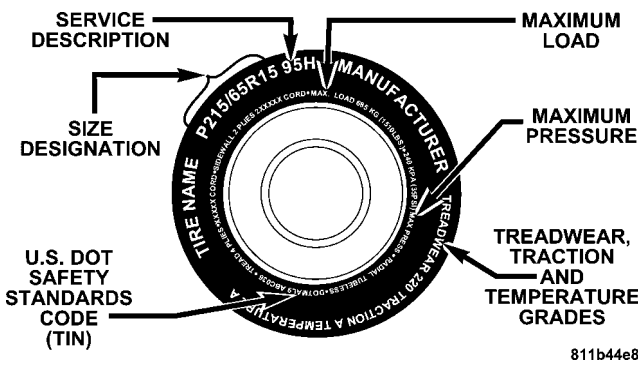
POWER STEERING

The power assisted steering system of your vehicle provides mechanical steering capability in the event power assist is lost.

If for some reason the hydraulic pressure is interrupted, it will still be possible to steer your vehicle. Under these conditions you will observe a substantial increase in steering effort.

TIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

Tire Markings



NOTE:

P(Passenger)-Metric tire sizing is based on US design standards. P-Metric tires have the letter “P” molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Ex- ample: P215 / 65R15 95H.

European Metric tire sizing is based on European design standards. Tires designed to this standard have the tire size molded into the sidewall beginning with the section width. The letter "P" is absent from this tire size designation. Example: 215 / 65R15 96H

LT(Light Truck)-Metric tire sizing is based on US design standards. The size designation for LT-Metric tires is the same as for P-Metric tires except for the letters “LT” that are molded into the sidewall preced- ing the size designation. Example: LT235 / 85R16.

Temporary Spare tires are high pressure compact spares designed for temporary emergency use only. Tires designed to this standard have the letter “T” molded into the sidewall preceding the size designa- tion. Example: T145 / 80D18 103M.

High Flotation tire sizing is based on US design standards and begins with the tire diameter molded into the sidewall. Example: 31x10.5 R15 LT.

Tire Sizing Chart

EXAMPLE:
Service Description:
95 = Load Index —A numerical code associated with the maximum load a tire can carry.
H = Speed Symbol —A symbol indicating the range of speeds at which a tire can carry a load corresponding to its load index under certain operating conditions. —The maximum speed corresponding to the Speed Symbol should only be achieved un- der specified operating conditions. (ie. tire pressure, vehicle loading, road conditions and posted speed limits).
Load Identification:
"**....blank.** " = Absence of any text on sidewall of the tire indicates a Standard Load (SL) Tire
Extra Load (XL) = Extra Load (or Reinforced) Tire
Light Load = Light Load Tire
C,D,E = Load range associated with the maximum load a tire can carry at a specified pressure
Maximum Load — Maximum Load indicates the maximum load this tire is designed to carry.
Maximum Pressure — Maximum Pressure indicates the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire.

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

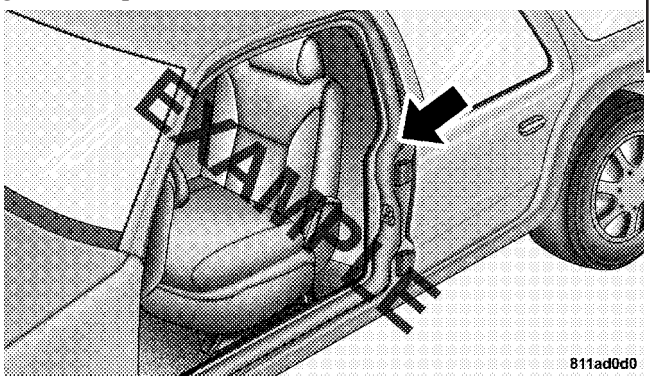
The TIN may be found on one or both sides of the tire however the date code may only be on one side. Tires with white sidewalls will have the full TIN including date code located on the white sidewall side of the tire.

Look for the TIN on the outboard side of black sidewall tires as mounted on the vehicle. If the TIN is not found on the outboard side then you will find it on the inboard side of the tire.

Tire Loading and Tire Pressure

Tire Placard Location

NOTE: The proper cold tire inflation pressure for passenger cars is listed on either the face of the driver's door or the driver's side "B" pillar. For vehicles other than passenger cars, the cold tire inflation pressures are listed on either the shutface of the driver's door, the "B" pillar, the Certification Label or in the Tire Inflation Pressures brochure in the glove compartment.

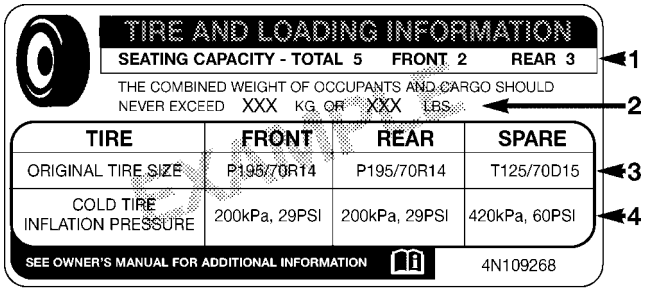


EXAMPLE:
Size Designation:
P = Passenger car tire size based on US design standar
" **blank.** " = Passenger car tire based on European de
LT = Light Truck tire based on US design standards
T = Temporary Spare tire
31 = Overall Diameter in Inches (in)
215 = Section Width in Milimeters (mm)
65 = Aspect Ratio in Percent (%)
—Ratio of section height to section width c
10.5 = Section Width in Inches (in)
R = Construction Code
—"R" means Radial Construction.
—"D" means Diagonal or Bias Construction
15 = Rim Diameter in Inches (in)
EXAMPLE:
DOT MA L9 ABCD

0301
DOT = Department of Transportation
—This symbol certifies that the tire is in compliance w
tire safety standards, and is approved for highway us
MA = Code representing the tire manufacturing location.(2 digits)
L9 = Code representing the tire size.(2 digits)
ABCD = Code used by tire manufacturer.(1 to 4 digits)
03 = Number representing the week in which the tire was manufa
—03 means the 3rd week.
01 = Number representing the year in which the tire was manufac
—01 means the year 2001.
—Prior to July 2000, tire manufacturers were only req
in which the tire was manufactured. Example: 031 cou

Tire Placard Location

Tire and Loading Information Placard



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Tire and Loading Information

This placard tells you important information about the:

1) number of people that can be carried in the vehicle

2) the total weight your vehicle can carry

3) the tire size designed for your vehicle

4) the cold tire inflation pressures for the front, rear and spare tires.

Loading

The vehicle maximum load on the tire must not exceed the load carrying capacity of the tire on your vehicle. You will not exceed the tire's load carrying capacity if you adhere to the loading conditions, tire size and cold tire inflation pressures specified on the Tire and Loading Information placard and the Vehicle Loading section of this manual.

NOTE: Under a maximum loaded vehicle condition, gross axle weight ratings (GAWR's) for the front and rear axles must not be exceeded. For further information on GAWR's, vehicle loading and trailer towing, see the Vehicle Loading section of this manual.

To determine the maximum loading conditions of your vehicle, locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on the Tire and Loading Information placard. The combined weight of occupants, cargo / luggage and trailer tongue weight (if applicable) should never exceed the weight referenced here.

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit

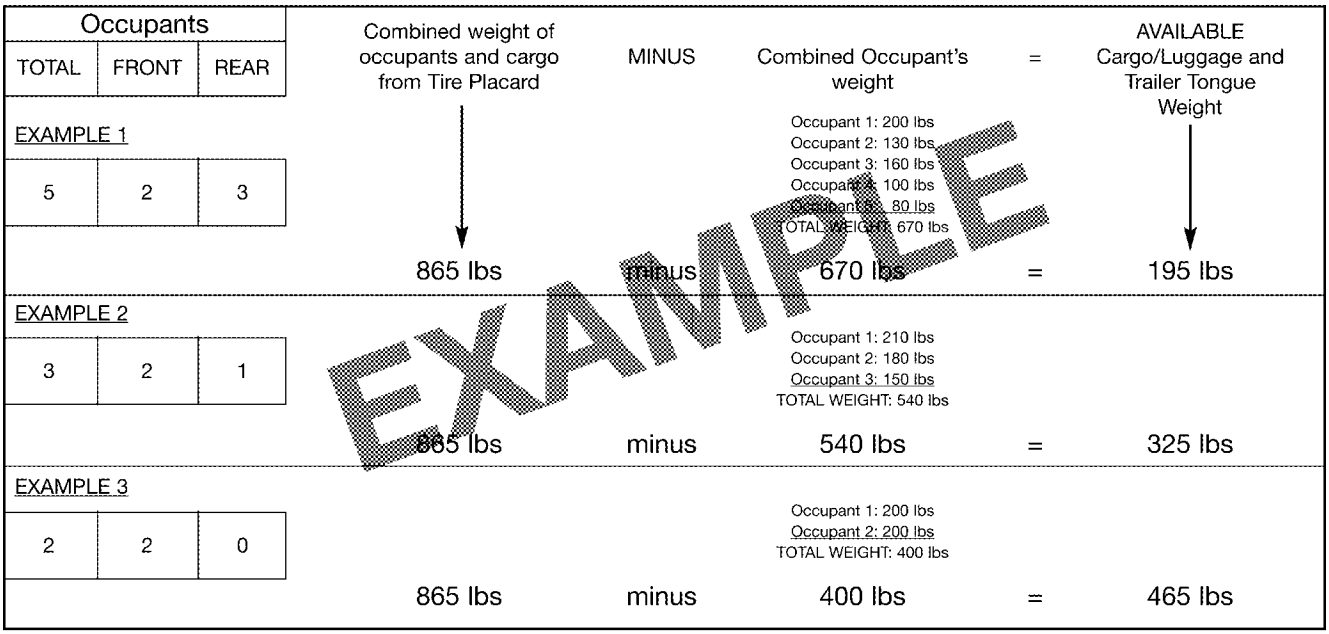
1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occu- pants and cargo should never exceed XXX pounds" on your vehicle's placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kilograms or XXX pounds.

4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lb. (since 5 x 150 = 750, and 1400 – 750 = 650 lb.)
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in step 4.

6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

NOTE: The following table shows examples on how to calculate total load, cargo / luggage and towing capacities of your vehicle with varying seating configurations and number and size of occupants. This table is for illustra- tion purposes only and may not be accurate for the seating and load carry capacity of your vehicle.

NOTE: For the following example the combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 865 lbs. (392 Kg).


Occupants
TOTAL
FRONT
REAR
Combined weight of occupants and cargo from Tire Placard
MINUS
Combined Occupant's weight
=
AVAILABLE Cargo/Luggage and Trailer Tongue Weight
EXAMPLE 1
5
2
3
Occupant 1: 200 lbs
Occupant 2: 130 lbs
Occupant 3: 160 lbs
Occupant 4: 100 lbs
Occupant 5: 80 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 670 lbs
865 lbs
minus
670 lbs
=
195 lbs
EXAMPLE 2
3
2
1
Occupant 1: 210 lbs
Occupant 2: 180 lbs
Occupant 3: 150 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 540 lbs
865 lbs
minus
540 lbs
=
325 lbs
EXAMPLE 3
2
2
0
Occupant 1: 200 lbs
Occupant 2: 200 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 400 lbs
865 lbs
minus
400 lbs
=
465 lbs
EXAMPLE

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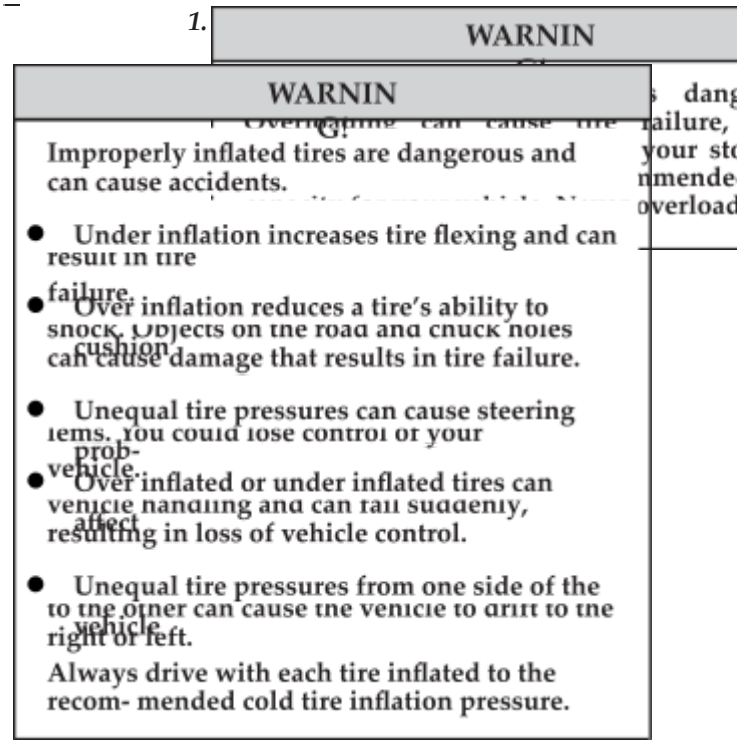
TIRES—GENERAL INFORMATION

Tire Pressure

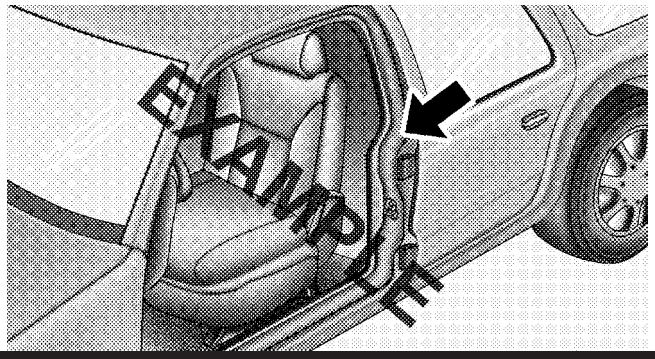
Proper tire inflation pressure is essential to the safe and satisfactory operation of your vehicle. Three primary areas are affected by improper tire pressure:



2. Economy—
Improper inflation pressures can cause uneven wear patterns to develop across the tire tread. These abnormal wear patterns will reduce tread life resulting in a need for earlier tire replacement. Underinflation also increases tire rolling resistance and results in higher fuel consumption.

3. Ride Comfort and Vehicle Stability—
Proper tire inflation contributes to a comfortable ride.

Overinflation produces a jarring and uncomfortable ride.



Tire Placard Location

Tire Inflation Pressures

The proper cold tire inflation pressure for passenger cars is listed on either the face of the driver's door or the driver's side "B" pillar. For vehicles other than passenger cars, the cold tire inflation pressures are listed on either the "B" pillar, the Certification Label or in the Tire Inflation Pressures brochure in the glove compartment.

Some vehicles may have Supplemental Tire Pressure Information for vehicle loads that are less than the maximum loaded vehicle condition. These pressure con- ditions will be found in the "Supplemental Tire Pressure Information" section of this manual.

The pressure should be checked and adjusted as well as inspecting for signs of tire wear or visible damage at least once a month. Use a good quality pocket-type gauge to check tire pressure. Do not make a visual judgement when determining proper inflation. Radial tires may look properly inflated even when they are under inflated.

CAUTION!
After inspecting or adjusting the tire pressure al- ways reinstall the valve stem cap–if equipped. This will prevent moisture and dirt from entering the valve stem, which could damage the valve stem.

Inflation pressures specified on the placard are always "cold tire inflation pressure". Cold tire inflation pressure is defined as the tire pressure after the vehicle has not been driven for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1mile (1 km) after a 3 hour period. The cold tire inflation pressure must not exceed the maximum inflation pres- sure molded into the tire side wall.

Check tire pressures more often if subject to a wide range of outdoor temperatures, as tire pressures vary with temperature changes.

Tire pressures change by approximately 1 psi (7 kPa) per 12° F (7° C) of air temperature change. Keep this in mind when checking tire pressure inside a garage especially in the winter.

Example: If garage temperature = 68° F (20° C) and the outside temperature = 32° F (0° C) then the cold tire inflation pressure should be increased by 3 psi (21 kPa), which equals 1 psi (7 kPa) for every 12° F (7° C) for this outside temperature condition.

Tire pressure may increase from 2 to 6 psi (13 to 40 kPa) during operation. DO NOT reduce this normal pressure build up or your tire pressure will be too low.

Tire Pressures for High Speed Operation

The manufacturer advocates driving at safe speeds within posted speed limits. Where speed limits or condi- tions are such that the vehicle can be driven at high speeds, maintaining correct tire inflation pressure is very important. Increased tire pressure and reduced vehicle loading may be required for high speed vehicle opera- tion. Refer to original equipment or an authorized tire dealer for recommended safe operating speeds, loading and cold tire inflation pressures.

WARNIN G!

High speed driving with your vehicle under maxi- mum load is dangerous. The added strain on your tires could cause them to fail. You could have a serious accident. Don't drive a vehicle loaded to the maximum capacity at continuous speeds above 75 mph (120 km/h).

Radial-Ply Tires

WARNIN G!

Combining radial ply tires with other types of tires on your vehicle will cause your vehicle to handle poorly. The instability could cause an accident. Al- ways use radial ply tires in sets of four (or 6, in case of trucks with dual rear wheels). Never combine them with other types of tires.

Cuts and punctures in radial tires are repairable only in the tread area because of sidewall flexing. Consult your authorized tire dealer for radial tire repairs.

Compact Spare Tire — If Equipped

The compact spare is for temporary emergency use with radial tires. It is engineered to be used on your style vehicle only. Since this tire has limited tread life, the original tire should be repaired (or replaced) and rein-

stalled at the first opportunity.

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WARNIN G!

Temporary use spare tires are for emergency use only. With these tires, do not drive more than 50 mph (80 km/h). Temporary-use spare tires have limited tread life. When two or more tread wear indicators appear in adjacent grooves, the temporary use spare tire needs to be replaced. Be sure to follow the warnings which apply to your spare. Failure to do so could result in spare tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

Do not install a wheel cover or attempt to mount a conventional tire on the compact spare wheel, since the wheel is designed specifically for the compact spare.

Do not install more than one compact spare tire / wheel on the vehicle at any given time.

CAUTION!

Because of the reduced ground clearance, do not take your vehicle through an automatic car wash with the compact spare installed. Damage to the vehicle may result.

Limited Use Spare — If Equipped

The limited use spare tire is for temporary emergency use on your vehicle. This tire is identified by a limited use spare tire warning label located on the limited use spare tire and wheel assembly. This tire may look like the original equipped tire on the front or rear axle of your vehicle, but it is not. Installation of this limited use spare tire affects vehicle handling. Since it is not the same tire, replace (or repair) the original tire and reinstall on vehicle at the first opportunity.

WARNING!

The limited use spare tires are for emergency use only. Installation of this limited use spare tire affects vehicle handling. With this tire, do not drive more than 60 mph (100 km/h). Keep inflated to the cold tire inflation pressure listed on either your tire placard or limited use spare tire and wheel assembly. Replace (or repair) the original tire at the first opportunity and reinstall it on your vehicle. Failure to do so could result in loss of vehicle control.

Tire Spinning

When stuck in mud, sand, snow, or ice conditions, do not spin your vehicle's wheels above 35 mph (55 km / h).

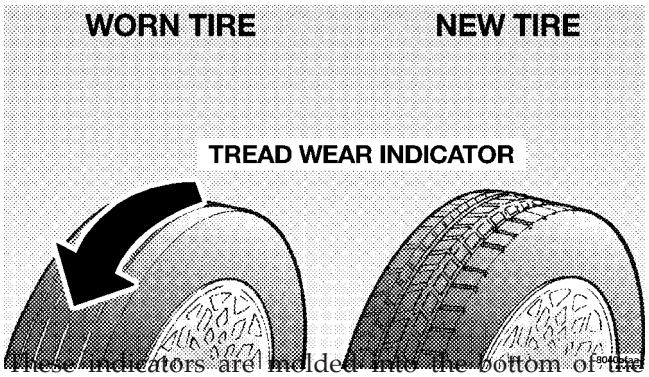
See the paragraph on Freeing A Stuck Vehicle in Section 6 of this manual.

WARNIN G!

Fast spinning tires can be dangerous. Forces gener- ated by excessive wheel speeds may cause tire dam- age or failure. A tire could explode and injure someone. Do not spin your vehicle's wheels faster than 35 mph (55 km/h) when you are stuck. And don't let anyone near a spinning wheel, no matter what the speed.

Tread Wear Indicators

Tread wear indicators are in the original equipment tires to help you in determining when your tires should be replaced.



These indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves and will appear as bands when the tread depth becomes 1 / 16 inch (2 mm). When the indicators appear in 2 or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced.

Many states have laws requiring tire replacement at this point.

Replacement Tires

The tires on your new vehicle provide a balance of many characteristics. They should be inspected regularly for wear and correct cold tire inflation pressure. The manu- facturer strongly recommends that you use tires equiva- lent to the originals in size, quality and performance when replacement is needed (see the paragraph on tread wear indicators). Refer to the Tire and Loading Informa- tion placard for the size designation of your tire. The service description and load identification will be found on the original equipment tire. Failure to use equivalent replacement tires may adversely affect the safety, han- dling, and ride of your vehicle. We recommend that you contact your original equipment or an authorized tire dealer with any questions you may have on tire specifi- cations or capability.

WARNIN
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- **Do not use a tire, wheel size or rating other than that specified for your vehicle. Some combina- tions of unapproved tires and wheels may change suspension dimensions and performance charac- teristics, resulting in changes to steering, han- dling, and braking of your vehicle. This can cause unpredictable handling and stress to steering and suspension components. You could lose control and have an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Use only the tire and wheel sizes with load ratings approved for your vehicle.**
- **Never use a tire with a smaller load index or capacity, other than what was originally equipped on your vehicle. Using a tire with a smaller load index could result in tire overloading and failure. You could lose control and have an accident.**
- **Failure to equip your vehicle with tires having adequate speed capability can result in sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.**

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Replacing original tires with tires of a
size may result in false speedome
odometer read- ings.

a result of tire and wheel out-of-balance. Proper balancing will reduce vibration and avoid tire cupping and spotty wear.

Alignment And Balance

Poor suspension alignment may result in:

- Fast tire wear.
- Jneven tire wear, such as feathering and one-sided .vear.
- Vehicle pull to right or left.

Tire Chains

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If driving conditions require tire chains for your vehicle, chains that meet SAE class "S" requirements can be used, but they must be installed on tire sizes P175 / 70R14, 185 / 65R14, P185 / 65R14, 185 / 60R15, or P185 / 60R15 tires.
Contact your local dealership or tire dealer for these tire sizes.

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To avoid damage to your vehicle or tires, o
the following precautions:

- **Because of restricted chain clearance bet**
  and other suspension components,
  tires.
  important that only chains in good co
  are used. Broken chains can cause
  damage. Stop the vehicle immediately i
  occurs that could indicate chain bre
  Remove the damaged parts of the chain
  further use.
- **Install chains on the front wheels as tigh**
  possible and then retighten after drivin
- **Do not exceed 45 mph (70**
  km/h).
- **Drive cautiously and avoid severe turns**
  bumps, especially with a loaded
  vehicle.
- **Do not drive for prolonged period on dr**
- **Observe the tire chain manufacturer's**
  instructions
  on the method of installation, operating
  and conditions for use. Always use the
  suggested operating speed of the
  manufacturer if differ- ent than the
  recommended by the manufac- ture.

Tire Rotation Recommendations

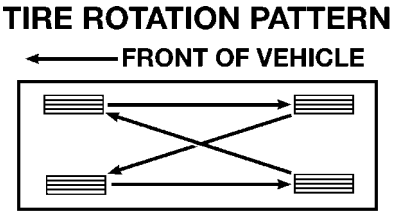
Tires on the front and rear axles of vehicles operate at different loads and perform different steering, driving and braking functions. For these reasons, they wear at unequal rates, and tend to develop irregular wear pat- terns.

These effects can be reduced by timely rotation of tires. The benefits of rotation are especially worthwhile with

aggressive tread designs such as those on all season type

tires. Rotation will increase tread life, help to maintain mud, snow and wet traction levels, and contribute to a smooth, quiet ride.

Follow the recommended tire rotation frequency for your type of driving found in the "Maintenance Schedules" Section of this manual. More frequent rotation is permis- sible if desired. The reasons for any rapid or unusual wear should be corrected before rotating. The suggested rotation method is the "forward-cross" shown in the diagram.



4 TIRE ROTATION

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FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Your engine is designed to meet all emis- sion regulations and provide excellent fuel economy and performance when using high quality unleaded "regular" gasoline having an octane rating of 87. The use of premium gasoline is not recommended.

The use of premium gasoline will provide no benefit over high quality regular gasolines, and in some circum- stances may result in poorer performance.

Spark Knock

Light spark knock at low engine speeds is not harmful to your engine. However, continued heavy spark knock at high speeds can cause damage and immediate service is required.

Poor quality gasoline can cause problems such as hard starting, stalling and hesitations. If you experience these symptoms, try another brand of "regular" gasoline be- fore considering service for the vehicle.

Over 40 automobile manufacturers around the world have issued and endorsed consistent gasoline specifica- tions (the World Wide Fuel Charter, WWFC) to define fuel properties necessary to deliver enhanced emissions, engine performance, and durability for your vehicle. The manufacturer recommends the use of gasolines that meet the WWFC specifications if they are available.

Reformulated Gasoline

Many areas of the country require the use of cleaner burning fuel referred to as Reformulated Gasoline. Re- formulated gasolines contain oxygenates, and are specifi- cally blended to reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality.

The manufacturer supports the use of reformulated gaso- lines. Properly blended reformulated gasolines will pro- vide excellent performance and durability for the engine and fuel system components.

Gasoline/Oxygenate Blends

Some fuel suppliers blend unleaded gasoline with mate- rials called oxygenates such as 10% ethanol, MTBE and ETBE. Oxygenates are required in some areas of the country during the winter months to reduce carbon monoxide emissions. Fuels blended with these oxygen- ates may be used in your vehicle.

Problems that result from using methanol / gasoline blends are not the responsibility of The manufacturer. While MTBE is an oxygenate made from Methanol, it does not have the negative effects of Methanol.

MMT in Gasoline

MMT is a manganese containing metallic additive that is blended into some gasoline to increase octane. Gasolines blended with MMT provide no performance advantage beyond gasolines of the same octane number without MMT. Gasolines blended with MMT have shown to reduce spark plug life and reduce emission system performance in some vehicles. The manufacturer recommends that gasolines free of MMT be used in your vehicle. The MMT content of gasoline may not be indicated on the gasoline pump, therefore you should ask your gasoline retailer whether or not his / her gasoline contains MMT.

It is even more important to look for gasolines without MMT in Canada because MMT can be used at higher levels than allowed in the United States.

MMT is prohibited in both Federal and California refor- mulated gasolines.

Materials Added to Fuel

All gasoline sold in the United States is required to contain effective detergent additives. Use of additional detergents or other additives is not needed under normal conditions and would result in unnecessary cost. There- fore you should not have to add anything to the fuel.

Fuel System Cautions

CAUTIO N!

Follow these guidelines to maintain your vehicle's performance:

The use of leaded gas is prohibited by Federal law. Using leaded gasoline can impair engine performance, damage the emission control system.

An out-of-tune engine, or certain fuel or ignition malfunctions, can cause the catalytic converter to overheat. If you notice a pungent burning odor or some light smoke, your engine may be out of tune or malfunctioning and may require immediate service. Contact your dealer for service assistance.

The use of fuel additives which are now being sold as octane enhancers is not recommended. Most of these products contain high concentrations of methanol.

Fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels or additives is not the responsibility of the manufacturer.

NOTE: Intentional tampering with emissions control systems can result in civil penalties being assessed against you.

Carbon Monoxide Warnings

WARNIN G!

Carbon monoxide (CO) in exhaust gases is deadly. Follow the precautions below to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning:

Do not inhale exhaust gases. They contain carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which can kill. Never run the engine in a closed area, such as a garage, and never sit in a parked vehicle with the engine running for an extended period. If the vehicle is stopped in an open area with the engine running for more than a short period, adjust the ventilation system to force fresh, outside air into the vehicle.

Guard against carbon monoxide with proper mainte- nance. Have the exhaust system inspected every time the vehicle is raised. Have any abnormal conditions repaired promptly. Until repaired, drive with all side windows fully open.

Keep the trunk closed when driving your vehicle to prevent carbon monoxide and other poisonous exhaust gases from entering the vehicle.

ADDING FUEL

NOTE: The fuel tank filler tube has a restricting door about 2 inches (50 mm) down from the opening. If fuel is poured from a portable container, the container should have a flexible nozzle long enough to force open the restricting door.

Fuel Tank Filler Cap

The gas cap is behind the fuel filler door, on the passen- ger's side of the vehicle. If the gas cap is lost or damaged, be sure the replacement cap has been designed for use with this vehicle.

CAUTION!

Damage to the fuel system or emission control system could result from using an improper fuel tank filler tube cap (gas cap). A poorly fitting cap could let impurities into the fuel system.

CAUTION!

A poorly fitting gas cap may cause the Malfunction Indicator Lamp to turn on.

NOTE: When the fuel nozzle "clicks" or shuts off, the fuel tank is full.

CAUTION!

To avoid fuel spillage and overfilling, do not "top off" the fuel tank after filling.

NOTE: Tighten the gas cap about 1 / 4 turn until you hear one click. This is an indication that the cap is properly tightened.

If the gas cap is not tightened properly, the Malfunction Indicator light will come on. Be sure the gas cap is tightened every time the vehicle is fueled.

WARNING!

- Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when the gas cap is removed or the tank filled.
- Never add fuel when the engine is running.

- Turn off engine.
- Rotate the gas cap to the left to remove.

To replace the cap, insert it into the filler neck and tighten to the right until at least one click is heard.

WARNIN
G!

A fire may result if gasoline is pumped into a portable container that is inside of a vehicle. You could be burned. Always place gas containers on the ground while filling.

VEHICLE LOADING

Vehicle Loading Capacities	
Front Seat Occupants	2
Rear Seat Occupants	3
Luggage	115 lbs. (52 kg)
Rated Vehicle Capacity	865 lbs. (392 kg)

TRAILER TOWING

In this section you will find safety tips and information on limits to the type of towing you can reasonably do with your vehicle. Before towing a trailer carefully re- view this information to tow your load as efficiently and safely as possible.

Perform maintenance services as prescribed in the main- tenance schedules manual. When your vehicle is used for trailer towing, never exceed the gross axle weight rating (GAWR) by the addition of:

- The tongue weight of the trailer.

  The weight of any other type of cargo or equipment put in or on your vehicle.

  Remember that everything put in or on the trailer adds to the load on your vehicle.

Trailer Towing Information (Maximum Trailer Weight Ratings)

"**Trailer Towing Guide**"

NOTE: For trailer towing information (maximum trailer weight ratings) refer to the following website address: **http:// www.dodge.com/towing.**
In Canada, refer to the following website address:

http:// www.dodge.ca.

Warranty

To maintain warranty coverage, follow the requirements and recommendations in this manual concerning ve- hicles used for trailer towing. However the following conditions must be met:

- The maximum trailer load for vehicles with the Stan- dard 2.0L Engine and manual tranaxles is 1,500 lbs (680 kg).
- The maximum trailer load for vehicles with the Stan- dard 2.0L Engine and automatic transaxles is 1,000 lbs (454 kg).

If using a manual transaxle vehicle for trailer towing, all starts must be in FIRST gear to avoid excessive clutch slippage.

The maximum frontal area of the trailer cannot exceed 20 square feet (1.86 square meters).

The trailer tongue load must be considered as part of the combined weight of occupants and cargo, and

should never exceed the weight referenced on the Tire

and Loading Information placard. Refer to the Tire– Safety Information Section in this manual.

The "D" range can be selected when towing. However, if frequent shifting occurs while in this range, the "3" range must be selected.

NOTE: Using the "3" range while operating the vehicle under heavy operating conditions will improve perfor- mance and extend transaxle life by reducing excessive shifting and heat build up.

WARNIN
G!

Connecting trailer brakes to your vehicle's hydraulic brake lines can overload your brake system and cause it to fail. You might not have brakes when you need them and could have an accident.

- Do not attempt to tow a trailer while using a compact spare tire.
- Whenever you pull a trailer, regardless of the trailer size, stop lights and turn signals on the trailer are recommended for motoring safety.
- The automatic transaxle fluid and filter should be changed if you REGULARLY tow a trailer for more than 45 minutes of continuous operation. See Schedule "B" in section 8 of this manual for transaxle fluid change intervals.

NOTE: Check the automatic transaxle fluid level before towing.

NOTE: For vehicles equipped with Autostick. By using the Autostick modes, and selecting a specific gear range, frequent shifting can be avoided. The highest gear range should be selected that allows for adequate performance. For example, choose "4" if the desired speed can be maintained. Choose "3" or "2" if needed to maintain the desired speed.

NOTE: Extended driving at high RPM should be avoided to prevent excess heat generation. A reduction in vehicle speed may be required to avoid extended driving at high RPM. Return to a higher gear range or vehicle speed when road conditions and RPM level allows.

RECREATIONAL TOWING (BEHIND MOTORHOME, ETC.)

TOWING THIS VEHICLE BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE

(Flat towing with all four wheels on the ground)

Recreational towing on vehicle's equipped with automatic transaxle's is not recommended.

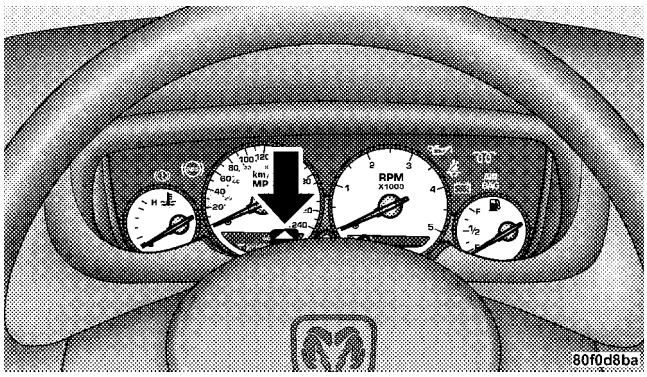
NOTE: If the vehicle requires towing make sure all four wheels are off the ground.

If your vehicle is equipped with a manual transaxle, it may be towed with all four wheels on the ground at any legal highway speed, for any distance, if the transaxle is in neutral.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES

CONTENTS

HAZARD WARNING FLASHER



Hazard Flasher Switch

The flasher switch is on top of the steering column, just behind the steering wheel. Depress the switch and both cluster indicators and all front and rear direc- tional signals will flash. Depress the switch again to turn Hazard Warning Flashers off.

Do not use this emergency warning system when the vehicle is in motion. Use it when your vehicle is disabled and is creating a safety hazard for other motorists.

If it is necessary to leave the vehicle to go for service, the flasher system will continue to operate with the ignition key removed and the vehicle locked.

NOTE: With extended use, the flasher may wear down your battery.

IF YOUR ENGINE OVERHEATS

In any of the following situations, you can reduce the potential for overheating by taking the appropriate ac- tion.

- On the highways — Slow down.

  In city traffic — While stopped, put transaxle in neutral, but do not increase engine idle speed.

NOTE: There are steps that you can take to slow down an impending overheat condition. If your air conditioner is on, turn it off. The air conditioning system adds heat to the engine cooling system and turning off the A / C removes this heat. You can also turn the Temperature control to maximum heat, the Mode control to floor, and

the fan control to High. This allows the heater core to act as a supplement to the radiator and aids in removing heat from the engine cooling system.

CAUTION!

Driving with a hot cooling system could damage your vehicle. If temperature gauge reads "H", pull over and stop the vehicle. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the "H", turn the engine off immediately, and call for service.

WARNING!

A hot engine cooling system is dangerous. You or others could be badly burned by steam or boiling coolant. You may want to call a service center if your vehicle overheats. If you decide to look under the hood yourself, see Section 7, Maintenance, of this manual. Follow the warnings under the Cooling System Pressure Cap paragraph.

JACKING AND TIRE CHANGING

Preparations For Jacking

Park the vehicle on a firm level surface, av
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WARNIN
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- **Getting under a jacked-up vehicle is**
  The vehicle could slip off the jack and
  on you. You could be crushed. Never get
  part of your body under a vehicle that i
  a jack. Never start or run the engine w
  the vehicle is on a jack. If you need to
  under a raised vehicle, take it to a ser
  center where it can be raised on a lift.
- **Do not attempt to change a tire on the sid**
  vehicle close to moving traffic. Pull
  the
  enough off the road to avoid the dange
  being hit when operating the jack
  changing the wheel.

changing the right front tire, block the left rear wheel.

Passengers should not remain in the vehicle while the vehicle is being jacked.

Instructions

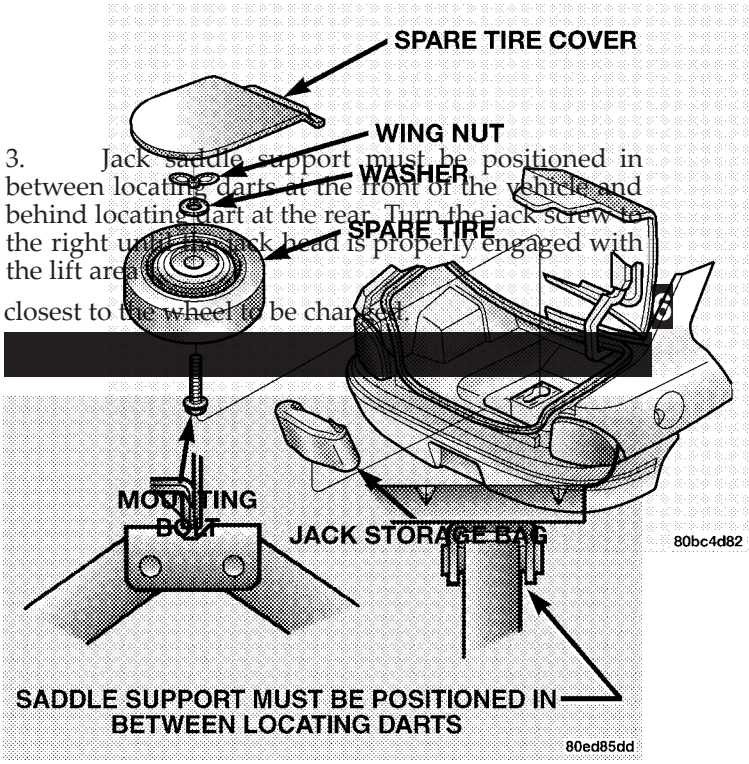
The spare wheel, scissors jack, and lug wrench are stowed under the spare tire cover in the rear cargo area.

Do not attempt to raise this vehicle using a bumper jack.

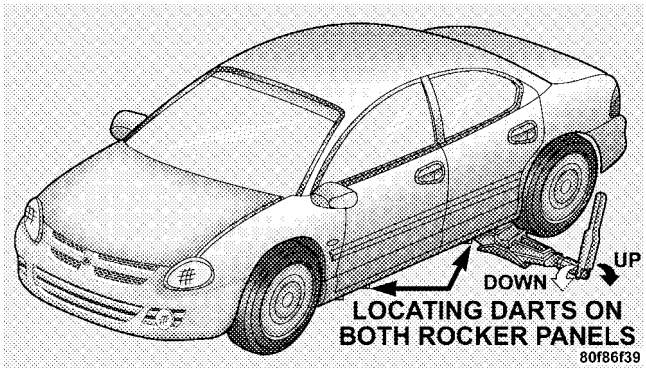
1. Remove the spare wheel, scissors jack and lug wrench from stowage.

2. Loosen, but do not remove, the wheel nuts by turning them to the left one turn while the wheel is still on the ground.

3. Jack saddle support must be positioned in between locating darts at the front of the vehicle and behind locating dart at the rear. Turn the jack screw to the right until the jack head is properly engaged with the lift area closest to the wheel to be changed.



Do not raise the vehicle until you are sure the jack is securely engaged.



4. Raise the vehicle by turning the jack screw to the right. Raise the vehicle only until the tire clears the surface. Miminum tire lift provides maximum vehicle stability.

WARNIN G!

Raising the vehicle higher than necessary can make the vehicle less stable. It could slip off the jack and hurt someone near it. Raise the vehicle only enough to remove the tire.

5. Remove the wheel nuts and pull the wheel and wheel covers where applicable off the hub. Install the spare wheel and wheel nuts with the cone shaped end of the nuts toward the wheel. Lightly tighten the nuts. To avoid the risk of forcing the vehicle off the jack, do not tighten the nuts fully until the vehicle has been lowered.

NOTE: The wheel cover is held on the wheel by the wheel nuts. When reinstalling original wheel, properly align the wheel cover to the valve stem, place the wheel cover onto the wheel, then install the wheel nuts.

6. Lower the vehicle by turning the jack screw to the left.

7. Finish tightening the nuts. Push down on the wrench while tightening the wheel nuts. Alternate nuts until each nut has been tightened twice. Correct wheel nut torque is

100 ft. lbs. (135 N·m). If you are not sure about the tightness, have them checked with a torque wrench by your dealer or at a service station.

8. Remove the wheel blocks and lower the jack until it is free. Stow the lug wrench, replaced tire, and jack. Secure all parts using the means provided.

WARNIN G!

A loose tire or jack thrown forward in a collision or hard stop could endanger the occupants of the ve- hicle. Always stow the jack parts and the spare tire in the places provided.

9. Adjust the tire pressure as soon as possible.

NOTE: The spare tire well is designed to hold the compact spare tire or a deflated (flat) tire. A fully inflated tire will not fit in the spare tire well.

JUMP-STARTING PROCEDURES IF BATTERY IS LOW

WARNIN G!

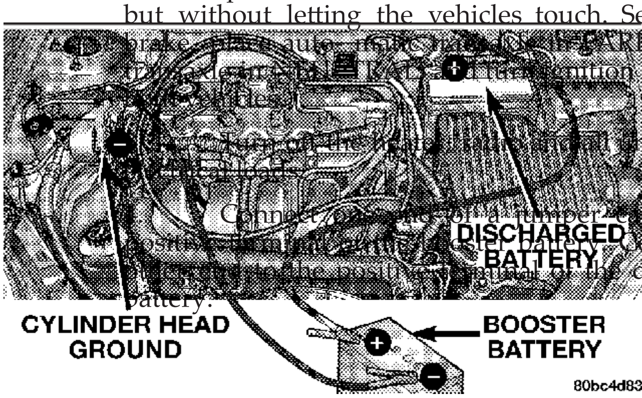
Do not attempt to push or tow your vehicle to get it started. Vehicles equipped with an automatic trans- axle cannot be started this way. Unburned fuel could enter the catalytic converter and once the engine has started, ignite and damage the converter and vehicle. If the vehicle has a discharged battery, booster cables may be used to obtain a start from another vehicle. This type of start can be dangerous if done improp- erly, so follow this procedure carefully.

1. Wear eye protection and remove any metal jewelry such as watch bands or bracelets that might make an inadvertent electrical contact.

2. When boosting from a battery in another vehicle, park that vehicle within booster cable reach but without letting the vehicles touch. Set parking brake, place automatic transaxle in PARK (manual transaxle in NEUTRAL) and turn ignition to OFF for both vehicles.

3. Turn off the heater, radio and all unnecessary electrical loads.

4. Connect one end of a jumper cable to the positive terminal of the booster battery. Connect the other end to the positive terminal of the discharged battery.



WARNING!

Do not permit vehicles to touch each other as this could establish a ground connection and personal injury could result.

WARNIN G!

Battery fluid is a corrosive acid solution; do not allow battery fluid to contact eyes, skin or clothing. Don't lean over battery when attaching clamps or allow the clamps to touch each other. If acid splashes in eyes or on skin, flush the contaminated area immediately with large quantities of water.

A battery generates hydrogen gas which is flam- mable and explosive. Keep flame or spark away from the vent holes. Do not use a booster battery or any other booster source with an output that exceeds 12 volts.

5. Connect the other cable, first to the negative terminal of the booster battery and then to the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery. Make sure you have a good contact on the engine.

WARNIN G!

Do not connect the cable to the negative post of the discharge battery. The resulting electrical spark could cause the battery to explode.

During cold weather when temperatures are below freezing point, electrolyte in a discharged battery may freeze. Do not attempt jump starting because the battery could rupture or explode. The battery temperature must be brought up above freezing point before attempting to jump start.

6. If the vehicle is equipped with sentry key immobilizer, turn the ignition switch to the ON / RUN position for 3 seconds prior to moving the ignition switch to the crank position and starting the vehicle.

7. Start the engine in the vehicle that has the booster battery, let the engine idle a few minutes, then start the engine in the vehicle with the discharged battery.

8. When removing the jumper cables, reverse the above sequence exactly. Be careful of the moving belts and fan.

WARNIN G!

Any procedure other than above could result in:

- **Personal injury caused by electrolyte squirting out the battery vent;**
- **Personal injury or property damage due to battery explosion;**
- **Damage to charging system of booster vehicle or of immobilized vehicle.**

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY SURFACES

Acceleration

Rapid acceleration on snow covered, wet, or other slip- pery surfaces may cause the front wheels to pull errati- cally to the right or left. This phenomenon occurs when there is a difference in the surface traction under the front (driving) wheels, particularly with high output engines.

WARNIN G!

Rapid acceleration on slippery surfaces is danger- ous. Unequal traction can cause sudden pulling of the front wheels. You could lose control of the vehicle and possibly have an accident. Accelerate slowly and carefully whenever there is likely to be poor traction (ice, snow, wet, mud, loose sand, etc.).

Traction

When driving on wet or slushy roads, it is possible for a wedge of water to build up between the tire and road surface. This is hydroplaning and may cause partial or complete loss of vehicle control and stopping ability. To reduce this possibility, the following precautions should be observed:

1. Slow down during rainstorms or when roads are slushy.
2. Slow down if road has standing water or puddles.
3. Replace tires when tread wear indicators first become visible.
4. Keep tires properly inflated.
5. Maintain enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you to avoid a collision in a sudden stop.

FREEING A STUCK VEHICLE

If your vehicle becomes stuck in mud, sand or snow, it can often be moved by a rocking motion. Turn your steering wheel right and left to clear the area around the front wheels. Then shift back and forth between Reverse and First gear. Usually the least accelerator pedal pres- sure to maintain the rocking motion without spinning the wheels is most effective.

WARNIN G!

Fast spinning tires can be dangerous. Forces gener- ated by excessive wheel speeds may cause tire dam- age or failure. A tire could explode and injure someone. Do not spin your vehicle's wheels faster than 35 mph (55km/h) when you are stuck. And don't let anyone near a spinning wheel, no matter what the speed.

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Racing the engine or spinning the wheel
fast may lead to transaxle overheating
failure. It can also damage the tires. D
spin the wheels above 35 mph (55km/h).

TOWING A DISABLED VEHICLE

With Ignition Key

Four Speed Automatic Transaxle

Your vehicle may be towed under the following condi- tions: The steering column must be unlocked and the gear selector must be in NEUTRAL, the distance to be towed must not exceed 100 miles (160 km), and the towing speed must not exceed 44 mph (72 km / h). If the transaxle is not operative, or if the vehicle is to be towed more than 100 miles (160 km), the vehicle must be towed with the front wheels off the ground to avoid damage to the transaxle.

If it is necessary to use the accessories while being towed (wipers, defrosters, etc.), the key must be in the ON position, not the ACCESSORY position. Make certain the transaxle remains in NEUTRAL.

Without The Ignition Key

Special care must be taken when the vehicle is towed with the ignition in the LOCK position. A dolly should be used under the front wheels if the rear wheels are raised. Proper towing equipment is necessary to prevent dam- age to the vehicle.

Towing This Vehicle Behind Another Vehicle (Flat Towing With All Four Wheels On The Ground)

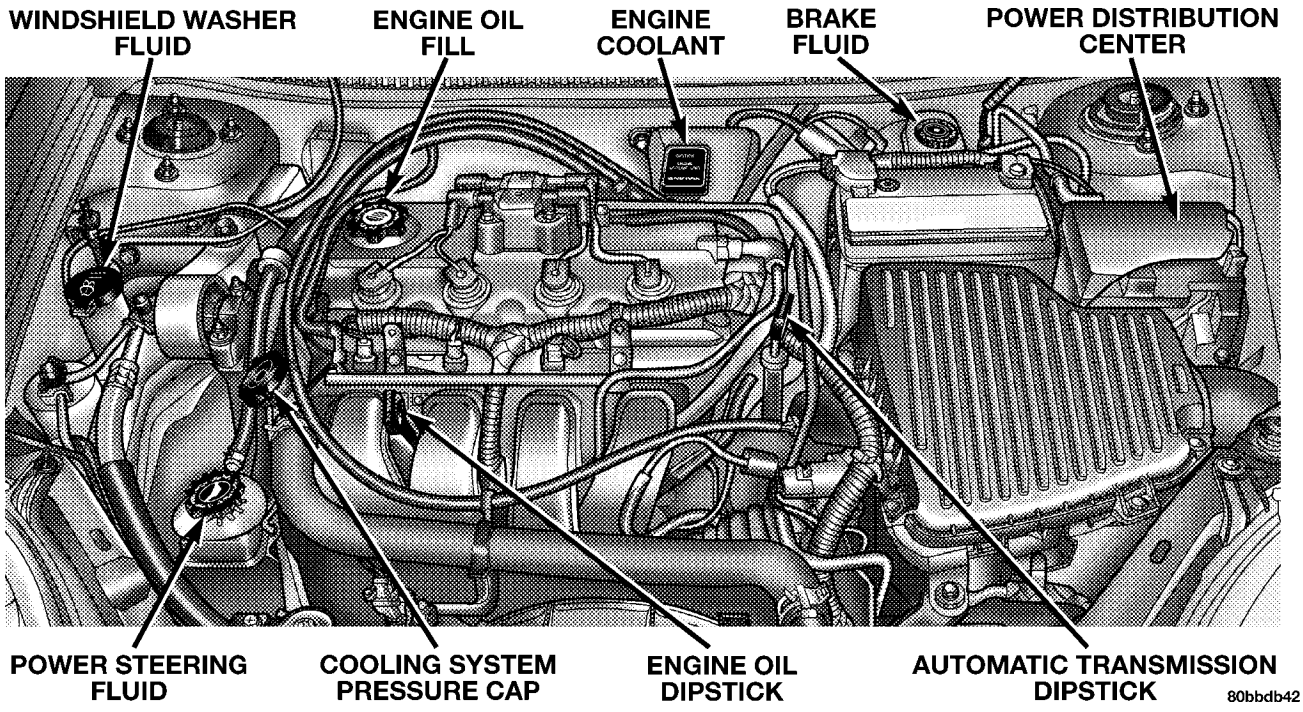
If your vehicle is equipped with a manual transaxle, it may be towed at any legal highway speed, for any distance, if the transaxle is in neutral.

If the ignition key is not available, vehicles with automatic transaxles can not be flat towed at any time.

MAINTAINING YOUR VEHICLE

CONTENTS

2.0L ENGINE COMPARTMENT



ONBOARD DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM — OBD II

Your vehicle is equipped with a sophisticated onboard diagnostic system called OBD II. This system monitors the performance of the emissions, engine, and automatic transmission control systems. When these systems are operating properly, your vehicle will provide excellent performance and fuel economy, as well as engine emis- sions well within current government regulations.

If any of these systems require service, the OBD II system will turn on the "Malfunction Indicator Light." It will also store diagnostic codes and other information to assist your service technician in making repairs. Al- though your vehicle will usually be drivable and not need towing, see your dealer for service as soon as possible.

CAUTIO
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- **Prolonged driving with the "Malfunction for Light" on could cause further damage to Indica the emission control system. It could also affect fuel economy and driveability. The vehicle must be serviced before any emissions tests can be per- formed.**
- **If the "Malfunction Indicator Light" is while the engine is running, severe catalytic flashing con- verter damage and power loss will soon occur. Immediate service is required.**

EMISSIONS INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

In some localities, it may be a legal requirement to pass an inspection of your vehicle's emissions control system. Failure to pass could prevent vehicle registration.

For states which have an I / M (Inspection and Maintenance) requirement, this check verifies the following: the MIL (Malfunction Indicator Lamp)
is functioning and is not on when the engine is running, and that the OBD (On Board Diagnostic) system is ready for testing.

Normally, the OBD system will be ready. The OBD system may **not** be ready if your vehicle was recently serviced, if you recently had a dead battery, or a battery replacement. If the OBD system should be determined not ready for the I / M test, your vehicle may fail the test.

Your vehicle has a simple ignition key actuated test which you can use prior to going to the test station. To check if your vehicle's OBD system is ready, you must do the following:

1. Insert your ignition key into the ignition switch.

2. Turn the ignition to the ON position, but do not crank or start the engine.

3. If you crank or start the engine, you will have to start this test over.

4. As soon as you turn your key to the ON position, you will see your MIL symbol come on as part of a normal bulb check.

5. Approximately 15 seconds later, one of two things will happen:

   a. The MIL will flash for about 10 seconds and then return to being fully illuminated until you turn off the ignition key or start the engine. This means that your vehicle's OBD system is **not ready** and you should **not** proceed to the I / M station.

   b. The MIL will not flash at all and will remain fully illuminated until you turn off the ignition key or start the engine. This means that your vehicle's OBD system is **ready** and you can proceed to the I / M station.

If your OBD system is **not ready,** you should see your authorized dealer or repair facility. If your vehicle was recently serviced or had a battery failure or replacement, you may need to do nothing more than drive your vehicle as you normally would in order for your OBD system to update. A recheck with the above test routine may then indicate that the system is now ready.

Regardless of whether your vehicle's OBD system is ready or not ready, if the MIL symbol is illuminated during normal vehicle operation, you should have your vehicle serviced before going to the I / M station. The I / M station can fail your vehicle because the MIL symbol is on with the engine running.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Use of genuine Mopar parts for normal / scheduled main- tenance and repairs is highly recommended to insure the designed performance. Damage or failures caused by the use of non-Mopar parts for maintenance and repairs will not be covered by the manufacturer warranty.

DEALER SERVICE

Your dealer has the qualified service personnel, special tools and equipment to perform all service operations in an expert manner. Service manuals are available which include detailed service information for your vehicle. Refer to these manuals before attempting any procedure yourself.

NOTE: Intentional tampering with emissions control systems can result in civil penalties being assessed against you.

WARNIN
G!

You can be badly injured working on or around a motor vehicle. Do only that service work for which you have the knowledge and the proper equipment. If you have any doubt about your ability to perform a service job, take your vehicle to a competent mechanic.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The pages that follow contain the **required** maintenance services determined by the engineers who designed your

vehicle.

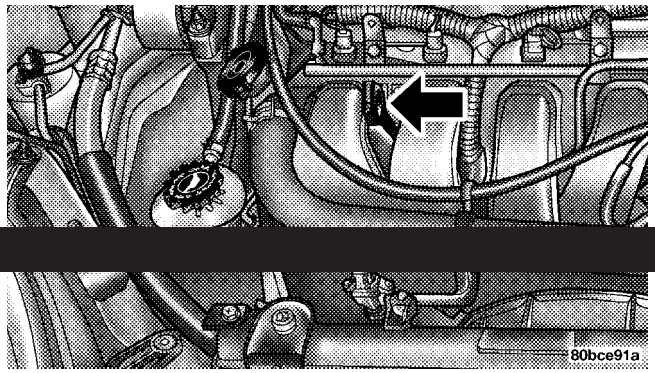
Besides the maintenance items for which there are fixed maintenance intervals, there are other items that should operate satisfactorily without periodic maintenance. However, if a malfunction of these items does occur, it could adversely affect the engine or vehicle performance. These items should be inspected if a malfunction is observed or suspected.

Engine Oil

Checking Oil Level

To assure proper engine lubrication, the engine oil must be maintained at the correct level. Check the oil level at regular intervals, such as every fuel stop.

The best time to check the engine oil level is about 5 minutes after a fully warmed engine is shut off, or before starting the engine after it has sat overnight.



Engine Oil Dipstick Location

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Checking the oil while the vehicle is on level ground will improve the accuracy of the oil level readings. Maintain the oil level between the MIN and MAX markings on the dipstick. Adding one quart of oil when the reading is at the MIN mark will result in a MAX reading on these engines.

CAUTION!

Overfilling or underfilling will cause aeration or loss of oil pressure. This could damage your engine.

Engine Oil Dipstick

Change Engine Oil

Road conditions and your kind of driving affects the interval at which your oil should be changed. Check the following list to decide if any apply to you.

- Day and night temperatures are below 32°F (0°C)
- Stop and Go driving
- Extensive engine idling

- Driving in dusty conditions
- Short trips of less than 10 miles (16.2 km)
- More than 50% of your driving is at sustained high speeds during hot weather, above 90°F (32°C)
- Trailer towing
- Taxi, Police, or delivery service (commercial service)
- Off-road or desert operation
- If equipped for and operating with E-85 (ethanol) fuel

NOTE: If **ANY** of these apply to you then change your

engine oil every 3,000 miles (5 000 km) or 3 months,

whichever comes first and follow schedule “B” of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

If none of these apply to you, then change your engine oil at every interval shown on schedule "A" of the "Mainte- nance Schedules" section of this manual.

NOTE: Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 6000 miles (10 000 km) or 6 months whichever comes first.

Oil Filler Cap Location

7

Engine Oil Selection

For best performance and maximum protection under all types of operating conditions, the manufacturer only recommends engine oils that are API certified and meet the requirements of DaimlerChrysler Material Standard MS-6395.

American Petroleum Institute (API) Engine Oil Identification Symbol

This symbol means that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API). The manufacturer only recommends API Certified engine oils.

Engine Oil Viscosity (SAE Grade)

SAE 5W-20 engine oil is recommended for all operating temperatures. This engine oil improves low tempera- ture starting and vehicle fuel economy. Refer to your engine oil filler cap for the recommended engine oil viscosity for your vehicle.

For information on engine oil filler cap location, see the Engine Compartment illustration in this section.

Lubricants which do not have both, the engine oil certi- fication mark and the correct SAE viscosity grade num- ber should not be used.

Synthetic Engine Oils

There are a number of engine oils being promoted as either synthetic or semi-synthetic. If you chose to use such a product, use **only** those oils that are American Petroleum Institute (API) Certified and have the recom- mended SAE viscosity grade. Follow the maintenance schedule that describes your driving type.

Materials Added To Engine Oils

The manufacturer strongly recommends against the ad- dition of any additives (other than leak detection dyes) to the engine oil. Engine oil is an engineered product and it's performance may be impaired by supplemental ad- ditives.

Disposing of Used Engine Oil

Care should be taken in disposing of used engine oil from your vehicle. Used oil, indiscriminately discarded, can present a problem to the environment. Contact your dealer, service station, or governmental agency for advice on how and where used oil can be safely discarded in your area.

Engine Oil Filter
The engine oil filter should be replaced at every engine oil change.

Engine Oil Filter Selection
All of this manufacturers engines have a full-flow type disposable oil filter. Use a filter of this type for replace- ment. The quality of replacement filters varies consider- ably. Only high quality filters should be used to assure most efficient service. Mopar Engine Oil Filters are high quality oil filters and are recommended.

Drive Belts — Check Condition and Tension

At the mileage shown in the maintenance schedules,

check all drive belts for condition and proper tension. Improper belt tension can cause belt slippage and failure.

Inspect the drive belts for evidence of cuts, cracks, or glazing and replace them if there is any sign of damage which could result in belt failure. If adjustment is re- quired, adjust the belts according to the specifications and procedures shown in the Service Manual.

Special tools are required to properly measure tension and to restore belt tension to factory specifications. Also, check belt routing to make sure there is no interference between the belts and other engine components.

Spark Plugs
Spark plugs must fire properly to assure engine perfor- mance and emission control. New plugs should be in- stalled at the specified mileage. The entire set should be replaced if there is any malfunction due to a faulty spark plug. Check the specifications section for the proper type of spark plug for use in your vehicle.

Catalytic Converter

The catalytic converter requires the use of unleaded fuel only. Leaded gasoline will destroy the effectiveness of the catalyst as an emission control device.

Under normal operating conditions, the catalytic con- verter will not require maintenance. However, it is im- portant to keep the engine properly tuned to assure proper catalyst operation and prevent possible catalyst damage.

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CAUTION!

Damage to the catalytic converter can re your vehicle is not kept in proper ope condition. In the event of engine malfun particularly involv- ing engine misfire or apparent loss of perfor- mance, have vehicle serviced promptly. Contin- operation of your vehicle with a malfunction could cause the convert overheat, resulting in possible damage converter and the vehicle.

transaxle is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.

Do not try to start the engine by pushing or towing the vehicle.

WARNING!

A hot exhaust system can start a fire i park over materials that can burn. materials might be grass or leaves comin contact with your ex- haust system. D park or operate your vehicle in areas your exhaust system can contact any- thin can burn.

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Ignition Wiring System

The ignition cables should be kept clean and properly connected. Terminals should be fully seated. Cracked, damaged, or faulty cables should be replaced.

Crankcase Emission Control System

Proper operation of this system depends on freedom from sticking or plugging due to deposits. As vehicle mileage builds up, the PCV valve and passages may accumulate deposits. If a valve is not working properly, replace it with a new valve. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN THE OLD PCV VALVE!

Check ventilation hose for indication of damage or

[redacted]

plugging deposits. Reemplazar si es necesario.

Fuel Filter

A plugged fuel filter can cause hard starting or limit the speed at which a vehicle can be driven. Should an excessive amount of dirt accumulate in the fuel tank, frequent filter replacement may be necessary.

Air Cleaner Element (Filter)

Under normal driving conditions, replace the filter at the intervals shown on Schedule "A". If, however, you drive the vehicle frequently under dusty or severe conditions, the filter element should be inspected periodically and replaced if necessary at the intervals shown on Schedule "B".

WARNIN
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The air cleaner can provide a measure of protection in the case of engine backfire. Do not remove the air cleaner unless such removal is necessary for repair or maintenance. Make sure that no one is near the engine

result in serious personal injury.

7

Maintenance-Free Battery

The top of the MAINTENANCE-FREE battery is perma- nently sealed. You will never have to add water, nor is periodic maintenance required.

CAUTION!

When servicing the battery, always reinstall the battery thermowrap. The thermowrap provides bat- tery heat protection and will extend overall battery life. Failure to reinstall the thermowrap can result in evaporative loss of the battery fluid.

WARNING!

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories con- tain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling.

Battery fluid is a corrosive acid solution and can burn or even blind you. Don't allow battery fluid to contact your eyes, skin or clothing. Don't lean over a battery when attaching clamps. If acid splashes in eyes or on skin, flush the area immediately with large amounts of water.

Battery gas is flammable and explosive. Keep flame or sparks away from the battery. Don't use a booster battery or any other booster source with an output greater than 12 volts. Don't allow cable clamps to touch each other.

CAUTION!

It is essential when replacing the cables on the battery that the positive cable is attached to the positive post and the negative cable is attached to the negative post. Battery posts are marked positive (+) and negative (-) and identified on the battery case. Cable clamps should be tight on the terminal posts and free of corrosion. Apply grease to posts and clamps after tightening.

If a "fast charger" is used while the battery is in the vehicle, disconnect both vehicle battery cables be- fore connecting the charger to battery. Do not use a "fast charger" to provide starting voltage as battery damage can result.

Air Conditioner

Check the air conditioning system at the start of the warm weather season.

NOTE: If your air conditioning performance seems lower than expected, check the front of the A / C condenser for an accumulation of dirt or insects. Clean with a gentle water spray from behind the radiator and through the condenser as required. Fabric front fascia protectors may reduce air flow to the condenser, reducing air conditioning performance.

WARNING!

The air conditioning system contains refrigerant under high pressure. To avoid risk of personal injury or damage to the system, adding refrigerant or any repair requiring lines to be disconnected should be done by an experienced repairman.

Refrigerant Recovery And Recycling

The air conditioning system of your vehicle contains R-134a, a refrigerant that does not deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere, the manufacturer recommends that air conditioning service be done by facilities using refrigerant recycling and recovery equipment that meets SAE standard J1991.

Power Steering Fluid Check

Checking the power steering fluid level at a defined service interval is not required. The fluid should only be checked if a leak is suspected, abnormal noises are apparent, and / or the system is not functioning as antici- pated. Coordinate inspection efforts through a certified DaimlerChrysler Dealership.

WARNIN G!

Fluid level should be checked on a level surface and with the engine off to prevent injury from moving parts and to insure accurate fluid level reading. Do not overfill. Use only manufacturers recommended power steering fluid.

If necessary, add fluid to restore to the proper indicated level. With a clean cloth, wipe any spilled fluid from all surfaces. Refer to Recommended Fluids, Lubricants, and Genuine Parts for correct fluid types.

Front Suspension Ball Joints

There are two front suspension lower ball joints that are permanently lubricated. Inspect these ball joints when- ever under-vehicle service is done. Damaged seals should be replaced to prevent leakage or grease contami- nation.

Body Lubrication

Locks and all body pivot points, including such items as seat tracks, doors, trunk and hood hinges, should be lubricated periodically to assure quiet, easy operation and to protect against rust and wear. Prior to the appli- cation of any lubricant, the parts concerned should be wiped clean to remove dust and grit; after lubricating excess oil and grease should be removed. Particular attention should also be given to hood latching compo- nents to insure proper function. When performing other underhood services, the hood latch, release mechanism and safety catch should be cleaned and lubricated.

The external lock cylinders should be lubricated twice a year, preferably in the fall and spring. Apply a small amount of a high quality lubricant such as Mopar® Lock Cylinder Lubricant directly into the lock cylinder.

Windshield Wiper Blades

Clean the rubber edges of the wiper blades and the windshield periodically with a sponge or soft cloth and a mild non abrasive cleaner, or use the washer solvent. This will remove accumulations of salt or road film and help reduce streaking and smearing.

Operation of the wipers on dry glass for long periods may cause deterioration of the wiper blades. Always use washer fluid when using the wipers to remove salt or dirt from a dry windshield. Avoid using the wiper blades to remove frost or ice from the windshield. Make sure that they are not frozen to the glass before turning them on to

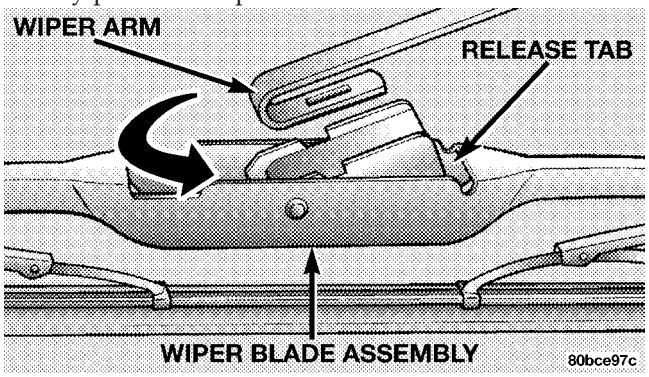
avoid damaging the blade. Keep the blade rubber out of contact with petroleum products such as engine oil, gasoline, etc.

Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement

1. Lift the wiper arm away from the glass.

2. Rotate the blade 45 degrees to gain access to the release tab.

3. Push the release tab shown in the picture and slide the wiper blade assembly down along the arm. Gently place the wiper arm on the windshield.



4. Install the new blade assembly onto the wiper arm tip until it locks in place.

Windshield Washer Aiming

To change the aim of the windshield washers, place a safety pin into the nozzle opening and move the nozzle slightly. Continue making slight adjustments until you obtain the desired pattern.

Windshield Washer Reservoir

The washer fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment and should be checked for fluid level at regular intervals. Fill the reservoir with windshield washer solvent (not radiator antifreeze)

Exhaust System

The best protection against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle body is a properly maintained engine exhaust system.

If you notice a change in the sound of the exhaust system; or if exhaust fumes can be detected inside the vehicle; or when the underside or rear of the vehicle is damaged; have a competent mechanic inspect the complete exhaust system and adjacent body areas for broken, damaged, deteriorated, or mispositioned parts. Open seams or loose connections could permit exhaust fumes to seep into the passenger compartment. In addition, inspect the exhaust system each time the vehicle is raised for lubri- cation or oil change. Replace as required.

Coolant Checks

Cooling System

WARNIN
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- When working near the radiator cooling fan, connect the fan motor lead or turn the ignition switch to the OFF position. The fan is temperature controlled and can start at any time the ignition switch is in the ON position.
- You or others can be badly burned by hot coolant or steam from your radiator. If you see or hear steam coming from under the hood, don't open the hood until the radiator has had time to cool. Never try to open a cooling system pressure cap when the radiator is hot.

Check engine coolant (antifreeze) protection every 12 months (before the onset of freezing weather, where applicable). If coolant is dirty or rusty in appearance, the system should be drained, flushed and refilled with fresh coolant. Check the front of the A / C condenser for any accumulation of bugs, leaves, etc. If dirty, clean by gently spraying water from a garden hose vertically down the face of the condenser.

Check the coolant recovery bottle tubing for brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts and tightness of the connection at the bottle and radiator. Inspect the entire system for leaks.

With the engine at normal operating temperature (but not running), check the cooling system pressure cap for proper vacuum sealing by draining a small amount of coolant from the radiator drain cock. If the cap is sealing properly, the engine coolant (antifreeze) will begin to drain from the coolant recovery bottle. DO NOT RE- MOVE THE COOLANT PRESSURE CAP WHEN THE COOLING SYSTEM IS HOT.

7

Cooling System — Drain, Flush and Refill

At the intervals shown on the Maintenance Schedules, the system should be drained, flushed and refilled.

If the solution is dirty or contains a considerable amount of sediment, clean and flush with a reliable cooling system cleaner. Follow with a thorough rinsing to remove all deposits and chemicals. Properly dispose of old antifreeze solution.

Selection Of Coolant

Use only the manufacturers recommended coolant, refer to Recommended Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts for correct coolant type.

CAUTIO N!

Mixing of coolants other than specified HOAT en- gine coolants, may result in engine damage and may decrease corrosion protection. If a non-HOAT cool- ant is introduced into the cooling system in an emergency, it should be replaced with the specified coolant as soon as possible.

Do not use plain water alone or alcohol base engine coolant (antifreeze) products. Do not use additional rust inhibitors or antirust products, as they may not be compatible with the radiator engine coolant and may plug the radiator.

This vehicle has not been designed for use with Propylene Glycol based coolants. Use of Propylene Glycol based coolants is not recommended.

Adding Coolant

Your vehicle has been built with an improved engine coolant that allows extended maintenance intervals. This coolant can be used up to 5 Years or 100,000 miles before replacement. To prevent reducing this extended mainte- nance period, it is important that you use the same coolant throughout the life of your vehicle. Please review these recommendations for using Hybrid Organic Addi- tive Technology (HOAT) coolant.

When adding coolant, a minimum solution of 50% rec- ommended Mopar Antifreeze / Coolant 5 Year / 100,000 Mile Formula HOAT (Hybrid Organic Additive Technol-

ogy), or equivalent, in water should be used. Use higher

concentrations (not to exceed 70%) if temperatures below
—34°F (—37°C) are anticipated.

Use only high purity water such as distilled or deionized water when mixing the water / engine coolant solution. The use of lower quality water will reduce the amount of corrosion protection in the engine cooling system.

Please note that it is the owner's responsibility to main- tain the proper level of protection against freezing ac- cording to the temperatures occurring in the area where the vehicle is operated.

NOTE: Mixing coolant types will decrease the life of the engine coolant and will require more frequent coolant changes.

Cooling System Pressure Cap

The cap must be fully tightened to prevent loss of coolant, and to insure that coolant will return to the radiator from the coolant recovery bottle.

The cap should be inspected and cleaned if there is any

accumulation of foreign material on the sealing surfaces.

WARNIN G!

- The warning words "DO NOT OPEN HOT" on the cooling system pressure cap are a safety pre- caution. Never add coolant when the engine is overheated. Do not loosen or remove the cap to cool an overheated engine. Heat causes pressure to build up in the cooling system. To prevent scalding or injury, do not remove the pressure cap while the system is hot or under pressure.
- Do not use a pressure cap other than the one specified for your vehicle. Personal injury or engine damage may result.

Disposal of Used Engine Coolant

Used ethylene glycol based engine coolant is a regulated substance requiring proper disposal. Check with your local authorities to determine the disposal rules for your community. To prevent ingestion by animals or children do not store ethylene glycol based engine coolant in open containers or allow it to remain in puddles on the ground. If ingested by a child, contact a physician immediately. Clean up any ground spills immediately.

Coolant Level

The coolant bottle provides a quick visual method for determining that the coolant level is adequate. With the engine idling, and warm to normal operating tempera- ture, the level of the coolant in the bottle should be between the ranges indicated on the bottle.

The radiator normally remains completely full, so there is no need to remove the radiator cap unless checking for coolant freeze point or replacing coolant. Advise your service attendant of this. As long as the engine operating temperature is satisfactory, the coolant bottle need only be checked once a month.

When additional coolant is needed to maintain the proper level, it should be added to the coolant bottle. Do not overfill.

Points To Remember

NOTE: When the vehicle is stopped after a few miles (a few kilometers) of operation, you may observe vapor coming from the front of the engine compartment. This is normally a result of moisture from rain, snow, or high

humidity accumulating on the radiator and being vapor- ized when the thermostat opens, allowing hot coolant to enter the radiator.

If an examination of your engine compartment shows no evidence of radiator or hose leaks, the vehicle may be safely driven. The vapor will soon dissipate.

- Do not overfill the coolant recovery bottle.
  - Check coolant freeze point in the radiator and in the coolant recovery bottle. If antifreeze needs to be added, contents of coolant recovery bottle must also be protected against freezing.
- If frequent coolant additions are required, or if the level in the coolant recovery bottle does not drop when the engine cools, the cooling system should be pres- sure tested for leaks.
  - Maintain coolant concentration at 50% HOAT engine coolant (minimum) and distilled water for proper corrosion protection of your engine which contains aluminum components.

Make sure that the radiator and coolant recovery bottle overflow hoses are not kinked or obstructed.

Keep the front of the radiator clean. If your vehicle is equipped with air conditioning, keep the front of the condenser clean, also.

Do not change the thermostat for summer or winter operation. If replacement is ever necessary, install ONLY the correct type thermostat. Other designs may result in unsatisfactory coolant performance, poor gas mileage, and increased emissions.

Hoses And Vacuum/Vapor Harnesses

Inspect surfaces of hoses and nylon tubing for evidence of heat and mechanical damage. Hard or soft spots, brittle rubber, cracking, checking, tear, cuts, abrasions, and excessive swelling indicate deterioration of the rub- ber.

Pay particular attention to the hoses nearest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold. Inspect hose rout- ing to be sure hoses do not touch any heat source or moving component that may cause heat damage or mechanical wear.

Insure nylon tubing in these areas has not melted or collapsed.

Inspect all hose connections such as clamps and couplings to make sure they are secure and no leaks are present.

Components should be replaced immediately if there is any evidence of degradation that could cause failure.

Brake System

In order to assure brake system performance, all brake system components should be inspected periodically. Suggested service intervals can be found in the Mainte- nance Section.

WARNIN G!

Riding the brakes can lead to brake failure and possibly an accident. Driving with your foot resting or riding on the brake pedal can result in abnormally high brake temperatures, excessive lining wear, and possible brake damage. You wouldn't have your full braking capacity in an emergency.

Brake and Power Steering System Hoses

When servicing the vehicle for scheduled maintenance, inspect surface of hoses and nylon tubing for evidence of heat and mechanical damage. Hard and brittle rubber, cracking, checking, tears, cuts, abrasions, and excessive swelling suggest deterioration of the rubber. Particular attention should be made to examining those hose sur- faces nearest to high heat sources, such as the exhaust manifold.

Inspect all hose clamps and couplings to make sure they are secure and no leaks are present.

Insure nylon tubing in these areas has not melted or collapsed.

NOTE: Often, fluids such as oil, power steering fluid, and brake fluid are used during assembly plant opera- tions to ease the assembly of hoses to couplings. There- fore, oil wetness at the hose-coupling area is not neces- sarily an indication of leakage. Actual dripping of hot fluid when systems are under pressure (during vehicle operation) should be noted before hose is replaced based on leakage.

NOTE: Inspection of brake hoses should be done whenever the brake system is serviced and every engine oil change.

WARNIN G!

Worn brake hoses can burst and cause brake failure. You could have an accident. If you see any signs of cracking, scuffing, or worn spots, have the brake hoses replaced immediately.

Brake Master Cylinder

The fluid level in the master cylinder should be checked

when performing under hood services, or immediately if the brake system warning lamp is on.

Be sure to clean the top of the master cylinder area before removing the cap. If necessary, add fluid to bring the fluid level up to the requirements described on the brake fluid reservoir. Fluid level can be expected to fall as the brake pads wear. Brake fluid level should be checked when pads are replaced. However, low fluid level may be caused by a leak and a checkup may be needed.

Brake Fluid Master Cylinder

Use only manufacturers recommended brake fluid, refer

to Recommended Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts for correct fluid type.

WARNIN G!

Use of a brake fluid that may have a lower initial boiling point or unidentified as to specification, may result in sudden brake failure during hard pro- longed braking. You could have an accident.

WARNIN
G!

Overfilling the brake fluid reservoir can result in spilling brake fluid on hot engine parts and the brake fluid catching fire.

Use only brake fluid that has been in a tightly closed container to avoid contamination from foreign matter.

Do not allow petroleum based fluid to contaminate the brake fluid as seal damage will result!

Automatic Transaxle

All front wheel drive vehicles have a transaxle and differential assembly contained within a single housing.

Selection of Lubricant

It is important that the proper lubricant is used in the transaxle to assure optimum transaxle performance. Use only manufacturers recommended transmission fluid, refer to Recommended Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts for correct fluid type. It is important that the transmission fluid be maintained at the prescribed level using the recommended fluid.

Fluid Level Check

The fluid level in the automatic transaxle should be checked whenever the vehicle is serviced. Operation with an improper fluid level will greatly reduce the life of the transaxle and of the fluid.

Procedure for Checking Fluid Level

Check the fluid level while the transmission is at normal operating temperature. This occurs after at least 15 miles (25 km) of driving. At normal operating temperature, which is approximately 180°F (82°C), the fluid cannot be held comfortably between the fingertips.

To check the fluid level properly, the following procedure must be used:

1. The vehicle must be on level ground.

2. The engine should be running at curb idle speed for a minimum of 60 seconds.

3. Fully apply parking brake.

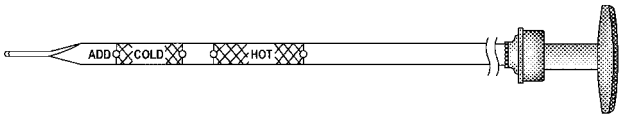
4. Place the gear selector momentarily in each gear position ending with the lever in P (PARK).

5. Remove the dipstick, wipe it clean and reinsert it until seated.

6. Remove the dipstick again and note the fluid level on both sides. The fluid level should be in the crosshatch area at normal operating temperatures. If the fluid is low, add as required into the dipstick tube. **Do not overfill.**

NOTE: If it is necessary to check the transmission **below** the operating temperature, the fluid level should be between the two COLD (lower) holes on the dipstick with the fluid at approximately 80°F (27°C) (room tem- perature). If the fluid level is correctly established at room temperature, it should be between the HOT (upper) reference holes when the transmission reaches 180°F (82°C). Remember it is best to check the level at the normal operating temperature.

TRANSAXLE DIPSTICK



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If the fluid level shows low, add sufficient transmission fluid to bring to the proper level.

CAUTION!
Do not overfill. Dirt and water in the transaxle can cause serious damage. To prevent dirt and water from entering the transaxle after checking or replen- ishing fluid, make certain that the dipstick cap is seated properly.

Fluid and Filter Changes

Automatic transmission fluid and filter should be changed as follows:

Maintenance schedule "A" — No change necessary.

Maintenance schedule "B" – Every 60,000 miles (96 000 km) change fluid and filter under the following condi- tions:

- Police, taxi, limousine, commercial type operation, or trailer towing where the vehicle is driven **regularly** for more than 45 minutes of continuous operation.

NOTE: Refer to Section 8 of this manual for maintenance schedules.

If the transaxle is disassembled for any reason, the fluid and filter should be changed.

Special Additives

The manufacturer recommends against the addition of any fluid additives to the transaxle. The only exception to this policy is the use of special dyes to aid in detecting fluid leaks. The use of transmission sealers should be avoided as they may adversely affect seals.

Manual Transaxle

Lubricant Selection

Use only manufacturers recommended transmission fluid, refer to Recommended Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts for correct fluid type.

Fluid Level Check

Check the fluid level by removing the fill plug. The fluid level should be between the bottom of the fill hole and a point not more that 3 / 16" (4.76 mm) below the bottom of the hole.

Add fluid, if necessary, to maintain the proper level.

Frequency of Fluid Change

Under normal operating conditions, the fluid installed at the factory will give satisfactory lubrication for the life of the vehicle. Fluid changes are not necessary unless the following conditions exist:

- The lubricant has become contaminated with water. If contaminated with water, the fluid should be changed immediately.
- If severe usage has occurred, refer to Maintenance Schedule "B" in Section 8 of this manual.

Appearance Care and Protection from Corrosion

Protection of Body and Paint from Corrosion

Vehicle body car requirements vary according to geographic locations and usage. Chemicals that make roads passable in snow and ice, and those that are sprayed on trees and road surfaces during other seasons, are highly corrosive to the metal in you vehicle. Outside parking, which exposes your vehicle to airborne contaminants, road surfaces on which the vehicle is operated, extreme hot or cold weather and other extreme conditions will have an adverse effect on paint, metal trim, and under- body protection.

The following maintenance recommendations will enable you to obtain maximum benefit from the corrosion resistance built into your vehicle.

What Causes Corrosion?

Corrosion is the result of deterioration or removal of paint and protective coatings from your vehicle.

The most common causes are:

- Road salt, dirt and moisture accumulation.

- Stone and gravel impact.
- Insects, tree sap and tar.
- Salt in the air near sea coast localities.
- Atmospheric fallout / industrial pollutants.

Washing

- Wash your vehicle regularly. Always wash your vehicle in the shade using a mild car wash soap, and rinse the panels completely with clear water.
- If insects, tar or other similar deposits have accumulated on your vehicle, wash it as soon as possible.
- Use Mopar auto polish to remove road film and stains and to polish your vehicle. Take care never to scratch the paint.
- Avoid using abrasive compounds and power buffing that may diminish the gloss or thin out the paint finish.

CAUTION!

Do not use abrasive or strong cleaning materials such as steel wool or scouring powder, which will scratch metal and painted surfaces. Many wheel cleaners contain acids that may harm the wheel surface.

Special Care

If you drive on salted or dusty roads or if you drive near the ocean, hose off the undercarriage at least once a month.

It is important that the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors, rocker panels and rear deck lid be kept clear and open.

If you detect any stone chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately. The cost of such repairs is considered the responsibility of the owner.

Use Mopar touch up paint on scratches or chips as soon as possible. Your dealer has touch up paint to match the color of your vehicle.

If your vehicle is damaged due to an accident or similar cause which destroys the paint and protective coating, have your vehicle repaired as soon as possible. The cost of such repairs is considered the responsibility of the owner.

- If you carry special cargo such as chemicals, fertilizers, deicer salt, etc., be sure that such materials are well packaged and sealed.
- If a lot of driving is done on gravel roads, consider mud or stone shields behind each wheel.

Wheel And Wheel Trim Care

All wheels and wheel trim, especially Aluminum and Chrome plated, should be cleaned regularly, using mild soap and water to maintain their luster and to prevent corrosion. Wash them with the same soap solution as the body of your vehicle. Rinse wheels thoroughly.

When cleaning extremely dirty wheels, care must be taken in the selection of tire and wheel cleaning chemi- cals and equipment to prevent damage to the wheels. Only Mopar Wheel Cleaners are recommended. Any of the "DO NOT USE" items listed below can damage wheels and wheel trim.

DO NOT USE:

- Any abrasive cleaner

Any abrasive cleaning pad (such as steel wool) or abrasive brush

Any cleaner that contains an acid which can react with and discolor the chrome surface.

- Oven cleaner
- A car wash that uses carbide-tipped wheel cleaning brushes or acidic solutions.

Interior Care

Use Mopar Fabric Cleaner to clean fabric upholstery and carpeting.

Use Mopar Vinyl Cleaner to clean vinyl upholstery.

Mopar Vinyl Cleaner is specifically recommended for vinyl trim.

Your leather upholstery can be best preserved by regular cleaning with a damp soft cloth. Small particles of dirt can act as an abrasive and damage the leather upholstery and should be removed promptly with a damp cloth. Stubborn soils can be removed easily with a soft cloth and Mopar Total Clean. Care should be taken to avoid soaking your leather upholstery with any liquid. Please do not use polishes, oils, cleaning fluids, solvents, deter- gents, or ammonia based cleaners to clean your leather upholstery. Application of a leather conditioner is not required to maintain the original condition.

WARNIN G!

Do not use volatile solvents for cleaning purposes. Many are potentially flammable, and if used in closed areas they may cause respiratory harm.

Cleaning Headlights

Your vehicle has plastic headlights that are lighter and less susceptible to stone breakage than glass headlights.

Plastic is not as scratch resistant as glass and therefore different lens cleaning procedures must be followed.

To minimize the possibility of scratching the lenses and reducing light output, avoid wiping with a dry cloth. To remove road dirt, wash with a mild soap solution fol- lowed by rinsing.

Do not use abrasive cleaning components, solvents, steel wool or other aggressive material to clean the lenses.

Glass Surfaces

All glass surfaces should be cleaned on a regular basis with any commercial household-type glass cleaner. Never use an abrasive type cleaner. Use caution when cleaning inside rear windows equipped with electric defrosters. Do not use scrapers or other sharp instruments which may scratch the elements.

Instrument Panel Cover

The instrument panel cover has a low glare surface which minimizes reflections in the windshield. Do not use protectants or other products which may cause undesir- able reflections. Use soap and warm water to restore the low glare surface.

FUSES

Cleaning Plastic Instrument Cluster Lenses

The lenses in front of the instruments in the vehicle are molded in clear plastic. When cleaning the lenses, care must be taken to avoid scratching the plastic.

1. Clean with a wet soft rag. A mild soap solution may be used, but do not use high alcohol content of abrasive cleaners. If soap is used, wipe clean with a clean damp rag.

2. Dry with a soft tissue.

Seat Belt Maintenance

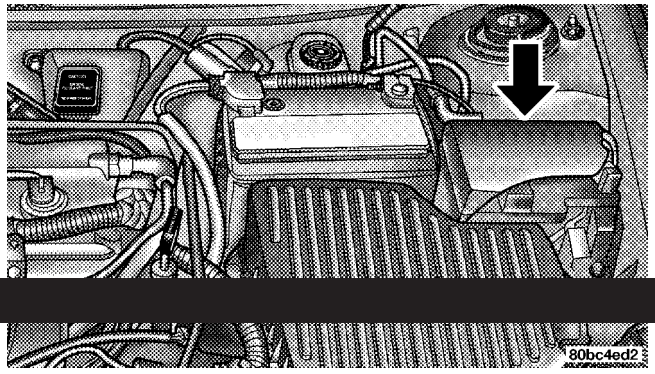
Do not bleach, dye or clean the belts with chemical solvents or abrasive cleaners. This will weaken the fabric. Sun damage will also weaken the fabric.

If the belts need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Do not remove the belts from the vehicle to wash them.

Replace the belts if they appear frayed or worn or if the buckles do not work properly.

Underhood Fuses (Power Distribution Center)

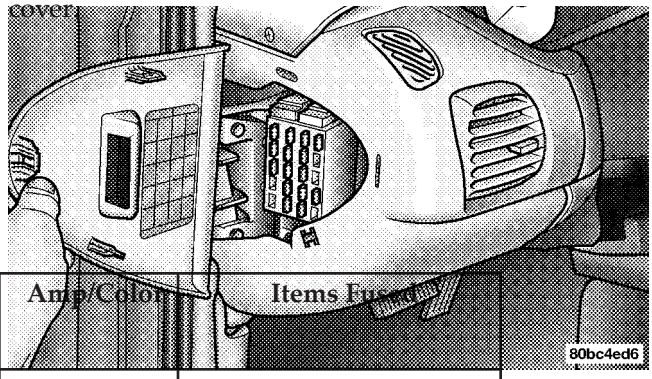
A Power Distribution Center is located in the engine compartment; next to the battery. A label identifying the components and circuits is located on the underside of the cover.



Underhood Fuses (Power Distribution Center)

Interior Fuses

The fuse access panel is behind the end cover at the left side of the instrument panel. To remove the panel, pull it out, as shown. A diagram identifying the components and circuits is located on the inside of the cover.



MAXI FUSE	Amp/Color	Items Fused
1	—	—
2	—	—
3	40 Amp / Green	Headlamps
4	40 Amp / Green	Ignition Run
5	30 Amp / Pink	ABS Solenoid
6	30 Amp / Pink	Radiator Fan
7	Spare	
8	40 Amp / Green	ABS Pump
9	30 Amp / Pink	Starter
10	40 Amp / Green	Electric Back Light (EBL)
MINI FUSE	**Amp/Color**	**Items Fused**
11	Spare	
12	Spare	
13	20 Amp / Yellow	IOD / Int Lighting / Radio
14	20 Amp / Yellow	Power Outlet

15	15 Amp / Blue	Hazard Flasher
16	15 Amp / Blue	MTV
17	20 Amp / Yellow	Electronic Automatic Transaxle (EATX)
18	10 Amp / Red	Horn
19	Spare	
20	20 Amp / Yellow	Fog Lamp (Export Only)
21	20 Amp / Yellow	ASD / Fuel Pump
22	10 Amp / Red	A / C Clutch
23	15 Amp / Blue	Stop Lamps
2	20 Amp / Yellow	Wiper Switch / Motor
3	20 Amp / Yellow	Radio / Power Sunroof
4	15 Amp / Blue	Interior Lighting
5	10 Amp / Red	Airbag Run Only
6	20 Amp / Yellow	HVAC Blower
7	10 Amp / Red	Backup Switch / EBL / Temp / Comp
8	15 Amp / Blue	High Headlamp
9	10 Amp / Red	Airbag Run-Start
10	15 Amp / Blue	ABS Engine Run Start
11	10 Amp / Re d	ARKEM Run Start
12	10 Amp / Red	Ignition Off / Run / Start
13	20 Amp / Yellow	Power Seat Height Adjust
14	20 Amp / Yellow	ARKEM Door Locks
15	15 Amp / Blue	Exterior Lighting
16	25 Amp / Natural	Headlamp

Interior Fuse Panel

FUSE	Amp/Color	Items Fused
1	10 Amp / Red	Power Mirror / Multifunction

VEHICLE STORAGE

If you will not be using your vehicle for more than 21 days you may want to take steps to preserve your battery. You may:

- Disengage the mini fuse in the Power Distribution Center labeled IOD (Ignition Off-Draw).
- Or, disconnect the negative cable from the battery.

R

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A

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L
Brake System Warning Indicator

LED
Climate Controls

LED
Console Gear Selector

PC194
Dome Light

T579
Front Fog Indicator

LED
High Beam Indicator

PC194
Instrument Cluster Illumination

PC194
Low Fuel Indicator

LED
Low Oil Pressure Indicator

CAUTIO
N!

When replacing a blown fuse, it is import
use only a fuse having the correct amp
rating. The use of a fuse with a rating
than indicated may result in a dang
electrical system overload. If a properly
fuse continues to blow, it shows a probl
the circuit that must be corrected.

LED
Rear Cargo

T906

LIGHT BULBS — Inside	Bulb No.
Seat Belt Indicator	
LED Security Alarm Indicator	
LED	
Malfunction Indicator Light	
LED	
Turn Signal Indicator	
PC194	
Voltage Indicator	
LED	

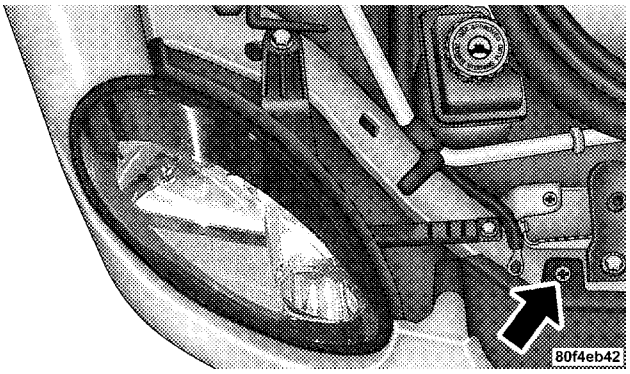
All the inside bulbs are brass or glass wedge base. Aluminum base bulbs are not approved and should not be used for replacement.

LIGHTS BULBS — Outside		Bulb No.
17	10 Amp / Red	Lt Low Beam Headlamp / Headlamp Level Switch (Bux Only)
18	10 Amp / Red	Rt Low Beam Headlamp / Headlamp Level Motor
19	10 Amp / Red	Fog lamps
20	Spare	
Headlight		9007
Front Park / Turn Signal Light		3457AK
Front Side Marker Light		168
Front Fog Light		899
Center High Mounted Stop Light (CHMSL)		921–W16W
Rear Tail / Stop / Turn Signal Light		3157–P27/7W
Backup Light		921–W16W
License Light		168

BULB REPLACEMENT

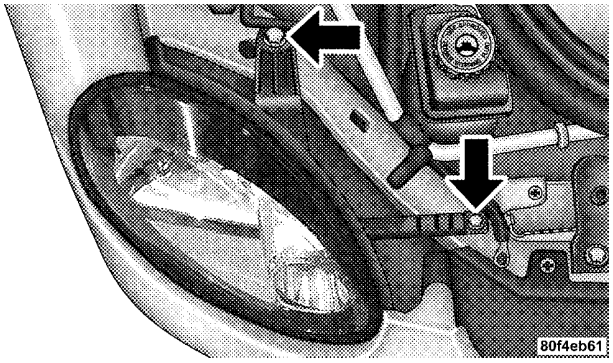
Headlight Bulb Replacement

1. Remove the three upper fascia screws.

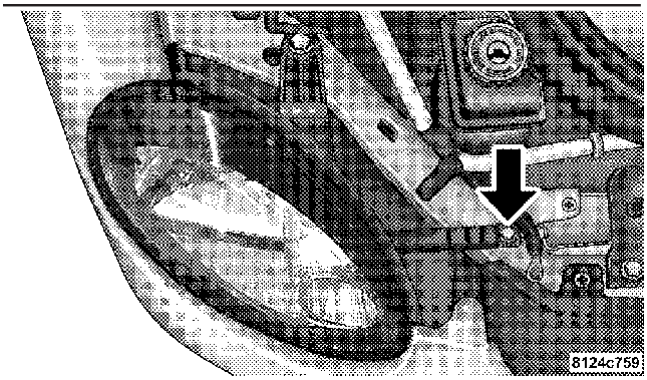


2. Remove two screws from the headlight assembly and remove the assembly from the vehicle.

NOTE: The headlight assembly is located to the fender by a molded pin. Pull the outboard side of the headlight straight out until the molded pin clears the fender, then slide the headlight out from behind the bumper fascia and grille.



3. Disconnect the electrical connector.
4. Remove the retaining ring and replace the bulb.



Front Park/Turn Signal Lights

1. Remove the headlight assembly
2. Twist the bulb socket 1 / 4 turn and remove.
3. Pull the bulb from the socket and replace.

Front Sidemarker Light

1. Remove the screws and push-pins from the front fender splash shield.
2. Reach between the fender and the splash shield, grasp the bulb and socket assembly and turn it counterclock-

wise. Remove the bulb and socket assembly from the

light housing.

3. Pull the bulb out of the socket and replace the bulb. Reinstall the bulb and socket assembly and replace the fender splash shield.

Tail/Stop, Rear Turn Signals and Back-up Lights

1. Open the trunk and move the trunk liner away from the rear light mounting area.
2. Twist the bulb socket 1 / 4 turn to remove it from the housing.
3. Pull bulb from socket and replace

Center High Mounted Stop Light

1. Twist the socket 1 / 4 turn and remove it from the housing.

2. Pull the bulb out of the socket and replace.

FLUIDS AND CAPACITIES

	US	Metric
Fuel (Approximate)		
2.0L Engines 87 Octane	12.5 Gallons	47.5 Liters
Engine Oil-With Filter		
2.0 Liter Engines (SAE 5W-20, API Certified Engine Oil)	4.5 qts	4.3 Liters
Cooling System *		
2.0 Liter Engines (Mopar® Antifreeze / Coolant 5 Year / 100,000 Mile Formula), or equivalent.	6.5 qts	6.2 Liters

* Includes heater and coolant recovery bottle filled to MAX level.

RECOMMENDED FLUIDS, LUBRICANTS AND GENUINE PARTS

Engine

Chassis

Component	Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts.
Automatic Transmission	Mopar® ATF+4 Automatic Transmission Fluid or equivalent.
Manual Transmission Fluid	Mopar® ATF+4 Automatic Transmission Fluid or equivalent.
Brake Master Cylinder	Mopar® DOT 3, SAE J1703 should be used. If DOT 3, SAE J1703 brake fluid is not available, then DOT 4 is acceptable. Use only recommended brake fluids or equivalent.
Power Steering Reservoir	Mopar® ATF+4 Automatic Transmission Fluid or equivalent

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

CONTENTS

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The "Scheduled" maintenance services, listed in **bold type** must be done at the times or mileages specified to assure the continued proper functioning of the emission control system. These, and all other maintenance services included in this manual, should be done to provide best vehicle performance and reliability. More frequent main- tenance may be needed for vehicles in severe operating conditions such as dusty areas and very short trip driving.

Inspection and service also should be done any time a malfunction is suspected.

NOTE: Maintenance, replacement, or repair of the emission control devices and systems on your vehicle may be performed by any automotive repair establish- ment or individual using any automotive part which has been certified pursuant to US EPA or, in the State of California, California Air Resources Board regulations.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

There are two maintenance schedules that show the **required** service for your vehicle.

First is Schedule **"B"**. It is for vehicles that are operated under the conditions that are listed below and at the beginning of the schedule.

- Day or night temperatures are below 32°F (0°C).
- Stop and go driving.
- Extensive engine idling.
- Driving in dusty conditions.
- Short trips of less than 10 miles (16.2 km).

  More than 50% of your driving is sustained high speeds during hot weather, above 90°F (32°C).
- Trailer towing.†◇

  Taxi, police or delivery service (commercial services).†◇
- Off-road or desert operation.

Failu
items

f equipped for and operating with E-85 (ethanol) fuel.

NOTE: If **ANY** of these apply to you then change your engine oil every 3,000 miles (5 000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first and follow schedule “B” of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

NOTE: IF **ANY** of these apply to you then flush and replace the engine coolant every 102,000 miles (163 000 km) or 60 months, whichever comes first, and follow schedule “B” of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

NOTE: Most vehicles are operated under the conditions listed for Schedule "B".

Second is Schedule **“A”**. It is for vehicles that are not operated under any of the conditions listed under Sched- ule "B".

Use the schedule that best describes your driving condi- tions. Where time and mileage are listed, follow the interval that occurs first.

At Each Stop for Fuel

Check the engine oil level about 5 minutes after a fully warmed engine is shut off. Checking the oil level while the vehicle is on level ground will improve the accu- racy of the oil level reading. Add oil only when the level is at or below the ADD or MIN mark.

Check the windshield washer solvent and add if required.

Once a Month

Check tire pressure and look for unusual wear or damage.

Inspect the battery and clean and tighten the terminals as required.

- ☐ Check the fluid levels of coolant reservoir, brake master cylinder, power steering and transaxle and add as needed.
- ☐ Check all lights and all other electrical items for correct operation.
- ☐ Check rubber seals on each side of the radiator for proper fit.

At Each Oil Change

- Change the engine oil filter.
- Inspect the exhaust system.
- Inspect the brake hoses.

  Inspect the CV joints and front suspension components.
- Check the automatic transaxle fluid level.

  Check the manual transaxle fluid level and fill plug condition.
- Check the coolant level, hoses, and clamps.

Schedule “B”

Follow schedule “B” if you usually operate your vehicle under one or more of the following conditions.

Change the automatic transmission fluid and filter every 60,000 miles (96 000 km) if the vehicle is usually operated under one or more of the conditions marked with an ◇.

Change the manual transaxle fluid every 48,000 miles (77 000 km) if the vehicle is usually operated under one or more of the conditions marked with an †.

- Day or night temperatures are below 32°F (0°C).
- Stop and go driving.
- Extensive engine idling.
- Driving in dusty conditions.
- Short trips of less than 10 miles (16.2 km).
- More than 50% of your driving is sustained high speeds during hot weather, above 90°F (32°C).
- Trailer towing.† ◇

  Taxi, police or delivery service (commercial services).† ◇

- Off-road or desert operation.

  If equipped for and operating with E-85 (ethanol) fuel.

NOTE: If **ANY** of these apply to you then change your engine oil every 3,000 miles (5 000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first and follow schedule “B” of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

NOTE: IF **ANY** of these apply to you then flush and replace the engine coolant every 102,000 miles (163 000 km) or 60 months, whichever comes first, and follow schedule “B” of the Maintenance Schedules section of this manual.

If none of these apply to you, then change your engine oil at every interval shown on schedule "A" of the "Mainte- nance Schedules" section of this manual.

210 SCHEDULE "B"

Miles (Kilometers)	**3,000 (5 000)**	**6,000 (10 000)**	**9,000 (14 000)**	**12,000 (19 000)**	**15,000 (24 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.		X		X	
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.			X		
Inspect and replace, if required, the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X
Inspect and replace, if required, the **air cleaner fil- ter.** *					X

Miles (Kilometers)	**18,000 (29 000)**	**21,000 (34 000)**	**24,000 (38 000)**	**27,000 (43 000)**	**30,000 (48 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months..	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X		X		X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.	X			X	
Replace **air cleaner filter.**					X
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace if necessary. *					X
Adjust the generator belt tension.					X
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X
Replace the **spark plugs**.					X
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seal.					X

212 SCHEDULE "B"

Miles (Kilometers)	**33,000 (53 000)**	**36,000 (58 000)**	**39,000 (62 000)**	**42,000 (67 000)**	**45,000 (72 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.		X		X	
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.		X			X
Inspect and replace, if necessary, the **air cleaner filter.** *					X
Inspect and replace, if required, the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X

Miles (Kilometers)	**48,000 (77 000)**	**51,000 (82 000)**	**54,000 (86 000)**	**57,000 (91 000)**	**60,000 (96 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X		X		X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.			X		
Replace **air cleaner filter.**					X
Check and replace, if necessary, the **PCV valve**. *‡					X
Change the automatic transaxle fluid and adjust the bands.◇					X
Replace manual transaxle fluid.†	X				
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.					X
Replace the drive belts.					X
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X
Replace the **spark plugs and ignition cables.**					X
Flush and replace engine coolant at 60 months, if not done at 102,000 miles.					X

214 SCHEDULE "B"

Miles **(Kilometers)**	**63,000** **(101 000)**	**66,000** **(106 000)**	**69,000** **(110 000)**	**72,000** **(115 000)**	**75,000** **(120 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.		X		X	
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.	X			X	
Inspect and replace, if necessary, the **air cleaner filter.** *					X
Inspect and replace, if required, the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X

Miles (Kilometers)	**78,000 (125 000)**	**81,000 (130 000)**	**84,000 (134 000)**	**87,000 (139 000)**	**90,000 (144 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X		X		X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.		X			X
Replace **air cleaner filter.**					X
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace if necessary. *‡					X
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.					X
Adjust the generator drive belt tension.					X
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X
Replace the **spark plugs**.					X

216 SCHEDULE "B"

Miles (Kilometers)	**93,000 (149 000)**	**96,000 (154 000)**	**99,000 (158 000)**	**102,000 (163 000)**	**105,000 (168 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not re- placed at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.		X		X	
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.			X		
Inspect and replace, if necessary, the **air cleaner filter.** *					X
Replace manual transaxle fluid.†		X			
Flush and replace the engine coolant, if not done at 60 months.				X	
Replace the **engine timing belt**.					X
Inspect and replace, if required, the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X

Miles (Kilometers)	**108,000 (173 000)**	**111,000 (178 000)**	**114,000 (183 000)**	**117,000 (188 000)**	**120,000 (193 000)**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter, if not replaced at 3 months.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X		X		X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.			X		
Inspect and replace, if necessary, the **air cleaner filter.** *					X
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace if necessary. *‡					X
Inspect and replace, if required, the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X
Replace the **spark plugs and ignition cables.**					X
Replace the drive belts					X
Flush and replace the engine coolant, if not done at 60 months.					X

* This maintenance is recommended by the manufacture to the owner but is not required to maintain the emis- sions warranty.

‡ This maintenance is not required if previously replaced.

† This maintenance is required only for police, taxi, limousine type operation, or trailer towing.

◇ This maintenance is required only for police, taxi, limousine type operation, or trailer towing.

Inspection and service should also be performed anytime a malfunction is observed or suspected. Retain all receipts.

Schedule "A"

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	**6,000 (10 000) [6]**	**12,000 (19 000) [12]**	**18,000 (29 000) [18]**	**24,000 (38 000) [24]**	**30,000 (48 000) [30]**	**36,000 (58 000) [36]**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the brake linings.			X			X
Replace the **engine air cleaner filter.**					X	
Replace the **spark plugs.**					X	
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.					X	
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).					X	
Adjust generator drive belt tension					X	

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	**42,000 (67 000) [42]**	**48,000 (77 000) [48]**	**54,000 (86 000) [54]**	**60,000 (96 000) [60]**	**66,000 (106 000) [66]**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the brake linings.			X		
Replace the **engine air cleaner filter.**				X	
Replace the **spark plugs and ignition cables.**				X	
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.				X	
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace, if necessary.*				X	
Flush and replace the engine coolant at 60 months, if not done at 102,000 miles.				X	
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).				X	
Replace drive belts.				X	

?20 SCHEDULE "A"

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	**72,000 (115 000) [72]**	**78,000 (125 000) [78]**	**84,000 (134 000) [84]**	**90,000 (144 000) [90]**	**96,000 (154 000) [96]**	**102,000 (160 000) [102]**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.	X			X		
Replace the **engine air cleaner filter.**				X		
Replace the **spark plugs.**				X		
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.				X		
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace if necessary. Not required if previously changed. * ‡				X		
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).				X		
Adjust the generator drive belt tension.				X		
Replace **engine timing belt.**						X

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	**108,000 (173 000) [108]**	**114,000 (182 000) [114]**	**120,000 (192 000) [120]**
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X
Rotate tires.	X	X	X
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings and rotors.	X		X
Replace the **engine air cleaner filter.**			X
Replace the **spark plugs and ignition cables.**			X
Inspect the tie rod ends and boot seals.			X
Inspect the **PCV valve** and replace if necessary. Not required if previ- ously changed. * ‡			X
Replace the **make-up air filter** (located inside the air cleaner).			X
Adjust the generator drive belt tension.			X
Flush and replace the engine coolant, if not done at 60 months.			X

* This maintenance is recommended by the manufacture to the owner but is not required to maintain the emis- sions warranty.

‡ This maintenance is not required if previously replaced.

222 SCHEDULE “A”

WARNING!

You can be badly injured working on or around a motor vehicle. Do only that service work for which you have the knowledge and the right equipment. If you have any doubt about your ability to perform a service job, take your vehicle to a competent mechanic.

IF YOU NEED CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

CONTENTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR OBTAINING SERVICE FOR YOUR VEHICLE

Prepare For The Appointment

If you're having warranty work done, be sure to have the right papers with you. Take your warranty folder. All work to be performed may not be covered by the warranty, discuss additional charges with the service manager. Keep a maintenance log of your vehicle's service history. This can often provide a clue to the current problem.

Prepare A List

Make a written list of your vehicle's problems or the specific work you want done. If you've had an accident, or work done that is not on your maintenance log, let the service advisor know.

Be Reasonable With Requests

If you list a number of items, and you must have your vehicle by the end of the day, discuss the situation with the service advisor and list the items in order of priority. At many dealers you may obtain a rental vehicle at a minimal daily charge. If you need a rental, it is advisable to make these arrangements when you call for an ap- pointment.

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE

The manufacturer and its dealers are vitally interested in your satisfaction. We want you to be happy with our products and services.

Warranty service must be done by an authorized Chrysler, Dodge, or Jeep dealer. We strongly recommend that you take your vehicle to you selling dealer. They know you and your vehicle best, and are most concerned that you get prompt and high quality service. The manufacturer's dealers have the facilities, factory-trained technicians, special tools, and the latest information to assure your vehicle is fixed correctly and in a timely manner.

This is why you should always talk to your dealer's service manager first. Most matters can be resolved with this process.

- If for some reason you are still not satisfied, talk to the general manager or owner of the dealership. They want to know if you need assistance.
- If your dealership is unable to resolve the concern, you may contact the Manufacturer's Customer Center.

Any communication to the Manufacturer's Customer Center should include the following information:

- Owner's name and address
- Owner's telephone number (home and office)
- Dealership name
- Vehicle identification number
- Vehicle delivery date and mileage

DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation Customer Center
PO Box 21–8004
Auburn Hills, MI 48321–8004 Phone: (800) 992-1997

DaimlerChrysler Canada Inc. Customer Center
PO Box 1621
Windsor, Ontario N9A 4H6 Phone —(800) 465–2001

In Mexico contact:
Av. Prolongacion Paseo de la Reforma, 1240 Sante Fe CP 05109
Mexico, DF
In Mexico (915) 729–1248 or 729–1240
Outside Mexico (525) 729–1248 or 729–1240

Customer Assistance For The Hearing Or Speech Impaired (TDD/TTY)
To assist customers who have hearing difficulties, the manufacturer has installed special TDD (Telecommuni- cation Devices for the Deaf) equipment at its Customer Center. Any hearing or speech impaired customer who has access to a TDD or a conventional teletypewriter (TTY) in the United States can communicate with the manufacturer by dialing 1–800–380–CHRY.

Service Contract

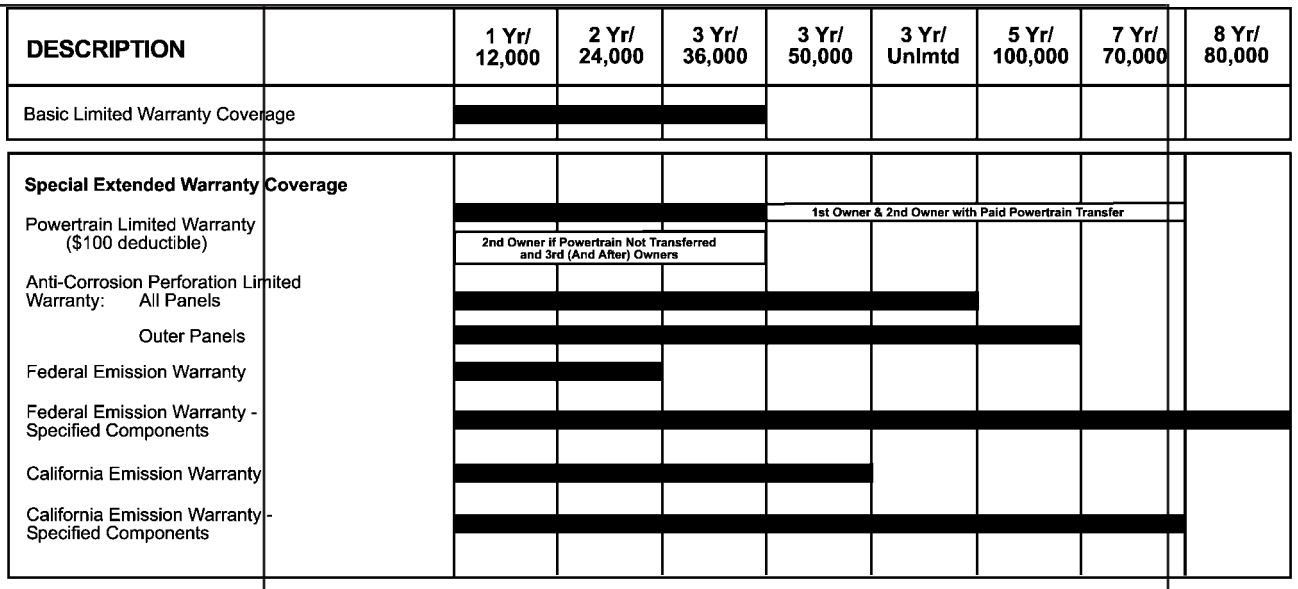
You may have purchased a service contract for your vehicle to help protect you from the high cost of unexpected repairs after your manufacturer's new vehicle limited warranty expires. The manufacturer stands be- hind only the manufacturer's Service Contracts. If you purchased a manufacturer's Service Contract, you will receive Plan Provisions and an Owner Identification Card in the mail within three weeks of your vehicle delivery date. If you have any questions about your service contract, call the manufacturer's Service Contract Na- tional Customer Hotline at 1-800-521-9922.

The manufacturer will not stand behind any service contract that is not the manufacturer's Service Contract. It is not responsible for any service contract other than the manufacturer's Service Contract. If you purchased a service contract that is not a manufacturer's Service Contract, and you require service after your manufactur- er's new vehicle limited warranty expires, please refer to your contract documents, and contact the person listed in those documents.

We appreciate that you have made a major investment when you purchased your new vehicle. Your dealer has also made a major investment in facilities, tools, and training to assure that you are absolutely delighted with your ownership experience. You'll be pleased with their sincere efforts to resolve any warranty issues or related concerns.

WARRANTY INFORMATION

See your manufacturer's Warranty Information Booklet for information on warranty coverage and transfer of warranty.



NOTE: Vehicles used as a police vehicle, taxi, limousine, postal delivery vehicle, ambulance or rental vehicle are covered only under the 3 year/36,000 mile Basic Limited Warranty.

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Component	Fluids, Lubricants and Genuine Parts
Engine Coolant	Mopar® Antifreeze / Coolant 5 Year / 100,000 Mile Formula HOAT (Hybrid Or- ganic Additive Technology) or equivalent
Engine Oil	Use API Certified SAE 5W-20 Engine Oil. Refer to your engine oil filler cap for correct SAE grade meeting DaimlerChrysler Material Standard MS-6395.
Engine Oil Filter	Mopar 4105409 or equivalent.
Spark Plugs	Refer to the Vehicle Emission Control Information label in the engine com- partment.
Fuel Selection	87 Octane.

MOPAR® PARTS

Mopar® fluids, lubricants, parts, and accessories are available from your dealer. They will help you keep your vehicle operating at its best.

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS

In the 50 United States and Washington DC: If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administra- tion (NHTSA) in addition to notifying the manufacturer.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, and the manufacturer.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Wash- ington DC area) or write to: NHTSA, US Dept. of Transportation, Washington DC 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

In Canada:

If you believe that your vehicle has a safety defect, you should contact the Customer Service Department imme- diately. Canadian customers who wish to report a safety defect to the Canadian government should write to Transport Canada, Motor Vehicle Defect Investigations and Recalls, 2780 Sheffield Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3V9.

PUBLICATION ORDER FORMS

To order the following manuals, you may use either the website or the phone numbers listed below. Visa, Mas- tercard, American Express, and Discover orders are accepted. If you prefer mailing your payment, please call [redacted] for an order form.

NOTE: A street address is required when ordering manuals. (No PO Boxes).

- *Service Manuals.*

  These comprehensive service manuals provide the information that students and professional technicians need in diagnosing / troubleshooting, problem solving, maintaining, servicing and repairing DaimlerChrysler Corporation vehicles. A complete working knowledge of the vehicle, system and / or components is written in straightforward language with illustrations, diagrams and charts.

- *Diagnostic Procedure Manuals.*

  Filled with diagrams, charts and detailed illustrations, these practical manuals make it easy for students and technicians to find and fix problems on computer- controlled vehicle systems and features. They show exactly how to find and correct problems the first time, using step-by-step troubleshooting and driveability procedures, proven diagnostic tests and a complete list of all tools and equipment.

- *Owner's Manuals.*

  These manuals have been prepared with the assistance of service and engineering specialists to acquaint you with specific Chrysler group vehicles. Included are starting, operating, emergency and maintenance pro- cedures as well as specifications, capabilities and safety tips.

Call Toll Free at **1–800–890–4038 (US)** or **1–800–387–1143 (Canada)**

Or

Visit us on the World Wide Web at:

www.techauthority.daimlerchrysler.com or **www.daimlerchrysler.ca/manuals**

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADES

The following describes the tire grading categories estab- lished by the National highway Traffic Safety Adminis- tration. The specific grade rating assigned by the tire's manufacturer in each category is shown on the sidewall of the tires on your car.

All Passenger Car Tires Must Conform to Federal Safety Requirements in Addition to These Grades.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled con- ditions on a specified government test course. For ex- ample, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1 1 / 2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction Grades

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and con- crete. A tire marked C may have poor traction perfor- mance.

Temperature Grades

The temperature grades are A (highest), B, and C, repre- senting the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passen- ger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNIN G!

The temperature grade is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

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