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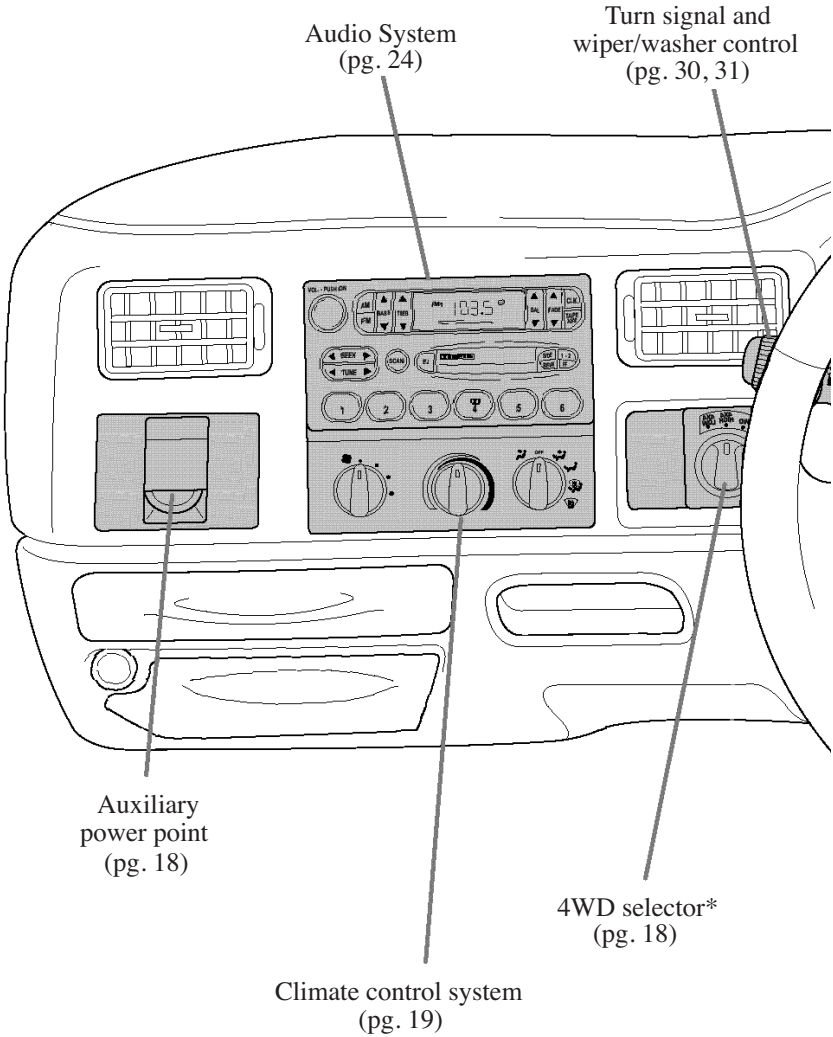
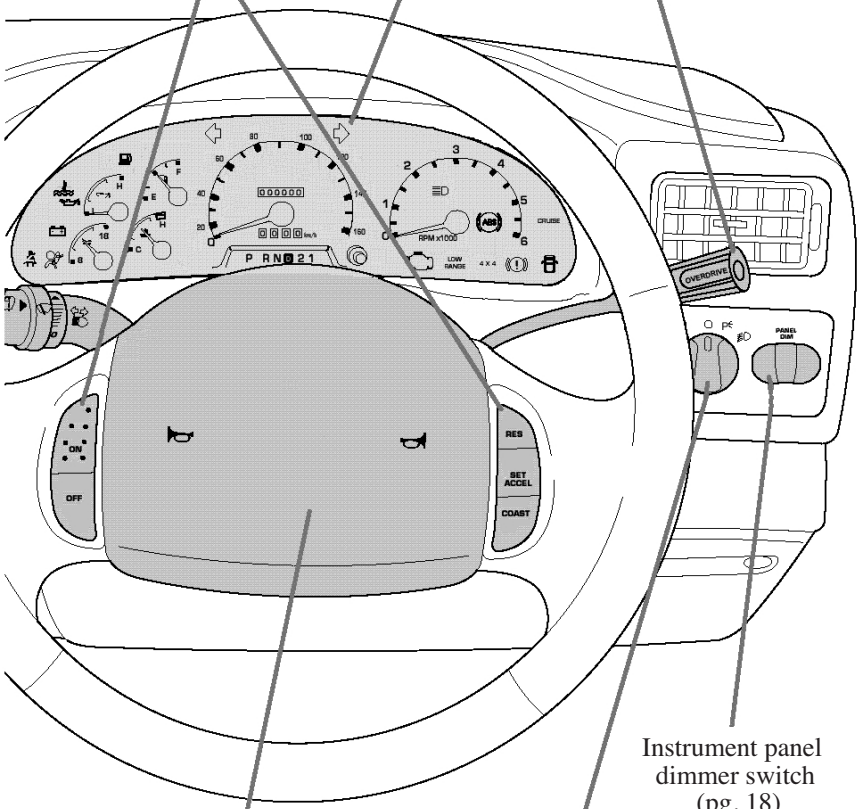
Part No. 5U39-120609-AA



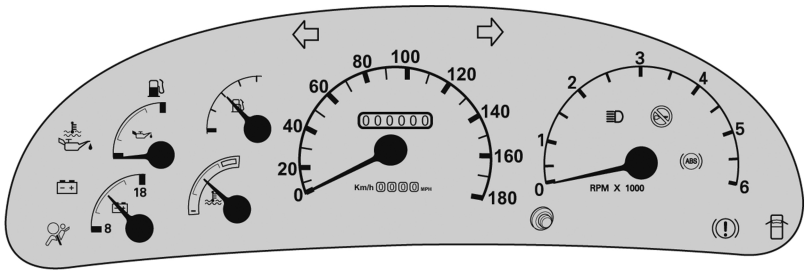
* where fitted



* Not available on South African RHD vehicles

WARNING LIGHTS & CHIMES

Instrumental Cluster



Low fuel

Illuminates as an early reminder of a low fuel condition indicated on the fuel gauge (refer to *Fuel Gauge* in this chapter for more information).

When refueling, after the light comes on, the amount of fuel that is added will be less than the advertised capacity since there is fuel still in the tank. The ignition must be in the ON position for this lamp to illuminate. The lamp will also illuminate for several seconds after the ignition is turned to the ON position regardless of the fuel level to ensure the circuit is functional.

Air bag readiness (where fitted)

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned ON to ensure the circuit is functional. If the light fails to illuminate, continues to flash or remains on, have the system checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer as soon as possible.

Seat belt indicator

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned to the ON position to remind you to fasten your seat belts. For more information, refer to the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

Brake system warning

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned to the ON position to ensure the circuit is functional. Also illuminates if the parking brake is engaged. If the brake warning lamp does not illuminate at these times, have the braking system checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer immediately. Illumination after releasing the parking brake indicates low brake fluid level and the brake system should be checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer immediately.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned to the ON position to ensure the circuit is functional. If the light remains on, continues to flash or fails to illuminate, have the system checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer immediately. With the ABS light on, the anti-lock brake system is disabled and normal braking is still effective unless the brake warning light also remains illuminated with the parking brake released.

Turn signal

Illuminates when the left or right turn signal or the hazard lights are turned on. If one or both of the indicators stay on continuously or flash faster, check for a burned-out turn signal bulb. Refer to *Bulbs* in the *Maintenance and care* chapter.

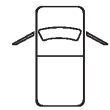
High beam

Illuminates when the high beam headlamps are turned on.

Charging system

Illuminates when the ignition is turned to the ON position and the engine is off. The light also illuminates when the battery is not charging properly and should be checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

Door ajar



Illuminates when the ignition is in the ON or START position and any door is open.

Oil pressure/Engine coolant

This light will illuminate when the ignition is in the ON position and if the:

- engine coolant temperature is very high
- engine oil pressure is low
- engine is off

This light indicates that the engine coolant temperature and oil pressure gauges should be checked.

Refer to *Engine coolant temperature gauge* and *Engine oil pressure gauge* in this chapter for more information.

Supplemental restraint system (SRS) warning chime (where fitted)

For information on the SRS warning chime, refer to the *Seating and Safety Restraints* chapter.

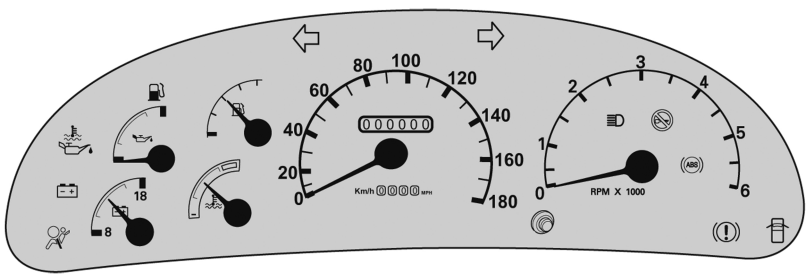
Headlamps on warning chime

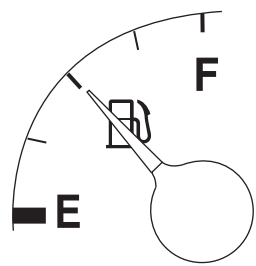
Sounds when the headlamps or parking lamps are on, the ignition in the OFF position (and the key is not in the ignition) and the driver's door is opened.

Parking brake ON warning chime

Sounds when the parking brake is set, the engine is running and the vehicle is driven more than 5 Km/h.

GAUGES



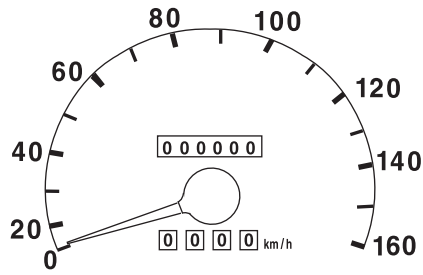


Fuel gauge

Displays approximately how much fuel is in the fuel tank when the key is in the ON position.

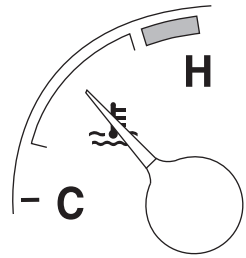
Speedometer

Indicates the current vehicle speed in kilometres per hour (km/h).



Engine coolant temperature gauge

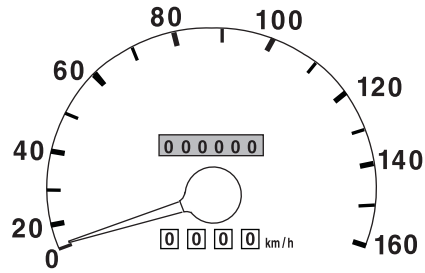
Indicates the temperature of the engine coolant. At normal operating temperature, the needle remains within the normal area. If it enters the red section, the engine is overheating. Stop the vehicle as soon as safely possible, switch off the engine immediately and let the engine cool. Refer to *Engine Coolant* in the *Maintenance and Care* chapter.



Never remove the coolant reservoir cap while the engine is running or hot. Allow the engine to cool before removing the cap.

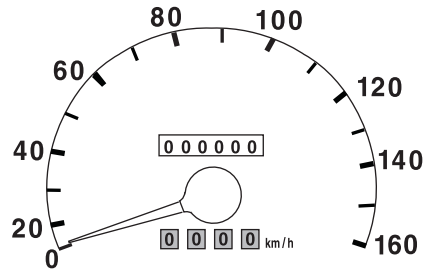
Odometer

Registers the total distance travelled by the vehicle.



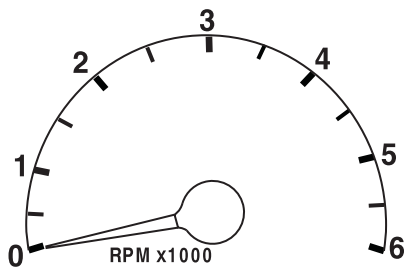
Trip odometer

Registers the distance travelled during individual journeys. To reset, push the control pin.

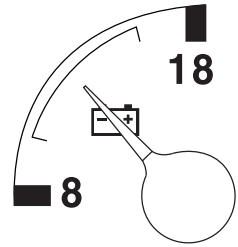


Tachometer

Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute.
Do not operate the engine in the tachometer red zone as this may cause severe engine damage.



Battery voltage gauge



This shows the battery voltage when the ignition is in the ON position. If the pointer moves and stays outside the normal operating range (as indicated), have the vehicle's electrical system checked as soon as possible.

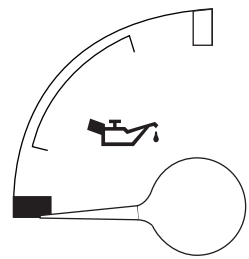
If the pointer is below the indicated normal operating range it indicates the battery is not being charged; stop the vehicle and switch off the engine when safe to do so.

The cause may be a loose or broken drive belt or a fault in the charging system. Have the system checked immediately by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

Engine oil pressure gauge

This shows the engine oil pressure in the system. Sufficient pressure exists as long as the needle remains in the normal range.

If the gauge indicates low pressure, stop the vehicle as soon as safely possible and switch off the engine immediately. Check the oil level.



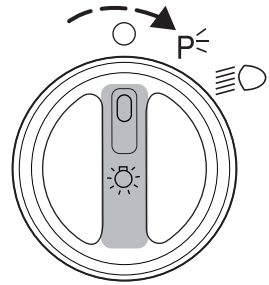
Add oil if needed (refer to *Engine oil in the Maintenance and Care* chapter).

If the engine oil level is above the "add" marking, do not restart the engine but have it checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

After running, the engine may be hot. Allow the engine to cool before handling any components.

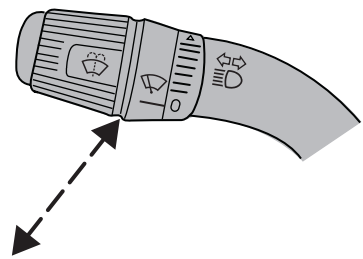
HEADLAMP CONTROL

Rotate the headlamp control clockwise to the first position to turn on the parking lamps. Rotate to the second position to also turn on the headlamps.



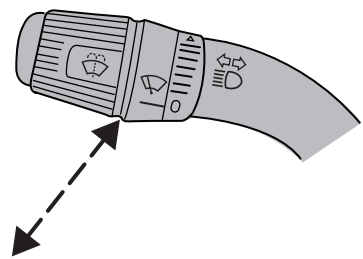
High beams

Push forward to activate.
Pull toward you to deactivate.

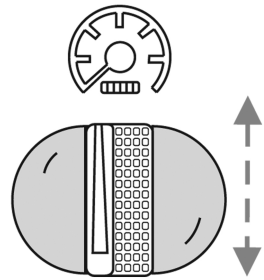


Flash to pass

Pull toward you to activate and release to deactivate.



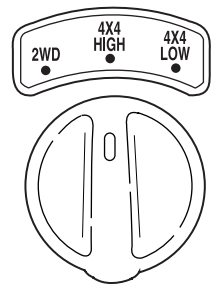
PANEL DIMMER CONTROL & INTERIOR LIGHT SWITCH



Use to adjust the brightness of the instrument panel during headlamp and parklamp operation.

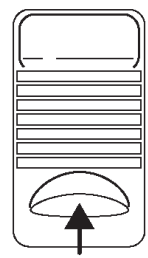
- Rotate up to brighten.
- Rotate down to dim.
- Rotate to full up position (past detent) to turn on interior lamps.

4WD CONTROL (where fitted)



This control operates the 4WD. Refer to the *Driving* chapter for more information.

AUXILIARY POWER POINT 12V



The auxiliary power point is located on the instrument panel.

Do not plug optional electrical accessories into the cigarette lighter.
Use the power point.

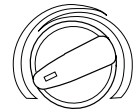
CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

Fan speed control

Controls the volume of air circulated in the vehicle.

The blower fan will only operate if the ignition key is in the “ON” (4) position.

Temperature control knob

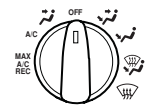


Controls the temperature of the airflow inside the vehicle.

The heater maintains warmth only when the engine is operating. Full heating is only available when the engine is at normal operating temperature.

Mode selector control

The vacuum operated air distribution control only operates when the engine is running.



Controls the direction of the airflow to the inside of the vehicle.

The air conditioning compressor can operate in all modes except and . However, the air conditioning will only function if the outside temperature is approximately 6 ^{o}C or higher.

Since the air conditioner removes considerable moisture from the air during operation, it is normal if clear water drips on the ground under the air conditioner drain while the system is working and even after you have stopped the vehicle.

- MAX A/C -Uses recirculated air to cool the vehicle. MAX A/C is noisier than A/C but more economical and will cool the inside of the vehicle faster. Airflow will be from the instrument panel registers. This mode can also be used to prevent undesirable odors from entering the vehicle.

- A/C-Uses outside air to cool the vehicle. It is quieter than MAX A/C but not as economical. Airflow will be from the instrument panel registers.

The air conditioner will only operate with the engine running.

-  (Panel) -Distributes outside air through the instrument panel registers. However, the air will not be cooled below the outside temperature because the air conditioning does not operate in this mode.

- OFF-Outside air is shut out and the fan will not operate. For short periods of time only, use this mode to prevent undesirable odors from entering the vehicle.

-  (Panel and floor) -Distributes outside air through the instrument panel registers and the floor ducts. Heating and air conditioning capabilities are provided in this mode. For added customer comfort, when the temperature control knob is anywhere in between the full hot and full cold positions, the air distributed through the floor ducts will be slightly warmer than the air sent to the instrument panel registers.

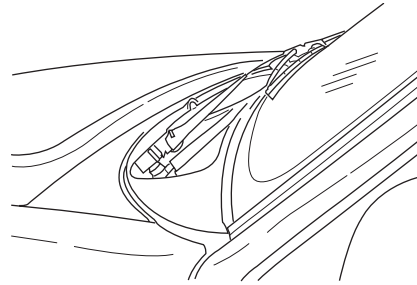
-  (Floor) -Allows for maximum heating by distributing outside air through the floor ducts. However, the air will not be cooled below the outside temperature because the air conditioning does not operate in this mode.

-  (Floor and defrost) -Distributes outside air through the windshield defroster ducts and the floor ducts. Heating and air conditioning capabilities are provided in this mode. For added occupant comfort, the air distributed through the floor ducts will be slightly warmer than the air sent to the windshield defroster ducts. If the temperature is approximately 6 ^{o}C or higher, the air conditioner will automatically dehumidify the air to reduce fogging.

-  (Defrost) -Distributes outside air through the windshield defroster ducts. It can be used to clear ice or fog from the windshield. If the temperature is approximately 6 ^{o}C or higher, the air conditioner will automatically dehumidify the air to reduce fogging.

Operating tips

- In humid weather conditions, place the climate control system in before driving. This will reduce fogging on your windshield. Once the windshield has been cleared, operate the climate control system as desired.
- To reduce humidity buildup inside the vehicle in cold weather conditions, don't drive with the climate control system in the OFF or MAX A/C position.
- To reduce humidity buildup inside the vehicle in warm weather conditions, don't drive with the climate control system in the OFF position.
- Under normal weather conditions, your vehicle's climate control system should be left in any position other than MAX A/C or OFF when the vehicle is parked. This allows the vehicle to breathe through the outside air inlet duct.
- Under snowy or dirty weather conditions, your vehicle's climate control system should be left in the OFF position when the vehicle is parked. This allows the climate control system to be free from contamination of outside pollutants.
- If your vehicle has been parked with the windows closed during warm weather conditions, the air conditioner will perform more efficiently if the vehicle is driven for two or three minutes with the windows open. This will force most of the hot, stale air out of the vehicle. Once the vehicle has been aired out, operate the climate control system as desired.
- Remove any snow, ice or leaves from the air intake area at the base of the windshield.



- Do not place objects over the defroster outlets. These objects may block airflow and reduce visibility through the windshield. Avoid placing small objects on top of the instrument panel. These objects may fall down into the defroster outlets and block airflow, in addition to damaging the climate control system.

To aid in side window defogging/demisting in cold weather conditions:

1. Select PANEL & FLOOR

2. Set the temperature control to full heat

3. Set the fan to maximum speed

4. Direct the outer panel vents towards to side windows

To increase airflow to the outer panel vents, close the central panel vents.

Do not place objects on top of the instrument panel, as these objects may become projectiles in a collision or a sudden stop.

Air conditioning servicing

Have the air conditioning system checked and serviced if necessary in both hot and cold seasons by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

Operate the air conditioner for at least 5 minutes every week to prevent the system seals from drying out.

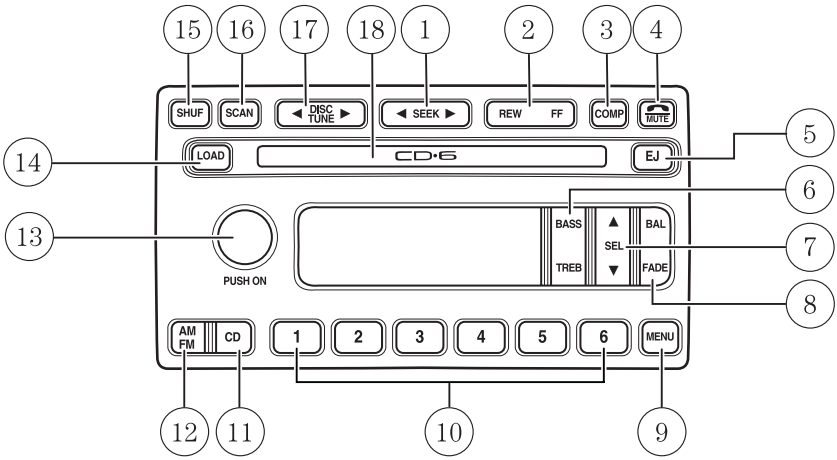
Preserving the ozone layer

The refrigerant used in your Ford air conditioning climate control system is Hydro Fluoro Carbon (HFC) R134a. This refrigerant contains no CFCs. Ford uses R134a to help prevent depletion of the ozone layer and preserve the Earthís atmosphere and the environment.

The Ford air conditioning climate control system is designed for R134a use only. Use only R134a refrigerant, dedicated equipment and R134a Ford approved parts.

AUDIO SYSTEM

PREMIUM IN-DASH SIX CD SOUND SYSTEM (IF EQUIPPED)



1. **Seek:** Press and release SEEK ◀ / ▶ for previous/next strong station, or track of current disc.

2. **Rewind:** Press for a slow rewind, press and hold for a fast rewind.

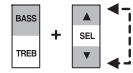
Fast forward: Press for a slow advance, press and hold for a fast advance.

3. **Comp** (Compression): In CD mode, press to adjust the soft and loud passages together for a more consistent listening level. Press the COMP control until COMP ON is displayed.

4. **Mute:** Press to MUTE playing media; press again return to playing media. In CD mode, MUTE acts as a pause feature.

5. **Eject:** Press to eject a CD. Press and hold to auto eject all loaded discs.

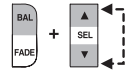
6. **Bass:** Press BASS; then press SEL ◀ / ▶ to decrease/increase the bass output.



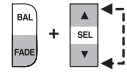
Treble: Press TREB; then press SEL ◀ / ▶ to decrease/increase the treble output.

7. **Select:** Use with Bass, Treble, Balance and Fade controls to adjust levels. Use with MENU to set the clock and engage RDS.

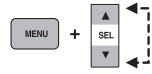
8. **Balance:** Press BAL; then press SEL ◀ / ▶ to shift sound to the left/right speakers.



Fade: Press FADE; then press SEL ◀ / ▶ to shift sound to the rear/front speakers.



9. **Menu:** Press MENU and SEL to access clock mode, RDS on/off, Traffic, Program type, Show type and Compression modes.



Traffic: Allows you to hear traffic broadcasts. With the feature ON, press SEEK or SCAN to find a station broadcasting a traffic report (if it is broadcasting RDS data). *Traffic information is not available in most U.S. markets.*

FIND Program type: Allows you to search RDS-equipped stations for a certain category of music format: Classic, Country, Info, Jazz, Oldies, R&B, Religious, Rock, Soft, Top 40.

Show TYPE: Displays the station's call letters and format.

Compression: Brings soft and loud CD passages together for a more consistent listening level.

Setting the clock: Press MENU until SELECT HOUR or SELECT MINUTE is displayed. Use SEL to manually increase (▲) or decrease (▼) the hours/minutes. Press MENU again to disengage clock mode.

10. **Memory presets:** To set a station: Select frequency band AM/FM; tune to a station, press and hold a preset button until sound returns. In CD mode, press to move between CDs. This radio is equipped with six station memory preset controls which allow you to set up to six AM stations and 12 FM stations (six in FM1 and six in FM2).

11. **CD:** Press to select CD mode.

Seamless play: In CD mode, the transition between the end of one CD and the beginning of another will not contain delay time unless SEEK or a preset control is pressed.

12. **AM/FM:** Press to select a frequency band in radio mode.

Autostore: Allows you to set the strongest local radio stations without losing your original manually set preset stations for AM/FM1/FM2 . Press and momentarily hold AM/FM. AUTOSTORE will flash on the display. When the six strongest stations are filled, the station stored in preset 1 will begin playing. If there are less than six strong stations, the system will store the last one in the remaining presets. Press again to disengage.

13. **Power/volume:** Press to turn ON/OFF; turn to increase or decrease volume levels.

14. **Load:** Press to load a CD. Press and hold to load up to six discs.

15. **Shuffle:** Press to play tracks in random order. Press SHUF to cycle through SHUF TRAC, SHUF DISC or SHUF OFF.

16. **Scan:** Press to hear a brief sampling of all listenable stations or CD tracks. Press again to stop.

17. **Disc/Tune:** Radio: Press ◀ or ▶ to manually the frequency band.
CD: Press ◀ or ▶ to select the previous or next track on the CD.

18. **CD door:** Insert a CD label side up.

RADIO RECEPTION FACTORS

There are three factors that can affect radio reception:

- Distance/strength: The further you travel from an FM station, the weaker the signal and the weaker the reception.
- Terrain: Hills, mountains, tall buildings, power lines, electric fences, traffic lights and thunderstorms can interfere with your reception.
- Station overload: When you pass a broadcast tower, a stronger signal may overtake a weaker one and play while the weak station frequency is displayed.

CD/CD PLAYER CARE

Do:

- Handle discs by their edges only. Never touch the playing surface.
- Inspect discs before playing. Clean only with an approved CD cleaner and wipe from the center out.

Don't:

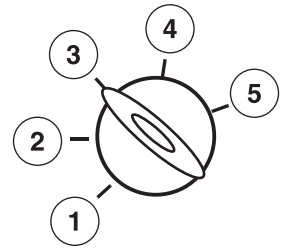
- Expose discs to direct sunlight or heat sources for extended periods of time.
- Insert more than one disc into each slot of the CD changer magazine.
- Clean using a circular motion.

CD units are designed to play commercially pressed 12 cm (4.75 in) audio compact discs only. Due to technical incompatibility, recordable and re-recordable compact discs will not function when used in Ford CD players. Irregular shaped CDs, CDs with a scratch protection film attached, and CDs with homemade paper (adhesive) labels should not be inserted into the CD player. The label may peel and cause the CD to become jammed. Please contact your dealer for further information.

AUDIO SYSTEM WARRANTY AND SERVICE

Refer to your Ford Dealer for more information.

POSITIONS OF THE IGNITION



ACCESSORY (1), allows the electrical accessories such as the radio to operate while the engine is not running.

LOCK (2), locks the steering wheel, automatic transmission gearshift lever and allows key removal.

OFF (3), shuts off the engine and all accessories without locking the steering wheel.

ON (4), all electrical circuits operational. Warning lights illuminated. Key position when driving.

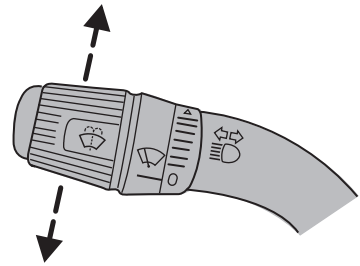
START (5), cranks the engine. Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

Do not remove the key from the ignition while the vehicle is moving as this will lock the steering wheel and prevent the steering wheel from being turned.

Do not turn the key away from the “ON” position while the vehicle is moving. Loss of power assistance to the brakes and power steering will result.

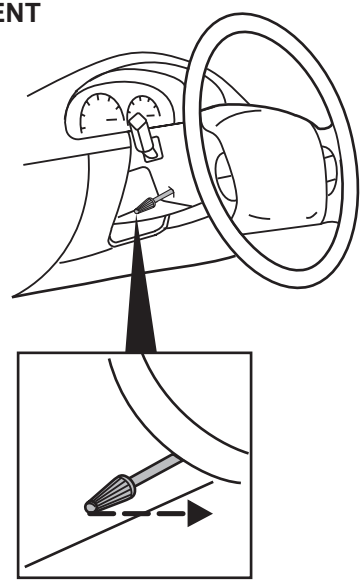
TURN SIGNAL CONTROL

- Push down to activate the left turn signal.
- Push up to activate the right turn signal.



STEERING WHEEL HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Pull the tilt steering control toward you to move the steering wheel up or down. Hold the control while adjusting the wheel to the desired position, then release the control to lock the steering wheel in position.



Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving.

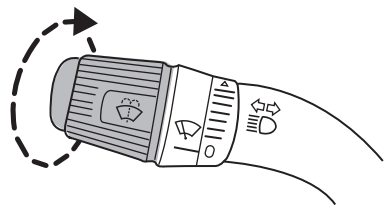
HAZARD FLASHER

For information on the hazard flasher control, refer to *Hazard flasher* in the *Roadside emergencies* chapter.

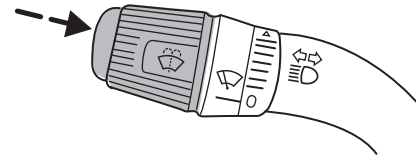
WINDSHIELD WIPER/WASHER CONTROLS

Rotate the windshield wiper control to the desired interval, low or high speed position.

The bars of varying length are for intermittent wipers. When in this position rotate the control upward for faster intervals and downward for slower intervals.



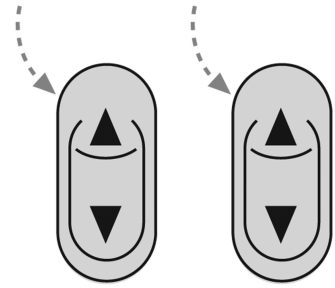
Push the control on the end of the stalk to activate the washer. Push and hold for a longer wash cycle. The washer will automatically shut off after ten seconds of continuous use.



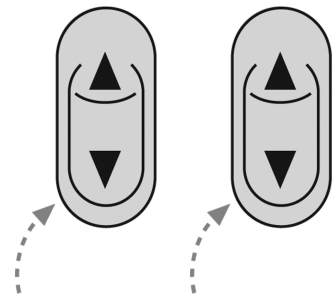
POWER WINDOWS (where fitted)

Press and hold the rocker switches to open and close windows.

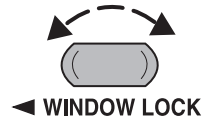
- Press the top portion of the rocker switch to close.



- Press the bottom portion of the rocker switch to open.



Window lock (where fitted)



The window lock feature allows only the driver to operate the power windows.

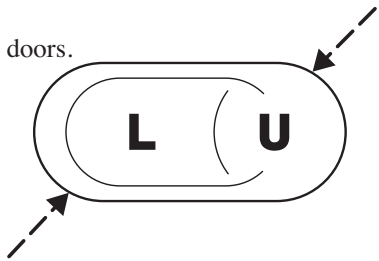
To lock out all the window controls except for the driver's press the left side of the control. Press the right side to restore the window controls.

Accessory delay (where fitted)

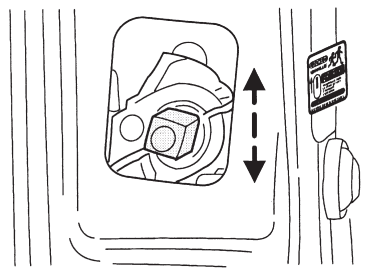
With accessory delay, the window switches may be used for up to ten minutes after the ignition switch is turned to the OFF position or until any door is opened.

POWER DOOR LOCKS (where fitted)

Press U to unlock all doors and L to lock all doors.



CHILDPROOF DOOR LOCKS



When these locks are set, the rear doors cannot be opened from the inside. The rear doors can be opened from the outside when the doors are unlocked.

The childproof locks are located on rear edge of each rear door and must be set separately for each door. Setting the lock for one door will not automatically set the lock for both doors.

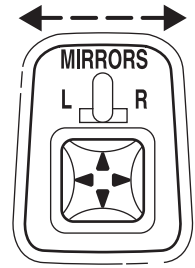
Move lock control up to engage the childproof lock. Move control down to disengage childproof locks.

POWER SIDE VIEW MIRRORS (where fitted)

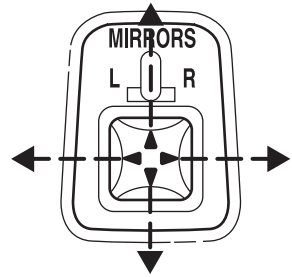
The ignition can be in any position to adjust the power side view mirrors.

To adjust your mirrors:

1. Select L to adjust the left mirror or R to adjust the right mirror.



2. Move the control in the direction you wish to tilt the mirror.



3. Return to the center position to lock mirrors in place.

Interior rear view mirror

To reduce glare when driving at night, dip the mirror by pulling the lever to the rear.

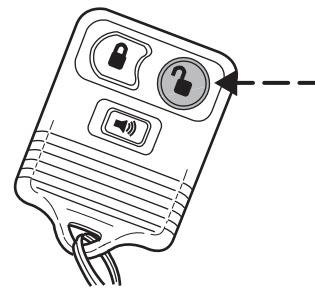
Rear view clarity will be reduced whilst in the anti-glare position.

CENTRE CONSOLE

Your vehicle will be fitted with a console in the rear of the fold down centre seatback. The console may include the following features:

- Utility compartment
- Cup holder(s)
- Writing surface

REMOTE ENTRY SYSTEM (where fitted)



The remote entry system allows you to lock or unlock all vehicle doors without a key.

The remote entry features only operate with the ignition in the LOCK position.

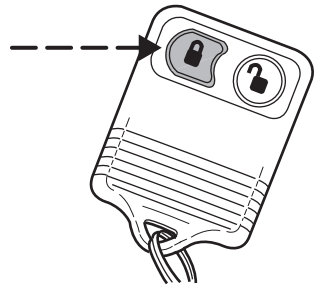
If there is any potential remote keyless entry problem with your vehicle, ensure **ALL key pads** (remote entry transmitters) are taken to your Authorised Ford Dealer, to aid in troubleshooting.

Unlocking the doors

Press this control to unlock the driver's door. The interior lamps will illuminate.

Press the control a second time within five seconds to unlock all doors. The horn will chirp and position lights will flash.

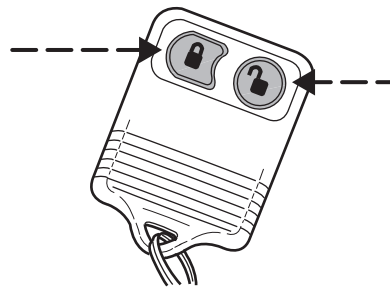
Locking the doors



Press this control to lock all doors.

To confirm all doors are closed and locked, press the control a second time within five seconds. The doors will lock again, the horn will chirp and the lamps will flash.

Sounding a Panic Alarm



Press both lock and unlock buttons simultaneously to activate the alarm.

To deactivate the alarm, press the control again or turn the ignition to ACC or ON.

Replacing the battery

The transmitter is powered by one coin type three-volt lithium battery. Typical operating range will allow you to be up to 10 meters away from your vehicle. A decrease in operating range can be caused by:

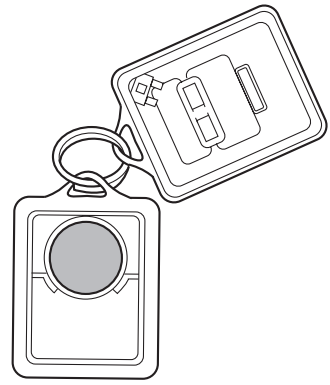
- weather conditions
- nearby radio towers
- structures around the vehicle
- other vehicles parked next to the vehicle

To replace the battery:

1. Twist a thin coin between the two halves of the transmitter near the key ring. DO NOT TAKE THE FRONT PART OF THE TRANSMITTER APART.

2. Place the positive (+) side of new battery in the same orientation.
   Refer to the diagram inside the transmitter unit.

3. Snap the two halves back together.



Illuminated entry

The interior lamps illuminate when the remote entry system is used to unlock the door(s) or sound the personal alarm.

The system automatically turns off after 25 seconds or when the ignition is turned to the RUN or ACC position. The dome lamp control (if fitted) must **not** be set to the OFF position for the illuminated entry system to operate.

The inside lights will not turn off if:

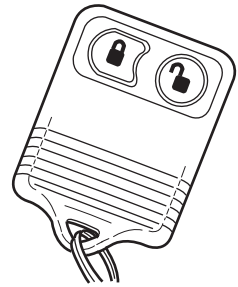
- they have been turned on with the dimmer control or
- any door is open.

The battery saver will shut off the interior lamps 45 minutes after the ignition has been turned to the OFF position.

Replacing lost transmitters

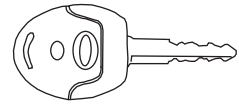
If a remote transmitter has been lost and you would like to remove it from the vehicle's memory, or you would like to purchase additional remote transmitters and have them programmed to your vehicle:

- Take **all** your vehicle's transmitters to your Ford Dealer for programming.



Engine Immobilisation system. (Where Fitted)

The Passive Anti-Theft System (PATS) is a theft protection feature which prevents the engine from being started unless a key with the correct electronic code is used in the ignition. Each time the vehicle is started, the electronic code of the key is read by the passive anti-theft system. If the identification code matches the code of the anti-theft system, the engine will start.



Keys

Your vehicle is supplied with two coded keys, only these keys can be used to start your vehicle.

Arming and disarming of the system

The system is automatically armed 5 seconds after switching the ignition off, the system disarms itself when the ignition is turned to the **ON** position and the correct code is read by the PATS system.

Anti-Theft indicator

- When the ignition is in the **OFF** position, the anti-theft indicator will flash every 2 seconds to indicate that the system is active.
- When the ignition is in the **ON** postion, the anti-theft indicator will illuminate for approximately 3 seconds and then switch off, this is an indication that the system is operating correctly.
- If the anti-theft indicator illuminates for approximately 1 minute and then flashes rapidly at irregular intervals a system malfunction has occured.
- Have the malfunction rectified by your Ford Dealer as soon as possible.

WARNING!

To ensure a trouble-free data exchange between vehicle and key, do not sheild the keys with any metal objects, this could lead to the vehicle not starting as the metal sheild interferes with tha data exchange between the key and the PATS system.

Extra keys programming

A maximum of 8 extra keys can be programmed, two previously coded PATS keys are needed to program extra keys, should two coded keys not be available, the vehicle needs to be taken to your Ford Dealer to perform this function.

Key programming procedure

1. Insert one of the coded keys into the ignition and turn it to the ON position, the ignition must be in the ON position for more than 1 second and no more than 5 seconds. Turn the ignition to the OFF position and remove the key from the ignition.

2. Insert the second of the two coded keys into the ignition and turn it to the ON position within 5 seconds of removing the first key from the ignition, keep the ignition in the on position for more than 1 second and no more than 5 seconds. Turn the ignition to the OFF position and remove the key from the ignition.

3. Insert a non coded key into the ignition and turn it to the on position within 5 seconds of removing the second key, keep the ignition in the ON position for more than 1 second. This procedure will program the ney key.

4. To program additional keys repeat the procedure from step one through to step three.

If the programming procedure was successful the new keys will start the vehicle.

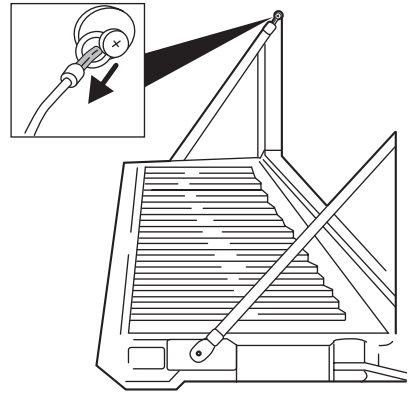
If the programming procedure was unsuccessful the new key will not start the vehicle and the indicator light will flash, in this case you will need to wait for at least one minute before the programming procedure can be repeated, should this failure to code the extra keys persist then the vehicle needs to be taken to your nearest Ford Dealer to program the additional keys.

WARNING!

If keys become lost then your vehicle needs to be taken to a Ford Dealer to clear the PATS codes and code new keys to start the vehicle, this reprogramming is done for security reasons.

Tailgate removal (where fitted)

Your tailgate is removable to allow more room for loading.



1. Lower the tailgate.
2. Use a screwdriver to pry the spring clip (on each connector) past the head of the support screw. Disconnect cable.
3. Disconnect the other cable.
4. Lift tailgate to a 45 degree angle.
5. Lift right side off of its hinge.
6. Lift left side off of its hinge.

To install, follow the removal procedures in reverse order.

The utility tailgate is not designed to support heavy weights. Do not rest heavy objects or stand on the tailgate as it may collapse, causing injury to yourself or others or damage to the vehicle.

SEATING

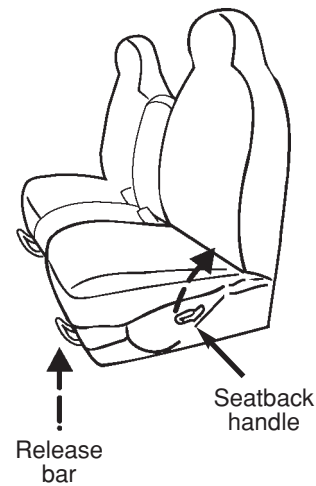
Do not adjust the seats while the vehicle is moving.

Reclining the seatback can reduce the effectiveness of the seat's safety belt in the event of a collision.

It is extremely dangerous to ride in the cargo area inside or outside the 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 the vehicle that is not fitted with seats and seat belts. Be sure everyone in your vehicle is in a seat and is using a safety belt properly.

40/20/40 split bench seat (where fitted)

- Lift the release bar to move the seat forward or backward. Ensure the seat is relatched into place.
- Pull the seatback handle up to move the seat back forward or backward.
- Push down the release lever (where fitted) located on the back of the seat to quickly fold the seatback forward.



SEAT BELTS

WARNING!

Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided.

WARNING!

Seat belts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.

WARNING!

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

WARNING!

It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.

WARNING!

Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.

WARNING!

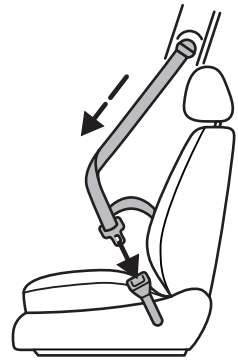
Each seat belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

WARNING!

No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.

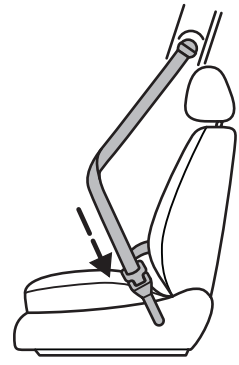
The wearing of seat belts is a mandatory requirement throughout South Africa. Seat belts should be properly fastened and adjusted before the vehicle is driven. Adjust the driver's seat to position before fastening the seat belt.

Seat belts should be checked by an Authorised Ford Dealer or recognised repairer after an accident has occurred. It may be necessary to replace the belt.



Lap-sash retractor belts

These belts are fitted to all seating positions except centre seats (where fitted). Retractor lap-sash belts allow freedom of movement but will lock when the webbing is tugged very quickly, or with any rapid change in vehicle motion such as braking or impact, or when the vehicle attitude is a substantial angle away from normal.

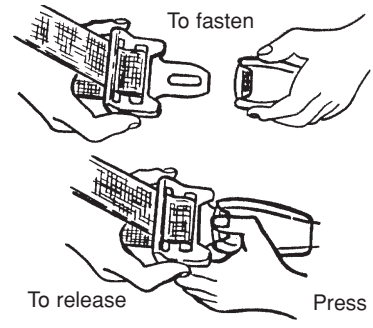


- **To fasten**

  Pull the belt from the reel steadily. Insert the tongue into the buckle until a distinct click is heard.

- **To release**

  Press the release button and allow the belt to return to its fully stowed position.



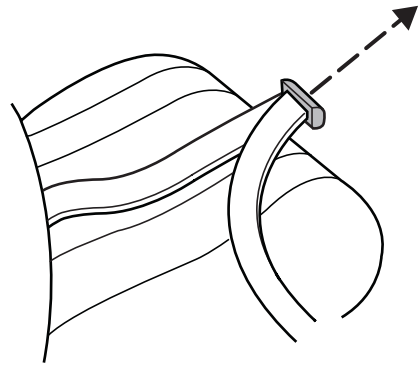
- **To adjust**

Fit the lap section of the belt low across the front of your pelvis and guide the sash section comfortably across your torso. The retractor mechanism will automatically take up the slack. Make sure the lap and sash sections are free from twists.

Restraint of pregnant women

Ford Motor Company strongly recommends that all pregnant women travelling in a motor vehicle wear the lap-sash seat belt with the buckle over the hip and the lap section of the belt as tight as comfort will allow. The lap section of the seat belt should be as low as possible, below the abdomen and low on the hip bone.

Lap belts (where fitted)



- **To fasten**

Insert the tongue into the correct buckle (the buckle closest to the direction the tongue is coming from) until a distinct ‘click’ is heard.

- **To release**

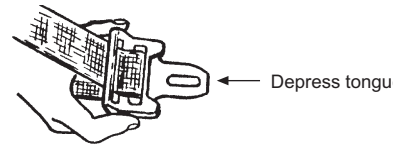
Press the release button. Shorten and fasten the belt when not in use.

Adjusting the centre lap belt

The lap belt does not adjust automatically.

The lap belt should fit snugly and as low as possible around the hips, not across the waist.

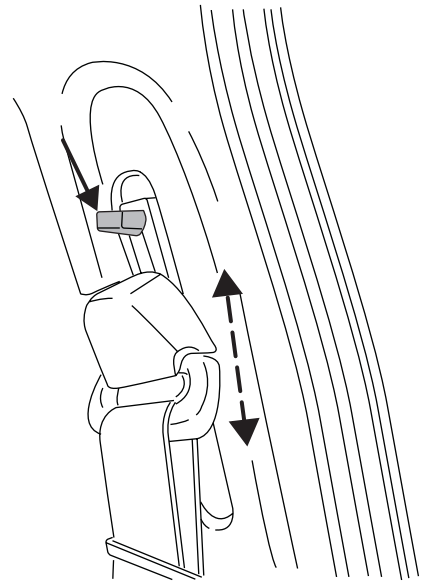
To lengthen the belt, depress the metal tongue and pull across your lap until it reaches the buckle. To tighten the belt, pull the loose end of the belt through the tongue until it fits snugly across your hips.



Front seat belt height adjustment

Your vehicle is fitted with seat belt height adjustments for the driver and front passenger. Adjust the height of the shoulder belt so the belt rests across the middle of your shoulder.

- Regular Cab and 4-door CrewCab



Seat belt warning light 

The seat belt warning light illuminates in the instrument cluster to remind the occupants to fasten their seat belts.

Conditions of operation

If...	Then...
The driver's seat belt is not buckled before the ignition switch is turned to the ON position...	The seat belt warning light illuminates 1-2 minutes.
The driver's seat belt is buckled while the indicator light is illuminated.	The seat belt warning light turns off.
The driver's seat belt is buckled before the ignition switch is turned to the ON position...	The seat belt warning light remains off.

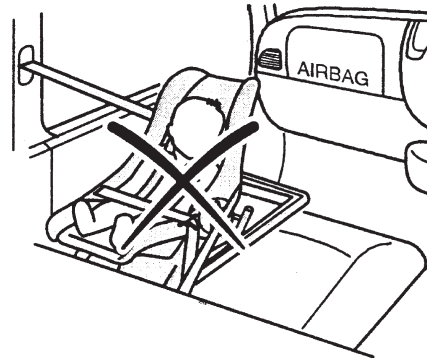
Seat belts and seats can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather, they could burn a small child. Check seat covers and buckles before you place a child anywhere near them.

On hot days, the temperature inside the vehicle can rise very quickly. Exposure of people or animals to these high temperatures for even a short time can cause death or serious heart related injuries, including brain damage. Small children are particularly at risk.

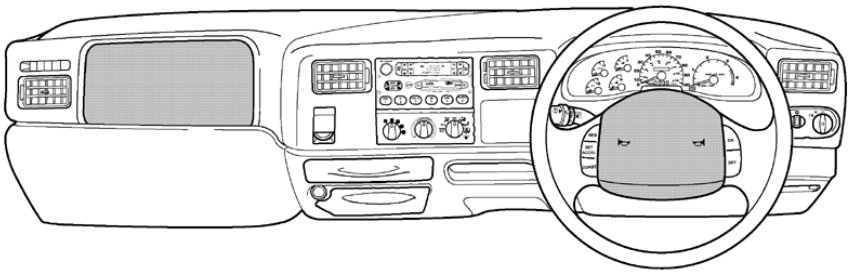
CHILD RESTRAINTS

This vehicle is not fitted with any child restraint anchorages as original equipment.

NEVER install any child restraint (eg. baby capsule, child seat or booster seat) in the front seat where a passenger air bag is fitted, as serious injury or death may result from the force of the inflating front passenger air bag.



AIR BAGS (SUPPLEMENTARY RESTRAINT SYSTEM - SRS) (WHERE FITTED)



Your vehicle is equipped with a crash sensing and diagnostic module which records information about the air bag and sensor systems. In the event of a collision this module may save information related to the collision including information about the air bag system and impact severity. This information will assist Ford in the servicing of your vehicle and may help Ford better understand real world collisions and further improve the safety of future vehicles.

Your vehicle is equipped with an air bag for the driver, located in the steering wheel, and a passenger air bag is located in the instrument panel. Vehicles fitted with air bags can be identified by the 'Airbag' label on the air bag cover.

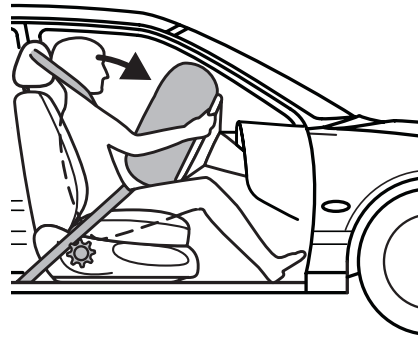
The air bag is a supplementary restraint system. It is designed to be used in addition to seat belts to help protect against head and chest injuries in certain moderate to severe frontal collisions.

The air bag system is not visible until it is activated. The air bag system is designed to deploy in certain frontal and front-angled collisions.

Because the system senses crash severity, some frontal collisions will not inflate the air bag. Air bags are not designed to inflate in rollover, rear, side or low-speed frontal crashes.

The air bag will only deploy with the ignition switch in the ON (4) position.

Operation



Sensors in the vehicle detect the degree of severity of a frontal impact. The air bags are designed to deploy if the collision suits the criteria for deployment.

- The propellant rapidly burns in a container producing gas to fill the air bags.
- The inflating air bag deploys out of the steering wheel in front of the driver and deploys out of the instrument panel in front of the passenger.

This takes place in a fraction of a second.

- The bags deflate as the gas escapes.

Immediately after air bag inflation, you may notice dust or smoke and smell the burnt propellant. This is normal.

Several air bag system components get hot after inflation. Do not touch after inflation.

ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SEAT BELT. The wearing of seat belts is required by law, even when air bags are fitted.

The importance of wearing seat belts

Seat belts must be worn by all vehicle occupants to be properly restrained and help reduce the risk of injury in a collision. Wearing a seat belt will:

- help keep you in the proper position when the air bags inflates,
- reduce the risk of harm in rollover, side or rear impact collisions,
- reduce the risk of harm in frontal collisions that are not severe enough to activate the air bags,
- reduce the risk of being thrown from your vehicle.

The importance of being properly seated

In a collision, the air bags must inflate extremely quickly and with considerable force.

If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it could seriously injure you. Move your seat as far back as practical to allow room for air bag inflation.

⚠ Never install any child restraint (eg. baby capsule, child seat or booster seat) in the front seat where a passenger air bag is fitted, as serious injury or death may result from the force of the inflating front passenger air bag.

⚠ Never place objects in front of you while you are seated in the front seat as injury may result from the object when it is forced toward you by the inflating air bag. Do not cover the steering wheel or instrument panel with any object (eg. dash panel covers) which may prevent the air bags from inflating properly.

⚠ Where a passenger air bag is fitted, front passengers should never sit on the edge of the seat, stand near the glove compartment, rest feet or other parts of the body on the instrument panel or lean over near the glove compartment when the vehicle is moving.

Determining if the system is operational

The SRS uses a readiness light in the instrument cluster or a tone to indicate the condition of the system. Refer to the *Air Bag Readiness* section in the *Instrumentation* chapter. Routine maintenance of the air bag is not required.

A difficulty with the system is indicated by one or more of the following:

- The readiness light will either flash or stay lit.
- The readiness light will not illuminate immediately after ignition is turned on.
- A series of five beeps will be heard. The tone pattern will repeat periodically until the problem and/or light are repaired.

If any of the above actions occur, see your Authorised Ford Dealer without delay for corrective action.

Supplementary restraints system maintenance and servicing

No regular maintenance of the SRS system, which includes the air bags is required.

However, if any of the following occur, see your Authorised Ford Dealer without delay for corrective action:

- the restraints system warning light does not operate briefly when the ignition key is turned on, or
- the restraints system warning light illuminates while driving, or
- groups of 5 beeps are heard.

If the air bag system is not serviced when a warning is given, the air bag may not function properly in the event of a collision, or may deploy unexpectedly.

The air bag system fitted to your vehicle does not require regular maintenance.

The air bags will inflate only once. If the air bags are inflated, THE AIR BAGS WILL NOT FUNCTION AGAIN AND MUST BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY. If the air bags are not replaced, the unrepaired area will increase the risk of injury in a collision.

Do not attempt to service, repair, or modify the air bag system; tampering could cause activation of the system and increase the risk of personal injury. For servicing of the air bag system, see your Authorised Ford Dealer.

Do not use chemical solvents or strong detergents when cleaning the steering wheel or instrument panel to avoid contamination of the air bag system. Wiping with a damp cloth only is recommended.

If the passenger air bag cover shows signs of having been removed, the vehicle should be towed to the nearest Authorised Ford Dealer for repair. Do not attempt to reinstall the cover. If the vehicle must be driven then on no account should there be an occupant in the front passenger seat.

Air bags and bull bars

The Ford approved protection bar is engineered to maintain the design integrity of your vehicleís air bag supplementary restraint system. The Ford approved protection bar can be fitted by your Authorised Ford Dealer.

Only fit a bull bar to your vehicle which is compatible with the air bag supplemental restraint system in your vehicle. Bull bars which are not compatible with the air bag supplemental restraint system in your vehicle may cause your air bag to malfunction which could result in damage to your vehicle and injury to yourself and others.

Normal airflow to the radiator must not be affected when a Bull bar, fog lamps, driving lamps or similar equipment is fitted to the vehicle. Serious mechanical damage may result.

PREPARING TO START YOUR VEHICLE

Ensure the park brake is firmly applied.

Manual transmission: depress the clutch pedal fully, select neutral and apply the foot brake.

Vehicles equipped with a manual transmission have a starter interlock that prevents cranking the engine unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed. Do not press the accelerator pedal.

STARTING THE ENGINE

Extended idling at high engine speeds can produce very high temperatures in the engine and exhaust system, creating the risk of fire or other damage.

Do not start your vehicle in a closed garage or in other enclosed areas. Exhaust fumes can be toxic. Always open the garage door before you start the engine.

If you smell exhaust fumes inside your vehicle, have your dealer inspect your vehicle immediately. Do not drive if you smell exhaust fumes.

4.2L Diesel engine

- Turn the key to 5 (START) without pressing the accelerator pedal and release as soon as the engine starts. The key will return to 4 (ON).
- If the engine does not start within fifteen seconds on the first try, turn the key to OFF, wait 10 seconds and try again.
- If the temperature is below 12ºC, repeat above procedure for no longer than 7 minutes to prevent complete battery discharge.
- If the engine is difficult to start, always make certain the level of engine oil is not below the MIN mark and above the MAX mark on the engine oil dipstick.
- Do not increase engine RPM after starting until proper oil level pressure has been achieved.
- If the engine has not been run for an extended time, or the engine oil/filter has just been replaced, disconnect the fuel pump solenoid harness and crank the engine for 10 seconds prior to starting to allow the engine to reach proper oil level pressure at all locations inside engine before starting. If the system does not reach proper oil level pressure in 3 attempts, the turbo compressor must be manually bled. Contact your Ford Dealer if the oil pressure light or gauge does not read normal after 15 seconds of idling.

Operation in snow

Vehicle operation in heavy snowfall or in dry loose snow that may swirl around the front of the vehicle may feed excessive amounts of snow into the air intake system. This could plug the air cleaner with snow and cause the engine to stall.

Operation in standing water

Ingestion of water into the diesel engine can result in immediate and severe damage to the engine. If driving through water, slow down to avoid splashing water into the intake. If the engine stalls, and ingestion of water into the engine is suspected, do not try to restart the engine. Consult your Ford Dealer for service immediately.

STOPPING DIESEL ENGINES

Turn the ignition to OFF. To prolong engine life (after extended high speed or maximum GVM operation), it is recommended that a hot engine be allowed to operate at low idle for about 7-10 minutes which would allow sufficient time for the turbocharged engine to cool down.

BRAKES

Your service brakes are self-adjusting. Refer to a Ford Dealer for scheduled maintenance.

Occasional brake noise is normal and often does not indicate a performance concern with the vehicle's brake system. In normal operation, automotive brake systems may emit occasional or intermittent squeal or groan noises when the brakes are applied. Such noises are usually heard during the first few brake applications in the morning; however, they may be heard at any time while braking and can be aggravated by environmental conditions such as cold, heat, moisture, road dust, salt or mud. If a "metal-to-metal," "continuous grinding" or continuous squeal sound is present while braking, the brake linings may be worn-out and should be inspected by a Ford Dealer.

If you notice a reduction in brake effectiveness or an increase in stopping distances, have the braking system checked immediately.

Wet brakes have a lower coefficient of friction resulting in reduced braking efficiency. After leaving a car wash, driving in heavy rain or in slush, apply the brake pedal gently while driving to dry the brakes.

If you are driving down a steep hill, shift to a lower gear and do not apply your brakes continuously. If you apply your brakes continuously, they may overheat and become less effective.

Rear wheel anti-lock brake system (ABS) (where fitted)

Rear wheel Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) is designed to help you maintain directional stability in emergency stopping situations. If the brakes are applied in a panic stop, this system prevents at least one and often both rear wheels from completely locking in most driving situations above 25 km/h. You should be careful since front brake lock up can still occur and will cause a loss of steering control.
Pedal pulsation coupled with clicking noise while braking under panic conditions on loose gravel, wet or snowy roads is normal and indicates proper functioning of the vehicle's rear wheel ABS.
If the vehicle has continuous vibration or shudder in the steering wheel while braking, the vehicle should be inspected by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

Using rear wheel ABS (where fitted)

- In an emergency, applying full pressure may cause the front wheels to lock. **If the front brakes lock, the vehicle cannot be steered.** You should apply the brakes with steadily increasing force, as if "squeezing" the brakes. If you feel the front wheels begin to lock, momentarily release the pedal and repeat the "squeeze" technique.

- We recommend that you familiarize yourself with this braking technique. However, avoid unnecessary risks.

Two important rules to remember when braking in emergencies with rear wheel ABS:

1. Press the brake pedal with steadily increasing force (i.e. squeeze).

2. **If the front brakes lock, the vehicle cannot be steered.** If you feel the front brakes locking, momentarily release the brake pedal and repeat the squeeze technique.

ABS warning lamp ABS

The ABS warning lamp in the instrument cluster momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned to the ON position. If the light does not illuminate momentarily at start up, remains on or continues to flash, the ABS needs to be serviced.

With the ABS light on, the anti-lock brake system is disabled and normal braking is still effective unless the brake warning light also remains illuminated with parking brake released. (If your brake warning lamp illuminates, have your vehicle serviced immediately).

Operation of the anti-lock braking system

The anti-lock braking system is not employed during normal braking. It becomes operational only when it senses differences in the rotational speed of the road wheels indicating that they are about to lock up. Its operation is indicated by a pulsing or vibration of the brake pedal.

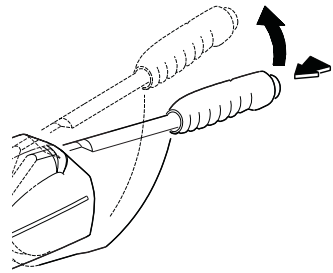
Braking with ABS

In an emergency, apply full force on the brake pedal. The anti-lock braking system will be activated immediately, thus allowing you to retain steering control of your vehicle and, providing there is sufficient space, will enable you to avoid obstacles.

Some tyre noise may be evident but this does not necessarily indicate wheel lock.

You should familiarise yourself with this braking technique. However, avoid taking any unnecessary risks.

Parking brake



Pull up the park brake lever to engage the brake. The lever is then free to return to its original position. This allows passengers to exit the vehicle to the right. To release the park brake, pull the lever up until increased resistance is felt. Pull a little further, and press the button at the end of the handle and return the lever down to its original position.

The BRAKE warning lamp in the instrument cluster illuminates and remains illuminated (when the ignition is turned ON) until the parking brake is released.

If the parking brake is fully released, but the brake warning lamp remains illuminated, the brakes may not be working properly. See your Authorised Ford Dealer.

Always set the parking brake fully and make sure that the gearshift is securely latched in 1 (First) (manual transmission).

Driving with the parking brake on will cause the brakes to wear out quickly and reduce fuel economy.

STEERING

Your vehicle is equipped with power steering. Power steering uses energy from the engine to help steer the vehicle.

To prevent damage to the power steering pump:

- Never hold the steering wheel to the extreme right or the extreme left for more than a few seconds when the engine is running.
- Do not operate the vehicle with a low power steering pump fluid level (below the MIN mark on the reservoir).

If the power steering system breaks down (or if the engine is turned off), you can steer the vehicle manually, but it takes more effort.

If the steering wanders or pulls, the condition could be caused by any of the following:

- underinflated tyre(s) on any wheel(s).
- uneven vehicle loading
- high crown in centre of road
- high crosswinds
- wheels out of alignment
- loose or worn suspension components

TRACTION-LOK AXLE/LIMITED SLIP DIFFERENTIAL

This rear axle provides added traction on slippery surfaces through the use of a Limited Slip Differential, particularly when one wheel is on a poor traction surface. Under normal conditions, the Traction-Lok axle functions like a standard rear axle.

Extended use of other than the manufacturer's specified size tires on a Traction-Lok rear axle could result in a permanent reduction in effectiveness. This loss of effectiveness does not affect normal driving and should not be noticeable to the driver.

To avoid injury, never run the engine with one wheel off the ground, such as when changing a tyre.

PREPARING TO DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE

Your vehicle has special design and equipment features to make it capable of performing in a wide variety of circumstances. These special design features, such as larger tyres and increased ground clearance, give the vehicle a higher center of gravity than a passenger car.

Vehicles with a higher center of gravity such as utility and fourwheel drive vehicles handle differently than vehicles with a lower center of gravity. Utility and four-wheel drive vehicles are **not** designed for cornering at speeds as high as passenger cars any more than lowslung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. Avoid sharp turns, excessive speed and abrupt maneouvres in these vehicles. Failure to drive cautiously could result in an increased risk of vehicle rollover, personal injury and death.

Loaded vehicles, with a higher center of gravity, may handle differently than unloaded vehicles. Extra precautions, such as slower speeds and increased stopping distance, should be taken when driving a heavily loaded vehicle.

Your vehicle has the capability to haul more cargo and people than most passenger cars. Depending upon the type and placement of the load, hauling people and cargo may raise the center of gravity of the vehicle.

Use extra caution while becoming familiar with your vehicle. Know the capabilities and limitations of both you as a driver and your vehicle.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION OPERATION (where fitted)

Using the clutch

Vehicles equipped with a manual transmission have a starter interlock that prevents cranking the engine unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed.

Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal and do not use the clutch to hold your vehicle at a standstill while waiting on a hill. These actions will greatly reduce clutch life.

When driving on loose gravel, sand, snow or ice, do not engage or disengage the clutch when the vehicle is experiencing excess wheel slip or when the engine speed is high, as this may shorten the transmission mainshaft bearing life.

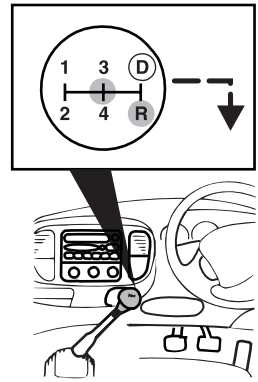
Reverse

Make sure that your vehicle is at a complete stop before you shift into R (Reverse). Failure to do so may damage the transmission.

Put the gearshift lever in N (Neutral) and wait at least three seconds before shifting into R (Reverse).

With the 5-speed transmission you can shift into R (Reverse) only by moving the gearshift lever from left of 3 (Third) and 4 (Fourth) gears before you shift into R (Reverse).

This is a special lockout feature that protects you from accidentally shifting into R (Reverse) when you downshift from D (Overdrive).

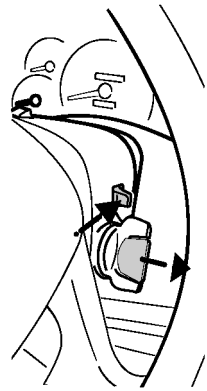


PARKING YOUR VEHICLE

Manual transmission

Firmly apply the park brake, switch the ignition off and remove the key. Shift the gear lever into 1st if facing uphill, or Reverse if facing downhill. Ensure the gear is fully engaged. Release the clutch after the engine stops.

Removing key from ignition



- Turn the ignition key to position 2.
- Push the release lever forward (where fitted) and rotate the key towards you and remove.

POWER TAKE OFF (PTO) CAPABILITY

Some vehicles are also fitted with Power Take Off (PTO) capability. These vehicles have a special transmission case, internal components and calibration for PTO usage.

The PTO can be used during mobile and stationary continuous/intermittent applications.

PTO operation is disabled while the vehicle is in Overdrive (the TCIL will not be illuminated), in N (Neutral), during engine cranking. Transmission upshift and downshift schedules will be reduced by about 15% and will have a firmer shift feel during PTO mobile applications.

The PTO cannot be disabled while the transmission is in Manual 3 (Overdrive position with Overdrive canceled), Manual 2, Manual 1.

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE (4WD) OPERATION (where fitted)

For important information regarding safe operation of this type of vehicle, see **Preparing to drive your vehicle** in this chapter.

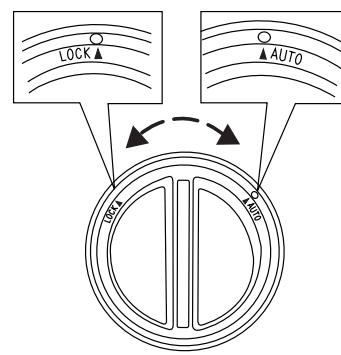
When Four-wheel drive (4WD) is engaged, power is supplied to all four wheels through a transfer case. 4WD power can be selected when additional driving power is desired.

4x4 HIGH and 4x4 LOW operation is not recommended on dry pavement. Doing so could result in difficult disengagement of the transfer case, increased tyre wear and decreased fuel economy.

Electronic shift on the fly (ESOF) 4x4 system

The 4WD system:

- provides 4x4 High engagement and disengagement while the vehicle is moving.
- is operated by a rotary control located on the instrument panel that allows you select 2WD, 4x4 High or 4x4 Low operation.
- uses hub locks that can be engaged and disengaged automatically by using a rotary control located on the front wheels.
- automatic hub locks can be manually overridden by rotating the hub lock control from AUTO to LOCK. Automatic operation of the hub locks is recommended.
- **For proper operation, make sure that the arrow and the indicator dot on the hub are aligned.**



Using the electronic shift 4WD system

Positions of the electronic shift system

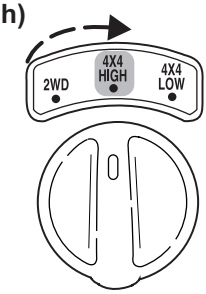
To prevent damage, the electronic shift 4WD system is designed to allow up to 45 seconds before the shift command is performed.
In the event that conflicting shift commands are selected, allow up to 45 seconds for the shift command to be performed prior to reporting any shift concerns to your dealer.

2WD (2WD High) - Power to rear axle only.

4x4 HIGH (4WD High) - Power delivered to front and rear axles for increased traction.

4x4 LOW (4WD Low) - Power to front and rear axles at low speeds.

Shifting from 2WD (2WD high) to 4x4 HIGH (4WD high)

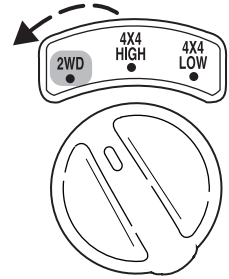


Rotate the 4WD control to the 4x4 HIGH position at speeds up to 88 km/h.

To prevent damage, the electronic shift 4WD system is designed to engage 4x4 HIGH (4WD high) when the vehicle is moving.

Do not shift into 4x4 HIGH with the rear wheels slipping.

Shifting from 4x4 HIGH (4WD high) to 2WD (2WD high)



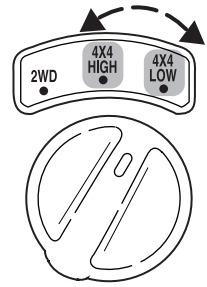
Rotate the 4WD control to 2WD at any forward speed. Disengagement of the transfer case and front hubs may be delayed due to torque bind which is caused by driving on dry hard surfaces or performing tight turns while using the 4WD system.

You **do not** need to operate the vehicle in R (Reverse) to disengage your front hubs.

Shifting from 4x4 HIGH (4WD high) to 4x4 LOW (4WD low)

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Depress the brake.
3. Depress the clutch.

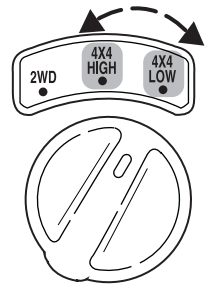
4. Move the 4WD control to the 4x4 LOW position.



If equipped with the Electronic Shift 4WD System, and the instrument panel control is moved to 4x4 Low while the vehicle is moving, the system will not engage and no damage will occur to the 4WD system. Before 4x4 Low can be engaged, the vehicle must be brought to a complete stop with the brake and clutch pedal depressed.

Shifting from 4x4 LOW (4WD low) to 4x4 HIGH (4WD high) or 2WD (2WD high)

1. Bring the vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Depress the brake.
3. Depress the clutch (manual transmission).
4. Move the 4WD control to the 4x4 HIGH (4WD high) or 2WD (2WD high) position.



If your vehicle gets stuck

If the vehicle is stuck it may be rocked out by shifting between forward and reverse gears, stopping between shifts, in a steady pattern. Press lightly on the accelerator in each gear.

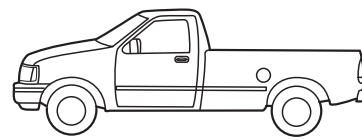
Do not rock the vehicle if the engine is not at normal operating temperature or damage to the transmission may occur.

Do not rock the vehicle for more than a few minutes or damage to the transmission and tyres may occur or the engine may overheat.

DRIVING OFF ROAD

Notice to all Two Wheel Drive (2WD) Utility Vehicle Owners

Although this section is primarily directed to 4WD vehicle operators, these principles of safe driving also apply to operators of two-wheel drive utility vehicles. Even though you did not select a 4WD option for your vehicle, many of its operating characteristics are similar to those of 4WD vehicles. For this reason, Ford urges you to read and understand the contents of this section.



Introduction

The steering and handling characteristics of vehicles may vary and you must learn and understand the capabilities and limitations of your 4WD through experience. Take it slow and easy until you get to know and understand your vehicle and have confidence in your ability to drive it.

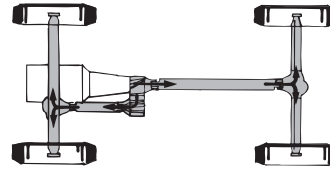
Your 4WD vehicle, particularly when loaded, may handle differently than an ordinary passenger car. This is because your vehicle has special design and equipment feature for off-road operation.

Familiarize yourself with this vehicle's operating characteristics. Study this section for specific information and instructions for safe driving under various conditions.

All occupants must always wear seat belts provided and appropriate child restraints must be used to minimize the risk of injury or ejection.

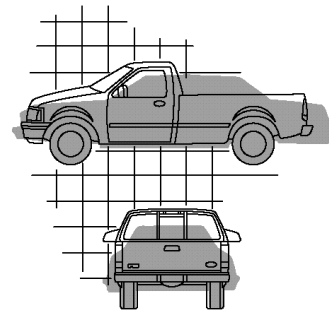
Driving at speeds safe for road conditions and the use of safety belts are the best means of minimising the possibility of accident and serious injury.

4WD Systems



4WD vehicles (when you select the 4x4 mode) deliver power to all four wheels, through the use of a transfer case.

How your vehicle differs from other vehicles



4WD vehicles can differ from some other vehicles in a few noticeable ways. Your 4WD may be:

- Higher - to allow it to travel over rough terrain without getting hung up or damaging underbody components, and to accommodate 4WD components.
- Shorter - to give it the capability to approach inclines and drive over the crest of a hill without getting hung up or damaging underbody components. A shorter wheelbase may make your vehicle quicker to respond to steering inputs than a vehicle with a longer wheelbase.
- Narrower - to provide greater maneuverability in tight spaces, particularly in off-road use.

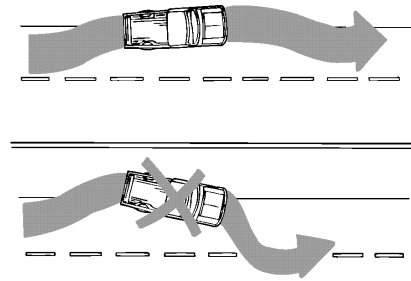
These differences make your 4WD handle differently than an ordinary passenger car.

4WD operation on the road

Basic operating principles

- Do not engage 4x4 mode on dry, hard surfaced roads. This may damage the drivelines and axles.
- Drive slower in strong crosswinds which can affect the normal steering characteristics of your vehicle.
- Be extremely careful when driving on sealed road made slippery by loose sand,water, gravel, snow or ice.

If your vehicle goes off the edge of the sealed road



- If your vehicle goes off the edge of the sealed road surface, slow down, but avoid severe brake application. Ease the vehicle back onto the sealed road only after reducing your speed. Do not turn the steering wheel too sharply while returning to the sealed road surface.

- It may be safer to stay on the apron or shoulder of the road and slow down gradually before returning to the sealed road. You may lose control if you do not slow down or if you turn the steering wheel too sharply or abruptly.

- It often may be less risky to strike small inanimate objects, such as highway reflectors, with minor damage to your vehicle rather than attempt a sudden return to the sealed road which could cause the vehicle to slide sideways out of control or rollover.

Your safety and the safety of others should be your primary concern.

Emergency manoeuvres

- In an unavoidable emergency situation where a sudden sharp turn must be made, remember to avoid over-driving your vehicle, i.e., turn the steering wheel only as rapidly and as far as required to avoid the emergency. Excessive steering will result in less vehicle control, not more. Additionally, smooth variations of the accelerator and/or brake pedal pressure should be utilized if changes in vehicle speed are called for. Avoid abrupt steering, acceleration or braking. Use all available road surface to return the vehicle to a safe direction of travel.

- In the event of an emergency stop, avoid skidding the tyres and do not attempt any sharp steering wheel movements.

- If the vehicle goes from one type of surface to another (i.e., from concrete to gravel) there will be a change in the way the vehicle responds to a manoeuvre (steering, acceleration or braking). Again, avoid these abrupt inputs.

Driving off-road with 4WD

When using 4WD, maintain steering wheel control at all times, especially in rough terrain. Since sudden changes in terrain can result in abrupt steering wheel motion, make sure you grip the steering wheel from the outside. Do not grip the spokes.

Drive cautiously to avoid vehicle damage from concealed objects such as rocks and stumps. You should either know the terrain or examine maps of the area before driving. Map out your route before driving in the area. To maintain steering and braking control of your vehicle, you must have all four wheels on the ground and they must be rolling, not sliding or spinning.

Sand

When driving over sand, try to keep all four wheels on the most solid area of the trail. Avoid reducing the tyre pressure. Instead, shift to a lower gear and drive steadily through the terrain. Apply the accelerator slowly and avoid spinning the wheels.

If you must reduce the tyre pressure for whatever reason in sand, make sure you re-inflate the tyres as soon as possible.

Avoid excessive speed because vehicle momentum can work against you and cause the vehicle to become stuck to the point that assistance may be required from another vehicle. Remember, you may be able to back out the way you came if you proceed with caution.

Mud

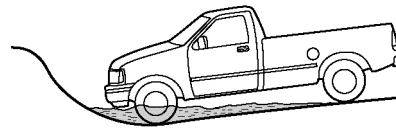
Be cautious of sudden changes in vehicle speed or direction when you are driving in mud. Even 4WD vehicles can lose traction in slick mud. As when you are driving over sand, apply the accelerator slowly and avoid spinning your wheels. If the vehicle does slide, steer in the direction of the slide until you regain control of the vehicle.

After driving through mud, clean off residue stuck to rotating driveshafts and tyres. Excess mud stuck on tyres and rotating driveshafts causes an imbalance that could damage drive components.

Ford encourages you to help preserve our national forest and other public and private lands by “treading lightly”.

Water

Before driving through water, determine the depth. Avoid water higher than the bottom of the wheel hubs. Proceed slowly to avoid splashing. If the ignition system gets wet, the vehicle may stall.



Once through water, always try the brakes. Wet brakes do not stop the vehicle as effectively as dry brakes. You can dry the brakes faster by driving the vehicle slowly while applying light pressure on the brake pedal.

Water intrusion into the transmission may damage the transmission.

If the transmission or rear axle are submerged in water, their fluids should be checked and changed, if necessary.

Rear axle lubricant quantities should also be checked if a leak is suspected.

Snow and ice

Your 4WD vehicle will have advantages over two-wheel drive vehicles in snow and on ice by providing increased driving traction. However, if you suddenly change speed or direction you may lose control. 4WD vehicles can slide on slippery roads just like any other vehicle. **Should you start to slide while driving on snowy or icy roads, turn the steering wheel in the direction of the slide until you regain control.** Avoid sudden braking as well. Although a 4WD vehicle may accelerate better than a two-wheel drive vehicle in snow and ice, it won't stop any faster, because as in other vehicles, braking occurs at all four wheels. Do not become overconfident as to road conditions.

Make sure you allow sufficient distance between you and other vehicles for stopping. In emergency stopping situations, avoid locking of the wheels. **Use a "squeeze" technique, push on the brake pedal with a steadily increasing force which allows the wheels to brake yet continue to roll so that you may steer in the direction you want to travel**. If you lock the wheels, release the brake pedal and repeat the squeeze technique. If your vehicle has anti-lock brakes, apply the brake steadily. Do not "pump" the brakes. Refer to the Brakes section for additional information on the operation of the anti-lock brake system.

Deep snow and snow chains

When driving through deep snow, shift to a low gear and maintain steady pressure on the accelerator. This will help prevent spinning the wheels while maintaining sufficient momentum to keep from bogging down. Using tyre chains will also help.

Never drive with chains on the front tyres of 4WD vehicles without also putting them on the rear tyres. This could cause the rear to slide and swing around during braking.

For **2WD** vehicles, only use snow chains on the driven wheels (rear).

Do not exceed 40 km/h when the chains are fitted. Remove the chains immediately on roads free of snow and ice.

Consult an authorised snow chain seller/hirer to obtain chains of the correct size for your vehicle and advice regarding snow chain fitment.

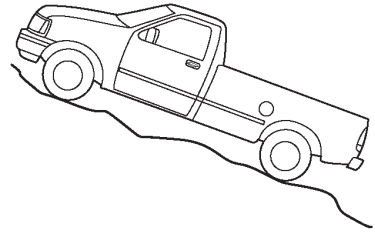
If snow chains are fitted to your vehicle, ensure that they are fitted properly. Incorrectly fitted chains may cause damage to your vehicle.

Driving on hills

Although natural obstacles may make it necessary to travel diagonally up or down a hill or steep incline, you should always try to drive straight up or straight down.

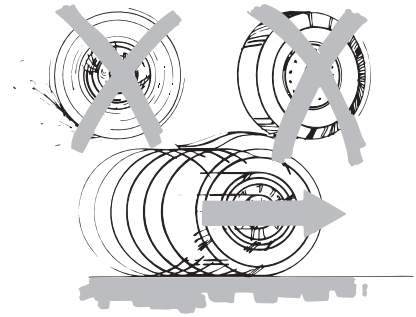
- **Avoid driving crosswise or turning on steep slopes or hills.** A danger lies in losing traction, slipping sideways and possibly rolling over. Whenever driving on a hill, determine beforehand the route you will use.
- Examine the conditions on the other side of a hill before driving over the crest.
- Do not drive in reverse over a hill.

When climbing a steep slope or hill, start in a lower gear rather than downshifting to a lower gear from a higher gear once the ascent has started. This reduces strain on the engine and the possibility of stalling.



If you do stall out, do not try to turn around because you might roll over. It is better to back down to a safe location.

Apply just enough power to the wheels to climb the hill. Too much power will cause the tyres to slip, spin or lose traction, resulting in loss of vehicle control.



Descend a hill in the same gear you would use to climb up the hill to avoid excessive brake application and brake overheating. Do not descend in neutral, disengage overdrive or manually shift to a lower gear. When descending a steep hill, avoid sudden hard braking as you could lose control. When you brake hard, the front wheels can't turn and if they aren't turning, you won't be able to steer. The front wheels have to be turning in order to steer the vehicle. Rapid pumping of the brake pedal will help you slow the vehicle and still maintain steering control.

If your vehicle has anti-lock brakes, apply the brakes steadily. Do not "pump" the brakes.

Maintenance and modifications

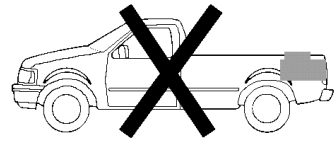
The suspension and steering systems on your vehicle have been designed and tested to provide both reasonably safe, predictable performance whether loaded or empty and durable load carrying capability. For this reason, Ford strongly recommends that you do not make modifications such as adding or removing parts (such as lift kits or stabilizer bars) or by using replacement parts not equivalent to the original factory equipment.

Any modifications to a vehicle that raise the center of gravity can increase the likelyhood of a roll over. Ford recommends that caution be used with any vehicle equipped with a high load or device (such as ladder racks or pickup box cover).

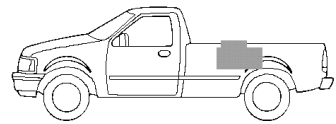
Failure to maintain your vehicle properly may reduce vehicle performance and operational capabilities and adversely affect driver and passenger safety. Frequent inspection of vehicle chassis components is recommended if the vehicle is subjected to heavy off-road usage. Refer to the *Warranty and Service Guide* for maintenance intervals.

Hauling cargo and vehicle handling

When using your vehicle to haul cargo, make sure it is properly loaded to help ensure safe handling. Cargo should be evenly distributed over the floor of the cargo area, with the heaviest cargo on the bottom and ahead of the rear axle.



If you must haul cargo on the roof of the vehicle, use extra caution when driving. Cargo placed on the roof will tend to make your vehicle top heavy, causing it to lean more on corners and creating a greater possibility of vehicle roll over should you lose control of your vehicle.



Loading the vehicle improperly can deteriorate handling capability and contribute to loss of vehicle control.

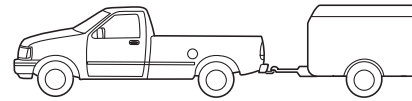
Vehicle Loading

For the safety of all road users, ensure the combined mass of the vehicle, passengers and load is less or equal to the Gross Vehicle Mass, tabulated in the *Capacities and Specifications* section.

Never exceed the Gross Vehicle and Rear Axle Masses as stated in the *Capacities and Specifications* section.

Loaded vehicles, with a higher center of gravity, may handle differently than unloaded vehicles. Extra precautions, such as slower speeds and increased stopping distance, should be taken when driving a heavily loaded vehicle.

TRAILER TOWING



Your vehicle is designed as a passenger commercial vehicle with a towing capability. Your rights under the Ford Vehicle Warranty will not be limited, provided loading complies with the instructions in this section.

Trailer towing can affect the handling, durability and fuel economy of your vehicle. The towing capability of your vehicle will depend on the vehicle specification, load,condition, trailer size and specification and also road, terrain and weather conditions.

The maximum permissible towed mass is dictated by the vehicle and towbar design. There are also legal limits which depend on whether brakes or other equipment are fitted to the trailer, caravan, or other towed equipment. Check the laws and regulations in the location in which you will be towing.

Ford F250 - 2500 kg towpack

Equipment required:

- Ford approved 2,500kg rated Heavy Duty Towbar.
- Ford approved Trailer Wiring Kit.

Load limits / Towing capacity

MODEL	Load Box Limit (kg)	Towing Weight (kg)		Tow ball Download Weight (kg)		Gross Combined Mass (GCM)(kg)
		Unbraked	Braked	Unbraked	Braked	
4x2 Single Cab	1300	750	2500	75	250	6492
4x4 Single Cab	1100	750	2500	75	250	6492
4x4 Double Cab	900	750	2500	75	250	6492

The weight of the trailer and all its load and equipment (Gross Trailer Weight) must not be greater than 2,500kg.

Note: The GCM (Gross Combined Mass) of 6492kg must not be exceeded.

General equipment advice

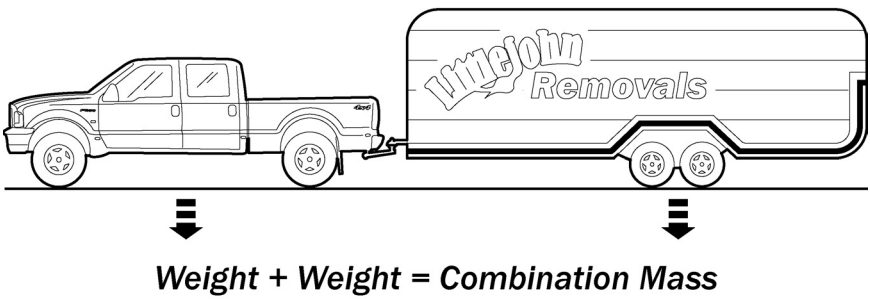
- Load the trailer so that the weight on the towball is 10% of the towed weight to avoid overloading the vehicle and detracting from its handling.
- Adjust the Load Distributing Hitch to raise the rear of the vehicle to transfer a portion of the load to the front wheels, when the loaded trailer is coupled to the vehicle.
- Torque the towball retaining nut to 175 Nm, or to the manufacturer's specification and check the torque frequently.
- If the towbar tongue or the towball obscures the registration number plate or is a hazardous projection, remove it from the vehicle when not in use.
- Booster springs or "Super Lift" shock absorbers do not increase load capacity of the vehicle.

Gross Combination Mass (GCM)

The Gross Combination Mass is the total weight of the following items:

- The unloaded (bare) vehicle
- Any load tray
- All fluids (oil, fuel, etc.)
- Any and all accessories
- All occupants (including driver)
- All loaded cargo
- The trailer
- Any additional items carried by the vehicle

The Gross Combination Mass can be measured by weighing of both vehicle axles and all trailer axles and adding them together.



Weight + Weight = Combination Mass

***Note: The GCM must never exceed 6492kg.**

Vehicle operation

The behaviour of your vehicle will change while towing a trailer. If your trailer runs off the paved highway surface onto the road shoulder, resist the temptation to quickly turn the steering wheel back onto the road. Instead, allow the left wheels of the vehicle to also run off onto the shoulder (if safe) and then wait for the right condition to steer the vehicle back onto the road. This should reduce any abrupt swerving reaction.

Vehicle speed

Maximum recommended speed is reduced when towing.
There are legal limits for the vehicle speed when towing; check the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations in the location in which towing is to be undertaken.

Braking

Allow a greater stopping distance than normal to prevent excessive braking, and avoid sudden or violent stops that could cause trailer slewing.

Gear changing

To prevent the engine laboring when climbing hills or driving in strong headwinds, etc. and assist braking when driving down a hill, select a suitable lower gear. Refer to the *Transmission operation* section in this chapter.

Overtaking

The ability of the vehicle to accelerate when overtaking is reduced, therefore allow greater distances.

Servicing your vehicle

Before commencing a journey, check that the towing equipment, lights, fluid levels, mirrors, tyres and tyre pressures and all gauges, controls and instruments are operational. Check all items frequently during the journey.

Servicing after towing

If you tow a trailer for long distances, your vehicle will require more frequent service intervals. Refer to your *Customer Assistance, Warranty and Service Guide* for more information.

Trailer towing tips

- When stopped in traffic for long periods of time in hot weather, place the gearshift in N (Neutral). This aids engine cooling and air conditioner efficiency.
- Vehicles with trailers should not be parked on a grade. If you must park on a grade, place wheel chocks under the trailer's wheels.

Launching or retrieving a boat

When backing down a ramp during boat launching or retrieval,

- Do not allow the static water level to rise above the bottom edge of the rear bumper and
- Do not allow waves to break higher than 15 cm above the bottom edge of the rear bumper.

Exceeding these limits may allow water to enter critical vehicle components, adversely affecting driveability, emissions, reliability and causing internal transmission damage.

Check and/or replace the rear axle lubricant if:

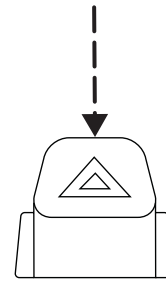
- a leak is suspected or repair required
- the axle has been submerged in water

Disconnect the wiring to the trailer before backing the trailer into the water. Reconnect the wiring to the trailer after the trailer is removed from the water.

HAZARD FLASHER

Use only in an emergency to warn traffic of vehicle breakdown, approaching danger, etc. The hazard flashers can be operated when the ignition is off.

- The hazard lights control is located on top of the steering column.
- Depress hazard lights control to activate all hazard flashers simultaneously.
- Depress control again to turn the flashers off.



FUEL INJECTION SYSTEM SHUT-OFF SWITCH

FUEL RESET

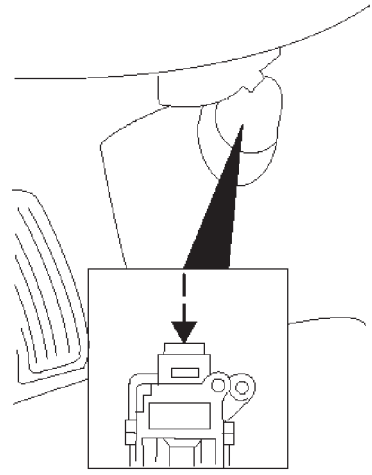
Your vehicle is equipped with a shut-off switch that cuts off the fuel supply in the event of an accident. This is first and foremost for your own safety.

Activation of the switch may also be caused through sudden vibrations (e.g. collision when parking).

The fuel injection system shut-off switch is located in the driver's foot well. The reset button for the fuel injection system shut-off switch is accessible through an opening in the kick panel.

Use the following procedure to reset the fuel pump shut-off switch.

1. Turn the ignition to the OFF position.
2. Check the fuel system for leaks.
3. If no fuel leak is apparent, reset the fuel pump shut-off switch by pushing in on the reset button.
4. Turn the ignition to the ON position. Pause for a few seconds and return the key to the OFF position.
5. Make a further check for leaks in the fuel system.

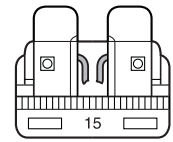


To avoid the possibility or personal injury, do not reset the fuel injection system shut-off switch if you see or smell fuel from the fuel system.

FUSES AND RELAYS

Fuses

If electrical components in the vehicle are not working, a fuse may have blown. Blown fuses are identified by a broken wire within the fuse. Check the appropriate fuses before replacing any electrical components.



Remove the ignition key and switch off all electrical equipment before changing a fuse or relay.

Always disconnect the battery before servicing high current fuses. Ford recommends that high current fuses be replaced by a qualified technician.

Always replace a faulty fuse with a new one of the same rating. Using a fuse with higher amperage rating can cause severe wire damage and could possibly start a fire.

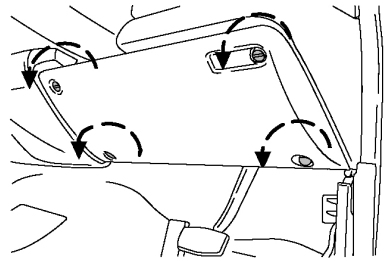
Standard fuse amperage rating and colour

COLOUR					
Fuse Rating	**Mini Fuses**	**Standard Fuses**	**Maxi Fuses**	**Cartridge Maxi Fuses**	**Fuse Link Cartridge**
2A	Grey	Grey	-	-	-
3A	Violet	Violet	-	-	-
4A	Pink	Pink	-	-	-
5A	Tan	Tan	-	-	-
7.5A	Brown	Brown	-	-	-
10A	Red	Red	-	-	-
15A	Blue	Blue	-	-	-
20A	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue
25A	Natural	Natural	-	-	-
30A	Green	Green	Green	Pink	Pink
40A	-	-	Orange	Green	Green
50A	-	-	Red	Red	Red
60A	-	-	Blue	-	Yellow
70A	-	-	Tan	-	Brown
80A	-	-	Natural	-	Black

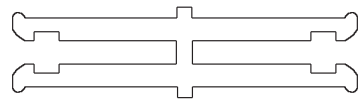
Passenger compartment fuse panel

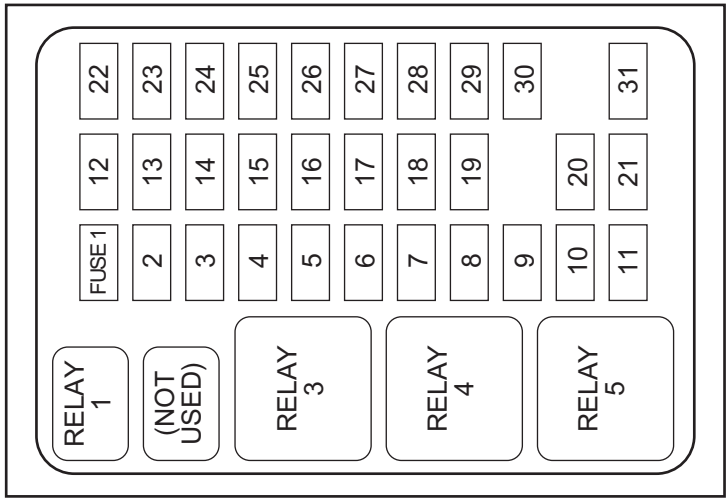
The fuse panel is located below and to the right of the steering wheel by the brake pedal. Remove the panel cover to access the fuses.

To remove the fuse panel cover, turn the panel fasteners counterclockwise.



To remove a fuse use the fuse puller tool provided on the fuse panel cover.





The fuses are coded as follows.

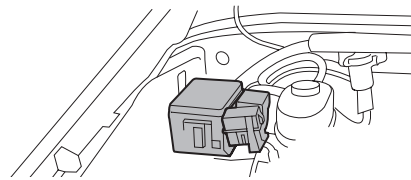
Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
1	20A	Turn/Hazard Lamps
2	-	Not Used
3	20A	Cigar Lighter, Data Link Connector
4	10A	Map Lamps, Power Mirrors, Underhood Lamp
5	-	Not Used
6	-	Not Used
7	5A	Power Window/Lock Switch Illumination
8	5A	Radio, Headlamp Switch Illumination
9	-	Not Used
10	-	Not Used

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
11	30A	Wiper Motor, Wiper Run/park relay Coil, Wiper Hi/LO Relay Coil, Washer Pump Relay Coil
12	15A	Horn
13	20A	Stop Lamps, Center High-mount Stop Lamp, Trailer Tow Stop Lamp, Cruise Control
14	10A	Dome Lamp,Cargo Lamp, Courtesy Lamps, Running Board Lamps,
15	5A	Stop Lamp Switch (Logic): Generic Electronic Module (GEM), Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Module, BrakeShift Interlock, Cluster and ECC Keep Alive Memory
16	15A	Instrument Cluster, Hi-beam Headlamps
17	-	Not Used
18	5A	Audio
19	10A	Instrument Cluster, GEM Module, Overdrive Cancel Switch, Idle Validation switch (Diesel only), Overhead Console, Diesel ECC via Clutch
20	15A	Starter Motor Relay Coil, Clutch Switch
21	-	Not Used
22	10A	Passenger Air Bag Activation/Deactivation Switch, Blower Motor Relay Coil
23	10A	Air Bag Module
24	10A	A/C Clutch, Blend Door Actuator, Trailer Tow Battery Charge Relay Coil, Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS), Turn Signal
25	-	Not Used
26	-	Not Used

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
27	10A	Ignition Run Power (Customer Acess)
28	15A	Brake Shift Interlock, DRL Relay Coil, Cruise Control Module, Backup Lamps, Trailer Tow Backup Lamp Relay Coil, Electonic Shift on the Fly Hub Lock Solenoid, Vacuum Pump Motor
29	5A	Instrument Cluster (Charge And Airbag Warning Lamps)
30	30A	ECC Relay Coil, Ignition Coil (Petrol Only), Feul Heater (Diesel Only), Wastegate Solenoid (Diesel Only), Injector Driver Module Relay Coil (Diese Only)
31	-	Not Used
Relay 1	-	Interior Lamp Relay
Relay 2	-	Not Used
Relay 3	-	Horn
Relay 4	-	Power Window One Touch Down Relay
		(where fitted)
	-	Accessory Delay Relay

Power Distribution Box

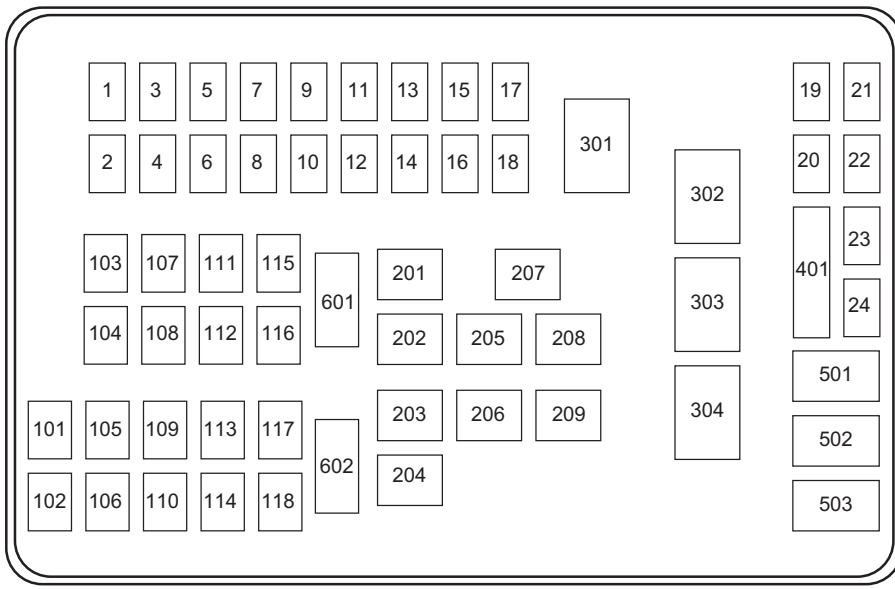
The power distribution box, trailer tow and electronic shift on the fly relay blocks (where fitted) are located in the engine compartment near the brake master cylinder.



The power distribution box contains high-current fuses that protect your vehicle's main electrical systems from overloads

Always disconnect the battery before servicing high current fuses.

Always replace the cover to the Power Distribution Box before reconnecting the battery or refilling fluid reservoirs.



Fuse Types:

MINI	- 1 to 24
JCASE	- 101 to 118
HALF ISO RELAY	- 201 to 209
FULL ISO RELAY	- 301 to 304
RESISTOR	- 401
DIODE	- 501 to 503
CURCIUT BREAKER	- 601
MAXI	- 602

POWER DISTRIBUTION BOX: 4.2L DIESEL ENGINE

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
1	10A	Code Alarm
2	Unused	-
3	Unused	-
4	20A	Trailer Tow Lamp
5	20A	I/P Power Point
6	10A	Alt-A
7	Unused	-
8	15A	Park Lamps
9	Unused	-
10	30A	Headlamps
11	Unused	-
12	Unused	-
13	10A	Washer Pump Motor
14	10A	A/C Clutch
15	Unused	-
16	Unused	-
17	Unused	-
18	Unused	-
19	Unused	-
20	7.5A	LH Trailer Tow Stop/Turn Lamp
21	10A	LH Headlamp (Low Beam)
22	7.5A	RH Trailer Tow Stop/Turn Lamp
23	10A	RH Headlamp (Low Beam)
24	Unused	-
101	50A	Ignition Switch (B1 & B3)
102	20A	Power Locks
103	Unused	-
104	30A	Electronic Shift On The Fly
105	50A	Junction Box Battery Feed
106	Unused	-
107	Unused	-
108	Unused	-
109	40A	Front Blower Motor
110	Unused	-
111	20A	Trailer Tow Stop Lamps
112	Unused	-

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
113	Unused	-
114	20A	Radio
115	Unused	-
116	50A	Ignition Switch (B4 & B5)
117	Unused	-
118	Unused	-
201	-	Trailer Tow Park Lamps
202	Unused	-
203	-	A/C Clutch
204	Unused	-
205	-	Trailer Tow Backup Lamps
206	-	Trailer Tow Stop Lamps
207	-	Wiper Run/Park
208	-	Wiper Hi/Low
209	-	Front Washer
301	-	I/P Power Point
302	Unused	-
303	-	Blower Motor
304	Unused	-
401	Unused	-
501	Unused	-
502	-	A/C Clutch
503	Unused	-
601	30A	Power windows
602	60A	ABS

CHANGING THE TYRES

To lessen the risk of personal injury, do not put any part of your body under the vehicle while changing a tyre. Do not start the engine when your vehicle is on the jack. The jack is only meant for changing the tyre.

If you get a flat tyre while driving, do not apply the brake heavily. Instead, gradually decrease your speed. Hold the steering wheel firmly and slowly move to a safe place on the side of the road.

It is important to observe the following precautions before jacking up the vehicle.

Follow the jacking instructions in order to reduce the possibility of personal injury.

Use the jack for the purpose of changing wheels only.

Be sure to use the designated front or rear jacking positions provided on the vehicle. Do not use the bumpers or any other part of the vehicle for jack support.

It is recommended that the wheels of the vehicle be chocked and that no person should remain in a vehicle that is being jacked.

No person should place any part of their body under a vehicle that is supported only by a jack; use vehicle support stands if this is required.

The jack should be used on firm level ground with the vehicle parked away from traffic. Where firm level ground is not available or where the vehicle or you are at risk of collision with passing traffic, and the vehicle cannot be moved to a safe firm level location, call for qualified tyre service assistance.

Spare tyre information

Your vehicle is equipped with a spare tyre that can be used as either a spare or a regular tyre. The spare tyre is not equipped with wheel trim. The wheel trim from the original wheel/tyre (where fitted) may be used on the spare.

Activate hazard warning lights if the vehicle is causing an obstruction.

Tyre sealants that are injected through the valves stem are not to be used to service punctured tyres because they can produce wheel rust and tyre imbalance.

Do not jack a vehicle with a trailer or caravan attached. Disconnect the trailer or caravan and make sure it is supported before jacking the vehicle.

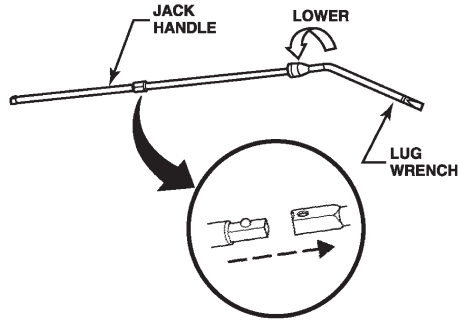
If your vehicle is equipped with 4WD, a spare tyre of a different size than the road tyres should not be used. Such a tyre could result in damage to driveline components and make the vehicle difficult to control.

Location of the spare tyre and tools

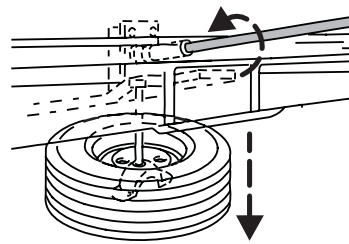
The spare tyre and tools for your vehicle are stowed in the following locations:

Tool	Location
F250 Spare tyre	Under the vehicle, just forward of the rear bumper
Jack	Single Cab, Double Cab Fastened to floor pan behind rearmost seat on drivers side
Jack handle and lug wrench	On top of the radiator support at the front of the engine compartment

Removing the spare tyre (with spare tyre carrier only)

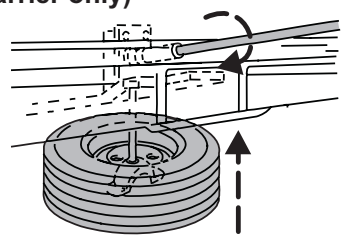


1. The following tools are required to remove the spare tyre:
   - one handle extension and one typical extension. To assemble, align button with hole and slide parts together. To disconnect, press button and pull apart.
   - one wheel nut wrench.
2. Insert the hooked end of the jack handle into the rear bumper drive tube. The handle will stop moving and you will feel forward resistance to turning when properly engaged.



3. Turn the handle counterclockwise and lower the spare until you can slide the tyre rearward and the cable is slack.
4. Remove the retainer through the center of the wheel.

Stowing the spare tyre (with spare tyre carrier only)



1. Lay the tyre on the ground with the valve stem facing up.
2. Slide the wheel under the vehicle and install the retainer through the wheel center.
3. Turn the jack handle clockwise until the tyre is raised to its original position underneath the vehicle. The effort to turn the jack handle increases significantly and the spare tyre carrier ratchets when the tyre is raised to the stowed position. The spare tyre carrier has a built-in ratchet feature that will not allow you to overtighten.
4. Check that the tyre lies flat to the frame assembly. Push against the tyre to make sure it is tightly seated under the vehicle. Loosen or retighten if necessary.

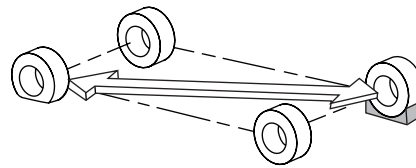
Tyre change procedure

Exercise caution when jacking vehicles fitted with a Limited Slip Differential. Power will be delivered to a rear wheel on the ground even though the opposite wheel is raised. Do not start the engine of a vehicle which is mounted on a jack.

1. Park on a level surface and set the parking brake.

- Manual transmission: Place gearshift lever in R (Reverse).

Activate hazard warning lights if the vehicle is causing an obstruction.

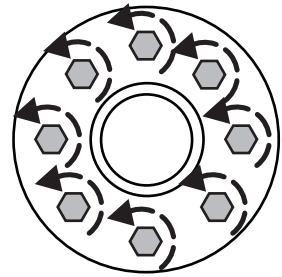


2. Turn engine OFF and block the front and rear of the diagonally opposite wheel (block not provided).

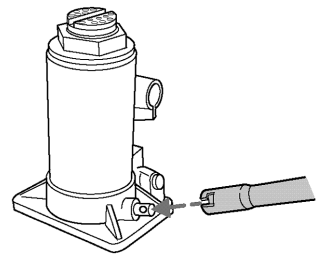
3. Remove the jack, jack handle, lug wrench and spare tyre from the stowage locations.

4. Use the tip of the lug wrench to remove any wheel trim.

5. Loosen each wheel lug nut onehalf turn counterclockwise but do not remove them until the wheel is raised off the ground.

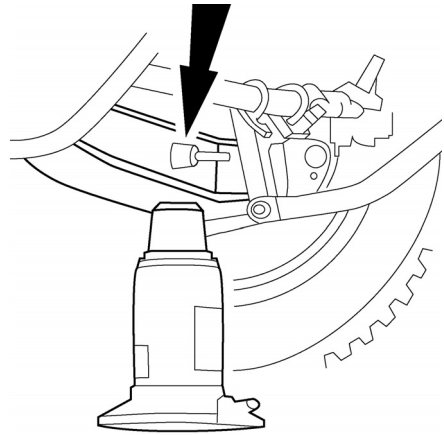


6. Slide the notched end of the jack handle over the release valve and use the handle to slide the jack under the vehicle. Make sure the valve is closed by turning it clockwise.

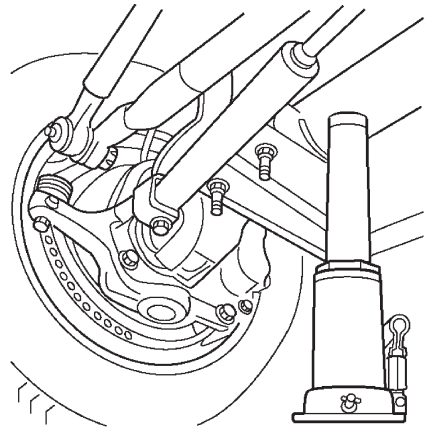


7. Position the jack according to the following guides:

- Front (4x2)
  Ensure jack is centrally located under axle beam. Please jack as close as possible to the boss as shown.

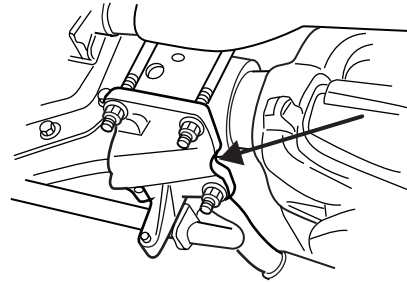


- Front driver's side (4x4)

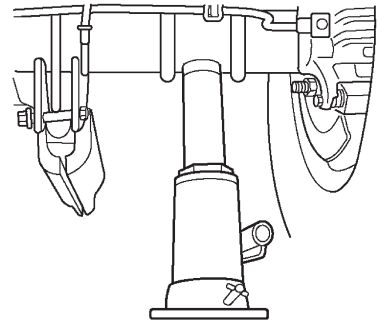


- Front passenger side (4x4)

  Make sure the jack fits into the notched area on the differential housing.

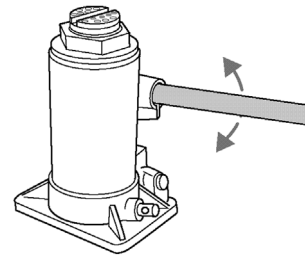


- Rear



8. Insert the jack handle into the pump linkage.

9. Use an up-and-down motion with the jack handle to raise the wheel completely off the ground. **Hydraulic jacks are equipped with a pressure release valve that prevents lifting loads which exceed the jack's rated capacity.**



10. Remove the lug nuts with the lug wrench.

11. Replace the flat tyre with the spare tyre, making sure the valve stem is facing outward on all front and inboard wheels. If replacing the outboard wheel, the valve stem must be facing inward. Reinstall the lug nuts until the wheel is snug against the hub. Do not fully tighten the lug nuts until the wheel has been lowered.

12. Lower the wheel by slowly turning the release valve counterclockwise. **Opening the release valve slowly will provide a more controlled rate of decent.**

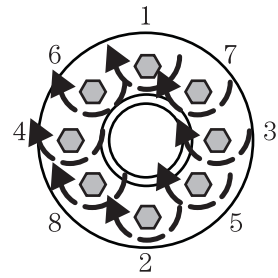
The following steps apply to all vehicles:

13. Remove the jack and fully tighten the lug nuts in the order shown.

14. Stow the flat tyre. Refer to *Stowing the spare tyre*.

15. Stow the jack, jack handle and lug wrench. Make sure the jack is securely fastened so it does not rattle when driving.

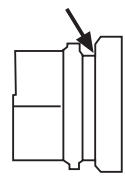
16. Unblock the wheels.



On vehicles equipped with single rear wheels, retighten the lug nuts to the specified torque at 800 km after any wheel disturbance (rotation, flat tyre, wheel removal, etc.).

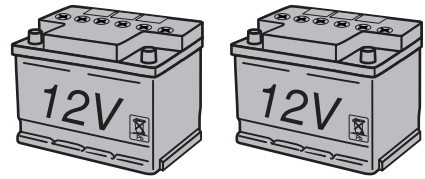
Bolt size	Wheel lug nut Torque *
	Nm
M14x1.5	200-225
* Torque specifications are for nut and bolt threads free of dirt and rust. Use only Ford recommended replacement fasteners.	

On All two-piece flat wheel nuts, apply one drop of motor oil between the flat washer and the nut. Do not apply motor oil to the wheel nut threads or the wheel stud threads.



When a wheel is installed, always remove any corrosion, dirt or foreign material present on the mounting surfaces of the wheel or the surface of the disk brake hub and rotor that contacts the wheel. Installing wheels without correct metal-to-metal contact at the wheel mounting surfaces can cause the wheel nuts to loosen and the wheel to come off while the vehicle is in motion, resulting in loss of control.

JUMP STARTING



Jump starting could be dangerous if done incorrectly. Therefore, if the following conditions cannot be met, or if you are uncertain about them, we strongly recommend that you leave the starting to a competent mechanic or towing service.

Do not attempt a jump-start if the discharged battery is frozen or if the battery fluid level is low, as the battery may rupture or explode.

If instructions are not observed, damage to electronic components may result. Ensure the battery to be used for boosting is 12-volt and that the negative terminal is grounded.

Flames, sparks or lit cigarettes can cause the gases around the battery to explode, causing injury and damage. Keep these things away from the battery.

To protect yourself when charging a battery, always shield your face and eyes. Make sure that you can breathe fresh air.

Do not let children touch the battery. Batteries contain sulphuric acid which burns skin, eyes and clothing. If the acid touches someone's skin, eyes or clothing, immediately flush the area with water for at least 15 minutes. If someone swallows the acid, have them drink lots of milk or water first. Follow this by drinking milk of magnesia, a beaten egg, or vegetable oil. Call a doctor immediately.

Booster lead connecting procedure

Where fitted, remove the filler vent caps from both batteries and place a damp cloth over the batteries. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, do not allow the two vehicles to touch.

Turn off all unnecessary electrical loads. Firmly apply the park brake on both vehicles and select neutral.

The following steps apply to all vehicles:

1. Connect the red lead to the positive (+) terminal of the discharged battery.
2. Connect the other end of the same red lead to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery.
3. Connect the black lead to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery.
4. Connect the other end of the same black lead to the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

Do not connect the lead to the negative terminal of the discharged battery.

Take care that the jumper clamps do not touch each other or any metal on either vehicle, and are clear of the cooling fans and drive belt.

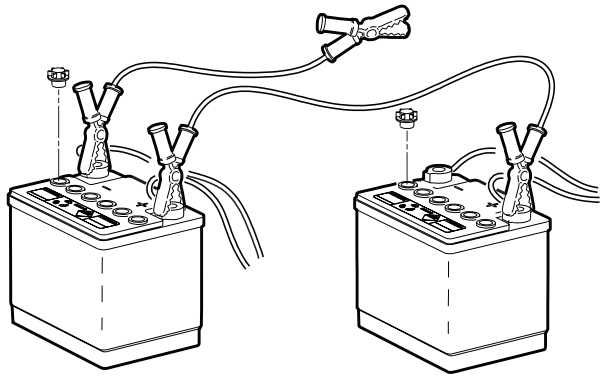
Do not lean over the battery when making connections.

Engine starting procedure

1. Start the engine in the vehicle with the booster battery and let it run for a few minutes.
2. Start the engine in the vehicle with the discharged battery.
3. Leave the jumper leads connected until the engine reaches idle speed (at least one minute) otherwise damage to the electric system may occur.
4. Switch the heater fan of the vehicle with the discharged battery to the fastest position to 'load' the vehicle's electrical system prior to disconnecting the jumper leads.
5. Disconnect the leads in the reverse order.

Do not disconnect or change over the discharged battery while the engine is running as damage to the electrical system may occur.

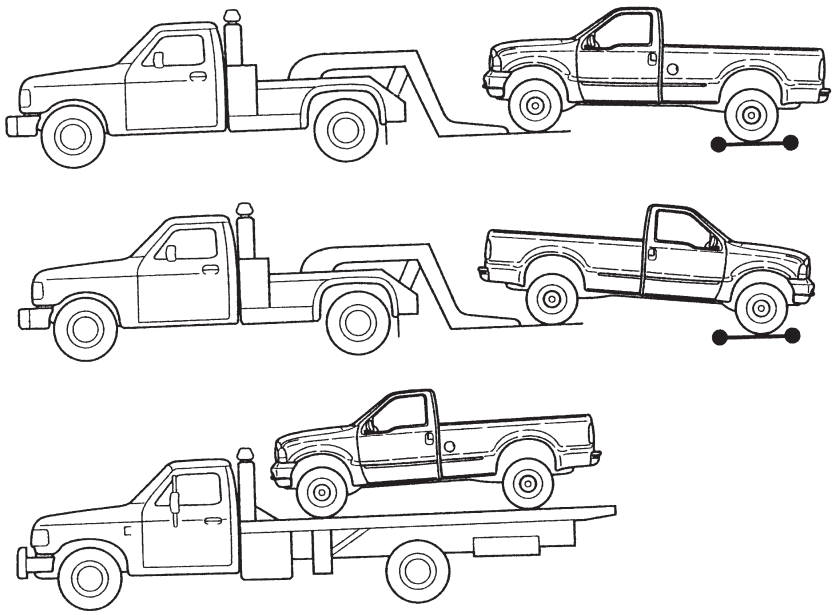
Do not push start the vehicle with the engine at operating temperature (use jumper leads and a booster battery instead).



After the disabled vehicle has been started and the jumper cables removed, allow it to idle for several minutes so the engine computer can *relearn* its idle conditions.

TOWING THE VEHICLE

Tray Towing is the preferred method of moving a disabled vehicle to avoid damage.



It is recommended that your vehicle be towed with a wheel lift and dolly or on a flatbed vehicle.

All vehicles must be towed with ALL wheels off ground.

PRECAUTIONS WHEN SERVICING YOUR VEHICLE

Be especially careful when inspecting or servicing your vehicle.

- Do not work on a hot engine.
- When the engine is running, make sure that loose clothing, jewelry or long hair does not get caught up in moving parts.
- Do not work on a vehicle with the engine running in an enclosed space,unless you are sure you have enough ventilation.
- Keep all lit cigarettes, open flames and other lit material away from the battery and all fuel related parts.

If you disconnect the battery, the engine must relearn its idle conditions before your vehicle will drive properly, as explained in Battery in this chapter.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Exhaust Gases

⚠ Never operate the engine in enclosed areas. Never sit in a parked or stopped vehicle for any extended period of time with the engine running.

Exhaust gases, particularly carbon monoxide, can be harmful to health and are potentially lethal.

Carbon monoxide is colourless and odourless but can be present with all other exhaust fumes. Therefore, if you ever smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your vehicle do not remain in the vehicle with the windows closed and report the condition to your Authorised Ford Dealer immediately and have the condition corrected.

Cooling System

Do not allow coolant to contact eyes or skin; wash any contact area immediately with water. If swallowed, seek medical advice. Avoid inhaling vapour, use additives in a well ventilated area. Avoid coolant contact with vehicle paint work, wash any contact area immediately with water.

Diesel Fumes

Always stop the engine and do not smoke or allow open flames or sparks near the vehicle when refuelling. If diesel fumes are noticed while driving, the cause should be determined and corrected without delay.

High Voltage

Engines with an electronic ignition system can generate very high voltages. Care should be taken when servicing to avoid contact with conductive parts to avoid severe electrical shock.

Electronic ignition systems can produce dangerously high tension voltages in the primary and secondary circuit. Please ensure that all work is carried out with the utmost care. Before removing or refitting any parts or electrical connections ensure that the ignition system is switched off.

Vehicle Battery

Batteries emit an explosive gas mixture which can be ignited by spark or flame. Keep sparks and flames away from the battery at all times. Never smoke near a battery.

Batteries contain sulphuric acid. If acid contacts eyes, skin or clothing, flush immediately with large amounts of water. In the case of eye contact, see a doctor immediately.

Take care with all metal objects including tools, items you are wearing (jewellery, rings, metal watchbands, etc.) near battery terminals. Metal objects touching battery terminals can cause serious burns to the user or wearer.

Switch the ignition key off and ensure all accessories are off before disconnecting battery terminals. Damage to electrical components may result if switched on when the battery is disconnected, or if vehicles with flat batteries are connected to boost starting batteries while the ignition is switched on.

Electric Welding

Electric welding on the vehicle can cause damage to electrical components. Ensure the negative battery connection is removed from the battery terminal before commencing an electrical welding process. Do not weld in close proximity to electronic components or materials that may be damaged by heat or are inflammable.

Power Steering

If, when turning the vehicle, it is necessary to hold the steering wheel against the turn stops, allow the wheel to return slightly from this maximum position to avoid possible damage to the power steering pump.

Installation of Auxiliary Equipment

To avoid any damage to the vehicle, check with an Authorised Ford Dealer to ensure correct installation of auxiliary equipment. Fitment of some non-Ford/Motorcraft accessories (such as alarms and other electronically controlled devices) may affect normal vehicle operation due to electromagnetic interference emitted by these accessories.

Working with the engine off

1. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in R (manual transmission).
2. Turn off the engine and remove the key.
3. Block the wheels to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

Working with the engine on

1. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in N (manual transmission).
2. Block the wheels to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

Do not start your engine with the air cleaner removed and do not remove it while the engine is running.

Improper or incomplete servicing may result in operating problems. This section gives instructions only for those relatively easy items that an owner may wish to perform.

When it comes to the operations which are essential for the reliability and roadworthiness of your vehicle, keep to the service intervals shown in this manual. We recommend that you always take your vehicle to an Authorised Ford Dealer for its service requirements.

Things that you must do

Check and top up fluid levels regularly. Check the tyre pressures and the correct operation of brakes and lights. Check the warning lights. Refer to the *Maintenance chart*.

If any of the underbonnet fluid levels drop significantly or require topping up frequently, have the system inspected by an Authorised Ford Dealer.

The fluid reservoirs for engine coolant, brake and windscreen washer fluids are translucent to allow rapid visual checks.

Keep oils, greases and vehicle fluids (including used engine oil) away from the skin and eyes. Follow the instructions on the container if contact occurs.

The ignition must be switched off before working in the engine compartment. Even with the ignition switched off the cooling fan can start automatically. Therefore take care to avoid the danger of clothing such as ties or scarves becoming caught in the fan or drive belts.

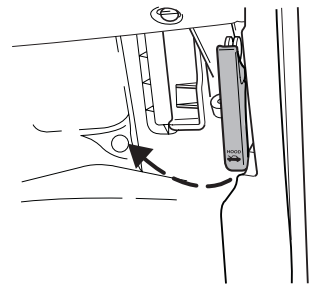
Maintenance chart

Everyday checks:	Check when refuelling:	Check once a month:
• Operation of all exterior and interior lights including instrument warning lights. • Replace burnt out or dim bulbs and make sure that all lenses are clean. • Operation of park brake	• Engine oil level • Coolant level • Brake fluid level • Windscreen washer level • Tyre pressures and condition (only when cold)	• Assemblies, pipes, hoses and reservoirs for leaks • Power steering fluid level • Battery electrolyte level • Operation of horn

* The air conditioner (where fitted) should be operated for at least 5 minutes every week to prevent the system seals from drying out.

OPENING THE HOOD

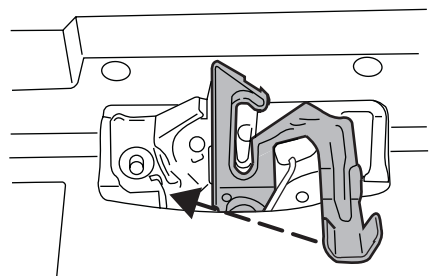
1. Inside the vehicle, pull the hood release handle located under the bottom right corner of the instrument panel.



2. Go to the front of the vehicle and release the auxiliary latch located under the center of the hood.

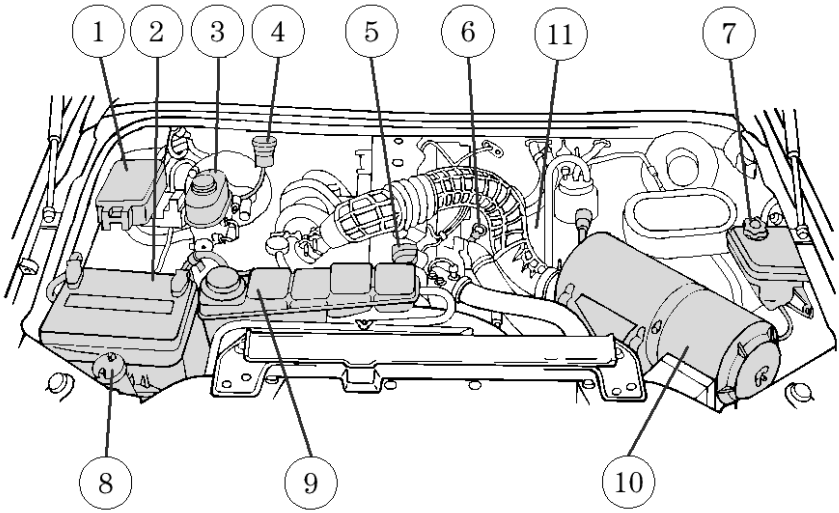
   Slide the handle to release the auxiliary latch.

3. Lift the hood until the lift cylinders hold it open.



IDENTIFYING COMPONENTS IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

4.2L 6 cylinder DIESEL ENGINE



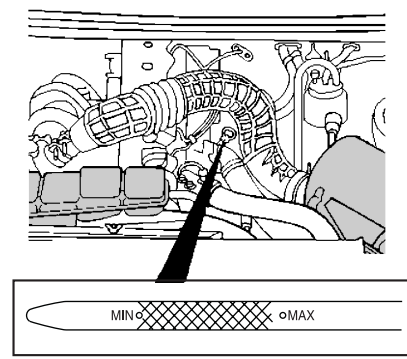
1. Power distribution box
2. Battery
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Clutch fluid reservoir
5. Engine oil filler cap
6. Engine oil dipstick
7. Power steering fluid reservoir
8. Windshield washer fluid
9. Engine coolant recovery reservoir
10. Air filter assembly
11. Fuel filter

ENGINE OIL

Checking the engine oil

Refer to the Service Guide for the appropriate intervals for checking the engine oil.

1. Make sure the vehicle is on level ground.
2. • **Diesel:** Allow at least 20 minutes after engine shutdown to assure that the oil contained in the upper parts of the engine has drained to the oil pan.
3. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in1 (manual transmission).
4. Open the hood. Protect yourself from engine heat.
5. Locate and carefully remove the engine oil level indicator (dipstick).
6. Wipe the indicator clean. Insert the indicator fully, then remove it again.



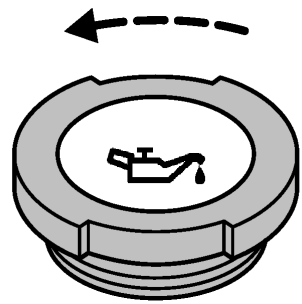
- If the oil level is **between the MIN-MAX marks**, the oil level is acceptable. **DO NOT ADD OIL**.
- If the oil level is below the MIN mark, add enough oil to raise the level within the MIN-MAX range.

- Oil levels above the MAX mark may cause engine damage. Some oil must be removed from the engine by a service technician.

7. Put the indicator back in and ensure it is fully seated.

Adding engine oil

1. Check the engine oil. For instructions, refer to 'checking the engine oil' in this chapter.
2. If the engine oil level is not within the normal range, add only certified engine oil of the recommended viscosity (refer to the capacities and specification chapter). Remove the engine oil filler cap and use a funnel to pour the engine oil into the opening.
3. Recheck the engine oil level. Make sure the oil level is not above the MAX mark on the engine oil level indicator (dipstick).
4. Install the indicator and ensure it is fully seated.
5. Fully install the engine oil filler cap by turning the filler cap clockwise until it is seated.



DO NOT operate the vehicle with the engine oil level indicator and/or the engine oil filler cap removed.

Empty used oil containers and used oil must not be disposed of in household waste. Use your local authorised waste disposal facilities or recycling station.

Keep oils, greases and vehicle fluids (including used engine oil) away from the skin and eyes. Follow the instructions on the container if contact occurs.

Engine oil recommendations for 4.2L Diesel Vehicles

The recommended service fill for the 4.2L Diesel engine is SAE 15W40 engine oil, which meets Ford specification WSS-M2C171C.

BRAKE FLUID (!)

Do not allow brake fluid to make contact with the skin or eyes. If this should happen, rinse the affected areas with plenty of water. Brake fluid will damage paintwork. If splashed or spilt on a painted surface, wash it off immediately with water.

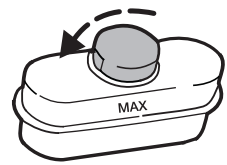
Do not let the reservoir for the master cylinder run dry. This may cause the brakes to fail.

Checking and adding brake fluid

Brake fluid should be checked and refilled as needed.

Absolute hygiene must be observed when topping up with brake fluid. Any dirt entering the brake system may cause loss of brake performance. Do not expose brake fluid to the atmosphere any longer than is necessary.

1. Clean the reservoir cap before removal to prevent dirt or water from entering the reservoir.
2. Visually inspect the fluid level.
3. If necessary, add brake fluid from a clean un-opened container until the level reaches MAX. Do not fill above this line.



4. Use only a DOT 3 brake fluid certified to meet Ford specifications. Refer to *Capacities and Specifications* chapter.

CLUTCH FLUID (MANUAL TRANSMISSION)

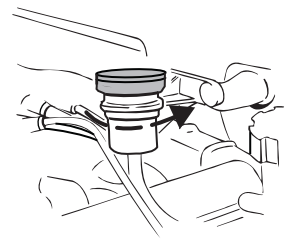
Do not allow brake fluid to make contact with the skin or eyes. If this should happen, rinse the affected areas with plenty of water. Brake fluid will damage paintwork. If splashed or spilt on a painted surface, wash it off immediately with water.

Check the clutch fluid level.

Use only a DOT 3 brake fluid designed to meet Ford specifications. Refer to Capacities and Specifications.

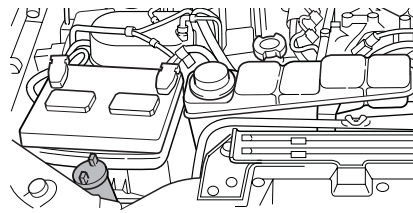
For vehicles fitted with the 5-speed manual transmission, during normal operation, the fluid level in the clutch reservoir will drop slightly. As this occurs, refill the fluid level to the step in the reservoir.

1. Clean the reservoir cap before removal to prevent dirt and water from entering the reservoir.
2. Remove cap and rubber diaphragm from reservoir.
3. Add fluid until the level reaches the step in the reservoir.
4. Reinstall rubber diaphragm and cap onto reservoir.



WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

The windshield washer fluid reservoir should be kept topped up with clean water and Motorcraft R1-47 Screen Wash Solution or equivalent. In very cold weather, do not fill the reservoir all the way.

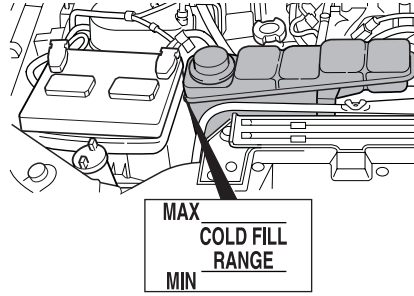


ENGINE COOLANT

Checking engine coolant

Your vehicle was factory-filled with a 50/50 engine coolant and water mixture.

The coolant level should be between the MIN and the MAX markings when the engine is cold. Coolant should be added when the engine is cold. Hot coolant expands and may therefore rise above the MAX mark.



Have your dealer check the engine cooling system for leaks if you have to add more than 1.0 litre of engine coolant per month.

Adding engine coolant

Never remove the coolant reservoir cap when the engine is hot. Allow the engine to cool before removing the cap.

Top up with coolant that meets the Ford specification WSS-M97-B44A, which is green in colour.

Do not allow coolant to come into contact skin or eyes. If this should happen, immediately rinse the affected areas with water.

Modern engine run at very high temperatures. Inferior quality coolants are ineffectual in maintaining adequate corrosion protection to the cooling system.

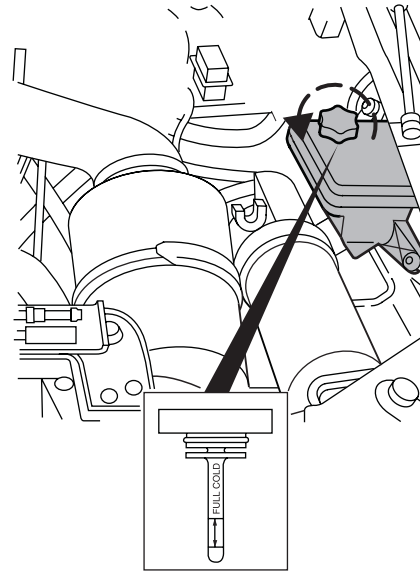
For this reason, only use coolant which meets the Ford specification for your vehicle.

• DO NOT USE Ford Extended Life Engine Coolant (orange in colour)
• Engine coolant concentrations above 60% or below 40% will decrease the freeze and overheat protection characteristics of the engine coolant and may cause engine damage.

Coolant disposal

Always dispose of used automotive fluids in a responsible manner. Follow your community's regulations and standards for recycling and disposing of automotive fluids.

CHECKING AND ADDING POWER STEERING FLUID



1. Check the fluid level on the dipstick. It should be between the arrows in the FULL COLD range. Do not add fluid if the level is within this range.
2. If the fluid level is low, start the engine.
3. While the engine idles, turn the steering wheel left and right several times.
4. Turn the engine off.
5. Recheck the fluid level on the dipstick. Do not add fluid if the level is between the arrows in the FULL COLD range.
6. If the fluid is low, add fluid in small amounts, continuously checking the level until it reaches the FULL COLD range. Be sure to put the dipstick back in the reservoir. If adding fluid, use only a Ford specified fluid. For further details refer to the Capacities and Specifications section.

Checking manual transmission fluid (where fitted) and transfer case fluid (where fitted)

Please refer to your Authorised Ford Dealer if a leak is suspected.

AIR FILTER MAINTENANCE

Please refer to your Authorised Ford Dealer for air filter maintenance.

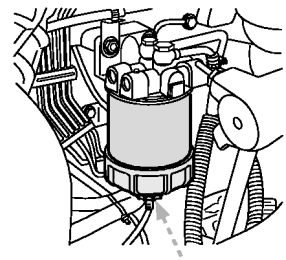
FUEL FILTER/WATER SEPARATOR

4.2L Diesel only

The engine is equipped with a combination fuel filter/water separator located on the passenger side of the engine.
Water should be drained from the filter bowl monthly and at every service.

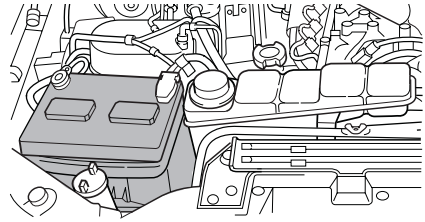
The vehicle must be stopped with the engine off when draining the fuel filter/water separator. Fuel may ignite if the separator is drained while the engine is running or the vehicle is moving.

Fuel filter/water separator drain procedure



1. Stop the vehicle and shut off the engine.
2. Open the hood. Place an appropriate container under the filter drain under the vehicle.
3. Locate the fuel filter drain valve. If necessary, remove the engine appearance cover. Refer to “Identifying Components in the engine compartment” in this chapter.
4. Open fuel filter drain valve by turning counterclockwise (4.2L Diesel). Allow to drain for approximately 25 seconds or until clean fuel is observed. Close filter drain valve by turning in the opposite direction until firmly seated.
5. Verify that the fuel filter drain valve is closed. If removed, install the engine appearance cover.
6. Close the hood and remove the container from under the vehicle.

BATTERY



Your vehicle is equipped with a Motorcraft maintenance-free battery which normally does not require additional water during its life of service.

However, for severe usage or in high temperature climates, check the battery electrolyte level or refer to your Ford Dealer.

Keep the electrolyte level in each cell up to the "level indicator". Do not overfill the battery cells.

If the electrolyte level in the battery is low, you can add plain tap water to the battery, as long as you do not use hard water (water with a high mineral or alkali content). If possible, however, try to only fill the battery cells with distilled water. If the battery needs water often, have the charging system checked.

If your battery has a cover/shield, make sure it is reinstalled after the battery has been cleaned or replaced.

For longer, trouble-free operation, keep the top of the battery clean and dry. Also, make certain the battery cables are always tightly fastened to the battery terminals.

If you see any corrosion on the battery or terminals, remove the cables from the terminals and clean with a wire brush. You can neutralize the acid with a solution of baking soda and water.

Batteries emit explosive gases which can be ignited by a spark or flame. Keep sparks, flames and lit cigarettes away from the battery at all times.

Batteries contain sulphuric acid. If acid contacts the eyes, skin or clothing, flush immediately with large amounts of water. If the acid contacts the eyes, consult a doctor immediately.

When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the end walls could cause acid to flow through the vent caps, resulting in personal injury and/or damage to the vehicle or battery.
Lift the battery with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.

Used batteries contain sulphuric acid and lead. On no account must they be disposed of in the household refuse. Use your local authorised waste disposal facilities.

3. Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature.

4. Allow the engine to idle for at least one minute.

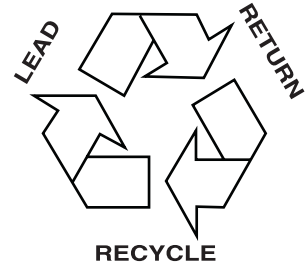
5. Turn the A/C on and allow the engine to idle for at least one minute.

6. Drive the vehicle to complete the relearning process.

- The vehicle may need to be driven 16 km or more to relearn the idle and fuel trim strategy.
- **If you do not allow the engine to relearn its idle trim, the idle quality of your vehicle may be adversely affected until the idle trim is eventually relearned.**

If the battery has been disconnected or a new battery has been installed, the clock and the preset radio stations must be reset once the battery is reconnected.

- Always dispose of automotive batteries in a responsible manner.
  Follow your local authorised standards for disposal.



WINDSHIELD WIPER BLADES

Check the wiper blades on your vehicle for roughness by running the tip of your fingers over the edge of the blade. Substances such as tree sap and some hot wax treatments used by commercial car washes reduce the effectiveness of wiper blades.

Checking the wiper blades

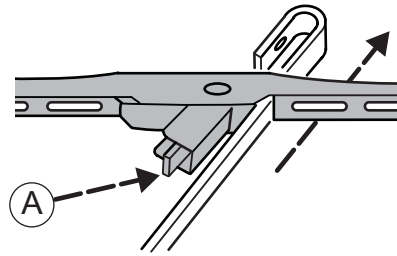
If the wiper blades do not wipe properly, clean both the windshield and wiper blades using undiluted windshield wiper solution or a mild detergent. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. To avoid damaging the blades, do not use fuel, kerosene, paint thinner or other solvents. Change the wiper blades on your vehicle at least once a year.

Renewing wiper blades

It is recommended that wiper blades are renewed before winter.

To replace the wiper blades:

1. Fold back the wiper arm and position the wiper blade at right angles to the wiper arm.
2. To remove, press the retaining clip (A) to disengage the wiper blade, then pull the blade down toward the windshield to remove it from the arm.
3. Install the new wiper blade on the arm and press it into place until a click is heard.



TYRES

For your safety

Check the tyre pressures when you refuel and when the tyres are cold. Remember to also check the spare tyre. Refer to the tyre decal on the driver's door for the prescribed tyre pressures.

Observe the correct tyre pressures especially with high payloads and when driving at high speeds. Under inflation reduces stability, increases rolling resistance, accelerates tyre wear and causes preliminary damage that may lead to accidents.

Mounting kerbs is not recommended, but if you have to, do so only slowly. If possible, approach it with the wheels at a right angle. Avoid steep and sharp edged obstacles. Do not scrub the tyre sidewalls when parking.

Regularly inspect the tyre threads and remove stones, nails, glass or other objects that may be wedged in the tread grooves. Check for holes or cuts that may permit air leakage from the tyre and make necessary repairs. Also examine the tyre service for uneven wear. An uneven tread wear pattern could indicate faulty wheel alignment. Have the wheel alignment on your vehicle checked if you find uneven tyre wear.

Inspect the tyre sidewalls for cuts, bruises and other damage. If internal damage to the tyre is suspected, have the tyre demounted and inspected in case it needs to be repaired or replaced.

The legal requirement for minimum tread depth in South Africa is 1mm, when a tread depth indicator is fitted to a tyre, this will be regarded as the minimum allowable depth. However tyre performance and safety tend to drop after a limit of 3 mm is reached. The risk of aquaplaning is considerably higher with less tread.

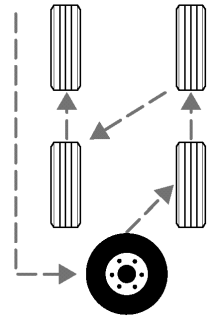
Tyres can be damaged during off-road use. For your safety, tyres that are damaged should not be used for highway driving because they are more likely to blow out or fail.

You should carefully observe the recommended tyre inflation pressure found on the tyre decal located on the driver's door. Failure to follow tyre pressure recommendations can adversely affect the way your vehicle handles. Do not exceed the Ford recommended pressure even if it is less than the maximum pressure allowed for the tyre.

Improperly inflated tyres can affect vehicle handling and can fail suddenly, possibly resulting in loss of vehicle control.

Tyre rotation

The illustrated sequences should be followed when tyre rotation is performed.



Tyre replacement requirements

Do not use a size and type of tyre and wheel other than that originally provided by Ford because it can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could lead to loss of vehicle control or rollover and serious injury. Make sure that all tyres and wheels on the vehicle are of the same size, type, tread design brand and load-carrying capacity.

If you have questions regarding tyre replacement, see an Authorised Ford Dealer.

If you nevertheless decide to equip your 4WD for off-road use with tyres larger than what Ford recommends, you should not use these tyres for highway driving.

If you use any tyre/wheel combination not recommended by Ford, it may adversely affect vehicle handling and could cause steering, suspension, axle or transfer case failure.

Do not use “aftermarket lift kits” or other suspension modifications, whether or not they are used with larger tyres and wheels.

These “aftermarket lift kits” could adversely affect the vehicle’s handling characteristics, which could lead to loss of vehicle control or rollover and serious injury.

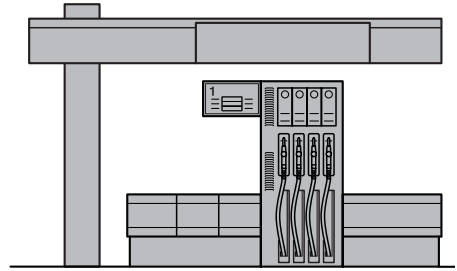
SNOW CHAINS

If you need to use chains, it is recommended that steel wheels (of the same size and specifications) be used as chains may chip aluminum wheels. Remember to remove the chains immediately on roads free of snow and ice.

Please refer to Deep Snow in the Driving chapter for information regarding use of snow chains.

FUEL

When refuelling, always switch off the engine and never allow sparks or open flames near the filler neck. Never smoke whilst refuelling. Fuel vapour is extremely hazardous under certain conditions. Care should be taken to avoid inhaling excess fumes.



Fuel Tank Capacity

F250 - 143.9 litres (mid mount) (Single Cab)
F250 - 113.6 litres (mid mount) (Double Cab)

Diesel Engine

Do not use RME (bio diesel), except in a mix of up to a maximum of 5% in standard diesel fuel.

The use of kerosene/paraffin is not recommended.

Refuelling

Turn the ignition off. Open the fuel door and slowly unscrew the fuel cap anti-clockwise.

The fuel system may be under pressure. If the fuel cap is venting vapour or if you hear a hissing sound, wait until it stops before completely removing the cap. Otherwise fuel may spray out and injure you.

Fully insert the filler nozzle into the neck of the filler pipe. After refuelling, replace the cap until the ratchet is engaged for at least two clicks and close the fuel door.

It is important that the fuel tank is not filled beyond its designed level by trickle feeding after the third click of an automatic filler gun (when fully inserted). If no space is allowed for fuel expansion, spillage may occur during fuelling, or the fuel emission system may not operate correctly.

Only Ford Approved fuel caps should be used in order to prevent damage to the fuel system and reduce danger in an accident.

Filling fuel containers

- Place the approved fuel container on the ground.
- Do not fill the container whilst in the vehicle or utility tray.
- Keep the nozzle in contact with the fuel container whilst filling.
- Do not use an automatic pump or any device that would latch open a pump handle.

Running out of fuel

Avoid running out of fuel because this situation may have an adverse affect on powertrain components.

If you have run out of fuel:

- You may need to cycle the ignition from OFF to ON several times after refueling, to allow the fuel system to pump the fuel from the tank to the engine.

Diesel Filter

For diesel filter replacement, see your Ford Dealer.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD FUEL ECONOMY

Measuring techniques

Your best source of information about actual fuel economy is you, the driver. You must gather information as accurately and consistently as possible. Fuel expense, frequency of fillups or fuel gauge readings are NOT accurate as a measure of fuel economy. We do not recommend taking fuel economy measurements during the first 1 600 km of driving (engine run-in period). You will get a more accurate measurement after 3,000 - 5,000 km.

FUEL CONSUMPTION

The following suggestions may assist you in developing your driving techniques and in obtaining improved economy:

- observe the running-in advice provided at the beginning of this manual.
- when your vehicle is run in, drive at steady speeds where possible and avoid jiggling the accelerator.
- warming the engine is not necessary.
- keep the tyres inflated to the correct pressure.
- have the vehicle serviced regularly in accordance with the service schedule.
- use full throttle as little as possible.
- drive at moderate speeds; the best fuel economy is achieved between 60 and 100 km/h - constant low speed driving will not necessarily give good fuel economy.
- anticipate traffic conditions ahead and slow down gradually with minimal use of brakes.
- drive in the highest gear possible without allowing the engine to labour.

It is normal for a vehicle to use more fuel during the run-in period.

BULB REPLACEMENT

Replacing exterior bulbs

Check the operation of the following lamps frequently:

- Headlamps
- High-mount stop lamp
- Stop lamps
- Turn signals
- License plate lamp
- Tail lamps
- Reverse lamps

Do not remove lamp bulbs unless they can be replaced immediately with new ones. If a bulb is removed for an extended period of time, contaminants may enter the lamp housings and affect lamp performance.

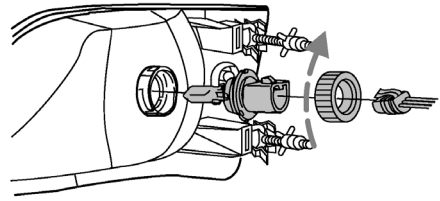
Function	Number of bulbs	Power (W)
Headlamp	2	60/55
Front Park	2	14
Turn/Hazard (Front and Rear)	2	21
Side Repeater	2	5
High mounted stop lamp	2	12.5
High mounted cargo lamp	2	9
Brake/tail lamp	2	21/5
Reverse	2	21
License plate lamp (Chrome bumper)	2	4.9
License plate lamp (Painted bumper)	2	5
To replace all instrument panel lights -- see your dealer		

Headlamps

Never hold bulbs by the glass. Use only the approved Ford or Motorcraft bulb to prevent deterioration of the polycarbonate headlight lens and reflector.

Replacing headlamp bulbs (aerodynamic - where fitted)

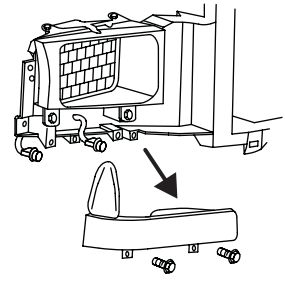
1. Make sure that the headlamp control is in the OFF position.
2. Open the hood.
3. Disconnect the electrical connector from the bulb by pulling rearward.
4. Remove bulb retainer ring by turning it counterclockwise, then slide the ring off the base.
5. Without turning, carefully pull the bulb out of the headlamp assembly.
6. Insert the new bulb into the headlamp assembly. When the grooves in the base are aligned, push the bulb into the lamp assembly until the base contacts the rear of the lamp assembly.
7. Install the bulb retaining ring over the base and lock the ring into the socket by turning it clockwise until you feel a “stop”.
8. Connect the electrical connector into the rear of the base.



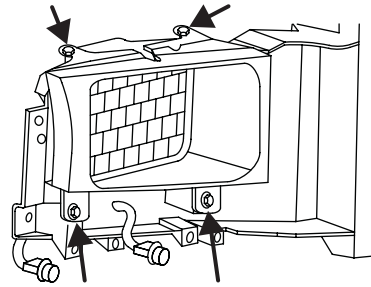
Replacing headlamp bulbs (standard - where fitted)

To remove the headlamp bulb:

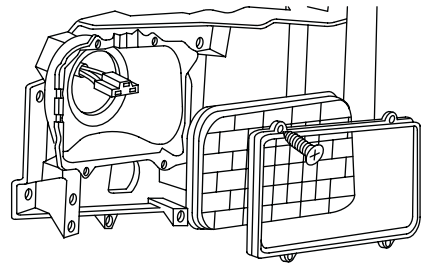
1. Make sure headlamp switch is in OFF position.
2. Open the hood.
3. Remove the two screws and turn signal assembly by pulling gently.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector from the turn signal assembly and remove.



5. Remove the four bolts and the headlamp bezel.



6. Remove the four screws and the headlamp retaining ring from headlamp assembly.
7. Disconnect the electrical connectors for the headlamp and parking lamp and remove headlamp assembly.
8. Remove the rubber boot from the headlamp assembly.
9. Release the bulb retaining spring clip and remove the bulb.



To install the new headlamp, reverse the removal procedure.

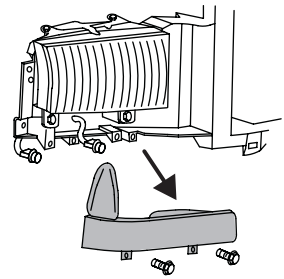
Replacing front parking bulbs

To remove the front parking bulbs:

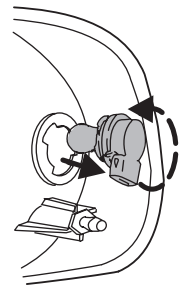
1. Remove the headlamp assembly documented in the procedure above.
2. Remove the parking lamp bulb socket by carefully pulling while rotating.
3. Remove the bulb by gently pushing and turning it counterclockwise.

To install the new parking lamp, reverse the removal procedure.

Replacing turn signal bulbs

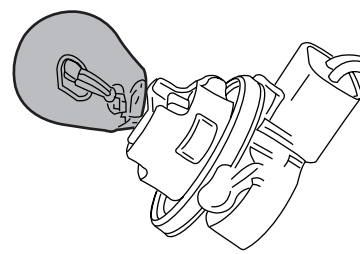


1. Make sure the headlamp switch is in the OFF position.
2. Open the hood.
3. Remove the two screws and disengage the turn signal assembly from the vehicle by pulling gently.



4. Rotate bulb socket counterclockwise about 1.4 turn and remove from lamp assembly.

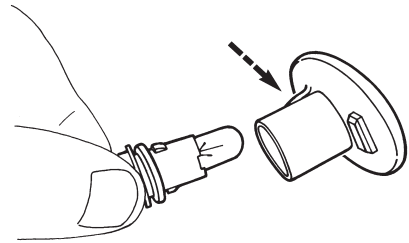
5. Carefully push and turn the blown bulb counterclockwise to remove. Fit a new bulb.
6. Install the bulb socket in lamp assembly by turning clockwise.
7. Align the lamp assembly on the vehicle.
8. Install the two screws on the turn signal assembly.



Replacing side repeater bulbs

To remove the bulb:

1. Using a flat blade carefully compress the flexible locating tab and lift the lamp away from the fender.
2. Remove lamp socket from lens by rotating counterclockwise.
3. Remove the old bulb by gently pulling it out of the socket.



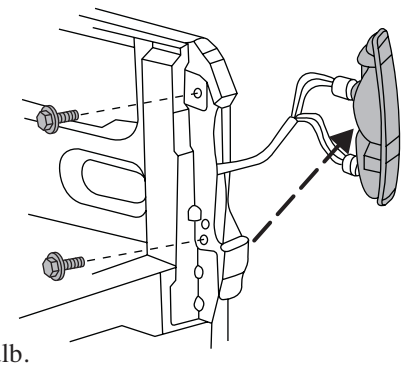
To install the new bulb:

Reverse the removal procedure.

Replacing tail/turn signal/reverse lamp bulbs (pickup box)

The tail, turn signal and reverse lamp bulbs are all located in the same tail lamp assembly. Follow the same steps to replace any of these bulbs:

1. Open the liftgate to expose the lamp assemblies.
2. Remove the two bolts from the tail lamp assembly.
3. Carefully pull the lamp assembly from the tailgate pillar by releasing the two retaining tabs.
4. Twist the bulb socket $^{1}/_{4}$ turn counterclockwise and remove from lamp assembly.
5. Push and turn the blown bulb counterclockwise to remove. Fit a new bulb.

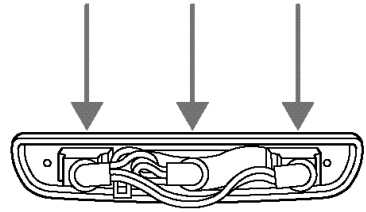


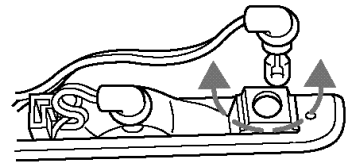
6. Install bulb socket in lamp assembly by turning clockwise.
7. Carefully install the tail lamp assembly on tailgate pillar snapping the two retaining tabs into place.
8. Secure the tail lamp with two bolts.

Replacing cargo lamp and high-mount brake lamp bulbs

To remove the lamp assembly:

1. Remove the two screws and lamp assembly from vehicle as wiring permits.
2. Remove the bulb socket by rotating counterclockwise and pulling it out of the lamp assembly.
3. Pull the bulb straight out of the socket and push in the new bulb.





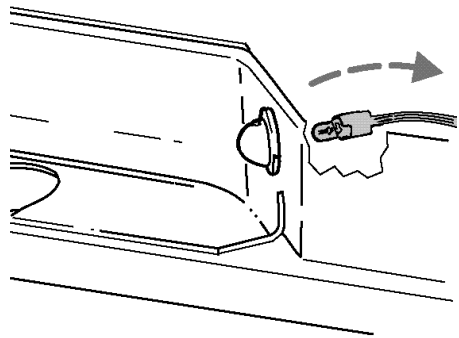
To install the brakelamp assembly:

1. Install the bulb into the lamp assembly and rotate clockwise.
2. Install the lamp assembly on the vehicle with the two screws.

Replacing licence plate lamp bulbs (pickup box)

The licence plate bulbs are located behind the rear bumper. To change the licence plate lamp bulbs:

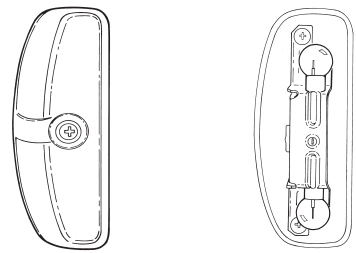
1. Reach behind the rear bumper to locate the bulb.
2. Twist the bulb socket counterclockwise and carefully pull to remove it from the lamp assembly.
3. Pull out the old bulb from the socket and push in the new bulb.
4. Install the bulb socket in lamp assembly by turning it clockwise.



Replacing licence plate lamp bulbs (chassis-cab)

To change the licence plate lamp bulbs:

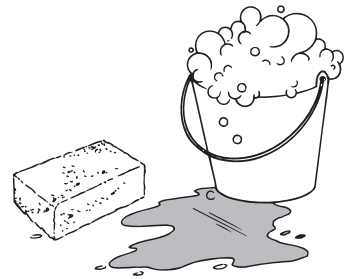
1. Remove the licence plate lamp lens by undoing the securing screw.
2. Push gently and turn each bulb to remove. Fit a new bulb.
3. Install the licence plate lens and secure with the screw.



CLEANING AND CARING FOR YOUR VEHICLE

Washing your vehicle

Wash your vehicle regularly with cold or lukewarm water, particularly in coastal areas, or where salt or chemicals are in the air or used on the roads. Never use strong detergents or soap. If your vehicle is particularly dirty, use a quality car wash detergent. Always use a clean sponge, washing glove or similar device and plenty of water for best results. To avoid spots, avoid washing when the hood is still warm, immediately after or during exposure to strong sunlight.



Any petrol spilled on the vehicle or deposits such as bird droppings should be washed and sponged off as soon as possible. Deposits not removed promptly can cause damage to the vehicle's paintwork.

Remove any exterior accessories (such as antennas) and fold in the side view mirrors before entering a car wash. If you have wax applied to the vehicle at a commercial car wash, it is recommended that you clean the wiper blades and windshield as described in Cleaning the wiper blades and windshield.

After washing, apply the brakes several times to dry them.

Underbody

Remember to include regular underbody washing. In areas of heavy concentrations of corrosive materials (e.g. salt) the entire underbody should be thoroughly washed and inspected frequently, particularly after wet seasons.

Polishing

Your vehicle should be washed and dried before being polished. In areas of industrial fallout, dust, heavy rain, salt air, insects, bird droppings and frequent parking under trees, the addition of a suitable polish or wax is advised.

Repairing paint chips

Minor scratches or paint damage from road debris may be repaired with touch up paint. Observe the application instructions on the products.

Cleaning the engine

Engines are more efficient when they are clean because grease and dirt buildup keep the engine warmer than normal. When washing:

- Take care when using a power washer to clean the engine. The high pressure fluid could penetrate the sealed parts and cause damage.
- Do not spray with cold water to avoid cracking the engine block or other engine components.
- Never wash or rinse the engine while it is running; water in the running engine may cause internal damage.
- When washing the engine, the air cleaner must be in place to prevent water from splashing into the engine.

Wheel cleaning

Wheels are coated with a protective finish. Do not use abrasive cleaners, polishing compounds, solvents or wire brushes that might scratch or damage the finish.

Avoid washing the wheels using a high pressure washing device.

Cleaning non-painted plastic exterior parts

Use vinyl cleaner for routine cleaning. Clean with a tar remover if necessary. Do not clean plastic parts with thinners, solvents or petroleumbased cleaners.

Cleaning the exterior lamps

Wash with the same detergent as the exterior of your vehicle. If necessary, use a tar remover.

To avoid scratching the lamps, do not use a dry paper towel, chemical solvents or abrasive cleaners.

Cleaning the wiper blades and windshield

If the wiper blades do not wipe properly, clean the wiper blade rubber element with undiluted windshield washer solution or a mild detergent.

To avoid damaging the blades, do not use fuel, kerosene, paint thinner or other solvents.

If the wiper still does not wipe properly, this could be caused by substances on the windshield such as tree sap and some hot wax treatments used by commercial car washes. Clean the outside of the windshield or rear window with a non-abrasive cleaner, available from your Ford Dealer. **Do not** use abrasive cleansers on glass as they may cause scratches. The windshield is clean if beads do not form when you rinse it with water. The windshield and wiper blades should be cleaned on a regular basis, and blades or rubber elements replaced when worn.

Cleaning the instrument panel

Clean with a damp cloth, then dry with a dry cloth.

Do not use chemical solvents or strong detergents when cleaning the steering wheel or instrument panel to avoid contamination of the air bag system. Wiping with a damp cloth only is recommended.

Avoid cleaner or polish that increases the gloss of the upper portion of the instrument panel. The dull finish in this area helps protect the driver from undesirable windshield reflection.

Cleaning the instrument cluster lens

Clean with a damp cloth, then dry with a dry cloth.

Do not use household or glass cleaners as these may damage the lens.

Cleaning the interior fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt with a whisk broom or a vacuum cleaner.

Remove fresh spots immediately. Do not use household or glass cleaners.

These agents can stain and discolor the fabric. Use a mild soap and water solution if necessary.

Cleaning and maintaining the seat belts

Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if the webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.

Inside windows

Use glass cleaner for the inside windows if they become fogged.

Cleaning mirrors

Do not clean your mirrors with a dry or abrasive materials. Use a soft cloth and mild detergent and water. Be careful when removing ice from outside mirrors because you may damage the reflective surface.

Fluid Specifications

Fluid	Ford Specification	Refill Capacity
Engine Oil - 4.2L Diesel	WSS-M2C171C SAE 15W40	10 litres
Coolant - 4.2 Diesel	WSS-M97B44A 50/50 mixture	16 litres
Brake & Clutch Fluid	ESA-M6C25A DOT 3	Fill to line on reservoir
Power Steering	MERCON	Fill to line on reservoir
Manual Transmission -5 speed (4.2L)	API GL5 SAE80W90 API GL5 (4.2L)	3.2 litres
Front Axle	WSP-M2C201A SAE 75W90	1.8 litres
Rear Axle	SAE80W140 APIGL5 +Friction Modifier = EST-M2C118A	4.7 litres 237ml
Air Conditioner Refrigerant	R134a	1.14kg
Air Conditioner Compressor Oil	WSH-M1C231B SP10 - PAG	265ml

Rear Axle

Your vehicle's rear axle(s)may be filled with a synthetic lubricant that may require change. The axle lubricant should be changed any time the rear axle has been submerged in water.
Add 236 ml of Additive Friction Modifier meeting Ford Specification EST-M2C118-A for complete refill of Traction-Lok axles.

TYRES

Tyre Pressure

Tyre pressures should be checked when the tyres are cold before commencing a journey (not forgetting the spare wheel).

For the prescribed tyre pressures for your vehicle, please refer to the Tyre Pressure chart or the decal located on the driver's door.

Tyre Size	Rim Code	Normal Load (KPa)		Full Load (KPa)	
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear
LT 265/75 R16E	7.0K	310	276	345	483

Engine Data

Engine		**4.2 L Diesel**
Power Output	kW at	132 3400 RPM
Torque Maximum	Nm at	500 1600 RPM
Bore	mm	93
Stroke	mm	103
Required Fuel		Diesel
Capacity	cm^3	4200
Compression Ratio		17.8:1
Firing Order		1-5-3-6-2-4
Valve Clearance mm		0.2-0.4

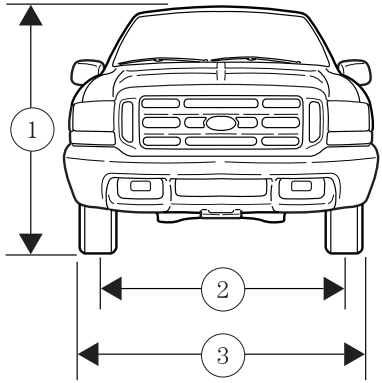
VEHICLE DIMENSIONS (mm)

F250- Single Cab

F250	4x2	4x4
1. Overall Height	1935	1938
2. Track Front Rear	 1736 1729	 1736 1729
3. Overall Width	2031	2031
4. Wheelbase	3480	3480
5. Overall Length	5756	5756

F250- Double Cab

F250	4x4
1. Overall Height	1958
2. Track Front Rear	 1736 1729
3. Overall Width	2031
4. Wheelbase	3967
5. Overall Length	6243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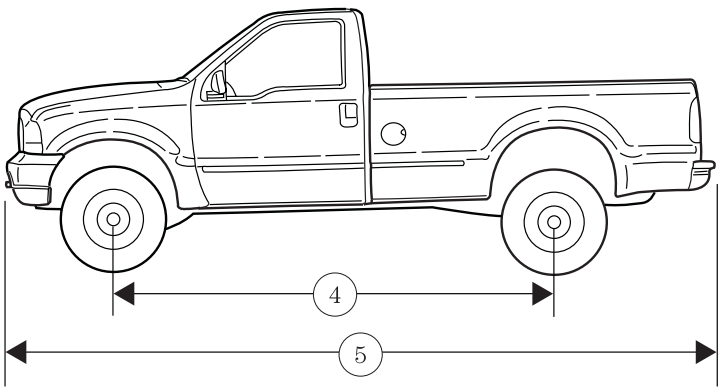
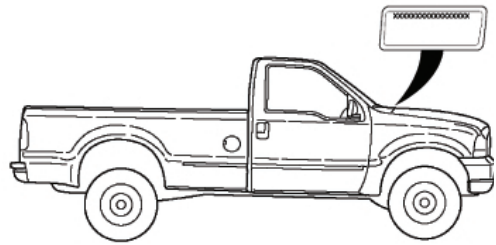

4
5

Model	Engine (Configuration)	GVM (Gross Vehicle Mass) Kg	Maximum Gross Rear Axle Mass Kg
F250	4.2 L Diesel (All)	3992	2760

GVM - the maximum allowable laden mass of the vehicle (including occupants, fuel and cargo).

Vehicle identification number

The vehicle identification number is inside the engine compartment on the left side affixed to the fire wall.



Engine number

4.2L Diesel Engine

The 9 digit engine number is stamped on the engine block, near the thermostat housing. It is also included on the engine identification plate.

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The information contained in this manual is designed to cover the F-series range of vehicles; accordingly some details may not be applicable to your particular vehicle.
Information provided was accurate at the time this manual was approved for printing.
Ford reserves the right subject to all applicable laws and regulations to change specifications of any vehicle model at any time without incurring any liability whatsoever.

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