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C H R Y S L E R V O Y A G E R



O P E R A T I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

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DEAR CUSTOMER

Thank you for selecting one of our Chrysler models. Be assured that it represents precision workmanship, distinctive styling and high quality, traditional with Chrysler vehicles.

Before you start to drive this vehicle, read this Owner's Manual and all the Supplements. Be sure you are familiar with all vehicle controls, particularly those used for braking, steering and transmission shifting. Learn how your vehicle handles on different road surfaces. Your driving skills will improve with experience, but as in driving any vehicle, take it easy as you begin. Always observe local laws wherever you drive.

Failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or an accident.

Operating this vehicle at excessive speeds or while intoxicated may result in loss of control, collision with other vehicles or objects, going off the road, or overturning; any of which may lead to serious injury or death. Also, failure to use seat belts subjects the driver and passengers to a greater risk of injury or death.

To keep your vehicle running at it's best, have your vehicle serviced at recommended intervals by an authorized Chrysler Dealer who has the qualified personnel, special tools and equipment to perform all service.

Chrysler and its distributors are vitally interested in your complete satisfaction with this vehicle. If you encounter a service or warranty problem which is not resolved to your satisfaction, discuss the matter with your dealer's management.

Your authorized Chrysler Dealer will be happy to assist you with any questions about your vehicle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ALL MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION IS BASED ON THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PUBLICATION APPROVAL. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO PUBLISH REVISIONS AT ANY TIME.

This manual has been prepared with the assistance of service and engineering specialists to acquaint you with the operation and maintenance of your new vehicle. It is supplemented by a Warranty Information Booklet and various customer oriented documents. You are urged to read these publications carefully. Following the instructions and recommendations in this manual will help assure safe and enjoyable operation of your vehicle.

After you have read the manual, it should be stored in the vehicle for convenient reference and remain with the vehicle when sold.

Chrysler reserves the right to make changes in design and specifications, and/or to make additions to or improvements in its products without imposing any obligations upon itself to install them on products previously manufactured.

The Owner's Manual illustrates and describes the features that are standard or available as extra cost options. Therefore, some of the equipment and accessories in this publication may not appear on your vehicle.

NOTE: Be sure to read the Owner's Manual first before driving your vehicle and before attaching or installing parts/accessories or making other modifications to the vehicle.

In view of the many replacement parts and accessories from various manufacturers available on the market, Chrysler cannot be certain that the driving safety of your Chrysler vehicle will not be impaired by the attachment or installation of such parts. Even if such parts are officially approved (for example, by a general operating permit for the part or by constructing the part in an officially approved design), or if an individual operating permit was issued for the vehicle after the attachment or installation of such parts, it cannot be implicitly assumed that the driving safety of your Chrysler vehicle is unimpaired. Therefore, neither experts nor official agencies are liable. Chrysler only assumes responsibility therefore when parts which are expressly authorized or recommended by Chrysler are attached or installed at an authorized Chrysler dealer. The same applies when modifications to the original condition are subsequently made on Chrysler vehicles.

Your warranties do not cover any part that Chrysler did not supply. Nor do they cover the cost of any repairs or adjustments that might be caused or needed because of the installation or use of non-Chrysler parts, components, equipment, materials or additives. Nor do your warranties cover the costs of repairing damage or conditions caused by any changes to your car that do not comply with Chrysler specifications.

Original Mopar parts and accessories and other products approved by Chrysler, including qualified advice, are available at your authorized dealer.

When it comes to service, remember that your Chrysler dealer knows your vehicle best, has the factory-trained technicians and genuine Mopar parts and is interested in your satisfaction.

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HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

Consult the table of contents to determine which section contains the information you desire.

The detailed index, at the rear of this manual, contains a complete listing of all subjects.

Consult the following table for a description of the symbols that may be used on your vehicle or throughout this owner's manual:



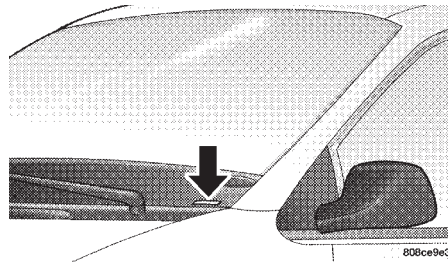
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WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

This manual contains WARNINGS against operating procedures which could result in an accident or bodily injury. It also contains CAUTIONS against procedures which could result in damage to your vehicle or accessory equipment. If you do not read this entire manual you may miss important information. Observe all Warnings and Cautions.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The Vehicle Identification Number (17 digit number) is available from your vehicle's registration or title. The Vehicle Identification Number is also located on a label in the upper left corner of the instrument panel, visible through the windshield, and on the right front strut tower located inside the engine compartment.

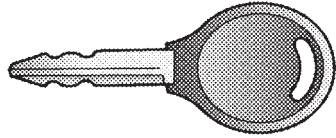


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A WORD ABOUT YOUR KEYS

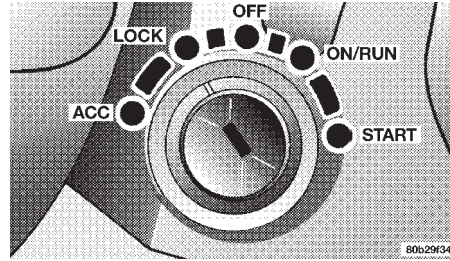


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You can insert the double sided keys into the locks with either side up.

The dealer that sold you your new vehicle has the key code numbers for your vehicle locks. These numbers can be used to order duplicate keys from your dealer. Ask your dealer for these numbers and keep them in a safe place.

Ignition Key Removal



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NOTE:

The power window switches, radio, front washers, rear washers, power outlets, removable console, rear wiper and rear passenger power sliding door switches will remain active for up to 45 seconds after the ignition switch has been turned off. Opening a vehicle front door will cancel this feature.

The automatic transaxle shift lever must be in PARK. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position, then the LOCK position. Remove the key.

WARNING!

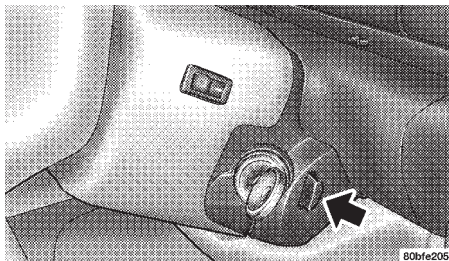
Leaving children in a vehicle unattended is dangerous for a number of reasons. A child or others could be injured. Children should be warned not to touch the parking brake, brake pedal or the gear selector lever. Don't leave the keys in the ignition. A child could operate power windows, other controls,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

CAUTION!

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

Vehicles Equipped with Manual Transaxle

To remove the ignition key on vehicles with a manual transaxle, depress and hold the key release button, turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key.



Vehicles equipped with a manual transaxle are equipped with a clutch switch that prevents the engine from cranking unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed.

Key-In-Ignition Reminder

If you open the driver's door and the key is in the ignition switch, a signal will sound to remind you to remove the key.

SENTRY KEY IMMOBILIZER

The Sentry Key Immobilizer System prevents unauthorized operation of the vehicle by disabling the engine. The system will shut the engine off after 2 seconds of running if an invalid key is used to start the vehicle. This system utilizes ignition keys which have an electronic chip (transponder) embedded into them. Only keys that have been programmed to the vehicle can be used to start and operate the vehicle.

The Sentry Key Immobilizer System does not need to be armed or activated. Operation of the system is automatic regardless of whether or not the vehicle is locked or unlocked. During normal operation, the Security Alarm/Immobilizer Light will come on for about three (3) seconds immediately after the ignition switch is turned on for a bulb check. Afterwards, if the bulb remains on, this indicates a problem with the electronics. If the bulb begins to flash after the bulb check, this indicates that an invalid key has been used to start the vehicle. Both of these conditions will result in the engine being shut off after two (2) seconds of running. Keep in mind that a key which has not been programmed is also considered an invalid key even if it is cut to fit the ignition lock cylinder for that vehicle.

If the Security Alarm/Immobilizer Light comes on during normal vehicle operation (vehicle has been running for longer than 10 seconds), a fault has been detected in the electronics and the vehicle should be serviced as soon as possible.

NOTE:

- **The Sentry Key Immobilizer System is not compatible with remote starting systems. Use of these systems may result in vehicle starting problems and loss of security protection.**
- **Additional Sentry Keys, or any other transponder equipped components on the same keychain will not cause a key-related (transponder) fault unless the additional part is physically held against the ignition key being used when starting the vehicle. Cell phones, pagers, or other RF electronics will not cause interference with this system.**

All of the keys provided with your new vehicle have been programmed to the vehicle electronics.

Replacement Keys

NOTE:

Only keys that have been programmed to the vehicle electronics can be used to start the vehicle. Once a Sentry Key has been programmed to a vehicle, it can not be programmed to any other vehicle.

At the time of purchase, the original owner is provided with a four digit PIN number. This number is required for dealer replacement of keys. Duplication of keys must be performed at an authorized dealer. This procedure consists of programming a blank key to the vehicle electronics. A blank key is one which has never been programmed.

NOTE:

When having the Sentry Key Immobilizer System serviced, bring all vehicle keys with you to the dealer.

IGNITION KEY SWITCH LIGHT— IF EQUIPPED

A halo ring around the ignition switch lights up when the driver's door is opened. The light will remain on for about 30 seconds after the door is closed or until the ignition key is turned to the ON position.

STEERING WHEEL LOCK

Your vehicle is equipped with a passive steering wheel lock. This lock prevents steering the vehicle without the ignition key. If the steering wheel is moved more than 1/2 turn in either direction and the key is not in the ignition, the steering wheel will lock.

If You Wish To Manually Lock The Steering Wheel:

With the engine running, turn the steering wheel a half turn, turn off the engine and remove the key. Turn the steering wheel slightly in either direction until the lock engages.

To Release Steering Wheel Lock:

Insert the key in the ignition and turn the wheel slightly to the right or left to disengage the lock.

NOTE:

If you turned the wheel to the right to engage the lock, you must turn the wheel slightly to the right to disengage it. If you turned the wheel to the left to engage the lock, turn the wheel slightly to the left to disengage.

ILLUMINATED ENTRY SYSTEM — IF EQUIPPED

The courtesy lights will turn on when you use the keyless entry transmitter or open the doors. This feature is only available if you have Remote Keyless Entry.

The lights will fade to off after about 30 seconds or they will immediately fade to off once the ignition switch is turned on.

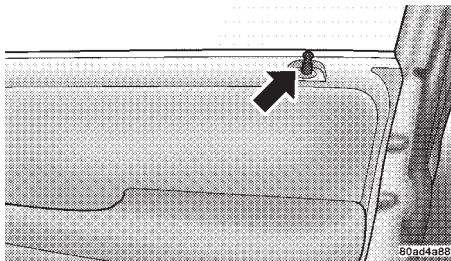
NOTE:

- **The front courtesy overhead console lights do not turn on if the dimmer control is in the interior lights ON position (extreme top position).**
- **The illuminated entry system will not operate if the dimmer control is in the “defeat” position (extreme downward position).**

DOOR LOCKS

Manual Door Locks

Lock the doors by pushing down on the lock plungers on each door trim panel.



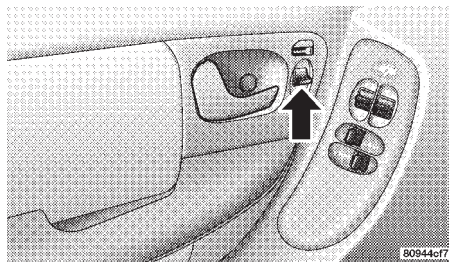
If the lock plunger is down when you shut the door, the door will lock. Therefore, make sure the keys are not inside the vehicle before closing the door.

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.

Power Door Locks

A door lock switch is on each front door trim panel. Use this switch to lock or unlock the doors.



If you press the power door lock switch while the key is in the ignition, and any front door is open, the power locks will not operate. This prevents you from accidentally locking your keys in the vehicle. Removing the key or closing the door will allow the locks to operate. A chime will sound if the key is in the ignition and the driver's door is open, as a reminder to remove the key.

If you press the power door lock switch while the sliding door is open, the sliding door will lock.

Auto Door Locks — If Equipped

The doors will lock automatically on vehicles with power door locks if:

1. The transaxle is in gear,
2. all doors are closed
3. the vehicle speed is above 15 mph (24 km/h) and
4. the doors were not previously locked using the power door lock switch or remote keyless entry transmitter.

The Auto Door Locks can be enabled or disabled by performing the following procedure:

1. Close all doors and place the key in the ignition switch.
2. Cycle the ignition switch ON/OFF four times ending in the OFF position. (do not start the engine)
3. Within 10 seconds of the final cycle, press the interior driver's door lock switch to the LOCK position.
4. A single chime will sound to signify that you have successfully completed the programming.

You can turn the feature back on by repeating the above mentioned procedure. This feature may also be enabled or disabled by performing the procedure in the Overhead Console, Customer Programmable Features section.

Auto Unlock — If Equipped

The doors will unlock automatically on vehicles with power door locks if:

1. Auto Door Locks feature is enabled and the Auto Unlock feature is enabled,
2. the transaxle is in NEUTRAL or PARK,
3. any door is opened (excluding liftgate) and
4. the vehicle speed must be 0 km/h (0 mph).

The Auto Unlock feature can be enabled or disabled by performing the procedure in the Overhead Console, Customer Programmable Features section.

NOTE:

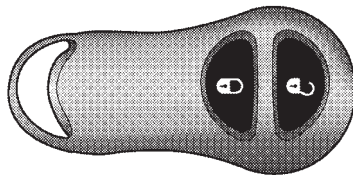
Use the Auto Door Locks and Auto Unlock features in accordance with local laws.

REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY — IF EQUIPPED

This system allows you to lock or unlock the doors and liftgate, and activate the optional power liftgate, optional left power sliding door, and right power sliding door from distances up to about 23 feet (7 meters) using a hand held radio transmitter. The transmitter need not be pointed at the vehicle to activate the system.

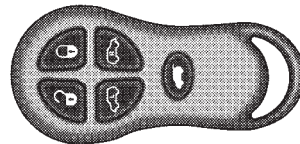
Two (2) transmitters may be supplied with the vehicle. Vehicles built without the powered options will be equipped from the factory with two button transmitters and those built with power options will be equipped with five button transmitters.

Two button transmitters will provide basic UNLOCK, and LOCK functions.



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Five button transmitters will provide functions that allow the same basic operation as the two button, but may also be used to Open/Close the optional power liftgate, optional left power sliding door, or right power sliding door.



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A short time delay is built into these power features. Other options of the system allow you to turn OFF/ON the Second Press Unlock, Power Features Delay and the Lamp Flash (Optical Chirp).

To unlock the doors and liftgate:

Press and release the UNLOCK button on the transmitter once to unlock the driver's door side of the vehicle, or twice to unlock all doors and liftgate. The illuminated entry system and if equipped the Lamp Flash (Optical Chirp) feature will also turn on.

NOTE:

You may turn off this feature and unlock all doors with one press of the UNLOCK button by using the following the procedure.

1. Press the UNLOCK button for 5 to 10 seconds.
2. While the UNLOCK button is pressed, (after 5 seconds) press the LOCK button. Release both buttons.

The “Two Press” unlock feature can be reactivated by repeating this procedure.

To lock the doors and liftgate:

Press and release the LOCK button on the transmitter to lock all doors and liftgate.

To Open/Close Power Liftgate — If Equipped

Press the LIFTGATE button for at least one second and release. The liftgate will open/close.

If the liftgate is locked and is not equipped with a powered liftgate, pressing the button will result in the liftgate becoming unlocked for 30 seconds allowing you to manually access the liftgate area only.

To Open/Close Left Power Sliding Door — If Equipped

Press the LEFT button for at least one second and release. The door will open/close.

If the vehicle is not equipped with a left power sliding door and the door is closed and locked, pressing the button will result in the left side doors becoming unlocked.

To Open/Close Right Power Sliding Door — If Equipped

Press the RIGHT button for at least one second and release. The door will open/close.

If the vehicle is not equipped with a right power sliding door and the door is closed and locked, pressing the button will result in the right side doors becoming unlocked.

To Turn Off “Button Delay” for Power Features — If Equipped

1. Press the UNLOCK button for 5 to 10 seconds.
2. While the UNLOCK button is pressed, (after 5 seconds) press the LIFTGATE button. Release both buttons.

When the “Button Delay” is turned off, the system will respond immediately to the press of a button (this may result in unwanted activations of a powered feature or your leaving the vehicle in an unsecured state).

The “Button Delay” feature can be reactivated by repeating this procedure.

To Turn Off “Lamp Flash” (Optical Chirp) — If Equipped

1. Press the LOCK button for 5 to 10 seconds.
2. While the LOCK button is pressed, (after 5 seconds) press the LIFTGATE button. Release both buttons.

The “Lamp Flash” feature can be reactivated by repeating this procedure. The table below explains the Lamp Flash options.

Function	Which Turn Signal Lamps	Number of Flashes
Lock	All	1
Unlock 1st Press	Left Side	2
Unlock All Doors	All	2
Left Side	Left Side	2
Right Side	Right Side	2
Liftgate	All	2

General Information

Transmitter and receivers operate on a carrier frequency of 433.92 MHz as required by EEC regulations. These devices must be certified to conform to specific regulations in each individual country. Two sets of regulations are involved: ETS (European Telecommunication Standard) 300–220, which most countries use, and German BZT federal regulation 225Z125, which is based on ETC 300–220 but has additional unique requirements. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

If your Remote Lock Control fails to operate from a normal distance, check for these two conditions.

1. Weak batteries in transmitter. The expected life of the battery is a minimum of three years.
2. Closeness to a radio transmitter such as a radio station tower, airport transmitter, and some mobile or CB radios.

Transmitter Battery Service

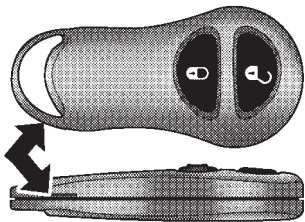
The recommended replacement battery for the five button transmitter is the 2032 and the two button transmitter uses two 2016 batteries.

NOTE:

Do not touch the battery terminals that are on the back housing of the transmitter or the printed circuit board.

Two Button Transmitter

1. With the transmitter buttons facing down, use a thin coin to pry the two halves of the transmitter apart. Make sure not to damage the rubber gasket during removal.



Two Button Transmitter

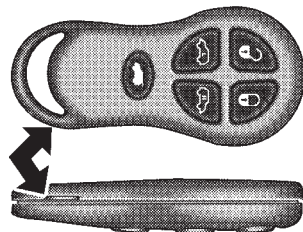
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2. Remove and replace the batteries. Avoid touching the new batteries with your fingers. Skin oils may cause battery deterioration. If you touch a battery, clean it with rubbing alcohol.

3. To reassemble the transmitter case snap two halves together. Make sure there is an even "gap" between the two halves. Test transmitter operation.

Five Button Transmitter

1. With the transmitter buttons facing down, use a thin coin to pry the two halves of the transmitter apart. Make sure not to damage the rubber gasket during removal. Press the LOCK button to raise the printed circuit board/gasket assembly from the button side half of the housing and allow the 2032 battery to be slid out of its holder.



Five Button Transmitter

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2. Remove and replace the battery. If possible, avoid touching the new battery with your fingers. Skin oils may cause battery deterioration. If you touch a battery, clean it with rubbing alcohol.
3. Press the printed circuit board/gasket assembly back into the button side half of the housing.
4. To reassemble the transmitter case snap two halves together. Make sure there is an even "gap" between the two halves. Test transmitter operation.

VEHICLE SECURITY ALARM — IF EQUIPPED

This system monitors the vehicle doors, liftgate, engine compartment, and ignition for unauthorized entry or operation. When the alarm is activated, the system provides both audible and visual signals. The horn will pulse, courtesy lights will flash, the Vehicle Security Alarm/Immobilizer light located in the information center, will flash, and the vehicle will not start. If the alarm is triggered and no action is taken to disarm it, the system will turn off the horn after three minutes and the lights only after 15 minutes, then rearm itself.

To arm the system: With the key removed from the ignition switch, the system will arm when you use one of the following methods.

1. With the driver or passenger door open, push the power lock button on that door.
2. Press the LOCK button on the keyless entry transmitter.
3. Lock the driver door, passenger door, or liftgate using the key in the key cylinder.

After the last door is closed, or if all doors are closed, the system will arm itself in about 16 seconds. During that time, the Vehicle Security Alarm/Immobilizer light will flash. If it remains lit steadily, the hood is not secure, and the engine compartment will not be protected or there is a fault in the system. If it does not illuminate, the system is not arming. If you open a door during this arming period, the system will cancel the arming process. You must repeat one of the previously described arming sequences to rearm the system.

While the vehicle is armed, if the liftgate is opened using the remote keyless entry transmitter, you have 30 seconds to access the liftgate before the alarm will sound. If the liftgate is closed before the 30 seconds, the alarm will return to the armed state after the 30 seconds has expired.

To disarm the system: Press the UNLOCK button on the keyless entry transmitter or unlock the driver door, passenger door, or liftgate using the key in the key cylinder. The system will also disarm if the ignition switch is turned ON with a valid "Sentry" ignition key. If you disarm the system and access the liftgate area, the system must be rearmed, as described previously, when closing the liftgate. If something has triggered the system in your absence, the horn will pulse three times when you disarm the system. Check the vehicle for tampering.

The Vehicle Security Alarm system is designed to protect your vehicle, however, you can create conditions where the system will give you a false alarm. If one of the previously described arming sequences has occurred, the system will arm regardless of whether you are in the vehicle or not. If you remain in the vehicle and open a door, the alarm will sound. If this occurs, disarm the system.

The alarm system will activate only if a monitored trigger is active when the battery is reconnected. The exterior lights will flash, the horn will sound, and the ignition switch will not start the vehicle. If this occurs, disarm the system.

Central Door Locks

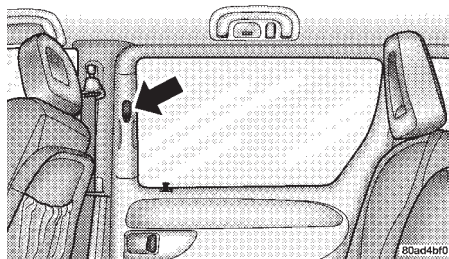
This feature allows you to lock all the doors with the key by using any of the front door lock cylinders.

All vehicle doors and liftgate are locked with the first turn of the key to the LOCK position from either driver or passenger side doors. A double activation feature of Central Unlocking requires you to turn the key in the door lock cylinder to the unlock position two times within two seconds to UNLOCK all vehicle doors at once.

The first turn of the key in the door lock cylinder will disarm the system and unlock your side of the vehicle. The second actuation within two seconds will then unlock all doors and the liftgate.

SLIDING SIDE DOOR

The sliding door may be opened from the inside or the outside. Pull out on the outside handle to open the sliding door from the outside. To open the sliding door from the inside, press the button on the grab handle and open the door.



To keep your door operating properly, observe the following guidelines:

- Always open the door smoothly.
- Avoid high impacts against the door stop when opening the door. This is very important when your vehicle is parked on an incline as the door will slide faster in the downhill direction.

- There is a hold-open latch that is activated when the sliding door is fully opened. This latch will keep your sliding door open on any incline. To close the sliding door after the hold-open latch is activated, you must push the button on the inside grab handle or pull out on the outside sliding door handle.
- Use the grab handle on the inside of the sliding door to assist you in closing and securing the door.

Always make sure that the sliding door is fully latched any time the vehicle is in motion.

NOTE:

The driver's side sliding door cannot be opened while the fuel door is open. This feature operates only when the sliding door is fully closed and the fuel door has not been opened.

Power Sliding Door — If Equipped

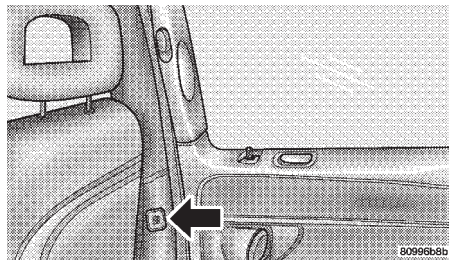
NOTE:

The power sliding door must be unlocked before the switches located on the trim panel just in front of the power sliding door or in the overhead console will operate.

The power sliding door may be opened manually or by using the buttons on the remote keyless entry transmitter, switches on the overhead console or a switch located on the trim panel just in front of the sliding door. To keep your door operating properly, observe the following guidelines.

- Always open the door smoothly.
- Avoid high impacts against the door stop when opening the door manually. This is very important when your vehicle is parked on an incline as the door will slide faster in the downhill direction.
- There is a hold-open latch that is activated when the sliding door is fully opened. This latch will keep your sliding door open on any incline. To close the power sliding door after the hold-open latch is activated, you must press any one of the power sliding door switches, push the button on the inside grab handle or pull out on the outside sliding door handle.

There are power sliding door switches located on the trim panel just in front of the power sliding door for the rear seat passengers. Pressing the switch once will open the power sliding door, once the door is fully open pressing the switch a second time will close the door.



If the inside or outside door handles are used while the power sliding door is activated, the power sliding door feature will be canceled and the door must be opened or closed manually.

To avoid unintentional operation of the power sliding door from the rear seats, press the button located in the overhead console to disable the controls for the rear seat passengers.

NOTE:

- If anything obstructs the power sliding door while it is closing or opening, the door will automatically reverse to the closed or open position, provided it meets sufficient resistance.
- The driver's side sliding door cannot be opened while the fuel door is open. This feature operates only when the sliding door is fully closed prior to opening the fuel door.
- The power sliding door must be in the full open or close position for any of the switches to operate. If the door is not in the full open or close positions it must be opened or closed manually.
- The power sliding door switches will not operate if the vehicle is in gear or the vehicle speed is above 0 mph.
- If the power sliding door encounters multiple obstructions within the same cycle the system will automatically stop and must be opened or closed manually.

WARNING!

You or others could be injured if caught in the path of the sliding door. Make sure the door path is clear before closing the door.

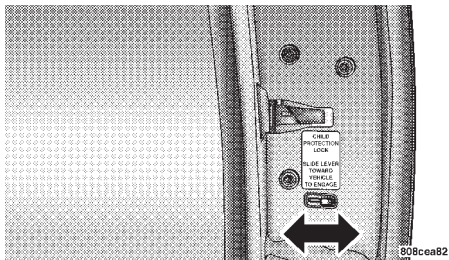
Child Protection Door Lock

To provide a safer environment for small children riding in the rear seats, the sliding doors are equipped with a child protection door lock system.

WARNING!

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

To activate the system, open the sliding door and move the child lock control, located near the door's rear latch, to the ON position.



When the child lock system is engaged the door can be opened only by using the outside door handle even though the inside door lock is in the unlocked position.

NOTE:

The power sliding door switches located on the trim panel just in front of the sliding door will not operate when the child lock system is engaged.

LIFTGATE

NOTE:

The key that is used to start the vehicle is also used to lock or unlock the doors and open the liftgate.

To open the liftgate, insert the key into the lock and turn to the right. On vehicles equipped with power locks the liftgate can also be unlocked using the remote keyless entry or by activating the power door lock switches located on the front doors.

Once unlocked, on vehicles equipped with power locks, the liftgate can be opened or closed without using the key. To open the liftgate, depress the liftgate release switch located on the underside of the license plate bar and pull the liftgate open with one fluid motion.

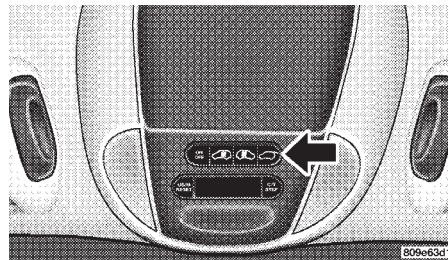
If the liftgate is locked and is not equipped with a powered liftgate, pressing the button on the remote keyless entry transmitter will result in the liftgate becoming unlocked for 30 seconds allowing you to manually access the liftgate area.

Power Liftgate — If Equipped

NOTE:

The power liftgate must be unlocked before the switch in the overhead console will operate.

The power liftgate may be opened manually or by using the buttons on the remote keyless entry transmitter, or a switch on the overhead console.



Press and hold the button on the remote keyless entry transmitter for at least one second to open the power liftgate, once the liftgate is fully open, pressing the button a second time will close the liftgate.

A beeping signal will sound two seconds before the liftgate starts to open or close. When the remote keyless entry transmitter button is pressed and the "Lamp Flash" feature is enabled the tail lights will also flash to signal that the liftgate is opening or closing.

NOTE:

- **If anything obstructs the power liftgate while it is closing, the liftgate will automatically reverse to the open position, provided it meets sufficient resistance.**
- **If anything obstructs the power liftgate while it is opening, the liftgate will automatically reverse to the closed position, provided it meets sufficient resistance.**

- **There are also pinch sensors attached to the side of the liftgate opening. Light pressure anywhere along these strips will cause the liftgate to return to the open position.**
- **The power liftgate must be in the full open or close position for any of the switches to operate. If the liftgate is not in the full open or close positions it must be opened or closed manually.**
- **If the liftgate release switch is activated while the power liftgate is closing, the liftgate will reverse to the full open position. If the liftgate release switch is activated while the power liftgate is opening, the liftgate must be opened or closed manually.**
- **The power liftgate switches will not operate if the vehicle is in gear or the vehicle speed is above 0 mph.**
- **The power liftgate will not operate in temperatures below -12°F (-24°C) or temperatures above 143°F (62°C). Be sure to remove any build up of snow or ice from the liftgate before pressing any of the power liftgate switches.**

- **If the power liftgate encounters multiple obstructions within the same cycle the system will automatically stop and must be opened or closed manually.**

WARNING!

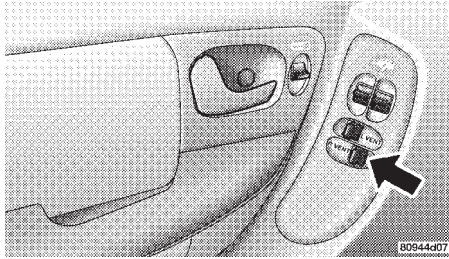
- Driving with the liftgate open can allow poisonous exhaust gases into your vehicle. You and your passengers could be injured by these fumes. Keep the liftgate closed when you are operating the vehicle.
- If you are required to drive with the liftgate open, make sure that all windows are closed, and the climate control blower switch is set at high speed. DO NOT use the recirculation mode.

Gas props support the liftgate in the open position. However, because the gas pressure drops with temperature, it may be necessary to assist the props when opening the liftgate in cold weather.

WINDOWS

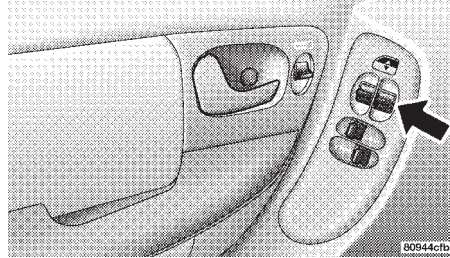
Power Vent Windows

Switches on the driver's door trim panel let the driver operate the two vent windows from the front seat.



Power Windows

You can control either front window using switches on the driver's door trim panel. There is a single switch on the passenger's door trim panel which operates the passenger door window. The switches will operate only when the ignition is in the ON or ACC position.



Auto Down Feature

The driver's window switch has an auto down feature. Press the window switch past the detent, release, and the window will go down automatically.

To open the window part way, press the window switch part way and release it when you want the window to stop.

The power window switches remain active for up to 45 seconds after the ignition switch has been turned off. Opening a vehicle front door will cancel this feature.

OCCUPANT RESTRAINTS

Some of the most important safety features in your vehicle are the restraint systems. These include the front and rear seat belts for the driver and all passengers, front airbags for both the driver and front passenger and if equipped, side airbags for both the driver and front passenger. If you will be carrying children too small for adult-size seat belts, your seat belts or the LATCH feature, also can be used to hold infant and child restraint systems.

Please pay close attention to the information in this section. It tells you how to use your restraint system properly to keep you and your passengers as safe as possible.

WARNING!

In a collision, you and your passengers can suffer much greater injuries if you are not properly buckled 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.

Buckle up even though you are an excellent driver, even on short trips. Someone on the road may be a poor driver and cause a collision that includes you. This can happen far away from home or on your own street.

Research has shown that seat belts save lives, and they can reduce the seriousness of injuries in a collision. Some of the worst injuries happen when people are thrown from the vehicle. Seat belts reduce the possibility of ejection and the risk of injury caused by striking the inside of the vehicle. **Everyone** in a motor vehicle should be belted at all times.

Lap/Shoulder Belts

All the seats in your vehicle are equipped with Lap/Shoulder Belts.

The belt webbing retractor is designed to lock during very sudden stops or collisions. This feature allows the shoulder part of the belt to move freely with you under normal conditions. But in a collision, the belt will lock and reduce the risk of your striking the inside of the vehicle or being thrown out.

WARNING!

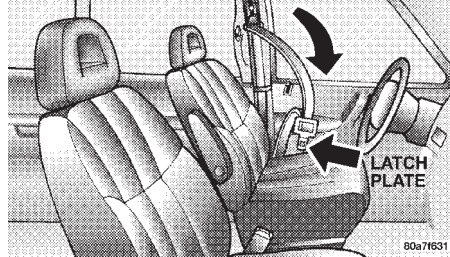
- It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed.
- Do not allow people to ride in any area of your vehicle that is not equipped with seats and seat belts.
- Be sure everyone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

WARNING!

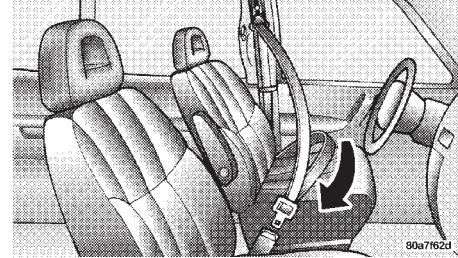
- Wearing a seat belt incorrectly is dangerous. Seat belts are designed to go around the large bones of your body. These are the strongest parts of your body and can take the forces of a collision the best.
- Wearing your belt in the wrong place could make your injuries in a collision much worse. You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

Lap/Shoulder Belt Operating Instructions

1. Enter the vehicle and close the door. Sit back and adjust the seat.
2. The seat belt latch plate is near the seatback of the front seats and next to your arm in the rear seats. Grasp the latch plate and pull out the belt. Slide the latch plate up the webbing as far as necessary to allow the belt to go around your lap.



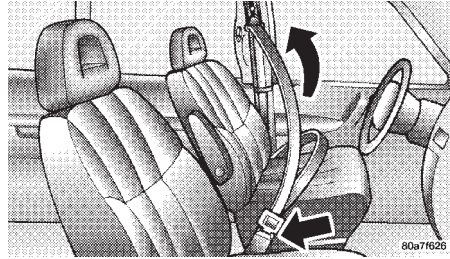
3. When the belt is long enough to fit, insert the latch plate into the buckle until you hear a "click".



WARNING!

- 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 surfaces 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 you 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. Position the lap belt across your thighs, below your abdomen. To remove slack in the lap belt portion, pull up on the shoulder belt. To loosen the lap belt if it is too tight, tilt the latch plate and pull on the lap belt. A snug belt reduces the risk of sliding under the belt in a collision.



The instrument cluster turns on the seat belt light in the instrument cluster for 6 to 8 seconds when the ignition switch is first turned on. If it detects that the driver's seat belt is not buckled the light will remain on until the driver's seat belt is buckled.

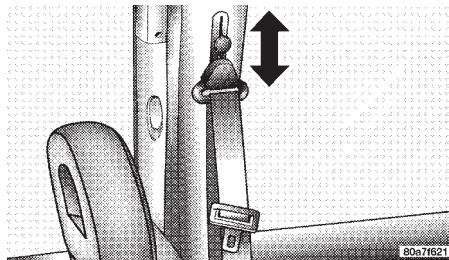
WARNING!

- A lap belt worn too high can increase the risk of internal injury in a collision. The belt forces won't be at the strong hip and pelvic bones, but across your abdomen. Always wear the lap belt as low as possible and keep it snug.
- A twisted belt can't do its job as well. In a collision it could even cut into you. Be sure the belt is straight. If you can't straighten a belt in your vehicle, take it to your dealer and have it fixed.

5. Position the shoulder belt on your chest so that it is comfortable and not resting on your neck. The retractor will withdraw any slack in the belt.
6. To release the belt, push the red button on the buckle. The belt will automatically retract to its stowed position. If necessary, slide the latch plate down the webbing to allow the belt to retract fully.

WARNING!

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. Seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision if they have been damaged (bent retractor, torn webbing, etc.).



Adjustable Upper Shoulder Belt Anchorage

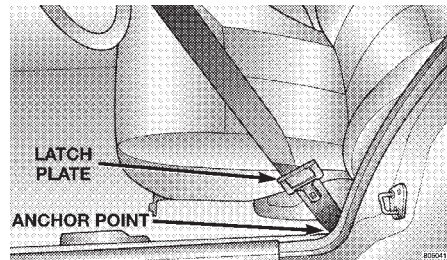
In the front seats and the second row outboard seats, the shoulder belt anchorage can be adjusted upward or downward to help position the belt away from your neck. Push up or down on the release lever to release the anchorage, and then move it up or down to the position that serves you best.

As a guide, if you are shorter than average, you will prefer a lower position, and if you are taller than average, you'll prefer a higher position. When you release the anchorage, try to move it up or down to make sure that it is locked in position.

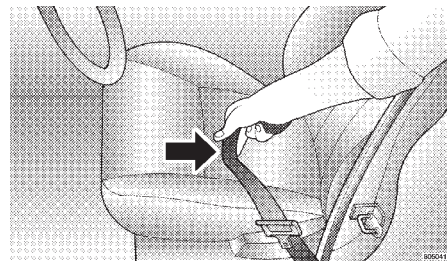
Lap/Shoulder Belt Untwisting Procedure

Use the following procedure to untwist a twisted lap/shoulder belt.

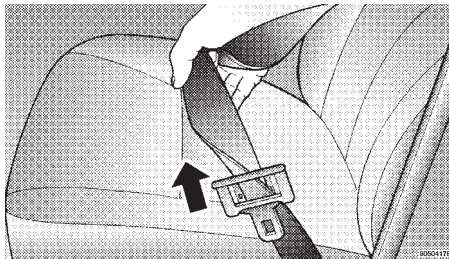
1. Position the latch plate as close as possible to the anchor point.



2. At about 6 to 12 inches (15 to 30 cm) above the latch plate, grasp and twist the belt webbing 180° to create a fold that begins immediately above the latch plate.



3. Slide the latch plate upward over the folded webbing. The folded webbing must enter the slot at the top of the latch plate.



4. Continue to slide the latch plate up until it clears the folded webbing.

Seat Belt Pretensioners

The seat belts for both front seating positions are equipped with pretensioning devices that are designed to remove slack from the seat belt in the event of a collision. These devices improve the performance of the seat belt by assuring that the belt is tight about the occupant early in a collision. Pretensioners work for all size occupants, including those in child restraint and will only deploy if the seat belt is buckled.

NOTE:

These devices are not a substitute for proper seat belt placement by the occupant. The seat belt still must be worn snugly and positioned properly.

The pretensioners are triggered by the front airbag control module (see Airbag Section). Like the front airbags, the pretensioners are single use items. After a collision that is severe enough to deploy the airbags and pretensioners, both must be replaced.

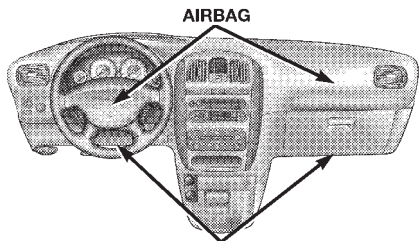
Seat Belts and Pregnant Women

We recommend that pregnant women use the seat belts throughout their pregnancies. Keeping the mother safe is the best way to keep the baby safe.

Pregnant women should wear the lap part of the belt across the thighs and as snug across the hips as possible. Keep the belt low so that it does not come across the abdomen. That way the strong bones of the hips will take the force if there is a collision.

Driver and Front Passenger Supplemental Restraint System - Airbag

This vehicle has airbags for both the driver and front passenger as a supplement to the seat belt restraint systems. The driver's front airbag is mounted in the center of the steering wheel. The passenger's front airbag is mounted in the instrument panel, above the glove compartment. The words SRS AIRBAG are embossed on the airbag covers.



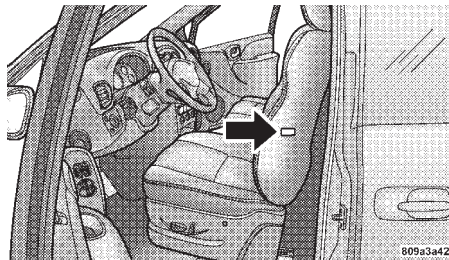
KNEE BOLSTERS

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NOTE:

The front airbags have a multi stage inflator design. This allows the airbag to have different rates of inflation that are based on collision severity.

If the vehicle is equipped with side airbags, they are located inside the driver and front passenger seatbacks, and their covers are labeled SRS AIRBAG.



WARNING!

- Do not put anything on or around the airbag 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 inflating.
- If your vehicle is equipped with side airbags, do not use accessory seat covers or place objects between you and the side airbags; the performance 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 object into occupants, causing serious injury.

Airbags inflate in moderate to high speed impacts. Along with seat belts and pretensioners, front airbags work with the instrument panel knee bolsters to provide improved protection for the driver and front passenger. Side airbags also work with seat belts to improve occupant protection.

The seat belts are designed to protect you in many types of collisions. The front airbags deploy in moderate to severe frontal collisions. If your vehicle is equipped, the side airbag on the crash side of the vehicle is triggered in moderate to severe side collisions. In certain types of collisions, both the front and side airbags may be triggered. But even in collisions where the airbags deploy, you need the seat belts to keep you in the right position for the airbags to protect you properly.

Here are some simple steps you can take to minimize the risk of harm from a deploying airbag.

1. Children 12 years old and under should always ride buckled up in a rear seat.

Infants in rear facing child restraints designed for children up to 9 kg (20 lbs) and less than one year old should **NEVER** ride in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger front airbag. An airbag deployment can cause severe injury or death to infants in that position.

Children more than 18 kg (40 lbs) should be secured in the rear seat in child restraints or belt-positioning booster seats. Older children who do not use child restraints or belt-positioning booster seats should ride properly buckled up in the rear seat, and in the outboard seat if possible. Never allow children to slide the shoulder belt behind them or under their arm.

If a child from 1 to 12 years old must ride in the front passenger seat because the vehicle is crowded, move the seat as far back as possible, and use the proper child restraint. Refer to the section on Child Restraint.

You should read the instructions provided with your child restraint belt-positioning booster seat to make sure that you are using it properly.

2. All occupants should wear their lap and shoulder belts properly.

3. The driver and front passenger seats should be moved back as far as practical to allow the front airbags room to inflate.

4. If your vehicle has side airbags, do not lean against the door, airbags will inflate forcefully into the space between you and the door.

WARNING!

- Relying on the airbags alone could lead to more severe injuries in a collision. The airbags 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 front 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.

The front airbag system consists of the following:

- Front Airbag Control Module (with integrated impact sensor)
- AIRBAG Readiness Light
- Driver Airbag
- Passenger Airbag
- Steering Wheel and Column

- Instrument Panel
- Seat Belt Readiness Light
- Interconnecting Wiring
- Knee Impact Bolster

The side airbag system, on vehicles equipped, consists of the following:

- AIRBAG Readiness Light (shared with the front airbag system)
- Side Airbag in the driver's seat
- Side Airbag in the passenger's seat
- Side Airbag Control Module (with integrated impact sensor)
- Interconnecting Wiring

How The Front Airbag System Works

- The **front** airbag control module determines if a frontal impact is severe enough to require the airbags to inflate. Based on the level of collision severity, the front control module determines the proper rate of inflation. The front airbag inflators are designed to provide different rates of airbag inflation. The front airbag control module will not detect side, roll over, or rear collisions.

The airbag control module also monitors the readiness of the electronic parts of the system whenever the ignition switch is in the START or ON positions. These include all of the items listed above except the knee bolster, 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 front airbags are not on and will not inflate.



The front airbag control module sends a message to the instrument cluster to turn on the AIRBAG light in the instrument panel for 6 to 8 seconds when the ignition switch is first turned ON, then turns the light off. If

the front or side airbag control modules detect a malfunction in any part of the system, the airbag light will turn on either momentarily or continuously.

WARNING!

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 front airbag control module detects a collision requiring the front airbags, it signals the inflator units. A large quantity of nontoxic gas is generated to inflate the front airbags. Different airbag inflation rates are possible based on collision severity. These rates are determined by the front airbag control module based on collision severity. The front airbag covers separate and fold out of the way as the airbags inflate to their full size. The front 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 and passenger's front airbag gas is vented through the airbag material towards the instrument panel. 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 airbags.

If A Front Deployment Occurs

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

NOTE:

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

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

- The nylon airbag material may sometimes cause abrasions 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 haven't healed significantly within a few days, or if you have any blistering, see your doctor immediately.

- As the front 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 instructions for cleaning.
- It is not advisable to drive your vehicle after the front airbags have deployed. If you are involved in another collision, the front airbags and seat belt pretensioners will not be in place to protect you.

WARNING!

Deployed airbags and seat belt pretensioners cannot protect you in another collision. Have the airbags and seat belt pretensioners replaced by an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

Side Airbags Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) — If Equipped

The side airbag control modules determine if a side collision is severe enough to require the side airbags to inflate. The side airbag control module will not detect roll over, front or rear collisions.

The side airbag control modules monitor the readiness of the electronic parts of the system whenever the ignition switch is in the START or ON positions. These include all of the items listed under "The side airbag system, on vehicles so equipped.

In moderate to severe side collisions, the side airbag inflator on the crash side of the vehicle is triggered, releasing a quantity of nontoxic 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.

If A Side Deployment Occurs

The side airbag system is designed to deploy when the side airbag control module detects a moderate-to-severe side collision, to help restrain the driver and front passenger, and then immediately deflate.

NOTE:

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

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

- The nylon airbag material may sometimes cause abrasions 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 haven't healed significantly within a few days, or if you have any blistering, see your doctor immediately.

- As the side 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 instructions for cleaning.
- It is not advisable to drive your vehicle after the side airbags have deployed. If you are involved in another collision, the side airbags will not be in place to protect you.

WARNING!

Deployed airbags and seat belt pretensioners cannot protect you in another collision. Have the airbags and seat belt pretensioners replaced by an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

Enhanced Accident Response

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 illuminate until the ignition switch is turned off.

Maintaining Your Airbag System

WARNING!

- Modifications to any part of the airbag system could cause it to fail when you need it. You could be injured because the airbags are not there to protect you. Do not modify the components or wiring, including adding any kind of badges or stickers to the steering wheel hub trim cover or the upper right side of the instrument panel. Do not modify the front bumper, vehicle body structure, or frame.
- You need proper knee impact protection in a collision. Do not mount or locate any aftermarket equipment on or behind the knee bolsters.
- It is dangerous to try to repair any part of the airbag system yourself. Be sure to tell anyone who works on your vehicle that it has airbags.

Airbag Light

You will want to have the airbags ready to inflate for your protection in a collision. 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.

Children 12 years and under should ride properly buckled up in a rear seat. According to crash statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seats, rather than in the front.

WARNING!

“Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it!” Refer to visor and door shut face mounted labels for information.

WARNING!

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. Use the restraint that is correct for your child:

- The rearward-facing infant carrier is for babies weighing up to about 9 kg (20 lbs), and less than one year old. The infant carrier must **NEVER** be used in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger airbag. An airbag deployment could cause severe injury or death to infants in this position. The infant carrier is held in the vehicle by the lap/shoulder belt or the LATCH child restraint anchorage system.
- Children under one year of age should continue to ride in a rear-facing infant seat, even if they weigh more than 9 kg (20 lbs). A “convertible” child seat, one that is designed to be used either rearward-facing or forward-facing, should be used for children who are too heavy for the infant carrier, but who are too young to face forward in the vehicle.
- The forward-facing child seat is for children from about 9 to 18 kg (20 to 40 lbs), and more than one year old. The child seat is held in the vehicle by the lap/shoulder belt or the LATCH child restraint anchorage system.
- The belt-positioning booster seat is for children weighing more than 18 kg (40 lbs). 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.)

WARNING!

- Improper installation can lead to failure of an infant or child restraint. It could come loose in a collision. The child could be badly injured or killed. Follow the manufacturer's directions exactly when installing an infant or child restraint.
- A rearward facing infant restraint should only be 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 severe or fatal injury to the infant.

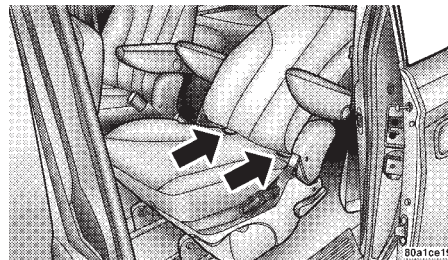
The passenger seat belts are equipped with cinching latch plates, which are designed to keep the lap portion tight around the child restraint so that it is not necessary to use a locking clip. Pulling up on the shoulder portion of the lap/shoulder belt will tighten the belt. The cinching latch plate will keep the belt tight, however, any seat belt system will loosen with time, so check the belt occasionally 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 of the 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 by 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. Don't leave it loose in the vehicle. In a sudden stop or collision, it could strike the occupants or seatbacks and cause serious personal injury.

Lower Anchors and Tether for Children (LATCH)

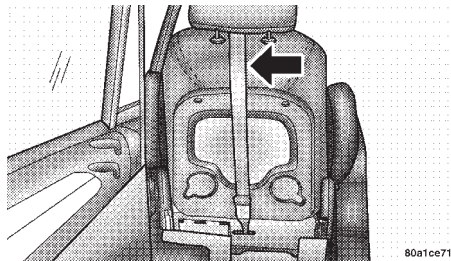
Your vehicle is equipped with the child restraint anchorage system called LATCH, which stands for Lower Anchors and Tether for Children. The LATCH system provides for the installation of the child restraint without using the vehicle seat belt. All rear seating positions have exclusive lower anchorages located at the rear of the seat cushion. They are round bars, part of the seat frame at the back of the seat cushion, and are readily visible.



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 weight and height. Check the label on the restraint for weight and height limits.
- Carefully follow the instructions that come with the restraint. If you install the restraint improperly, it may not work when you need it.

In addition, there are tether strap anchorages behind each rear seating position, located in the rear surface of the seatback. When using the tether anchorages in the rear seating positions, ensure that the strap is routed over the top of the seatback and under the head restraint between the head restraint posts.



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 seatback 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.

The 3-passenger bench seat in the third position must be adjusted to the full rear position on the tracks when the LATCH system is used. Also, when using the LATCH system be sure the seatback is two clicks rear of its full upright position.

Because the lower anchorages are to be introduced to passenger carrying vehicles over a period of years, child restraint systems having attachments for those anchorages 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 the rear seating positions, do not install three child restraints at the same time in the rear most seat position. The anchorages in the rear most seat are not designed to restrain three child restraints at one time. Instead, you may install one child restraint at the center position, or one child restraint at each of the right and left positions.

WARNING!

Do not install child restraint systems equipped with LATCH attachments at all three rear seating positions in the rear most seat at one time. The LATCH anchorages in the rear most seat are designed to restrain no more than two child restraints at a time in the event of a collision.

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 instructions that come with the child restraint system.

WARNING!

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 seatback, 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. If this doesn't help, move the child to the center rear seating position. 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 could 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

A long break-in period is not required for the engine in your new vehicle.

Drive moderately during the first 500 km. After the initial 100 km, speeds up to 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 engine oil installed in the engine at the factory is a high quality energy conserving type lubricant. Oil changes should be consistent with anticipated climate conditions under which vehicle operations will occur. The recommended viscosity and quality grades are shown in Section 7 of this manual. **NON-DETERGENT OR STRAIGHT MINERAL OILS MUST NEVER BE USED.**

A new engine may consume some oil during its first few thousand kilometers of operation. This should be considered as a normal part of the break-in and not interpreted as an indication of difficulty.

CHECKING YOUR VEHICLE FOR SAFETY**Exhaust Gas****WARNING!**

Exhaust gases can injure or kill. They contain carbon monoxide (CO) which is colorless and odorless. Breathing it can make you unconscious and can eventually poison you. To avoid breathing carbon monoxide (CO) follow the safety tips below.

- 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. Do not use the recirculation mode. Set the blower at high speed.

WARNING!

If you are required to drive with the liftgate open, make sure that all windows are closed, and the climate control blower switch is set at high speed. DO NOT use the recirculation mode.

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.

Seat belt assemblies must be replaced after an accident if they have been damaged (bent retractor, torn webbing, etc.). If there is any question regarding belt or retractor condition, replace the belt.

Defrosters

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

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 side wall cracks. Check wheel nuts for tightness and tires (including spare) for proper pressure.

Lights

Have someone observe the operation of all 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, engine coolant, oil or other fluid leaks. Also, if gasoline fumes are detected or fuel, power steering fluid or brake fluid leaks are suspected, the cause should be located and corrected immediately.

UNDERSTANDING THE FEATURES OF YOUR VEHICLE

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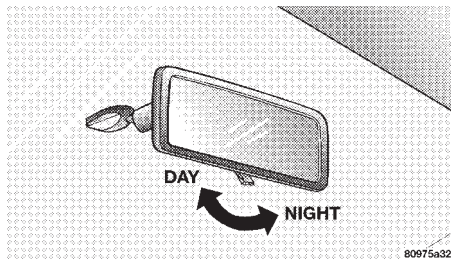
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MIRRORS

Inside Day/Night Mirror

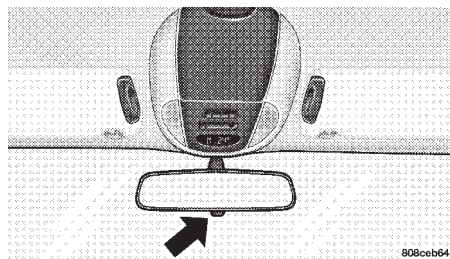
Adjust the mirror to center on the view through the rear window. A two point pivot system allows for horizontal and vertical adjustment of the mirror.



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).

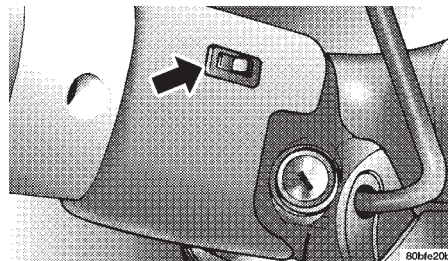
Inside Automatic Dimming Mirror — If Equipped

This mirror automatically adjusts for annoying headlight glare from vehicles behind you. Press the switch at the bottom of the mirror to turn this feature ON or OFF. The switch on the bottom of the mirror illuminates to indicate when this feature is ON.



Power Fold Away Outside Mirrors — If Equipped

Your vehicle may be equipped with power fold away outside mirrors. The power folding mirror switch is located on the right side of the steering column.



There are two switch positions:

1. Standard driving position (unfolded).
2. Mirrors folded close to the front door window.

When the power folding mirror switch is pressed, both outside mirrors will move together. When the ignition switch is on, the mirrors will move to the position designated by the switch. When the ignition is off and the power folding mirror switch is in the fold position, the mirrors will move after the vehicle is exited and the front doors are closed.

Entering the vehicle with the mirrors folded:

- When the driver's front door is opened, only the driver's outside mirror will unfold. When the door is closed, the mirror will return to the folded position provided the power folding mirror switch is in the fold position.
- When the passenger's front door is opened, both mirrors will unfold together. When the door is closed, the mirrors will return to the folded position provided the power folding mirror switch is in the fold position.

Exterior Mirrors Folding Feature

All exterior mirrors are hinged and may be moved either forward or rearward to resist damage. The hinges have three detent positions; full forward, full rearward, and normal.

Outside Mirror — Driver's Side

Adjust the convex 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 portion of the mirror closest to the vehicle. This type of mirror will give a much wider view to the rear, and especially of the lane next to your vehicle.

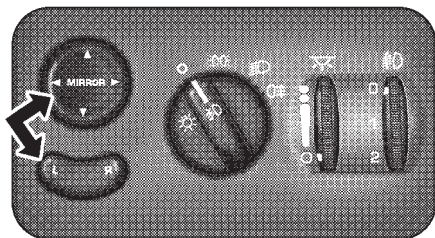
WARNING!

Vehicles and other objects seen in the side convex mirrors will look smaller and farther away than they really are. Relying too much on your side mirrors could cause you to collide with another vehicle or other object.

Use your inside mirror when judging the size or distance of a vehicle seen in the convex mirrors.

Electric Remote-Control Mirrors

Use the mirror select switch, located on the instrument panel to the left of the steering column, 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.



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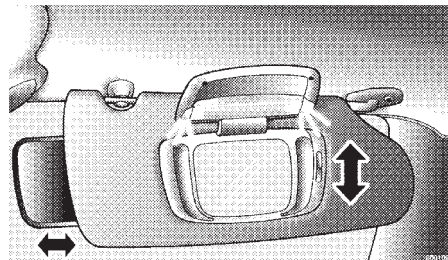
Select a mirror and press one of the four arrows for the direction you want the mirror to move.

Heated Remote Control Mirrors

These mirrors are heated to melt frost or ice. This feature is activated whenever you turn on the Rear Window Defrost.

Illuminated Vanity Mirrors—If Equipped

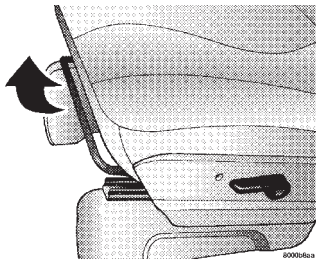
An illuminated vanity mirror is on the sun visor. To use the mirror, rotate the sun visor down and swing the mirror cover upward. The lights turn on automatically. A sliding switch can be used to adjust brightness. Closing the mirror cover turns off the lights.



SEATS

Manual Front Seat Adjuster

The adjusting bar is located under the front of the seat. Pull the bar up and move the seat to the desired position. Release the bar to lock the seat into position.



Using body pressure, move forward and rearward on the seat to be sure the seat adjusters have latched.

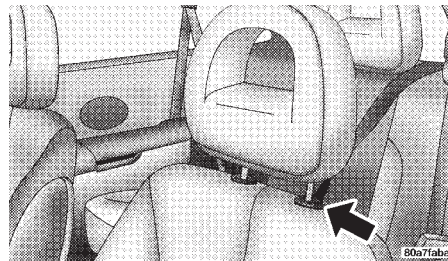
WARNING!

Adjust the seat only while the vehicle is parked. 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.

Your vehicle may be equipped with side airbags. Refer to section 2 "Occupant Restraints -- Side Airbags" for more information.

Adjustable Head Restraints

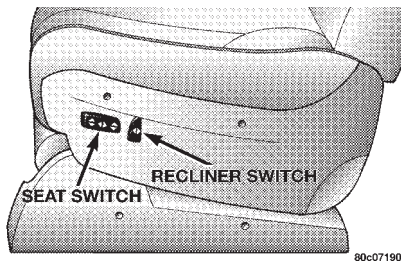
Head restraints can reduce the risk of whiplash injury in the event of impact from the rear. Pull up or push down on the head restraint so that the upper edge is as high as practical. To raise the head restraint, pull up on the head restraint. To lower the head restraint, depress the release tab located at the base of the head restraint and push down on the head restraint.



The head restraints on the rear seats may be removed and placed on the seat cushion to allow the seatback to be folded down more easily.

Power Seats — If Equipped

The power seat switches are located on the outboard side of the seat. The front switch controls up/down, forward/rearward, and tilt adjustment. The rear switch controls the seatback recline adjustment.

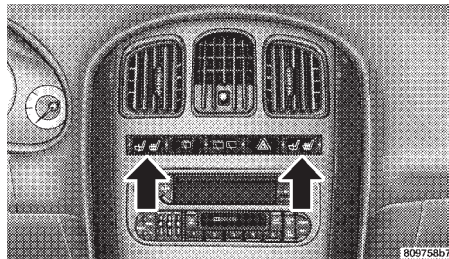


CAUTION!

Do not place any article under a power seat or impede its ability to move as it may cause damage to the seat controls. Seat travel may become limited if movement is stopped by an obstruction in the seat's path.

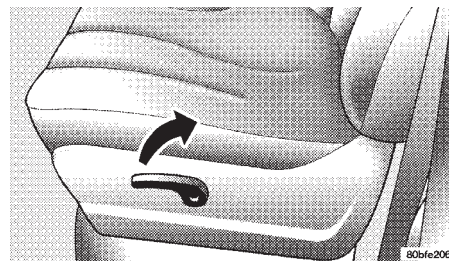
Heated Seats — If Equipped

This feature heats the front driver and passenger seats. The controls for the heated seats are located on the instrument panel above the radio. You may choose LOW, HIGH or no heat. The switch position as well as an indicator light will show when the LOW or HIGH heat setting is ON.



Manual Reclining Seats (Front and Rear)

The recliner mechanism control is on the outboard side of the seat. To recline, lean forward slightly, lift the lever, then push back to the desired position and release the lever. Lean forward and lift the lever to return the seatback to its normal position. Using body pressure, lean forward and rearward on the seat to be sure the seatback has latched.

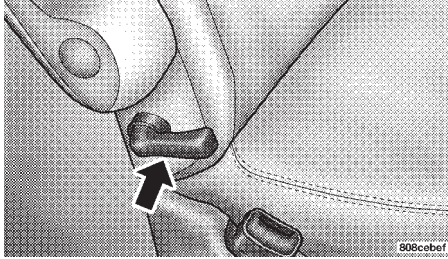


WARNING!

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 fatally injured. Use the recliner only when the vehicle is parked.

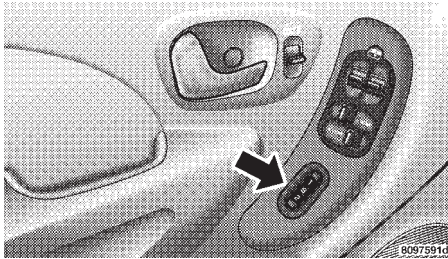
Manual Lumbar — If Equipped

The premium driver's seat is equipped with a lumbar adjustment feature. The handle is located inboard under the armrest. To increase the support, rotate the handle down.



Memory Seat — If Equipped

If your vehicle is equipped with memory seat, your remote keyless entry transmitter or memory seat buttons on the driver's door panel can be used to recall the driver's seat, outside mirrors and radio station presets to saved positions.



The memory seat buttons located on the driver's door will always recall stored settings. The remote keyless entry transmitter can be programmed to recall positions when the UNLOCK button is pressed. See the following procedure on how to link a remote keyless entry transmitter to a position.

NOTE:

The vehicle must be in Park to recall memory positions. If a recall is attempted when the vehicle is not in Park, a message will be displayed in the overhead console.

To recall memory positions press memory button number "1" if you are recalling the memory position for driver one or press memory button number "2" if you are recalling the memory position for driver two. A recall can be cancelled by pressing any of the memory buttons during a recall. When a recall is cancelled, the seat stops moving and a delay of approximately one second will occur before any other recalls can be selected.

Your vehicle may have been delivered with two remote keyless entry transmitters. One or both transmitters can be linked to either memory position. Up to four remote keyless entry transmitters can be used with your vehicle. The memory seat system can also accommodate up to four transmitters linked to either of the two stored seat positions or any combination of the two positions.

To Program Memory Seat Buttons, Follow These Steps:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Use the seat and mirror switches to adjust the seat, recliner and side view mirrors to the desired positions.
3. Set the radio station presets (up to 10 AM and 10 FM stations can be set).
4. Press and release the SET "S" button located on the driver's door. A chime will sound telling you that you are in the set memory mode. You have five seconds after the chime to complete the next step.
5. Within 5 seconds, press and release button "1" or "2" on the driver's door. A chime will sound signaling you that the driver memory has been set.
6. Within 5 seconds, press and release the LOCK button on one of the Remote Keyless Entry Transmitters. A chime will sound signaling you that the transmitter has been successfully linked.

Repeat the above steps for the second position using the other driver's door numbered button and Remote Keyless Entry Transmitter.

Each time the SET "S" button and a numbered button are pressed, you erase the old memory and store a new one.

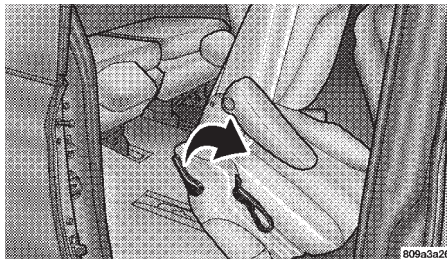
To Unlink A Transmitter, Follow These Steps:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Press and release memory button number "1".
3. Press and release the SET "S" button located on the driver's door. A chime will sound telling you that you are in the set memory mode. You have five seconds after the chime to complete the next step.
4. Press and release memory button "1".
5. Within 5 seconds, press and release the UNLOCK button on the remote keyless entry transmitters. A chime will sound signaling you that the transmitter has been successfully unlinked.

To unlink another transmitter from memory positions "1" or "2" repeat steps 1 through 5 for each transmitter.

Middle Quad Fold & Tumble™ Seating

The passenger's and driver's side middle bucket seats can be tilted forward for easy access to the third seat or rear cargo area.



To tilt the seat, pull up on the release handle and tilt the seat fully forward. To return the seat, lower the seat and ensure that it is latched.

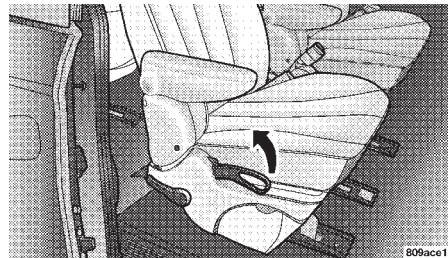
WARNING!

In the event of a collision you could be injured if the seat is not fully latched.

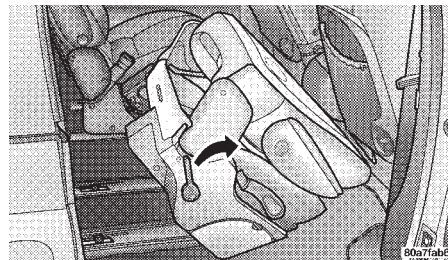
Middle Quad Fold & Tumble™ Seat Removal

1. Remove any obstructions from the floor in front of the seat.
2. Ensure that the cupholder is closed.
3. Remove the head restraint and place it on the seat cushion.

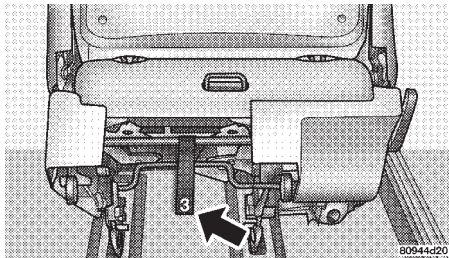
4. Pull up on the seatback release lever located on the outboard side of the seat to fold the seatback and lock it down.



5. Pull up on the release handle and tumble the seat fully forward.



6. Pull the release strap "3" located at the bottom of the seat to disengage the front attachments.



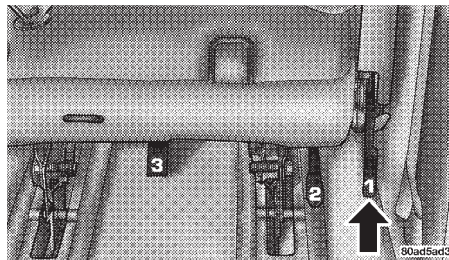
7. The seat assembly can now be removed from the vehicle and moved on its Easy Out® Rollers.

To reinstall the seat, remove any obstructions from the floor in front of the seat. Align the seat in the floor tracks and tilt the seat forward to engage the front floor attachments, then tilt the seat rearward and push down to engage the rear attachments. Return the seatback to its full upright position and reinstall the head restraint.

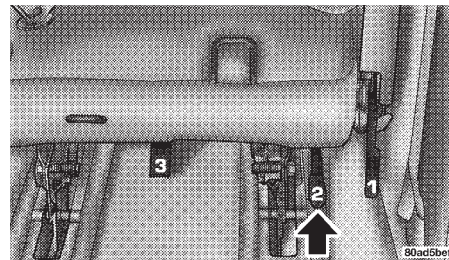
WARNING!
In a collision, you or others in your vehicle could be injured if seats are not properly latched to their floor attachments. Always be sure the seats are fully latched.

Rear Quad Fold & Tumble™ Rear Seat Removal

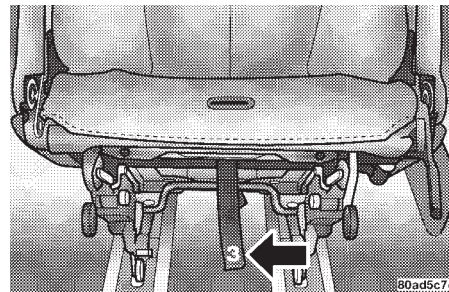
1. Remove the head restraint and place it on the seat cushion.
2. Pull up on release lever "1" to fold the seatback and lock it down.



3. Pull up on release lever "2" and tumble the seat fully forward.



4. Pull the release strap "3" located at the bottom of the seat to disengage the front attachments.



5. The seat assembly can now be removed from the vehicle and moved on its Easy Out® Rollers.

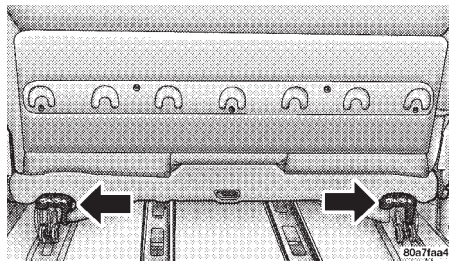
To reinstall the rear seat, remove any obstructions from the floor in front of the seat. Align the seat in the floor tracks and tilt the seat forward to engage the front floor attachments, then tilt the seat rearward and push down to engage the rear attachments. Pull the release handle "1" to return the seatback to its full upright position and reinstall the head restraint.

WARNING!

In a collision, you or others in your vehicle could be injured if seats are not properly latched to their floor attachments. Always be sure the seats are fully latched.

3 – Passenger Bench Seat

Release levers are located on the rear leg assemblies, near the floor. To remove the seat, squeeze each release handle and rotate downwards to deploy the wheels. A lock indicator button pops up when the seat is unlocked. The seat assembly can now be removed from the vehicle and moved on its Easy Out® Rollers.



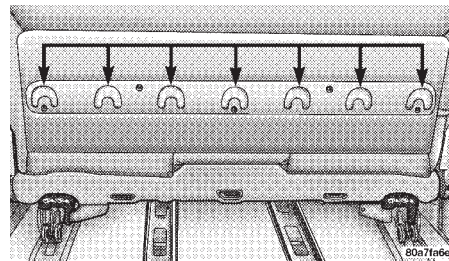
To reinstall the seat, roll the seat into position over the strikers in the floor. Squeeze the release handle and rotate upward until the lock indicator button returns in to the handle.

WARNING!

If not properly latched, the bench seats could become loose. Personal injuries could result. After reinstalling these seats, be sure the red indicator button on the release handles return into the handles.

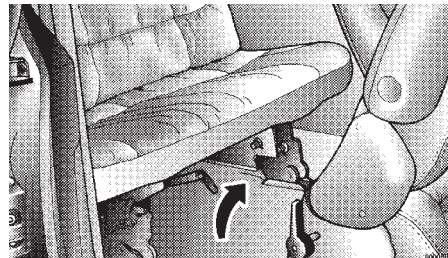
Grocery Bag Retainer

Retainer hooks which will hold grocery bag handles are built into the seatbacks of all rear seats and front seats. The floor supports the partial weight of the bagged goods.



Rear-Most Bench Seat

The seat position can be adjusted fore and aft to any of three positions - normal (rearward), intermediate, and full forward. In this way varying needs for legroom and cargo space behind the seat can be accommodated.



The release lever is below the seat and is accessible from the front and back of the seat.

Rear Seat Descriptions

7 Passenger Model — 2- quad seats in the second position and 3- passenger bench seat in the third position. All rear seats are removable.

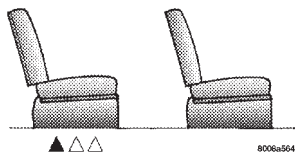
6 Passenger Model — 2- quad seats in the second position and 2- quad seats in the third position. All rear seats are removable.

Rear Bench Seating Flexibility

The 3- passenger bench seat may be adjusted to any of 3 positions on its tracks while installed in the vehicle. The bench seat may also be moved to the second seating position or removed from the vehicle.

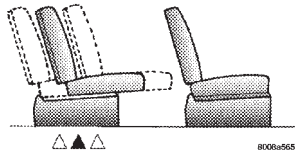
1. Normal Seating—

The 2nd and 3rd row seats are installed. The 3rd row bench seat is in the full rear position on the tracks.



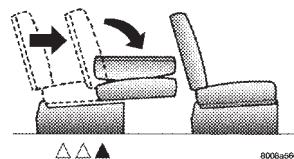
2. Increased Storage—

Increased storage area is provided by adjusting 3rd row bench seat to the intermediate track position. Rear seating for 3 passengers (children) is still provided.



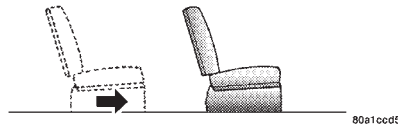
3. Additional Storage—

The 2nd and 3rd row seats installed. The 3rd row bench seat is in the full forward position on the tracks and the rear seatback is folded down.



4. Auxiliary Seating—

The middle quad seats are removed from the vehicle. The 3- passenger bench seat can be installed in either the second or third row.

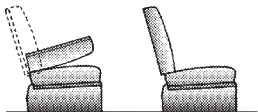


Rear Quad Seating Flexibility

The seats may be used with either or both seatbacks folded forward for additional storage space. Both seats may also be removed from the vehicle to provide additional storage.

1. Normal Seating—

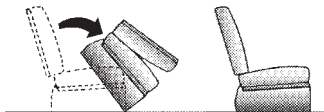
The 2nd and 3rd row seats are installed. Both seatbacks are in the upright position.



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2. Increased Storage—

Increased storage area is provided by folding either or both seatbacks. With one seatback folded forward, rear seating for another occupant is still provided. Either or both seats may Fold and Tumble™ forward for more storage space. For maximum storage, remove the head restraint and place on the seat cushion, then fold the seatback over the head restraint by lifting lever “1” and tumble the seat forward by lifting lever “2”.



80a1cd44

3. Additional Storage—

The 2nd row seats are installed in the middle seating position. Either or both of the rear seats are removed from the vehicle.

4. Auxiliary Seating—

The 2nd row seats are removed from the vehicle. The seats can be installed in either the rear or middle seat position.

- If the seat is not occupied, the seatback can be folded forward to obtain additional cargo space. To fold the seatback forward, pull the handle labeled “1” located behind the seat on the passenger side.
- The seatback will latch in the folded position. To assure the seatback is latched in the folded position, additional downward pressure on the seatback may be required when folding.
- The same lever is used to return the seatback to the upright position.

NOTE:

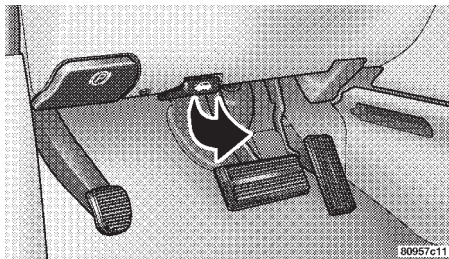
The head restraints are removable, if needed. To remove them, press the release tab at the base of the head restraint.

WARNING!

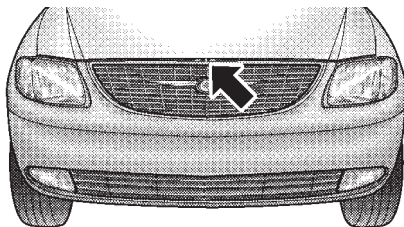
- The cargo area in the rear of the vehicle should not be used as a play area by children. They could be seriously injured in a collision. Children should be seated and using the proper restraint system.
- It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed.
- Do not allow people to ride in any area of your vehicle that is not equipped with seats and seat belts.
- Be sure everyone in your vehicle is in a seat and using a seat belt properly.

TO OPEN AND CLOSE THE HOOD

To open the hood, two latches must be released. First pull the hood release lever located under the left side of the instrument panel.



Next, push to the left the safety catch located under the front edge of the hood, near the center.



Use the hood prop rod to secure the hood in the open position.

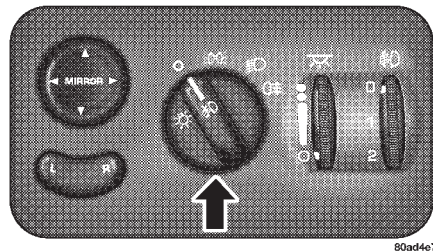
To prevent possible damage, do not slam the hood to close it. Lower the hood until it is open approximately 30 cm (12 inches) and then drop it. This should secure both latches. Never drive your vehicle unless the hood is fully closed, with both latches engaged.

WARNING!

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

All of the lights, except the hazard warning lights, are controlled by switches left of the steering column on the instrument panel.



Interior Lights

Interior lights are turned on when a door or liftgate is opened, the keyless entry transmitter is activated, or when the dimmer control is moved to the extreme top.

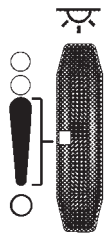
The interior lights will automatically turn off in about 15 minutes if any of the following occur.

- A door, sliding door or the liftgate is left open.
- Any overhead reading light is left on.
- If the dimmer control is in the extreme top position.

NOTE:

The key must be out of the ignition switch or the ignition switch must be in the OFF position for this feature to operate.

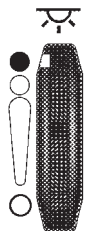
Dimmer Control



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With the position lights or headlights on, rotating the dimmer control for the interior lights on the instrument panel upward will increase the brightness of the instrument panel lights.

Dome Light Position

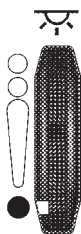


80944d6c

Rotate the dimmer control completely upward to the second detent (extreme top position) to turn on the interior lights, except the front reading/courtesy lights. The interior lights will remain on

when the dimmer control is in this position.

Interior light Defeat (OFF)



80944d62

Rotate the dimmer control to the OFF position (extreme bottom). The interior lights will remain off when the doors or lift-gate are open.

Parade Mode (Daytime Brightness Feature)

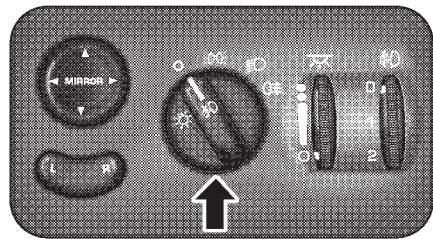


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Rotate the dimmer control to the first detent. This feature brightens the odometer, radio and overhead displays when the position lights or headlights are on during daylight conditions.

Headlights

Turn the headlight switch to the 2nd detent to turn the headlights and position lights on. This also turns on all instrument panel lighting.



80ad4e7c

Position Lights

Turn this switch to the first detent to turn on the front and rear position lights. This also turns on all instrument panel lighting.

Lights-on Reminder

If the headlights or the position lights are left on, or if the dimmer control is in the extreme top position after the ignition is turned off, a chime will sound when the driver's door is opened.

Battery Protection

This feature provides battery protection to avoid wearing down the battery if the headlights, front fog lights, or rear fog lights are left on for extended

periods of time when the ignition switch is in the LOCK position. After 3 minutes of the ignition switch being in the LOCK position and the headlight switch in any position other than OFF or POSITION LIGHTS, the lights will turn off automatically until the next cycle of the ignition switch or headlight switch.

The battery protection feature will be disabled if the ignition switch is turned to any other position other than LOCK during the 3 minute delay.

Headlight Time Delay — If Equipped

This feature provides the safety of headlight illumination for up to 90 seconds, when leaving your vehicle in an unlighted area.

To activate the delay feature, turn off the ignition switch while the headlights are still on. Then turn off the headlights within 45 seconds. The 90 second delay interval begins when headlight switch is turned off. If the headlights or position lights are turned back on or the ignition switch is turned on, the delay will be cancelled.

If the headlights are turned off before the ignition switch, they will turn off in the normal manner.

NOTE:

The headlights must be turned off within 45 seconds of turning the ignition switch off to activate this feature.

Front Fog Lights — If Equipped



To activate the front fog lights, turn on the position lights or the headlights and pull out on the headlight switch control knob. An indicator in the headlight switch shows that the front fog lights are on. Pressing the headlight switch control knob in will turn the front fog lights off.

Rear Fog Lights



The rear fog lights may be operated as desired when visibility is poor due to fog. To activate the rear fog lights, pull out the headlight switch and turn the control knob to the last detent. Use the rear fog lights in accordance with local laws.

Headlamp Leveling System

Your vehicle may be equipped with a headlamp leveling system. This system allows the driver to maintain proper headlight beam position with the road surface regardless of vehicle load. The control switch is located on the instrument panel next to the dimmer control.

To operate, rotate the control switch until the appropriate number, which corresponds to the load listed on the appropriate chart, aligns with the indicator line on the switch.

SWITCH

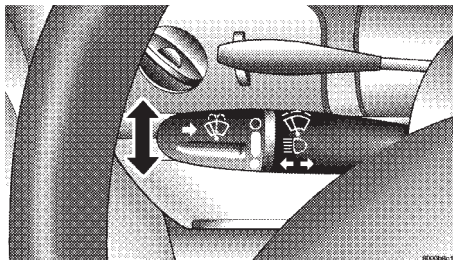
POSITION	LOAD CONDITION
0	* Driver Only, or Driver and Passenger in Front Seats
1	* Driver, Front Passenger and All 3 Rear Seating Positions Occupied, or ALL Seating Positions (including mid-seat) Occupied.
1	* All Seating Positions Occupied, Plus an Evenly Distributed Load Behind the Rear Seat. The Total Weights of Passengers and Load Does Not Exceed the Maximum Load Capacity of the Vehicle.
2	* Driver Plus an Evenly Distributed Load Behind the Rear Seat. The Total Weights of the Driver and Load Does Not Exceed the Maximum Load Capacity of the Vehicle.
* Passenger Capacity:	
	Front Seating Positions 2
	Mid Seating Positions 2 or 3
	Rear Seating Positions 2 or 3
Calculations based on a passenger weight of 75 kg (165 lbs).	

MULTIFUNCTION CONTROL LEVER

Turn Signals

Move the Multifunction Control Lever up or down and the arrows on each side of the Information Center flash to indicate 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 indicator flashes at a rapid rate, check for a defective outside turn signal light bulb. If one of the indicators fails to light when the lever is moved, it would suggest that the indicator light is defective. If both the indicators and the turn signal bulb fail to light when the lever is moved, see your authorized dealer.



Turn Signal Warning

If the vehicle electronics sense that the vehicle has traveled at over 29 km/h (18 mph) for about one kilometer with the turn signals on, a chime will sound to alert the driver.

Headlight Low/High Beam Selector Switch

Pull the multifunction control lever toward the steering wheel to switch the headlights between HIGH and LOW beam.

Passing Light

You can signal another vehicle with your headlights by lightly pulling the multifunction lever toward the steering wheel. This will cause the headlights to turn on at high beam and remain on until the lever is released.

NOTE:

Use passing lights in accordance with local laws.

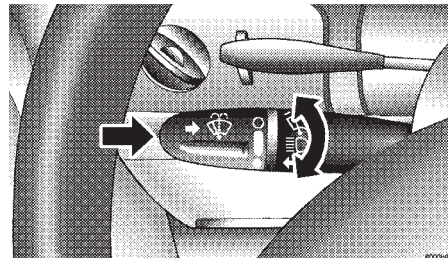
Windshield Wipers and Washers

The wipers and washers are operated by a switch in the control lever. Turn the knob at the end of the handle to select the desired wiper speed.

NOTE:

Always remove any build-up of snow that prevents the windshield wiper blades from returning to the OFF position. If the windshield wiper switch is turned OFF and the blades cannot

return to the OFF position, damage to the wiper motor may occur.



To use the washer, press the knob in when spray is desired, the washers will spray for a maximum of 20 seconds or until the knob is released. If another washer cycle is desired the knob must be pressed again to get another 20 second washer cycle. If the knob is depressed while in the delay range, the wiper will operate for several seconds after the knob is released, and then resume the intermittent interval previously selected.

If the knob is depressed while in the OFF position, the wiper control will wipe approximately 2 cycles then turn OFF.

WARNING!

Sudden loss of visibility through the windshield could lead to an accident. You might not see other vehicles or other obstacles. To avoid sudden icing of the windshield during freezing weather, warm the windshield with defroster before and during windshield washer use.

Intermittent Wiper System

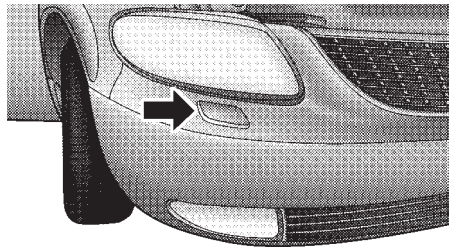
Use the intermittent system when weather conditions make a single wiping cycle, with a variable pause between cycles, desirable.

For maximum delay between cycles, rotate the control knob into the upper end of the delay range. The delay interval decreases as you rotate the knob until it enters the LO continual speed position. The delay can be regulated from a maximum of about 20 seconds between cycles, to a cycle every 2 seconds. The time delay will be doubled if the vehicle speed is less than 16 km/h (10 mph).

Headlight Washers—If Equipped

This feature operates in combination with the windshield washers. To use the headlight washers, turn the headlights ON and press in on the windshield washer control knob.

This will operate the windshield washers and direct two timed high pressure sprays onto the headlight lens.



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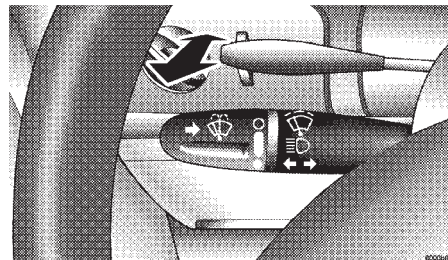
If the windshield washer control knob is released and then pressed within five seconds the headlight washers will not direct another timed high pressure spray onto the headlight lens.

NOTE:

To avoid possible need for re-priming of the headlight washer system, do not allow the windshield washer reservoir to run out of washer fluid. If the system loses its prime, add washer fluid and cycle the system 2 or 3 times.

TILT STEERING COLUMN

To tilt the column, pull the small lever, located above and behind the turn signal control, forward and move the wheel up or down, as desired. Release the lever to lock the wheel firmly in place.



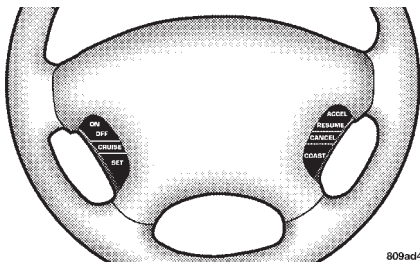
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WARNING!

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

ELECTRONIC SPEED CONTROL

This device can be engaged to take over the accelerator operation at speeds between 48 km/h (30 mph) and 160 km/h (100 mph). The controls are mounted on the steering wheel.



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To Activate:

Push the "ON/OFF" button once and the CRUISE indicator located below the instrument cluster odometer will illuminate showing the electronic speed control is on. To turn the system OFF, push the "ON/OFF" button again and the system and indicator will turn off.

WARNING!

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 and release the "SET" button. Release the accelerator and the vehicle will operate at the selected speed.

To Deactivate:

A soft tap on the brake pedal, pushing the "CANCEL" button or normal braking while slowing the vehicle will deactivate the speed control without erasing the memory. Pressing the clutch pedal will also deactivate the system if equipped with manual transmission. Pushing the "ON/OFF" button to the OFF position or turning off the ignition erases the speed memory.

To Resume Speed:

To resume a previously set speed, push and release the "RESUME/ACCEL" button. Resume can be used at any speed above 40 km/h (25 mph).

To Vary the Speed Setting:

When the speed control is set, speed can be increased by pressing and holding the "RESUME/ACCEL" button. When the button is released, a new set speed will be established.

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

To decrease speed while speed control is set, press and hold the "COAST" button. Release the button when the desired speed is reached, and the new speed will be set.

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

To Accelerate For Passing:

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

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 will experience a downshift to 3rd gear while climbing uphill or descending downhill. This downshift to 3rd gear is necessary to maintain vehicle set speed.

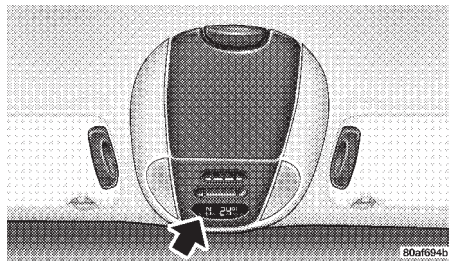
On steep hills a greater speed loss or gain may occur so it may be preferable to drive without speed control.

WARNING!

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.

OVERHEAD CONSOLE

The overhead console may contain courtesy/reading lights, storage for sunglasses, compass/temperature display, a mini-trip computer, optional power sliding door switches and optional power liftgate switches.



Courtesy/Reading Lights

At the forward end of the console are two courtesy/reading lights.

Press the lens to turn these lights on.

The lights also turn on when a front door, a sliding door or the liftgate is opened. If your vehicle is equipped with Remote Keyless Entry, the lights will also turn on when the unlock button on the transmitter is pressed.

The area around the instrument panel cupholders is also illuminated from a light in the overhead console. This light is turned on when the headlight switch is on and will adjust in brightness when the dimmer control is rotated up or down.

Sunglasses Storage

At the rear of the console a compartment is provided for the storage of two pair of sunglasses.

Press the door latch to open the compartment. The door will slowly rotate to an open position.

Compass/Temperature Display

This display provides the outside temperature and one of eight compass readings to indicate the direction the vehicle is facing.

Automatic Compass Calibration

This compass is self calibrating which eliminates the need to manually set the compass. When the vehicle is new, the compass may appear erratic and the "CAL" symbol will be displayed. After completing three 360° turns in an area free from large metal or metallic objects, the "CAL" symbol will turn off and the compass will function normally.

Manual Compass Calibration

If the compass appears erratic and the "CAL" symbol does not appear, you must put the compass into the Calibration Mode manually.

To put into a Calibration Mode: Turn on the ignition switch and set the display to Comp/Temp. Press the RESET button for at least 10 seconds until the “CAL” symbol appears. Release the button(s) and complete three 360° turns in an area free from large metal objects. The “CAL” symbol will turn off and the compass will function normally.

Compass Variance

Compass Variance is the difference between magnetic North and Geographic North. In some areas of the world, the difference between magnetic and geographic North is great enough to cause the compass to give false readings. If this occurs, the compass variance must be set.

To set the variance: Turn the ignition switch ON and set the display to Comp/Temp. Press the RESET button for approximately 5 seconds. The “VAR” symbol will light and the last variance zone number will be displayed. Press the STEP button to select the proper variance zone as shown in the map.

Press the RESET button to set the new variance zone and resume normal operation.

Mini-Trip Computer

This displays information on the following:

- **Compass/Temperature**

Shows the outside temperature and vehicle direction.

- **Average Fuel Economy (ECO AVG)**

Shows the average fuel economy since the last reset.

- **Distance To Empty (DTE)**

Shows the estimated distance that can be traveled with the fuel remaining in the tank. This estimated distance is determined using the kilometer per liter for the last few minutes.

- **Instantaneous Fuel Economy (ECO)**

Shows fuel economy for the last few seconds.

- **Trip Odometer (ODO)**

Shows the distance traveled since the last reset.

- **Elapsed Time (ET)**

Shows the accumulated ignition ON time since the last reset.

- **Off Mode**

Shows a blank display.

- **Step Button**

Push this button to cycle through all the Compass/Minitrip Computer displays.

- **US/M Button**

Press this button to convert the display from U.S. to metric units.

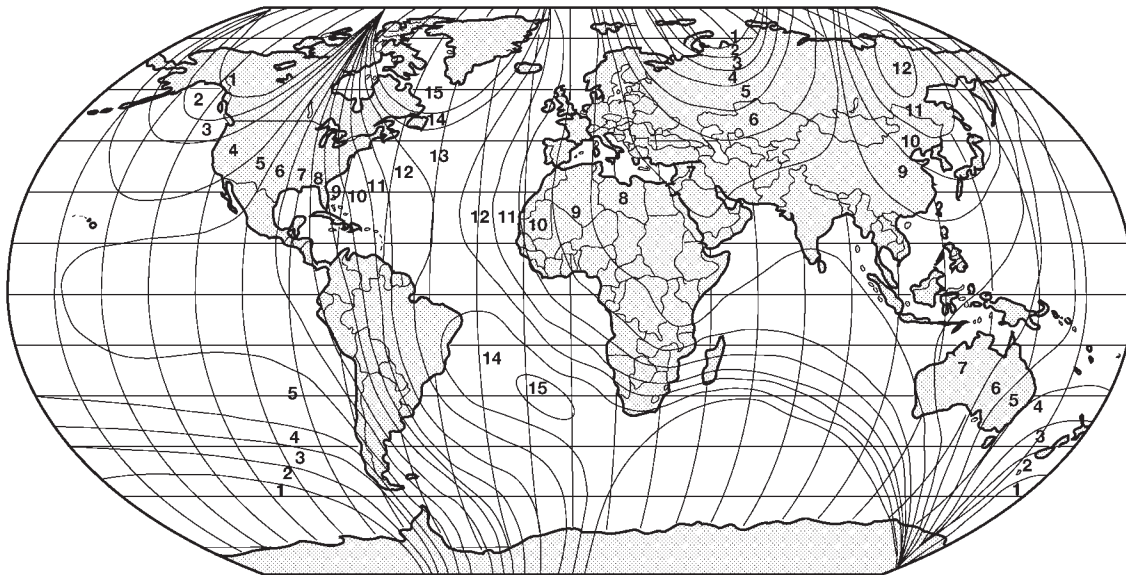
To Reset The Display

Pressing the Reset button once will clear the resettable function currently being displayed. Resettable functions are average fuel economy, trip odometer and elapsed time. Pressing the reset button twice within four seconds will clear all resettable functions. Reset will only occur if a resettable function is currently being displayed.

Vehicle Information Center — If Equipped

The vehicle information center, when the appropriate conditions exist, displays the following WARNING messages and symbols. Each message is accompanied by a single chime:

- TURN SIGNALS ON (with graphic)
- PERFORM SERVICE
- DOOR AJAR (one or more, with graphic)
- LIFTGATE AJAR (with graphic)
- WASHER FLUID LOW (with graphic)



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Compass Variance Map

Customer Programmable Features — If Equipped

Press the “MENU” button until one of the display choices following appears:

NOTE:

The Factory Settings must be set to “NO” before some of the features can be programed.

Language

When in this display you may select one of five languages for all display nomenclature, including the trip computer functions. Press the “STEP” button while in this display selects English, Francaise, Deutsch, Italiano, or Espanol. As you continue the displayed information will be shown in the selected language.

US or Metric

Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display selects US or Metric. The overhead console and climate control displays will be in the selected units.

Service Interval

When this feature is selected a service interval between 3 200 km (2,000 miles) and 12 000 km (7,500 miles) in 800 km (500 mile) increments may be selected. Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display will select distances between 3 200 km (2,000 miles) and 12 000 km (7,500 miles) in 800 km (500 mile) increments.

Reset Service Distance (Displays Only if Service Interval was Changed)

When this feature is selected the current accumulated service distance can be reset to the newly selected service interval. Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display will select “Yes” or “No.”

Use Factory Settings

If “Yes” is selected, all of the customer programmable features will be set to the factory default and not displayed. If “No” is selected you can program the Vehicle Information Center to your own personal preferences.

Auto Door Locks

When this feature is selected, all doors and the liftgate lock automatically when the speed of the vehicle reaches 15 mph (24 km/h). Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display will select “Yes” or “No.”

Auto Unlock On Exit (Available Only When the AUTO DOOR LOCKS Feature is Turned On)

When this feature is selected all the vehicle's doors will unlock when the driver's door is opened if the vehicle is stopped and the transmission is in P (Park) or N (Neutral) position. Pressing the STEP button when in this display will select “Yes” or “No.”

Remote Unlock Driver's Door 1st

When this feature is selected only the driver's door will unlock on the first press of the remote keyless entry unlock button and require a second press to unlock the remaining locked doors and liftgate. When “**REMOTE UNLOCK ALL DOORS**” is selected all of the doors and the liftgate will unlock at the first press of the remote keyless entry unlock button. Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display will select “DRIVER'S DOOR 1ST” or “ALL DOORS”.

Remote Linked To Memory (Available with Memory Seat Only)

When this feature is selected the memory seat, mirror, and radio settings will return to the memory set position when the remote keyless entry “Unlock” button is pressed. If this feature is not selected then the memory seat, mirror, and radio settings can only return to the memory set position using the door mounted switch. Pressing the “STEP” button when in this display will select “Yes” or “No.”

Headlamp Delay

When this feature is selected the driver can choose, when exiting the vehicle, to have the headlamps remain on for 30, 60, or 90 seconds, or not remain on. Pressing the "STEP" button when in this display will select 30, 60, 90, or "OFF."

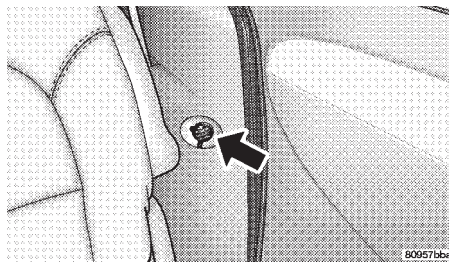
Power Accessory Delay

When this feature is selected, accessory power will be supplied for up to 45 seconds for the power windows, radio, power vent windows, power outlets, and removable center console, when the ignition switch is turned off or until the key is removed and either front door is opened.

ELECTRICAL POWER OUTLETS

To the left of the instrument panel cup holder is a cigar lighter equipped with an illuminated glow ring and a 12 volt power outlet. The cigar lighter is controlled by the ignition switch and the lower outlet is connected directly to the battery.

A third outlet is located on the driver's side, just to the rear of the sliding door and is also controlled by the ignition switch. The lower and rear outlets will not accommodate a conventional cigar lighter unit.



The outlets include tethered caps labeled with a key or battery symbol indicating the power source. The lower instrument panel outlet is powered directly from the battery, items plugged into this outlet may discharge the battery and/or prevent engine starting.

The lower outlet is also protected by an automatic reset circuit breaker. The automatic circuit breaker restores power when the overload is removed. The circuit breaker also supplies power to the outlet in the removable floor console, when in the front position. Refer to section 3 "Removable Floor Console" in this manual.

NOTE:

If desired, all of the power outlets can be converted by your authorized dealer to provide power with the ignition switch in the OFF position.

Electrical Outlet Use With Engine Off

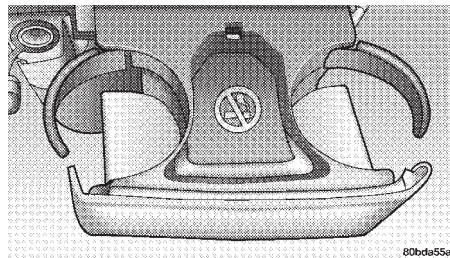
WARNING!

- Many accessories that can be plugged in draw power from the vehicle's battery, even when not in use (i.e. cellular phones, etc.). Eventually, if plugged in long enough, the vehicle's battery will discharge sufficiently to degrade battery life and/or prevent engine starting.
- Accessories that draw higher power (i.e. coolers, vacuum cleaners, lights, etc.), will degrade the battery even more quickly. Only use these intermittently and with greater caution.
- After the use of high power draw accessories, or long periods of the vehicle not being started (with accessories still plugged in), the vehicle must be driven a sufficient length of time to allow the generator to recharge the vehicle's battery.
- Power outlets are designed for accessory plugs only. Do not hang any type of accessory or accessory bracket from the plug. Improper use of the power outlet can cause damage not covered by your warranty.

CUP HOLDERS

Instrument Panel Cup Holders

The instrument panel cupholders are located in a pull out drawer just below the climate controls.



When the drawer is pulled out firmly and the detent is engaged the arms of the cupholders will spring out. Place the container to be held into one of the cupholders and then push the arm toward the container until the container is held stable. There are adjustable positions for the arm so the cupholder can accommodate a wide variety of container types and sizes, including those with handles.

For vehicles with manual transmissions there are also cup holders integrated into the floor shift console.

Convenience Tray And Smoker's Package Kit

Located between the instrument panel cupholders is a convenience tray that has been designed to hold miscellaneous small items.

NOTE:

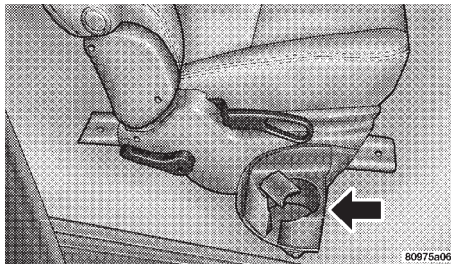
The convenience tray should never be used for ashes without the ash tray in place. Permanent burn marks may result.

With the Smoker's package, a removable ash tray is inserted into the convenience tray location. To install the ash tray, slide the forward edge into the convenience tray opening and push down to lock it into position. For cleaning of the ash tray, its removal is accomplished by inserting the end of a key in the pry slot that is molded into the rear edge of the ash tray and then twisting the key slightly.

Rear Cup Holders

There are dual stationary cupholders located in the passenger's side rear trim panel and on short wheel base vehicles a single stationary cup holder is on the driver's side rear trim panel. On long wheel base vehicles there are dual stationary cup holders on the driver's side rear trim panel.

There are also underseat cupholders for the 2nd seat passengers. With quad seats in the 2nd position, these cupholders are located on the outboard side of the seat pedestal.



NOTE:

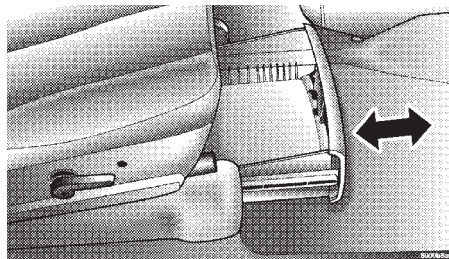
- The quad seat cupholders will remain upright if the seat is tilted forward.
- The quad seat cupholders are designed to break away if stepped on. To return the cupholder to its normal position, simply push the cupholder up to snap it into place.
- The floor mat must be in position for optimum cupholder operation.

There are also two cupholders and a flat tray on the seat back of the quad seats. These can be used when the seat back is folded forward.

STORAGE

Front Seat Storage Bin — If Equipped

The storage bin is located under the front passenger's seat. It can be locked with the ignition key.

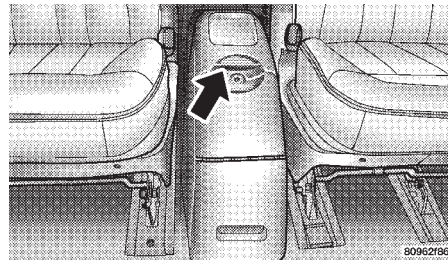


Removable Floor Console — If Equipped

The removal floor console has a power outlet, storage tray, light, cell phone holder, tissue holder, and a map holder. It can be placed between either the front seats or middle seats.

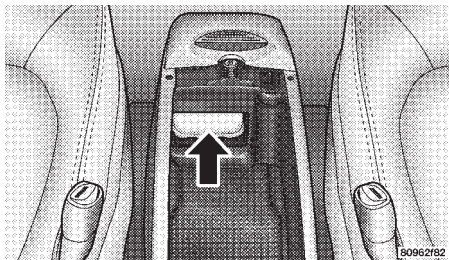
NOTE:

- When the console is located between the front seats the outlet is protected by an automatic circuit breaker and is powered directly from the battery, items plugged into this outlet may discharge the battery and/or prevent engine starting.
- The removable floor console can only be placed between the middle seats on vehicles equipped with manual transmissions.



To remove the console use the following procedure:

1. Open the rear lid and remove the storage tray.
2. Pull the release handle located inside the floor console, reinstall the storage tray and close the rear lid.



3. Using the front and rear grab handles, lift up and slide the console rearward to disengage the front of the console and lift up to remove the console from the floor.

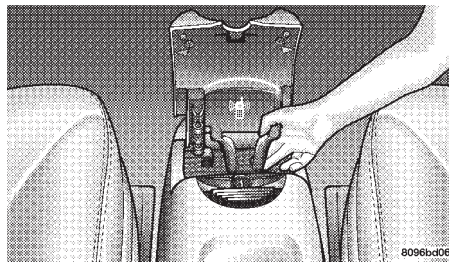
To reinstall the console, slide the console forward to engage the front of the console into the floor tray. Rapidly push down on the rear of the console with enough force to engage the latch, you should hear the latch “snap” into place. Pull up on the console to be sure it's firmly attached.

NOTE:

When the removable floor console is located between the middle seats, the power outlet only has power supplied to it when the ignition switch is ON.

Cell Phone Holder

1. Open the front lid and remove the cell phone holder by pulling rearward and up on the lower edge of the holder.



2. Plug in the power cord for the cellular phone into the outlet located in the bottom of the forward console bin and reinstall the cell phone holder
3. Place the cell phone into the holder.

WARNING!

- Many accessories that can be plugged in draw power from the vehicle's battery, even when not in use (i.e. cellular phones, etc.). Eventually, if plugged in long enough, the vehicle's battery will discharge sufficiently to degrade battery life and/or prevent engine starting.
- Accessories that draw higher power (i.e. coolers, vacuum cleaners, lights, etc.), will degrade the battery even more quickly. Only use these intermittently and with greater caution.
- After the use of high power draw accessories, or long periods of the vehicle not being started (with accessories still plugged in), the vehicle must be driven a sufficient length of time to allow the generator to recharge the vehicle's battery.

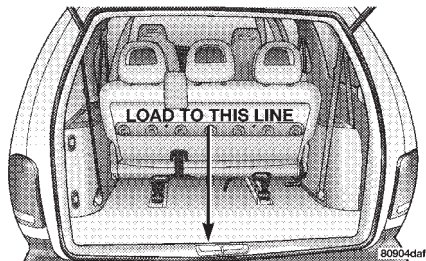
Rear Compartment Storage Bins

Your vehicle may be equipped with open storage bins located in each rear trim panel or your vehicle may be equipped with storage bins located under the armrest in each rear trim panel.

Cargo Area Storage

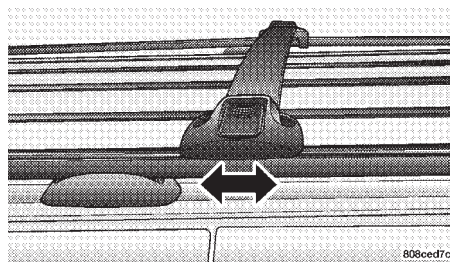
The seats in your vehicle are in-line which enables you to stow long objects, such as lumber or skis, on the floor without moving the seats.

The liftgate sill plate has a raised line with the statement "Load To This Line". This line indicates how far rearward cargo can be placed without interfering with liftgate closing.



ROOF LUGGAGE RACK—IF EQUIPPED

The load carried on the luggage rack must not exceed 68 kg (150 lbs) and should be uniformly distributed over the cargo area.



Use both adjustable cross bar assemblies to contain the load. Distribute the load as uniformly as possible between the cross bars and on the roof skid strips.

To move the cross bars, press the upper edge of each cross bar button, then move the cross bar to the desired position. Once the cross bar is in place, press the lower edge of the cross bar button to lock it into position.

NOTE:

For reduced wind noise when installing the cross bars make sure the label marked FRONT is facing the front of the vehicle. Also, when the cross bars are not in use the front cross bar should be placed two slots from the front of the vehicle and the rear cross bar should be two slots from the rear of the vehicle. This will help reduce wind noise when the crossbars are not in use.

Attempt to move the crossbar again to ensure that it has properly locked into position.

The tie down holes on the cross bar ends should always be used to tie down the load. Check the straps frequently to be sure that the load remains securely attached.

External racks do not increase the total load carrying capacity of the vehicle. Be sure that the total occupant and luggage load inside the vehicle, plus the load on the luggage rack, do not exceed the rated vehicle capacity as shown on the label inside the glove box.

CAUTION!

To avoid damage to the roof rack and vehicle, do not exceed the maximum roof rack load capacity of 68 kg (150 lbs). Always distribute heavy loads as evenly as possible and secure the load appropriately.

Long loads which extend over the windshield, such as wood panels or surfboards, should be secured to both the front and rear of the vehicle.

Place a blanket or other protection between the surface of the roof and the load.

Travel at speeds of less than 100 km/h (62 mph) and turn corners carefully when carrying large or heavy loads on the roof rack. Wind forces, due to natural causes or nearby truck traffic, can add sudden upward loads. This is especially true on large flat loads and may result in damage to the cargo or your vehicle.

WARNING!

Cargo must be securely tied before driving your vehicle. Improperly secured loads can fly off the vehicle, particularly at high speeds, resulting in personal injury or property damage. Follow the Roof Rack Cautions when carrying cargo on your roof rack.

LOAD LEVELING SYSTEM—IF EQUIPPED

The automatic load leveling system will provide a level riding vehicle under most passenger and cargo loading conditions.

A hydraulic pump contained within the shock absorbers raise the rear of the vehicle to the correct height. It takes approximately 1.6 km (1 mile) of driving for the leveling to complete depending on the road surface conditions.

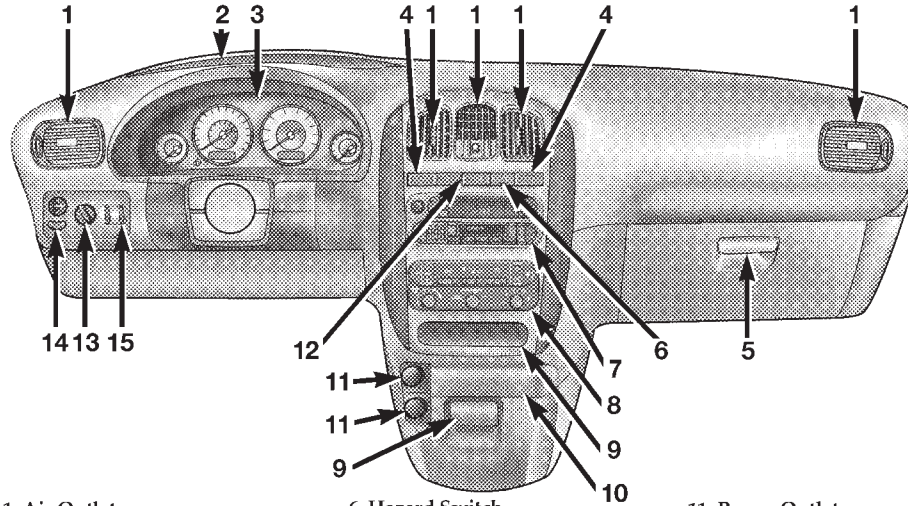
If the leveled vehicle is not moved for approximately 15 hours, the leveling system will bleed itself down. The vehicle must be driven to reset the system.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

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INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS



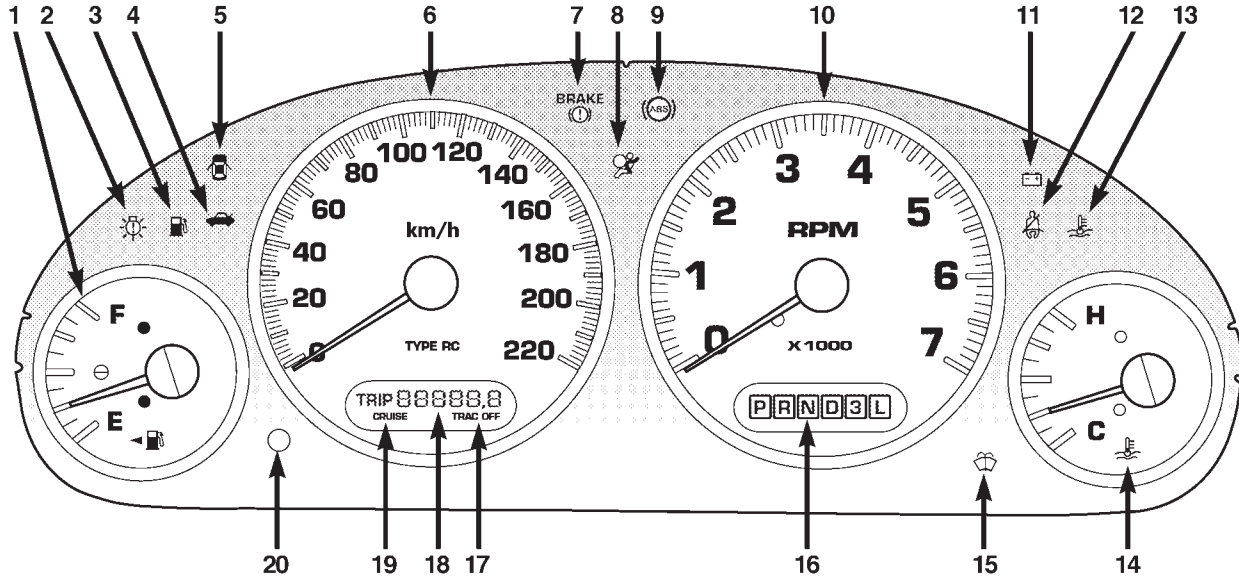
- 1. Air Outlets
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- 7. Radio
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- 10. Convenience Tray/Cupholder

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 - 12. Rear Window Features
 - 13. Light Controls
 - 14. Power Mirror Control
 - 15. Headlamp Leveling*
- * If Equipped

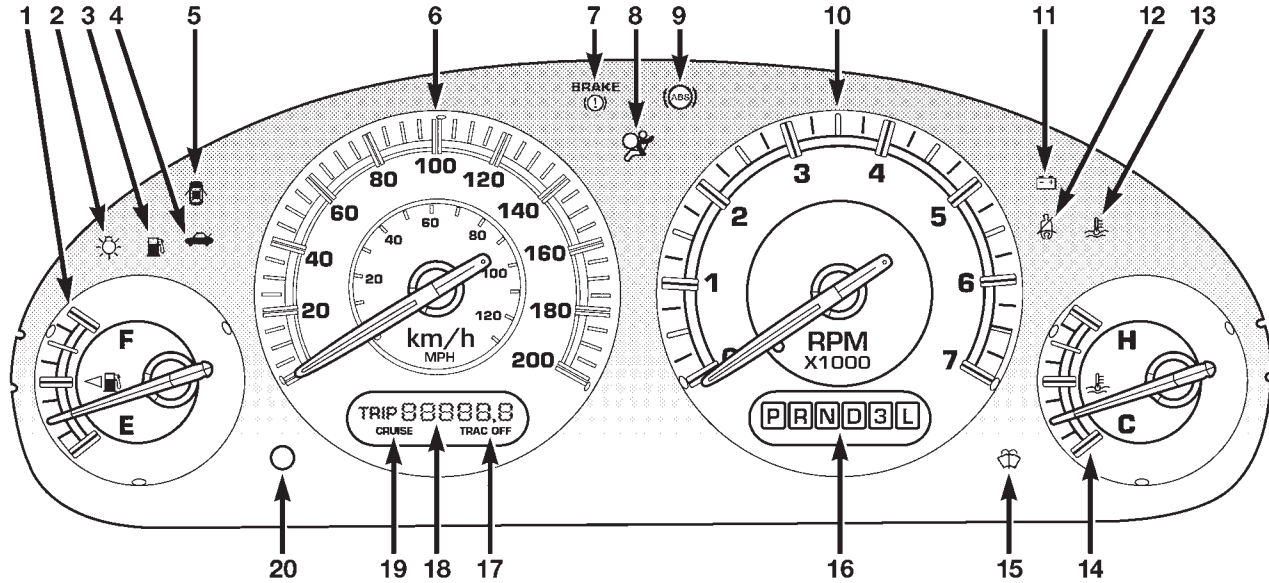
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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER — GASOLINE ENGINES



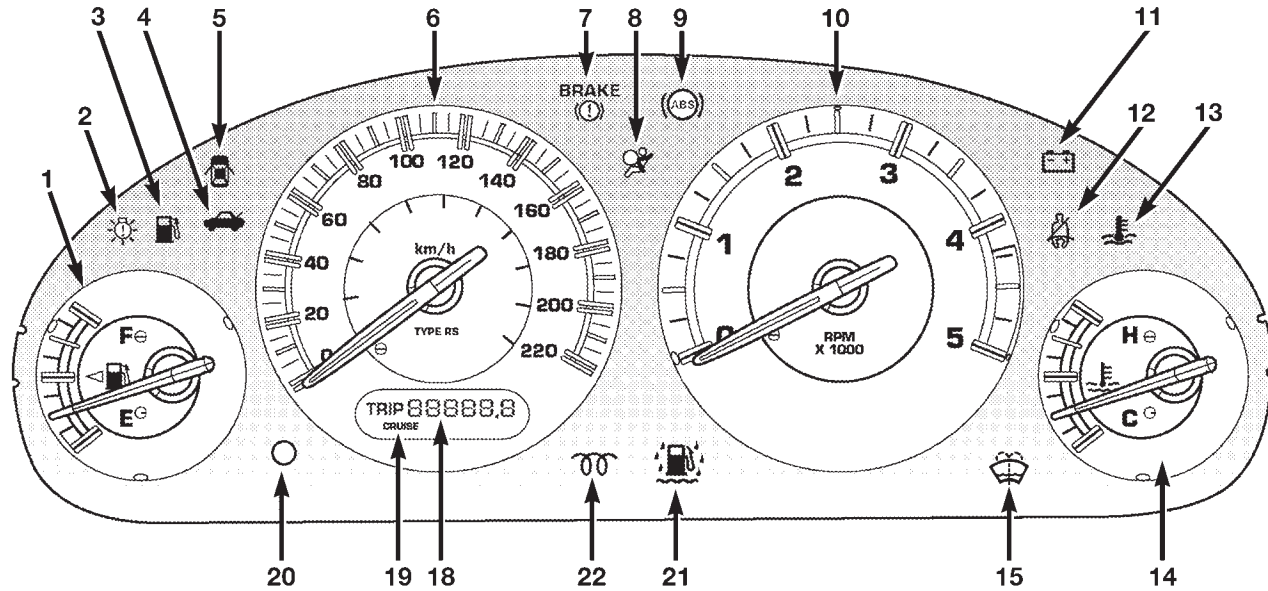
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PREMIUM INSTRUMENT CLUSTER — GASOLINE ENGINES



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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER — DIESEL ENGINES



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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

1. Fuel Gauge

The pointer shows the level of fuel in the fuel tank when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

2. Lamp Outage Light

This light will illuminate when a headlight is burned out.

3. Low Fuel Light



When the fuel level reaches approximately 3 to 5 gallons (11 to 19 liters) this light will turn on and remain on until fuel is added.

4. Liftgate Ajar



This light turns on if the liftgate is not completely closed.

5. Door Ajar Light

This light turns on if a door is not completely closed.

6. Speedometer

Indicates vehicle speed.

7. Brake System Warning Light



This light monitors various brake functions, including brake fluid level and parking brake application. If the brake light turns on, it may indicate that the parking brake is applied,

there is a low brake fluid level or there is a problem with the anti-lock brake system.

The dual brake system provides a reserve braking capacity in the event of a failure to a portion of the hydraulic system. Failure of either half of the dual brake system is indicated by the Brake Warning Light which will turn on when the brake fluid level in the master cylinder has dropped below a specified level.

The light will remain on until the cause is corrected.

NOTE:

The light may flash momentarily during sharp cornering maneuvers which change fluid level conditions. The vehicle should have service performed.

If brake failure is indicated, immediate repair is necessary.

WARNING!

Driving a vehicle with the brake light on is dangerous. Part of the brake system may have failed. It will take longer to stop the vehicle. You could have an accident. Have the vehicle checked immediately.

Vehicles equipped with Anti-Lock brakes (ABS), are also equipped with Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD). In the event of an EBD failure, the Brake Warning Light will turn on along with the ABS Light. Immediate repair to the ABS system is required.

The operation of the Brake Warning Light can be checked by turning the ignition switch from the OFF position to the ON position. The light should illuminate for approximately two seconds. The light should then turn off unless the parking brake is applied or a brake fault is detected. If the light does not illuminate, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

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

NOTE:

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

8. Airbag Light



This light turns on and remains on for 6 to 8 seconds as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned ON. If the light is not on during starting, stays on, or turns on while driving, have the system inspected by an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

9. Anti-Lock Light



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

If the ABS light remains on or turns on while 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 if 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 benefits of Anti-Lock brakes. If the ABS light does not turn on when the Ignition switch is turned to the ON position, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

10. Tachometer

The red segments indicate the maximum permissible engine revolutions-per-minute (r.p.m. x 1000) for each gear range. Before reaching the red area, ease up on the accelerator.

11. Voltage Light



This light monitors the electrical system voltage. The light should turn on momentarily as the engine is started. If the light stays on or turns on while driving, it indicates a

problem with the charging system. Immediate service should be obtained.

12. Seat Belt Reminder Light



The light will turn on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position as a reminder to "buckle up". The light will remain on until the driver's seat belt is buckled.

13. Engine Temperature Warning Light



This light warns of an overheated engine condition. If the engine is critically hot, a continuous chime will sound for 4 minutes. After the chime turns off, the engine will still be critically hot until the light turns off.

14. Temperature Gauge

The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature. Any reading within the normal range indicates that the engine cooling system is operating satisfactorily.

The gauge pointer will likely indicate a higher temperature when driving in hot weather, up mountain grades, or when towing a trailer. It should not be allowed to exceed the upper limits of the normal operating range.

If the pointer rises to the "H" (hot mark) on a vehicle equipped with a **gasoline engine**, pull over and stop the vehicle. Do not turn the engine off. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioning turned off, until the pointer drops back into the normal range.

CAUTION!

Driving with a hot engine 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", and you hear continuous chimes, turn the engine off immediately, and call for service.

If the coolant temperature of a vehicle equipped with a **diesel engine** approaches the "H" (hot mark) a warning chime will sound to alert the driver. The air conditioning system will turn off automatically and Power loss will occur until the engine temperature returns to the normal range.

If the overheating condition persists a continuous chime will sound to alert the driver. Reduce the vehicle speed and or stop the vehicle while allowing the engine to idle and cool the engine.

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 of this manual. Follow the warnings under the Cooling System Pressure Cap paragraph.

15. Washer Fluid Light

This light turns on when the washer fluid level falls below approximately 1/4 filled. The light will remain on until fluid is added.

16. Transmission Range Indicator — If Equipped

This vacuum fluorescent display indicator shows the automatic transaxle gear selection.

17. Trac Off Indicator — If Equipped

This vacuum fluorescent display indicator illuminates momentarily as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned ON.

The TRAC Indicator will turn on if the traction control is in use.

Both the TRAC and the OFF Indicators will turn on if:

- The Traction Control switch has been used to turn the system OFF.

- There is a Traction Control System malfunction
- The system has been deactivated to prevent damage to the brake system due to overheated brake temperatures.

NOTE:

Extended heavy use of Traction Control may cause the system to deactivate and turn on the TRAC OFF Light. This is to prevent overheating of the brake system and is a normal condition. The system will remain disabled for about 4 minutes until the brakes have cooled. The system will automatically reactivate and turn off the Traction Control Light.

18. Odometer/Trip Odometer

The odometer shows the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

The trip odometer shows individual trip mileage. To switch from odometer to trip odometer, press the Trip Odometer button.

19. Cruise Indicator

This vacuum fluorescent display indicator shows that the Speed Control System is ON.

20. Trip Odometer Button

Press this button to change the display from odometer to trip odometer. The word TRIP will appear when in the trip odometer mode. Push in and hold the button for two seconds to reset the trip odometer to 0 miles or kilometers. The odometer must be in trip mode to reset.

21. Water In Fuel Warning Light — Diesel Engine Only



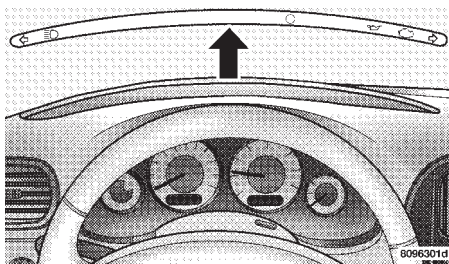
This light indicates water has collected in the fuel filter and should be drained immediately.

22. Glow Plug Light — Diesel Engine Only



The glow plug light will illuminate when the ignition key is first turned to the ON position. Wait until the glow plug light turns OFF then start the vehicle.

INFORMATION CENTER



Turn Signal Indicators



The arrow will flash with the exterior turn signal light when the turn signal lever is operated.

If the vehicle electronics sense that the vehicle has traveled about one kilometer with the turn signals on, a chime will sound to alert you to turn the signals off. If either indicator flashes at a rapid rate, check for a defective outside light bulb.

High Beam Light



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

Oil Pressure Warning Light



This light shows low engine oil pressure. The light should turn on momentarily when the engine is started. If the light turns on while driving, stop the vehicle and shut off the engine as soon as possible. A single chime will sound when this light turns on.

Do not operate the vehicle until the cause is corrected. This light does not show how much oil is in the engine. The engine oil level must be checked under the hood.

Malfunction Indicator Light



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

The Malfunction Indicator Light flashes to alert you to serious conditions 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.

Vehicle Security Alarm (Immobilizer) Light — If Equipped

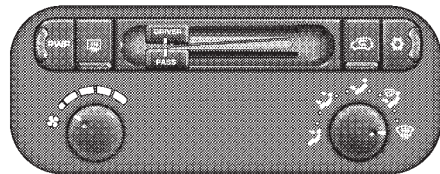


This light will flash for approximately 15 seconds when the vehicle security alarm is arming.

SOUND SYSTEMS

Refer to your Sound Systems Booklet.

CLIMATE CONTROLS




The Air Conditioning and Heating System is designed to make you comfortable in all types of weather. The following describes its operation.

Power Button

When the "POWER" button is pressed the indicator will illuminate and the blower will run at the speed selected by the front blower control. When the button is pressed a second time the indicator light turns off, the blower will turn off and the system will be positioned in the recirculation mode.

Front Blower Control

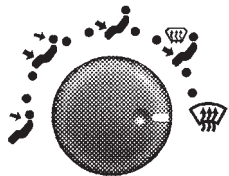
 The Front Blower controls the amount of air delivered to the passenger compartment. There are five blower speeds.



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The fan speed increases as you move the control to the right.

Front Mode Control



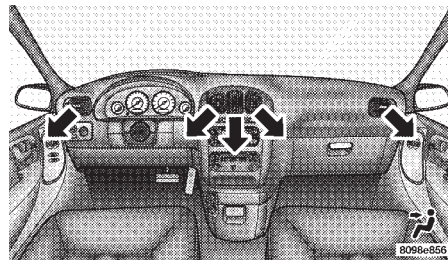
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The mode control allows you to choose from several patterns of air distribution.

NOTE:

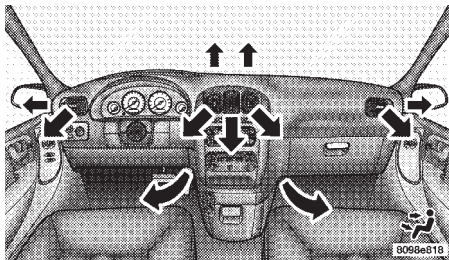
To improve your selection choices, the system allows you to operate at intermediate positions between the major modes. These intermediate positions are identified by the small dots.

Panel



Air comes from the outlets in the instrument panel. Each of these outlets can be individually adjusted to direct the flow of air. Moving the air vane knob on the center outlets down, will close off the air flow from the center outlets. The thumbwheel next to the outboard outlets can be rotated to regulate or shut off the air flow from these outlets.

Bi-Level

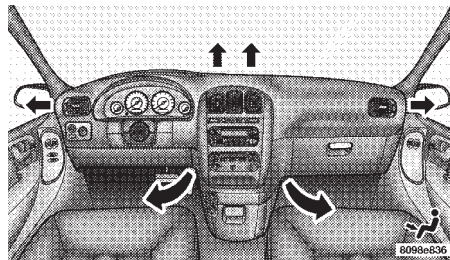


Air comes from both the instrument panel outlets, floor outlets and defrost.

NOTE:

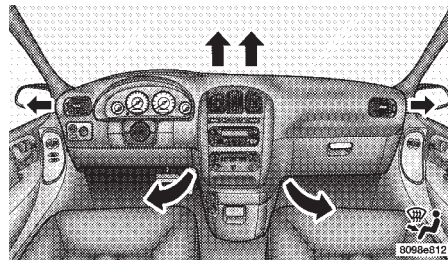
In many temperature lever positions, the bi-level mode is designed to provide cooler air out of the panel outlets and warmer air from the floor outlets.

Floor



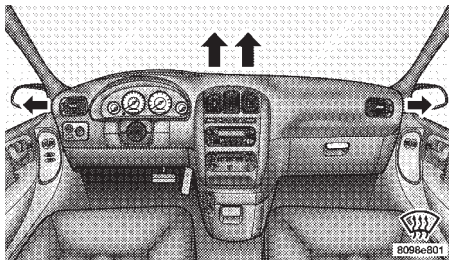
Air comes from the floor outlets. A slight amount of air is directed through the defrost and side window demister outlets.

Mix



Air comes from the floor, defrost and side window demister outlets. The area of the windshield below the wiper blade Park position is also heated electrically. This mode works best in cold or snowy conditions. It allows you to stay comfortable while keeping the windshield clear.

Defrost



Air comes from the windshield and side window demist outlets. The area of the windshield below the wiper blade Park position is also heated electrically. Use this setting when necessary to defrost your windshield and side windows.

NOTE:

For improved safety, the A/C compressor is activated and the recirculation mode is deactivated when Mix or Defrost modes are selected. This is done to assist in drying the air and it will help in keeping the windows from fogging.

Dual Zone Control — If Equipped

With the Dual Zone Control System, each front seat occupant can independently control the temperature of air coming from the outlets on their side of the vehicle.



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This is accomplished by having a separate temperature control lever for both the driver and front seat passenger. The blue area of the scale indicates cooler temperatures while the red area indicates warmer temperatures.

Diesel Cabin Heat Assist — If Equipped

The Diesel Cabin Heat Assist is automatically engaged when the temperature control lever is moved to the full heat position. The heater will operate for at least five minutes after being turned on and will operate in the full load, partial load or idle modes based on engine coolant temperature. When the heater unit is turned on, small amounts of diesel fuel are burned to add additional heat to

the engine coolant and the exhaust gases are expelled on the left side of the vehicle.

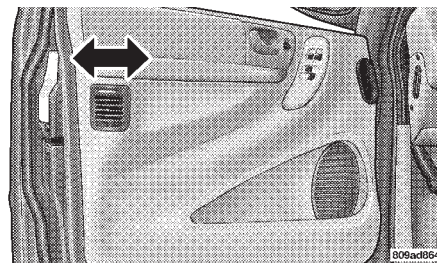
It is recommended to operate the heater after refueling in early fall to assure a good quality fuel is present at the heater unit. When traveling from a warm climate to a cold climate, it is advisable to fuel the vehicle in the colder climate, this will assure the proper quality diesel fuel is present at the heater unit based on the climate temperature.

NOTE:

The system can take up to three minutes to turn off after the temperature control lever is moved from the full heat position, or when the vehicle is turned off with the ignition key.

Second Seat Outlets — If Equipped

Air outlets for the second seats are provided in the back of each front door and under the driver and front passenger seats.



There is a thumbwheel on the outlet that can be rotated to regulate or shut off the air flow from these outlets.

Floor air flow is provided from under the front seats in the "MIX", "BI-LEVEL" and "FLOOR" modes, for the second seat passengers.

Air Conditioning Operation



To turn on the air conditioning, set the front blower control to any speed and press the A/C button which is located next to the recirculation button. An indicator light on the A/C button shows that the air conditioning is on.

NOTE:

The indicator light in the "POWER" button must be on for the climate control system to operate.

Cool dehumidified air comes through the outlets selected by the Mode Control. To turn off the air conditioning, press the A/C button a second time. The indicator light will turn off.

NOTE:

- **The A/C compressor will not engage until the engine has been running for a few seconds.**
- **If your air conditioning performance seems lower than expected, check the A/C air filter and the front of the A/C condenser for an**

accumulation of dirt or insects. The A/C condenser is located in front of the radiator. The A/C air filter is located in air conditioner-heater housing under the instrument panel on the passenger side.

- **Fabric type fascia protectors tend to block the amount of air to the condenser and may reduce air conditioning performance.**

Economy Mode

If economy mode is desired, press the A/C button to turn off the indicator light, and the A/C compressor. Move the temperature control lever to the desired temperature.

Recirculation Control



Press the recirculation button to recirculate the air inside the vehicle. This is located next to the temperature control lever. A indicator light on the button shows that air is being recirculated. Use the recirculation mode to rapidly cool the inside of the vehicle. The recirculation mode can also be used to temporarily block out outside odors, smoke, and dust.

NOTE:

- **When the ignition switch is turned OFF, the recirculation feature will be cancelled.**
- **In cold weather, use of the Recirculation mode may lead to excessive window fogging. The Recirculation mode is not allowed in the Mix and Defrost modes to improve**

window clearing operation. Recirculation will be disabled automatically if these modes are selected.

- **If the recirculation button is pressed while in the Mix or Defrost mode, the indicator light in the recirculation button will flash 3 times indicating that recirculation is not allowed.**

A/C Recirculation Programming

The recirculation control is programmed to cancel the recirculation mode when the ignition key is turned OFF and will reset to outside air mode when the ignition key is turned ON. The frequent use of outside air will help keep odors from building up within the air conditioner-heater housing. It is recommended that the recirculation mode be used as little as possible, especially in humid climates.

For hot and dry climates, or people who are allergic to pollen and find frequent use of the recirculation mode necessary, the recirculation mode can be programmed to not automatically reset to the outside mode by using the following procedures:

- Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
- Set the mode control to "PANEL".
- Depress and hold in the "POWER" button.

- Start the engine, and continue to hold in the “POWER” button until the indicator light starts flashing repeatedly.
- Press the recirculation button until the indicator light remains lit.
- The selection will be stored when the ignition switch is turned OFF or if the “POWER” button is pressed.

If the recirculation indicator light is lit, the recirculation mode will not reset when the engine is started. If the recirculation indicator light is not lit, the recirculation mode will reset to the outside air mode when the engine is started. The programmed status can be changed back and forth by following the above mentioned procedure.

As additional protection against odor build-up in the air conditioner-heater housing, the recirculation control will automatically bring in a small amount of outside air, if the recirculation feature is on for more than 10 minutes.

You can disable this feature by using one of the following procedures:

1. Pressing the recirculation button twice within two seconds will temporarily disable this feature. When the ignition switch is turned OFF, the recirculation will be enabled the next time the ignition switch is turned ON.

2. You can disable this feature permanently by following the procedure below:

- Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
- Set the mode control to “BI-LEVEL/FLOOR”.
- Depress and hold in the “POWER” button.
- Start the engine, and continue to hold in the “POWER” button until the indicator light starts flashing repeatedly.
- Press the recirculation button until the indicator light remains lit.
- The selection will be stored when the ignition switch is turned OFF or if the “POWER” button is pressed.

If the recirculation indicator light is lit, the recirculation mode is enabled. If the recirculation indicator light is not lit, the recirculation mode is OFF. The programmed status can be changed back and forth by following the above mentioned procedure.

Summer Operation

The engine cooling system in air conditioned vehicles must be protected with a high-quality antifreeze coolant to provide proper corrosion protection and to protect against engine overheating. A 50% solution of ethylene glycol antifreeze coolant and distilled water is recommended. Re-

fer to section 7, Maintenance Procedures, of this manual for proper coolant selection.

Winter Operation

The air from the heater system will heat faster in cold weather if you use only low blower speeds for the first 10 minutes of vehicle operation. Use of the air Recirculation mode during winter months is not recommended because it may cause window fogging.

Vacation Storage

Anytime you store your vehicle, or keep it out of service (i.e. vacation) for two weeks or more, run the air conditioning system at idle for about five minutes in the fresh air and high blower setting. This will insure adequate system lubrication to minimize the possibility of A/C compressor damage when the system is started again.








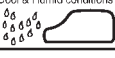





Window Fogging

Vehicle 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 the Recirculation mode without A/C for long periods as fogging may occur.

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

Outside Air Intake

Make sure the air intake, located directly in front of the windshield, is free of obstructions such as leaves. Leaves collected in the air intake may reduce airflow and if they enter the plenum they could plug the water drains. In winter months make sure the air intake is clear of ice, slush and snow.

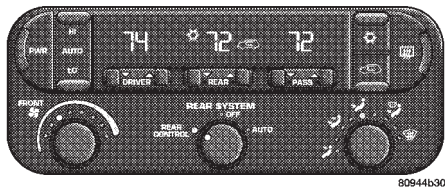
WEATHER	CONTROL SETTINGS
Hot weather and vehicle interior is very hot 	Set the mode control to  on, and blower on high. Roll down the windows for a minute to flush out the hot air. Once comfort is achieved adjust controls for comfort.
Warm weather 	Turn  on and set the mode control to the  position.
Cool Sunny 	Operate in  position.
Cool & Humid conditions 	Set the mode control to  and turn on  to keep windows clear.
Cold Weather 	Set the mode control to the  position. If windshield fogging starts to occur, move the control towards the  position.

A/C Air Filter — If Equipped

The climate control system filters out dust, pollen and some odors from the air. Strong odors can not be totally filtered out. Refer to section 7 “Air Conditioning” for filter replacement instructions.

Infrared Three-Zone Automatic Temperature Control — If Equipped

The Infrared Three-Zone Automatic Temperature Control System automatically maintains the interior comfort level desired by the driver and all passenger. This is accomplished by using three infrared sensors located in the center of the instrument panel. The three infrared sensors independently measure the surface temperature of the driver and passenger. Based on the sensor input, the system automatically adjusts the air temperature, the air flow volume, and amount of outside air recirculation. This maintains a comfortable temperature even under changing conditions.



Operation of the system is quite simple. Begin by pressing the rocker switch to one of the “AUTO” positions. Dial in the temperature you would like the system to maintain by pressing the driver’s or passenger’s control button. Once the desired temperature is displayed, the system will achieve and maintain that comfort level automatically.

NOTE:

It is not necessary to move the temperature setting for cold or hot vehicles. The system automatically adjusts the temperature, mode and fan speed to provide comfort as quickly as possible.

The temperature can be displayed in U.S. or Metric by pressing the US/M button on the overhead console.

The left rocker switch can be used to control the blower fan when in the “AUTO” position. Within the “AUTO” setting on this control, you can select a “HI” volume of air from the blower or a “LO” volume. Once the system is set up for your comfort level, it is not necessary to change the setting. You will experience the greatest efficiency by simply allowing the system to function automatically.

Power Button

Pressing this button will turn the entire system on or off.

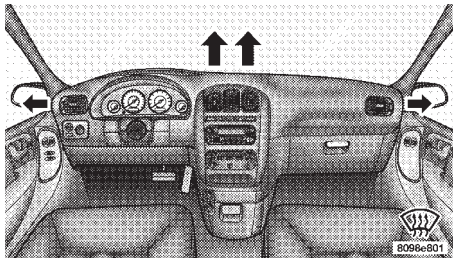
Manual Operation

However, this system does offer a full complement of manual override features. The “AUTO” light in the display will be turned off when the system is being used in the manual mode.

There is a manual blower range used when the "AUTO" setting is not desired. The left control knob can be set to any fixed blower speed by rotating the knob from "LO" to "HI" on the upper portion of the dial.

The operator can also override the "AUTO" mode setting and select the direction of the air by rotating the right mode control knob to one of the following positions.

Defrost



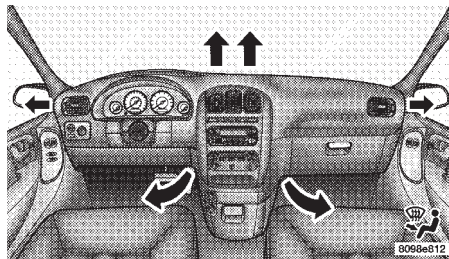
Air comes from the windshield and side window demister outlets. The area of the windshield below the wiper blade Park position is also heated electrically. Use this setting when necessary to defrost your windshield and side windows.

NOTE:



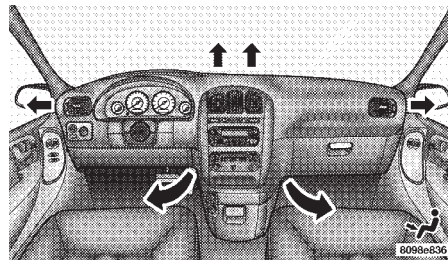
The front wiper defrost symbol will show in the display screen when in the Defrost or Mix mode to indicate that the electric heater below the wiper blades is on.

Mix



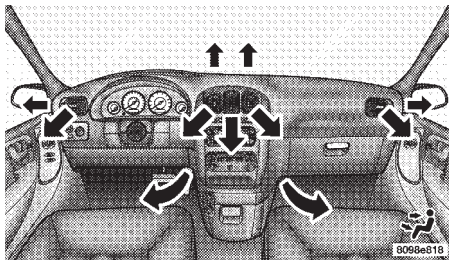
Air comes from the floor, defrost and side window demister outlets. The area of the windshield below the wiper blade Park position is also heated electrically. This mode works best in cold or snowy conditions. It allows you to stay comfortable while keeping the windshield clear.

Floor



Air comes from the floor outlets. A slight amount of air is directed through the defrost and side window demister outlets.

Bi-Level

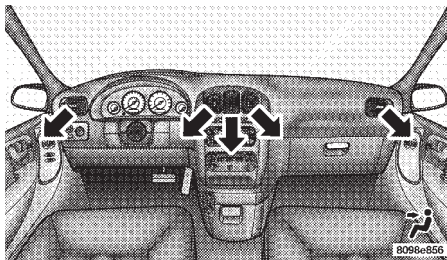


Air comes from both the instrument panel outlets and floor outlets.

NOTE:

In many temperature positions, the bi-level mode is designed to provide cooler air out of the panel outlets and warmer air from the floor outlets.

Panel



Air comes from the outlets in the instrument panel. Each of these outlets can be individually adjusted to direct the flow of air. Moving the air vane knob on the center outlets down, will close off the air flow from the center outlets. The thumbwheel next to the outboard outlets can be rotated to regulate or shut off the air flow from these outlets.

Depress the "A/C" button to turn on and off the air conditioning during manual operation only. Conditioned outside air is then directed through the outlets selected on the mode control dial.

When the outside air contains smoke, odors, high humidity, or if rapid cooling is desired you may wish to recirculate interior air by pressing the recirculation button. The recirculation mode should only be used temporarily. The "A/C" and recirculate symbols will illuminate in the display when these buttons are selected. You may use these features separately or with one another. Push in on the buttons a second time to change the functions.

NOTE:

If the interior of the windows begins to fog, press the recirculation button to return to outside air. Some temp./humidity conditions will cause captured interior air to condense on windows and hamper visibility. For this reason, the system will not allow the Recirculation mode to be selected while in the Mix and Defrost modes.

To provide you with maximum comfort in the automatic mode, during cold start-ups the blower fan will remain off and "DELAY" will appear in the display until the engine warms up. Also, an estimate of the time remaining until the "DELAY" is over will appear periodically in the display. However, the fan will engage immediately if the defrost mode is selected or if you select a fixed blower speed.

This feature may be disabled using the following procedure:

- Press and hold the Heated Rear Window and Auto LO buttons for 5 seconds.
- The “DELAY” symbol will flash to indicate that the feature as been disabled.

This feature may be enabled using the following procedure:

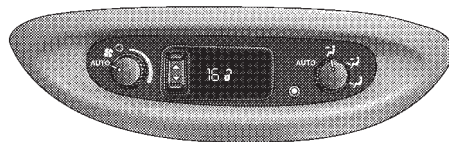
- Press and hold the Heated Rear Window and Auto HI buttons for 5 seconds.
- The “DELAY” symbol will flash to indicate that the feature as been enabled.

Auxiliary Rear Automatic Temperature Control — If Equipped

The Auxiliary Rear Automatic Temperature Control system has floor air outlets to the rear of the right side sliding door and overhead outlets at each outboard rear seating position. The unit provides heated air through the floor outlets or cool, dehumidified air through the upper outlets.

The primary control for the Rear Automatic Temperature Control unit is on the front ATC control unit located on the instrument panel.

The center knob on the front ATC control unit has three positions, “REAR CONTROL”, “OFF”, and “AUTO”. Only when the front control switch is in the rear control position does the second seat occupant have control of the rear blower speed. The Rear Automatic Temperature Control system is located in the headliner near the center of the vehicle.



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Rear Blower Control

The rear blower switch has an “OFF”, “AUTO” and a range of blower speeds.

Rear Temperature Control

To change the temperature in the rear of the vehicle, press the temperature control button down for cold and up for heated air.

Rear Mode Control

Only when this switch is in the rear control position does the second seat occupant have control of the rear mode positions.

Floor



Air comes from the floor outlets.

Bi-Level



Air comes from both the headliner outlets and the floor outlets.

NOTE:

In many temperature positions, the bi-level mode is designed to provide cooler air out of the headliner outlets and warmer air from the floor outlets.

Headliner



Air comes from the outlets in the headliner. Each of these outlets can be individually adjusted to direct the flow of air. Moving the air vane knob on the outlets to one side will shut off the air flow.

Auto Operation

Selecting the “AUTO” position for the rear automatic temperature unit from the front ATC unit, illuminates a “LOCK” symbol in the rear automatic temperature display. The rear temperature and air source are controlled from the front ATC unit.

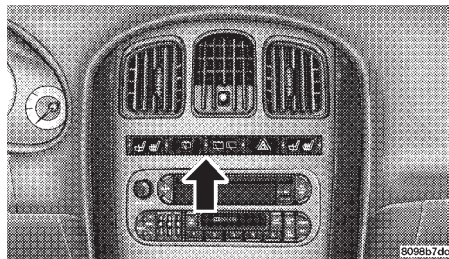
Rotate the center knob on the front ATC control unit to the "REAR CONTROL" position, this illuminates an "UNLOCK" symbol in the rear automatic temperature display. Rotate the rear blower control and the rear mode control to the "AUTO" positions. Select the temperature you would like the system to maintain by pressing the Rear Temperature control button. Once the comfort level is displayed the system will maintain that level automatically.

CAUTION!


Interior air enters the Auxiliary Heater and Air Conditioning system through an intake grille located in the passenger side trim panel behind the third seat. The heater outlets are located in the passenger side trim panel just behind the sliding door. Do not block or place objects directly in front of the inlet grille or heater outlets. The electrical system could overload causing damage to the blower motor.

REAR WINDOW FEATURES


The controls for these features are located in the middle of the instrument panel above the radio.




Rear Wiper Switch

 Press this switch to have the rear wiper have a continuous wipe. The switch position as well as an indicator light will show when the wiper is ON.

Intermittent Rear Wiper Operation

 When this switch is pressed the rear wiper will operate at a fixed interval of about 8 seconds. As vehicle speed increases, the time delay will shorten. The switch position as well as an indicator light will show when the wiper is ON.

Rear Washer Switch

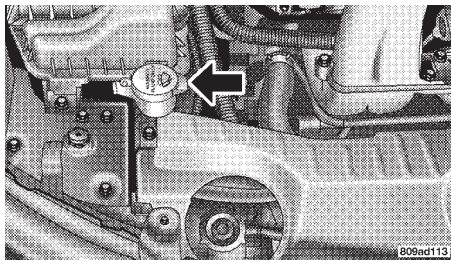
 Press and hold the switch as long as spray is desired. If the switch is depressed while the wipers are on, the wipers will operate for a few seconds after the switch is released then resume the previously set mode of intermittent wiper or continuous wipe. If the switch is depressed when the wipers are off, the wipers will operate for two cycles, then turn off.

NOTE:

The washers will stop spraying if the switch is pressed longer than 10 seconds.

Adding Washer Fluid

The fluid reservoir for the windshield washers and the rear window washer is shared. It is located in the front of the engine compartment on the passenger side and should be checked for fluid level at regular intervals. Fill the reservoir with windshield washer solvent (not radiator antifreeze) and operate the system for a few seconds to flush out the residual water.



The washer fluid reservoir will hold 5 liters of fluid when the Low Washer Fluid Light illuminates.

Electric Rear Window Defroster And Windshield Wiper De-Icer — If Equipped



Press this button to turn on the rear window defroster, the windshield wiper de-icer and the optional heated mirrors. A light will show that the defroster is on. The

defroster automatically turns off after about 10 minutes of operation.

If your vehicle is equipped with Infrared Three-Zone Automatic Temperature Control the rear defroster symbol will show in the display screen when the rear window defroster is on.

CAUTION!

To avoid damaging the electrical conductors of the rear window defroster and the windshield wiper de-icer, do not use scrapers, sharp instruments, or abrasive window cleaners on the interior surface of the window.

Labels can be peeled off after soaking with warm water.

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STARTING PROCEDURES

CAUTION!

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

WARNING!

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

The gear selector must be in the NEUTRAL or PARK position before you can start the engine. Apply the brakes before shifting into any driving gear.

NOTE:

Manual Transmission Vehicles are equipped with a clutch switch which prevents the engine from cranking unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed.

Normal Starting—Gasoline Engines

Normal Starting of either a cold or a warm engine is obtained without pumping or depressing the

accelerator pedal. Turn the key to the "START" position and release when the engine starts. If the engine has not started within 3 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 5 seconds, then repeat the normal starting procedure.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to push or tow your vehicle to get it started. Vehicles equipped with an automatic transaxle 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 a booster battery or the battery in another vehicle. This type of start can be dangerous if done improperly. See section 6 of this manual for the proper jump starting procedures and follow them carefully.

WARNING!

Never pour fuel or other flammable liquid into the throttle body air inlet opening in an attempt to start the vehicle. This could result in flash fire causing serious personal injury.

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 there while cranking the engine. This should clear any excess fuel in case the engine is flooded.

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.

If the engine has been flooded, it may start to run, but not have enough power to continue running when the key is released. If this occurs, continue cranking with the accelerator pedal pushed all the way to the floor. Release the accelerator pedal and the key once the engine is running smoothly. Do not overspeed engine.

If the engine shows no sign of starting after two 15 second periods of cranking with the accelerator pedal held to the floor, the "NORMAL STARTING" procedure should be repeated.

After Starting

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

Normal Starting—Diesel Engine

1. Apply the brake, press the clutch pedal to the floor, shift the transmission to neutral and turn the ignition key to the ON position.

NOTE:

Manual Transaxle Vehicles are equipped with a clutch switch which prevents the engine from cranking unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed.

2. Watch the pre-heat indicator light (glow plug). It will glow for 2 to 10 seconds or more, depending on engine temperature. When the pre-heat (glow plug) light goes out, the engine is ready to start.

3. **Do not** press the accelerator. Turn the ignition key to START and hold it in this position until the engine starts.

4. Depending on outside temperature, allow engine to warm up at idle speed for approximately 7 seconds at temperatures of +25°C, up to 17 seconds at -25°C before driving.

Starting and Operating Cautions-Diesel Engine

- Under normal conditions, **do not** operate the starter for longer than 15 seconds at one time. At temperatures below -15°C, you may operate the starter for up to 30 seconds at one time. Longer periods of operation may result in starter or battery damage. If the engine does not start at once, repeat Steps 1 through 4.
- Cold engine speeds higher than necessary for driving or higher than specified for idling may damage engine components.
- Before turning off your Diesel engine, always allow the engine to return to normal idle speed and then run for several seconds. This assures proper lubrication of the turbocharger. This is particularly necessary after periods of high speed driving.

AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE

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.

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 position.

Automatic Transaxle Ignition Interlock System

This system prevents the key from being removed unless the shift lever is in PARK. It also prevents shifting out of PARK unless the key is in the OFF or ON 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 — If Equipped

The electronically controlled transaxle provides a precise shift schedule. The transaxle electronics are self-calibrating; therefore, the first few shifts on a new vehicle, may be somewhat abrupt. This is a normal condition, and precision shifts will develop within a few hundred kilometers.

Reset Mode - Electronic Transaxle

The transaxle is monitored electronically for abnormal conditions. If a condition is detected that could cause damage, the transaxle automatically shifts 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 Reset 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 the desired range 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

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

P R N D 3 L

8000cbb1

- **“P” Park**

Supplements the parking brake by locking the transaxle. The engine can be started in this range. Never attempt to use PARK while vehicle is in motion.

Apply parking brake when leaving vehicle in this range.

WARNING!

Never use PARK position on an automatic transmission as a substitute for the parking brake. Always apply parking brake fully when parked to guard against vehicle movement and possible injury or damage.

- **“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**

For most city and highway driving, it provides smoothest upshifts and downshifts and best fuel economy. When frequent transaxle shifting occurs while using the “D” Overdrive position, such as when operating the vehicle under heavy loading conditions, (i.e. in hilly terrain, traveling into strong head winds or while towing heavy trailers), using

the “3” position will improve performance and extend transaxle life by reducing excessive shifting and heat build-up.

- **“3” Drive**

This range eliminates shifts into Overdrive. The transaxle will operate normally in First, Second and Third while in this range. The “3” position should also be used when descending steep grades to prevent brake system distress.

NOTE:

Using the “3” range while operating the vehicle under heavy operating conditions will improve performance and extend transaxle life by reducing excessive shifting and heat build up.

- **“L” Low**

This range should be used for engine braking when descending steep grades. In this range, upshifts will occur only to prevent engine overspeed while downshifts occur earlier than other gear range selections.

NOTE:

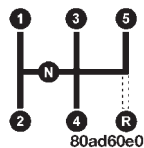
The vehicle computer will over ride Overdrive and “3” Drive ranges changing shift points if the transaxle operating temperature exceeds acceptable limits. This is done to prevent transaxle damage due to overheating.

MANUAL TRANSAXLE

NOTE:

The parking brake should be engaged before leaving the vehicle, especially on an incline.

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



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 throttle accelerations, 5th gear is recommended. To shift into 5th gear, move the shift lever to the right beyond the spring pressure point and push it forward. When shifting from 5th to 4th gear, pull the lever down toward you in one motion.

Do not pull the lever sharply left as you may shift accidentally into 2nd gear and damage the transaxle.

Never drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal, or attempt to hold the vehicle on a hill with

the clutch pedal partially engaged, as 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.

Manual Transaxle – Recommended Shift Speeds

Recommended Vehicle Shift Speeds				
Gear	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5
2.4L Gasoline	25 km/h (15 mph)	45 km/h (27 mph)	65 km/h (40 mph)	85 km/h (52 mph)
2.5L Diesel	20 km/h (13 mph)	35 km/h (22 mph)	55 km/h (33 mph)	70 km/h (42 mph)

Higher upshift speeds may be used to obtain a desired acceleration rate.

Downshifting — Proper downshifting will improve fuel economy and prolong brake life.

If you downshift at too high a vehicle speed, the engine will overspeed and could be damaged. It is recommended to avoid over-revving that downshifts are done sequentially.

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.

NOTE:

When driving in a downshifted gear, avoid very high engine speeds for more than 3–5 minutes to prevent engine oil overheat and engine damage.

ALL- WHEEL DRIVE—IF EQUIPPED

This feature provides full time, on-demand, All-Wheel Drive (AWD). The system is automatic with no driver inputs or additional driving skills required. Under normal driving conditions, the front wheels provide most of the traction. If the front wheels begin to lose traction, power is shifted automatically to the rear wheels. The greater the front wheel traction loss, the greater the power transfer to the rear wheels. The All-Wheel Drive system is for **ON ROAD** use only.

CAUTION!

All wheels must have the same size and type tires. Unequal tire sizes must not be used. Unequal tire size may cause failure of the power transfer unit and/or the viscous coupling.

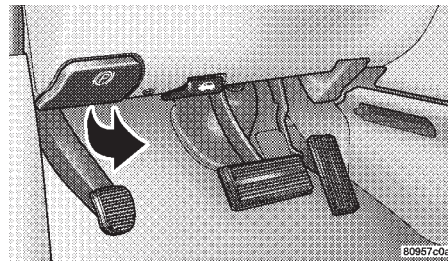
PARKING BRAKE

When the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch on, the brake light in the instrument cluster will turn on.

NOTE:

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

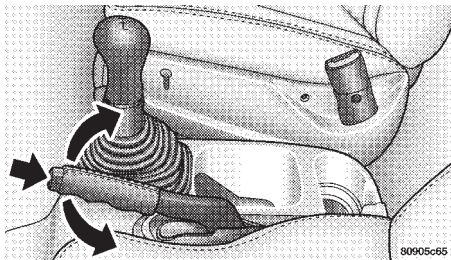
Before leaving the vehicle, make sure that the parking brake is fully applied by firmly depressing the parking brake pedal and place the gear selector in the Park position (automatic transaxle). To release the parking brake, on vehicles equipped with an automatic transaxle, pull out on the brake release handle located just above the parking brake pedal.



Automatic Transaxle

When parking on a hill, it is important to set the parking brake before placing the automatic transmission gear selector in Park, otherwise the load on the transaxle locking mechanism may make it difficult to move the selector out of park.

On vehicles with manual transaxles make sure the parking brake is fully applied before leaving the vehicle by pulling the parking brake lever, located between the front seats, firmly upward. To release the parking brake, depress the button on the end of the parking brake lever and push the lever fully down toward the floor.



Manual Transaxle

The parking brake should always be applied when the vehicle is left unattended by the driver. As an added precaution, turn the front wheels toward the curb on a downhill grade and away from the curb on an uphill grade.

WARNING!

Leaving children in a vehicle unattended is dangerous 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.

WARNING!

Be sure the parking brake is fully disengaged before driving: failure to do so can lead to brake failure, and an accident.

POWER STEERING

The standard power steering system will give you good vehicle response and increased ease of maneuverability in tight spaces. The system will provide mechanical steering capability if power assist is lost.

If for some reason, the power assist is interrupted, it will still be possible to steer your vehicle. Under these conditions you will observe a substantial increase in steering effort, especially at very low vehicle speeds and during parking maneuvers.

WARNING!

Continued operation with reduced power steering assist could pose a safety risk to yourself and others. Service should be obtained as soon as possible.

BRAKE SYSTEM

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.

BRAKE Your vehicle is equipped with dual hydraulic brake systems. If either of the two hydraulic systems lose normal capability, the remaining system will still function. There will be some loss of overall braking effectiveness.



This may be evident by increased pedal travel during application, greater pedal force required to slow or stop, and potential activation of the Brake Warning Lamp.

Anti-Lock Brake System — If Equipped

The Anti-Lock Brake System provides 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.

WARNING!

Pumping of the Anti-Lock Brakes will diminish their effectiveness 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.



The ABS light monitors the Anti-Lock Brake System. The light will come on when the ignition switch 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 while 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 if 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 benefits of Anti-Lock brakes. If the ABS light does not come on when the Ignition switch is turned to the ON position, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

If both the Brake Warning Light and the ABS Light remain on, the Anti-Lock brakes (ABS) and Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD) systems are not functioning. Immediate repair to the ABS system is required.

When the vehicle is driven over 11 km/h (7 mph), you may also hear a slight clicking sound as well as some related motor noises. These noises are the system performing its self check cycle to ensure that the ABS system is working properly. This self check occurs each time the vehicle is started and accelerated past 11 km/h (7 mph).

ABS is activated during braking under certain road or stopping conditions. ABS-inducing conditions can include ice, snow, gravel, bumps, rail-road tracks, loose debris, or panic stops.

You also may experience the following when the brake system goes into Anti-lock:

- The ABS motor running (it may continue to run for a short time after the stop),
- the clicking sound of solenoid valves,
- brake pedal pulsations,
- and a slight drop or fall away of the brake pedal at the end of the stop.

These are all normal characteristics of ABS.

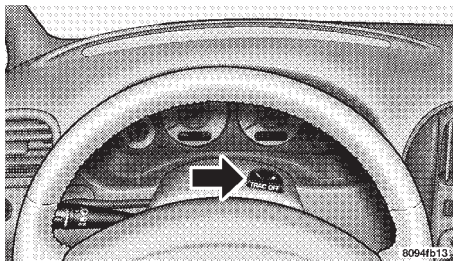
WARNING!

The Anti-Lock Brake System contains sophisticated electronic equipment that may be susceptible to interference caused by improperly installed or high output radio transmitting equipment. This interference can cause possible loss of anti-lock braking capability. Installation of such equipment should be performed by qualified professionals.

All vehicle wheels and tires must be the same size and type and tires must be properly inflated to produce accurate signals for the Anti-Lock Brake Controller.

TRACTION CONTROL—IF EQUIPPED

The Traction Control System reduces wheel slip and maintains traction at the driving (front) wheels. The system reduces wheel slip by engaging the brake on the wheel that is losing traction (spinning). The system operates at speeds below 56 km/h (35 mph).



The traction control switch is located on top of the steering column just behind the steering wheel. Pressing the switch will turn the system on or off.

The system is always in the “ON” mode unless:

- The Traction Control Switch has been used to turn the system OFF;
- There is a Traction Control System malfunction;

- The system has been deactivated to prevent damage to the brake system due to overheated brake temperatures.

NOTE:

The Traction Control will make buzzing or clicking sounds when in operation.

NOTE:

Extended heavy use of Traction Control may cause the system to deactivate and turn on the TRAC and the OFF indicators located in the instrument cluster.

This is to prevent overheating of the brake system and is a normal condition. The system will remain disabled for about 4 minutes until the brakes have cooled. The system will automatically reactivate and turn off the TRAC and the OFF indicators.

If your vehicle becomes stuck in mud, ice, or snow, turn the Traction Control System OFF before attempting to “rock” the vehicle free.

TIRES

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

1. *Safety*—

Underinflation increases tire flexing and can result in tire failure. Overinflation results in a tire losing its ability to cushion shock. Objects on the road and chuck holes could cause tire damage that may result in tire failure. Unequal tire pressures can cause steering problems. You could lose control of your vehicle. Always drive with each tire inflated to the recommended pressure.

WARNING!

Improperly inflated tires are dangerous and can cause accidents.

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. Both underinflation and overinflation affect the stability of the vehicle and can produce a feeling of sluggish response or over-responsiveness.

Tire Inflation Pressures

The proper tire pressure for your vehicle is listed on the tire pressure label located on the rear shut face of the driver's door. The pressure should be checked and adjusted at least once every month.

Check more often if subject to a wide range of outdoor temperatures, as tire pressures vary with temperature changes. Inflation pressures specified on the label are always "cold inflation pressure".

Cold inflation pressure is the tire pressure after the vehicle has not been driven for at least 3 hours, or driven less than a mile after being parked for a 3 hour period.

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

The tire pressures shown on the tire pressure label apply only to the tires listed on the label.

Tire Pressures For High Speed Operation

Chrysler International advocates driving at safe speeds within posted speed limits. Where speed limits or conditions are such that the vehicle can be driven at high speeds, correct tire inflation pressure is very important. For speeds in excess

of 120 km/h (75 mph), tires must be inflated to the maximum pressure specified on the tire sidewall.

Vehicles loaded to the maximum capacity should not be driven at continuous speeds above 120 km/h (75 mph).

WARNING!

High speed driving with your vehicle under 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 120 km/h (75 mph).

Radial-Ply Tires

WARNING!

Combining radial ply tires with other type tires on your vehicle will cause your vehicle to handle poorly. The instability could cause an accident. Always use radial tires in sets of four. Never combine them with other types of tires.

Compact Spare Tire

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 reinstalled at the first opportunity.

WARNING!

Temporary-use spare tires are for emergency use only. With these tires, do not drive more than 80 km (50 miles) or exceed 80 km/h (50 mph). Temporary-use spare tires have a total tread life of 4,800 km (3,000 miles). 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.

Maintain the compact spare tire inflation pressure at 414 kPa (60 psi). Do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) while the compact spare is on the vehicle.

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

Do not install more than one compact spare on your vehicle at the same time.

Because of the reduced ground clearance, do not take your vehicle through an automatic car wash when the compact spare is in use.

Tire Chains

Use only compact chains, that meet SAE type "Class S" specifications. Chains must be the proper size for the tire, as recommended by the chain manufacturer. For other traction aids, contact your dealer.

CAUTION!

To avoid damage to your vehicles tires, observe the following precautions:

- Install chains on front wheels as tightly as possible and then retighten after driving about 1 km.
- Do not exceed 50 km/h (31 mph).
- Drive cautiously and avoid severe turns and large bumps, especially with a loaded vehicle.

NOTE:

In order to avoid damage to tires, chains, and your vehicle do not drive for a prolonged period of time on dry pavement. Observe the tire chain manufacturer's instructions on method of installation, operating speed, and conditions for usage.

Always use the lower suggested operating speed if both the chain manufacturer and

Chrysler International suggest a maximum speed. This notice applies to all chain traction devices, including link and cable (radial) chains.

CAUTION!

Because of restricted chain clearance between tires and other suspension components, it is important that only chains in good condition are used. Broken chains can cause serious vehicle damage. Stop the vehicle immediately if noise occurs that could indicate chain breakage. Remove the damaged parts of the chain before further use.

Snow Tires

Some areas require the use of snow tires during winter. Your original equipment tires are of the all season type and satisfy this requirement. If you should want snow tires, select tires equivalent in size and type to the original equipment tires.

Tire Rotation Recommendations

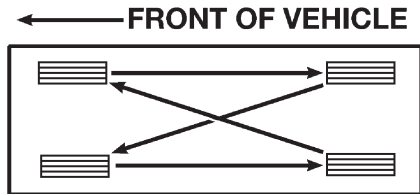
Tires on the front and rear axles of vehicles operate at different loads and perform different steering, driving, and braking functions. For these reasons, they wear at unequal rates, and tend to develop irregular wear patterns.

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.

Rotate your tires at intervals of 12 000 km (7,500 miles) if you are following Maintenance Schedule "A" and at 9 600 km (6,000 miles) if you are following Maintenance Schedule "B". More frequent rotation is permissible if desired. The cause of any unusual wear should be corrected prior to rotation being performed.

The suggested rotation method is the "forward-cross" shown in the following diagram.

TIRE ROTATION PATTERN



Alignment and Balance

The suspension components of your vehicle should be inspected and aligned when needed to obtain maximum tire tread life.

Poor suspension alignment may result in:

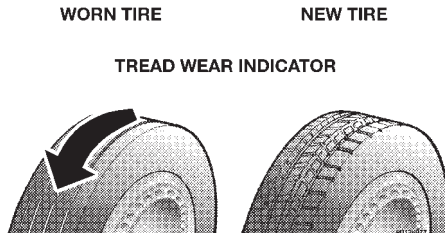
- Reduced tread life;
- uneven tire wear, such as feathering and one-sided wear;
- vehicle pull to the right or to the left.

Tires may also cause the vehicle to pull left or right. Alignment will not correct this condition. See your dealer for proper diagnosis.

Improper alignment will not cause vehicle vibration, which may be a result of tire and wheel out-of-balance. Proper balancing will reduce vibration and avoid tire cupping and spotty wear.

Tread Wear Indicators

Tread wear indicators are built into the original equipment tires to assist you in determining when your tires should be replaced. These indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves and will appear as 13 mm wide bands when the tread depth becomes 2 mm. When the indicators appear in 2 or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced.



Replacement Tires

The original equipment tires on your vehicle have been engineered jointly by Chrysler International and the tire supplier to provide a proper balance of many characteristics such as ride, noise, handling, durability, tread life, traction, rolling resistance and speed capability. For this reason, we recommend that tires equivalent to the original equipment tires be used when replacement is needed.

Failure to use equivalent replacement tires may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

WARNING!

- Never use a tire smaller than the minimum tire size listed on your vehicle's tire label. Using a smaller tire 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.
- Overloading your tires is dangerous. Overloading can cause tire failure. Use tires of the recommended load capacity for your vehicle - never overload them.

CAUTION!

Replacing original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer and odometer readings. Check with your dealer before replacing tires with a different size.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Your vehicle is designed to meet all emission regulations and provide excellent fuel economy when using high quality unleaded gasoline with a minimum research octane rating of 91.

The vehicle will operate on fuels ranging from regular unleaded having a minimum research octane of 91 to premium unleaded with a minimum research octane of 98.

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

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 should be reported to your dealer immediately. Engine damage resulting from operating with a heavy spark knock may not be covered by the new vehicle warranty.

Besides using unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating, gasolines that contain detergents, corrosion and stability additives are recommended. Using gasolines that have these additives may help improve fuel economy, reduce emissions, and maintain vehicle performance.

Poor quality gasoline can cause problems such as hard starting, stalling and stumble. If you experience these problems, try another brand of gasoline before considering service for the vehicle.

Methanol

(Methyl or Wood Alcohol) is used in a variety of concentrations when blended with unleaded gasoline. You may find fuels containing 3% or more methanol along with other alcohols called cosolvents.

Do not use gasolines containing Methanol.

Use of methanol/gasoline blends may result in starting and driveability problems and damage critical fuel system components.

Problems that are the result of using methanol/gasoline blends are not the responsibility of Chrysler International and may not be covered by the new vehicle warranty.

Clean Air Gasoline

Many gasolines are now being blended that contribute to cleaner air, especially in those areas where air pollution levels are high. These new blends provide a cleaner burning fuel and some are referred to as "reformulated gasoline."

Chrysler International supports these efforts toward cleaner air. You can help by using these blends as they become available.

Materials Added to Fuel

Indiscriminate use of fuel system cleaning agents should be avoided. Many of these materials intended for gum and varnish removal may contain active solvents or similar ingredients. These can harm fuel system gasket and diaphragm materials.

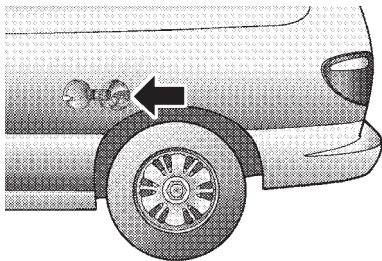
FUEL REQUIREMENT — DIESEL ENGINE

Premium Quality Diesel fuels are available from most reputable fuel marketers. We encourage you to use only the best quality fuel available with a Cetane rating of 50 or higher. See your authorized dealer for further information regarding fuels available in your area.

ADDING FUEL

Fuel Tank Filler Cap (Fuel Cap)

The locking fuel cap is located behind the fuel filler door, on the left side of the vehicle. If the fuel cap is lost or damaged, be sure the replacement cap has been designed for use with this vehicle.



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NOTE:

The driver's side sliding door cannot be opened while the fuel door is open. This feature operates only when the sliding door is fully closed and the fuel door has not been opened.

- Turn off engine.
- Insert the ignition key into the fuel cap and turn the key to the right to unlock the fuel cap. Rotate the fuel cap to the left to remove.
- To replace the cap, insert it into the filler neck and tighten to the right until at least three clicks are heard.
- Be sure to remove the key.

The fuel tank filler tube, on vehicles equipped with a catalytic converter, has a restricting door about 50 mm inside the opening. If using a portable fuel container, it should have a flexible nozzle long enough to force open the restricting door.

NOTE:

Tighten the fuel cap until you hear a “clicking” sound. This is an indication that the fuel cap is properly tightened.

WARNING!

- Remove the fuel cap slowly to prevent fuel spray from the filler neck which may cause injury.
- The volatility of present gasolines may cause a build up of pressure in the fuel tank that may increase while you drive. This pressure can result in a spray of gasoline and/or vapors when you remove the cap from a hot vehicle. Removing the cap slowly allows the pressure to vent and prevents fuel spray.
- Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when the fuel cap is removed or the tank filled.
- Never add fuel to the vehicle when the engine is running.

WARNING!

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

WARNING!

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

Fuel Tank Capacity:

75.8 Liters (20 gallons)

VEHICLE LOADING

The load carrying capacity of your vehicle is shown in the charts on the General Specification page of this manual. This information should be used for passenger and luggage loading as indicated.

If seats are removed for carrying cargo, do not exceed the specified Maximum Load capacity.

CAUTION!

Do not install aftermarket load leveling devices, such as adjustable air-shocks or helper springs, on this vehicle.

These devices prevent the height-sensing brake proportioning valve from correctly interpreting the actual vehicle load condition and will adversely influence brake performance.

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 review this information to tow your load as efficiently and safely as possible.

To maintain warranty coverage, follow the requirements and recommendations in this manual concerning vehicles used for trailer towing.

Perform maintenance services as prescribed in the maintenance schedules manual. When your vehicle is used for trailer towing, never exceed the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the vehicle and never exceed the gross trailer weight (GTW) trailer tow limit.

Warranty Requirements

The Manufacturer's Warranty will apply to vehicles used to tow trailers for noncommercial use, however the following conditions must be met:

- The “D” Overdrive range can be selected when towing. However, if frequent shifting occurs while in the “D” Overdrive range, then the “3” Range MUST be selected when towing to avoid transaxle overheating on vehicles equipped with Electronic Four Speed Automatic Transaxles.

- Automatic transaxle vehicles are preferred for trailer towing.
- If a manual transaxle vehicle is used for towing, all starts must be made using first gear to avoid excessive clutch slippage.
- Trailer towing must be done in accordance with local laws.
- A load equalizing hitch is recommended for loaded trailer weights above 450 kg (992 lbs) and required for weights above 900 kg (1984 lbs).
- Do not tow a trailer with a Compact Spare tire installed.
- Whenever you pull a trailer, regardless of the trailer size, stop lights and turn signals on the trailer are mandatory for motoring safety.

NOTE:

Check the automatic transaxle fluid level before all towing. Fluid discoloration, or a burnt odor, requires that the transmission fluid and filter be changed.

The maximum allowable Gross Trailer weight (GTW) is as follows:

	Gross Trailer Weight (GTW)	Maximum Tongue Weight
All Engines, All Models [Except 3.3L, Grand Voyager (AWD)]	1600 kg	80 kg
3.3L, Grand Voyager (AWD)	1350 kg	67 kg

Maximum speed under 100 km/h (62 mph) or follow local laws.

CAUTION!

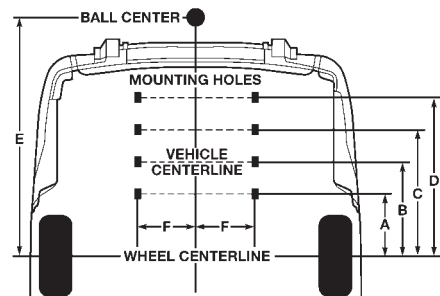
If the trailer weighs more than 450 kg (992 lbs) loaded, it must have its own brakes and they should be of adequate capacity. Failure to do this could lead to accelerated brake lining wear, higher brake pedal effort, and longer stopping distances.

WARNING!

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.

Trailer Hitch Attaching Points

Your vehicle will require extra equipment to safely and efficiently tow a trailer. The trailer tow hitch must be attached to your vehicle using the provided attaching points on the vehicle's frame. Refer to the following chart to determine the accurate attaching points. Other equipment, such as trailer sway controls and braking equipment, trailer equalizing (leveling) equipment and low profile mirrors, may also be required or strongly recommended.



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Trailer Tow Hitch Attaching Points And Overhang Dimensions

	Voyager	Grand Voyager
A	N/A	N/A
B	366.71 mm	503.57 mm
C	501.62 mm	638.50 mm
D	628.69 mm	765.59 mm
E (maximum overhang)	1051.93 mm	1186.86 mm
F	472.00 mm	472.00 mm

Overheating

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

- 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 overheating condition. If your air conditioner is on, turn it off. The air conditioning system adds heat to the 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 cooling system.

If the pointer rises to the “H” (hot mark) on a vehicle equipped with a **gasoline engine**, pull over and stop the vehicle. Do not turn the engine off. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioning turned off, until the pointer drops back into the normal range.

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”, and you hear continuous chimes, turn the engine off immediately, and call for service.

If the coolant temperature of a vehicle equipped with a **diesel engine** approaches the “H” (hot mark) a warning chime will sound to alert the driver. The air conditioning system will turn off automatically and Power loss will occur until the engine temperature returns to the normal range.

If the overheating condition persists a continuous chime will sound to alert the driver. Reduce the vehicle speed and or stop the vehicle while allowing the engine to idle and cool the engine.

WARNING!

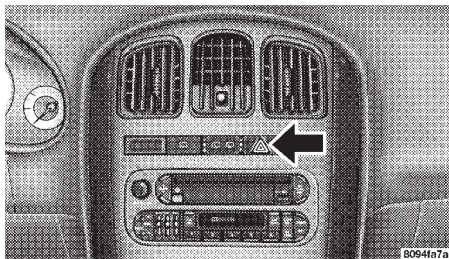
A hot cooling system is dangerous. You or others could be badly burned by steam or boiling coolant. You may want to call a service center if your vehicle overheats. If you decide to look under the hood yourself, see Section 7 of this manual. Follow the warnings under the Coolant Pressure Cap paragraph.

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HAZARD WARNING FLASHER

The hazard flasher switch is located in the center of the instrument panel above the radio.



To engage the Hazard Warning Flashers, depress the switch on the instrument panel. When the Hazard Warning Switch is activated, all directional turn signals will flash on and off to warn oncoming traffic of an emergency. Push the switch a second time to turn off the flashers.

This is an emergency warning system and should not be used when the vehicle is in motion. Use it when your vehicle is disabled and is creating a safety hazard for other motorists.

When you must leave the vehicle to seek assistance, the Hazard Warning Flashers will continue to operate even though the ignition switch is OFF.

NOTE:

With extended use, the Hazard Warning Flashers may wear down your battery.

IF YOUR VEHICLE OVERHEATS

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

- 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 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 cooling system.

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If the overheating condition persists a continuous chime will sound to alert the driver. Reduce the vehicle speed and or stop the vehicle while allowing the engine to idle and cool the engine.

WARNING!

A hot 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 of this manual. Follow the warnings under the Coolant Pressure Cap paragraph.

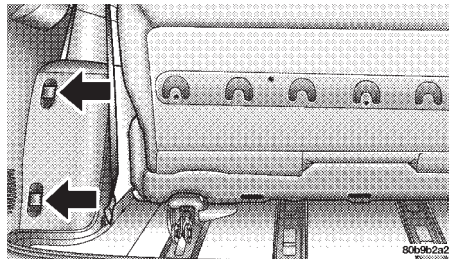
JACKING AND TIRE CHANGING

WARNING!

- Getting under a jacked-up vehicle is dangerous. The vehicle could slip off the jack and fall on you. You could be crushed. Never get any part of your body under a vehicle that is on a jack. If you need to get under a raised vehicle, take it to a service center where it can be raised on a lift.
- The jack is designed to use as a tool for changing tires only. The jack should not be used to lift the vehicle for service purposes, unless suitable supports are placed under the vehicle as a safety measure. The vehicle should be jacked on a firm level surface only. Avoid ice or slippery areas.

Jack Location

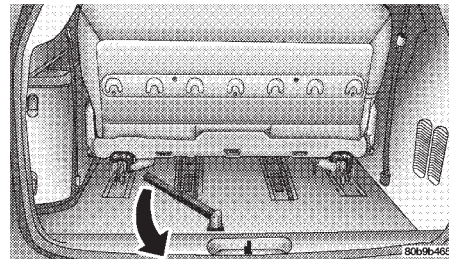
The jack and jack-handle are stowed behind the rear driver's side trim panel in the cargo area. Pull up on the levers to release the cover.



Jack usage and stowage are illustrated on labels located on the inside cover of the stowage trim panel and on the jack.

Spare Tire Stowage

The spare tire is stowed under the rear of the vehicle by means of a cable winch mechanism. To remove or stow the spare, use the jack handle to rotate the "spare tire drive" nut. The nut is located under the plastic cover at the center-rear of the cargo floor area, just inside the liftgate opening.



Spare Tire Removal

Fit the jack-handle over the drive nut. Rotate the nut to the left until the spare is on the ground with enough slack cable to allow you to pull the tire out from under the vehicle.

CAUTION!

The winch mechanism is designed for use with the jack handle only. Use of an air wrench or other power tools is not recommended and can damage the winch.

When the spare is clear, tilt the retainer at the end of the cable and pull it through the center of the wheel.

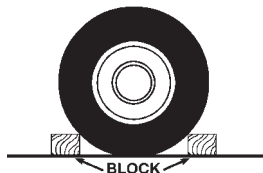
Preparations

Park the vehicle on a firm level surface, avoid ice or slippery areas, **set the parking brake** and place the automatic transaxle in PARK (manual transaxle in NEUTRAL). Turn OFF the ignition.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to change a tire on the side of the vehicle close to moving traffic. Pull far enough off the road to avoid the danger of being hit when operating the jack or changing the wheel.

- Turn on the Hazard Warning Flasher.



- Block both the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite the jacking position. For example, if changing

the right front tire, block the left rear wheel.

- Passengers should not remain in the vehicle when the vehicle is being jacked.

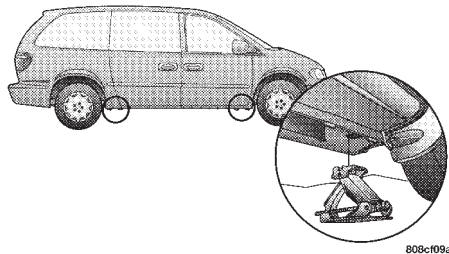
Jacking Instructions

1. Remove the spare wheel, scissors jack and jack-handle from stowage.
2. For vehicles with wheelcovers, see the "Jack and Spare Tire Instructions" on the cover of the jack stowage trim panel for wheelcover removal and installation instructions.

NOTE:

Do not install the wheelcover on the compact spare.

3. Loosen (but do not remove) the wheel nuts by turning them to the left one turn while the wheel is still on the ground.



4. There are two jack engagement locations on each side of the body — see illustration. These locations are on the sill flange of the body and

consist of a pair of downstanding tabs. The jack is to be located, engaging the flange, between the pair of tabs closest to the wheel to be changed. Place the wrench on the jack screw and turn to the right until the jack head is properly engaged in the described location. **Do not raise the vehicle until you are sure the jack is securely engaged.**

5. Raise the vehicle by turning the jack screw to the right, using the swivel wrench. Raise the vehicle only until the tire just clears the surface and enough clearance is obtained to install the spare tire. Minimum tire lift provides maximum stability.

6. Remove the wheel nuts and pull the wheel off the hub. Install the spare wheel and wheel nuts with the cone shaped end of the nut 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.

7. Lower the vehicle by turning the jack screw to the left.

8. Finish tightening the nuts. Push down on the wrench while tightening for increased leverage. Alternate nuts until each nut has been tightened twice. Correct wheel nut tightness is 130 N·m (95 ft. lbs). If in doubt about the correct tightness, have them checked with a torque wrench by your dealer or at a service station.

9. Lower the jack to its fully closed position.

WARNING!

A loose tire or jack, thrown forward in a collision or hard stop could endanger the occupants of the vehicle. Always stow the jack parts and the spare tire in the places provided.

10. Secure the flat or spare tire as follows:

- If your vehicle is equipped with cast aluminum wheels, the center cap of the wheel must be removed prior to flat tire stowage. Store the center cap inside the glove box or other storage compartment.
- Turn the wheel so that the valve-stem is down. Slide the wheel retainer through the center of the wheel and position it properly across the wheel opening.
- For convenience in checking the spare tire inflation, stow with the valve-stem toward the rear of the vehicle.
- Using the jack-handle, rotate the drive nut to the right until the wheel is drawn into place against the underside of the vehicle.

- Continue to rotate the nut until you hear the mechanism click three times. It cannot be overtightened. Push against the tire several times to be sure it is securely in place.

11. Stow jack and handle.

12. Check the tire pressure as soon as possible. Correct pressure as required.

JUMP-STARTING PROCEDURES IF BATTERY IS LOW

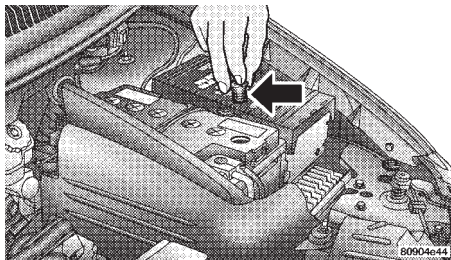
WARNING!

- Take care to avoid the radiator cooling fan whenever the hood is raised. It can start anytime the ignition switch is on. You can be hurt by the fan.
- Do not attempt to push or tow your vehicle to get it started. Vehicles equipped with an automatic transaxle 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 improperly, so follow this procedure carefully.

WARNING!

- 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 contaminated area immediately with large quantities of water.
- A battery generates hydrogen gas which is flammable 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.
- 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.

Before jump starting, check the battery electrolyte level on vehicles equipped with gasoline engines. This can be done by removing the caps on the top of the battery, and filling the electrolyte level even with the hook inside the case or 1 cm above the plates.



Gasoline Engines

If the electrolyte level is low DO NOT JUMP START. Distilled water must be added before jump starting. Remove the caps on top of the battery and add distilled water to the proper level. DO NOT EXCEED THE HOOK INSIDE THE BATTERY CASE. ACID MAY SPEW FROM BATTERY VENT-ING SYSTEM.

If electrolyte is at the proper level proceed to jump start procedure.

1. Wear eye protection and remove any metal jewelry such as watch bands or bracelets that might make an inadvertent electrical contact.

2. When boost is provided by a battery in another vehicle, park that vehicle within booster cable reach and without letting the vehicles touch. Set the parking brake, place the automatic transaxle in PARK (manual transaxle in NEUTRAL) and turn the ignition switch to the OFF position 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 of the same cable 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.

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.

WARNING!

Do not connect the cable to the negative post of the discharge battery. The resulting electrical spark could cause the battery to explode.

6. Start the engine in the vehicle which has the booster battery, let the engine idle a few minutes, then start the engine in the vehicle with the discharged battery.

7. When removing the jumper cables, reverse the above sequence exactly. Be careful of the moving belts and fan.

WARNING!

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 slippery surfaces may cause the front wheels to pull erratically to the right or left. This phenomenon occurs when there is a difference in the surface traction under the front (driving) wheels.

WARNING!

Rapid acceleration on slippery surfaces is dangerous. 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 known as 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 sufficient distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front 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 Drive. Usually the least accelerator pedal pressure to maintain the rocking motion without spinning the wheels is most effective. Turn OFF the Traction Control System (if equipped) before attempting to "rock" the vehicle free.

CAUTION!

Do not clash reverse on manual transaxle vehicles: Allow the wheels to come to a complete stop prior to engaging reverse

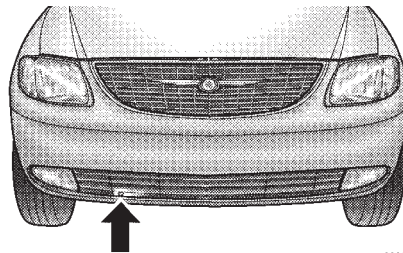
CAUTION!

Racing the engine or spinning the wheels too fast may lead to transaxle overheating and failure. It can also damage the tires. Do not spin the wheels above 48 km/h (30 mph).

TOWING A DISABLED VEHICLE

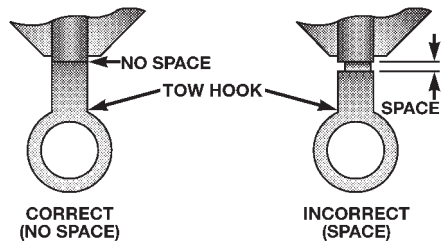
Tow Hook

A tow-hook bolt, located in the jack storage area, is provided with your vehicle. The tow hook is used for towing the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground only. It can be attached to the vehicle through an opening in the lower front fascia.



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Insert the flat end of the jack handle through the eye and tighten. The tow hook must be fully seated to the attaching bracket through the lower front fascia as shown. If the tow hook is not fully seated to the attaching bracket the vehicle should not be towed.



NOTE:

The tow hook is used **ONLY** for towing the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground.

With Ignition Key

Four Speed Automatic Transaxle

Your vehicle may be towed under the following conditions: The gear selector must be in NEUTRAL, the distance to be traveled must not exceed 160 km (100 miles), and the towing speed must not exceed 72 km/h (45 mph). Exceeding these towing limits may cause a transmission geartrain failure. If the transaxle is not operative, or if the vehicle is to be towed more than 160 km (100 miles), the vehicle must be towed with the front wheels off the ground.

All Wheel Drive

Your vehicle may be towed under the following conditions: The gear selector must be in NEUTRAL, the distance to be traveled must not exceed 160 km (100 miles), the towing speed must not exceed 72 km/h (45 mph), and both front and rear wheels must be on the ground. If your vehicle must be towed farther or at a higher rate of speed, it must be transported on a flat bed truck.

Manual Transaxle

CAUTION!

Your vehicle may be towed if the gearshift lever is in NEUTRAL. If the transaxle is not operative, the vehicle must be towed with the front wheels off the ground.

If the vehicle being towed requires steering, the ignition switch must be in the OFF position, not in the LOCK or ACC positions.

If it is necessary to use the accessories while being towed (wipers, defrosters, etc.), the key must be in the ON position, not the ACC position. Make certain the transaxle remains in NEUTRAL.

NOTE:

If the engine is not running, there will be no power-assisted steering or brakes.

All Transaxles

CAUTION!

- Do not attempt to tow this vehicle from the front with sling type towing equipment. Damage to the front fascia will result.
- Always use wheel lift equipment when towing from the front. The only other approved method of towing is with a flat bed truck.
- Do not tow the vehicle from the rear. Damage to the rear sheet metal, liftgate and fascia will occur.
- Do not push or tow this vehicle with another vehicle as damage to the bumper fascia and transaxle may result.
- If the vehicle being towed requires steering, the ignition switch must be in the OFF position, not in the LOCK or ACCESSORY positions.

Without The Ignition Key

Special care must be taken when the vehicle is towed with the ignition in the LOCK position. The only approved method of towing with out the ignition key is with a flat bed truck. Proper towing equipment is necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle.

TOWING THIS VEHICLE BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE (Flat towing with all four wheels on the ground)

Flat towing of vehicles equipped with an automatic transaxle, is only permitted within the limitations described in this section.

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.

TOWING THIS VEHICLE BEHIND ANOTHER VEHICLE WITH A TOW DOLLY

Chrysler International **does not recommend** that you tow an All-Wheel Drive (AWD) or front wheel drive vehicle on a tow dolly. Vehicle damage may occur.

NOTE:

The tow hook should be used to tow the vehicle with all four wheels on the ground only.

MAINTAINING YOUR VEHICLE

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2.4L ENGINE

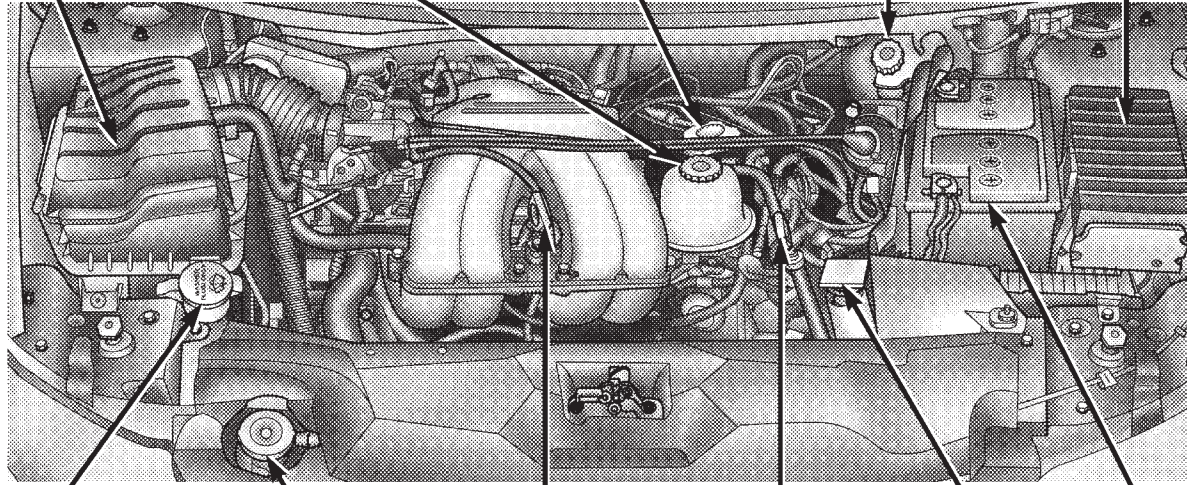
AIR CLEANER
FILTER

POWER STEERING
FLUID CHECK

ENGINE OIL
FILL

BRAKE MASTER
CYLINDER

INTEGRATED
POWER MODULE



WASHER
BOTTLE

COOLANT
PRESSURE CAP

ENGINE OIL
FLUID CHECK

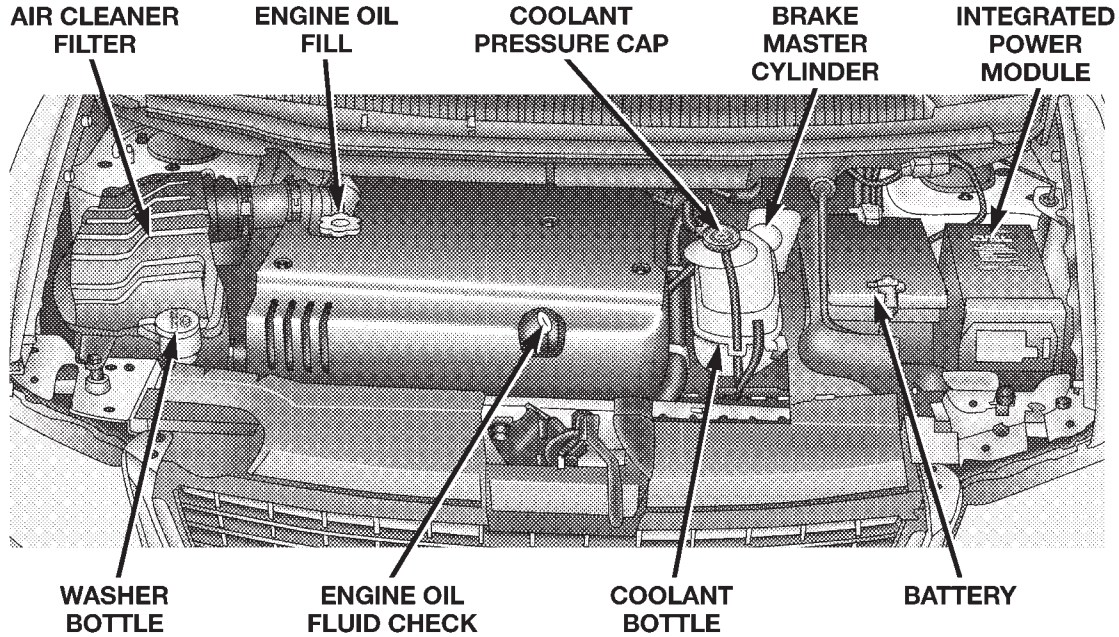
AUTOMATIC
TRANSAXLE
FLUID CHECK

COOLANT
BOTTLE

BATTERY

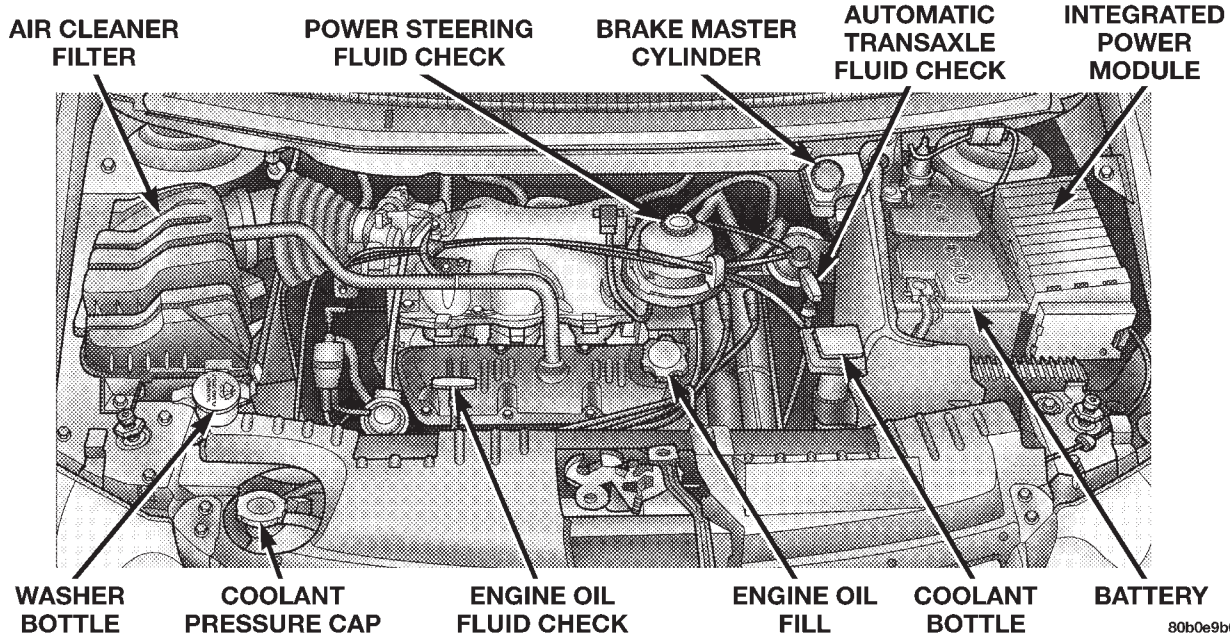
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2.5L DIESEL ENGINE



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3.3L ENGINE



SERVICE INFORMATION

Mopar Fluids, Lubricants and Parts are available from your local dealer and will help you keep your vehicle operating at its best. Your dealer also has the qualified service personnel, special tools and equipment to perform all service operations in an expert manner.

Failure to perform maintenance services at the specified intervals as outlined in the **Maintenance Schedule** may void provisions of your Vehicle Warranty.

Service and Maintenance Cautions!

CAUTION!

To maintain your vehicle safely follow these guidelines:

- Watch your vehicle's mileage and check your **Maintenance Schedule** regularly for required servicing. Excessive wear or damage to certain vehicle components can result if required services are not performed.
- Altering the emissions control system may result in severe engine damage.
- If you have your vehicle undercoated, inspect for undercoating material on the axle shafts. Such material could cause the shafts to become unbalanced and result in drivetrain vibrations. Remove any undercoating with solvent.
- If you have your vehicle undercoated, make sure no undercoating material is sprayed on the exhaust system or components of the seat belt system.

Service and Maintenance Warnings!

WARNING!

- You can be seriously 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 an authorized service technician.
- To guard against injury, stay clear of fan and drive belts when engine is cranking or running.
- Never stand in direct line of fan blades while observing an operating engine. If fan blades become bent or damaged in any way, do not attempt repair. Replace fan before operating engine as a damaged blade could fly off the fan.
- Remove the fuel tank filler tube cap before servicing a fuel tube or fuel filter on your vehicle. The fuel system is pressurized. Removing the cap releases this pressure, reducing fuel spillage, fire hazard and the chances of personal injury.
- To guard against injury, always set the parking brake fully before working on a vehicle.

ONBOARD DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM (OBD)

Your vehicle is equipped with a sophisticated onboard diagnostic system called OBD. This system monitors the performance of the emissions, engine, and automatic transaxle control systems. When these systems are operating properly, your vehicle will provide excellent performance and fuel economy, as well as engine emissions well within current government regulations.

If any of these systems require service, the OBD 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. Although your vehicle will usually be driveable and not need towing, see your Chrysler International dealer for service as soon as possible.

CAUTION!

Prolonged driving with the light on could cause further damage to the emission control system. It could also affect fuel economy and driveability.

If the indicator light is flashing, severe catalytic converter damage and power loss will soon occur. Immediate service is required.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Use of genuine Mopar parts for normal/scheduled maintenance 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 Chrysler International warranty.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

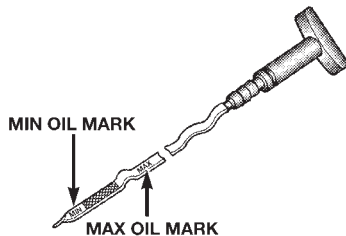
Engine Oil Requirements — Gasoline Engines

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.

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 (0.95 liters) of oil when the reading is at the MIN mark will result in a MAX reading on these engines.



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CAUTION!

Overfilling or underfilling will cause oil aeration or loss of oil pressure. This could damage your engine.

Change Engine Oil — All Engines

Road conditions and your kind of driving affects the interval at which your oil should be changed. Check the following list to see if any apply to you.

- 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 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 **ANY** of these apply to you, then change your engine oil every 3,000 miles (4 800 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first on vehicles equipped with gasoline engines or every 20 000 km on vehicles equipped with diesel engines.

If none of these apply to you, then change your engine oil every 7,500 miles (12 000 km) or 6 months whichever comes first on vehicles equipped with gasoline engines or every 10 000 km on vehicles equipped with diesel engines.

Engine Oil Selection

For best performance and maximum protection under all types of operating conditions, select only engine oils that meet American Petroleum Institute (API) certification and SAE viscosity standards or ACEA- A1 standards.

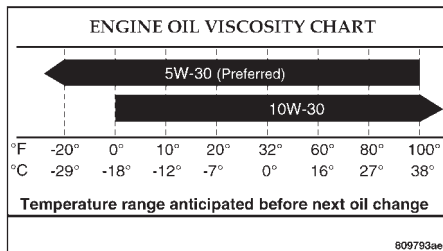
American Petroleum Institute (API) Engine Oil Identification Symbol



This symbol on the front of an oil container means that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API) to meet all the lubrication requirements specified by Chrysler International.

Engine Oil Viscosity Chart

The proper SAE viscosity grade of engine oil should be selected based on the following recommendation and be within the operating temperature shown in the engine oil viscosity chart.



- **SAE 5W-30** engine oil is preferred. SAE 5W-30 engine oils improve low temperature starting and helps vehicle fuel economy. If SAE 5W-30 grade is not available, then SAE 5W-40 grade is acceptable.

Lubricants which do not have both, the engine oil certification mark and the correct SAE viscosity grade number should not be used.

Synthetic Engine Oils — All Engines

You may use synthetic engine oils provided that the recommended oil quality requirements are met and the recommended maintenance intervals for oil and filter changes are followed.

Materials Added to Engine Oil — All Engines

Chrysler International **does not recommend** the addition of any additive to the specified engine oil.

Engine Oil Filter — All Engines

The oil filter should be replaced with a new oil filter at every oil change.

Engine Oil Filter Selection — All Engines

All Chrysler International engines have a full-flow type oil filter. Use a filter of this type for replacement. The quality of replacement filters varies considerably. Only high quality filters should be used to assure most efficient service. Mopar Engine Oil Filters are a high quality oil filter and are recommended.

Engine Oil Requirements — Diesel Engines

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.

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 (0.95 liters) of oil when the reading is at the MIN mark will result in a MAX reading on these engines.



Selecting Engine Oil

Viscosity: Grade 15W-40 is recommended for temperatures between +35°C and -10°C.

Oils of the SAE 5W-30 grade are preferred when the minimum temperature consistently falls below -10°C. If SAE 5W-30 grade is not available, then SAE 5W-40 grade is acceptable.

Oil Quality: Use only Diesel Engine Oils conforming to API (American Petroleum Institute) Quality CH-4 or ACEA class B4.

Disposing of Used Engine Oil And Oil Filters

Care should be taken in disposing of used engine oil and oil filters from your vehicle. Used oil and oil filters, 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 and oil filters can be safely discarded in your area.

Drive Belts — Check Condition and Tension

At the kilometers indicated in the maintenance schedule, all belts should be checked for condition and proper tension. Improper belt tension can cause belt slippage and failure.

Belts should be inspected for evidence of cuts, cracks, or glazing, and replaced if there is indication of damage which could result in belt failure. If adjustment is required, the belts must be adjusted according to the specifications and procedures described in the Service Manual. Low alternator belt tension can cause belt failure. A special tool is 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 performance and emission control. New plugs should be installed at the specified mileage. The entire set should be replaced if there is any malfunction due to a faulty spark plug, malfunctioning spark plugs can damage the catalytic converter.

Engine Air Cleaner Filter

The engine air filter should be inspected periodically and replaced as recommended in the maintenance schedule.

If the vehicle is driven frequently under dusty or severe conditions, the filter element should be inspected periodically and replaced if necessary.

WARNING!

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 compartment before starting the vehicle with the air cleaner removed. Failure to do so can result in serious personal injury.

Fuel Filter — Gasoline Engines

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. See your dealer for service.

Fuel Filter Drain — Diesel Engine

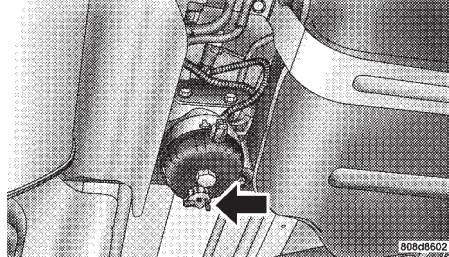
The fuel filter assembly is designed to trap water sometimes found in the system.

The fuel filter/separator assembly is located under the rear of the vehicle next to the fuel tank. To drain follow the procedure listed:

WARNING!

Do not attempt to drain water from the fuel filter/separator with the engine HOT.

1. The bottom of the filter/separator bowl is equipped with a drain valve. The drain valve is equipped with a fitting. Attach a piece of rubber hose to this fitting. The hose is to be used as a drain hose.



2. Place a drain pan under the drain hose.
3. With the engine not running, open the drain valve (the drain valve has right hand threads).
4. Hold the drain valve open until clean fuel exits the drain.
5. After draining, close drain valve.

6. Remove rubber drain hose.

7. Dispose of mixture in drain pan according to applicable local regulations.

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 converter will not require maintenance. However, it is important to keep the engine properly tuned to assure proper catalyst operation and prevent possible catalyst damage.

CAUTION!

Damage to the catalytic converter can result if your vehicle is not kept in proper operating condition. In the event of engine malfunction, particularly involving engine misfire or other apparent loss of performance, have your vehicle serviced promptly. Continued operation of your vehicle with a severe malfunction could cause the converter to overheat, resulting in possible damage to the converter and the vehicle.

WARNING!

A hot exhaust system can start a fire if you park over materials that can burn. Such materials might be grass or leaves coming into contact with your exhaust system. Do not park or operate your vehicle in areas where your exhaust system can contact anything that can burn.

Battery Maintenance**WARNING!**

Take care to avoid the radiator cooling fan whenever the hood is raised. It can start anytime the ignition switch is on. You can be hurt by the fan.

WARNING!

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.

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling.

CAUTION!

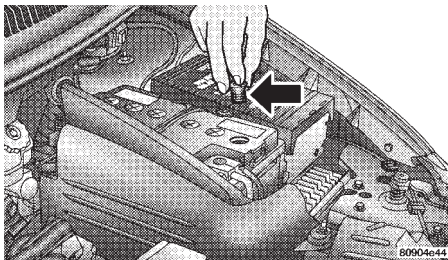
It is essential when replacing the cables on the battery that the positive cable is attached to the positive post and the negative cable is attached to the negative post. Battery posts are marked positive (+) and negative (-) and identified on the battery case. Cable clamps should be tight on the terminal 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 before connecting the charger to battery. Do not use a "fast charger" to provide starting voltage as battery damage can result.

Periodically check the battery electrolyte level on vehicles equipped with gasoline engines. This can be done by removing the caps on the top of the battery, and filling the electrolyte level even with the hook inside the case or 1 cm above the plates.

In unusual situations involving grossly malfunctioning engine operation, a scorching odor may indicate severe and abnormal catalyst overheating. If this occurs, the vehicle should be stopped, the engine shut off and the vehicle allowed to cool. Thereafter, service, including a tune-up to manufacturer's specifications, should be obtained immediately.

To minimize the possibility of catalyst damage:

- Do not shut off the engine or interrupt the ignition when the transaxle is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not try to start engine by pushing or towing the vehicle.
- Do not idle the engine with any spark plug wires disconnected or removed, such as when diagnostic testing, or for prolonged periods during very rough idling or malfunctioning operating conditions.



Gasoline Engines

If the electrolyte level is low, distilled water must be added. Remove the cap on top of the battery and add distilled water to the proper level. DO NOT EXCEED THE HOOK INSIDE THE BATTERY CASE. ACID MAY SPEW FROM BATTERY VENTILING SYSTEM.

If electrolyte is at the proper level, install battery cell caps.

Be certain to:

- Wear eye protection and remove any metal jewelry such as watch bands or bracelets that might make an inadvertent electrical contact.
- Turn off the ignition switch and all unnecessary electrical loads.

Air Conditioner

For best possible performance, your air conditioner should be checked and serviced by an Authorized Dealer at the start of each warm season. This service should include cleaning of the condenser fins and a system performance check. Drive belt tension should also be checked at this time.

WARNING!

- Use only refrigerants approved by Chrysler International for your air conditioning system. Some unapproved refrigerants are flammable and can explode, injuring you. Other unapproved refrigerants can cause the system to fail, requiring costly repairs.
- Never add air conditioning refrigerant to correct a non-cooling problem unless pressure gauges are connected to the system by a certified technician. Lack of cooling could be due to a restriction and adding refrigerant may cause a dangerous pressure rise and you could be injured.

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. Chrysler International recommends that air conditioning service be done by facilities using refrigerant recycling and recovery equipment that meets SAE standard J1991.

A/C Air Filter — If Equipped

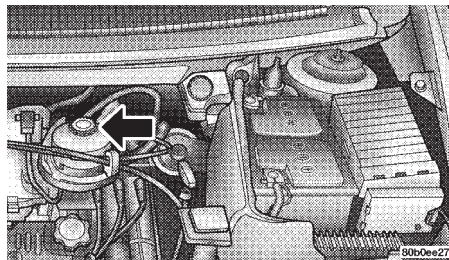
The filter access door is located under the instrument panel on the passenger side. To replace the filter slide the lock toward the rear of the vehicle (unlock position). Remove the access door and pull the filter downward. When installing a new filter, ensure its proper orientation. Align the black arrow on the bottom of the filter frame with the direction of airflow (away from the blower motor and towards the center of the car).

Recommended Filter Replacement Interval – 24 000 km (15,000 Miles)

Power Steering — Fluid Check

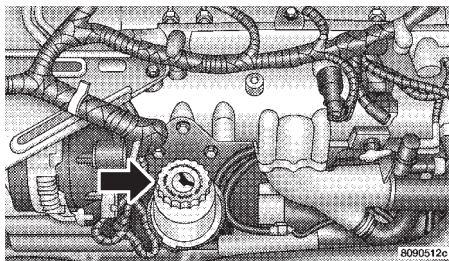
WARNING!

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 Mopar MS5931 Power Steering fluid or approved replacement.



Gasoline Engines

Once a month check to insure the power steering fluid level is correct using the indicator lines on the side of the reservoir. The correct fluid level should be in the "FILL RANGE" on the side of the reservoir when the fluid temperature is between 50° – 90° F. This will ensure that during extremely cold ambient temperatures (below –20° F) the fluid does not fall below the "ADD" mark and during severe driving (trailer towing at temperatures above 100° F) the fluid will not overflow. A fluid level below the "ADD" mark or fluid overflowing from the reservoir usually indicates an incorrect fill condition, a steering system malfunction or leak. If any of these conditions occur insure the fluid level is correct and adjust as necessary. If a leak is suspected contact your dealer for service. Before



Diesel Engines

removing the reservoir cap, wipe the outside of cap and reservoir so that no dirt will fall into the reservoir.

NOTE:

- Wipe off any spilled fluid from all surfaces with a clean cloth.
- To add power steering fluid on vehicles equipped with diesel engines the engine cover must be removed.

Selection of Lubricating Grease



The National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI) has developed a symbol (Certification Mark) to aid the vehicle owner in the proper selection of grease for the lubrication of wheel bearings and chassis components. This symbol, an example shown

here, is located on the grease container and identifies the application and quality of the grease.

There are two groups identified, those for wheel bearings (Letter "G") and those for chassis (Letter "L") lubrication. Performance categories within these groups result in dual letter designations for each group.

The letter designations shown in the example are the highest quality level available and when combined as shown can be used for both wheel bearing and chassis lubrication. Use only those greases that have the NLGI symbol on the container along with the proper quality level for your application.

Front Suspension Ball Joints

The front suspension ball joints are permanently sealed. No regular maintenance is required for these components.

Steering Shaft Seal

The steering shaft seal, at the point where the shaft passes through the bulkhead, is lubricated when it is installed. If the seal becomes noisy when the steering shaft is turned, it should be lubricated with a multi-purpose grease, NLGI, Grade 2, E.P. Mopar multi-purpose lubricant is recommended.

Steering Linkage

The tie rod end ball joints are permanently lubricated and do not require periodic maintenance.

Drive Shaft Universal Joints

Your vehicle has constant velocity universal joints. Periodic lubrication of these joints is not required. However, the joint boots should be inspected for external leakage or damage when other maintenance is performed. If leakage or damage is

evident, the universal joint boot and grease should be replaced immediately.

Continued operation could result in failure of the universal joint due to water and dirt contamination of the grease. This would require complete replacement of the joint assembly.

Body Mechanism Lubrication

Body and other operating mechanisms and linkages should be inspected, cleaned, and lubricated, as required, to maintain ease of operation and to provide protection against rust and wear.

Prior to the application of any lubricant, the parts concerned should be wiped clean to remove dust and grit; after lubricating, excess oil or grease should be removed.

Hood Latch

When performing other underhood services, the hood latch release mechanism and safety catch should be inspected, cleaned, and lubricated as necessary.

It is important that proper lubrication be maintained to insure that the hood mechanisms function properly and safely. Multi-Purpose Lubricant, NLGI Grade 2, should be applied sparingly to all pivot and sliding contact areas.

External Lock Cylinders

The external lock cylinders should be lubricated twice a year, preferably in the fall and spring.

Apply a small amount of lubricant, such as Mopar Lock Cylinder Lubricant, directly into the lock cylinder (avoid excess lubricant). Insert the key into the lock cylinder and rotate from the unlocked to the locked position. Repeat this procedure three or four times without adding more lubricant. Wipe all the lubricant off the key with a clean cloth, to avoid soiling of clothing.

If a lubricant is used that cannot be dispensed directly into the lock cylinder, apply a small amount of the lubricant to the key. Insert the key into the lock cylinder, then proceed as described above, in order to distribute the lubricant within the lock cylinder. Attention should also be given to liftgate hinges, especially during cold weather, to ensure ease of liftgate operation.

Other Body Mechanisms

The following body mechanisms should be inspected and, if necessary, all pivot and sliding contact areas of these components should be relubricated with the lubricant specified as follows:

Engine Oil

Door hinge pin and pivot contact areas

Sliding Door - center hinge pivot

Hood hinges

Liftgate hinges

Smooth, White Body Lubricant (such as Mopar Spray White Lube)

Door check straps
Parking brake mechanism
Liftgate latches
Liftgate prop pivots
Cup holders/Ash receiver
Front seat tracks
Sliding door rear latch striker shaft and wedge

Multi-purpose Lubricant (such as Mopar Multi-Mileage Lubricant)

Sliding Door - center and upper tracks, and the open position striker spring.

Points That Should Not Be Lubricated

There are many points that should not be lubricated; some because they are permanently lubricated, some because lubricants will be detrimental to the operating characteristics, and some because lubricants will cause component failures.

In particular, rubber bushings should not be lubricated, since this not only will cause them to fail, but will destroy their necessary frictional characteristics.

Parts that should **NOT** be lubricated are as follows:

Alternator bearings
Alternator Pulley
Belt Autotensioner
Belt idler pulleys
Drive belts
Front wheel bearings
Rear wheel bearings
Rubber bushings
Rubber isolator hangers
Speed Control Cable
Starter bearings
Suspension strut bearings
Throttle control cable
Water pump bearings

Windshield Wiper Blades

The rubber edges of the wiper blades and the windshield should be cleaned periodically with a sponge or soft cloth and a mild non-abrasive cleaner. This will remove accumulations of salt or road film.

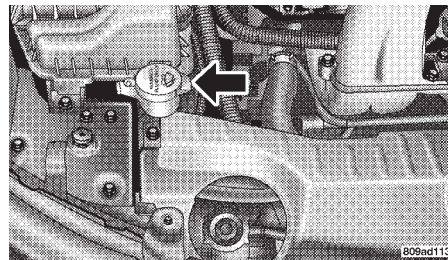
Operation of the wipers on dry glass for long periods may cause deterioration of the wiper blades. Always use washer fluid when using the wipers to remove salt or dirt from a dry windshield.

Avoid using the wiper blades to remove frost or ice from the windshield. Keep the blade rubber out of contact with petroleum products such as engine oil, gasoline, etc.

Windshield, Headlight Washers, and Rear Window Washers

The fluid reservoir for the windshield washers, headlight washers (if equipped) and the rear window washer is shared. It is located in the engine compartment next to the air cleaner and should be checked for fluid level at regular intervals. Fill the reservoir with windshield washer solvent (not radiator antifreeze) and operate the system for a few seconds to flush out the residual water.

The washer fluid reservoir can be filled with 5 liters of washer fluid when the Low Washer Fluid Light illuminates.



Exhaust System

The best protection against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle body is a properly maintained engine exhaust system.

Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system, when exhaust fumes can be detected inside the vehicle, or when the underside or rear of the vehicle is damaged, have a competent technician 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 lubrication or oil change. Replace as required.

WARNING!

Exhaust gases can injure or kill. They contain carbon monoxide (CO) which is colorless and odorless. Breathing it can make you unconscious and can eventually poison you. To avoid breathing carbon monoxide (CO), follow the preceding safety tips.

Cooling System

Inspection

WARNING!

When working near the radiator cooling fan, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position. The fan is temperature controlled and can start at any time when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

WARNING!

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 coolant pressure cap when the radiator is hot.

Coolant Checks

Coolant protection checks should be made every 12 months (prior to the onset of freezing weather, where applicable). If the coolant is dirty or rusty in appearance, the system should be drained, flushed and refilled with fresh coolant. Check the front of the radiator for any accumulation of bugs, leaves, etc. If dirty, clean the radiator core by gently spraying water from a garden hose at the back side of the radiator core.

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 coolant 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 coolant will begin to drain from the coolant recovery bottle. **DO NOT REMOVE THE COOLANT PRESSURE CAP WHEN THE COOLING SYSTEM IS HOT.**

Cooling System — Drain, Flush and Refill

At the intervals shown in 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 — All Engines

This vehicle has been factory filled with an Ethylene Glycol based engine coolant with long life corrosion inhibitors (called HOAT, for Hybrid Organic Additive Technology). When it becomes necessary to replace the coolant, use a coolant like Mopar® Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 year/100,000 mile formula. This coolant offers the best engine cooling without corrosion when mixed with 50% distilled water to obtain a freeze point of -37°C (-34°F).

CAUTION!

Mixing of coolants other than specified (non-HOAT), may result in engine damage that may not be covered under the new vehicle warranty, and decreased corrosion protection. If a non-HOAT coolant 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 antifreeze products. Do not use additional rust inhibitors or antirust products, as they may not be compatible with the radiator 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 — All Engines

When adding coolant, or refilling the system, a minimum solution of 50% ethylene glycol coolant and distilled water should be used. Higher concentrations (not to exceed 70%) are required if temperatures below -37°F are anticipated.

Use only high purity water such as distilled or deionized water when mixing the water/antifreeze

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 maintain the proper level of protection against freezing according to the temperatures occurring in the area where the vehicle is operated.

Coolant Pressure Cap — All Engines

The coolant pressure 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 coolant pressure cap should be inspected and cleaned if there is any accumulation of foreign material on the sealing surfaces.

WARNING!

The warning words "DO NOT OPEN HOT" on the coolant pressure cap are a safety precaution. Never add coolant to the radiator when the engine is overheated. Do not loosen or remove the coolant pressure 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 coolant pressure cap while the system is hot or under pressure.

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. Do not store ethylene glycol based engine coolant in open containers or allow it to remain in puddles on the ground. Prevent ingestion by animals and children. If ingested by a child, contact a physician immediately. Clean up any ground spills immediately.

Coolant Level — Gasoline Engines

The coolant recovery bottle provides a quick visual method for determining that the coolant level is adequate. With the engine idling, and warmed to the normal operating temperature, the level of the coolant in the coolant recovery bottle should be between the "MAX" and "MIN" marks. The radiator normally remains completely full, so there is no need to remove the coolant pressure cap except for checking coolant freeze point or replacement with new anti-freeze coolant. Your service attendant should be advised of this. So long as the engine operating temperature is satisfactory, the coolant recovery 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 recovery bottle. Do not overfill.

Coolant Level — Diesel Engine

Check level in the coolant recovery bottle when the engine is cold. The coolant level must be to the COLD FILL mark on the bottle. Remove the coolant recovery bottle pressure cap to add coolant. **DO NOT REMOVE THE PRESSURE CAP WHILE THE SYSTEM IS HOT OR UNDER PRESSURE.**

Points to Remember — All Engine

NOTE:

When the vehicle is stopped after 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 vaporized when the thermostat opens, allowing hot water 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 pressure tested for leaks.
- Maintain coolant concentration at 50% ethylene glycol 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 cooling performance.
- On vehicles equipped with diesel engines a moderate increase in engine speed at idle may reduce coolant temperature.
- On vehicles equipped with gasoline engines increasing engine speed at idle does not reduce coolant temperature! Put transaxle in NEUTRAL and let engine idle at normal engine idle speed.

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, tears, cuts, abrasions, and excessive swelling indicate deterioration of the rubber.

Pay particular attention to those hoses nearest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold. Inspect hose routing to be sure hoses do not come in contact with any heat source or moving component which 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 wear or damage that could cause failure.

Brakes

In order to assure brake system performance, all brake system components should be inspected periodically. Suggested service intervals can be found in the Maintenance Schedules.

WARNING!

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 Hoses

When the vehicle is serviced for scheduled maintenance, inspect the surface of hoses and nylon tubing for evidence of heat and mechanical damage. Hard and brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts, abrasion, and excessive swelling indicate deterioration of the rubber. Particular attention should be made to examining those hose surfaces nearest to high heat sources, such as the exhaust manifold.

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.

NOTE:

Often, fluid such as oil, power steering fluid, and brake fluid are used during assembly plant operations to facilitate the assembly of hoses to couplings. Therefore, oil wetness at the hose-coupling area is not necessarily an indication of leakage. Actual dripping of fluid when systems are under pressure (during vehicle operation), should be noted before a hose is replaced based on leakage.

NOTE:

Inspection of brake hoses should be performed whenever the brake system is serviced. Inspect hydraulic brake hoses for surface cracking, scuffing, or worn spots. If there is any evidence of cracking, scuffing, or worn spots, the hose should be replaced immediately! Eventual deterioration of the hose can take place causing the hose to possibly burst and failure.

WARNING!

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.

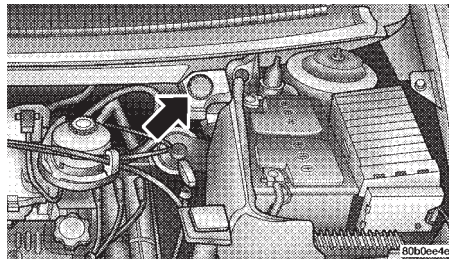
Master Cylinder — ABS Brakes Brake Fluid Level Check

The fluid level in the master cylinder should be checked when performing underhood services, or immediately if the brake system warning lamp indicates system failure.

Clean the top of the master cylinder area before removing the cap. Add fluid to bring the level up to the top of the “FULL” mark on the side of the master cylinder reservoir.

Overfilling of fluid is not recommended because it may cause leaking in the system.

Add enough fluid to bring the level up to the requirements described on the brake fluid reservoir. With disc brakes, fluid level can be expected to fall as the brake pads wear. However, low fluid level may be caused by a leak and a checkup may be needed. Only brake fluid conforming to DOT 3 and SAE J1703 should be used. If DOT 3 brake fluid is not available, then DOT 4 or DOT 4+ is acceptable. Mopar Brake Fluid is fluid of this quality and is recommended.



WARNING!

Use of brake fluid that may have a lower initial boiling point or unidentified as to specification, may result in sudden brake failure during hard prolonged braking. You could have an accident.

Use only brake fluid that has been in a tightly closed container to avoid contamination from foreign matter or moisture.

CAUTION!

Do not allow petroleum base fluid to contaminate the brake fluid — all brake seal components could be damaged causing partial or complete brake failure.

Fuel System Hoses

Electronic Fuel Injection high pressure fuel systems are designed with hoses and clamps which have unique material characteristics to provide adequate sealing and resist attack by deteriorated gasoline.

You are urged to use only Chrysler International-specified hoses and connections, or their equivalent in material and specification, in any fuel system servicing.

NOTE:

Do not attempt to bleed the air out of a common rail system on vehicles equipped with diesel engines. If air is in the system see your authorized dealer for service.

Automatic Transaxle

The automatic transaxle and differential assembly are contained within a single housing.

All automatic transaxles are equipped with a conventional filler tube and dipstick. If fluid is added, it should be added through the dipstick hole in the case.

The dipstick is located just behind the coolant recovery bottle.

Selection of Lubricant

It is important that the proper lubricant is used in the transaxle. Mopar Automatic Transmission fluid identified as ATF+4® or ATF+4 Type 9602® should be used to assure optimum transaxle performance. It is important that the transmission fluid be maintained at the prescribed level using the recommended fluid.

CAUTION!

Using a transmission fluid other than ATF+4® may cause deterioration in transaxle shift quality and/or torque converter shudder. Using a transmission fluid other than ATF+4® will result in more frequent fluid and filter changes.

4 SPEED DIPSTICK



Procedure For Checking Fluid Level

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.

NOTE:

Whenever the fluid is checked, especially on vehicles operated under conditions of severe service, the condition of the fluid should be observed.

The automatic transmission fluid (ATF), when new is red in color. The ATF is dyed red so it can be identified from other fluids used in the vehicle such as engine oil or antifreeze. The red color is not permanent and is not an indicator of fluid condition. As the vehicle is driven, the ATF will begin to look darker in color and may eventually become brown, this is normal. A dark brown/black fluid accompanied with a burnt odor and/or deterioration in shift quality may indicate fluid deterioration and should be checked by a service technician.

A physical change in the fluid may be the result of overheating such as is possible in severe service.

To properly check the automatic transaxle fluid level, 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).

Wipe the area around the dipstick clean to eliminate the possibility of dirt entering the transaxle.

5. Remove the dipstick and determine if the fluid is hot or warm. Hot fluid is approximately 82°C, which is the normal operating temperature after the vehicle has been driven at least 24 km. The fluid cannot be comfortably held between the finger tips. Warm is when fluid is between 29° — 52°C.

6. Wipe the dipstick clean and reinsert until seated. Remove dipstick and note reading.

- If the fluid is hot, the reading should be in the cross-hatched area marked "HOT" (between the upper two holes in the dipstick).
- If the fluid is warm, the fluid level should be between the lower two holes, in the area marked "WARM".

If the fluid level indicates low, add sufficient 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 replenishing fluid, make certain that the dipstick cap is reseated properly.

Fluid and Filter Changes

Automatic transaxle fluid should be changed on all transaxles as follows:

Normal Usage — No change necessary

Severe Usage (fluid and filter) — 77 000 km (48,000 miles)

Severe Usage is defined as:

1. More than 50% of vehicle operation in stop and go traffic where vehicle is driven regularly for more than 45 minutes of continuous operation, such as in heavy city or in construction zone traffic
2. Police, taxi, limousine, commercial type operation, or trailer towing where the vehicle is driven regularly for more than 45 minutes of continuous operation.

NOTE:

When the factory-fill fluid is changed as recommended above, use only ATF+4 Type 9602® Mopar Automatic Transaxle Fluid to assure optimum transmission performance.

If the transaxle is disassembled for any reason, the fluid and filter should be changed.

Special Additives

Chrysler International does not recommend 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

All manual transaxles are filled with Chrysler International Lubricant. If it becomes necessary to add fluid to this unit, use only Chrysler International Lubricant, Mobil Infelrex 2029 oil, or G5 SAE 10W-40 engine oil.

Fluid Level Check

The fluid in the manual transaxle should be checked whenever other underhood services are performed. The fluid level is checked by removing the fill plug located on the left side of the transaxle. The fluid level should be between the bottom of the fill hole and a point not more than 4 mm below the bottom of the hole. Add fluid, if necessary, to maintain the proper level. Be sure to properly reinstall the fill plug.

Frequency of Fluid Changes

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 (see separate maintenance schedule for "severe usage" definitions)."

Draining

Use the drain plug to drain the manual transaxle. Refill the transaxle to the proper level with specified fluid.

All Wheel Drive (AWD) — If Equipped

Under normal operating conditions, period fluid level checks and lubricant changes for the Power Transfer Unit, Overrunning Clutch and Rear Carrier, are not required. However when the vehicle is serviced for other reasons, the exterior surface of these components should be inspected for evidence of fluid leaks. Confirmed leaks should be repaired as soon as possible.

Power Transfer Unit

The fluid should be maintained at the bottom of the filler hole opening. If it becomes necessary to add or replace the fluid, Chrysler International recommends that Multipurpose Gear Oil SAE 80W-90 meeting API specification GL-5 should be used.

Overrunning Clutch

The fluid should be maintained at the bottom of the filler hole opening. If it becomes necessary to add or replace the fluid, use only ATF+4 Type 9602 Mopar Automatic Transmission Fluid. To assure performance, it is important that the proper lubricant be used.

Rear Carrier

The fluid should be maintained at the bottom of the filler hole opening. If it becomes necessary to add or replace the fluid, Chrysler International recommends that Multipurpose Gear Oil SAE 80W-90 meeting API specification GL-5 should be used.

Fluid Changes

The fluid should be changed as follows:

Normal Usage	No Service Required
Severe Usage	
Power Transfer Unit	24 000 km (15,000 miles)
Overrunning Clutch	36 000 km (22,500 miles)
Rear Carrier	36 000 km (22,500 miles)

Severe Usage is defined as:

1. More than 50% of vehicle operation in stop and go traffic where vehicle is driven regularly for more

than 45 minutes of continuous operation, such as in heavy city or in construction zone traffic,

2. Police, taxi, limousine, commercial type operation, or trailer towing where the vehicle driven regularly for more than 45 minutes of continuous operation.

Front And Rear Wheel Bearings

Front and rear wheel bearings are permanently sealed. No regular maintenance is required for these components.

Appearance Care and Protection from Corrosion

Protection of Body and Paint from Corrosion

Vehicle body care 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 your 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 underbody 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.

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 followed by rinsing.

Do not use abrasive cleaning components, solvents, steel wool or other aggressive material to clean the lenses.

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 liftgate 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.
- 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.
- Aluminum wheels should be cleaned regularly with mild soap and water to prevent corrosion. To remove heavy soil, select a non-abrasive, non-acidic cleaner. Do not use scouring pads or metal polishes. Avoid automatic car washes that use acidic solutions or harsh brushes that may damage the wheels protective finish.
- Your painted and chrome aluminum wheels should be treated as you would treat the finish on your car. Always use a soft non-abrasive cloth with a mild dish washing soap and water when cleaning your wheels. Never use scouring pads, steel wool or a bristle brush. Never use cleaners that contain acid, oven cleaners or any abrasive metal cleaner as they will cause permanent staining and/or corrosion.
- If you carry special cargo such as chemicals, fertilizers, de-icer 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.
- Use Mopar touch up paint on scratches as soon as possible. Your dealer has touch up paint to match the color of your vehicle.

Interior Care

Use Mopar Fabric Cleaner to clean fabric upholstery and carpeting.

Use Mopar Vinyl Cleaner to clean vinyl upholstery and trim.

Mopar Total Clean is specifically recommended for leather upholstery.

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, detergents, or ammonia based cleaners to clean your leather upholstery. Application of a leather conditioner is not required to maintain the original condition.

WARNING!

Do not use volatile solvents for cleaning purposes. Many are potentially flammable, and if used in closed areas they may cause respiratory harm.

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 and windshields with electrical windshield deicers. Do not use scrapers or other sharp instruments which may scratch the elements.

When cleaning the rear view mirror, spray cleaner on the towel or rag that you are using. Do not spray cleaner directly on the mirror.

Cleaning Plastic Instrument Cluster Lenses

The lenses in front of the instruments in this 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 or abrasive cleaners. If soap is used, wipe clean with a clean damp rag.

2. Dry with a soft tissue.

Seat Belt Maintenance

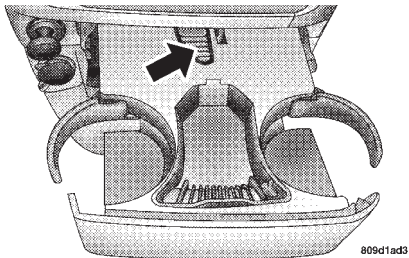
Do not bleach, dye or clean the belts with chemical solvents or abrasive cleaners. This will weaken the fabric.

If the belts need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Do not remove the belts from the car to wash them.

Replace the belts if they appear frayed or worn or if the buckles do not work properly.

Cleaning The Instrument Panel and Underseat Cup Holders**Removal**

With your index finger, locate the stop tab located at the rear of the convenience tray.



Press the stop tab, slide the entire drawer out and remove it from the instrument panel.

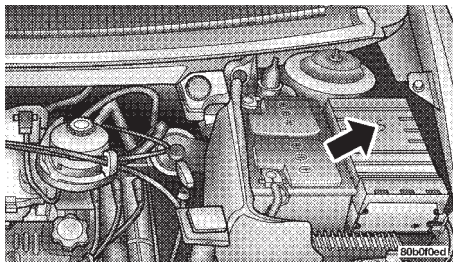
Cleaning

Soak the drawer, with the drawer front facing up, in a mixture of medium hot tap water and one teaspoon of non-detergent liquid dish soap. Let soak for approximately one hour. After one hour pull the drawer from the water and dip it back into the water about six times. This will loosen any remaining debris. Rinse the drawer thoroughly under warm running water. Shake the excess water from the drawer and dry the outer surfaces with a clean soft cloth. Let the drawer sit in a dish drainer overnight to allow the inside mechanism to dry.

Installation

Align the drawer so the plastic tracks on the drawer fit into the steel retainer in the instrument panel. Push the drawer forward. You may want to cycle the drawer open and closed a few times to ensure proper operation.

INTEGRATED POWER MODULE (IPM)



An Integrated Power Module is located in the engine compartment near the battery. This center contains fuses and relays. A label that identifies each component is printed on the inside of the cover.

CAUTION!

- When installing the Integrated Power Module cover, it is important to ensure the cover is properly positioned and fully latched. Failure to do so may allow water to get into the Integrated Power Module, and possibly result in a electrical system failure.
- When replacing a blown fuse, it is important to use only a fuse having the correct amperage rating. The use of a fuse with a rating other than indicated may result in a dangerous electrical system overload. If a properly rated fuse continues to blow, it indicates a problem in the circuit that must be corrected.

VEHICLE STORAGE

If you are leaving your vehicle dormant for more than 21 days you may want to take steps to protect your battery. You may:

- Remove the 15 Amp mini fuse in the Integrated Power Module labeled Ignition-Off Draw (IOD).
- Or, disconnect the negative cable from the battery.
- Anytime you store your vehicle, or keep it out of service (i.e. vacation) for two weeks or more, run the air conditioning system at idle for about five minutes in the fresh air and high blower setting. This will insure adequate system lubrication to minimize the possibility of compressor damage when the system is started again.

The Heated Mirrors, Instrument Panel Power Outlet and Removable Floor Console are fused with self resetting fuses that are only serviceable by an authorized dealer. The power seats are fused by a 30 Amp circuit breaker located under the driver's seat. The Power Windows are fused by a 25 Amp circuit breaker located under the instrument panel near the steering column. If you experience temporary or permanent loss of these systems seek an authorized dealer for service.

REPLACEMENT LIGHT BULBS

LIGHT BULBS — Interior	Bulb Number
ABS Indicator	LED
Airbag Indicator	LED
Brake System Warning Indicator	LED
Center & Rear Dome Light	578
Center & Rear Reading Lights	578
Cruise Indicator	VFD *
Door Ajar Indicator.	LED
Front Door Courtesy Light.	578
Front Header Reading Lights	578
Glove Box Light	194
Glow Plug Indicator (Diesel Only)	LED
High Beam Indicator	PC74
Immobilizer/Alarm Set (Security)	PC74
Instrument Cluster Lights	PC74
Liftgate Flood Lights	578
Liftgate Ajar Indicator	LED
Low Fuel Indicator.	LED
Low Washer Fluid Indicator.	LED
Malfunction Indicator Light.	PC74
Oil Indicator.	PC74
Overhead Console Reading Lights	PC579
Removable Console Light (If Equipped)	194
Seat Belt Indicator.	LED

Temperature Indicator	LED
Trac Off Indicator (If Equipped).	VFD *
Turn Signal Indicator.	PC74
Visor Vanity Lights	6501966
Voltage Indicator.	LED
Water In Fuel Indicator (Diesel Only)	LED

NOTE:

For lighted switches, see your dealer for replacement instructions.

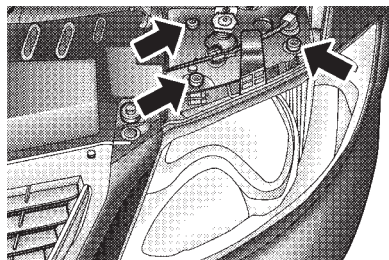
All of the interior bulbs are glass wedge base or glass cartridge types. Aluminum base bulbs are not approved and should not be used for replacement.

LIGHT BULBS — Exterior	Bulb Number
Backup	P21W
Tail, Stop Lights	P21/5W
Rear Turn Signal Lights	PY21W
Rear Fog Lights	P21W
Center High Mounted Stop Light	921K/W16W
Front Fog Light	H3
Front Turn Signal Lights	PY21W
Front Position Lights	W5W
Side Repeater Lights	T4W
Headlight.	H7
License Plate Lights	W5W

BULB REPLACEMENT

Headlights

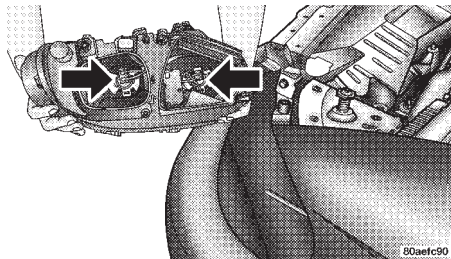
1. Remove the 3 screws securing the headlight module.



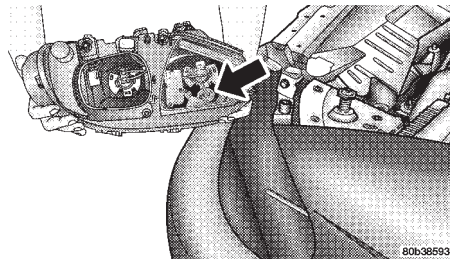
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2. Remove the covers from the back of the headlight module and disconnect the electrical connector.

3. Push down on the spring retainer clip and replace the bulb.

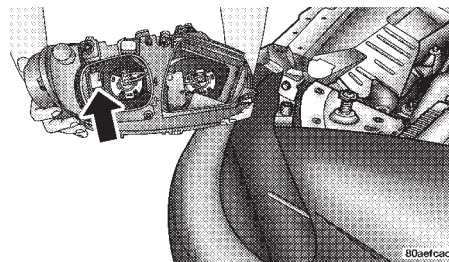


3. Pull the socket from the headlight module and replace the bulb.



2. Remove the covers from the back of the headlight module.

3. Twist the turn signal socket to remove from the headlight module.



CAUTION!

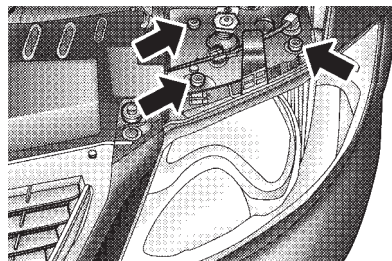
Do not touch the new bulb with your fingers. Oil contamination will severely shorten bulb life. If the bulb comes in contact with an oily surface, clean the bulb with rubbing alcohol.

Front Position Lights

1. Remove the 3 screws securing the headlight module.
2. Remove the covers from the back of the headlight module.

Front Turn Signal Lights

1. Remove the 3 screws securing the headlight module.



4. Replace bulb, reinstall socket and then reinstall the headlight module.

Side Repeater Lights

1. Push side repeater light assembly (against spring tensioner) forward to release retaining tab.
2. Remove entire side repeater light assembly from the cutout in the fender.
3. Pull socket out of side repeater light assembly.
4. Twist side repeater light bulb ¼ turn and replace the bulb.

Front Fog Light

1. Reach behind the front fascia from under the vehicle.
2. Pull on the release tab of the bulb access door.
3. Push up on the spring retainer clip and replace the bulb.

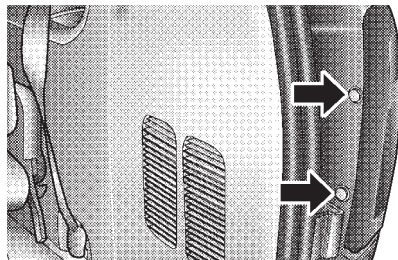
CAUTION!

Do not touch the new bulb with your fingers. Oil contamination will severely shorten bulb life. If the bulb comes in contact with an oily surface, clean the bulb with rubbing alcohol.

4. Reinstall the bulb access door, making sure to securely latch the release tab.

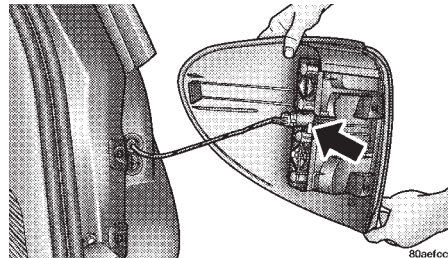
Rear Tail, Stop, Turn Signal, Rear Fog, Side Marker and Back-up Lights

1. Raise the liftgate.
2. Remove the two light assembly push-in type fasteners.



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3. Squeeze the socket assembly tabs to remove it from the housing.

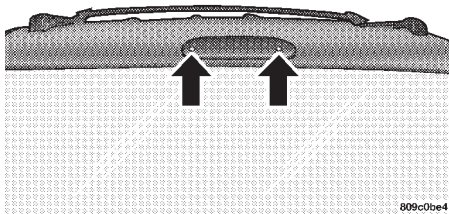


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4. Twist and pull the bulb to remove it from the socket.
5. Replace the bulb, reinstall the socket, and reattach the light assembly.

Center High Mounted Stop Light (CHMSL)

1. Remove the two screws securing the CHMSL.



2. Twist the bulb socket to remove from the CHMSL housing.
3. Pull the bulb out of the socket.
4. Replace the bulb, reinstall the socket and reattach the CHMSL.

License Light

1. Remove the two lens assembly mounting screws.
2. Pull the bulb out of the socket. Replace the bulb and reattach the lens assembly.

FLUID CAPACITIES

Fluid Capacities	Metric	U.S. Measure
Fuel (approximate)	75.8 liters	20 Gallons
Cooling System*		
2.4L Engine	10.7 liters	11.4 qts.
3.3L Engines	12.6 liters	13.4 qts.
2.5 Diesel †	11.9 liters	12.6 qts.
* Includes heater and coolant recovery tank filled to Max level. Add 2.76L (2.9 qts.) if equipped with Rear Heater.		
† Add 1.93 liters (2.0 qts.) if diesel equipped with auxiliary heater.		
2.4 Liter Engine Oil-with filter	4.7 liters	5.0 qts.
3.3 Liter Engine Oil-with filter	4.0 liters	4.5 qts.
Diesel Engine Oil-with filter	6.0 liters	6.3 qts.

Fluid Capacities	Metric	U.S. Measure
Automatic Transaxle Fluid	8.6 liters	9.1 qts.
Mopar ATF+4® or ATF+4 Type 9602® Preferred		
Manual Transaxle Fluid	2.2 liters	2.32 qts.
Mobil oil inflex 2029 or G5 SAE 10W-40 engine oil.		
AWD Power Take Off Unit	1.15 liters	1.22 qts.
AWD Rear Driveline Module Carrier	.70 liters	.74 qts.
SAE 80W - 90 Gear Lube		
AWD Over Running Clutch	0.57 liters	.61 qts.
Mopar ATF+4® or ATF+4 Type 9602® Preferred		
Spark Plugs, Ignition Timing		
Consult your local dealer for additional information.		

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Engine Specifications

Engine	2.4L Gasoline	3.3L Gasoline	2.5L Diesel
No. of Cylinders	4	6	4
Bore and Stroke	87.5 x 101.0	93 x 81	92 x 94
Compression Ratio	9.47:1	8.9:1	17.5:1
Injection	Sequential Multi -Point Electric	Sequential Multi -Point Electric	Direct Injection
Power (kw)	110 kw	116 kw	103 kw
Oil Filter	Full Flow	Full Flow	Full Flow
Thermostat	90°C	90°C	80°C
Spark Plug Gap	Consult Your Local Dealer	Consult Your Local Dealer	NA
Spark Plug	Consult Your Local Dealer	Consult Your Local Dealer	NA
Firing Order	1,3,4,2	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,3,4,2
Ignition Timing	NA	NA	NA

Vehicle Dimension, and Weight Specifications

	VOYAGER SE	VOYAGER LX	GRAND VOYAGER SE	GRAND VOYAGER LX/LIMITED
Overall Length	4803 mm	4803 mm	5094 mm	5094 mm
Maximum Width	1997 mm	1997 mm	1977 mm	1977 mm
Overall Height	*1749 mm	*1749 mm	*1749 mm	*1749 mm
Wheelbase	2878 mm	2878 mm	3030 mm	3030 mm
Weight (Base Vehicle):				
2.4L Gasoline	1840 kg	1854 kg	1880 kg	1897 kg
3.3L Gasoline	1873 kg	1886 kg	1924 kg	2043 kg
2.5L Diesel	1952 kg	1966 kg	1992 kg	2000 kg
Max. Laden Mass (All Passengers and Cargo):				
2.4L Gasoline	2420 kg	2418 kg	2466 kg	2470 kg
3.3L Gasoline	2443 kg	2442 kg	2511 kg	2623 kg
2.5L Diesel	2516 kg	2522 kg	2561 kg	2565 kg
* Roof Rack is optional add 54 mm to overall height.				

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

- MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES 154

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

You will find the scheduled maintenance service for your vehicle, along with the operations to be performed at each service, in the separate MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE booklet.

The maintenance schedules have been developed to give you maximum economy, dependability, and performance from your vehicle. However, because of varying climatic conditions, the type of terrain in which you drive, your individual habits, and severe operating conditions additional service may be necessary for proper maintenance. Your authorized dealer can best advise you on your requirements.

IMPORTANT: If your vehicle is subjected to the following conditions, maintenance should be performed twice as frequently. For example: every 3 months instead of every 6 months, or every 6 000 km (3,700 miles) instead of every 12 000 km (7,500 miles).

This is especially important for engine oil and filter changes.

- 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 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.

It is your responsibility to identify the operating conditions for your vehicle and to make certain that the vehicle is properly serviced according to the required and recommended schedules.

The service intervals are based on your odometer reading in thousands of kilometers. For kilometer intervals beyond that listed, you should continue to have maintenance services performed every 12 000 km (7 500 miles) or more frequently for severe conditions.

You are responsible for keeping maintenance records, since, in some instances, it may be necessary for you to show that the maintenance has been performed. If you dispose of the vehicle, these records should be left in the glove box and passed on to the new owner.

Inspection and service should also be performed any time a malfunction is suspected.

Ask your service advisor about the services you need and discuss the cost involved.

NOTE:

Service Interval requirements may vary from country to country.

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 accuracy 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 coolant level, hoses, and clamps.
- Rotate the tires at each oil change interval shown on Schedule "A" 12 000 km (7,500 miles) or every other interval shown on Schedule "B" 10 000 km (6,000 miles).

IF YOU NEED CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

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IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE

Chrysler International distributors are vitally interested in your satisfaction with their products and services. If a servicing problem or other difficulty should occur, we recommend that you take the following steps:

Discuss the problem at the authorized dealer with the dealer principal or the service manager. Management personnel at the authorized dealer are in the best position to resolve the problem quickly.

When you contact the distributor please provide all of the following information:

- Your name, address and phone number.
- Vehicle Identification Number (this 17 digit number is found on an etched plate, located on the left front corner of the instrument panel, visible through the windshield.. It is also available from your vehicle registration or title).
- Selling and servicing authorized dealer.
- Vehicle's delivery date and current odometer distance.
- Service history of your vehicle.
- An accurate description of the problem and the conditions under which it occurs.

AUSTRIA

TNT MAILFAST

C/O Chrysler Austria

BRU/BRU/37850

P.O. BOX 195

IZ NOE SUED OBJ 58B

STRASSE 7

A-2355 WEINER NEUDORF

Tel.: 01 546 51 51 31

Fax: 01 546 51 51 32

BELGIUM

TNT MAILFAST

C/O Chrysler Belgium Luxemburg

BRU/BRU/37850

Antwoord Nummer 1930–32

1930 Zaventem

Tel.: 0800/94634

Fax: 32 2 713 82 70

FRANCE

TNT MAILFAST

C/O Chrysler France

BRU/BRU/37850

Boite Postale 52

93152 Le Blanc Mesnil Cedex

Tel.: 01.64.53.80.01

Fax: 01 64 53 80 02

GERMANY

TNT MAILFAST GmbH

C/O Chrysler Germany

BRU/BRU/37850

Postfach 920109

51151 Köln

Tel.: 01803 000361

Fax: 01803 000363

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

TNT MAILFAST

C/O DaimlerChrysler Belgium/Luxemburg

BRU/BRU/37850

Antwoord Nummer 1930-32

1930 Zaventem

Tel.: 0800 6661

Fax: 32 2 713 82 70

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DaimlerChrysler UK Limited

GB-MK15 8BA Tongwell, Milton Keynes,

MK15 8BA

Tel: 44 1908 30 10 00

Fax: 44 1908 66 43 51

ITALY

TNT MAILFAST

C/O Chrysler Italy

BRU/BRU/37850

CASELLA POSTALE 29

20092 CINISELLO BALSAMO

Tel.: 06/41 89 88 12

Fax: 06/41 89 80 97

NETHERLANDS

DaimlerChrysler Nederland B.V.

Lange Dreef 12

4131 NH Vianen

Tel: 0347 363 400

Fax: 0347 377 525

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