A Word to Ford Owners

Thank you for choosing a Ford. We at Ford design and build vehicles with complete customer satisfaction in mind.

To help ensure enjoyable and trouble-free operation of your Ford, read this manual carefully and follow its recommendations.

Regular servicing of your vehicle by an expert repairer helps maintain both its roadworthiness and its resale value. A world-wide network of Authorised Ford Repairers can help you with their professional servicing expertise.
Their specially trained personnel are best qualified to service your Ford vehicle properly and exactly. Also, they are supported by a wide range of highly specialized tools and equipment specially developed for servicing Ford vehicles. When maintenance or service is necessary we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
We assure you that all of us at Ford have an ongoing interest in your motoring pleasure and in your full satisfaction with your Ford product.

Ford Motor Company

Important Notes About This Manual
Keep this manual in the glove box as a handy reference for the safe and enjoyable use of your Ford. Should you resell the vehicle, leave this manual with it for the next owner.

All specifications and descriptions are accurate at the time of printing. Because improvement is a constant goal at Ford, we reserve the right to make changes in specifications at any time without notice and without obligation.

Please be aware that this manual applies to all models, equipment and options. As a result, you may find some explanations for equipment not installed on your vehicle.

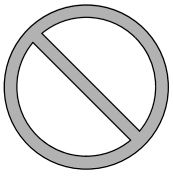
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Printed in Thailand Mar. 2009(Print1)
Form No. F8M7-10-09B

How to Use This Manual

We want to help you get the most driving pleasure from your vehicle. Your owner's manual, when read from cover to cover, can do that in many ways.

Illustrations complement the words of the manual to best explain how to enjoy your Ford. By reading your manual, you can find out about the features, important safety information, and driving under various road conditions.

The symbol below in this manual means “Do not do this” or “Do not let this happen”.



References to left hand and right hand are made as if facing in the same direction the vehicle faces. Although this manual explains a left-hand-drive model, it also applies to right-hand-drive models.

Index: A good place to start is the Index, an alphabetical listing of all information in your manual.

You'll find several WARNINGs, CAUTIONs, and NOTEs in the manual.

⚠ *WARNING*
A WARNING indicates a situation in which serious injury or death could result if the warning is ignored.

⚠ CAUTION
A CAUTION indicates a situation in which bodily injury or damage to your vehicle, or both, could result if the caution is ignored.

NOTE
A NOTE provides information and sometimes suggests how to make better use of your vehicle.

The symbol below, located on some parts of the vehicle, indicates that this manual contains information related to the part. Please refer to the manual for a detailed explanation.



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1 Your Vehicle at a Glance

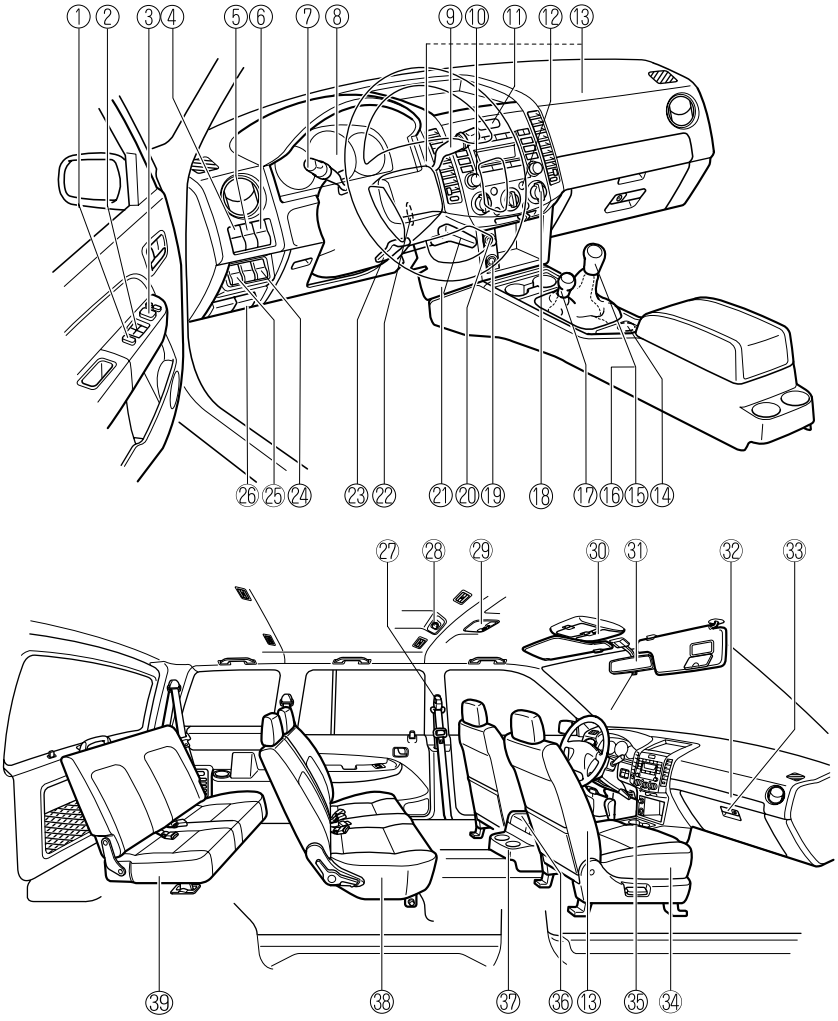
Interior, exterior views and part identification of your Ford.

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Instrument panel and Interior Overview

Left-hand drive model



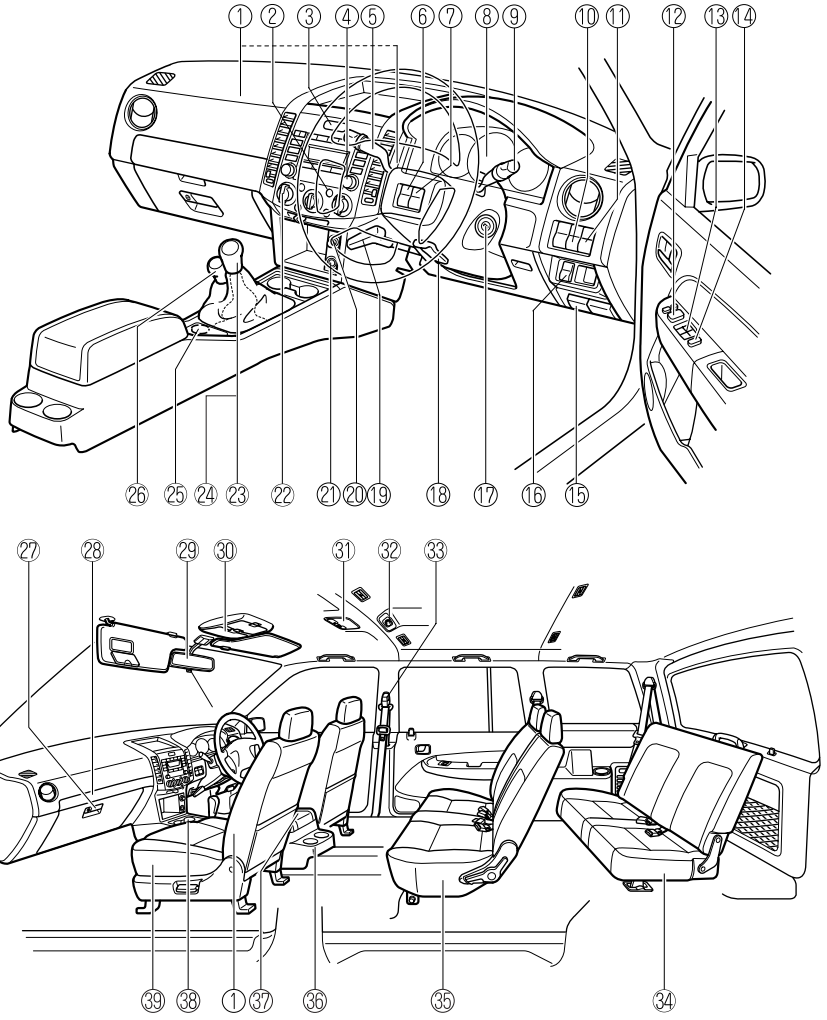
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Instrument panel and Interior Overview

Right-hand drive model

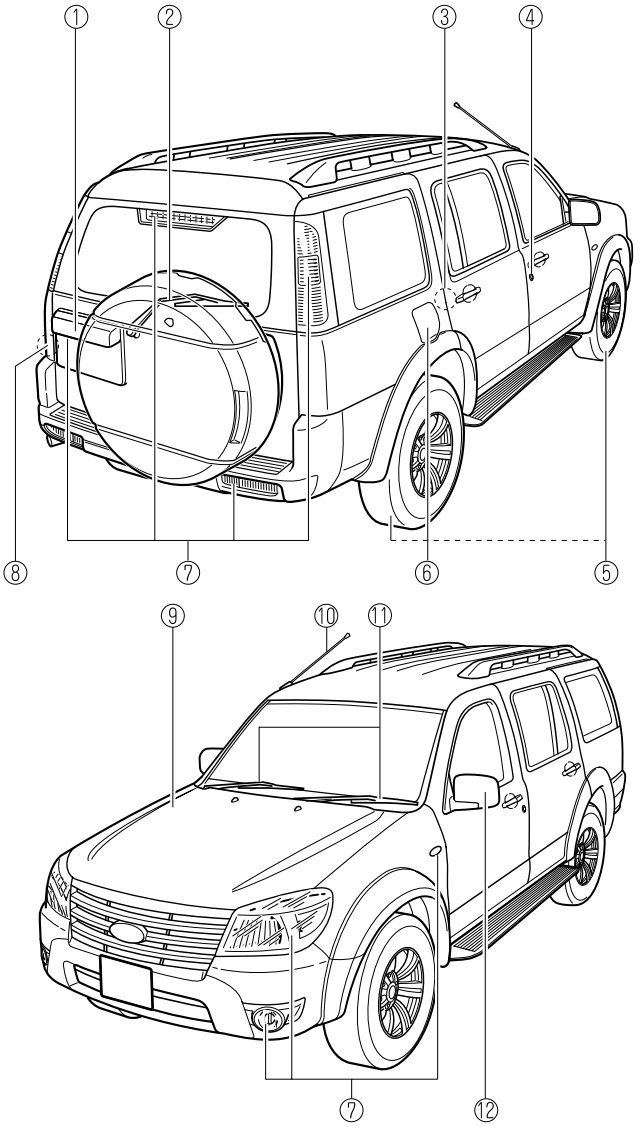


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The equipment and installation position varies by vehicle.

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2 Essential Safety Equipment

Use of safety equipment, including seats, seat belt system, child-restraint systems and SRS air bags.

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Front Seats

⚠ WARNING

Do not modify or replace the front seats:
Modifying or replacing the front seats such as replacing the upholstery or loosening any bolts is dangerous. The front seats contain air bag components essential to the supplementary restraint system. Such modifications could damage the supplementary restraint system and result in serious injury. Consult an Authorised Ford Repairer if there is any need to remove or reinstall the front seats.

Do not drive with damaged front seats:
Driving with damaged front seats is dangerous. A collision, even one not strong enough to inflate the air bags, could damage the front seats which contain essential air bag components. If there was a subsequent collision, an air bag may not deploy which could lead to injuries. Always have an Authorised Ford Repairer inspect the front seats, front seat belt pretensioners and air bags after a collision.

⚠ WARNING

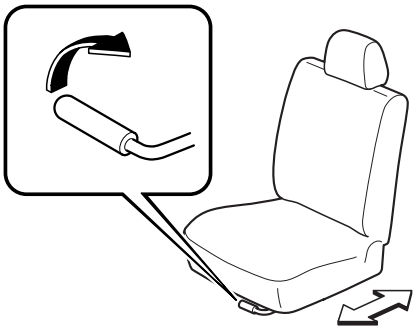
Make sure the adjustable components of a seat are locked in place:
Adjustable seats and seatbacks that are not securely locked are dangerous. In a sudden stop or collision, the seat or seatback could move, causing injury. Make sure the adjustable components of the seat are locked in place by attempting to slide the seat forward and backward and rocking the seatback.

▼Seat Slide

⚠ WARNING

Adjust the driver's seat only when the vehicle is stopped:
Adjusting the driver's seat while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. The driver could lose control of the vehicle and have an accident.

To move a seat forward or backward, raise the lever and slide the seat to the desired position and release the lever.



Make sure the lever returns to its original position and the seat is locked in place by attempting to push it forward and backward.

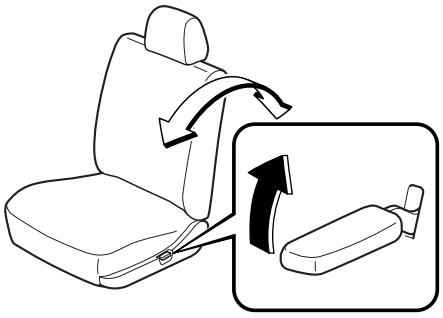
▼Seat Recline

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not drive with either front seat reclined:
Sitting in a reclined position while the vehicle is moving is dangerous because you do not get the full protection from seat belts. During sudden braking or a collision, you can slide under the lap belt and suffer serious internal injuries. For maximum protection, sit well back and upright.

Do not drive with the seatback unlocked:
All of the seatbacks play an important role in your protection in a vehicle. Leaving the seatback unlocked is dangerous as it can allow passengers to be ejected or thrown around and baggage to strike occupants in a sudden stop or collision, resulting in severe injury. After adjusting the seatback at any time, even when there are no other passengers, rock the seatback to make sure it is locked in place.

To change the seatback angle, lean forward slightly while raising the lever. Then lean back to the desired position and release the lever.



Make sure the lever returns to its original position and the seatback is locked in place by attempting to push it forward and backward.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning a rear-reclined seatback to its upright position, make sure you hold onto the seatback with your other hand while operating the lever. If the seatback is not supported, it will flip forward suddenly and could cause injury.

Second-Row Seats

⚠ WARNING

Do not stack cargo higher than the seatbacks:
Stacking luggage or other cargo higher than the seatbacks is dangerous. During a sudden stop or collision, objects can fly around and become projectiles that could hit and injure passengers.

Make sure luggage and cargo is secured before driving:
Not securing cargo while driving is dangerous as it could move or be crushed during sudden braking or a collision and cause injury.

Make sure the adjustable components of a seat are locked in place by attempting to slide the seat forward and backward and rocking the seatback:
Adjustable seats that are not securely latched are dangerous. In a sudden stop or collision, the seat or seatback could move, causing injury.

Adjust the seat only when the vehicle is stopped:
Adjusting the seat while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Sudden braking or a collision could cause serious injury.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with the seatback unlocked:
All of the seatbacks play an important role in your protection in a vehicle. Leaving the seatback unlocked is dangerous as it can allow passengers to be ejected or thrown around and baggage to strike occupants in a sudden stop or collision, resulting in severe injury. After adjusting the seatback at any time, even when there are no other passengers, rock the seatback to make sure it is locked in place.

Never allow a passenger to sit or stand on the folded seatback while the vehicle is moving:
Driving with a passenger on the folded seatback is dangerous. Allowing a child to sit up on the folded seatback while the vehicle is moving is particularly dangerous. In a sudden stop or even a minor collision, a child not in a proper seat or child-restraint system and seat belt could be thrown forward, back or even out of the vehicle resulting in serious injuries or death. The child in the baggage area could be thrown into other occupants and cause serious injury.

NOTE

- The second-row seats cannot be removed.
- When returning a second-row seat to its original position, also replace the seat belt to its normal position. Verify that the seat belt pulls out and retracts.

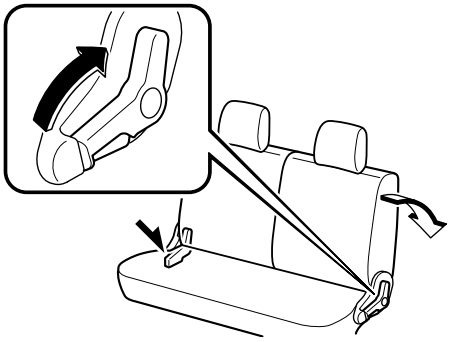
▼Seat Recline

⚠ *WARNING*

<u>Do not drive with the seats reclined:</u> Sitting in a reclined position while the vehicle is moving is dangerous because you do not get the full protection from the seat belts. During sudden braking or a collision, you can slide under the lap belt and suffer serious internal injuries. For maximum protection, sit well back and upright.

<u>Do not recline a second-row seatback when the third row seat is occupied:</u> Reclining the second-row seatback when the third-row seat is occupied is dangerous.Because the clearance in the third-row seat is limited, occupants in the third-row seat could be hurt seriously on a reclined second-row seatback.

To change the seatback angle, lean forward slightly while pulling the lever. Then lean back to the desired position and release the lever.



Make sure the lever returns to its original position and the seatback is locked in place by attempting to push it forward and backward.

⚠ CAUTION

When returning a rear-reclined seatback to its upright position, make sure you hold onto the seatback with your other hand while operating the lever. If the seatback is not supported, it will flip forward suddenly and could cause injury.

▼Third-Row Seat Access

Access to the third-row seat and luggage compartment is possible by manoeuvring the second-row seat.

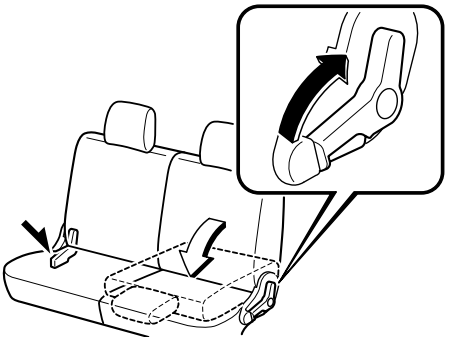
⚠ *WARNING*

Never place your hands between the seat anchor and the seat:
Placing your hands around the seat anchors is dangerous. You could pinch your hands or fingers between the seat anchor and the seat. Hold the edge of the seat when lowering it into place.

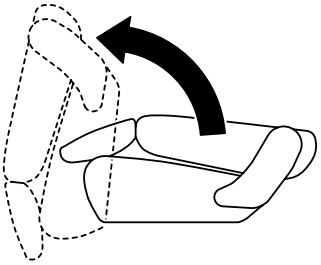
After returning the seat, attempt to push it forward and backward to make sure it is securely locked:
Driving with the seat unsecured is dangerous. The seat may become detached while the vehicle is moving causing serious injury.

Passenger access

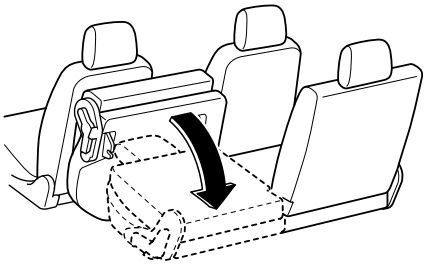
1. Lower the second-row seat head restraint to the lowest position (page 2-15).
2. Pull the reclining lever and lower the seatback.



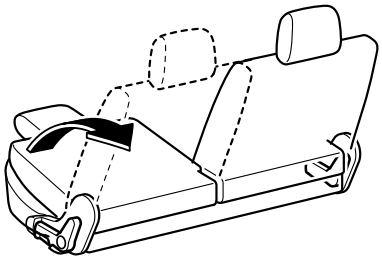
3. Raise the entire seat up and forward.



4. Supporting the seat with your hand, enter the vehicle.
5. Lower the seat backward to lock it in place. Make sure the seat is locked.



6. Lift the seatback upright. Attempt to move the seatback forward and backward to make sure it is locked.

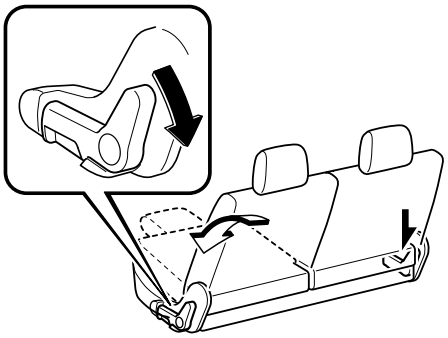


⚠ CAUTION

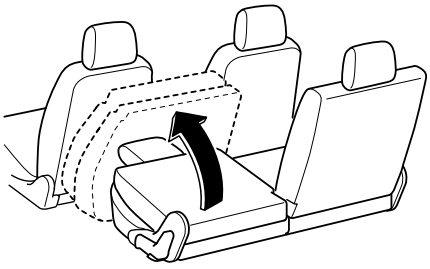
Return the seatback to its upright position in one continuous motion. Otherwise the seat will not be securely locked, and could flip forward suddenly causing injury. If this happens, release the seat lock by pulling the lever and repeat the procedure.

Passenger exiting

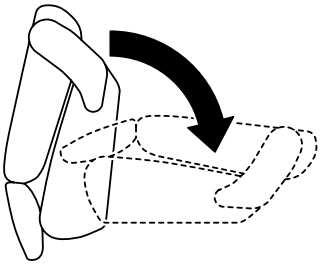
1. Lower the second-row seat head restraint to the lowest position (page 2-15).
2. Pull the reclining lever and lower the seatback.



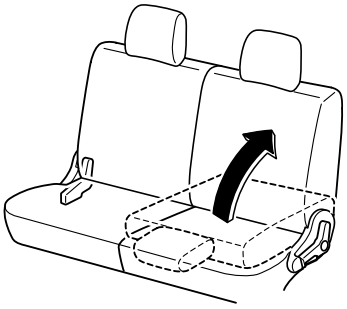
3. Raise the entire seat up and forward.



4. Supporting the seat with your hand, exit the vehicle.
5. Lower the seat backward to lock it in place. Make sure the seat is locked.



6. Lift the seatback upright. Attempt to move the seatback forward and backward to make sure it is locked.



⚠ CAUTION

Return the seatback to its upright position in one continuous motion. Otherwise the seat will not be securely locked, and could flip forward suddenly causing injury. If this happens, release the seat lock by pulling the lever and repeat the procedure.

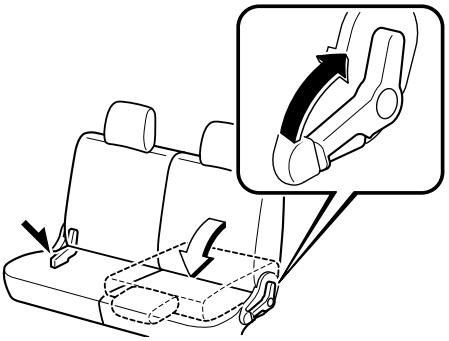
▼Folding the Second-Row Seats

Long objects can be placed inside when the front passenger seat is folded down as well. Make sure objects are secured.

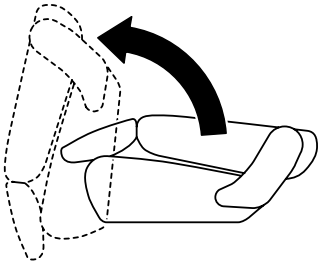
To fold and stow second-row seat

The second-row seat can be flipped forward to provide more cargo space.

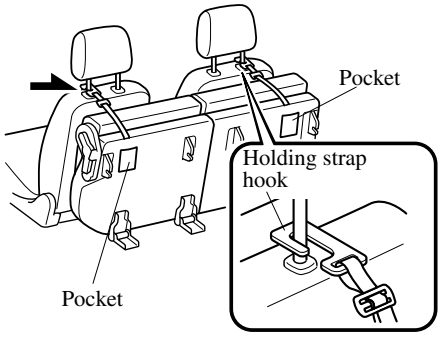
1. Lower the second-row seat head restraint to the lowest position (page 2-15).
2. Insert the lap belt into the pocket of the seat bottom.
3. Pull the reclining lever on the left or right and lower the seatback.



4. Raise the entire seat up and forward.



5. To prevent the seat from falling back down, attach the holding strap hook to the head restraint upright.



⚠ WARNING

Make sure the stowed seats are secured with the holding straps:
A seat not secured with a holding strap is dangerous. The seat could fall down and cause serious injury.

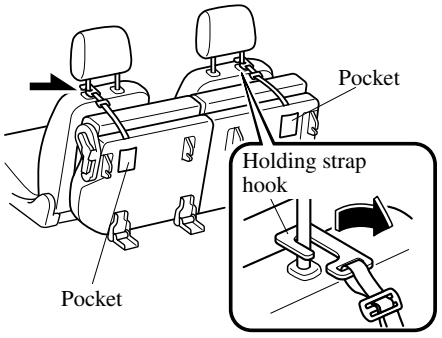
6. Adjust the holding strap to tighten it securely on the head restraint upright.

NOTE

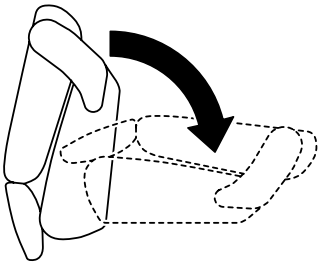
The holding strap hook is kept in the pocket under the seat.

To return second-row seat to the original position

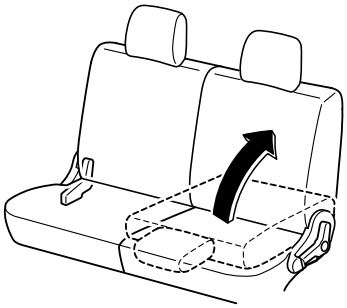
1. Support the seat while detaching the holding strap hook from the head restraint upright so that the seat does not fall down.
2. Tuck the holding strap hook in the pocket.



3. Carefully lower the seat backward until it locks in place. Attempt to lift the seat up to make sure it is firmly locked down.



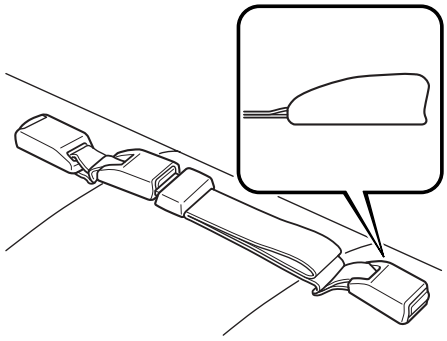
4. Lift the seatback upright. Attempt to move the seatback forward and backward to make sure it is locked.



⚠ CAUTION

Return the seatback to its upright position in one continuous motion. Otherwise the seat will not be securely locked, and could flip forward suddenly causing injury. If this happens, release the seat lock by pulling the lever and repeat the procedure.

5. Place the seat belt buckle face up.



Third-Row Seat

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not stack cargo higher than the seatbacks:
Stacking luggage or other cargo higher than the seatbacks is dangerous. During a sudden stop or collision, objects can fly around and become projectiles that could hit and injure passengers.

Make sure luggage and cargo is secured before driving:
Not securing cargo while driving is dangerous as it could move or be crushed during sudden braking or a collision and cause injury.

Do not drive with the seatback unlocked:
All of the seatbacks play an important role in your protection in a vehicle. Leaving the seatback unlocked is dangerous as it can allow passengers to be ejected or thrown around and baggage to strike occupants in a sudden stop or collision, resulting in severe injury. After returning the seatback at any time, even when there are no other passengers, rock the seatback to make sure it is locked in place.

⚠ *WARNING*

Never allow a passenger to sit or stand on the folded seatback while the vehicle is moving:
Driving with a passenger on the folded seatback is dangerous. Allowing a child to sit up on the folded seatback while the vehicle is moving is particularly dangerous. In a sudden stop or even a minor collision, a child not in a proper seat or child-restraint system and seat belt could be thrown forward, back or even out of the vehicle resulting in serious injuries or death. The child in the baggage area could be thrown into other occupants and cause serious injury.

NOTE

When returning a third-row seat to its original position, also replace the seat belt to its normal position. Verify that the seat belt pulls out and retracts.

▼Folding the Third-Row Seat

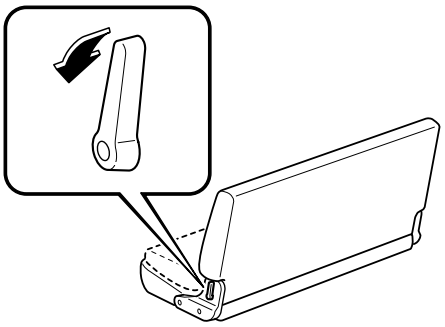
The third-row seat can be flipped and stowed forward to provide more cargo space.

⚠ CAUTION

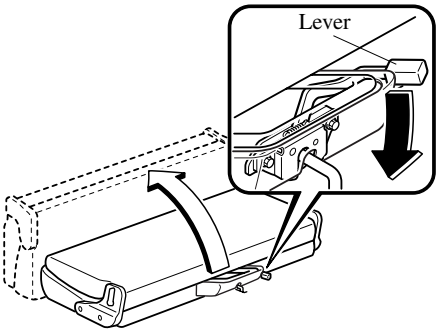
Do not sit or lie on the folded seatback. The seat could be damaged.

To fold and stow the third-row seat

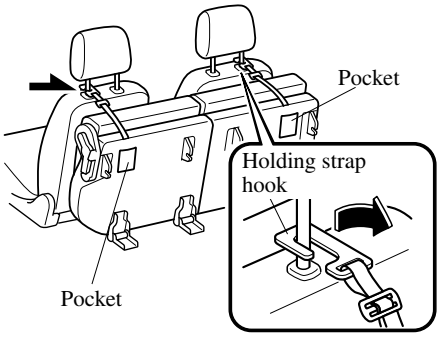
1. Push the lever and fold the seatback forward.



2. To unlock the seat, pull the handle and raise the rear portion of the seat bottom upright.



3. To prevent the seat from falling back down, attach the holding strap hook to the left head restraint upright of the second-row seat.



⚠ *WARNING*

Make sure the stowed seat is secured with the holding strap:
A seat not secured with a holding strap is dangerous. The seat could fall down and cause serious injury.

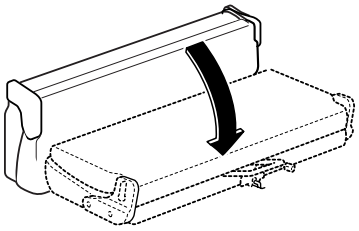
4. Adjust the holding strap to tighten it securely on the head restraint upright.

NOTE

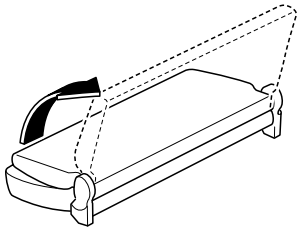
The holding strap hook is kept in the pocket under the seat.

To return the third-row seat to its original position

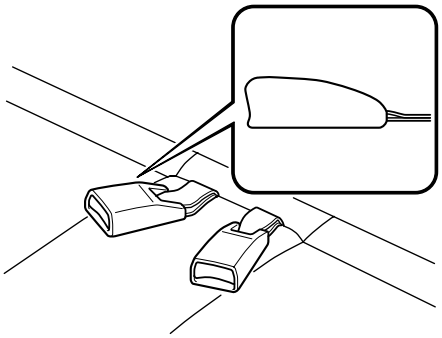
1. Support the third-row seat while detaching the holding strap hook from the head restraint upright so that the seat does not fall down.
2. Tuck the holding strap hook into its pocket.
3. Lower the third-row seat backward. Attempt to lift the seat up to make sure it is firmly locked down.



4. Raise the seatback to its upright position. Make sure the seatback is locked.



5. Place the seat belt buckles face up.



▼Removal of Third-Row Seat

The third-row seat can be removed to provide more cargo space.

⚠ WARNING

Do not remove or install third-row seat while the vehicle is moving or on a slope:
Removing or installing the third-row seat while the vehicle is moving or on a slope is dangerous. The seat is heavier than it appears and could suddenly detach causing serious injury. Remove or install the seat with the vehicle parked on a level surface.

Do not sit or lie in the floor space for the third-row seat while the vehicle is moving:
Riding on the floor space created by the removal of the third-row seat is dangerous. Sudden braking or a collision could cause serious injury. Never ride in a vehicle where you can't sit in the seat and wear the seat belt.

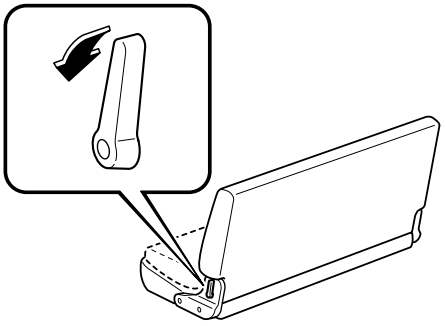
Never place your hands between the seat anchor and the seat:
Placing your hands around the seat anchors when removing or installing the third-row seat is dangerous. You could pinch your hands or fingers between the seat anchor and the seat. Hold the edge of the seat when lowering it into place.

⚠ WARNING

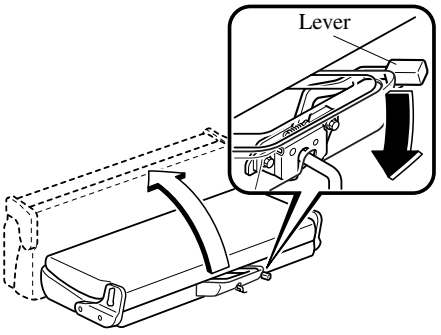
After installing the seat, attempt to push it forward and backward to make sure it is securely locked:
Driving with the seat unsecured is dangerous. The seat may become detached while the vehicle is moving causing serious injury.

To remove the third-row seat

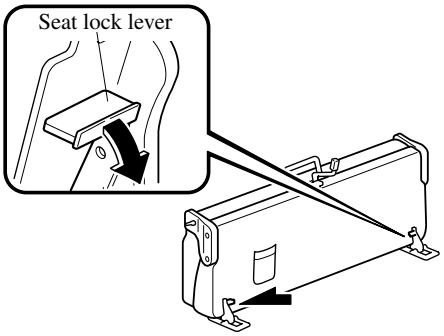
1. Push the lever and fold the seatback forward.



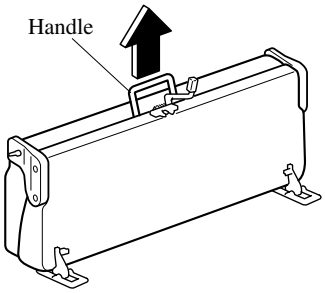
2. To unlock the seat, pull the handle and raise the rear portion of the seat bottom upright.



3. Supporting the third-row seat with your hand, press the seat lock levers on the left and right.

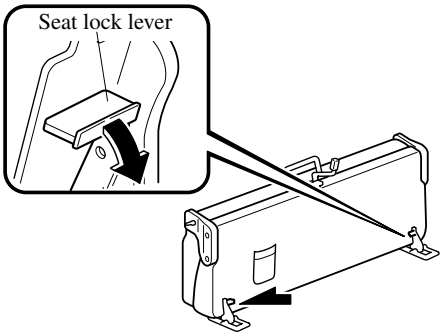


4. Remove the seat from the front floor anchors.

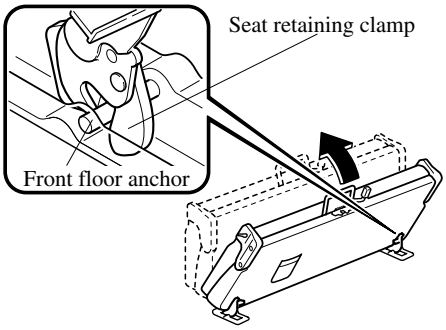


To install the third-row seat

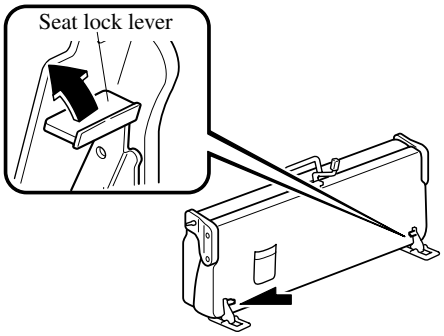
1. Pull down the seat lock levers on the left and right.



2. Align the seat retaining clamps with the front floor anchors.



3. Supporting the seat with your hand, raise the seat lock levers on the left and right to lock the seat in place.



4. Return the third-row seat to its original position following procedure 3 through 5 of “To return the third-row seat to its original position” (page 2-11).

Head Restraints

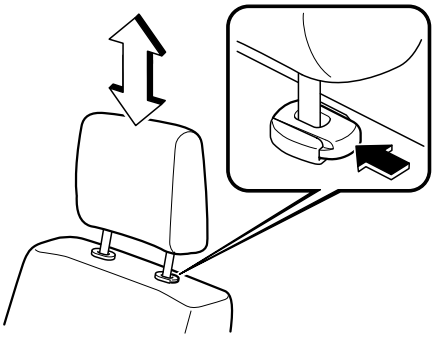
Head restraints are intended to help protect you and the passengers from neck injury.

⚠ *WARNING*

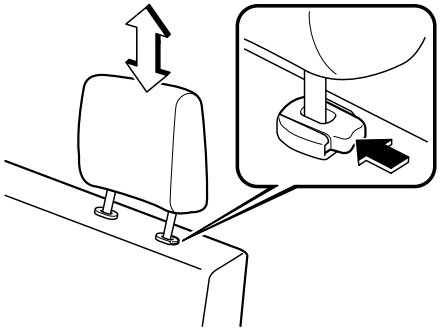
Always drive with the head restraints installed when seats are being used and make sure they are properly adjusted:
Driving with the head restraints adjusted too low or removed is dangerous. With no support behind your head, your neck could be seriously injured in a collision.

Height adjustment

To raise a head restraint, pull it up to the desired position.
To lower the head restraint, press the stop-catch release, then push the head restraint down.
Adjust the head restraint so that the top is even with the top of the passenger's ears, never the passenger's neck to prevent injury.
Front seat



Second-Row seat



Removal/Installation

To remove the head restraint, pull it up while pressing the stop-catch.
To install the head restraint, press the uprights into the holes while pressing the stop-catch.

⚠ *WARNING*

Always drive with the head restraints set up when seats are being used and make sure they are properly set up:
Driving with the head restraints not set up is dangerous. With no support behind your head, your neck could be seriously injured in a collision.

Seat Belt Precautions

Seat belts help to decrease the possibility of severe injury during accidents and sudden stops. Ford recommends that the driver and all passengers always wear seat belts.

Your vehicle has the following types of seat belts.

Seating Position		Type of seat belt
Front seat		3-point type seat belt with emergency locking mode retractor
Second-row seat	Outboard	3-point type seat belt with emergency locking mode retractor
	Centre	2-point type seat belt
Third-row seat		3-point type seat belt with emergency locking mode retractor

3-point type seat belt with emergency locking mode retractor
This belt has retractors with an inertia lock that keep the belt retracted when not in use. The lock allows the belt to remain comfortable on the user, but it will lock in position during a collision.
Refer to Emergency Locking Mode on page 2-19.
2-point type seat belt
This belt can be adjusted to the desired position manually.
Refer to 2-Point Type Seat Belt on page 2-24.

⚠ *WARNING*

Always wear your seat belt and make sure all occupants are properly restrained:
Not wearing a seat belt is extremely dangerous. During a collision, occupants not wearing seat belts could hit someone or things inside the vehicle or even be thrown out of the vehicle. They could be seriously injured or even killed. In the same collision, occupants wearing seat belts would be much safer.

Do not wear twisted seat belts:
Twisted seat belts are dangerous. In a collision, the full width of the belt is not available to absorb the impact. This puts more force on the bones beneath the belt, which could cause serious injury or death.

Never use one seat belt on more than one person at a time:
Using one seat belt for more than one person at a time is dangerous. A seat belt used in this way cannot spread the impact forces properly and the two passengers could be crushed together and seriously injured or even killed. Never use one belt for more than one person at a time and always operate the vehicle with each occupant properly restrained.

Seat Belt Systems

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not operate a vehicle with a damaged seat belt:
Using a damaged seat belt is dangerous. An accident could damage the belt webbing of the seat belt in use. A damaged seat belt cannot provide adequate protection in a collision. Have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer inspect all seat belt systems in use during an accident before they are used again.

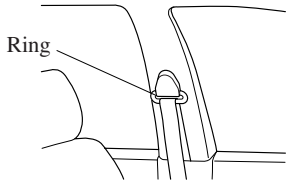
Have your seat belts changed immediately if the pretensioner or load limiter has been expended:
One or both front air bags may deploy, and the corresponding pretensioner(s) may also deploy at the same time. Like the air bags, the front seat belt pretensioners will only function once. If the front seat belt pretensioners are not replaced, the risk of injury in a collision will increase. Expended front seat belt pretensioners and air bags must be replaced after any collision which caused them to deploy. Additionally, the load limiter will only limit loads on the chest once in a collision and this is another reason to have the front seat belts inspected. Always have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer inspect the front seat belt pretensioners and air bags after any collision.

Instructions for Use of Seat Belt Assemblies:

- ***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.***
- ***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.***
- ***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.***
- ***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.***
- ***Belts should not be worn with straps twisted.***
- ***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.***
- ***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.***

⚠ CAUTION

Belt retraction may become difficult if the belts and rings are soiled, so try to keep them clean. For more details about cleaning the seat belts, refer to “Cleaning the Lap/Shoulder Belt Webbing” (page 8-52).



▼Pregnant Women and Persons with Serious Medical Conditions

Pregnant women should always wear seat belts. Ask your doctor for specific recommendations.
The lap belt should be worn SNUGLY AND AS LOW AS POSSIBLE OVER THE HIPS. The shoulder belt should be worn across your shoulder properly, but never across the stomach area.
Persons with serious medical conditions also should wear seat belts. Check with your doctor for any special instructions regarding specific medical conditions.



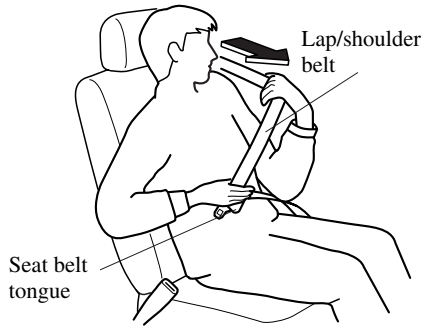
▼Emergency Locking Mode

When the seat belt is fastened, it will always be in the emergency locking mode. In the emergency locking mode, the belt remains comfortable on the occupant and the retractor will lock in position during a collision.
If the belt is locked and cannot be pulled out, retract the belt once, and then try pulling it out slowly. If this fails, pull the belt strongly one time and loosen, then pull it out again slowly.

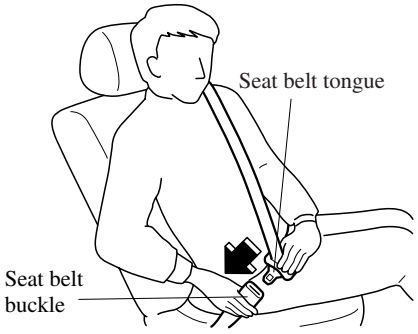
3-Point Type Seat Belt

▼Fastening the Seat Belt

1. Grasp the seat belt tongue.
2. Slowly pull out the lap/shoulder belt.



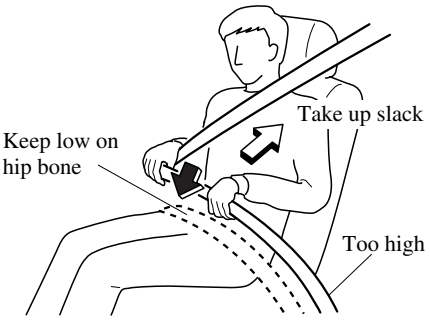
3. Insert the seat belt tongue into the seat belt buckle until you hear a click sound.



⚠ *WARNING*

Positioning the Shoulder Portion of the Seat Belt:
Improper positioning of the shoulder portion of the seat belt is dangerous. Always make sure the shoulder portion of the seat belt is positioned across your shoulder and near your neck, but never under your arm, on your neck, or on your upper arm.

4. Position the lap belt as low as possible, not on the abdominal area, then adjust the shoulder belt so that it fits snugly against your body.

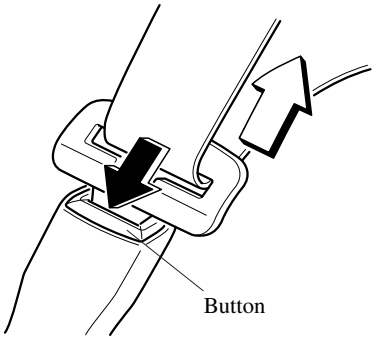


⚠ *WARNING*

Positioning the Lap Portion of the Seat Belt:
The lap portion of the seat belt worn too high is dangerous. In a collision, this would concentrate the impact force directly on the abdominal area, causing serious injury. Wear the lap portion of the belt snugly and as low as possible.

▼Unfastening the Seat Belt

Depress the button on the seat belt buckle. If the belt does not fully retract, pull it out and check for kinks or twists. Then make sure it remains untwisted as it retracts.

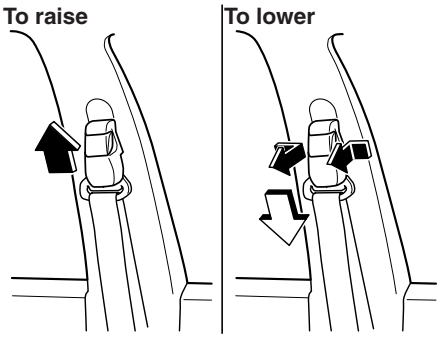


NOTE

If a belt does not fully retract, inspect it for kinks and twists. If it is still not retracting properly, have it inspected at an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

▼Front Shoulder Belt Adjuster

Adjust the height of the shoulder belt if the seat belt touches your neck, or if it crosses your arm instead of your shoulder. To raise the shoulder belt adjuster, push the adjuster up. To lower the shoulder belt adjuster, pull the adjuster and slide it down. Make sure the adjuster is locked.



⚠ *WARNING*

Positioning the Shoulder Portion of the Seat Belt:
Improper positioning of the shoulder portion of the seat belt is dangerous. Always make sure the shoulder portion of the seat belt is positioned across your shoulder and near your neck, but never under your arm, on your neck, or on your upper arm.

Front Seat Belt Pretensioner and Load Limiting Systems

For optimum protection, the driver and front passenger seat belts are equipped with pretensioner and load limiting systems. For both these systems to work properly you must wear the seat belt properly.

Pretensioners:
In moderate or severe frontal or near-frontal accidents, the front air bag and pretensioner systems deploy simultaneously. The front seat belt retractors remove slack quickly as the air bags are expanding.

Load limiter:
The load limiting system releases belt webbing in a controlled manner to reduce belt force on the occupant's chest. While the most severe load on a seat belt occurs in frontal collisions, the load limiter has an automatic mechanical function and can activate in any accident mode with sufficient occupant movement.
Even if the pretensioners have not fired, the load limiting function must be checked by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer after any collision.

⚠ *WARNING*

Wear seat belts only as recommended in this owner's manual:
Incorrect positioning of the driver and front passenger seat belts is dangerous. Without proper positioning, the pretensioner and load limiting systems cannot provide adequate protection in an accident and this could result in serious injury. For more details about wearing seat belts, refer to "Fastening the seat belts" (page 2-20).

Have your seat belts changed immediately if the pretensioner or load limiter has been expended:
One or both front air bags may deploy, and the corresponding pretensioner(s) may also deploy at the same time. Like the air bags, the front seat belt pretensioners will only function once. If the front seat belt pretensioners are not replaced, the risk of injury in a collision will increase. Expended front seat belt pretensioners and air bags must be replaced after any collision which caused them to deploy. Additionally, the load limiter will only limit loads on the chest once in a collision and this is another reason to have the front seat belts inspected. Always have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer inspect the front seat belt pretensioners and air bags after any collision.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not modify the components or wiring, or use electronic testing devices on the pretensioner system:
Modifying the components or wiring of the pretensioner system, including the use of electronic testing devices is dangerous. You could accidentally activate it or make it inoperable which would prevent it from activating in an accident. The occupants or repairers could be seriously injured.

Properly dispose of the pretensioner system:
Improper disposal of the pretensioner system or a vehicle with non-deactivated pretensioners is dangerous. Unless all safety procedures are followed, injury could result. Ask an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer how to safely dispose of the pretensioner system or how to scrap a pretensioner-equipped vehicle.

NOTE

- The pretensioner system will activate in a moderate or greater frontal or near-frontal collision. It will not activate in most rollovers, side or rear impacts.
- Some smoke (non-toxic gas) will be released when the air bags and pretensioners deploy. This does not indicate a fire. This gas normally has no effect on occupants, however, those with sensitive skin may experience light skin irritation. If residue from the deployment of the air bags or the front pretensioner system gets on the skin or in the eyes, wash it off as soon as possible.

▼Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light



If the air bag/front seat belt pretensioner system is working properly, the warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position or after the engine is cranked. The warning light turns off after a specified period of time.

A system malfunction is indicated if the warning light constantly flashes, constantly illuminates or does not illuminate at all when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position. If any of these occur, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible. The system may not work in an accident.

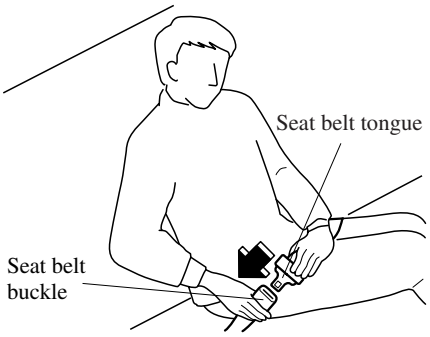
⚠ *WARNING*

Never tamper with the air bag/ pretensioner systems and always have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer perform all servicing and repairs:
Self-servicing or tampering with the systems is dangerous. An air bag/ pretensioner could accidentally activate or become disabled causing serious injury or death.

2-Point Type Seat Belt

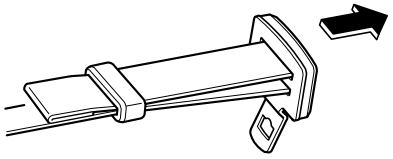
▼Fastening the Seat Belt

1. Pull the seat belt tongue to the desired length.
2. Insert it into the seat belt buckle until you hear a click sound.

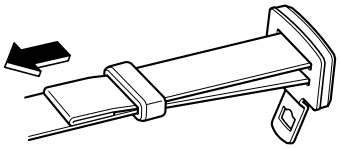


3. Adjust the belt length.
   To lengthen the belt, hold the seat belt tongue at a right angle to the webbing and pull. To shorten, pull the loose end of the webbing.

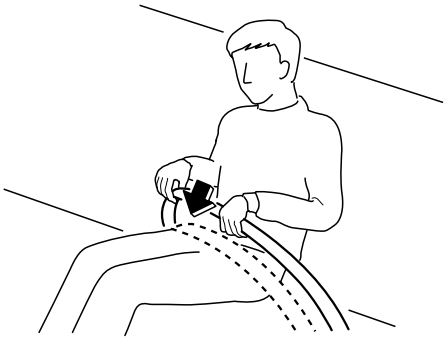
Lengthen



Shorten



4. Make sure the lap belt is snugly fitted against your body.

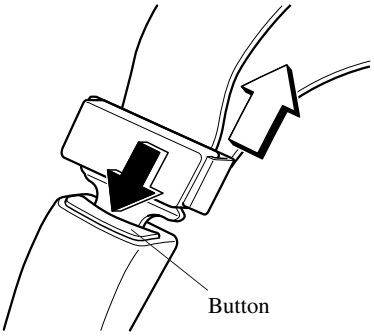


⚠ *WARNING*

Wearing the Lap Belt:
A lap belt worn too high is dangerous. In a collision, this would concentrate the impact force directly on the abdominal area, causing serious injury. Wear the lap belt snugly and as low as possible.

▼Unfastening the Seat Belt

Depress the button on the seat belt buckle.



Child Restraint

Child Restraint Precautions

Ford strongly urges the use of child-restraint systems for children small enough to use them.

Check your local and state or provincial laws for specific requirements regarding the safety of children riding in your vehicle.

Whatever child-restraint system you consider, please pick the appropriate one for the age and size of the child, obey the law and follow the instructions that come with the individual child-restraint system.

A child who has outgrown child-restraint systems should sit in the rear and use seat belts.

The child-restraint system should be installed on the rear seat.
Statistics confirm that the rear seat is the best place for all children up to 12 years of age-the more so with a supplementary restraint system (air bags).

A rear-facing child-restraint system should **NEVER** be used in the front passenger seat with the air bag system activated. The front passenger's seat is also the least preferred seat for other child-restraint systems.

⚠ *WARNING*

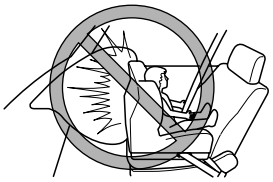
Use the correct size child-restraint system:
For effective protection in vehicle accidents and sudden stops, a child must be properly restrained using a seat belt or child-restraint system depending on age and size. If not, the child could be seriously injured or even killed in an accident.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and always keep the child-restraint system buckled down:
An unsecured child-restraint system is dangerous. In a sudden stop or a collision it could move causing serious injury or death to the child or other occupants. Make sure any child-restraint system is properly secured in place according to the child-restraint system manufacturer's instructions. When not in use, remove it from the vehicle or fasten it with a seat belt.

⚠ *WARNING*

Always secure a child in a proper child-restraint system:
Holding a child in your arms while the vehicle is moving is extremely dangerous. No matter how strong the person may be, he or she cannot hold onto a child in a sudden stop or collision and it could result in serious injury or death to the child or other occupants. Even in a moderate accident, the child may be exposed to air bag forces that could result in serious injury or death to the child, or the child may be slammed into an adult, causing injury to both child and adult.

Extreme Hazard! Never use a rear-facing child-restraint system on the front passenger seat with an air bag that could deploy:
Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it!
Even in a moderate collision, the child-restraint system can be hit by a deploying air bag and moved violently backward resulting in serious injury or death to the child.



Vehicles with a front passenger air bag have a warning label attached as shown below. The warning label reminds you not to put a rear-facing child-restraint system on the front passenger seat at any time.

Left-hand drive model



Right-hand drive model



Child Restraint

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not install a front-facing child-restraint system on the front passenger seat unless it is unavoidable:
In a collision, the force of a deploying air bag could cause serious injury or death to the child. If installing a front-facing child-restraint system on the front passenger seat is unavoidable, move the front passenger seat as far back as possible.



Do not allow a child to lean over or against the side window of a vehicle with side air bags:
Allowing anyone to lean over or against the front door is dangerous. If the vehicle is equipped with side air bags, the impact of an inflating side air bag could cause serious injury or death to the person. Children are more likely to sleep in the vehicle; when they do, they are more at risk in the front passenger's seat that has a side air bag because they may slump over into the path of the seatback-mounted air bag. Furthermore, leaning over or against the doors could block the side air bag and eliminate the advantages of supplementary protection. With the front air bag and the additional side air bag that deploys from the outboard shoulder of the front passenger seat, the rear seat is always a better location for children who are prone to sleeping. If a child cannot be seated in the rear, do not allow the child to lean over or against the side window, even if the child is seated in a child-restraint system.

Never use one seat belt on more than one person at a time:
Using one seat belt for more than one person at a time is dangerous. A seat belt used in this way cannot spread the impact forces properly and the two passengers could be crushed together and seriously injured or even killed. Never use one belt for more than one person at a time and always operate the vehicle with each occupant properly restrained.

⚠ CAUTION

A seat belt or child-restraint system can become very hot in a closed vehicle during warm weather. To avoid burning yourself or a child, check them before you or your child touches them.

Installing Child-Restraint Systems

When installing child-restraint systems, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Supplementary Restraint System (SRS) Precautions

The front and side supplementary restraint systems (SRS) include up to 4 air bags. **Please verify the air bags equipped on your vehicle by locating the "SRS AIRBAG" location indicators.** These indicators are visible in the area where the air bags are installed.
The air bags are installed in the following locations:

- The steering wheel hub (driver air bag)
- The front passenger instrument panel (front passenger air bag)
- The outboard sides of the front seatbacks (side air bags)*

The air bag supplementary restraint systems are designed to provide supplementary protection in certain situations so seat belts are always important in the following ways:

Without seat belt usage, the air bags cannot provide adequate protection during an accident. Seat belt usage is necessary to:

- Keep the occupant from being thrown into an inflating air bag.
- Reduce the possibility of injuries during an accident that is not designed for air bag inflation, such as roll-over or rear impact.
- Reduce the possibility of injuries in frontal, near frontal, side collisions that are not severe enough to activate the air bags.
- Reduce the possibility of being thrown from your vehicle.
- Reduce the possibility of injuries to lower body and legs during an accident because the air bags provide no protection to these parts of the body.
- Hold the driver in a position which allows better control of the vehicle.

Small children must be protected by a child-restraint system as stipulated by law in every state and province. In certain states and provinces, larger children must use a child-restraint system (page 2-26).

Carefully consider which child-restraint system is necessary for your child and follow the installation directions in this Owner's Manual as well as the child-restraint system manufacturer's instructions.

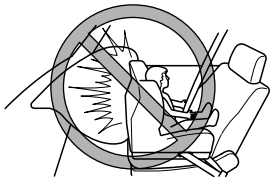
 *Some models.

⚠ *WARNING*

Seat belts must be worn in air bag equipped vehicles:
Depending only on the air bags for protection during an accident is dangerous. Alone, air bags may not prevent serious injuries. The appropriate air bags can be expected to inflate only in the first accident, such as frontal, near frontal, side collisions that are at least moderate. Vehicle occupants should always wear seat belts.

Children should not ride in the front passenger seat:
Placing a child, 12 years or under, in the front seat is dangerous. The child could be hit by a deploying air bag and be seriously injured or even killed. Even if the front passenger air bag deactivation indicator light illuminates, always move the front passenger seat as far back as possible. A sleeping child is more likely to lean against the door and be hit by the side air bag in a moderate, right-side collision. Whenever possible, always secure a child 12 years and under on the rear seats with an appropriate child-restraint system for the child's age and size.

Extreme Hazard! Never use a rear-facing child-restraint system on the front passenger seat with an air bag that could deploy:
Extreme Hazard! Do not use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an airbag in front of it!
Even in a moderate collision, the child-restraint system can be hit by a deploying air bag and moved violently backward resulting in serious injury or death to the child.



Do not sit too close to the driver and front passenger air bags:
Sitting too close to the driver and front passenger air bag modules or placing hands or feet on them is extremely dangerous. The driver and front passenger air bags inflate with great force and speed. Serious injuries could occur if someone is too close. The driver should always hold onto only the rim of the steering wheel. The front seat passenger should keep both feet on the floor. Front seat occupants should adjust their seats as far back as possible and always sit upright against the seatbacks with seat belts worn properly.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not sit too close to a front door or lean against doors in vehicles with side air bags:
Sitting too close to the side air bag modules or placing hands on them is extremely dangerous. A side air bag inflates with great force and speed directly out of the outboard shoulder of the front seat and expands along the front door on the side the car is hit.
Serious injury could occur if someone is sitting too close to the door or leaning against a window in the front seats or if rear seat occupants grab the sides of the front seatbacks. Furthermore, sleeping up against the door or hanging out the driver-side window while driving could block the side air bag and eliminate the advantages of supplementary protection. Give the side air bags room to work by sitting in the centre of the seat while the vehicle is moving with seat belts worn properly.

Do not attach objects on or around the area where driver and front passenger air bags deploy:
Attaching an object to the driver and front passenger air bag modules or placing something in front of them is dangerous. In an accident, an object could interfere with air bag inflation and injure the occupants.

Do not attach objects on or around the area where a side air bag deploys:
Attaching things to the front seat in such a way as to cover the outboard side of the seat in any way is dangerous. In an accident the object could interfere with the side air bag, which inflates from the outboard side of the front seats, impeding the added protection of the side air bag system or redirecting the air bag in a way that is dangerous. Furthermore, the bag could be cut open releasing the gas.
Do not hang net bags, map pouches or backpacks with side straps on the front seats. Never use seat covers on the front seats. Always keep the side air bag modules in your front seats free to deploy in the event of a side collision.

Do not place luggage or other objects under the front seats:
Placing luggage or other objects under the front seats is dangerous. The components essential to the supplementary restraint system could be damaged, and in the event of a side collision, the appropriate air bags may not deploy, which could result in death or serious injury. To prevent damage to the components essential to the supplementary restraint system, do not place luggage or other objects under the front seats.

Do not touch the components of the supplementary restraint system after the air bags have inflated:
Touching the components of the supplementary restraint system after the air bags have inflated is dangerous. Immediately after inflation, they are very hot. You could get burned.

⚠ *WARNING*

Never install any front-end equipment to your vehicle:
Installation of front-end equipment, such as frontal protection bar (kangaroo bar, bull bar, push bar, or other similar devices), snowplow, or winches, is dangerous. The air bag crash sensor system could be affected. This could cause air bags to inflate unexpectedly, or it could prevent the air bags from inflating during an accident. Front occupants could be seriously injured.

Do not modify the suspension:
Modifying the vehicle suspension is dangerous. If the vehicle's height or the suspension is modified, the vehicle will be unable to accurately detect a collision resulting in incorrect or unexpected air bag deployment and the possibility of serious injuries.

Do not modify the supplementary restraint system:
Modifying the components or wiring of the supplementary restraint system is dangerous. You could accidentally activate it or make it inoperable. Do not make any modifications to the supplementary restraint system. This includes installing trim, badges, or anything else over the air bag modules. It also includes installing extra electrical equipment on or near system components or wiring. An Authorised Ford Repairer can provide the special care needed in the removal and installation of front seats. It is important to protect the air bag wiring and connections to assure that the bags do not accidentally deploy and that the seats retain an undamaged air bag connection.

SRS Air Bags

NOTE

- When an air bag deploys, a loud inflation noise can be heard and some smoke will be released. Neither is likely to cause injury, however, the texture of the air bags may cause light skin injuries on body parts not covered with clothing through friction.
- Should you sell your Ford, we urge you to tell the new owner of its air bag systems and that familiarization with all instructions about them, from the Owner's Manual, is important.
- This highly-visible label warns against the use of rear-facing child-restraint systems in the front seat.

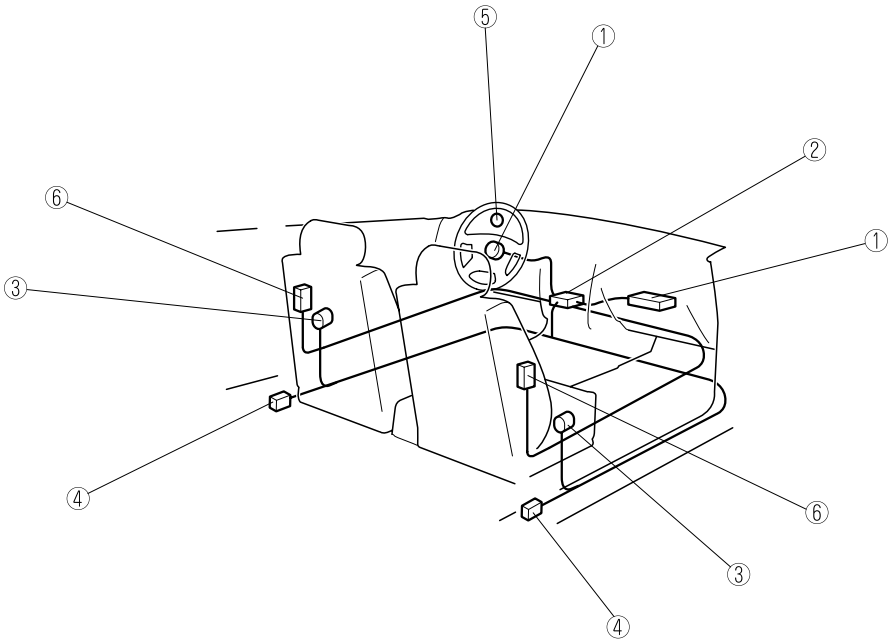
Left-hand drive model



Right-hand drive model



Supplementary Restraint System Components



① Driver/Front passenger inflators and air bags
② Crash sensors, and diagnostic module (SAS unit)
③ Front seat belt pretensioner and load limiting systems (page 2-22)
④ Side crash sensors*
⑤ Air bag/front seat belt pretensioner system warning light (page 2-38)
⑥ Side inflators and air bags*

*Some models.

How the SRS Air Bags Work

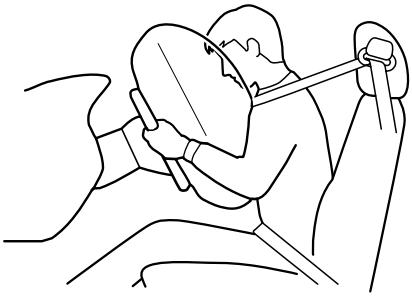
Your Ford is equipped with the following types of SRS air bags. SRS air bags are designed to work together with the seat belts to help to reduce injuries during an accident.
The SRS air bags are designed to provide further protection for passengers in addition to the seat belt functions. Be sure to wear seat belts properly.

▼Front Seat Belt Pretensioners

The front seat belt pretensioners are designed to deploy in moderate or severe frontal, near frontal collisions.

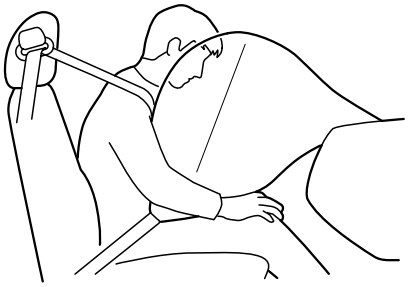
▼Driver Air Bag

The driver's air bag is mounted in the steering wheels.
When air bag crash sensors detect a frontal impact of greater than moderate force, the driver's air bag inflates quickly helping to reduce injury mainly to the driver's head or chest caused by directly hitting the steering wheel.



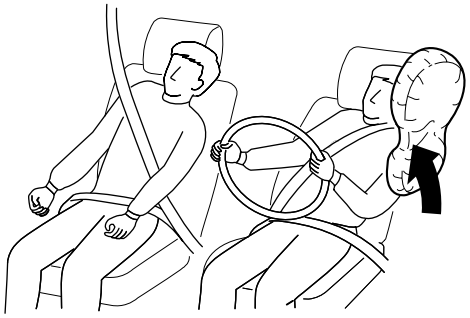
▼Front Passenger Air Bag

The front passenger air bag is mounted in the front passenger instrument panel.
The inflation mechanism for the front passenger air bag is the same as the driver's air bag, as mentioned above.



▼Side Air Bags*

The side air bags are mounted in the outboard sides of the front seatbacks.
When the air bag crash sensors detect a side impact of greater than moderate force, the system inflates the side air bag only on the side in which the vehicle was hit. The side air bag inflates quickly to reduce injury to the driver or front passenger's chest caused by directly hitting interior parts such as a door or window.



▼Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light



If the air bag/front seat belt pretensioner system is working properly, the warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position or after the engine is cranked. The warning light turns off after a specified period of time.

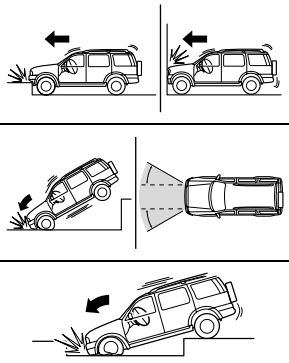
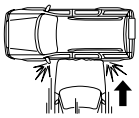
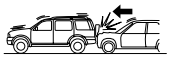
A system malfunction is indicated if the warning light constantly flashes, constantly illuminates or does not illuminate at all when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position. If any of these occur, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible. The system may not work in an accident.

⚠ *WARNING*

Never tamper with the air bag/pretensioner systems and always have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer perform all servicing and repairs:
Self-servicing or tampering with the systems is dangerous. An air bag/pretensioner could accidentally activate or become disabled causing serious injury or death.

SRS Air Bag Deployment Criteria

This chart indicates the applicable SRS equipment that will deploy depending on the type of collision.
(The illustrations are the representative cases of collisions.)

	Types of collision		
	A severe frontal/near frontal collision	A severe side collision	A rear collision
SRS equipment			
Front seat belt pretensioner	X (both sides)		No air bag and front seat belt pretensioner will be activated in a rear collision.
Driver air bag	X		
Front passenger air bag	X		
Side air bag*		X (impact side only)	

X : The SRS air bag equipment is designed to deploy in a collision.

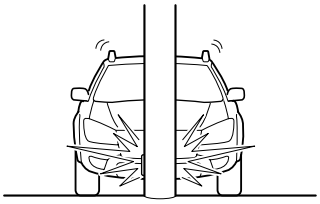
*Some models.

Limitations to SRS Air Bag

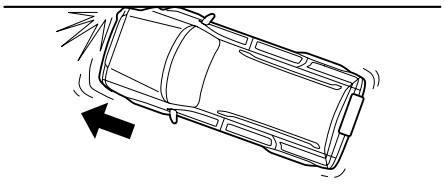
In severe collisions such as those described previously in “SRS Air Bag Deployment Criteria”, the applicable SRS air bag equipment will deploy. However, in some accidents, the equipment may not deploy depending on the type of collision and its severity.

Limitations to front/near front collision detection:
The following illustrations are examples of front/near front collisions that may not be detected as severe enough to deploy the SRS air bag equipment.

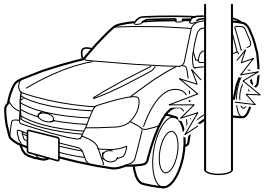
Impacts involving trees or poles



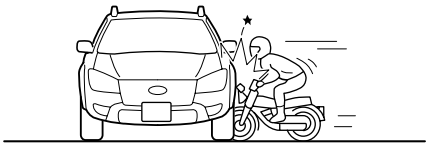
Frontal offset impact to the vehicle



Side impacts involving trees or poles

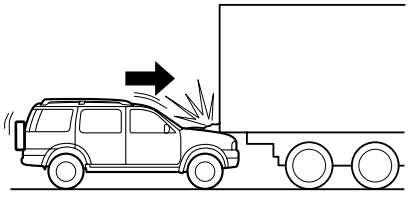


Side impacts with two-wheeled vehicles

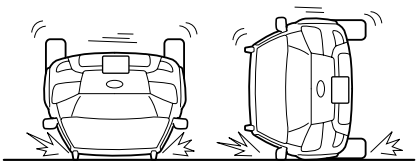


Limitations to side collision detection:
The following illustrations are examples of side collisions that may not be detected as severe enough to deploy the SRS air bag equipment.

Rear-ending or running under a truck's tail gate



Roll-over



Monitoring and Maintenance

▼Constant Monitoring

The following components of the air bag systems are monitored by a diagnostic system:

- Crash sensors, and diagnostic module (SAS unit)
- Air bag modules
- Side crash sensors*
- Air bag/Front seat belt pretensioner system warning light
- Front seat belt pretensioner and load limiting systems
- Related wiring

The diagnostic module continuously monitors the system's readiness. This begins when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position and continues while the vehicle is being driven.

▼Maintenance

The air bag systems do not require regular maintenance. But if any of the following occurs, take your vehicle to an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible:

- The air bag system warning light flashes.
- The air bag system warning light remains illuminated.
- The air bag system warning light does not illuminate when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
- The air bags have deployed.

 *Some models.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not operate a vehicle with damaged air bag/seat belt pretensioner system components:
Expended or damaged air bag/seat belt pretensioner system components must be replaced after any collision which caused them to deploy or damage them. Only a trained expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer can fully evaluate these systems to see that they will work in any subsequent accident. Driving with an expended or damaged air bag or pretensioner unit will not afford you the necessary protection in the event of any subsequent accident which could result in serious injury or death.

Do not remove interior air bag parts:
Removing any components such as the front seats, front instrument panel, the steering wheel or parts containing air bag parts or sensors is dangerous. These parts contain essential air bag components. The air bag could accidentally activate and cause serious injuries. Always have an Authorised Ford Repairer remove these parts.

Dispose of the air bag properly:
Improper disposal of an air bag or a vehicle with live air bags in it can be extremely dangerous. Unless all safety procedures are followed, injury can result. Ask an Authorised Ford Repairer how to safely dispose of an air bag or how to scrap an air bag equipped vehicle.

NOTE

Should you sell your Ford, we urge you to tell the new owner of its supplementary restraint systems and that familiarization with all instructions about them, from the Owner's Manual, is important.

Bull Bar

⚠ CAUTION
It is recommended that a bull bar is **not** fitted to diesel automatic transmission models.

3 Knowing Your Ford

Explanation of basic operations and controls; opening/closing and adjustment of various parts.

Doors and Locks 3-2
Keys 3-2
Keyless Entry System 3-3
Door Locks 3-6
Back Door 3-8
Power Windows* 3-10
Fuel-Filler Flap and Cap 3-12
Bonnet 3-14

Security System 3-16
Immobilizer System* 3-16
Theft-Deterrent System* 3-18

Steering Wheel and Mirrors 3-20
Steering Wheel 3-20
Mirrors 3-20

*Some models.

Keys

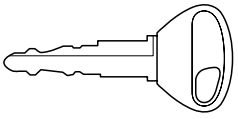
⚠ WARNING

Do not leave the key in your vehicle with children and keep them in a place where your children will not find or play with them:
Leaving children in a vehicle with the key is dangerous. This could result in someone being badly injured or even killed.

NOTE

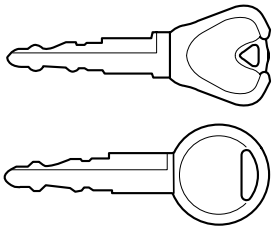
- **(With immobilizer system)**
  Refer to Immobilizer System (page 3-16) for information regarding keys and engine starting.
- **(With theft-deterrent system)**
  Refer to Theft-Deterrent System (page 3-18) for information regarding keys and the prevention of vehicle and vehicle contents theft.

The keys operate all locks.
With immobilizer system



Key code number plate

Without immobilizer system



Key code number plate

A code number is stamped on the plate attached to the key set; detach this plate and store it in a safe place (not in the vehicle) for use if you need to make a replacement key.

NOTE

Write down the code number and keep it in a separate, safe and convenient place, but not in the vehicle.
If your key is lost, consult your Authorised Ford Dealer and have your code number ready.

Keyless Entry System

This system remotely locks and unlocks the doors.
Operating the theft-deterrent system with the keyless entry system transmitter is also possible on theft-deterrent system-equipped vehicles.
Press the buttons slowly and carefully.

⚠ CAUTION

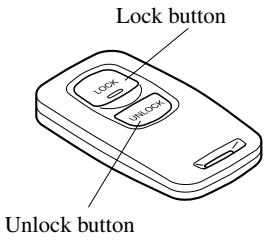
To avoid damage to the transmitter, do not:

- Drop the transmitter.
- Get the transmitter wet.
- Disassemble the transmitter.
- Expose the transmitter to any kind of magnetic field.
- Expose the transmitter to high temperatures on places such as the instrument panel or bonnet, under direct sunlight.

NOTE

- The keyless entry system is designed to operate up to 1 m (3 ft) from around the cabin, but this may vary due to local conditions.
- The system does not operate when the ignition switch is in the ON position.
- Doors cannot be locked by pressing the lock button while any other door is open. Also, the hazard warning lights will not flash.
- If the transmitter does not operate when pressing a button or the operation range becomes too small, the battery may be dead. To install a new battery, refer to Maintenance (page 3-4).
- Additional transmitters can be obtained at an Authorised Ford Repairer. Up to 3 transmitters can be used with the keyless entry system per vehicle. Bring all transmitters to an Authorised Ford Repairer when additional transmitters are required.

▼Transmitter



NOTE

If your vehicle has a theft-deterrent system, the hazard warning lights only flash when the system is armed or turned off.
Refer to the theft-deterrent system on page 3-18.

Lock button

To lock the doors, press the lock button and the hazard warning lights will flash once.

NOTE

Make sure all doors are locked after pressing the button.

Unlock button

To unlock the doors, press the unlock button and the hazard warning lights will flash twice.

NOTE

Auto re-lock function
After unlocking with the transmitter, all doors will automatically lock if one of the doors is not opened within about 30 seconds.

▼Transmitter Maintenance

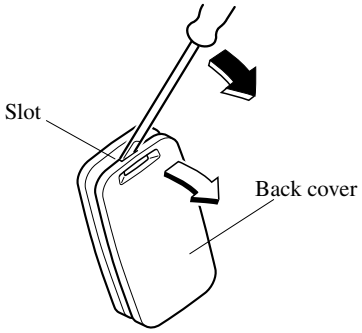
If the buttons on the transmitter are inoperable, the battery may be dead. Replace with a new battery before the transmitter becomes unusable.

⚠ CAUTION

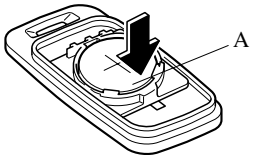
- Install the battery with the positive pole (+) facing up. Battery leakage could occur if it is not installed correctly.
- When replacing the battery, be careful not to bend the electrical terminals or get oil on them. Also be careful not to get dirt in the transmitter as it could be damaged.
- There is the danger of explosion if the battery is not correctly replaced.
- Replace only with the same type battery (CR2025 or equivalent).
- Dispose of used batteries according to the following instructions.
  - Insulate the plus and minus terminals of the battery using cellophane or equivalent tape.
  - Never disassemble.
  - Never throw the battery into fire and/or water.
  - Never deform or crush.

Replacing the transmitter battery

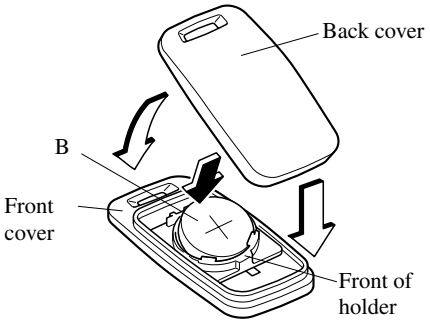
1. Insert a small flathead screwdriver into the slot and gently pry open the transmitter.



2. Press the portion of the battery indicated by A and remove the battery.



3. Install a new battery (CR2025 or equivalent) into the front portion of the holder with the positive pole (+) facing up. Press on the B portion of the battery to set the battery.



4. Align the front and back covers and snap the transmitter shut.

▼Service

If you have a problem with the keyless entry system, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

If your transmitter is lost or stolen, bring all remaining transmitters to an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible for a replacement and to make the lost or stolen transmitter inoperative.

⚠ CAUTION

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

Door Locks

⚠ WARNING

Always take all children and pets with you or leave a responsible person with them:
Leaving a child or a pet unattended in a parked vehicle is dangerous. In hot weather, temperatures inside a vehicle can become high enough to cause brain damage or even death.

Do not leave the key in your vehicle with children and keep them in a place where your children will not find or play with them:
Leaving children in a vehicle with the key is dangerous. This could result in someone being badly injured or even killed.

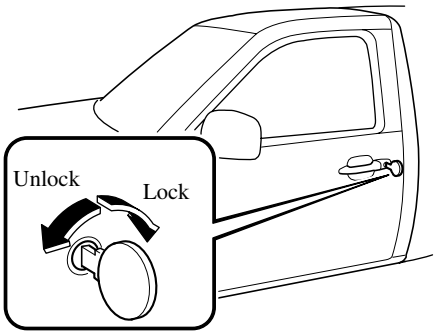
Keep all doors locked when driving:
Unlocked doors in a moving vehicle are dangerous, especially when small children are in the vehicle. Passengers can fall out if a door is accidentally opened and can more easily be thrown out in an accident.

NOTE

Always remove the key from the ignition switch, close all windows, and lock all doors when leaving your vehicle unattended. This discourages intruders and thieves.

▼Locking, Unlocking with Key

The driver's door can be locked/unlocked with the key.
Turn the key toward the front to unlock, toward the back to lock.

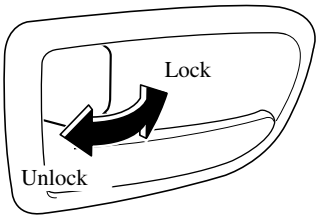


▼Locking, Unlocking with Transmitter*

The doors can be locked/unlocked by operating the keyless entry system transmitter, refer to Keyless Entry System (page 3-3).

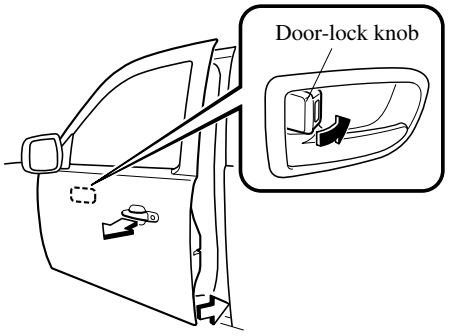
▼Locking, Unlocking with Door-Lock Knob

To lock any door from the inside, push the door-lock knob.
To unlock, pull it out.



*Some models.

To lock any door with the door-lock knob from the outside, push the door-lock knob to the lock position, hold the handle pulled, and close the door.



NOTE

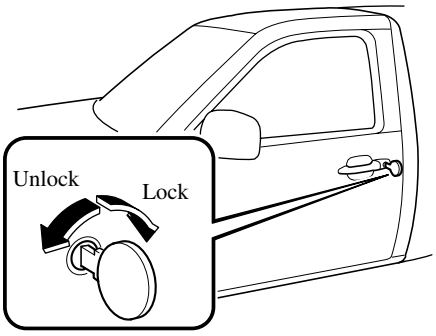
When locking the door this way:

- Be careful not to leave the key inside the vehicle.
- The rear doors can be locked by pushing down the door-lock knob and closing the doors (holding the door handle pulled is not required).

▼Power Door Locks*

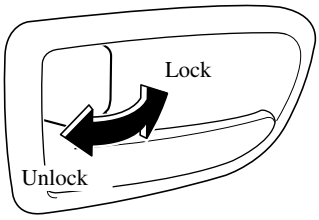
Locking, unlocking with key

All doors lock automatically when the driver's door is locked with the key. They all unlock when the driver's door is unlocked with the key.



Locking, unlocking with door-lock knob

All doors lock automatically when the driver's door-lock knob is pushed down. They all unlock when the driver's door-lock knob is pulled out.



Locking, unlocking with transmitter

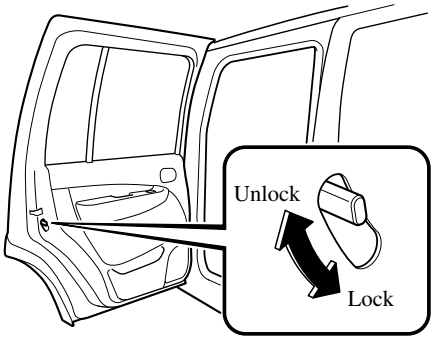
All doors can be locked/unlocked by operating the keyless entry system transmitter, refer to Keyless Entry System (page 3-3).

*Some models.

▼Rear Door Child Safety Locks

These locks are intended to help prevent children from accidentally opening the rear doors. Use them both whenever a child rides in the vehicle.

If you slide the child safety lock to the lock position before closing that door, the door cannot be opened from the inside. The door can be opened only by pulling the outside handle.



NOTE

A child safety lock is also equipped on the back door (page 3-10).

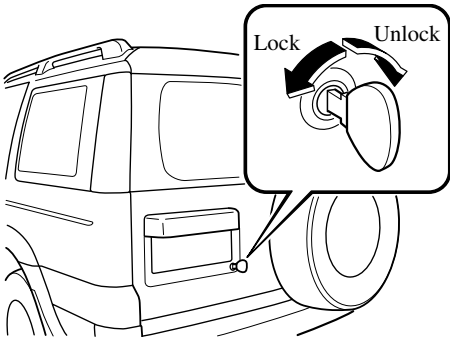
Back Door

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not drive with the back door open:
An open back door in a moving vehicle will cause exhaust gas to be drawn into the cabin. This gas contains CO (carbon monoxide), which is colourless, odourless, and highly poisonous, and it can cause loss of consciousness and death. Moreover, an open back door could cause occupants to fall out in accident.

▼Locking, Unlocking with Key

To lock the back door with the key, insert the key and turn it anticlockwise.
To unlock the back door with the key, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

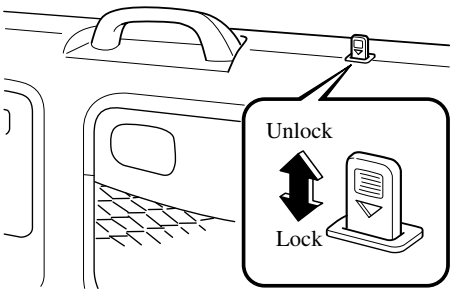


NOTE

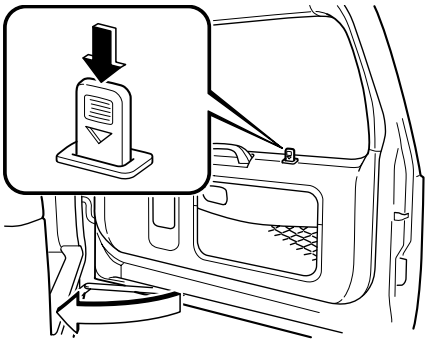
The back door can be locked/unlocked by inserting the key into the key slot of the driver's door, refer to Power Door Locks (page 3-7).

▼Locking, Unlocking with Back Door-Lock Knob

To lock the back door from the inside, push down the back door-lock knob. To unlock, pull it up.



To lock the back door from the outside with the back door-lock knob, push down the back door-lock knob and close the door.

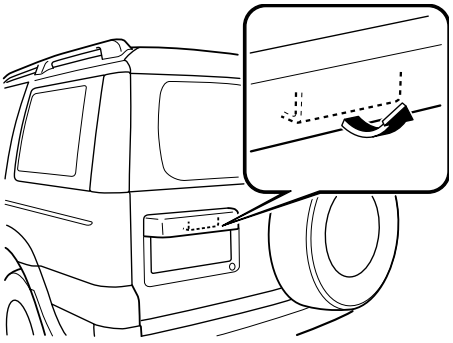


NOTE
The back door can be locked/unlocked by operating the driver's door-lock knob, refer to Power Door Locks (page 3-7).

▼Opening and Closing the Back Door

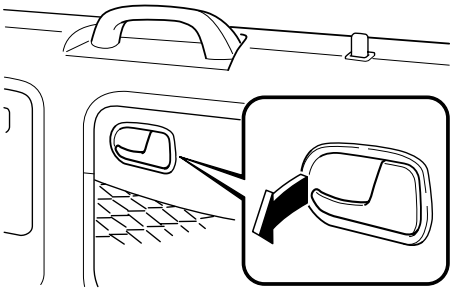
Opening the back door from the outside

Pull up the handle lever.



Opening the back door from the inside

Pull the handle.



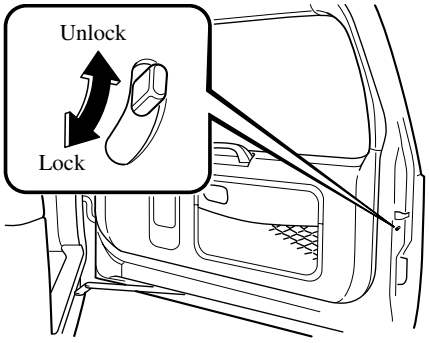
Closing the back door

Push the back door closed until the lock snaps shut. Do not slam it. Make sure it is secure.

▼Back Door Child Safety Lock

This lock is intended to help prevent children from accidentally opening the back door. Use this lock whenever a child rides in the vehicle.

If you slide the child safety lock to the lock position before closing the back door, it cannot be opened from the inside. The back door can be opened only by pulling the outside handle lever.



NOTE
Child safety locks are also equipped on the rear doors (page 3-8).

Power Windows*

The ignition switch must be in the ON position for the power windows to operate.

⚠ *WARNING*

Make sure the opening is clear before closing a window:
Closing power windows are dangerous. A person's hands, head, or even neck could be caught by the window and result in serious injury or even death.
This warning applies especially to children.

Always lock all passenger power windows with the power window lock switch on the driver's side while children are in the vehicle, and never allow children to play with power window switches:
Leaving the power window switches unlocked while children are in the vehicle is dangerous. Power window switches that are not locked with the power window lock switch would allow children to operate power windows unintentionally which could result in serious injury if a child's hands, head or neck becomes caught by the window.

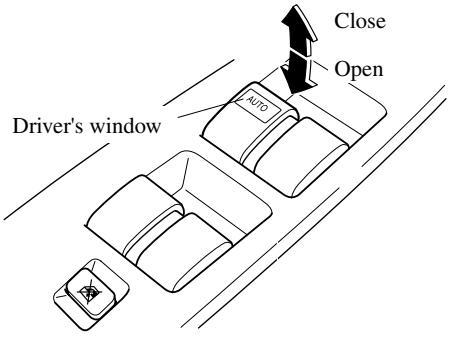
⚠ CAUTION

To prevent burning out the fuse and damaging the power window system, do not open or close more than two windows at once.

▼Operating the Driver's Side Power Window

Manual opening/closing

To open the window to the desired position, lightly hold down the switch. To close the window to the desired position, lightly pull up the switch.



Auto-opening

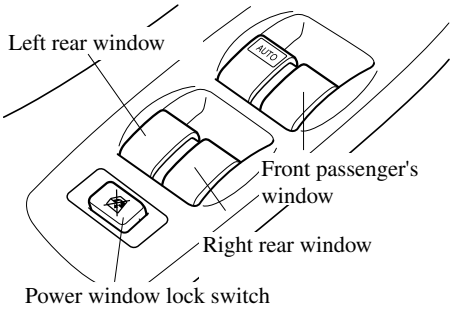
To fully open the window automatically, press the switch completely down.

To stop the window partway, lightly pull up the switch and then release it.

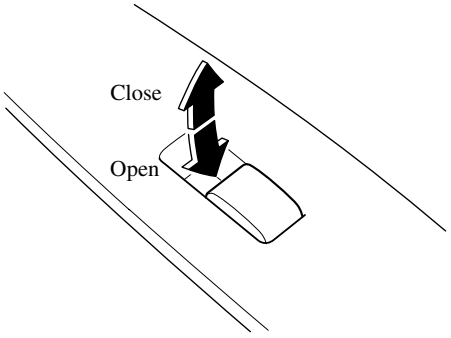
▼Operating the Passenger Power Windows

The power windows may be operated when the power window lock switch on the driver's door is in the unlocked position.

The passenger windows may be opened or closed by the power window master control switches on the driver's door.



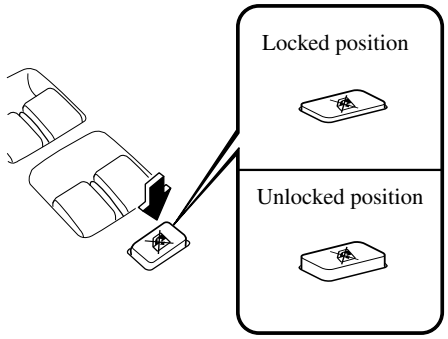
To open the window to the desired position, press down the switch. To close the window to the desired position, pull up the switch.



▼Power Window Lock Switch

With the lock switch in the unlocked position (button not depressed), all power windows on each door can be operated.

With the lock switch in the locked position (button depressed), only the driver's side power window can be operated.



⚠ *WARNING*

Unless a passenger needs to operate a power window, keep the power window lock switch in the locked position:
Unintentional power window operation is dangerous. A person's hands, head, or neck could be caught by the window and result in serious injury.

Fuel-Filler Flap and Cap

⚠ *WARNING*

When removing the fuel-filler cap, loosen the cap slightly and wait for any hissing to stop. Then remove it:
Fuel spray is dangerous. Fuel can burn skin and eyes and cause illness if ingested. Fuel spray is released when there is pressure in the fuel tank and the fuel-filler cap is removed too quickly.

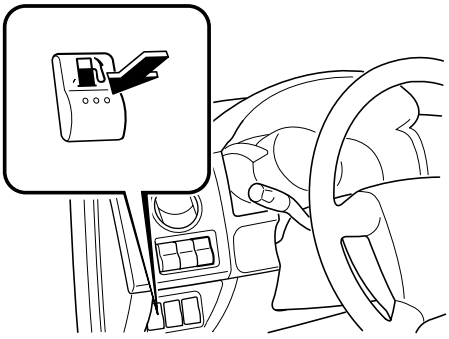
Before refuelling, stop the engine, and always keep sparks and flames away from the filler neck:
Fuel vapour is dangerous. It could be ignited by sparks or flames causing serious burns and injuries.
Additionally, use of the incorrect fuel-filler cap or not using a fuel-filler cap may result in fuel leak, which could result in serious burns or death in an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Always use only a designated Ford fuel-filler cap or an approved equivalent, available at an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer. The wrong cap can result in a serious malfunction of the fuel and emission control systems.

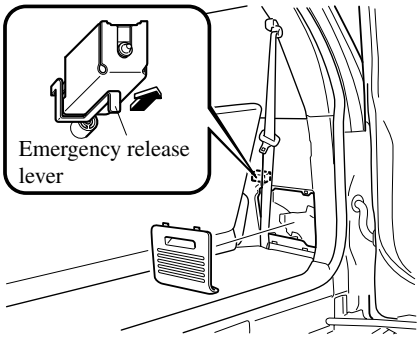
▼Fuel-Filler Flap

To open, push the remote fuel-filler flap release.



NOTE

If there is a malfunction in the electrical system and the remote fuel-filler flap release does not operate, the fuel-filler flap can be opened by using the emergency release lever.

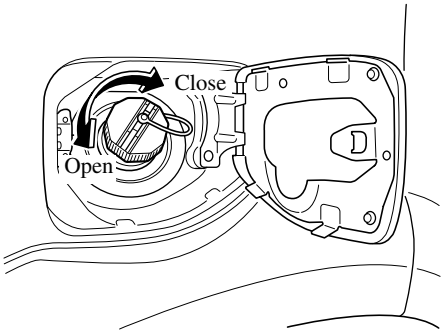


1. Remove the cover.
2. Pull the emergency release lever to open the fuel-filler flap.

▼Fuel-Filler Cap

To remove, turn it anticlockwise.

To close, turn it clockwise until two or more clicks are heard.



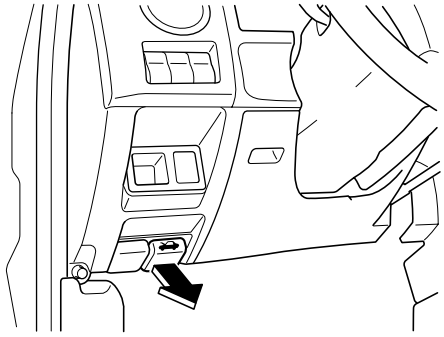
Bonnet

⚠ *WARNING*

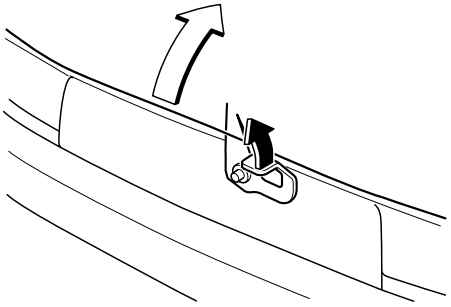
Always check that the bonnet is closed and securely locked:
A bonnet that is not closed and securely locked is dangerous as it could fly open while the vehicle is moving and block the driver's vision which could result in a serious accident.

▼Opening the Bonnet

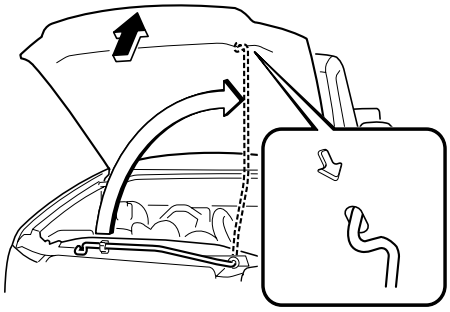
1. With the vehicle parked, pull the release handle to unlock the bonnet.



2. Insert your hand into the bonnet opening and Pull the bonnet latch up and lift the bonnet.



3. Grasp the support rod and secure it in the stay hole indicated by the arrow to hold the bonnet open.



▼Closing the Bonnet

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not leave items in the engine compartment:
After you have finished checking or doing servicing in the engine compartment, do not forget and leave items such as tools or rags in the engine compartment.
Tools or other items left in the engine compartment could cause engine damage or a fire leading to an unexpected accident.

1. Check under the bonnet area to make certain all filler caps are in place and all loose items (e.g. tools, oil containers, etc.) have been removed.
2. Insert the support rod in its clip while holding up the bonnet. Verify that the support rod is secured in the clip before closing the bonnet.
3. Close the bonnet so that it locks securely.

Immobilizer System *

The optional immobilizer system allows the engine to start only with a key the system recognizes.

If someone attempts to start the engine with an unrecognized key, the engine will not start, thereby helping to prevent the theft of your vehicle.
If you have a problem with the immobilizer system or the key, consult an Authorised Ford Repairer.

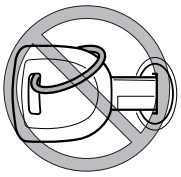
⚠ CAUTION

- Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.
- To avoid damage to the key, do not:
  - Drop the key.
  - Get the key wet.
  - Expose the key to any kind of magnetic field.
  - Expose the key to high temperatures on places such as the instrument panel or bonnet, under direct sunlight.

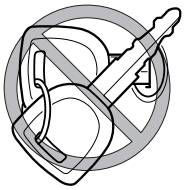
⚠ CAUTION

When starting the engine do not allow the following, as the engine may not start due to the electronic signal from the ignition key not being transmitted correctly.

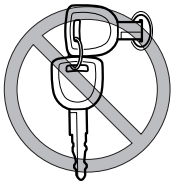
- A key ring rests on the key grip.



- Metal parts of other keys or metal objects touch the key grip.



- Spare keys or keys for other vehicles equipped with an immobilizer system touch or come near the key grip.



- Devices for electronic purchases, or security passage which touch or come near the key.

NOTE

- The keys carry a unique electronic code. For this reason, and to assure your safety, obtaining a replacement key requires some waiting time. They are only available through an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- Always keep a spare key, in case one is lost. If a key is lost, contact an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.
- If you lose a key, an Authorised Ford Repairer will reset the electronic codes of your remaining keys and immobilizer system. Bring all the remaining keys to an Authorised Ford Repairer to reset.
  Starting the vehicle with a key that has not been reset is not possible.

▼Immobilizer System Warning Light



If the immobilizer system is working properly, the light will illuminate when the ignition switch is in the START or ON position. The light will turn off when confirmation by the immobilizer system is completed.

If the light flashes rapidly, fails to illuminate, or illuminates and stays on, it indicates a system malfunction. If any of these occur, contact an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

NOTE

- If the warning light comes on and stays on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, the engine will not start.
- If the battery is low, the warning light will come on and go out again when the ignition switch is turned to the START position. This does not indicate a system malfunction.
- Signals from a TV or radio station, or from a transceiver or a mobile telephone, could interfere with your immobilizer system. If you are using the proper key and your engine fails to start, check the warning light. If it is flashing, remove the ignition key and wait 2 seconds or more, then reinsert it and try starting the engine again. If it does not start after 3 or more tries, contact an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- If the warning light flashes continuously while you are driving, do not shut off the engine. Go to an Authorised Ford Repairer and have it checked. If you shut off the engine while the light is flashing you will not be able to restart it.
- Since the electronic codes are reset when repairing the immobilizer system, the keys are needed. Bring all the existing keys to an Authorised Ford Repairer.

▼Modification and Add-On Equipment

Ford cannot guarantee the immobilizer system's operation if the system has been modified or if any add-on equipment has been installed.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid damage to your vehicle, do not modify the system or install any add-on equipment to the immobilizer system or the vehicle.

Theft-Deterrent System*

The theft-deterrent system is designed to prevent your vehicle or its contents from being stolen when all the doors, the back door and the bonnet are locked.

If forcible entry is attempted, the system sounds the horn and flashes the hazard warning lights.

The system will not function unless it's properly armed. So when you leave the vehicle, lock all the doors and the back door, close all the windows, take your key, and make sure the security indicator light is flashing.

▼Operation

What turns it on:

- Forcing open a door, the back door or the bonnet.
- Opening a door, the back door or the bonnet by operating an inside door-lock knob or the bonnet release handle.

What it does:

The horn sounds intermittently for about 25 seconds and the hazard warning lights flash for about 5 minutes.
If the system is triggered again after the horn stops sounding, the hazard warning lights and horn will activate until a door or the back door is unlocked with the key.

NOTE

If the battery goes dead while the theft-deterrent system is armed, the horn will activate and the hazard warning lights will flash when the battery is charged or replaced.

 *Some models.

▼How to Arm the System

1. Remove the key from the ignition switch.
2. Close the bonnet. Then close and lock all doors and the back door from the outside using the key. The hazard warning lights will flash once to indicate that the system is armed.
3. The indicator light flashes once every 3 seconds to indicate that the system is fully armed. It continues to flash until the theft-deterrent system is turned off.



▼To Turn off an Armed System

An armed system can be turned off by any one of the following methods:

- Unlock a door or the back door with the key.
- Insert the key into the ignition switch and turn it to the ON position.

The hazard warning lights will flash twice to indicate that the system is turned off.

▼To Stop an Alarm

To stop a triggered alarm, unlock a door or the back door with the key.

NOTE
If you have any problem with the theft-deterrent system, consult an Authorised Ford Repairer.

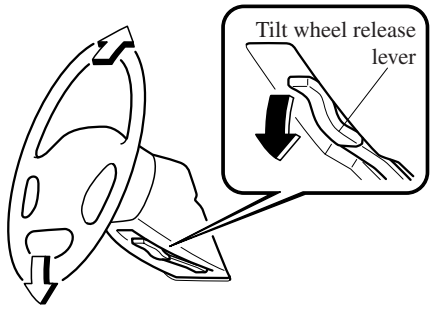
Steering Wheel

⚠ WARNING

Never adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving:
Adjusting the steering wheel while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Moving it can very easily cause the driver to abruptly turn to the left or right. This can lead to loss of control or an accident.

▼Tilt Steering Wheel

To change the angle of the steering wheel, stop the vehicle, pull the tilt wheel release lever under the steering column down, adjust the wheel, then push the release lever up to lock the column.



After adjusting, push the wheel up and down to be certain it's locked before driving.

Mirrors

▼Outside Mirrors

Check the mirror angles before driving.

⚠ WARNING

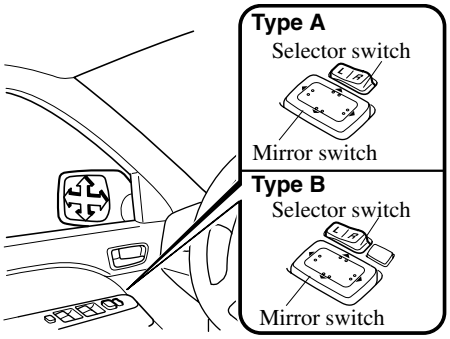
Be sure to look over your shoulder before changing lanes:
Changing lanes without taking into account the actual distance of the vehicle in the convex mirror is dangerous. You could have a serious accident. What you see in the convex mirror is closer than it appears.

Power mirror

The ignition switch must be in the ACC or ON position.

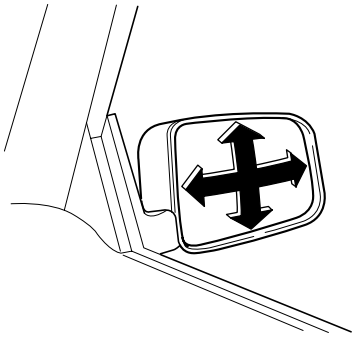
To adjust:

1. Press the left or right side of the selector switch to choose the left or right side mirror.
2. Depress the mirror switch in the appropriate direction.



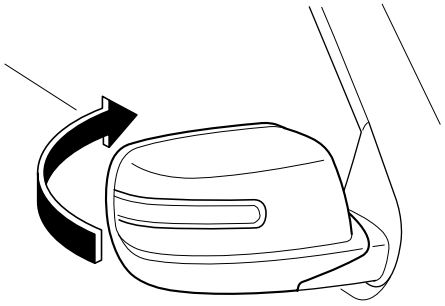
Mirror adjustment

Adjust by hand.



Manual folding mirror

Fold the outside mirror rearward until it is flush with the vehicle.

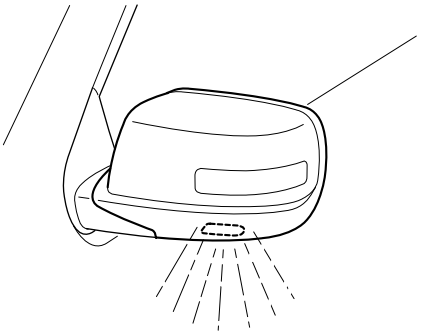


⚠ *WARNING*

Always return the outside mirrors to the driving position before you start driving:
Driving with the outside mirrors folded in is dangerous. Your rear view will be restricted, and you could have an accident.

Ground illumination light*

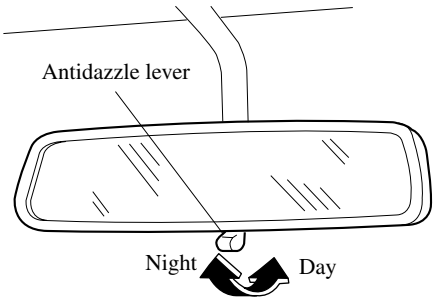
The ground illumination light turns on or off in conjunction with the opening or closing of either front door.



▼Rearview Mirror (With Antidazzle Function)

Before driving, adjust the rearview mirror to centre on the scene through the rear window.
Adjust the mirror with the antidazzle lever in the day position.

Push the lever forward for day driving. Pull it back to reduce glare from headlights.



⚠ *WARNING*

Do not stack cargo or objects higher than the seatbacks:
Cargo stacked higher than the seatbacks is dangerous. It can block your view in the rearview mirror, which might cause you to hit another car when changing lanes.

4 Before Driving Your Ford

Important information about driving your Ford.

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Fuel and Engine Exhaust Precautions

Fuel Requirements (Petrol Engine)

Vehicles with catalytic converters or oxygen sensors must use ONLY UNLEADED FUEL, which will reduce exhaust emissions and keep spark plug fouling to a minimum.

Your Ford will perform best with fuel listed in the table.

Fuel	Research Octane Number
Regular unleaded fuel	90 or above

Fuel with a lower rating could cause the emission control system to lose effectiveness. It could also cause engine knocking and serious engine damage.

⚠ CAUTION

- USE ONLY UNLEADED FUEL.
  Leaded fuel is harmful to the catalytic converter and oxygen sensors and will lead to deterioration of the emission control system and or failures.
- Never add fuel system additives. Never add cleaning agents other than those specified by Ford. Other cleaning agents and additives may damage the system. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Fuel Requirements (Diesel Engine)

Your Ford will operate efficiently on diesel fuel with specification EN590 or the equivalent.

⚠ CAUTION

- Never use fuel other than specification EN590 or the equivalent for your vehicle. Use of petrol or paraffin in diesel engines will result in engine damage.
- Never use fuel with a concentration of more than 5% biofuel in your vehicle. Use of such fuel could cause low engine performance or serious engine damage.
- Never add fuel system additives or cleaning agents. These may cause damage the system.

Fuel and Engine Exhaust Precautions

Emission Control System (Petrol Engine)

Your vehicle is equipped with an emission control system (the catalytic converter is part of this system) that enables your vehicle to comply with existing exhaust emissions requirements.

⚠ *WARNING*

Never park over or near anything flammable:
Parking over or near anything flammable, such as dry grass, is dangerous. Even with the engine turned off, the exhaust system remains very hot after normal use and could ignite anything flammable. A resulting fire could cause serious injury or death.

⚠ CAUTION

Ignoring the following precautions could cause lead to accumulate on the catalyst inside the converter or cause the converter to get very hot. Either condition will damage the converter and cause poor performance.

- USE ONLY UNLEADED FUEL.
- Do not drive your Ford with any sign of engine malfunction.
- Do not coast with the ignition switch turned off.
- Do not descend steep grades in gear with the ignition switch turned off.
- Do not operate the engine at high idle for more than 5 minutes.
- Do not tamper with the emission control system. All inspections and adjustments must be made by a qualified technician.
- Do not push-start or pull-start your vehicle.

Engine Exhaust (Carbon Monoxide)

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not drive your vehicle if you smell exhaust gas inside the vehicle:
Engine exhaust gas is dangerous. This gas contains carbon monoxide (CO), which is colourless, odourless, and poisonous. When inhaled, it can cause loss of consciousness and death. If you smell exhaust gas inside your vehicle, keep all windows fully open and contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer immediately.

Do not run the engine when inside an enclosed area:
Running the engine inside an enclosed area, such as a garage, is dangerous. Exhaust gas, which contains poisonous carbon monoxide, could easily enter the cabin. Loss of consciousness or even death could occur.

Open the windows or adjust the heating or cooling system to draw fresh air when idling the engine:
Exhaust gas is dangerous. When your vehicle is stopped with the windows closed and the engine running for a long time even in an open area, exhaust gas, which contains poisonous carbon monoxide, could enter the cabin. Loss of consciousness or even death could occur.

Clear snow from underneath and around your vehicle, particularly the tail pipe, before starting the engine:
Running the engine when a vehicle is stopped in deep snow is dangerous. The exhaust pipe could be blocked by the snow, allowing exhaust gas to enter the cabin. Because exhaust gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide, it could cause loss of consciousness or even death to occupants in the cabin.

Before Starting the Engine

Before Getting In

- Be sure the windows, outside mirrors, and outside lights are clean.
- Inspect inflation pressures and condition of tyres.
- Look under the vehicle for any sign of fluid leaks.
- If you plan to back up, make sure nothing is in your way.

NOTE

Engine oil, engine coolant, brake/clutch fluid, washer fluid, and other fluid levels should be inspected daily, weekly, or at refuelling, depending on the fluid. See Maintenance, Section 8.

After Getting In

- Are all doors closed and locked?
- Is the seat adjusted properly?
- Are the inside and outside mirrors adjusted?
- Is the steering wheel adjusted properly?
- Is everyone's seat belt fastened?
- Check all gauges.
- Check all warning lights when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
- Release the parking brake and make sure the brake warning light goes off.

Always be thoroughly familiar with your Ford.

Running-In Period

No special running-in is necessary, but a few precautions in the first 1,000 km (600 miles) may add to the performance, economy, and life of your Ford.

- Do not race the engine.
- Do not maintain one constant speed, either slow or fast, for a long period of time.
- Do not drive constantly at full-throttle or high engine rpm for extended periods of time.
- Avoid unnecessary hard stops.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.
- Do not tow a trailer.

Money-Saving Suggestions

How you operate your Ford determines how far it will travel on a tank of fuel. Use these suggestions to help save money on fuel and repairs.

- Avoid long warm-ups. Once the engine runs smoothly, begin driving.
- Avoid fast starts.
- Keep the engine tuned. Follow the maintenance schedule (page 8-3) and have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer perform inspections and servicing.
- Use the air conditioner only when necessary.
- Slow down on rough roads.
- Keep the tyres properly inflated.
- Do not carry unnecessary weight.
- Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving.
- Keep the wheels in correct alignment.
- Keep windows closed at high speeds.
- Slow down when driving in crosswinds and headwinds.

(With Remote Free-Wheel System)
On dry, paved roads, set the transfer shift lever to 2H. Then press the RFW lock switch off. The front wheel mechanism will disengage and the indicator in the instrument panel will go off.
Driving in 4H or 4L on dry or paved roads will cause:

- Unnecessary noise
- Unnecessary tyre and component wear
- Higher fuel consumption

⚠ WARNING

Never stop the engine when going down a hill:
Stopping the engine when going down a hill is dangerous. This causes the loss of power steering and power brake control, and may cause damage to the drivetrain. Any loss of steering or braking control could cause an accident.

Hazardous Driving

⚠ WARNING

Be extremely careful if it is necessary to downshift on slippery surfaces:
Downshifting into lower gear while driving on slippery surfaces is dangerous. The sudden change in tyre speed could cause the tyres to skid. This could lead to loss of vehicle control and an accident.

Do not rely on ABS or RSC as a substitute for safe driving:
The ABS and RSC cannot compensate for unsafe and reckless driving, excessive speed, tailgating (following another vehicle too closely), driving on ice and snow, and hydroplaning (reduced tyre friction and road contact because of water on the road surface). You can still have an accident.

When driving in water, mud, sand, or similar hazards:

- Be cautious and allow extra distance for braking.
- Avoid sudden braking and sudden manoeuvring.
- If your vehicle is not equipped with ABS, brake with the pedal by using a light up-down motion. Do not hold the pedal down constantly.
  If your vehicle is equipped with ABS, do not pump the brakes. Continue to press down on the brake pedal.
  Refer to Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) on page 5-8.

- If you get stuck, select a lower gear and accelerate slowly. Do not spin the rear wheels.
  Refer to 4-Wheel Drive Operation on page 5-16.
- For more traction in starting on slippery surfaces, use sand, rock salt, chains, carpeting, or other nonslip material under the rear wheels.
- For 4×4 vehicles, starting in 4-wheel drive may provide better traction.

Rocking the Vehicle

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not spin the wheels at high speed, and do not allow anyone to stand behind a wheel when pushing the vehicle:
When the vehicle is stuck, spinning the wheels at high speed is dangerous. The spinning tyre could overheat and explode. This could cause serious injuries.

⚠ CAUTION

Too much rocking may cause engine overheating, transmission failure, and tyre damage.

If you must rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand or mud, depress the accelerator slightly and slowly move the shift lever from 1 (D) to R.
For 4×4 vehicles, starting in 4-wheel drive may provide better traction.

Winter Driving

- Carry emergency gear, window scraper, flares, a small shovel, jumper leads, and a small bag of sand or salt.

Ask an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to perform the following precautions:

- Have the proper ratio of antifreeze in the radiator.
  Refer to Engine Coolant on page 8-17.
- Inspect the battery and its leads. Cold reduces battery capacity.
- Use only cold-weather engine oil (page 8-14).
- Inspect the ignition system for damage and loose connections.
- Use washer fluid made with antifreeze—but do not use engine coolant antifreeze for washer fluid (page 8-23).
- Do not use the parking brake in freezing weather as it may freeze. Instead, shift to P with an automatic transmission and to 1 or R with a manual transmission. Block the rear wheels.
- Do not use the parking brake in freezing weather as it may freeze. Instead, shift to 1 or R and block the rear wheels.
- Do not apply excessive force to a window scraper when removing ice or frozen snow on the mirror glass and windscreen.
- Never use warm or hot water for removing snow or ice from windows and mirrors as it could result in the glass cracking.

(4×4, manual transmission)
Always set the transfer shift lever to 2H, 4H, or 4L.
Never set it to N.

▼Snow Tyres

⚠ *WARNING*

Use only the same size and type tyres (snow, radial, or non-radial) on all four wheels:
Using tyres different in size or type is dangerous. Your vehicle's handling could be greatly affected and result in an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Check local regulations before using studded tyres.

Use snow tyres on all four wheels

Do not exceed the maximum permissible speed for your snow tyres or legal speed limits.

Driving In Flooded Area

⚠ *WARNING*

Dry wet brakes by driving very slowly and applying the brakes lightly until brake performance returns to normal:
Driving with wet brakes is dangerous. Increased stopping distance or the vehicle pulling to one side when braking could result in a serious accident. Light braking will indicate whether the brakes have been affected.

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not drive the vehicle on flooded roads as it could cause short circuiting of electrical/electronic parts, or engine damage or stalling from water absorption. If the vehicle has been immersed in water, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- After driving in rivers or puddles, bring your vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to have the propeller shaft and other parts greased and inspected.

(4×4)

If you must drive through deep water, shift to 4L and drive no faster than 5 km/h (3 mph).

Turbocharger Information (Diesel Engine)

⚠ CAUTION

- After driving at freeway speeds or up a long hill, idle the engine at least 30 seconds before stopping it. Otherwise, the turbocharger could be damaged.
- Racing or over-revving the engine, particularly after it's just been started, can damage the turbocharger.
- To protect the engine from damage, the engine is designed so that it cannot be raced just after starting the engine in extremely cold weather.

The turbocharger greatly enhances engine power. Its advanced design provides improved operation and requires minimum maintenance.

To get the most from it, observe the following.

1. Change engine oil and filter according to Scheduled Maintenance (page 8-3).
2. Use only recommended engine oil (page 8-14). Extra additives are NOT recommended.

5 Driving Your Ford

Explanation of instruments and controls.

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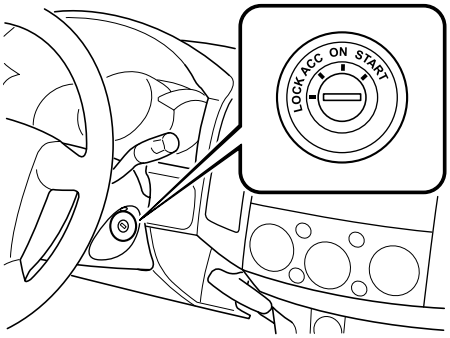
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*Some models.

Ignition Switch

▼Ignition Switch Positions



LOCK

The steering wheel locks to protect against theft. Only in this position can the key be removed.

⚠ *WARNING*

Remove the key only when the vehicle is parked:
Removing the key from the ignition switch while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Removing the key allows the steering wheel to lock. You will lose steering control and a serious accident could occur.

⚠ *WARNING*

Before leaving the driver's seat, always put the key to LOCK position, set the parking brake and make sure the shift lever is in P with an automatic transmission or in 1 or R with a manual transmission:
It is important to place the key in the LOCK position even if you are not removing the key from the ignition or leaving the vehicle. Leaving the key in other positions will disable some of the vehicle security systems and run the battery down.
Leaving the driver's seat without putting the ignition switch in LOCK position, setting the parking brake and shifting the shift lever to P with an automatic transmission, or to 1 or R with a manual transmission is dangerous. Unexpected vehicle movement could occur. This could cause an accident.

NOTE

If turning the key is difficult, jiggle the steering wheel from side to side.
Leaving the key in any position but LOCK position also disables some of the security features and may run the battery down.

ACC (Accessory)

The steering wheel unlocks and some electrical accessories will operate.

ON

This is the normal running position after the engine is started. The warning lights should be inspected before the engine is started (page 5-32).

NOTE
(Petrol engine models) When the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, the sound of the fuel pump motor operating near the fuel tank can be heard. This does not indicate an abnormality.

START

The engine is started in this position. It will crank until you release the key; then it returns to the ON position.

▼Ignition Key Reminder

If the ignition switch is in the LOCK or ACC position with the key inserted, a continuous beep sound will be heard when the driver's door is opened.

Starting the Engine

Petrol engine

1. Occupants should fasten their seat belts.
2. Make sure the parking brake is on.
3. Depress the brake pedal.
4. Depress the clutch pedal all the way and shift into neutral.
   Keep the clutch pedal depressed while cranking the engine.
5. Turn the ignition switch to the START position and hold (up to 10 seconds at a time) until the engine starts.

⚠ CAUTION
Do not try the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the engine stalls or fails to start, wait 10 seconds before trying again. Otherwise, you may damage the starter and drain the battery.

6. After starting the engine, let it idle for about 10 seconds.

NOTE

- In extremely cold weather or after the vehicle has not been driven in several days, let the engine warm up without operating the accelerator.
- Whether the engine is cold or warm, it should be started without use of the accelerator.
- If the engine does not start the first time, refer to Starting a Flooded Engine under Emergency Starting. If the engine still does not start, have your vehicle inspected by an Authorised Ford Repairer (page 7-14).

Diesel engine

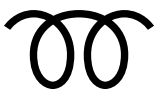
1. Occupants should fasten their seat belts.
2. Make sure the parking brake is on.
3. Depress the brake pedal.
4. **(Manual transmission)**
   Depress the clutch pedal all the way and shift into neutral.
   Keep the clutch pedal depressed while cranking the engine.

   (Automatic transmission)
   Put the vehicle in park (P). If you must restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, shift into neutral (N).

NOTE

The starter will not operate if the shift lever is **not** in P or N.

5. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position. If the glow indicator light illuminates, wait a few seconds for it to turn off.



6. Turn the ignition switch to the START position and hold it there without depressing the accelerator until the engine starts.
   If the engine fails to start, turn the ignition switch to the LOCK or ACC position, then try again.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not try the starter for more than 30 seconds at a time. If the engine stalls or fails to start, wait more than 60 seconds before trying again. Otherwise, you may damage the starter and drain the battery.

7. After starting the engine, let it idle for about 10 seconds.

NOTE

- For easier starting, all the accessories should be OFF.
- The engine may not start when trying to start the engine with the glow indicator light on.
- If the glow indicator light stays on or does not come on at all, the glow plug control system could have an electrical problem. If one of these happens, consult an Authorised Ford Dealer as soon as possible.

Brake System

▼Foot Brake

Your Ford has power-assisted brakes that adjust automatically through normal use.

Should power-assist fail, you can stop by applying greater force than normal to the brake pedal. But the distance required to stop will be greater than usual.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not coast with the engine stalled or turned off, find a safe place to stop:
Coasting with the engine stalled or turned off is dangerous. Braking will require more effort, and the brake's power-assist could be depleted if you pump the brake. This will cause longer stopping distances or even an accident.

Shift to a lower gear when going down steep hills:
Driving with your foot continuously on the brake pedal or steadily applying the brakes for long distances is dangerous. This causes overheated brakes, resulting in longer stopping distances or even total brake failure. This could cause loss of vehicle control and a serious accident. Avoid continuous application of the brakes.

⚠ *WARNING*

Dry brakes that have become wet by driving very slowly and applying the brakes lightly until brake performance is normal:
Driving with wet brakes is dangerous. Increased stopping distance or the vehicle pulling to one side when braking could result in a serious accident. Light braking will indicate whether the brakes have been affected.

▼Parking Brake

⚠ *WARNING*

Before leaving the driver's seat, always put the key to LOCK position, set the parking brake and make sure the shift lever is in P with an automatic transmission or in 1 or R with a manual transmission:
It is important to place the key in the LOCK position even if you are not removing the key from the ignition or leaving the vehicle. Leaving the key in other positions will disable some of the vehicle security systems and run the battery down.
Leaving the driver's seat without putting the ignition switch in LOCK position, setting the parking brake and shifting the shift lever to P with an automatic transmission, or to 1 or R with a manual transmission is dangerous. Unexpected vehicle movement could occur. This could cause an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

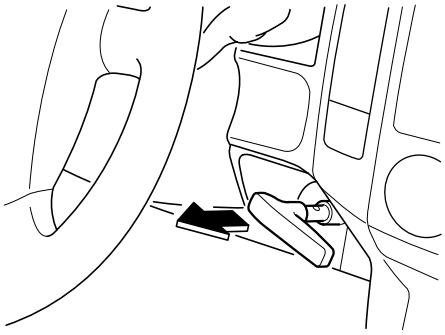
Driving with the parking brake on will cause excessive wear of the brake linings or pads.

NOTE

For parking in snow, refer to Winter Driving (page 4-10) regarding parking brake use.

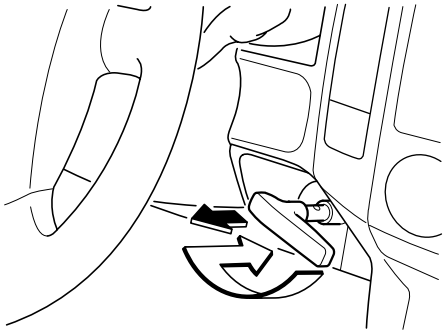
Setting the parking brake

Depress the brake pedal, then pull the parking brake handle fully out.



Releasing the parking brake

Depress the brake pedal, then pull the parking brake handle out slightly. Turn it and push it inward.



NOTE
(Right-hand drive model) Turn the parking brake handle anticlockwise and push it inward. **(Left-hand drive model)** Turn the parking brake handle clockwise and push it inward.

▼Brake System Warning Light



This warning has the following functions:

Parking brake warning

The light illuminates when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the START or ON position. It turns off when the parking brake is fully released.

Low brake fluid level warning

If the light stays on after the parking brake is fully released, you may have a brake problem.

Drive to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way.

You may notice that the pedal is harder to depress or that it may go closer to the floor. In either case, it will take longer to stop the vehicle.

1. With the engine stopped, open the bonnet and check the brake fluid level immediately, and then add fluid if required (page 8-20).
2. After adding fluid, check the light again.

If the warning light remains on, or if the brakes do not operate properly, do not drive the vehicle. Have it towed to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Even if the light turns off have your brake system inspected as soon as possible by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

NOTE
Having to add brake fluid is sometimes an indicator of leakage. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible even if the brake light is no longer illuminated.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with the brake system warning light illuminated. Contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to have the brakes inspected as soon as possible:
Driving with the brake system warning light illuminated is dangerous. It indicates that your brakes may not work at all or that they could completely fail at any time. If this light remains illuminated, after checking that the parking brake is fully released, have the brakes inspected immediately.

▼Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS)

The ABS control unit continuously monitors the speed of each wheel. If one is about to lock up, the ABS responds by automatically releasing and reapplying that wheel's brake.

The driver will feel a slight vibration in the brake pedal and may hear a chattering noise from the brake system. This is normal when the ABS operates. Continue to depress the brake pedal without pumping the brakes.

⚠ WARNING

Do not rely on ABS as a substitute for safe driving:
The ABS cannot compensate for unsafe and reckless driving, excessive speed, tailgating (following another vehicle too closely), driving on ice and snow, and hydroplaning (reduced tyre friction and road contact because of water on the road surface). You can still have an accident.

NOTE

- Braking distances may be longer on loose surfaces (snow or gravel, for example) which usually have a hard foundation. A vehicle with a normal braking system may require less distance to stop under these conditions because the tyres will build up a wedge of surface layer when the wheels skid.
- The sound of the ABS operating may be heard when starting the engine or immediately after starting the vehicle. However, it does not indicate a malfunction.

▼ABS Warning Light



The warning light stays on for a few seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.

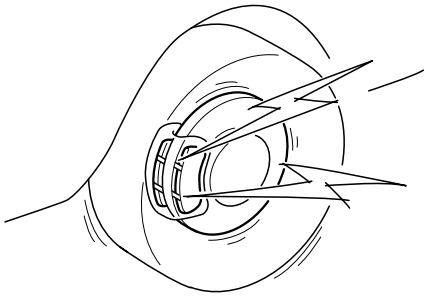
If the ABS warning light stays on while you're driving, the ABS control unit has detected a system malfunction. If this occurs, your brakes will function normally as if the vehicle had no ABS.
Should this happen, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

NOTE

When the engine is jump-started to charge the battery, uneven rpm occurs and the ABS warning light may illuminate. If this occurs, it is the result of the weak battery and does not indicate an ABS malfunction.
Recharge the battery.
Refer to Battery Recharging on page 8-31.

▼Brake Pad Wear Indicator

When the disc brake pads become worn, the built-in wear indicators contact the disc plates. This causes a screeching noise to warn that the pads should be replaced.



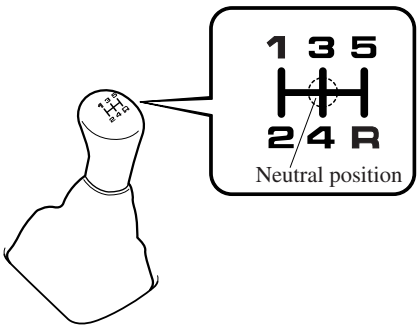
When you hear this noise, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not drive with worn disc pads:
Driving with worn disc pads is dangerous. The brakes could fail and cause a serious accident. As soon as you hear a screeching noise consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Manual Transmission Operation

▼Manual Transmission Shift Pattern



The shift pattern of the transmission is conventional, as shown.

Depress the clutch pedal all the way down while shifting; then release it slowly.

A safety feature prevents accidental shifting from 5 to R (reverse). The shift lever must be put in neutral before being shifted to R.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not use sudden engine braking on slippery road surfaces or at high speeds:
Shifting down while driving on wet, snowy, or frozen roads, or while driving at high speeds causes sudden engine braking, which is dangerous. The sudden change in tyre speed could cause the tyres to skid. This could lead to loss of vehicle control and an accident.

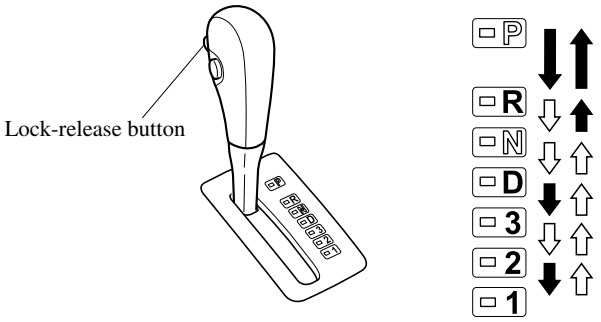
Be sure to leave the shift lever in 1 or R position and set the parking brake when leaving the vehicle unattended:
Otherwise the vehicle could move and cause an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

- Keep your foot off the clutch pedal except when shifting gears. Also, do not use the clutch to hold the vehicle on an upgrade. Riding the clutch will cause needless clutch wear and damage.
- Do not apply any excessive lateral force to the gear lever when changing from 5th to 4th gear. This could lead to the accidental selection of 2nd gear, which can result in damage to the transmission.
- Make sure the vehicle comes to a complete stop before shifting to R. Shifting to R while the vehicle is still moving may damage the transmission.

NOTE
If shifting to R is difficult, shift back into neutral, release the clutch pedal, and try again.

Automatic Transmission Controls



Various Lockouts:

⇨ Indicates the shift lever can be shifted freely into any position.

➡ Indicates that you must hold in the lock-release button to shift.

▼Transmission Ranges

The shift lever must be in P or N to operate the starter.

P (Park)

P locks the transmission and prevents the rear wheels from rotating.

> ***⚠ WARNING***
>
> ***Always set the shift lever to P and set the parking brake:***
> ***Only setting the shift lever to the P position without using the parking brake to hold the vehicle is dangerous. If P fails to hold, the vehicle could move and cause an accident.***

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> - Shifting into P, N or R while the vehicle is moving can damage your transmission.
> - Shifting into a driving gear or reverse when the engine is running faster than idle can damage the transmission.

R (Reverse)

In position R, the vehicle moves only backward. You must be at a complete stop before shifting to or from R, except under rare circumstances as explained in Rocking the Vehicle (page 4-9).

N (Neutral)

In N, the wheels and transmission are not locked. The vehicle will roll freely even on the slightest incline unless the parking brake or brakes are on.

⚠ *WARNING*

If the engine is running faster than idle, do not shift from N or P into a driving gear:
It's dangerous to shift from N or P into a driving gear when the engine is running faster than idle. If this is done, the vehicle could move suddenly, causing an accident or serious injury.

Do not shift into N when driving the vehicle:
Shifting into N while driving is dangerous. Engine braking cannot be applied when decelerating which could lead to an accident or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not shift into N when driving the vehicle. Doing so can cause transmission damage.

NOTE

Apply the parking brake or depress the brake pedal before moving the shift lever from N to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

D (Drive)

D is the normal driving position. From a stop, the transmission will automatically shift through a 5-gear sequence.

3 (Third)

This position is used for engine braking when ascending/descending steep grades.

2 (Second)

The 2 position is helpful when driving in heavy, slow-moving traffic and climbing hills, for engine braking assist when going down hills, or for starting on slick surfaces and other situations where gentle acceleration may be necessary.

1 (First)

Use the 1 position for maximum power in hard-pulling situations, or for climbing and descending very steep grades.

⚠ *WARNING*

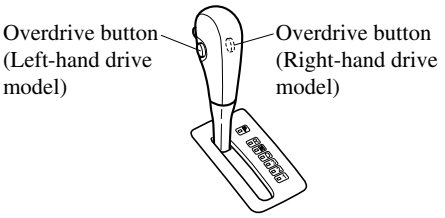
Do not use sudden engine braking on slippery road surfaces or at high speeds:
Shifting down while driving on wet, snowy, or frozen roads, or while driving at high speeds causes sudden engine braking, which is dangerous. The sudden change in tyre speed could cause the tyres to skid. This could lead to loss of vehicle control and an accident.

▼Overdrive

Overdrive operation

In D, the transmission automatically shifts to overdrive, which improves fuel economy and reduces noise.

To allow engine braking when going down a steep grade, make sure the overdrive button is in the off position.



For a smoother ride with less shifting, turn the overdrive off when:

- Going up a steep grade.
- Driving in stop-and-go traffic.
- Pulling heavy loads.

To turn off the overdrive, push the button.

The transmission will then shift through a 4-gear sequence in D.
Shift patterns without overdrive:
D = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th
3 = 3rd
2 = 2nd
1 = 1st

To turn it on, push the button again.

Shift patterns with overdrive:
D = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
3 = 3rd
2 = 2nd
1 = 1st

O/D OFF indicator light

O/D
OFF

This light illuminates when the overdrive has been turned off.

⚠ CAUTION

If the overdrive-off indicator light flashes, the transmission has an electrical problem. Continuing to drive your Ford in this condition could cause damage to your transmission. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

▼Driving Tips

Passing

For extra power when passing another vehicle or climbing steep grades, depress the accelerator fully. The transmission will shift to a lower gear, depending on vehicle speed.

Climbing steep grades from a stop

To climb a steep grade from a stopped position:

1. Depress the brake pedal.
2. Shift to D or 1, depending on the load weight and grade steepness.
3. Release all the brake pedal while gradually accelerating.

Descending steep grades

When descending a steep grade, shift to 3, 2, or 1, depending on load weight and grade steepness. Descend slowly, using the brakes only occasionally to prevent them from overheating.

Power Steering

Power steering is only operable when the engine is running. If the engine is off or if the power steering system is inoperable, you can still steer, but it requires more physical effort.

If the steering feels stiffer than usual during normal driving, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

4-Wheel Drive (4×4) Operation (Manual Transmission)

Use the transfer shift lever to shift from 4×2 (2-wheel drive) to 4×4 (4-wheel drive), and vice versa. Compared with 4×2, 4×4 offers more stability when driving on sandy, muddy, icy, or slippery surfaces.

⚠ *WARNING*

<u>Avoid sudden turns and abrupt manoeuvring:</u>
Sudden turns and abrupt manoeuvring while in 4×4 is dangerous. A sudden turn or abrupt manoeuvre while in 4×4 could cause an accident due to a unique braking phenomenon in 4×4 resulting from the difference in front and rear-wheel rotation.

⚠ CAUTION

- If tyre replacement is required, all four tyres must be replaced simultaneously. If worn out tyres are used with new tyres, powertrain parts could be damaged.
- Rotate your tyres at regular intervals. Partial tyre wear will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts (page 8-32).

⚠ CAUTION

- Always use tyres for the front and rear wheels that are of the specified size, and the same manufacture, brand, and tread pattern. In addition, do not use tyres with significantly different wear patterns on the same vehicle. Using such tyres will apply excessive force to powertrain parts and will increase the oil temperature, resulting in oil leakage or burning, or in the worst case, a fire.
- Inspect the tyre pressure periodically and adjust it to the specified value to prevent excessive pressure differences between the tyres. For the specified air pressure, refer to the label attached to the driver's door.
- Always use wheels of the specified type and size for the front and rear wheels.
- Do not engage 4×4 on dry, paved surfaces or high speed expressways. Driving in this manner will adversely affect powertrain parts or damage it due to oil-leak/seizure powertrain parts.

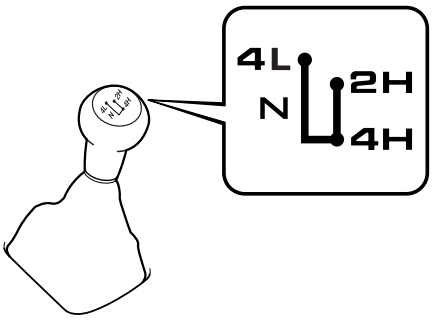
▼Transfer Shift Lever

⚠ CAUTION

Do not exceed the speeds indicated below while in 4×4 (4H, 4L). Exceeding these speeds will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts.

- 4H (high range): 100 km/h (62 mph).
- 4L (low range): 40 km/h (25 mph).

Use the transfer shift lever to shift from 4×2 to 4×4, and vice versa.



The transfer shift lever has four positions:

2H (4×2)

In this position, only the rear wheels are powered. Use this position for normal driving on paved surfaces.

4H (4×4, high range)

In this position, all four wheels are powered. Use this position for normal driving on sandy, muddy, icy, or slippery surfaces.

N (Neutral)

No wheels are powered.

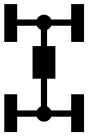
> ⚠ ***WARNING***
>
> ***Shift the transfer shift lever to a position except N when the vehicle is parked:***
> ***Leaving the transfer shift lever in neutral while parked is dangerous. If the transfer shift lever is in neutral, all wheels can roll freely. The vehicle could roll even when the transmission shift lever is in 1 or R. This could cause a serious accident.***

4L (4×4, low range)

In this position, all four wheels are powered. Use this position when climbing steep hills that require greater traction than 4H, or when descending steep hills that require braking assistance.

▼Indicator Lights

4×4 indicator light



This indicator light illuminates when the transfer shift lever is in the 4H or 4L position.
When this indicator light illuminates, the vehicle is in 4×4.

The light turns off when the transfer shift lever is in the N or 2H position.

RFW LOCK indicator light



This indicator light illuminates when the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly.

NOTE

When the RFW LOCK indicator light does not illuminate after shifting the transfer shift lever to 4H or 4L, the indicator will illuminate after the vehicle has moved a short distance.

To allow shifting from 4×2 to 4×4 while driving, the front wheels remain engaged to the drive assembly even after switching from 4×4 to 4×2.

When you do not need to shift to 4×4 while driving, or you want to save on fuel consumption, press the RFW switch to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly. This will allow the front wheels to rotate freely without assistance from the drive assembly.

NOTE

If the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly during 4×2, drivetrain resistance will be greater, fuel consumption will increase, and noise will be generated.

The indicator light turns off when the front wheels are disengaged from the drive assembly.
When the RFW LOCK indicator light is off, you have to stop to switch from 4×2 to 4×4.

(3.0L TDCi and 2.5L TDCi engine)
The RFW LOCK indicator light flashes if you exceed 100 km/h (62 mph) while in 4×4 or RFW-LOCK.
When the indicator light flashes, decrease the speed and change to RFW-FREE.
Refer to Shifting Between 4×2/4×4 (page 5-19).

⚠ CAUTION

Do not continue driving in 4×4 or RFW-LOCK when the RFW LOCK indicator light is flashing because you could damage powertrain parts.

▼Remote Free-Wheel (RFW) Switch

The RFW switch automatically disengages the front wheels from the drive assembly when pressed.

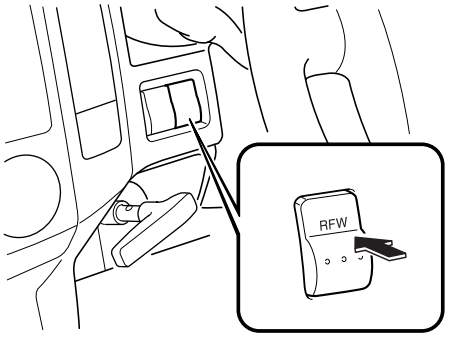
When you don't need to shift to 4×4 while driving, or you want to save on fuel consumption, press the RFW switch to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly. This will allow the front wheels to rotate freely without assistance from the drive assembly.

NOTE

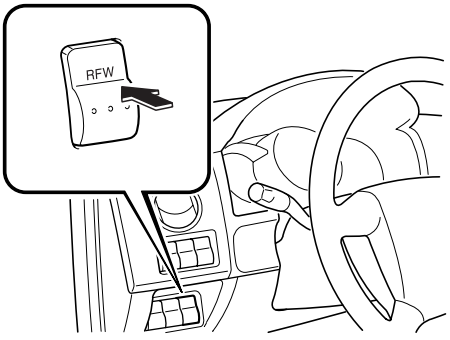
If the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly during 4×2, drivetrain resistance will be greater, fuel consumption will increase, and noise will be generated.

Press the RFW switch to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly.
The RFW LOCK indicator light will go off.

Right-hand drive model



Left-hand drive model



NOTE

- Pressing the RFW switch while in 4×4 will not disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly.
- The RFW switch is used for disengaging the front wheels from the drive assembly. Pressing the RFW switch while in 4×2 will not engage the front wheels to the drive assembly.

▼Shifting Between 4×2/4×4

⚠ CAUTION

Do not exceed the speeds indicated below while in 4×4 (4H, 4L). Exceeding these speeds will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts.

- 4H (high range): 100 km/h (62 mph).
- 4L (low range): 40 km/h (25 mph).

2H to 4H

When the RFW LOCK indicator light is off:

1. Stop the vehicle in a safe area away from traffic.

⚠ CAUTION

Shifting the transfer shift lever while driving when the RFW LOCK indicator light is off could damage the drive assembly.

2. Shift the transfer shift lever to 4H. The RFW LOCK indicator light will illuminate.

NOTE

When the transfer shift lever is shifted from 2H to 4H, the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly automatically.

When the RFW LOCK indicator light is on:

Shift the transfer shift lever to 4H. You can make the shift while driving.

NOTE

To make shifting into 4H easier while driving, straighten the steering wheel and release the accelerator pedal briefly while shifting the transfer shift lever. Shifting into 4H could be difficult when the steering wheel is turned and when the accelerator pedal is depressed.

4H to/from 4L

1. Stop the vehicle in a safe area away from traffic.
2. Depress the clutch pedal.
3. Shift the transfer shift lever from 4H to 4L (or from 4L to 4H).

⚠ CAUTION

Shifting the transfer shift lever from 4H to 4L (or from 4L to 4H) while driving could damage the drive assembly.

4H to 2H

Shift the transfer shift lever to 2H. You can make the shift while driving.

When changing frequently to 4×4:

Leave the RFW LOCK indicator light on.

NOTE

When driving with the RFW LOCK indicator light on, drivetrain resistance will be greater, fuel consumption will increase, and noise will be generated.

When 4×4 is not required for a long period or when using 4×2 to conserve fuel consumption:

Press the RFW switch to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly. The RFW LOCK indicator light will go off.

▼Off-Road Driving

You can drive your vehicle on paved or unpaved roads, select the 4×4 mode that matches the driving condition.

⚠ *WARNING*

Raise the seatback and adjust the seat to a position where you have good control of the steering wheel and pedals even when vehicle bounces and rocks:
During off-road driving, sitting in a position which does not allow proper reach to the steering wheel and pedals is dangerous. A sitting position that may be comfortable for normal driving may not be appropriate for off-road driving because the vehicle bounces and rolls during off-road driving. Vehicle control could be lost resulting in an accident.

Always hold the steering wheel's grip area and place the thumbs on the outside of the steering wheel:
Holding the steering wheel in areas other than the grip or placing fingers in the spokes is dangerous. When driving on uneven road surfaces, the steering wheel could jerk and injure hands or fingers.

⚠ *WARNING*

Dry the brakes by driving very slowly and applying the brakes lightly until brake performance is normal:
Driving with wet brakes is dangerous. Increased stopping distance or the vehicle pulling to one side when braking could result in a serious accident. Light braking will indicate whether the brakes have been affected.

⚠ CAUTION

- Avoid driving through standing water. Even though the vehicle has 4×4, the internal components are not completely protected from water submersion. If driving through standing water is unavoidable, pay strict attention to the following:
  - When driving in relatively shallow water, select 4H. When water depth is likely to vary, select 4L and keep vehicle speed under 5 km/h (3 mph).
  - After driving in standing water, bring your vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to have the propeller shaft and other parts greased and inspected.
- Make sure water does not enter the vehicle interior or the engine area. The vehicle interior could become wet or the engine could be damaged.

⚠ CAUTION

- After off-road driving, clear off any debris, such as mud or grass, on the radiator or other vehicle parts and check for damage. If debris is not cleaned, engine performance could be affected or damaged. If there is any damage or abnormality, bring the vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- Use caution when driving off-road in 4×4. Use of the accelerator, steering wheel and brakes requires the same degree of driver caution as with a non-4×4 vehicle. Sudden manoeuvring could cause damage to powertrain parts or cause the vehicle to become stuck.

NOTE

If the vehicle is stuck, it may be dislodged by placing objects such as wood or stone under all four tyres, or rocking it out by shifting between forward and reverse gears, stopping between shifts, in a steady pattern.

Driving on muddy or sandy surfaces

When driving on relatively smooth surfaces under normal driving conditions, select 4H.

When driving on uneven surfaces or when conditions require driving very slowly, select 4L. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly.

NOTE

During off-road driving, 4×4 turning has a slightly greater turning radius than 4×2.

Driving on steep slopes

When ascending steep slopes, select 4L and make sure proper traction is maintained.

When descending steep slopes, select 4L and use a low gear for brake assistance and descend slowly.

⚠ *WARNING*

Always drive straight up or straight down on steep slopes:
Driving horizontally across steep slopes is dangerous. The vehicle could rollover sideways and cause serious injuries.

4-Wheel Drive (4×4) Operation (Automatic Transmission)

Use the transfer shift switch to shift from 4×2 (2-wheel drive) to 4×4 (4-wheel drive), and vice versa. Compared with 4×2, 4×4 offers more stability when driving on sandy, muddy, icy, or slippery surfaces.

⚠ *WARNING*

Avoid sudden turns and abrupt manoeuvring:
Sudden turns and abrupt manoeuvring while in 4×4 is dangerous. A sudden turn or abrupt manoeuvre while in 4×4 could cause an accident due to a unique braking phenomenon in 4×4 resulting from the difference in front and rear-wheel rotation.

⚠ CAUTION

- If tyre replacement is required, all four tyres must be replaced simultaneously. If worn out tyres are used with new tyres, powertrain parts could be damaged.
- Rotate your tyres at regular intervals. Partial tyre wear will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts (page 8-32).

⚠ CAUTION

- Always use tyres for the front and rear wheels that are of the specified size, and the same manufacture, brand, and tread pattern. In addition, do not use tyres with significantly different wear patterns on the same vehicle. Using such tyres will apply excessive force to powertrain parts and will increase the oil temperature, resulting in oil leakage or burning, or in the worst case, a fire.
- Inspect the tyre pressure periodically and adjust it to the specified value to prevent excessive pressure differences between the tyres. For the specified air pressure, refer to the label attached to the driver's door.
- Always use wheels of the specified type and size for the front and rear wheels.
- Do not engage 4×4 on dry, paved surfaces or high speed expressways. Driving in this manner will adversely affect powertrain parts or damage it due to oil-leak/seizure powertrain parts.

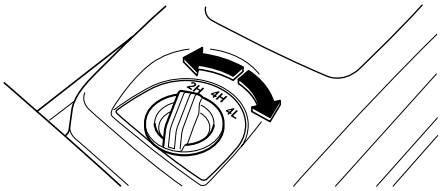
▼Transfer Shift Switch

⚠ CAUTION

Do not exceed the speeds indicated below while in 4×4 (4H, 4L). Exceeding these speeds will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts.

- 4H (high range): 100 km/h (62 mph).
- 4L (low range): 40 km/h (25 mph).

Use the transfer shift switch to shift from 4×2 to 4×4, and vice versa.



The transfer shift switch has three positions:

2H (4×2)

In this position, only the rear wheels are powered. Use this position for normal driving on paved surfaces.

4H (4×4, high range)

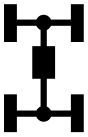
In this position, all four wheels are powered. Use this position for normal driving on sandy, muddy, icy, or slippery surfaces.

4L (4×4, low range)

In this position, all four wheels are powered. Use this position when climbing steep hills that require greater traction than 4H, or when descending steep hills that require braking assistance.

▼Indicator Lights

4×4 indicator light



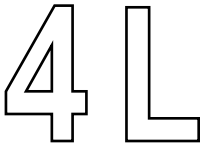
This indicator light illuminates when 4×4 is fully engaged.
When this indicator light illuminates, the vehicle is in 4×4.

The light turns off when the transfer shift switch is in the 2H position.

⚠ CAUTION

If the 4×4 indicator and 4L indicator lights are continuously lit regardless of the position of the transfer shift switch, this indicates that the transfer case could be malfunctioning. Continuing to drive under this condition could cause damage to the transfer case. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

4L indicator light



This indicator light illuminates when 4×4 low range is engaged.
The indicator light turns off when the transfer shift switch is in a position other than 4L.

The 4L indicator light flashes under the following conditions:

- 4L is selected but not engaged
- The vehicle speed has not dropped to zero to allow 4L to engage.
- The transmission has not been put in neutral (N) to allow 4L to engage.

When the indicator light flashes, stop the vehicle and shift into neutral (N).
Refer to Shifting Between 4×2/4×4 (page 5-25).

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not continue driving in 4×4 when the 4L indicator light is flashing because you could damage powertrain parts.
- If the 4×4 indicator and 4L indicator lights are continuously lit regardless of the position of the transfer shift switch, this indicates that the transfer case could be malfunctioning. Continuing to drive under this condition could cause damage to the transfer case. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

▼Shifting Between 4×2/4×4

⚠ CAUTION

Do not exceed the speeds indicated below while in 4×4 (4H, 4L). Exceeding these speeds will adversely affect or cause damage to powertrain parts.

- 4H (high range): 100 km/h (62 mph).
- 4L (low range): 40 km/h (25 mph).

2H to 4H

Turn the transfer shift switch to 4H. You can make the shift while driving.

NOTE

- When the transfer shift switch is turned from 2H to 4H, the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly automatically.
- To make shifting into 4H easier while driving, straighten the steering wheel and release the accelerator pedal briefly while turning the transfer shift switch. Shifting into 4H could be difficult when the steering wheel is turned and when the accelerator pedal is depressed.

4H to/from 4L

1. Stop the vehicle in a safe area away from traffic.
2. Shift the transmission shift lever to the N position.
3. Turn the transfer shift switch from 4H to 4L (or from 4L to 4H).

4H to 2H

Turn the transfer shift switch to 2H. You can make the shift while driving.

When 4×4 is not required for a long period or when using 4×2 to conserve fuel consumption:

Turn the transfer shift switch to the 2H position to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly. The 4×4 indicator light will turn off.

▼Off-Road Driving

You can drive your vehicle on paved or unpaved roads, select the 4×4 mode that matches the driving condition.

⚠ WARNING

Raise the seatback and adjust the seat to a position where you have good control of the steering wheel and pedals even when vehicle bounces and rocks:
During off-road driving, sitting in a position which does not allow proper reach to the steering wheel and pedals is dangerous. A sitting position that may be comfortable for normal driving may not be appropriate for off-road driving because the vehicle bounces and rolls during off-road driving. Vehicle control could be lost resulting in an accident.

⚠ *WARNING*

Always hold the steering wheel's grip area and place the thumbs on the outside of the steering wheel:
Holding the steering wheel in areas other than the grip or placing fingers in the spokes is dangerous. When driving on uneven road surfaces, the steering wheel could jerk and injure hands or fingers.

Dry the brakes by driving very slowly and applying the brakes lightly until brake performance is normal:
Driving with wet brakes is dangerous. Increased stopping distance or the vehicle pulling to one side when braking could result in a serious accident. Light braking will indicate whether the brakes have been affected.

⚠ CAUTION

- Avoid driving through standing water. Even though the vehicle has 4×4, the internal components are not completely protected from water submersion. If driving through standing water is unavoidable, pay strict attention to the following:
  - When driving in relatively shallow water, select 4H. When water depth is likely to vary, select 4L and keep vehicle speed under 5 km/h (3 mph).
  - After driving in standing water, bring your vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to have the propeller shaft and other parts greased and inspected.

⚠ CAUTION

- Make sure water does not enter the vehicle interior or the engine area. The vehicle interior could become wet or the engine could be damaged.
- After off-road driving, clear off any debris, such as mud or grass, on the radiator or other vehicle parts and check for damage. If debris is not cleaned, engine performance could be affected or damaged. If there is any damage or abnormality, bring the vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- Use caution when driving off-road in 4×4. Use of the accelerator, clutch, steering wheel and brakes requires the same degree of driver caution as with a non-4×4 vehicle. Sudden manoeuvring could cause damage to powertrain parts or cause the vehicle to become stuck.

NOTE

If the vehicle is stuck, it may be dislodged by placing objects such as wood or stone under all four tyres, or rocking it out by shifting between forward and reverse gears, stopping between shifts, in a steady pattern.

Driving on muddy or sandy surfaces

When driving on relatively smooth surfaces under normal driving conditions, select 4H.

When driving on uneven surfaces or when conditions require driving very slowly, select 4L. Depress the accelerator pedal slowly.

NOTE
During off-road driving, 4×4 turning has a slightly greater turning radius than 4×2.

Driving on steep slopes

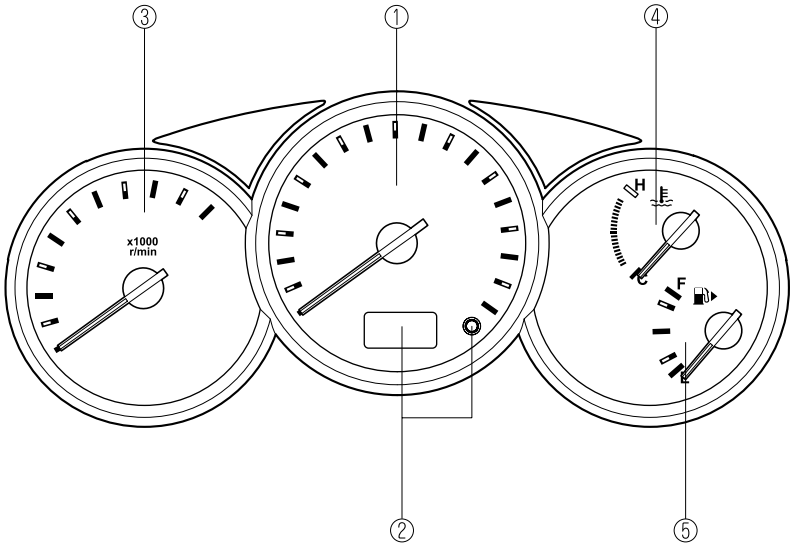
When ascending steep slopes, select 4L and make sure proper traction is maintained.

When descending steep slopes, select 4L and use a low gear for brake assistance and descend slowly.

⚠ *WARNING*
Always drive straight up or straight down on steep slopes: ***Driving horizontally across steep slopes is dangerous. The vehicle could rollover sideways and cause serious injuries.***

Instrument Cluster and Indicators

Meters and Gauges



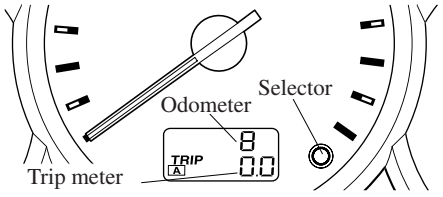
① Speedometer ..... page 5-29
② Odometer, Trip Meter and Trip Meter Selector ..... page 5-29
③ Tachometer ..... page 5-30
④ Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge ..... page 5-30
⑤ Fuel Gauge ..... page 5-31

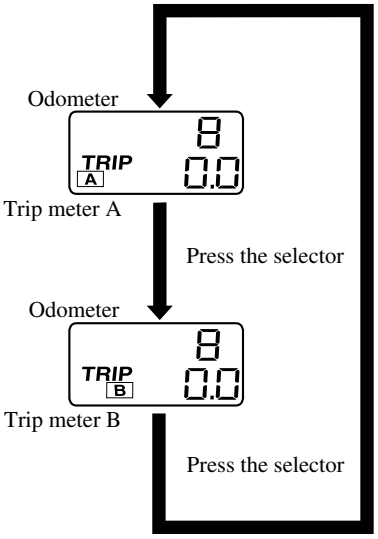
▼Speedometer

The speedometer indicates the speed of the vehicle.

▼Odometer, Trip Meter and Trip Meter Selector

The display mode can be changed between trip meter A and trip meter B by pressing the selector while one of them is displayed. The selected mode will be displayed.





NOTE

The odometer and trip meter can be displayed as follows even when the ignition switch is in the ACC or LOCK position.

- Displays for 10 minutes after the ignition switch is turned to the ACC or LOCK position from the ON position.
- Displays for 10 minutes after any door is opened.

Odometer

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

Trip meter

The trip meter can record the total distance of two trips. One is recorded in trip meter A, and the other is recorded in trip meter B.

For instance, trip meter A can record the distance from the point of origin, and trip meter B can record the distance from where the fuel tank is filled.

When trip meter A is selected, pressing the selector again within one second will change to trip meter B mode.

When trip meter A is selected, TRIP A will be displayed. When trip meter B is selected, TRIP B will be displayed.

Instrument Cluster and Indicators

The trip meter records the total distance the vehicle is driven until the meter is again reset. Return it to “0.0” by holding the selector depressed for 1 second or more. Use this meter to measure trip distances and to compute fuel consumption.

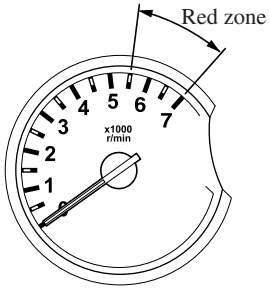
NOTE

- Only the trip meters record tenths of kilometres (miles).
- The trip record will be erased when;
  - The power supply is interrupted (blown fuse or the battery is disconnected).
  - The vehicle is driven over 999.9 km (mile).

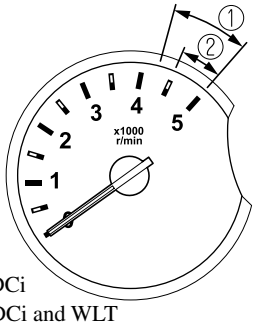
▼Tachometer

The tachometer shows engine speed in thousands of revolutions per minute (rpm).

Petrol engine



Diesel engine



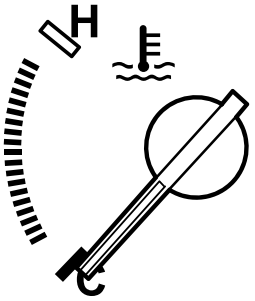
Red zone
① 3.0L TDCi
② 2.5L TDCi and WLT

⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine with the tachometer needle in the RED ZONE. This may cause severe engine damage.

▼Engine Coolant Temperature Gauge

The engine coolant temperature gauge shows the temperature of the engine coolant.

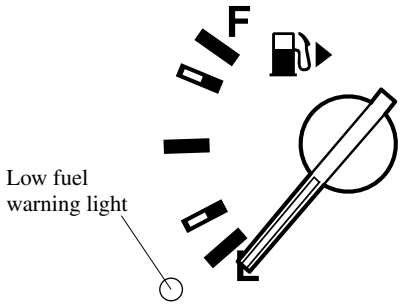


If the needle is near H, it indicates overheating.

⚠ CAUTION
Driving with an overheated engine can cause serious engine damage (page 7-12).

▼Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge shows approximately how much fuel is remaining in the tank when the ignition switch is in the ON position. We recommend keeping the tank over 1/4 full. When the low fuel warning light illuminates or when the needle is near E, refuel as soon as possible.

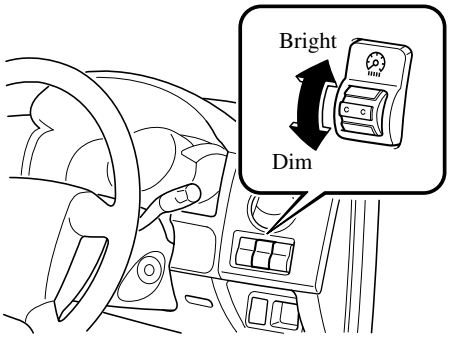


The check engine light may illuminate if the fuel tank is nearly empty.
Refer to Check Engine Light on page 5-36.

NOTE
• After refuelling, it may require some time for the needle to stabilize. In addition, the needle may deviate while driving on a slope or curve since the fuel moves in the tank. • The direction of the arrow ( ) shows that the fuel-filler flap is on the right side of the vehicle.

▼Instrument panel Illumination

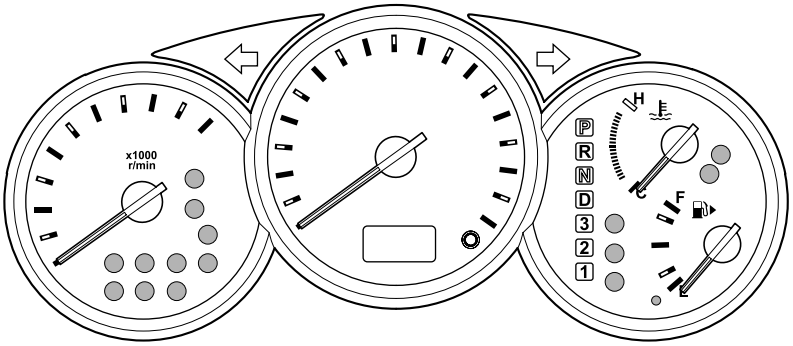
When the headlight switch is in the ● or ≡D position, press the switch up or down to adjust the brightness of the instrument panel lights.



NOTE
This symbol ( ) indicates the switch to adjust the brightness of the instrument panel illumination.

Warning/Indicator Lights and Beep Sounds

Warning/Indicator Lights



Warning/Indicator lights will appear in any of the highlighted areas

Signal	Warning/Indicator Lights	Page
	Brake System Warning Light	5-34
	Charging System Warning Light	5-35
	Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light	5-35
	Check Engine Light	5-36
ABS	ABS Warning Light	5-34
	Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light	5-37
○	Low Fuel Warning Light	5-37

Warning/Indicator Lights and Beep Sounds

Signal	Warning/Indicator Lights	Page
	Door-Ajar Warning Light	5-37
	Sedimentor Warning Light (Diesel engine)	5-37
	Security Indicator Light	5-38
	Headlight Main-Beam Indicator Light	5-38
O/D OFF	O/D OFF Indicator Light	5-38
	Shift Position Indicator Light	5-39
	Glow Indicator Light (Diesel engine)	5-39
	4×4 Indicator Light	5-39
R.F.W. LOCK	Remote Free-Wheel (RFW) Lock Indicator Light	5-40
4L	4L Indicator Light	5-40
	Direction Indicator/Hazard Warning Indicator Lights	5-41

Warning/Indicator Lights and Beep Sounds

▼Brake System Warning Light



This warning has the following functions:

Parking brake warning

The light illuminates when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the START or ON position. It turns off when the parking brake is fully released.

Low brake fluid level warning

If the light stays on after the parking brake is fully released, you may have a brake problem.

Drive to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way.

You may notice that the pedal is harder to depress or that it may go closer to the floor. In either case, it will take longer to stop the vehicle.

1. With the engine stopped, open the bonnet and check the brake fluid level immediately, and then add fluid if required (page 8-20).
2. After adding fluid, check the light again.

If the warning light remains on, or if the brakes do not operate properly, do not drive the vehicle. Have it towed to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Even if the light turns off have your brake system inspected as soon as possible by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

NOTE
Having to add brake fluid is sometimes an indicator of leakage. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible even if the brake light is no longer illuminated.

⚠ *WARNING*
Do not drive with the brake system warning light illuminated. Contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer to have the brakes inspected as soon as possible: Driving with the brake system warning light illuminated is dangerous. It indicates that your brakes may not work at all or that they could completely fail at any time. If this light remains illuminated, after checking that the parking brake is fully released, have the brakes inspected immediately.

▼ABS Warning Light



The warning light stays on for a few seconds when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.

If the ABS warning light stays on while you're driving, the ABS control unit has detected a system malfunction. If this occurs, your brakes will function normally as if the vehicle had no ABS.
Should this happen, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

NOTE

When the engine is jump-started to charge the battery, uneven rpm occurs and the ABS warning light may illuminate. If this occurs, it is the result of the weak battery and does not indicate an ABS malfunction.
Recharge the battery.
Refer to Battery Recharging on page 8-31.

▼Charging System Warning Light



This warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position and turns off when the engine is started.

If the warning light illuminates while driving, it indicates a malfunction of the alternator or of the charging system. Drive to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not continue driving when the charging system warning light is illuminated because the engine could stop unexpectedly.

▼Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light



This warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position and turns off when the engine is started.

This warning light indicates low engine oil pressure.

If the light illuminates while driving:

1. Drive to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way on level ground.
2. Turn off the engine and wait 5 minutes for the oil to drain back into the sump.
3. Inspect the engine oil level (page 8-16). If it's low, add the appropriate amount of engine oil while being careful not to overfill.
4. Start the engine and check the warning light.

If the light remains illuminated even after you add oil, stop the engine immediately and have your vehicle towed to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Warning/Indicator Lights and Beep Sounds

⚠ CAUTION

Do not run the engine if the oil pressure is low. It could result in extensive engine damage.

▼Check Engine Light*



This indicator light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position and goes off when the engine is started.

If this light comes on while driving, the vehicle may have a problem. It is important to note the driving conditions when the light came on and consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

The check engine light may come on in the following cases:

- The engine's electrical system has a problem.
- The emission control system has a problem.

If the check engine light remains on, do not drive at high speeds and consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

If the low fuel warning and check engine lights illuminate at the same time (3.0L TDCi and 2.5L TDCi)

The check engine light may illuminate if air enters the fuel lines such as when the fuel tank is nearly empty.
Bleed the air from the fuel lines using the following procedure to turn off the light.

1. Refuel until the low fuel warning light turns off (about 10 liters or more).
2. Pump the priming pump on the upper part of the fuel filter to bleed out the air.
   Refer to Running Out of Fuel on page 7-19.
3. Start the engine and continue driving for about 10 seconds while the engine is idling normally.
4. Turn off the engine and wait about 10 seconds.
5. The check engine light turns off when the engine is started after repeating Steps 3 and 4 three times.
6. If the light remains illuminated, repeat Steps 2 to 5 again.

If the check engine light remains illuminated even after performing the above procedure, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

 *Some models.

▼Air Bag/Front Seat Belt Pretensioner System Warning Light



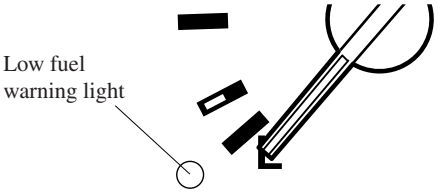
If the air bag/front seat belt pretensioner system is working properly, the warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position or after the engine is cranked. The warning light turns off after a specified period of time.

A system malfunction is indicated if the warning light constantly flashes, constantly illuminates or does not illuminate at all when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position. If any of these occur, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible. The system may not work in an accident.

⚠ *WARNING*

Never tamper with the air bag/ pretensioner systems and always have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer perform all servicing and repairs:
Self-servicing or tampering with the systems is dangerous. An air bag/ pretensioner could accidentally activate or become disabled causing serious injury or death.

▼Low Fuel Warning Light



This warning light in the fuel gauge signals that the fuel tank will soon be empty.
Refuel as soon as possible.
(3.0L TDCi and 2.5L TDCi)
The check engine light may illuminate if the fuel tank is nearly empty.
Refer to Check Engine Light on page 5-36.

▼Door-Ajar Warning Light



This warning light illuminates when any door is not securely closed.
Close the door securely before driving the vehicle.

▼Sedimentor Warning Light (Diesel engine)



The fuel filter acts as a sedimentor that separates water from the fuel.

Warning/Indicator Lights and Beep Sounds

If 0.13 L (0.14 US qt, 0.11 Imp qt) of water accumulates in this filter, the warning light will illuminate.
When it does, drain the water (page 8-24).

▼Security Indicator Light*



This indicator light starts flashing every 2 seconds when the ignition switch is turned from the ON to the ACC position and the immobilizer system is armed.

The light stops flashing when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position with the correct ignition key.
At this time, the immobilizer system is disarmed and the light illuminates for about 3 seconds and then turns off.

If the engine does not start with the correct ignition key, and the security indicator light keeps illuminating or flashing, the system may have a malfunction. Consult an Authorised Ford Repairer.

▼Headlight Main-Beam Indicator Light



This light indicates one of two things:

- The main-beam headlights are on.
- The direction indicator lever is in the flash-to-pass position.

▼O/D OFF Indicator Light (Automatic transmission)



This light illuminates when the overdrive has been turned off.

⚠ CAUTION

If the overdrive-off indicator light flashes, the transmission has an electrical problem. Continuing to drive your Ford in this condition could cause damage to your transmission. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

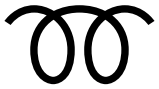
 *Some models.

▼Shift Position Indicator Light (Automatic Transmission)

This indicates the selected shift position when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

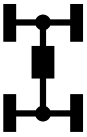


▼Glow Indicator Light (Diesel engine)



This light may illuminate when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
It turns off when the glow plugs are warm.

▼4×4 Indicator Light (4×4)



Manual transmission

This indicator light illuminates when the transfer shift lever is in the 4H or 4L position.
When this indicator light illuminates, the vehicle is in 4×4.

The light turns off when the transfer shift lever is in the N or 2H position.

Automatic transmission

This indicator light illuminates when 4×4 is fully engaged.
When this indicator light illuminates, the vehicle is in 4×4.

The light turns off when the transfer shift switch is in the 2H position.

⚠ CAUTION

If the 4×4 indicator and 4L indicator lights are continuously lit regardless of the position of the transfer shift switch, this indicates that the transfer case could be malfunctioning. Continuing to drive under this condition could cause damage to the transfer case. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

▼Remote Free-Wheel (RFW) Lock Indicator Light (4×4 (Manual Transmission) model)



This indicator light illuminates when the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly.

NOTE

When the RFW LOCK indicator light does not illuminate after shifting the transfer shift lever to 4H or 4L, the indicator will illuminate after the vehicle has moved a short distance.

To allow shifting from 4×2 to 4×4 while driving, the front wheels remain engaged to the drive assembly even after switching from 4×4 to 4×2.

When you do not need to shift to 4×4 while driving, or you want to save on fuel consumption, press the RFW switch to disengage the front wheels from the drive assembly. This will allow the front wheels to rotate freely without assistance from the drive assembly (page 5-18).

NOTE

If the front wheels are engaged to the drive assembly during 4×2, drivetrain resistance will be greater, fuel consumption will increase, and noise will be generated.

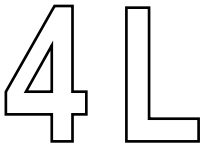
The indicator light turns off when the front wheels are disengaged from the drive assembly.
When the RFW LOCK indicator light is off, you have to stop to switch from 4×2 to 4×4.

3.0L TDCi and 2.5L TDCi engine
The RFW LOCK indicator light flashes if you exceed 100 km/h (62 mph) while in 4×4 or RFW-LOCK.
When the indicator light flashes, decrease the speed and change to RFW-FREE. Refer to Shifting Between 4×2/4×4 (page 5-19).

⚠ CAUTION

Do not continue driving in 4×4 or RFW-LOCK when the RFW LOCK indicator light is flashing because you could damage powertrain parts.

▼4L Indicator Light (4×4 (Automatic Transmission) model)



This indicator light illuminates when 4×4 low range is engaged.
The indicator light turns off when the transfer shift switch is in a position other than 4L.

The 4L indicator light flashes under the following conditions:

- 4L is selected but not engaged

- The vehicle speed has not dropped to zero to allow 4L to engage.
- The transmission has not been put in neutral (N) to allow 4L to engage.

When the indicator light flashes, stop the vehicle and shift into neutral (N).
Refer to Shifting Between 4×2/4×4 (page 5-25).

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not continue driving in 4×4 when the 4L indicator light is flashing because you could damage powertrain parts.
- If the 4×4 indicator and 4L indicator lights are continuously lit regardless of the position of the transfer shift switch, this indicates that the transfer case could be malfunctioning. Continuing to drive under this condition could cause damage to the transfer case. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

▼Direction Indicator/Hazard Warning Indicator Lights



When operating the direction indicator lights, the left or right direction indicator light flashes to indicate which direction indicator light is operating (page 5-44).

When operating the hazard warning lights, both direction indicator lights flash (page 5-49).

NOTE

If an indicator light remains illuminated (does not flash) or if it flashes abnormally, one of the direction indicator bulbs may be burned out.

Beep Sounds

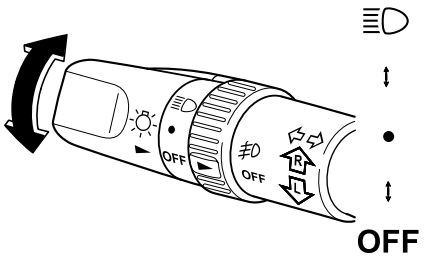
▼Ignition Key Reminder

If the ignition switch is in the LOCK or ACC position with the key inserted, a continuous beep sound will be heard when the driver's door is opened.

▼Lights-On Reminder

If lights are on and the key is removed from the ignition switch, a continuous beep sound will be heard when the driver's door is opened.

Lighting Control



▼Headlights

To turn on the lights, turn the headlight switch on the end of the control lever.

Switch Position	OFF	●	≡D
Headlights	Off	Off	On
Tail lights Parking lights Number plate lights Instrument panel illumination	Off	On	On

NOTE

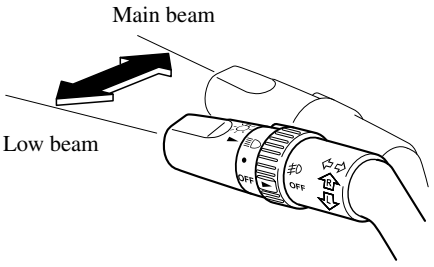
To prevent discharging the battery, don't leave the lights on while the engine is off unless safety requires them.

▼Lights-On Reminder

If lights are on and the key is removed from the ignition switch, a continuous beep sound will be heard when the driver's door is opened.

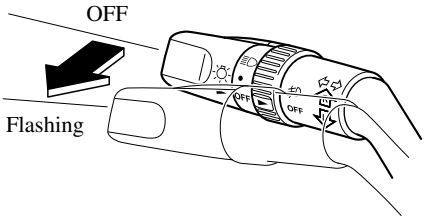
▼Headlight Main-Low Beam

Push the lever forward for main beam. Pull back to original position for low beam.



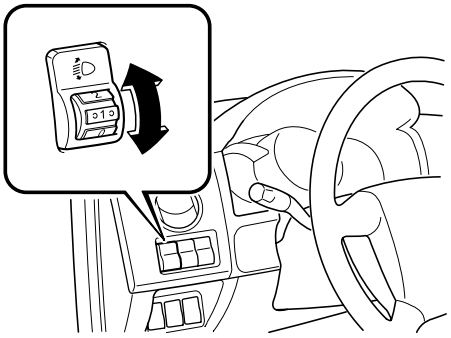
▼Flashing the Headlights

To flash the headlights, pull the lever fully toward you. The headlight switch does not need to be on, and the lever will return to the normal position when released.



▼Headlight Levelling*

The number of occupants and weight of cargo in the cargo bed change the angle of the headlights.
The headlight levelling switch adjusts this angle.



The following chart shows examples of proper switch settings.

Driver	Load	Switch position
×	—	0
×	×	2

×: Yes
—: No

NOTE

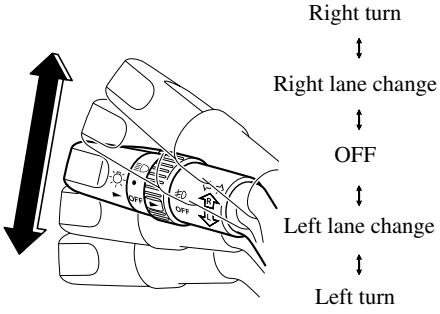
- The higher the switch position number, the lower the headlight beam level.
- Always keep the headlight beam at the proper level, or your headlights may blind other road users.

Turn and Lane-Change Signals

▼Direction Indicator

Move the signal lever down (for a left turn) or up (for a right turn) to the stop position. The signal will self-cancel after the turn is completed.

If the indicator light continues to flash after a turn, manually return the lever to its original position.



Green indicators on the instrument panel show which signal is working.

Lane-change signals

Move the lever slightly toward the direction of the change —until the indicator flashes— and hold it there. It will return to the off position when released.

NOTE

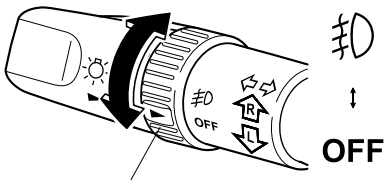
If an indicator light stays on without flashing or if it flashes abnormally, one of the direction indicator bulbs may be burned out.

*Some models.

Fog Lights*

Use this switch to turn on the fog lights. They help you to see as well as to be seen.

To turn the fog lights on, rotate the fog light switch to the position.
The headlight switch must be in the or position to turn on the fog lights.



Fog light switch

To turn them off, rotate the fog light switch to the OFF position or turn the headlight switch to the OFF position.

Windscreen Wipers and Washer

The ignition switch must be in the ON position.

⚠ *WARNING*

Use only windscreen washer fluid or plain water in the reservoir:
Using radiator antifreeze as washer fluid is dangerous. If sprayed on the windscreen, it will dirty the windscreen, affect your visibility, and could result in an accident.

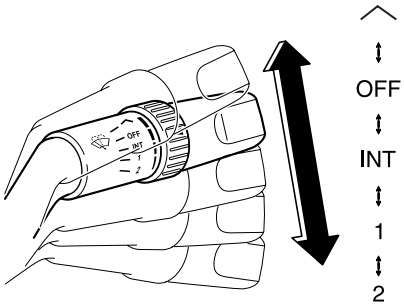
Only use windscreen washer fluid mixed with anti-freeze protection in freezing weather conditions:
Using windscreen washer fluid without anti-freeze protection in freezing weather conditions is dangerous as it could freeze on the windscreen and block your vision which could cause an accident.
In addition, make sure the windscreen is sufficiently warmed using the defroster before spraying the washer fluid.

*Some models.

NOTE

Because heavy ice and snow can jam the wiper blades, the wiper motor is protected from motor breakdown, overheating and possible fire by a circuit breaker. This mechanism will automatically stop operation of the blades, but only for about 5 minutes. If this happens, turn off the wiper switch and park off the right-of-way, and remove the snow and ice.
After 5 minutes, turn on the switch and the blades should operate normally. If they do not resume functioning, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible. Drive to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way. Wait until the weather clears before trying to drive with the wipers inoperative.

▼Windscreen Wipers

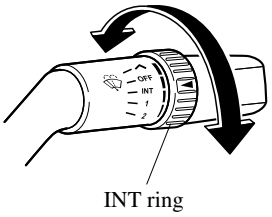


Turn the wipers on by pulling the lever down.
INT — Intermittent
1 — Low speed
2 — High speed

For a single wiping cycle, push the lever up to ⌒.
⌒ — Mist

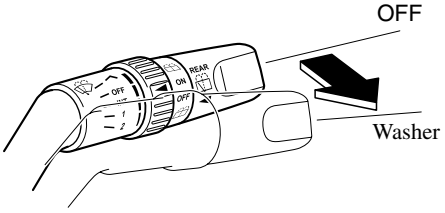
Variable-speed intermittent wipers

Set the lever to INT and choose the interval timing by rotating the ring.



▼Windscreen Washer

Pull the lever toward you and hold it to spray washer fluid.



NOTE

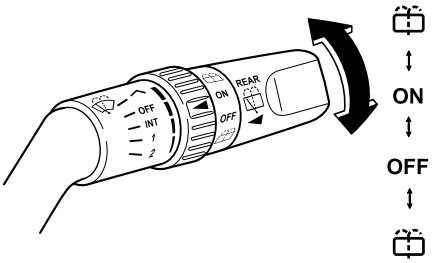
With the wiper lever in the OFF or INT position, the wipers will operate continuously until the lever is released.

If the washer does not work, inspect the fluid level (page 8-23). If it's normal, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Rear Window Wiper and Washer*

The ignition switch must be in the ON position.

▼Rear Window Wiper



Turn the wiper on by turning the rear wiper/washer switch.

▼Rear Window Washer

To spray washer fluid, turn the rear wiper/washer switch to the position. After the switch is released, the washer will stop.

NOTE
The washer with wiper function is activated by rotating the rear wiper switch all the way up. The washer only function is activated by rotating the switch all the way down.

If the washer does not work, inspect the fluid level (page 8-23). If it's normal and the washer still does not work, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

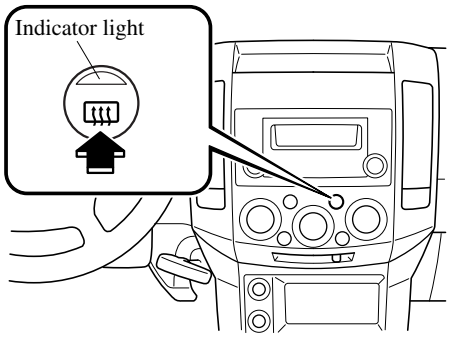
Rear Window Defroster

The rear window defroster clears frost and fog from the rear window.

The ignition switch must be in the ON position.

Press the switch to turn on the rear window defroster, the indicator light will illuminate.

Press the switch again to turn it off.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not use sharp instruments or window cleaners with abrasives to clean the inside of the rear window surface. They may damage the defroster grid inside the window.

NOTE

This defroster is not designed for melting snow. If there is an accumulation of snow on the rear window, remove it before using the defroster.

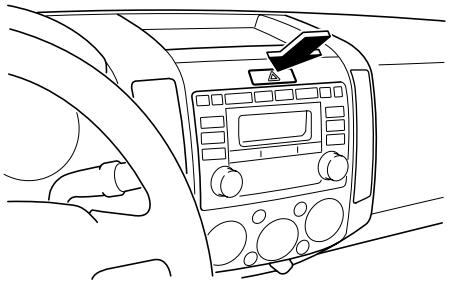
Horn

To sound the horn, press the mark on the steering wheel.

Hazard Warning Flasher

The hazard warning lights should always be used when you stop on or near a roadway in an emergency.

The hazard warning lights warn other drivers that your vehicle is a traffic hazard and that they must take extreme caution when near it.



Depress the hazard warning flasher and all the direction indicators will flash.

NOTE

- The direction indicators do not work when the hazard warning lights are on.
- Check local regulations about the use of hazard warning lights while the vehicle is being towed to verify that it is not in violation of the law.

6 Interior Comfort

Use of various features for drive comfort, including air-conditioning and audio system.

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*Some models.

Operating Tips

▼Operating the Air-Conditioning System

Operate the air-conditioning system with the engine running.

NOTE
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the fan control dial on for a long period of time with the ignition switch in the ON position when the engine is not running.

▼Clearing the Air Inlet

Clear all obstructions such as leaves, snow and ice from the bonnet and the air inlet in the cowl grille to improve the system efficiency.

▼Foggy Windows

The windows may fog up easily in humid weather. Use the air-conditioning system to defog the windows.
To help defog the windows, operate the air conditioner by pressing the A/C switch to dehumidify the air.

▼Outside/Recirculated Air Position

Use the outside air position in normal conditions. The recirculated air position should be used only when driving on dusty roads or for quick cooling of the interior.

▼Parking in Direct Sunlight

If the vehicle has been parked in direct sunlight during hot weather, open the windows to let warm air escape, then run the air-conditioning system.

▼Not Using for a Long Period

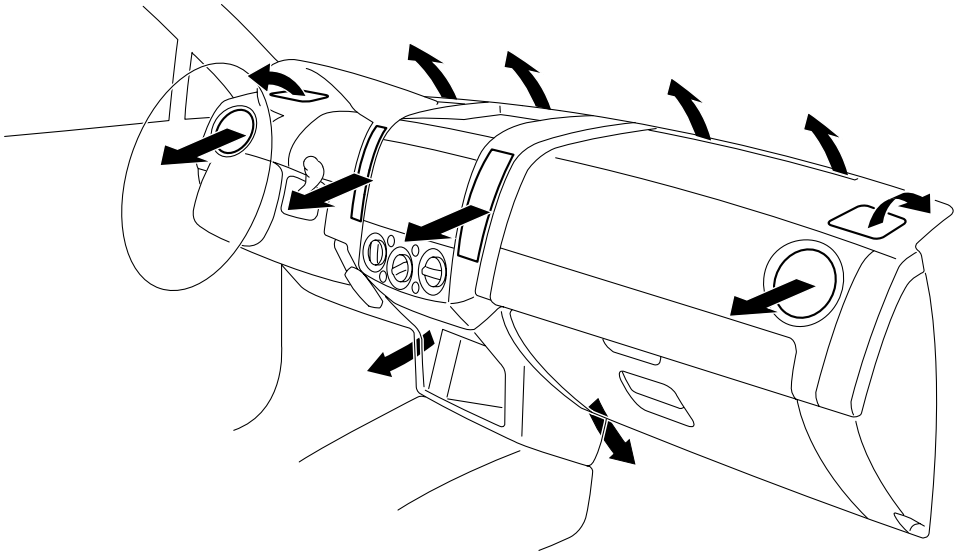
Run the air conditioner about 10 minutes at least once a month to keep internal parts lubricated.

▼Check the Refrigerant before the Weather Gets Hot

Have the air conditioner checked before the weather gets hot. Lack of refrigerant may make the air conditioner less efficient. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer for refrigerant inspection.

The air conditioner is filled with HFC134a (R134a), a refrigerant that will not damage the ozone layer.
If the air conditioner is low on refrigerant or has a malfunction, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Vent Operation

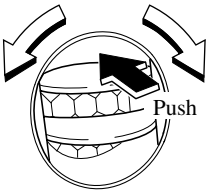


▼Adjusting the Vents

Directing airflow

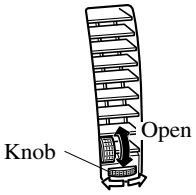
Side Vents

To adjust the direction of airflow, open the vents and rotate them left and right.



Centre Vents

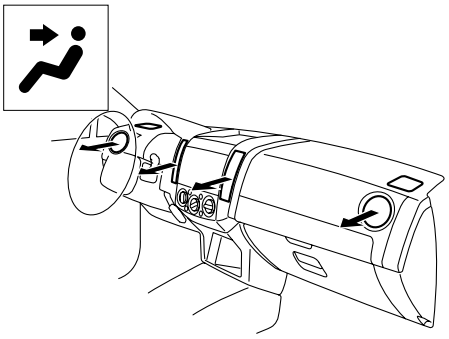
To adjust the direction of airflow, move the adjustment knob.



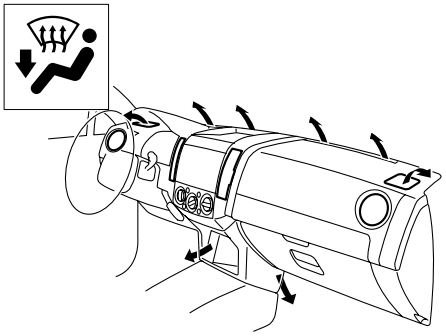
NOTE
When using the air conditioner under humid ambient temperature conditions, the system may blow fog from the vents. This is not a sign of trouble but a result of humid air being suddenly cooled.

▼Selecting the Airflow Mode

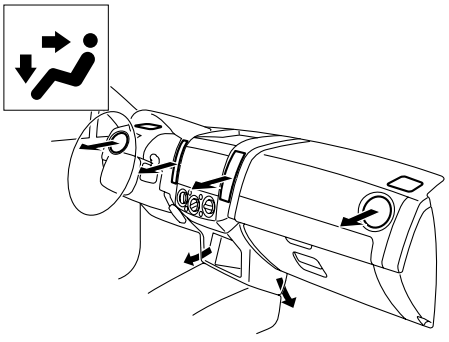
Instrument panel Vents



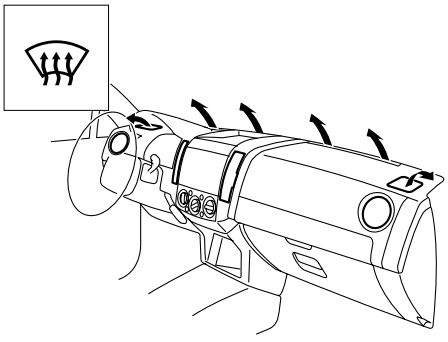
Defroster and Floor Vents



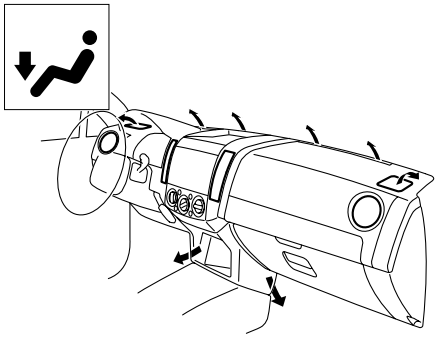
Instrument panel and Floor Vents



Defroster Vents

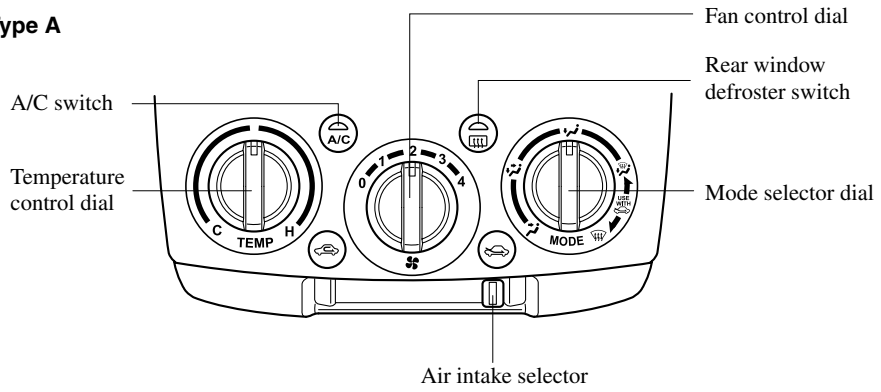


Floor Vents

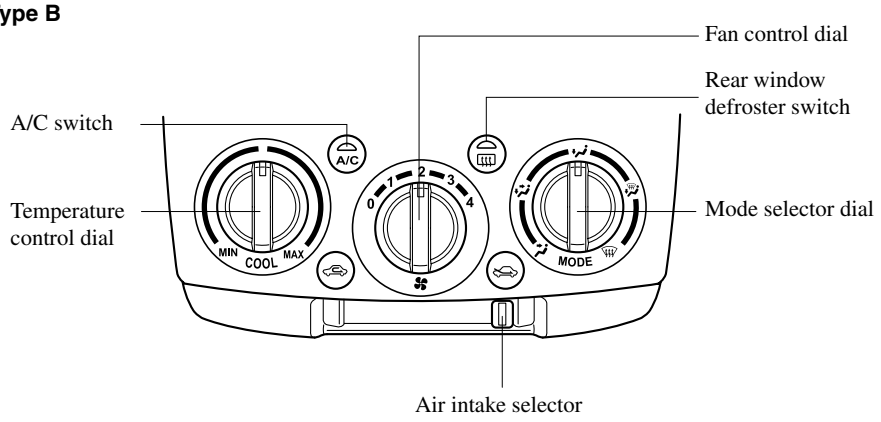


Control Panel

Type A



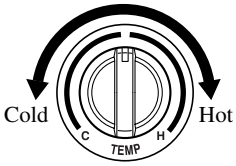
Type B



▼Control Switches

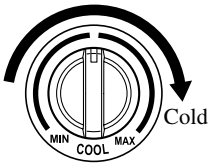
Temperature control dial

Type A



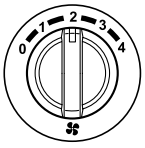
This dial controls temperature. Turn it clockwise for hot and anticlockwise for cold.

Type B



This dial controls the air temperature when using the air conditioner. Turn it clockwise for cold.

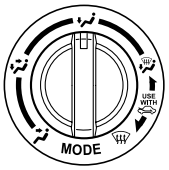
Fan control dial



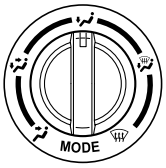
This dial allows variable fan speeds.
0—Fan off
1—Low speed
2—Medium low speed
3—Medium high speed
4—High speed

Mode selector dial

Type A



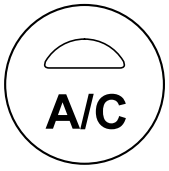
Type B



Turn the mode selector dial to select airflow mode (page 6-5).

NOTE
(Type A) The USE WITH indication is designed to inform the front occupants to switch the air intake selector lever to the position (outside air mode), while the mode selector dial is turned to the or position, to speed defogging of the windscreen.

A/C switch



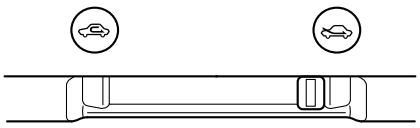
Press the A/C switch to turn the air conditioner on. The indicator light on the switch will illuminate when the fan control dial is set at position 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Press the switch once again to turn the air conditioner off.

NOTE

The air conditioner may not function when the outside temperature approaches 0 °C.

Air intake selector



This lever controls the source of air entering the vehicle.

It is recommended that under normal conditions the lever be kept in the outside air position.

Outside air position ( )

Outside air is taken into the vehicle. Use this position for normal ventilation and heating.

Recirculated air position ( )

Outside air is shut off. Air within the vehicle is recirculated.

This position can be used when driving on a dusty road or in similar conditions. It also helps to provide quicker cooling of the interior.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not use the position in cold or rainy weather:
Using the position in cold or rainy weather is dangerous as it will cause the windows to fog up. Your vision will be hampered, which could lead to a serious accident.

▼Heating (Type A)

1. Set the mode selector dial to the position.
2. Set the air intake selector to the position.
3. Set the temperature control dial to the hot position.
4. Set the fan control dial to the desired speed.
5. If dehumidified heating is desired, turn on the air conditioner.

NOTE

- If the windscreen fogs up easily, set the mode selector dial to the position.
- If cooler air is desired at face level, set the mode selector dial at the position and adjust the temperature control dial to maintain maximum comfort.
- The air to the floor is warmer than air to the face (except when the temperature control dial is set at the extreme hot or cold position).

▼Cooling (With Air Conditioner)

1. Set the mode selector dial to the position.
2. Set the temperature control dial to the cold position.
3. Set the fan control dial to the desired speed.
4. Turn on the air conditioner by pressing the A/C switch.
5. Adjust the fan control dial and temperature control dial to maintain maximum comfort.

⚠ CAUTION

When using the air conditioner while driving up long hills or in heavy traffic, closely monitor the temperature gauge (page 5-30).
The air conditioner may cause engine overheating. If the gauge indicates overheating, turn the air conditioner off (page 7-12).

NOTE

- When maximum cooling is desired, set the temperature control dial to the extreme cold position and set the air intake selector to the position, then set the fan control dial to position 4.

(Type A)

- If warmer air is desired at floor level, set the mode selector dial at the position and adjust the temperature control dial to maintain maximum comfort.
- The air to the floor is warmer than air to the face (except when the temperature control dial is set at the extreme hot or cold position).

▼Ventilation

1. Set the mode selector dial to the position.
2. Set the air intake selector to the position.
3. Set the temperature control dial to the desired position.
4. Set the fan control dial to the desired speed.

▼Windscreen Defrosting and Defogging

1. Set the mode selector dial to the position.
2. Set the air intake selector to the position.
3. Set the temperature control dial to the desired position.

4. Set the fan control dial to the desired speed.
5. **(Type A)**
   If dehumidified heating is desired, turn on the air conditioner.
   (Type B)
   Press the A/C switch to turn on the air conditioner.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not defog the windscreen using the position with the temperature control set to the cold position (Type A):
Using the position with the temperature control set to the cold position is dangerous as it will cause the outside of the windscreen to fog up. Your vision will be hampered, which could lead to a serious accident. Set the temperature control to the hot or warm position when using the position.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not leave the air conditioner in the position with the temperature control set to cold after the windscreen has defogged (Type B):
Leaving the air conditioner in the position with the temperature control set to cold after the windscreen has defogged is dangerous as the outside of the windscreen will fog up. Your vision will be hampered, which could lead to a serious accident.
Set the mode selector dial except the position and turn on the windscreen wipers to clear the window.

NOTE

(Type A)

- For maximum defrosting, turn on the air conditioner, set the temperature control dial to the extreme hot position and the fan control dial to position 4.
- If warm air is desired at the floor, set the mode selector dial to the position.

▼Dehumidifying (With Air Conditioner)*

Operate the air conditioner in cool or cold weather to help defog the windscreen and side windows.

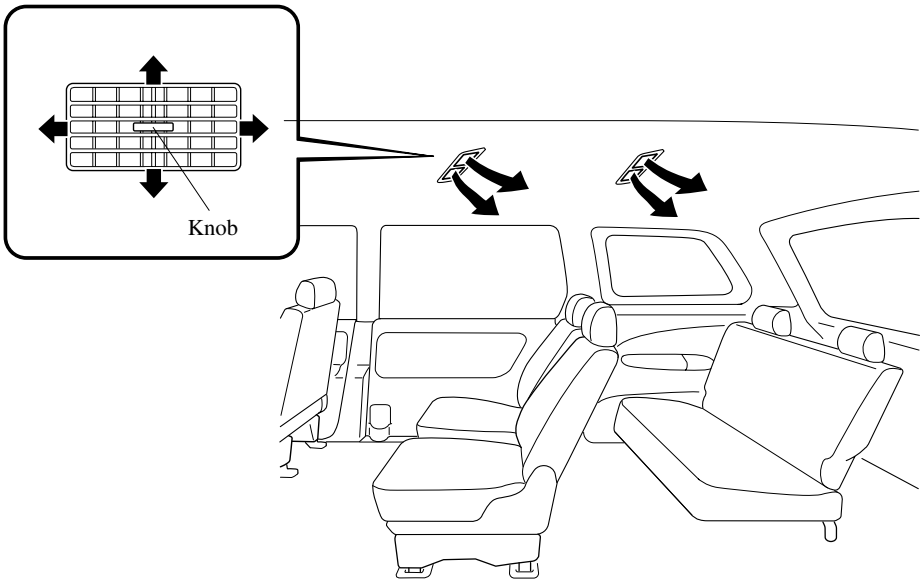
1. Set the mode selector dial to the desired position.
2. Set the air intake selector to the position.

3. Set the temperature control dial to the desired position.
4. Set the fan control dial to the desired speed.
5. Turn on the air conditioner by pressing the A/C switch.

NOTE

(Type A)
One of the functions of the air conditioner is dehumidifying the air and, to use this function, the temperature does not have to be set to cold. Therefore, set the temperature control dial to the desired position (hot or cold) and turn on the air conditioner when you want to dehumidify the cabin air.

Vent Operation (Rear)



▼Adjusting the Vents

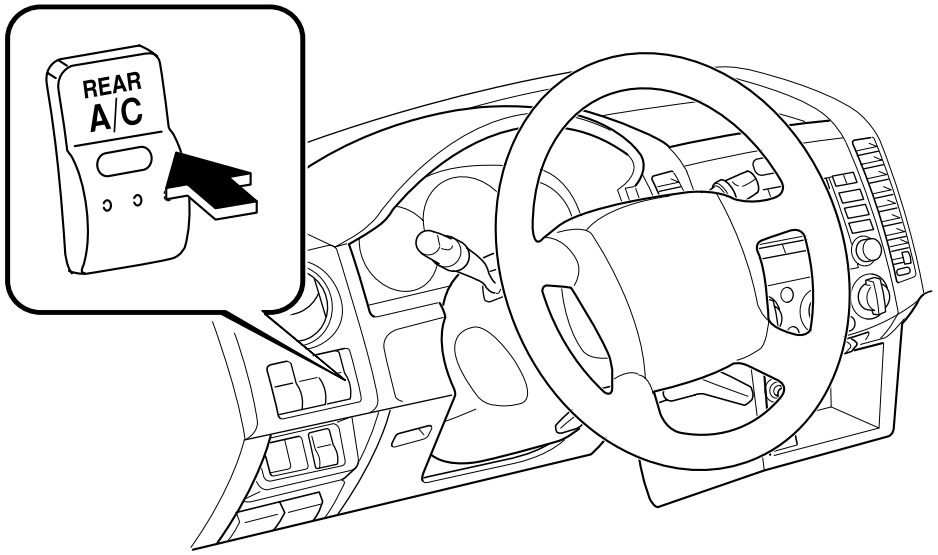
Directing airflow

You can direct air flow by moving the adjustment knob.

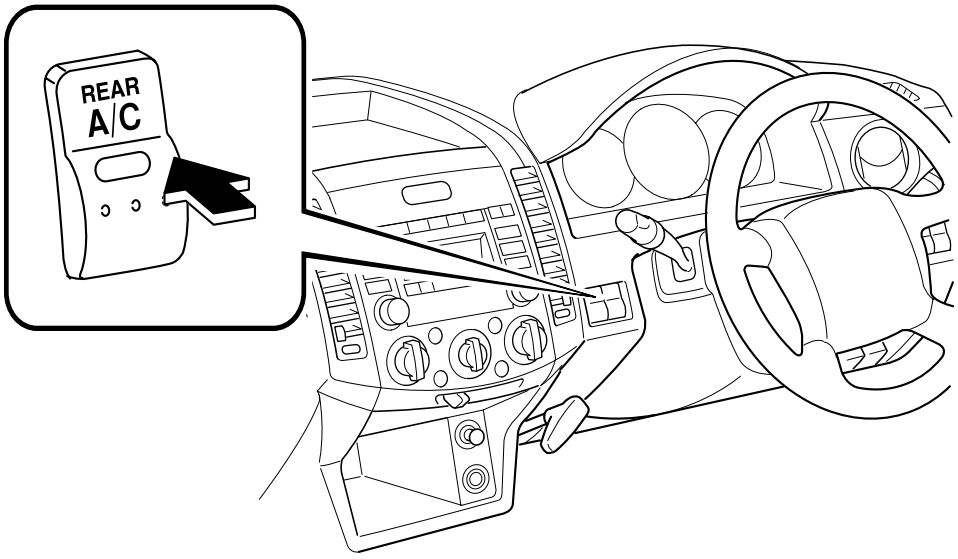
NOTE
When using the air conditioner, mist may come out from the vents. This is not a sign of trouble but a result of humid air being suddenly cooled.

Manual Type (Rear)

Left-hand drive model

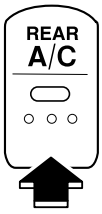


Right-hand drive model



▼Control Switches

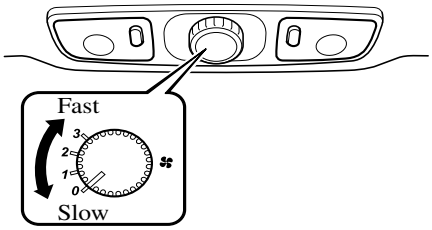
Rear air conditioner main switch



The air conditioner has front and rear controls. The front air conditioner controls override the rear controls.

Press the rear air conditioner main switch and set the rear fan control dial to a position other than 0 to turn on the rear air conditioner.

Fan control dial



This dial allows variable fan speeds.

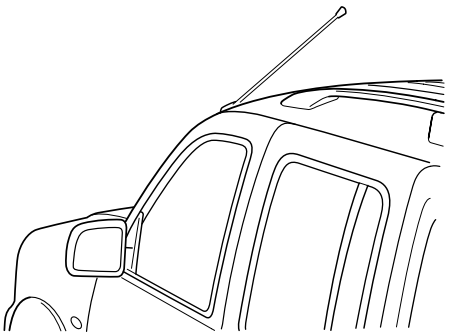
0—Fan off
1—Low speed
2—Medium speed
3—High speed

NOTE
When the rear air conditioner main switch is turned off, the fan control dial does not operate. The front air conditioner controls override the rear controls.

Aerial

▼Manual Type

The manual aerial must be raised and lowered by hand.



⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the aerial, retract it before entering a car wash facility or passing beneath a low overhead clearance.

Operating Tips for Audio System

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not adjust the audio control switches while driving the vehicle:
Adjusting the audio while driving the vehicle is dangerous as it could distract your attention from the vehicle operation which could lead to a serious accident. Always adjust the audio while the vehicle is stopped.

⚠ CAUTION

For the purposes of safe driving, adjust the audio volume to a level that allows you to hear sounds outside of the vehicle including car horns and particularly emergency vehicle sirens.

NOTE

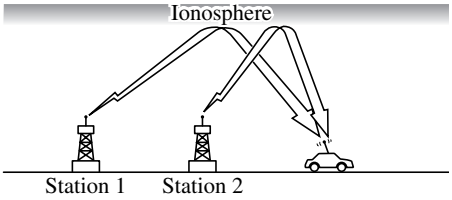
- To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the audio system on for a long period of time when the engine is not running.
- If a cellular phone or CB radio is used in or near the vehicle, it could cause noise to occur from the audio system, however, this does not indicate that the system has been damaged.

Audio System

▼Radio Reception

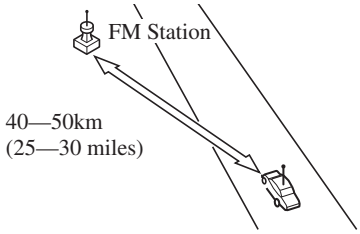
AM characteristics

AM signals bend around such things as buildings or mountains and bounce off the ionosphere. Therefore, they can reach longer distances than FM signals. Because of this, two stations may sometimes be picked up on the same frequency at the same time.

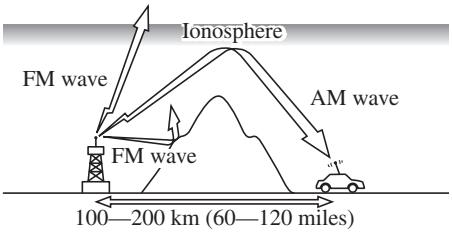


FM characteristics

An FM broadcast range is usually about 40—50 km (25—30 miles) from the source. Because of extra coding needed to break the sound into two channels, stereo FM has even less range than monaural (non-stereo) FM.



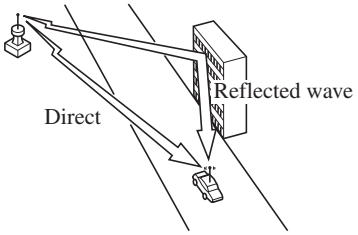
Signals from an FM transmitter are similar to beams of light because they do not bend around corners, but they do reflect. Unlike AM signals, FM signals cannot travel beyond the horizon. Therefore, FM stations cannot be received at the great distances possible with AM reception.



Atmospheric conditions can also affect FM reception. High humidity will cause poor reception. However, cloudy days may provide better reception than clear days.

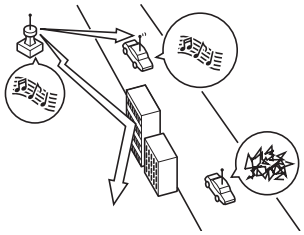
Multipath noise

Since FM signals can be reflected by obstructions, it is possible to receive both the direct signal and the reflected signal at the same time. This causes a slight delay in reception and may be heard as a broken sound or a distortion. This problem may also be encountered when in close proximity to the transmitter.



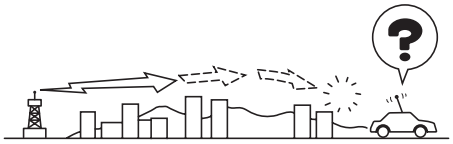
Flutter/Skip noise

Signals from an FM transmitter move in straight lines and become weak in valleys between tall buildings, mountains, and other obstacles. When a vehicle passes through such an area, the reception conditions may change suddenly, resulting in annoying noise.



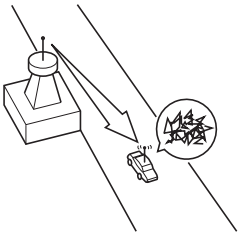
Weak signal noise

In suburban areas, broadcast signals become weak because of distance from the transmitter. Reception in such fringe areas is characterised by sound breakup.



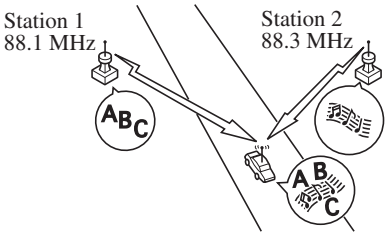
Strong signal noise

This occurs very close to a transmitter tower. The broadcast signals are extremely strong, so the result is noise and sound breakup at the radio receiver.



Station drift noise

When a vehicle reaches the area of two strong stations broadcasting at similar frequencies, the original station may be temporarily lost and the second station picked up. At this time there will be some noise from this disturbance.



▼Operating Tips for CD Player/In-Dash CD Changer

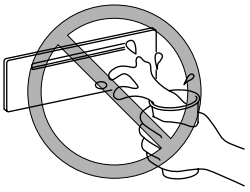
Condensation phenomenon

Immediately after turning on the heater when the vehicle is cold, the CD or optical components (prism and lens) in the CD player/In-dash CD changer may become clouded with condensation. At this time, the CD will eject immediately when placed in the unit. A clouded CD can be corrected simply by wiping it with a soft cloth. Clouded optical components will clear naturally in about an hour. Wait for normal operation to return before attempting to use the unit.

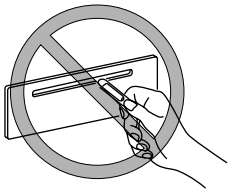
Handling the CD player/In-dash CD changer

The following precautions should be observed.

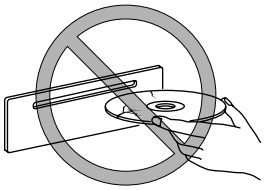
- Do not spill any liquid on the audio system.



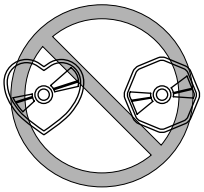
- Do not insert any objects, other than CDs, into the slot.



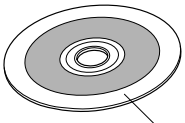
- The CD revolves at high speed within the unit. Defective (cracked or badly bent) CDs should never be used.



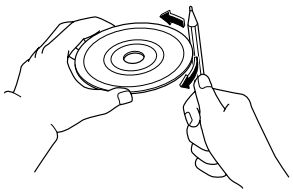
- Do not use non-conventional discs such as heart-shaped, octagonal discs, etc. The disc may not eject resulting in a malfunction.



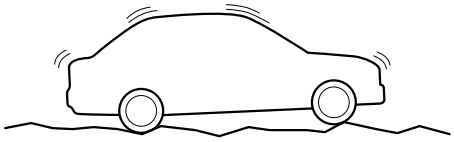
- If the memory portion of the CD is transparent or translucent, do not use the disc.



- A new CD may have rough edges on its inner and outer perimeters. If a disc with rough edges is used, proper setting will not be possible and the CD player/In-dash CD changer will not play the CD. In addition, the disc may not eject resulting in a malfunction. Remove the rough edges in advance by using a ball-point pen or pencil as shown below. To remove the rough edges, rub the side of the pen or pencil against the inner and outer perimeter of the CD.

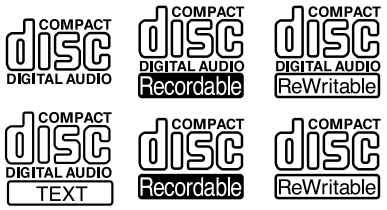


- When driving over uneven surfaces, the sound may jump.



- The CD player/In-dash CD changer has been designed to play CDs bearing the identification logo as shown. No other discs can be played.

- Use discs that have been legitimately produced. If illegally-copied discs such as pirated discs are used, the system may not operate properly.



- Be sure never to touch the signal surface when handling the CDs. Pick up a CD by grasping the outer edge or the edge of the hole and the outer edge.



- Do not stick paper or tape on the CD. Avoid scratching the reverse side (the side without a label). The disc may not eject resulting in a malfunction.
- Dust, finger smudges, and dirt can decrease the amount of light reflected from the signal surface, thus affecting sound quality. If the CD should become soiled, gently wipe it with a soft cloth from the centre of the CD to the edge.

- Do not use record sprays, antistatic agents, or household spray cleaners. Volatile chemicals such as benzine and thinner can also damage the surface of the CD and must not be used. Anything that can damage, warp, or fog plastic should never be used to clean CDs.
- Insert discs one by one. If two discs are inserted at the same time, the system may not operate properly.
- The CD player/In-dash CD changer ejects the CD if the CD is inserted upside down. Also dirty and/or defective CDs may be ejected.
- Do not insert cleaning discs in the CD player/In-dash CD changer.
- Do not insert any disc with a peel-off seal affixed to it.
- This unit may not be able to play certain CD-R/CD-RWs made using a computer or music CD recorder due to disc characteristics, scratches, smudges, dirt, etc., or due to dust or condensation on the lens inside the unit.
- Storing CDs in the vehicle exposed to direct sunlight or high temperature may damage the CD-R/CD-RWs, and make them unplayable.
- CD-R/CD-RW exceeding 700 MB cannot be played.
- This unit may not be able to play certain discs made using a computer due to the application (writing software) setting used. (For details, consult the store where the application was purchased.)
- It is possible that certain text data, such as titles, recorded on a CD-R/CD-RW may not be displayed when musical data (CD-DA) is playing.
- The period from when a CD-RW is inserted to when it begins playing is longer than a normal CD or CD-R.
- Completely read the instruction manual and cautions for CD-R/CD-RWs.
- Do not use discs with cellophane tape adhering, partially peeled off labels, or adhesive material exuding from the edges of the CD label. Also, do not use discs with a commercially-available CD-R label affixed. The disc may not eject resulting in a malfunction.

▼Operating tips for MP3

NOTE

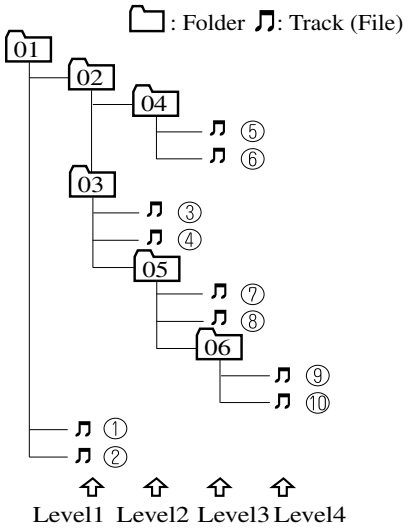
Supply of this product only conveys a license for private, non-commercial use and does not convey a license nor imply any right to use this product in any commercial (i.e. revenue-generating) real time broadcasting (terrestrial, satellite, lead and/or any other media), broadcasting/streaming via the Internet, intranets and/or other networks or in other electronic content distribution systems, such as pay-audio or audio-on-demand applications. An independent license for such use is required. For details, please visit http://www.mp3licensing.com.

- This audio system handles MP3 files that have been recorded on CD-R/CD-RW/CD-ROMs. Discs that have been recorded using the following formats can be played:
  - ISO 9660 level 1
  - ISO 9660 level 2
  - Joliet extended format
  - Romeo extended format
- This unit handles MP3 files conforming to the MP3 format containing both header frames and data frames.
- This unit can play multi-session recorded discs that have up to 40 sessions.
- This unit can play MP3s with sampling frequencies of 16/22.05/24/32/44.1/48 kHz.
- This unit can play MP3 files that have been recorded in bit rates of 8 kbps to 320 kbps. Nonetheless, to insure enjoyment of music with consistent sound quality, it is recommended to use discs that have been recorded at a bit rate of 128 kbps or more.
- If a disc has both music data (CD-DA) and MP3 files, playback of the two file types differs depending on how the disc was recorded.
- Packet written discs cannot be played on this unit.
- This unit does not play CDs recorded using MP3i (MP3 interactive), MP3 PRO and RIFF MP3 formats.

About folders and files

- The order of hierarchy for MP3 files and folders during playback or other functions is from shallow to deep. The arrangement and playing order of a recorded disc containing MP3 files is as follows:
  - File number
    A numerical file number is assigned to each file in a folder in the order of hierarchy from shallow to deep.
  - Folder number
    A numerical folder number is assigned to each folder in the order of hierarchy from shallow to deep.

NOTE
Folders and tracks (files) within the same hierarchy play in the order they were written to the disc depending on the write software.



Playback may not occur in the above hierarchy depending on the audio unit.

- The folder order is automatically assigned and this order cannot be optionally set.
- Any folder without an MP3 file will be ignored. (It will be skipped and the folder number will not be displayed.)
- MP3 files not conforming to the MP3 format containing both header frames and data frames will be skipped and not played.
- This unit will play MP3 files that have up to eight levels. However, the more levels a disc has, the longer it will take to initially start playing. It is recommended to record discs with two levels or less.
- A single disc with up to 512 files can be played and a single folder with up to 255 files can be played.
- When naming an MP3 file, be sure to add an MP3 file extension (.mp3) after the file name.
- The maximum number of characters that can be used for file names is as follows. However, this unit will only display up to 30 characters, including the file extension (.mp3).

	Maximum number of characters in a file name (including a separator "." and the three letters of the file extension)
ISO9660 level 1	12*
ISO9660 level 2	31*
Joliet extended format	64
Romeo extended format	128

* English one-byte characters (capitalized only) and underbar "_" are available.

⚠ CAUTION

This unit can only play MP3 files that have an MP3 file extension (.mp3) attached. Do not attach an MP3 file extension to any other type file as it could cause noise to be emitted or a malfunction in the unit.

About ID3 Tag display

- This unit can only display ID3 Tag album, track and artist names that have been input using Ver1.0/1.1/2.2/2.3 formats. Any other data that may have been input cannot be displayed.

- This unit can only display English (including numerals) one-byte characters. Use only English (including numerals) one-byte characters when inputting ID3 tags. Two-byte characters and some special symbols cannot be displayed.

Specialized glossary

MP3

Abbreviation for “MPEG Audio Layer 3”. A technical standard for audio compression as decided by an ISO (International Organization for Standardization) MPEG working group. Use of MP3 allows for audio data to be compressed to approximately a tenth of the source data size.

ISO 9660

An international standard for logical formatting of CD-ROM files and folders. It is divided into three separate levels based on differences in file naming procedures, data configuration and other characteristics.

Multi-session

A session is the complete amount of data recorded from the beginning to the end of a single period of CD-ROM, CD-R/CD-RW data recording. Multi-session refers to the existence of data from two or more sessions on a single disc.

Sampling

Refers to the process of encoding analog audio data at regular intervals and converting it to digital data. The sampling rate refers to the number of times a sample is taken in one second and is expressed in Hz units. Increasing the sampling rate improves the sound quality but also increases the data size.

Bit rate

Refers to the volume of data per second, expressed in bps (bits per second). Generally, the larger the number of the transfer bit rate when compressing an MP3 file, the more information regarding musical reproduction it carries, and therefore the better the sound quality.

Packet writing

A general term for the method, similar to that used for floppy discs or hard drives, of recording the required file in a single increment on a CD-R and similar.

ID3 Tag

ID3 tag is a method for storing information related to the music in an MP3 file. Information such as track, artist and album name can be stored. This content can be freely edited using ID3 editing function software.

VBR

Abbreviation for Variable Bit Rate. While CBR (Constant Bit Rate) is generally used, VBR varies the bit rate for audio compression according to compression conditions and this allows for compression with preference given to sound quality.

MEMO

Audio Set*

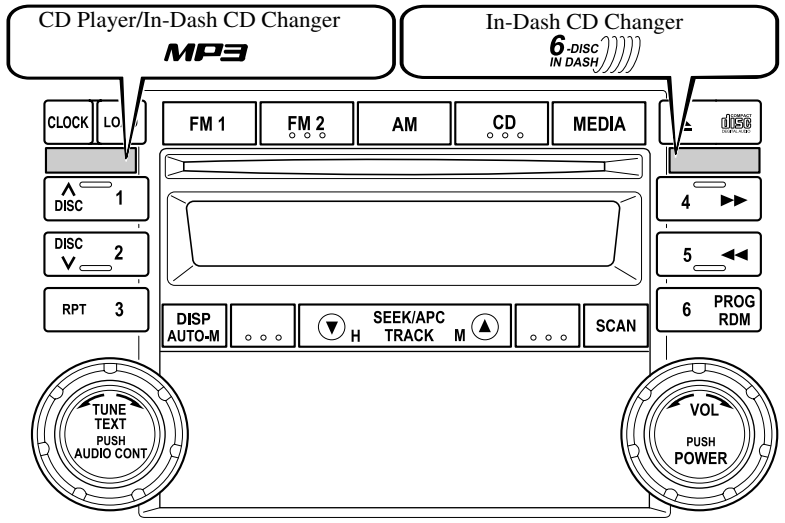


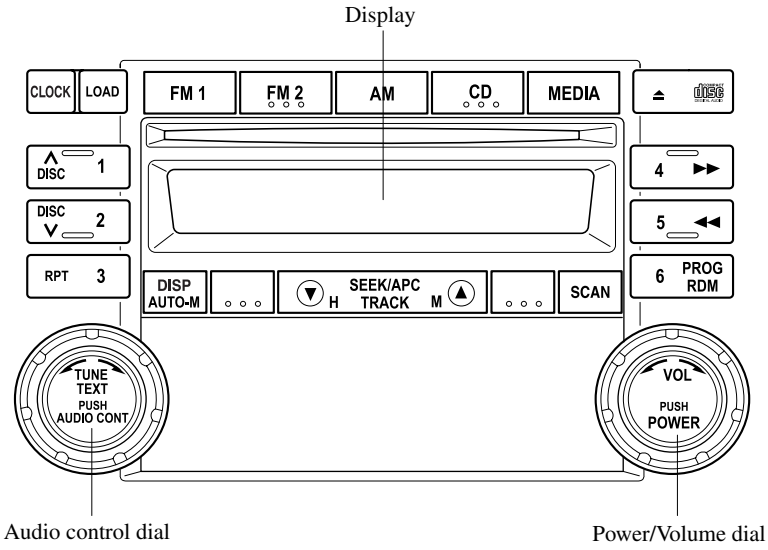
Illustration is of a representative audio unit.

Power/Volume/Sound Controls ..... page 6-26
Clock ..... page 6-28
Operating the Radio ..... page 6-30
Operating the Compact Disc (CD) Player ..... page 6-32
Operating the In-Dash CD Changer ..... page 6-36
Operating the Auxiliary jack ..... page 6-40
Error Indications ..... page 6-41

*Some models.

Audio System

▼Power/Volume/Sound Controls



Power ON/OFF

Turn the ignition switch to the ACC or ON position.

Press the power/volume dial to turn the audio system on.
Press the power/volume dial again to turn the audio system off.

NOTE
To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the audio system on for a long period of time when the engine is not running.

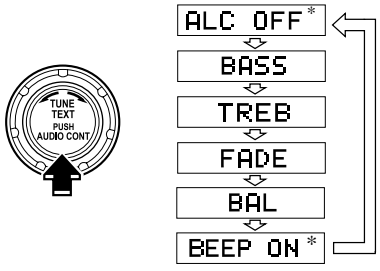
Volume adjustment

To adjust the volume, turn the power/volume dial.

Turn the power/volume dial to the right to increase volume, to the left to decrease it.

Audio sound adjustment

1. Press the audio control dial to select the function. The selected function will be indicated.



* Depending on the mode selected, the indication changes.

2. Turn the audio control dial to adjust the selected functions as follows:

Indication	Turn Left	Turn Right
ALC	Select mode	
BASS	Decrease bass	Increase bass
TREB	Decrease treble	Increase treble
FADE	Shift the sound to the front	Shift the sound to the rear
BAL	Shift the sound to the left	Shift the sound to the right
BEEP	OFF	ON

NOTE

About 5 seconds after selecting any mode, the volume function will be automatically selected. To reset bass, treble, fade, and balance, press the audio control dial for 2 seconds. The unit will beep and “CLEAR” will be displayed.

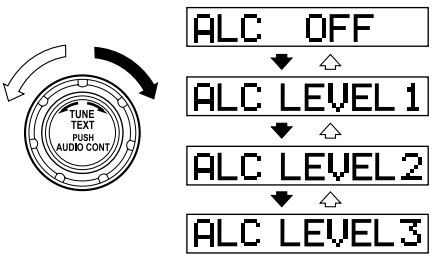
Automatic Level Control (ALC)

The automatic level control is a feature that automatically adjusts audio volume and sound quality according to the vehicle speed.
The volume increases in accordance with the increase in vehicle speed, and decreases as vehicle speed decreases.

Select the desired ALC mode.

Mode	Volume change
ALC OFF	No change
ALC LEVEL1	Minimum
ALC LEVEL2	Medium
ALC LEVEL3	Maximum

Turn the audio control dial to select ALC OFF or ALC LEVEL1—3 modes. The selected mode will be indicated.

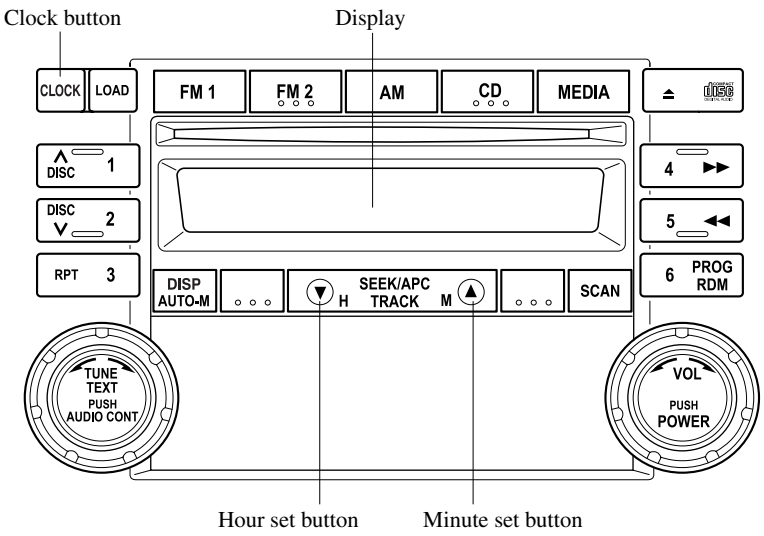


BEEP setting

The beep-sound when operating the audio system can be set on or off.

Audio System

▼Clock



Setting the time

The clock can be set at any time when the ignition switch is in the ACC or ON position.

1. To adjust the time, press the clock button (**CLOCK**) for about 2 seconds until a beep is heard.
   The clock's current time will flash.
2. To advance the hours, press the hour set button (**H**). To advance the minutes, press the minute set button (**M**) while the time is flashing.
3. Press the clock button (**CLOCK**) again to start the clock.

NOTE

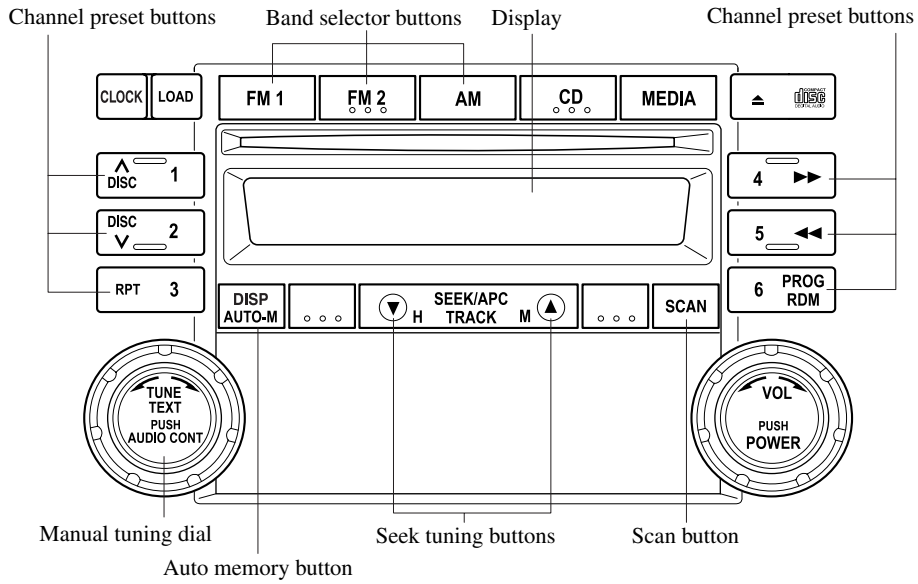
To switch between '12Hr' and '24Hr' time displays, press the display switch buttons (**SCAN** , **AUTO-M**) while the time is flashing.

Exact hour adjustment

1. To set the exact hour, press the clock button (**CLOCK**) for about 2 seconds until a beep is heard.
   The clock's current time will flash.
2. Press the clock button (**CLOCK**) again and the time will be adjusted as follows:
   (Example)
   12:01—12:29→12:00
   12:30—12:59→1:00

NOTE
If the power supply to the unit is interrupted (if the fuse blows or the vehicle's battery is disconnected), the clock will need to be reset.

▼Operating the Radio



Radio ON

Press a band selector button (**FM1** , **FM2** or **AM**) to turn the radio on.

Band selection

Select a band by pressing the FM1 button (**FM1**), FM2 button (**FM2**) or AM button (**AM**).

The selected mode will be indicated. If FM stereo is being received, “ST” will be displayed.

NOTE
If the FM broadcast signal becomes weak, reception automatically changes from STEREO to MONO for reduced noise, and the “ST” indicator will go out.

Tuning

The radio has the following tuning methods: Manual, Seek, Scan, Preset channel, and Auto memory tuning. The easiest way to tune stations is to set them on preset channels.

NOTE
If the power supply is interrupted (fuse blows or the battery is disconnected), the preset channels will be erased.

Manual tuning

Turning the manual tuning dial will change the frequency higher or lower.

Seek tuning

Pressing the seek tuning button (▲ , ▼) will cause the tuner to seek a higher or lower frequency automatically.

NOTE
If you continue to press and hold the button, the frequency will continue changing without stopping.

Scan tuning

Press the scan button (**SCAN**) to automatically sample strong stations. Scanning stops at each station for about 5 seconds. To hold a station, press the scan button (**SCAN**) again during this interval.

Preset channel tuning

The 6 preset channels can be used to store 6 AM and 12 FM stations.

1. To set a channel first select AM, FM1, or FM2. Tune to the desired station.
2. Depress a channel preset button for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard. The preset channel number and station frequency will be displayed. The station is now held in the memory.
3. Repeat this operation for the other stations and bands you want to store. To tune one in the memory, select AM, FM1, or FM2 and then press its channel preset button. The station frequency and the channel number will be displayed.

NOTE
If the power supply is interrupted (fuse blows or the battery is disconnected), the preset channels will be erased.

Auto memory tuning

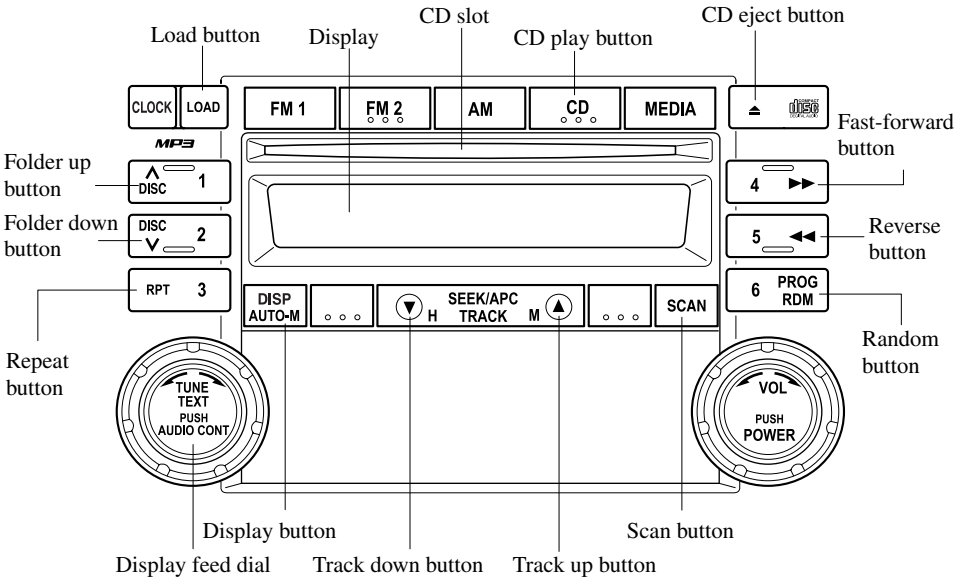
This is especially useful when driving in an area where the local stations are not known. Additional AM/FM stations can be stored without disturbing the previously set channels.

Press and hold the auto memory button (**AUTO-M**) for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard; the system will automatically scan and temporarily store up to 6 stations with the strongest frequencies in each selected band in that area.

After scanning is completed, the station with the strongest frequency will be tuned and its frequency displayed.
Press and release the auto memory button (**AUTO-M**) to recall stations from the auto-stored stations. One stored station will be selected each time; its frequency and channel number will be displayed.

NOTE
If no stations can be tuned after scanning operations, “A” will be displayed.

▼Operating the Compact Disc (CD) Player



Type	Playable data
Music/MP3 CD player	· Music data (CD-DA) · MP3 file

NOTE

If a disc has both music data (CD-DA) and MP3 files, playback of the two file types differs depending on how the disc was recorded.

Inserting the CD

Insert the CD into the slot, label-side up. The auto-loading mechanism will set the CD and begin play.

NOTE

There will be a short lapse before play begins while the player reads the digital signals on the CD.

Ejecting the CD

Press the CD eject button (⏏) to eject the CD.

Playback

Press the CD play button (**CD**) to start play when a CD is in the unit.
If a CD is not in the unit when the CD play button (**CD**) is pressed, “NO DISC” will flash on and off.

NOTE
When the load button (LOAD) is pressed, the CD will load and play even if the CD eject button (⏏) had been previously pressed.

Fast-forward/Reverse

Press and hold the fast-forward button (►►) to advance through a track at high speed.
Press and hold the reverse button (◄◄) to reverse through a track at high speed.

Track search

Press the track up button (▲) once to skip forward to the beginning of the next track.
Press the track down button (▼) once to skip back to the beginning of the current track.

Folder search (during MP3 CD playback)

To change to the previous folder, press the folder down button (∨), or press the folder up button (∧) to advance to the next folder.

Music scan

This feature helps to find a programme by playing about the first 10 seconds of each track.

Press the scan button (SCAN) during playback to start the scan play operation (the track number will flash).
Press the scan button (SCAN) again to cancel scan playback.

NOTE
If the unit is left in scan, normal playback will resume where scan was selected.

Repeat playback

During music CD playback

1. Press the repeat button (RPT) during playback to play the current track repeatedly. “RPT” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the repeat playback.

During MP3 CD playback

(Track repeat)

1. Press the repeat button (RPT) during playback to play the current track repeatedly. “TRACK RPT” is displayed.
2. To cancel the repeat playback, press the button again after 3 seconds.

(Folder repeat)

1. Press the repeat button (RPT) during playback, and then press the button again within 3 seconds to play the tracks in the current folder repeatedly. “FOLDER RPT” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the repeat playback.

Random playback

Tracks are randomly selected and played.

During music CD playback

1. Press the random button (RDM) during playback to play the tracks on the CD randomly. “RDM” is displayed.

2. Press the button again to cancel the random playback.

During MP3 CD playback

(Folder random)

1. Press the random button (RDM) during playback to play the tracks in the folder randomly. “FOLDER RDM” is displayed.
2. To cancel the random playback, press the button again after 3 seconds.

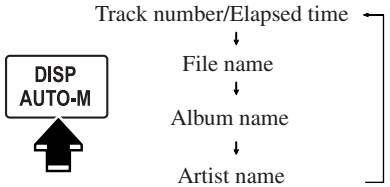
(CD random)

1. Press the random button (RDM) during playback, and then press the button again within 3 seconds to play the tracks on the CD randomly. “DISC RDM” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the random playback.

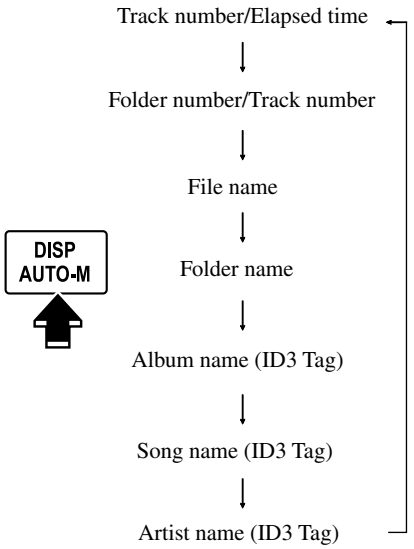
Switching the display

Each time the display button (DISP) is pressed during playback, the display will switch in the following order.

Music CD



MP3 CD



NOTE
(MP3 CD) This unit can only read English (including numerals) one-byte characters. Depending on the CD writing software used, proper display may not be possible.

Display scroll

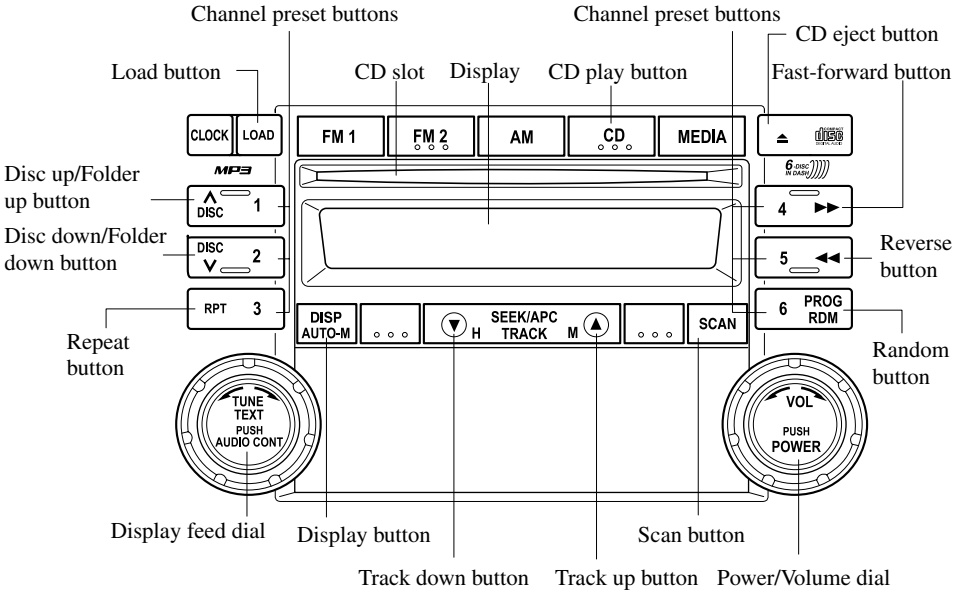
Only 12 characters can be displayed at one time. To display the rest of the characters of a long title, turn the display feed dial (TEXT) to the right. Hidden titles can be scrolled into the display one character at a time.

NOTE
The displayable number of characters is limited. If the number of characters, including the file extension (.mp3), exceeds 32 characters, it may not be fully displayed.

Message display

If “CHECK CD” is displayed, it means that there is some CD malfunction. Check the CD for damage, dirt, or smudges, and then properly reinsert. If the message appears again, take the unit to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer for service.

▼Operating the In-Dash CD Changer



Type	Playable data
Music/MP3 CD player	· Music data (CD-DA) · MP3 file

NOTE

If a disc has both music data (CD-DA) and MP3 files, playback of the two file types differs depending on how the disc was recorded.

Inserting the CD

The CD must be label-side up when inserting. The auto-loading mechanism will set the CD and begin play.

NOTE

The CD will begin playback automatically after insertion.
A CD cannot be inserted while the display reads “WAIT”. A beeping sound can be heard during this waiting time.
There will be a short lapse before play begins while the player reads the digital signals on the CD.

Normal insertion

1. Press the load button (LOAD).
2. When “IN” is displayed, insert the CD.

Inserting CDs into desired tray number

1. Press and hold the load button (LOAD) for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard.
2. Press the channel preset button for the desired tray number while “WAIT” is displayed.
3. When “IN” is displayed, insert the CD.

NOTE
The CD cannot be inserted to the desired tray number if the number is already occupied.

Multiple insertion

1. Press and hold the load button (LOAD) for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard.
2. When “IN” is displayed, insert the CD.
3. When “IN” is displayed again, insert the next CD.

NOTE
The first-inserted CD will be played automatically when: • No other CD is inserted within 15 seconds after “IN” is displayed. • The CD trays are full.

Ejecting the CD

Normal ejection

1. Press the CD eject button (⏏). The disc number and “DISC OUT” will be displayed.
2. Pull out the CD.

NOTE
When the CD is ejected during play, the next CD will be played automatically.

Ejecting CDs from desired tray number

1. Press and hold the CD eject button (⏏) for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard.
   The “DISC OUT” display flashes.
2. Press the channel preset button for the desired CD number for less than 5 seconds after the beep sound is heard.
3. Pull out the CD.

Multiple ejection

1. Press and hold the CD eject button (⏏) for about 2 seconds until a beep sound is heard.
   The “DISC OUT” display flashes.
2. Press the CD eject button (⏏) again for less than 5 seconds after the beep sound is heard.

NOTE
If the button is not pressed and about 5 seconds have elapsed while “DISC OUT” is flashing, CDs are automatically ejected.

3. Pull out the CD, then the next CD will be ejected.

NOTE

- CDs will be ejected starting with the one with the lowest number.
- All CDs in the tray will be ejected continuously.
- CDs can be ejected when the ignition switch is off. Press and hold the CD eject button (⏏) for about 2 seconds and all CDs will eject.

Playback

Press the CD play button (**CD**) to start play when a CD is in the unit.
If a CD is not in the unit when the CD play button (**CD**) is pressed, “NO DISC” will flash on and off.

Fast-forward/Reverse

Press and hold the fast-forward button (►►) to advance through a track at high speed.
Press and hold the reverse button (◄◄) to reverse through a track at high speed.

Track search

Press the track up button (▲) once to skip forward to the beginning of the next track.
Press the track down button (▼) once to skip back to the beginning of the current track.

Disc search

During music CD playback

To change the disc, press the DISC button (∧ or ∨) during playback.

During MP3 CD playback

To change the disc, press the DISC button (∧ or ∨) for 1.5 seconds or more during playback.

Folder search (during MP3 CD playback)

To change to the previous folder, press the folder down button (∨) for less than 1.5 seconds, or press the folder up button (∧) for less than 1.5 seconds to advance to the next folder.

Music scan

This feature helps to find a programme by playing about the first 10 seconds of each track.

Press the scan button (**SCAN**) during playback to start the scan play operation (the track number will flash).
Press the scan button (**SCAN**) again to cancel scan playback.

NOTE

If the unit is left in scan, normal playback will resume where scan was selected.

Repeat playback

During music CD playback

1. Press the repeat button (**RPT**) during playback to play the current track repeatedly. “RPT” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the repeat playback.

During MP3 CD playback

(Track repeat)

1. Press the repeat button (**RPT**) during playback to play the current track repeatedly. “TRACK RPT” is displayed.
2. To cancel the repeat playback, press the button again after 3 seconds.

(Folder repeat)

1. Press the repeat button (**RPT**) during playback, and then press the button again within 3 seconds to play the tracks in the current folder repeatedly. “FOLDER RPT” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the repeat playback.

Random playback

Tracks are randomly selected and played.

During music CD playback

1. Press the random button (**RDM**) during playback to play the tracks in the CD randomly. “RDM” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the random playback.

During MP3 CD playback

(Folder random)

1. Press the random button (**RDM**) during playback to play the tracks in the folder randomly. “FOLDER RDM” is displayed.
2. To cancel the random playback, press the button again after 3 seconds.

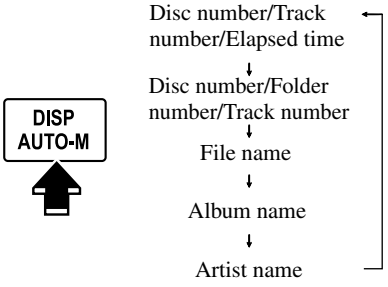
(CD random)

1. Press the random button (**RDM**) during playback, and then press the button again within 3 seconds to play the tracks on the CD randomly. “DISC RDM” is displayed.
2. Press the button again to cancel the random playback.

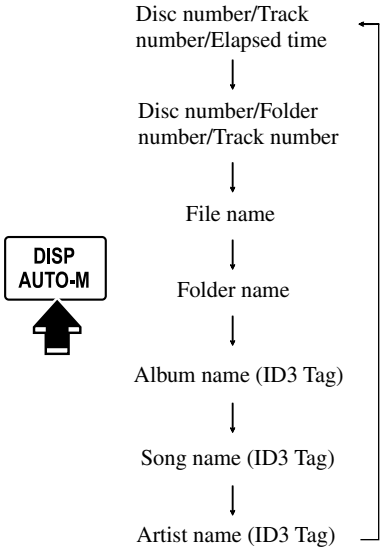
Switching the display

Each time the display button (**DISP**) is pressed during playback, the display will switch in the following order.

Music CD



MP3 CD



NOTE
(MP3 CD) This unit can only read English (including numerals) one-byte characters. Depending on the CD writing software used, proper display may not be possible.

Display scroll

Only 12 characters can be displayed at one time. To display the rest of the characters of a long title, turn the display feed dial (**TEXT**) to the right. Hidden titles can be scrolled into the display one character at a time.

NOTE
The displayable number of characters is limited. If the number of characters, including the file extension (.mp3), exceeds 32 characters, it may not be fully displayed.

Message display

If “CHECK CD” is displayed, it means that there is some CD malfunction. Check the CD for damage, dirt, or smudges, and then properly reinsert. If the message appears again, take the unit to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer for service.

▼Operating the Auxiliary jack*

You can connect portable audio units or similar products on the market to the auxiliary jack to listen to music or audio over the vehicle's speakers, refer to Auxiliary Input (page 6-42).

 *Some models.

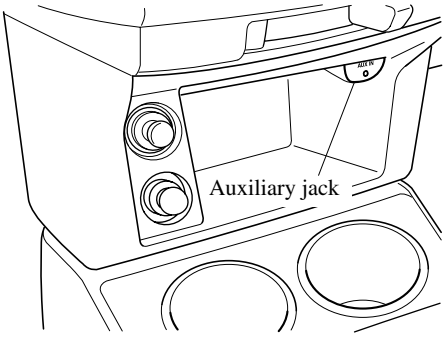
▼Error Indications

If you see an error indication on the display, find the cause in the chart. If you cannot clear the error indication, take the vehicle to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Indication	Cause	Solution
CHECK CD	CD is inserted upside down	Insert the CD properly. If the error indication continues to display, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
	CD is defective	Insert another CD properly. If the error indication continues to display, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

AUX Mode (Auxiliary input)*

You can connect portable audio units or similar products on the market to the auxiliary jack to listen to music or audio over the vehicle's speakers.



⚠ *WARNING*

Do not adjust the portable audio unit or a similar product while driving the vehicle:
Adjusting the portable audio unit or a similar product while driving the vehicle is dangerous as it could distract your attention from the vehicle operation which could lead to a serious accident. Always adjust the portable audio unit or a similar product while the vehicle is stopped.

Do not allow the connection plug cord to get tangled with the parking brake or the shift lever:
Allowing the plug cord to become tangled with the parking brake or the shift lever is dangerous as it could interfere with driving, resulting in an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

Noise may occur during playback if the accessory socket equipped on the vehicle is used. (If noise occurs, do not use the accessory socket.)

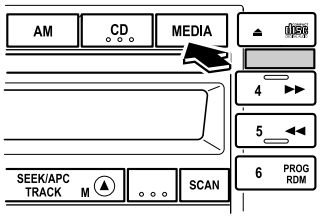
NOTE

- Before using the auxiliary jack, read the manufacturer's instructions for the product being connected.
- Use a commercially-available, non-impedance (3.5 ϕ) stereo mini plug for connecting the portable audio unit to the auxiliary jack. Before using the auxiliary jack, read the manufacture's instructions for connecting a portable audio unit to the auxiliary jack.
- To prevent discharging of the battery, do not use the auxiliary input for long periods with the engine off or idling.
- Noise may occur depending on the product connected to the auxiliary jack.
- With regard to connecting a portable audio or similar device to a power source, use the battery for the device, not the accessory socket.
- Insert the plug to the auxiliary jack securely.
- Insert or remove the plug with the plug perpendicular to the auxiliary jack hole.
- Insert or remove the plug by holding its base.

 *Some models.

To listen to a portable audio unit

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ACC or ON position.
2. Insert the connection plug into the auxiliary jack.
3. Press the power/volume dial to turn the audio system on.
4. Press the source change button (**MEDIA**) of the audio unit to change to the AUX mode.

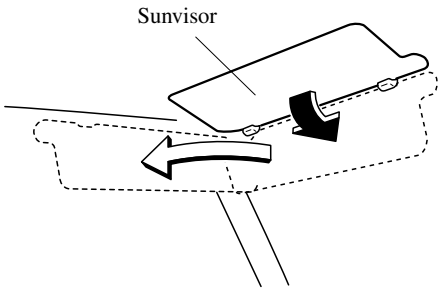


NOTE

- Set the volume of the portable audio unit to the maximum within the range that the sound does not become distorted, then adjust the volume using the power/volume dial of the audio unit.
- Use your portable audio unit for operations other than volume adjustment.
- If the connection plug is pulled out from the auxiliary jack while in AUX mode, noise may occur.

Sunvisors

When you need a sunvisor, lower it for use in front or swing it to the side.

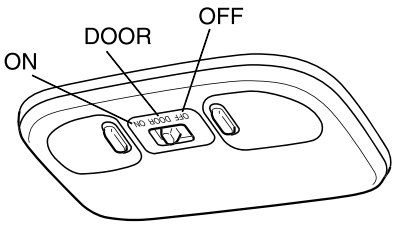


▼Vanity Mirror*

To use the vanity mirror, lower the sunvisor.

Interior Lights

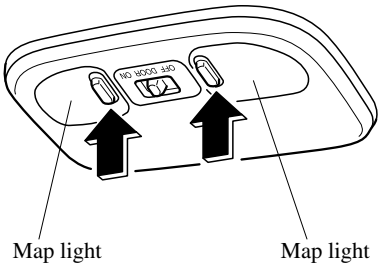
▼Overhead Lights



Switch Position	Overhead Lights
OFF	Light off
DOOR	Light is on when any door is open
ON	Light on

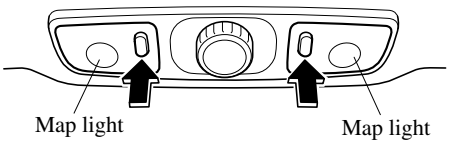
▼Map Light

The map lights are switched on or off by pressing the switches.
Front

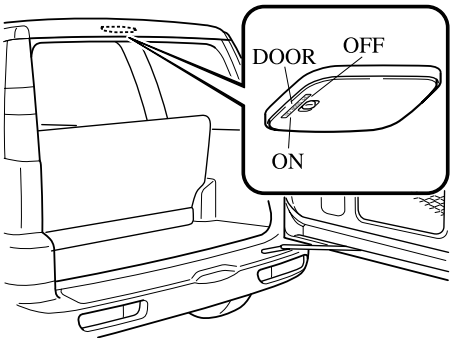


 *Some models.

Rear



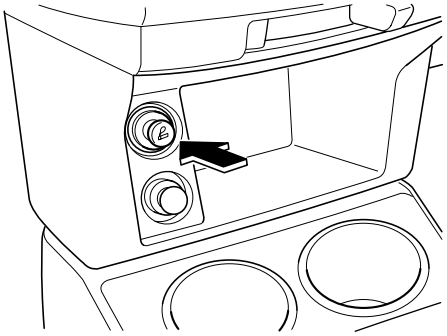
▼Luggage Compartment Light



Switch Position	Luggage Compartment Light
OFF	Light off
DOOR	Light on when any door (back door included) is open
ON	Light on

Lighter*

The ignition switch must be in the ACC or ON position.
Press the lighter in and release it. When ready for use, it automatically pops out.



⚠ CAUTION

- Do not touch the metal part of the lighter, you may burn yourself.
- Do not hold the lighter in because it will overheat.
- Do not use the lighter socket for plug-in accessories such as shavers and coffee pots. They may damage it or cause electrical failure. Use only a genuine Ford lighter or the equivalent.
- If the lighter does not pop out within 30 seconds, remove it to prevent overheating.

*Some models.

Removable Ashtray*

The removable ashtray can be fixed and used in either of the front cup holders or the rear cup holder.

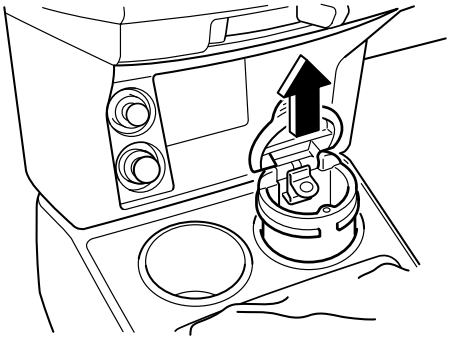
⚠ WARNING

Only use the removable ashtray in its fixed position, and make sure it is completely inserted:
Using an ashtray removed from its fixed position or not completely inserted is dangerous. Cigarettes could roll around or spill out of the ashtray into the vehicle and start a fire. Moreover, cigarette stubs will not extinguish themselves completely even if the ashtray lid is closed.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the ashtray for rubbish. You might start a fire.

To remove, open the cover and pull the ashtray upward.



Cup Holder*

⚠ WARNING

Never use a cup holder to hold hot liquids while the vehicle is moving:
Using a cup holder to hold hot liquids while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. If the contents spill, you could be scalded.

Do not put anything other than cups or drink cans in cup holders:
Putting objects other than cups or drink cans in a cup holder is dangerous.
During sudden braking or manoeuvring, occupants could be hit and injured, or objects could be thrown around the vehicle, causing interference with the driver and the possibility of an accident. Only use a cup holder for cups or drink cans.

Be sure the removable ashtray is in place before smoking and never use the cup holder as an ashtray:
Using a cup holder as an ashtray is dangerous because it could cause a fire or damage the cup holder.

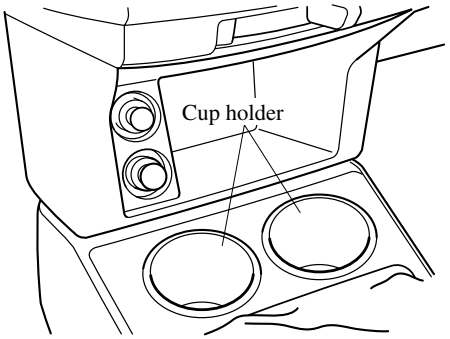
NOTE

Replacement ashtrays are available from an Authorised Ford Dealer if they are missing.

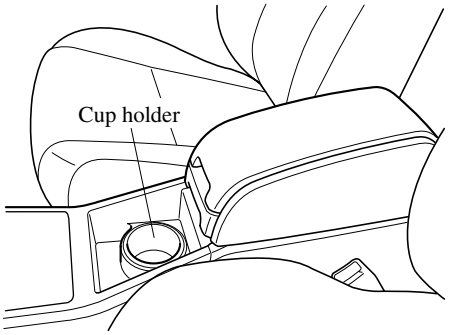
▼Front

The front cup holder is in the centre console.

Type A



Type B

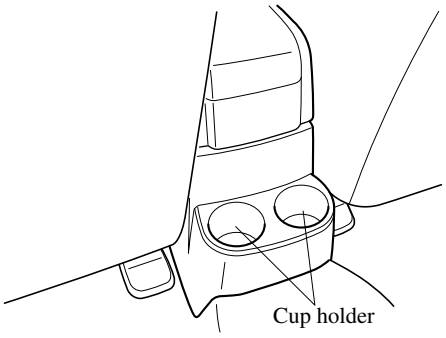


NOTE
When the front ashtray is not in use, pull the ashtray out to use the hole as a cup holder.

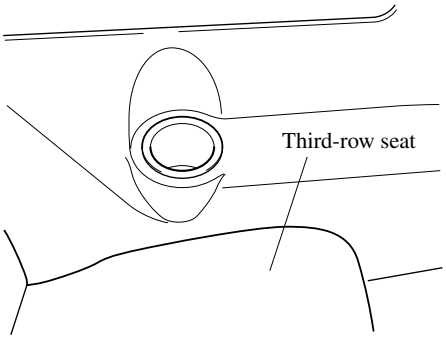
▼Rear

The rear cup holders are located at the rear of the centre console.

Second-row seat



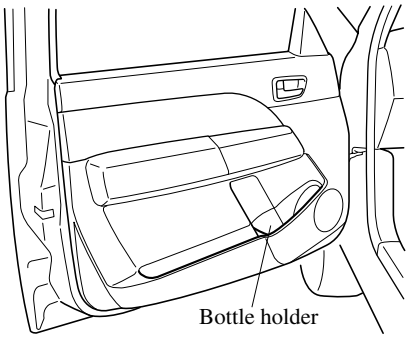
Third-row seat



NOTE
If an ashtray is equipped, pull it out and use the hole for an additional cup holder.

Bottle Holder

Bottle holders are on the inside of the doors.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the bottle holders for containers without caps. The contents may spill when the door is opened or closed.

Storage Compartments

⚠ WARNING

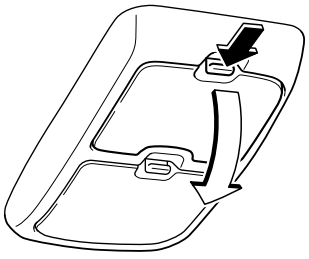
Keep storage boxes closed when driving:
Driving with the storage boxes open is dangerous. To reduce the possibility of injury in an accident or a sudden stop, keep the storage boxes closed when driving.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not leave lighters or eyeglasses in the storage boxes while parked under the sun. A lighter could explode or the plastic material in eyeglasses could deform and crack from high temperature.

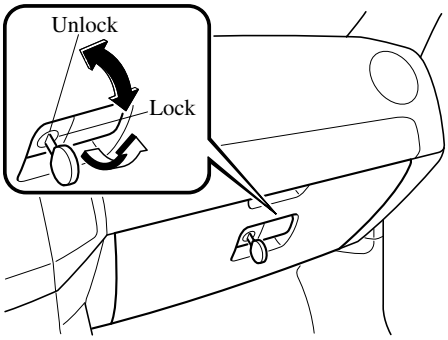
▼Overhead Console

This console box is designed to store accessories.
To open, push the knob and open the lid.



▼Glove Box

To open the glove box, pull the latch toward you.
Insert the key and turn it clockwise to lock, anticlockwise to unlock.

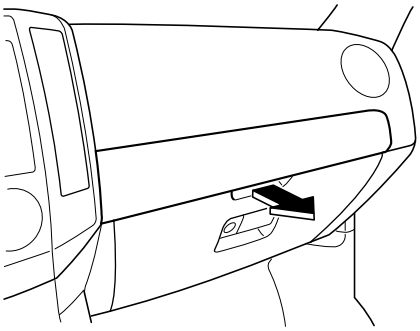


▼Hideaway Tray

⚠ *WARNING*

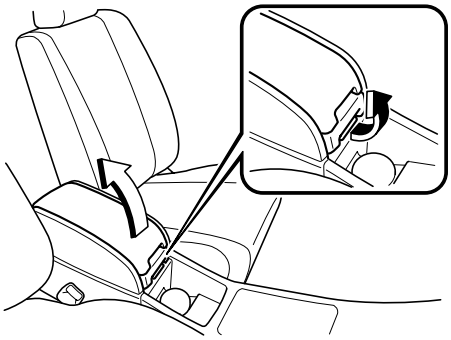
Do not use the hideaway tray while the vehicle is moving:
Using the hideaway tray while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Hot liquids could cause scalding if spilled, or objects could fall causing injury.

To use, pull the latch, then pull the tray out.

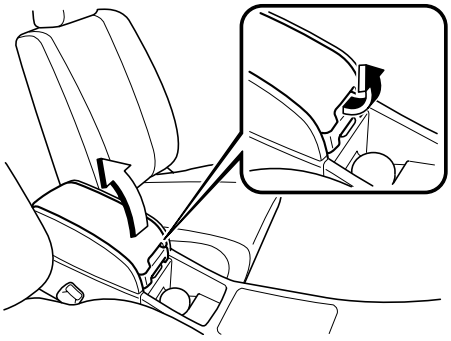


▼Centre Console

To open, pull the lower release latch.



Small items can be placed in the tray of the centre console lid.
To open it, pull the upper release latch.

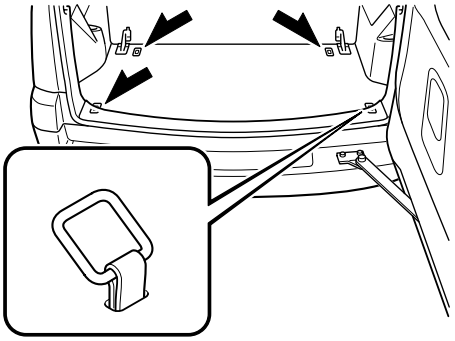


▼Cargo Securing Loops

⚠ *WARNING*

Make sure luggage and cargo is secured before driving:
Not securing cargo while driving is dangerous as it could move or be crushed during sudden braking or a collision and cause injury.

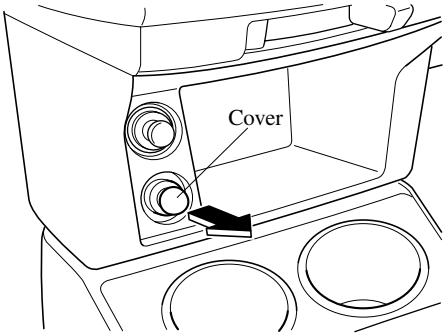
Use the loops in the luggage compartment to secure cargo with a rope or net. The tensile strength of the loops is 441 N (45 kgf, 99 lbf). Do not apply excessive force to the loops as it will damage them.



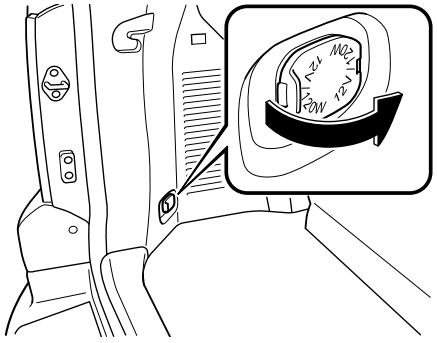
Accessory Sockets

The ignition switch must be in the ACC or ON position.
Only use genuine Ford accessories or the equivalent requiring no greater than 120 W (DC 12 V, 10 A).

Front



Rear



⚠ CAUTION

To prevent accessory socket damage or electrical failure, pay attention to the following:

- Do not use accessories that require more than 120 W (DC 12 V, 10 A).
- Do not use accessories that are not genuine Ford accessories or the equivalent.
- Close the cover when the accessory socket is not in use to prevent foreign objects and liquids from getting into the accessory socket.
- Correctly insert the plug into the accessory socket.

NOTE

To prevent discharging of the battery, do not use the socket for long periods with the engine off or idling.

7 In Case of an Emergency

Helpful information on what to do in an emergency.

Parking in an Emergency 7-2
Parking in an Emergency 7-2

Flat Tyre 7-3
Spare Tyre and Tool Storage 7-3
Changing a Flat Tyre 7-6

Overheating 7-12
Overheating 7-12

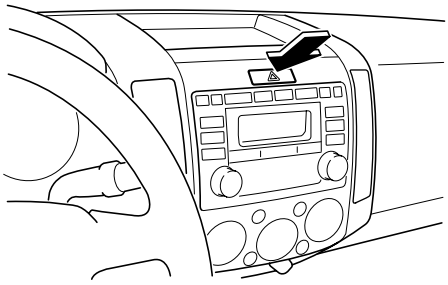
Emergency Starting 7-14
Starting a Flooded Engine (Petrol Engine) 7-14
Jump-Starting 7-15
Push-Starting 7-18
Running Out of Fuel (Diesel Engine) 7-19

Emergency Towing 7-20
Towing Description 7-20
Towing/Tiedown Hooks 7-21

Parking in an Emergency

The hazard warning lights should always be used when you stop on or near a roadway in an emergency.

The hazard warning lights warn other drivers that your vehicle is a traffic hazard and that they must take extreme caution when near it.



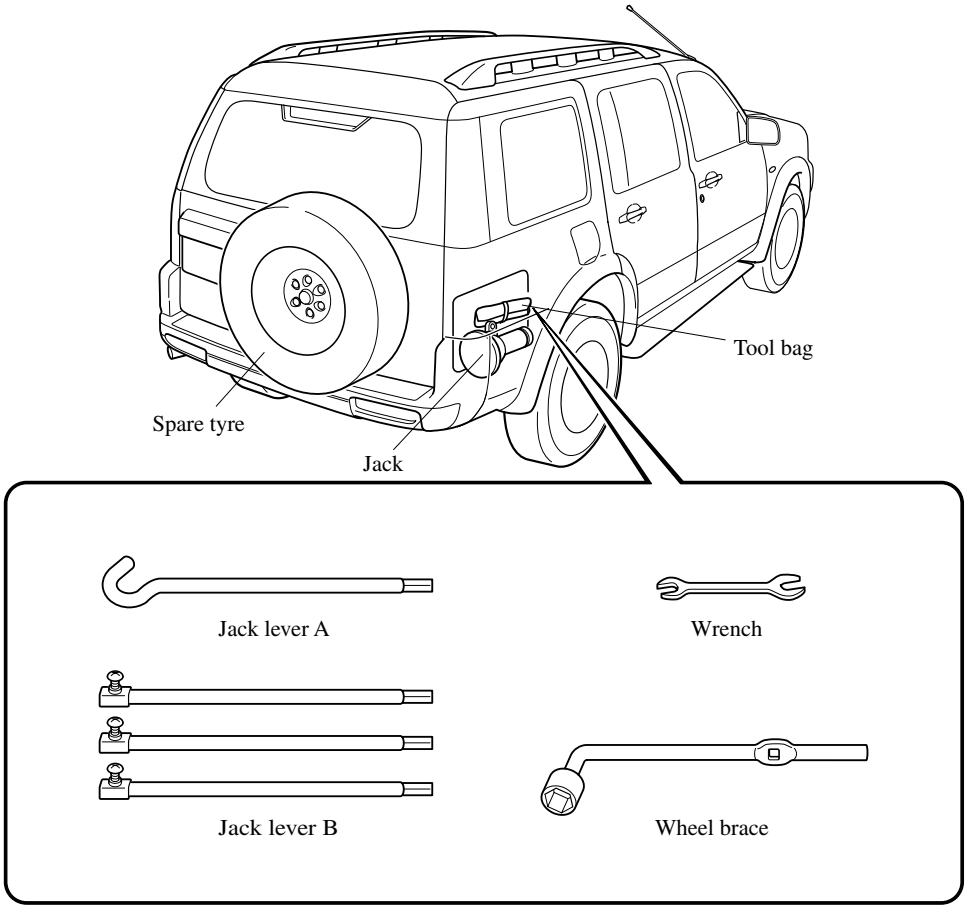
Depress the hazard warning flasher and all the direction indicators will flash.

NOTE

- The direction indicators do not work when the hazard warning lights are on.
- Check local regulations about the use of hazard warning lights while the vehicle is being towed to verify that it is not in violation of the law.

Spare Tyre and Tool Storage

Spare tyre and tools are stored in the locations illustrated in the diagram.

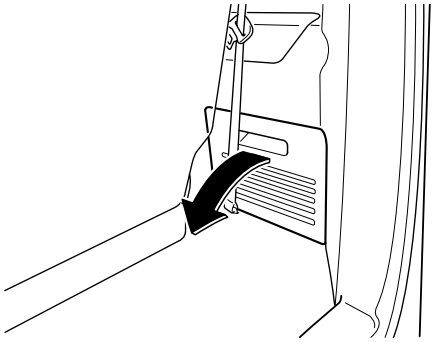


Flat Tyre

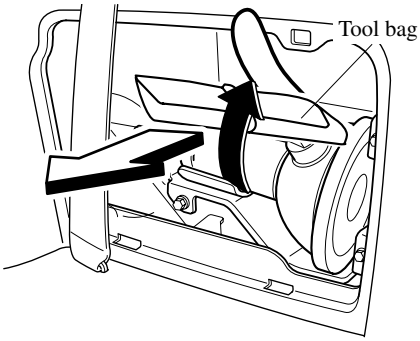
▼Jack

To remove the jack

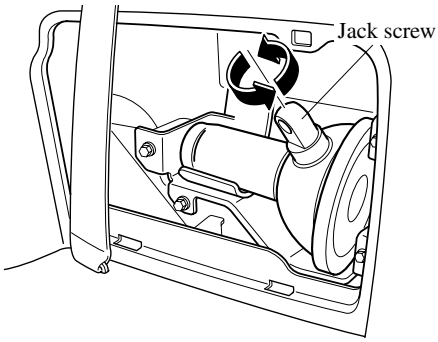
1. Remove the cover.



2. Remove the tool bag.



3. Turn the jack screw anticlockwise.



To secure the jack

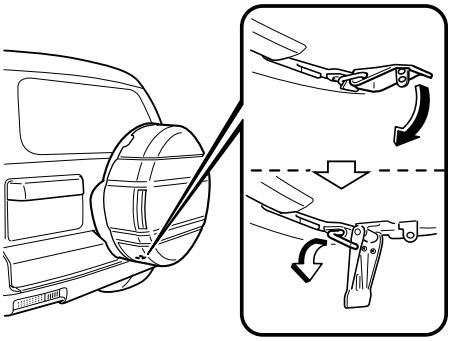
Perform the removal procedure in reverse.

▼Spare Tyre

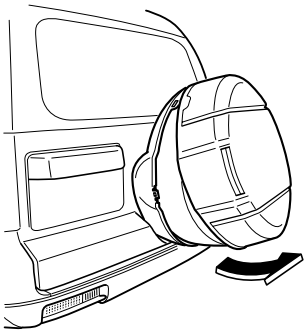
The spare is the same type and size as the tyres provided on the wheels as original equipment.

To remove the spare tyre

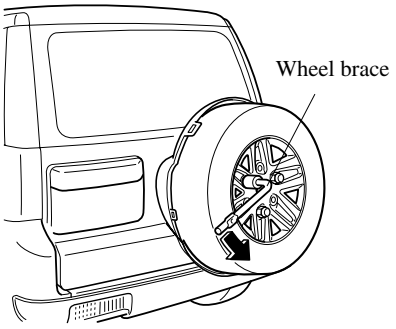
1. Remove the wheel brace from the tool bag.
2. Unhook the retainer.



3. Remove the cover.

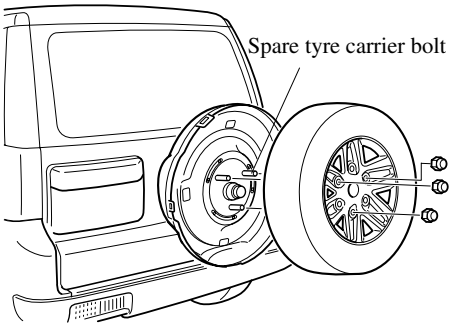


4. Loosen the wheel nuts by turning them anticlockwise one turn each, and then remove them. Hold the spare tyre firmly with both hands and remove the spare tyre.

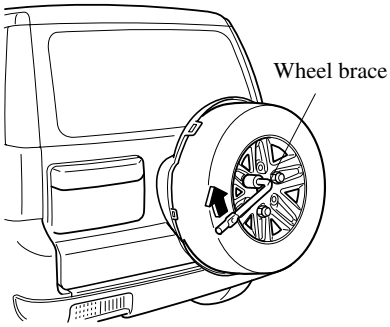


To secure the spare tyre (or flat tyre)

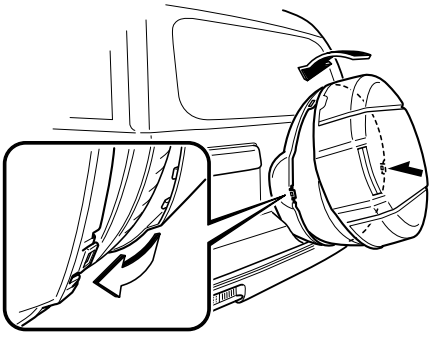
1. Hold the tyre firmly with both hands and align the spare tyre carrier bolts with the holes in the tyre hub. Set the tyre hub flush with the tyre carrier.



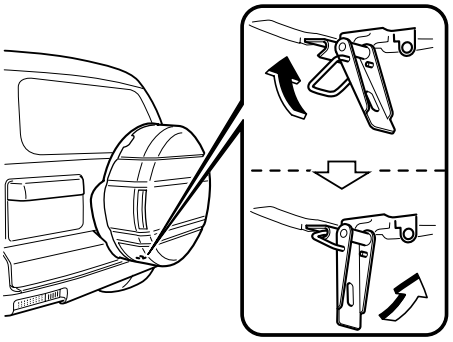
2. Install the wheel nuts by turning them clockwise. Tighten the wheel nuts alternately using the wheel brace.



3. Insert the cover.



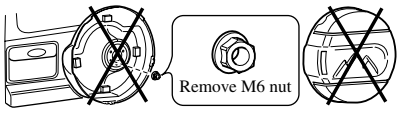
4. Hook the retainer.



Flat Tyre

⚠ *WARNING*

Remove the spare tyre covers and M6 nut when the spare tyre is not secured in the covers before driving. Driving with the covers on without the tyre inside could result in the covers falling, causing an accident.



Changing a Flat Tyre

NOTE

If the following occurs while driving, it could indicate a flat tyre.

- Steering becomes difficult.
- The vehicle begins to vibrate excessively.
- The vehicle pulls in one direction.

If you have a flat tyre, drive slowly to a level spot that is well off the road and out of the way of traffic to change the tyre. Stopping in traffic or on the shoulder of a busy road is dangerous.

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to follow the directions for changing a tyre, and never get under a vehicle that is supported only by a jack:
Changing a tyre is dangerous if not done properly. The vehicle can slip off the jack and seriously injure someone.

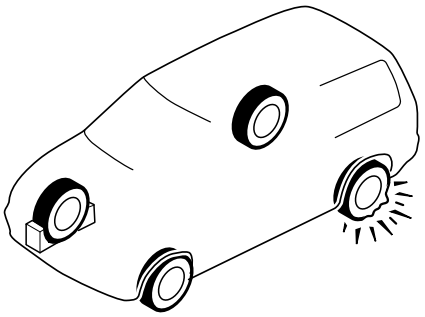
Shift the transfer shift lever to a position except N when the vehicle is parked (Manual transmission):
Leaving the transfer shift lever in neutral on a 4×4 vehicle while parked is dangerous. If the transfer shift lever is in neutral, all wheels can roll freely. The vehicle could roll even when the transmission shift lever is in 1 or R. This could cause a serious accident.

Never allow anyone inside a vehicle supported by a jack:
Allowing someone to remain in a vehicle supported by a jack is dangerous. The occupant could cause the vehicle to fall resulting in serious injury.

NOTE

Make sure the jack is well lubricated before using it.

1. Park on a level surface off the right-of-way and firmly set the parking brake.
2. Put a vehicle with an automatic transmission in Park (P), a manual transmission in Reverse (R) or 1, and turn off the engine.
   For 4×4 vehicles with a manual transmission, set the transfer shift lever to 2H, 4H, or 4L.
3. Turn on the hazard warning flasher.
4. Have everyone get out of the vehicle and away from the vehicle and traffic.
5. Remove the jack, tool bag, and spare tyre (page 7-3).
6. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tyre. When blocking a wheel, place a tyre block both in front and behind the tyre.



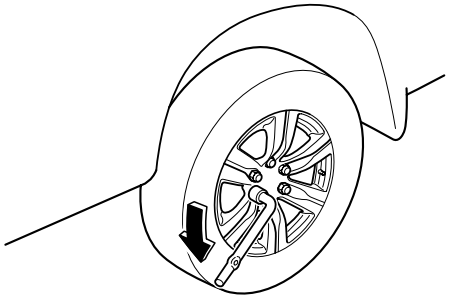
NOTE

When blocking a tyre, use rocks or wood blocks of sufficient size if possible to hold the tyre in place.

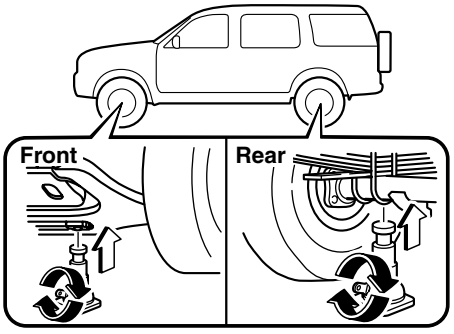
Flat Tyre

▼Removing a Flat Tyre

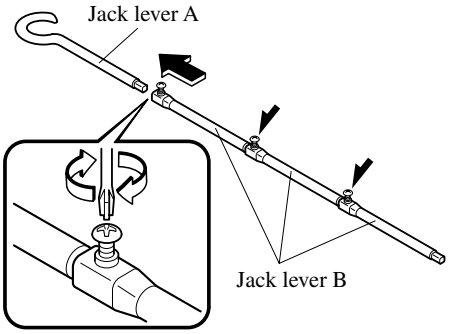
1. Loosen the wheel nuts by turning them anticlockwise one turn each, but do not remove any wheel nuts until the tyre has been raised off the ground.



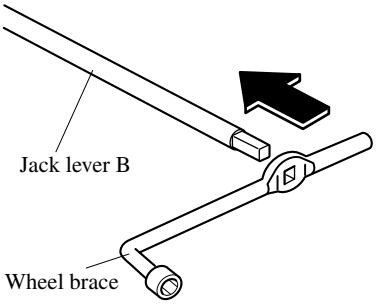
2. Place the jack under the jacking position closest to the tyre being changed.



3. Assemble the jack lever using a screwdriver.



4. Attach the wheel brace to the jack lever.



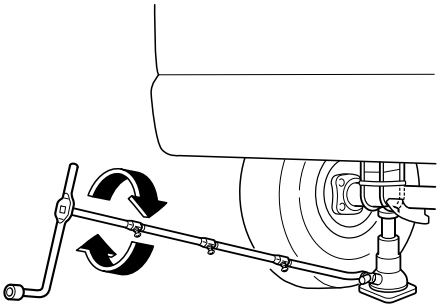
⚠ WARNING

Use only the front and rear jacking positions recommended in this manual:
Attempting to jack the vehicle in positions other than those recommended in this manual is dangerous. The vehicle could slip off the jack and seriously injure or even kill someone.

Use only the jack provided with your Ford:
Using a jack that is not designed for your Ford is dangerous. The vehicle could slip off the jack and seriously injure someone.

Never place objects under the jack:
Jacking the vehicle with an object under the jack is dangerous. The jack could slip and someone could be seriously injured by the jack or the falling vehicle.

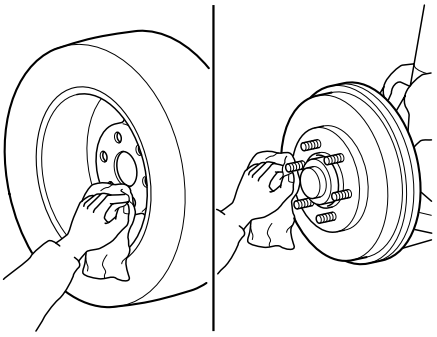
5. Insert the jack lever into the jack.
6. Turn the wheel brace clockwise and raise the vehicle high enough so that the spare tyre can be installed. Before removing the wheel nuts, make sure your Ford is firmly in position and that it cannot slip or move.



7. Remove the wheel nuts by turning them anticlockwise; then remove the wheel and centre cap.

▼Mounting the Spare Tyre

1. Remove dirt and grime from the mounting surfaces of the wheel and hub, including the hub bolts, with a cloth.

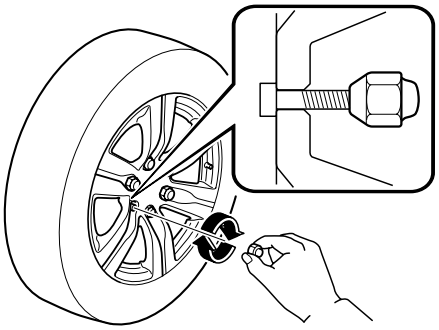


Flat Tyre

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the mounting surfaces of the wheel, hub and wheel nuts are clean before changing or replacing tyres:
When changing or replacing a tyre, not removing dirt and grime from the mounting surfaces of the wheel, hub and hub bolts is dangerous. The wheel nuts could loosen while driving and cause the tyre to come off, resulting in an accident.

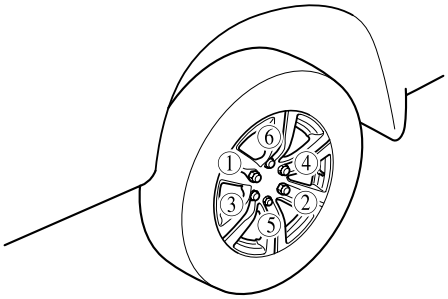
2. Mount the spare tyre with centre cap installed.
3. Install the wheel nuts with the bevelled edge inward; tighten them by hand.



⚠ WARNING

Do not apply oil or grease to wheel nuts and bolts and do not tighten the wheel nuts beyond the recommended tightening torque:
Applying oil or grease to wheel nuts and bolts is dangerous. The wheel nuts could loosen while driving and cause the tyre to come off, resulting in an accident. In addition, wheel nuts and bolts could be damaged if tightened more than necessary.

4. Turn the wheel brace anticlockwise and lower the vehicle. Use the wheel brace to tighten the nuts in the order shown.



If you're unsure of how tight the nuts should be, have them inspected at an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Nut tightening torque	
N·m (kgf·m, ft·lbf)	88—118 (9—12, 65—87)

⚠ WARNING

Always securely and correctly tighten the wheel nuts:
Improperly or loosely tightened wheel nuts are dangerous. The wheel could wobble or come off. This could result in loss of vehicle control and cause a serious accident.

Be sure to reinstall the same nuts you removed or replace them with metric nuts of the same configuration:
Because the wheel studs and wheel nuts on your Ford have metric threads, using a non-metric nut is dangerous. On a metric stud, it would not secure the wheel and would damage the stud, which could cause the wheel to slip off and cause an accident.

5. Store the flat tyre in place of the spare tyre by reversing the removal order.
6. Store the tools in their proper places.
7. Remove the tyre blocks and store the tools, jack, and damaged tyre.
8. Check the inflation pressure. Refer to the specification charts on page 10-7.
9. Have the flat tyre repaired or replaced as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

Do not drive with any tyres that have incorrect air pressure:
Driving on tyres with incorrect air pressure is dangerous. Tyres with incorrect pressure could affect handling and result in an accident. When you check the regular tyres' air pressure, check the spare tyre, too.

NOTE

To prevent the jack and tool from rattling, store them properly.

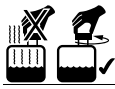
Overheating

If the temperature gauge indicates overheating, the vehicle loses power, or you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine is probably too hot.

⚠ *WARNING*



Turn off the ignition switch and make sure the fan is not running before attempting to work near the cooling fan:
Working near the cooling fan when it is running is dangerous. The fan could continue running indefinitely even if the engine has stopped and the engine compartment temperature is high. You could be hit by the fan and seriously injured.



Do not remove the cooling system cap when the engine and radiator are hot:
When the engine and radiator are hot, scalding coolant and steam may shoot out under pressure and cause serious injury.

Open the bonnet ONLY after steam is no longer escaping from the engine:
Steam from an overheated engine is dangerous. The escaping steam could seriously burn you.

If the temperature gauge indicates overheating:

1. Drive safely to the side of the road and park off the right-of-way.
2. Put a vehicle with an automatic transmission in park (P), a manual transmission in neutral.
3. Apply the parking brake.
4. Turn off the air conditioner.
5. Check whether coolant or steam is escaping from under the bonnet or from the engine compartment.

   If steam is coming from the engine compartment:
   Don't go near the front of the vehicle.
   Stop the engine.
   Wait until the steam dissipates, then open the bonnet and start the engine.

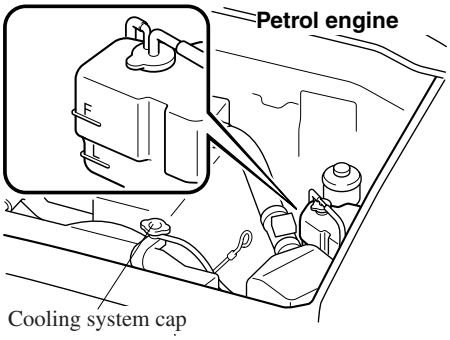
   If neither coolant nor steam is escaping:
   Open the bonnet and idle the engine until it cools.

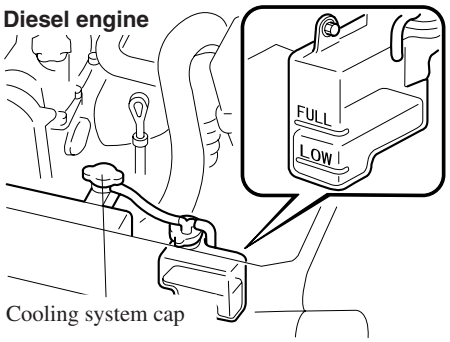
⚠ CAUTION

If the cooling fan does not operate while the engine is running, the engine temperature will increase. Stop the engine and call an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

6. Make sure the cooling fan is operating, then turn off the engine after the temperature has decreased.
7. When cool, check the coolant level. If it's low, look for coolant leaks from the radiator and hoses.

If you find a leak or other damage, or if coolant is still leaking:
Stop the engine and call an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.





If you find no problems, the engine is cool, and no leaks are obvious:
Carefully add coolant as required (page 8-17).

⚠ CAUTION

If the engine continues to overheat or frequently overheats, have the cooling system inspected. The engine could be seriously damaged unless repairs are made. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Starting a Flooded Engine (Petrol Engine)

If the engine fails to start, it may be flooded (excessive fuel in the engine).

Follow this procedure:

1. If the engine does not start within five seconds on the first try, turn the key to the LOCK position, wait ten seconds and try again.
2. Depress the accelerator all the way and hold it there.
3. Turn the ignition switch to the START position and hold it there—for up to ten seconds. If the engine starts, release the key and accelerator immediately because the engine will suddenly rev up.
4. If the engine fails to start, crank it without depressing the accelerator—for up to ten seconds.

If the engine still does not start using the above procedure, have your vehicle inspected by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Jump-Starting

Jump-starting is dangerous if done incorrectly. So follow the procedure carefully. If you feel unsure about jump-starting, we strongly recommend that you have a competent service technician do the work.

⚠ *WARNING*



Follow These Precautions Carefully:
To ensure safe and correct handling of the battery, read the following precautions carefully before using the battery or inspecting it.



Always wear eye protection when working near the battery:
Working without eye protection is dangerous. Battery fluid contains SULPHURIC ACID which could cause blindness if splashed into your eyes. Also, hydrogen gas produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode.



Wear eye protection and protective gloves to prevent contact with battery fluid:
Spilled battery fluid is dangerous.
Battery fluid contains SULPHURIC ACID which could cause serious injuries if it gets in eyes, skin or clothing. If this happens, immediately flush your eyes with water for 15 minutes or wash your skin thoroughly and get medical attention.



Always keep batteries out of the reach of children:
Allowing children to play near batteries is dangerous. Battery fluid could cause serious injuries if it gets in the eyes or on the skin.



Do not allow the positive (+) terminal to contact any other metal object that could cause sparks:
Flames and sparks near open battery cells are dangerous. Hydrogen gas, produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode. An exploding battery can cause serious burns and injuries. When working near a battery, do not allow metal tools to contact the positive (+) or negative (−) terminal of the battery.

Emergency Starting

⚠ *WARNING*



Keep all flames, including cigarettes, and sparks away from open battery cells:
Flames and sparks near open battery cells are dangerous. Hydrogen gas, produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode. An exploding battery can cause serious burns and injuries.

Do not jump-start a frozen battery or one with a low fluid level:
Jump-starting a frozen battery or one with a low fluid level is dangerous. It may rupture or explode, causing serious injury.

Connect the negative lead to a good ground point away from the battery:
Connecting the end of the second jumper lead to the negative (−) terminal of the discharged battery is dangerous.
A spark could cause the gas around the battery to explode and injure someone.

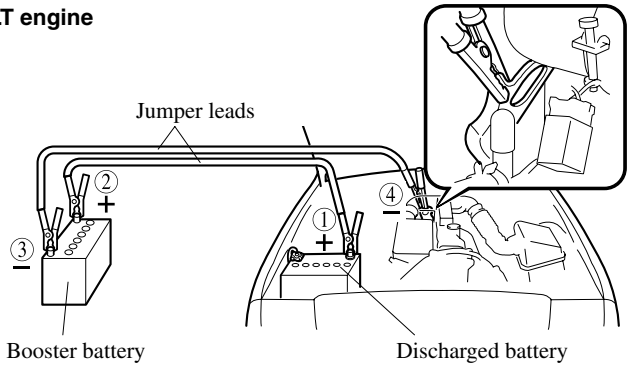
Route the jumper leads away from parts that will be moving:
Connecting a jumper lead near or to moving parts (cooling fans, belts) is dangerous. The lead could get caught when the engine starts and cause serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

Use only a 12 V booster system. You can damage a 12 V starter, ignition system, and other electrical parts beyond repair with a 24 V power supply (two 12 V batteries in series or a 24 V motor generator set).

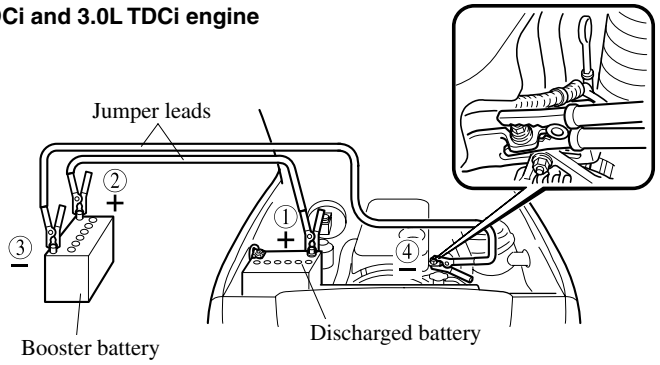
Connect leads in numerical order and disconnect in reverse order.

G6 and WLT engine



Connect leads in numerical order and disconnect in reverse order.

2.5L TDCi and 3.0L TDCi engine



Emergency Starting

1. Make sure the booster battery is 12 V and that its negative terminal is grounded.
2. If the booster battery is in another vehicle, don't allow both vehicles to touch. Turn off the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery and all unnecessary electrical loads in both vehicles.
3. Connect the jumper leads in the exact sequence as in the illustration.
   - Connect one end of a lead to the positive terminal on the discharged battery (1).
   - Attach the other end to the positive terminal on the booster battery (2).
   - Connect one end of the other lead to the negative terminal of the booster battery (3).
   - Connect the other end to away from the discharged battery (4).
4. Start the engine of the booster vehicle and run it a few minutes. Then start the engine of the other vehicle.
5. When finished, carefully disconnect the leads in the reverse order described in the illustration.

Push-Starting

⚠ *WARNING*

Never tow a vehicle to start it:
Towing a vehicle to start it is dangerous. The vehicle being towed could surge forward when its engine starts, causing the two vehicles to collide. The occupants could be injured.

With catalytic converter
Vehicle should not be push-started.
Without catalytic converter
If the battery isn't dead, you may push-start a vehicle, but carefully follow these steps:

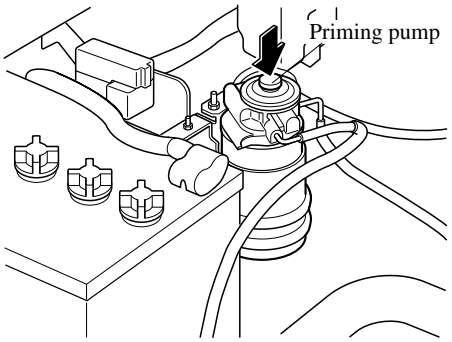
1. Turn off all unneeded electrical accessories.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
3. Depress the clutch pedal and shift into third before push-starting.
   (4×4, manual transmission)
   The transfer shift lever must be in 2H before the vehicle is pushed.
   Set the transfer shift lever to 2H and push the RFW lock switch OFF. The indicator in the instrument panel that shows the front wheel mechanism is locked will go off.
4. Slowly release the clutch pedal when speed reaches about 15 km/h (9 mph), then depress the accelerator halfway until the engine starts.

(Diesel Engine)

NOTE
If the battery is low, the following may occur and the engine won't start: • The glow plug won't operate (temperature lower than about 20 °C (68 °F)). • The fuel-cut valve stays closed.

Running Out of Fuel (Diesel Engine)

If your vehicle runs out of fuel, add fuel, pump the priming pump several times, and try to restart it. Because air can get into fuel lines when a vehicle runs out of fuel, your engine may take longer to start.



If the engine doesn't start the first time, try starting it several more times. If it still doesn't start, contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

⚠ CAUTION
Don't try starting the engine for more than 30 seconds at a time. Doing so, could damage the starter. If the engine doesn't start on the first try wait about 10 seconds before trying again.

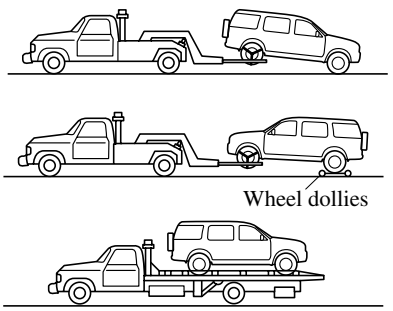
Emergency Towing

Towing Description

We recommend that towing be done only by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer or a commercial tow-truck service.

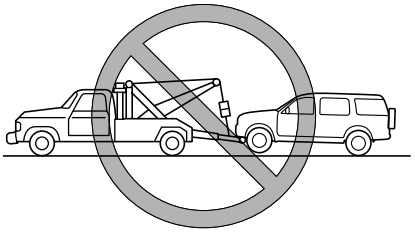
Proper lifting and towing are necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle. Particularly when towing a 4×4 vehicle, where all the wheels are connected to the drive train, proper transporting of the vehicle is absolutely essential to avoid damaging the drive system. Government and local laws must be followed.

A towed vehicle usually should have its drive wheels (rear wheels) off the ground. If excessive damage or other conditions prevent this, use wheel dollies.



⚠ CAUTION

Do not tow with sling-type equipment. This could damage your vehicle. Use wheel-lift or flatbed equipment.



⚠ CAUTION

Follow these instructions when towing the vehicle with all wheels on the ground or with the front wheels on the ground and the rear wheels raised.

1. Shift to neutral.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the ACC position.
3. Release the parking brake.

Remember that power assist for the brakes and steering will not be available when the engine is not running.

Manual transmission

If the transmission, 4×4 system, rear axle, and steering system are not damaged, the vehicle may be towed on all four wheels. If any of these components are damaged, use wheel dollies or flatbed equipment.

⚠ CAUTION

Follow these instructions when towing the 4×4 vehicles with all wheels on the ground or with the front wheels on the ground and the rear wheels raised.

1. **(Manual transmission)**
   Put the transfer shift lever in 2H.

   (Automatic transmission)
   Turn the transfer shift switch to 2H.
2. Set the remote free-wheel system to FREE mode.

Remember that power assist for the brakes and steering will not be available when the engine is not running.

Automatic transmission

If the transmission, rear axle, and steering system are not damaged, the vehicle may be towed on all four wheels. If any of these components are damaged, use wheel dollies or flatbed equipment.

If towing service is not available in an emergency, the vehicle may be towed with all four wheels on the ground using the towing hook at the front of the vehicle.
Only tow the vehicle on paved surfaces for short distances at low speeds.

Towing/Tiedown Hooks

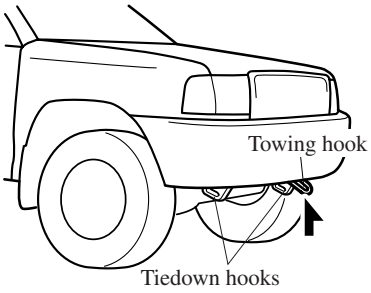
⚠ CAUTION

- The towing hook should be used in an emergency (to get the vehicle out of a ditch or a snow bank, for example).
- When using the towing hooks, always pull the lead or chain in a straight direction with respect to the hook. Apply no sideways force.
- Don't use the tiedown hooks under the front for towing.
  They are designed ONLY for tying down the vehicle when it's being transported. Using them for towing will damage the bumper.

NOTE

When towing with chain or lead, wrap the chain or lead with a soft cloth near the bumper to prevent damage to the bumper.

▼Towing Hooks



8 Maintenance and Care

How to keep your Ford in top condition.

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Introduction 8-2

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Introduction

Be extremely careful and prevent injury to yourself and others or damage to your vehicle when using this manual for inspection and maintenance.

If you're unsure about any procedure it describes, we strongly urge you to have a reliable and qualified technician perform the work, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Authorised Ford technicians and genuine Ford parts are dedicated to your vehicle. Without this expertise and the parts that have been designed and made especially for your Ford, inadequate, incomplete, and insufficient servicing may result in problems. This could lead to vehicle damage or an accident and injuries.

For expert advice and quality service, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

The owner should retain evidence that proper maintenance has been performed as prescribed.

A claim against a warranty will not qualify if it results from lack of maintenance and not from defective material or authorised workmanship.

When using this manual as a reference for inspection of or maintenance on your vehicle, you should exercise the utmost care to prevent damage to the vehicle or personal injury to yourself.

Should you have any doubts concerning inspections or servicing of your vehicle, we strongly recommend that you have an Authorised Ford Dealer perform the work Incomplete, or insufficient servicing may result in operational problems on your vehicle or even lead to vehicle damage, accident, or personal injury.

Scheduled Maintenance

NOTE

- After the prescribed period, continue to follow the described maintenance at the recommended intervals.
- As the result of visual examination or functional measurement of a system's operation (performance), correct, clean, or replace as required. (Inspect, and if necessary replace the air filter)

Emission control and related systems
The ignition and fuel systems are highly important to the emission control system and to efficient engine operation. Don't tamper with them.
All inspections and adjustments must be made by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Scheduled Maintenance

▼Schedule

Maintenance Interval		Number of months or kilometres (miles), whichever comes first															
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
	×1000 km	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
	×1000 miles	6.25	12.5	18.75	25	31.25	37.5	43.75	50	56.25	62.5	68.75	75	81.25	87.5	93.75	100
PETROL ENGINE																	
Engine oil[*2]		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Engine oil filter[*2]		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Idle speed			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Air filter[*5]		C	C	C	R	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	R
Fuel filter					R				R				R				R
Fuel lines and hoses			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Initial ignition timing			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Spark plugs					R				R				R				R
Evaporative system (if installed)			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
DIESEL ENGINE																	
Engine valve clearance	WLT engine		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
	2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine												I				
Engine timing belt[*1]	WLT engine	Replace every 100,000 km (62,500 miles)															
	2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine	Replace every 120,000 km (75,000 miles)															
Engine timing belt auto tensioner (for 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine)		Replace every 120,000 km (75,000 miles)															
Engine oil[*3*4]		Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months															
Engine oil filter[*3*4]		Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months															
Air filter	WLT engine[*5]	C	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	R	C
	2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine[*6]	Clean every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months															
		Replace every 30,000 km (18,750 miles) or 18 months															
Fuel filter				R			R			R			R			R	
Fuel lines and hoses		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
E.G.R. system (if installed) (for WLT engine)			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Air intake system (for 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine)			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I

Maintenance Interval		Number of months or kilometres (miles), whichever comes first															
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
	×1000 km	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
	×1000 miles	6.25	12.5	18.75	25	31.25	37.5	43.75	50	56.25	62.5	68.75	75	81.25	87.5	93.75	100
PETROL and DIESEL ENGINE																	
Drive belts[*7]		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Cooling system (Including coolant level adjustment)			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Engine coolant	FL22 type[*8]										R						
	Others	Replace every 2 years															
Battery electrolyte level and specific gravity[*9]			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Brake lines, hoses and connections			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Brake fluid[*10]		I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
Clutch fluid (except 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine)		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Parking brake		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Power brake unit (Brake booster) and hoses			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Disc brakes[*11]		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Drum brakes[*11]			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Power steering fluid, lines, hoses and connections		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steering operation and linkages[*11]			I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I
Manual transmission oil	2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine				I				I		R				I		
	except 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine				I				R				I				R
Automatic transmission fluid[*12]		Replace every 240,000 km (150,000 miles)															
Rear differential oil (for 4×2)					R				R				R				R
Front and rear differential oil (for 4×4)			R		I		R		I		R		I		R		I
Transfer oil (for Manual transmission 4×4)	2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine				I				I		R				I		
	except 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engine				R				R				R				R
Transfer oil (for Automatic transmission 4×4)[*12]		Replace every 240,000 km (150,000 miles)															
Front propeller shaft joints (for Manual transmission 4×4)			L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L

Scheduled Maintenance

Maintenance Interval	Number of months or kilometres (miles), whichever comes first																
	Months	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96
	×1000 km	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
	×1000 miles	6.25	12.5	18.75	25	31.25	37.5	43.75	50	56.25	62.5	68.75	75	81.25	87.5	93.75	100
Rear propeller shaft joints from grease nipple		L		L		L		L		L		L		L		L	
Front and rear suspension and ball joints		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Wheel bearing axial play		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	
Driveshaft dust boots (for 4×4)				I				I				I				I	
Exhaust system and heat shields	Inspect every 80,000 km (50,000 miles)																
Bolts and nuts on chassis and body		T		T		T		T		T		T		T		T	
Body condition (for rust, corrosion and perforation)	Inspect annually																
Tyre rotation	Rotate every 10,000 km (6,250 miles)																
Tyres (including spare tyre) (with inflation pressure adjustment)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Chart symbols:

I: Inspect: Inspect and clean, repair, adjust, fill up, or replace if necessary.
R: Replace
C: Clean
L: Lubricate
T: Tighten

Remarks:

*1 Replacement of the timing belt is required at every 100,000 km (62,500 miles) for WLT engines or 120,000 km (75,000 miles) for 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engines. Failure to replace the timing belt may result in damage to the engine.
*2 If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, replace the engine oil and oil filter more often than the recommended intervals.
a) Driving in dusty conditions
b) Extended periods of idling or low speed operation
c) Driving for long period in cold temperatures or driving regularly at short distance (less than 8 km/5 miles) only
d) Driving in extremely hot conditions
e) Driving in mountainous conditions continually

*3 For 2.5L TDCi/3.0L TDCi engines used in the countries below, replace the engine oil and oil filter as indicated below.
A. Wallis and Futuna, Dominican Republic, Curacao, Aruba, St. Martin:The said intervals if API CH-4 engine oil or equivalent is used. However, if engine oil API CF-4 engine oil (or equivalent) or one with less quality is used, replace at every 2,500 km (1,500 miles) or 3 months.
B. Indonesia: The said intervals. API CH-4 engine oil (or equivalent) must be used.
C. Any countries other than the countries above: Every 10,000 km (6,250 miles) or 6 months.

If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, replace the engine oil and oil filter more often than the recommended intervals. (If engine oil needs to be replaced at every 2,500 km (1,500 miles) or 3 months, use the same interval.)
a) Driving in dusty conditions
b) Extended periods of idling or low speed operation
c) Driving for long period in cold temperatures or driving regularly at short distance (less than 8 km/5 miles) only
d) Driving in extremely hot conditions
e) Driving in mountainous conditions continually

*4 For WLT engines used in the countries below, replace the engine oil and oil filter as indicated below.
A. Vietnam: Every 10,000 km (6,250 miles) or 6 months.
B. Indonesia: The said intervals. API CF-4 engine oil (or equivalent) or one with higher quality must be used.
C. Any countries other than the countries above: The said intervals.

If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, replace the engine oil and oil filter more often than the recommended intervals.
a) Driving in dusty conditions
b) Extended periods of idling or low speed operation
c) Driving for long period in cold temperatures or driving regularly at short distance (less than 8 km/5 miles) only
d) Driving in extremely hot conditions
e) Driving in mountainous conditions continually

*5 If the vehicle is operated in very dusty or sandy areas, clean the air filter at every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 3 months.

*6 If the vehicle is operated in very dusty or sandy areas, clean the air filter at every 2,500 km (1,500 miles) or 3 months.

*7 Also inspect and adjust the power steering and air conditioner drive belts, if installed.
If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, inspect the drive belts more often than the recommended intervals.
a) Driving in dusty conditions
b) Extended periods of idling or low speed operation
c) Driving for long period in cold temperatures or driving regularly at short distance (less than 8 km/5 miles) only
d) Driving in extremely hot conditions
e) Driving in mountainous conditions continually

*8 Use FL22 type coolant in vehicles with the inscription “FL22” on the radiator cap itself or the surrounding area. Use FL22 when replacing the coolant.

*9 If the vehicle is operated in extremely heat and extremely cold areas, inspect the battery electrolyte level and specific gravity at every 10,000 km (6,250 miles) or 6 months.

*10 If the brakes are used extensively (for example, continuous hard driving or mountain driving) or if the vehicle is operated in extremely humid climates, replace the brake fluid annually.

*11 If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, inspect the these items more often than the recommended intervals.
a) Driving on bumpy roads, gravel roads, snowy roads or dirt roads
b) Driving uphill and downhill frequently
c) Repeated short-distance driving

*12 If the vehicle is operated primarily under any of the following conditions, replace the fluid/oil as indicated below.
A. Automatic transmission fluid: Every 50,000 km (31,250 miles).
B. Transfer oil (attached to automatic transmission): Every 100,000 km (62,500 miles).
a) Towing a trailer
b) Extension idling and/or low speed driving for long distances as in heavy commercial use such as delivery, taxi, patrol car or livery
c) Operating in dusty conditions such as unpaved or dusty roads
d) Off-road operations

Owner Maintenance Schedule

▼Routine Service

We highly recommend that these items be inspected daily, or at least every week.

- Engine Oil Level (page 8-14)
- Engine Coolant Level (page 8-17)
- Brake and Clutch Fluid Level (page 8-20)
- Clutch Fluid Level (page 8-21)
- Washer Fluid Level (page 8-23)
- Battery Maintenance (page 8-30)
- Tyre Inflation Pressure (page 8-31)

Owner Maintenance Precautions

Improper or incomplete service may result in problems. This section gives instructions only for items that are easy to perform.

As explained in the Introduction (page 8-2), several procedures can be done only by a qualified service technician with special tools.

Improper do-it yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect warranty coverage. For details, read the separate Ford Warranty statement provided with the vehicle. If you're unsure about any servicing or maintenance procedure, have it done by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

There are strict environmental laws regarding the disposal of waste oil and fluids. Please dispose of your waste properly and with due regard to the environment.

We recommend that you entrust the oil and fluid changes of your vehicle to an Authorised Ford Repairer.

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not perform maintenance work if you lack sufficient knowledge and experience or the proper tools and equipment to do the work. Have maintenance work done by a qualified technician:
Performing maintenance work on a vehicle is dangerous if not done properly. You can be seriously injured while performing some maintenance procedures.

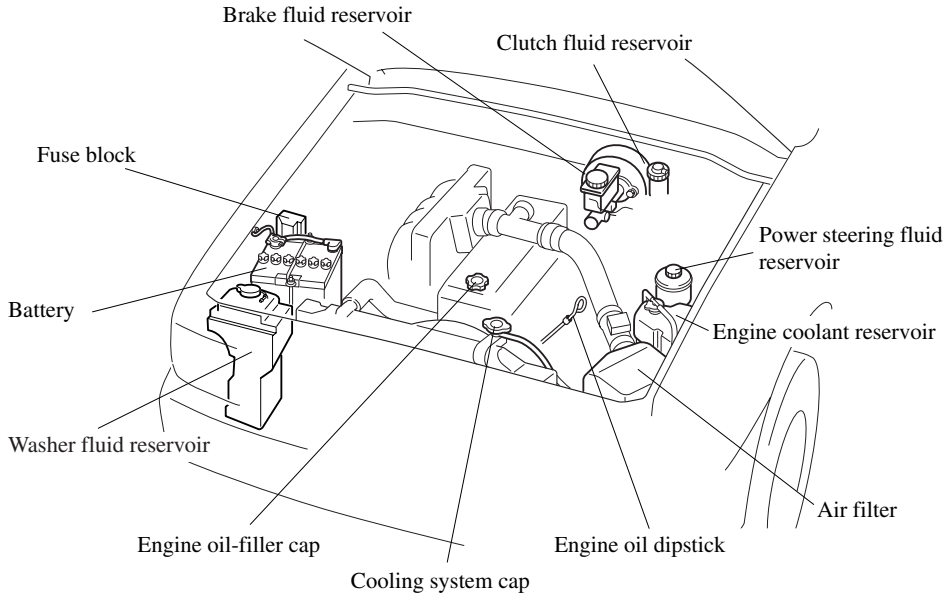
If you must run the engine while working under the bonnet, make certain that you remove all jewellery (especially rings, bracelets, watches, and necklaces) and all neckties, scarves, and similar loose clothing before getting near the engine or cooling fan which may turn on unexpectedly:
Working under the bonnet with the engine running is dangerous. It becomes even more dangerous when you wear jewellery or loose clothing.
Either can become entangled in moving parts and result in injury.

Turn off the ignition switch and make sure the fan is not running before attempting to work near the cooling fan:
Working near the cooling fan when it is running is dangerous. The fan could continue running indefinitely even if the engine has stopped and the engine compartment temperature is high. You could be hit by the fan and seriously injured.

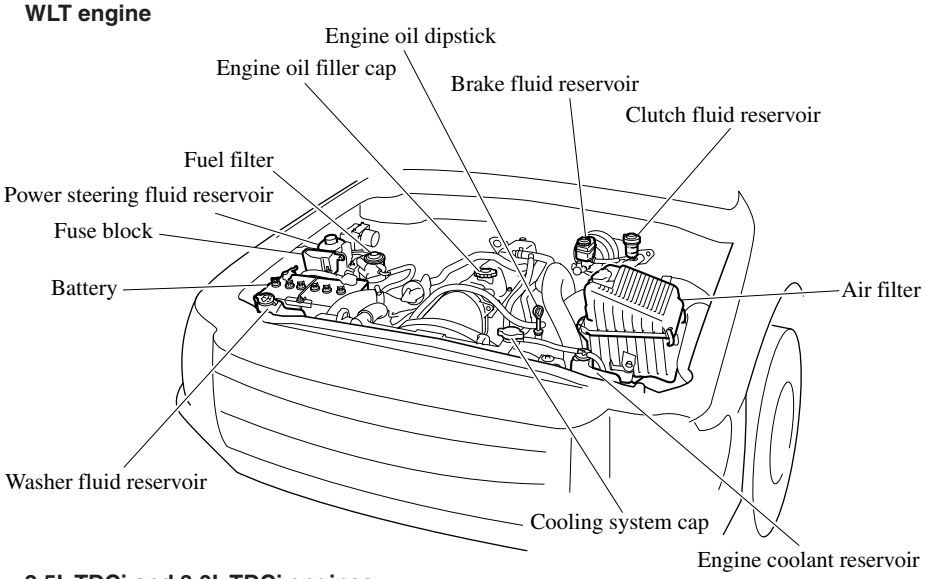
Do not leave items in the engine compartment:
After you have finished checking or doing servicing in the engine compartment, do not forget and leave items such as tools or rags in the engine compartment.
Tools or other items left in the engine compartment could cause engine damage or a fire leading to an unexpected accident.

Engine Compartment Overview

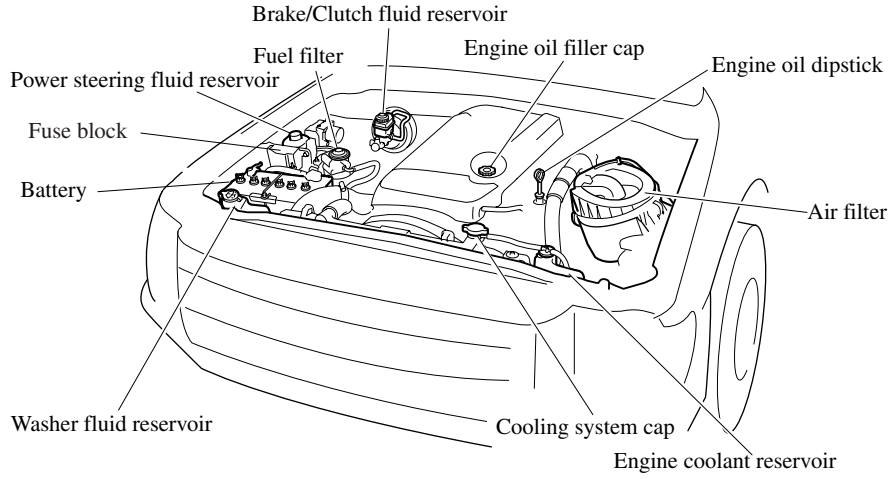
G6 engine



WLT engine



2.5L TDCi and 3.0L TDCi engines



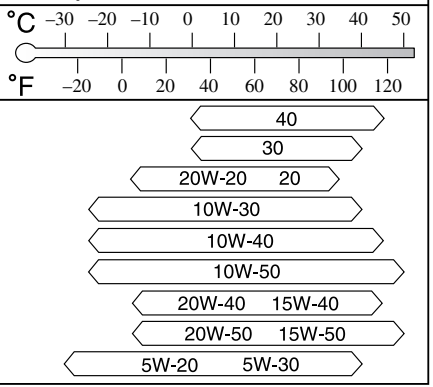
Engine Oil

NOTE
Changing the engine oil should be done by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

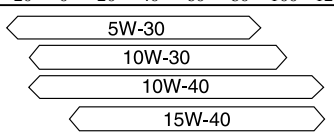
▼Recommended Oil

The maintenance intervals can only be supported by the use of following oils (page 8-3).

Petrol engine

Grade	Temperature Range SAE Viscosity Numbers
API SG/SH/SJ/SL/SM or ILSAC GF-II/GF-III/GF-IV	

Diesel engine

Grade	Recommended oils	Temperature Range SAE Viscosity Numbers
API CF-4 or ACEA B1/B3/B5	—	

Owner Maintenance

Engine oil viscosity, or thickness, has an effect on fuel economy and cold-weather operation (starting and oil flow).
Low-viscosity engine oils can provide improved fuel economy and cold-weather performance.
But high-temperature weather conditions require higher-viscosity engine oils for satisfactory lubrication.

When choosing an oil, consider the temperature range your vehicle will operate in before the next oil change.
Then select the recommended viscosity from this chart above.

⚠ CAUTION

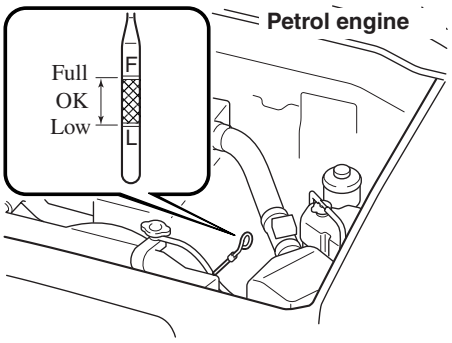
Using oils of viscosity besides those recommended for specific temperature ranges could result in engine damage.

NOTE

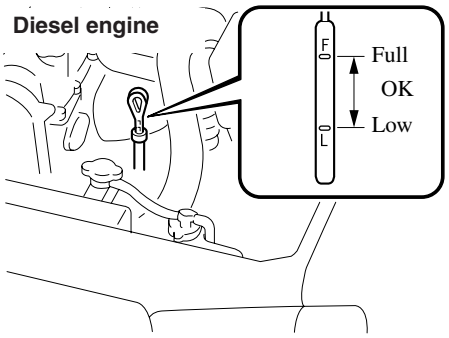
(Petrol engine)
It is normal for all engines to consume engine oil under normal driving conditions. This is caused by evaporation, internal ventilation and burning of the lubricating oil in the working engine. Engine oil consumption can be as high as 0.8L/1000 km (1L/800 miles). Oil consumption tends to be higher when the engine is new because of the lapping process. It also depends on engine speed and engine load. Under extreme driving conditions, oil consumption can be higher.

▼Inspecting Engine Oil Level

1. Be sure the vehicle is on a level surface.
2. Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.
3. Turn it off and wait at least 5 minutes for the oil to return to the sump.
4. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and reinsert it fully.



Diesel engine



5. Pull it out again and examine the level.
   It's OK between L and F.
   But if it's near or below L, add enough oil to bring the level to F.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't add engine oil over F. This may cause engine damage.

6. Make sure the O-ring on the dipstick is positioned properly before reinserting the dipstick.

The distance between L and F on the dipstick represents the following:
Petrol engine
Diesel engine

Oil capacity	
L (US qt, Imp qt)	2.0 (2.11, 1.76)

Engine Coolant

▼Inspecting Coolant Level

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not use a match or live flame in the engine compartment. DO NOT ADD COOLANT WHEN THE ENGINE IS HOT:
A hot engine is dangerous. If the engine has been running, parts of the engine compartment can become very hot. You could be burned. Carefully inspect the engine coolant in the coolant reservoir, but do not open it.

Turn off the ignition switch and make sure the fan is not running before attempting to work near the cooling fan:
Working near the cooling fan when it is running is dangerous. The fan could continue running indefinitely even if the engine has stopped and the engine compartment temperature is high. You could be hit by the fan and seriously injured.

Do not remove either cooling system cap when the engine and radiator are hot:
When the engine and radiator are hot, scalding coolant and steam may shoot out under pressure and cause serious injury.

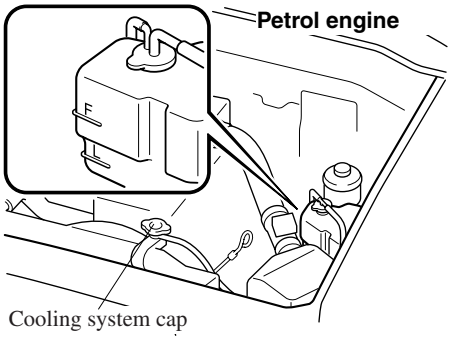
NOTE

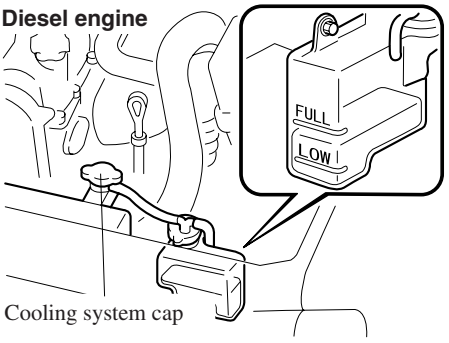
Changing the coolant should be done by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Inspect the antifreeze protection and coolant level in the coolant reservoir at least once a year—at the beginning of the winter season—and before travelling where temperatures may drop below freezing.

Inspect the condition and connections of all cooling system and heater hoses. Replace any that are swollen or deteriorated.

The coolant should be at full in the radiator and between the FULL or F and LOW or L marks on the coolant reservoir when the engine is cool.





If it's at or near LOW or L, add enough coolant to the coolant reservoir to provide freezing and corrosion protection and to bring the level to FULL or F.

⚠ CAUTION

- Radiator coolant will damage paint. Rinse it off quickly if spilled.
- Use only soft (demineralised) water in the coolant mixture. Water that contains minerals will cut down on the coolant's effectiveness.
- Don't add only water. Always add a proper coolant mixture.
- The engine has aluminium parts and must be protected by an ethylene-glycol-based coolant to prevent corrosion and freezing.
- DO NOT USE coolants Containing Alcohol, methanol, Borate or Silicate.
  These coolants could damage the cooling system.
- DO NOT MIX alcohol or methanol with the coolant. This could damage the cooling system.
- Don't use a solution that contains more than 60% antifreeze.
  This would reduce effectiveness.

NOTE

If the “FL22” mark is shown on or near the cooling system cap, use FL22 type engine coolant. If engine coolant other than FL22 type is used, the engine coolant must be replaced earlier than the specified replacement interval indicated in the scheduled maintenance (page 8-3).





If the coolant reservoir is empty or new coolant is required frequently, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

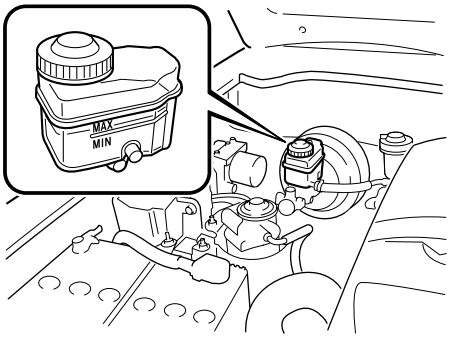
Brake Fluid/Clutch Fluid

▼Inspecting Brake/Clutch Fluid Level

NOTE

The brake and clutch fluid for the 2.5L TDCi and 3.0L TDCi engines is drawn from the same reservoir.

Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir regularly. It should be kept at MAX. The level normally drops with accumulated distance, a condition associated with wear of brake and clutch linings. If it is excessively low, have the brake/clutch system inspected by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.



▼Adding Brake/Clutch Fluid

⚠ *WARNING*

<u>Be careful not to spill brake fluid on yourself or on the engine:</u>
Spilled brake fluid is dangerous. If it gets in your eyes, they could be seriously injured. If this happens, immediately flush your eyes with water and get medical attention. Brake fluid spilled on a hot engine could cause a fire.

<u>If the brake/clutch fluid level is low, have the brakes and clutch inspected:</u>
Low brake/clutch fluid levels are dangerous. Low levels could signal brake lining wear or a brake system leak. Your brakes could fail and cause an accident.

If the fluid level is low, add fluid until it reaches MAX.
Before adding fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the cap.

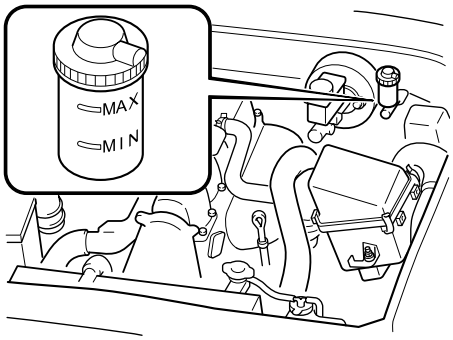
⚠ CAUTION

- Brake and clutch fluid will damage painted surfaces. If brake or clutch fluid does get on a painted surface, wash it off with water immediately.
- Using nonspecified brake and clutch fluids (page 10-4) will damage the systems. Mixing different fluids will also damage them.
  If the brake/clutch system frequently requires new fluid, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Clutch Fluid (Except 2.5L TDCi and 3.0L TDCi Engine)

▼Inspecting Clutch Fluid Level

Inspect the level in the clutch fluid reservoir regularly. It should be kept at MAX.



▼Adding Clutch Fluid

⚠ *WARNING*

<u>Be careful not to spill clutch fluid on yourself or on the engine:</u>
Spilled clutch fluid is dangerous. If it gets in your eyes, they could be seriously injured. If this happens, immediately flush your eyes with water and get medical attention. Clutch fluid spilled on a hot engine could cause a fire.

If the fluid level is low, add fluid until it reaches MAX.
Before adding fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the cap.

⚠ CAUTION

- Clutch fluid will damage painted surfaces. If clutch fluid does get on a painted surface, wipe it off immediately.
- Using nonspecified clutch fluids (page 10-4) will damage the system. Mixing different fluids will also damage it.
  If the clutch system frequently requires new fluid, it should be inspected. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer immediately.

NOTE

Low clutch fluid level may signal a fluid leak. If you find a low fluid level, have the clutch inspected.

Power Steering Fluid

▼Inspecting Power Steering Fluid Level

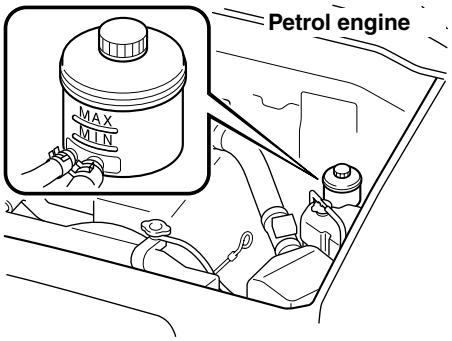
⚠ CAUTION

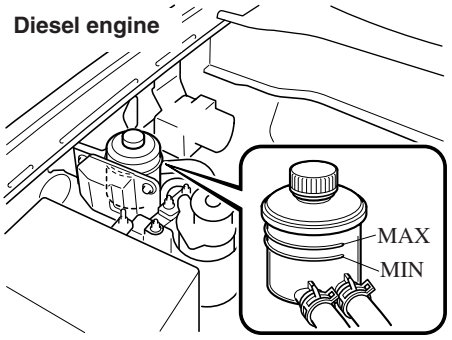
To avoid damage to the power steering pump, don't operate the vehicle for long periods when the power steering fluid level is low.

NOTE

Use specified power steering fluid (page 10-4).

Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir at each engine oil change with the engine off and cold. Add fluid if necessary; it does not require periodic changing.





The level must be kept between MIN and MAX.

Visually examine the lines and hoses for leaks and damage.

If new fluid is required frequently, consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

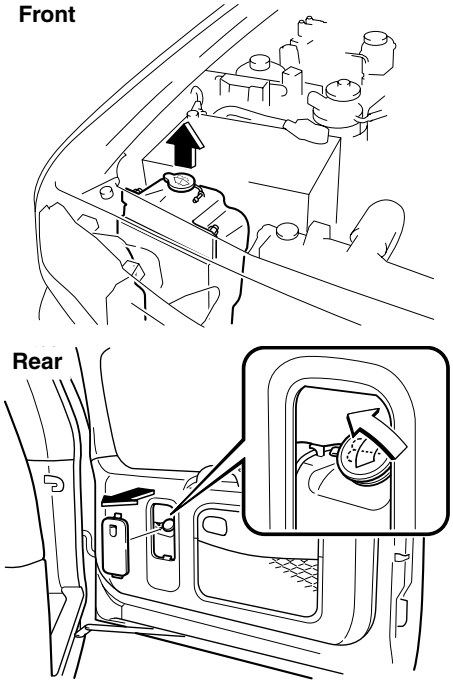
Washer Fluid

▼Inspecting Washer Fluid Level

⚠ *WARNING*

Use only windscreen washer fluid or plain water in the reservoir:
Using radiator antifreeze as washer fluid is dangerous. If sprayed on the windscreen, it will dirty the windscreen, affect your visibility, and could result in an accident.

Inspect fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir; add fluid if necessary.



Use plain water if washer fluid is unavailable.
But use only washer fluid in cold weather to prevent it from freezing.

Body Lubrication

All moving points of the body, such as door and bonnet hinges and locks, should be lubricated each time the engine oil is changed. Use a nonfreezing lubricant on locks during cold weather.

Make sure the bonnet's secondary latch keeps the bonnet from opening when the primary latch is released.

Fuel Filter (Diesel Engine)

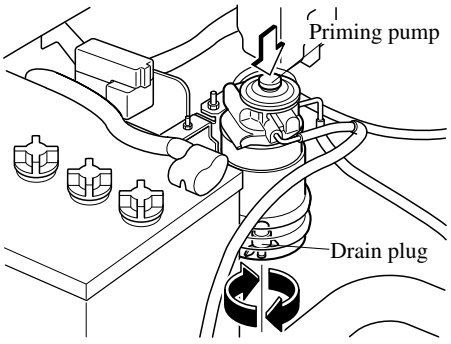
The fuel filter acts as a sedimentor that separates water from fuel.



If 0.13 L (0.14 US qt, 0.11 Imp qt) of water accumulates in this filter, the warning light will illuminate.

When it does, drain the water:

1. Place a small tray under the fuel filter.
2. Loosen the drain plug on the underside of the filter about one turn by hand.
3. Pump the priming pump at least 7 times to expel the water.



4. After pumping out all the water, tighten the plug securely by hand. Use the priming pump to inspect for leaks.

Wiper Blades

⚠ CAUTION

- Hot waxes applied by automatic car washers have been known to affect the wiper's ability to clean windows.
- To prevent damage to the wiper blades, don't use petrol, paraffin, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.

Contamination of either the windscreen or the blades with foreign matter can reduce wiper effectiveness. Common sources are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial car washes.

If the blades are not wiping properly, clean the window and blades with a good cleaner or mild detergent; then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Repeat if necessary.

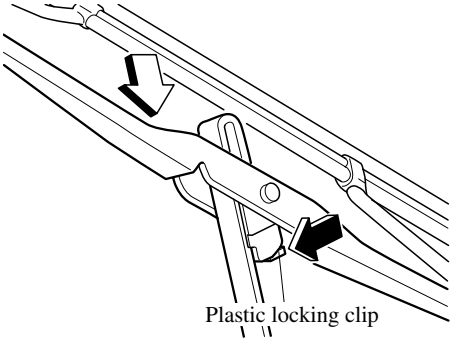
▼Replacing Windscreen Wiper Blades

When the wipers no longer clean well, the blades are probably worn or cracked. Replace them.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the wiper arms and other components, don't try to sweep the wiper arm by hand.

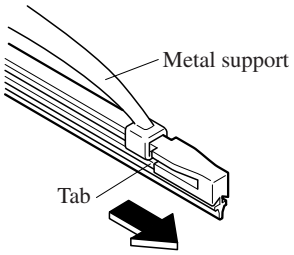
1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.
   Compress the clip and slide the assembly downward; then lift it off the arm.



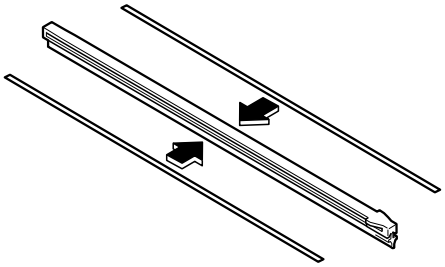
⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the windscreen let the wiper arm down easily, don't let it slap down on the windscreen.

2. Hold the end of the rubber and pull until the tabs are free of the metal support.



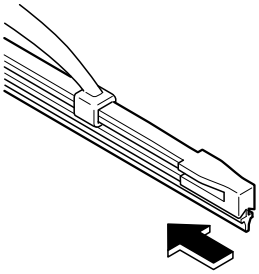
3. Remove the metal stiffeners from each blade rubber and install them in the new blade.



⚠ CAUTION

- Don't bend or discard the stiffeners. You need to use them again.
- If the metal stiffeners are switched, the blade's wiping efficiency could be reduced.
  So don't use the driver's side metal stiffeners on the passenger's side, or vice versa.
- Be sure to reinstall the metal stiffeners in the new blade rubber so that the curve is the same as it was in the old blade rubber.

4. Carefully insert the new blade rubber. Then install the blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.



NOTE

Install the blade so that the tabs are toward the bottom of the wiper arm.

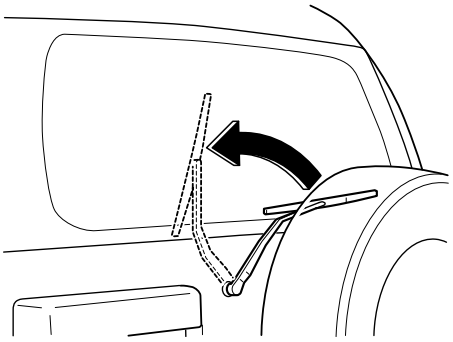
▼Replacing Rear Window Wiper Blade

When the wiper no longer cleans well, the blade is probably worn or cracked. Replace it.

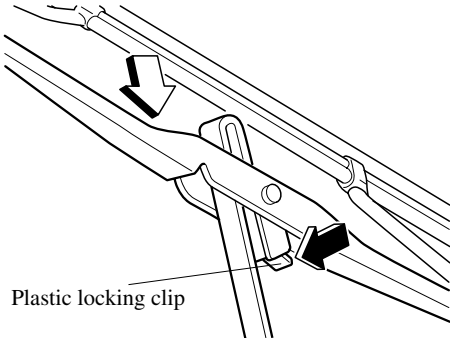
⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the wiper arm and other components, don't try to sweep the wiper arm by hand.

1. When replacing the rear window wiper blade rubber, move the wiper arm using the rear window wiper knob to position the wiper arm in a place away from the spare tyre.



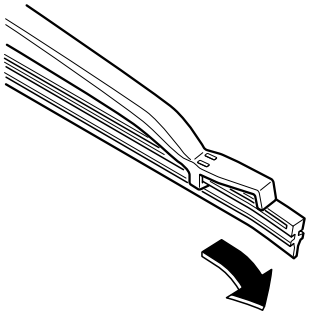
2. Raise the wiper arm and turn the blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.
   Compress the clip and slide the assembly downward; then lift it off the arm.



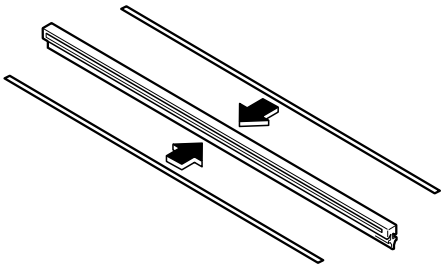
⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the rear window let the wiper arm down easily, don't let it slap down on the rear window.

3. Pull down the blade rubber and slide it out of the blade holder.



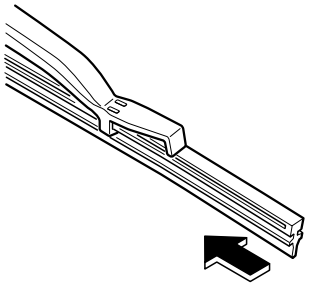
4. Remove the metal stiffeners from each blade rubber and install them in the new blade.



⚠ CAUTION

Don't bend or discard the stiffeners. You need to use them again.

5. Carefully insert the new blade rubber. Then install the blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.



Battery

⚠ *WARNING*



Read the following precautions carefully before using the battery or inspecting to ensure safe and correct handling:



Always wear eye protection when working near the battery:
Working without eye protection is dangerous. Battery fluid contains SULPHURIC ACID which could cause blindness if splashed into your eyes. Also, hydrogen gas produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode.



Wear eye protection and protective gloves to prevent contact with battery fluid:
Spilled battery fluid is dangerous.
Battery fluid contains SULPHURIC ACID which could cause serious injuries if it gets in eyes, or on the skin or clothing. If this happens, immediately flush your eyes with water for 15 minutes or wash your skin thoroughly and get medical attention.



Always keep batteries out of the reach of children:
Allowing children to play near batteries is dangerous. Battery fluid could cause serious injuries if it gets in the eyes or on the skin.

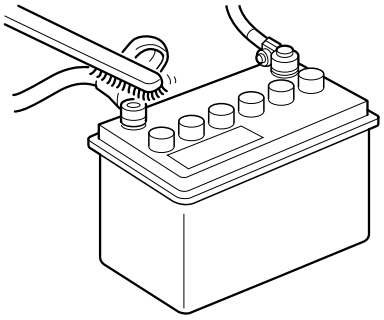


Keep flames and sparks away from open battery cells and do not allow metal tools to contact the positive (+) or negative (−) terminal of the battery when working near a battery. Do not allow the positive (+) terminal to contact the vehicle body:
Flames and sparks near open battery cells are dangerous. Hydrogen gas, produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode. An exploding battery can cause serious burns and injuries. Keep all flames including cigarettes and sparks away from open battery cells.

⚠ *WARNING*

Keep all flames, including cigarettes, and sparks away from open battery cells:
Flames and sparks near open battery cells are dangerous. Hydrogen gas, produced during normal battery operation, could ignite and cause the battery to explode. An exploding battery can cause serious burns and injuries.

▼Battery Maintenance

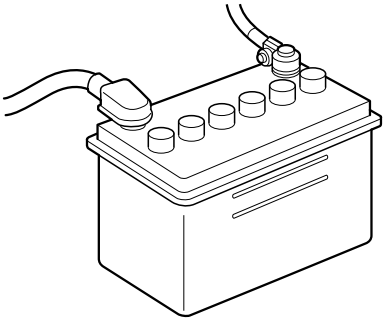


To get the best service from a battery:

- Keep it securely mounted.
- Keep the top clean and dry.
- Keep terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse off spilled electrolyte immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.
- If the vehicle will not be used for an extended time, disconnect the battery leads and charge the battery every six weeks.

▼Inspecting Electrolyte Level

A low level of electrolyte fluid will cause the battery to discharge quickly.



Inspect the electrolyte level at least once a week. If it's low, add enough distilled water to bring the level between the upper and lower level (illustration).

Don't overfill.
Examine the specific gravity of the electrolyte with a hydrometer, especially during cold weather. If it's low, recharge the battery.

▼Battery Recharging

NOTE

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the engine.
- To disconnect the battery, remove the negative lead first. Install it last when connecting the battery.

- If the battery quickly discharges because, for example, the lights were left on too long with the engine off, slow-charge it as required by battery size and charger capacity.
- If the battery gradually discharges because of high electric load while the vehicle is being used, recharge it as required by battery size and charger capacity.

Tyres

For reasons of proper performance, safety, and better fuel economy, always maintain recommended tyre inflation pressures and stay within the recommended load limits and weight distribution.

⚠ *WARNING*

Using Different Tyre Types:
Driving your vehicle with different types of tyres is dangerous. It could cause poor handling and poor braking; leading to loss of control. Use all radial, all bias-belted, or all bias-type tyres.

Using Wrong-Sized Tyres:
Using any other tyre size than what is specified for your Ford (page 10-7) is dangerous. It could seriously affect ride, handling, ground clearance, tyre clearance, and speedometer calibration. This could cause you to have an accident. Use only tyres that are the correct size specified for your Ford.

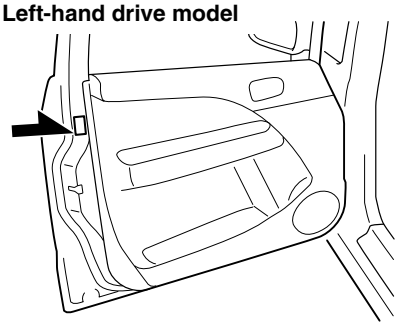
▼Tyre Inflation Pressure

⚠ *WARNING*

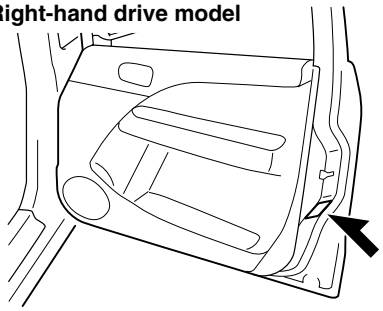
Always inflate the tyres to the correct pressure:
Overinflation or underinflation of tyres is dangerous. Adverse handling or unexpected tyre failure could result in a serious accident.
Refer to specification charts on page 10-7.

Inspect all tyre pressures monthly (including the spare) when the tyres are cold. Maintain recommended pressures for the best ride, handling, and minimum tyre wear.

Left-hand drive model



Right-hand drive model



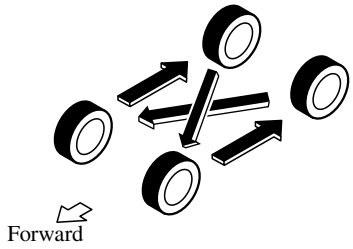
Refer to the specification charts (page 10-7).

NOTE

- Always check tyre pressure when tyres are cold.
- Warm tyres normally exceed recommended pressures. Don't release air from warm tyres to adjust the pressure.
- Underinflation can cause reduced fuel economy, uneven and accelerated tyre wear, and poor sealing of the tyre bead, which will deform the wheel and cause separation of tyre from rim.
- Overinflation can produce a harsh ride, uneven and accelerated tyre wear, and a greater possibility of damage from road hazards.
  Keep your tyre pressure at the correct levels. If one frequently needs inflating, have it inspected.

▼Tyre Rotation

To equalize tread wear, rotate the tyres if irregular wear develops. According to the scheduled maintenance charts.Refer to Scheduled Maintenance on page 8-3. During rotation, inspect them for correct balance.



Do not include (TEMPORARY USE ONLY) spare tyre in rotation.

Also, inspect them for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by one or a combination of the following:

- Incorrect tyre pressure
- Improper wheel alignment
- Out-of-balance wheel
- Severe braking

After rotation, inflate all tyre pressures to specification (page 10-7) and inspect the wheel nuts for tightness.

⚠ CAUTION

Limited-Slip Differential system; don't use the following:

- Tyres not of the designated size
- Tyres of different sizes or types at the same time
- Tyres not sufficiently inflated

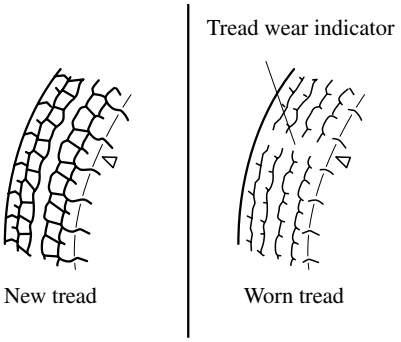
If these instructions aren't followed, the rotation of the left and right wheels will be different and will thus apply a constant load on the limited-slip differential.
This will cause a malfunction.

▼Replacing a Tyre

⚠ WARNING

<u>Always use tyres that are in good condition:</u>
Driving with worn tyres is dangerous. Reduced braking, steering, and traction could result in an accident.

If a tyre wears evenly, a wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread.
Replace the tyre when this happens.



You should replace it before the band is across the entire tread.

▼Replacing a Wheel

⚠ WARNING

<u>Always use wheels of the correct size on your vehicle:</u>
Using a wrong-sized wheel is dangerous. Braking and handling could be affected, leading to loss of control and an accident.

⚠ CAUTION

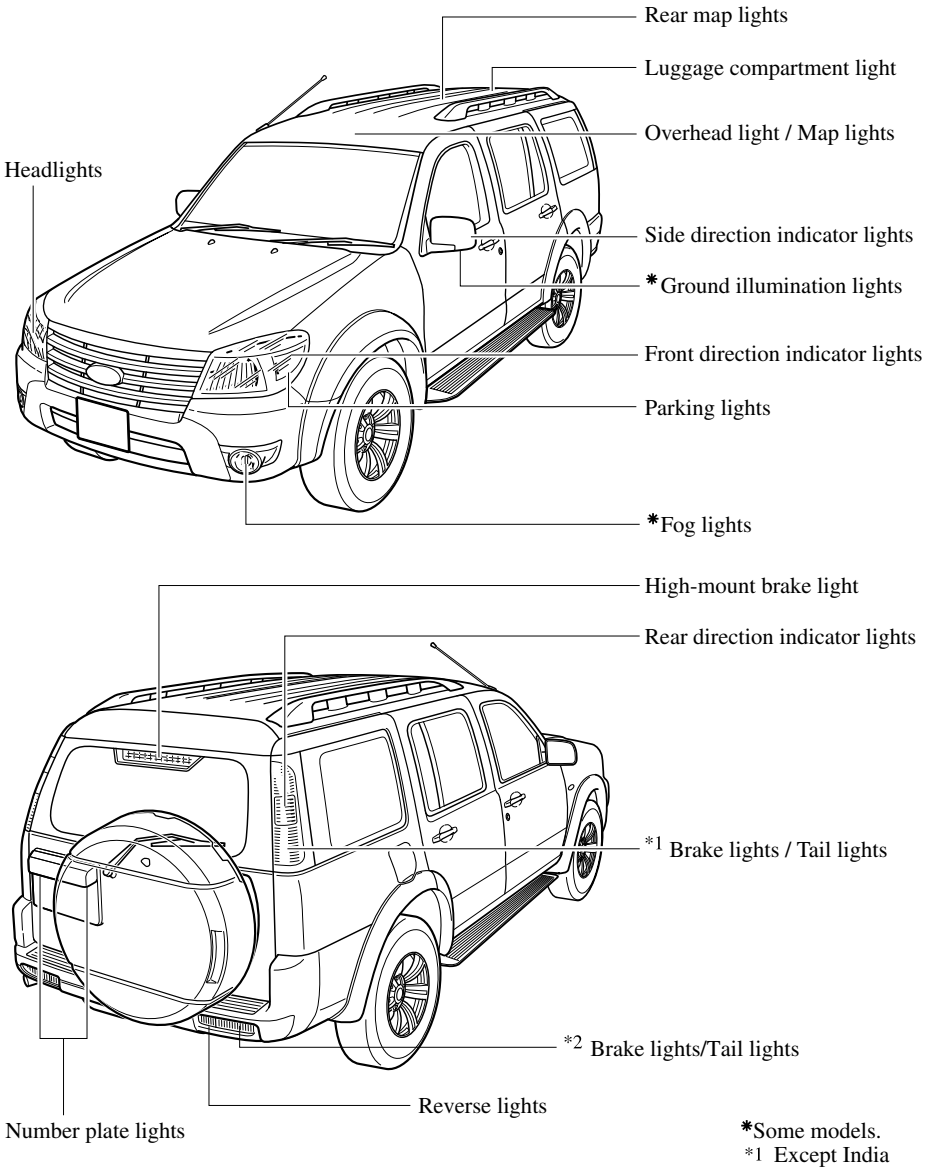
A wrong-sized wheel may adversely affect:

- Tyre fit
- Wheel and bearing life
- Ground clearance
- Speedometer calibration
- Headlight aim
- Bumper height
- Limited-Slip Differential System

When replacing a wheel, make sure the new one is the same as the original factory wheel in diameter, rim width, and offset.

Proper tyre balancing provides the best riding comfort and helps reduce tread wear. Out-of-balance tyres can cause vibration and uneven wear, such as cupping and flat spots.

Light Bulbs



*Some models.
*1 Except India
*2 India

⚠ *WARNING*

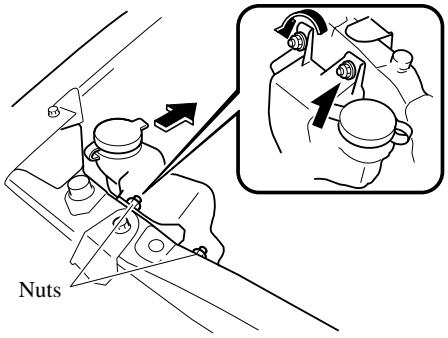
Never touch the glass portion of a halogen bulb with your bare hands and always wear eye protection when handling or working around the bulbs:
When a halogen bulb breaks, it is dangerous. These bulbs contain pressurised gas. If one is broken, it will explode and serious injuries could be caused by the flying glass.
If the glass portion is touched with bare hands, body oil could cause the bulb to overheat and explode when lit.

Always keep halogen bulbs out of the reach of children:
Playing with a halogen bulb is dangerous. Serious injuries could be caused by dropping a halogen bulb or breaking it some other way.

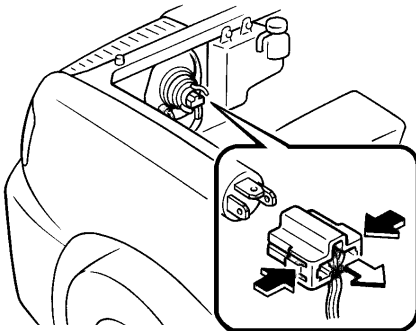
▼Replacing Exterior Light Bulbs

Replacing the headlight

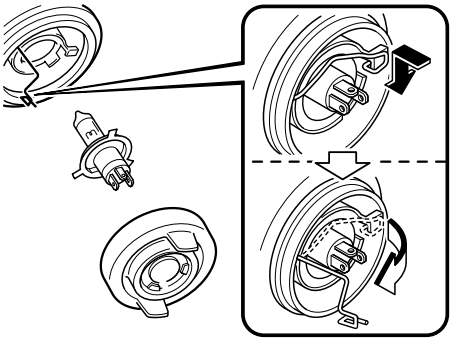
1. Make sure the headlight switch is off.
2. Lift the bonnet.
3. Remove the attachment nuts and washer fluid reservoir before replacing the right bulb.



4. Detach the electrical connector from the bulb and pulling it to the rear.



5. Pull off the sealing cover.
6. Unhook the bulb retaining spring.



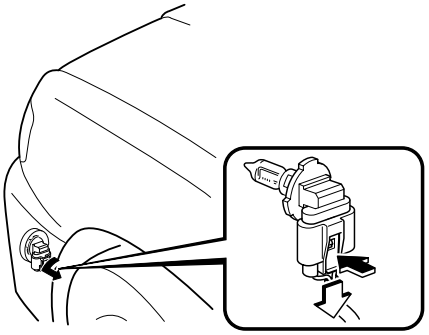
7. Swing the retaining spring out and away to free the bulb.
8. Carefully remove the bulb from the socket by pulling it straight back.
9. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE

- To replace the bulb, contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- If the halogen bulb is accidentally touched, it should be cleaned with rubbing alcohol before being used.
- Use the protective cover and carton for the replacement bulb to dispose of the old bulb promptly and out of the reach of children.

Fog lights*

1. Make sure the headlight switch is off.
2. Check the fog light position from below the bumper.
3. Disconnect the socket from the electrical connector by pressing the tab on the connector with your finger.
4. Turn the bulb anticlockwise and remove it. Carefully remove the fog light bulb from its socket by pulling it straight back.



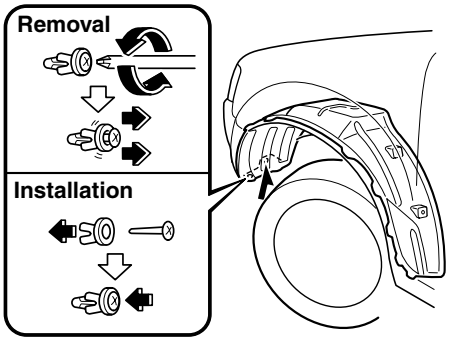
5. Install the new socket and bulb assembly in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE

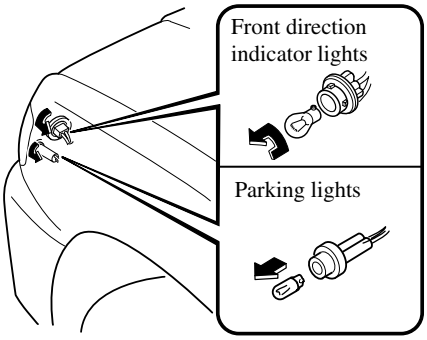
- To replace the bulb, contact an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
- If the halogen bulb is accidentally touched, it should be cleaned with rubbing alcohol before being used.
- Use the protective cover and carton for the replacement bulb to dispose of the old bulb promptly and out of the reach of children.

Front direction indicator lights, Parking lights

1. If you are changing a bulb in the right headlight unit, start the engine, turn the steering wheel all the way to the right, and turn off engine. If you are changing a bulb in the left headlight unit, turn the steering wheel to the left.
2. Make sure the headlight switch is off.
3. Turn the centre section of the plastic retainers anticlockwise and remove them, then partially peel back the mudguard.



4. Turn the socket and bulb assembly anticlockwise and remove it.
5. Disconnect the bulb from the socket.



6. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

Ground illumination lights*

Due to the complexity and difficulty of the procedure, the bulbs must be replaced by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Side-direction indicator lights

Due to the complexity and difficulty of the procedure, the LED bulbs must be replaced by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

High-mount brake light*

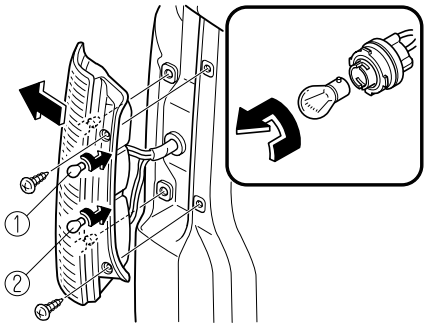
Due to the complexity and difficulty of the procedure, the LED bulbs should be replaced by an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Brake lights/Tail lights (Except India), Rear direction indicator lights

1. Open the back door.
2. Turn the bolts anticlockwise and remove them.
3. Pull the unit rearward to remove it.
4. Turn the socket and bulb assembly anticlockwise and remove it.

 *Some models.

5. Disconnect the bulb from the socket.



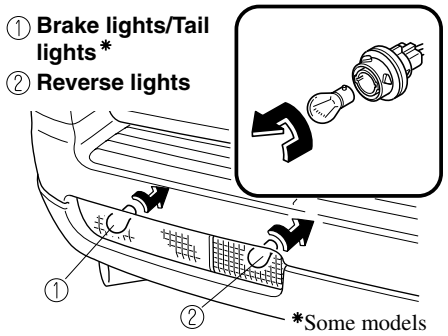
① **Rear direction indicator lights**
② **Brake lights/Tail lights***

*Some models

6. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

Brake lights/Tail lights (India), Reverse lights

1. Turn the socket and bulb assembly anticlockwise and remove it.
2. Disconnect the bulb from the socket.

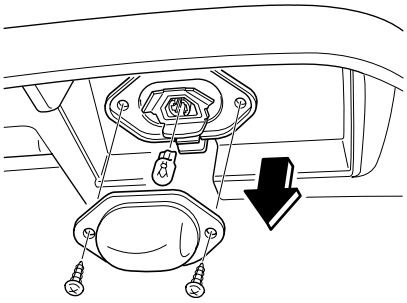


① **Brake lights/Tail lights***
② **Reverse lights**

*Some models

Number plate lights

1. Turn the screws anticlockwise and remove them.
2. Remove the lens and disconnect the bulb.



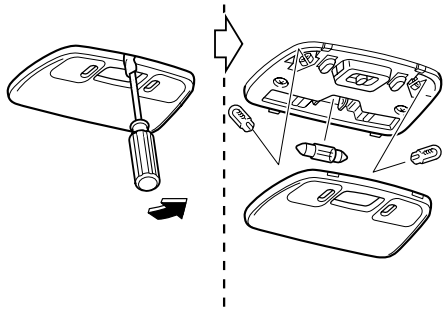
3. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

▼Replacing Interior Light Bulbs

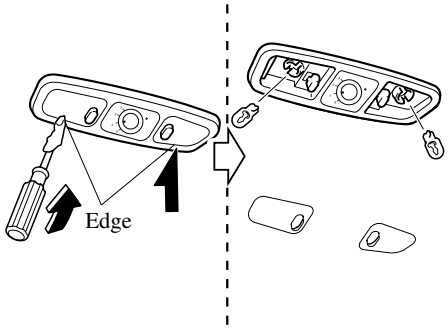
Overhead light, Map lights

1. Wrap a small flathead screwdriver with a soft cloth to prevent damage to the lens and remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of the lens with the screwdriver.
2. Disconnect the bulb by pulling it out.

Overhead light/Map lights



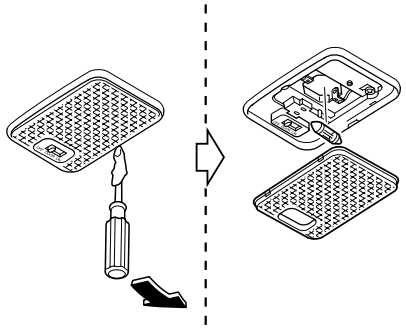
Rear map lights



3. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

Luggage compartment light

1. Wrap a small flathead screwdriver with a soft cloth to prevent damage to the lens and remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of the lens.
2. Disconnect the bulb by pulling it out.



3. Install the new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

Fuses

Your vehicle's electrical system is protected by fuses.

If any lights, accessories, or controls don't work, inspect the appropriate circuit protector. If a fuse has blown, the inside element will be melted.

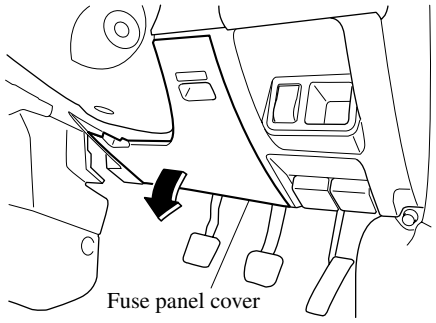
If the same fuse blows again, avoid using that system and consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer as soon as possible.

▼Fuse Replacement

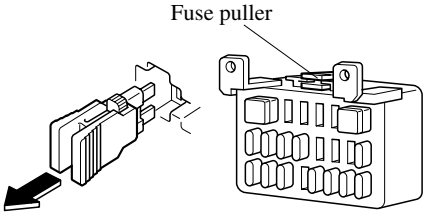
Replacing the fuses on the driver's side

If the electrical system does not work, first inspect the fuses on the driver's side.

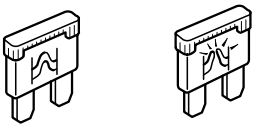
1. Turn off the ignition switch and other switches.
2. Open the fuse panel cover.



3. Pull the fuse straight out with the fuse puller provided on the fuse panel.



4. Inspect the fuse and replace it if it's blown.



5. Insert a new fuse of the same amperage rating, and make sure it fits tightly. If it does not fit tightly, have an expert install it. We recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.
   If you have no spare fuses, borrow one of the same rating from a circuit not essential to vehicle operation, such as the CIGAR circuit.

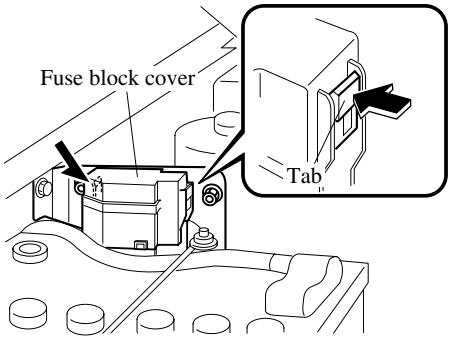
⚠ CAUTION

Always replace a fuse with one of the same rating. Otherwise you may damage the electric system.

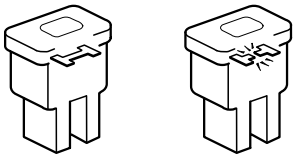
Replacing the fuses under the bonnet

If the headlights or other electrical components do not work and the fuses in the cabin are normal, inspect the fuse block under the bonnet. If a fuse is blown, it must be replaced. Follow these steps:

1. Turn off the ignition switch and all other switches.
2. Remove the fuse block cover.



3. If any fuse but the MAIN fuse is blown, replace it with a new one **of the same amperage rating**.



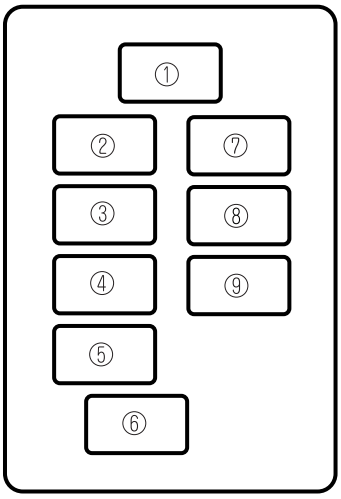
Normal Blown

⚠ *WARNING*

Do not replace the main fuse by yourself. Have an Authorised Ford Repairer perform the replacement:
Replacing the fuse by yourself is dangerous because the MAIN fuse is a high current fuse. Incorrect replacement could cause an electrical shock or a short circuit resulting in a fire.

▼Fuse Panel Description

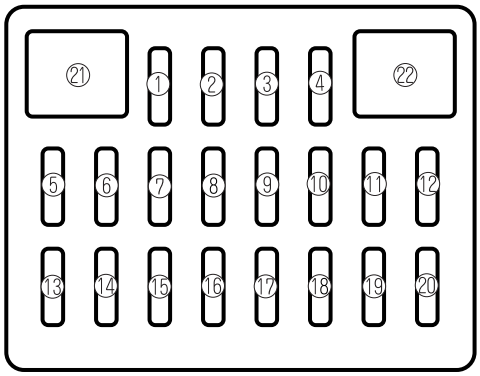
Fuse block (Engine compartment)



DESCRIPTION		FUSE RATING	PROTECTED COMPONENT
1	MAIN	80 A	For protection of all circuits
2	GLOW	60 A	Glow plug *
3	IG KEY1	40 A	Engine control system, Instrument cluster, Lighter*, Power Windows
4	BTN2	60 A	Headlights
5	INJ/FIP	20 A	Fuel system
6	ABS	40 A	ABS motor, Hazard, Brake lights
7	PTC	—	—
8	IG KEY2	60 A	Air conditioner, Windscreen wiper and washer
9	BTN1	60 A	Air conditioner, Rear defogger, Door lock, ABS solenoid, Power windows, Room, Tail lights, Fog lights *

*Some models.

Fuse block (Driver's side)



DESCRIPTION		FUSE RATING	PROTECTED COMPONENT
1	CIGAR	20 A	Lighter*, Radio, Remote control mirror, Power out let
2	R.WIP	10 A	Rear window wiper and washer
3	WIPER	15 A	Windscreen wiper and washer
4	A/C2	10 A	Air conditioner, ABS relay
5	D.LOCK	30 A	Power door locks
6	P.WIND	30 A	Power windows
7	ABS/SOL	20 A	ABS solenoid
8	STOP	15 A	Brake lights, Horn
9	HAZARD	10 A	Direction Indicators
10	METER	15 A	Instrument cluster, Reverse lights, Direction indicators, RFW*
11	ENGINE	15 A	Engine control system
12	P.POINT	15 A	Power point
13	A/C	10 A	Magnet clutch*
14	DEFOG	20 A	Rear defogger
15	F.OPEN	15 A	Fuel flap opener
16	HEAD RH	15 A	Headlight (Right)
17	HEAD LH	15 A	Headlight (Left)
18	FOG	15 A	Fog lights*
19	TAIL	10 A	Tail lights, Parking lights, Number plate lights

 *Some models.

DESCRIPTION		FUSE RATING	PROTECTED COMPONENT
20	ROOM	15 A	Overhead lights, Audio *
21	R.A/C	20 A	Air conditioner
22	P.WIND	30 A	Power windows

How to Minimize Environmental Paint Damage

The paintwork on your Ford represents the latest technical developments in composition and methods of application.

Environmental hazards, however, can harm the paint's protective properties, if proper care is not taken.

Here are some examples of possible damage, with tips on how to prevent them.

▼Etching Caused by Acid Rain or Industrial Fallout

Occurrence

Industrial pollutants and vehicle emissions drift into the air and mix with rain or dew to form acids. These acids can settle on a vehicle's finish. As the water evaporates, the acid becomes concentrated and can damage the finish.
And the longer the acid remains on the surface, the greater the chance is for damage.

Prevention

It is necessary to wash and wax your vehicle to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. These steps should be taken immediately after you suspect that acid rain has settled on your vehicle's finish.

▼Damage Caused by Bird Dropping, Insects, or Tree Sap

Occurrence

Bird droppings contain acids. If these aren't removed they can eat away the clear and colour base coat of the vehicle's paintwork.

When insects stick to the paint surface and decompose, corrosive compounds form. These can erode the clear and colour base coat of the vehicle's paintwork if they are not removed.

Tree sap will harden and adhere permanently to the paint finish. If you scratch the sap off while it is hard, some vehicle paint could come off with it.

Prevention

It is necessary to have your Ford washed and waxed to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. This should be done as soon as possible.

Bird droppings can be removed with a soft sponge and water. If you are travelling and these are not available, a moistened tissue may also take care of the problem. The cleaned area should be waxed according to the instructions in this section.
Insects and tree sap are best removed with a soft sponge and water or a commercially available chemical cleaner.

Another method is to cover the affected area with dampened newspaper for one to two hours. After removing the newspaper, rinse off the loosened debris with water.

▼Water Marks

Occurrence

Rain, fog, dew, and even tap water can contain harmful minerals such as salt and lime. If moisture containing these minerals settles on the vehicle and evaporates, the minerals will concentrate and harden to form white rings. The rings can damage your vehicle's finish.

Prevention

It is necessary to wash and wax your vehicle to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. These steps should be taken immediately after you find water marks on your vehicle's finish.

▼Paint Chipping

Occurrence

Paint chipping occurs when gravel thrown in the air by another vehicle's tyres hits your vehicle.

How to avoid paint chipping

Keeping a safe distance between you and the vehicle ahead reduces the chances of having your paint chipped by flying gravel.

NOTE

- The paint chipping zone varies with the speed of the vehicle. For example, when travelling at 90 km/h (56 mph), the paint chipping zone is 50 m (164 ft).
- In low temperatures a vehicle's finish hardens. This increases the chance of paint chipping.
- Chipped paint can lead to rust forming on your Ford. Before this happens, repair the damage by using Ford touch-up paint according to the instructions in this section. Failure to repair the affected area could lead to serious rusting and expensive repairs.

Exterior Care

Follow **all** label and container directions when using a chemical cleaner or polish. Read all warnings and cautions.

▼Maintaining the Finish

Washing

To help protect the finish from rust and deterioration, wash your Ford thoroughly and frequently, at least once a month, with lukewarm or cold water.

If the vehicle is washed improperly, the paint surface could be scratched. Here are some examples of how scratching could occur.

Scratches occur on the paint surface when:

- The vehicle is washed without first rinsing off dirt and other foreign matter.
- The vehicle is washed with a rough, dry, or dirty cloth.
- The vehicle is washed at a car wash that uses brushes that are dirty or too stiff.
- Cleansers or wax containing abrasives are used.

NOTE

- Ford is not responsible for scratches caused by automatic car washes or improper washing.
- Scratches are more noticeable on vehicles with darker paint finishes.

To minimize scratches on the vehicle's paint finish:

- Rinse off any dirt or other foreign matter using lukewarm or cold water before washing.
- Use plenty of lukewarm or cold water and a soft cloth when washing the vehicle. Do not use a nylon cloth.
- Rub gently when washing or drying the vehicle.
- Take your vehicle only to a car wash that keeps its brushes well maintained.
- Don't use abrasive cleansers or wax that contain abrasives.

⚠ CAUTION

- Don't use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodised aluminium parts. This may damage the protective coating; also, cleaners and detergents may discolour or deteriorate the paint.
- To prevent damaging the aerial, retract it before entering a car wash facility or passing beneath a low overhead clearance.

Pay special attention to removing salt, dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the underside of the wings, and make sure the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors and rocker panels are clean.

Insects, tar, tree sap, bird droppings, industrial fallout, and similar deposits can damage the finish if not removed immediately. When prompt washing with plain water is ineffective, use a mild soap made for use on vehicles.

Thoroughly rinse off all soap with lukewarm or cold water. Don't allow soap to dry on the finish.

After washing the vehicle, dry it with a clean chamois to prevent water spots from forming.

⚠ *WARNING*

Dry wet brakes by driving very slowly and applying the brakes lightly until brake performance is normal:
Driving with wet brakes is dangerous. Increased stopping distance or the vehicle pulling to one side when braking could result in a serious accident. Light braking will indicate whether the brakes have been affected.

Waxing

Your vehicle needs to be waxed when water no longer beads on the finish. Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing it. In addition to the vehicle body, wax the metal trim to maintain its lustre.

1. Use wax which contains no abrasives. Waxes containing abrasive will remove paint and could damage bright metal parts.
2. Use a good grade of natural wax for metallic, mica, and solid colours.
3. When waxing, coat evenly with the sponge supplied or a soft cloth.
4. Wipe off the wax with a soft cloth.

NOTE

A spot remover to remove oil, tar, and similar materials will usually also take off the wax. Rewax these areas even if the rest of the vehicle doesn't need it.

▼Paint Damage Touch-up

Repair damage to the finish caused by stone chipping, damage during parking etc., by using Ford touch-up paint before rust begins to form. First, remove the dirt and grease with a clean soft cloth.

If rust has already begun to form:

1. Remove rust completely with sandpaper.
2. Wipe with a clean soft cloth.
3. Apply rust preventive primer to the area.
4. After drying it completely, apply a suitable top coat material to the area.

Of course there will be no problem if you assign the work to an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

Appearance Care

▼Cavity Protection

Cavities are treated for protection at the factory, but additional protective treatment after the vehicle has been put into use will extend the life of the body.
We recommend that you consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer concerning this additional precaution.

▼Bright-Metal Maintenance

- Use tar remover to remove road tar and insects. Never do this with a knife or similar tool.
- To prevent corrosion on bright-metal surfaces, apply wax or chrome preservative and rub it to a high lustre.
- During cold weather or in coastal areas, cover bright-metal parts with a coating of wax or preservative heavier than usual. It would also help to coat them with noncorrosive petroleum jelly or some other protective compound.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodised aluminium parts. This may result in damage to the protective coating and cause discolouration or paint deterioration.

▼Undercoating

This special coating is applied to the critical parts of the underside to protect vehicles from damage caused by chemicals or stones. This coating is liable to be damaged with time. Check this coating periodically.

An expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer are well informed on how repairs should be made. Consult an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer.

▼Aluminium Wheel Maintenance*

A protective coating is provided over the aluminium wheels. Special care is needed to protect this coating.

NOTE

- Do not use a wire brush or any abrasive cleaner, polishing compound, or solvent on aluminium wheels. They may damage the coating.
- Only use a mild soap or neutral detergent and always use a sponge or soft cloth to clean the wheels. Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm or cold water. Also, be sure to clean the wheels after driving on dusty or salted roads. This helps prevent corrosion.
- Avoid washing your vehicle in an automatic car wash that uses high-speed or hard brushes.
- If your aluminium wheels lose lustre, wax the wheels.

*Some models.

Interior Care

▼Instrument panel Precautions

Prevent caustic solutions such as perfume and cosmetic oils from contacting the instrument panel. They'll damage and discolour it. If these solutions get on the instrument panel, wipe them off immediately.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use glazing agents.
Glazing agents contain ingredients which may cause discolouration, wrinkling, cracks and peeling.

▼Cleaning the Interior and Floors

Keeping the interior clean — especially the floor — is important to help prevent rust.

Remove mud and salt from the cabin floor as soon as possible.

If you transport salt, chemicals, or other toxic cargo in the cabin, be very careful not to spill it. If you do, clean it up carefully.

From time to time, dry the cabin floor. Moisture may collect there and generate a rusting process.

▼Cleaning the Upholstery and Interior Trim

Vinyl

Remove dust and loose dirt from vinyl with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean vinyl with a leather-and-vinyl cleaner.

Leather

Real leather is not uniform and may have scars, scratches, and wrinkles. Clean it with a leather cleaner or mild soap.

Wipe it with a **damp** soft cloth; then dry and buff it with a **dry** soft cloth.

Fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt from fabric with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean it with a mild soap solution good for upholstery and carpets. Remove fresh spots immediately with a fabric spot cleaner.

To keep the fabric looking clean and fresh, take care of it. Otherwise its colour will be affected, it can be stained easily, and its fire-resistance may be reduced.

⚠ CAUTION

Use only recommended cleaners and procedures. Others may affect appearance and fire-resistance.

▼Cleaning the Lap/Shoulder Belt Webbing

Clean the webbing with a mild soap solution recommended for upholstery or carpets. Follow instructions. Don't bleach or dye the webbing; this may weaken it.

After cleaning the belts, thoroughly dry the belt webbing and make sure there is no remaining moisture before retracting them.

⚠ *WARNING*

Have an expert repairer, we recommend an Authorised Ford Repairer replace damaged seat belts immediately:
Using damaged seat belts is dangerous. In a collision, damaged belts cannot provide adequate protection.

▼Cleaning the Window Interiors

If the windows become covered with an oily, greasy, or waxy film, clean them with glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the container.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't scrape or scratch the inside of the rear window. You may damage the rear window defroster grid.

9 Customer Information

Important consumer information including warranties and add-on equipment.

Customer Assistance 9-2
Customer Assistance 9-2

Warranty 9-3
Registering Your Vehicle in A Foreign Country 9-3
Add-On Non-Genuine Parts and Accessories 9-4

Cell Phones 9-5
Cell Phones Warning 9-5

Customer Assistance

▼Dealer Assistance

Your Authorised Ford Dealer is interested in your satisfaction with the vehicle you purchased. Your dealer is ready to help you with all your maintenance and service needs-and has the support and assistance of the Ford representative in your area or region. If for any reason you are not satisfied with the service received from your Authorised Ford Dealer, the following actions are suggested:

1. First, discuss the matter with your dealership Service Manager-make sure they are aware of any problems you may have and that they have had the opportunity to assist you.
2. If you are still not satisfied, seek out the owner or general manager of the dealership, explain the problem and request assistance.

▼Ford Area Representative Assistance

For further assistance beyond that provided by your dealer, or if you are driving in an unfamiliar area and are in need of service, you may get in touch with the nearest Ford service representative. The addresses and telephone numbers of these representatives are available from your dealer.

Registering Your Vehicle in A Foreign Country

Government regulations in your country could require that automobiles meet specific emission and safety standards.
Vehicles built for your country may differ from those built for other countries. In addition to registration problems, satisfactory service may be difficult or even impossible in another country.

The fuel specified for your vehicle may be unavailable.

Parts, servicing techniques, and tools necessary to maintain and repair your vehicle may be unavailable.

There might not be an Authorised Ford Dealer in the country you plan to take your vehicle.

The Ford warranty is valid only in certain countries.

Add-On Non-Genuine Parts and Accessories

Please note that technical alterations to the original state of your Ford vehicle can affect the safety of the vehicle. Such technical alterations include not only the use of unsuitable spare parts, but also accessories, fittings or attachments, including rims and tyres.

Genuine Ford Parts and Genuine Ford Accessories have been specifically designed for Ford vehicles.
Other parts and accessories than those mentioned above have not been examined and approved by Ford unless explicitly stated by Ford. We cannot certify the suitability of such products. Ford is not liable for any damage caused by the use of such products.

⚠ *WARNING*

Be very careful in choosing and installing add-on electrical equipment, such as mobile telephones, two-way radios, stereo systems, and car alarm systems:
Incorrectly choosing or installing improper add-on equipment or choosing an improper installer is dangerous. Essential systems could be damaged, causing engine stalling, air-bag (SRS) activation, ABS inactivation, or a fire in the vehicle.

Ford assumes no responsibility for death, injury, or expenses that may result from the installation of add-on non-genuine parts or accessories.

Cell Phones Warning

⚠ *WARNING*

Please comply with the legal regulations concerning the use of communication equipment in vehicles in your country:
Use of any electrical devices such as cell phones, computers, portable radios, vehicle navigation or other devices by the driver while the vehicle is moving is dangerous. Dialing a number on a cell phone while driving also ties-up the driver's hands. Use of these devices will cause the driver to be distracted and could lead to a serious accident. If a passenger is unable to use the device, pull off the right-of-way to a safe area before use. If use of a cell phone is necessary despite this warning, use a hands-free system to at least leave the hands free to drive the vehicle. Never use a cell phone or other electrical devices while the vehicle is moving and, instead, concentrate on the full-time job of driving.

10 Specifications

Technical information about your Ford.

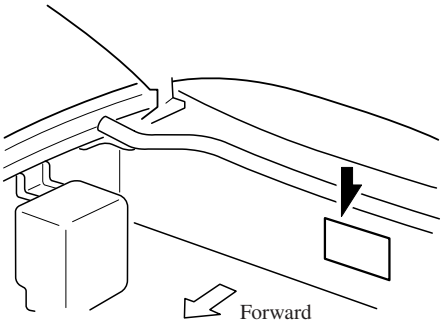
Identification Numbers 10-2
Vehicle Information Labels 10-2

Specifications 10-4
Specifications 10-4

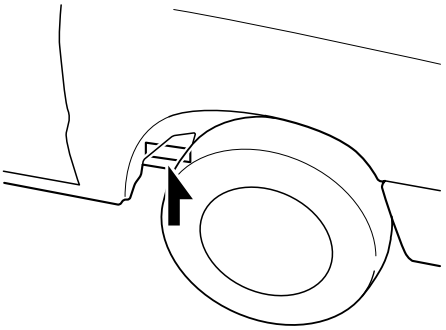
Identification Numbers

Vehicle Information Labels

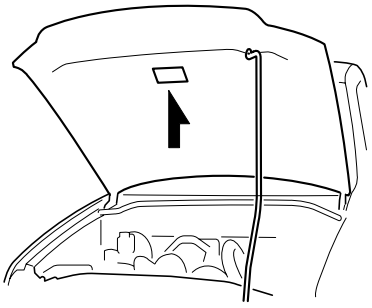
▼Model Plate



▼Chassis Number/Vehicle Identification Number

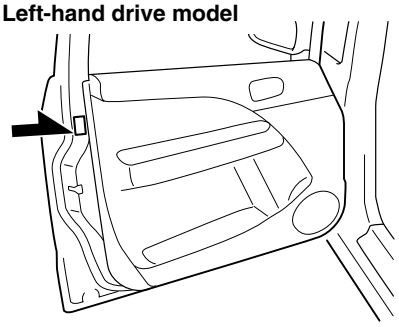


▼Vehicle Emission Control Information Label (The Philippines)

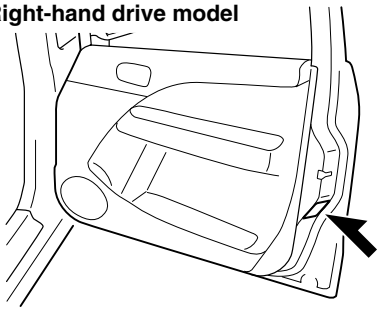


▼Tyre Pressure Label

Left-hand drive model



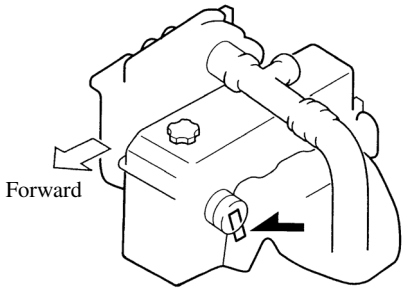
Right-hand drive model



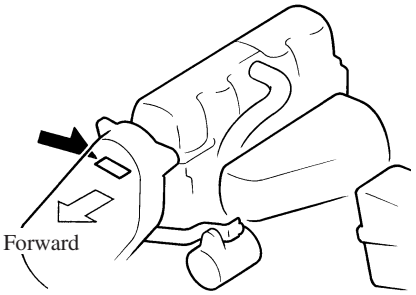
Identification Numbers

▼Engine Number

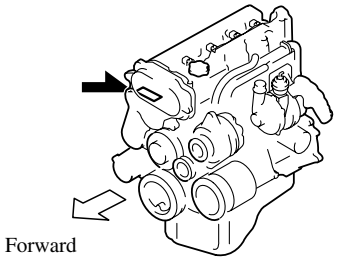
G6 engine



WLT engine



2.5L TDCi and 3.0L TDCi engine



Specifications

Specifications

▼Engine

Item	Specification	
	G6 engine	WLT engine
Type	SOHC-12V in-line, 4-cylinder	SOHC-12V in-line, 4-cylinder
Bore×Stroke	92.0 × 98.0 mm (3.62 × 3.86 in)	93.0 × 92.0 mm (3.66 × 3.62 in)
Displacement	2,606 ml (2,606 cc, 159.0 cu in)	2,499 ml (2,499 cc, 152.4 cu in)
Compression ratio	8.4	19.8

Item	Specification	
	2.5L TDCi engine	3.0L TDCi engine
Type	DOHC-16V in-line, 4-cylinder	
Bore×Stroke	93.0 × 92.0 mm (3.66 × 3.62 in)	96.0 × 102.0 mm (3.78 × 4.02 in)
Displacement	2,499 ml (2,499 cc, 152.4 cu in)	2,953 ml (2,953 cc, 180.2 cu in)
Compression ratio	18.0	18.0

▼Electrical System

Item		Classification
Battery	Petrol engine	12V-55AH/5HR
	Diesel engine	12V-64AH/5HR
Spark-plug number		F285 18 110, F286 18 110, F287 18 110*1, F288 18 110*1
Spark-plug gap		1.0—1.1 mm (0.040—0.043 in)

*1 ex factory

▼Lubricant Quality

Lubricant		Classification	
Engine oil *1	Petrol engine	API SG/SH/SJ/SL/SM or ILSAC GF-II/GF-III/GF-IV	
	Diesel engine	API CF-4 or ACEA B1/B3/B5	5W-30
			10W-30
			10W-40
			15W-40

*1 Refer to the recommended SAE viscosity numbers on page 8-15.

Specifications

Lubricant	Classification				
Manual transmission oil	G6 engine, WLT engine		Any temperature	API Service	GL-4 or GL-5
				SAE	75W-90
			Above 10 °C (50 °F)	API Service	GL-4 or GL-5
				SAE	80W-90
	2.5L TDCi engine		MTF Type A		
Automatic transmission fluid	Mercon® V				
Transfer case oil (4×4)	Manual transmission	G6 engine, WLT engine	Any temperature	API Service	GL-4 or GL-5
				SAE	75W-90
			Above 10 °C (50 °F)	API Service	GL-4 or GL-5
				SAE	80W-90
		2.5L TDCi engine	MTF Type A		
	Automatic transmission	Mercon® V			
Front differential oil (4×4)	Above – 18 °C			API Service	GL-5
				SAE	90
	Below – 18 °C			API Service	GL-5
				SAE	80
Rear differential oil	G6, WLT engine		With limited-slip differential	API Service	GL-6
				SAE	90
			Without limited-slip differential	API Service	GL-5
				SAE	90
	2.5L TDCi, 3.0L TDCi engine			API Service	GL-5
				SAE	80W-90
Propeller shaft grease (4×4)	Front		Sliding joint	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)	
			Universal joint	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)	
	Rear		Sliding joint	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)	
			Universal joint	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)	
Power steering fluid	ATF M-III or equivalent (e.g. Dexron® II)				
Wheel bearing grease (4×2)	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)				
Multi-purpose grease	NLGI No.2 (Lithium base)				
Molybdenum disulphide grease	NLGI No.2				
Brake/Clutch fluid	SAE J1703 or FMVSS116 DOT-3				

Use molybdenum disulphide grease for suspension upper arm shafts.

Specifications

▼Capacities

(Approximate Quantities)

Item			Capacity
Engine oil	G6 engine	With oil filter replacement	4.7 L (5.0 US qt, 4.1 Imp qt)
		Without oil filter replacement	4.5 L (4.8 US qt, 4.0 Imp qt)
	WLT engine	With oil filter replacement	6.2 L (6.6 US qt, 5.5 Imp qt)
		Without oil filter replacement	5.5 L (5.8 US qt, 4.8 Imp qt)
	2.5L TDCi, 3.0L TDCi engine	With oil filter replacement	7.0 L (7.4 US qt, 6.2 Imp qt)
		Without oil filter replacement	6.8 L (7.2 US qt, 6.0 Imp qt)
Coolant	Petrol engine	With heater	7.5 L (7.9 US qt, 6.6 Imp qt)
		Without heater	6.9 L (7.3 US qt, 6.1 Imp qt)
	Diesel engine	With heater	9.4 L (9.9 US qt, 8.3 Imp qt)
		Without heater	8.8 L (9.3 US qt, 7.7 Imp qt)
Manual transmission oil	G6 engine		3.2 L (3.4 US qt, 2.8 Imp qt)
	WLT engine	4×2	2.8 L (3.0 US qt, 2.5 Imp qt)
		4×4	3.2 L (3.4 US qt, 2.8 Imp qt)
	2.5L TDCi engine		3.55 L (3.75 US qt, 3.12 Imp qt)
Automatic transmission fluid			9.93 L (10.49 US qt, 8.74 Imp qt)
Transfer case oil (4×4)	Manual transmission	G6, WLT engine	2.0 L (2.1 US qt, 1.8 Imp qt)
		2.5L TDCi engine	1.85 L (1.95 US qt, 1.63 Imp qt)
	Automatic transmission		1.2 L (1.3 US qt, 1.1 Imp qt)
Front differential oil (4×4)	G6, WLT engine		1.5 L (1.6 US qt, 1.3 Imp qt)
	2.5L TDCi, 3.0L TDCi engine		1.9 L (2.0 US qt, 1.7 Imp qt)
Rear differential oil	G6, WLT engine	4×2	1.4 L (1.5 US qt, 1.2 Imp qt)
		4×4	1.85 L (2.0 US qt, 1.7 Imp qt)
	2.5L TDCi, 3.0L TDCi engine		3.0 L (3.17 US qt, 2.64 Imp qt)
Fuel tank			70.7 L (18.7 US gal, 15.6 Imp gal)

Check oil and fluid levels with dipsticks or reservoir gauges.

▼Dimensions

Item	Vehicle specification
Overall length	5,060 mm (199.2 in)
Overall width	1,804 mm (71.0 in)
Overall height	1,826 mm (71.9 in)
Front tread	1,475 mm (58.1 in)
Rear tread	1,470 mm (57.9 in)
Wheelbase	2,860 mm (112.6 in)

▼Light Bulbs

Exterior light

Light bulb		Category	
		Wattage	ECE R (SAE)
Headlights	Main beam	60	H4 (—)
	Low beam	55	
Front direction indicator lights		21	P21W (—)
Parking lights		5	W5W (—)
Fog lights *		55	H11 (H11)
Side direction indicator lights (Integrated with outside mirror)		LED*1	— (—)
High-mount brake light		LED*1	— (—)
Rear direction indicator lights		21	PY21W (—)
Brake lights/Tail lights		21/5	P21/5W (—)
Reverse lights		21	P21W (—)
Number plate lights		5	W5W (—)
Ground illumination lights *		LED*1	— (—)

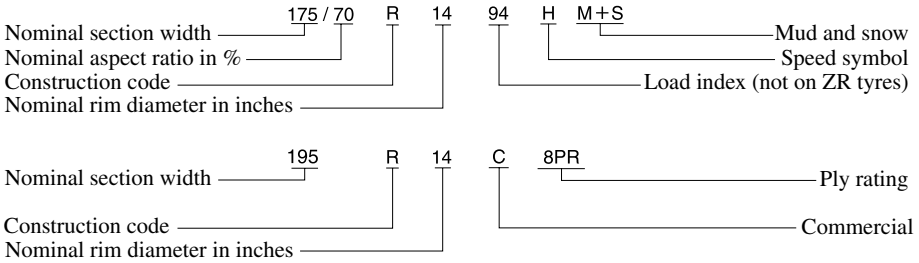
*1 LED is the abbreviation for Light Emitting Diode.

Interior light

Light bulb	Category	
	Wattage	ECE R
Overhead light	8	—
Map lights	5	W5W
Luggage compartment light	10	—

▼Tyres

Sample tyre mark and its meaning



*Some models.

Specifications

Tyre mark information

Choose the proper tyres for your vehicle using the following tyre mark information.

Speed symbol	Maximum permissible speed
Q	Up to 160 km/h (99 mph)
R	Up to 170 km/h (105 mph)
S	Up to 180 km/h (111 mph)
T	Up to 190 km/h (118 mph)
U	Up to 200 km/h (124 mph)
H	Up to 210 km/h (130 mph)
V	Up to 240 km/h (149 mph)
W	Up to 270 km/h (167 mph)
Y	Up to 300 km/h (186 mph)
ZR	Over 240 km/h (149 mph)

Tyre and inflation pressure

NOTE

The tyres have been optimally matched with the chassis of your vehicle.
When replacing tyres, Ford recommends that you replace tyres of the same type originally fitted to your vehicle. For details, contact an Authorised Ford Dealer.

Check the tyre pressure label for tyre size and inflation pressure. Refer to Tyre Inflation Pressure on page 8-31.

Tyre size		Inflation pressure	
		Up to 5 persons	—Full load
245/70R16 111S	Front	210 kPa (2.1 bar, 30 psi)	210 kPa (2.1 bar, 30 psi)
	Rear	220 kPa (2.2 bar, 32 psi)	220 kPa (2.2 bar, 32 psi)
255/60R18 112H	Front	210 kPa (2.1 bar, 30 psi)	230 kPa (2.3 bar, 33 psi)
	Rear	220 kPa (2.2 bar, 32 psi)	320 kPa (3.2 bar, 46 psi)

1 person's weight: About 75 kg

▼Fuses

Refer to the fuse rating on page 8-41.

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