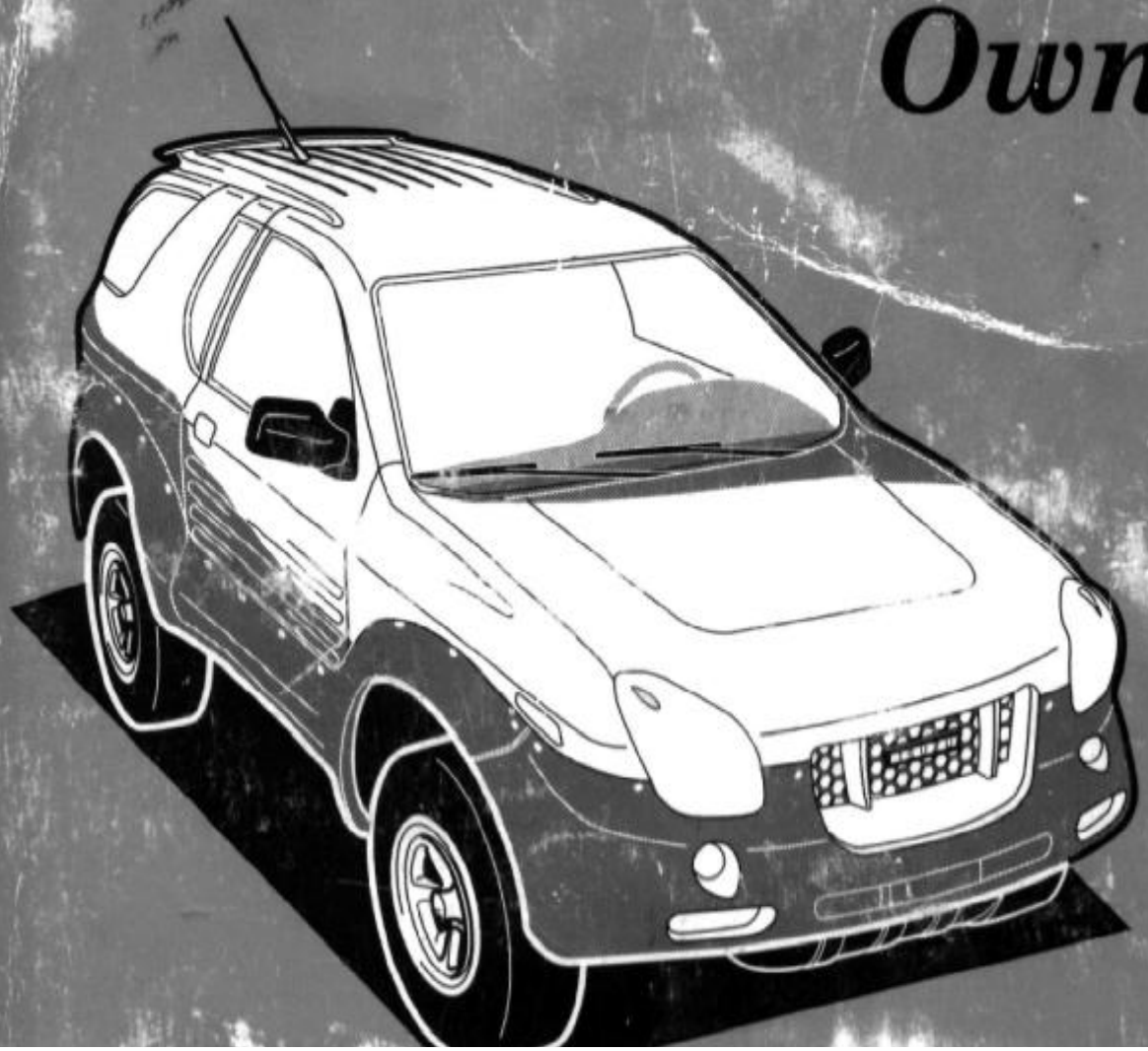
Isuzu VehiCROSS

Owner's Manual
1999



ISUZU

Isuzu VehiCROSS Owner's Manual 1999

This manual should be considered a permanent part of your vehicle.
It should remain with the vehicle when sold to provide the next owner
with important safety, operating and maintenance information.
All information, illustrations and specifications contained in this manual
are based on the latest product information available at the time of printing.
All rights are reserved to make changes at any time without notice.
A vehicle maintenance schedule and consumer information are included in this manual.
A separate booklet will provide important information
on all warranties regarding your vehicle: New Vehicle Limited Warranty,
Powertrain Limited Warranty, Limited Warranty Covering Perforation from Corrosion,
and Emission Control System Warranty.

ISUZU

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A Word to ISUZU VehiCROSS Owners

We urge you to carefully read this manual and follow its recommendations to help assure enjoyable and trouble free operation. Please keep this owner's manual in the glove box of your VehiCROSS as permanent reference material.

While reading this manual you will notice that specifications are given in both metric and English measurements. Where accuracy is not needed, some conversions have been rounded off for your convenience.

When it comes to service, remember that your Isuzu Dealer knows your vehicle best and is interested in your complete satisfaction.

We thank you for choosing an Isuzu product and want to assure you that we will continue to be interested in your motoring pleasure and satisfaction.

WARNING

⚠ This symbol means what may cause death or injuries to you or other people.



CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

The symbol (⚠) and "WARNING" in the yellow background are used to indicate what may cause death or injuries to you or other people.
In the yellow warning area, we tell you what the hazard is. Then we tell you what to do to help avoid or reduce the hazard. Please read these warnings.
If you don't, you or others could be hurt.

SAFETY SYMBOL

This safety symbol means "Don't," "Don't do this," or "Don't let this happen."

CAUTION

The CAUTION means what may cause damage to your vehicle.

NOTE

CAUTION

The "CAUTION" in the shadowed background is used to indicate dangers that may cause damage to your vehicle. In the shadow caution area, we tell you about something that can damage your vehicle. Many times, this damage would not be covered by your warranty, and it could be costly.

But the notice will tell you what to do to help avoid the damage.

NOTE

Other information which needs to be emphasized but which does not concern the possibility of injury or damage is titled "NOTE".

American Isuzu Motors Inc.

modification of your vehicle

Any modification to your vehicle could affect its performance, safety, or durability; void the warranty; or even violate governmental regulations.

handling characteristics

A utility vehicle does not handle like an ordinary vehicle. It has a high center of gravity for off-road use. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or an accident. Be sure to read the On-Pavement And Off-Road Driving Guidelines under Section 6 "Driving Tips".
(Also refer to the supplement, "Driving your 4-Wheel Drive Vehicle")

seat belt usage

To help lessen the chance of injuries in an accident, all vehicle occupants must be properly restrained at all times during vehicle operation, utilizing the available restraint system. Furthermore, the vehicle is equipped with a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) - Air Bags - for the driver and right-front passenger to further enhance their safety. This Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) - "Air Bags" may not provide protection for an unbelted driver and right-front passenger. Therefore, always wear your seat belts.
For additional information please review Section 3 (Seats, Seat Belts and Air Bags).
(Also refer to the supplement, "Supplemental Restraint System (AIR BAG").

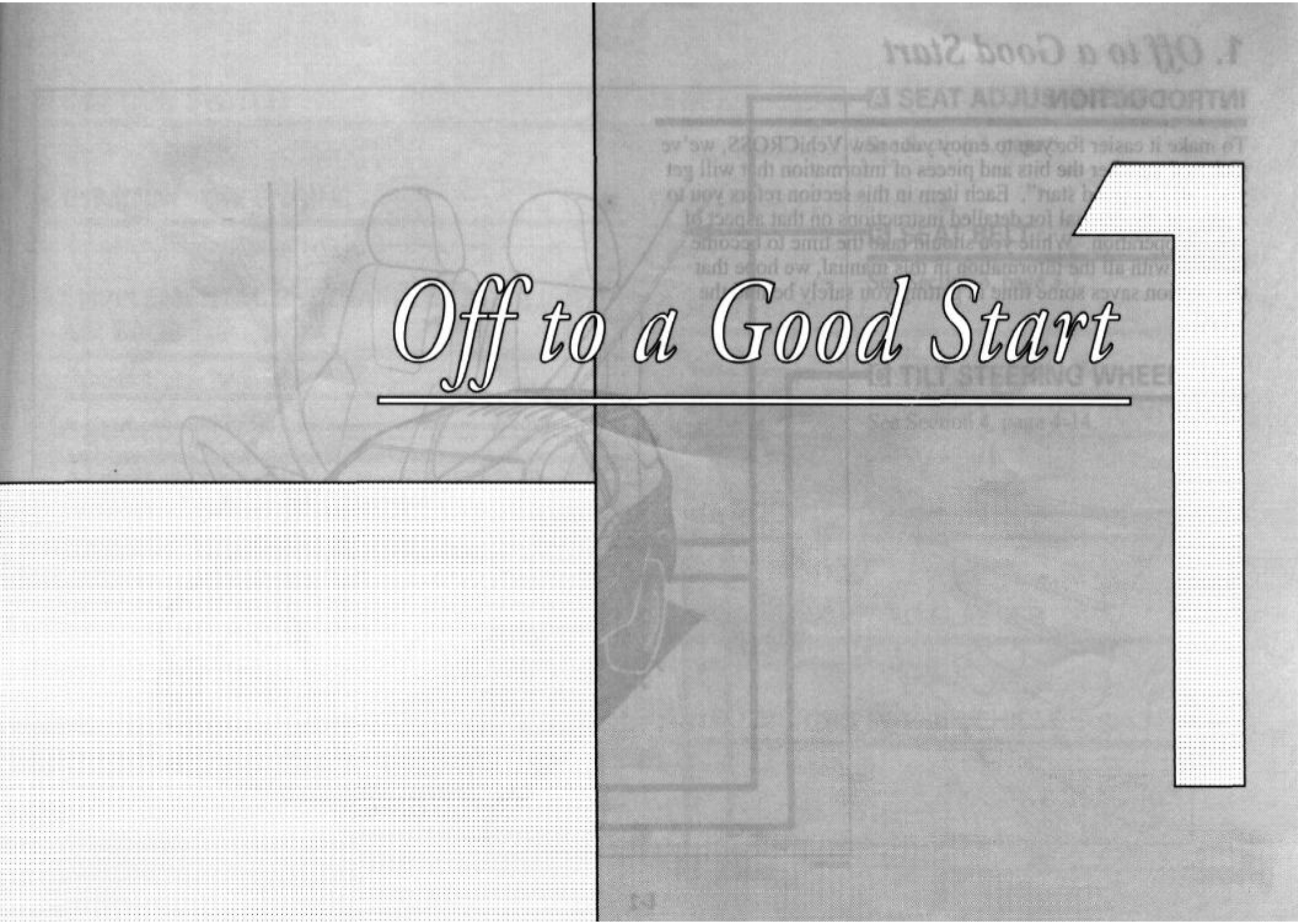
cargo area

Luggage or other cargo should be firmly secured in place. In the event of a sudden stop or an accident, these items could be shifted forward or thrown about, resulting in injuries to the occupants.

SECTIONS OF THE MANUAL

Isuzu VehiCROSS

1. *Off to a Good Start*
2. *Instruments and Controls*
3. *Seats, Seat Belts and Air Bags*
4. *Interior Features*
5. *Comfort and Convenience*
6. *Driving Tips*
7. *In Case of Emergency*
8. *Care and Maintenance*
9. *Technical Data*
10. *Consumer Information*
11. *Owner Assistance*
    Reporting Safety Defects



1 Off to a Good Start

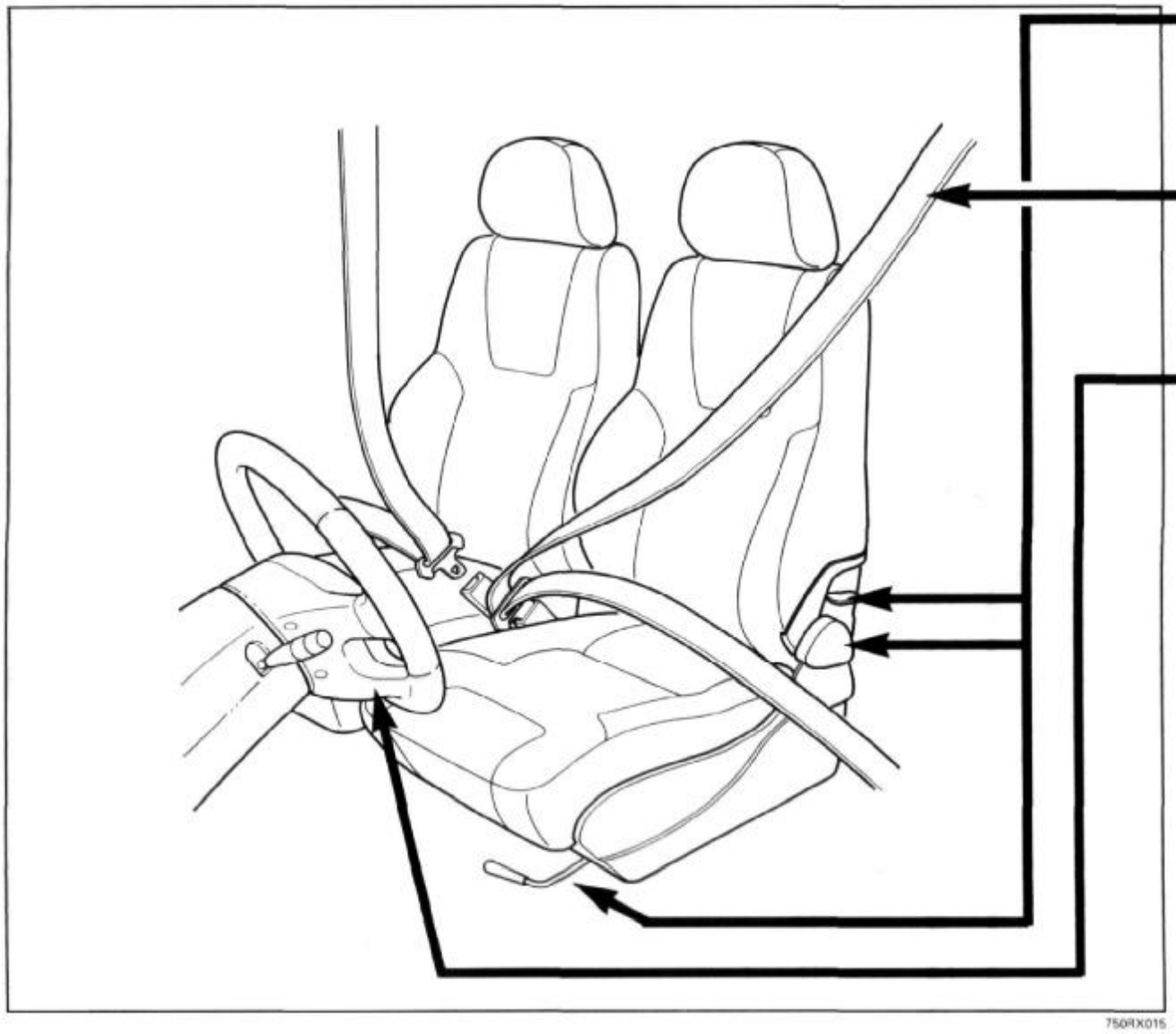
1. *Off to a Good Start*

INTRODUCTION

To make it easier for you to enjoy your new VehiCROSS, we've gathered together the bits and pieces of information that will get you "off to a good start". Each item in this section refers you to a page of the manual for detailed instructions on that aspect of vehicle operation. While you should take the time to become familiar with all the information in this manual, we hope that this section saves some time in getting you safely behind the wheel.



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A SEAT ADJUSTMENT

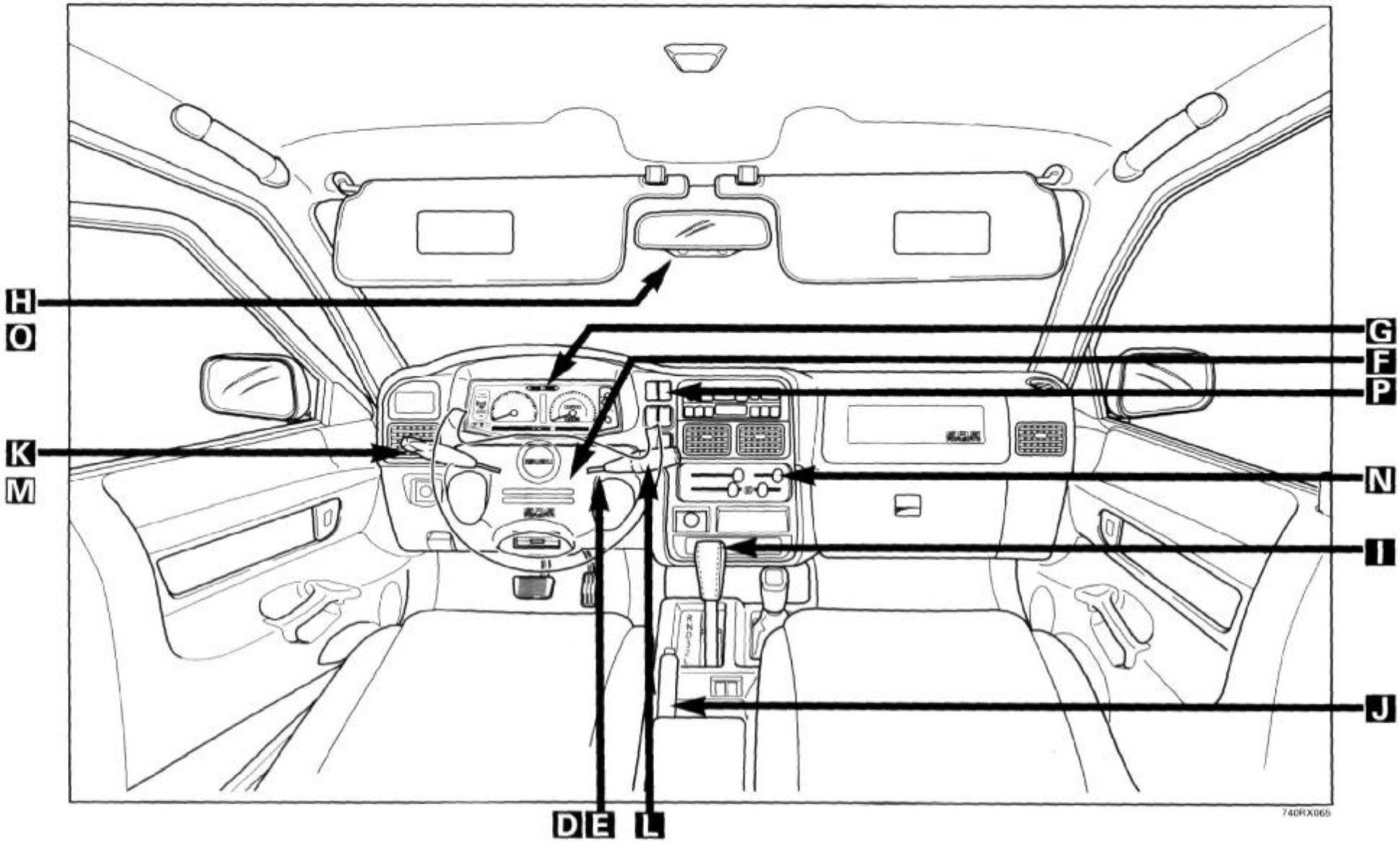
See Section 3, page 3-3.

B SEAT BELT

See Section 3, page 3-7.

C TILT STEERING WHEEL

See Section 4, page 4-14.


H
O
K
M
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I
J
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E
L
740RX065

D IGNITION SWITCH

See Section 4, page 4-3.

E STARTING THE ENGINE

See Section 6, page 6-2.

F SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)-AIR BAGS

See Section 3, page 3-15.

G GAUGES

See Section 2, page 2-4.

H ADJUSTING REAR AND SIDE VIEW MIRRORS

See Section 4, page 4-5, 4-6.

I SHIFTING

See Section 2, page 2-19 for automatic.
See Section 2, page 2-22, 28 for four wheel drive.

J PARKING BRAKE

See Section 2, page 2-25.

K HEADLIGHTS

See Section 2, page 2-14.

L WINDSHIELD WIPERS

See Section 2, page 2-13.

M TURN SIGNALS

See Section 2, page 2-17.

N AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATER CONTROLS

See Section 5, page 5-2.

O MAP LIGHT

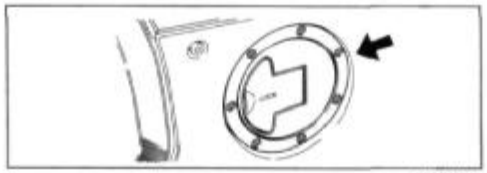
See Section 4, page 4-12.

P HAZARD WARNING FLASHER

See Section 2, page 2-18.

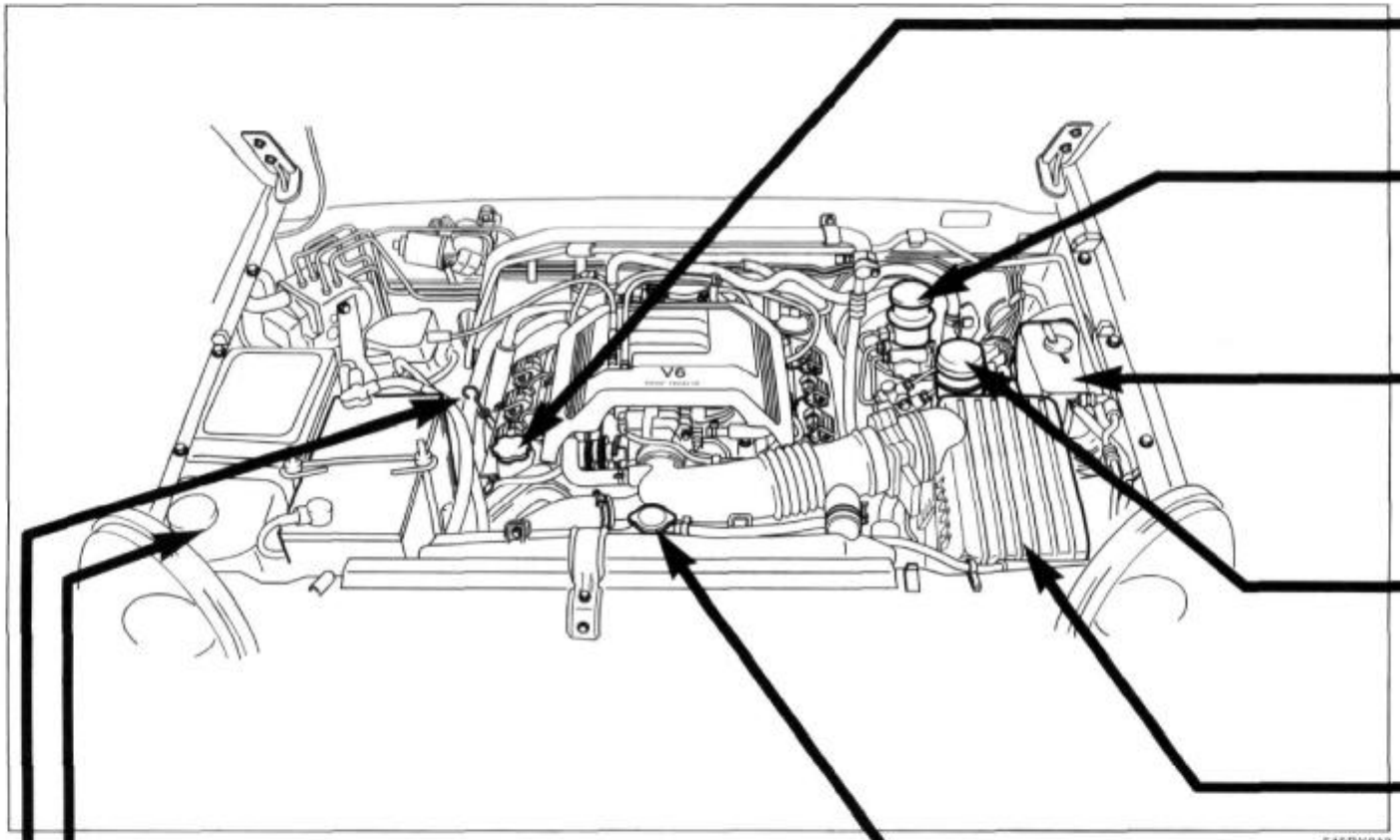
Q PUTTING GAS IN THE VEHICLE

See Section 4, page 4-10.



630RX012

ENGINE COMPARTMENT OVERVIEW (V6-3.5L ENGINE)



U ENGINE OIL FILLER CAP

See Section 8, page 8-14.

V BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER RESERVOIR

See Section 8, page 8-21.

W RADIATOR RESERVE TANK

See Section 8, page 8-19.

X POWER STEERING RESERVOIR

See Section 8, page 8-25.

Y AIR CLEANER

See Section 8, page 8-17.

R ENGINE OIL DIPSTICK

See Section 8, page 8-17.

T RADIATOR CAP

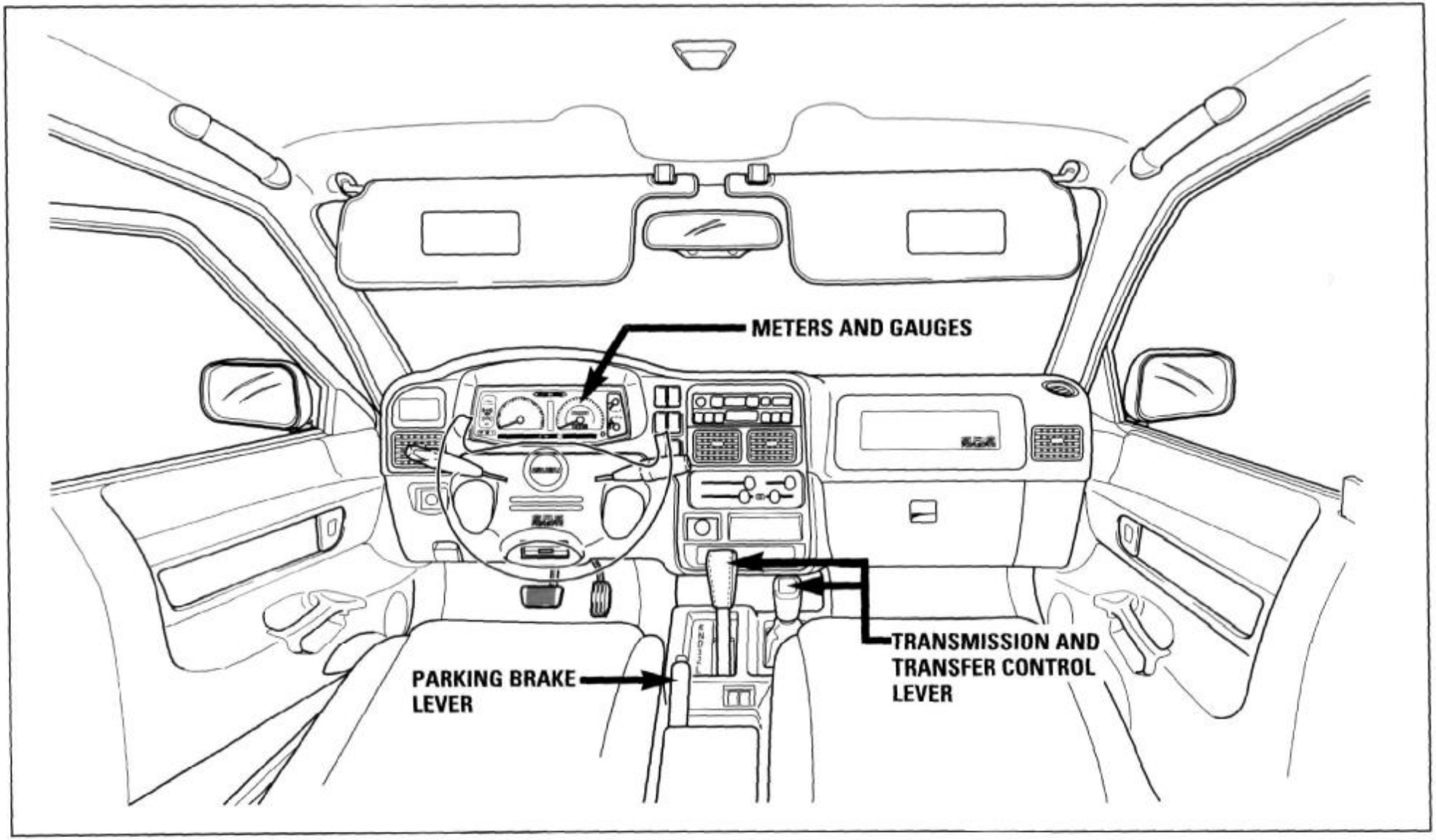
See Section 8, page 8-19.

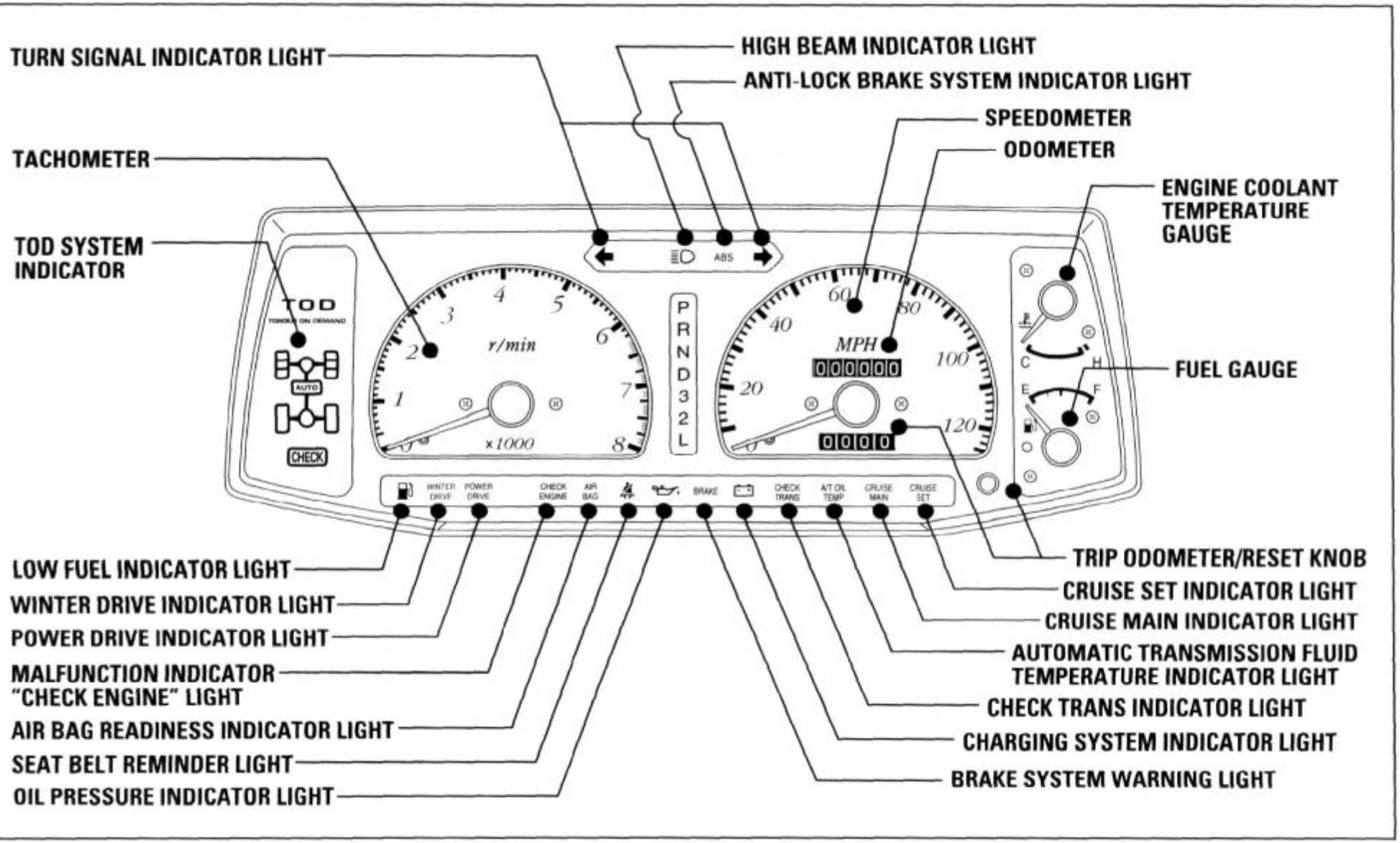
S WINDSHIELD WASHER RESERVOIR

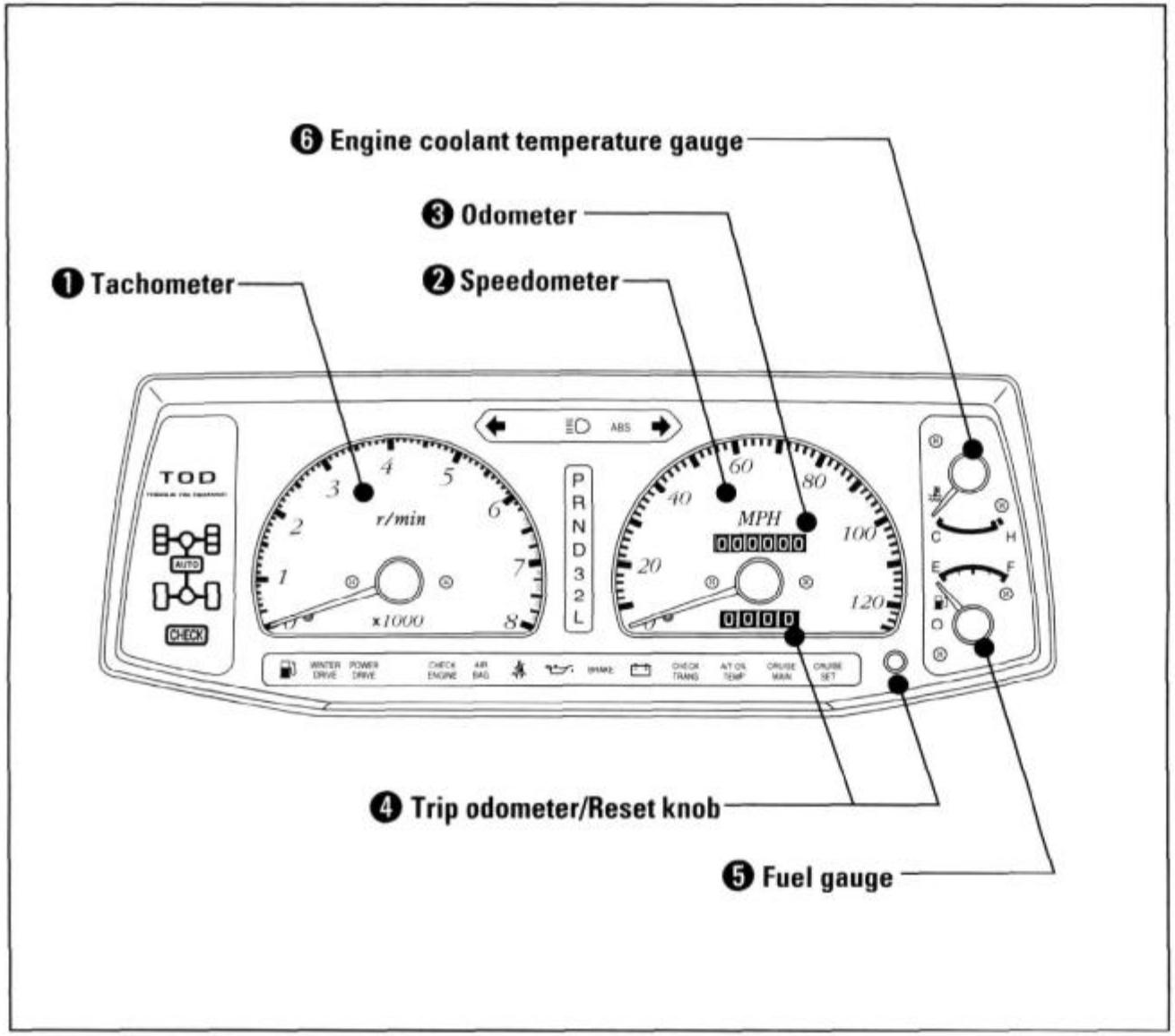
See Section 2, page 2-16.

2 Instruments and Controls

2. *Instruments and Controls*




TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHT
HIGH BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT
ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM INDICATOR LIGHT
SPEEDOMETER
ODOMETER
TACHOMETER
ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE
TOD SYSTEM INDICATOR
FUEL GAUGE
TRIP ODOMETER/RESET KNOB
CRUISE SET INDICATOR LIGHT
CRUISE MAIN INDICATOR LIGHT
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID TEMPERATURE INDICATOR LIGHT
CHECK TRANS INDICATOR LIGHT
CHARGING SYSTEM INDICATOR LIGHT
BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING LIGHT
LOW FUEL INDICATOR LIGHT
WINTER DRIVE INDICATOR LIGHT
POWER DRIVE INDICATOR LIGHT
MALFUNCTION INDICATOR "CHECK ENGINE" LIGHT
AIR BAG READINESS INDICATOR LIGHT
SEAT BELT REMINDER LIGHT
OIL PRESSURE INDICATOR LIGHT
TOD
AUTO
CHECK
r/min
x1000
P R N D 3 2 L
MPH
ABS
WINTER DRIVE
POWER DRIVE
CHECK ENGINE
AIR BAG
BRAKE
CHECK TRANS
AT OIL TEMP
CRUISE MAIN
CRUISE SET



❶ TACHOMETER

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

CAUTION

- **Never operate the vehicle with the tachometer needle in the red area. Continued operation with the tachometer needle in the red area can lead to serious engine damage.**

❷ SPEEDOMETER

The speedometer shows vehicle speed in miles per hour (MPH).

❸ ODOMETER

The odometer indicates total mileage driven for the life of the vehicle.

❹ TRIP ODOMETER/RESET KNOB

The trip odometer can be returned to zero by pushing the reset knob.

❺ FUEL GAUGE

The fuel gauge will register the APPROXIMATE fuel level in the tank when the key is in the "ON" position. The following conditions may be considered normal:

- *Gas station pumps may shut off before the fuel gauge indicates "F" (FULL).*
- *The amount of fuel required for fill-up may not exactly correspond to the gauge.*
- *The needle may not move away from "F" (FULL) until some time after fill-up.*
- *The needle may move during turning, stopping and acceleration.*

When the key is turned to the "OFF" position, the needle does not return to the "E" (EMPTY) mark but remains to indicate the approximate fuel level.

Remaining amount

Approx. liters (gallons)

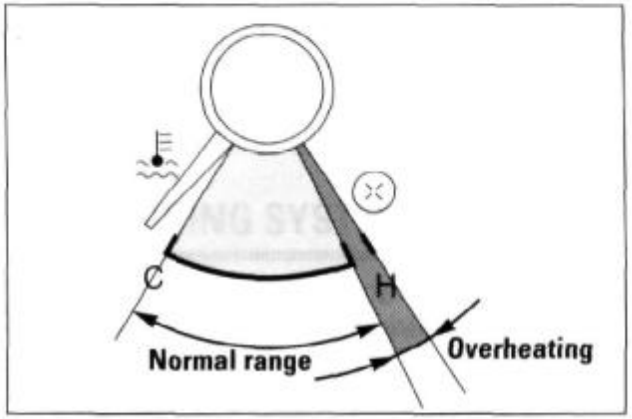
Gauge Reading	Remaining Amount
F	78.0 (20.28)
1/2	47.5 (12.35)
E	8.0 (2.08)

❻ ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE

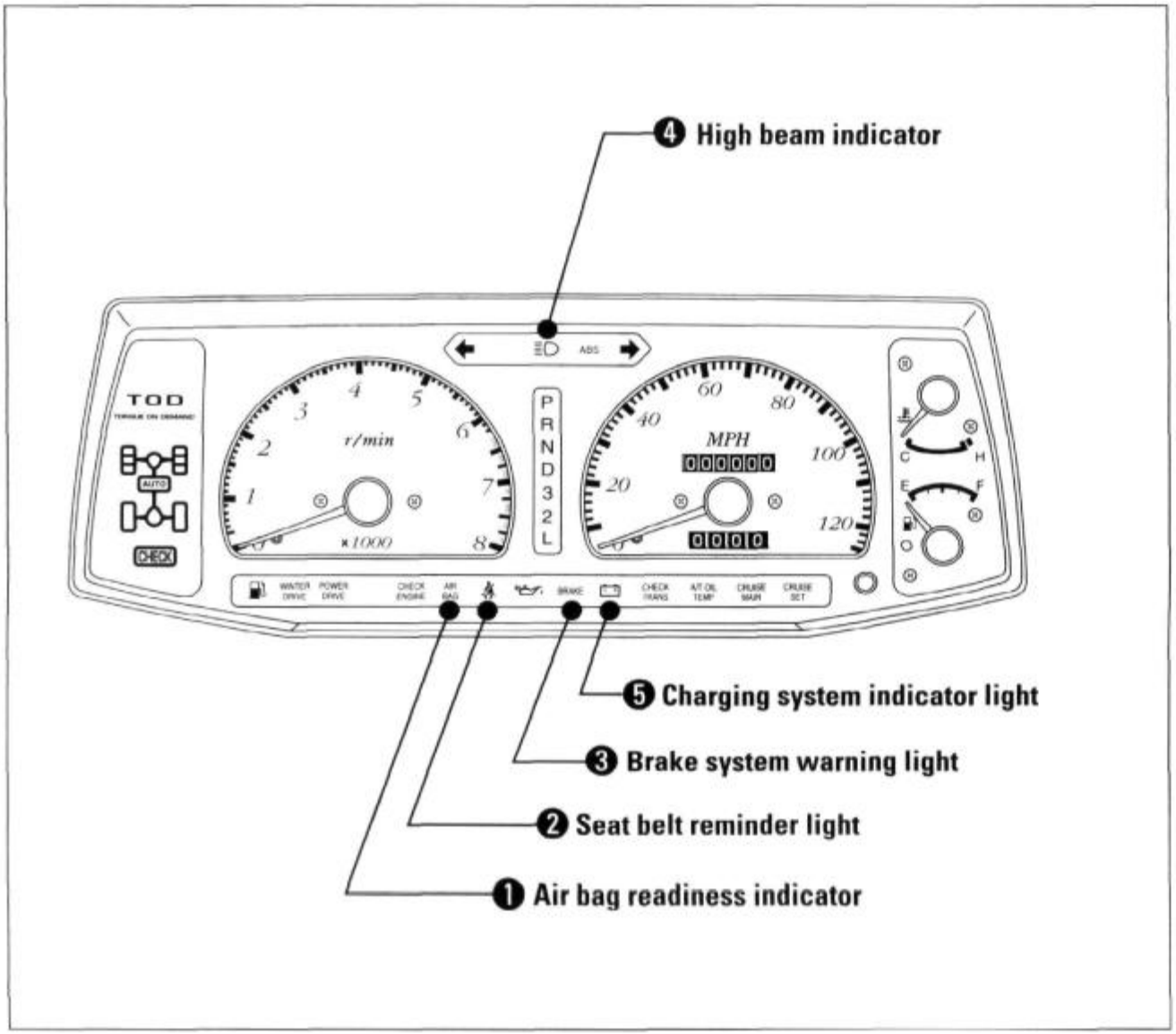
The engine coolant temperature gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant when the key is turned to the "ON" position. The letters "C" and "H" on the dial represent "Cold" and "Hot," respectively.

CAUTION

- **If the gauge needle goes beyond the normal range, it indicates an engine overheating condition. Stop the vehicle safely and follow the instructions given under the heading "Engine Overheating" in Section 7 of this Manual.**
- **Continued operation of an overheated engine can result in serious engine damage.**



821RX020



❶ AIR BAG READINESS INDICATOR

WARNING

•An air bag readiness indicator light "AIR BAG" is designed to blink 7 times when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" or "START" position.
Then the light should go out which means the system is ready.
If it does not, or if it comes on while driving the vehicle, the system is not working properly and you should take your vehicle to your Isuzu Dealer for service.

❷ SEAT BELT REMINDER

As a reminder to you and your passengers, this light will come on for about six seconds each time the key is turned to the "ON" position.
The buzzer will also operate for about six seconds after turning the key to the "ON" position if the driver's seat belt is not fastened.

❸ BRAKE SYSTEM WARNING

The service braking system is a split system designed so that one part will provide some braking action if there is a loss of hydraulic pressure in the other part of the system.
To serve as a reminder, the "BRAKE" light is designed to come on while the parking brake is set and the key is turned to the "ON" position. Have the system repaired if the light does not come on when the key is turned to the "ON" position without the engine running or when the parking brake is set.
This warning light does not eliminate the need for brake inspection and maintenance. The brake fluid level must be checked regularly. See Section 8 of this manual for other brake checks.
If the light remains on after engine start up with the parking brake released, or comes on during operation of the vehicle, it may mean that there is something wrong with the brake system.

What to do?

1. Check to see if the parking brake has been fully released. If it has...
2. Pull off the road and stop carefully. Remember that:

CAUTION

- **Stopping distances may be longer.**
- **You may have to push harder on the pedal.**
- **The pedal may go down farther than normal.**

3. Have the vehicle towed to the nearest Isuzu Dealer for repair.

WARNING

⚠ **•Do not continue to operate the vehicle when the brake warning light is on. There may be serious trouble with the brake system. Vehicle operation under this condition is extremely dangerous and can lead to an accident. Have the brake system checked immediately if the brake warning light stays on.**

- **The brake warning light does not indicate parking brake function or non-function. When applying the parking brake, pull the parking brake lever as far up as possible.**

❹ HIGH BEAM INDICATOR

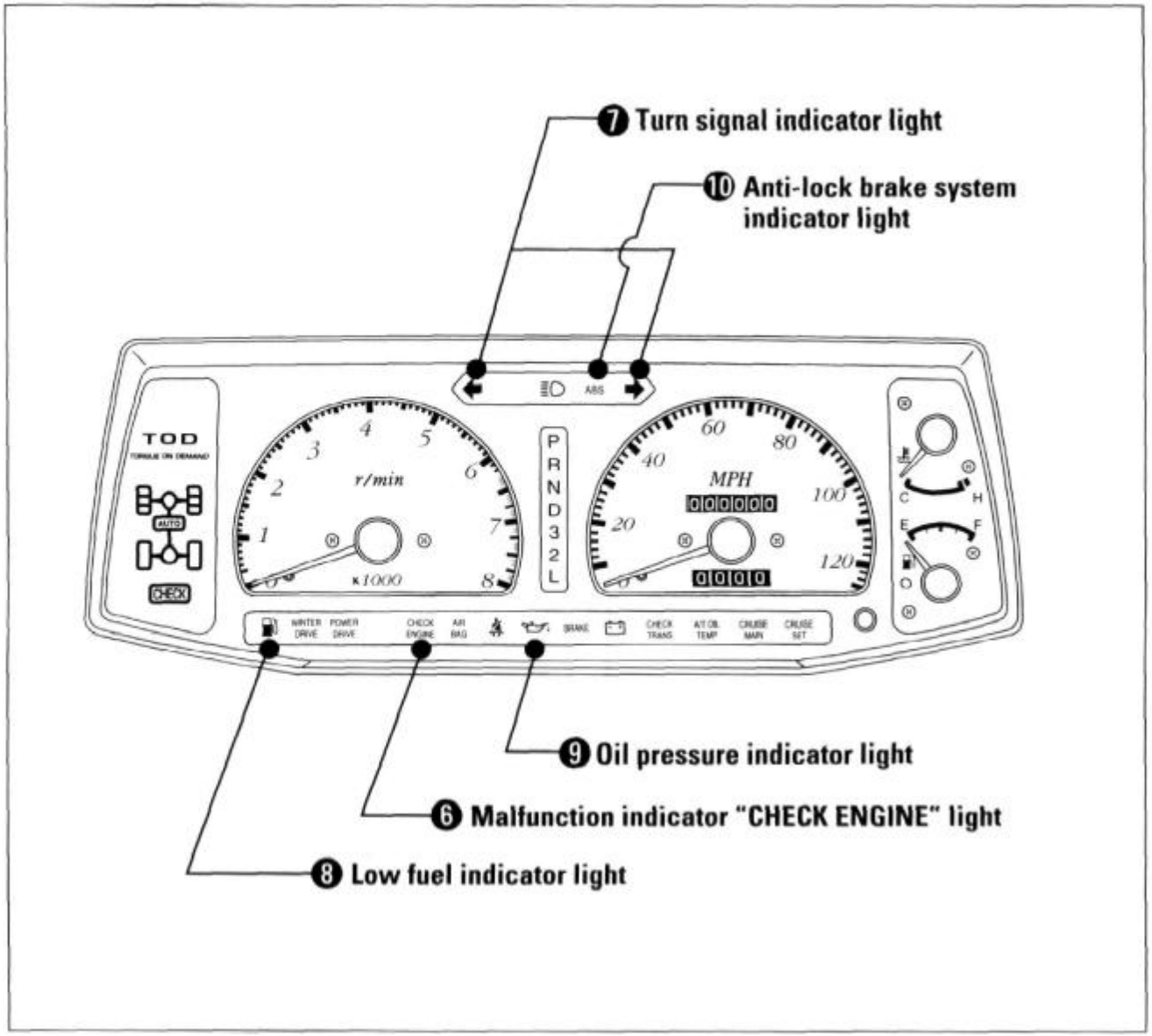
The headlight high beam indicator lights up when the headlights are on high beam.

❺ CHARGING SYSTEM INDICATOR

This light should come on when the key is turned to the "ON" position and the generator is not charging. The light may stay on at engine idle; however, it should go off and stay off above the normal engine idle speed. If the light comes on while driving, the charging system should be checked at once so the battery will not completely discharge. Check for a loose or broken drive belt. If it is broken, or if the drive belt is not responsible for the trouble, have your Isuzu Dealer inspect and correct the fault.

CAUTION

If the drive belt is loose or broken, overheating of the engine could result. Have the system checked as soon as possible.



❻ MALFUNCTION INDICATOR "CHECK ENGINE"

A computer monitors operation of your fuel, ignition and emission control systems.
This system is called OBD II (On-Board Diagnostic Second Generation) and is intended to assure that emissions are at acceptable levels for the life of the vehicle, helping to produce a cleaner environment.
The indicator light should turn on when the key is turned to the "ON" position, but should go out after the engine is started. (The light will stay on a short time after the engine starts.) If the light stays on, or comes on while driving, it indicates a problem in the engine emission control system. Have your Isuzu Dealer inspect the system and correct the problem.

CAUTION

- **Continued driving without having the system serviced could cause damage to the emission control system. It could also affect fuel economy and driveability.**

❼ TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR

A green light flashing on the instrument panel lets you know that the front and rear turn signal lights are working. If the light stays on and does not flash, check for a burned out bulb. If there is no light when the lever is moved, check the fuse and bulb. Whenever the **Hazard Warning Flasher Switch** is on, both turn signals will flash.

❽ LOW FUEL INDICATOR

The low fuel indicator light will come on when the fuel tank is nearly empty. Refuel as soon as possible.
If, however, the low fuel indicator light is actuated with substantial fuel reserves, have your fuel system components inspected and repaired by as necessary your Isuzu Dealer.

NOTE

- *Driving on a road with many sharp curves may cause the fuel indicator light to blink intermittently. This is normal.*

❾ OIL PRESSURE INDICATOR

This light is designed to come on to provide a "bulb check" when the key is turned to the "ON" position, but should go out after the engine is started. If the light fails to come on with the key turned to the "ON" position, it could indicate a burned out bulb or a blown fuse. Have the system repaired if the light does not come on when checking.
Occasionally, this light may flicker momentarily while the engine is running, but this will not harm the system.
However, if the light remains on during normal engine operation, the engine should be stopped until the cause of the trouble can be located and corrected.
The source of the trouble could be any of the following:

- Low engine oil level.
- Loss of engine oil pressure.

CAUTION

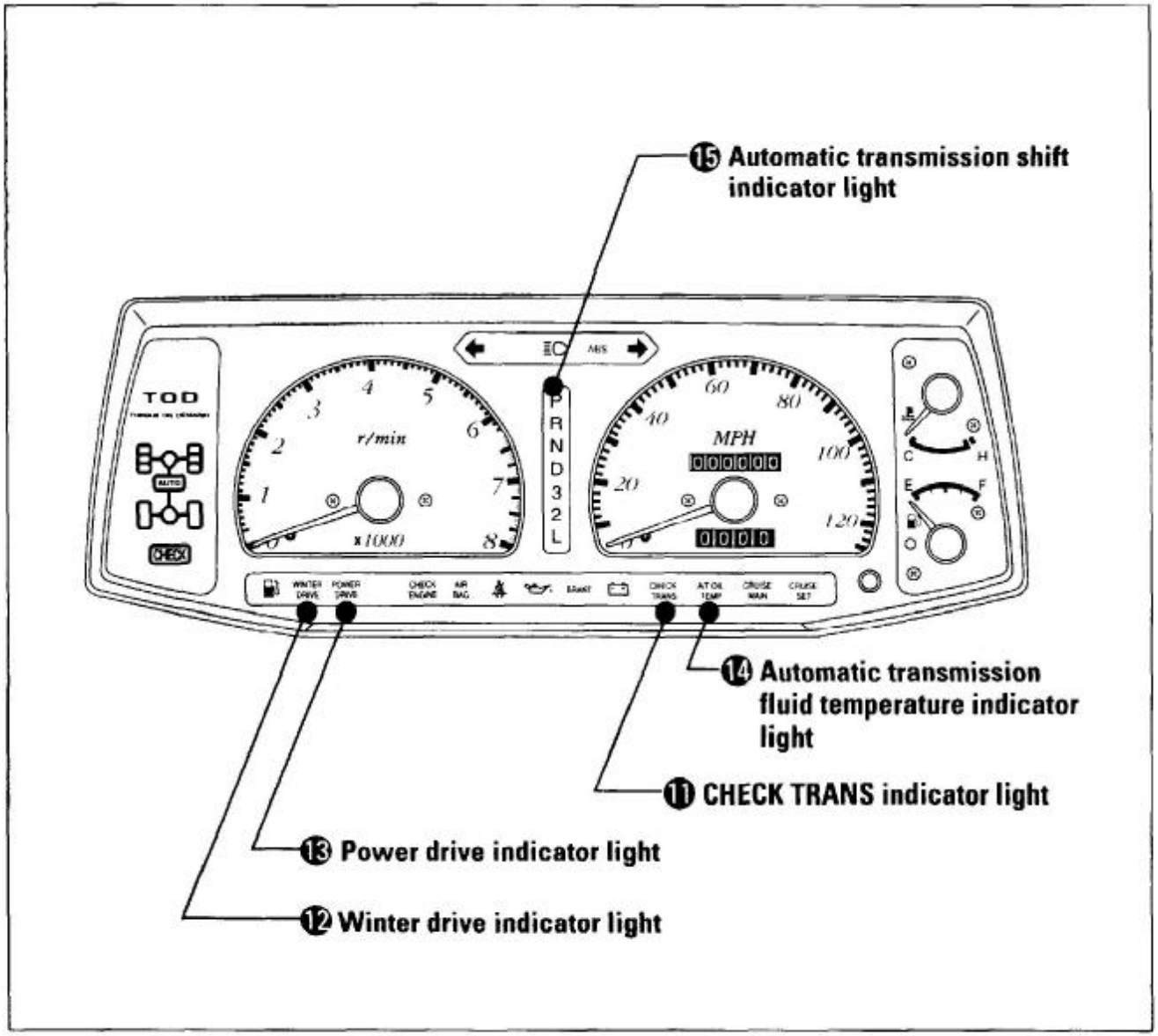
- **Continuing to run the engine with an illuminated oil pressure light can cause serious damage to the engine.**

❿ ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM INDICATOR

The amber "ABS" indicator light is designed to monitor the readiness of the anti-lock feature on vehicles. (See "Anti-Lock Brake System" in Section 6 of this manual).
This light will come on and go out when the key is turned to the "ON" position and when starting the engine. (If the light does not come on, see your Isuzu Dealer to have the system repaired).
But if it stays on, or comes on while you are driving, carefully stop your vehicle as soon as you can and turn the ignition off. Then start the engine to restart the system and accelerate your vehicle slowly to reach a speed above 15 mph (24 km/h). If the "ABS" indicator light stays on, or if it comes on again while driving, the antilock brake system needs service.

NOTE

- *Until fixed, you will still have normal brakes, but you won't have the anti-lock brake system.*



⓫ "CHECK TRANS" INDICATOR

The indicator light should turn on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, but should go out after few seconds.
If the light flashes, it means the computer controlling the transmission has found a problem. Have the automatic transmission checked by your Isuzu Dealer as soon as possible. You can safely drive the vehicle while the light is flashing, but the computer will put the transmission into its "backup mode".

CAUTION

- **Continued operation of the vehicle while the "CHECK TRANS" light is flashing can cause serious mechanical damage. Have the vehicle serviced by your Isuzu Dealer as soon as possible.**

In the backup mode, the transmission does not shift automatically and you must move the shift lever to change gears. This chart shows the shift lever position and the gear range which will result.

Select lever position	Gear Ratio Selected
D	4 (Fourth)
Manual 3	4 (Fourth)
Manual 2	3 (Third)
Manual L	1 (First)
R	Reverse

When the transmission is in backup mode and does not shift automatically, you should move the selector lever to the appropriate position for your driving needs, as follows:
High speed driving (Over 50 mph [80 km/h]: Select "3" or "D".
Moderate speed driving (Over 15 mph [25 km/h] and under 50 mph [80 km/h]: Select "2".
Starting from a stop, driving up or down a steep hill, or for engine braking when towing a trailer downhill: Select "L".
Do not exceed 65 mph (45 mph if towing a trailer).

⑫ WINTER DRIVE INDICATOR

The "WINTER DRIVE" light will come on when the engine is running with the transmission lever in the "D" range, and the WINTER DRIVE button is pushed. But this indicator light fails to come on unless the vehicle is at a stop or moving at 7 mph (11 km/h) or a lower speed. Refer to "DRIVING PATTERN SWITCH" later in this section.

⑬ POWER DRIVE INDICATOR

The "POWER DRIVE" light will come on when the engine is running and the POWER DRIVE button is pushed. Refer to "DRIVING PATTERN SWITCH" later in this section.

⑭ AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID TEMPERATURE INDICATOR

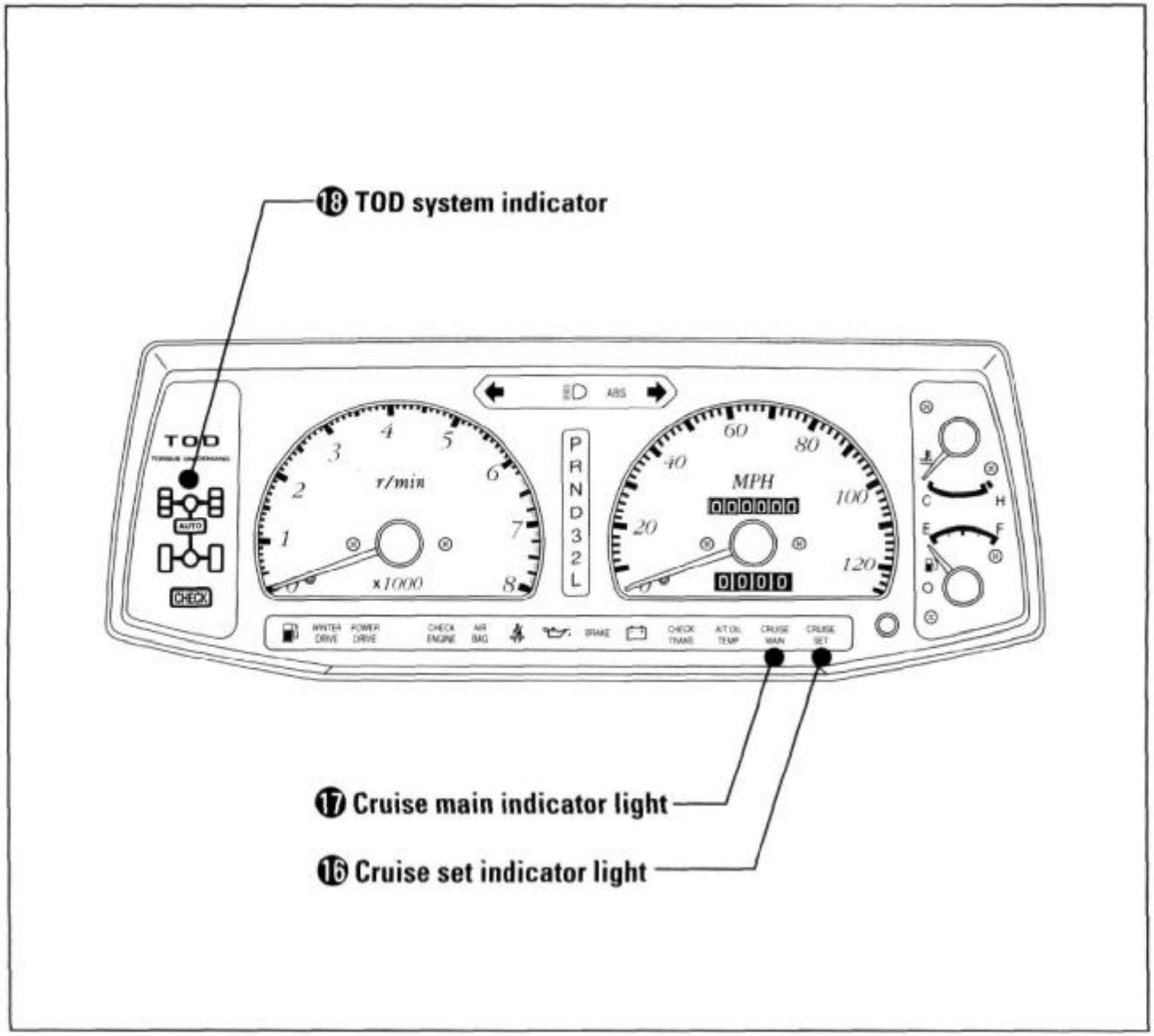
The "A/T OIL TEMP" indicator light warns that the automatic transmission fluid temperature is high.
The indicator light should turn on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, but should go out after a few seconds.
If this light comes on while you are driving, slow down and pull off the road. Stop the vehicle at a safe place and put the shift lever in the "P" position. With the engine idling, wait until the light goes off. If the light goes off you can drive the vehicle again. If the light does not go off, have the automatic transmission lubricating system checked as soon as possible by your Isuzu Dealer.

CAUTION

- **Driving with the "A/T OIL TEMP" light constantly on will cause serious mechanical damage to the automatic transmission.**

⑮ AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SHIFT INDICATOR

When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the indicator light illuminates to indicate the position at which the shift lever is set.



⑯ CRUISE SET INDICATOR

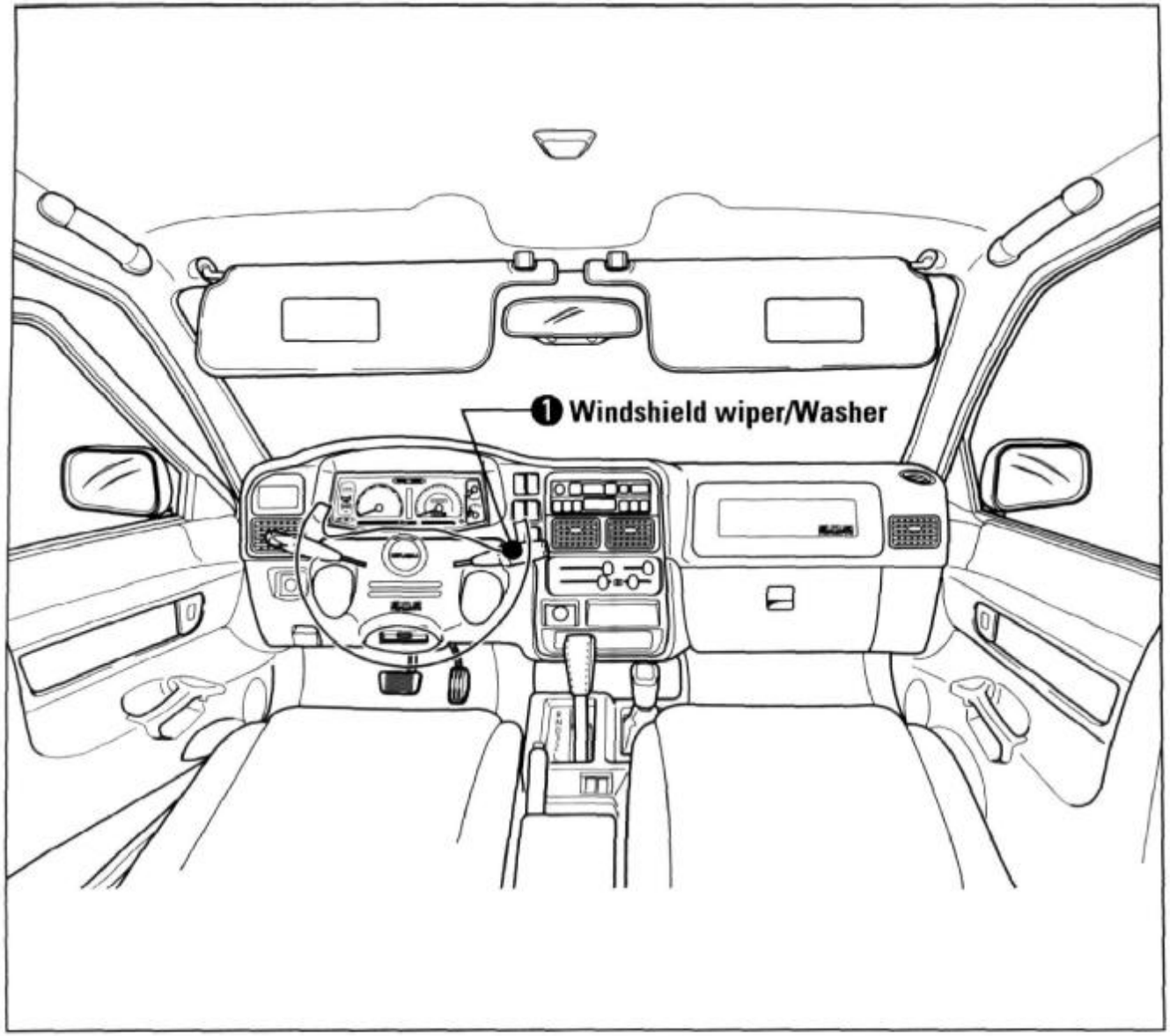
The "CRUISE SET" indicator light will come on when the cruise control system is set to maintain a speed.
Refer to "Cruise Control" in Section 5.

⑰ CRUISE MAIN INDICATOR

The "CRUISE MAIN" indicator light will come on when the auto cruise switch is turned to the "ON" position.
Refer to "Cruise Control" in Section 5.

⑱ TOD SYSTEM INDICATOR

Refer to "Automatic Transmission" in this section.



❶ WINDSHIELD WIPER/WASHER

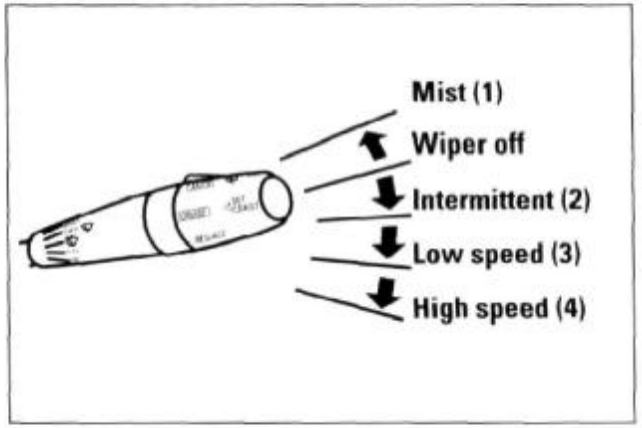
The wiper and washer controls are positioned at the right side of the steering column.

(1) INTERMITTENT WINDSHIELD WIPERS

The wiper will operate intermittently when the wiper lever is lowered to the first step ("INT").

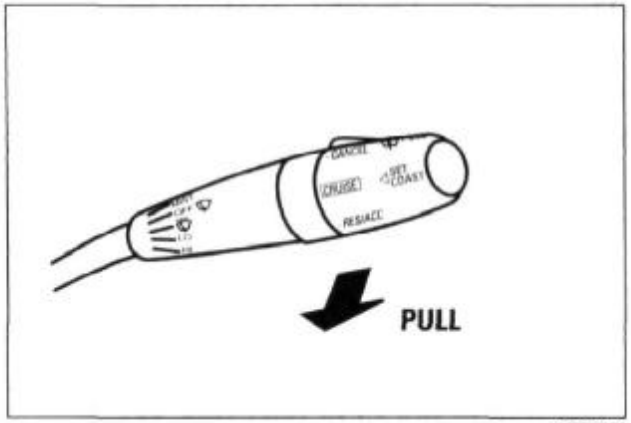
(2) HI/LO WINDSHIELD WIPER

When the wiper lever is lowered from the OFF step to the LO (2nd) step, the windshield wiper will move at a low speed. When the lever is lowered one more step, the wiper will move at a high speed. The wiper continues to move as long as the lever remains up.



825RX049

WINDSHIELD WASHER OPERATION



825RX050

Pull the wiper lever to operate the washer. Even if the wiper lever is not activated, the wiper will move at this time and will operate as long as the lever is held down. On models with intermittent wipers, the wipers will continue to operate for a short time after the wiper lever is released.

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

- Check the washer fluid level regularly. Do it more often during poor weather conditions.
- Use windshield washer fluid to prevent freezing and for better cleaning.

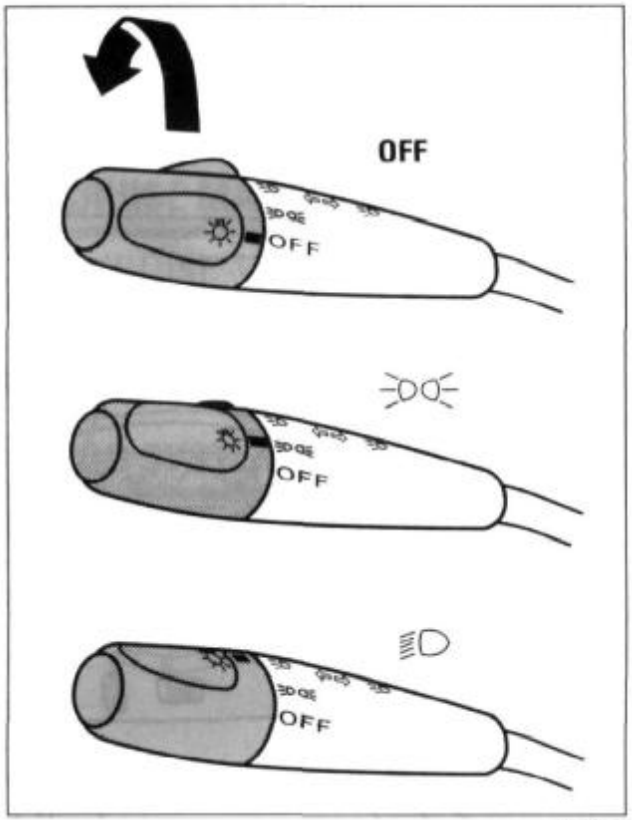
CAUTION

• Do not use radiator antifreeze in the windshield washer; it can damage your wiper/washer system.

WARNING

• Be sure to clear ice and snow from the wiper blades before using them. If they're frozen to the windshield, carefully loosen or thaw them by warming the windshield with the defrosters before using the washer. In freezing weather, don't use your washer until the windshield is warmed. Otherwise the washer fluid can form ice on the windshield, blocking your vision. Damaged wiper blades may prevent you from seeing well enough in a storm to drive safely. Replace wiper blades when worn or damaged.

❷ HEADLIGHTS



825RT006

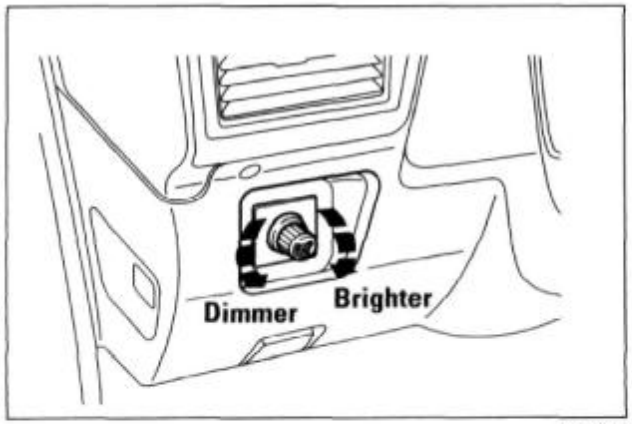
The light switch has three positions arranged in a rotating switch on the left side of the steering column.
To turn on the parking lights, tail lights, license plate lights, marker lights and instrument panel lights, rotate the light switch knob to the first step " ≡D◇≡ ".

To turn on the headlights in addition to the parking lights, rotate the knob to the second step " ≡D ".

HEADLIGHTS-ON REMINDER

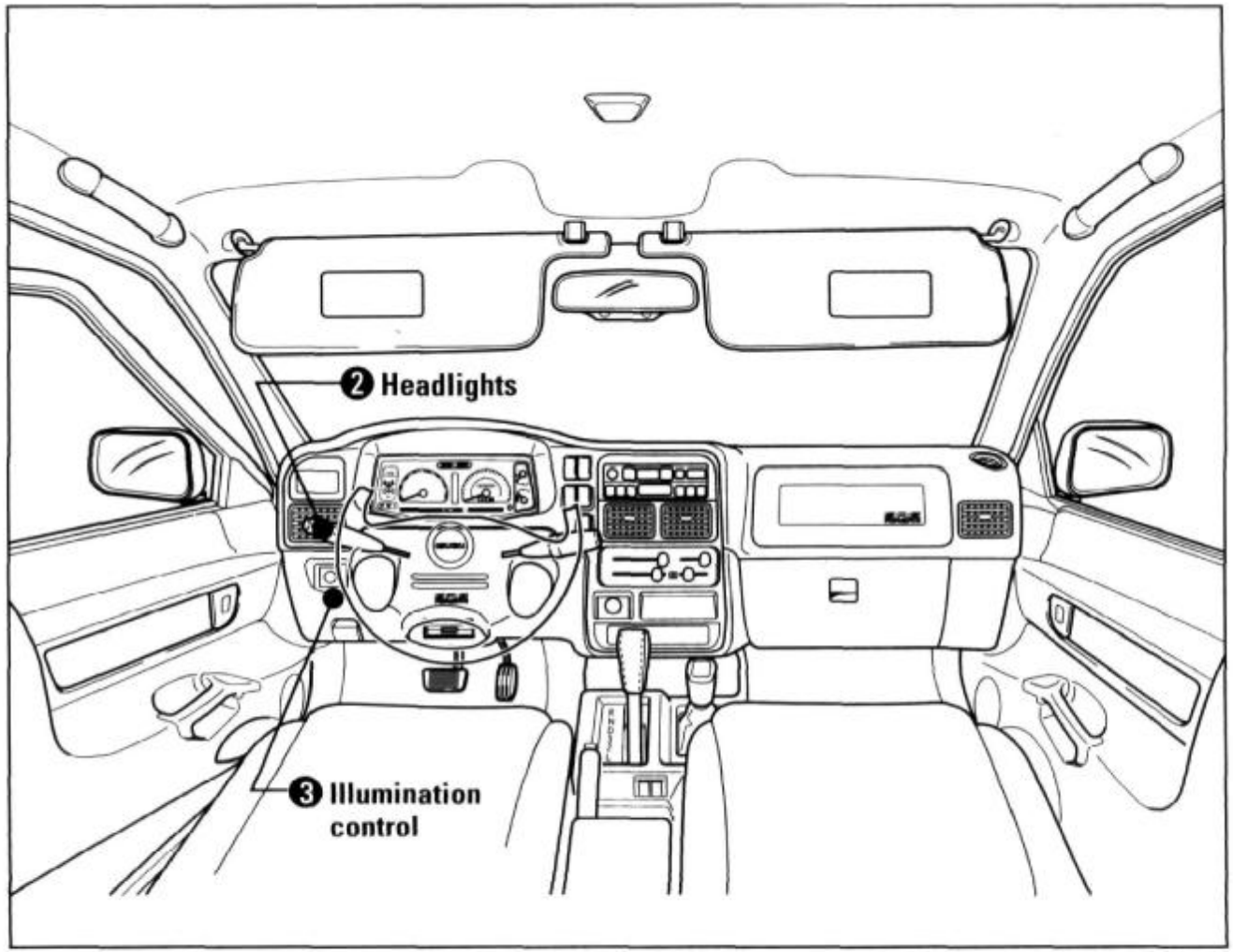
The buzzer will sound when the key is in either the "ACC" or "LOCK" position and the driver's door is opened with the headlight switch in the "ON" position. This will remind you to turn the lights off. Never leave the headlights on when the engine is not running. Rapid discharge of the battery will result.

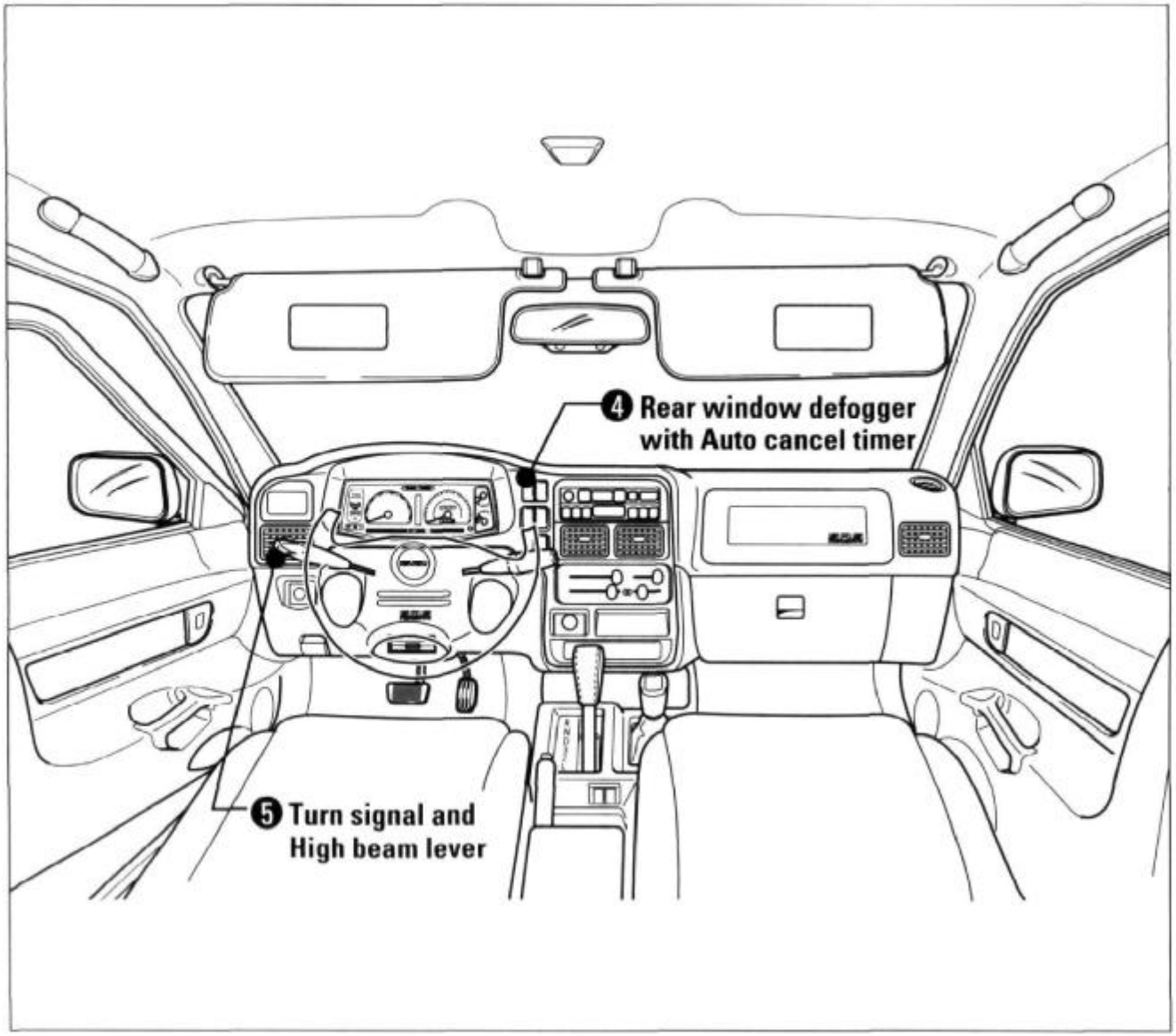
❸ ILLUMINATION CONTROL



B25RX040

The instrument panel lights turn on when the light switch is on. Brightness of the instrument panel lights is controlled by turning the illumination control knob clockwise for brighter or counterclockwise for dimmer.





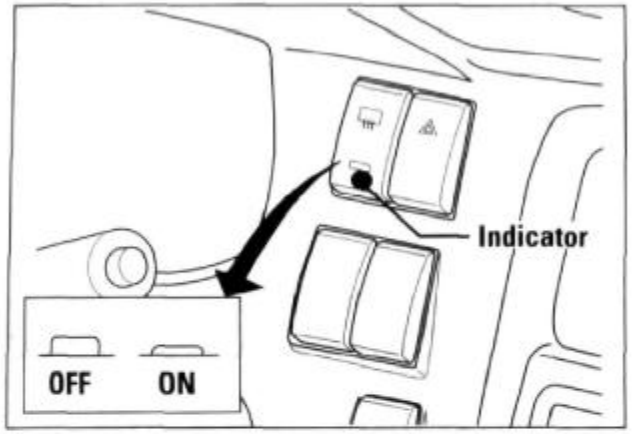
❹ REAR WINDOW DEFOGGER WITH AUTO CANCEL TIMER

With the key turned on, push the rear window defogger switch to use the rear window defogger. The indicator light in this switch will turn on when this switch is in use. Turn off by pushing the switch again when the rear window is clear. The rear window defogger with auto cancel timer will turn off automatically after about 18 minutes of use. You can also turn the defogger off by turning the ignition key to "OFF" or by pushing the switch again.

CAUTION

- **Do not use an abrasive cleaner to clean the inside of the rear window. Normal window cleaning can be done by using a commercial liquid ammoniated cleaner.**
- **Be careful not to scratch or damage the defogger wires when cleaning the rear window.**
- **The rear window defogger draws a large battery current. Unnecessary use of the rear**

window defogger will weaken your vehicle's battery.

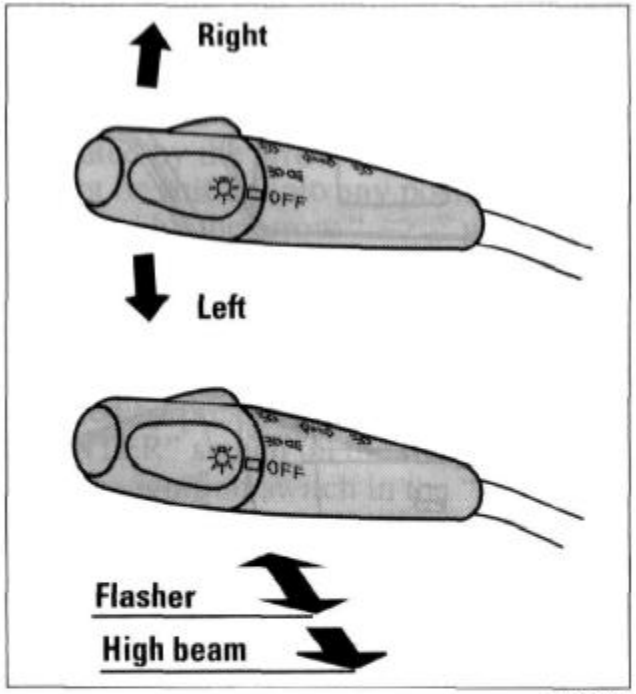


825RX024

❺ TURN SIGNAL AND HIGH BEAM LEVER

Move the lever fully up to signal a right turn. Move it fully down to signal a left turn. Lights on the front and rear of the vehicle transmit this signal to other motorists and pedestrians.

In a normal turning situation such as turning a corner, the turn signal is canceled automatically after the turn is completed. However, in some driving maneuvers such as changing lanes on an highway, the steering wheel is not turned back sufficiently after completing the turn to automatically cancel the turn signal.



825RT075

In such maneuvers the driver should manually return the lever to the neutral or canceled position when the turn is completed.

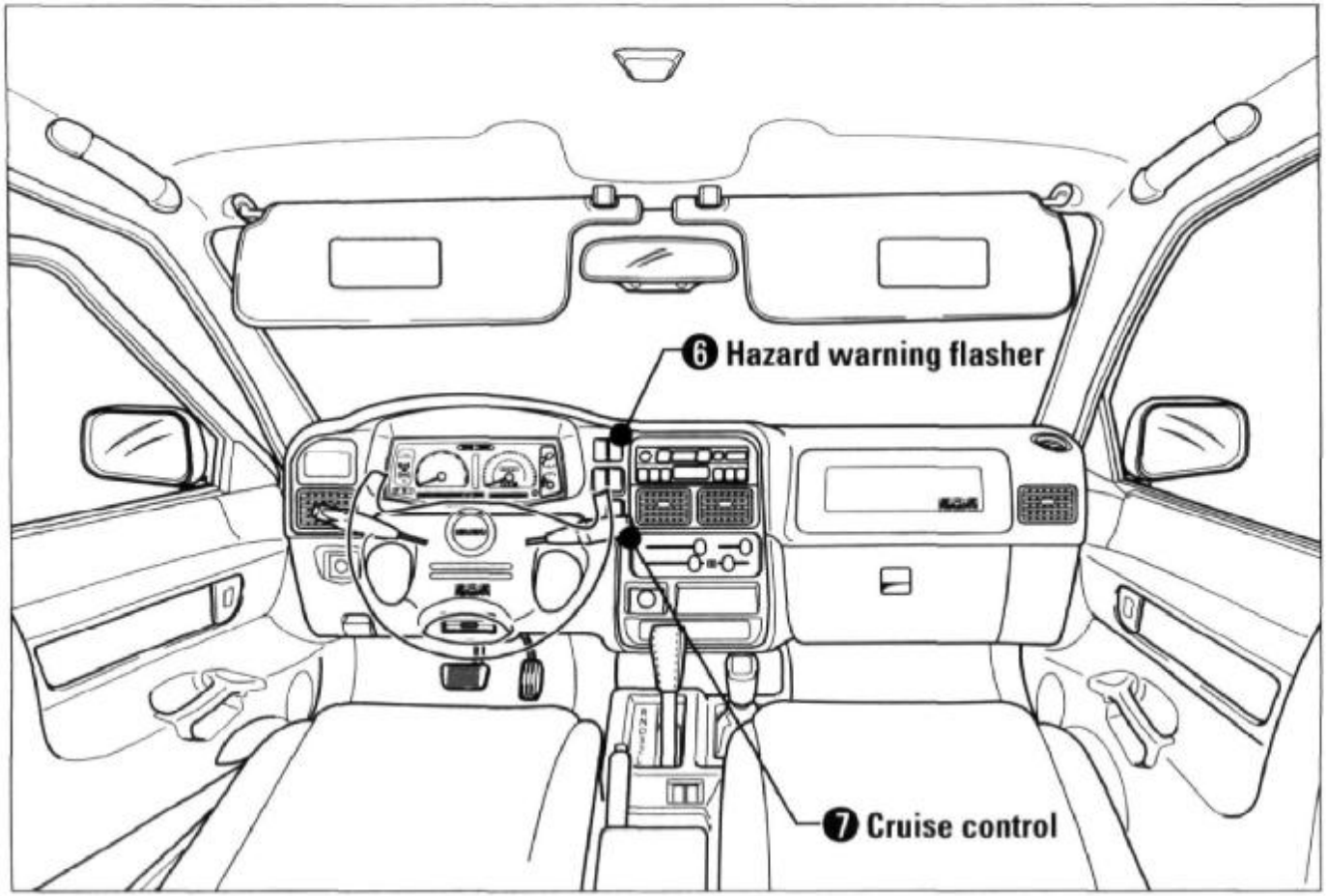
A green light on the instrument panel flashes to indicate proper operation of the front and rear turn signal lights. If the green light remains on, but does not flash, check for a blown bulb. If the green light does not light when the lever is moved, check the fuse and indicator bulb.

LANE CHANGE SIGNAL

In some turns, such as changing lanes, the steering wheel is not turned far enough to cancel the turn signal. For convenience, you can flash the turn signal by moving the lever part way (to the first stop) and holding it there. The lever will return to the horizontal position when you release it.

HEADLIGHT HIGH BEAMS

When the headlights are on, pulling the turn signal lever toward you will switch the lights from low beam to high beam or vice versa. When the headlights are off, the high beams may be flashed by pulling the lever toward you and holding it. The high beams will go off when you release the lever.

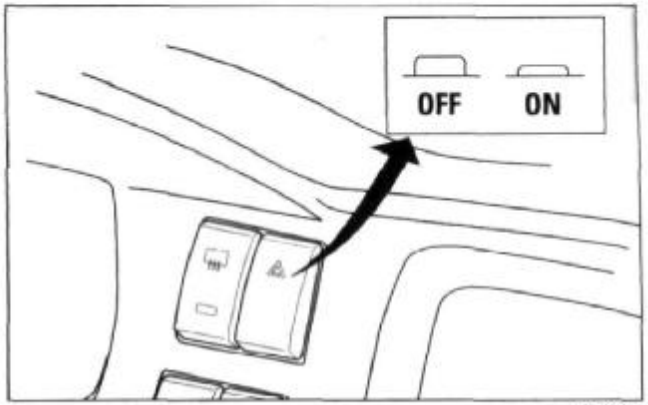


❻ HAZARD WARNING FLASHER

- Turn on the hazard warning flasher switch, which is mounted to the right of instrument cluster, by pushing the switch in.

The flashers will work whether the key is in the ignition or not.

- The turn signals do not work when the hazard flashers are on.
- To turn off the flashers, push the switch again.



825RX025

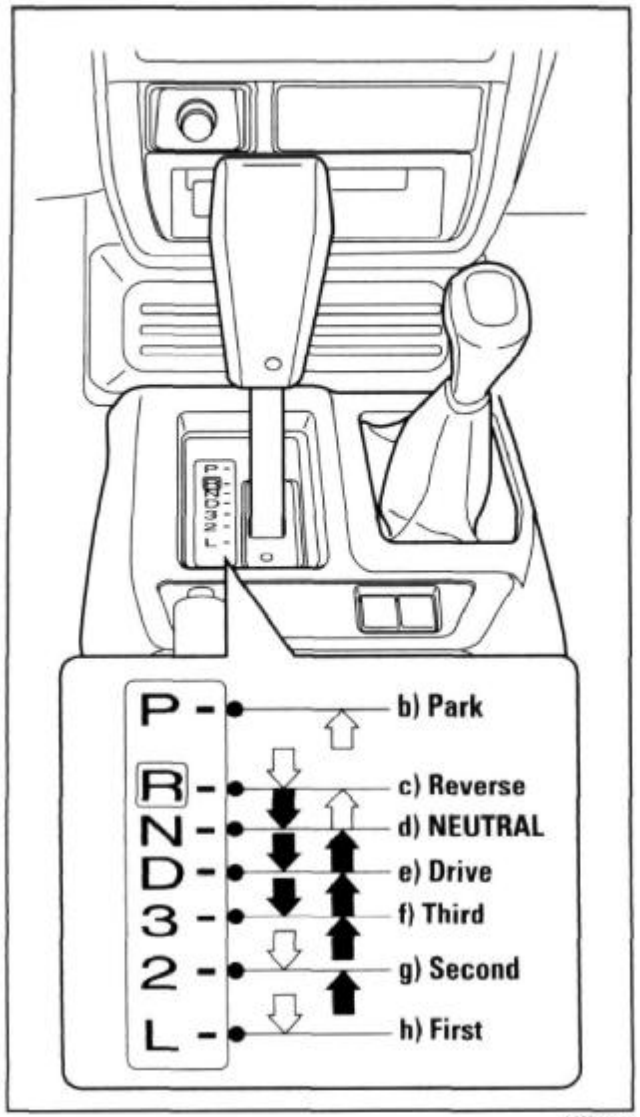
WARNING

⚠ •Use the warning flashers to warn other drivers anytime your vehicle becomes a traffic hazard, day or night.
•Avoid stopping on the roadway if at all possible.

❼ CRUISE CONTROL

Refer to Section 5 for operation of this system.

❶ AUTOMATIC



262RX002

The 4-speed automatic transmission shift indicator is arranged with "P" (Park) position at one end, followed in sequence by "R" (Reverse), "N" (Neutral) and the forward driving ranges. The shift lever can be shifted freely into any position indicated by the arrow " ➡ ". The lever cannot be shifted into any position indicated by the arrow " ⇨ " without pushing the button located on the top left edge the shift lever.

In this 4-speed automatic transmission, the following three modes can be selected by pressing the "POWER" or "WINTER" switch on the floor console, with the ignition switch in the "ON" position:

- NORMAL mode
- POWER mode
- WINTER mode

See Driving pattern selector in this section.

P (Park) - Used to lock the transmission when the vehicle is parked with the transfer control lever in HIGH or 4L, or while starting the engine. When parking, be sure to shift the transmission lever to Park and the transfer control lever to HIGH or 4L. Never move the transmission lever to Park until the vehicle is fully stopped. Use this position together with the parking brake. The transmission lever can be moved from the Park position by applying the brake pedal.

R (Reverse) - Used for backing the vehicle. Bring your vehicle to a complete stop before shifting to Reverse.

N (Neutral) - The out-of-gear position. You may restart a stalled engine while the vehicle is still moving with selector in Neutral. Refer to "Starting" in this section. This position is also used when towing the vehicle. See "In Case of Emergency" in Section 7 for towing information.

D (Drive) (First to Fourth gear)
This position is for all normal forward driving. For normal driving, we recommend that you put the shift lever in the "D" range. This will reduce vehicle noise and improve fuel economy.

3 (Third) (First to Third gear)
When operating your vehicle on slippery roads, on a long descending slope, or on a road with many sharp curves, you will want to use engine braking. At this time, put the shift lever into this range.

2 (Second) (First to Second gear)

You may choose this position when traveling down a moderate grade where you want to slow down a little without using the brake itself. Change back to the "D" position to return to normal driving.

L (First)

This position may be selected for maximum braking down severe grades. Return the selector lever to the "D" position to resume normal driving. It is possible to move the lever into first gear at any speed. However, the transmission will not actually shift to first gear until vehicle speed is below 27 mph.

STARTING

Start the engine with the lever in the "P" or "N" position. It will not start in any other position. If it does, have your vehicle checked by your Isuzu Dealer. Always apply the foot brake before shifting into any driving position. This prevents the vehicle from creeping. Do not press the accelerator pedal while shifting from "P" or "N" to any driving position.

SHIFT LOCK

As a safety measure for vehicles with automatic transmission, you cannot shift from "P" (Park) position into any other position unless the brake pedal is depressed when the key switch is in the "ON" position or the engine is running.

NOTE

- *The shift lever may not move if the push button on the shift lever is pressed before the brake pedal is depressed. In this case, release the push button, press it and try again.*
- *If the shift lever won't move from the "P" position even when these instructions are followed, perform the following steps:*

① *Check that the parking brake is fully applied.*
② *Turn the key switch to "ACC" position.*
③ *Move the shift lever from "P" to "N" position, depress the brake pedal, and start the engine again.*
④ *Operate the shift lever.*

Have the transmission checked by your Isuzu Dealer as soon as possible.

DRIVING TIPS

WARNING

•Do not shift the transmission while engaging the accelerator pedal, since it could cause you to lose control of the vehicle and result in an accident.
•When towing a trailer or driving down a long steep incline, do not use "D" range as it does not provide engine braking efficiency. Use only "L", "2" or "3" range to obtain engine braking.
•Be careful when accelerating, upshifting, downshifting or *braking on a slippery surface*. The abrupt change in engine speed, such as sudden acceleration or engine braking, could cause the drive wheels to spin or skid.

CAUTION

- **Make sure the vehicle comes to a complete stop before moving out of the "R" range.**
- **Never put the shift lever into "P" until the vehicle is fully stopped.**

NOTE

- *With the shift lever in "2", the vehicle will start in the first gear and automatically shift to the second gear.*
- *With the shift lever in "L" (First), the transmission will not upshift at all in the power mode. This gives you positive control over engine speed similar to that which you would have in a vehicle with a manual transmission.*
- *The usual reason for selecting a lower range is to obtain engine braking when driving in the mountains or in heavy traffic.*
- *The lock-up clutch will engage when the transmission is in Second (in "2", "3" or "D" range), Third (in "3" or "D" range) and Fourth (in "D" range) gear position.*
- *Be careful not to exceed the following maximum allowable speed in each range when accelerating:*

Transfer lever	High		
Automatic Transmission position	"L"	"2"	"3"
mph (km/h)	35 (56)	65 (104)	65 (104)

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY SURFACES

WARNING

•Use caution when speeding up or when shifting into a lower range on gravel or in deep snow. Sudden acceleration or engine braking action (due to shifting to a lower range) could cause the wheels to skid. This could lead to loss of vehicle control.

❷ TRANSFER CONTROL

TOD (Torque On Demand) 4WD SYSTEM

The TOD system is used to automatically control the driving force distribution to the front axle to be the optimum between 0% to 50% depending on road surface conditions.

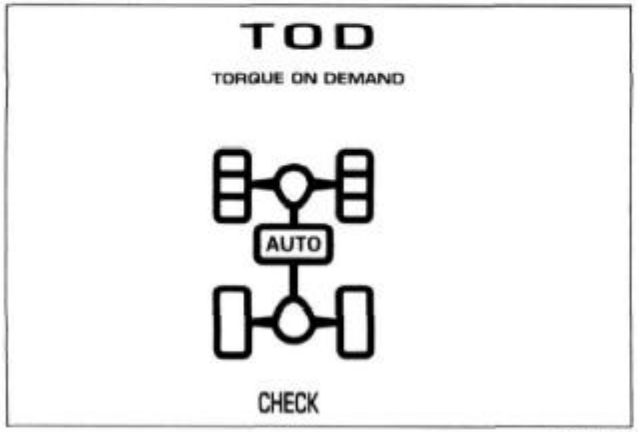
TOD indicator

The TOD indicator is lit for a few seconds when the ignition switch is set on.

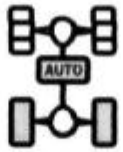
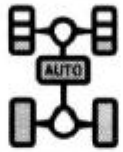
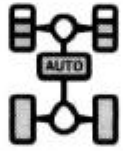
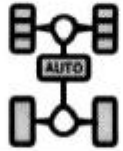
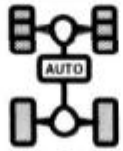
"If the 'CHECK' indicator light flashes, it means TOD system trouble."
The green-colored front wheels of the indicator shows how the driving force is distributed.

NOTE

- *If the CHECK indicator flashes, stop the vehicle and turn off the engine.*
  If the indicator does not go out in 2 seconds after the restart of the engine, please be sure to contact your Isuzu Dealer to check the TOD system.



821RW013

Transfer Lever	Lighting of Indicator	Guide of Driving Force Distribution
HIGH		Front Wheel : 0 to 15 % Rear Wheel : 100 to 85 %
		Front Wheel : 15 to 30 % Rear Wheel : 85 to 70 %
		Front Wheel : 30 to 50 % Rear Wheel : 70 to 50 %
		Front Wheel : 50 % Rear Wheel : 50 %
4L		Front Wheel : 50 % Rear Wheel : 50 % (Mechanical locked)

821RX019

"HIGH" (High Range 4-Wheel Drive with "TOD")

Use this for normal driving on dry, wet, icy or snow-covered roads. This position provides greater traction 4-wheel drive.

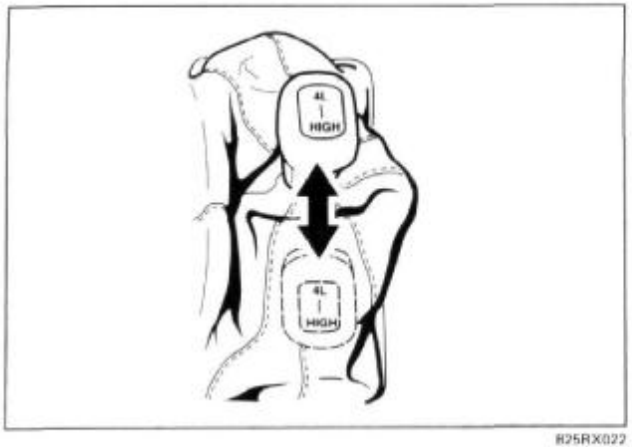
"4L" (Low Range 4-Wheel Drive)

Use this for maximum power and traction. Use "4L" for climbing or descending steep hills, off-road driving, and hard pulling in sand, mud or deep snow.

Using the Transfer Control Lever

HIGH (TOD) ↔ 4L :

For this operation, follow the following procedure.
Stop the vehicle. Place the transmission lever in "N" (Neutral) position and set the parking brake. Then move the transfer control lever from HIGH to 4L, or 4L to HIGH.



825RX022

WARNING

•When operating the transfer control lever, be sure to shift it quickly and surely while making sure of the coming on/going out of the indictor light. Do not stop the transfer control lever movement midway. Some noise is normal when shifting the transfer control lever. When the transfer control lever is not securely in gear (HIGH or 4L), the engine and transmission are disconnected from the driveline. Therefore, the driving force cannot be transmitted and the vehicle could roll when parked (even when the automatic transmission is in the Park position) and cause an accident. Also, driving the vehicle when the transfer control lever is not securely in gear may damage the transfer control gear box.

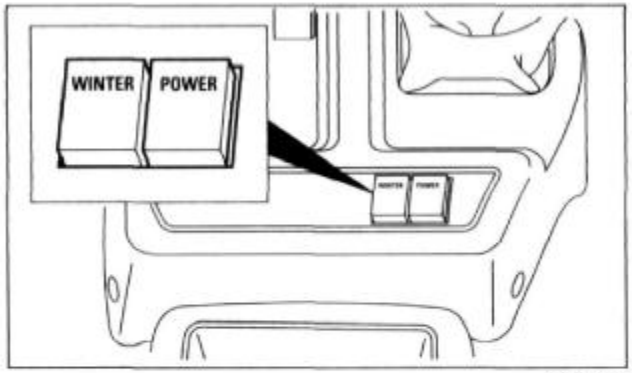
CAUTION

• Never move the transfer control lever from HIGH to 4L or from 4L to HIGH while the vehicle is moving.

NOTE

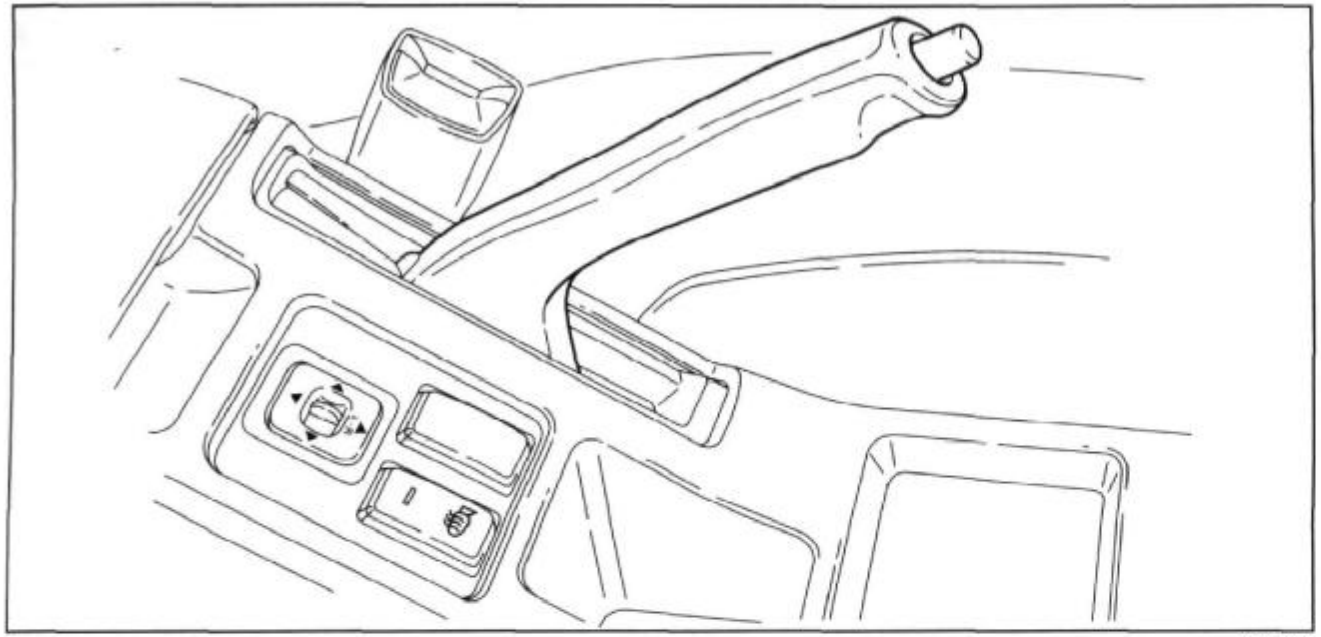
• A long-hour drive with Transfer Control Lever remaining in 4L on a dry paved road could cause early tire wear, abnormal noise, and worse fuel economy.
To prevent such trouble, drive with Transfer Control Lever shifted to HIGH.
When turning the steering wheel fully, to the right or the left, after shifting from 4L to High, the vehicle may experience "tight corner braking". This phenomenon is characteristic of 4-wheel drive vehicles. It results from a speed differential between the front and rear wheels. When this phenomenon occurs, return the steering wheel to the forward position and allow the vehicle to move forward several meters.

❸ DRIVING PATTERN SELECTOR



240RX006

You can select a driving pattern suitable for existing driving conditions.
When neither the "POWER" light nor the "WINTER" light is illuminated, the normal driving program for general driving conditions is operative. After the engine has been started and "D" selected, this program is always operative.
When more powerful acceleration is needed, select the "POWER" driving program. The "POWER DRIVE" indicator light comes on when the driving pattern selector is set in the "POWER" position.
Under inclement weather conditions which cause slippery roads, activating the "WINTER" mode will improve driving operation. The "WINTER" mode may be activated while driving at speeds of 7 mph (11 km/h) or less. Place the transmission lever in the "D" position, then push the "WINTER" button on the console.
The "WINTER DRIVE" indicator light will illuminate whenever the "WINTER" mode system is activated, and the vehicle will start off in Third gear.
Wait 2 or 3 seconds after selecting the winter mode and then start moving.
The "WINTER" mode is deactivated when the vehicle reaches approximately 22 mph (35 km/h), when the transmission is shifted into any position other than "D", by pushing the "WINTER" button again, or by turning the ignition key to the "OFF" position.
Operation of the "WINTER" mode should be limited to slippery road conditions only. Operation of the "WINTER" mode during normal driving conditions will cause decreased performance and sluggish acceleration.



235RX002

❶ OPERATION

To set the parking brake, fully pull up on the handle between the seats.
To release the parking brake, pull upward slightly. Then depress the push button and push down all the way.
To help remind you, the brake system warning light is designed to come on if the parking brake control is not fully released when the key is on.

WARNING

•The warning light has no relationship to the efficiency of the parking brake.
Always pull the parking brake lever as far up as possible when setting the parking brake.
Failure to fully set the parking brake could result in vehicle movement on an inclined surface.

❷ PARKING TIPS

WARNING

•To avoid the possibility of injury, always fully apply the parking brake before exiting the vehicle. If your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, be sure the shift lever is fully engaged in the P (Park) position with transfer control lever shifted in "High" or "4L" and the parking brake is fully applied. Unless the parking brake is fully applied, the placement of the shift lever in the P (Park) position with transfer control lever shifted in "High" or "4L" by itself may not prevent the vehicle from rolling down a steep hill or incline.

- Never drive the vehicle with the parking brake set, as this may overheat the rear brakes, reducing their effectiveness and causing excessive wear or damage.

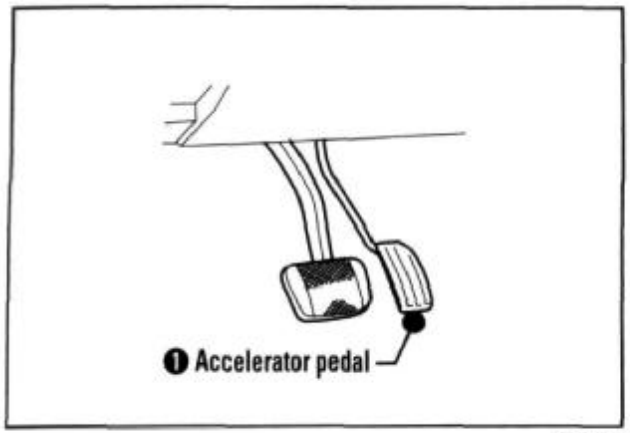
- Always apply the parking brake whenever you leave the vehicle, whether it is equipped with a manual or automatic transmission.
- If your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, the parking brake should be set first whenever leaving the driver's seat. If the vehicle is parked on a grade and the shift lever is placed in "P" (Park) position before the parking brake is set, the weight of the vehicle may exert so much force on the parking pawl in the transmission that it may be difficult to pull the shift lever out of "P" (Park) position. To prevent this, the parking brake should be applied BEFORE moving the shift lever to "P" (Park) position. When preparing to move the vehicle, the shift lever should be moved out of the "P" (Park) position position BEFORE releasing the parking brake. It is good driving practice to set the parking brake first, then place the transmission in "P" (Park) position, even on level surfaces.
- If the parking brake does not function as described under "Owner Safety Checks" in section 8, have the vehicle serviced by your Isuzu Dealer.

WARNING

•Never leave a child alone and unattended inside the vehicle. The child could activate the vehicle controls, resulting in an accident.

❶ ACCELERATOR PEDAL

The accelerator pedal is used to vary engine power and thus regulate engine and vehicle speed.



740RX058

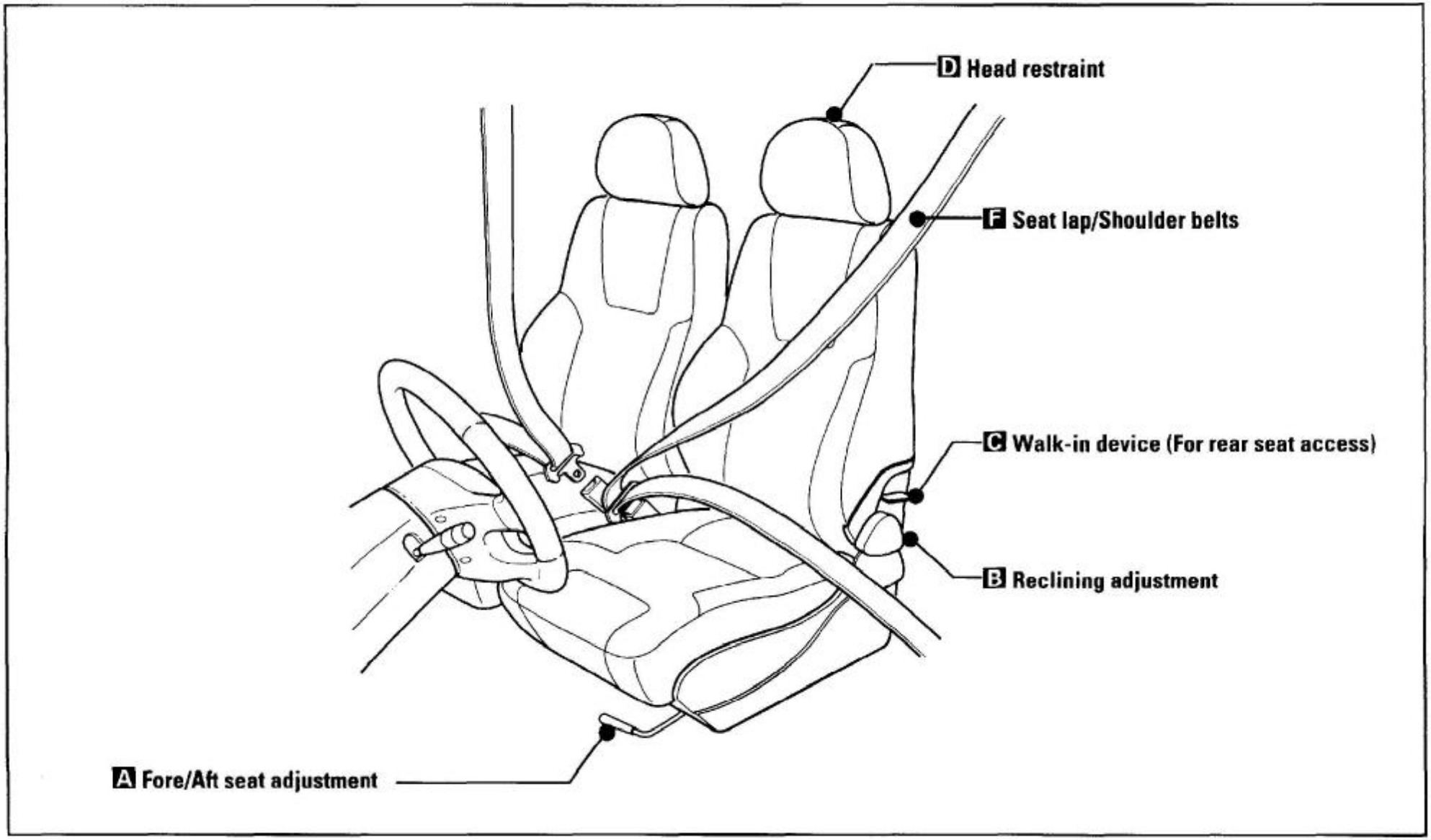
- MEMO -

Seats, Seat Belts and Air Bags

3

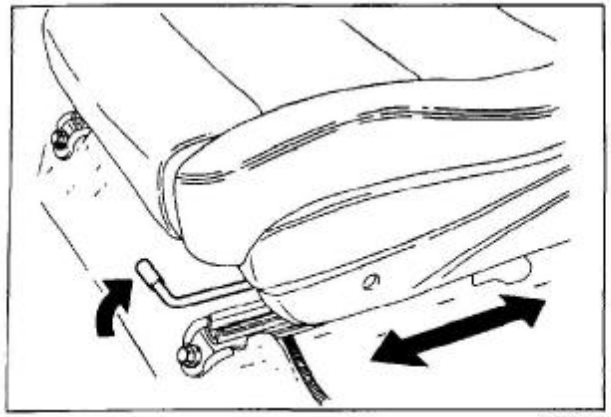
Please read this section carefully. It provides important information on the seats, seat belts and air bags. To help protect you and your passengers, you must know how to use the seat belts in your vehicle.

3. *Seats, Seat Belts and Air Bags*



750RX018

A FORE/AFT SEAT ADJUSTMENT



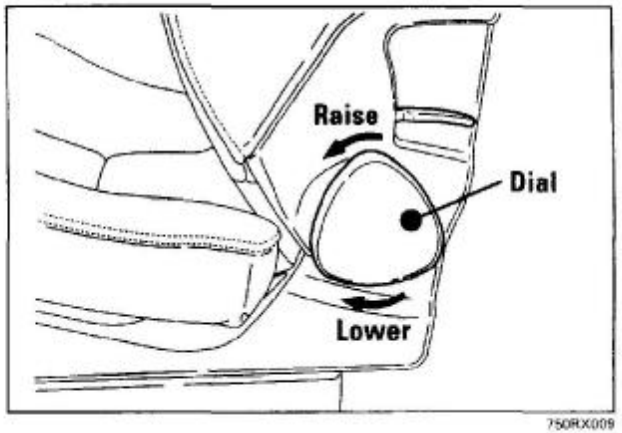
The front seats may be adjusted forward or backward by pulling up the lever at the front of the seat and then using body pressure to move the seat to the desired position. Let go of the lever and the seat will lock into the desired position.

WARNING

•After adjusting a manually operated seat, always use body weight to push forward and backward on the seat to be sure the seat adjusters have latched. Movement of the seat indicates that at least one latch did not engage. This could increase the chance of injury and/or the degree of injury in an accident. Take the vehicle to your Isuzu Dealer for service if you find that your seat adjusters do not latch.

•Do not attempt to adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion. The seat could move suddenly, causing you to lose control of your vehicle.

B RECLINING ADJUSTMENT

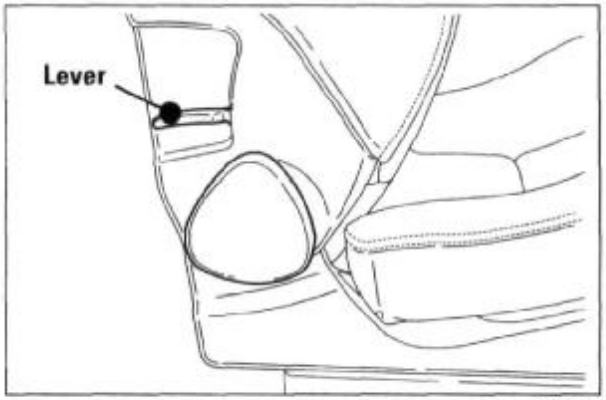


The angle of the seatbacks can be adjusted by turning the dial on the side of the seat.
To tilt the seat back, turn the knob clockwise. Turning the knob counterclockwise will raise the angle of the seat back.

WARNING

- **To reduce the risk of injury and to ensure maximum seat belt effectiveness during a collision or a sudden stop, the seat should not be reclined any more than needed for comfort. The seatback and seat belts work best only when the occupant is sitting well back and straight up in the seat. If the seat is reclined, you may slide under the lap belt, causing force to be applied to your abdomen, or you may not be fully restrained, depending on the nature of the accident, increasing the likelihood of injuries.**
- **Do not adjust the driver's seatback while the vehicle is in motion. The seatback could move unexpectedly and cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.**

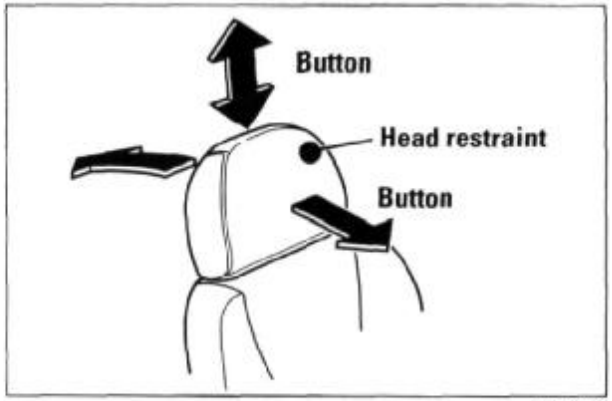
C WALK-IN DEVICE (FOR REAR SEAT ACCESS)



750RX014

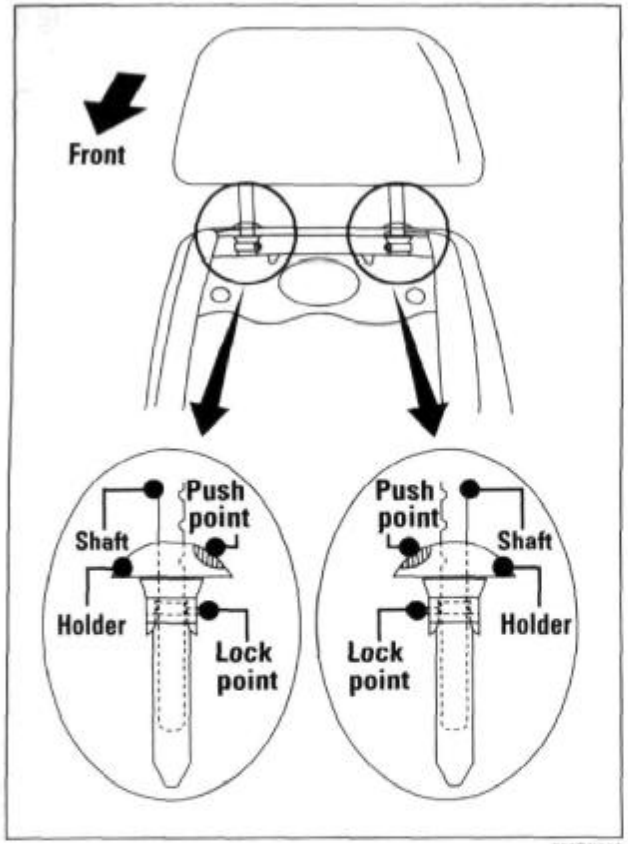
To gain access to the rear passenger seat, lift up on the seat reclining knob on the front passenger seat and push the seat forward. To more the seat back to its original position, lift the handle and push the seat rearward.

D HEAD RESTRAINT



750RX012

Head restraints are designed to help reduce the risk of neck injuries. Choose the position which places the top of the head restraint closest to the top of your ears. Lift the head rest to desired height. The head restraint angle may be changed by moving the head restraint forward or rearward to the desired position.



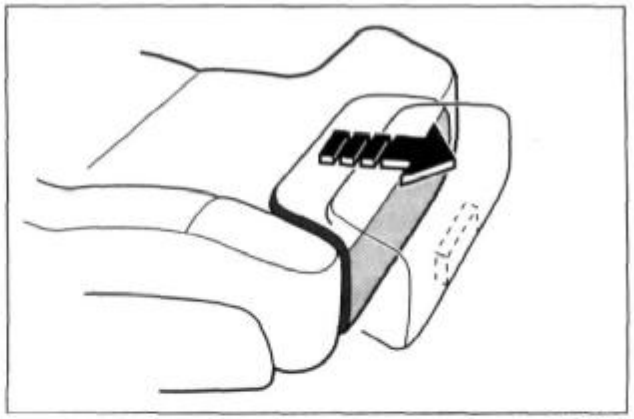
750RX019

Remove the head rest
To remove the head restraints, press both push points and lift the head restraint.

WARNING

- **Do not attempt to adjust the driver's head restraint while the vehicle is in motion, because it could cause a loss of control of the vehicle.**
- **Do not operate the vehicle with the head restraint removed, since it will increase the risk of neck injury in the event of an accident.**

SEAT CUSHION ADJUSTMENT


750RX013

The front seats are designed with an adjustable front cushion for added passenger comfort. To adjust the seat, simply pull forward or push backward on the adjustable cushion hand grip until the desired position is located.

E REAR SEAT

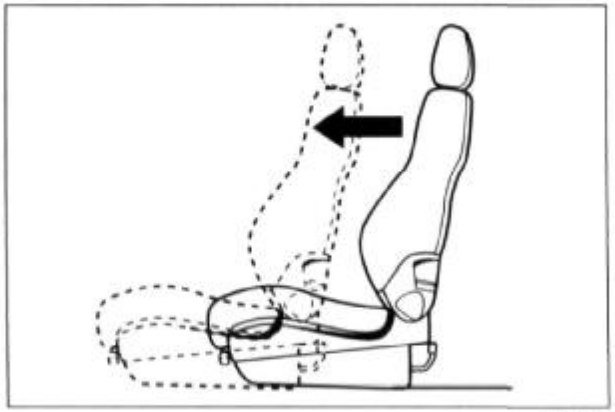
WARNING

•To avoid injury, keep your hands and feet clear of the rear seat when folding and unfolding the seat.
Carefully follow the instructions below.

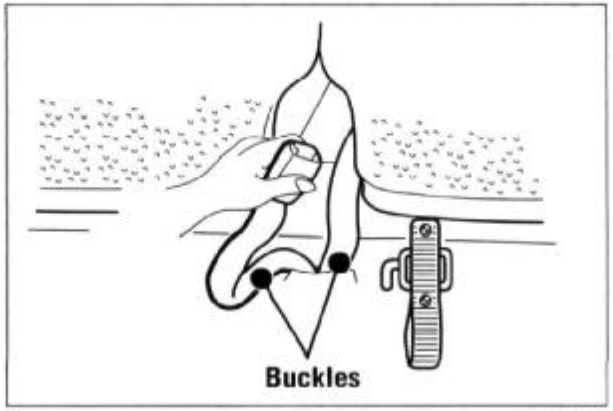
The rear seat can be folded forward to provide additional cargo area.

FOLDING

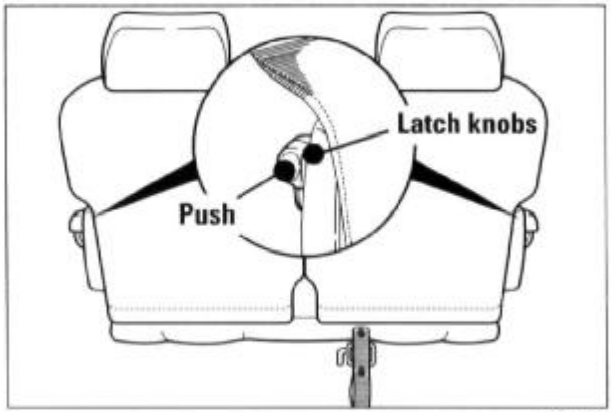
1. Move both front seats all the way forward.



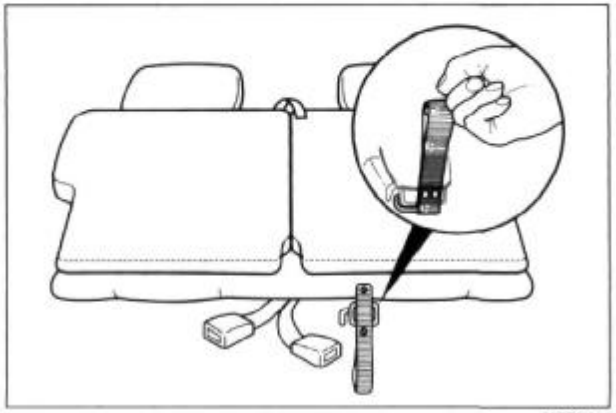
2. Pull out the seat belt buckles from between the rear seat backs and cushions.



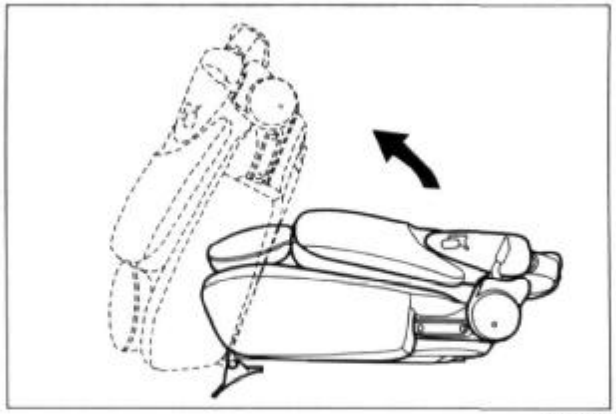
3. Push forward on both the left and right seatback latch knobs simultaneously to fold the seatback down.



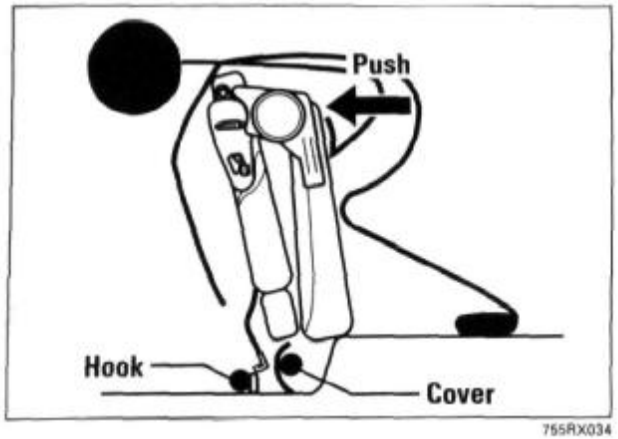
4. Unlock the rear spring lock by lifting upward.



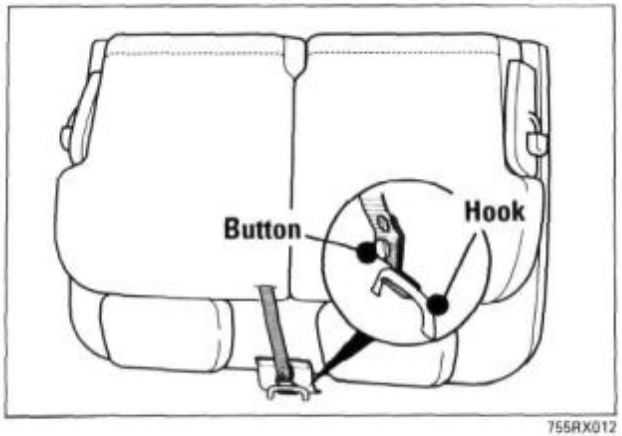
5. Raise the folded seat and push it forward.



6. Unfasten the seat lock snap button and push the seat forward. Then fasten the seat lock strap to the hook on the rear floor.



755RX034



755RX012

7. Adjust the front seats to the desired position, making sure the seats and the seat backs are locked.

WARNING

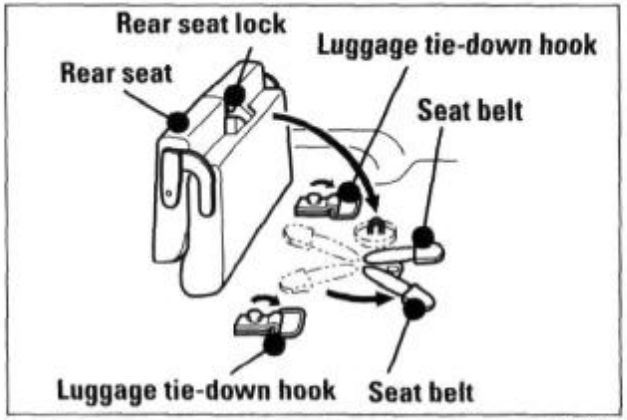
•Move the front seats forward before folding the rear seat. Otherwise, the rear seat, when moved to its folded position, will strike the front seat backs. Also, make sure the front seats are located in the desired positions before operating the vehicle. If the front seats are not locked in position during vehicle operation, they could unexpectedly move during vehicle operation and cause a loss of control of the vehicle.

UNFOLDING

CAUTION

•Set the buckles in the position shown below, so they are not caught beneath the seat when it is unfolded.
•Push the luggage tie-down hooks flat against the floor.

1. Move the front seat backs forward.
2. Release the seat lock from the hook on the rear floor.
3. Follow the steps for folding the seat, but in the reverse order.



755RX024

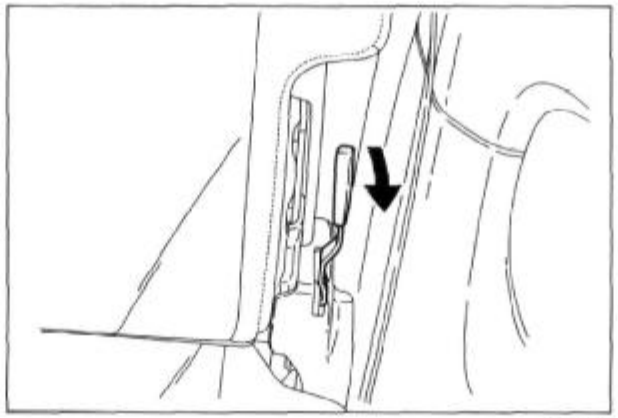
4. Push the seat belts through the opening between the cushion and the seatback, then raise the seatback until it locks in place.
5. Pull the buckles into place between seatback and seat cushion.

WARNING

⚠ •When unfolding the rear seat, always check to see that the seat is locked firmly to the floor by pulling up on the base of the seatback.
• Also, always check to see that both the seatback latches are engaged.
• Failure to lock the rear seat securely to the floor and engage the seatback latches could increase the risk of personal injury in an accident.
• Failure to properly route the seatbelts could result in damage to belts, reducing their effectiveness in case of accident.
• Never let anyone ride in the cargo area of the vehicle without using the rear seat and seat belts.

• All occupants should always sit in a seat with their seat belts properly fastened during vehicle operations.

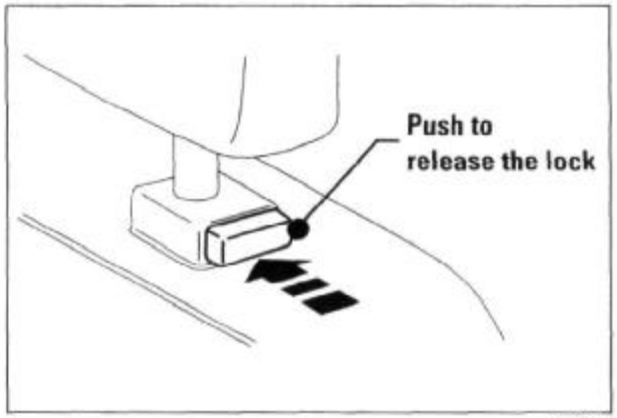
RECLINING ADJUSTMENT



75SRX010

Rear seatbacks can be tilted backward if so desired, using the lower lever on the out side of each rear seat. Pull forward on the lever and use body pressure to move the seatback to the desired position. Let go of the lever and the seatback will lock into the desired position.
Keep seat belt webbing and latch clear of the seat parts when you tilt the folding seats forward or backward. This helps to prevent damage to the seat belt system.

HEAD RESTRAINT



75ORT014

Head restraints are designed to help reduce the risk of neck injuries. Choose the position which places the top of the head restraint closest to the top of your ears. Push the lock knob to unlock the head restraint. Move the restraint up or down as required.

F FRONT AND REAR SEAT LAP/SHOULDER BELTS



750RX015

Safety Belt/Air Bag Relationship

The Air Bag is formally called a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS). The SRS may not provide protection for an unbelted driver and an unbelted right front passenger. Both the driver and the right front passenger must always use the seat belts. That's true not only in frontal collisions, but especially in side and other collisions.

WARNING

•To help lessen the chance of injury in accidents or sudden stops, we urge that people riding in the vehicle must be properly restrained at all times, using the seat belts provided. This includes children and pregnant women. See the following pages for use of restraints by children and pregnant women.

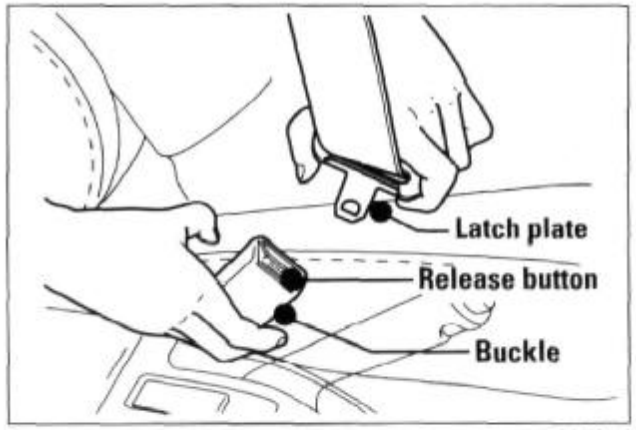
To Fasten the Seat Lap/Shoulder Belt

1. Adjust the front seat as needed. Sit up straight and well back in the seat.
2. Grasp the latch plate and:

- Pull the lap-shoulder belt webbing across the body.
- At the same time, slide the latch along the belt until it reaches the buckle.
- Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.



755RT039



760RT016

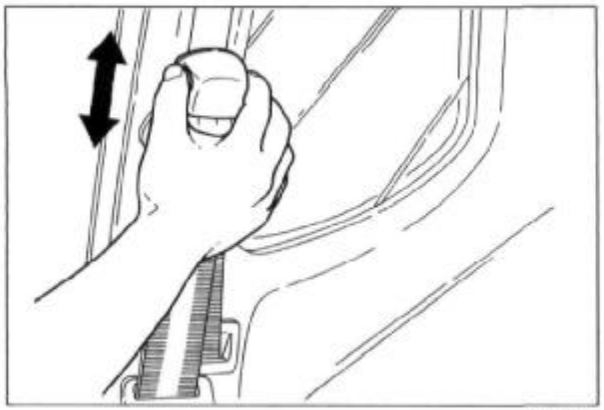
3. Position the "lap" portion of the belt across the lap as LOW ON THE HIPS as possible.



760RT017

Shoulder Belt Height

4. With the shoulder anchor adjustment button pulled, move it up and down to adjust the position of the shoulder belt so that it comes right onto the shoulder. The adjustment position is available in 5 steps at front shoulder belt, 3 steps at rear shoulder belts.



760RX006

Then, adjust to a SNUG FIT by holding the "shoulder" portion of the front seat belt and pulling it UPWARD through the latch plate until the lap portion is snug across the lap. This reduces the risk of sliding under the belt during an accident.

To Unfasten Seat Lap/Shoulder Belt

5. To unfasten the belt, push in the button on the buckle. The belt should retract when the buckle is unlatched but hold the latch plate as it does so, to keep it from hitting people or nearby objects. To help prevent damage to the safety belt and interior trim, before closing the door be sure the belt is fully retracted and the latch plate is out of the way.



760RT002

WARNING

⚠ •A snug fit with the lap belt positioned low on the hips is necessary to lessen the chance of injury and/or the degree of injury in an accident. This spreads the force of the lap belt over the hip bone instead of across the abdomen.

•Never use the same seat belt for more than one person at a time. A seat belt worn by more than one person will not provide adequate protection in the event of a collision.

•Never wear twisted seat belts.

•Be very careful not to damage

seat belts or seat belt buckles by pinching them in the seat or the door.

- **Too much slack could increase the amount of injury because the belt would not be able to properly restrain you in an accident. DO NOT wear the shoulder belt under the arm or out of position. Such use could increase the chance of injury and/or the degree of injury in an accident.**
- **According to Federal accident statistics, children are the safest when properly restrained in rear seating positions.**
  It is advisable to have children seated in the rear center seat and restrained with the vehicle's safety belt.
  Children who have outgrown child restraint systems should use the vehicle's safety belts and sit in the rear seat.
- **If the child's seating position has a shoulder belt which is on or very close to the face or neck, position the child so that the belt is properly positioned.**

NOTE

- *The retractor will lock the belt only during a sudden stop or on impact.*
- *At other times you can move around freely.*
- *The seat belts for the passenger seats have an additional locking mechanism designed for securing child restraint seats. When the belt is pulled all the way out, the locking mechanism will only permit the belt to retract. Do not pull the belt all the way out except when using it to secure a child restraint seat. If the belt is inadvertently pulled all the way out, let the belt fully retract before using it for normal passenger restraint.*

G SAFETY BELT EXTENDER

If the vehicle's safety belt will fasten around you, use it. You should use it. But if a safety belt isn't long enough to fasten around you, your dealer will order you an extender. When you go in to order it, take the heaviest coat you will wear, so the extender will be just for you, and just for the seat in your vehicle that you choose. Don't let someone else use it, and use it only for the seat it is made to fit. To wear it, just attach it to the regular safety belt.

SEAT BELT INSPECTION

- Occasionally check that the belts, buckles, latch plates, retractors, reminder systems, guide loops, and anchors work properly. Also check for damage that could keep the restraint system from doing its job.
- Keep sharp edges and damaging objects away from the belts and other parts of the restraint system.
- Replace belts if cut, weakened, or frayed. Also, have belts replaced if they have been worn in a collision.
- If there is any doubt, have all related parts including belts replaced.
- Keep belts clean and dry.

WARNING

•Do not bleach or dye the belts since it may severely weaken them. In the event of an accident or a sudden stop, the belts may not adequately restrain the occupants. Clean the safety belts only with mild soap and lukewarm water.

CHILD RESTRAINT

Children in vehicles should be restrained to help lessen the chance and/or severity of injuries in the event of an accident or a sudden stop. Never let a child of any age stand or kneel on any seat. Use of infant or child restraint systems which conform to Federal motor vehicle safety standards and which are installed according to their instructions is the surest way of minimizing the risk of injury to young passengers. Older children should be placed on a seat and restrained with the seat belts provided with your vehicle. Both lap and shoulder belts should be used.

The use of infant or child restraint systems may be required by the laws of your state. You should check with the appropriate state authorities to ensure that you are in compliance with these laws.



755RW011

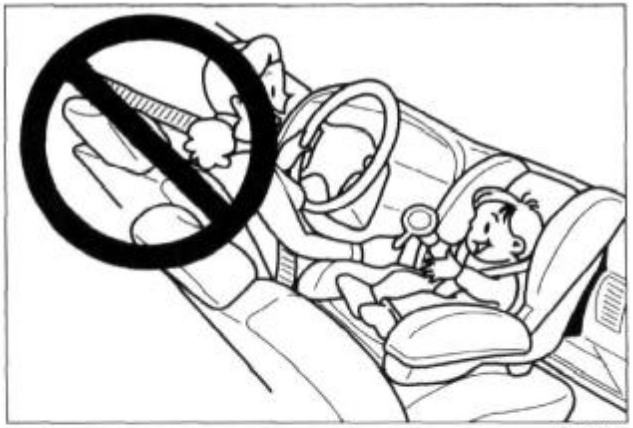
WARNING

•For effective protection in automobile accidents and sudden stops, children should not be transported unrestrained. The preferred restraint for small children is a child restraint system. Children should be placed in the rear seat and restrained with a seat belt if they are old enough to sit alone.

•Holding a child in your arms is dangerous. In an accident, a child held in a person's arms can be struck or crushed by any unrestrained occupant.

An unrestrained child can be killed or seriously injured by an inflating air bag or by being ejected from the vehicle in an accident.

- **All child restraint systems are designed to be secured in vehicle seats by lap belts or the lap portion of a lap-shoulder belt.**
- **Children could be injured in a collision or sudden stop if the child restraint is not properly secured in your vehicle. An unsecured safety seat could also injure other passengers in the vehicle.**
- **According to Federal accident statistics, children are the safest when properly restrained in rear seating positions.**
- **It is recommended that children or infants be restrained in an appropriate child or infant restraint secured in the rear seating position.**
- **Children 12 and under can be killed or seriously injured by inflation of the front passenger's air bag.**
- **Do not install rearward-facing child seats in front passenger seat position.**
- **Do not use a rear-facing child restraint system in the rear seat if it interferes with the lock mechanism of the front seats. This may cause severe injury to the child and front passengers in case of sudden braking or a collision.**
- **Children should not ride in the cargo area.**



755RW003

WARNING

- **Do not install a rear-facing child restraint system in the front passenger seat. In the event the front passenger's air bag inflates, it can cause death or even fatally injure the child.**
- **If it is absolutely necessary to put a child in a front facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, the passenger seat should be moved as far back as possible.**

CHILD RESTRAINT SEAT INSTALLATION WITH THE SEAT BELT

A child restraint seat can be secured in the passenger seat with the seat belt, as follows:

1. Seatbacks should be upright for use with child restraint seat.
2. Place the child restraint seat on the passenger seat.
3. Secure the child in the child restraint seat, carefully following the child restraint seat instructions.
4. Pull out the seat belt and place the lap portion of the belt through or around the child restraint seat, carefully following the child restraint seat instructions.
5. Buckle the seat belt.
6. Pull the seat belt all the way out from the retractor to its full length and then let the belt retract slowly until the child restraint seat is secured by the belt. This step is required to lock the seat belt in place to secure the child restraint seat.
7. To remove the child restraint seat, unbuckle the seat belt and let it fully retract.



760RX020

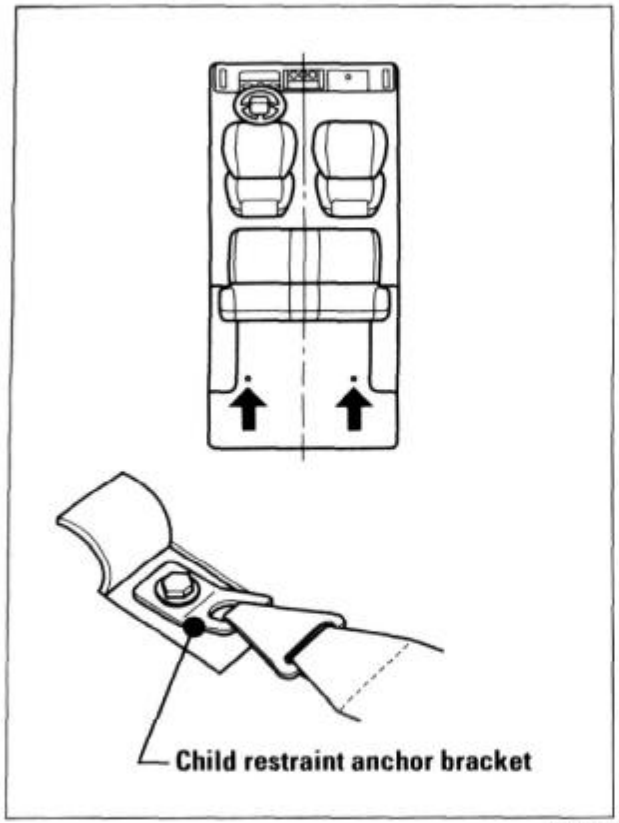
NOTE

- *The seat belts for the passenger seats have an additional locking mechanism designed for securing child restraint seats. When the belt is pulled all the way out, the locking mechanism will only permit the belt to retract. Do not pull the belt all the way out except when using it to secure a child restraint seat. If the belt is inadvertently pulled all the way out, let the belt fully retract before using it for normal passenger restraint.*

INSTALLATION OF A REAR-FACING CHILD RESTRAINT SEAT

Install the rear-facing child restraint seat in the same way as a front-facing child restraint seat. When doing so, make certain that the rear-facing child restraint seat does not interfere with the front seat. Otherwise, the child and/or the front seat occupant could be seriously injured in the event of a sudden stop an accident.

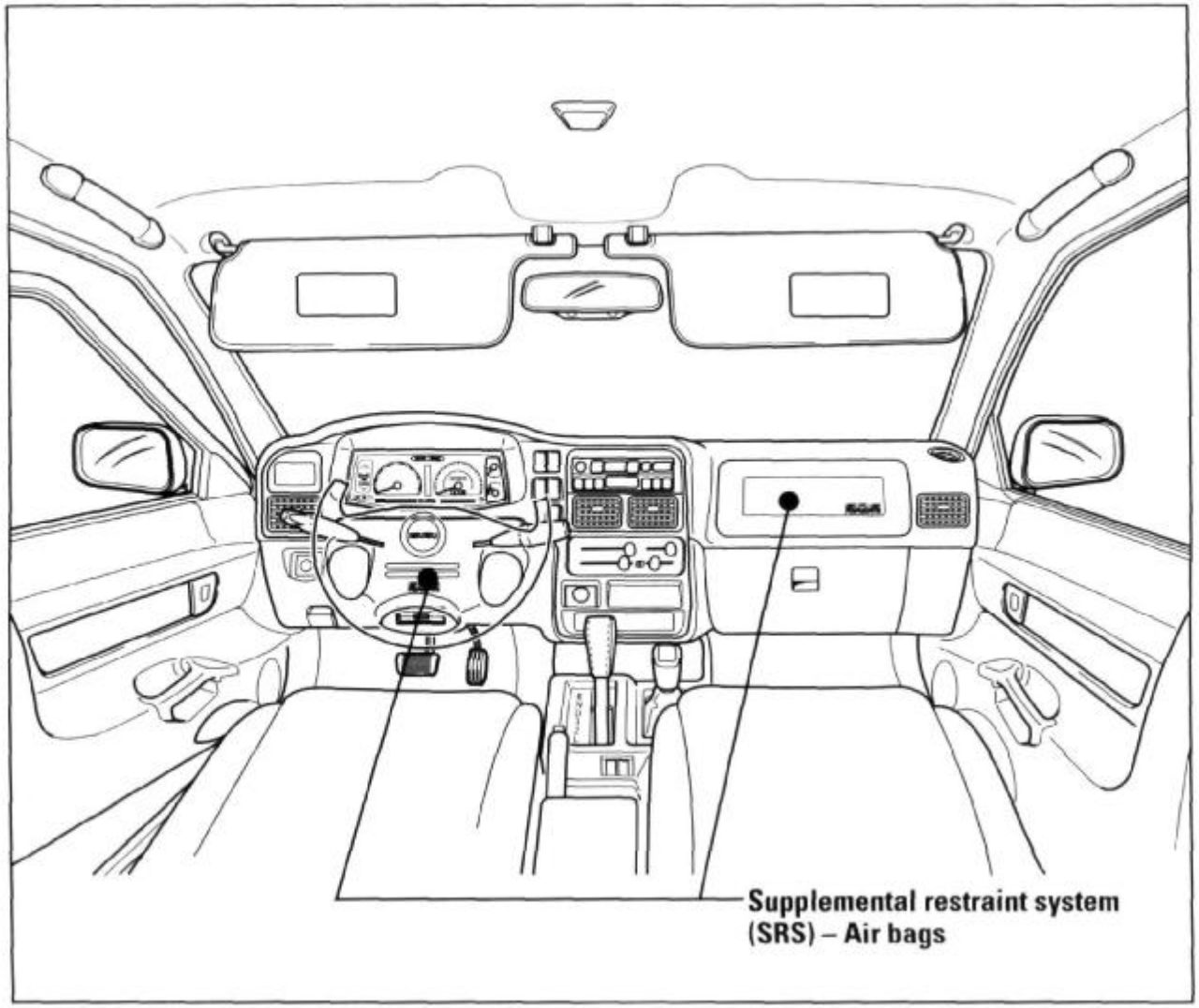
CHILD RESTRAINT ANCHOR BRACKET INSTALLATION



A child restraint anchor bracket is available at your Isuzu Dealer. Installation instructions are included with the bracket.

RESTRAINT OF PREGNANT WOMEN

It is recommended that pregnant women use seat belts. Check with your doctor for specific recommendations. The lap belt should be snug and positioned as low as possible around the hips. Do not position the lap belt around the waist. This can be very dangerous in the event of an accident or sudden stop.



Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)-Air Bags

This section explains the Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) - Air Bags. Your vehicle has an air bag for both the driver and the right-front passenger.

Here's the most important thing to know:

WARNING

•The Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) - Air Bags may not provide protection for an unbelted driver and a right front passenger. Air bags are not designed to inflate in rollovers or in rear, side or low-speed frontal crashes. You must wear your seat belt to reduce the chance of hitting things inside the vehicle or being ejected from it. Always wear your seat belt, even though your vehicle is equipped with air bags. Also refer to the supplement "Supplemental Restraint System (AIR BAG)".

WARNING

- If you are too close to an inflating air bag, it can kill or seriously injure you, since it inflates with great force, faster than the blink of an eye.
- While the air bag can reduce serious injuries and even save your life, the air bag might cause facial abrasions or other injuries.
  Seat belts help keep you in position for an air bag inflation in a crash. Always wear your seat belt even though your vehicle is equipped with air bags.
- Children 12 and under can be seriously or even fatally injured by inflation of the front passenger's air bag.



755RW009

WARNING

- The driver should sit as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle and the front passenger should also sit as far back as possible.
- If you are sitting too close to the air bag, it can cause death or seriously injure you when it inflates.



755RW012

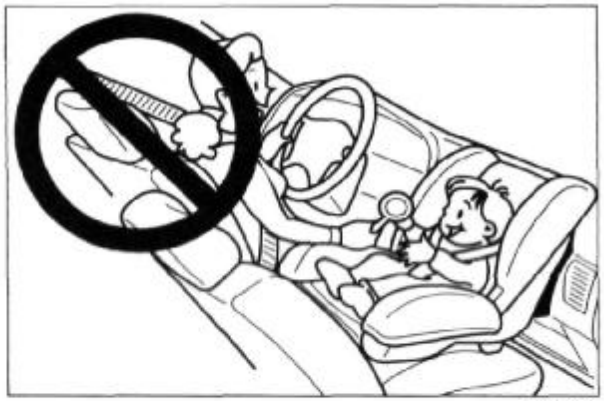


755RW008

WARNING

- Always secure children properly in your vehicle.

Do not allow a child to stand or kneel on the front passenger's seat. Do not hold a child in your lap or hands. The inflating air bag can cause death or seriously injure the child.



755RW003

WARNING

•Do not install rearward-facing child seats in the front passenger seat position.
In the event the front passenger's air bag inflates, it can cause death or seriously injure the child.

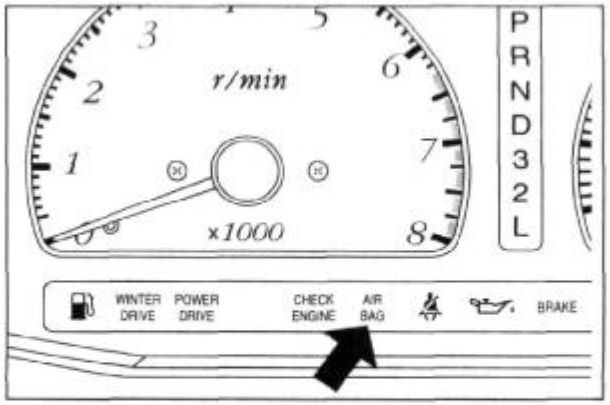


755RW010

WARNING

•Children 12 and under can be seriously or even fatally injured by inflation of the front passenger's air bag.
• A child who is too small for seat belts should be properly secured in a child restraint. However, a child is the safest when properly restrained in the rear seat.
The child can be killed or seriously injured if the air bag deploys. If it is absolutely necessary to put a child in a front facing child restraint in the front passenger seat, the passenger seat should be moved as far back as possible.

AIR BAG READINESS INDICATOR LIGHT



There is an air bag readiness indicator light on the instrument panel, which has "AIR BAG" on it. The system checks itself and the light tells you if there is a problem. You will see this light blink 7 times when you turn your ignition to ON or START. Then the light should go out which means the system is ready.
If the air bag readiness indicator light illuminates at any other time, or the indicator fails to perform properly when you turn your ignition to ON or START, the Air Bag System needs repair. Until it

is serviced, the system may not inflate in the event of the type of collision that would normally activate the system. The air bag readiness indicator light monitors itself and the electrical system that connects the air bags and various electronic components and power sources. Your Isuzu Dealer is best qualified to check and repair the system if needed.

WARNING

⚠ If the air bag readiness indicator light doesn't come on and blink 7 times when you turn your ignition to ON or START, your air bag system may not work properly. Have your vehicle serviced right away at your nearest Isuzu Dealer.

HOW THE AIR BAG SYSTEM WORKS

Where are the air bags?

The driver's air bag is in the middle of the steering wheel.





The right-front passenger's air bag is located in the instrument panel on the passenger's side.





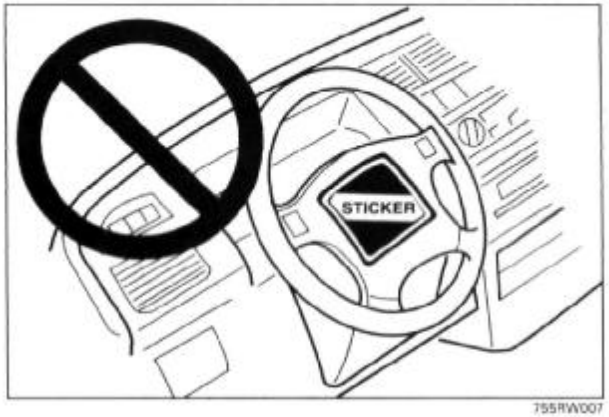
What will you see after an air bag inflation?

After the air bag has inflated, it will then quickly deflate. This occurs so quickly that some people may not even realize that the air bag inflated. The air bag will not impede the driver's vision or ability to steer the vehicle, nor will it hinder the occupants from exiting the vehicle. There will be small amounts of smoke coming from vents in the deflated air bags. Some components of the air bag module in the steering wheel hub for the driver's air bag or the instrument panel for the passenger's bag may be hot for a short time.

The gas in both driver and front passenger sides used to inflate the air bag will have vented into the passenger compartment and the bag will be deflated within seconds after the collision.

As the gas vents from the bag, small particles are also vented into the passenger compartment.

In many crashes severe enough to inflate an air bag, windshields are broken by vehicle deformation. Additional windshield breakage may occur in vehicles with passenger air bags because the windshield acts as a reaction surface for the inflating air bag.



755RW007



755RW001

WARNING

•Don't put anything on, or attach anything to, the steering wheel pad or the instrument panel. Also, don't put anything (such as objects or pets) between any occupant and the steering wheel pad or instrument panel. If anything is between the occupant and the air bag, it could affect the performance of the air bag, or, worse, it could cause injuries to the occupants.

• The air bags are designed to inflate only once. After they inflate, you'll need some new parts for your air bag system. If the air bag is not replaced, the unrepaired area will increase the risk of injury in a collision. A new system will include air bag modules, control unit; SRS and possibly other parts.

• Let only qualified technicians work on your air bag system. Improper service can mean that your air bag system won't work properly. See your Isuzu Dealer for service.

SERVICING YOUR ISUZU WITH THE AIR BAG SYSTEM

Please tell or remind anyone who works on your Isuzu that it has an air bag system. There are parts of the air bag system in several places around your vehicle. You don't want the system to inflate while someone is working on your vehicle. The air bag system does not need regular maintenance. Scrapping a damaged vehicle that has an undeployed air bag(s) can be dangerous. Ask your authorized Isuzu Dealer for assistance if your involvement in the disposal or the repair of the vehicle is required.

WARNING

Do not attempt to repair or service the air bag system by yourself. Tampering with it could cause it to activate, and this could result in serious injuries. For service and repairs, have an authorized Isuzu Dealer do the work.



75SRW002

WARNING

•For repairs around the steering wheel, instrument panel, center console, and dashboard, and for installation of stereo equipment etc. Please contact your Isuzu Dealer. Such action may affect the air bag or cause its accidental inflation. The air bag system may not function properly when the vehicle is reconstructed such as installing a bumper guard, snow plow, etc., to the front of the vehicle, or altering the frame, front construction, front sheet metal, vehicle height, etc. If you plan to make any of these changes, consult the nearest Isuzu Dealer for advice.

NOTE

Contact your nearest Isuzu Dealer when the steering wheel pad or the cover on the instrument panel for the passenger's air bag is scratched, cracked or damaged. If you damage the door for the right-front passenger's air bag, it may not work properly. You may have to replace the air bag. Don't open or break the air bag door.

WARNING

For up to 15 seconds after the ignition key is turned off and the battery disconnected, an air bag can still inflate during improper service. You can be injured if you are close to an air bag when it inflates. Be sure to follow proper service procedures, and make sure the person performing the work for you is qualified to do so.

When is an air bag expected to inflate?

The air bag is designed to inflate in moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal crashes. In frontal collisions of sufficient force, the air bags inflate even though the front passenger seat is unoccupied. If the frame or suspension strikes hard against an obstacle on the roadway, the air bag may sometimes inflate. The air bags will only inflate if the velocity of the impact is above the designed threshold level. When impacting straight into a wall that does not move or deform, the threshold level is between 7 and 15 mph (11.2 and 24 km/h). However, this velocity threshold may be several miles-per-hour faster or slower. In addition, this threshold velocity will be considerably higher if the vehicle strikes an object such as a parked car which will move and deform on impact. The air bag is also not designed to inflate in rollovers, side impacts, or rear impacts where the inflation would provide no occupant protection benefit.

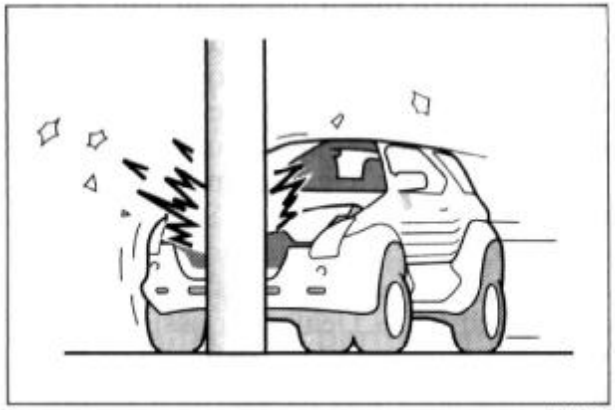
In any particular crash, the determination of whether the air bag should have inflated cannot be based solely on the level of damage on the vehicle(s). Inflation is determined by the angle of the impact and the vehicle's deceleration of which vehicle damage is only one indication. Repair cost is not a good indicator of whether an air bag should have deployed.

When the air bag may not inflate.

In certain types of accidents, the air bag may not inflate, even though your vehicle may appear severely damaged. This does not mean there is a problem with the air bag, but rather the forces of the collision were insufficient to activate the air bag system. In other words, the air bag inflates only in collisions of sufficient force to require a supplement to seat belt protection.

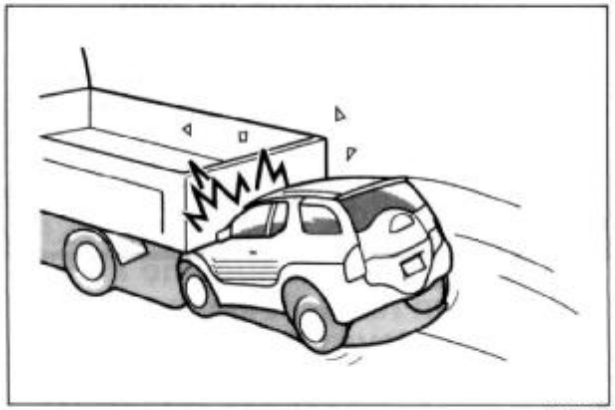
If the air bag fails to inflate in a frontal collision, have the air bag system inspected as soon as possible by your Isuzu Dealer.

- Depending on the severity of impact, a collision with a pole may or may not activate the air bag.



755RX018

- If an automobile underrides the bed of a truck, the impact may not be severe enough to activate the system.



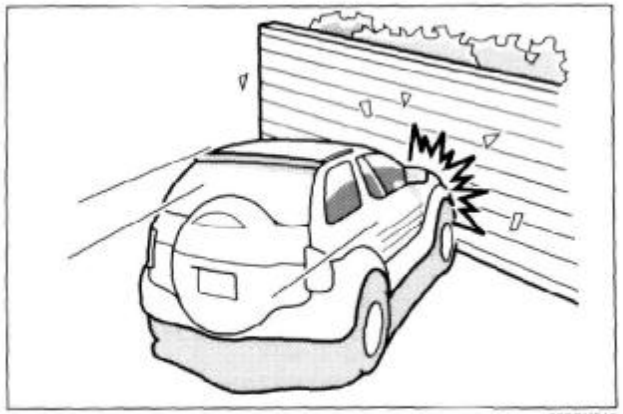
755RX020

- An impact caused by dropping into a large pothole or depression in the roadway may or may not inflate the air bag.



755RX021

- A frontal angle collision may not inflate the air bag.



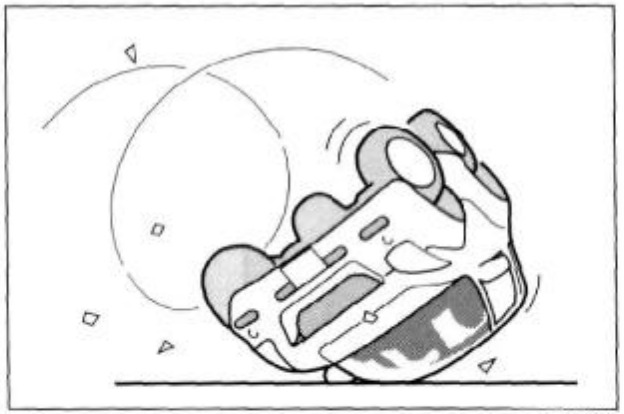
755RX019

- A rear-end collision may not inflate the air bag.



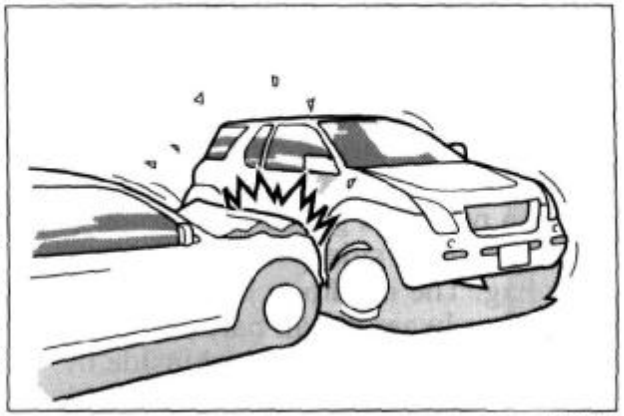
755RX015

- A rollover may not inflate the air bag.



755RX016

- A side collision may not inflate the air bag.



755RX017

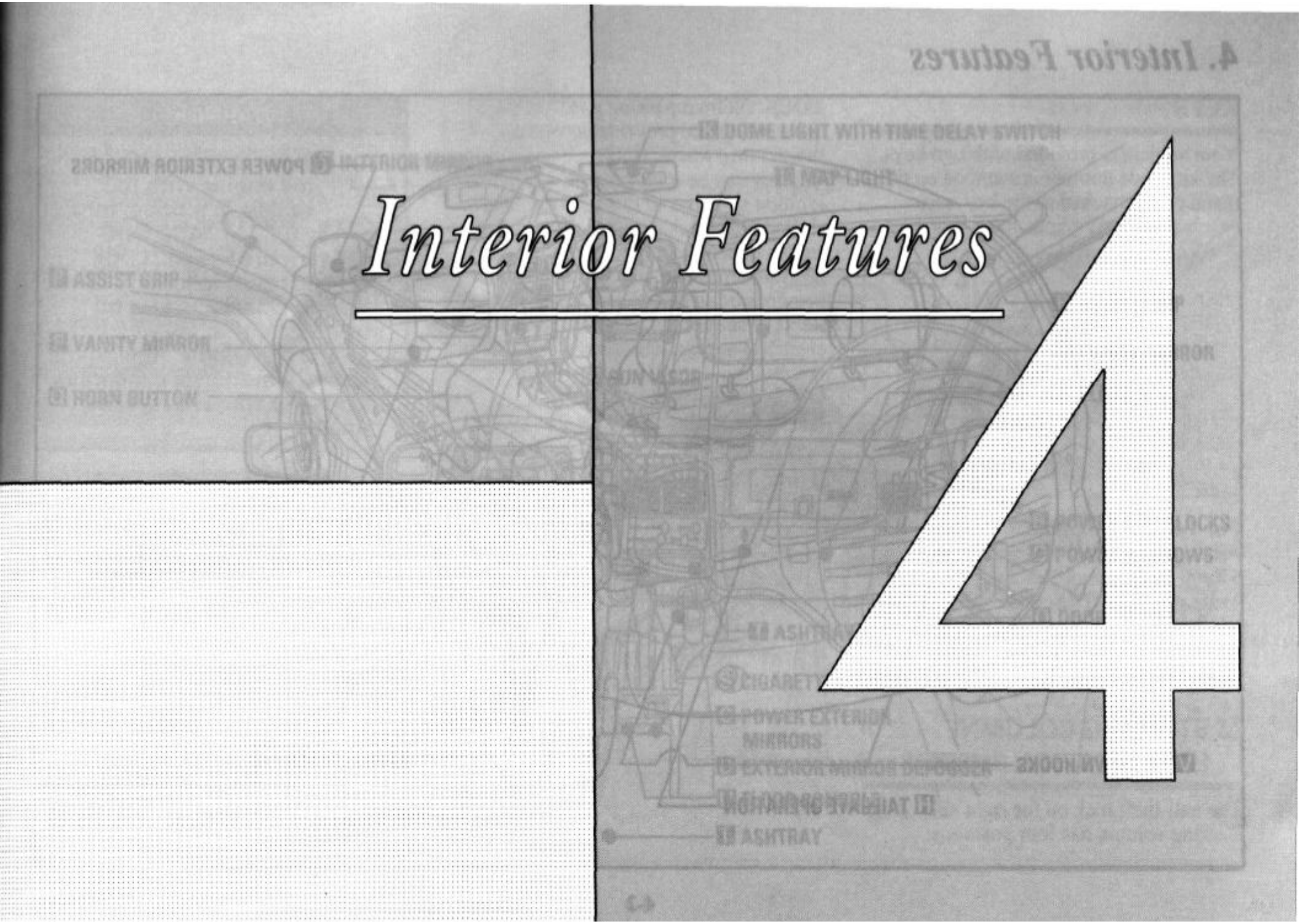
What makes an air bag inflate?

In a frontal or near-frontal impact of sufficient severity, control units strategically located on the vehicle detect that the vehicle is suddenly stopping as a result of a crash. The control units complete an electrical circuit, triggering a chemical reaction the inflator.The reaction produces gas in both driver and front passenger sides which inflates a cloth bag. The inflator, cloth bag, and related hardware are all part of the air bag inflator modules packed inside the steering wheel and in the instrument panel in front of the passenger.

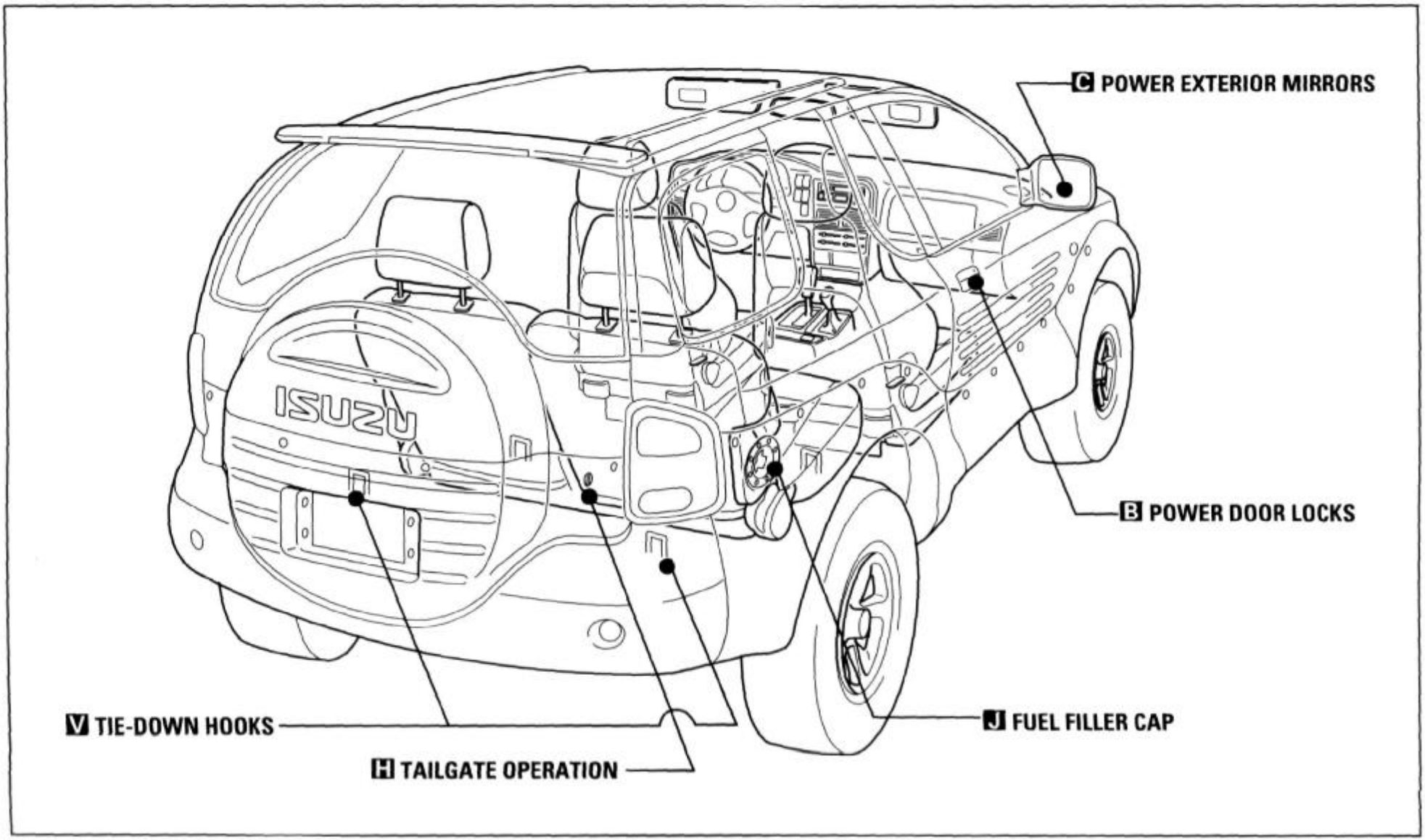
How does an air bag restrain?

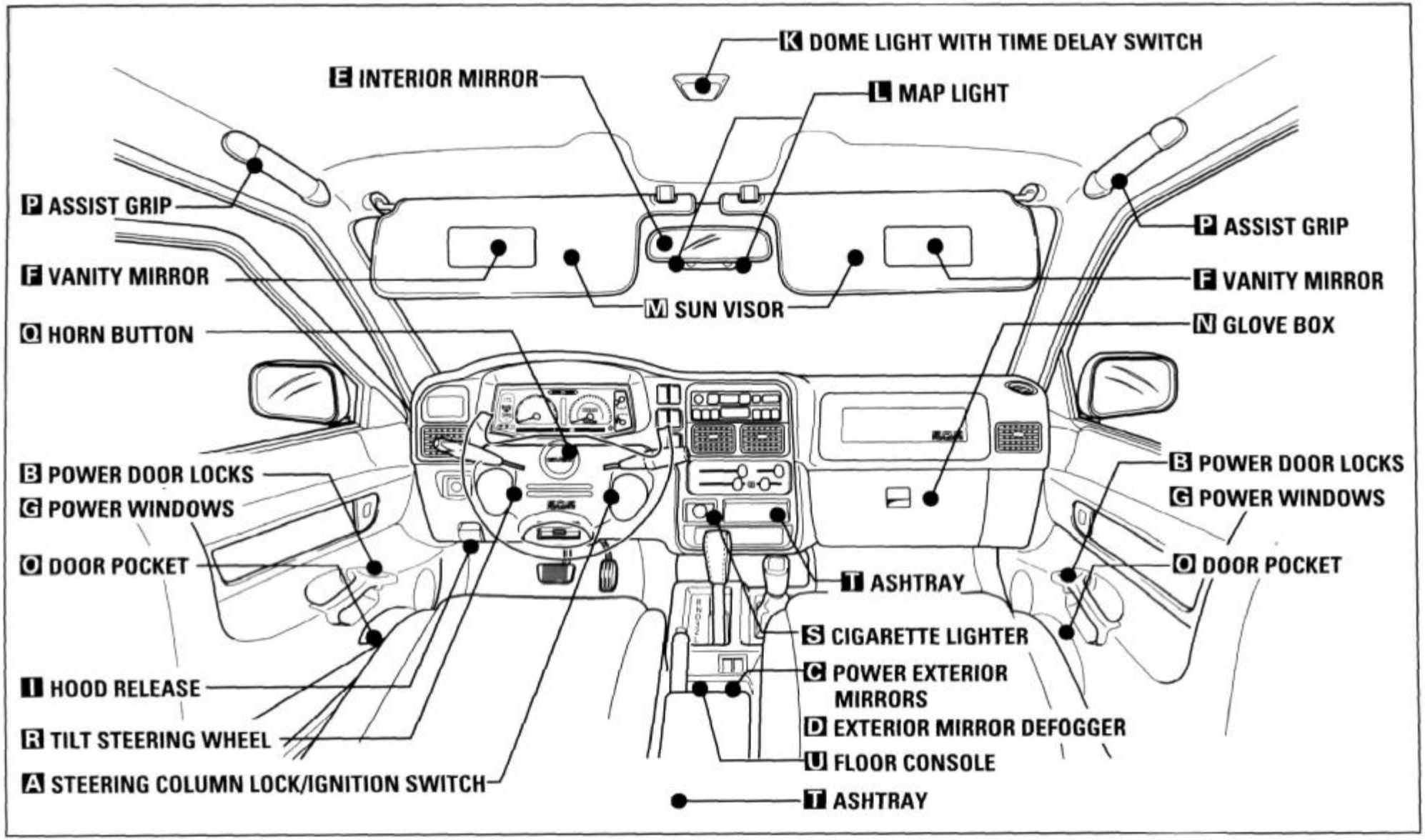
In moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal collisions, even belted occupants can contact the steering wheel or the instrument panel. The air bag supplements the protection provided by safety belts. Air bags distribute the force of the impact more evenly over the occupant's upper body, stopping the occupant more gradually. But air bags will not provide protection in many types of collisions, including rollovers and rear and side impacts, primarily because an occupant's motion is not toward the air bag. Air bags should never be regarded as anything more than a supplement to safety belt protection in moderate to severe frontal and near-frontal collisions.

Interior Features



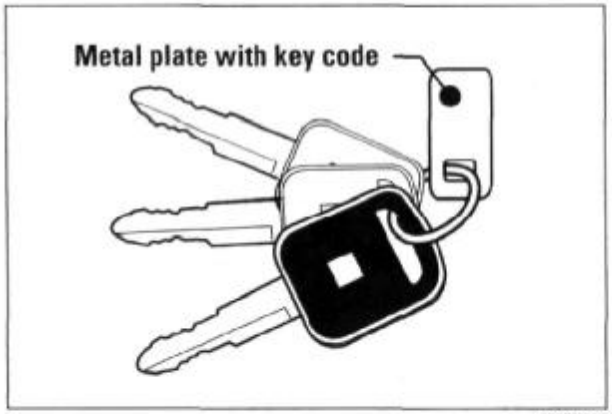
4. *Interior Features*




K DOME LIGHT WITH TIME DELAY SWITCH
E INTERIOR MIRROR
L MAP LIGHT
P ASSIST GRIP
F VANITY MIRROR
M SUN VISOR
O HORN BUTTON
P ASSIST GRIP
F VANITY MIRROR
N GLOVE BOX
B POWER DOOR LOCKS
G POWER WINDOWS
O DOOR POCKET
B POWER DOOR LOCKS
G POWER WINDOWS
O DOOR POCKET
T ASHTRAY
S CIGARETTE LIGHTER
C POWER EXTERIOR MIRRORS
D EXTERIOR MIRROR DEFOGGER
I HOOD RELEASE
R TILT STEERING WHEEL
A STEERING COLUMN LOCK/IGNITION SWITCH
U FLOOR CONSOLE
T ASHTRAY

KEYS

Your vehicle is provided with two keys. The key code number is stamped on the metal plate attached to the key ring.



430RX009

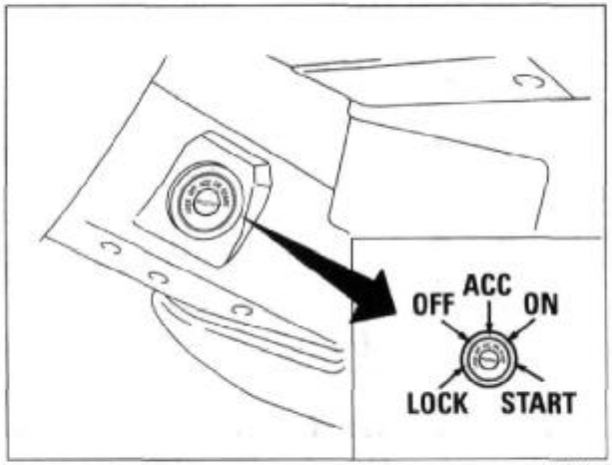
For vehicle security:

- Record the key code number.
- Keep the key code number plate in a safe place, NOT IN THE VEHICLE. If the original keys are lost, duplicates can be made using the key code number. Contact any Isuzu Dealer or a locksmith.

A STEERING COLUMN LOCK/IGNITION SWITCH

The anti-theft lock on the right side of the steering column has four positions:

LOCK: Normal parking position. Locks the steering and prevents normal use of the steering wheel.
The key can be removed only when the ignition switch is in this position. The shift control is also locked. The ignition switch cannot be turned to the "Lock" position unless the shift lever has first been placed in the "P" position.
ACC (Accessory): You can use some electrical accessories when the engine is not running.
ON: Normal driving position.
START: Cranks the engine.



825RX041

WARNING

•If you need to turn off the engine with the vehicle in motion, turn the key only to "ACC." DO NOT turn the key to "LOCK". This will result in locking the steering wheel and loss of steering control.
• Turning the engine off with the vehicle in motion is dangerous, as braking efficiency will be reduced.

NOTE

- *The anti-theft steering column lock is not interconnected with the parking brake. You must always set the parking brake when leaving the vehicle.*
- *To avoid discharging the battery, avoid use of electrical accessories with the engine shut off.*
- *For easier key operation when unlocking, rotate the steering wheel slightly to relieve pressure on the steering lock.*

KEY REMOVAL

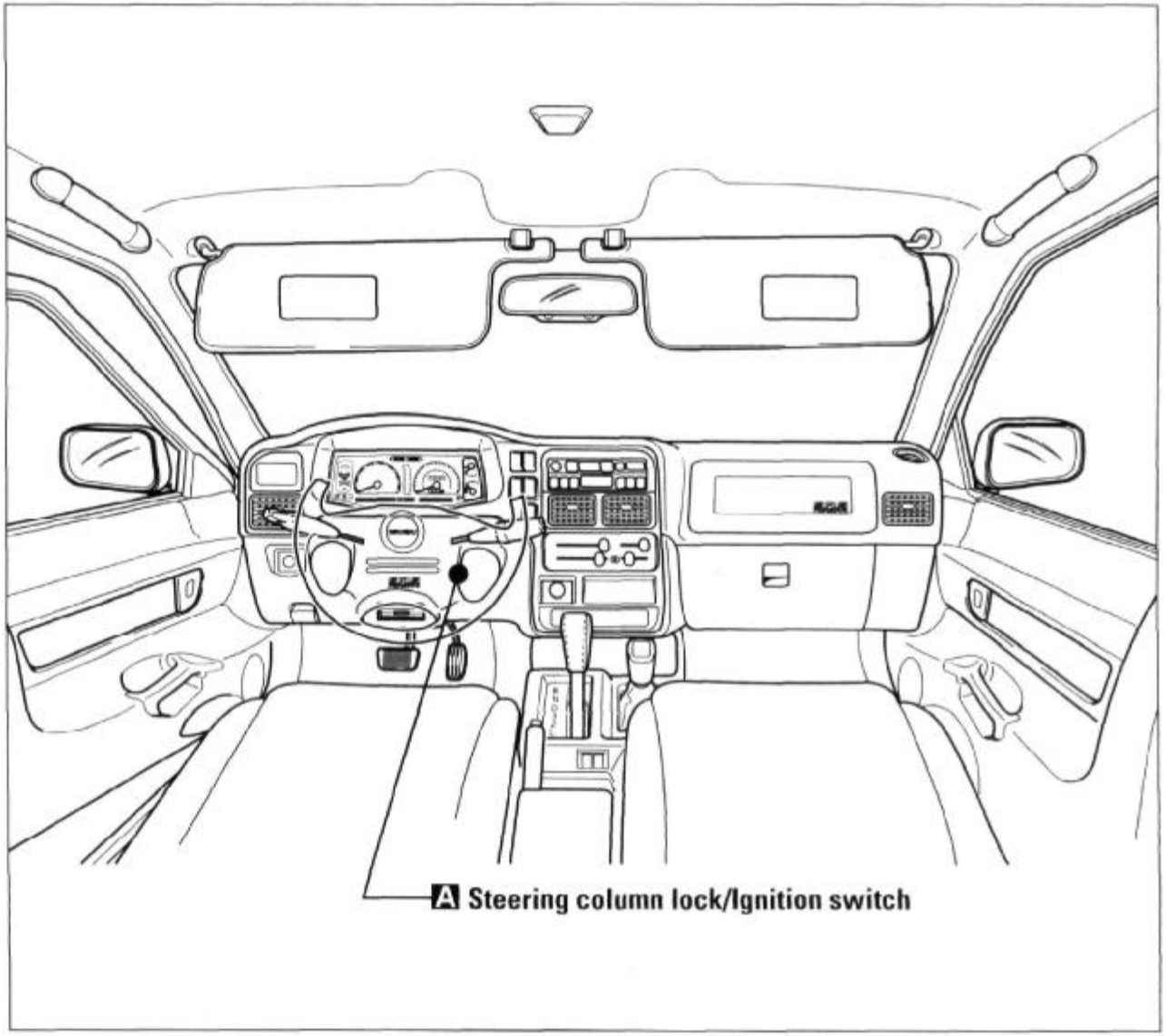
With the vehicle fully stopped, set the parking brake, place automatic transmission shift lever in "P" (park) position and remove key from switch by turning the key to the "LOCK" position.

KEY REMINDER

The key reminder circuit causes a buzzer to sound when the door is held open with the key left in the ignition switch. This is to help prevent accidentally locking the key inside the vehicle.
The buzzer stops when the door is closed or when the key is removed.

WARNING

⚠ **•Never leave a child alone and unattended inside the vehicle. The child could activate the vehicle controls, resulting in an accident.**



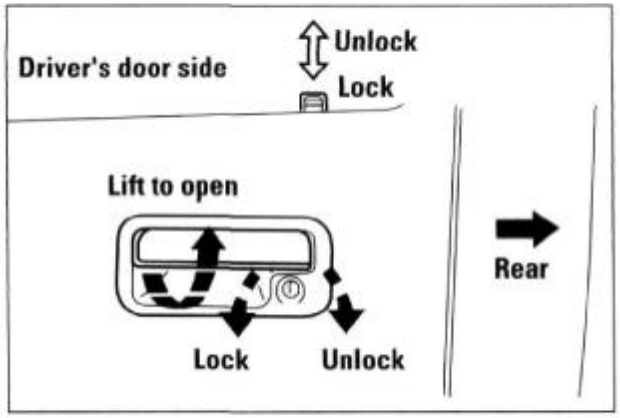
A Steering column lock/Ignition switch

Guard Against Theft

Your new Isuzu vehicle has features to help prevent theft of the vehicle, its equipment, and its contents. These anti-theft features will work depending on how well you use them.

- PARK IN A WELL-LIGHTED AREA WHEN POSSIBLE.
- LOCK THE STEERING COLUMN AND TAKE THE KEY WITH YOU.
  * Turn the key to "LOCK" and remove the key. This locks both the ignition switch and steering control.
- FULLY CLOSE ALL WINDOWS AND LOCK ALL DOORS.
- KEEP COSTLY ITEMS OUT OF SIGHT
  * Never leave things of value in plain sight on the seat or floor.
  * The glove box offers a place to hide small items (and if locked, protects them even more).
- IF YOUR VEHICLE IS EQUIPPED WITH THE KEYLESS ENTRY SYSTEM.
  * Refer to the instruction manual attached to the keyless vehicle security system when you purchase one at your Isuzu Dealer.

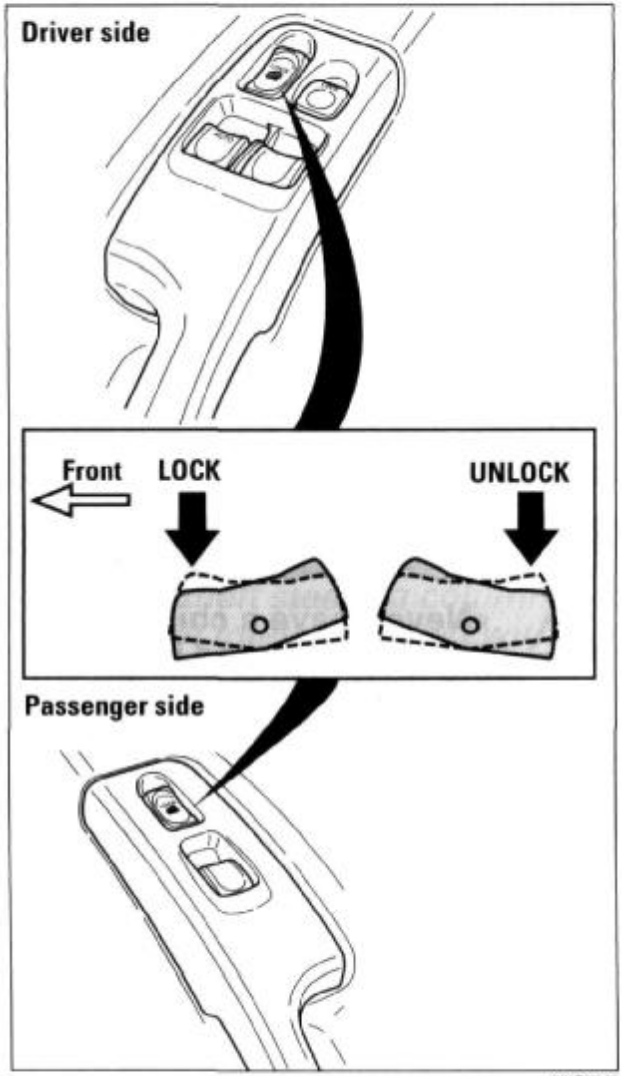
B POWER DOOR LOCKS



630RW018

If the driver side door lock switch is turned once, the driver side door will unlock.
If the driver side door lock is turned once more within three seconds after releasing it, then both front doors will unlock.
Before driving, make sure that the doors are closed and locked, especially when young children are in the vehicle.

LOCK BUTTON;

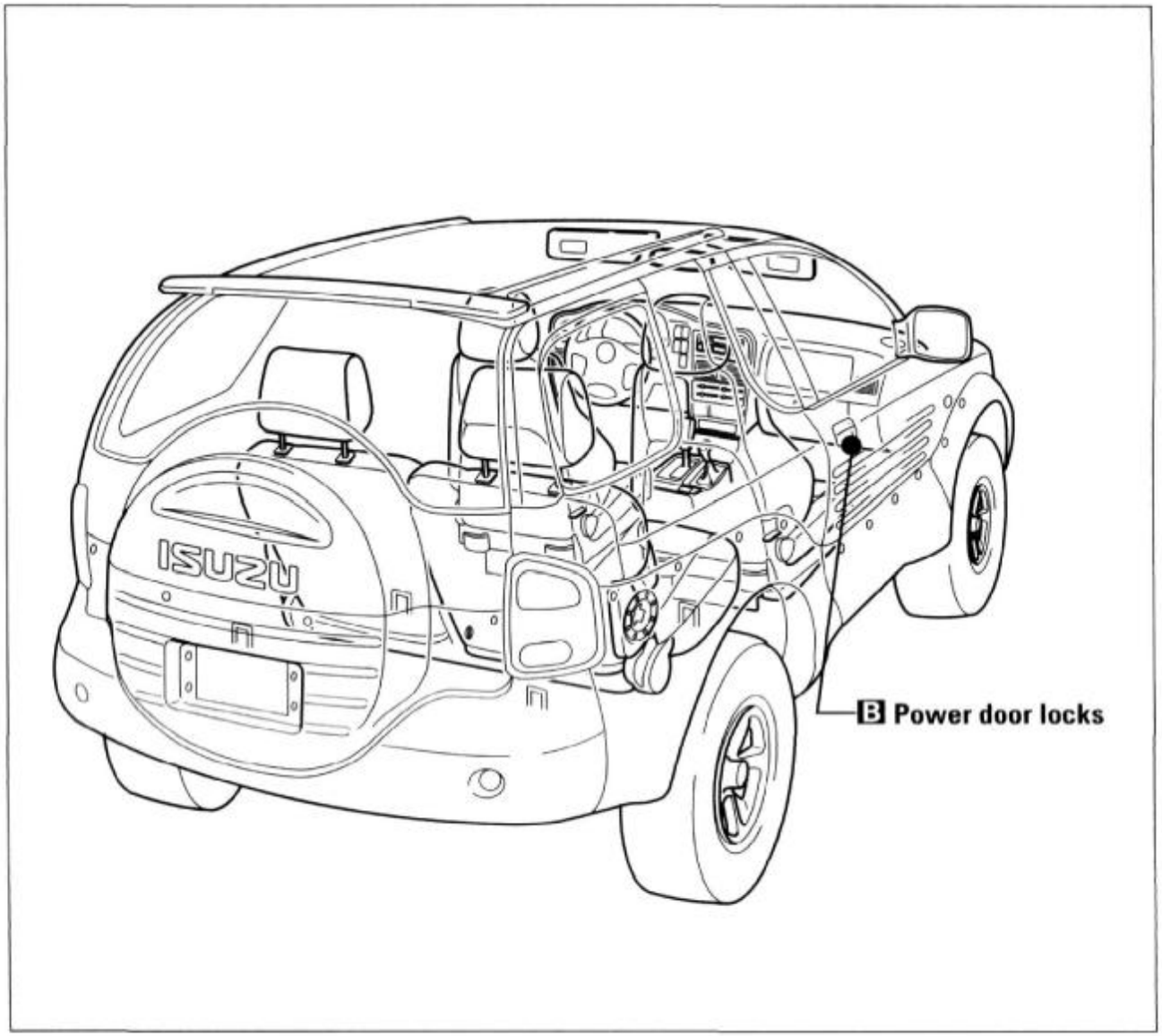


825RX020

Locking or unlocking the driver's and front passenger's door with the lock button will also lock or unlock the remaining doors.

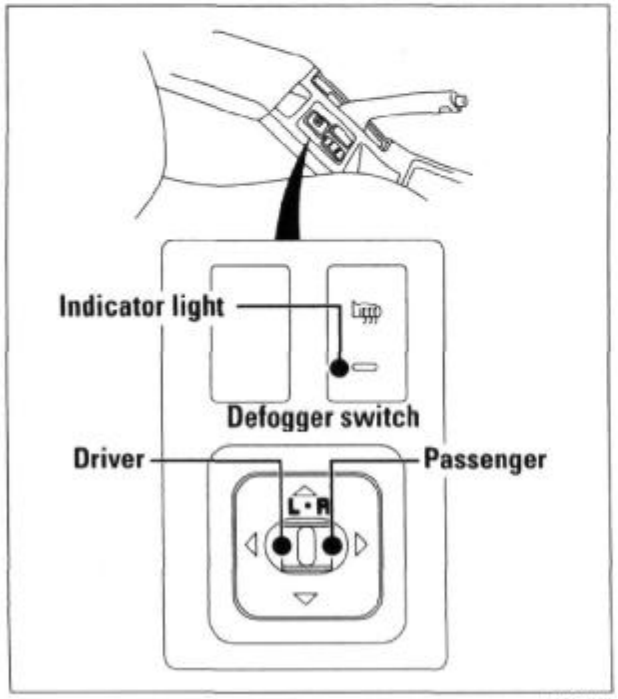
LOCK KNOB;

The doors can be locked from the inside by pushing down the lock knob. If the triangle mark on the door lock knob is visible, the door is unlocked.
To open the door from the inside, unlock the door lock, then pull the inside handle.
To open the door from the outside, pull the outside door handle.
As a standard feature the doors have overriding door locks. When the doors are locked, the door latch mechanisms are inoperative.
This prevents someone from accidentally pulling the inside handle and opening the door during vehicle operation.



C POWER EXTERIOR MIRRORS

The power exterior mirrors are controlled by a switch on the center console.
In order to adjust the mirrors the ignition switch must be turned to the accessory or on position.
When the center portion of the switch is on the left side, the driver's side mirror can be adjusted using the 4 directional switches on the top, bottom, left and right edges of the switch. Move the center portion of the switch to the right side to adjust the passenger's side mirror.

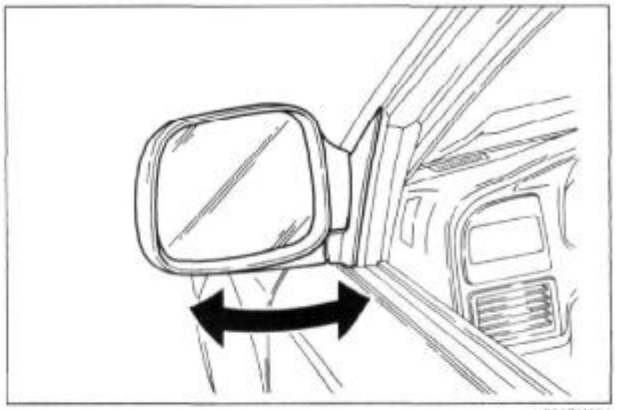


825RX043

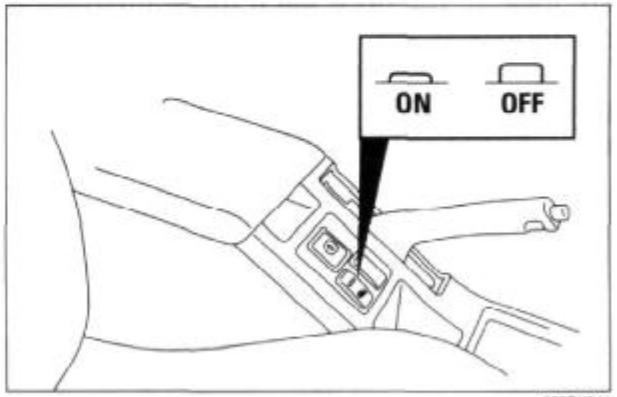
WARNING

- **Never adjust the power mirrors while the vehicle is in motion.**
- **Adjusting the power mirrors forcibly by hand will damage them.**
- **Never operate your vehicle with the mirror(s) in the collapsed position. Be sure to return the mirror(s) to the normal position before driving your vehicle.**

If necessary, the rearview mirrors may be folded flat to the rear.
To fold the mirror flat to the rear, grasp its edge and pull it in that direction.
To return the mirror to its normal position, grasp the edge and pull it forward until a distinct clicking sound is heard. This clicking sound indicates that the mirror is securely locked in place.


720RX004

D EXTERIOR MIRROR DEFOGGER



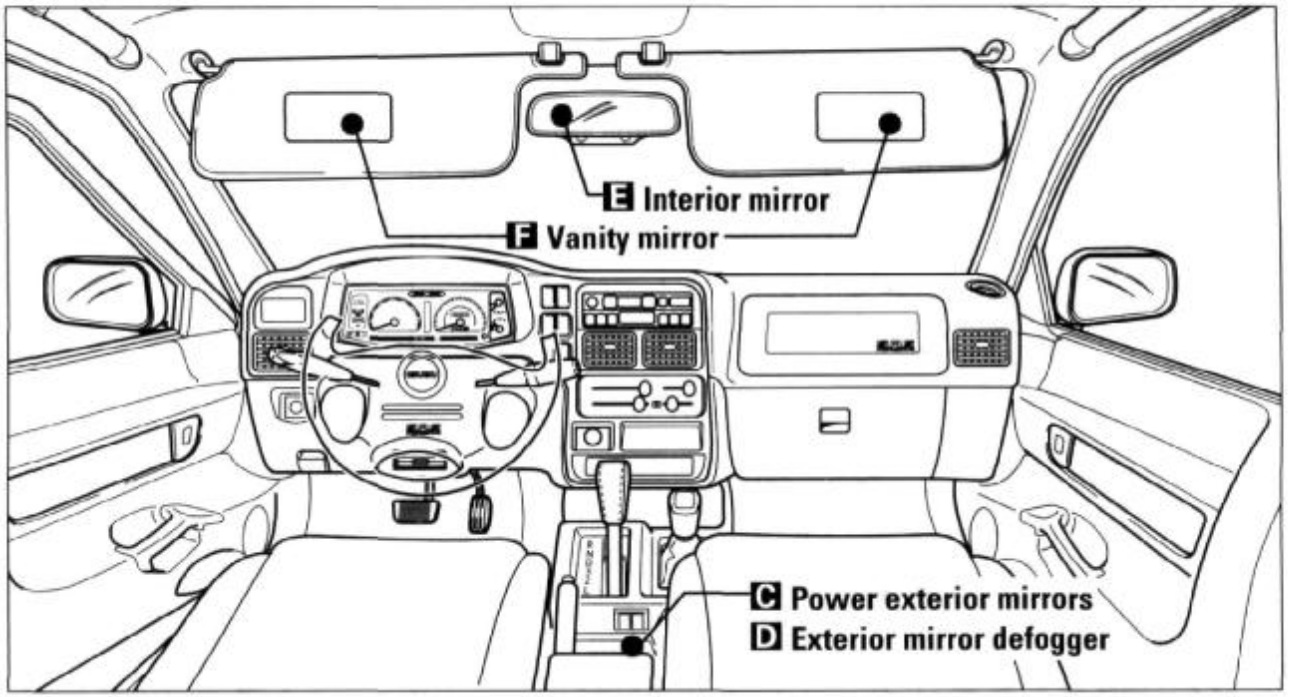
825RX044

The mirror defogger switch is located on the center console below the mirror adjustment switch.
With the key in the on position, push the

exterior mirror defogger switch to remove rain, snow, ice, etc. from the surface of the mirror. The indicator light in the switch will turn on when the switch is on. Turn off by pushing the switch again when the mirror are clear. **If the switch is left on, the battery may run down.**

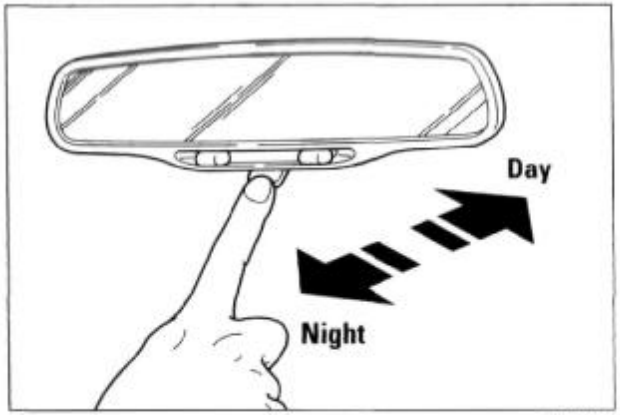
CAUTION

- **Turn off the exterior mirror defogger just as soon as the exterior mirrors becomes clear. The exterior mirror defogger draws a large battery current. Unnecessary use of the exterior mirror defogger will weaken your vehicle's battery.**



E INTERIOR MIRROR

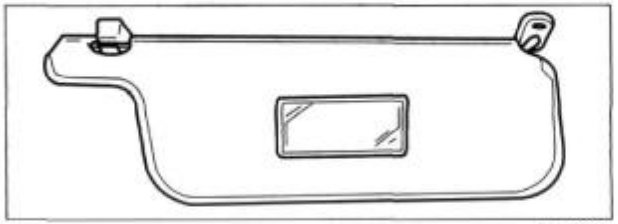
To adjust, move the mirror right or left and up or down.
Pull the lever to switch the mirror to night operation to reduce glare from the headlights of following vehicles.



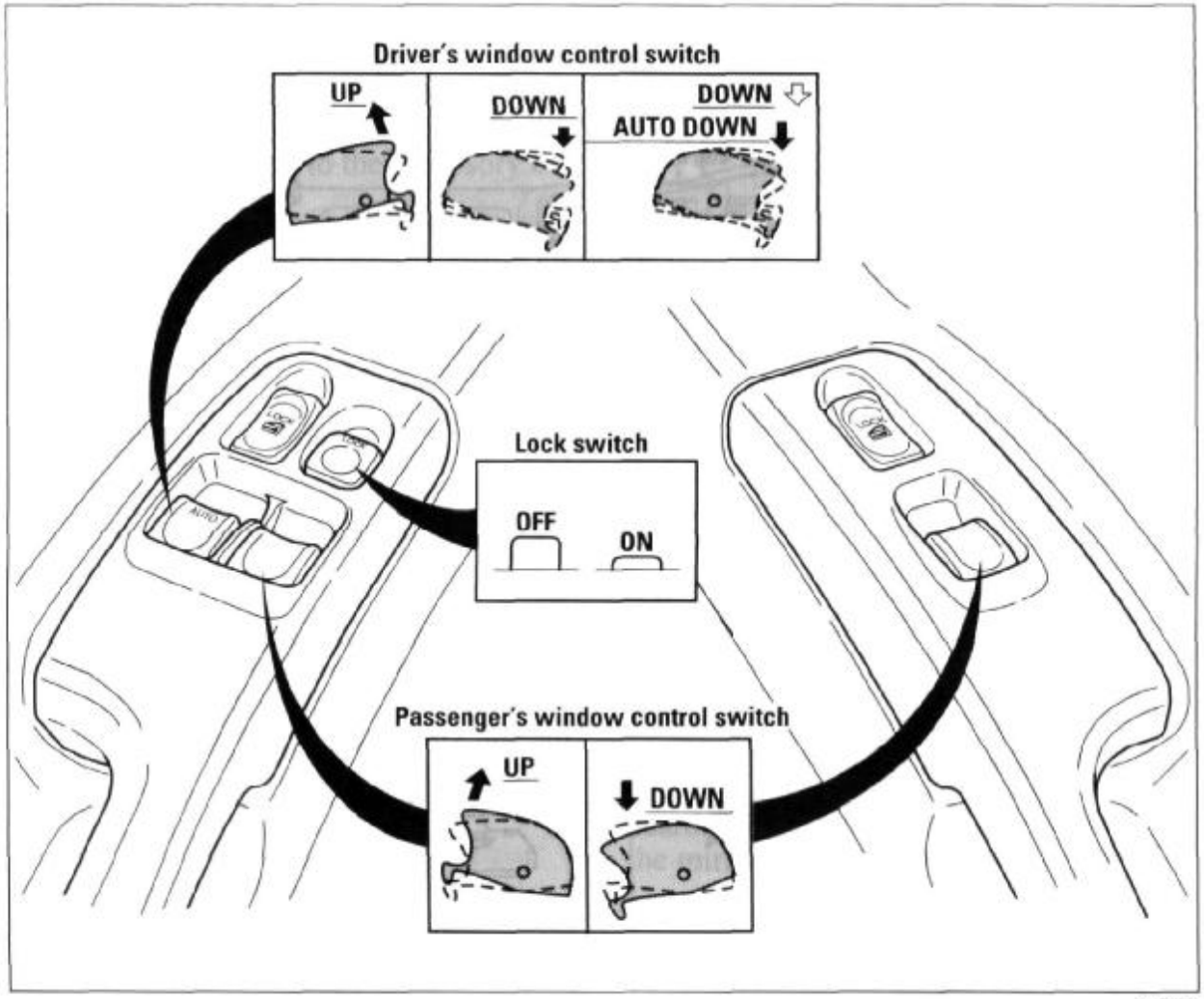
720RX003

F VANITY MIRROR

The vanity mirror is on the rear face of the sun visor on both the driver side and the passenger side.


660RX021

G POWER WINDOWS



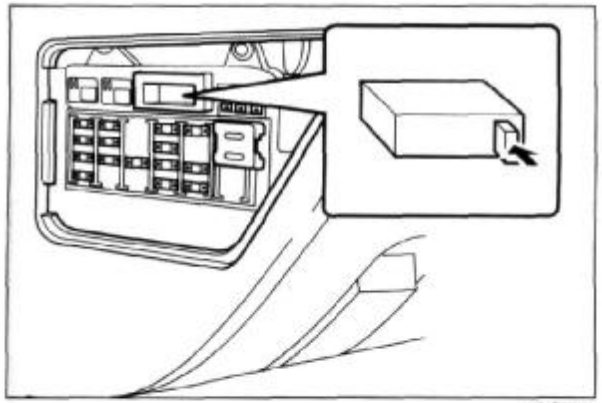
The power windows on all doors can be operated by the window control switches set in the door trim on the driver's door. Other passenger door windows can also be operated by the window control switch on each door.
A slight pressure on the driver's window control will lower the window until the control is released.
A firm pressure will lower the driver's window completely in one motion.
The window control switches will operate only when the ignition key is in the "ON" position. When the lock switch is "ON" (depressed), the passenger's window control switches do not operate even from the driver's control panel.
To raise the windows left up on the power window switch.

WARNING

⚠ •To assure the safety of children and others make sure that all passengers have their hands, etc. inside the vehicle before closing and opening the windows.
•Remove the key when leaving the vehicle to avoid unintentional window operation by children.

• Make sure the lock switch is in the "ON" position (depressed) when children are in the vehicle.

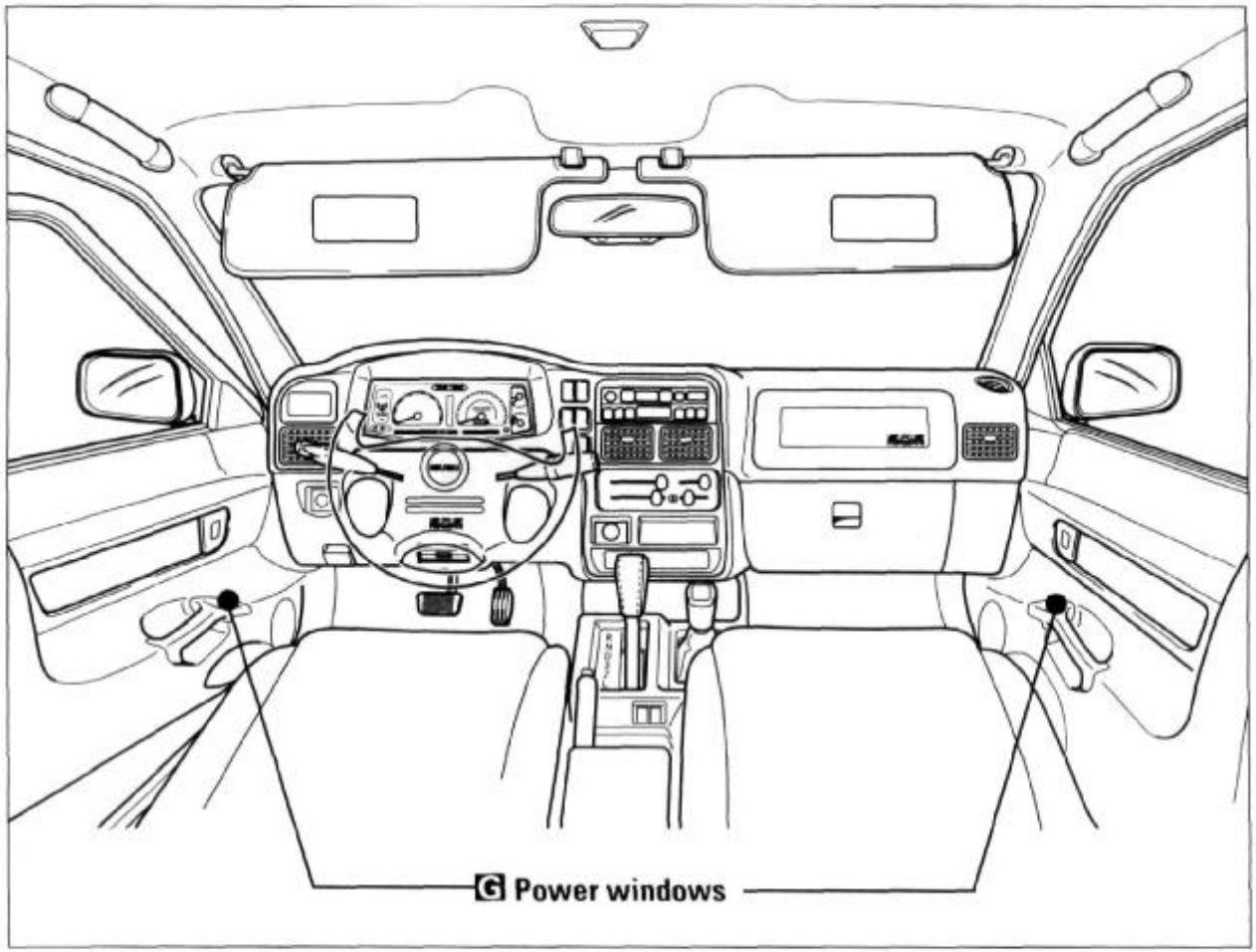
CHECKING THE CIRCUIT BREAKER



801RX011

In the event power windows do not operate, check the circuit breaker.

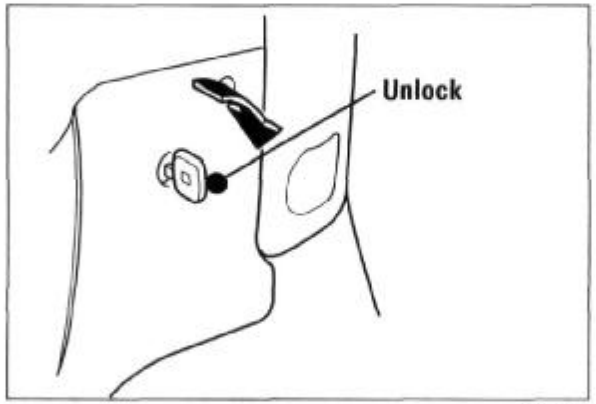
- The circuit breaker is located in the fuse box on the end of the dash panel on the drivers side.
- To reset the circuit breaker, first turn the ignition switch off and push the knob on the circuit breaker. The component should now operate. This may be done without removing the circuit breaker.



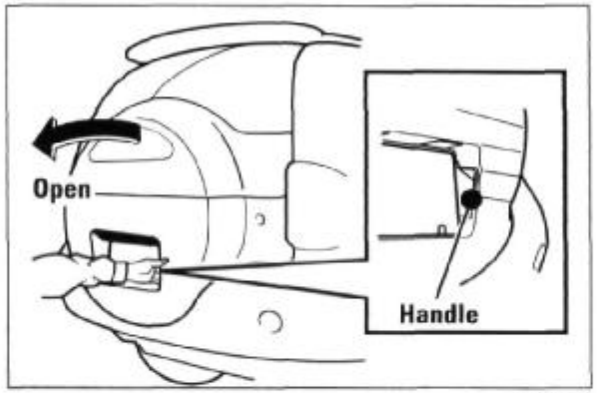
- If the circuit breaker immediately goes off again or the component does not operate, turn off the component switch and have the electrical system checked by your Isuzu Dealer as soon as possible.

H TAILGATE OPERATION

To unlock the tailgate, insert the key into the lock and turn the key clockwise.
To open the tailgate, hold the handle and pull the tailgate toward you. To close the tailgate, hold the handle and push the tailgate closed. The tailgate automatically locks when closed.



630RX015



631RX003

WARNING

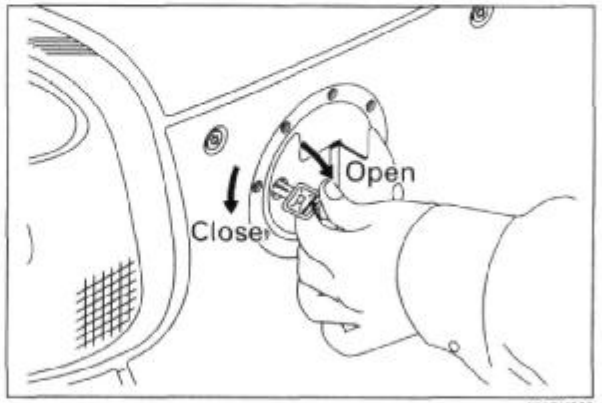
•Do not operate the vehicle with the tailgate open. Exhaust gases can enter the vehicle.

I HOOD RELEASE

Refer to "Section 8-4 Care and Maintenance" later the in this section.

J FUEL FILLER CAP

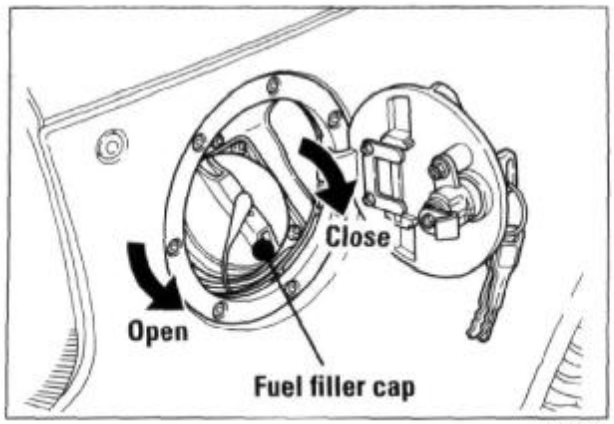
To get access to the fuel filler cap, first lift the tab on the fuel filler door. Insert the key and turn either left or right to unlock and pull open.



630RX022

To remove the fuel filler cap, turn it counterclockwise. (Open the fuel filler cap slowly and wait for any "hiss" noise to stop. Then unscrew the cap all the way.
To close the fuel filler cap, turn clockwise until a clicking sound is heard (at least three clicks).

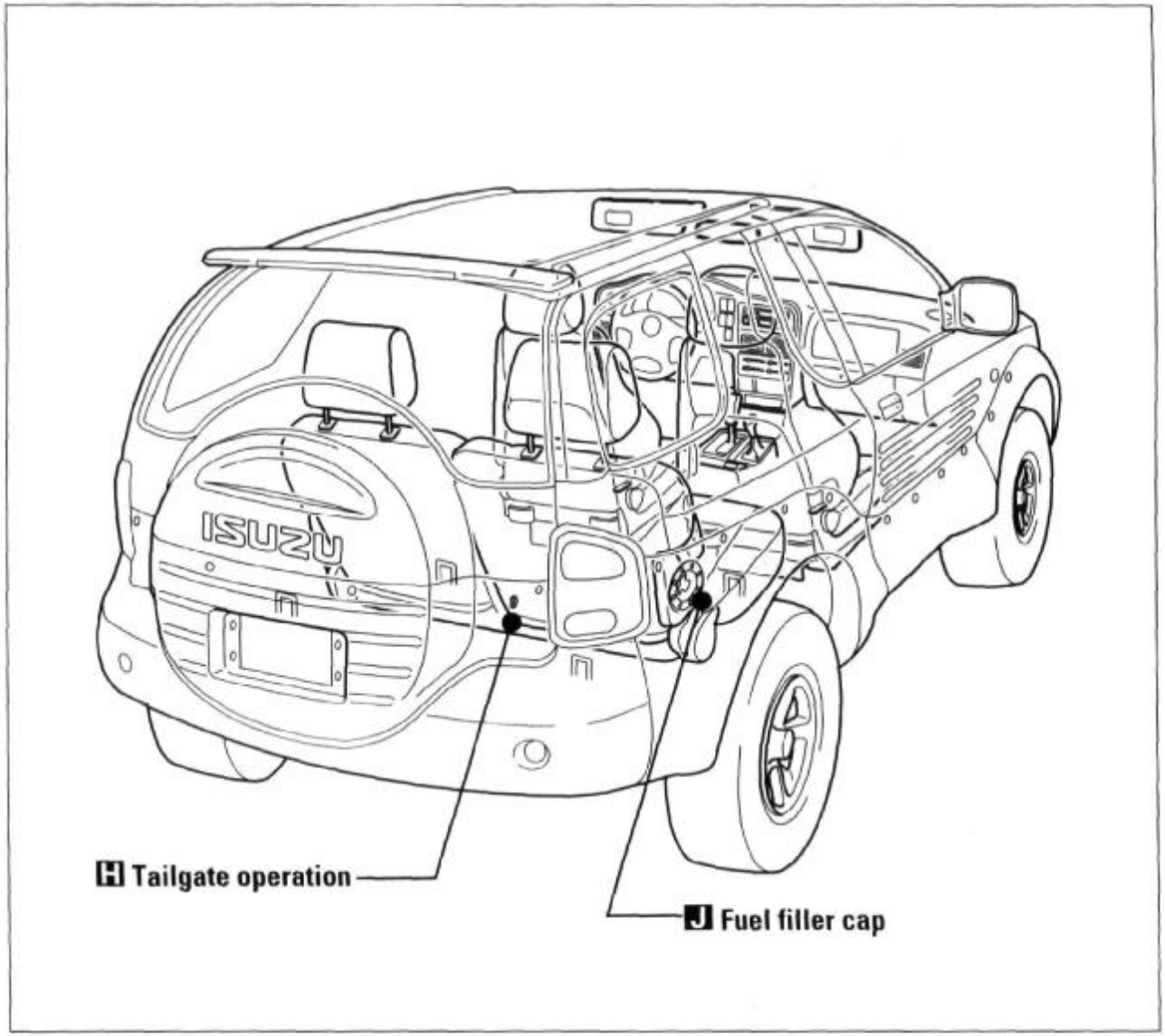
To close fuel filler door, push closed with key turned either to the right or left to lock and close tab.



630RX014

WARNING

•If you get gasoline on you and then something ignites it, you could be badly burned. Gasoline can spray out on you if you open the fuel filler cap too quickly. This spray can happen if your tank is nearly full, and it is more likely in hot weather. Open the fuel filler cap slowly and wait for any "hiss" noise to stop. Then unscrew the cap all the way.

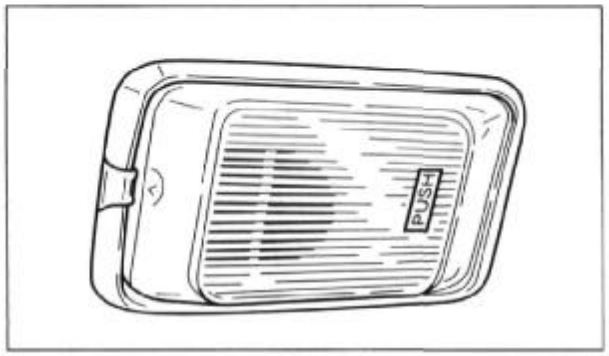


- **Turn off your engine while you are refueling the vehicle.**
- **Tighten the fuel filler cap firmly after refueling (at least 3 clicks). If the fuel filler cap is not tightened, the check engine light may come on.**
- **Never operate the vehicle without a fuel filler cap.**
- **Use only a genuine Isuzu fuel filler cap when replacement is necessary.**
- **The use of an improper fuel filler cap could cause fuel spillage in the event of an accident. The use of an improper fuel filler cap could also affect the fuel system and the emission control system.**

CAUTION

- **Use only unleaded gasoline as fuel for your vehicle. The use of leaded gasoline can cause serious engine damage.**

K DOME LIGHT WITH TIME DELAY SWITCH



660RT022

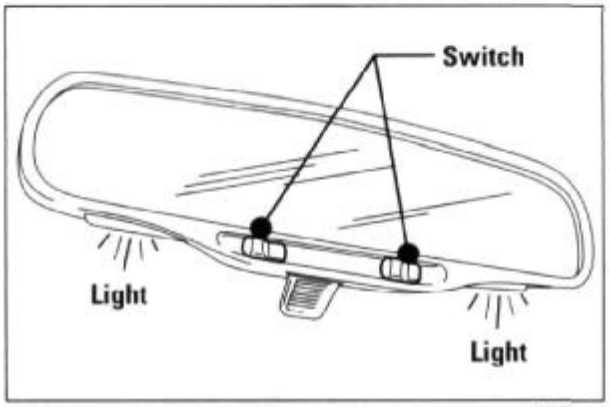
The dome light is controlled by a door jamb switch regardless of the ignition switch position. The light turns on when any of the doors are opened.
It begins to dim approximately 3 seconds after closing the door.
The light will also come on when the indicated portion on the light lens is pushed; it goes off when pushed again, regardless of the door position.

NOTE

- *To prevent the light from being left on and discharging the battery, be sure to completely close the door.*

L MAP LIGHT

There are two map lights (Right and Left). To turn on the light, push the switch knob. Push again to turn off.



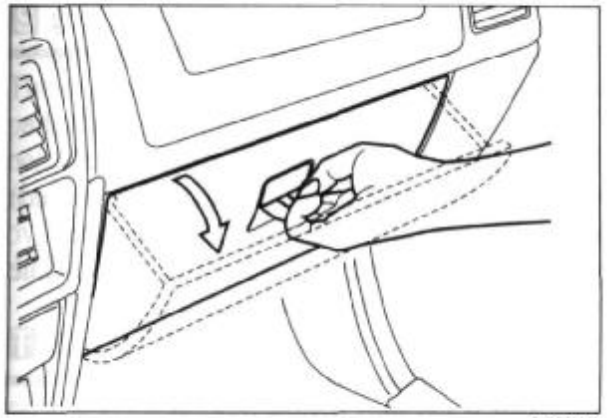
825RX042

M SUNVISOR

The sunvisor can be pivoted to the side when unhooked.

N GLOVE BOX

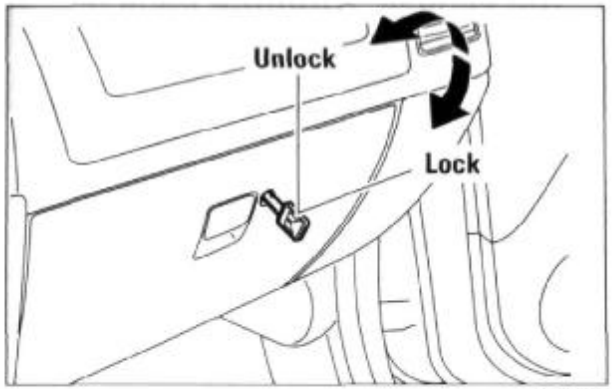
The glove box may be opened by pulling the handle.
The glove box can be locked and unlocked by using the ignition key.



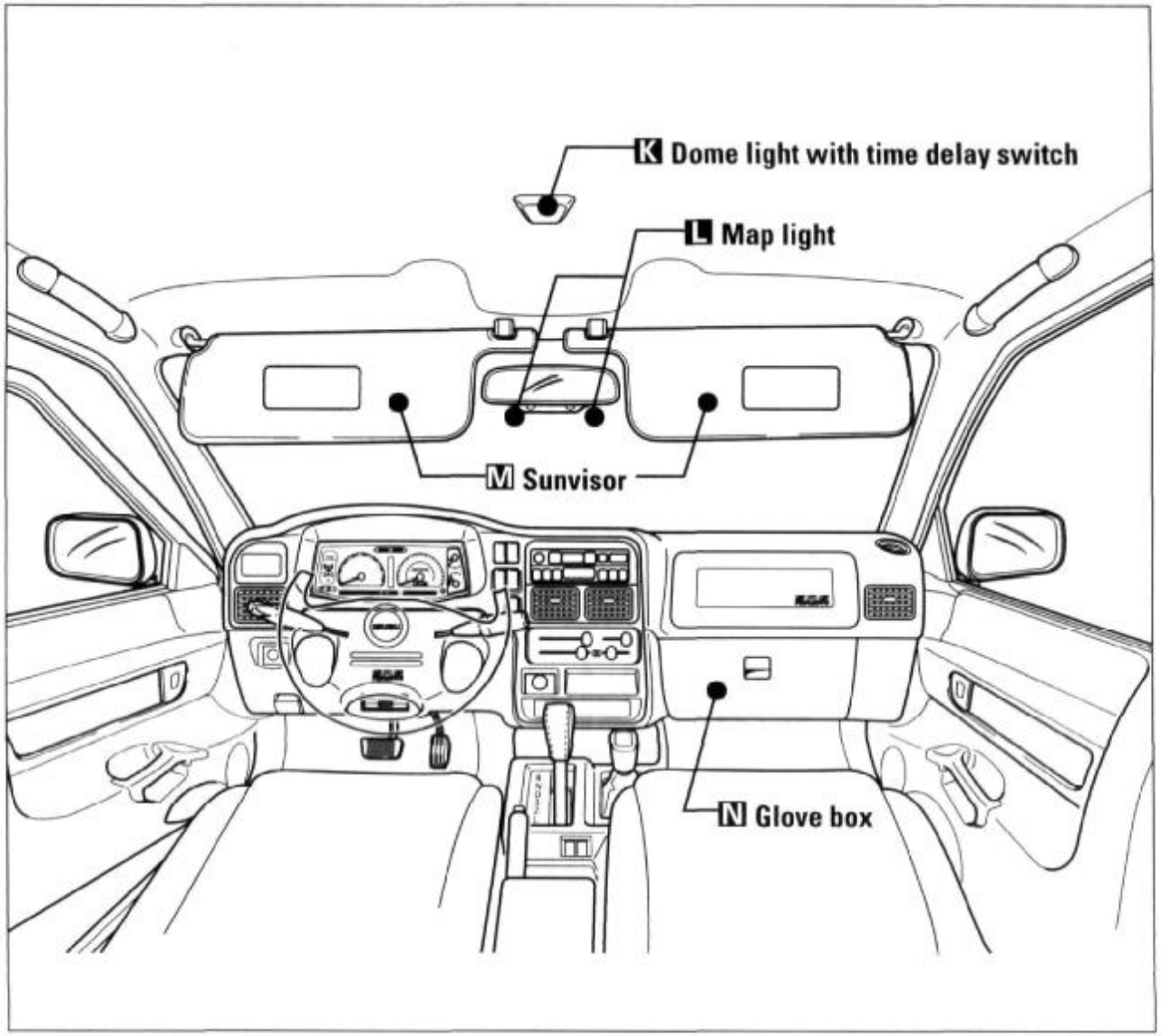
740RX063

WARNING

•Avoid driving with the glove box lid open. In the event of a sudden stop or an accident, it could cause injuries.



740RX062

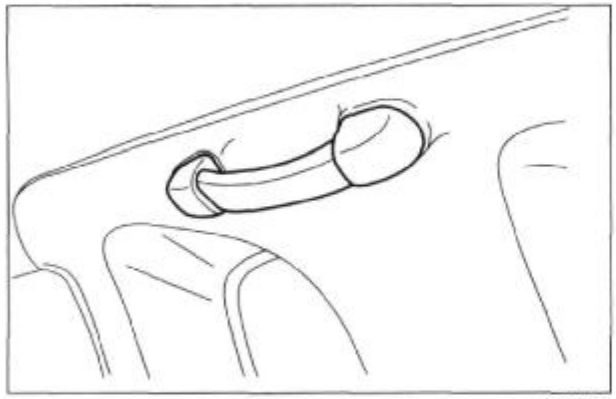


O DOOR POCKET

Room for small items is provided.

P ASSIST GRIP

The assist grip is located above the driver and passenger windows.

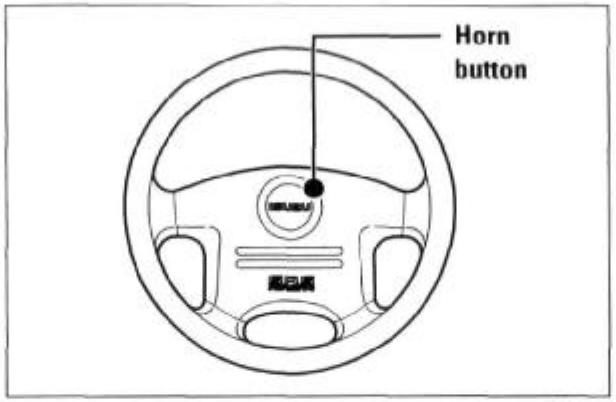


660RX024

The vehicle is also equipped with rear seat assist grips for both right and left side passenger.

O HORN BUTTON

The horn on your vehicle is actuated by pressing the center portion of the steering wheel.



430RX008

R TILT STEERING WHEEL



The operating lever for the tilt steering wheel is on the left side of the steering column.
To adjust the height of the wheel, lift the lever up to unlock the steering wheel column with the lever push up (unlocked) the wheel down or lift it to the desired position and release the lever to lock. The tilt steering wheel adjustment lever has six (6) adjustment positions.
After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is locked in position.

WARNING

•Never attempt to adjust the steering wheel angle or height while your vehicle is in motion, since it could cause loss of control of the vehicle. Stop the vehicle before making any adjustments.

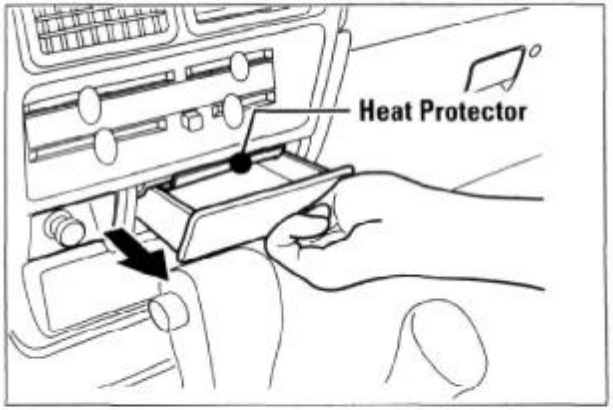
S CIGARETTE LIGHTER

The cigarette lighter is on the instrument panel. To operate, push it in. When it becomes heated, it automatically pops out ready for use. Do not hold the lighter in by hand while it is heating, as damage to the heating element may result.

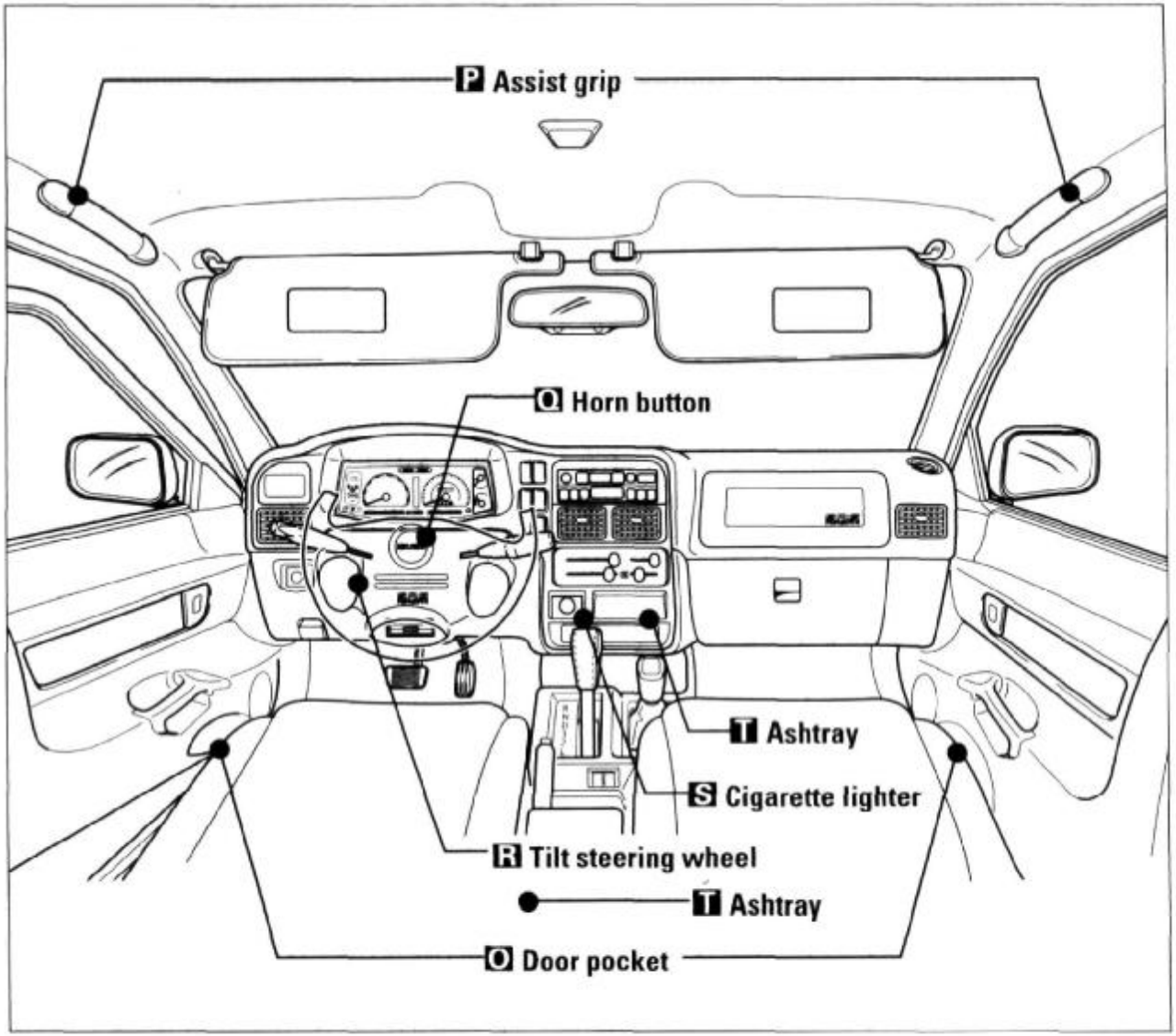
T ASHTRAY

FRONT ASHTRAY:
The ashtray may be simply pulled out for cleaning:

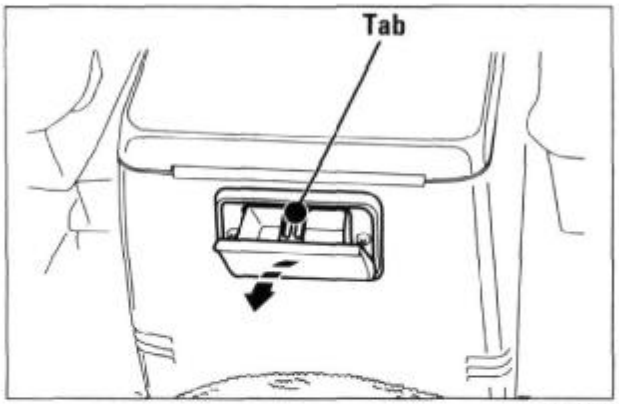
- Open ashtray.
- Push heat protector downward, pull ashtray up and remove for cleaning.



740RX064



REAR ASHTRAY:
Pull the ashtray to open it.
To remove the ashtray, open the ashtray and push down on the tab inside and pull the ashtray out.



740RX061

U FLOOR CONSOLE

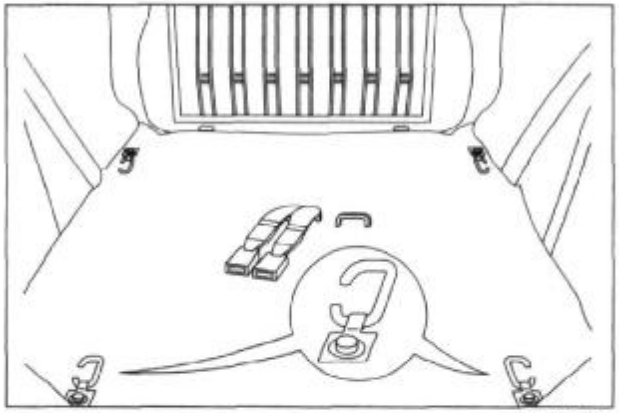
On the floor console, convenience tray and a beverage cup or can holder, cassette tape etc. can be placed.

NOTE

- *Be careful when using the beverage holder. It will not prevent liquids from being spilled from the cup during abrupt stops or steering maneuvers. Spilled liquid may soil or damage the interior of your vehicle.*

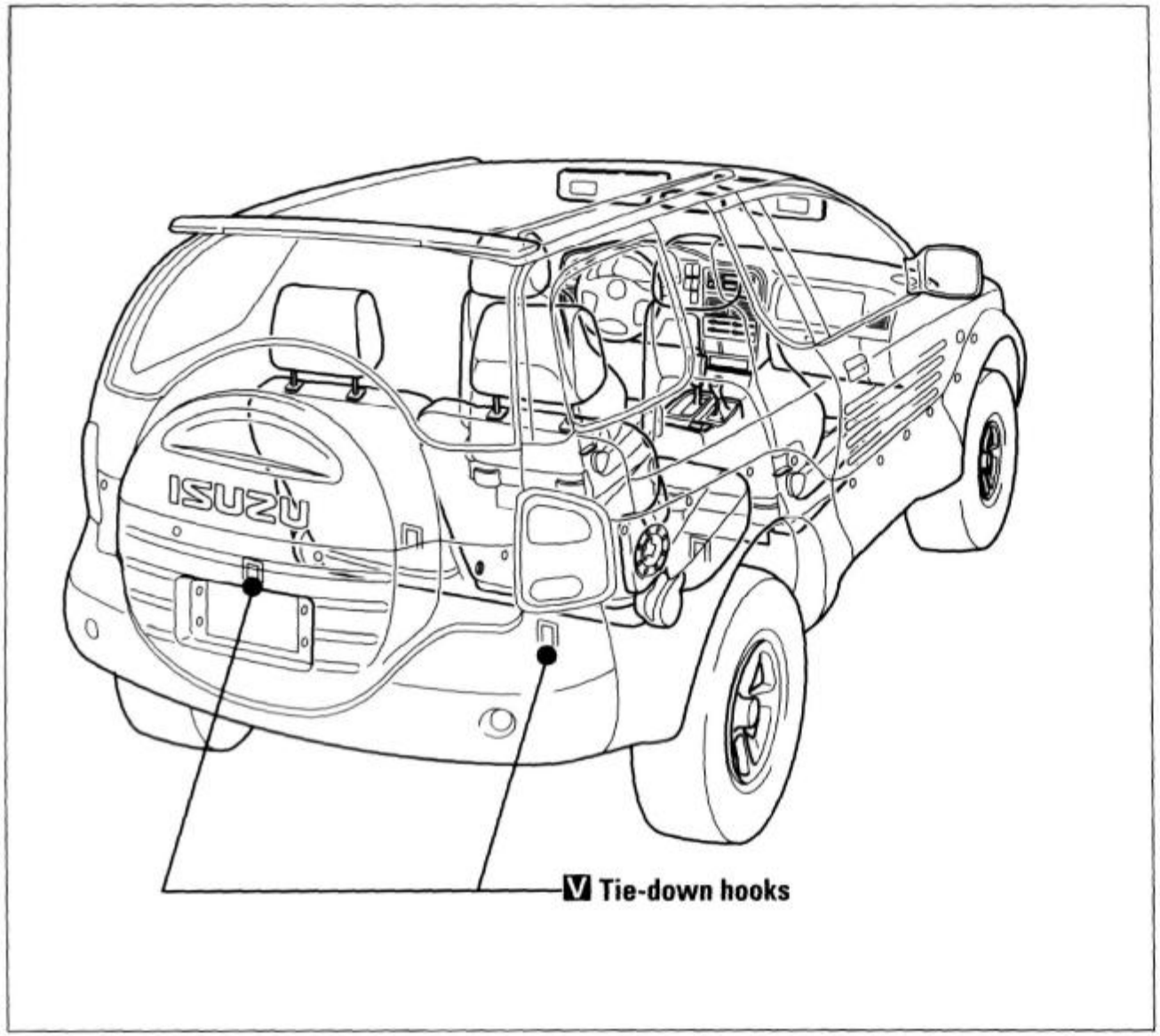
V TIE-DOWN HOOKS

The tie-downs located on the cargo area floor should be used to safely secure loads when your vehicle is moving.


68ORX001

WARNING

⚠ Safely secure all cargo in the cargo area using the available straps and tie-down hooks to prevent it from being thrown about during sharp turns or sudden stops.

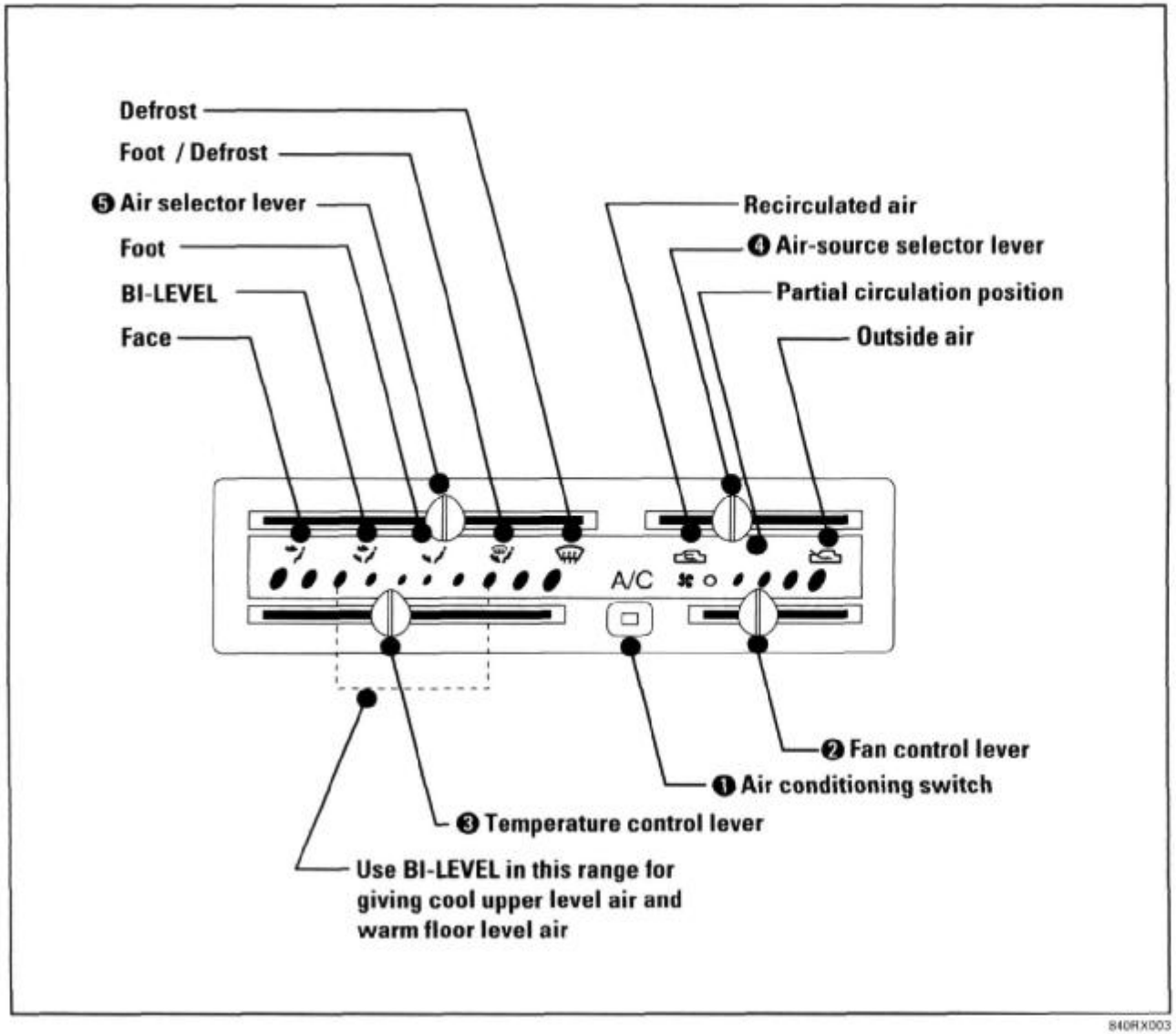

ISUZU
V Tie-down hooks

- MEMO -

5

Comfort and Convenience

5. *Comfort and Convenience* / A AIR CONDITIONING (If so equipped)



This system combines heating and cooling capabilities for comfort in all weather conditions.
During some air conditioning operating conditions, slight increases and decreases of engine speed/power may be experienced. This should be considered normal, as the system is designed to cycle the compressor ON and OFF to maintain desired cooling. The reduced compressor operation should benefit fuel economy.

❶ AIR CONDITIONING SWITCH

Push this switch to operate the air conditioning system. The light-emitting diode in this switch lights up as the system is operating. To turn off the air conditioning, push this switch in again. The air conditioning will not operate without the fan control lever in one of "ON" positions.

❷ FAN CONTROL LEVER

The fan control lever (OFF-1-2-3-4) provides speed control of the blower fan in all Air Selector Lever positions.

❸ TEMPERATURE CONTROL LEVER

The temperature control lever regulates the temperature of the air entering the passenger compartment in all Air Selector Lever positions. Full right position (HOT) provides maximum heat and full left position (COLD) provides minimum heat (ambient air temperature).

❹ AIR-SOURCE SELECTOR LEVER

The intake of outside air and the circulation of inside air is controlled by sliding this lever left or right. For mixed inside and outside air, set the lever at the partial circulation position (center click position). Circulating only inside air for an extended period of time when the air conditioning switch is in the "OFF" position may cause windshield clouding. For good ventilation, switch to outside air as soon as possible.

❺ AIR SELECTOR LEVER

The air selector lever regulates air flow from the upper, floor and defroster outlets.

-  .....**FACE** - Air is conditioned as it passes through the system and is discharged from the upper outlets and knee level outlet (only driver side). This position is used for most air conditioning situations.
-  .....**BI-LEVEL** - Air is conditioned and discharged from the upper outlets and the floor outlets. The air from the floor outlets is warmer than the air from the upper outlets in this position. However, when the temperature control lever is moved to either the full "HOT" or the full "COLD" position, the air from the floor outlets and the air from the upper outlets will be the same temperature. This position can give cool upper level air and warm floor level air when the temperature control is adjusted between COLD and HOT. This is useful in cool weather with bright sunlight conditions.
-  .....**FOOT** - Air is delivered from the floor outlets with a small amount delivered from the side window defroster and windshield defroster outlets.
- .....**FOOT/DEFROST** - The air is blown out from the floor outlets, windshield defroster outlets and side window defroster outlets. When the windshield glass and door glass are foggy or frosty, use this FOOT/ DEFROST mode to clear off the glass while maintaining the heating performance.

NOTE

- *When Air Selector Lever is in the FOOT/DEFROST or DEFROST position, Air Conditioner is automatically turned on, even if the A/C Switch is off.*

- .....**DEFROST** - Air is conditioned and delivered from the windshield defroster outlets with a small amount delivered from the side window defroster outlets. This position is recommended for conditions of severe fogging and icing only. To obtain defrosting operation, set the air-source selector lever in the "outside air" position.

NOTE

- *When Air Selector Lever is in the FOOT/DEFROST or DEFROST position, Air Conditioner is automatically turned on, even if the A/C Switch is off.*

OPERATING TIPS - The windshield defrosting and defogging system assists in providing good visibility through the critical area of the windshield under most inclement weather conditions.
The windshield should be scraped clear, if coated with ice or snow.

To defog glass:

1. Set air selector lever to DEF.
   If set to FOOT/DEF, air will be sent to feet simultaneously with defogging. (Since airflow to glass is decreased, defogging capacity becomes lower than DEF.)
2. Set air-source selector lever to OUTSIDE AIR.

To defog glass more quickly:

- Increase airflow (Operate fan control lever).
- Set a higher temperature (Operate temp. control lever).

NOTE

- *If air-source selector lever is set to INSIDE AIR or MIDWAY, air can be conditioned quickly, but the glass is easy to fog. Therefore, set the lever to OUTSIDE AIR in the situation where the glass is foggy.*

5. *Comfort and Convenience* / B VENTILATION

Your vehicle has a flow-through ventilation system that provides a supply of outside air into the vehicle when it is moving with the air-source selector lever at the outside air position. When the vehicle is not in motion, you can get a steady flow of outside air into the vehicle with the heater or air conditioning blower running.
With the side windows closed, and the air source selector lever in the outside air position, the flow-through ventilation system provides outside air flow into the front air inlet grilles, through the vehicle and out the rear air exhaust outlet.

❶ OPERATING TIPS

- Clear snow and ice from the hood and air inlet in front of the windshield. This helps the heater and defroster work better and reduces the chance of fogging the inside of the windshield.
- Always keep the front inlet grilles clear of obstructions (leaves, ice, snow, etc.).
- Always keep the underseat air path clear of objects.

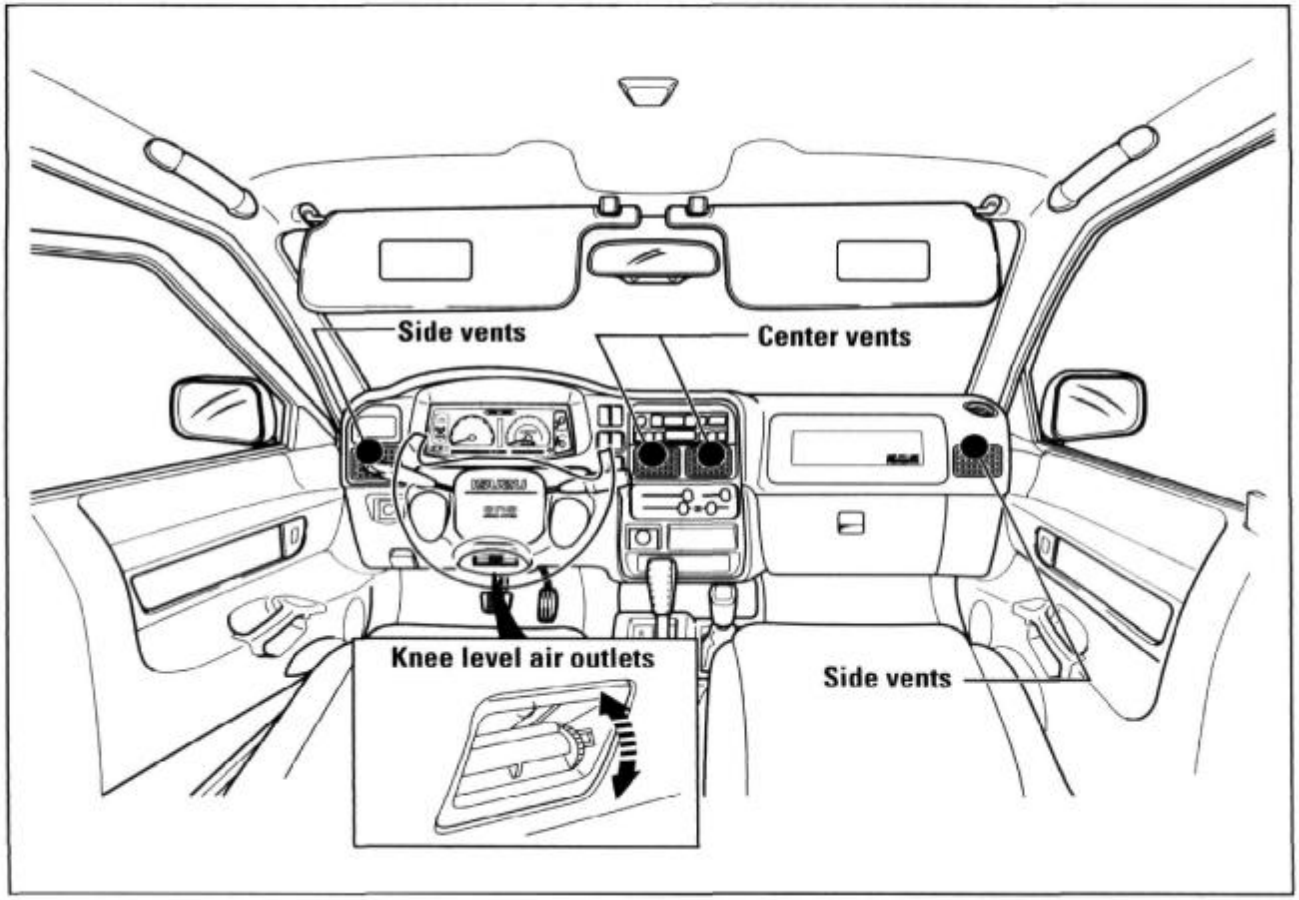
❷ AIR VENTS

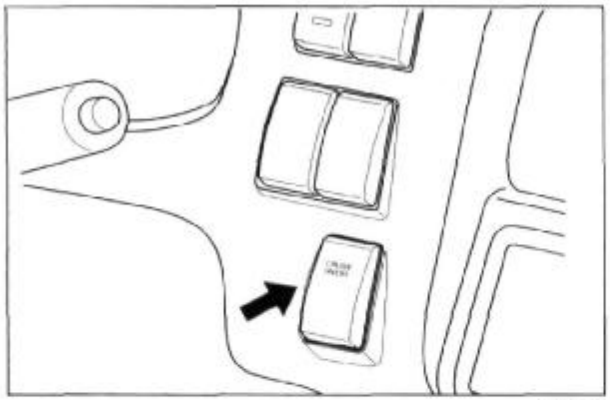
CENTER AND SIDE AIR OUTLETS

The direction of air flow can be controlled horizontally and vertically with the knobs.

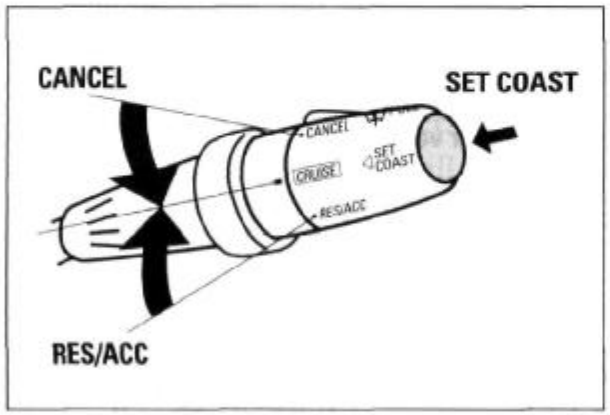
KNEE LEVEL AIR OUTLETS

The direction of air delivered at knee level can be controlled by rotating the ventilator grille vertically.





825RX023



The cruise control system can maintain a constant cruising speed of more than 25 mph (40 km/h) without manual control of the accelerator pedal.
A slight fluctuation of speed (2–3 mph) is normal.
This system is useful when cruising on a highway or in other situations where frequent deceleration and acceleration are not required.

WARNING

•For safety, do not use the cruise control system when driving in heavy traffic, on winding roads, on sharp downgrades, in snow, in slush or on slippery surfaces.

❶ OPERATION

■ *SETTING A DESIRED SPEED*

1. Push the cruise main switch to the "ON" position so that the indicator light turns on.
2. Accelerate to your desired speed using the accelerator pedal.
3. Quickly depress and release the "SET/COAST" button when the desired speed is reached. The system is now set to maintain this cruise speed. The "CRUISE SET" indicator light within the instrument panel turns on and remains on while the cruise control system is in use.

■ *ACCELERATING (while cruise control system is in use)*

Depress the accelerator pedal for acceleration.
When the accelerator pedal is released, cruising speed is gradually reduced to the preset speed.

■ *RESETTING TO HIGHER CRUISING SPEED*

You can accelerate by turning and holding the knob at the "RESUME/ACCEL" position for more than one second.
The cruise control system will be reset to the speed you are travelling when the knob is released.
For a quick reset, accelerate with the accelerator pedal to the desired speed, then depress and release the "SET/COAST" button.

■ *DECELERATING (while cruise control system is in use)*

Depress and hold the "SET/COAST" button to decelerate. Release the button when you reach the desired speed; the cruise control system will be set to that speed. The lowest speed to which the system may be set is 25 mph (40 km/h).
When it is necessary to make a quick reset, depress the brake pedal. Depress the "SET/COAST" button when you reach the desired speed.

NOTE

- *The cruise control system cannot be set to speeds below 25 mph (40 km/h).*

■ *TAP UP*

(While cruise control system is in use)

Quickly turning and releasing the knob at the "RESUME/ACCEL" position with the cruise control engaged allows you to 'tap up' the preset cruising speed. Each turn increases the preset cruising speed by one mile (1.6 km) per hour. The preset cruising speed can be increased by up to ten miles (16 km) per hour in this manner.

■ *TAP DOWN*

(While cruise control system is in use)

Quickly depressing and releasing the "SET/COAST" button with the cruise control engaged allows you to 'tap down' the preset cruising speed. Each turn decreases the preset cruising speed by one mile (1.6 km) per hour. The preset cruising speed can be decreased to a minimum of twenty-five miles (40 km) per hour in this manner.

■ *DISENGAGING*

Disengage the cruise control system by depressing the brake pedal or the clutch pedal on manual transmission vehicles.

You can also turn off the system by turning the knob to the "CANCEL" position (then releasing), or by pushing the cruise main switch to "OFF" position.

❷ CLEARING SYSTEM

The cruise control system will be canceled when any of the following conditions apply:

1. When the brake pedal is depressed.
2. When the automatic transmission is shifted to the "N" position.
3. When cruising speed becomes approximately 16 mph (26 km/h) or lower.
4. When cruising speed is lower than preset speed by 12 mph (19 km/h) or more.
5. When the cruise main switch is pushed to the "OFF" position.
6. When the key switch is turned to the "OFF" position.
7. When depressing the "SET/COAST" button and turning the knob to the "RESUME/ACCEL" position at the same time.
8. When trouble develops in the system.
9. When the knob is turned to the "CANCEL" position.

NOTE

- *On steep upgrades, it may become difficult to maintain the preset speed. The cruise control system may allow vehicle speed to lower than the preset speed by 12 mph (9 km/h).*

❸ RECOVERY OF SET SPEED

If the cruise control is cancelled as described by items 1 thru 4 above, the originally set cruise speed can be recovered by quickly turning and releasing the knob at the "RESUME/ACCEL" position, provided your current cruise speed is approximately 25 mph (40 km/h) or higher.

WARNING

⚠ To help keep the vehicle under control, do not use the cruise control and particularly its RESUME/ACCEL feature under the following conditions:

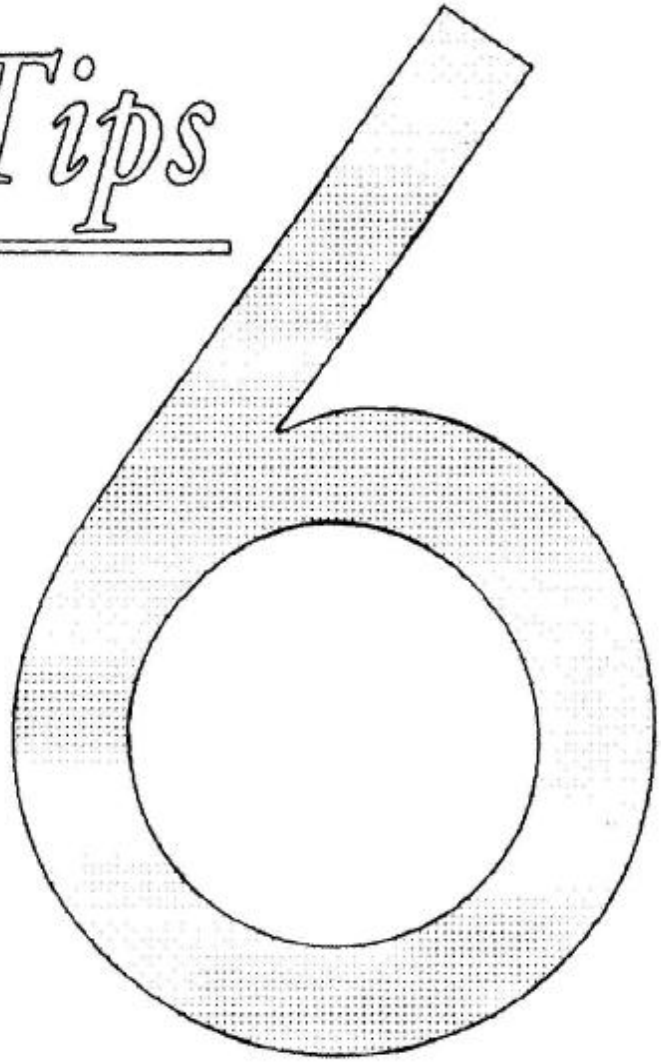
- When the previously set speed is faster than the existing traffic flow.
- When it is not possible to keep the vehicle at a set speed.
- On slippery roads, such as those covered with snow or ice.
- On winding roads, in heavy or varying traffic volume, or in traffic that varies in speed.

CAUTION

- Keep the cruise main switch in the OFF position unless using the cruise control system.
- If a malfunction has developed in the cruise control system, have the system checked and corrected as soon as possible by your Isuzu Dealer.

- MEMO -

Driving Tips



6. *Driving Tips*

A ON-PAVEMENT AND OFF-ROAD DRIVING GUIDELINES

WARNING

•Utility vehicles have higher ground clearance and a narrower track to make them capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give them a higher center of gravity than ordinary cars. An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road allowing you to anticipate problems. They are not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional vehicles any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. If at all possible, avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.

Always use your safety belts. Also refer to the supplement, "Driving your 4-wheel Drive Vehicle".

B BEFORE ENTERING THE VEHICLE

1. See that windows, mirrors, lights and reflectors are clean and unobstructed.
2. Check whether any tires are low or flat. You will need a pressure gauge to tell if tires are properly inflated.
3. Check that all lights work.
4. Check for fluid leaks.
5. Be sure everything is properly stowed.
6. Check the area behind the vehicle if you are about to back up.

C BEFORE DRIVING THE VEHICLE

1. Lock all doors.
2. Adjust seat and any movable head restraint.
3. Adjust inside and outside mirrors.
4. Check that all the indicator lights work when the key switch is turned to the "ON" or "START" position.
5. Check all gauges (including the fuel gauge).
6. Release the parking brake (and make sure the "BRAKE" light turns off).

See related topics in this manual if problems are found.

7. Never let anyone ride in the cargo area or any other place in or on this vehicle where there is no seat belt.

D STARTING THE ENGINE

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Place the shift lever in "P" or "N" position ("P" is preferred). A starter safety switch prevents the starter from operating while the shift lever is in any drive position. If it is necessary to restart the engine with the vehicle moving, place the shift lever in "N" (never in "P").
3. Start the engine as follows.

TIPS ON STARTING

1. Do not touch the accelerator pedal. Start the engine by turning the ignition switch to the "START".

   If the engine does not start in 10 seconds, wait 15 seconds to let the starter cool down. Then crank the

engine at wide open throttle for a maximum of 10 seconds.
If the engine still does not start, turn the key to "OFF" and wait another 15 seconds and repeat the entire procedure.

2. Return the ignition switch to the "ON" position as soon as the engine is started.
3. Apply the brake pedal and shift into the proper gear. Release the parking brake, brake pedal and clutch and drive off.
   In models with automatic transmission, you cannot shift from "P" (Park) position to any other position unless the brake pedal is applied.

CAUTION

- **Do not crank the engine for more than 10 seconds at a time. Wait 15 seconds before trying again.**
- **Do not race the engine immediately after starting it.**

E NEW VEHICLE "BREAK-IN"

CAUTION

- **You may drive your new vehicle from its very first mile/kilometer without following a formal "break-in" schedule. However, there are things you can do during the first few hundred miles/kilometers of driving that will add to the future performance and economy of your vehicle.**
- **It is recommended that your speed during the first 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) be limited to a maximum of 75 mph (120 km/h) and that you do not drive for long periods at any one constant speed, either fast or slow. During this period, avoid full-throttle starts and, if possible, avoid hard stops especially during the first 200 miles (320 kilometers) of driving.**
- **Always drive at moderate speed until the engine has completely warmed up.**
- **If you plan to use your new vehicle for trailer towing, see "Trailer Towing" in this section of the manual for additional information.**

F ENGINE EXHAUST GAS SAFETY

WARNING

⚠ Avoid breathing exhaust gases because they contain carbon monoxide, which has no color or odor. Carbon monoxide is a dangerous gas. It can cause unconsciousness and can be lethal.
If at any time you suspect that exhaust fumes are entering the vehicle, have the problem checked and corrected as soon as possible. If you must drive under these conditions, drive only with ALL windows fully OPEN.
Protect against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle by keeping the exhaust system, vehicle body and the flow-through ventilation system properly maintained. It is recommended that the exhaust system and vehicle body be inspected by a trained Isuzu technician at your Isuzu Dealer:

- Each time the vehicle is raised for an oil change.
- Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system.
- Whenever the exhaust system, underbody, or rear of the vehicle is damaged.To ensure proper operation of the vehicle's ventilation system, keep the front ventilation inlet grille in front of the windshield clear of snow, leaves, or other obstructions at all times.

G PARKING WITH ENGINE RUNNING

WARNING

⚠
- Carbon monoxide build-up may occur under a parked vehicle with the engine running. Assure proper ventilation.

Do not run the engine in confined areas (such as garages or next to a building) any more than needed to move the vehicle in or out of the area. When the vehicle is stopped in a CONFINED area with the engine running for any more than a short time, adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle as follows:
On vehicles with or without air conditioning, set the fan control lever to medium or high speed and set the air source selector lever to the "Outside Air" position.
The tailgate should be closed while driving to help prevent drawing exhaust gases into the vehicle. If the tailgate must remain open for some reason while moving, these precautions should be followed:

- Close all of the windows.
- Adjust the heating or cooling system to force outside air into the vehicle as described above, but with the fan set at high speed.
- Keep the exhaust tailpipe area clear of snow and other material to help reduce the

buildup of exhaust gases under the vehicle.
- **Take special care to prevent the chance of carbon monoxide exposure if a change is made to the vehicle (such as using a cargo cover or camper), or if a special body or other equipment is added for recreational or other use. Also, some recreational vehicle appliances (such as lights, refrigerators, stoves, heaters) may give off carbon monoxide. Use these appliances only if there is enough ventilation.**

PARKING

When leaving your vehicle unattended:
- Set the parking brake.
- Place the shift lever in "P" (Park) position for automatic transmission.
- Turn the key to the "LOCK" position.
- Remove the key. The buzzer is designed to remind you.
- Close all windows and lock all doors.
- Check to make certain lights are turned off. The buzzer is designed to remind you.
- Make sure the transfer control lever is in High or 4L.

PARKING TIPS

- Never drive the vehicle with the parking brake set as this may overheat the rear brakes, reducing their effectiveness and causing excessive wear or damage.
- Always apply the parking brake whenever you leave the vehicle.
- The parking brake should be set first whenever leaving the driver's seat. If the vehicle is parked on a grade and the transmission shift lever is placed in "P" (Park) position before the parking brake is set, the weight of the vehicle may exert so much force on the parking pawl in the transmission that it may be difficult to pull the shift lever out of "P" (Park) position. To prevent this the parking brake should be applied BEFORE moving the shift lever to "P" (Park). When preparing to move the vehicle the shift lever should be moved out of the "P" (Park) position BEFORE releasing the parking brake. It is good driving practice to set the parking brake first, then place the transmission in "PARK" position, even on level surfaces.
- If the parking brake does not work properly, have the vehicle serviced by your Isuzu Dealer.

WARNING

- **Never leave a child alone and unattended inside the vehicle. The child could activate the vehicle controls, resulting in an accident.**
- **Do not drive through, idle or park your vehicle over combustible materials, such as grass or leaves. They could touch the hot exhaust system and ignite.**

CAUTION

- **Do not leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running. If the engine should overheat, you would not be there to react to the temperature warning light or gauge. This could result in costly damage to your vehicle and its contents.**

BRAKES

ANTI-LOCK BRAKE SYSTEM

Your vehicle has an advanced electronic braking system that will help to prevent skidding. There is an amber "ABS" indicator light located on the instrument panel (See "Anti-Lock Brake System in Section 2).

This light will come on and go out after a few seconds when the key is turned to the "ON" position and when starting the engine. If it stays on, or comes on while you are driving, you may have a problem with your anti-lock brake system.

The anti-lock brake system is designed to prevent lock-up of the wheels during braking by automatically changing the brake pressure. This occurs only during braking which would have caused one or more wheels to lock. When the anti-lock system operates, it causes the brake pedal to pulsate, and it may push back against your foot; this is normal. A pulsating brake pedal may be an indication of a slippery road; adjust your driving accordingly.

At this time, a slight ticking or popping noise may be heard from the brake system; this is normal also.

To use anti-lock, don't "pump" your brakes. Just hold the pedal down and let anti-lock work for you.

At each start-up, when the brake pedal is initially pressed, a pulse may be felt in the brake pedal and a "cluck" noise may be heard as the anti-lock brake system self-checks. This is normal.

When the brake is applied while turning corners or driving over sharp drops or rises in the road, it can lead to the activation of the anti-lock brake system. However, this is normal.

The anti-lock brake system does not activate until the speed of the vehicle reaches 6 mph (10 km/h). The anti-lock brake system will cease to operate once the speed of the vehicle is reduced to approximately 3 mph (5 km/h).

WARNING

⚠ •Even with the anti-lock brake system, don't get too close to vehicles in front of you. Keep safe following distances, whether or not your vehicle has the anit-lock brake system.
The anti-lock feature is designed to help you maintain steering control during braking, but there could still be some loss of steering control under certain conditions. Driving too fast around curves or turns (especially on slippery pavement) might result in loss of control. Drive only as fast as conditions permit; remember, loss of control can cause an accident.
Even with the anti-lock brake system, driving, steering, and braking traction are reduced on slippery surfaces. The operation of the anti-lock brake system on gravel roads or deep packed snow roads may result in a longer stopping distance than for vehicles without an anti-lock brake system. Slow down and adjust your driving to such conditions. See "Braking and Steering Technique" in this Section.

DRIVING WITH WET BRAKES

WARNING

•Driving through water deep enough to wet the brakes may cause the brakes to work improperly. As a result, the vehicle will not slow down at the usual rate. It may pull in either direction. First look to the rear for other vehicle, then apply the brakes lightly to see whether water has affected braking ability. To dry the brakes quickly, step lightly on the brake pedal. At the same time maintain a safe forward speed with sufficient clearance ahead, to the rear and to the sides. Continue this procedure until the brakes operate normally.

- **Never drive the vehicle with the brake lights burned out. Vehicles following your vehicle will be unable to see that you are braking. This is extremely dangerous.**
- **The brake system warning light is explained under "Instrument Panel and Controls" in Section 2.**

POWER BRAKES

WARNING

•If the power assist fails because of a stalled engine or other reason, the brakes can usually still be applied with the power assist at least one time by using reserve vacuum.

- **The system is designed to bring the vehicle to a full stop on reserve vacuum if the brake pedal is applied once and held down. However, the reserve vacuum is partly used up each time the brake pedal is applied and released. Do not pump the brakes when the power assist has been lost, except when needed to maintain steering control on slippery surfaces.**
- **Without the power assist, the vehicle can still be stopped by pushing harder on the brake pedal. However, the stopping distance may be longer, even though the brakes themselves remain fully operational.**

SELF-ADJUSTING BRAKES

They have been designed so that periodic brake adjustment is not needed.
The brakes adjust themselves each time the brakes are firmly applied.
Thus, if the brake pedal goes down farther than normal due to a lack of adjustment, drive backward and forward a few times. Apply the brakes intermittently.
See your Isuzu Dealer if the pedal height does not return to normal or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel, which could be a sign of other brake trouble.
Also, see your Isuzu Dealer if the parking brake needs adjustment.

WARNING

•Before going down a steep or long grade, reduce the speed and shift the transmission into a lower gear to control vehicle speed. Do not hold the brake pedal down too long or too often. This could cause the brakes to over heat and not work properly.

CAUTION

- **"Riding the brake" by resting your foot on the brake pedal when not intending to brake can cause overheated brakes. This will result in abnormally high brake temperatures, excessive lining wear and increased stopping distances.**

BRAKE WEAR INDICATORS

Front and rear brakes have built-in wear indicators which should make a high-pitched squealing or cricket-like warning sound when the brake pads are worn to where new pads are needed. The sound will come and go or be heard all the time when the vehicle is moving, but may stop when the brake pedal is pushed down firmly. Expensive damage can result if pads are not replaced immediately when needed.

WARNING

- **The brake wear warning sound means that sooner or later your brakes won't work well. Which could lead to an accident. When you hear the brake wear warning sound, have your vehicle serviced immediately.**

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY SURFACES

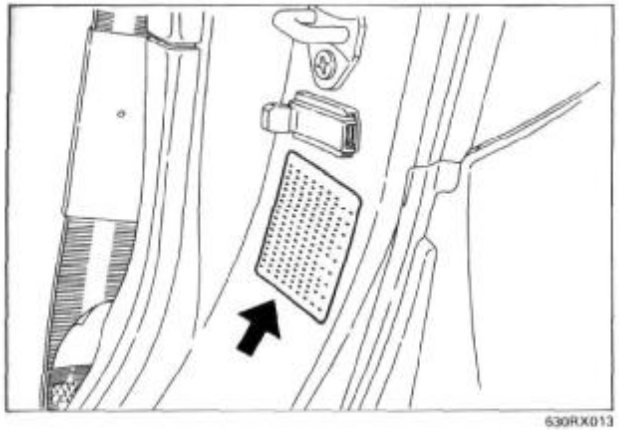
Driving, steering, and braking traction are reduced when water, snow, ice, gravel, or other materials are on the road. Slow down and adjust your driving to such conditions. It is important to slow down when it is slippery because stopping distances will be longer and vehicle control will be more limited. While driving on a surface with reduced traction, avoid maneuvers involving sudden steering, acceleration, or braking (including engine braking due to shifting to lower gear), which could cause the tires to skid.

Drivers may not realize the surface is slippery until the vehicle is skidding. Learn to recognize warning clues - such as enough water or ice on the road to make a "mirrored surface" - and slow down when there is any doubt. Also see "Traction" under "Tires" in this Section.

TIRES

The tires installed on your vehicle are shown on the Certification Label (located on the driver's door lock pillar). They are engineered to provide a proper balance of performance characteristics for normal vehicle operation.

CERTIFICATION LABEL



Use only proper size tires.
This Section has some tips on how you can obtain the most benefit from these tires.

WARNING

•Your vehicle must be equipped with the same size and type of tires of equal circumference on all four wheels. This is very important for all replacement tires. Do not mix radial-ply and bias-ply or bias-belted tires. If all tires are not the same size and type, unpredictable handling may result.

•Certain combinations of replacement tires and wheels may change tread measurement resulting in changes of steering and suspension geometry. This could cause unpredictable handling and stress to steering and suspension components. Use only tires and wheels approved for your vehicle.

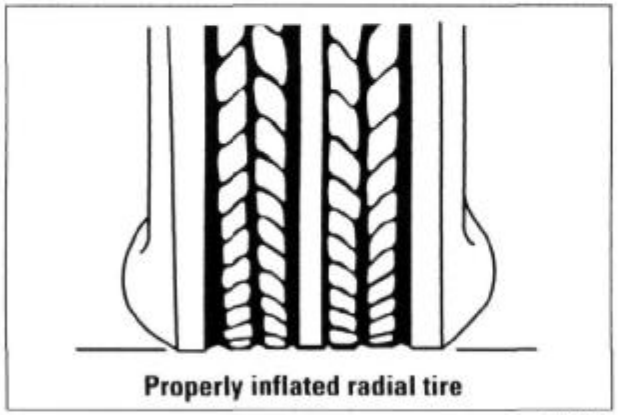
INFLATION PRESSURE

The cold inflation pressures for your factory installed tires are listed on the Certification Label.
Your tires must be inflated to these pressures to obtain the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) or GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating).
Incorrect tire inflation pressures can have adverse effects on tire life and vehicle performance. Too low an air pressure causes increased tire flexing and heat buildup. This weakens the tire and increases the chance of damage or failure. It can result in tire overloading, abnormal tire wear, adverse vehicle handling, and reduced fuel mileage. Too high an air pressure can result in abnormal wear, harsh ride, and increased chance of damage from road hazards.
Tire inflation pressures should be checked (this includes the spare tire) at least monthly and when checking the load you plan to carry in your vehicle. Always check tire inflation pressures when the tires are "cold".

1. The "cold" tire inflation pressure is the tire pressure when a vehicle has not been driven more than one mile (1.6 kilometers) after sitting for three hours or more.
2. It is normal for tire pressures to increase 4-8 psi (30 -60 kPa) or more when the tire becomes hot from driving. Do not reduce tire inflation pressures after driving your vehicle. This reduces cold inflation pressure

and increases tire flexing, which can result in tire damage and failure.

3. Always use a tire pressure gauge (a pocket-type gauge is advised) when checking inflation pressures. Visual inspection of tires for inflation pressures is not enough, especially in the case of radial tires.
   Underinflated radial tires may look similar to correctly inflated radial tires. If the inflation pressure on a tire is often found to be low, have your Isuzu Dealer correct the cause.



Properly inflated radial tire

480RT011

4. Be sure to replace the tire inflation valve caps, when damaged, to prevent dirt and moisture from getting into the valve core and causing air leakage.
5. If air loss occurs while driving, do not drive on the deflated tire more than is needed to stop safely. Driving even a short distance on a deflated tire can damage a tire and wheel beyond repair.
6. When using passenger vehicle-type snow tires, cold inflation pressures should be increased 4 psi (30 kPa) above the stated cold inflation pressures on the Certification Label up to a maximum of 35 psi (240 kPa).
7. For proper inflation pressures when towing trailers, see "Trailer Towing" in this section.

WARNING

•Never drive the vehicle unless the tires are properly inflated and in safe condition.
•Over-inflation or under-inflation can affect vehicle handling and result in loss of control as well as excessive tire wear and tire damage.

INSPECTION AND ROTATION OF TIRES

Front and rear tires perform different jobs and can wear differently depending on the types of roads driven on, your driving habits, etc. For longer tire life, you should inspect and rotate your tires. For the longest tire life, any time uneven wear is seen, have the tires checked and rotated by your vehicle or tire dealer and have the cause of the uneven wear corrected.
After rotation, adjust the front and rear tire pressures (see tire certification label located on the driver's door lock pillar) and be sure to check wheel nut tightness. Wheel nuts should also be tightened at certain intervals.

Wheel Nut Torque

87 ft·lbs (118 N·m)

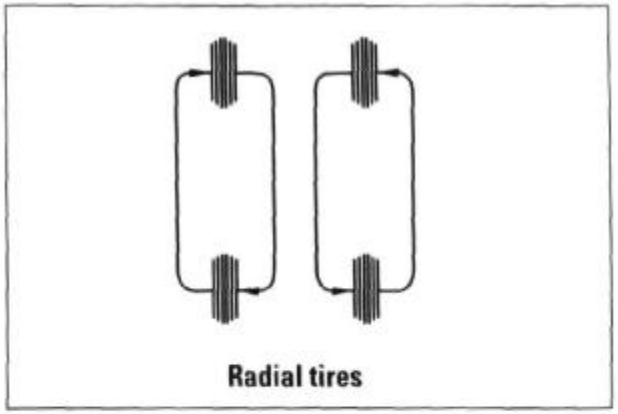
WARNING

⚠ **•It is important that all of the wheel nuts always be tightened to the proper torque (87 lb.ft/118 N·m).**

•Before installing wheels, remove any build-up of corrosion on the wheel mounting surface and brake disc mounting surface by scraping and wire brushing. Installing wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the mounting surfaces can cause the wheel nuts to loosen, which could later allow a wheel to come off while the vehicle is moving, possibly causing loss of control.

CAUTION

•Do not use air impact wrenches to tighten the wheel nuts as they exert excessive force that can damage the wheel nuts and studs.



Radial tires

480RX002

WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCE

Proper wheel alignment improves tire tread mileage. Your vehicle's suspension parts should be inspected often and aligned when needed. (See "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE" in Section 8.) Improper alignment will cause the front tires to roll at an angle which will result in faster tire wear. Incorrect caster or camber alignment will cause your front tires to wear unevenly and can cause the vehicle to "pull" to the left or right. Proper tire balancing provides the best riding comfort and helps reduce tire tread wear. Out-of-balance tires can cause annoying vibration and uneven tire wear such as cupping and flat spots.

TRACTION

A decrease in driving, cornering, and braking traction occurs when water, snow, ice, gravel or other materials are on the road. Vehicle speed should be adjusted to the road conditions.

When driving on wet or slushy roads, a wedge of water can build up between the tire and road. This is known as hydroplaning and may cause partial or complete loss of traction, vehicle control and stopping ability. To reduce the chance of traction loss, follow these tips:

1. Slow down during rainstorms or when roads are slushy.
2. Slow down if the road has standing water or puddles.
3. Replace tires when your tires are worn to a point where 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) or less tread remains or cord/fabric can be seen.
4. Keep tires properly inflated.

If your vehicle has snow tires, be sure they are the same size, load range and construction type as your other tires. Vehicle speed should be limited to a maximum of 75 mph (120 km/h) when equipped with snow tires.

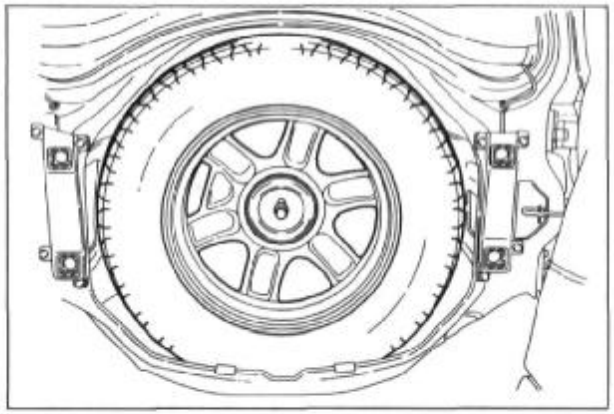
TIRE CHAINS

To prevent chain damage to your vehicle:

- Install the chains on the rear tires as tightly as possible and tighten them again after driving 1/4 to 1/2 mile (0.4 to 0.8 kilometer). The use of chains on the front tires is not recommended; the chains may contact the body and possibly damage the vehicle. If you intend to use chains on the front tires, be sure there is enough clearance.
- Do not exceed 45 mph (70 km/h), or the chain manufacturer's suggested speed limit, if lower.
- Drive in a restrained manner and avoid large bumps, potholes, severe turns or other maneuvers which could cause the vehicle to bounce up and down.
- Follow the chain manufacturer's instructions.

SPARE TIRE STORAGE – TAILGATE MOUNTED

A spare tire is installed on the inside of the tailgate.



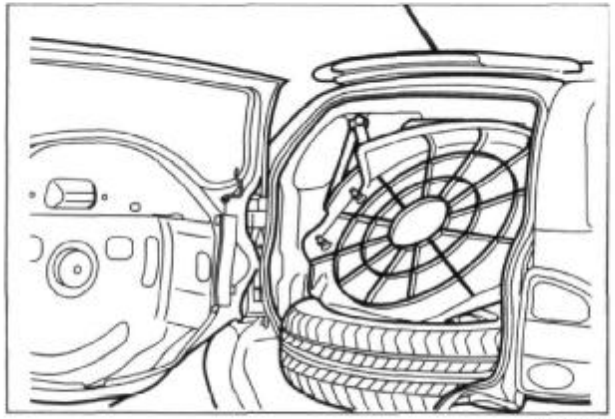
48CRX001

WARNING

•Be sure the spare tire assembly is properly secured to prevent it from becoming a hazard in the event of a sudden stop or an accident.

STORING OF A STANDARD TIRE REMOVED FROM THE VEHICLE

1. After replacing a standard tire with the spare tire, bleed the air from the standard tire.
2. Elevate the rear seat head restraints to their top position.
3. Remove the tailgate trim panel and place the tire in a horizontal position in the rear luggage space.
4. Place the tailgate trim panel on the tire with the interior side of the panel facing forward.



48CRX009

WARNING

•To prevent the tire from moving during vehicle operation, make sure it

is placed in a horizontal position in the rear luggage space. Also, to prevent the tailgate trim panel from moving during vehicle operation, the interior side of the panel should face forward.

WHEEL REPLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Damaged wheels must be replaced. For example, replace wheels if they are bent, cracked or heavily rusted, or if wheel nuts often become loose. Also replace wheels that leak air.

Do not use bent wheels which have been straightened, and do not use tubes in leaking wheels designed for tubeless tires. Such wheels may have structural damage and could fail without warning.

Maximum loads, maximum inflation pressures, wheel identification codes, and wheel sizes are stamped on each wheel. Service tested and approved wheels are available from your Isuzu Dealer.

When obtaining wheels for any reason from any other source, the replacement wheels should be equal in load capacity, inflation pressure capacity, diameter, width, offset and mounting configuration to those originally installed on your vehicle.

A wheel of the wrong size or type may adversely affect load carrying capacity, wheel and bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer/odometer calibration, stopping ability, headlight aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance, and tire or tire chain clearance to the body and chassis. Replacement with used wheels is not advised: they may have been subjected to harsh treatment or very high mileage and could fail without warning.

NOTE

- *The use of wheels and/or tires with higher load carrying limits than originally equipped on your vehicle does not in itself increase the GAWR or GVWR of the vehicle.*

WARNING

•The spare tire is for emergency use only. It should be replaced with a standard tire as soon as possible. Maintain the specified air pressure in the spare tire during vehicle operation (420 kPa/60 psi). When the spare tire is installed on a front wheel, do not operate the vehicle at a speed in excess of 45 mph (72 km/h). Do not use a tire chain on the spare tire. Do not use the spare tire beyond the tread wear indicator. Do not use the spare tire on any other vehicle.

TIRE WARRANTY

Tires are warranted by the tire manufacturer. Warranty information is included in the tire manufacturer's warranty booklet furnished with your vehicle.

REPLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

You should replace your tires when....

1. Your tires are worn to a point where 1/16 inch (1.6mm) or less tread remains or cord/fabric can be seen. To help you detect this, your tires have built-in tread wear indicators that appear between the tread grooves when tread depth is 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) or less. When the indicators appear in 2 or more adjacent grooves at 3 spots around the tire, the tire should be replaced.



480RT014

2. Your tire tread or sidewall is cracked, cut, or snagged deep enough for the cord or fabric to be seen.
3. Your tire has a bump, bulge, or split.
4. Your tire sustains a puncture, cut, or other damage that can't be correctly repaired because of the size or location of the damage.

WARNING

⚠ •All tires and wheels on the vehicle should be of the same size, type and load carrying capacity. Never mix radial, bias belted and/or conventional bias type tires.
•When replacing a tire, use only the same size and construction as originally installed and with the same or greater load capacity.

K DRIVING FOR BEST FUEL ECONOMY

How, where, and when you drive all affect how many miles/kilometers you can get from a gallon/liter of fuel. The careful attention you give your vehicle as far as maintenance and repairs will also help fuel economy.

FUEL SELECTION

Use only unleaded gasoline meeting Federal government regulations. The Federal government specifies the minimum octane rating number of unleaded gasoline. Unleaded gasoline must be used for proper emission control system operation. It will also minimize spark plug fouling. The use of leaded gasoline can damage the emission control system and could result in loss of warranty coverage.

"JACKRABBIT" STARTS

You can save fuel (and prolong engine and tire life) by avoiding fast starts away from lights and stop signs.

STOP AND GO DRIVING

Frequent stop and go driving during a trip will cut down on your miles per gallon (kilometers per liter). Plan even your short shopping trips to take advantage of through streets to avoid traffic lights. Pace your driving to avoid unplanned stops.

EXCESSIVE IDLING

An idling engine uses fuel, too. If you're faced with more than a few minutes wait and you're not in traffic, it is better to turn off the ignition key and start again later.

WARNING

⚠ •Coasting downhill in N (Neutral) or with the ignition off is dangerous.
•Your power steering and brake booster will not function without the engine running. Also, the emission control system operates properly only when the engine is running.

• Always have your ignition on and your vehicle in gear when you go downhill.

REPETITIVE HARSH STOPPING

Harsh stops can also waste fuel; instead of **moving** the vehicle, the energy is wasted as heat in **braking**. Energy in the form of fuel is also needed to accelerate back to driving speed.

LUBRICANTS

A well-lubricated vehicle means less friction between moving parts. This manual lists the proper lubrication intervals in Section 8.

AIR CLEANER

Your vehicle get its power from a mixture of fuel and air. The air is taken into the engine through the air cleaner, so it's important to replace the air cleaner filter at required intervals. See "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE" in Section 8. A dirty air cleaner filter reduces engine performance and can waste fuel.

AIR CONDITIONING

If your vehicle has air conditioning, push the button to turn it off when not needed. The air conditioning compressor is not on in this position and the reduced engine load can improve fuel economy.

TUNED ENGINE

An engine that is properly maintained will provide better fuel economy than one that is not. One misfiring spark plug will cut fuel economy significantly, and will make a difference in the amount of pollution emitted from your vehicle.

EXCESS WEIGHT

Fuel economy is related to the work the engine must do. The heavier the load, the more fuel it takes to run your vehicle. Keep weight to a minimum by removing unnecessary luggage or cargo.

TIRE INFLATION

Underinflation not only causes needless tire wear but can also waste fuel. It's a good idea to check tire pressure often and keep your tires inflated to the pressures shown on the certification label located on the driver's door lock pillar.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT

Improper alignment will cause the front tires to roll at an angle which will result in faster tire wear. It takes power to overcome this improper alignment which, in turn, wastes fuel.

THREE WAY CATALYTIC CONVERTER

The three way catalytic converter is an emission control device added to the exhaust system to reduce exhaust gas pollutants. The converter contains a ceramic material coated with noble metal catalysts. To prevent contamination of the catalysts, unleaded gasoline must be used. Unleaded gasoline also reduces combustion chamber deposits and exhaust system corrosion.
The three way catalytic converter requires the use of unleaded gasoline. Use of leaded gasoline will cause the converter to lose its effectiveness.

TO HELP PREVENT DAMAGE:

1. Keep your engine properly maintained. Engine malfunctions involving the electrical, electronic fuel injection or ignition systems may result in unusually high converter and exhaust system temperatures. Do not keep driving your vehicle if you detect engine misfire, noticeable loss of performance, or other unusual operating conditions. Have it serviced promptly. A properly maintained engine will minimize malfunctions

that could damage the converter. It will also help provide good emission control and fuel economy. (See the Maintenance Schedule in Section 8 for information on inspecting and maintaining the engine, exhaust system and other components.)

2. Do not push or tow your vehicle to start it. This could damage the converter.

WARNING

•Do not drive through, idle, or park your vehicle over combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves. They could touch the hot exhaust system and ignite.

CAUTION

•Disregarding the above information could damage the three way catalytic converter, the vehicle, or nearby property.

M OPERATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

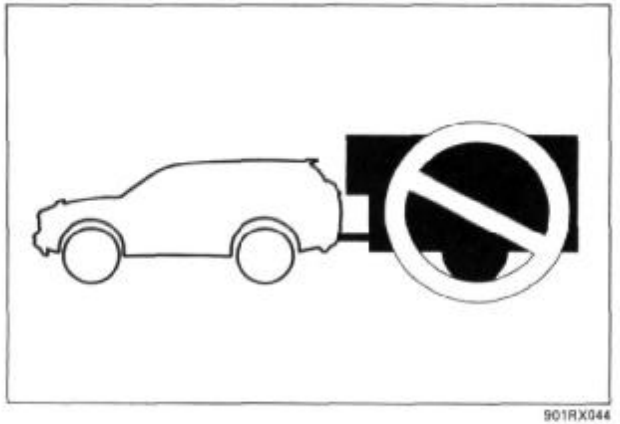
Your vehicle is designed to operate on unleaded gasoline with an approximate octane rating of 87 based on the Research method.

If you plan to operate your vehicle outside the United States or its jurisdictions or Canada, there is a possibility the fuels available in some countries will not meet the needs of your engine. Use of low octane rated fuel may cause engine knocking or serious engine damage.

Use of leaded fuel in a vehicle with a catalytic converter may cause the converter to lose its effectiveness for emission control.

It could also affect the warranty. If you must use leaded fuel in a vehicle designed for unleaded fuel, converter modification and different maintenance intervals will be required.

O TRAILER TOWING



901RX044

NOTE

• We do not recommend using this car for trailer towing purpose.

P LIMITED SLIP DIFFERENTIAL

The limited slip differential installed on certain models is designed to improve traction by limiting wheelspin. If one rear wheel begins to spin on a slippery surface, the limited slip differential will automatically transmit a portion of the driving force to the other rear wheel.

DRINKING AND DRIVING

Drinking and driving is a national tragedy. It's the number one contributor to the highway death toll, claiming thousands of lives.
Drinking reduces your ability to drive safely by impairing your judgement, coordination, and vision.
Police records show that in about half of all fatal crashes, at least one of the drivers had been drinking.

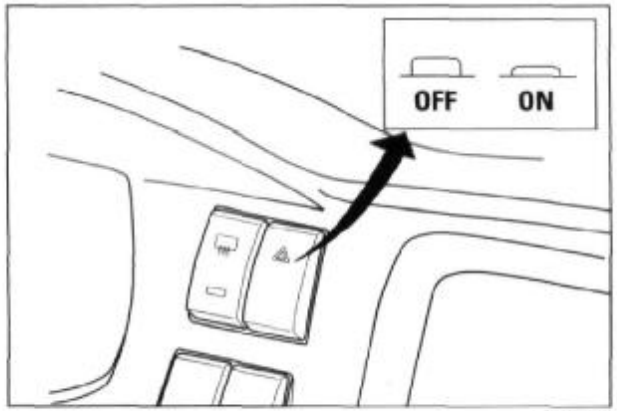
- MEMO -

7

In Case of Emergency

7. *In Case of Emergency*

A HAZARD WARNING FLASHER



- Use the warning flashers to warn other drivers any time your vehicle becomes a traffic hazard, day or night.
- Avoid stopping on the roadway if possible.
- Turn on the hazard warning flasher switch (located on the center of the instrument cluster) by pushing it in. The flashers will work with the key either off or on.
- The turn signals do not work when the hazard flashers are on.
- To turn off the flashers, push the button in again.

B JUMP STARTING

Do not push or tow your vehicle to start it. Under some conditions this may damage the three way catalytic converter or other parts of the vehicle.
If your vehicle has a discharged battery, it can be started by using the battery in another vehicle using a procedure called "jump starting."

WARNING

⚠ •The instructions below must be followed exactly or personal injury (particularly to eyes) or property damage may result from a battery explosion, battery acid, or electrical short circuits:

•To reduce the likelihood of sparks (and thus of an explosion), and of electrical burns, be sure the jumper cables or clamps do not have loose or missing insulation.

•THE MAJOR SAFETY PRECAUTION IS TO MAKE THE FINAL CONNECTION TO GROUND ON THE ENGINE AT SOME DISTANCE FROM THE BATTERY. THIS HELPS REDUCE THE CHANCE OF AN EXPLOSION DUE TO SPARKS.

•To lessen the chance of an explosion never expose the battery to open flames or electric sparks. Do not smoke near the battery. Batteries give off a gas which is flammable and explosive.

•To lessen the risk of injury in case an explosion does occur, wear eye protection or shield your eyes when working near either battery. Do not lean over a battery.

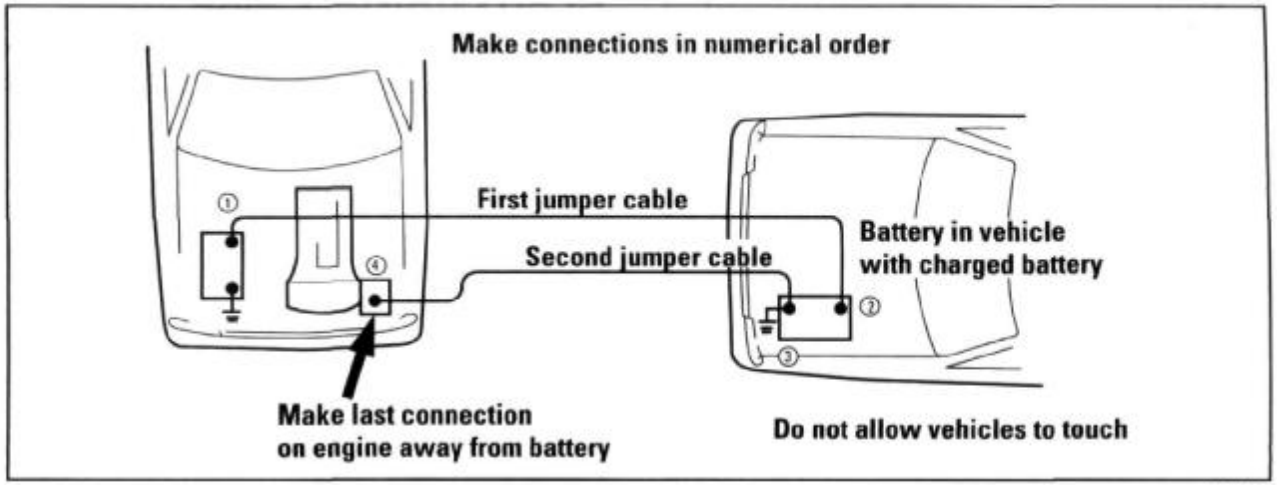
•Do not allow battery fluid to contact eyes, skin, fabrics or painted surfaces because battery fluid is a corrosive acid. Thoroughly flush any contacted area with water at once. Immediately get medical help if your eyes are affected.

•To lessen the risk of a short circuit, remove rings, metal watchbands and other metal jewelry. Do not allow metal tools to contact the positive battery terminal (or metal in contact with it) or any other metal on the vehicle. Make certain when attaching the

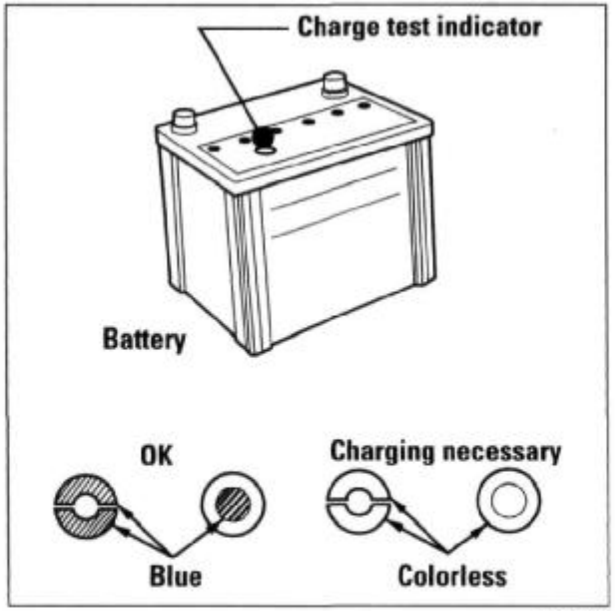
jumper cable clamps to the positive terminals of the batteries that neither clamp contacts any other metal.

- **This vehicle has a 12-volt battery and a negative ground electrical system. Make sure that the other vehicle also has a 12-volt battery and negative ground. The other party's owner's manual may provide that information. If unsure of voltage (or if the voltage and ground are different from your vehicle) do not attempt to jump-start, as personal injury or severe damage to electrical and electronic parts may result.**

1. Position the vehicle with the good (charged) battery so that the jump starting cables will reach. Do not allow the vehicles to touch. Check to see that the bumpers do not touch.
2. Turn off all electric motors and accessories in both vehicles. Turn off all lights except hazard flashers and lights needed to light up the work area. Turn off the ignition, apply the parking brake firmly, and shift the transmission to "P" (Park) in both vehicles.



901RX072



901RT069

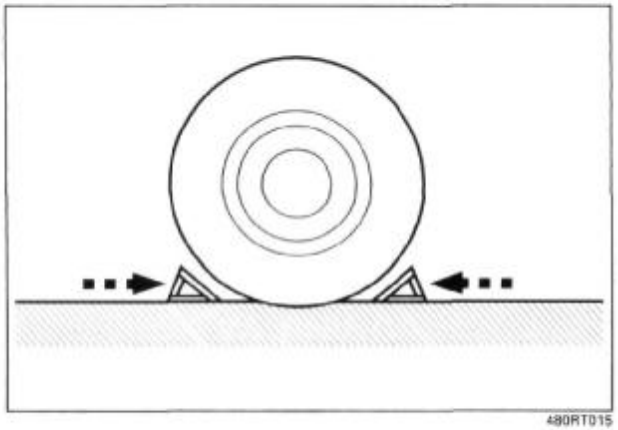
3. Check fluid level of the battery before attempting to charge or jump start. (Do not use an open flame to check and do not smoke.) If the battery is a sealed type, if the fluid level is below the lower level line on the side of the battery, do not try to jump-start the vehicle or charge or test the battery. For sealed type battery, do not add fluid. Instead, install a new battery.
4. Jumper Cable Connection Instructions:

- Connect the first jumper cable from the positive "+" (red) terminal on one battery to the positive "+" (red) terminal on the other battery. Never connect "+" (red) to "–" (black) or "–" to "+".

- Next, connect one end of the second cable to the grounded negative "–" (black) terminal of the good (charged) battery.
- Lastly, connect the other end of the second grounded jumper cable to a solid, stationary, metallic point on the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery but at a point at least 18 inches (46 cm) away from the battery. Do not connect it to pulleys, fans, or other parts that move. Beware of touching hot manifolds which can cause severe burns. (The MOUNTING BRACKETS for the generator or the air conditioning compressor generally make a good point for this final ground attachment point. Take care that the jumper cable does not contact moving parts on or near the generator or compressor.)

5. Start the engine on the vehicle with the good (charged) battery and run the engine at moderate speed.
6. Start the engine of the vehicle that has the discharged battery.
7. Remove the battery cables by reversing the above sequence exactly. Start by removing the last clamp first; that is, remove the jumper cable from the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery as the first step.

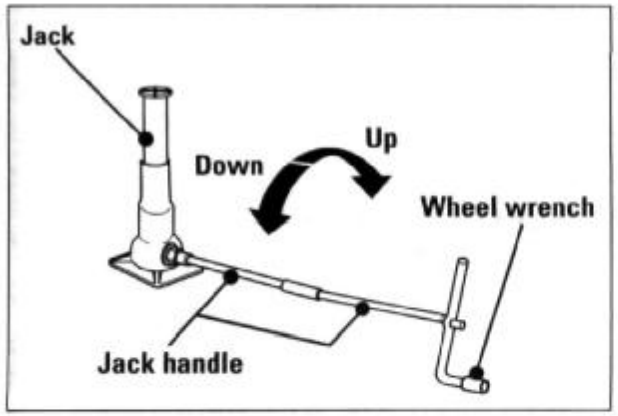
C CHANGING A TIRE



WARNING

To avoid personal injury:
- **Follow all lifting and stowage instructions.**
- **Use the jack only for lifting your vehicle when changing a wheel or when binding/ unbinding a tire with a chain.**
- **Never use a jack from any other vehicle to lift your vehicle.**
- **Never use your vehicle's jack to lift another vehicle.**
- **Never get beneath the vehicle when using the jack.**
- **When jacking up an LSD vehicle (equipped with limited slip differential), be sure not to apply driving force. If driving force is given even when either side of the vehicle's rear wheels is lifted, the vehicle could be started.**
- **When jacking up the vehicle, first stabilize the vehicle by applying the parking brake and chocking the tires.**
- **Always securely re-stow the spare tire (or a flat tire), and all jacking equipment.**
- **When lifting a vehicle equipped with a limited slip differential with a jack, be certain the engine is off. Never apply driving force to the vehicle, since it would be transmitted to the rear wheel on the ground and cause the vehicle to move off the jack.**

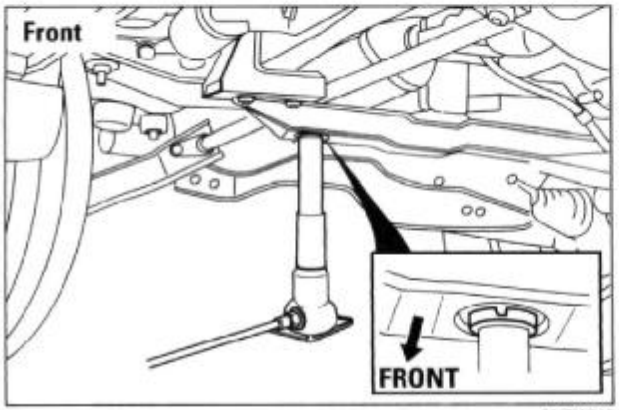
LIFTING POINTS OF VEHICLE



901RW144

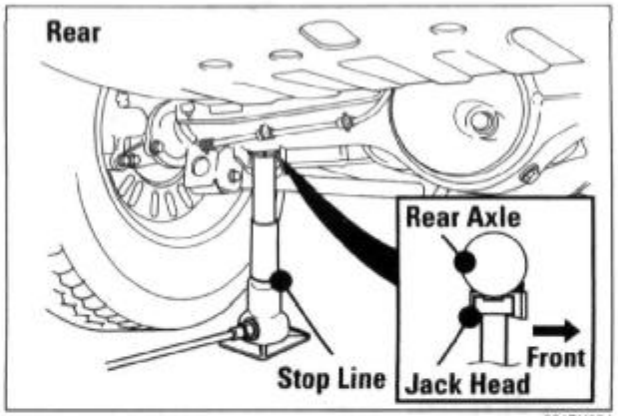
Position the jack at the correct jack point as shown.

LIFTING POINTS



901RW240

Front - Jack-up point of bottom surface of the cross member.



901RX074

Rear - Under the rear axle housing between shock absorber bracket flanges.

WARNING

•Never position the jack at points other than those specified.
Otherwise, the vehicle could slip off the jack, which could result in damage to the vehicle and serious injuries.
Use the jack with its head directed as shown.
• The jack is a two-stage ram jack.
When both rams are raised to the point where the stop line on the rams become visible, the jack is near its maximum height. You should be careful and immediately stop raising the jack when the jack rams contact the stop devices. Further extension of the jack could cause damage to the jack and render the vehicle unstable, which could cause an accident.

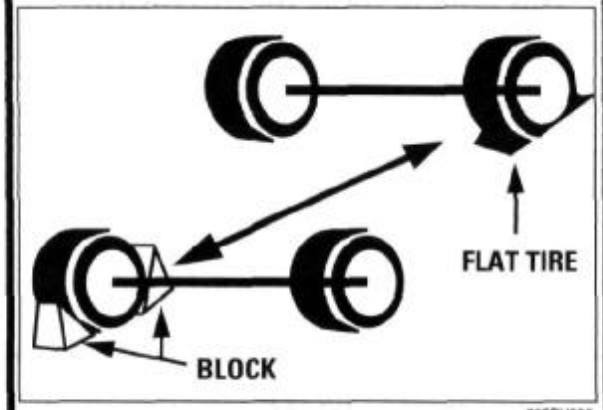
NOTE

• Before using the spare tire, see "Tires" in Section 6 of this Manual.

WARNING

To avoid personal injuries when changing a tire, carefully follow the instructions below.
1. Set the parking brake firmly.
2. Set the transmission in "Park".
3. Turn off the ignition.
4. Unload the vehicle.
5. Block both sides of the wheel which is diagonally opposite

to the one be changed. When changing a tire, beware of the traffic.



6. Activate the hazard warning flashers.
7. Remove jacking tools and spare tire from stowage areas. (Refer to the "Spare tire stowage" in Section 6).
8. Loosen but do not remove the wheel nuts by turning the wrench counterclockwise.
9. There are 2 jacking points on each side of the vehicle. Turn the jack handle by hand and set the jack in position, as shown.
10. Turn the jack handle clockwise with a slow smooth motion to raise the vehicle so the inflated replacement spare tire will clear the surface.
11. Remove the wheel nuts and the wheel.
12. Place the flat tire near the jack under the vehicle (in case the jack should slip from under the vehicle).
13. Install the spare tire and replace the wheel nuts with the cone shaped end toward the wheel, then hand-tighten each nut. The wheel must be seated on the hub evenly.
14. Lower the vehicle by turning the jack handle counterclockwise, then fully tighten the wheel nuts in a crisscross sequence by turning the wrench clockwise.
15. Torque the wheel nuts to the following specification.

WHEEL NUT TORQUE

87 lb-ft (118 N·m)

WARNING

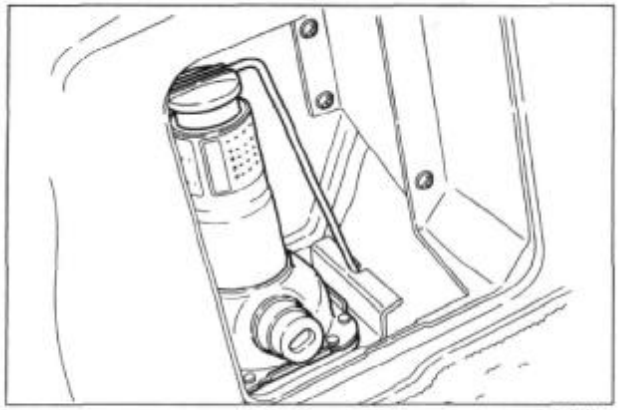
⚠ •As soon as possible after installing a wheel, and at the intervals shown on the chart in the Maintenance Schedule, have a mechanic tighten the wheel nuts with a torque wrench. In addition, when the vehicle, or wheel, or fasteners are new, have the torque set at the first 600 miles (950 kilometers). This precaution is necessary because the clamping system used on vehicle wheels in some cases needs to seat before the fasteners will hold a uniform clamp load and remain fully tightened.

- Wheel nuts should be tightened alternately and evenly to the correct torque. Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. Improperly tightened wheel nuts could eventually allow the wheel to come off while the vehicle is moving, possibly causing loss of control. (Also see the caution in "Care and Maintenance", Section 8 of this Manual regarding the danger of

mixing metric and English fasteners.)

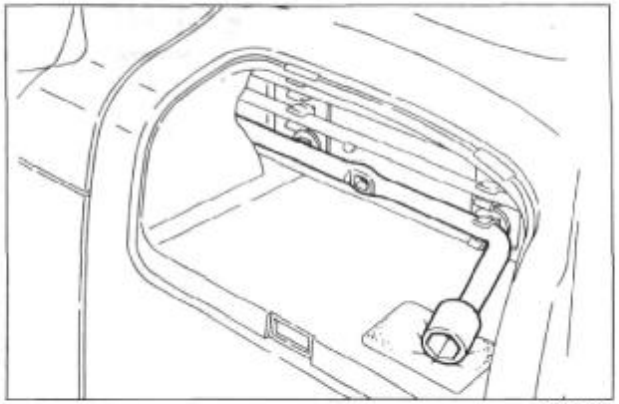
D TOOL LOCATION

STOWAGE OF JACK



901RX043

The jack and jack handle are stored in a compartment on the driver side rear wheel panel. The tire wrench is concealed on the passenger side rear wheel panel.



901RX041

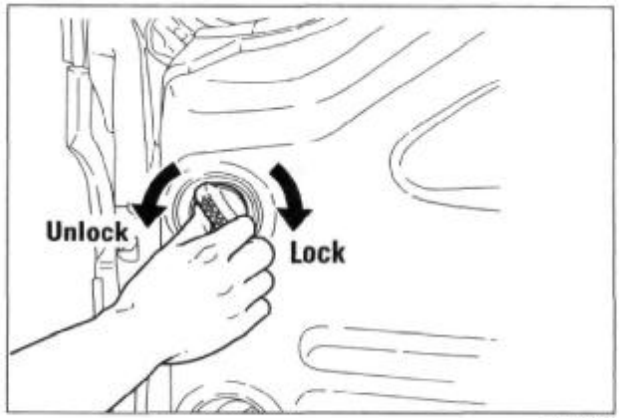
WARNING

•Always securely restow the spare tire assembly (or flat tire), all jacking equipment, and any covers, using the means provided. The jack screw should be turned counterclockwise fully before restowing. This will help keep such things from being thrown about and injuring people in the vehicle in an accident or sudden stop.

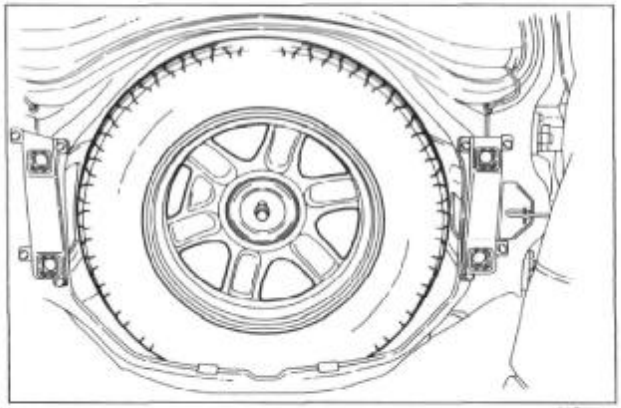
SPARE TIRE MOUNTED

Removal of spare tire

- Slacken the 4 knobs completely, that are located on the inside of the tailgate.
- Remove the panel covering the sparetire.
- Remove the bracket screws retaining the tire and mount the spare tire.



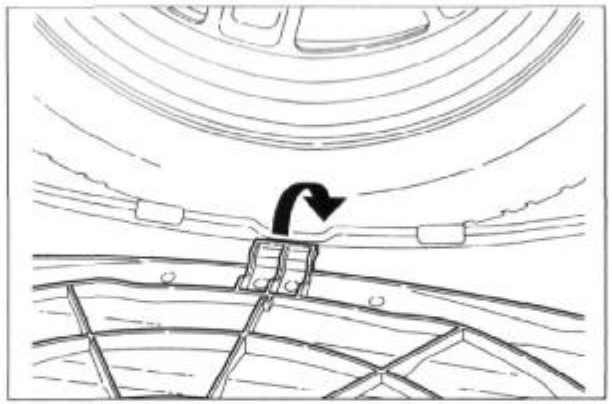
901RX042



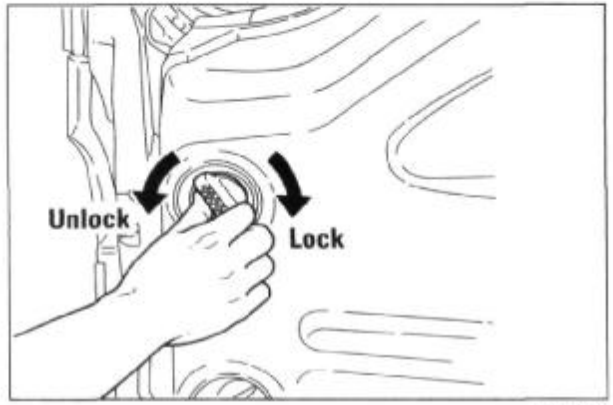
480RX001

Installation of spare tire

- Mount the spare tire and attach the bracket screw retaining the tire.
- Hook the clip of the cover into the indented part inside the tailgate and fasten 4 knobs in clockwise direction.



530RX001



901RX042

E ENGINE OVERHEATING

If the engine overheats,...

- The engine coolant temperature gauge pointer will move up to the line of "H" or higher.
- Engine "ping" will become excessive.
- Loss of engine power will be noticed.
- Either steam or boiling water will squirt out of the radiator.

If you find that the engine is overheating...

- Stop the vehicle, but do not open the hood if you see or hear steam or engine coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Wait until no steam or engine coolant can be seen or heard before opening the hood. Then open the hood to provide good ventilation.
- Run the engine at a speed slightly higher (about 1,500 revolutions per minute) than idle speed for 5-10 minutes. If engine coolant is leaking, stop the engine at once.
- Stop the engine and allow the engine and radiator to cool down.
- Carefully remove the radiator cap.
- Check the engine coolant level in the radiator when the engine is cold. If needed, add coolant to the radiator to bring the level up to the filler neck, and to the reservoir up to the level indicated on the reservoir tank.

WARNING

•To avoid being burned, DO NOT remove the radiator cap while the engine and radiator are still hot. Scalding fluid and steam can be blown out under pressure if the cap is taken off too soon.

•Under some conditions the ethylene glycol in the engine coolant is combustible. When adding engine coolant , do not spill it on the exhaust system or engine parts.

F TOWING

The all-wheel drive car must never be towed with either the front wheels or the rear wheels raised.

- The car may be towed from the front with all four wheels on the ground.
- The car may be towed with all four wheels held off the ground surface on a flat-bed trailer.

Towing speed and distance:
This vehicle may be towed at speeds below 35 mph (55 km/h) for a distance not exceeding 50 miles (80 kilometers).

CAUTION

- **Front tie-down hooks or rear shipping hooks should never be used for towing.**

PRECAUTIONS

- Before towing, make sure that the power train, axle, transmission, wheels and steering system are in good condition.
  If any of these items are damaged, a flatbed trailer must be used.
- Use only towing equipment specifically designed for this purpose, following the instructions of the equipment manufacturer. A separate safety chain system must be used.
- During towing, the parking brake must be released, transmission must be in neutral, and the key switch turned to the "ACC" position (not "LOCK").
- Towing attachments must be made to main structural members of the vehicle. Do not attach to bumpers or associated brackets.
- Remember that the power brake assist will not be available when the engine is inoperative.

G WHEN ELECTRICAL DEVICES ARE INOPERATIVE

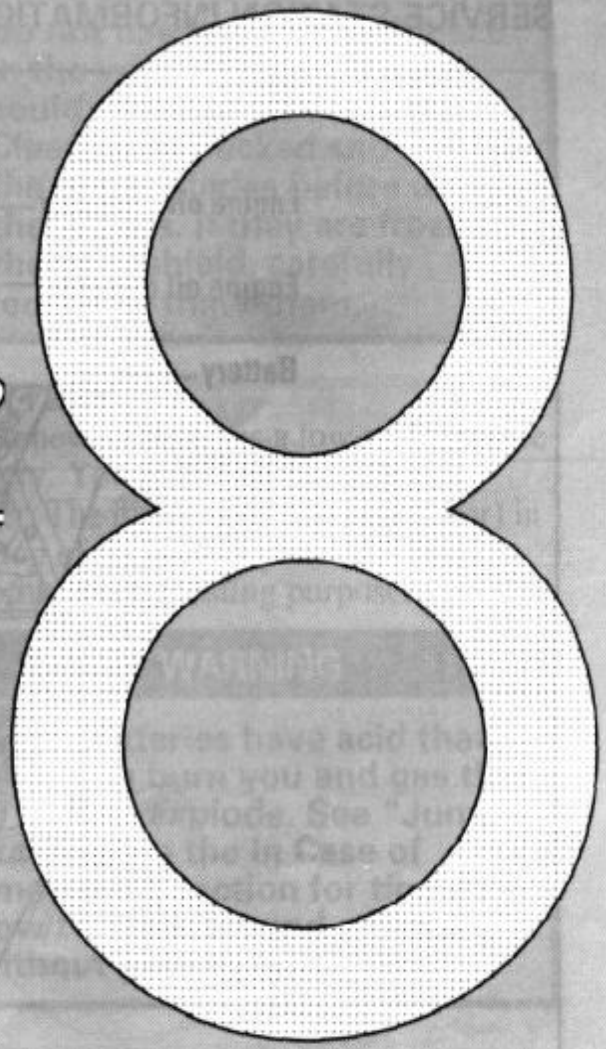
If you have electrical problems without extreme damage to any electrical parts, check for burned out fuses, broken wires, poor connections or poor grounding. Correct as necessary.
The fuse boxes are located in the left-end of the instrument panel and in the right-hand side of the engine compartment. (See "FUSES" in Section 9 in the Manual.)

WARNING

- **Do not use fuses of higher amperage than those recommended, to avoid the possibility of an electrical overload and a fire.**

- MEMO -

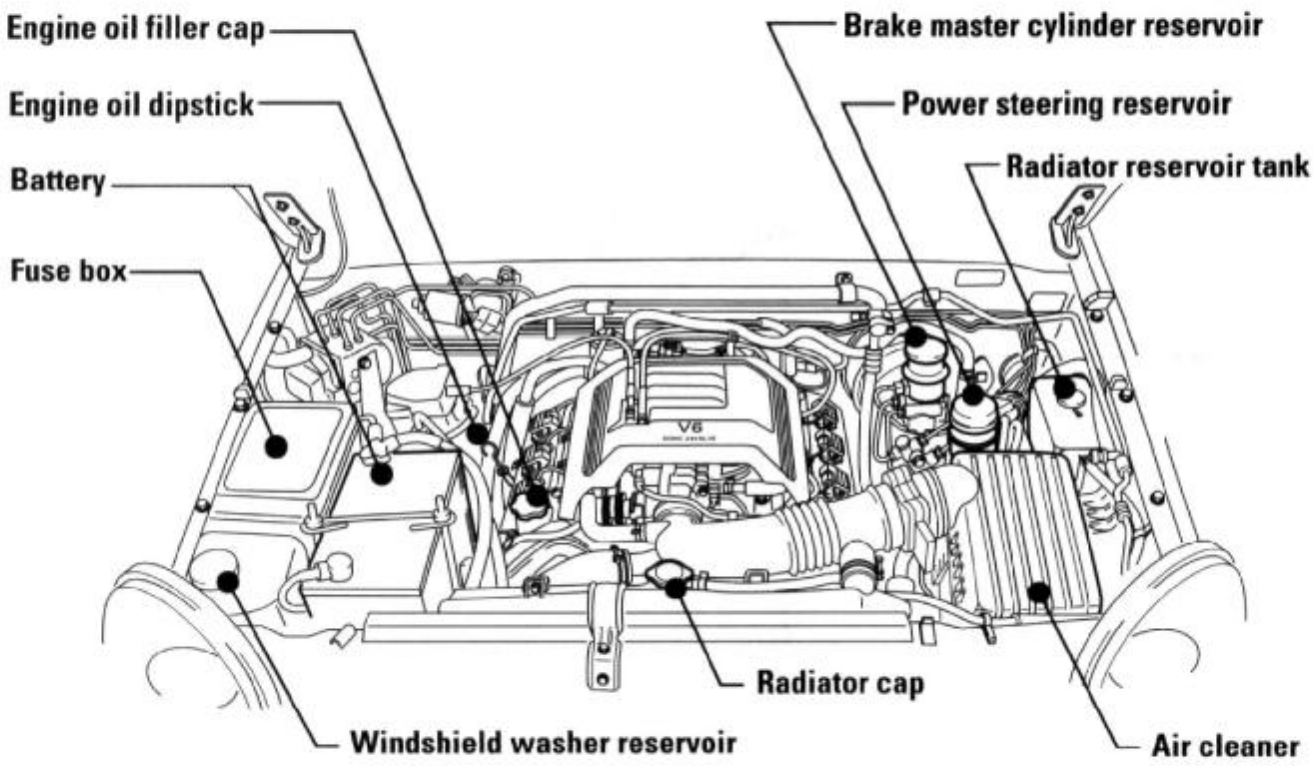
Care and Maintenance



8. *CARE AND MAINTENANCE*

A WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW AT THE SERVICE STATION

SERVICE STATION INFORMATION



FUEL FILLER CAP

Located on the right side of the side panel, behind the fuel filler door. Check to be sure the cap is completely closed (3 or more clicks) after you refuel.

WARNING

•If you need to replace the fuel filler cap, use only a genuine Isuzu fuel filler cap.
The use of an improper fuel filler cap could cause fuel spillage in the event of an accident. The use of an improper fuel filler cap could also affect the fuel system and the emission control system.

FUEL RECOMMENDATION

Use only unleaded gasoline. For additional information see "FUEL REQUIREMENTS" in this section.

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

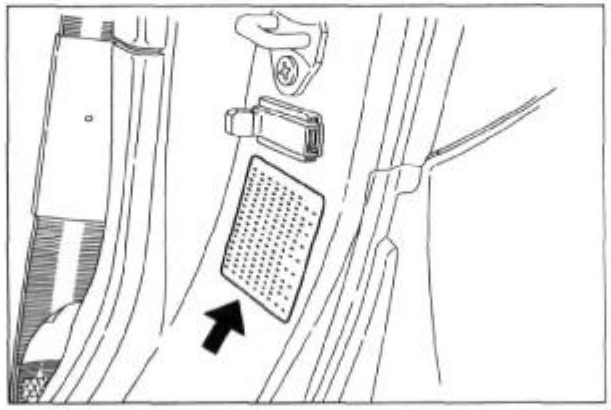
22.5 U.S. gallons (85 liters)

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATION

Use only API SH, SE, SF, SG or ILSAC GF-1 quality oils. The chart shown under "Engine Oil and Filter Recommendations" in this section will serve as a guide for choosing the proper viscosity of the oil.

TIRE INFLATION PRESSURES

Check at least monthly including the spare. Keep inflated to pressure shown on the certification label on the driver's door lock pillar.



630RX013

WINDSHIELD WASHER

Check the reservoir fluid level regularly. Use a washer fluid.
The windshield washer reservoir is located on the front right side of the engine compartment.

CAUTION

•Do not use radiator antifreeze in the windshield washer; it could cause paint damage.
•Clear ice or packed snow from the wiper blades before using the wipers. If they are frozen to the windshield, carefully loosen or thaw them.

BATTERY

Your new vehicle has a low maintenance battery. You will never have to add water. The hydrometer (test indicator) in the top of the battery provides information for testing purposes only.

WARNING

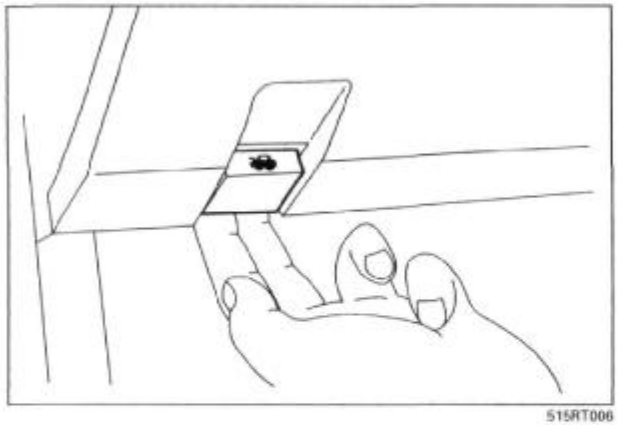
Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. See "Jump Starting" in the In Case of Emergency section for tips on how to work around a battery without getting hurt.

HOOD RELEASE

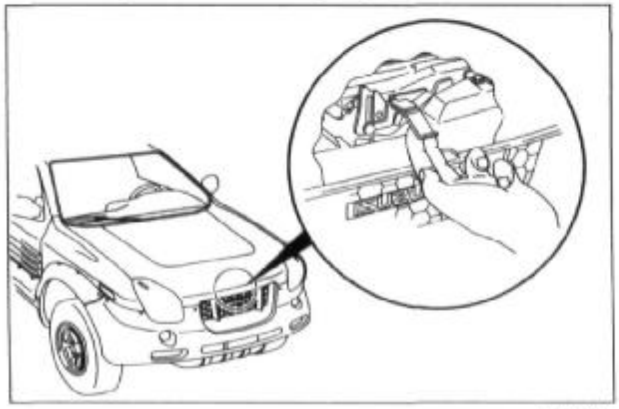
The hood release lever is on the left side of the instrument panel.

To open

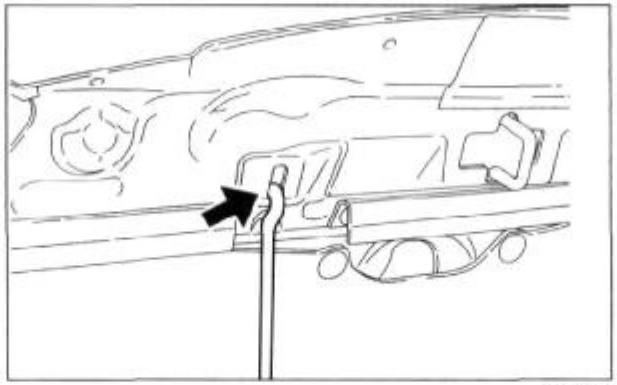
1. Pull the lever to release the hood lock.



2. Then, lift the under hood lever while lifting the hood slightly.

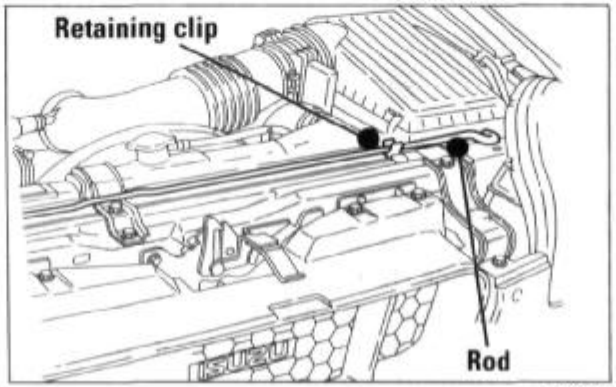


3. Raise the hood, and insert the hood support rod in the hole on the the hood open hood.



To close

1. Lift the hood slightly to remove tension from the support rod.
2. Then, place the support rod in its retaining clip and lower the hood.



WARNING

•Always check to be sure that the hood is fully closed before operating the vehicle.

ENGINE OIL DIPSTICK

Located on the passenger side of the engine block. Check the oil level when the engine is off and the oil is warm, such as during a fuel stop. The oil level should be maintained between the two marks on the dipstick.

WARNING

•To help prevent personal injury, keep hands, tools and clothing clear of the engine cooling fan when the engine is running.

B FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Use regular unleaded gasoline rated at 87 octane or higher. At a minimum, it should meet specifications ASTM D4814 in the United States and CGSB 3.5-M93 in Canada. Improved gasoline specifications have been developed by the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) for better vehicle performance and engine protection. Gasolines meeting the AAMA specification could provide improved driveability and emission control system protection compared to other gasolines. Be sure the posted octane is at least 87. If the octane is less than 87, you may get a heavy knocking noise when you drive. If it's bad enough, it can damage your engine.

If you're using fuel rated at 87 octane or higher and you still hear heavy knocking, your engine needs service.

But don't worry if you hear a little pinging noise when you're accelerating or driving up a hill. That's normal, and you don't have to buy a higher octane fuel to get rid or pinging. It's the heavy, constant knock that indicates you have a problem.

If your vehicle is certified to meet California Emission Standards (indicated on the underhood tune-up label), it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. If such fuels are not available in states adopting California emissions standards, your vehicle will operate satisfactorily on fuels meeting federal specifications, but emission control system performance may be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel may turn on and/or your vehicle may fail a smog-check test. If this occurs, return to your authorized Isuzu Dealer for diagnosis to determine the cause of failure. In the event it is determined that the cause of the condition is the type of fuels used, repairs may not be covered by your warranty.

In Canada, some gasolines contain an octane-enhancing additive called MMT. If you use such fuels, your emission control system performance may deteriorate and the malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel may turn on. If this happens, return to your authorized Isuzu Dealer for service.

To provide cleaner air, all gasolines are now required to contain additives that will help prevent deposits from forming in your engine and fuel system, allowing your emission control system to function properly. Therefore, you should not have to add anything to the fuel. In addition, gasolines containing oxygenates, such as ethers and ethanol, and reformulated gasolines may be available in your area to help clean the air. Isuzu recommends that you use these gasolines if they comply with the specifications described earlier.

CAUTION

- **Your vehicle was not designed for fuel that contains methanol. Don't use it. It can corrode metal parts in your fuel system and also damage plastic and rubber parts. That damage wouldn't be covered under your waranty.**

C SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING

•As with any machine, care should be taken when making any check, doing any maintenance or making any repair, to avoid being injured. Improper or incomplete service could also lead to the vehicle itself not working properly which may result in personal injury or damage to the vehicle or its equipment. If you have any questions about carrying out any service, have the service done by a skilled mechanic.

REPLACEMENT FASTENERS

During vehicle maintenance, any fasteners used to replace older ones must have the same measurements and strength as those removed, whether metric or standard. Fasteners taken from the vehicle should be saved for reuse in the same spot when possible. Where a fastener cannot be used again, take care to choose a replacement that matches the old one. For information and help, see your Isuzu Dealer.

WARNING

•This vehicle is primarily dimensioned in the metric system. Most fasteners are metric and many are very close in dimension to standard customary fasteners in the inch system. Mismatched or incorrect fasteners can result in damage to the vehicle or possible personal injury.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

For your convenience, a maintenance schedule has been incorporated into this manual. A simple maintenance interval list is provided which outlines safety checks, emission control service, lubrication and the general service your vehicle requires.

These services should be performed by your Isuzu Dealer.

Maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any automotive repair establishment or individual using any automotive part which has been certified in accordance with Federal requirements.

Except in an emergency, warranty service on your vehicle's emission control systems must be performed by an authorized Isuzu Dealer.

Warranty obligations during the warranty period covering emission-related systems are not dependent upon the use of any particular brand of replacement parts. Owners may elect to use other than genuine Isuzu parts for replacement purposes. However, use of replacement parts which are not of a quality equivalent to genuine Isuzu parts may impair the effectiveness of your vehicle's emission control systems.

Detailed descriptions of the maintenance operations listed in the maintenance schedule can be found in the Isuzu Workshop Manual. Workshop Manuals are available from any Isuzu Dealer, or may be ordered using the form at the back of this Manual.

In addition to the in-shop type service detailed in the schedule, this section also has safety checks which you, the vehicle owner or driver, should perform or have performed periodically.

NOTE

- *You are responsible for keeping maintenance records on your vehicle in case it becomes necessary to show that the required maintenance was performed.*

Isuzu will not refuse warranty service based solely on the lack of records except where it is evident that failures were caused by the lack of maintenance. Record all services performed using the Maintenance Record pages in the Warranty Information Booklet.

NOTE

- *You are recommended, but not required, to perform the maintenance operations which are listed below in order to maintain the emission warranty coverage.*
  Your failure to perform these maintenance operations will not void the manufacturer's liability for a recall.

(See tables on pages 8-8 and 8-9)

Fed.	Replace timing belt.
Cal.	Replace timing belt. Check fuel line and fuel tank/cap. Check exhaust system.

❹ SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

IN THOUSANDS OF MILES (USE ODOMETER READING) (x 1000 miles)

	MILEAGE ONLY ITEMS		7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60	67.5	75	82.5	90	97.5	105	112.5	120
1	CHANGE FRONT AND REAR AXLE OIL			■		■				■				■				■
2	CHANGE TRANSFER CASE OIL			■		■				■				■				■
3	• REPLACE AIR CLEANER FILTER					■				■				■				■
4	REPLACE SPARK PLUGS		Replace every 100,000 miles															
5	CHANGE ENGINE COOLANT					■				■				■				■
6	*(1) REPLACE TIMING BELT	Normal Condition	Replace every 100,000 miles															
		Severe Condition										■						
7	CHECK AND ADJUST VALVE CLEARANCE (IF NECESSARY)									■								■
8	ROTATE TIRES		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	REPACK FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS					■				■				■				■
10	CLEAN RADIATOR CORE AND A/C CONDENSER									■								■

*(1) : Replacement of the timing belt is recommended at every 100,000 miles (160,000 km).

• : UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS, MORE FREQUENT MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED. REFER TO "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS".

SHADED AREA INDICATES SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED.

	MILEAGE/MONTHS whichever comes first	EVERY MONTHS ↓	IN THOUSANDS OF MILES (USE ODOMETER READING) (x 1000 miles)															
			7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60	67.5	75	82.5	90	97.5	105	112.5	120
1	CHECK BATTERY FLUID LEVEL	12																
2	CHECK ENGINE COOLANT LEVEL	12																
3	CHECK BRAKE FLUID LEVEL	12																
4	CHECK FLUID LEAKS	12																
5	• CHANGE ENGINE OIL	12																
6	• REPLACE ENGINE OIL FILTER	12																
7	CHECK COOLING AND HEATER HOSES	12																
8	*(2) CHECK EXHAUST SYSTEM	12																
9	*(2) CHECK FUEL LINE AND FUEL TANK/CAP	12																
10	CHECK ENGINE DRIVE BELT	24																
11	CHECK TIRES AND WHEELS	12																
12	CHECK STEERING OPERATION	12																
13	CHECK BRAKE LINES AND HOSE	12																
14	CHECK DISC BRAKES	12																
15	CHECK BRAKE PEDAL PLAY	12																

*(2); This service is recommended for vehicles sold in California, and it is required for vehicles sold in other areas.

SHADED AREA INDICATES SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED.

• UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS, ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED. REFER TO "MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS" LATER IN THIS SECTION

	MILEAGE/MONTHS whichever comes first	EVERY MONTHS	IN THOUSANDS OF MILES (USE ODOMETER READING) (x 1000 miles)															
			7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60	67.5	75	82.5	90	97.5	105	112.5	120
16	CHECK PARKING BRAKE	12		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
17	LUBE ACCELERATOR LINKAGE	6	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
18	CHECK SUSPENSION AND STEERING	12		■		■		■		■				■		■		■
19	•CHECK POWER STEERING FLUID LEVEL	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
20	LUBE BODY AND CHASSIS	6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
21	LUBE REAR PROPELLER SHAFT	6	■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
22	CHECK PROPELLER SHAFT FLANGE TORQUE	12	■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	
23	CHECK TOD SYSTEM FLUID	12		■		■				■				■				■
24	CHECK AUTO CRUISE CONTROL LINKAGE AND HOSES	12		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
25	CHECK STARTER SAFETY SWITCH	12	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
26	CHECK ACCELERATOR LINKAGE	12		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■
27	LUBE KEY LOCK CYLINDER	12		■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■

- UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS, ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED. REFER TO "MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS" LATER IN THIS SECTION

■ SHADED AREA INDICATES SERVICE TO BE PERFORMED.

UNDER SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS

If the vehicle is usually operated under the conditions corresponding to any severe driving conditions given below, it is recommended that the applicable maintenance services be performed at the particular interval shown in the chart below.

- Towing a trailer, using a camper or car top carrier.
- Repeated short trips of less than 8 km (5 miles) with outside temperature remaining below freezing.
- Extensive idling and/or low speed driving for long distances, such as police, taxi or door-to-door delivery use.
- Operating on dusty, rough, muddy or salt spread roads.

ITEMS	INTERVALS
REPLACE AIR CLEANER FILTER	See explanation of services page 8-17
REPLACE TIMING BELT	Every 75,000 miles
CHANGE ENGINE OIL	Every 3,000 miles or 3 months
REPLACE ENGINE OIL FILTER	Every 3,000 miles or 3 months
* CHANGE AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID	Every 20,000 miles
CHANGE FRONT AND REAR AXLE OIL	Every 15,000 miles
CHANGE POWER STEERING FLUID	Every 30,000 miles

* Contact your Isuzu dealer for further informations.

E OWNER SAFETY CHECKS

SAFETY CHECKS TO BE MADE BY OWNER OR DRIVER'S

Promptly take any safety problems to an Isuzu Dealer for service advice.

(1) Parking brake

Park on a fairly steep hill and hold the vehicle with the parking brake only. This checks holding ability.

WARNING

•Before checking the starter safety switch below, be sure to have enough room around the vehicle. Then firmly apply both the parking brake and the regular brake. Do not use the accelerator pedal. If the engine starts, be ready to turn off the key promptly. Take these precautions because the vehicle could move without warning and possibly cause personal injury or property damage.

(2) Starter safety switch

Check by trying to start the engine in each gear. The starter should crank only in "P" (Park) or "N" (Neutral) position.

(3) Transmission shift indicator

Check that the indicator points to the gear chosen.

(4) Steering

Be alert for any changes in steering action. An inspection or service is needed when the steering wheel is harder to turn or has too much free play, or if there are unusual sounds when turning or parking.

(5) Wheel alignment, balance and tires

Uneven or abnormal tire wear, or a pull right or left on a straight and level road may indicate the need for a wheel alignment. A vibration of the steering wheel or seat at normal highway speeds means wheel balancing is needed. Check tire pressures (including the spare) when the tires are "cold" at least monthly and whenever the vehicle is serviced.

(6) Brakes

Watch for the "BRAKE" light coming on. Other signs of possible brake trouble are such things as repeated pulling to one side when braking, unusual sounds when braking or between brake applications, or increased brake pedal travel. If you note one of these conditions, have the system checked at once and repaired if needed.

NOTE

- *Sit in the driver seat and follow the steps outlined below. If the brakes do not operate normally, have them checked and corrected by your Isuzu Dealer.*

1. *With the engine stopped, depress the brake pedal several times; the travel distance and effective pedal stroke should remain unchanged.*
2. *Start the engine with the brake pedal fully depressed. The brake should go down a little as the engine starts.*
3. *Depress the brake pedal, stop the engine and hold pedal depressed for about 30 seconds; the brake pedal should remain in position without rising or going down.*
4. *Restart the engine and run for about a minute, then turn it off and depress the brake pedal firmly several times; the brake pedal travel should decrease each time the brake pedal is depressed.*

(7) Exhaust system
Be alert to any changes in the sound of the exhaust system or any smell of fumes. These are signs the system may be leaking or over-heating. Have the system checked and/or repaired at once, if these conditions exist (See also "Engine Exhaust Gas Safety" and "Three Way Catalytic Converter" in section 6.).

(8) Windshield wipers and washers
Check operation and condition of the wiper blades. Check the flow and aim of the washer spray.

(9) Defrosters
Check performance by moving controls to defrost setting and noting amount of air directed against the windshield.

(10) Rearview mirrors and sunvisors
Check that friction joints will hold mirrors and sunvisors firmly in place.

(11) Horn
Operate the horn now and then to be sure it works.

(12) Lap and shoulder belts
Check belt system, including webbing, buckles, latch plates, retractors, guide loops and anchors for proper operation and for damage.

(13) Seat adjusters
When adjusting a seat, be sure the seat adjusters latch securely by pushing the seat forward and backward.

(14) Seatback latches
Seatback latches are designed to prevent forward motion of the seatback when the vehicle stops suddenly. Check to see that the seatback latches are holding by pulling forward on the top of the folding seatback.
Also check to see that reclining seats, if so equipped, are operating properly.

(15) Lights and buzzers

WARNING

⚠ To avoid personal injury, be careful when handling the halogen bulbs. The bulbs can explode when moved while hot or when dropped, resulting in personal injury.

Before you replace any bulbs, be sure that all the lights are off and the engine isn't running
Check panel lighting, warning lights, and the seat belt reminder light and buzzer. Also check the key buzzer and interior lights. On the outside, check the license plate light, side marker lights, headlights, parking lights, taillights, brake lights, high mount stop lights, turn signals, backup lights and hazard warning flashers. Have headlight aim checked promptly if beams seem improperly aimed.

(16) Glass
Check for broken, scratched or damaged glass that could reduce visibility or cause injury.

(17) Door latches
Check that the doors close, latch and lock securely.

(18) Hood latch
Check that the hood closes firmly. Check for broken, damaged, or missing parts that might prevent secure latching. Make sure the secondary latch keeps the hood from opening all the way when first released.

(19) Fluid leaks
Check for fuel, water, oil or other fluid leaks by looking at the surface beneath the vehicle after it has been parked for a while. Water dripping from the air conditioning system after use is normal. If you notice gasoline fumes or fluid at any time, locate the source and have it corrected at once.

(20) Spare tire and jack
Check that the spare tire and all jack gear are securely stowed at all times.

(21) Tailgate latch
Check that the tailgate closes, latches and locks securely.

(22) Underbody
Corrosive materials used for road-ice, snow removal and dust control can collect on the underbody. If these materials are not removed, accelerated corrosion (rust) can occur on underbody parts such as the fuel line, frame, floor pan and exhaust system. At least every spring flush these materials from the underbody with plain water.
Take care to thoroughly clean any areas where mud and other debris can collect. Sediment trapped in closed areas of the frame should be loosened before being flushed.

F ENGINE OIL AND FILTER RECOMMENDATIONS

RIGHT QUALITY OIL
- Engine oils are labeled on the containers with various API (American Petroleum Institute) or ILSAC designations of quality.

USE ONLY API, SE, SF, SG, SH or ILSAC GF-1 Quality Oil
Additional designations of quality may also be present, but SE, SF, SG, SH or GF-1 must be included.
The "SE", "SF", "SG", "SH", or "GF-1" designations may be shown alone, or in combination with other designations, such as "SE/CC", "SF/CC", "SG/CC", "SE/CD" or "SE, SF, CC" etc.
As long as the letters "SE", "SF", "SG", "SH" or "GF-1" appear somewhere in the designation of oil quality indicated on the container, the oil is of suitable quality.

CHANGE INTERVAL

WARNING

⚠ Used engine oil contains harmful contaminants that have caused skin cancer in laboratory animals. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Clean skin and nails thoroughly using soap and water – not mineral oil, fuels, or solvents. Launder or discard clothing, shoes, or rags containing used engine oil.
Do not leave used oil within the reach or children.

- The oil and filter change intervals for your engine are based on the use of the recommended oil quality and viscosity, as well as high-quality filters. Using oils other than recommended, or extending oil change intervals longer than recommended, could reduce engine life.
- Your engine was filled with a high quality engine oil when it was built. You do not have to change this oil before the first regular suggested change period.

- If your normal driving does not include one or more of the "severe driving " conditions listed below, change the oil every 7,500 miles (12,000 kilometers) or 12 months, whichever comes first.
- Change the oil and oil filter every, 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) or every three months if you drive under one or more of these "severe driving" conditions:
  * Driving in dusty areas
  * Towing a trailer
  * Frequent idling or idling for long periods
  * Frequent short trips (4 miles [6 kilometers] or less) in cold or freezing weather, where the engine does not thoroughly warm up.
- Change the oil and oil filter as soon as possible after driving in a dust storm.

OIL CHANGE

1. Warm up the engine, to make the oil drain faster and more thoroughly.
2. Turn the engine off.
3. Remove the oil filler cap.
4. Remove the drain plug and drain oil fully.

WARNING

•After the engine has been operated for a long time, the oil and exhaust system may be hot. Be careful not to burn yourself.
•Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible after handling engine oil.

5. Install the drain plug and a new gasket and tighten it.
6. Fill the oil to the proper level by following the oil level check procedures.

OIL FILTER INSTALLATION

1. Apply a light coat of engine oil to the oil filter gasket.
2. Hand tighten the filter until the gasket contacts the sealing face.
3. Using the filter wrench, tighten the filter 1 full turn.
4. Run the engine and inspect for leaks.

CAUTION

•An improperly installed oil filter can result in severe engine damage.

OIL VISCOSITY

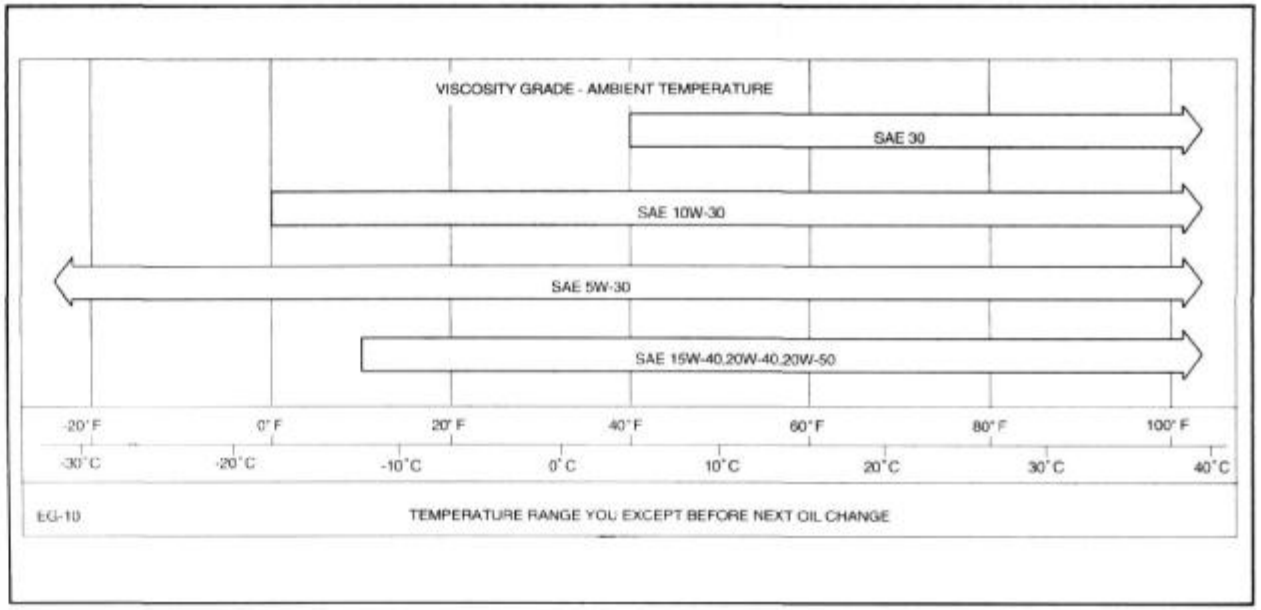
Engine oil viscosity (thickness) has an effect on fuel economy. Lower viscosity engine oils can provide increased fuel economy; however, higher temperature weather conditions require higher viscosity engine oils for satisfactory lubrication. To get the best fuel economy with your vehicle, you should use a fuel-saving engine oil of the proper viscosity. These oils can be found in service stations and other retail stores. They are identified by words such as: "Energy Saving," "Conserves Gasoline," "Gas Saving," "Gasoline Saving," "Friction Reducing," "Improved Gasoline Mileage" or "Fuel Saving."

The chart lists the engine oil viscosities recommended for the temperature range you expect before the next oil change. For temperatures above -18°C (0°F), SAE 10W-30 is the preferred viscosity grade. If cold-weather starting problems are encountered at temperatures below -18°C (0°F), SAE 5W-30 viscosity oils may be required.

OIL LEVEL CHECK

It is the owner's responsibility to keep the engine oil at the proper level. Check the oil level at regular intervals (such as every other fuel stop) and keep it above the "minimum" level mark and it not above Full mark. Remember, your engine may use more oil when it is new.

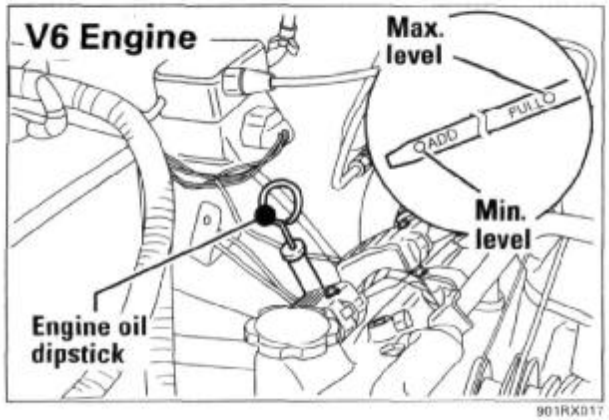
- The best time to check the engine oil level is when the oil is warm, such as during a fuel stop. Shut off the engine and wait about 5 minutes for the oil to drain back to the oil pan. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and push it back down all the way. Now pull out the dipstick and look at the oil level on the dipstick. The dipstick has 2 markings which indicate the minimum and maximum allowable oil level. If the oil level is lower than the marked area, it indicates the need for additional oil. Push the dipstick back down all the way after taking the reading.
- If you check the oil level when the oil is cold, do not run the engine first. The cold oil will not drain into the pan fast enough to give a true reading.



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ENGINE OIL ADDITIVES

There are many extra engine oil additives for sale. Your engine should not need these extra additives if you use recommended quality engine oil and change it as suggested. If you think your engine has an oil-related problem, talk to your Isuzu Dealer.



AIR CLEANER FILTER

See your Maintenance Schedule for change intervals. If the car is operated in dusty areas it will require more frequent filter replacement. Your Isuzu Dealer can be of assistance in determining the proper replacement frequency for the conditions under which you operate your vehicle.

NOTE

- *It is strongly advisable to use a genuine Isuzu air cleaner filter as a replacement.*
- *Do not attempt to clean the filter; the filter is designed to provide normal filtering efficiency during the replacement interval.*

WARNING

•Do not operate the vehicle with the air cleaner filter off. The engine could backfire and cause an engine compartment fire.

•If the air cleaner is removed during repair or maintenance, be sure to put it back on correctly. If the air cleaner is not correctly installed, engine damage could result.

G AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID RECOMMENDATIONS

PROPER FLUID

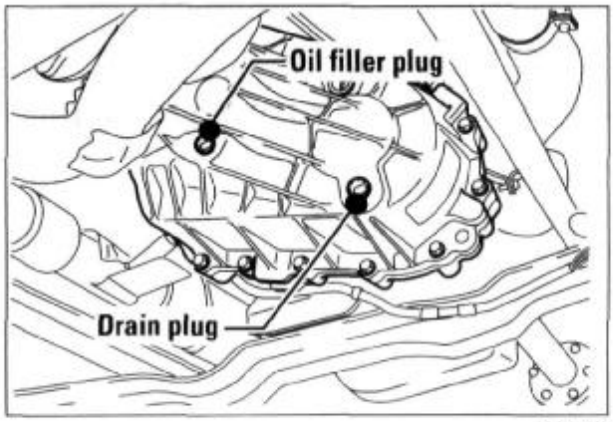
	Kind of fluid
Transmission	DEXRON®-III

You can buy this fluid from your Isuzu Dealer.

Get the automatic transmission fluid level checked and changed at your Isuzu Dealer when getting a regular inspection of your vehicle.
If an oil leak is found with the vehicle, take it into your Isuzu Dealer to get the oil level checked and the vehicle repaired as required.

H TOD SYSTEM

Add lubricant, if needed, to fill to the level of the filler plug hole. Use only automatic transmission fluid labeled DEXRON®-IIE or DEXRON®-III. You can buy this fluid from your Isuzu Dealer.
See the Maintenance Schedule List to determine



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I FRONT AND REAR AXLE

See the Maintenance Schedule List to determine how often the lubricant should be changed. Add lubricant, if needed, by filling to the level of the filler plug hole. Use GL-5 gear lubricant of the viscosity as shown below.
Your vehicle is equipped with the limited slip differential (rear axle), so use GL-5 Limited Slip Differential Gear Lubricant together with Limited Slip Differential Lubricant Additive (Part No. 8-01052-358-0) or equivalent. Use the correct viscosity for the existing ambient temperature.

NOTE

- *Be sure to use the Limited Slip Differential Lubricant Additive mentioned above, otherwise a chattering noise and/or excessive vibration may occur when turning.*

FRONT AXLE

Ambient Temperature	Viscosity Lubricant To Be Used
BELOW 10°C (50°F)	SAE 75W–90
–18°C TO 32°C (0° TO 90°F)	SAE 75W–90
ABOVE 10°C (50°F) CONSISTENTLY	SAE 80W–90 or SAE 80W–140

REAR AXLE

Ambient Temperature	Viscosity Lubricant To Be Used
BELOW 10°C (50°F)	SAE 80 or SAE 80W–90
–18°C TO 32°C (0° TO 90°F)	SAE 90 or SAE 80W–90
ABOVE 10°C (50°F) CONSISTENTLY	SAE 140

J ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

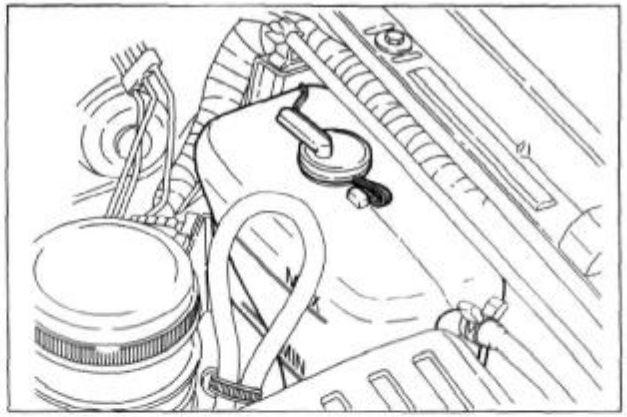
The engine cooling system is designed to maintain the engine at the proper operating temperatures. The cooling system was filled at the factory with a quality engine coolant. The engine cooling system is designed to use coolant (a mixture of water and ethylene glycol antifreeze) rather than plain water. The engine coolant solution should be used year-round. It has many advantages such as:

- providing freezing protection as low as –33°F (–36°C)
- providing boiling protection up to 262°F (128°C)
- protecting against rust and corrosion in the cooling system
- maintaining the proper engine temperature for efficient operation and emission control.
- allowing proper operation of the engine coolant temperature gauge.

See the Maintenance Schedule List in this section to find out when the engine coolant must be replaced.

COOLING SYSTEM CARE

Check the engine coolant level at the interval shown in the Maintenance Schedule unless there is evidence of leaking or overheating. DO NOT REMOVE RADIATOR CAP WHEN SOLUTION IS HOT AND UNDER PRESSURE. You usually do not need to remove the radiator cap to check the engine coolant level. The engine coolant level should be between the maximum and the minimum level marks on the radiator reserve tank.



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WARNING

When replenishing the engine coolant, remove the cap on the radiator reserve tank and fill the engine coolant up to the maximum level mark of the radiator reserve tank.
Add a 50/50 mixture of good quality ethylene glycol antifreeze and water (Be sure to use city water instead of well water and river water.) if engine coolant additions are necessary. DO NOT OVERFILL. If frequent additions are needed, see your Isuzu Dealer for a cooling system check.

NOTE

- *If the proper quality antifreeze is used there is no need to add extra inhibitors or additives that claim to improve the system. They may be harmful to the proper operation of the system. Be careful not to allow exhaust manifold to be splashed with engine coolant while the temperature of engine is high. Exhaust manifold could be damaged.*

COOLING SYSTEM SERVICE

WARNING

- **To avoid personal injuries when inspecting or replacing parts of the engine coolant system, carefully follow the instructions below.**
- **Use extreme caution when opening the engine hood if there are signs of steam or engine coolant leaking from the cooling system.**
- **Do not remove the radiator pressure cap on the radiator reserve tank or the radiator, if the engine temperature is above 194°F (90°C). Allow the engine to cool down before removing the cap. The radiator reserve tank (radiator) contains hot fluid which is under pressure.**
- **Using a rag, turn the cap only to the first notch to relieve excess pressure. If opened immediately, hot scalding fluid and steam may escape under pressure, possibly causing personal injury.**
- **Ethylene glycol based antifreeze is flammable. If it comes into contact with parts of the engine which are hot, such as the manifold, it could cause a fire.**

The cooling system should be serviced at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Schedule as follows:

1. To change engine coolant, make sure that the engine is cool.

WARNING

When the coolant is heated to a high temperature, be sure not to loosen or remove the radiator cap. Otherwise you might get scalded by hot vapor or boiling water. To open the radiator cap, put a piece of thick cloth on the cap and loosen the cap slowly to reduce the pressure when the coolant has become cooler.

2. Open radiator cap and drain the cooling system by loosening the drain valve on the radiator and on the cylinder body.

NOTE

- *For best result it is suggested that the engine cooling system be flushed at least once a year. It is advisable to flash the interior of the cooling system including the radiator before using anti-freeze (ethylene-glycol based). Replace damaged rubber hoses as the engine anti-freeze coolant is liable to leak out even minor cracks.*

Isuzu recommends to using Isuzu genuine anti-freeze (ethylene-glycol based) or equivalent, for the cooling system and not add any inhibitors or additives.

CAUTION

• A failure to correctly fill the engine cooling system in changing or adding coolant may sometimes cause the coolant to overflow from the filler neck even before the engine and radiator are completely full. If the engine runs under this condition, shortage of coolant may possibly result in engine overheating. To avoid such trouble, the following precautions should be taken in filling the system.

3. To refill engine coolant, pour coolant up to filler neck using a filling hose which is smaller in outside diameter of the filler neck. Otherwise air between the filler neck and the filling hose will block entry, preventing the system from completely filling up.
4. Keep a filling rate of 9 liter/min. or less. Filling over this maximum rate may force air inside the engine and radiator.
   And also, the coolant overflow will increase, making it difficult to determine whether or not the system is completely full.
5. After filling the system to the full, pull out the filling hose and check to see if air trapped in the system is disclodged and the coolant level goes down. Should the coolant level go down, repeat topping-up until there is no more drop in the coolant level.
6. After directly filling the radiator, fill the reservoir to the maximum level.
7. Install and tighten radiator cap and start the engine. After idling for 2 to 3 minutes, stop the engine and reopen radiator cap. If the water level is lower, replenish.

WARNING

• When the coolant is heated to a high temperature, be sure not to loosen or remove the radiator cap. Otherwise you might get scalded by hot vapor or boiling water. To open the

radiator cap, put a piece of thick cloth on the cap and loosen the cap slowly to reduce the pressure when the coolant has become cooler.

8. After tightening radiator cap, warm up the engine at about 2,000 rpm. Set heater adjustment to the highest temperature position, and let the coolant circulate also into heater water system.
9. Check to see the thermostat has opened through the needle position of water thermometer, conduct a 5 minutes idling again and stop the engine.
10. When the engine has been cooled, check filler neck for water level and replenish if required. Should extreme shortage of coolant is found, check the coolant system and reservoir tank hose for leakage.
11. Fill the coolant into the reservoir tank up to "MAX" line.

It is the owner's responsibility to:

- Maintain the cooling system freeze protection at –33°F (–36°C) to ensure protection against corrosion and loss of engine coolant from boiling. This should be done even if freezing temperatures are not expected.
- Add ethylene glycol base antifreeze when antifreeze has to be added because of engine coolant loss or for more protection against freezing at temperatures lower than –33°F (–36°C).
- If the concentration of a water solution of ethylene glycol base antifreeze is over 60%, the specific heat of the coolant drops to cause overheat, and the antifreezability of the coolant may be reduced to cause freezing. Adjust the concentration in accordance with the situation. If the concentration is lower than 20%, the coolants may sometimes lose anticorrosion effect. It is recommended, therefore, that the concentration of the coolant is adjusted in a range of 20% to 60% depending on the situation.

CAUTION

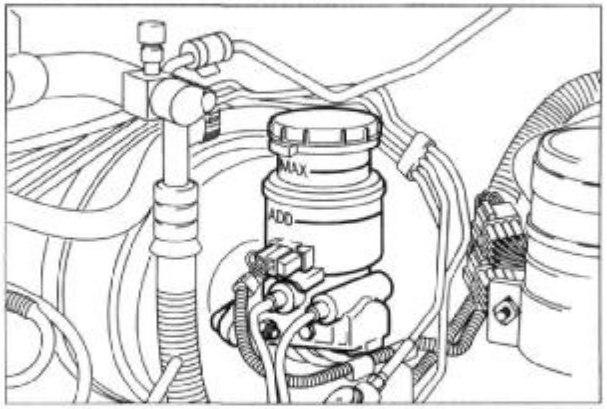
- **Do not use alcohol or methanol-based antifreeze, or plain water alone, in your vehicle at any time. They will boil at a lower point than indicated by the engine coolant temperature gauge and they do not provide proper protection against corrosion.**

THERMOSTAT

The engine coolant temperature is controlled by a thermostat, which stops engine coolant flow through the radiator until a preset temperature is reached. This thermostat is installed in the engine coolant inlet on the front of the engine block for the engine. The same thermostat is used in both winter and summer.

BRAKE MASTER CYLINDER

Check master cylinder fluid level in the reservoir every time you check the engine oil level.
The level should be between the MAX and ADD level line. If the level is lower than the ADD level line, fill the MAX level line with DOT-3 fluid.



90 1RW030

If the diaphragm inside the reservoir cap is deformed, return it to the original (collapsed) condition, then tighten the cap.
There are only two reasons why the brake fluid level in your master cylinder might go down. The first is that the brake fluid goes down to an acceptable level during normal brake lining wear. When new linings are put in, the fluid level goes back up. The other reason is that fluid is leaking out of the brake system. If it is, you should have your brake system fixed, since a leak means that sooner or later your brakes won't work well, or won't work at all. So, it isn't a good idea to "top off" your brake fluid. Adding brake fluid won't correct a leak. If you add fluid when your linings are worn, then you'll have too much fluid when you get new brake linings. You should add (or remove) brake fluid, as necessary, only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

WARNING

⚠ If you have too much brake fluid, it can spill on the engine. The fluid will burn if the engine is hot enough. You or others could be burned, and your vehicle could be damaged. Add brake fluid only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

- **When changing or adding brake fluid, handle it carefully. Do not let it come in contact with your eyes.**
- **If brake fluid should come in contact with your eyes, immediately flush them with a large quantity of fresh tap water. Have your eyes examined by a doctor as soon as possible.**

CAUTION

- **Do not allow brake fluid to contact the vehicle's body paint, as paint damage will result.**
- **Brake fluid which has been exposed to open air for an extended time should never be used as its quality cannot be guaranteed. It should be properly disposed of.**
- **Don't let someone put in the wrong kind of fluid. For example, just a few drops of mineral-based oil, such as engine oil, in your brake system can damage brake system parts so badly that they'll have to be replaced.**

L FRONT WHEEL BEARINGS

Clean and repack the front wheel bearings at the interval shown in the Maintenance Schedule List. Due to the weight of the tire and wheel assembly, it is recommended that they be removed from the hub before lubricating the bearings to prevent damage to the oil seal.

CAUTION

- **"Long Fiber" type greases should not be used on roller bearing wheels or damage to the wheel bearing can occur. Do not mix wheel bearing lubricants. Be sure to thoroughly clean bearings and hubs of all old lubricant before replacing bearings.**

M HOOD LATCH AND HINGES

Lubricate hood latch assembly and hood hinge assembly as follows:

1. Wipe off any accumulation of dirt or contamination on latch parts.
2. Apply multipurpose type grease (NLGI No. 1 or 2) to hood latch pin cam.
3. Apply light engine oil to all pivot points in release mechanism.
4. Lubricate hood hinges with multipurpose type grease (NLGI No. 1 or 2).
5. Check the hood hinges and latch mechanism to assure they are working correctly.

N AIR CONDITIONING

Periodically have your Isuzu Dealer check your air conditioning system to be sure there has been no loss in cooling output. See your Isuzu Dealer if you suspect that the system is not performing as it should.

O BODY LUBRICATION

Normal use of a vehicle causes metal-to-metal movement at certain points in the body. Noise, wear and improper operation at these points will result when a protective film of lubricant is not provided.
For exposed surfaces such as door checks, door lock bolts, lock striker plates etc., apply a thin film of light engine oil.
Any lubricant should be used sparingly. After application, all excess lubricant should be carefully wiped off.
The seat adjusters and seat track should be lubricated with water resistant EP Chassis Lubricant.
There are other points on the vehicle body which may occasionally require lubrication. Window regulators and controls are confined in the space between the upholstery and the outside door panel. Easy access to the working parts may be made by removing the trim.
Door weatherstrips and rubber hood bumpers should be lightly coated with a rubber lubricant.

P FRONT AND REAR PROPELLER SHAFT

Check propeller shaft flange-to-pinion bolts for front propeller shaft front side proper torque of 43 N·m (31.7 lbs·ft) and except proper torque of 64 N·m (46.3 lbs·ft).

Q EXHAUST SYSTEM

Check the complete exhaust system and nearby body areas for damaged, missing, or mispositioned parts, open seams, holes, loose connections, or other deterioration which could permit exhaust fumes to seep into the passenger compartment or cause heat build up in floor pan. Any necessary corrections should be made immediately. To help maintain system integrity, exhaust system pipes and resonators rearward of the muffler must be replaced whenever a new muffler is installed.

R FUEL LINE AND FUEL TANK/CAP

Inspect the fuel tank, cap and lines for damage which could cause leakage. Inspect fuel cap and gasket for correct sealing ability and indications of physical damage. Replace any damaged or malfunctioning parts.

S DRIVE BELT

Check the belts driving generator, power steering oil pump and air conditioning compressor (if equipped) for cracks, fraying, wear and tension. If damage replace, as necessary.

T TIMING BELT

Replacement of the timing belt is recommended at the intervals in the Maintenance Schedule List.

U VALVE CLEARANCE

Incorrect valve clearance will result in increased engine noise and lower engine output, thereby adversely affecting engine performance. For checking and adjusting valve clearance.

V SPARK PLUGS

Replace plugs with type specified in Section 9 of this Manual.

WARNING

⚠ Do not change the spark plugs or ignition wires while the engine is hot. You may burn yourself.

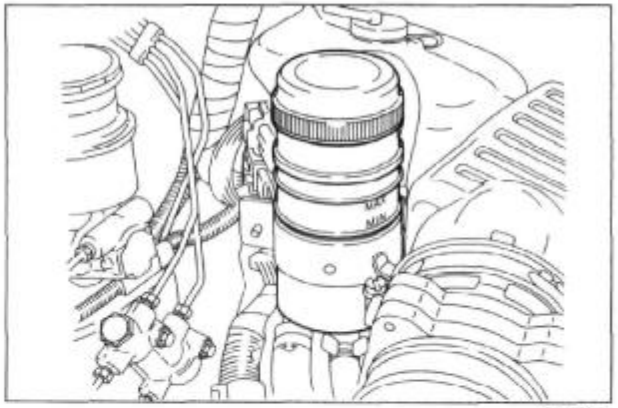
W FLUID OR LUBRICANT LEVEL

Check level of fluid or lubricant in brake master cylinder, clutch master cylinder, power steering reservoir, axle, engine and transmission.
Check fluid level of windshield washer reservoir and engine coolant.

WARNING

⚠ •To avoid the danger of being burned, do not remove the radiator cap while the engine and radiator are still hot.

X POWER STEERING



901RX038

Check the fluid level in the power steering fluid reservoir as recommended in the Maintenance Schedule Fluid level should be between the "MIN" and "MAX" marks on the reservoir.
Use only automatic transmission fluid labeled DEXRON®-III.

Y ACCELERATOR PEDAL LINKAGE

Lubricate the accelerator pedal fulcrum pin with multipurpose grease.

7 WHEEL ALIGNMENT

Proper wheel alignment improves tire tread mileage. Your vehicle's suspension parts should be inspected often and aligned when needed (see Technical Data in Section 9). Improper alignment will cause the front tires to roll at an angle which will result in faster tire wear. Proper tire balancing provides the best riding comfort and helps reduce tire tread wear. Out-of-balance tires can cause annoying vibration and uneven tire wear such as cupping and flat spots.

1 KEY LOCK CYLINDER

At the intervals shown in Maintenance Schedule List ("key lock cylinder") lubricate key lock cylinders with synthetic light weight engine oil (SAE 5W-30).

2 KEEPING YOUR CAR LOOKING NEW

WARNING

⚠ Cleaning products can be dangerous. Some are poisonous. Others can burst into flame if you strike a match or get them on a hot part of the vehicle. Some are dangerous if you breathe their fumes in a closed space. When you use anything in a container to clean your vehicle, be sure to follow the instructions. Always open your vehicle's doors or windows when you're cleaning the inside.

Never use these to clean your vehicle.:

- **Gasoline**
- **Benzene**
- **Naphtha**
- **Carbon Tetrachloride**
- **Acetone**
- **Paint Thinner**
- **Turpentine**
- **Lacquer Thinner**
- **Nail Polish Remover**

They can all be dangerous – some more than others – and they can all damage your vehicle, too.

CAUTION

Do not use laundry soap, bleach or reducing agents unless specifically authorized in this manual, since they may damage your vehicle.

NOTE

- *To avoid possible permanent discoloration of white or light colored seats, DO NOT let materials with unstable dyes come in contact with seat trim materials until the trim materials are completely dry. (This would include certain types of casual clothing, such as colored denims, corduroys, leathers and suedes; also decorative paper, etc.)*

EXTERIOR

WASHING YOUR VEHICLE

The best way to preserve your vehicle's finish is to keep it clean by frequent washings. Wash the vehicle in lukewarm or cold water.
Do not use hot water or wash in the direct rays of the sun. Do not use strong soap or chemical detergents. All cleaning agents should be promptly flushed from the surface and not allowed to dry on the finish.

POLISHING AND WAXING YOUR VEHICLE

Polishing is recommended for painted surfaces to remove accumulated residue and eliminate any "weathered" appearance.
Your Isuzu Dealer offers several polishes and cleaners which have proven value in maintaining original finish appearance and durability.

CARE OF RESIN SIDE PANELS

Please use a resin polishing agent for resin-made bumper and side panel.

NOTE

- *Wipe the resin panel softly with any rag. If the panel is rubbed hard, it may discolor.*
- *If the resin panels stains with gasoline, wash the stain off instead of wiping off with cloth.*



630RX025

PROTECTION OF EXTERIOR BRIGHT METAL PARTS

Bright metal parts should be cleaned regularly to keep their luster. Washing with water is all that is usually needed. However, chrome polish may be used on CHROME or STAINLESS STEEL trim, if necessary. A coating of wax, rubbed to a high polish, is recommended for all bright metal parts.

CARE OF ALUMINUM WHEELS

Aluminum wheels have a clear finish similar to paint. Use a chamois skin, sponge or other soft material when washing the wheels.

FOREIGN MATERIAL DEPOSITS

Calcium chloride and other salts, ice melting agents, road oil and tar, tree sap, bird droppings, chemicals from industrial chimneys, and other foreign matter may damage vehicle finishes if allowed to remain on painted surfaces.
Prompt washing may not completely remove all of these deposits. Additional cleaners may be needed. When using chemical cleaners developed for this purpose be certain they are safe for use on painted surfaces.

FINISH DAMAGE

Any stone chips, fractures or deep scratches in the finish should be repaired promptly. Exposed metal will corrode quickly and may develop into a major repair expense.
Minor chips and scratches can be repaired using touch-up materials available from your Isuzu Dealer. Larger damaged areas of the finish can be repaired in your Isuzu Dealer's body and paint shop.

CORROSION PROTECTION

Generally, your vehicle has been designed and built to resist corrosion. Special materials and protective finishes were applied to most parts of your vehicle when it was built to help maintain good looks, strength and reliable operation. However, some parts which are normally not visible (such as certain parts under the vehicle and under the hood) are strong enough so that surface rust will not affect their reliability. So corrosion protection is not needed or used on these parts. By omitting unneeded rust protection on such parts and applying extra protection where it is needed most, the best value is assured for the vehicle buyer.

SHEET METAL DAMAGE

If your vehicle is damaged and requires sheet metal repair or replacement, make sure the body repair shop applies anti-corrosion material to the parts repaired or replaced so that corrosion protection is restored. (Also see "Finish Damage" on previous page.)

UNDERBODY MAINTENANCE

Corrosive materials used for ice and snow removal and dust control can collect on the underbody. If these materials are not removed, accelerated corrosion (rust) can occur on underbody parts such as fuel lines, frame, floor pan, and exhaust system even though they have been provided with corrosion protection.

At least every spring, flush these materials from the underbody with plain water. Take care to clean any areas well where mud and other debris can collect. Sediment packed in closed areas of the frame should be loosened before being flushed. If desired, your Isuzu Dealer can perform this service for you.

B INTERIOR

With the use of modern trim materials it is VERY IMPORTANT that proper cleaning techniques and cleaners be used. Failure to do this on the first cleaning may result in water spots, spot rings or setting of stains, all of which make it more difficult to remove on a second cleaning.

The portion of the following cleaning instructions that are in BOLD FACE TYPE are especially important and MUST be followed.

Dust and loose dirt that accumulate on interior fabrics should be removed often with a vacuum cleaner or soft brush.

Vinyl or leather trim should be wiped regularly with a clean damp cloth.

Normal trim soil, spots or stains can be cleaned with conventional cleaners.

Remember These Basic Steps Before Cleaning:

1. Remove stains as quickly as possible before they become "set".
2. Use a clean cloth or sponge and change to a clean area often. (A SOFT brush may be used if stains persist.)
3. Use solvent type cleaners only in a well ventilated area; also, do not saturate the stained area.
4. If a ring forms after spot cleaning, clean the entire area IMMEDIATELY.
5. Follow specific instructions on cleaner labels.

CLEANING GENERAL SOILAGE OR WATER SPOTS FROM FABRIC TRIM

Multipurpose powdered cleaner is excellent for this type of cleaning and for cleaning panel sections where small cleaning rings may be left from spot cleaning.

- Vacuum area thoroughly to remove loose dirt.
- ALWAYS clean a full trim assembly or complete trim section. Mask surrounding trim along stitch or welt-lines.
- Mix multipurpose powdered cleaner in strict accordance with directions on the label of the container.
  Mix in proportion for smaller quantities.
- USE SUDS ONLY ON A CLEAN SPONGE OR SOFT BRISTLE BRUSH. DO NOT SATURATE FABRIC OR RUB HARSHLY WITH BRUSH.
- IMMEDIATELY AFTER CLEANING, WIPE OFF EXCESS CLEANER WITH SLIGHTLY DAMP ABSORBENT TOWEL OR CLOTH.

CAUTION

- **IMMEDIATELY AFTER WIPING, FORCE-DRY FABRIC WITH AIR HOSE, HEAT DRYER OR HEAT LAMP. (Use caution with heat dryer or lamp to prevent damage to fabric.)**
- **When trim materials with a sheen or luster finish are dry, wipe fabric lightly with a soft, clean cloth to restore the sheen or luster.**

SPOT CLEANING FABRIC WITH SOLVENT CLEANER

Before trying to remove a spot or stain from fabric, determine as accurately as you can what kind and how old the spot or stain is. Some spots or stains can be removed with water or mild soap solution (see "Removal of Specific Stains"). Spots or stains should always be removed as soon as possible.

Some types of stains or soilage, such as lipstick, inks and grease, are very difficult (sometimes impossible) to completely remove. When cleaning this type of stain or soilage be sure not to enlarge the soiled area. Fabric cleaner (solvent type) is excellent for spot cleaning grease, oil or fat stains.

- Gently scrape excess stain off trim material with a clean, DULL knife or scraper. USE VERY LITTLE CLEANER, light pressure, and clean cloths (preferably cheese-cloth). Cleaning should be from the outside of the stain, "FEATHERING" towards the center. Keep changing to a clean section of cloth.
- When the stain is cleaned from the fabric, immediately dry the area with an air hose, heat dryer or heat lamp to help prevent a cleaning ring. (Use caution with heat dryer or lamp to prevent damage to fabric.)
- If a ring forms, immediately repeat the cleaning operation over a slightly larger area with emphasis on "FEATHERING" towards its center. If ring still remains, mask off surrounding trim sections and clean entire affected area with a multi-purpose powered cleaner (as described under "Cleaning General Soilage or Water Spots From Fabric Trim").

REMOVAL OF SPECIFIC STAINS

GREASE OR OIL STAINS

These include grease, oil, butter, margarine, shoe polish, coffee with cream, chewing gum, cosmetic creams, vegetable oils, wax crayon, tar and asphalts.

- Carefully scrape off excess stain; then use fabric cleaner (solvent type) as previously described.
- Shoe polish, wax crayons, tar and asphalt will stain if allowed to remain on trim; they should be removed as soon as possible. Use caution as cleaner will dissolve them and may cause them to "bleed."

NON-GREASY STAINS

These include catsup, coffee (black), egg, fruit juice, milk, soft drinks, wine, vomit and blood.

- Carefully scrape off excess stain; then sponge stain with cool water.
- If stain remains, use a multipurpose powdered cleaner (foam type) as previously described.
- If odor persists after cleaning vomit or urine, treat area with a water-baking soda solution: 5 milliliters (1 teaspoon) baking soda of 250 milliliters (1 cup) of warm water.
- Finally, if needed, clean lightly with fabric cleaner (solvent type).

COMBINATION STAINS

These include candy, ice cream, mayonnaise, chili sauce and unknown stains.

- Carefully scrape off excess stain; then clean with cool water and allow to dry.
- If stain remains, clean with fabric cleaner (solvent type).

CLEANING VINYL OR LEATHER TRIM

Ordinary soilage can be removed from vinyl or leather with warm water and a mild soap such as saddle soap or oil soap or equivalent.

- Apply a small amount of soap solution and allow to soak for a few minutes to loosen dirt; then rub briskly with a clean, damp cloth to remove dirt and traces of soap. (This may be repeated several times, if necessary.)
- Some compounds such as tar, asphalt, shoe polish etc. will stain if allowed to remain on trim. They should be wiped off as quickly as possible and the area cleaned with a clean cloth dampened with vinyl cleaner (solvent type).

SEAT BELT CARE

- Clean seat belts only with mild soap and lukewarm water.

CAUTION

- **Do not bleach or dye belts since this may severely weaken them and fail.**

CLEANING GLASS SURFACES

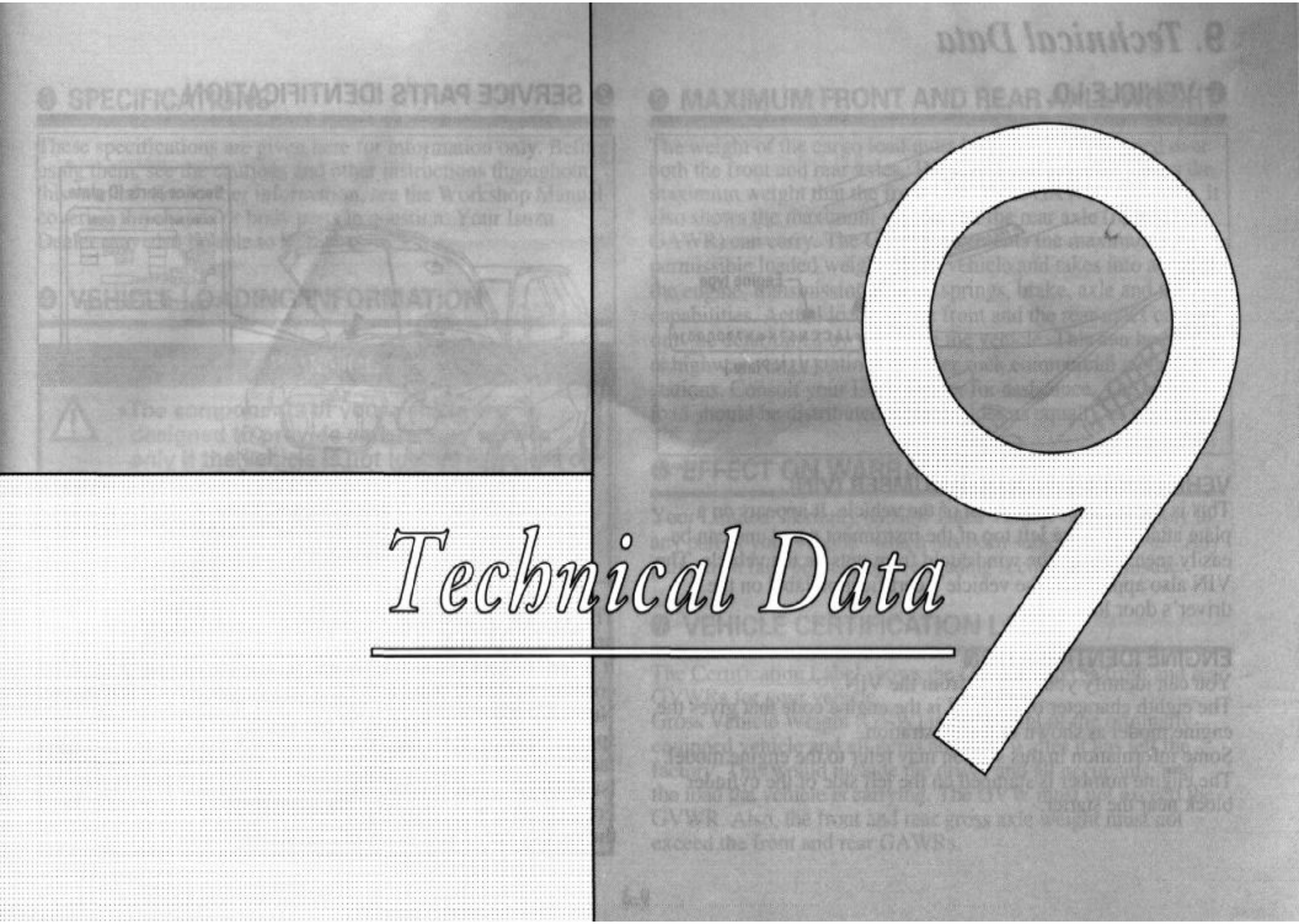
Glass surfaces should be cleaned on a regular basis. Use of glass cleaner will remove normal tobacco smoke and dust films sometimes caused by ingredients used in vinyls and interior plastics. Never use abrasive cleaners on any vehicle glass, as they may cause scratches.

CLEANING TINTED GLASS SURFACES

The tinted, heat-reflecting glass has a metal coating on the interior side. To clean the interior side of the glass, use plain water or a neutral detergent. Do not use harsh chemicals. Wipe with a clean soft cloth or paper towel.

CAUTION

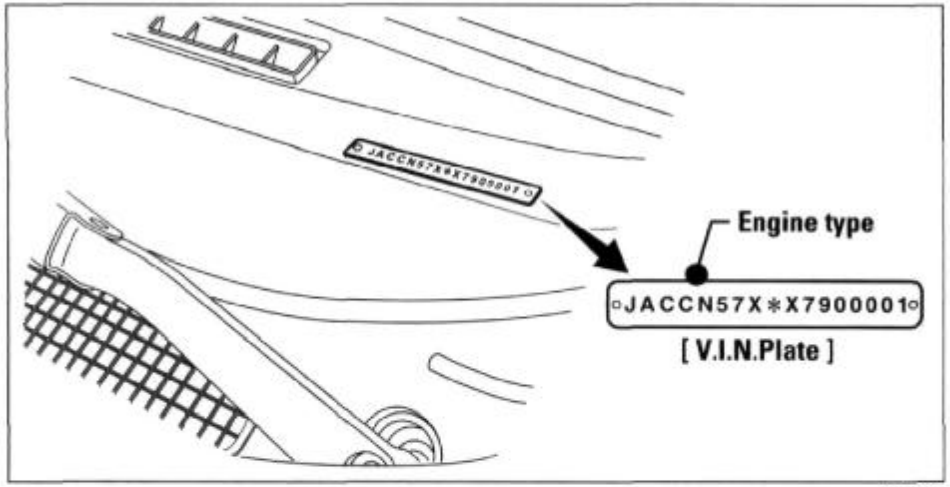
- **Do not use any harsh chemicals or scrape the interior side of the tinted glass, as this will damage the glass surface and the defroster grids.**



9 Technical Data

9. *Technical Data*

❶ VEHICLE I.D.



905RX004

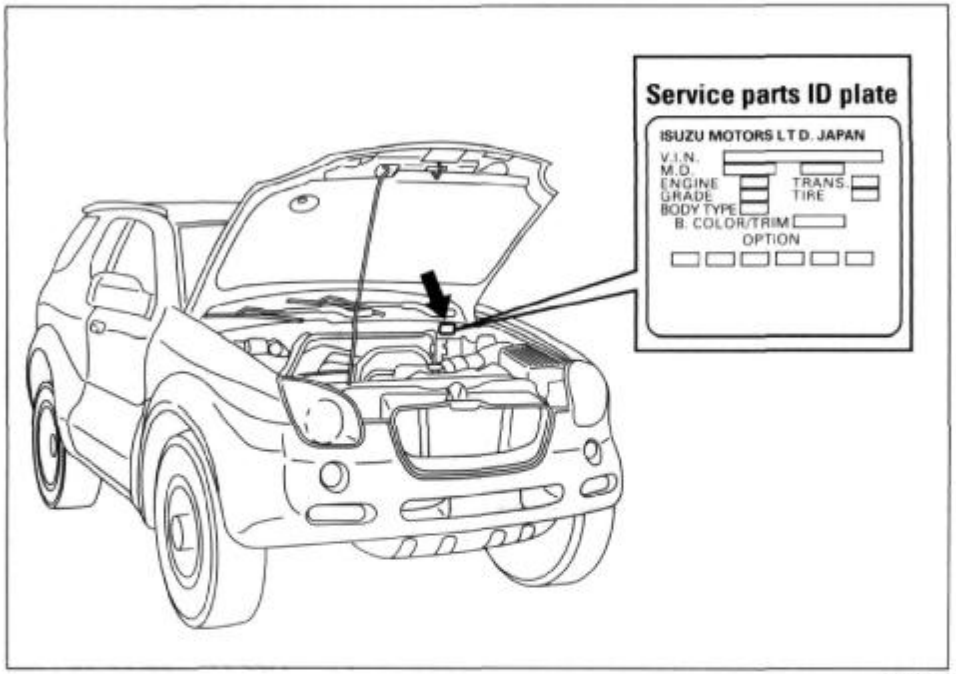
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

This is the legal identification of the vehicle. It appears on a plate attached to the left top of the instrument panel and can be easily seen through the windshield from outside the vehicle. The VIN also appears on the vehicle's certification label on the driver's door lock pillar.

ENGINE IDENTIFICATION

You can identify your engine from the VIN.
The eighth character of the VIN is the engine code that gives the engine model as shown in the illustration.
Some information in this section may refer to the engine model.
The engine number is stamped on the left side of the cylinder block near the starter.

❷ SERVICE PARTS IDENTIFICATION



905RX005

The Vehicle Information Plate (Service Parts ID Plate) is provided on all vehicle models.
It is located on the center dash wall inside the engine compartment. The plate lists the VIN (Vehicle Identification Number), paint information and all production options and special equipment on the vehicle when it was shipped from the factory. Be sure to provide this information to your authorized Isuzu Dealer when it is necessary to order parts.
For easy reference, copy the information to the blank form on the back cover of your warranty book.

❸ SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications are given here for information only. Before using them, see the cautions and other instructions throughout this manual. For further information, see the Workshop Manual covering the chassis or body parts in question. Your Isuzu Dealer may also be able to help.

❹ VEHICLE LOADING INFORMATION

WARNING

⚠ •The components of your vehicle are designed to provide satisfactory service only if the vehicle is not loaded in excess of either the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or the maximum front and rear Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWRs). These ratings are listed on the Vehicle Certification Label located on the driver's door lock pillar.

• Overloading can result in loss of vehicle control and personal injury either by causing component failures or by affecting vehicle handling. It can also shorten the service life of your vehicle. Your Isuzu Dealer can advise you of the proper loading conditions for your vehicle. The use of selected heavier suspension components for added durability purposes does not increase any of the weight ratings printed on the Vehicle Certification Label.

❺ MAXIMUM FRONT AND REAR AXLE WEIGHT

The weight of the cargo load must be properly distributed over both the front and rear axles. The Certification Label shows the maximum weight that the front axle (front GAWR) can carry. It also shows the maximum weight that the rear axle (rear GAWR) can carry. The GVWR represents the maximum permissible loaded weight of the vehicle and takes into account the engine, transmission, frame, springs, brake, axle and tire capabilities. Actual loads on the front and the rear axles can only be determined by weighing the vehicle. This can be done at highway weigh stations or other such commercial weigh stations. Consult your Isuzu Dealer for assistance. The cargo load should be distributed on both sides as equally as possible.

❻ EFFECT ON WARRANTY

Your Limited Warranty on New Isuzu Vehicle does not apply to any part of your vehicle "which has been subject to misuse". Any part which fails because of overloading is considered misuse.

❼ VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL

The Certification Label shows the GVWR and the front and rear GVWRs for your vehicle.
Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) is the weight of the originally equipped vehicle and all items added to it after it has left the factory. This would include the driver and all occupants; and the load the vehicle is carrying. The GVW must not exceed the GVWR. Also, the front and rear gross axle weight must not exceed the front and rear GAWRs.

❽ ENGINE

Item \ Engine model	3.5L DOHC
Engine type	Water cooled 4-stroke, 75°V
Piston displacement	3.494 liters (213.2 cu.in.)
Number of cylinders	6
Compression ratio	9.1 : 1
Spark plugs	K16PR-P11 / PK16PR11 / RC10PYP4
Spark plug gap	0.04 in.(1.05 mm)
Oil filter	Full flow cartridge type
Oil capacity (Original factory fill or rebuilt engine)	5.6 US quarts (5.3 liters)
*Oil capacity (Service change) with filter change without filter change	 5.0 US quarts (4.7 liters) 4.3 US quarts (4.0 liters)
Idle speed (Non-adjustable)	(750 RPM)
Valve clearance : Intake (cold) : Exhaust (cold)	 0.011 in (0.28 mm) 0.015 in (0.38 mm)

* Oil capacities shown are approximate refill capacities.
After refill, recheck oil level.

❾ COOLING SYSTEM

Radiator type	Tube and corrugated fins pressure type
Capacity	9.3 US quarts (8.8 liters)
Thermostat	Wax pellet type 76.5°C (170°F)

❿ AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION AND TRANSFER CASE

Transmission ratios	Reverse	2.000 : 1
	First	2.856 : 1
	Second	1.618 : 1
	Third	1.000 : 1
	Overdrive	0.723 : 1
Transfer ratios	High	1.000 : 1
	Low	2.480 : 1
Gear control operation: Transmission Transfer		 Floor control Direct control with the gear shift lever on floor
Lubricant capacity: Transmission Transfer		 9.1 US quarts (8.6 liters) 2.0 US quarts (1.9 liters)

⓫ FUEL TANK CAPACITY

85 liters (22.5 US gallons)

⓬ FRONT SUSPENSION

Independent wishbone arms, torsion bar springs with stabilizer bar and adopted aluminum mono-tube separate tank type shock absorber.

⓭ FRONT WHEEL ALIGNMENT

Toe-in	0 ± 2 mm (0.008 in.)
Camber	0° ± 30′
Caster	2°05′ ± 45′

⓮ REAR SUSPENSION

4-Link, coil spring type with stabilizer bar and adopted aluminum mono-tube separate tank type shock absorbers.

⓯ STEERING

Recirculating ball.

⓰ SERVICE BRAKE

Hydraulic Front : Disc brake.
Rear : Disc brake

⓱ PARKING BRAKE

Mechanical, drum in disc, duo-servo, manual-adjusting, operating on rear wheels.

⓲ BATTERY

Voltage	(V)	12
Cold-cranking Performance	(Amp)	582
Reserve Capacity	(Min.)	133
BCI Group No.		24

⓳ REAR AXLE

Gear ratio	4.300
Lubricant capacity	2.2 liters (2.3 US quarts)

⑳ FRONT AXLE

Gear ratio	4.300
Lubricant capacity	1.4 liters (1.5 US quarts)

㉑ WHEEL AND TIRES

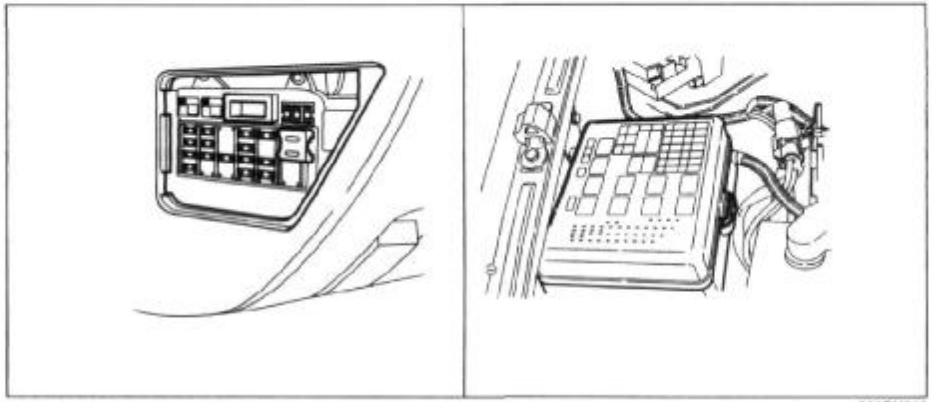
Standard Tire

Tire size	P245/70R16
Wheel size	16 x 7JJ
Tire Pressure Front kPa(psi.) Rear kPa(psi.)	 200 (29) 200 (29)
Wheel Nut Tightening Torque	118 N·m (87 ft·lbs)

Spare Tire

Tire size	T165/90D17
Wheel size	17 x 4T
Tire Pressure kPa(psi.)	 420 (60)
Wheel Nut Tightening Torque	118 N·m (87 ft·lbs)

㉒ FUSES



801RX010

Fuse boxes are installed on the left side under the instrument panel and the right side of the engine compartment. The fuse box contains fuse cartridges in use and spare fuse cartridges.

WARNING

•Do not use fuses of higher amperage than those recommended, to avoid the possibility of an electrical overload and a fire.

FUSE BOX : (INSTRUMENT PANEL)

Amperage		Applicability
CB-1	10A	Starter
CB-2	15A	IG. COIL
CB-3	15A	Engine
CB-4	15A	Meter
CB-5	15A	Tail/Illumi light
CB-6	10A	Dome light
CB-7	15A	Audio (B)
CB-8	—	—
CB-9	—	—
CB-10	—	—
CB-11	20A	Front wiper
CB-12	—	—
CB-13	15A	Stop light
CB-14	20A	Power door lock
CB-15	15A	Back up/turn light
CB-16	15A	Elec. IG
CB-17	15A	Rear defogger
CB-18	—	—
CB-19	15A	Audio (ACC)
CB-20	15A	Cigar light

Amperage		Applicability
CB-21	10A	SRS-1
CB-22	10A	SRS-2
CB-23	—	—
CB-24	—	—
Circuit breaker 20A		Power window

FUSE BOX : (ENGINE COMPARTMENT)

Amperage		Applicability
EB-1	15A	Hazard warning light
EB-2	10A	Horn
EB-3	—	—
EB-4	—	—
EB-5	10A	Air conditioner
EB-6	20A	Blower
EB-7	—	—
EB-8	10A	Headlight ; Left
EB-9	10A	Headlight ; Right
EB-10	—	—
EB-11	—	—
EB-12	20A	O2 Sensor
EB-13	20A	ABS
EB-14	15A	Fuel Pump

㉓ LIGHT BULBS

Application	Bulb No.	Quantity	Rating Candlepower
Front Lights			
Headlight–Halogen	–	2	60/55 watts
Turn Signal	194	2	27 watts
Marker Lamp	–	2	3.8 watts
Parking Light	–	2	27 watts
Side Marker Light	–	2	3.8 watts
Rear Lights			
Back-up	1156	2	27 watts
License	168	2	5 watts
Tail, Stop	1157	2	27/8 watts
Turn Signal	1156	2	27 watts
High Mounted Stop Light	–		8 watts
Side Marker Light	–	2	3.8 watts
Interior Illumination			
A/C–Heater Cont.	74	1	1.4
Dome Light	–	1	10 watts
Instrument Cluster	–	4	3.4 watts
		2	2 watts
		7 or 10	1.4 watts
Spot Light	–	2	5 watts

㉔ DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

Wheel Base	2,332 mm (91.8 in.)
Overall Length	4,130 mm (162.6 in)
Overall Width	1,790 mm (70.5 in)
Overall Height (At curb Wt.)	1,700 mm (66.9 in)
Track Front	1,515 mm (59.6 in)
Track Rear	1,520 mm (59.8 in)
GVWR	2,110 kg (4,652 lbs)

Note: *GVWR—Gross Vehicle Weight Rating.*

㉕ AIR CONDITIONING

Refrigerant type	R–134a
Refrigerant capacity	1.43 lb (0.65 kg)

- MEMO -

Consumer Information

10

10. *Consumer Information*

UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADING

ALL VEHICLE TIRES MUST CONFORM TO FEDERAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS IN ADDITION TO THESE GRADES

A TREADWEAR

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1 1/2) times better on the government course than a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variation in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

B TRACTION-AA, A, B, C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

NOTE

- *This traction grade is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.*

C TEMPERATURE-A, B, C

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all vehicle tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING

⚠

- **The temperature grades are established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded.**

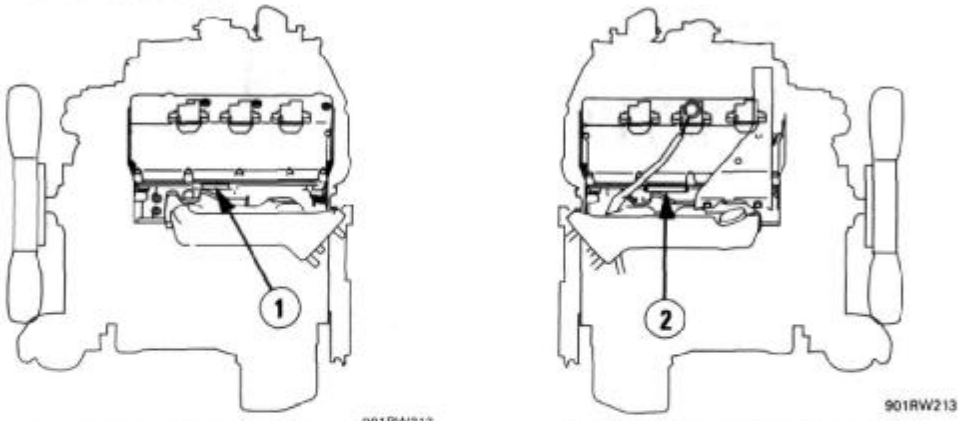
Excessive speed, under inflation or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

- **The grades of your tires are shown on the tire sidewall.**

ANTI-THEFT PARTS LABELS INFORMATION

The following parts illustrations show where theft prevention VIN plate or " R DOT " mark label are given. If " R DOT " mark labels are put up on the parts illustrated, it should be understood that the original parts have been replaced with service parts.
The parts with VIN plates are production parts.

ENGINE (6VE1)



Left Hand Side View

Right Hand Side View

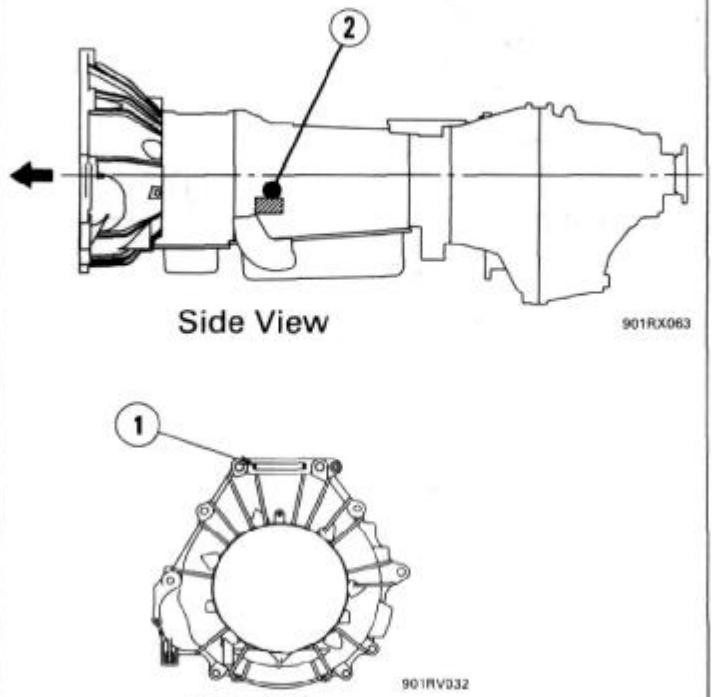
① VIN PLATE FOR PRODUCTION (Example)

② STAMPING DETAILS FOR SERVICE REPLACEMENT PART

R DOT

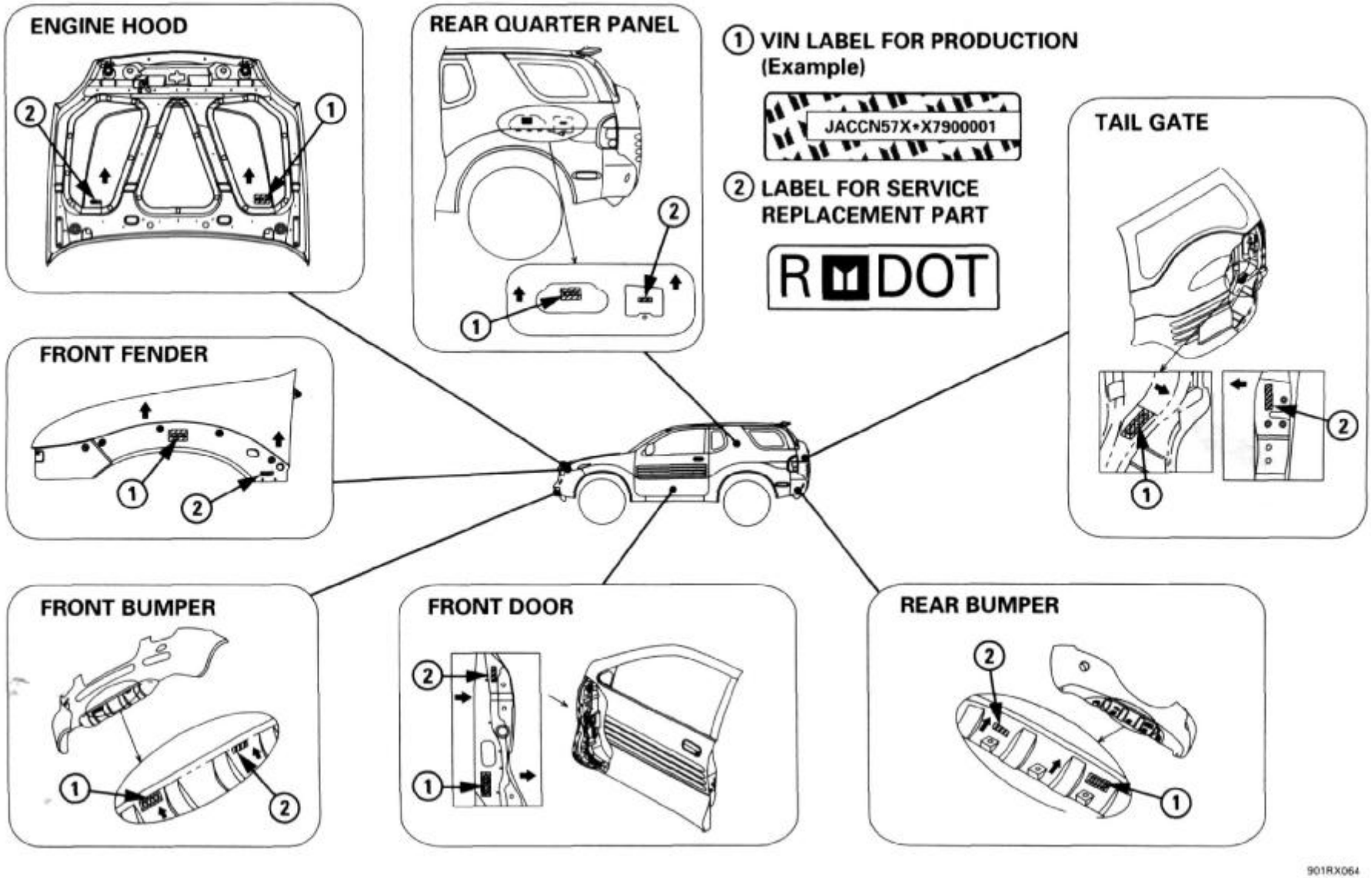
901RV034

TRANSMISSION (THM)



Side View

Rear View


ENGINE HOOD
REAR QUARTER PANEL
① VIN LABEL FOR PRODUCTION (Example)
JACCN57X*X7900001
② LABEL FOR SERVICE REPLACEMENT PART
R DOT
TAIL GATE
FRONT FENDER
FRONT BUMPER
FRONT DOOR
REAR BUMPER
901RX064

11

Owner Assistance

11. *Owner Assistance*

Your satisfaction and goodwill are important to your Isuzu Dealer and to us, American Isuzu Motors Inc. Normally, any problems with the sales transaction or the operation of your vehicle will be handled by your Isuzu Dealer's Sales or Service Departments. Sometimes, however, despite the best intentions of all concerned, misunderstandings can occur. If your problem has not been handled to your satisfaction, we suggest you follow these steps:

STEP ONE

Discuss your problem with a member of the dealership management. Most problems can be readily resolved at that level. If the problem has already been reviewed with the Sales or Service Manager, contact the owner of the dealership or the General Manager.

STEP TWO

Contact our Owner Relations Department. If after contacting the dealer ship your management problem still has not been resolved to your satisfaction, write the National Owner Relations Department, American Isuzu Motors Inc., 2300 Pellissier Place P.O. Box 995 Whittier, CA 90608-0995 or call (800) 255-6727. Describe in detail the problem with the sales transaction or operation of your Isuzu vehicle. A Customer Relations Representative will review your problem. If it is felt that some other action can be taken to resolve the problem, the Customer Relations Representative will coordinate with the Regional office and dealer accordingly. In any event, the Customer Relations Representative will acknowledge your contact and will inform you of American Isuzu Motors Inc.'s position on the matter.
Since your problem will likely be resolved at your Isuzu Dealer level, using your dealer's equipment and personnel, it is important that you follow these steps in sequence when you have a problem.

STEP THREE

Isuzu participates in the BBB AUTOLINE, a mediation/arbitration program administered by the Council of Better Business Bureaus (4200 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22203) through local Better Business Bureaus. If your problem is still not resolved to your satisfaction, you may file a claim with the BBB AUTOLINE. To file a claim, call 1-800-955-5100. There is no charge for this call.
In order to file a claim with the BBB AUTOLINE, you will need to provide the following information:

1) Your name and address
2) Vehicle identification number
3) Your Isuzu Dealer's name and address
4) Vehicle delivery date and present mileage
5) Description of the problem
6) Description of the assistance you are requesting.

In case you need roadside assistance, call our toll free number for appropriate instructions:
1 (800) 444-0303
Have your VIN ready for the operator. Hearing impaired customers with access to a TDD terminal may call 1(800)999-9035.

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Isuzu Motors Inc.
If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Isuzu Motors Inc.
To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll free at 1-800-424-9393 (or (202)366-0123 in Washington, D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

STATE WARRANTY LAWS ("LEMON LAWS")

If your Isuzu Dealer cannot repair a problem with your new Isuzu during the warranty period, please contact us immediately in writing or at the following toll free phone number: 1(800) 255-6727. To enable American Isuzu Motors Inc. to address any problems which you may be experiencing with your Isuzu, and to the extent permitted by your state law, American Isuzu Motors Inc. requires that you first notify us of any non-conformity in your Isuzu which you believe requires repair.
Many state laws permit a new automobile owner to obtain a replacement automobile or a refund of the purchase price if the vehicle cannot be repaired to conform to applicable written warranties. Your rights under these laws vary from state to state.

You should be aware that your failure to notify American Isuzu Motors Inc. of a problem you may be experiencing with respect to your Isuzu may adversely affect your rights under some of these state laws.

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
National Office
2300 Pellissier Place
P.O. Box 995
Whittier,
CA 90608-0995

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Central Regional Office
695 Tollgate Road
Elgin, Illinois 60123

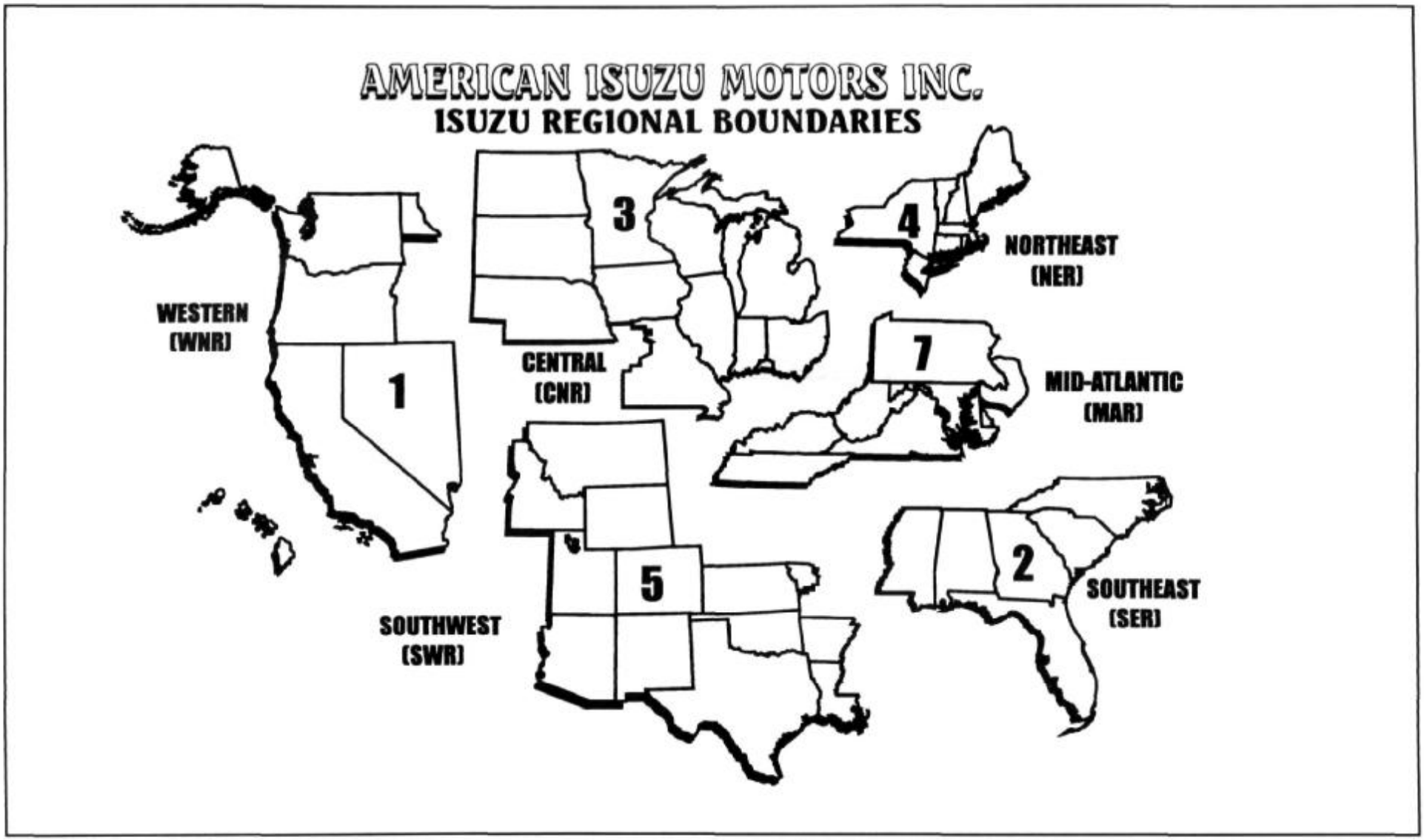
American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Southeastern Regional Office
205 Hembree Park Drive
Roswell, Georgia 30076

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Southwestern Regional Office
1150 Isuzu Parkway
Grand Prairie, Texas 75050

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Western Regional Office
One Technology Drive Building I
Suite 821
Irvine, California 92618

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Northeastern Regional Office
3 Stewart Court
P.O. Box 3015
Denville, NJ 07834

American Isuzu Motors Inc.
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
One Isuzu Way
Glen Burnie, Maryland 21060


AMERICAN ISUZU MOTORS INC.
ISUZU REGIONAL BOUNDARIES
WESTERN
(WNR)
1
CENTRAL
(CNR)
3
4
NORTHEAST
(NER)
7
MID-ATLANTIC
(MAR)
2
SOUTHEAST
(SER)
5
SOUTHWEST
(SWR)

- MEMO -

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- MEMO -

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SERVICE STATION INFORMATION

- Fuel type : Unleaded gasoline
- Fuel tank capacity : 22.5 US gallons (85 liters)
- Tire pressure : Front 29 psi (200 KPA)
  Rear 29 psi (200 KPA)
  Spare 60 psi (420 KPA)
- Brake fluid type : DOT-3
- Coolant type : Ethylene glycol base antifreeze
- Power steering fluid type : DEXRON®-III
- Automatic transmission fluid type : DEXRON®-III
- More details : See Section 8

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