2002

ELDORADO

2002 Cadillac Eldorado
Owner's Manual

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How to Use this Manual

Many people read their owner's manual from beginning to end when they first receive their new vehicle. If you do this, it will help you learn about the features and controls for your vehicle. In this manual, you'll find that pictures and words work together to explain things quickly.

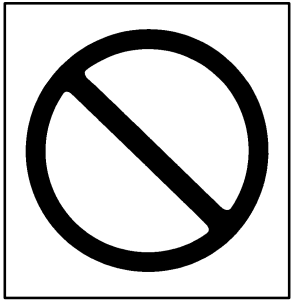
Safety Warnings and Symbols

You will find a number of safety cautions in this book. We use a box and the word CAUTION to tell you about things that could hurt you if you were to ignore the warning.

⚠ CAUTION:

These mean there is something that could hurt you or other people.

In the caution 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 cautions. If you don't, you or others could be hurt.



You will also find a circle with a slash through it in this book. This safety symbol means "Don't," "Don't do this" or "Don't let this happen."

Vehicle Damage Warnings

Also, in this book you will find these notices:

NOTICE:

These mean there is something that could damage your vehicle.

In the notice 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.

When you read other manuals, you might see CAUTION and NOTICE warnings in different colors or in different words.

You'll also see warning labels on your vehicle. They use the same words, CAUTION or NOTICE.

Vehicle Symbols

Your vehicle may be equipped with components and labels that use symbols instead of text. Symbols, used on your vehicle, are shown along with the text describing the operation or information relating to a specific component, control, message, gage or indicator.

If you need help figuring out a specific name of a component, gage or indicator reference the following topics in the Index:

- "Engine Compartment Overview"
- "Instrument Panel"
- "Comfort Controls"
- "Audio Systems"

Also see "Warning Lights and Gages" in the Index.

These are some examples of vehicle symbols you may find on your vehicle:

CAUTION POSSIBLE INJURY	LATCH BOTH LAP AND SHOULDER BELTS TO PROTECT OCCUPANT DO NOT TWIST SAFETY BELT WHEN ATTACHING		MASTER LIGHTING SWITCH	ENGINE COOLANT TEMP	FUSE BOX ACCESS
PROTECT EYES BY SHIELDING	FASTEN SEAT BELTS	AIR BAG	TURN SIGNALS	BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM	ENGINE COOLANT FAN
CAUSTIC BATTERY ACID COULD CAUSE BURNS	MOVE SEAT FULLY REARWARD SECURE CHILD SEAT	DO NOT INSTALL A REAR-FACING CHILD RESTRAINT IN THIS SEATING POSITION	PARKING LAMPS	BRAKE	FUEL
AVOID SPARKS OR FLAMES	PULL BELT OUT COMPLETELY THEN SECURE CHILD SEAT	DO NOT INSTALL A FORWARD-FACING CHILD RESTRAINT IN THIS SEATING POSITION	HAZARD WARNING FLASHER	COOLANT	OWNER'S MANUAL
SPARK OR FLAME COULD EXPLODE BATTERY	POWER WINDOW	DOOR LOCK UNLOCK	DAYTIME RUNNING LAMPS	ENGINE OIL PRESSURE	SERVICE
			FOG LAMPS	ANTI-LOCK BRAKES	SERVICE MANUAL

Section 1 Seats and Restraint Systems

Here you'll find information about the seats in your vehicle and how to use your safety belts properly. You can also learn about some things you should *not* do with air bags and safety belts.

1-2 Seats and Seat Controls
1-9 Safety Belts: They're for Everyone
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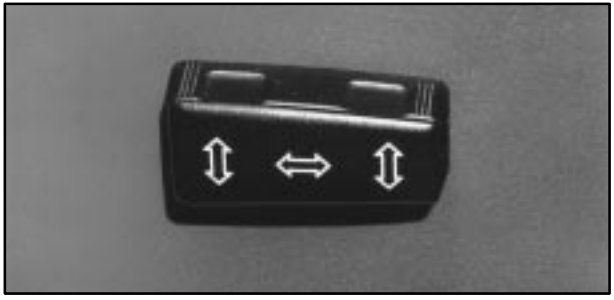
Seats and Seat Controls

This section tells you about the power seats -- how to adjust them, and also about the reclining front seatbacks, lumbar adjustments, head restraints, heated seats and seatback latches.

Power Seats



The power seat controls are located on the outboard side of the front seat cushions.

The power seat controls can be adjusted the following ways:

- Move the front of the control up or down to adjust the front portion of the cushion up or down.
- Move the rear of the control up or down to adjust the rear portion of the cushion up or down.
- Lift up or push down the whole control to move the entire seat up or down.
- To move the whole seat forward or rearward, slide the control forward or rearward.

Power Lumbar Control (Option)

If your vehicle has this option, the driver's and passenger's controls are located on the outboard sides of the seat cushions.

The power lumbar support control can be adjusted the following ways:

- To increase or decrease support, hold the control forward or rearward.
- To move the lumbar up and down, hold the control up or down.

Keep in mind that as your seating position changes, as it may during long trips, so should the position of your lumbar support. Adjust the seat as needed.

If you have the optional personalization package, the power lumbar control can be programmed for memory recall. For more information, see "Memory and Personalization Features" and "Memory Seat and Mirrors" in the Index.

Memory Seat and Mirrors (If Equipped)

If your vehicle has this feature, the controls are located on the driver's door armrest.

These buttons are used to program and recall memory settings for the driver's seating and outside rearview mirror positions. Use the following steps to program each button:

1. Adjust the driver's seat (including lumbar adjustments) and both outside mirrors to a comfortable position.
2. Press the SET button.
3. Within five seconds, press button 1. A single beep will sound through the driver's side front speaker to let you know that the position has been stored.

A second mirror and seating position may be programmed by repeating the above steps and pressing button 2 instead of button 1. Each time button 1 or 2 is pressed and released while the vehicle is in PARK (P), the memory position will be recalled. Each time a memory button is pressed, a single beep will sound.

You can also recall a seat and mirror position if your vehicle is not in PARK (P). Press and hold either the 1 or 2 button until seat and mirror movement is complete. Releasing the buttons will stop adjustment.

If you use the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter to enter the vehicle, the preset driver's seat and mirror positions will be recalled. The numbers on the back of the transmitters, 1 or 2, correspond to the numbers on the driver's armrest.

If the remote keyless entry transmitter was not used to enter the vehicle, the last used seat and mirror positions will be recalled when a key is inserted in the ignition and is turned to RUN. The vehicle must be previously programmed to turn this feature on. See "Memory and Personalization Features" in the Index.

To stop recall movement of the memory feature at any time, press one of the power seat controls or memory buttons.

The EXIT button can be programmed to allow easy exit for up to two drivers. Adjust the seat to a comfortable “exit” position and then press the SET button followed by the EXIT button. While your vehicle is in PARK (P), briefly press the EXIT button to recall your programmed exit position.

Further programming for automatic seat and mirror movement can be done using the Driver Information Center (DIC). You can select or not select the following:

- Automatic seat and mirror movement when the vehicle is unlocked with the remote keyless entry transmitter, or
- automatic seat and mirror movement when a key is placed in the ignition.

For programming information, see “Memory and Personalization Features” in the Index.

Heated Front Seat (Option)

The switch for the heated front seat is located in the center console.

Move the switch to LO or HI to turn on the heating elements in the seat. The LO setting warms the seatback and cushion until the seat approximates body temperature. The HI setting heats the seat to a slightly higher temperature.

A light in the switch is on when the system is in use. The heated seats can only be used when the ignition is turned on.

To turn the heated front seat off, move the switch to the center position.

Reclining Front Seatbacks

The reclining front seatback control is located on the outboard side of each front seat.

Press the control forward or rearward to adjust the seatback.

But don’t have a seatback reclined if your vehicle is moving.

⚠ CAUTION:

Sitting in a reclined position when your vehicle is in motion can be dangerous. Even if you buckle up, your safety belts can't do their job when you're reclined like this.

The shoulder belt can't do its job. In a crash you could go into it, receiving neck or other injuries.

The lap belt can't do its job either. In a crash the belt could go up over your abdomen. The belt forces would be there, not at your pelvic bones. This could cause serious internal injuries.

For proper protection when the vehicle is in motion, have the seatback upright. Then sit well back in the seat and wear your safety belt properly.

Head Restraints

Slide the head restraint up or down so that the top of the restraint is closest to the top of your head. This position reduces the chance of a neck injury in a crash.

The head restraints tilt forward and rearward also.

Seatback Latches

⚠ CAUTION:

If the seatback isn't locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always press rearward on the seatback to be sure it is locked.

The front seatback folds forward to let people get into the rear seat. The seatback will move back and forth freely unless you come to a sudden stop, then it will lock into place.

The seatback latches are located on the back side of the front seats near the bottom of the outboard side of the seat.

To fold the seatback forward when it's in the locked position, lift the latch and fold the seatback at the same time.

The seatback may not fold without some help from you if your vehicle is parked facing down a fairly steep hill. In this case, push the seatback toward the rear as you lift the latch. Then the seatback will fold forward. The latch must be down for the seat to work properly.

Safety Belts: They're for Everyone

This part of the manual tells you how to use safety belts properly. It also tells you some things you should not do with safety belts.

And it explains the Supplemental Inflatable Restraint (SIR), or air bag system.

⚠ CAUTION:

Don't let anyone ride where he or she can't wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you're not wearing a safety belt, your injuries can be much worse. You can hit things inside the vehicle or be ejected from it. You can be seriously injured or killed. In the same crash, you might not be if you are buckled up. Always fasten your safety belt, and check that your passengers' belts are fastened properly too.

⚠ CAUTION:

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

Your vehicle has a light that comes on as a reminder to buckle up. See "Safety Belt Reminder Light" in the Index.

In most states and Canadian provinces, the law says to wear safety belts. Here's why: *They work.*

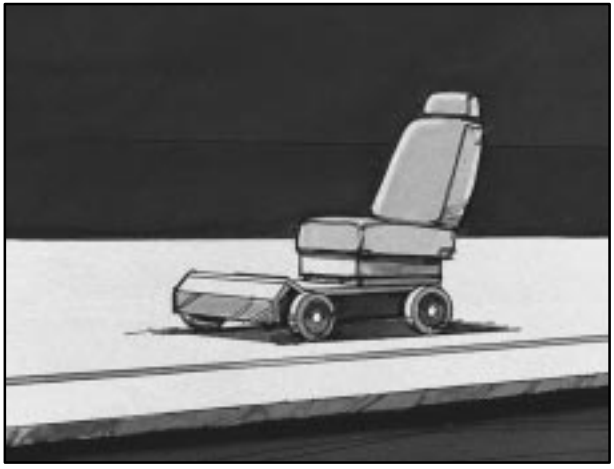
You never know if you'll be in a crash. If you do have a crash, you don't know if it will be a bad one.

A few crashes are mild, and some crashes can be so serious that even buckled up a person wouldn't survive. But most crashes are in between. In many of them, people who buckle up can survive and sometimes walk away. Without belts they could have been badly hurt or killed.

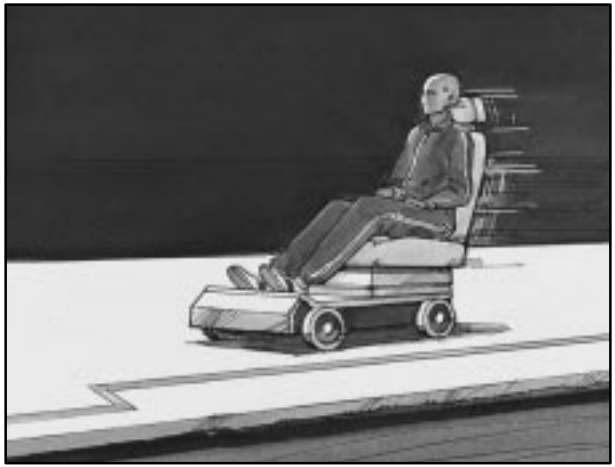
After more than 30 years of safety belts in vehicles, the facts are clear. In most crashes buckling up does matter ... a lot!

Why Safety Belts Work

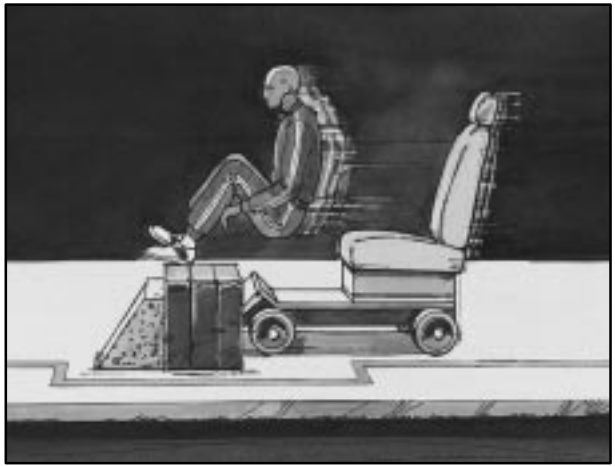
When you ride in or on anything, you go as fast as it goes.



Take the simplest vehicle. Suppose it's just a seat on wheels.

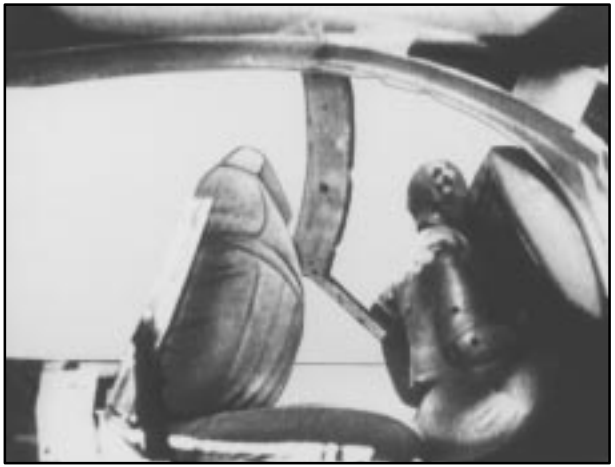


Put someone on it.



Get it up to speed. Then stop the vehicle. The rider doesn't stop.

The person keeps going until stopped by something.
In a real vehicle, it could be the windshield ...



or the instrument panel ...

or the safety belts!

With safety belts, you slow down as the vehicle does. You get more time to stop. You stop over more distance, and your strongest bones take the forces. That's why safety belts make such good sense.

Here Are Questions Many People Ask About Safety Belts -- and the Answers

Q: Won't I be trapped in the vehicle after an accident if I'm wearing a safety belt?

A: You *could* be -- whether you're wearing a safety belt or not. But you can unbuckle a safety belt, even if you're upside down. And your chance of being conscious during and after an accident, so you *can* unbuckle and get out, is *much* greater if you are belted.

Q: If my vehicle has air bags, why should I have to wear safety belts?

A: Air bags are in many vehicles today and will be in most of them in the future. But they are supplemental systems only; so they work *with* safety belts -- not instead of them. Every air bag system ever offered for sale has required the use of safety belts. Even if you're in a vehicle that has air bags, you still have to buckle up to get the most protection. That's true not only in frontal collisions, but especially in side and other collisions.

Q: If I'm a good driver, and I never drive far from home, why should I wear safety belts?

A: You may be an excellent driver, but if you're in an accident -- even one that isn't your fault -- you and your passengers can be hurt. Being a good driver doesn't protect you from things beyond your control, such as bad drivers.

Most accidents occur within 25 miles (40 km) of home. And the greatest number of serious injuries and deaths occur at speeds of less than 40 mph (65 km/h).

Safety belts are for everyone.

How to Wear Safety Belts Properly

Adults

This part is only for people of adult size.

Be aware that there are special things to know about safety belts and children. And there are different rules for smaller children and babies. If a child will be riding in your vehicle, see the part of this manual called "Children." Follow those rules for everyone's protection.

First, you'll want to know which restraint systems your vehicle has.

We'll start with the driver position.

Driver Position

This part describes the driver's restraint system.

Lap-Shoulder Belt

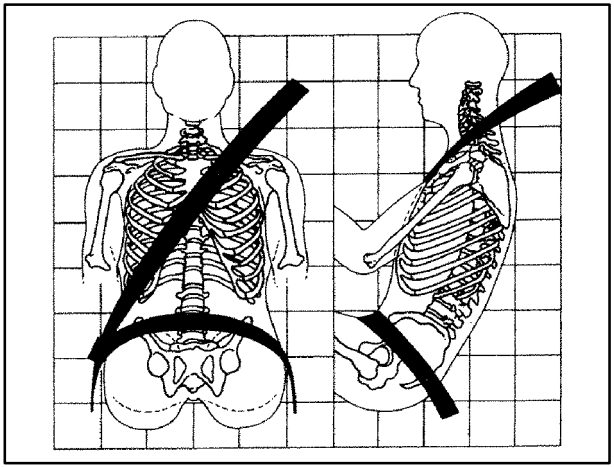
The driver has a lap-shoulder belt. Here's how to wear it properly.

1. Close and lock the door.
2. Adjust the seat so you can sit up straight. To see how, see "Seats" in the Index.

3. Pick up the latch plate and pull the belt across you. Don't let it get twisted.
4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

   Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure. If the belt isn't long enough, see "Safety Belt Extender" at the end of this section.

   Make sure the release button on the buckle is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.



The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones. And you'd be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force at your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries. The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.

The safety belt locks if there's a sudden stop or crash.

Shoulder Belt Tightness Adjustment

Your car has a shoulder belt tightness adjustment feature. If the shoulder belt seems too tight, adjust it before you begin to drive.

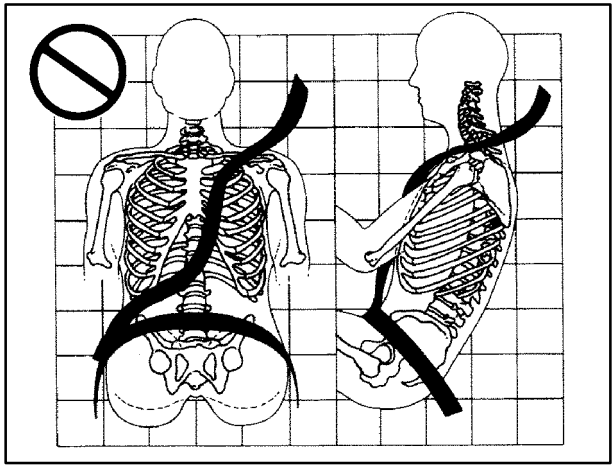
1. Sit well back in the seat.
2. Start pulling the shoulder belt out.

3. Just before it reaches the end, give it a quick pull.
4. Let the belt go back all the way. You should hear a slight clicking sound. If you don't, the adjustment feature won't set, and you'll have to start again.

5. Now you can add a small amount of slack. Lean forward slightly, then sit back. If you've added more than 1 inch (25 mm) of slack, pull the shoulder belt out as you did before and start again.

If you move around in the vehicle enough, pull out the shoulder belt, or open your door, the belt will become tight again. If this happens, you can reset it.

Q: **What's wrong with this?**

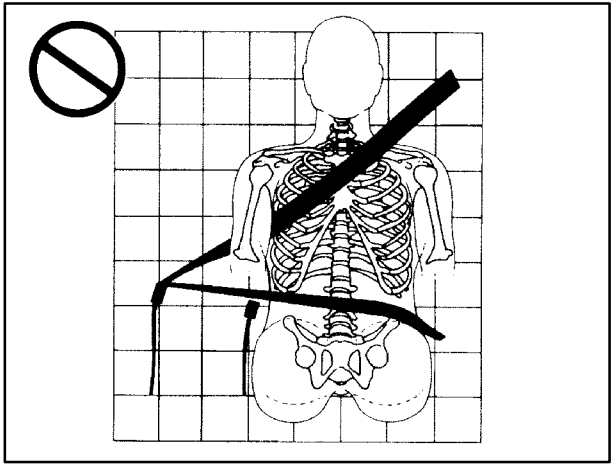


A: The shoulder belt is too loose. It won't give nearly as much protection this way.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be seriously hurt if your shoulder belt is too loose. In a crash, you would move forward too much, which could increase injury. The shoulder belt should fit against your body. Don't allow more than 1 inch (25 mm) of slack.

Q: **What's wrong with this?**

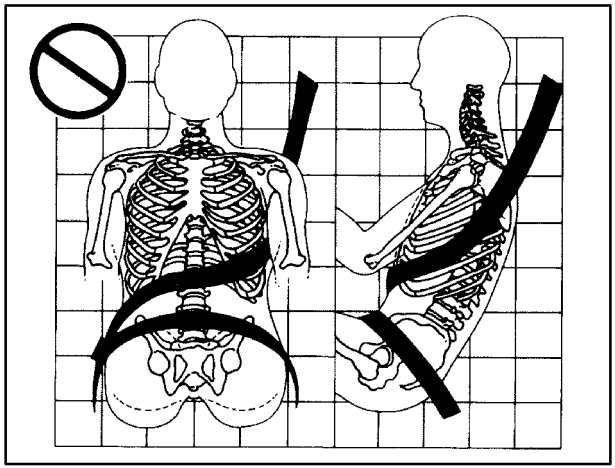


A: The belt is buckled in the wrong place.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be seriously injured if your belt is buckled in the wrong place like this. In a crash, the belt would go up over your abdomen. The belt forces would be there, not at the pelvic bones. This could cause serious internal injuries. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

Q: **What's wrong with this?**

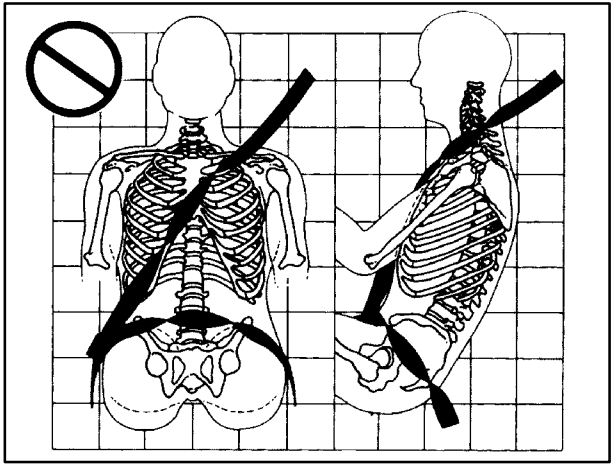


A: The shoulder belt is worn under the arm. It should be worn over the shoulder at all times.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be seriously injured if you wear the shoulder belt under your arm. In a crash, your body would move too far forward, which would increase the chance of head and neck injury. Also, the belt would apply too much force to the ribs, which aren't as strong as shoulder bones. You could also severely injure internal organs like your liver or spleen.

Q: **What's wrong with this?**



A: The belt is twisted across the body.

⚠ CAUTION:

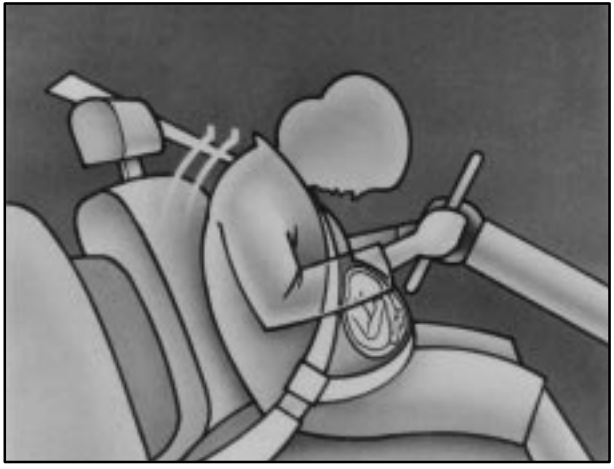
You can be seriously injured by a twisted belt. In a crash, you wouldn't have the full width of the belt to spread impact forces. If a belt is twisted, make it straight so it can work properly, or ask your dealer to fix it.

To unlatch the belt, just push the button on the buckle. The belt should go back out of the way.

Before you close the door, be sure the belt is out of the way. If you slam the door on it, you can damage both the belt and your vehicle.

Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy

Safety belts work for everyone, including pregnant women. Like all occupants, they are more likely to be seriously injured if they don't wear safety belts.



A pregnant woman should wear a lap-shoulder belt, and the lap portion should be worn as low as possible, below the rounding, throughout the pregnancy.

The best way to protect the fetus is to protect the mother. When a safety belt is worn properly, it's more likely that the fetus won't be hurt in a crash. For pregnant women, as for anyone, the key to making safety belts effective is wearing them properly.

Right Front Passenger Position

To learn how to wear the right front passenger's safety belt properly, see "Driver Position" earlier in this section.

The right front passenger's safety belt works the same way as the driver's safety belt -- except for one thing. If you ever pull the lap portion of the belt out all the way, you will engage the child restraint locking feature. If this happens, just let the belt go back all the way and start again.

Supplemental Inflatable Restraint (SIR) System

This part explains the Supplemental Inflatable Restraint (SIR) system or air bag system.

Your vehicle has air bags -- one air bag for the driver and another air bag for the right front passenger.

Frontal air bags are designed to help reduce the risk of injury from the force of an inflating air bag. But these air bags must inflate very quickly to do their job and comply with federal regulations.

Here are the most important things to know about the air bag system:

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be severely injured or killed in a crash if you aren't wearing your safety belt -- even if you have air bags. Wearing your safety belt during a crash helps reduce your chance of hitting things inside the vehicle or being ejected from it. Air bags are designed to work with safety belts, but don't replace them. Air bags are designed to work only in moderate to severe crashes where the front of your vehicle hits something. They aren't designed to inflate at all in rollover, rear or low-speed frontal crashes, or in many side crashes. And, for some unrestrained occupants, air bags may provide less protection in frontal crashes than more forceful air bags have provided in the past. Everyone in your vehicle should wear a safety belt properly -- whether or not there's an air bag for that person.

⚠ CAUTION:

Air bags inflate with great force, faster than the blink of an eye. If you're too close to an inflating air bag, as you would be if you were leaning forward, it could seriously injure you. Safety belts help keep you in position before and during a crash. Always wear your safety belt, even with air bags. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION:

Anyone who is up against, or very close to, any air bag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Air bags plus lap-shoulder belts offer the best protection for adults, but not for young

CAUTION: (Continued)

CAUTION: (Continued)

children and infants. Neither the vehicle's safety belt system nor its air bag system is designed for them. Young children and infants need the protection that a child restraint system can provide. Always secure children properly in your vehicle. To read how, see the part of this manual called "Children."

AIR BAG

There is an air bag readiness light on the instrument panel, which shows AIR BAG.

The system checks the air bag electrical system for malfunctions. The light tells you if there is an electrical problem. See "Air Bag Readiness Light" in the Index for more information.

How the Air Bag System Works

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

Where are the air bags?

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

⚠ CAUTION:

If something is between an occupant and an air bag, the bag might not inflate properly or it might force the object into that person causing severe injury or even death. The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear. Don't put anything between an occupant and an air bag, and don't attach or put anything on the steering wheel hub or on or near any other air bag covering.

When should an air bag inflate?

An air bag is designed to inflate in a moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal crash. The air bag will inflate only if the impact speed is above the system's designed "threshold level." If your vehicle goes straight into a wall that doesn't move or deform, the threshold level is about 9 to 15 mph (14 to 24 km/h). The threshold level can vary, however, with specific vehicle design, so that it can be somewhat above or below this range.

If your vehicle strikes something that will move or deform, such as a parked car, the threshold level will be higher. The air bag is not designed to inflate in rollovers, rear impacts, or in many side impacts because inflation would not help the occupant.

In any particular crash, no one can say whether an air bag should have inflated simply because of the damage to a vehicle or because of what the repair costs were. Inflation is determined by the angle of the impact and how quickly the vehicle slows down in frontal or near-frontal impacts.

What makes an air bag inflate?

In an impact of sufficient severity, the air bag sensing system detects that the vehicle is in a crash. The sensing system triggers a release of gas from the inflator, which inflates the air bag. The inflator, air bag and related hardware are all part of the air bag modules inside the steering wheel and in the instrument panel in front of the right front 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. Air bags supplement 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 would not help you in many types of collisions, including rollovers, rear impacts and many side impacts, primarily because an occupant's motion is not toward those air bags. Air bags should never be regarded as anything more than a supplement to safety belts, and then only in moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal collisions.

What will you see after an air bag inflates?

After an air bag inflates, it quickly deflates, so quickly that some people may not even realize the air bag inflated. Some components of the air bag module -- the steering wheel hub for the driver's air bag, or the instrument panel for the right front passenger's bag -- will be hot for a short time. The parts of the bag that come into contact with you may be warm, but not too hot to touch. There will be some smoke and dust coming from vents in the deflated air bags. Air bag inflation doesn't prevent the driver from seeing or from being able to steer the vehicle, nor does it stop people from leaving the vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION:

When an air bag inflates, there is dust in the air. This dust could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. To avoid this, everyone in the vehicle should get out as soon as it is safe to do so. If you have breathing problems but can't get out of the vehicle after an air bag inflates, then get fresh air by opening a window or door.

Your vehicle has a feature that will automatically unlock the doors and turn the interior lamps on when the air bags inflate (if battery power is available). You can lock the doors again and turn the interior lamps off by using the door lock and interior lamp controls.

In many crashes severe enough to inflate an air bag, windshields are broken by vehicle deformation. Additional windshield breakage may also occur from the right front passenger air bag.

- Air bags are designed to inflate only once. After they inflate, you'll need some new parts for your air bag system. If you don't get them, the air bag system won't be there to help protect you in another crash. A new system will include air bag modules and possibly other parts. The service manual for your vehicle covers the need to replace other parts.
- Your vehicle is equipped with a crash sensing and diagnostic module, which records information about the air bag system. The module records information about the readiness of the system, when the system commands air bag inflation and driver's safety belt usage at deployment. The module also records speed, engine rpm, brake and throttle data.
- 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 dealer for service.

NOTICE:

If you damage the covering for the driver's air bag, it may not work properly. You may have to replace the air bag module. Do not open or break the air bag covering.

Servicing Your Air Bag-Equipped Vehicle

Air bags affect how your vehicle should be serviced. 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. Your dealer and the service manual have information about servicing your vehicle and the air bag system. To purchase a service manual, see "Service and Owner Publications" in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

For up to 10 seconds after the ignition key is turned off and the battery is 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. Avoid yellow connectors. They are probably part of the air bag system. Be sure to follow proper service procedures, and make sure the person performing work for you is qualified to do so.

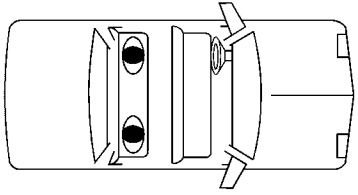
The air bag system does not need regular maintenance.

Rear Seat Passengers

It's very important for rear seat passengers to buckle up! Accident statistics show that unbelted people in the rear seat are hurt more often in crashes than those who are wearing safety belts.

Rear passengers who aren't safety belted can be thrown out of the vehicle in a crash. And they can strike others in the vehicle who are wearing safety belts.

Rear Seat Outside Passenger Positions



Lap-Shoulder Belt

The positions next to the windows have lap-shoulder belts. Here's how to wear one properly.

1. Pick up the latch plate and pull the belt across you. Don't let it get twisted.

   The shoulder belt may lock if you pull the belt across you very quickly. If this happens, let the belt go back slightly to unlock it. Then pull the belt across you more slowly.

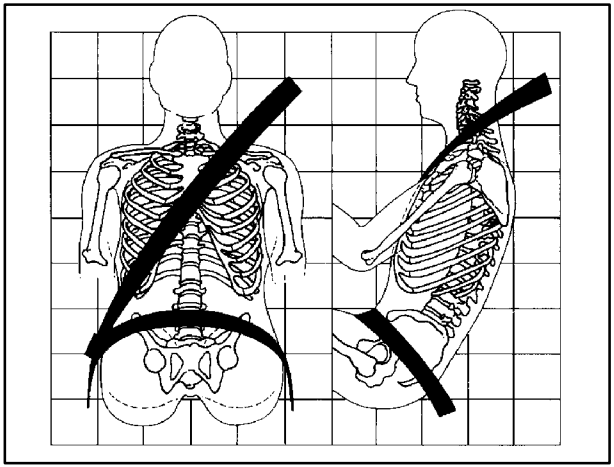
2. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

If the belt stops before it reaches the buckle, tilt the latch plate and keep pulling until you can buckle it.

Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.

If the belt is not long enough, see “Safety Belt Extender” at the end of this section. Make sure the release button on the buckle is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.

3. To make the lap part tight, pull down on the buckle end of the belt as you pull up on the shoulder part.



The lap part of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs. In a crash, this applies force to the strong pelvic bones. And you'd be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force at your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries. The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest. These parts of the body are best able to take belt restraining forces.

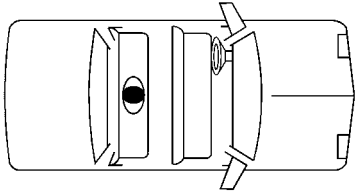
The safety belt locks if there's a sudden stop or a crash, or if you pull the belt very quickly out of the retractor.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be seriously hurt if your shoulder belt is too loose. In a crash, you would move forward too much, which could increase injury. The shoulder belt should fit against your body.

To unlatch the belt, just push the button on the buckle.

Center Passenger Position



Lap Belt

When you sit in the center seating position, you have a lap safety belt, which has no retractor. To make the belt longer, tilt the latch plate and pull it along the belt.

To make the belt shorter, pull its free end as shown until the belt is snug.

Buckle, position and release it the same way as the lap part of a lap-shoulder belt. If the belt isn't long enough, see "Safety Belt Extender" at the end of this section.

Make sure the release button on the buckle is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.

Children

Everyone in a vehicle needs protection! This includes infants and all other children. Neither the distance traveled nor the age and size of the traveler changes the need, for everyone, to use safety restraints. In fact, the law in every state in the United States and in every Canadian province says children up to some age must be restrained while in a vehicle.

Infants and Young Children

Every time infants and young children ride in vehicles, they should have the protection provided by the appropriate restraint. Young children should not use the vehicle's safety belts, unless there is no other choice.

⚠ CAUTION:

People should never hold a baby in their arms while riding in a vehicle. A baby doesn't weigh much -- until a crash. During a crash a baby will become so heavy it is not possible to hold it.

CAUTION: (Continued)

CAUTION: (Continued)

For example, in a crash at only 25 mph (40 km/h), a 12-lb. (5.5 kg) baby will suddenly become a 240-lb. (110 kg) force on a person's arms. A baby should be secured in an appropriate restraint.

⚠ CAUTION:

Children who are up against, or very close to, any air bag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Air bags plus lap-shoulder belts offer outstanding protection for adults and older children, but not for young children and infants. Neither the vehicle's safety belt system nor its air bag system is designed for them. Young children and infants need the protection that a child restraint system can provide.

Q: **What are the different types of add-on child restraints?**

A: Add-on child restraints, which are purchased by the vehicle's owner, are available in four basic types. Selection of a particular restraint should take into consideration not only the child's weight, height and age but also whether or not the restraint will be compatible with the motor vehicle in which it will be used.

For most basic types of child restraints, there are many different models available. When purchasing a child restraint, be sure it is designed to be used in a motor vehicle. If it is, the restraint will have a label saying that it meets federal motor vehicle safety standards.

The restraint manufacturer's instructions that come with the restraint state the weight and height limitations for a particular child restraint. In addition, there are many kinds of restraints available for children with special needs.

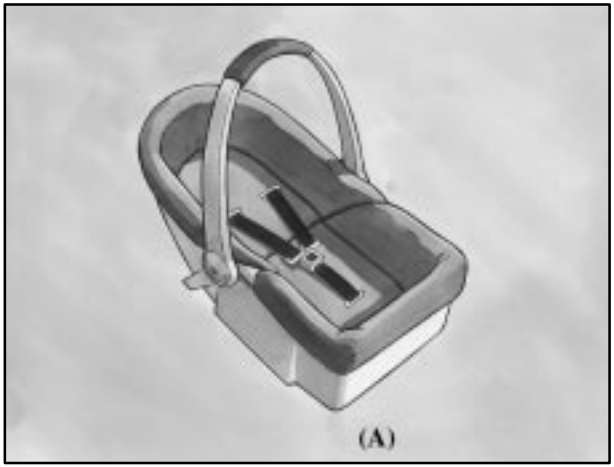
⚠ CAUTION:

Newborn infants need complete support, including support for the head and neck. This is necessary because a newborn infant's neck is weak and its head weighs so much compared with the rest of its body. In a crash, an infant in a rear-facing seat settles into the restraint, so the crash forces can be distributed across the strongest part of an infant's body, the back and shoulders. Infants always should be secured in appropriate infant restraints.

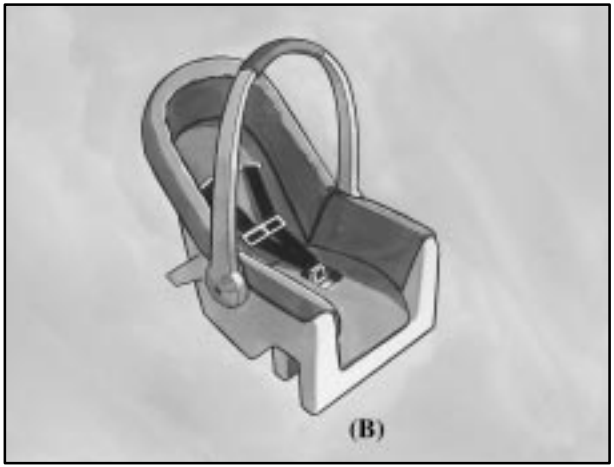
⚠ CAUTION:

The body structure of a young child is quite unlike that of an adult or older child, for whom the safety belts are designed. A young child's hip bones are still so small that the vehicle's regular safety belt may not remain low on the hip bones, as it should. Instead, it may settle up around the child's abdomen. In a crash, the belt would apply force on a body area that's unprotected by any bony structure. This alone could cause serious or fatal injuries. Young children always should be secured in appropriate child restraints.

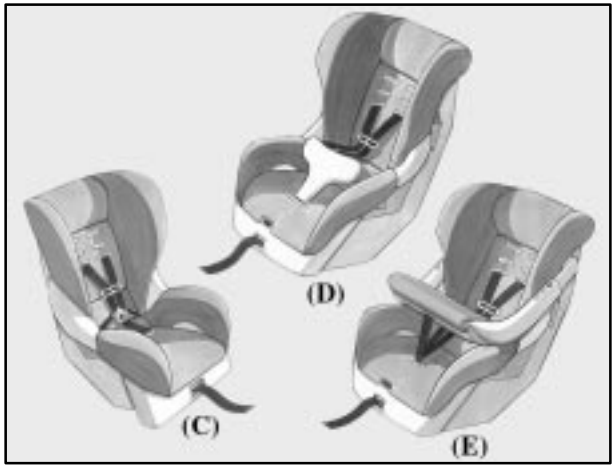
Restraint Systems for Children



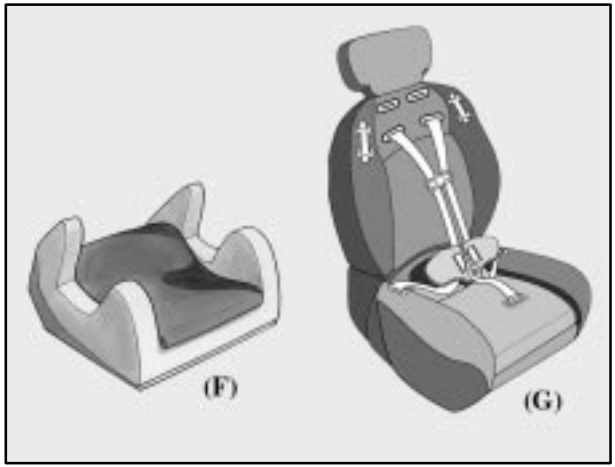
An infant car bed (A), a special bed made for use in a motor vehicle, is an infant restraint system designed to restrain or position a child on a continuous flat surface. Make sure that the infant's head rests toward the center of the vehicle.



A rear-facing infant seat (B) provides restraint with the seating surface against the back of the infant. The harness system holds the infant in place and, in a crash, acts to keep the infant positioned in the restraint.



A forward-facing child seat (C-E) provides restraint for the child's body with the harness and also sometimes with surfaces such as T-shaped or shelf-like shields.



A booster seat (F-G) is a child restraint designed to improve the fit of the vehicle's safety belt system. Some booster seats have a shoulder belt positioner, and some high-back booster seats have a five-point harness. A booster seat can also help a child to see out the window.

Q: How do child restraints work?

A: A child restraint system is any device designed for use in a motor vehicle to restrain, seat, or position children. A built-in child restraint system is a permanent part of the motor vehicle. An add-on child restraint system is a portable one, which is purchased by the vehicle's owner.

For many years, add-on child restraints have used the adult belt system in the vehicle. To help reduce the chance of injury, the child also has to be secured within the restraint. The vehicle's belt system secures the add-on child restraint in the vehicle, and the add-on child restraint's harness system holds the child in place within the restraint.

One system, the three-point harness, has straps that come down over each of the infant's shoulders and buckle together at the crotch. The five-point harness system has two shoulder straps, two hip straps and a crotch strap. A shield may take the place of hip straps.

A T-shaped shield has shoulder straps that are attached to a flat pad which rests low against the child's body. A shelf- or armrest-type shield has straps that are attached to a wide, shelf-like shield that swings up or to the side.

When choosing a child restraint, be sure the child restraint is designed to be used in a vehicle. If it is, it will have a label saying that it meets federal motor vehicle safety standards.

Then follow the instructions for the restraint. You may find these instructions on the restraint itself or in a booklet, or both. These restraints use the belt system in your vehicle, but the child also has to be secured within the restraint to help reduce the chance of personal injury. When securing an add-on child restraint, refer to the instructions that come with the restraint which may be on the restraint itself or in a booklet, or both, and to this manual. The child restraint instructions are important, so if they are not available, obtain a replacement copy from the manufacturer.

Where to Put the Restraint

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear rather than the front seat. General Motors, therefore, recommends that child restraints be secured in the rear seat including an infant riding in a rear-facing infant seat, a child riding in a forward-facing child seat and an older child riding in a booster seat. *Never* put a rear-facing child restraint in the front passenger seat. Here's why:

⚠ CAUTION:

A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the right front passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag. Always secure a rear-facing child restraint in a rear seat.

You may secure a forward-facing child restraint in the right front seat, but before you do, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go. It's better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.

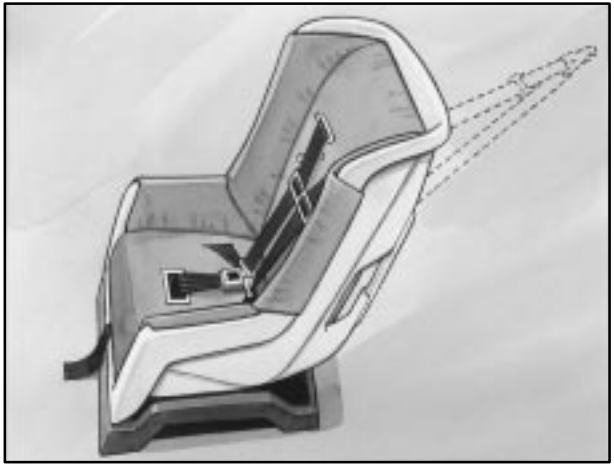
Wherever you install it, be sure to secure the child restraint properly.

Keep in mind that an unsecured child restraint can move around in a collision or sudden stop and injure people in the vehicle. Be sure to properly secure any child restraint in your vehicle -- even when no child is in it.

Top Strap

Some child restraints have a top strap, or "top tether." It can help restrain the child restraint during a collision. For it to work, a top strap must be properly anchored to the vehicle. Some top strap-equipped child restraints are designed for use with or without the top strap being anchored. Others require the top strap always to be anchored. Be sure to read and follow the instructions for your child restraint. If yours requires that the top strap be anchored, don't use the restraint unless it is anchored properly.

If the child restraint does not have a top strap, one can be obtained, in kit form, for many child restraints. Ask the child restraint manufacturer whether or not a kit is available.



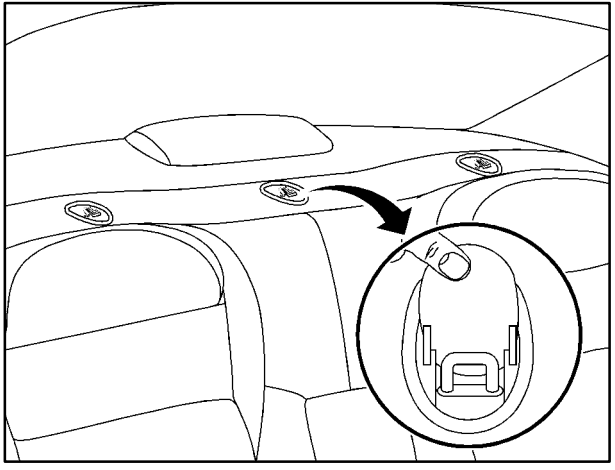
In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top strap, and that the strap be anchored. In the United States, some child restraints also have a top strap. If your child restraint has a top strap, it should be anchored.

Anchor the top strap to one of the following anchor points. Be sure to use an anchor point located on the same side of the vehicle as the seating position where the child restraint will be placed.

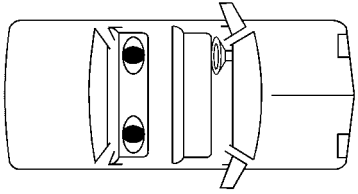
Once you have the top strap anchored, you'll be ready to secure the child restraint itself. Tighten the top strap when and as the child restraint manufacturer's instructions say.

Your vehicle has top strap anchors already installed for the rear seating positions. You'll find them behind the rear seat on the filler panel.

In order to get to a bracket, you'll have to open the trim cover.



Securing a Child Restraint in a Rear Outside Seat Position



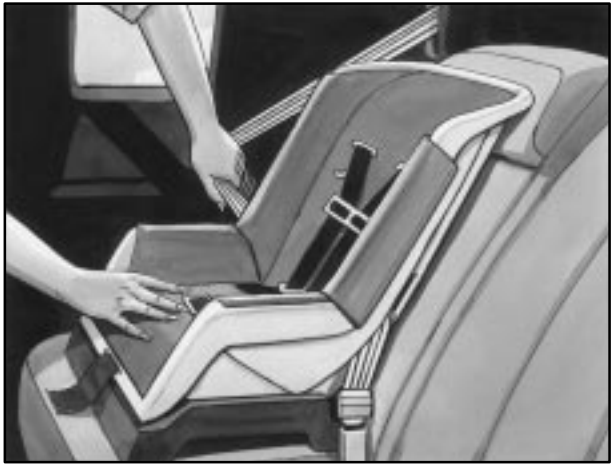
You'll be using the lap-shoulder belt. See the earlier part about the top strap if the child restraint has one. Be sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint. Secure the child in the child restraint when and as the instructions say.

1. Put the restraint on the seat.
2. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.

Tilt the latch plate to adjust the belt if needed.

If the shoulder belt goes in front of the child's face or neck, put it behind the child restraint.

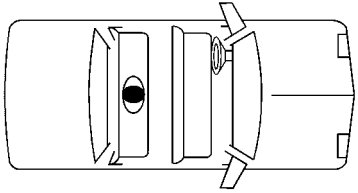
3. Buckle the belt. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.



4. To tighten the belt, pull up on the shoulder belt while you push down on the child restraint. If you're using a forward-facing child restraint, you may find it helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.
5. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

To remove the child restraint, just unbuckle the vehicle's safety belt and let it go back all the way. The safety belt will move freely again and be ready to work for an adult or larger child passenger.

Securing a Child Restraint in the Center Rear Seat Position



You'll be using the lap belt. Be sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint. Secure the child in the child restraint when and as the instructions say.

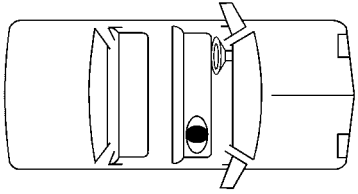
See the earlier part about the top strap if the child restraint has one.

1. Make the belt as long as possible by tilting the latch plate and pulling it along the belt.
2. Put the restraint on the seat.
3. Run the vehicle's safety belt through or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.

4. Buckle the belt. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.
5. To tighten the belt, pull its free end while you push down on the child restraint. If you're using a forward-facing child restraint, you may find it helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.
6. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

To remove the child restraint, just unbuckle the vehicle's safety belt. It will be ready to work for an adult or larger child passenger.

Securing a Child Restraint in the Right Front Seat Position



Your vehicle has a right front passenger air bag. *Never* put a rear-facing child restraint in this seat. Here's why:

⚠ CAUTION:

A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the right front passenger's air bag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating air bag. Always secure a rear-facing child restraint in the rear seat.

Although a rear seat is a safer place, you can secure a forward-facing child restraint in the right front seat.

You'll be using the lap-shoulder belt. See the earlier part about the top strap if the child restraint has one. Be sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint. Secure the child in the child restraint when and as the instructions say.

1. Because your vehicle has a right front passenger air bag, always move the seat as far back as it will go before securing a forward-facing child restraint. See "Seats" in the Index.
2. Put the restraint on the seat.
3. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.

   If the shoulder belt goes in front of the child's face or neck, put it behind the child restraint.

4. Buckle the belt. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.

5. Pull the rest of the lap belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock.

6. To tighten the belt, feed the lap belt back into the retractor while you push down on the child restraint. You may find it helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.
7. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

To remove the child restraint, just unbuckle the vehicle's safety belt and let it go back all the way. The safety belt will move freely again and be ready to work for an adult or larger child passenger.

Older Children

Older children who have outgrown booster seats should wear the vehicle's safety belts.

If you have the choice, a child should sit next to a window so the child can wear a lap-shoulder belt and get the additional restraint a shoulder belt can provide.

Q: What is the proper way to wear safety belts?

A: If possible, an older child should wear a lap-shoulder belt and get the additional restraint a shoulder belt can provide. The shoulder belt should not cross the face or neck. The lap belt should fit snugly below the hips, just touching the top of the thighs. It should never be worn over the abdomen, which could cause severe or even fatal internal injuries in a crash.

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear seat.

In a crash, children who are not buckled up can strike other people who are buckled up, or can be thrown out of the vehicle. Older children need to use safety belts properly.

⚠ CAUTION:

Never do this.

Here two children are wearing the same belt. The belt can't properly spread the impact forces. In a crash, the two children can be crushed together and seriously injured. A belt must be used by only one person at a time.

Q: **What if a child is wearing a lap-shoulder belt, but the child is so small that the shoulder belt is very close to the child's face or neck?**

A: Move the child toward the center of the vehicle, but be sure that the shoulder belt still is on the child's shoulder, so that in a crash the child's upper body would have the restraint that belts provide. If the child is so small that the shoulder belt is still very close to the child's face or neck, you might want to place the child in the center seat position, the one that has only a lap belt.

⚠ CAUTION:

Never do this.

Here a child is sitting in a seat that has a lap-shoulder belt, but the shoulder part is behind the child. If the child wears the belt in this way, in a crash the child might slide under the belt. The belt's force would then be applied right on the child's abdomen. That could cause serious or fatal injuries.

Wherever the child sits, the lap portion of the belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the child's thighs. This applies belt force to the child's pelvic bones in a crash.

Safety Belt Extender

If the vehicle's safety belt will fasten around you, you should use it.

But if a safety belt isn't long enough to fasten, your dealer will order you an extender. It's free. When you go in to order it, take the heaviest coat you will wear, so the extender will be long enough for you. 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.

Checking Your Restraint Systems

Now and then, make sure the safety belt reminder light and all your belts, buckles, latch plates, retractors and anchorages are working properly. Look for any other loose or damaged safety belt system parts. If you see anything that might keep a safety belt system from doing its job, have it repaired.

Torn or frayed safety belts may not protect you in a crash. They can rip apart under impact forces. If a belt is torn or frayed, get a new one right away.

Also look for any opened or broken air bag covers, and have them repaired or replaced. (The air bag system does not need regular maintenance.)

Replacing Restraint System Parts After a Crash

If you've had a crash, do you need new belts?

After a very minor collision, nothing may be necessary. But if the belts were stretched, as they would be if worn during a more severe crash, then you need new parts.

If belts are cut or damaged, replace them. Collision damage also may mean you will need to have safety belt or seat parts repaired or replaced. New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the belt wasn't being used at the time of the collision.

If an air bag inflates, you'll need to replace air bag system parts. See the part on the air bag system earlier in this section.

Section 2 Features and Controls

Here you can learn about the many standard and optional features on your vehicle, and information on starting, shifting and braking. Also explained are the instrument panel and the warning systems that tell you if everything is working properly -- and what to do if you have a problem.

2-2 Windows
2-4 Keys
2-6 Door Locks
2-8 Remote Keyless Entry System
2-12 Trunk
2-15 Theft
2-16 Theft-Deterrent System
2-18 PASS-Key® II
2-19 New Vehicle “Break-In”
2-19 Ignition Positions
2-21 Starting Your Engine
2-22 Engine Coolant Heater (If Equipped)
2-24 Automatic Transaxle Operation
2-27 Parking Brake
2-29 Shifting Into PARK (P)
2-31 Shifting Out of PARK (P)
2-31 Parking Over Things That Burn
2-32 Engine Exhaust
2-32 Running Your Engine While You’re Parked
2-33 Tilt Wheel
2-34 Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever
2-42 Exterior Lamps
2-46 Interior Lamps
2-48 Mirrors
2-51 Storage Compartments
2-53 Sun Visors
2-54 OnStar® System (If Equipped)
2-57 Sunroof (Option)
2-58 HomeLink® Transmitter (Option)
2-62 The Instrument Panel -- Your Information System
2-66 Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators
2-78 Driver Information Center (DIC)

Windows

⚠ CAUTION:

Leaving children in a vehicle with the windows closed is dangerous. A child can be overcome by the extreme heat and can suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke.
Never leave a child alone in a vehicle, especially with the windows closed in warm or hot weather.

Power Windows

The power window switches are located on the armrest near each window.

Press forward or rearward on the switches to raise or lower the windows.

Your vehicle has Retained Accessory Power (RAP) that allows you to use the power windows once the ignition has been turned off. For more information, see “Retained Accessory Power” in the Index.

Express-Down Window

This feature is present on the driver’s power window. Press the driver’s window switch rearward into the second position and release to lower the window completely. If you want to stop the window as it is lowering, press the switch forward.

The first position on the power window switch operates the driver’s power window in the non-express mode.

Keys

⚠ CAUTION:

Leaving children in a vehicle with the ignition key is dangerous for many reasons. A child or others could be badly injured or even killed.

They could operate the power windows or other controls or even make the vehicle move. If they turned the ignition to RUN and moved the shift lever out of PARK (P), that would release the parking brake. Don't leave the keys in a vehicle with children.

Ignition Key

Door/Locks Key

The square key is for the ignition only. It has a resistor pellet which is part of the vehicle's PASS-Key® II system.

The oval key is for the doors and all other locks.

When a new vehicle is delivered, the dealer removes the plug from the door key. The plug has a code on it that tells the dealer or a qualified locksmith how to make extra keys. The ignition key has a bar code tag attached to it rather than a knock out plug. Your dealer or qualified locksmith can make extra ignition keys by reading the bar code tag.

NOTICE:

Your vehicle has a number of new features that can help prevent theft. You can have a lot of trouble getting into your vehicle if you ever lock your keys inside and you may have to damage your vehicle to get in. Be sure you have extra keys.

There are 15 alternative ignition PASS-Key® II blanks to help discourage theft. Keep the bar code tag and the door key plugs in a safe place. If you lose your keys, you will be able to have new ones made using the plug or bar code tag.

In an emergency, contact Cadillac Roadside Assistance. See "Roadside Assistance" in the Index.

If your vehicle is equipped with the OnStar® system with an active subscription and you lock your keys inside the vehicle, OnStar may be able to send a command to unlock your vehicle. See "OnStar" in the Index for more information.

Door Locks

⚠ CAUTION:

Unlocked doors can be dangerous.

- **Passengers -- especially children -- can easily open the doors and fall out of a moving vehicle. When a door is locked, the handle won't open it. You increase the chance of being thrown out of the vehicle in a crash if the doors aren't locked. So, wear safety belts properly and lock the doors whenever you drive.**
- **Young children who get into unlocked vehicles may be unable to get out. A child can be overcome by extreme heat and can suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke. Always lock your vehicle whenever you leave it.**
- **Outsiders can easily enter through an unlocked door when you slow down or stop your vehicle. Locking your doors can help prevent this from happening.**

There are several ways to lock and unlock your vehicle.

Because your vehicle has the theft-deterrent system, you must unlock the doors with the key or remote keyless entry transmitter to avoid setting off the alarm.

From the outside, use either the key or the remote keyless entry transmitter.

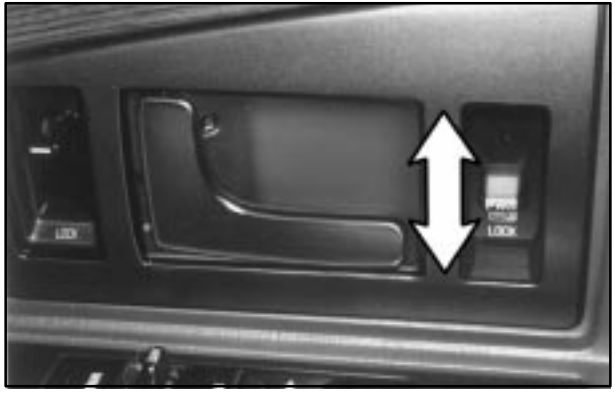
From the inside, use the manual lock levers located on the door panels.

Slide the manual lock lever down to lock the door from the inside. To unlock the door, slide the lock lever up.

Central Door Unlocking System

Your vehicle will have this feature if it is equipped with the theft-deterrent system. When unlocking either door, you can also unlock the other door by holding the key in the turned position for a few seconds or by quickly turning the door key twice in the lock cylinder.

Power Door Locks



Press the power door lock switch down to lock or upward to unlock both doors at once.

Automatic Door Locks

Your vehicle is programmed to lock both doors when the ignition is on and the shift lever is moved out of PARK (P). The doors will unlock every time you stop the vehicle and move the shift lever back into PARK (P). If someone needs to get out while your vehicle is not in PARK (P), have that person use the manual or power door lock. When the door is closed again, it will not lock automatically. Use the manual or power door lock to lock the door again. If you need to lock the doors before shifting out of PARK (P), use the manual or power door lock.

Programmable Automatic Door Locks (If Equipped)

With the ignition in RUN, the door locks can be programmed through prompts displayed by the Driver Information Center (DIC). These prompts allow the driver to choose various lock settings. For programming information, see “Memory and Personalization Features” in the Index.

Anti-Lockout Feature

Leaving your key in any ignition position with either door open will disable the use of the power door lock switches as well as the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter. If you close the doors, you can lock them using the remote keyless entry transmitter. It is always recommended that you remove your ignition key when locking your vehicle.

The anti-lockout feature can be overridden by holding the driver's power door lock switch for three seconds or longer.

Leaving Your Vehicle

If you are leaving the vehicle, open the door, set the locks from the inside, get out and close the door.

Remote Keyless Entry System

With this feature, you can lock and unlock the doors, unlock the trunk, open the fuel door and turn on your vehicle's interior lamps from about 10 feet (3 m) away using the remote keyless entry transmitter supplied with your vehicle.

Your remote keyless entry system operates on a radio frequency subject to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules and with Industry Canada.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device complies with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Changes or modifications to this system by other than an authorized service facility could void authorization to use this equipment.

The average range of this system is about 10 feet (3 m). At times you may notice a decrease in range. This is normal for any remote keyless entry transmitter.
If the transmitter does not work or if you have to stand closer to your vehicle for the transmitter to work, try the following:

- Check the distance. You may be too far from your vehicle. You may need to stand closer during rainy or snowy weather.
- Check the location. Other vehicles or objects may be blocking the signal. Take a few steps to the left or right, hold the transmitter higher, and try again.
- Check to determine if battery replacement is necessary. See the instructions that follow.
- If you're still having trouble, see your dealer or a qualified technician for service.

Operation

(Lock): When you press the button with the lock symbol on it to lock the doors, the parking lamps will flash once. You can program your vehicle so the parking lamps will not flash.

For more information, see "Lock/Unlock Confirmation" in the Index. This also arms the theft-deterrent system.

(Unlock): When you press the button with the unlock symbol on it to unlock the driver's door, the parking lamps on your vehicle will flash twice. You can program your vehicle so the parking lamps will not flash. For more information, see "Lock/Unlock Confirmation" in the Index.

Pressing the button with the unlock symbol on it again within five seconds will unlock the other doors. Pressing this button will also disarm the theft-deterrent system and turn on the interior lamps at night.

(Fuel Door): Press the button with the fuel door symbol on it to open the fuel door. The VALET lockout button must be off for this feature to work.

(Trunk): Press the button with the trunk symbol on it to open the trunk. The VALET lockout button must be off for this feature to work.

The remote keyless entry transmitter can also be used to recall the memory seats for up to two drivers. For more information, see "Memory Seat and Mirrors" in the Index.

Matching Transmitter(s) to Your Vehicle

Each remote keyless entry transmitter is coded to prevent another transmitter from unlocking your vehicle. If a transmitter is lost or stolen, a replacement can be purchased through your dealer. Remember to bring any remaining transmitters with you when you go to your dealer. When the dealer matches the replacement transmitter to your vehicle, any remaining transmitters must also be matched. Once your dealer has coded the new transmitter, the lost transmitter will not unlock your vehicle. Each vehicle can have a maximum of four transmitters matched to it.

Battery Replacement

Under normal use, the battery in your remote keyless entry transmitter should last about four years.

You can tell the battery is weak if the transmitter won't work at the normal range in any location. If you have to get close to your vehicle before the transmitter works, it's probably time to change the battery.

NOTICE:

When replacing the battery, use care not to touch any of the circuitry. Static from your body transferred to these surfaces may damage the transmitter.

1. Use a thin object like a coin to pry open the transmitter.

2. Once the transmitter is separated, use a pencil (or similar object) to remove the old battery. Do not use a metal object.
3. Remove and replace the battery. Insert the new battery as the instructions under the cover indicate. Do not use a metal object.
4. Snap the transmitter back together tightly to be sure no moisture can enter.
5. Check the operation of the transmitter.

Trunk

⚠ CAUTION:

It can be dangerous to drive with the trunk lid open because carbon monoxide (CO) gas can come into your vehicle. You can't see or smell CO. It can cause unconsciousness and even death.

If you must drive with the trunk lid open or if electrical wiring or other cable connections must pass through the seal between the body and the trunk lid:

- **Make sure all other windows are shut.**
- **Turn the fan on your heating or cooling system to its highest speed with the setting on AUTO and the temperature between 65°F (18°C) and 85°F (29°C). That will force outside air into your vehicle. See "Comfort Controls" in the Index.**
- **If you have air outlets on or under the instrument panel, open them all the way.**

See "Engine Exhaust" in the Index.

Trunk Lock Release

The button for this feature is located above the radio on the Driver Information Center (DIC).

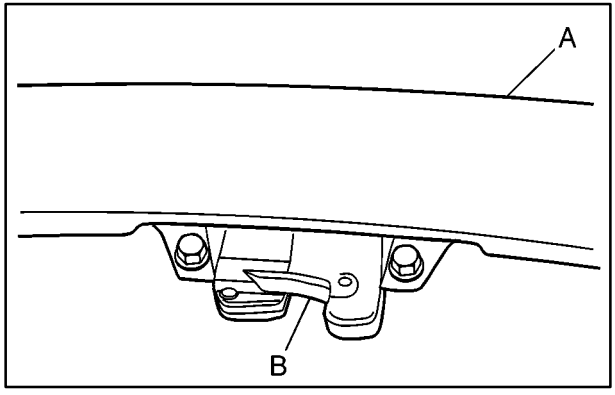
Press the TRUNK button to open the trunk. You can also press the button with the trunk symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter to access the trunk compartment.

When the trunk opens, a light will come on inside the trunk so that you can see what's inside the trunk.

To use this feature, your vehicle must be in PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) and the VALET lockout button must be off.

Trunk Lid Automatic Pull-Down Feature

With the automatic pull-down feature, you never have to slam the trunk lid in order to close the trunk. Instead, gently lower the trunk lid until it is nearly shut -- the automatic pull-down unit will take over and lock the trunk firmly.



A. Trunk Lid

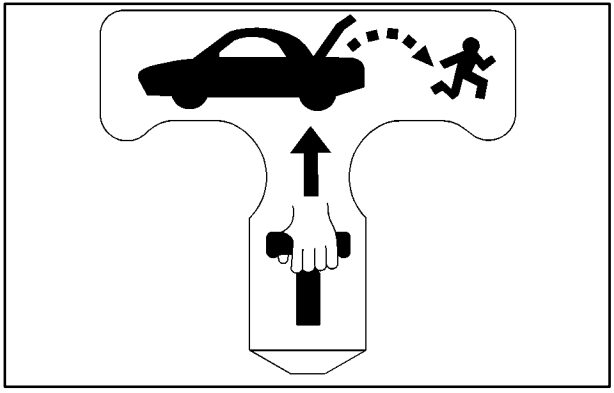
B. Lever

If for some reason the trunk lid (A) will not close, it may be because the trunk pull-down unit was accidentally bumped. Even though the trunk lid remains open, the motor from the pull-down unit has already cycled down. If this happens, press the lever (B) on the trunk lid. The pull-down unit motor will reset itself, allowing the trunk lid to close when lowered.

⚠ CAUTION:

Your car may have an automatic pull-down feature that helps close the trunk electronically. Your fingers can be trapped under the trunk lid as it goes down. Your fingers could be injured, and you would need someone to help you free them. Keep your fingers away from the trunk lid as you close it and as it is going down.

Trunk Release Handle



NOTICE:

The trunk release handle was not designed to be used to tie down the trunk lid or as an anchor point when securing items in the trunk. Improper use of the trunk release handle could damage it.

There is a glow-in-the-dark trunk release handle located inside the trunk near the latch. This handle will glow following exposure to light. Pull the release handle up to open the trunk from the inside.

Theft

Vehicle theft is big business, especially in some cities. Although your vehicle has a number of theft-deterrent features, we know that nothing we put on it can make it impossible to steal. However, there are ways you can help.

Key in the Ignition

If you leave your vehicle with the keys inside, it's an easy target for joy riders or professional thieves -- so don't do it.

When you park your vehicle and open the driver's door, you'll hear a chime reminding you to remove your key from the ignition and take it with you. Always do this. Your steering wheel will be locked, and so will your ignition and transaxle. And remember to lock the doors.

Parking at Night

Park in a lighted spot, close all windows and lock your vehicle. Remember to keep your valuables out of sight. Put them in a storage area, or take them with you.

Parking Lots

Even if you park in a lot where someone will be watching your vehicle, it's still best to lock it up and take your keys. But what if you have to leave your ignition key?

- If possible, park in a busy, well-lit area.
- Put your valuables in a storage area, like your trunk or glove box.
- Be sure to close and lock the storage area.
- Close all windows.
- Press the valet lockout button to ON.
- Lock the glove box.
- Lock all the doors except the driver's.
- Then take the door key and remote keyless entry transmitter with you.

Theft-Deterrent System

The SECURITY light is located on the instrument panel cluster.

If the ignition is off and either door is open, the SECURITY light will flash, reminding you to activate the system. The light will also flash if the battery has been disconnected and reconnected.

To activate the theft-deterrent system, do the following:

1. Open the door.
2. Lock the door using the power door lock or the remote keyless entry transmitter. The SECURITY light should come on and stay on.
3. Close both doors. The SECURITY light should go off within about 30 seconds.

The horn will sound and the lamps will flash for about 30 seconds when a door or the trunk is opened without the key or the remote keyless entry transmitter. The horn also sounds if the locks are damaged.

Remember, the theft-deterrent system won't activate if you lock a door with a key or use the manual door lock. It activates only if you use a power door lock switch or the remote keyless entry transmitter.

To avoid activating the alarm by accident, do the following:

- Always unlock a door with a key or use the remote keyless entry transmitter. (Pressing the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter disables the theft-deterrent system.) Unlocking a door any other way will activate the alarm. Cycling the ignition without disarming the theft-deterrent system will also activate the alarm.
- The vehicle should be locked with the door key *after* the doors are closed if you don't want to activate the theft-deterrent system.

If you activate the alarm by accident, unlock either door with your key. You can also turn off the alarm by using the unlock button of the remote keyless entry transmitter. The alarm won't stop if you try to unlock a door any other way.

Testing the Alarm

1. From inside the vehicle, roll down the window, then get out of the vehicle, keeping the door open.
2. From outside of the vehicle, with the door open, lock the vehicle using the power door lock or the remote keyless entry transmitter and close the door. Wait 30 seconds until the SECURITY light goes off.
3. Reach in and unlock the door using the manual lock and open the door. The horn will sound and the headlamps will flash.

If the alarm does not sound when it should, check to see if the horn works. The horn fuse may be blown. To replace the fuse, see “Fuses and Circuit Breakers” in the Index. If the fuse does not need to be replaced, you may need to have your vehicle serviced.

To reduce the possibility of theft, always activate the theft-deterrent system when leaving your vehicle.

Valet Lockout Button

The VALET lockout button is located inside the glove box.

Press the button to disable the use of the power trunk, fuel door and garage door openers.

Press the button again to restore normal function to these features. Locking the glove box with the door key will also help to secure your vehicle.

The remote keyless entry transmitter can’t be used to open the trunk or fuel door if the VALET lockout button is pressed in.

PASS-Key® II

Your vehicle is equipped with the PASS-Key II theft-deterrent system. PASS-Key II is a passive system. The system is armed when the key is removed from the ignition.

PASS-Key II uses a resistor pellet in the ignition key that is read by the system in your vehicle. If the key resistor matches the code stored in the vehicle system, the vehicle's fuel and starting systems will be enabled. If an incorrect key is used, the vehicle's fuel and starting systems are disabled for three minutes. Additional attempts during this lockout period will not start the car, even with the correct key.

If the engine does not start and the STARTING DISABLED REMOVE KEY message is displayed in the Driver Information Center, your key should be checked for damage. Starting may be attempted with an undamaged key immediately. See your dealer or a locksmith for key service.

If the STARTING DISABLE REMOVE KEY and WAIT 3 MINUTES messages are displayed, the key should be cleaned. After three minutes, try again. A START CAR message will appear at this time. If the engine still does not start, wait three minutes and try a duplicate key. At this time, fuses should be checked (see "Fuses and Circuit Breakers" in the Index). If the engine does not start with the duplicate key, your vehicle needs service. See your dealer for service.

If the THEFT SYSTEM PROBLEM, CAR MAY NOT START message is displayed during vehicle operation, a fault has been detected in the system. This means the PASS-Key II system is disabled and is not protecting the vehicle. The vehicle usually restarts. See your dealer for service.

If an ignition key is lost or damaged, see your dealer or a locksmith to have a new key made.

New Vehicle “Break-In”

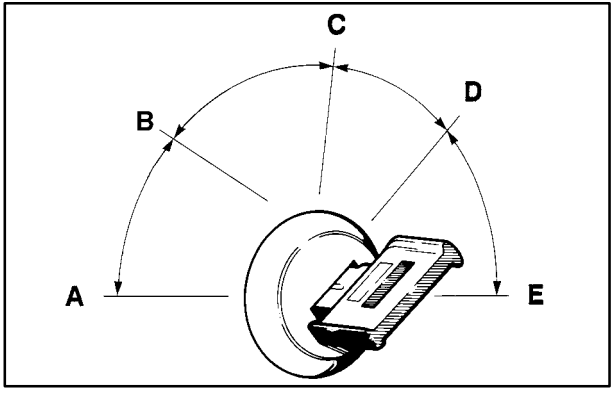
NOTICE:

Your vehicle doesn’t need an elaborate “break-in.” But it will perform better in the long run if you follow these guidelines:

- **Don’t drive at any one speed -- fast or slow -- for the first 500 miles (805 km). Don’t make full-throttle starts.**
- **Avoid making hard stops for the first 200 miles (322 km) or so. During this time your new brake linings aren’t yet broken in. Hard stops with new linings can mean premature wear and earlier replacement. Follow this breaking-in guideline every time you get new brake linings.**
- **Don’t tow a trailer during break-in. See “Towing a Trailer” in the Index for more information.**

Ignition Positions

With the key in the ignition switch, you can turn the key to five different positions.



A (ACCESSORY): This position lets you use things like the radio, windshield wipers, power windows and sunroof (option) when the engine is off. To get into ACCESSORY, push in the key and turn it toward you. The steering wheel will remain locked, just as it was before you inserted the key. Once you turn the key to ACCESSORY, be sure to then turn it to LOCK. If you leave your key in ACCESSORY when the engine is turned off, your battery will discharge prematurely.

NOTICE:

If your key seems stuck in LOCK and you can't turn it, be sure you are using the correct key; if so, is it all the way in? If it is, then turn the steering wheel left and right while you turn the key hard. Turn the key only with your hand. Using a tool to force it could break the key or the ignition switch. If none of this works, then your vehicle needs service.

B (LOCK): Before you put the key in, the ignition will be in LOCK. This is the only position from which you can insert or remove the key. This position locks the ignition, steering wheel and transaxle. It's a theft-deterrent feature.

C (OFF): This position lets you turn off the engine but still turn the steering wheel. It doesn't lock the steering wheel like LOCK does. Use OFF if you must have your vehicle in motion while the engine is off (for example, if your vehicle is being pushed).

D (RUN): This is the position for driving.

E (START): This position starts the engine.

Retained Accessory Power (RAP)

NOTICE:

When using RAP, always leave your key in LOCK. If you leave your key in any other position than LOCK, your battery will discharge prematurely.

The following accessories on your vehicle may be used for up to 10 minutes after the ignition key is turned from RUN to OFF, and then to LOCK:

- Radio
- Power Windows
- Audio Steering Wheel Controls
- Sunroof (Option)

Power to these accessories stops after 10 minutes or if either door is opened. If you want power for another 10 minutes, turn the ignition key to RUN, to OFF and then to LOCK.

Starting Your Engine

Move your shift lever to PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N). Your engine won't start in any other position -- that's a safety feature. To restart when you're already moving, use NEUTRAL (N) only.

NOTICE:

Don't try to shift to PARK (P) if your vehicle is moving. If you do, you could damage the transaxle. Shift to PARK (P) only when your vehicle is stopped.

1. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, turn your ignition key to START. When the engine starts, let go of the key. The idle speed will go down as your engine gets warm.

NOTICE:

Holding your key in START for longer than 15 seconds at a time will cause your battery to be drained much sooner. And the excessive heat can damage your starter motor. Wait about 15 seconds between each try to help avoid draining your battery or damaging your starter.

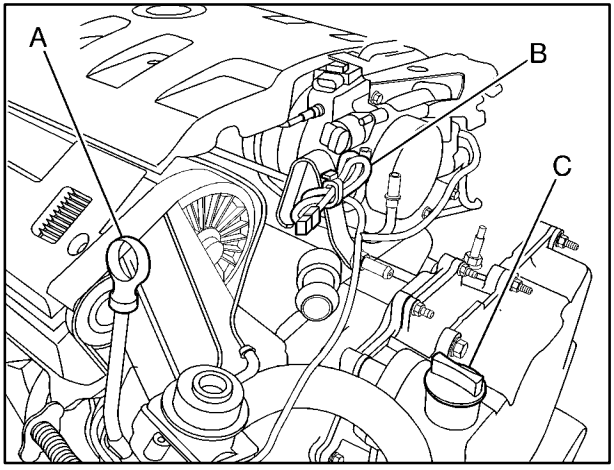
2. If it doesn't start within 10 seconds, hold your key in START for about 10 seconds at a time until your engine starts. Wait about 15 seconds between each try.

3. If your engine still won't start (or starts but then stops), it could be flooded with too much gasoline. Try pushing your accelerator pedal all the way to the floor and holding it there as you hold the key in START for about three seconds. If the vehicle starts briefly but then stops again, do the same thing.

NOTICE:

Your engine is designed to work with the electronics in your vehicle. If you add electrical parts or accessories, you could change the way the engine operates. Before adding electrical equipment, check with your dealer. If you don't, your engine might not perform properly.

Engine Coolant Heater (If Equipped)



A. Engine Oil Dipstick Location
B. Engine Coolant Heater Cord
C. Transaxle Dipstick/Fluid Fill Location

In very cold weather, 0°F (-18°C) or colder, the engine coolant heater can help. You'll get easier starting and better fuel economy during engine warm-up. Usually, the coolant heater should be plugged in a minimum of four hours prior to starting your vehicle. At temperatures above 32°F (0°C), use of the coolant heater is not required.

To Use the Engine Coolant Heater

1. Turn off the engine.
2. Open the hood and unwrap the electrical cord.

   The electrical cord is located on the driver's side of the engine, behind the transaxle dipstick/fluid fill location (C) and next to the engine.
3. Plug it into a normal, grounded 110-volt AC outlet.

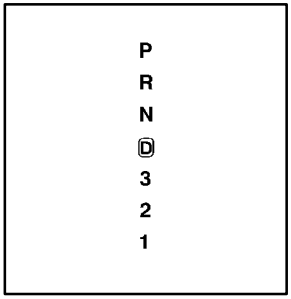
⚠ CAUTION:

Plugging the cord into an ungrounded outlet could cause an electrical shock. Also, the wrong kind of extension cord could overheat and cause a fire. You could be seriously injured. Plug the cord into a properly grounded three-prong 110-volt AC outlet. If the cord won't reach, use a heavy-duty three-prong extension cord rated for at least 15 amps.

4. Before starting the engine, be sure to unplug and store the cord as it was before to keep it away from moving engine parts. If you don't, it could be damaged.

How long should you keep the coolant heater plugged in? The answer depends on the outside temperature, the kind of oil you have, and some other things. Instead of trying to list everything here, we ask that you contact your dealer in the area where you'll be parking your vehicle. The dealer can give you the best advice for that particular area.

Automatic Transaxle Operation



There are several different positions for the shift lever that is located between the front seats on the center console.

PARK (P): This position locks the front wheels. It's the best position to use when you start the engine because your vehicle can't move easily.

⚠ CAUTION:

It is dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in PARK (P) with the parking brake firmly set. Your vehicle can roll.

Don't leave your vehicle when the engine is running unless you have to. If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure your vehicle won't move, even when you're on fairly level ground, always set your parking brake and move the shift lever to PARK (P).

See "Shifting Into PARK (P)" in the Index.

If you're pulling a trailer, see "Towing a Trailer" in the Index.

Ensure the shift lever is fully in PARK (P) before starting the engine. Your vehicle has an automatic transaxle shift lock control system.

You have to fully apply your regular brakes before you can shift from PARK (P) when the ignition key is in RUN. If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), ease pressure on the shift lever -- press the button on the front of the shift lever and push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) as you maintain brake application. Then press the button on the front of the shift lever again and move the shift lever into the gear you wish. See “Shifting Out of PARK (P)” in the Index.

REVERSE (R): Use this gear to back up.

NOTICE:

Shifting to REVERSE (R) while your vehicle is moving forward could damage your transaxle. Shift to REVERSE (R) only after your vehicle has stopped.

Also use this gear to rock your vehicle back and forth to get out of snow, ice or sand without damaging your transaxle. See “If You’re Stuck in Sand, Mud, Ice or Snow” in the Index for additional information.

NEUTRAL (N): In this position, the engine doesn’t connect with the wheels. To restart when you’re already moving, use NEUTRAL (N) only. Also, use NEUTRAL (N) when your vehicle is being towed.

⚠ CAUTION:

Shifting out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) while your engine is “racing” (running at high speed) is dangerous. Unless your foot is firmly on the brake pedal, your vehicle could move very rapidly. You could lose control and hit people or objects. Don’t shift out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) while your engine is racing.

NOTICE:

Damage to your transaxle caused by shifting out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) with the engine racing isn’t covered by your warranty.

OVERDRIVE (Ⓓ): This position is for normal driving. If you need more power for passing, and you're:

- Going less than 35 mph (55 km/h), push the accelerator pedal about halfway down.
- Going about 35 mph (55 km/h) or more, push the accelerator all the way down.

  The transaxle will shift down to the next gear and have more power.

NOTICE:

If your vehicle seems to start up rather slowly, or if it doesn't seem to shift gears as you accelerate, something may be wrong with a transaxle system sensor. If you drive very far that way, your vehicle can be damaged. So if this happens, have your vehicle serviced right away. Until then, you can use SECOND (2) when you are driving less than 35 mph (55 km/h) and OVERDRIVE (Ⓓ) for higher speeds.

THIRD (3): This position is also used for normal driving, however, it offers more power and lower fuel economy than OVERDRIVE (Ⓓ).

Here are examples for using THIRD (3) instead of OVERDRIVE (Ⓓ):

- When driving on hilly, winding roads.
- When towing a trailer, so there is less shifting between gears.
- When going down a steep hill.

SECOND (2): This position gives you more power than THIRD (3). You can use SECOND (2) on hills. It can help control your speed as you go down steep mountain roads, but then you would also want to use your brakes off and on.

NOTICE:

Don't shift into SECOND (2) unless you are going slower than 65 mph (105 km/h), or you can damage your engine.

FIRST (1): This position gives you even more power than SECOND (2). You can use it on very steep hills, or in deep snow or mud. (If the shift lever is put in FIRST (1), the transaxle won't shift into gear until the vehicle is going slowly enough.)

NOTICE:

If your front wheels can't turn, don't try to drive. This might happen if you were stuck in very deep sand or mud or were up against a solid object. You could damage your transaxle.

Also, if you stop when going uphill, don't hold your vehicle there with only the accelerator pedal. This could cause overheating and damage the transaxle. Use your brakes to hold your vehicle in position on a hill.

Parking Brake

The parking brake pedal is located to the left of the regular brake pedal, near the driver's door.

To set the parking brake, hold the regular brake pedal down with your right foot and push down the parking brake pedal with your left foot.

If the ignition is on, the BRAKE indicator light should come on. If it doesn't, you need to have your vehicle serviced.

NOTICE:

Driving with the parking brake on can cause your rear brakes to overheat. You may have to replace them and you could also damage other parts of your vehicle.

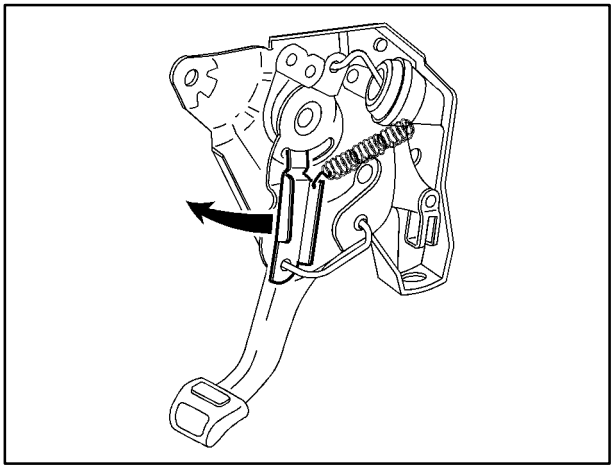
If the parking brake has not been fully released and you try to drive with the parking brake on, the BRAKE indicator light comes on and stays on. See “Brake System Warning Light” in the Index for more information.

When you move out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N), if the engine is running, the parking brake should release. If it doesn’t, you can manually release the parking brake.

⚠ CAUTION:

Always shift to PARK (P) before pulling the manual release lever. If your hand or arm is in the way of the pedal you could be hurt. The pedal springs back quickly. Keep your hand and arm away when you use the manual release lever.

Be sure to turn off the ignition and put the vehicle in PARK (P) before manually releasing the brake.



Reach under the driver’s side of the instrument panel and pull on the manual release lever, which is located above the parking brake pedal. If the parking brake does not release, you should either drive to the nearest service station or have your vehicle towed.

If you are towing a trailer and are parking on a hill, see “Towing a Trailer” in the Index. This section shows what to do first to keep the trailer from moving.

Shifting Into PARK (P)

⚠ CAUTION:

It can be dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in PARK (P) with the parking brake firmly set. Your vehicle can roll. If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure your vehicle won't move, even when you're on fairly level ground, use the steps that follow. If you're pulling a trailer, see "Towing a Trailer" in the Index.

To move the shift lever into PARK (P), do the following:

1. Hold the brake pedal down with your right foot.
2. Move the shift lever into PARK (P) like this:

- Press and hold the button on the front of the shift lever as you push the shift lever all the way toward the front of your vehicle.
- With your right foot still holding the brake pedal down, set the parking brake. See "Parking Brake" in the Index.

3. Turn the ignition key to LOCK.
4. Remove the key and take it with you. If you can leave your vehicle with the ignition key in your hand, your vehicle is in PARK (P).

Leaving Your Vehicle With the Engine Running

⚠ CAUTION:

It can be dangerous to leave your vehicle with the engine running. Your vehicle could move suddenly if the shift lever is not fully in PARK (P) with the parking brake firmly set. And, if you leave the vehicle with the engine running, it could overheat and even catch fire. You or others could be injured. Don't leave your vehicle with the engine running unless you have to.

If you have to leave your vehicle with the engine running, be sure your vehicle is in PARK (P) and your parking brake is firmly set before you leave it. After you've moved the shift lever into PARK (P), hold the regular brake pedal down. Then, see if you can move the shift lever away from PARK (P) without first pressing and holding the button on the front of the shift lever. If you can, it means that the shift lever wasn't fully locked into PARK (P).

Torque Lock

If you are parking on a hill and you don't shift your transaxle into PARK (P) properly, the weight of the vehicle may put too much force on the parking pawl in the transaxle. You may find it difficult to pull the shift lever out of PARK (P). This is called "torque lock." To prevent torque lock, set the parking brake and then shift into PARK (P) properly before you leave the driver's seat. To find out how, see "Shifting Into PARK (P)" in the Index.

If torque lock does occur, you may need to have another vehicle push yours a little uphill to take some of the pressure from the parking pawl in the transaxle, so you can pull the shift lever out of PARK (P).

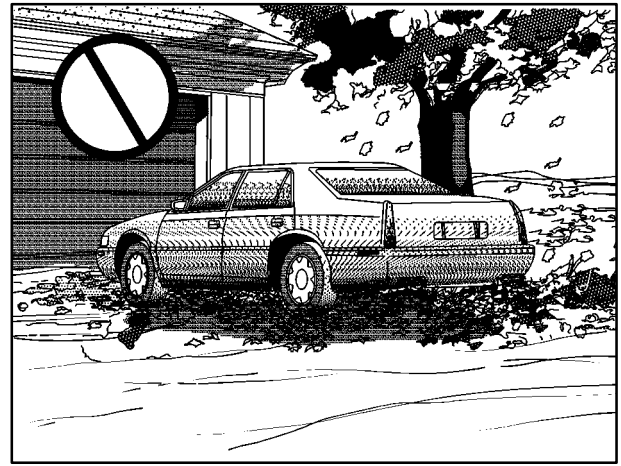
Shifting Out of PARK (P)

Your vehicle has an automatic transaxle shift lock control system. You have to fully apply your regular brakes before you can shift from PARK (P) when the ignition is in RUN. See “Automatic Transaxle” in the Index.

If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), try applying pressure to the brakes and push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) (pressing and holding the button on the front of the shift lever) as you maintain brake application. Then move the shift lever into the gear you want. If you ever hold the brake pedal down but still can’t shift out of PARK (P), try the following:

1. Turn the ignition key to OFF. Open and close the driver’s door to turn off the Retained Accessory Power (RAP) feature.
2. Apply and hold the brake until the end of Step 4.
3. Shift to NEUTRAL (N).
4. Start the vehicle and then shift to the drive gear you want.
5. Take your vehicle to an authorized service center as soon as you can.

Parking Over Things That Burn



⚠ CAUTION:

Things that can burn could touch hot exhaust parts under your vehicle and ignite. Don’t park over papers, leaves, dry grass or other things that can burn.

Engine Exhaust

⚠ CAUTION:

Engine exhaust can kill. It contains the gas carbon monoxide (CO), which you can't see or smell. It can cause unconsciousness and death.

You might have exhaust coming in if:

- **Your exhaust system sounds strange or different.**
- **Your vehicle gets rusty underneath.**
- **Your vehicle was damaged in a collision.**
- **Your vehicle was damaged when driving over high points on the road or over road debris.**
- **Repairs weren't done correctly.**
- **Your vehicle or exhaust system had been modified improperly.**

If you ever suspect exhaust is coming into your vehicle:

- **Drive it only with all the windows down to blow out any CO; and**
- **Have your vehicle fixed immediately.**

Running Your Engine While You're Parked

It's better not to park with the engine running. But if you ever have to, here are some things to know.

⚠ CAUTION:

Idling the engine with the climate control system off could allow dangerous exhaust into your vehicle. See the earlier Caution under "Engine Exhaust."

Also, idling in a closed-in place can let deadly carbon monoxide (CO) into your vehicle even if the fan is at the highest setting. One place this can happen is a garage. Exhaust -- with CO -- can come in easily. NEVER park in a garage with the engine running.

Another closed-in place can be a blizzard. See "Blizzard" in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

It can be dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in PARK (P) with the parking brake firmly set. Your vehicle can roll. Don't leave your vehicle when the engine is running unless you have to. If you've left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure your vehicle won't move, even when you're on fairly level ground, always set your parking brake after you move the shift lever to PARK (P).

Follow the proper steps to be sure your vehicle won't move. See "Shifting Into PARK (P)" in the Index.

If you are parking on a hill and if you're pulling a trailer, also see "Towing a Trailer" in the Index.

Horn

The horn can be sounded by pressing on the center of the steering wheel pad.

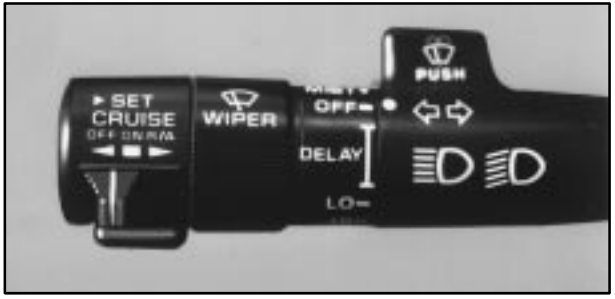
Tilt Wheel

A tilt wheel allows you to adjust the steering wheel before you drive. You can raise the steering wheel to the highest level to give your legs more room when you enter and exit the vehicle.

The lever that allows you to tilt the steering wheel is located on the left side of the steering column.

To tilt the wheel, hold the wheel and pull the lever. Then move the wheel to a comfortable position and release the lever to lock the wheel in place.

Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever



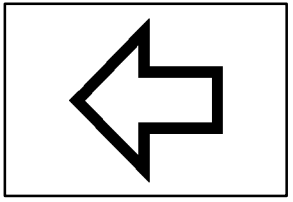
The lever on the left side of your steering column includes the following:

- Turn Signal and Lane-Change Signals
- Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer
- Flash-to-Pass Feature
- Windshield Wipers
- Windshield Washer
- Cruise Control

For more information on the exterior lamps, see “Exterior Lamps” later in this section.

Turn and Lane-Change Signals

To signal a turn, move the lever all the way up or down. The lever returns automatically when the turn is complete.



An arrow located on the instrument panel cluster will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change.

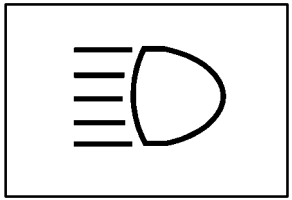
Raise or lower the lever until the arrow starts to flash to signal a lane change. Hold it there until the lane change is complete. The lever returns when it’s released.

If the turn signal is left on, a warning chime will sound and the Driver Information Center (DIC) will display TURN SIGNAL ON (after driving about 1 mile (1.6 km/h)) to remind you to turn it off.

Arrows that flash rapidly when signaling for a turn or lane change may be caused by a burned-out signal bulb. Other drivers won’t see the turn signal.

Replace burned-out bulbs to help avoid possible accidents. Check the fuse (see “Fuses and Circuit Breakers” in the Index) and for burned-out bulbs if the arrow fails to work when signaling a turn.

Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer



This light located on the instrument panel cluster will be on when the high beam headlamps are in use.

Pull the turn signal lever all the way toward you and then release it to change the headlamps from low beam to high or from high beam to low.

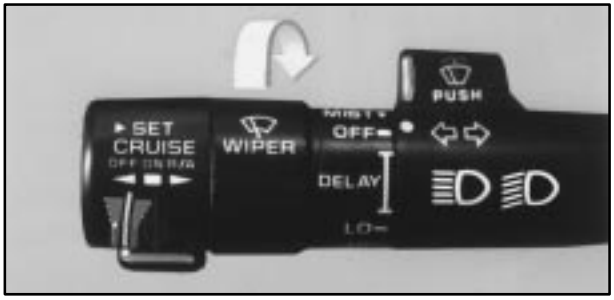
Flash-To-Pass Feature

This lets you use the high-beam headlamps to signal the driver in front of you that you want to pass.

Pull the turn signal lever toward you to use. When you do:

- If the headlamps are either off or in the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) mode, the high-beam headlamps will turn on. They'll stay on as long as you hold the lever there. Release the lever to turn them off.
- If the headlamps are on low beam, they will shift to high beam and stay there. Pull the lever toward you to return to low beam.
- If the headlamps are on high beam, they will switch to low beam. To return to high beam, pull the lever toward you.

Windshield Wipers



WIPER: Turn the band on the turn signal lever to control the wipers.

MIST: Turn the band toward you and then release it for a single wiping cycle. For more cycles, hold the band on MIST longer.

LO or HI: Turn the band away from you to either LO (low speed) or to HI (high speed), depending on the wiper speed you want.

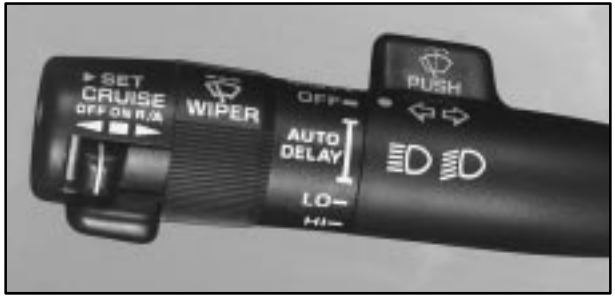
DELAY: You can set the wiper speed for a long or short delay between wipes with this setting. Turn the band to the DELAY position. The closer you turn it to LO, the shorter the delay.

OFF: Turn the band to OFF to turn off the wipers.

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. If the blades do become damaged, get new blades or blade inserts.

Heavy snow or ice can overload the wiper motor. A circuit breaker will stop the motor until it cools. Clear away snow or ice to prevent an overload.

Rainsense™ Wipers (ETC Only)



The moisture sensor is mounted on the interior side of the windshield behind the rearview mirror and is used to automatically operate the wipers by monitoring the amount of moisture build-up on the windshield. Wipes occur as needed to clear the windshield depending on driving conditions and the sensitivity setting. In light rain or snow, fewer wipes will occur.

In heavy rain or snow, wipes will occur more frequently. The Rainsense wipers operate in a delay mode as well as a continuous low or high speed as needed. If the system is left on for long periods of time, occasional wipes may occur without any moisture on the windshield. This is normal and indicates that the Rainsense system is activated.

The Rainsense system can be activated by turning the wiper stalk to one of the five sensitivity levels within the AUTO DELAY area. The AUTO DELAY position closest to OFF is the lowest sensitivity setting, level one. This allows more rain or snow to collect on the windshield between wipes. Turning the stalk away from you to the higher levels of other AUTO DELAY settings increases the sensitivity of the system and frequency of wipes. The highest sensitivity setting, level five is closest to LO. A single wipe will occur each time you turn the wiper stalk to a higher sensitivity level to indicate that the sensitivity level has been increased. An initial wipe occurs when you turn the ignition on as a reminder that Rainsense is active.

The windshield wipers also remain in a “high park” position (when the wipers are stopped on the windshield and are not in the normal park position), even when the ignition is turned off.

NOTICE:

The wipers must be turned off when going through a car wash to avoid damage.

The MIST and “wash” cycles operate as normal and are not affected by the Rainsense function. The Rainsense system can be overridden at any time by turning the wiper stalk to LO or HI speed.

NOTICE:

Do not place stickers or other items on the exterior glass surface directly in front of the moisture sensor. Doing this could cause the moisture sensor to malfunction.

Windshield Washer

⚠ CAUTION:

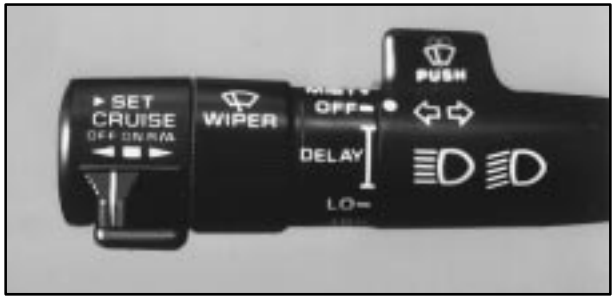
In freezing weather, don’t use your washer until the windshield is warmed. Otherwise the washer fluid can form ice on the windshield, blocking your vision.

At the top of the turn signal/multifunction lever there is a paddle with the word PUSH on it.

To spray washer fluid on the windshield, press and release this paddle. The wipers will clear the windshield and either stop or return to your preset speed. For more washer cycles, press and hold the paddle.

LOW WASHER FLUID will be displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC) when the washer fluid reaches a low level.

Cruise Control



The cruise control lever is located on the end of the windshield wiper stalk on the left side of the steering wheel.

With cruise control, you can maintain a speed of about 25 mph (40 km/h) or more without keeping your foot on the accelerator. This can help on long trips. Cruise control does not work at speeds below 25 mph (40 km/h).

Cruise control shuts off when you apply your brakes.

⚠ CAUTION:

- **Cruise control can be dangerous where you can't drive safely at a steady speed. So, don't use your cruise control on winding roads or in heavy traffic.**
- **Cruise control can be dangerous on slippery roads. On such roads, fast changes in tire traction can cause needless wheel spinning, and you could lose control. Don't use cruise control on slippery roads.**

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage. See "Traction Control System" in the Index. When road conditions allow you to safely use it again, you may turn the cruise control back on.

Setting Cruise Control

⚠ CAUTION:

If you leave your cruise control switch on when you're not using cruise, you might hit a button and go into cruise when you don't want to. You could be startled and even lose control. Keep the cruise control switch off until you want to use cruise control.

To use cruise control, do the following:

1. Move the cruise control switch to ON.
2. Accelerate to the speed you want.
3. Press the SET CRUISE button at the end of the lever and release it. The CRUISE ENGAGED message will display on the Driver Information Center (DIC).
4. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal.

Resuming a Set Speed

Setting the cruise control at a desired speed and then applying the brake will end the cruise function.

Once you're going about 25 mph (40 km/h) or more, you can move the cruise control switch from ON to R/A (Resume/Accelerate) briefly to reset. This returns you to your desired preset speed. The Driver Information Center (DIC) will display the CRUISE ENGAGED message again.

If you hold the switch at R/A longer, the vehicle will accelerate until you release the switch or apply the brake. So unless you want to go faster, don't hold the switch at R/A.

Increasing Speed While Using Cruise Control

There are two ways to go to a higher speed:

- Use the accelerator pedal to get to the higher speed. Push the button at the end of the lever and then release the button and the accelerator pedal. You'll now cruise at the higher speed.
- Move the cruise switch from ON to R/A. Hold it there until you reach a desired speed and then release the switch. (To increase your speed in very small amounts, briefly move the switch to R/A. Each time you do this, your vehicle will go about 1 mph (1.6 km/h) faster.)

The accelerate feature will only work after you have set the cruise control speed by pushing the SET CRUISE button.

Reducing Speed While Using Cruise Control

There are two ways to reduce your speed while using cruise control:

- Push in the button at the end of the lever until you reach a desired lower speed, then release it. A CRUISE ENGAGED message will then display in the Driver Information Center (DIC).
- To slow down in very small amounts, push the button briefly. Each time you do this, you'll go about 1 mph (1.6 km/h) slower.

Passing Another Vehicle While Using Cruise Control

Use the accelerator pedal to increase your speed. When you take your foot off the pedal, your vehicle will slow down to the cruise control speed you set earlier.

Using Cruise Control on Hills

How well your cruise control will work on hills depends upon your speed, load and the steepness of the hills. When going up steep hills, you may have to step on the accelerator pedal to maintain your speed. When going downhill, you may have to brake or shift to a lower gear to keep your speed down. Of course, applying the brakes or downshifting into FIRST (1) takes you out of cruise control. Many drivers find this to be too much trouble and don't use cruise control on steep hills.

Ending Cruise Control

There are two ways to end cruise control:

- Step lightly on the brake pedal.
- Move the CRUISE switch to OFF.

Erasing Speed Memory

The cruise control set speed memory is erased when you turn off the cruise control or the ignition.

Exterior Lamps

The exterior lamp knob is located to the left of the steering wheel on the instrument panel.

Pull the knob toward you to operate the lamps.

The exterior lamp knob has three positions:

Off: Pushing the knob all the way in turns off all lamps except the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL).

Parking Lamps: Pulling the knob to the first position turns on the parking lamps together with the following:

- Sidemarker Lamps
- Taillamps
- License Plate Lamps
- Instrument Panel Lights

Headlamps: Pulling the knob to the second position turns on the headlamps, together with the previously listed lamps and lights.

Wiper-Activated Headlamps

This feature activates the headlamps and parking lamps after the windshield wipers have been in use for approximately 20 seconds.

In order to operate the wiper-activated headlamps, the Twilight Sentinel® must be turned on. This feature lights the way in poor weather and it also makes your vehicle more visible to other drivers. If the wiper-activated headlamps are on, and the ignition switch is turned off, the wiper-activated headlamps will immediately turn off.

The wiper-activated headlamps will deactivate if you turn off the Twilight Sentinel or if the windshield wipers have been turned off for a period of one or two seconds.

Lamps On Reminder

If the exterior lamp knob is activated, you will hear a warning chime if you open either door while leaving the lamps on. An exception to this is when you're using Twilight Sentinel.

Daytime Running Lamps

Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day. DRL can be helpful in many different driving conditions, but they can be especially helpful in the short periods after dawn and before sunset. Fully functional daytime running lamps are required on all vehicles first sold in Canada.

The DRL system will make the high-beam headlamps come on at reduced brightness when:

- The ignition is on,
- the exterior lamp knob is not in the headlamp position
- the transaxle is not in PARK (P).

When DRL are on, only your high-beam headlamps (at reduced brightness) will be on. No other exterior lamps such as the parking lamps, taillamps, etc., will be on when the DRL are being used. Your instrument panel won't be lit up either.

When the Twilight Sentinel lever is on and it's dark enough outside, the high-beam headlamps (at reduced intensity) will turn off and normal low-beam headlamp operation will occur. When the Twilight Sentinel lever is on and it's bright enough outside, the regular lamps will go off, and the high-beam headlamps at reduced brightness will take over for the DRL.

If it's dark enough outside and the Twilight Sentinel lever is off, a HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message will display on the Driver Information Center (DIC). This message informs the driver that turning on the exterior lamps is recommended even though the DRL are still illuminated (it's become dark enough outside to require the headlamps and/or other exterior lamps). Turning on the Twilight Sentinel, the exterior lamp knob or the fog lamp button will remove the HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message.

To idle your vehicle with the DRL off, turn off the Twilight Sentinel lever and shift the transaxle into PARK (P). Placing your vehicle in PARK (P) disables the DRL. The DRL will stay off until you shift out of PARK (P).

As with any vehicle, you should turn on the regular headlamp system when you need it.

Fog Lamps

Use the fog lamps for better vision in foggy or misty conditions.

The fog lamp button is located to the left of the steering wheel on the instrument panel.

When you press the button with the fog lamp symbol, a small indicator light will tell you that the fog lamps and the parking lamps are in use. Press the button again to turn them off. Your ignition must be in RUN for the fog lamps to illuminate.

If you turn on the high-beam headlamps, the fog lamps will turn off. They'll turn back on again when you switch to low-beam headlamps.

When the Twilight Sentinel is on and the fog lamp button is pressed, the fog lamps will remain on as well as the headlamps and parking lamps.

Cornering Lamps

The cornering lamps come on when you signal a turn. They provide more light for cornering.

Twilight Sentinel®

This feature automatically turns the exterior lamps on and off by sensing how dark it is outside.

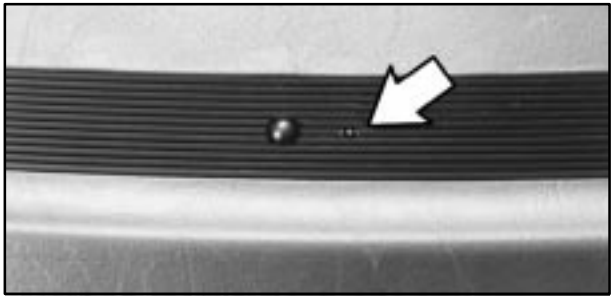
This lever is located next to the exterior lamp control knob.

To operate the Twilight Sentinel, leave the exterior lamp knob off and slide the TWILIGHT lever to any position except OFF.

If you slide the lever all the way to the right, the lamps will remain on for approximately three minutes after the ignition has been turned to OFF or LOCK. If you slide the lever so it is just on, the lamps will go off quickly when you move the ignition out of RUN. You can adjust the delay time from only a few seconds to three minutes.

If it's dark enough outside and Twilight Sentinel is off, a HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message will display on the Driver Information Center (DIC). This message informs the driver that turning on the exterior lamps is recommended (it's become dark enough outside to require the headlamps and/or other exterior lamps). Turning on the Twilight Sentinel or the headlamps will remove the HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message.

Light Sensor



The light sensor for the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) and the Twilight Sentinel is located in the center of the front defogger grille. If you cover the sensor, it will read “dark” and the lamps will come on.

Exterior Lighting Battery Saver

If the parking lamps have been left on, the exterior lamps will turn off approximately 10 minutes after the ignition is turned to LOCK or ACCESSORY. This protects against draining the battery in case you have accidentally left the headlamps or parking lamps on. If you need to purposely leave the lamps on for more than 10 minutes with the ignition in LOCK or ACCESSORY, turn the exterior lamps off and then back on. To delay the lamps from turning off, see “Twilight Sentinel” in the Index.

Interior Lamps

Instrument Panel Brightness Control

This feature controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights.

The knob for this feature is located to the left of the steering wheel on the instrument panel. This knob is also used to control the exterior lamps. See “Exterior Lamps” listed previously in this section for more information.

Turn the knob clockwise to brighten the lights or counterclockwise to dim them.

Illuminated Entry

The illuminated entry system turns on the courtesy lamps and the backlighting to the door controls and to the exterior lamp knob when a door is opened or if you press a remote keyless entry transmitter button. Since the illuminated entry system has a photocell, this means that it must be dark outside in order for the courtesy lamps or backlighting to turn on. The courtesy lamps turn off approximately 20 seconds after the last door is closed or after the ignition is turned to RUN.

Parade Dimming

This feature prohibits the dimming of the instrument panel lights during daylight while the headlamps are on. This feature operates with the light sensor for the Twilight Sentinel and is fully automatic. When the light sensor reads darkness outside, the instrument panel lights can be adjusted by turning the exterior lamp knob counterclockwise to dim and clockwise to brighten lighting. Backlighting to the instrument panel will turn on, regardless of light conditions.

Reading Lights

The front reading lights are located either in the headliner or above the windows if you have a sunroof. The two rear lights above the rear side windows.

To turn them on, turn the exterior lamp knob all the way clockwise. These lights and the interior courtesy lights automatically come on when either door is opened and it is dark outside.

Press the lens to turn on the lights manually. Press it again to turn them off.

If the reading lights are left on, they automatically shut off 10 minutes after the ignition has been turned off.

Inadvertent Power Battery Saver

This feature is designed to protect your vehicle's battery against drainage from the interior lamps, trunk lamp, glove box lamp, cigarette lighters or the garage door opener. When the ignition is turned off, the power to these features will automatically turn off after 10 minutes (three minutes if a new car has 15 miles (24 km) or less). Power will be restored for an additional 10 minutes if either door is opened, the trunk is opened or the courtesy lamps are turned on.

Storage Mode Personalization

This feature is for long-term use and must be programmed through the Driver Information Center (DIC). This feature protects the battery by placing your vehicle in a storage mode so that the radio, amplifiers, instrument panel cluster and remote keyless entry will not drain the battery over a long period of time. For programming information, see "Memory and Personalization Features" in the Index.

Mirrors

Electrochromic Day/Night Rearview Mirror with Compass and OnStar®

Your vehicle has an electrochromic inside rearview mirror with a compass. Your vehicle's mirror also contains OnStar® buttons. For more information about OnStar, see "OnStar" in the Index.

The mirror also includes an eight-point compass display in the upper right corner of the mirror face. When on, the compass automatically calibrates as the vehicle is driven.

⏻ **(On/Off):** This is the on/off button, located on the lower left side of the mirror for the electrochromic and compass functions of the rearview mirror.

Mirror Operation

To turn on the automatic dimming feature, press and hold the on/off button for about three seconds. To turn off automatic dimming, press and hold the on/off button for about three seconds again. The green indicator light will be illuminated when this feature is active. The automatic dimming feature will be active each time the vehicle is started.

Compass Operation

Press the on/off button once to turn the compass on or off.

When the ignition and the compass feature are on, the compass will show two character boxes for approximately two seconds. After two seconds, the mirror will display the compass heading.

Compass Calibration

If after two seconds, the display does not show a compass heading (N for North, for example), there may be a strong magnetic field interfering with the compass. Such interference may be caused by a magnetic antenna mount, magnetic note pad holder or a similar magnetic item. If the letter C should ever appear in the compass window, the compass may need calibration.

The mirror can be calibrated by driving the vehicle in circles at 5 mph (8 km/h) or less until the display reads a direction.

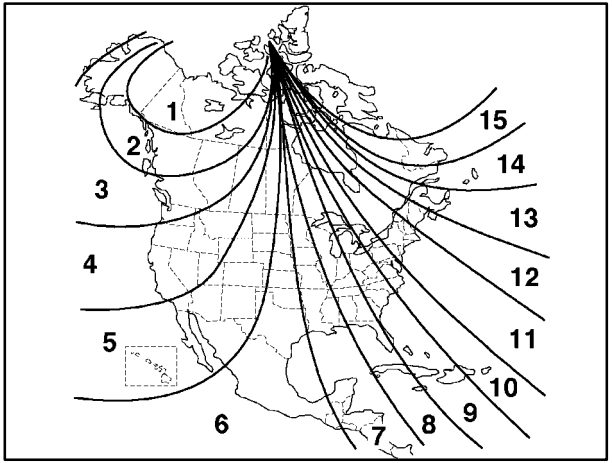
The compass can be placed in calibration mode by pressing and holding the on/off button until a C is shown in the compass display.

Compass Variance

The mirror is set in zone eight upon leaving the factory. It will be necessary to adjust the compass to compensate for compass variance if you live outside zone eight. Under certain circumstances, as during a long distance cross-country trip, it will be necessary to adjust for compass variance. Compass variance is the difference between earth's magnetic north and true geographic north. If not adjusted to account for compass variance, your compass could give false readings.

To adjust for compass variance, do the following:

1. Find your current location and variance zone number on the following zone map.
2. Press and hold the on/off button until a zone number appears in the display.



3. Once the zone number appears in the display, press the on/off button quickly until the correct zone number appears in the display. Stop pressing the button and the mirror will return to normal operation. If C appears in the compass window, the compass may need calibration. See "Compass Calibration" explained previously.

When cleaning the mirror, use a paper towel or similar material dampened with glass cleaner. Do not spray glass cleaner directly on the mirror as that may cause the liquid cleaner to enter the mirror housing.

Power Remote Control Mirrors

The control on the driver's door armrest operates both outside rearview mirrors.

Press (R) on the selector switch to choose the right mirror or (L) to choose the left mirror. The center position is off and will not move the mirrors if the control pad is touched.

To adjust the mirror, press the arrows on the control pad in the direction you want the mirror to go. Adjust each mirror so you can see the side of your vehicle and the area behind your vehicle.

The mirrors can also be programmed for personalization if you have the optional memory package. For more information, see "Memory Seat and Mirrors" in the Index.

Driver's Outside Auto-Dimming Rearview Mirror

Only the driver's side outside mirror will adjust for the glare of headlamps behind you. This feature is controlled by the on and off settings on the electrochromic mirror. See "Electrochromic Day/Night Rearview Mirror with Compass" in the Index.

Curb View Assist Mirror (If Equipped)

If your vehicle is equipped with memory mirrors, it will also be equipped with the curb view assist mirror feature. This feature will cause the passenger's mirror to tilt when the vehicle is moving in REVERSE (R). This feature may be useful in allowing you to view the curb when you are parallel parking. To turn this feature on or off, follow the directions included later in this section. See "Memory and Personalization Features" in the Index.

When the vehicle is shifted out of REVERSE (R) and a five second delay has occurred, the passenger's mirror will return to its original position. If further adjustment is needed after the mirror is tilted, the mirror switch may be used. The mirror then returns to its original position.

Convex Outside Mirror

Your passenger's side mirror is convex. A convex mirror's surface is curved so you can see more from the driver's seat. This mirror does not have a dimming feature.

⚠ CAUTION:

A convex mirror can make things (like other vehicles) look farther away than they really are. If you cut too sharply into the right lane, you could hit a vehicle on your right. Check your inside mirror or glance over your shoulder before changing lanes.

Heated Outside Mirrors

When you operate the rear window defogger, it also warms both outside mirrors to help clear them of fog or ice. See "Rear Window Defogger" in the Index for more information.

Storage Compartments

Glove Box

The glove box is located on the instrument panel in front of the passenger's seat. To lock the glove box door, insert the oval key into the lock cylinder and turn it clockwise. Turn the key counterclockwise to unlock the door.

Overhead Console

Sunglasses Storage Compartment

This feature is on vehicles without the optional sunroof. To gain access to this compartment, which is located directly above the inside rearview mirror in the headliner, push up on the compartment and the storage area will open.

Map Pocket

The map/storage pockets are located on each front door as well as on the passenger's and driver's front seatbacks.

Center Console Storage

The center console includes a storage compartment for CDs or tapes, an armrest and a cupholder. The cupholder can be opened by pressing on the surface panel located in front of the armrest. Close the lid to secure.

The console may have a lock. To lock the console, insert the oval key into the lock cylinder and turn it clockwise. Turn the key counterclockwise to unlock the door.

Rear Storage Armrest

Your vehicle may be equipped with a rear seat armrest which includes an open storage compartment and a dual cupholder that unfolds for use. To open, lift the front edge.

Convenience Net

The convenience net is located inside the back wall of the trunk. Put small loads, like grocery bags, behind the net. It can help keep them from falling over during sharp turns or quick starts and stops.

The net is not for larger, heavier loads. Store them in the trunk as far forward as you can. When not using the net, hook the net to the tabs securing it to the sill plate.

Ashtrays and Cigarette Lighter

NOTICE:

Don't put papers or other flammable items into your ashtrays. Hot cigarettes or other smoking materials could ignite them, causing a damaging fire.

Front Ashtray

The front ashtray is located below the climate control system. To open, press on the lower edge of the cover.

Rear Ashtray

The rear ashtray is located on the armrest. To use an ashtray, lift the lid.

Cigarette Lighter

NOTICE:

Don't hold a cigarette lighter in with your hand while it is heating. If you do, it won't be able to back away from the heating element when it's ready. That can make it overheat, damaging the lighter and the heating element.

The cigarette lighter is located near the ashtray. You may also have a lighter located at the rear seat air outlet.

Press the lighter all the way in and release it. It will pop back out by itself once the element has heated for use.

Cigarette lighters can be used to provide electrical power to accessories. See "Accessory Power Outlets" in the Index for more information.

Sun Visors

Swing down the visor to block out glare. It can also be detached from the center mount and moved to the side. The driver's sun visor is also equipped with a storage flap that can be used for maps or toll tickets.

Lighted Visor Vanity Mirror

Move the sun visor down and lift the cover to see the mirror. Move the slide switch up or down to brighten or dim the lamp.

OnStar® System (If Equipped)

OnStar is a vehicle communications system that offers a variety of services and provides a one-touch hands-free communication link between you and the OnStar Center. To receive OnStar services, a service subscription agreement is required and an additional fee may be required. Services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. For more information, call 1-888-ONSTAR-7 (1-888-667-8277).

OnStar Services Button: Press this button once to contact an advisor who will be able to assist you with these services. If you are not quickly connected, the system will automatically reset and redial. This ensures connection to the center; there is no additional action required. Press the Communication button to cancel the automatic redial.

Emergency Button: In an emergency situation, press the emergency service button. Upon receiving the call, an advisor at the center will locate your vehicle and assess the situation. If necessary, the advisor will alert the nearest emergency service provider.

Communication Button: Press this button at the end of a call. Also press this button to answer a call from the center, or cancel a call if one of the other buttons is accidentally pressed. This button is also is also used to access OnStar Personal Calling and Virtual Advisor services. See the OnStar owner package for more information.

Volume Control: You can control the volume of the OnStar System using the steering wheel controls.

Telltale Light: This light will indicate the status of the system. A solid green light will come on when you start the vehicle to let you know that the system is on and is ready to make or receive calls.

If the light blinks green it means that an incoming or outgoing call is in progress. Press the Communication button if you notice the light blinking and you are not on a call.

The light will be red in the event of an OnStar system malfunction. If this occurs press the OnStar Services button to attempt to contact an advisor. If the connection is made, the advisor will assist you with steps to take to make sure that the system is functioning properly. If you cannot contact the advisor, take your vehicle to your dealership as soon as possible for assistance.

Cellular Antenna

The cellular antenna on the outside of your vehicle is critical to effective communication using the OnStar system. Optimum cellular reception can be obtained when the mast is straight up and down.

OnStar Services

The following services are available within OnStar service plans. Your vehicle comes with a specific one-year service plan that allows use of some or all of the following services.

Automatic Notification of Air Bag Deployment: If an air bag deploys, a priority emergency signal is automatically sent to the center. An advisor will locate your vehicle's position, try to contact you and assist you in the situation. If the center is unable to contact you, an emergency service provider will be contacted.

Stolen Vehicle Tracking: Call the center at 1-888-4-ONSTAR (1-888-466-7827) to report your vehicle stolen. The system can then attempt to locate and track your vehicle and the advisor will assist the proper authorities.

Roadside Assistance with Location: For vehicle breakdowns, press the OnStar Services button. An advisor will contact the appropriate help.

Remote Diagnostics: If an instrument panel light comes on, press the OnStar Services button. An advisor can perform a check of the engine on-board computer, and recommend what action needs to be taken.

OnStar MED-NET: Med-Net can store your personal medical history and provide it to emergency personnel if necessary. (Requires activation and additional fee).

Accident Assist: An advisor can provide step-by-step guidance following an accident.

Remote Door Unlock: To contact the center, call 1-888-4-ONSTAR. You will be required to provide your security information. An advisor will send a command to your vehicle to unlock itself. The advisor can delay unlocking your vehicle. Remote Door Unlock is disabled 48 hours after the vehicle is parked to maintain the battery charge.

Vehicle Locator Service: To contact the center, call 1-888-4-ONSTAR. You will be required to provide your security information. An advisor will send a command to your vehicle to sound the horn and/or flash the lamps.

Route Support: An advisor can provide directions or guidance to most places you want to go. In addition, they can help you locate gas stations, rest areas, ATMs, hospitals, hotels, stores, eateries and more.

Ride Assist: An advisor can locate transportation in the event that you are unable to drive.

Concierge Services: The concierge advisor can obtain tickets, reservations, or help with vacation/trip planning and other unique items and services.

OnStar System Limitations

Complete limitations can be found on the Subscriber Services Agreement.

In order to provide you with excellent service, calls with the OnStar Center may be monitored or recorded.

OnStar service is:

- available in the 48 contiguous United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Canada;
- available when the vehicle is within the operating range of a cellular provider;
- subject to limitations caused by atmospheric conditions, such as severe weather or topographical conditions, such as mountainous terrain;
- subject to cellular carrier equipment limitations.

Global positioning locating capabilities will not be available if satellite signals are obstructed.

OnStar will not function if the vehicle's battery is discharged or disconnected. It may also be inoperative if the vehicle is in an accident and the OnStar or vehicle electrical system components are damaged.

OnStar is the communication link between you and existing governmental emergency and roadside service providers. OnStar will receive your call and use reasonable effort to contact an appropriate provider. OnStar cannot promise the providers will respond in a timely manner or at all.

Assist Handles

A handle, located on each side pillar, can be used when getting out of your vehicle.

Garment Hooks

For your convenience, a garment hook is attached to the casing around the reading lamps in the rear of the vehicle. To use, push the lower edge of the hook.

Floor Mats

Your vehicle is equipped with rubber-backed front and rear floor mats. Keep them clean by vacuuming and using a spot cleaner, if necessary. Do not machine wash.

Sunroof (Option)

The sunroof switch is located on the overhead console.

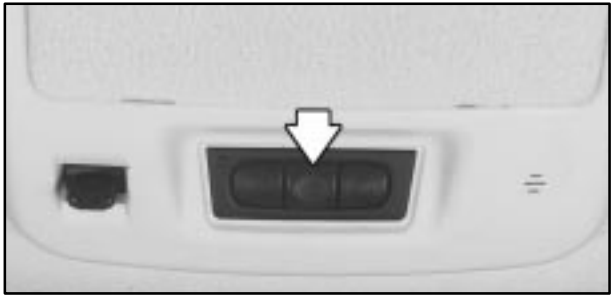
Press the switch rearward and release to express-open the glass panel and sunshade. The sunshade can also be opened by hand. If you want to stop the roof in a partially opened position, press the switch in either direction. Press and release the switch again to open it fully.

Press and hold the switch forward to close the glass panel. The sunshade can only be closed by hand.

To open the vent, press and hold the switch forward when the glass panel is closed. Open the sunshade by hand. To close the vent, press the switch rearward and release.

The sunroof only works when the ignition is on or when the Retained Accessory Power (RAP) is active.

HomeLink® Transmitter (Option)



The HomeLink Transmitter buttons are located on the overhead console.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device complies with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Changes and modifications to this system by other than an authorized service facility could void authorization to use this equipment.

Programming the HomeLink Transmitter

Do not use the HomeLink Transmitter with any garage door opener that does not have the “stop and reverse” feature. This includes any garage door opener model manufactured before April 1, 1982.

Be sure that people and objects are clear of the garage door you are programming.

It is recommended that a new battery be installed in your hand-held transmitter for quicker and more accurate transmission of the radio frequency.

Your vehicle's engine should be turned off while programming the transmitter. Follow these steps to program up to three channels:

1. Decide which one of the three channels (one of the HomeLink buttons) you want to program.
2. Press and hold the desired button on HomeLink through Step 3.
3. When the HomeLink indicator light begins to blink slowly (this may take up to 30 seconds), hold the hand-held transmitter about 1 to 3 inches (3 to 8 cm) away from HomeLink and then press and hold the transmit button on the hand-held transmitter. Continue to hold both buttons until the indicator light on HomeLink begins to flash rapidly (this may take up to 90 seconds).

If you have trouble programming HomeLink, make sure that you have followed the directions exactly as described and that the battery in the hand-held transmitter is not weak. If you still cannot program it, move the hand-held transmitter to the left or right or forward or backward or flip it upside down. HomeLink may not work with older garage door openers that do not meet current Federal Consumer Safety Standards. If you cannot program the transmitter after repeated attempts, refer to "Training a Garage Door Opener with Rolling Codes" later in this section or contact the manufacturer of HomeLink at 1-800-355-3515, or on the internet at www.homelink.com.

Be sure to keep the original hand-held transmitter in case you need to erase and reprogram HomeLink.

Training a Garage Door Opener with a “Rolling Code” Feature (If Equipped)

If you have not previously programmed the hand-held transmitter to HomeLink, see “Programming the HomeLink Transmitter” listed previously. If you have completed this programming already, you now need to train the garage door opener motor head unit to recognize HomeLink.

1. Find the “Learn” or “Smart” button on the garage door opener motor head unit. The exact location and color will vary by garage door opener brand. If you have difficulty finding the “Learn” or “Smart” button, refer to your garage door opener owner’s manual or contact the manufacturer of HomeLink at 1-800-355-3515, or on the internet at www.homelink.com.

   Because of the steps involved, it may be helpful to have another person assist in programming the transmitter.

2. Press the “Learn” or “Smart” button on the garage door opener motor head unit. An indicator light will begin to flash when the motor head unit enters the training mode.

   Following this step, you have 30 seconds to start Step 3.

3. Return to HomeLink in your vehicle and firmly press and release the programmed HomeLink button three times.

The rolling-code garage door opener should now recognize HomeLink. You may either use HomeLink or the hand-held transmitter to open the garage door.

If after following these instructions, you still have problems training the garage door opener, contact the manufacturer of HomeLink at 1-800-355-3515, or on the internet at www.homelink.com.

Canadian Programming

Canadian Owners: During programming, the hand-held transmitter may automatically stop transmitting after two seconds. In this case, you should press and hold the HomeLink button (see Steps 2 and 3 under “Programming the HomeLink Transmitter”) while you press and re-press (cycle) your hand-held transmitter every two seconds until HomeLink is trained.

Operating the HomeLink Transmitter

Press and hold the appropriate button on HomeLink for at least half of a second. The indicator light will come on while the signal is being transmitted.

Erasing Channels

To erase all three programmed channels, hold down the two outside buttons until the indicator light begins to flash (approximately 20 seconds). Release both buttons.

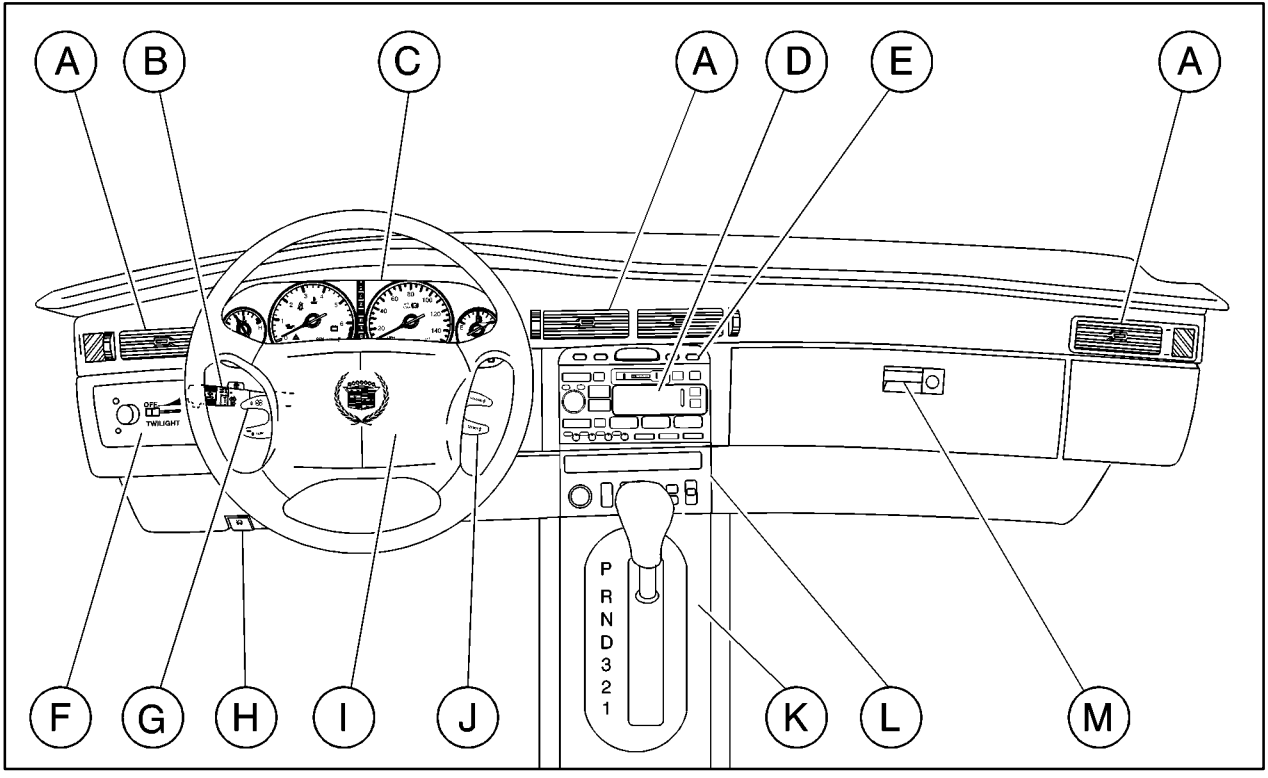
Resetting Defaults

To reset HomeLink to default settings, hold down the two outside buttons until the indicator light begins to flash (approximately 20 seconds). Continue to hold both buttons until the HomeLink indicator light turns off and then release both buttons.

Accessories

Accessories for the HomeLink Transmitter are available from the manufacturer of the unit. If you would like additional information, please contact the manufacturer of HomeLink at 1-800-355-3515, or on the internet at www.homelink.com.

The Instrument Panel -- Your Information System

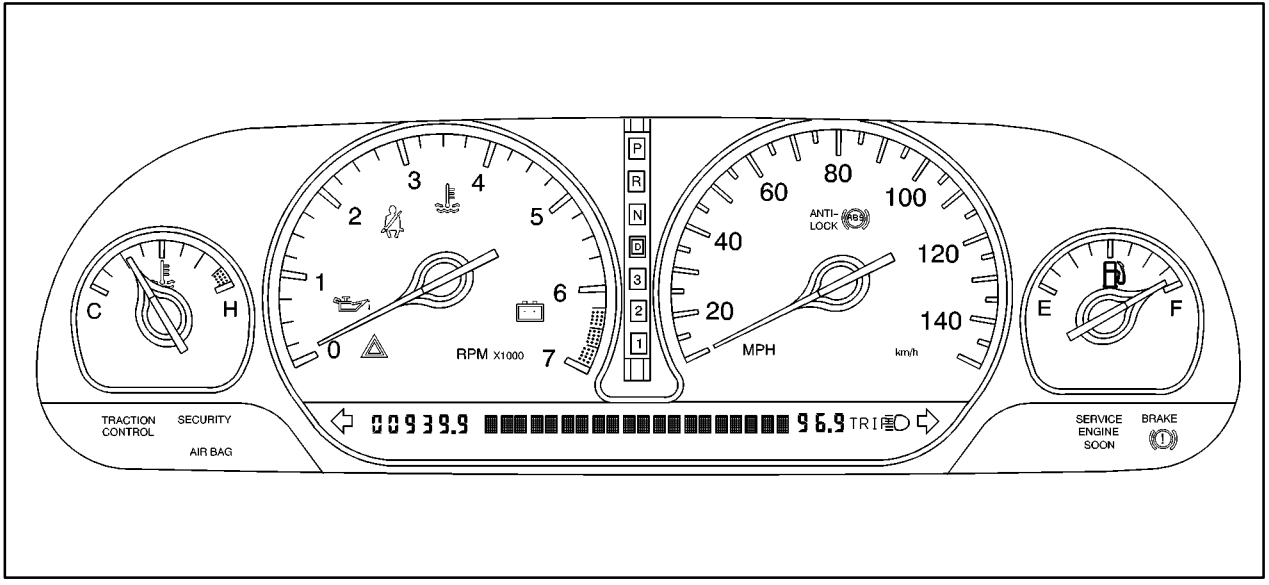


The main components of the instrument panel are the following:

A. Air Outlets
B. Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever
C. Instrument Panel Cluster
D. Radio (Audio System)
E. Driver Information Center Control Buttons
F. Exterior Lamp Controls
G. HVAC Steering Wheel Controls
H. Hood Release
I. Horn
J. Audio Steering Wheel Controls
K. Shift Lever
L. Climate Control System
M. Glove Box

Instrument Panel Cluster

The instrument panel cluster is designed to let you know at a glance how your vehicle is running. You'll know how fast you're going, how much fuel you're using and many of the other things you'll need to know to drive safely and economically.



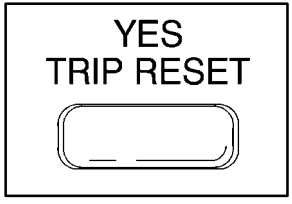
United States version shown, Canada similar

Speedometer and Odometer

The speedometer lets you see your speed in both miles per hour (mph) and kilometers per hour (km/h). The odometer shows how far your vehicle has been driven, in either miles (used in the United States) or kilometers (used in Canada).

You may wonder what happens if a vehicle has to have a new odometer installed. The new one may read the correct mileage. This is because your vehicle's computer has stored the mileage in memory.

Trip Odometer



This button is located in the center of the instrument panel to the right of the steering wheel and below the air outlets.

By pressing this button, you can tell how far you've traveled since you last set the trip odometer back to zero.

For information on resetting this button, see "DIC Controls and Displays" in the Index.

English/Metric Display

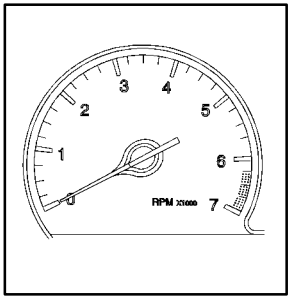
Press the SKIP INFO button until ENGLISH/METRIC RESET displays and then press NO INFO RESET to select.

Other readings such as temperature, fuel and trip odometer also go back and forth between English and metric.

Vehicle Speed Limiter

This feature prevents your vehicle from exceeding speeds that the tires are not rated for. When this happens, the engine's fuel supply is shut off. When the vehicle speed slows, the fuel supply will come on again.

Tachometer



The tachometer is located in the instrument panel cluster, to the left of the speedometer.

NOTICE:

Do not operate the engine with the tachometer in the shaded area or engine damage may occur.

This gage indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm).

Engine Speed Limiter

This feature prevents the engine from operating at too many revolutions per minute (rpm). When the engine's rpm is critically high, the fuel supply to the engine is shut off. When the engine speed slows, the fuel supply will come on again. This helps prevent damage to the engine.

Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators

This part describes the warning lights and gages that may be on your vehicle. The pictures will help you locate them.

Warning lights and gages can signal that something is wrong before it becomes serious enough to cause an expensive repair or replacement. Paying attention to your warning lights and gages could also save you or others from injury.

Warning lights come on when there may be or is a problem with one of your vehicle's functions. As you will see in the details on the next few pages, some warning lights come on briefly when you start the engine just to let you know they're working. If you are familiar with this section, you should not be alarmed when this happens.

Gages can indicate when there may be or is a problem with one of your vehicle's functions. Often gages and warning lights work together to let you know when there's a problem with your vehicle.

When one of the warning lights comes on and stays on when you are driving, or when one of the gages shows there may be a problem, check the section that tells you what to do about it. Please follow this manual's advice. Waiting to do repairs can be costly -- and even dangerous. So please get to know your warning lights and gages. They're a big help.

Your vehicle also has a Driver Information Center (DIC) that works along with the warning lights and gages. See "Driver Information Center (DIC)" in the Index for more information.

Safety Belt Reminder Light

When the key is turned to RUN or START, a chime will come on for about eight seconds to remind people to fasten their safety belts, unless the driver's safety belt is already buckled.

The safety belt light will also come on and stay on for about 20 seconds, then it will flash for about 70 seconds.

If the driver's belt is already buckled, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

Air Bag Readiness Light

There is an air bag readiness light on the instrument panel, which shows AIR BAG. The system checks the air bag's electrical system for malfunctions. The light tells you if there is an electrical problem. The system check includes the air bag sensors, the air bag modules, the wiring and the crash sensing and diagnostic module. For more information on the air bag system, see "Air Bag" in the Index.

AIR BAG

This light will come on when you start your vehicle, and it will flash for a few seconds. Then the light should go out. This means the system is ready.

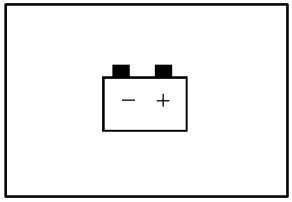
If the air bag readiness light stays on after you start the vehicle or comes on when you are driving, your air bag system may not work properly. Have your vehicle serviced right away.

⚠ CAUTION:

If the air bag readiness light stays on after you start your vehicle, it means the air bag system may not be working properly. The air bags in your vehicle may not inflate in a crash, or they could even inflate without a crash. To help avoid injury to yourself or others, have your vehicle serviced right away if the air bag readiness light stays on after you start your vehicle.

The air bag readiness light should flash for a few seconds when you turn the ignition key to RUN. If the light doesn't come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

Charging System Indicator Light



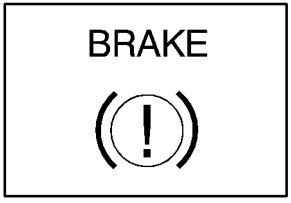
When you turn the ignition to RUN, this light will come on briefly to show that the generator and battery charging systems are working properly.

If this light stays on, your vehicle needs service. To save your battery until you reach the dealership, turn off all accessories.

Brake System Warning and Parking Brake Indicator Light

Your vehicle's hydraulic brake system is divided into two parts. If one part isn't working, the other part can still work and stop you. For good braking, though, you need both parts working well.

If the warning light comes on, there is a brake problem. Have your brake system inspected right away.



This light should come on briefly when you turn the ignition key to RUN. If it doesn't come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there's a problem.

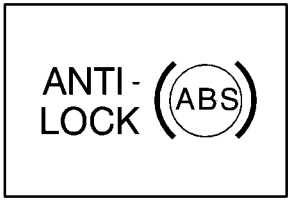
If the light comes on while you are driving, pull off the road and stop carefully. You may notice that the pedal is harder to push. Or, the pedal may go closer to the floor. It may take longer to stop. If the light is still on, have the vehicle towed for service. See “Towing Your Vehicle” in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

Your brake system may not be working properly if the brake system warning light is on. Driving with the brake system warning light on can lead to an accident. If the light is still on after you’ve pulled off the road and stopped carefully, have the vehicle towed for service.

When the ignition is on, the brake system warning light will also come on when you set your parking brake. The light will stay on if your parking brake doesn’t release fully. If it stays on after your parking brake is fully released, it means you have a brake problem.

Anti-Lock Brake System Warning Light

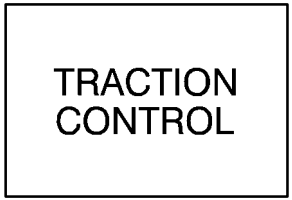


With the anti-lock brake system, the light(s) will come on when your engine is started and may stay on for several seconds. That’s normal.

If the light stays on, turn the ignition to OFF. Or, if the light comes on when you’re driving, stop as soon as possible and turn the ignition off. Then start the engine again to reset the system. If the light still stays on, or comes on again while you’re driving, your vehicle needs service. If the regular brake system warning light isn’t on, you still have brakes, but you don’t have anti-lock brakes. If the regular brake system warning light is also on, you don’t have anti-lock brakes and there’s a problem with your regular brakes. See “Brake System Warning Light” earlier in this section.

The anti-lock brake system warning light should come on briefly when you turn the ignition key to RUN. If the light doesn’t come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

Traction Control System Warning Light



This warning light should come on briefly when the engine is started.

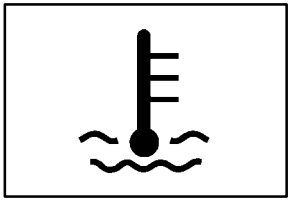
If the warning light doesn't come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there's a problem. If it stays on, or comes on when you're driving, there may be a problem with your traction control system and your vehicle may need service. When this warning light is on, the system will not limit wheel spin. Adjust your driving accordingly.

The traction control system warning light may come on for the following reasons:

- If there's a brake system problem that is specifically related to traction control, the traction control system will turn off and the warning light will come on.
- If the traction control system is affected by an engine-related problem, the system will turn off and the warning light will come on.

If the traction control system warning light comes on and stays on for an extended period of time when the system is turned on, your vehicle needs service.

Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light

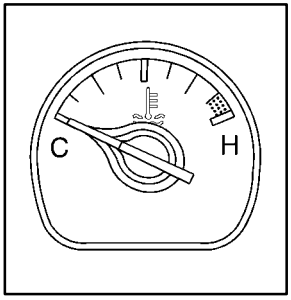


This light tells you that the engine coolant has overheated. A warning chime will sound if this light comes on.

As a check, the light should come on for a few seconds when you start your vehicle.

If the light comes on and the chime sounds while you are driving, you should stop your vehicle and turn the engine off as soon as possible. See “Engine Overheating” in the Index for more information.

Engine Coolant Temperature Gage



This gage shows the engine coolant temperature. If the gage pointer moves into the shaded area, the engine is too hot.

When the pointer is in the shaded area, that means the same thing as when the engine coolant temperature warning light comes on and the chime sounds. See “Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light” previously in this section and “Engine Overheating” in the Index for more information.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Service Engine Soon Light)

SERVICE
ENGINE
SOON

Your vehicle is equipped with a computer which monitors operation of the fuel, ignition and emission control systems.

This system is called OBD II (On-Board Diagnostics-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 SERVICE ENGINE SOON light comes on to indicate that there is a problem and service is required. Malfunctions often will be indicated by the system before any problem is apparent. This may prevent more serious damage to your vehicle.
This system is also designed to assist your service technician in correctly diagnosing any malfunction.

NOTICE:

If you keep driving your vehicle with this light on, after a while, your emission controls may not work as well, your fuel economy may not be as good and your engine may not run as smoothly. This could lead to costly repairs that may not be covered by your warranty.

NOTICE:

Modifications made to the engine, transaxle, exhaust, intake or fuel system of your vehicle or the replacement of the original tires with other than those of the same Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) can affect your vehicle's emission controls and may cause the SERVICE ENGINE SOON light to come on. Modifications to these systems could lead to costly repairs not covered by your warranty. This may also result in a failure to pass a required Emission Inspection/Maintenance test.

This light should come on, as a check to show you it is working, when the ignition is on and the engine is not running. If the light doesn't come on, have it repaired. This light will also come on during a malfunction in one of two ways:

- **Light Flashing --** A misfire condition has been detected. A misfire increases vehicle emissions and may damage the emission control system on your vehicle. Dealer or qualified service center diagnosis and service may be required.
- **Light On Steady --** An emission control system malfunction has been detected on your vehicle. Dealer or qualified service center diagnosis and service may be required.

If the Light Is Flashing

The following may prevent more serious damage to your vehicle:

- Reducing vehicle speed.
- Avoiding hard accelerations.
- Avoiding steep uphill grades.
- If you are towing a trailer, reduce the amount of cargo being hauled as soon as it is possible.

If the light stops flashing and remains on steady, see "If the Light Is On Steady" following.

If the light continues to flash, when it is safe to do so, *stop the vehicle*. Find a safe place to park your vehicle. Turn the key off, wait at least 10 seconds and restart the engine. If the light remains on steady, see "If the Light Is On Steady" following. If the light is still flashing, follow the previous steps, and drive the vehicle to your dealer or qualified service center for service.

If the Light Is On Steady

You may be able to correct the emission system malfunction by considering the following:

Did you recently put fuel into your vehicle?

If so, reinstall the fuel cap, making sure to fully install the cap. See "Filling Your Tank" in the Index. The diagnostic system can determine if the fuel cap has been left off or improperly installed. A loose or missing fuel cap will allow fuel to evaporate into the atmosphere. A few driving trips with the cap properly installed should turn the light off.

Did you just drive through a deep puddle of water?

If so, your electrical system may be wet. The condition will usually be corrected when the electrical system dries out. A few driving trips should turn the light off.

Are you low on fuel?

As your engine starts to run out of fuel, your engine may not run as efficiently as designed since small amounts of air are sucked into the fuel line causing a misfire. The system can detect this. Adding fuel should correct this condition. Make sure to install the fuel cap properly. See “Filling Your Tank” in the Index. It will take a few driving trips to turn the light off.

Have you recently changed brands of fuel?

If so, be sure to fuel your vehicle with quality fuel. See “Fuel” in the Index. Poor fuel quality will cause your engine not to run as efficiently as designed. You may notice this as stalling after start-up, stalling when you put the vehicle into gear, misfiring, hesitation on acceleration or stumbling on acceleration. (These conditions may go away once the engine is warmed up.) This will be detected by the system and cause the light to turn on.

If you experience one or more of these conditions, change the fuel brand you use. It will require at least one full tank of the proper fuel to turn the light off.

If none of the above steps have made the light turn off, have your dealer or qualified service center check the vehicle. Your dealer has the proper test equipment and diagnostic tools to fix any mechanical or electrical problems that may have developed.

Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs

Some state/provincial and local governments have or may begin programs to inspect the emission control equipment on your vehicle. Failure to pass this inspection could prevent you from getting a vehicle registration.

Here are some things you need to know in order to help your vehicle pass an inspection:

Your vehicle will not pass this inspection if the SERVICE ENGINE SOON light is on or not working properly.

Your vehicle will not pass this inspection if the OBD (on-board diagnostic) system determines that critical emission control systems have not been completely diagnosed by the system. The vehicle would be considered not ready for inspection. This can happen if you have recently replaced your battery or if your battery has run down. The diagnostic system is designed to evaluate critical emission control systems during normal driving. This may take several days of routine driving. If you have done this and your vehicle still does not pass the inspection for lack of OBD system readiness, see your dealer or qualified service center to prepare the vehicle for inspection.

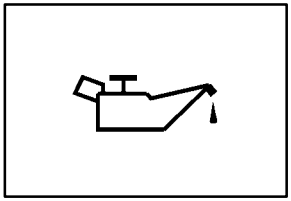
Oil Pressure Light

⚠ CAUTION:

Don't keep driving if the oil pressure is low. If you do, your engine can become so hot that it catches fire. You or others could be burned. Check your oil as soon as possible and have your vehicle serviced.

NOTICE:

Damage to your engine from neglected oil problems can be costly and is not covered by your warranty.



This light tells you if there could be a problem with your engine oil pressure.

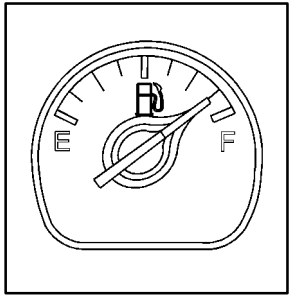
The light goes on when you turn your key to RUN or START. It goes off once you start your engine. That's a check to be sure the light works. If it doesn't come on, be sure to have it fixed so it will be there to warn you if something goes wrong.

When the light comes on and stays on, it means that oil isn't flowing through your engine properly. You could be low on oil and you might have some other system problem.

Security Light

This light works with the PASS-Key II system. See “PASS-Key II” in the Index for more information.

Fuel Gage



The fuel gage shows approximately how much fuel is in the tank. It works only when the ignition is in RUN.

Here are a few concerns some owners have had about the fuel gage. All of these situations are normal and do not indicate that anything is wrong with the fuel gage.

- At the gas station the gas pump shuts off before the gage reads full.
- It takes more (or less) gas to fill the tank than the gage said. For example, the gage read half a tank, but it took more (or less) than the tank’s remaining capacity to fill it.
- The gage may change when you turn, stop or speed up.

Fuel Data Display

Everything you need to know about the fuel economy and how far you can travel with your vehicle’s remaining fuel is displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC). Fuel data can be obtained by pressing the SKIP INFO button located on the instrument panel above the audio system. See “DIC Controls and Displays” later in this section for more information.

Driver Information Center (DIC)

This display gives you the status of many of your vehicle's systems. The DIC is also used to display driver personalization features and warning/status messages.

DIC Controls and Displays

YES TRIP RESET: By using this button, you can tell how far you've gone since you last set the YES TRIP RESET back to zero. To reset, press and hold this button until zeros appear. If your vehicle is domestic, the trip odometer will return to zero after 999.9 miles (1 609 km). If your vehicle is Canadian, the trip odometer will return to zero after 1 999.9 km (1,242 miles).

NO INFO RESET: Pressing this button will reset the MPG AVG, GAL FUEL USED, AVG MPH, TIMER, OIL LIFE LEFT and ENGLISH/METRIC RESET. Pressing NO INFO RESET when a non-resettable display appears will cause a "recall" mode to occur. When this happens, all Driver Information Center (DIC) warning messages that have been displayed since the ignition key was turned to RUN will redisplay. If no messages were displayed, a MONITORED SYSTEMS OK message will appear.

SKIP INFO: Pressing this button repeatedly will display the RANGE, MPG AVG, MPG INST, GAL FUEL USED, AVG MPH, TIMER, BATTERY VOLTS, OIL LIFE LEFT and ENGLISH/METRIC RESET.

- **MPG AVG (Reset):** Press the SKIP INFO button to display the MPG AVG (Average Fuel Economy), then press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until 0.0 MPG AVG is displayed.
- **GAL FUEL USED (Reset):** Press the SKIP INFO button to display the GAL FUEL USED on the Driver Information Center (DIC), then press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until 0.0 GAL FUEL USED is displayed.

- **AVG MPH (Reset):** Press the SKIP INFO button to display the AVG MPH (Average Speed), then press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until 0.0 AVG MPH is displayed.
- **TIMER:** This feature is like a stopwatch in that you can clock the time it takes to get from one point to another.

  To operate, press the SKIP INFO button to display TIMER. Each of the fields for the hours, minutes and seconds are two numeric digits.

  Once TIMER OFF 00:00:00 is displayed, press the NO INFO RESET button to toggle between ON and OFF. Once the TIMER is in OFF, press and hold NO INFO RESET to reset the timer. If you will be starting and stopping your vehicle -- during a trip for instance -- the TIMER feature will automatically start timing where it left off when you last stopped. To reset it, press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until the display reads TIMER 00:00:00. Press the SKIP INFO button to exit from the TIMER function.
- **ENGLISH/METRIC (Reset):** Press the SKIP INFO button to display ENGLISH/METRIC RESET, then press the NO INFO RESET button to select. The display will change from English (miles) to metric (kilometers).
- **OIL LIFE LEFT (Reset):** Press the SKIP INFO button to display the OIL LIFE LEFT, then press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until 100% OIL LIFE LEFT is displayed. (This only needs to be reset after you have had the oil changed.)

FUEL DOOR: Press this button to open the fuel door. (This feature will work only when the shift lever is in PARK (P) and the VALET lockout feature is turned off, regardless of whether or not the vehicle is running.)

TRUNK: Press this button to open the trunk. (This feature will work only when the shift lever is in PARK (P) and the VALET lockout feature is turned off, regardless of whether or not the vehicle is running.)

DIC Messages

These messages will appear if there is a problem sensed in one of your vehicle's systems. Vehicles that are first sold in Canada will have a number after each message. This number helps to identify the message which is only displayed in English.

Pressing the INFO or NO INFO RESET button(s) will remove most of the following messages from the DIC display:

APPLY BRAKE TO SHIFT - 46: This message will appear if your vehicle is in PARK (P) for about 15 seconds and the brake is not pressed. On the climate control panel, press the OFF button (next to the MODE button) and the down arrow on the PASS TEMP button for about five seconds. Hold the same two buttons to display the message again.

BATTERY NOT CHARGING - 7: This message will appear if the battery is not being charged. Have the electrical system checked by your dealership at your earliest convenience.

BATTERY VOLTAGE HIGH - 8: This message shows that the electrical charging system is overcharging (more than 16 volts). To avoid being stranded, have the electrical system checked by your dealership. You can reduce the charging overload by using the accessories. Turn on the lamps and radio, set the climate control on AUTO and the fan speed on HI, and turn the rear window defogger on. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the SKIP INFO button. The normal range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts when the engine is running.

BATTERY VOLTAGE LOW - 6: This message will appear when the electrical system is charging less than 10 volts or if the battery has been drained. If this message appears immediately after starting, it is possible that the generator can still recharge the battery. The battery should recharge and may take a few hours to do so. Consider using an auxiliary charger to boost the battery after returning home or to a final destination. (Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions when using a battery charger.)

If this message appears and stays on while driving or after starting your vehicle, have it checked immediately to determine the cause of this problem. To help the generator recharge the battery quickly, you can reduce the load on the electrical system by turning off the accessories. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the SKIP INFO button. The normal range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts.

CHANGE ENGINE OIL - 82: This means that the life of the engine oil has expired and it should be changed within 200 miles (322 km). See “Engine Oil” in the Index. After an oil change, the Oil Life Indicator must be reset. See “Oil Life Indicator, How to Reset” in the Index.

CHANGE TRANS FLUID - 47: This message will appear when it is time to replace the transaxle fluid. See “Maintenance Schedule” in the Index for the proper fluid and change intervals.

CHECK BRAKE FLUID LEVEL - 37: This message will display if the ignition is in RUN to inform the driver that the brake fluid level is low. Have the brake system serviced by a technician as soon as possible. See “Brake System Warning Light” in the Index.

CHECK COOLANT LEVEL - 2: This message will appear when there is a low level of engine coolant. Have the cooling system serviced by a technician as soon as possible.

CHECK FUEL GAUGE - 39: This message will appear when the fuel supply is less than 3.5 gallons (13.2 L) remaining. A single chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

CHECK GAS CAP - 61: This message will appear if the gas cap has not been fully tightened. You should recheck your gas cap to ensure that it’s fully tightened.

CHECK OIL LEVEL - 36: For correct operation of the low oil sensing system, your vehicle should be on a level surface. A false CHECK OIL LEVEL message may appear if the vehicle is parked on grades. The oil level sensing system does not check for actual oil level if the engine has been off for a short period of time, and the oil level is never sensed while the engine is running. If the CHECK OIL LEVEL message appears and your vehicle has been parked on level ground with the engine off for at least 30 minutes, the oil level should be checked by observing the oil dipstick. Prior to checking the oil level, be sure the engine has been off for five minutes and your vehicle is on a level surface. Then check the dipstick and add oil if necessary. See “Engine Oil” in the Index.

CHECK WASHER FLUID - 25: This message will appear for several seconds indicating that you need windshield washer solvent.

CRUISE ENGAGED - 43: This message will appear for a few seconds when you select a speed at which to cruise.

DOOR AJAR - 141: A door other than the driver’s is open or ajar when this message appears. The vehicle’s engine must be running and the transaxle not in PARK (P) for this message to display. A chime will also sound when the vehicle’s speed is greater than 5 mph (8 km/h).

DRIVER DOOR AJAR - 140: This message will display when the vehicle is being shifted out of PARK (P) with the engine running to signal that the driver’s door is open or ajar. A chime will also sound when the vehicle’s speed is greater than 5 mph (8 km/h).

ENGINE COOLANT HOT, IDLE ENGINE - 44: This message will appear when the engine coolant temperature is over 248°F (126°C). To avoid added strain on a hot engine, turn off the climate control system. Stop and allow your vehicle to idle until it cools down or the message is removed. If it does not cool down, turn off the engine and have it serviced before driving it again. Severe engine damage can result from an overheated engine. See “Engine Overheating” in the Index.

ENGINE HOT - A/C OFF - 16: This message displays when the engine coolant becomes hotter than the normal operating temperature. To avoid added strain on a hot engine, the air conditioning compressor is automatically turned off so that air conditioned air is not delivered. If the coolant temperature returns to normal, you must select AC to return to a normal A/C compressor operation. If this message continues to appear, have the system repaired as soon as possible to avoid compressor damage.

ENGINE MISFIRE -- EASE OFF GAS PEDAL - 114: An engine misfire has occurred. You'll need to ease off the gas pedal.

ENGINE OVERHEATED, STOP ENGINE - 42: This message will appear when the engine has overheated. Stop and turn the engine off immediately to avoid severe engine damage. See "Engine Overheating" in the Index. A multiple chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

ENGINE POWER REDUCED - 41: This message informs you that your vehicle is reducing engine power because the transaxle is being placed in gear under conditions that may cause damage to the vehicle powertrain or vehicle acceleration.

FUEL LEVEL LOW - 11: This message serves as a warning that the fuel level in the tank is critically low. Stop for fuel soon.

HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED - 23: If it's dark enough outside and Twilight Sentinel is off, a HEADLAMPS SUGGESTED message will display on the DIC. This message informs the driver that turning on the exterior lamps is recommended even though the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) are still illuminated (it's become dark enough outside to require the headlamps and/or other exterior lamps).

ICE POSSIBLE - 13: This message appears when the outside air temperature is cold enough to create icy road conditions.

LOW REFRIG A/C OFF - 12: This message means that the air conditioning system detects a refrigerant level that is low enough to cause damage to the air conditioning compressor. Have the air conditioning system serviced if this message appears.

MONITORED SYSTEMS OK - 1: This message only appears in the "recall" mode by pressing the NO INFO RESET button. It lets you know that no other messages are stored or are currently active.

OIL PRESSURE LOW STOP ENGINE - 35: If this message appears while the engine is running, stop the engine and do not operate it until the cause of low oil pressure is corrected. Severe damage to the engine can result. A multiple chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

OPTIONS NOT SET - 99: This message will display if a fault has occurred in your vehicle's memory. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealership.

PROGRAM PASS KEY - 31: This warning message displays when the PASS-Key® II pellet information has not been programmed into your vehicle. See your dealership for service.

REMOVE KEY - 70: This message will appear when the PASS-Key® II system is unable to read the pellet on the ignition key or an improper key pellet has been inserted. This message usually appears following the display of STARTING DISABLED REMOVE KEY. The instrument panel cluster will then run a timer and change the messages to WAIT 3 MINUTES, WAIT 2 MINUTES, WAIT 1 MINUTE and then START CAR. When the REMOVE KEY message is displayed, remove the ignition key. Check the ignition key for damage. If it is damaged, it may need to be replaced. If you see no damage, clean the pellet contacts with a soft cloth or napkin before inserting the key back into the ignition. Have your vehicle serviced if the message still appears.

SERVICE A/C SYSTEM - 14: This message appears when the electronic sensors that control the air conditioning and heating systems are no longer working. Have the climate control system serviced if you notice a drop in heating and air conditioning efficiency.

SERVICE AIR BAG - 83: There is a problem with the Supplemental Inflatable Restraint (air bag) system when this message appears. Let only a qualified technician work on your vehicle. See your dealership for service at once.

SERVICE BRAKE FLUID SWITCH - 37: A problem in the brake fluid detection circuit causes this message to display if the ignition is in RUN. Have the brake system serviced by a technician as soon as possible. If the brake warning light is on, refer to the directions listed in that part.

SERVICE CHARGING SYSTEM - 102: This message will display when a problem with the charging system has been detected. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

SERVICE ELECTRIC SYS - 106: This message will display if an electrical problem has occurred within the Powertrain Control Module (PCM). Have your vehicle serviced by your dealership.

SERVICE FUEL SYSTEM - 101: The PCM has detected a problem within the fuel system when this message appears. See your dealership for service.

SERVICE IDLE CONTROL - 107: A problem with the idle control has occurred when this message displays. Drive your vehicle to the dealership for service.

SERVICE RIDE SYS - 84: This message is displayed to indicate that the suspension system is not operating properly. To correct this problem, have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

SERVICE STEERING SYS - 127: This message is displayed when a problem has been detected in the magnetic variable speed assist steering system. Service is required. A single chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

SERVICE TRANSMISSION - 100: If a problem is detected with the transaxle, this message will appear. Have your vehicle checked by your dealership.

SERVICE VEHICLE SOON - 3: If a problem is detected with the transaxle, this message will appear. Have your vehicle checked by your dealership.

SERV STABILITY SYS - 54: If you ever see the SERV STABILITY SYS message, it means there may be a problem with your stability enhancement system. If you see this message, try to reset the system (stop, turn off the engine, then start the engine again). If the SERV STABILITY SYS message still comes on, it means there is a problem. You should see your dealer for service. Reduce your speed and drive accordingly. A single chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

STABILITY ENGAGED - 55: You may see the STABILITY ENGAGED message on the Driver Information Center. It means that an advanced, computer-controlled system has come on to help your vehicle continue to go in the direction in which you're steering. This stability enhancement system activates when the computer senses that your vehicle is just starting to spin, as it might if you hit a patch of ice or other slippery spot on the road. When the system is on, you may hear a noise or feel a vibration in the brake pedal. This is normal.

When the STABILITY ENGAGED message is on, you should continue to steer in the direction you want to go. The system is designed to help you in bad weather or other difficult driving situations by making the most of whatever road conditions will permit. If the STABILITY ENGAGED message comes on, you'll know that something has caused your vehicle to start to spin, so you should consider slowing down.

STARTING DISABLED REMOVE KEY - 33: This message will appear when the PASS-Key® II system senses that an improper ignition key is being used to try to start the vehicle. Check the ignition key for damage. If it is damaged, it may need to be replaced. If you see no damage, clean the pellet contacts with a soft cloth or napkin. Remove the ignition key and wait for the DIC to display WAIT 3 MINUTES. The instrument panel cluster will then run a timer and change the messages to WAIT 2 MINUTES, WAIT 1 MINUTE and then START CAR. When the START CAR message is displayed, try again to start the engine.

THEFT SYSTEM PROBLEM, CAR MAY NOT RESTART - 34: This message means there is a problem in the PASS-Key® II system. A fault has been detected in the system which means that the PASS-Key® II system is disabled and is not protecting the vehicle. The vehicle usually restarts, however, you may want to take your vehicle to a proper service center before turning off the engine.

TOP SPEED FUEL OFF - 111: This message will appear when the PCM senses that the maximum speed for your vehicle has been reached. The speed of your vehicle will decrease several mph as the fuel supply is cut off. This allows your vehicle to stay in a stable operating range.

TRACTION ENGAGED - 91: When your traction control system is limiting wheel spin, the TRACTION ENGAGED message will be displayed. Slippery road conditions may exist if this message is displayed, so adjust your driving accordingly. This message will stay on for a few seconds after the traction control system stops limiting wheel spin.

TRACTION OFF - 89: This message will be displayed after the traction control has been turned off.

TRACTION READY - 90: This message informs the driver that the traction control system is available. This occurs when the traction on/off button in the glove box has been returned to ON (pressing the button once turns the traction control system off; pressing the button again turns the system back on). This message also self-cancels after five seconds.

TRACTION SUSPENDED - 56: This message displays when the traction control system has been temporarily shut off because your vehicle's brakes have overheated. This message does not indicate a problem with your vehicle's traction control system. After a few minutes, the traction control system will be available again and the TRACTION READY message will appear.

TRANS FLUID RESET - 48: With the engine not running and the ignition on, press and hold the OFF and rear defog buttons located on the climate control panel until the TRANS FLUID RESET message appears on the DIC (between five and 20 seconds).

TRANS HOT IDLE ENG - 112: This message indicates that the transaxle fluid in your vehicle is too hot. Stop and allow your vehicle to idle until it cools down or until this message is removed.

TRUNK OPEN - 24: This message indicates that the trunk is open when your vehicle's ignition is in RUN.

TURN SIGNAL ON - 20: This message is a reminder, after driving about 1 mile (1.6 km/h), that you have the turn signal on. A multiple chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

VEHICLE OVERSPEED - 52: This message is displayed when the vehicle speed exceeds a certain limit as required by some export countries. A continuous chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

VEHICLE SPEED LIMITED TO XXX MPH (KM/H) - 113: A failure in the suspension control system has occurred when this message appears. The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) determines the speed your vehicle is limited to. Have your vehicle serviced if this message appears. (The XXX indicates the speed your vehicle is limited to.)

Memory and Personalization Features (If Equipped)

Your vehicle may be equipped with the following features that can be individually programmed, or personalized, for up to two drivers. For a brief description of the features, look up each feature in the Index for a page reference.

Entering Feature Programming

To enter the feature programming mode, do the following:

1. Turn the ignition to RUN.
2. Press and hold the SKIP INFO and NO INFO RESET buttons at the same time until the first programmable feature is displayed.

Programmable Automatic Door Locks

This feature allows you to program the way the vehicle's doors lock and unlock.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1 (DOORS LOCK IN GEAR): All doors automatically lock when shifted out of PARK (P). No automatic door unlock.

Mode 2 (DRIVR UNLOCK IN PARK): All doors automatically lock when shifted out of PARK (P). Only the driver's door automatically unlocks when shifted into PARK (P).

Mode 3 (DRIVR UNLOCK KEY OFF): All doors automatically lock when shifted out of PARK (P). Only the driver's door automatically unlocks when the ignition key is turned to OFF.

Mode 4 (DOORS UNLOCK IN PARK): All doors automatically lock when shifted out of PARK (P) and unlock when shifting into PARK (P).

Mode 5 (DOORS UNLOCK KEY OFF): All doors automatically lock when shifted out of PARK (P). All doors automatically unlock when the ignition key is turned to OFF.

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to enable Mode 1 and Mode 4. The modes to which the vehicle was programmed may have been changed since it left the factory. To determine the modes to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to different modes, do the following:

1. Enter feature programming following the instructions listed previously.
2. A yes or no response must be made after each mode is displayed in order to continue to the next mode. Press the YES TRIP RESET button to indicate yes, or press the NO INFO RESET button to indicate no.

   Once you have indicated the mode that you want with a yes response, FEATURE ON will appear on the display. FEATURE OFF appears when you indicate a no response, and the display will advance to the next mode.

   LGHTS FLSH AT UNLOCK will appear once a mode has been selected for the automatic door locks.

If you press the SKIP INFO button, the menu will advance to the next feature available for programming.

The mode you selected is now set. You can either exit the programming mode by following the instructions later in this section or program the next feature available on your vehicle.

Lock/Unlock Confirmation

This personalization feature allows the driver to program the parking lamps to flash when the buttons on the remote keyless entry transmitter are pressed, to program the horn to sound when the button with the lock symbol is pressed and/or to program the exterior lamps to turn on when the button with the unlock symbol is pressed on the remote keyless entry transmitter.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1 (LGHTS FLSH AT UNLOCK): Parking lamps flash twice when the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed.

Mode 2 (LIGHTS FLASH AT LOCK): Parking lamps flash once when the button with the lock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed.

Mode 3 (HORN SOUNDS AT LOCK): Horn sounds when the button with the lock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed.

Mode 4 (EXT LIGHTS AT UNLOCK): Exterior lamps turn on when the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed and it is dark outside. These lamps stay on for about 20 seconds or until the key is turned to OFF.

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to enable Mode 1 and Mode 2. The modes to which the vehicle was programmed may have been changed since it left the factory. To determine the modes to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to different modes, do the following:

1. Enter feature programming following the instructions listed previously.
2. Press the SKIP INFO button until LOCK/UNLOCK appears on the display.
3. Press YES TRIP RESET to select this feature for programming. Mode 1 described previously will appear on the display once a yes response is made.

4. A yes or no response must be made after each mode is displayed in order to continue to the next mode. Press the YES TRIP RESET button to indicate yes, or press the NO INFO RESET button to indicate no.

   Once you have indicated the mode that you want with a yes response, FEATURE ON will appear on the display. FEATURE OFF appears when you indicate a no response, and the display will advance to the next mode.

   REMOTE RECALL MEMORY will appear once a mode has been selected for lock/unlock confirmation feature.

If you press the SKIP INFO button, the menu will advance to the next feature available for programming.

The mode you selected is now set. You can either exit the programming mode by following the instructions later in this section or program the next feature available on your vehicle.

Remote Recall Memory (If Equipped with Memory Personalization)

Memory settings that have been previously programmed (climate control settings, radio preset settings, exterior lighting choices, remote confirmation choices and programmable automatic door lock choices) can be recalled by using the remote keyless entry transmitter or by placing the key in your vehicle's ignition.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1 (REMOTE RECALL MEMORY):
The previously programmed driver's seat and mirror positions are automatically recalled when the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to unlock the vehicle.

Mode 2 (KEY IN RECALL MEMORY):
The previously programmed driver's seat and mirror positions are automatically recalled when the ignition is turned to RUN.

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to enable Mode 1. The mode to which the vehicle was programmed may have been changed since it left the factory. To determine the mode to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to a different mode, do the following:

1. Enter feature programming following the instructions listed previously.
2. Press the SKIP INFO button until REMOTE RECALL MEMORY appears on the display.
3. Press YES TRIP RESET to select this feature for programming.
4. A yes or no response must be made after each mode is displayed in order to continue to the next mode. Press the YES TRIP RESET button to indicate yes to turn this feature on, or press NO INFO RESET to turn this feature off.

   FEATURE ON is displayed after a yes response. If you respond with no, FEATURE OFF is briefly displayed. Then, KEY IN RECALL MEMORY will appear on the display, and you will be able to program this feature.

   MIRROR TILT IN REV will appear on the display once a mode has been selected for the remote recall memory feature.

If you press the SKIP INFO button, the menu will advance to the next feature available for programming.

The mode you selected is now set. You can either exit the programming mode by following the instructions later in this section or program the next feature available on your vehicle.

Curb View Assist Mirror (If Equipped with Memory)

When this feature is turned on, the passenger's side rearview mirror will tilt downward when the transaxle is shifted to REVERSE (R). The mirror returns to its previously programmed position once the transaxle is shifted out of REVERSE (R). See "Curb View Assist Mirror" in the Index for more information on this feature.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1 (MIRROR TILT IN REV): Turns feature on.

Mode 2 (MIRROR TILT IN REV): Turns feature off.

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to Mode 2. The mode to which the vehicle was programmed may have been changed since it left the factory. To determine the mode to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to a different mode, do the following:

1. Enter feature programming following the instructions listed previously.
2. Press the SKIP INFO button until MIRROR TILT IN REV appears on the display.
3. Press YES TRIP RESET to select this feature for programming.
4. A yes or no response must be made after each mode is displayed in order to continue to the next mode. Press the YES TRIP RESET button to indicate yes to turn this feature on, or press NO INFO RESET to turn this feature off.

   FEATURE ON is displayed after a yes response. If you respond with no, FEATURE OFF is briefly displayed.

   STORAGE MODE will appear on the display once a mode has been selected for the curb view assist mirror feature.

If you press the SKIP INFO button, the menu will advance to the next feature available for programming.

The mode you selected is now set. You can either exit the programming mode by following the instructions later in this section or program the next feature available on your vehicle.

Storage Mode Personalization

When this feature is turned on, the vehicle will enter the storage mode about 20 minutes after the ignition has been turned to LOCK. The vehicle will stay in the storage mode until the ignition key is turned out of LOCK. The system will “wake-up” when the door key is inserted into the door; however, your vehicle will remain in the storage mode. The ignition must be out of LOCK before the battery guard is disabled.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1 (STORAGE MODE): Turns feature on.

Mode 2 (STORAGE MODE): Turns feature off.

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to Mode 2. The mode to which the vehicle was programmed may have been changed since it left the factory. To determine the mode to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to a different mode, do the following:

1. Enter feature programming following the instructions listed previously.
2. Press the SKIP INFO button until STORAGE MODE appears on the display.
3. Press YES TRIP RESET to select this feature for programming.
4. A yes or no response must be made after each mode is displayed in order to continue to the next mode. Press the YES TRIP RESET button to indicate yes to turn this feature on, or press NO INFO RESET to turn this feature off.

   FEATURE ON is displayed after a yes response. If you respond with no, FEATURE OFF is briefly displayed.

   This is the last available programmable feature. A yes or no response will end out of the Driver Information Center (DIC) display.

The mode you selected is now set. You can either exit the programming mode by following the instructions later in this section or program the next feature available on your vehicle.

Exiting Feature Programming

To exit the feature programming mode, do the following:

1. Scroll through all remaining programming modes by pressing the SKIP INFO button. STORAGE MODE will be the last mode.
2. Turn the ignition to LOCK. Your selections will be saved.

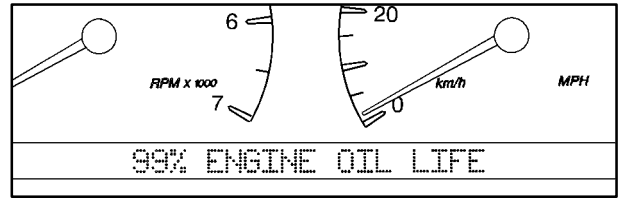
Comfort Controls and Radio System Personalization

These features allow both drivers to personalize their own climate control settings as well as their radio settings. For more information, see “Climate Control Personalization” and “Radio Personalization” in the Index.

Continuous Variable Road Sensing Suspension (CVRSS) (ETC Only)

The CVRSS automatically adjusts the ride of your vehicle. Automatic ride control is achieved through a computer used to control and monitor the suspension system. The controller receives input from various sensors to determine the proper system response. If the controller detects a problem within the system, the Driver Information Center (DIC) will display a SERVICE RIDE CONTROL message. If this message appears, have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

Oil Life Indicator



This feature lets you know when to change the engine oil. It’s based on the engine oil temperatures and your driving patterns. To see the display, press the SKIP INFO button several times until XX OIL LIFE LEFT appears. If you see 99% OIL LIFE LEFT, 99 percent of your current oil life remains.

The Driver Information Center (DIC) may display a CHANGE ENGINE OIL message. Always keep a written record of the mileage and date when you changed your oil. For more information, see “Maintenance Schedule” in the Index. If you see CHANGE ENGINE OIL, it means that you have no oil life left and you should change your engine oil right away.

When the oil is changed, you’ll need to reset the system. See “Oil Life Indicator, How to Reset” in the Index.

Section 3 Comfort Controls and Audio Systems

In this section, you'll find out how to operate the comfort control and audio systems offered with your vehicle. Be sure to read about the particular systems supplied with your vehicle.

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Comfort Controls

This section tells you how to make your air system work for you.

With the climate control system, you can control the heating, cooling and ventilation in your vehicle. Your vehicle also has a flow-through ventilation system described later in this section.

Climate Control Panel

Fan Switch

(Fan): The switch with the fan symbol adjusts the fan speed. Press the up arrow to increase fan speed and the down arrow to decrease fan speed.

Driver's Side Temperature Knob

The TEMP/AUTO knob adjusts the air temperature coming through the system. Turn the TEMP/AUTO knob clockwise to increase the temperature and counterclockwise to decrease the temperature. Press the TEMP/AUTO knob to put the system in the automatic mode.

Passenger's Side Temperature Switch

With this dual-zone feature, the right front passenger can control the temperature of air for his/her own zone. The passenger can select a temperature that is up to four degrees warmer or cooler than the driver's setting. To turn the system on, press the PASS/TEMP switch. Press the up arrow to increase the temperature and press the down arrow to decrease it. Pressing the OFF button will turn off the dual-zone function.

Outside Temperature Display

The outside temperature is always displayed when your vehicle is running. You can change it from Fahrenheit to Celsius with the Driver Information Center (DIC). Pressing the SKIP INFO button (above the radio) until ENGLISH/METRIC RESET is displayed. Then press the NO INFO RESET button to select.

The outside temperature sensor is located near the front grille. The sensor can be affected by road or engine heat during idling, slow driving or when the engine is first started after a short trip. In order to ensure proper automatic climate control operation, the outside air temperature display may not update as quickly as expected. This is to allow the air surrounding the outside temperature sensor to be as close to the actual outside conditions as possible. This is determined by how much time has elapsed since the vehicle has been turned off and by vehicle speed.

Mode Switch

Press the MODE switch to deliver air through the floor, middle or windshield outlets. The system will stay in the selected mode until the MODE switch is pressed again. Press the up or down arrow to cycle through the available modes.

Manual Operation

You may manually adjust the air delivery mode or fan speed.

(Bi-Level): This setting directs air into your vehicle in two ways. Cool air is directed to the upper portion of your body through the four instrument panel outlets while warmed air is directed to the floor.

Heater/Defrost): This setting directs air to the floor outlets and toward the windshield.

(Heater): This setting directs warmed air through the floor outlets. Some warm air is diverted to the windshield to minimize fogging.

(Defrost): Press this button to quickly remove fog or frost from the windshield. This setting sends most of the airflow to the windshield with only a small amount to the floor outlets.

(Fan): Press the switch with the fan symbol on it until AUTO is displayed on the screen. This setting automatically controls the fan speed. If it is cold outside, the fan may not run in the maximum speed right away. The system checks the temperature of the engine coolant to assure it is warm enough to provide heat. When the engine coolant is warm, the controller allows the fan to gradually increase to a higher speed. This prevents cold air from blowing into the passenger compartment. If you want the fan at a higher speed, press the up arrow until you see HI on the display. If you want the fan speed to be automatic, but you want the fan speed to be higher than the AUTO setting, press the fan symbol until HI AUTO is shown on the display. If you want the fan at a lower speed, press the down arrow until LO is shown on the display. If you want the fan speed to run lower than the AUTO setting, press the switch until LO AUTO is shown on the display.

OFF: Press this button to turn the system off. Fresh air will continue to flow through the vehicle, and the system will try to maintain the previously set temperature. The outside temperature will show on the display when the system is OFF.

AC (Air Conditioning): Press this button to turn the air conditioning on and off. The system will cool and dehumidify the air inside the vehicle. In the AUTO mode, the display will show that AC is active, but the air conditioning compressor only operates when the system determines it is needed.

(Recirculation): Press this button to limit the amount of outside air entering your vehicle. This is helpful when you are trying to cool the air quickly or limit odors entering your vehicle. In the AUTO mode, the system will use recirculation as necessary to cool the air. Pressing the recirculation button will change the operation to a manual mode and the air will recirculate non-stop. Press this button again to turn off the recirculation feature.

If you notice the windows fogging, press the recirculation button to exit the recirculation mode.

Automatic Operation

When the system is set for automatic operation, sensors will control the air delivery mode. Air will come from the floor, middle or windshield outlets. The fan speed will vary as the system maintains the selected temperature setting.

Be careful not to put anything over the solar sensor located in the middle of the instrument panel near the windshield. This sensor is used by the automatic system to regulate temperature.

To find your comfort zone, start with the 75°F (24°C) setting and allow about 30 minutes for the system to regulate. Turn the TEMP/AUTO knob to adjust the temperature if necessary. If you choose 60°F (16°C), the system will remain at that maximum cooling setting and will not regulate fan speed. If you choose the temperature of 90°F (32°C), the system will remain at that maximum heating setting and will not regulate fan speed. Choosing either maximum setting will not cause the system to heat or cool any faster.

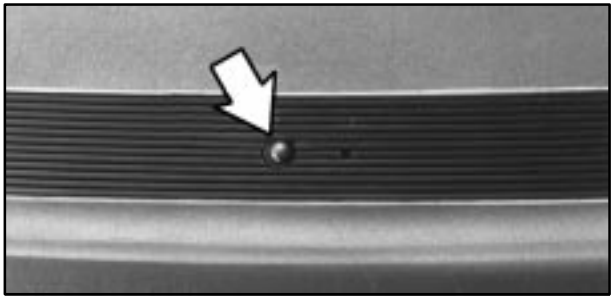
With the automatic setting, the air conditioning compressor automatically cycles when needed to cool the air. In cold weather, when the system senses the need for heat, the airflow will be directed out of the floor outlets. As the interior temperature approaches a desired setting, the fan speed will decrease. To maintain interior comfort, the airflow may move to the instrument panel air outlets and floor outlets (bi-level mode). On bright sunny days in cold weather, the airflow may come out of the air conditioning outlets (AC mode) to maintain comfort and prevent stuffiness.

If your vehicle is sitting out on a hot day and you have it set on AUTO, the air will first flow out the floor air outlets for a few seconds. That is normal. This is to expel hot air from the air outlets. As the air is cooled, the airflow will move through the air conditioning outlets. If you start your vehicle with the fan setting on HI, it will skip the air conditioning purge.

To avoid blowing cold air in cold weather, the system will delay turning on the fan until warm air is available. The length of delay depends on the outside air temperature, engine coolant temperature or the time since the engine was last started. As the coolant warms up, the fan speed will gradually increase and air will flow from the floor outlets, with some airflow to the windshield to prevent fogging under most normal conditions.

If you leave your vehicle, the system will remember the control setting the next time you start your engine, except for recirculation and defrost. Each ignition cycle cancels recirculation, whereas, defrost mode will change to automatic operation when the ignition is shut off and then turned back on.

Electronic Solar Sensor



The sensor monitors the sun's solar radiation and is located on top of the instrument panel near the windshield. The electronic climate control panel uses this information to automatically make the necessary temperature and airflow adjustments to maintain your comfort.

Air Conditioning

On hot days, open the windows long enough to let hot inside air escape. This reduces the time it takes for your vehicle to cool down. Then keep your windows closed for the air conditioner to work its best.

Press the AC button or the TEMP/AUTO knob to turn the system on and then select the proper mode to direct airflow. The system will cool and dehumidify the air inside the vehicle. Also while in the AUTO mode, the system will use recirculation as necessary to cool the air. You may also need to adjust the interior temperature and the fan speed as needed.

When the air conditioner is on, you may sometimes notice slight changes in your vehicle's engine speed and power. This is normal because the system is designed to cycle the compressor on and off to maintain the desired temperature.

Heating

Press the MODE switch to select the heater mode. Adjust the interior temperature to a comfortable level and if the fan speed needs adjusting, press the up or down arrow.

Outside air will be brought in and sent through the floor, air conditioning or bi-level outlets (depending on the condition). The heater works best if you keep your windows closed while using it.

Defogging and Defrosting

Use defrost to remove fog or ice from the windshield quickly in extremely humid or cold conditions.

Press the MODE switch. If you select defrost mode, adjust the fan speed by pressing the fan switch up or down. If you select defrost mode from AUTO, the system will control the fan speed. The temperature also needs to be adjusted by turning the TEMP/AUTO knob.

Recirculation is not available in the defrost or defog modes.

Rear Window Defogger

The lines you see on the rear window warm the glass. When the rear window defogger is turned on, the rear window and both outside rearview mirrors are heated to remove ice and snow from the surface of the glass.

Press this button to turn on the rear defogger.

The system will automatically shut off after 10 minutes. If further defogging is desired, press the button again.

Do not attach a temporary vehicle license, tape or decals across the defogger grid on the rear window.

NOTICE:

Don't use a razor blade or something else sharp on the inside of the rear window. If you do, you could cut or damage the warming grid or the integrated rear window antenna, and the repairs wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

Ventilation System

Your vehicle's flow-through ventilation system supplies outside air into the vehicle when it is moving. Outside air will also enter the vehicle when the heater or the air conditioning fan is running.

The front outlets are located in the center and at each side of the instrument panel. You can adjust the direction of airflow by moving the center control levers or you can stop the airflow by moving the lever located on each side of the outlets downward.

The direction of airflow for the rear seats can also be adjusted. Move the fan lever to adjust the fan speed from low to high. Move the vent lever to direct the airflow.

Ventilation Tips

- Keep the hood and front air inlet free of ice, snow or any other obstruction (such as leaves). The heater and defroster will work far better, reducing the chance of fogging the inside of the windows.
- When you enter a vehicle in cold weather, adjust the fan to the highest speed for a few moments before driving off. This helps clear the intake outlets of snow and moisture, and reduces the chance of fogging the inside of the windows.
- Keep the air path under the front seats clear of objects. This helps circulate air throughout your vehicle.

HVAC Steering Wheel Controls

Some heating and cooling controls can be adjusted at the steering wheel. Other touch controls operate some audio controls. See “Audio Steering Wheel Controls” in the Index.

(Fan): Press the up arrow lever to increase the fan speed and the down arrow lever to decrease fan speed.

TEMP: Press the up arrow lever to increase the temperature and the down arrow lever to decrease temperature.

Climate Control Personalization (If Equipped)

This feature allows both drivers (driver 1 or 2 depending on the number on the back of your remote keyless entry transmitter) to personalize their own climate control settings. For more information, see “Memory and Personalization Features” in the Index.

Audio Systems

Your audio system has been designed to operate easily and give years of listening pleasure. You will get the most enjoyment out of it if you acquaint yourself with it first. Find out what your audio system can do and how to operate all of its controls to be sure you’re getting the most out of the advanced engineering that went into it.

Your vehicle has a feature called Retained Accessory Power (RAP). With RAP, you can play your audio system even after the ignition is turned off.
See “Retained Accessory Power” in the Index.

Setting the Clock

Press and hold HR or MN until the time display begins to change. Release the button as you get close to the correct time. The time may be set anytime the clock is displayed. There is a two-second delay before the clock goes into time-set mode.

AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player

Playing the Radio

PWR (Power): Press this knob to turn the system on and off.

VOL (Volume): Turn this knob clockwise to increase volume. Turn it counterclockwise to decrease volume. The volume level will appear on the display.

HR (Hour) or **MN (Minute):** Display the time with the ignition off by pressing this button.

DSPL (Display): Pressing this button will display the station being played.

Finding a Station

<BAND>: Press this button to select AM, FM1 or FM2.

<TUNE>: Press and release this button to tune to the next or previous radio station.

<SEEK>: Press and hold this button until a chime sounds. Next or previous radio stations are advanced to in small increments until the SEEK button is released. Seeking stops when you release this button. If you press and hold the SEEK button again within five seconds of being in seek mode, seeking will continue. Waiting longer than five seconds places the radio back in tune mode.

SCAN: Press this button and SCAN will appear on the display. Use scan to listen to stations for a few seconds. The radio will go to a station, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next station. Press this button again to stop scanning.

To scan preset stations, press and hold SCAN for two to three seconds until PRESET SCAN appears on the display to listen to each of your preset stations for a few seconds (factory presets which have not been reprogrammed with your stations will be ignored). The radio will go to the first preset station stored on your pushbuttons, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next preset station. Press SCAN again to stop scanning. If a preset station has weak reception, the radio will not stop at the preset station.

Setting Preset Stations

The six numbered pushbuttons let you return to your favorite stations. You can set up to 18 stations (six AM, six FM1 and six FM2) by performing the following steps:

1. Turn the radio on.
2. Press BAND to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
3. Tune in the desired station.
4. Press and hold one of the six numbered pushbuttons for more than two seconds until you hear a beep. Whenever you press that numbered pushbutton for less than two seconds, the station you set will return.
5. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

When battery power is removed and later applied, you will not have to reset your radio presets because the radio remembers them.

Setting the Tone (Bass/Treble)

BASS: Press this knob lightly so it extends. Turn the knob clockwise to increase and counterclockwise to decrease bass.

TREB (Treble): Press this knob lightly so it extends. Turn the knob clockwise to increase and counterclockwise to decrease treble. If a station is weak or noisy, you may want to decrease the treble.

Push these knobs back into their stored positions when you're not using them.

Adjusting the Speakers (Balance/Fade)

BAL (Balance): Press this knob lightly so it extends. Turn the knob clockwise to adjust sound to the right speakers and counterclockwise for the left speakers. The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

FADE: Press this knob lightly so it extends. Turn the knob clockwise to adjust the sound to the front speakers and counterclockwise for the rear speakers. The middle position balances the sound between the speakers.

Push these knobs back into their stored positions when you're not using them.

Playing a Cassette Tape

With the radio on, insert a cassette tape. The tape will begin playing as soon as it is inserted. When one side of your cassette tape is done playing, auto reverse plays the other side of your cassette tape. If you want to insert a cassette tape when the ignition is off, first press the eject button.

While the tape is playing, use the VOL, FADE, BAL, BASS and TREB controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when a tape is inserted. The display will show TAPE with an arrow to indicate which side of the tape is playing. PLAY will appear on the display temporarily when a tape is playing. The display will then revert back to showing the time.

Your cassette tape player automatically reduces background noise from tapes. Dolby Noise Reduction is manufactured under a license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

If an error appears on the display, see "Cassette Tape Messages" later in this section.

<REV (Reverse): Press the left arrow to rewind the tape rapidly. The radio will play while the tape reverses and REV will appear on the display. You may use your station pushbuttons to tune to another radio station while in reverse mode. Press the left arrow again to return to playing speed.

FF >(Fast Forward): Press the right arrow to fast forward to another part of the tape. The radio will play while the tape advances and FF will appear on the display. You may use your station pushbuttons to tune to another radio station while in fast forward mode. Press the right arrow again to return to playing speed.

<SEEK >: Press the right arrow to seek to the next selection on the tape. Press the left arrow to search for the previous selection on the tape (REP will appear on the display). Your tape must have at least three seconds of silence between each selection for seek to work. The sound will mute while seeking.

SCAN: Press this button to listen to selections for a few seconds. SCAN FF will appear on the display until the next selection is found and then SCAN PLAY will appear on the display. The tape will go to a selection, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next selection. Press this button again to stop scanning.

∧SIDE∨ : Press this button to change the side of the tape that is playing. (PLAY shows on the display.)

<SOURCE >: Press this button to select a source. If no cassette tape is in the tape player, CASS appears on the display and then the radio station appears briefly. The display then reverts back to showing the time of day. Press this button again or press BAND to switch back to the radio.

⏏ (Eject): Press this button to stop a tape when it is playing or to eject a tape when it is not playing. Eject may be activated with the radio off. Cassette tapes may be loaded with the radio off but they will not start playing until the PWR knob is pressed. Press PWR or turn the ignition off to stop the cassette tape player. The tape will stay in the player and resume play at the point where it stopped.

Cassette Tape Messages

If an error occurs while trying to play a cassette tape, it could be one of the following reasons:

- The cassette tape is tight and the cassette player cannot turn the hubs of the tape. Hold the cassette tape with the open end down and try turning the right hub counterclockwise with a pencil. Flip the tape over and repeat. If the hubs do not turn easily, your cassette tape may be damaged and should not be used in the player. Try a new tape to be sure your player is working properly.
- The cassette tape is broken. (Check to see if your tape is broken. Try a new tape.)

CLN (Clean): If this message appears on the display, the cassette tape player needs to be cleaned. It will still play tapes, but you should clean it as soon as possible to prevent damage to the tapes and player. See “Care of Your Cassette Tape Player” in the Index.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can’t be corrected, contact your dealer.

CD Adapter Kits

It is possible to use a portable CD player adapter kit with your cassette tape player after activating the bypass feature on your tape player.

To activate the bypass feature, perform the following steps:

1. Turn the ignition to RUN or ACCESSORY.
2. Turn the radio off.
3. Press and hold the SOURCE button for five seconds. The tape symbol on the display will flash for two seconds, indicating the feature is active.
4. Insert the adapter into the cassette slot. It will power up the radio and begin playing.

This override routine will remain active until the eject button is pressed.

AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape and Compact Disc Player with Radio Data Systems (RDS) and Digital Signal Processing (DSP) (If Equipped)

Playing the Radio

PWR (Power): Press this knob to turn the system on and off.

VOL (Volume): Turn this knob clockwise to increase volume. Turn it counterclockwise to decrease volume.

HR (Hour) or **MN (Minute):** Display the time with the ignition off by pressing this button.

SOURCE: Press this button to select a source, either cassette or compact disc. The audio source must be loaded to play. Available loaded sources are shown on the display. If a source is being used, it will be underlined on the display. If none of the audio sources are loaded, NO SOURCE LOADED will appear on the display. Press this button again or press BAND to switch back to the radio.

Finding a Station

BAND: Press this button to select AM, FM1, FM2 or weather.

⋀ TUNE SEEK ⋁ : When this button is pressed it has two positions. Press this button to the first position to manually tune to the next or previous stations. If this button is held at the first position for a few seconds, the radio will continue tuning until this button is released. Press this button to the second position and release to seek to the next or previous radio station.

SCAN: Press this button for less than two seconds to scan radio stations. The radio will go to a station, play for five seconds, then go on to the next station. Press this button again to stop scanning.

To scan preset stations, press and hold SCAN for more than two seconds until you hear a beep. The radio will go to the first preset station stored on your pushbuttons, play for five seconds, then go on to the next preset station. Press SCAN again to stop scanning. The radio will scan preset stations with a strong signal only.

Setting Preset Stations

The six numbered pushbuttons let you return to your favorite stations and associated tone and DSP settings. The RDS PTY mode must be off to use this mode. You can set up to 24 stations (six AM, six FM1, six FM2 and six weather), by performing the following steps:

1. Turn the radio on.
2. Press BAND to select AM, FM1, FM2 or weather.
3. Tune in the desired station.
4. Press and hold one of the six numbered pushbuttons for more than two seconds. Whenever you press that numbered pushbutton for less than two seconds, the station you set will return.
5. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

When battery power is removed and later applied, you will not have to reset your radio presets because the radio remembers them.

Setting the Tone (Bass/Treble)

TONE: Press and release this button until BASS or TREBLE appears on the display. The radio keeps separate tone settings for each band, preset (except weather band presets) and source.

- LEVEL +: After selecting the desired tone control, press the plus or minus symbol on this button to select the desired level.

To save the tone settings for your presets, press and hold the numbered button for the desired preset for more than two seconds until you hear a beep.

Adjusting the Speakers (Balance/Fade)

TONE: Press and release this button until the desired control BALANCE or FADE.

- LEVEL +: After selecting the BALANCE or FADE, press the plus or minus symbol on this button to select the desired level.

To save the tone settings for your presets, press and hold the numbered pushbutton for the desired preset for more than two seconds until you hear a beep.

Using DSP

DSP (Digital Signal Processing): DSP is used to provide a choice of four different listening experiences: TALK, DRIVER SEAT, LIVE and AUDITORIUM. DSP can be used while listening to the radio, the cassette tape player or the CD player. Press this button to turn DSP on. Press and release this button until the desired selection appears on the display. To turn DSP off, press and hold this button until DSP OFF appears on the display. When DSP OFF is displayed, the system will provide the best overall Bose® performance. The radio keeps separate DSP settings for each band (except weather band, which is always set to TALK), preset and source.

TALK: This setting is used when listening to non-musical material such as news, talk shows, sports broadcasts and books on tape. TALK makes spoken words sound very clear.

DRIVER SEAT: This setting adjusts the audio to give the driver the best possible sound qualities. DRIVER SEAT can be used at any time for any material. Rear seat passengers in the vehicle may not get the same effect.

LIVE: This setting is used to enhance the stereo effect.

AUDITORIUM: This setting is used to make the listening space seem larger.

Using RDS

Your audio system is equipped with Radio Data Systems (RDS). RDS mode gives you many useful new features. With RDS the radio can do the following:

- Seek only to stations with the types of programs you want to listen to,
- seek to stations with traffic announcements,
- receive announcements concerning local and national emergencies,
- receive and display messages from radio stations and
- search for a stronger station when a station is too weak for listening.

RDS features are only available for use on FM stations which broadcast RDS information.

(RDS Select): Press this button to use the alternate RDS functions (RDS, TA, MSG, PTY and the PTY arrows).

HR (Hour) or **MN (Minute):** Press the RDS select button, followed by one of these buttons to display the time of the current station. STATION TIME IS will be displayed. If a time has not been sent to the radio, NO STATION TIME will be displayed. If you have recently tuned to the station, you may need to wait a minute before the time is available to the radio. To set the clock to the current displayed station time, press and hold HR or MN until TIME UPDATED is displayed. There is a two second delay before the time is updated. RDS does not have to be on to use this function, but you must be tuned to an FM RDS station.

REGION: Press the RDS select button, then press and hold the RDS pushbutton for two seconds. REGION: ON will appear on the display. When an RDS station becomes weak, this function searches for a stronger station within the same network. A network can span a great distance. One network can have stations spread across a country or continent. Each network breaks down into regions. With regions, local news items like weather and traffic are available to you. When the region function is on, the radio only searches for stations in the same network and region. You can only use the region function when RDS is on. Press the RDS pushbutton again to turn the region function off. REGION: OFF will appear on the display.

Finding a PTY Preset Station

1 RDS: To turn RDS on, press the RDS select button, followed by this button. You must have RDS on to use the RDS functions.

If you are tuned to a station broadcasting RDS information, the station's call letters and Program Type (PTY) will replace the station's frequency on the display. After five seconds, the PTY will be replaced on the display by the station's PTY name. The PTY and PTY name may be the same or different. Press BAND to recall the frequency and PTY displays. If the radio is tuned to a station that is not broadcasting RDS information, the station's frequency will remain on the display. While RDS is on, the radio will search for a stronger station in the network when a station gets too weak for listening.

Press the RDS select button, followed by the RDS pushbutton again to turn RDS off. All RDS functions will be turned off.

4 PTY (Program Type): This pushbutton is used to turn on and off PTY seeks and scans. Press the RDS select button, followed by this pushbutton. The PTY display will turn on. RDS SELECT: PTY NEWS will appear on the display for three seconds. (The PTY shown will be the last PTY selected.) Press the RDS select button, followed by this pushbutton again to turn the PTY display off.

5 6 < PTY > (Program Type Scroll): With RDS on, press the RDS select button, followed by the left or right arrow. The PTY display will turn on, if it is not already on. The PTY display will turn on. RDS SELECT: PTY NEWS will appear on the display for three seconds. (The PTY shown will be the last PTY selected.) While this message is displayed, use the left or right arrow to move up and down the PTY list. See "Radio Data Systems (RDS) Program Type (PTY) Selections" in the Index.

When the PTY display is on, press SEEK or SCAN to find radio stations of the PTY you want to listen to. The last PTY selected will be used for seek and scan. If a station with the selected PTY is not found, NONE FOUND will appear on the display. If both PTY and TA are on, the radio will search for stations with traffic announcements and the selected PTY.

Setting a PTY Preset Stations

The six numbered pushbuttons let you return to your favorite PTYs. These pushbuttons have factory presets. See “Radio Data Systems (RDS) Program Type (PTY) Selections” in the Index. You can set up to 12 PTYs (six FM1 and six FM2), by doing the following:

1. Turn PTY on.
2. Press BAND to select FM1 or FM2.
3. Tune in an RDS station with the PTY you desire.
4. Press and hold one of the six numbered pushbuttons for more than two seconds until you hear a beep. Whenever you press that pushbutton for less than two seconds, the PTY you set will return.
5. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

When battery power is removed and later applied, you will not have to reset your RDS presets because the radio remembers them.

RDS Messages

ALERT: This type of announcement warns of national or local emergencies. You will not be able to turn off alert announcements. Alert announcements will come on even if RDS mode is turned off. ALERT appears on the display when an alert announcement plays.
The radio uses TA volume during these announcements. To increase volume, turn the VOL knob clockwise. Turn it counterclockwise to decrease volume.
TA VOLUME will appear on the display while the volume is being adjusted. When an alert announcement comes on the current radio station or a related network station, you will hear it, even if the volume is muted or a cassette tape or compact disc is playing. If the radio tunes to a related network station for an alert announcement, it will return to the original station when the announcement is finished. If the cassette tape or compact disc player is playing, play will stop for the announcement and resume when the announcement is finished.

2 TA (Traffic Announcement): Press the RDS select button followed by the TA pushbutton to receive traffic announcements. TP will appear on the display if the current station broadcasts traffic announcements. You may also receive traffic announcements from stations in the network related to the current station. If the current station does not broadcast traffic announcements, the radio will seek to a station which does.

When the radio finds a station which broadcasts traffic announcements, it will stop. If no station is found, NONE FOUND will appear on the display and the TA symbol will turn off. When the SEEK or SCAN buttons are pressed with the TA function on, the radio will only stop at stations which broadcast traffic announcements.

While a traffic announcement plays, the radio uses a special type of volume called TA volume. To increase TA volume, turn the VOL knob clockwise. Turn it counterclockwise to decrease volume. TA VOLUME will appear on the display while the volume is being adjusted.

When a traffic announcement comes on the current radio station or a related network station, you will hear it, even if the volume is muted or a cassette tape or compact disc is playing. If the radio tunes to a related network station for a traffic announcement, it will return to the original station when the announcement is finished. If the cassette tape or compact disc player was being used, the tape or compact disc will stay in the player and resume play at the point where it stopped.

Press the RDS select button followed by the TA pushbutton to turn TA off.

3 MSG (Message): When RDS is on, if the current station has a message, MSG will appear on the display. Press the RDS select button, followed by the MSG pushbutton to see the message. If the whole message does not appear on the display, parts of the message will appear every three seconds until the message is completed. To see the parts of the message faster than every three seconds, press the MSG pushbutton again. A new group of words will appear on the display. Once the complete message has been displayed, MSG will disappear from the display until another new message is received.

Playing a Cassette Tape

With the radio on, insert a cassette tape. The tape will begin playing as soon as it is inserted. When one side of your cassette tape is done playing, auto reverse plays the other side of your cassette tape. Cassette tapes may be loaded with the radio off but they will not start playing until the radio is on. If you want to insert a cassette tape when the ignition is off, first press the eject button.

While the tape is playing, use the VOL, TONE, LEVEL and DSP controls just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when a tape is inserted. The display will show an underlined tape symbol. TAPE PLAY will appear on the display when a tape is playing, with an arrow to indicate which side of the tape is playing.

Your cassette tape player automatically reduces background noise. Dolby Noise Reduction is manufactured under a license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

Auto CrO_2 allows the cassette tape player to adjust to the type of cassette tape for clearer sound for CrO_2 cassette tapes.

If an error appears on the display, see “Cassette Tape Messages” later in this section.

<< **RW (Rewind):** Press the left arrow to rewind the tape rapidly. The radio will play while the tape rewinds. You may use your station pushbuttons to tune to another radio station while in rewind. Press the left arrow again to return to playing speed.

FF >> (Fast Forward): Press the right arrow to fast forward to another part of the tape. The radio will play while the tape advances. You may use your station pushbuttons to tune to another radio station while in fast forward. Press the right arrow again to return to playing speed.

⊼ SEEK ⊻: Press this button to seek to the next or previous selection on the tape. Your tape must have at least three seconds of silence between each press of SEEK to work. The sound will mute while seeking.

SCAN: Press this button to listen to selections for a few seconds. The tape will go to a selection, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next selection. Press this button again to stop scanning.

SIDE: Press this button to change the side of the tape that is playing.

⏏ (Eject): Press this button, located to the right of the cassette tape slot, to stop a tape when it is playing or to eject a tape when it is not playing. Eject may be activated with the radio off and/or the ignition off.

Cassette Tape Messages

If an error occurs while trying to play a cassette tape, it could be for one of the following reasons:

- The cassette tape is tight and the cassette player cannot turn the hubs of the tape. Hold the cassette tape with the open end down and try turning the right hub counterclockwise with a pencil. Flip the tape over and repeat. If the hubs do not turn easily, your cassette tape may be damaged and should not be used in the player. Try a new tape to be sure your player is working properly.
- The cassette tape is broken. (Check to see if your tape is broken. Try a new tape.)

CLEAN TAPE: If this message appears on the display, the cassette tape player needs to be cleaned. It will still play tapes, but you should clean it as soon as possible to prevent damage to the tapes and player. See “Care of Your Cassette Tape Player” in the Index.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can’t be corrected, contact your dealer.

Playing a Compact Disc

Insert a disc partway into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in. If the ignition and the radio are on and the underlined compact disc symbol appears on the display, the disc will begin playing. Compact discs may be loaded with the radio off but they will not start playing until the radio is on. If you want to insert a disc when the ignition is off, press the eject button first.

The integral CD player can play the smaller 8 cm compact discs. Full-size compact discs and the smaller compact discs are loaded in the same manner.

If an error appears on the display, see “Compact Disc Messages” later in this section.

<< **RW (Rewind):** Press and hold the left arrow to reverse the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

FF >> (Fast Forward): Press and hold the right arrow to fast forward the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

⋀ SEEK ⋁: Press this button to seek to the next or previous track on the compact disc.

SCAN: Press this button to listen to tracks for a few seconds. The compact disc will go to a track, play for a few seconds, then go on to the next track. Press this button again to stop scanning.

RDM (Random): Press this button to hear the tracks in random, rather than sequential, order. Press RDM again to turn off random play.

⏏ (Eject): Press this button, located to the right of the CD slot, to stop a CD when it is playing or to eject a CD when it is not playing. Eject may also be activated with the radio off and/or the ignition off.

Compact Disc Messages

If the disc comes out, it could be for one of the following reasons:

- If you're driving on a very rough road. When the road becomes smooth the disc should play.
- If it's very hot. When the temperature returns to normal, the disc should play.
- The disc is upside down.
- It is dirty, scratched or wet.
- The air is very humid. (If so, wait about an hour and try again.)
- If the CD is not playing correctly, for any other reason, try a known good CD.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error can't be corrected, contact your dealer.

Radio Data Systems (RDS) Program Type (PTY) Selections

PTY List	Description
Adlt Hit	Adult Hits
Any	Any
Classicl	Classical
Cls Rock	Classical Rock
College	College
Country	Country
Info	Information
Jazz	Jazz
Language	Language
News	News
Nostalga	Nostalgia
Oldies	Oldies
Persnlty	Personality
Public	Public
R & B	Rhythm and Blues
Rel Musc	Religious Music
Rel Talk	Religious Talk
Rock M	Rock Music
Soft	Soft
Soft Rock	Soft Rock
Sports	Sports
Talk	Talk
Top 40	Top 40
Weather	Weather

Factory PTY Presets

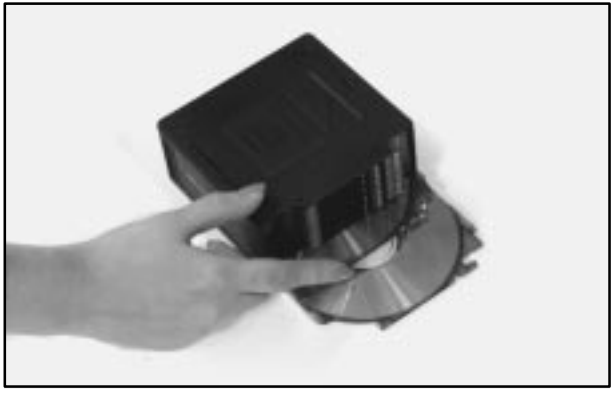
Preset	FM1	FM2
Preset 1	Adult Hits	Jazz
Preset 2	Classical	Oldies
Preset 3	News	Religious Music
Preset 4	Public	Soft Rock
Preset 5	Rock	R & B
Preset 6	Country	Top 40

Trunk-Mounted CD Changer (Option)

With the compact disc changer, you can play up to 12 discs continuously. Normal size discs may be played using the trays supplied in the magazine. The smaller discs (8 cm) can be played only with specially designed trays.

NOTICE:

Objects in the trunk which may shift or slide during driving could damage your CD changer. Protect your CD changer by using the convenience net whenever possible. Place large objects in the trunk appropriately so that they will not come into contact with the CD changer.



You must first load the magazine with discs before you can play a compact disc. Each of the 12 trays holds one disc. Press the button on the back of the magazine and pull gently on one of the trays. Load the trays from bottom to top, placing a disc on the tray label side down. If you load a disc label side up, the disc will not play and an error will occur. Gently push the tray back into the magazine slot. Repeat this procedure for loading up to 12 discs in the magazine.

Once you have loaded the discs in the magazine, slide open the door of the compact disc (CD) changer. Push the magazine into the changer in the direction of the arrow marked on top of the magazine.

Close the door by sliding it all the way to the left. When the door is closed, the changer will begin checking for discs in the magazine. This will continue for up to one and a half minutes, depending on the number of discs loaded.

To eject the magazine from the player, slide the CD changer door all the way open. The magazine will automatically eject. Remember to keep the door closed whenever possible to keep dirt and dust from getting inside the changer.

Whenever a CD magazine with discs is loaded in the changer, the CD changer symbol will appear on the radio display. If the CD changer is checking the magazine for CDs, the CD symbol will flash on the display until the changer is ready to play. When a CD begins playing, a disc and track number will be displayed. The disc numbers are listed on the front of the magazine.

All of the CD functions are controlled by the radio buttons, except for ejecting the CD magazine.

PUSHBUTTONS: Press pushbuttons one through six to select compact discs one through six. Press and hold one of the six pushbuttons until a beep sounds to select compact discs 7 through 12. These pushbuttons represent the order of the discs loaded in the changer.

DSPL (Display): Press and hold this button to see the track elapsed time. (This button is available on the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player only.)

<< **REV (Reverse) or** << **RW (Rewind):** Press and hold this button to reverse quickly through a track.

FF >> **(Fast Forward):** Press and hold this button to advance quickly through a track.

⋀ SEEK TUNE ⋁ : Press the right arrow to seek to the next track. Press the left arrow to search for the previous track. The sound will mute while seeking.

⋀ TUNE SEEK ⋁ : Press this up arrow to seek to the next track. Press the down arrow to seek to the previous previous track. The sound will mute while seeking.

SCAN: Press this button to hear the first few seconds of the first track on each disc. Press this button again to stop scanning.

To scan tracks, press SCAN for less than two seconds. You will hear the first few seconds of each track on a disc. Press SCAN again to stop scanning. The CD will mute while scanning and SCAN will appear on the display.

RDM (Random): Press this button to hear the tracks in random, rather than sequential, order. RANDOM will appear on the display. Press SEEK while RDM is on the display to randomly seek through discs. Press RDM again to turn off random play. (This button is not available on the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player.)

SIDE: Press this button to select the next disc in the changer. If your vehicle is equipped with the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player, CD and the disc number will appear on the display each time you press this button. If your vehicle is equipped with any other audio system, DISC LOADING will appear on the display and the disc number on the radio display will go to that of the next available CD each time you press this button.

SOURCE: Press this button to select a source. The audio source must be loaded to play. If none of the audio sources are loaded, NO SOURCE LOADED will appear on the display. (CD will be displayed for a few seconds instead on the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player, then the radio will play.) Press this button again or press BAND to switch back to the radio.

Slide the CD changer door all the way open and the disc holder will automatically eject.

Compact Disc Changer Errors

CD CHANGER ERROR could be displayed for one of the following reasons:

- The road is too rough. The disc should play when the road is smoother.
- The disc is dirty, scratched, wet or loaded label side up.
- The air is very humid. If so, wait about an hour and try again.

CD CHANGER DOOR OPEN is displayed when the CD changer door is left open. (CHEK DOOR will be displayed instead on the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player.) Completely close the changer door to restore normal operation.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error cannot be corrected, contact your dealer.

Radio Personalization with Home and Away Feature (If Equipped)

If DRIVER 1 (HOME or AWAY) PRESETS or DRIVER 2 (HOME or AWAY) PRESETS appears in the display when the radio is first turned on, your vehicle is equipped with this feature.

This feature allows the driver to return to the last used audio source (radio, cassette or CD) using their remote keyless entry transmitter. This feature can also store and recall AM and FM presets, volume, tone and the last selected radio station. The number on the back of each transmitter (1 or 2) corresponds to driver 1 or 2. If transmitter 1 is used to enter the vehicle, the last used audio source and/or settings set by driver 1 will be recalled. If transmitter 2 is used to enter the vehicle, the last used audio source and/or settings set by driver 2 will be recalled. The settings can also be recalled by pressing the MEMORY seat buttons 1 or 2 located on the driver's door.

Your radio can store home and away presets. Home and away presets allow you to use one set of preset radio settings in the area where you live, and another set when you go out of town. That way, you will not need to reprogram your presets every time you travel. With the radio off and the clock displayed, use fast forward and reverse to select home or away presets. To select the away presets, press and hold FF for five seconds until you hear a beep. The next time the radio comes on, the away presets will be active. To select the home presets, press and hold RW or REV for five seconds until you hear a beep. The next time the radio comes on, the home presets will be active.

When battery power is removed and later applied, you will not have to reset your home radio presets because the radio remembers them. However, you will have to reset your away radio presets.

Theft-Deterrent Feature

THEFTLOCK® is designed to discourage theft of your radio. Your vehicle has a "built-in" theft-deterrent feature on each radio that is automatic -- there is no programming required. The radio in your vehicle cannot be used in any other vehicle. When the radio was originally installed in your vehicle at the factory, it stored the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). Each time the ignition is turned on, the VIN is verified. If the vehicle's VIN does not match the VIN stored in the radio, THEFTLOCK will be activated and the audio system will not play. If the radio is removed from your vehicle, the original VIN in the radio can be used to trace the radio back to your vehicle.

Audio Steering Wheel Controls

Some audio controls can be adjusted at the steering wheel. They include the following:

VOLUME ⬍: Push the lever up or down to increase or decrease volume.

SELECT ⬍: When listening to the radio, push the lever up or down to tune to the next or previous preset radio station. (If your vehicle is equipped with the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player, factory presets which have not been reprogrammed with your stations will be ignored). When listening to a cassette tape, the SELECT lever can be used to SEEK forward and rearward through the tape. Pressing the SELECT lever when listening to a CD will cause the player to go to the next or previous track.

When in Radio Data Systems (RDS) Program Type (PTY) mode, the SELECT lever can be used to perform a PTY preset seek. PSEEK will appear on the display while the PTY preset seek is performed. The radio will seek all of the PTYs stored in presets, except for the PTY Any.

Understanding Radio Reception

AM

The range for most AM stations is greater than for FM, especially at night. The longer range, however, can cause stations to interfere with each other. AM can pick up noise from things like storms and power lines. Try reducing the treble to reduce this noise if you ever get it.

FM Stereo

FM stereo will give you the best sound, but FM signals will reach only about 10 to 40 miles (16 to 65 km). Tall buildings or hills can interfere with FM signals, causing the sound to come and go.

Weather Band (If Equipped)

Weather band is restricted to speech and the audio quality is not as good as with the AM or FM bands. Depending on location, the radio should receive one or two channels.

Tips About Your Audio System

Hearing damage from loud noise is almost undetectable until it is too late. Your hearing can adapt to higher volumes of sound. Sound that seems normal can be loud and harmful to your hearing. Take precautions by adjusting the volume control on your radio to a safe sound level before your hearing adapts to it.

To help avoid hearing loss or damage do the following:

1. Adjust the volume control to the lowest setting.
2. Increase volume slowly until you hear comfortably and clearly.

NOTICE:

Before you add any sound equipment to your vehicle -- like a tape player, CB radio, mobile telephone or two-way radio -- be sure you can add what you want. If you can, it's very important to do it properly. Added sound equipment may interfere with the operation of your vehicle's engine, radio or other systems, and even damage them. Your vehicle's systems may also interfere with the operation of sound equipment that has been added improperly.

So, before adding sound equipment, check with your dealer and be sure to check federal rules covering mobile radio and telephone units.

Care of Your Cassette Tape Player

A tape player that is not cleaned regularly can cause reduced sound quality, ruined cassettes or a damaged mechanism. Cassette tapes should be stored in their cases away from contaminants, direct sunlight and extreme heat. If they aren't, they may not operate properly or may cause failure of the tape player.

Your tape player should be cleaned regularly after every 50 hours of use. Your radio may display CLN or CLEAN TAPE to indicate that you have used your tape player for 50 hours without resetting the tape clean timer. If this message appears on the display, your cassette tape player needs to be cleaned. It will still play tapes, but you should clean it as soon as possible to prevent damage to your tapes and player. If you notice a reduction in sound quality, try a known good cassette to see if it is the tape or the tape player at fault. If this other cassette has no improvement in sound quality, clean the tape player.

The recommended cleaning method for your cassette tape player is the use of a scrubbing action, non-abrasive cleaning cassette with pads which scrub the tape head as the hubs of the cleaner cassette turn. The recommended cleaning cassette is available through your dealer (GM Part No. 12344789).

When cleaning the cassette tape player with the recommended non-abrasive cleaning cassette, it is possible that the cassette may eject, because the cut tape detection feature on your radio may recognize it as a broken tape. To prevent the cleaning cassette from being ejected, use the following steps:

1. Turn the ignition to RUN or ACCESSORY.
2. Turn the radio off.
3. Press and hold the SOURCE button for two seconds. The tape symbol on the display will flash three times.
4. Turn the radio on and insert the scrubbing action cleaning cassette.
5. Eject the cleaning cassette after the manufacturer's recommended cleaning time.

When the cleaning cassette has been ejected, the broken tape detection feature is active again.

You may also choose a non-scrubbing action, wet-type cleaner which uses a cassette with a fabric belt to clean the tape head. This type of cleaning cassette will not eject on its own. A non-scrubbing action cleaner may not clean as thoroughly as the scrubbing type cleaner. The use of a non-scrubbing action, dry-type cleaning cassette is not recommended.

If your vehicle is equipped with the AM-FM Stereo with Cassette Tape Player, press and hold the eject button for five seconds to reset the CLN indicator after you clean the player. The radio will display --- to show the indicator was reset.

If your vehicle is equipped with any other radio, press and hold the eject button for three seconds to reset the CLEAN TAPE indicator after you clean the player. The radio will display CLEAN TAPE MSG CLEARED to show the indicator was reset.

Cassettes are subject to wear and the sound quality may degrade over time. Always make sure the cassette tape is in good condition before you have your tape player serviced.

Care of Your Compact Discs

Handle discs carefully. Store them in their original cases or other protective cases and away from direct sunlight and dust. If the surface of a disc is soiled, dampen a clean, soft cloth in a mild, neutral detergent solution and clean it, wiping from the center to the edge.

Be sure never to touch the side without writing when handling discs. Pick up discs by grasping the outer edges or the edge of the hole and the outer edge.

Care of Your Compact Disc Player

The use of CD lens cleaner discs is not advised, due to the risk of contaminating the lens of the CD optics with lubricants internal to the CD mechanism.

Power Antenna Mast Care

Your power antenna will look its best and work well if it's cleaned from time to time. To clean the antenna mast do the following:

1. Turn on the ignition and radio to raise the antenna.
2. Dampen a clean cloth with mineral spirits or equivalent solvent.
3. Wipe the cloth over the mast sections, removing any dirt.
4. Wipe dry with a clean cloth.
5. Make the antenna go up and down by turning the radio or ignition off and on.
6. Repeat if necessary.

NOTICE:

Don't lubricate the power antenna. Lubrication could damage it.

NOTICE:

Before entering an automatic car wash, turn off your radio to make the power antenna go down. This will prevent the mast from possibly getting damaged. If the antenna does not go down when you turn the radio off, it may be damaged or need to be cleaned. In either case, lower the antenna by hand by carefully pressing the antenna down.

If the mast portion of your antenna is damaged, you can easily replace it. See your dealer for a replacement kit and follow the instructions in the kit.

Section 4 Your Driving and the Road

Here you'll find information about driving on different kinds of roads and in varying weather conditions. We've also included many other useful tips on driving.

4-2 Defensive Driving
4-3 Drunken Driving
4-6 Control of a Vehicle
4-6 Braking
4-9 Traction Control System
4-11 Steering
4-13 Off-Road Recovery
4-13 Passing
4-15 Loss of Control
4-16 Driving at Night
4-18 Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads
4-21 City Driving
4-22 Freeway Driving
4-23 Before Leaving on a Long Trip
4-24 Highway Hypnosis
4-24 Hill and Mountain Roads
4-26 Winter Driving
4-30 Recreational Vehicle Towing
4-32 Loading Your Vehicle
4-34 Towing a Trailer

Defensive Driving

The best advice anyone can give about driving is: Drive defensively.

Please start with a very important safety device in your vehicle: Buckle up. See “Safety Belts” in the Index.

Defensive driving really means “be ready for anything.” On city streets, rural roads or freeways, it means “always expect the unexpected.”

Assume that pedestrians or other drivers are going to be careless and make mistakes. Anticipate what they might do. Be ready for their mistakes.

Rear-end collisions are about the most preventable of accidents. Yet they are common. Allow enough following distance. It’s the best defensive driving maneuver, in both city and rural driving. You never know when the vehicle in front of you is going to brake or turn suddenly.

Defensive driving requires that a driver concentrate on the driving task. Anything that distracts from the driving task -- such as concentrating on a cellular telephone call, reading, or reaching for something on the floor -- makes proper defensive driving more difficult and can even cause a collision, with resulting injury. Ask a passenger to help do things like this, or pull off the road in a safe place to do them yourself. These simple defensive driving techniques could save your life.

Drunken Driving

Death and injury associated with drinking and driving is a national tragedy. It's the number one contributor to the highway death toll, claiming thousands of victims every year.

Alcohol affects four things that anyone needs to drive a vehicle:

- Judgment
- Muscular Coordination
- Vision
- Attentiveness.

Police records show that almost half of all motor vehicle-related deaths involve alcohol. In most cases, these deaths are the result of someone who was drinking and driving. In recent years, about 16,000 annual motor vehicle-related deaths have been associated with the use of alcohol, with more than 300,000 people injured.

Many adults -- by some estimates, nearly half the adult population -- choose never to drink alcohol, so they never drive after drinking. For persons under 21, it's against the law in every U.S. state to drink alcohol. There are good medical, psychological and developmental reasons for these laws.

The obvious way to solve the leading highway safety problem is for people never to drink alcohol and then drive. But what if people do? How much is "too much" if the driver plans to drive? It's a lot less than many might think. Although it depends on each person and situation, here is some general information on the problem.

The Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of someone who is drinking depends upon four things:

- The amount of alcohol consumed
- The drinker's body weight
- The amount of food that is consumed before and during drinking
- The length of time it has taken the drinker to consume the alcohol.

According to the American Medical Association, a 180-lb. (82 kg) person who drinks three 12-ounce (355 ml) bottles of beer in an hour will end up with a BAC of about 0.06 percent. The person would reach the same BAC by drinking three 4-ounce (120 ml) glasses of wine or three mixed drinks if each had 1-1/2 ounces (45 ml) of a liquor like whiskey, gin or vodka.

It's the amount of alcohol that counts. For example, if the same person drank three double martinis (3 ounces or 90 ml of liquor each) within an hour, the person's BAC would be close to 0.12 percent. A person who consumes food just before or during drinking will have a somewhat lower BAC level.

There is a gender difference, too. Women generally have a lower relative percentage of body water than men. Since alcohol is carried in body water, this means that a woman generally will reach a higher BAC level than a man of her same body weight when each has the same number of drinks.

The law in an increasing number of U.S. states, and throughout Canada, sets the legal limit at 0.08 percent. In some other countries, the limit is even lower. For example, it is 0.05 percent in both France and Germany. The BAC limit for all commercial drivers in the United States is 0.04 percent.

The BAC will be over 0.10 percent after three to six drinks (in one hour). Of course, as we've seen, it depends on how much alcohol is in the drinks, and how quickly the person drinks them.

But the ability to drive is affected well below a BAC of 0.10 percent. Research shows that the driving skills of many people are impaired at a BAC approaching 0.05 percent, and that the effects are worse at night. All drivers are impaired at BAC levels above 0.05 percent. Statistics show that the chance of being in a collision increases sharply for drivers who have a BAC of 0.05 percent or above. A driver with a BAC level of 0.06 percent has doubled his or her chance of having a collision. At a BAC level of 0.10 percent, the chance of this driver having a collision is 12 times greater; at a level of 0.15 percent, the chance is 25 times greater!

The body takes about an hour to rid itself of the alcohol in one drink. No amount of coffee or number of cold showers will speed that up. “I’ll be careful” isn’t the right answer. What if there’s an emergency, a need to take sudden action, as when a child darts into the street? A person with even a moderate BAC might not be able to react quickly enough to avoid the collision.

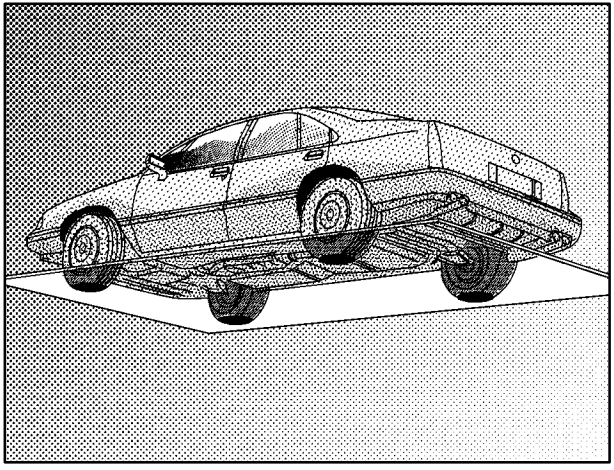
There’s something else about drinking and driving that many people don’t know. Medical research shows that alcohol in a person’s system can make crash injuries worse, especially injuries to the brain, spinal cord or heart. This means that when anyone who has been drinking -- driver or passenger -- is in a crash, that person’s chance of being killed or permanently disabled is higher than if the person had not been drinking.

⚠ CAUTION:

Drinking and then driving is very dangerous. Your reflexes, perceptions, attentiveness and judgment can be affected by even a small amount of alcohol. You can have a serious -- or even fatal -- collision if you drive after drinking. Please don’t drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking. Ride home in a cab; or if you’re with a group, designate a driver who will not drink.

Control of a Vehicle

You have three systems that make your vehicle go where you want it to go. They are the brakes, the steering and the accelerator. All three systems have to do their work at the places where the tires meet the road.



Sometimes, as when you're driving on snow or ice, it's easy to ask more of those control systems than the tires and road can provide. That means you can lose control of your vehicle. Also see "Traction Control System" in the Index.

Braking

Braking action involves *perception time* and *reaction time.*

First, you have to decide to push on the brake pedal. That's *perception time.* Then you have to bring up your foot and do it. That's *reaction time.*

Average *reaction time* is about 3/4 of a second. But that's only an average. It might be less with one driver and as long as two or three seconds or more with another. Age, physical condition, alertness, coordination and eyesight all play a part. So do alcohol, drugs and frustration. But even in 3/4 of a second, a vehicle moving at 60 mph (100 km/h) travels 66 feet (20 m). That could be a lot of distance in an emergency, so keeping enough space between your vehicle and others is important.

And, of course, actual stopping distances vary greatly with the surface of the road (whether it's pavement or gravel); the condition of the road (wet, dry, icy); tire tread; the condition of your brakes; the weight of the vehicle and the amount of brake force applied.

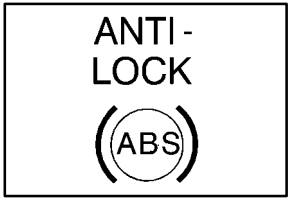
Avoid needless heavy braking. Some people drive in spurts -- heavy acceleration followed by heavy braking -- rather than keeping pace with traffic. This is a mistake. Your brakes may not have time to cool between hard stops. Your brakes will wear out much faster if you do a lot of heavy braking. If you keep pace with the traffic and allow realistic following distances, you will eliminate a lot of unnecessary braking. That means better braking and longer brake life.

If your engine ever stops while you're driving, brake normally but don't pump your brakes. If you do, the pedal may get harder to push down. If your engine stops, you will still have some power brake assist. But you will use it when you brake. Once the power assist is used up, it may take longer to stop and the brake pedal will be harder to push.

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS)

Your vehicle has anti-lock brakes. ABS is an advanced electronic braking system that will help prevent a braking skid.

When you start your engine and begin to drive away, your anti-lock brake system will check itself. You may hear a momentary motor or clicking noise while this test is going on, and you may even notice that your brake pedal moves a little. This is normal.



If there's a problem with the anti-lock brake system, this warning light will stay on. See "Anti-Lock Brake System Warning Light" in the Index.

Let's say the road is wet and you're driving safely. Suddenly, an animal jumps out in front of you. You slam on the brakes and continue braking. Here's what happens with ABS:

A computer senses that wheels are slowing down. If one of the wheels is about to stop rolling, the computer will separately work the brakes at each front wheel and at both rear wheels.

The anti-lock system can change the brake pressure faster than any driver could. The computer is programmed to make the most of available tire and road conditions. This can help you steer around the obstacle while braking hard.

As you brake, your computer keeps receiving updates on wheel speed and controls braking pressure accordingly.

Remember: Anti-lock doesn't change the time you need to get your foot up to the brake pedal or always decrease stopping distance. If you get too close to the vehicle in front of you, you won't have time to apply your brakes if that vehicle suddenly slows or stops. Always leave enough room up ahead to stop, even though you have anti-lock brakes.

Using Anti-Lock

Don't pump the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let anti-lock work for you. You may hear the anti-lock pump or motor operate, and feel the brake pedal pulsate, but this is normal.

Braking in Emergencies

With anti-lock, you can steer and brake at the same time. In many emergencies, steering can help you more than even the very best braking.

Traction Control System

Your vehicle has a traction control system that limits wheel spin. This is especially useful in slippery road conditions. The system operates only if it senses that one or both of the front wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction. When this happens, the system works the front brakes and reduces engine power to limit wheel spin.

The TRACTION ENGAGED message will display on the Driver Information Center when the traction control system is limiting wheel spin. See "Driver Information Center Messages" in the Index. You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage. When road conditions allow you to safely use it again, you may reengage the cruise control. See "Cruise Control" in the Index.

TRACTION CONTROL

This warning light will come on to let you know if there's a problem with your traction control system.

See "Traction Control System Warning Light" in the Index. When this warning light is on, the system will not limit wheel spin. Adjust your driving accordingly.

The traction control system automatically comes on whenever you start your vehicle. To limit wheel spin, especially in slippery road conditions, you should always leave the system on. But you can turn the traction control system off if you ever need to. You should turn the system off if your vehicle ever gets stuck in sand, mud or snow and rocking the vehicle is required. See "Rocking Your Vehicle" in the Index.

To turn the system off, press the TRAC OFF button located inside the glove box.

The TRACTION OFF message will display on the Driver Information Center. If the system is limiting wheel spin when you press the button, the TRACTION OFF message will display -- but the system won't turn off right away. It will wait until there's no longer a current need to limit wheel spin.

You can turn the system back on at any time by pressing the button again. The TRACTION READY message should display briefly on the Driver Information Center.

Steering

Power Steering

If you lose power steering assist because the engine stops or the system is not functioning, you can steer but it will take much more effort.

Magnetic Speed Variable Assist Steering

This system continuously adjusts the effort you feel when steering at all vehicle speeds. It provides ease when parking yet a firm, solid feel at highway speeds.

Steering Tips

Driving on Curves

It's important to take curves at a reasonable speed.

A lot of the "driver lost control" accidents mentioned on the news happen on curves. Here's why:

Experienced driver or beginner, each of us is subject to the same laws of physics when driving on curves. The traction of the tires against the road surface makes it possible for the vehicle to change its path when you turn the front wheels. If there's no traction, inertia will keep the vehicle going in the same direction. If you've ever tried to steer a vehicle on wet ice, you'll understand this.

The traction you can get in a curve depends on the condition of your tires and the road surface, the angle at which the curve is banked, and your speed. While you're in a curve, speed is the one factor you can control.

Suppose you're steering through a sharp curve. Then you suddenly accelerate. Both control systems -- steering and acceleration -- have to do their work where the tires meet the road. Adding the sudden acceleration can demand too much of those places. You can lose control. Refer to "Traction Control System" in the Index.

What should you do if this ever happens? Ease up on the accelerator pedal, steer the vehicle the way you want it to go, and slow down.

If you have Stabilitrak®, you may see the STABILITY SYS ENGAGED message on the Driver Information Center. See "Stability Sys Engaged Message" in the Index.

Speed limit signs near curves warn that you should adjust your speed. Of course, the posted speeds are based on good weather and road conditions. Under less favorable conditions you'll want to go slower.

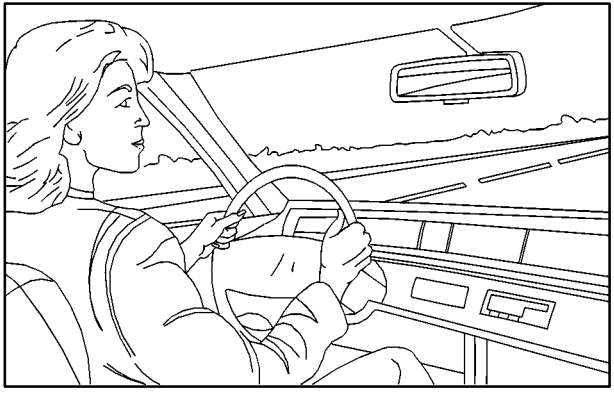
If you need to reduce your speed as you approach a curve, do it before you enter the curve, while your front wheels are straight ahead.

Try to adjust your speed so you can “drive” through the curve. Maintain a reasonable, steady speed. Wait to accelerate until you are out of the curve, and then accelerate gently into the straightaway.

Steering in Emergencies

There are times when steering can be more effective than braking. For example, you come over a hill and find a truck stopped in your lane, or a car suddenly pulls out from nowhere, or a child darts out from between parked cars and stops right in front of you. You can avoid these problems by braking -- if you can stop in time. But sometimes you can’t; there isn’t room. That’s the time for evasive action -- steering around the problem.

Your vehicle can perform very well in emergencies like these. First apply your brakes. See “Braking in Emergencies” earlier in this section. It is better to remove as much speed as you can from a possible collision. Then steer around the problem, to the left or right depending on the space available.

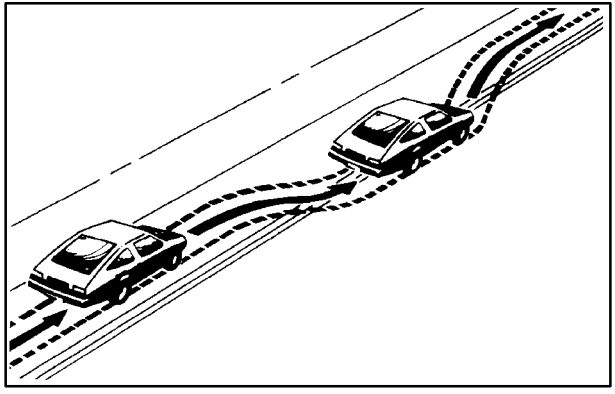


An emergency like this requires close attention and a quick decision. If you are holding the steering wheel at the recommended 9 and 3 o’clock positions, you can turn it a full 180 degrees very quickly without removing either hand. But you have to act fast, steer quickly, and just as quickly straighten the wheel once you have avoided the object.

The fact that such emergency situations are always possible is a good reason to practice defensive driving at all times and wear safety belts properly.

Off-Road Recovery

You may find that your right wheels have dropped off the edge of a road onto the shoulder while you're driving.



If the level of the shoulder is only slightly below the pavement, recovery should be fairly easy. Ease off the accelerator and then, if there is nothing in the way, steer so that your vehicle straddles the edge of the pavement. You can turn the steering wheel up to one-quarter turn until the right front tire contacts the pavement edge. Then turn your steering wheel to go straight down the roadway.

Passing

The driver of a vehicle about to pass another on a two-lane highway waits for just the right moment, accelerates, moves around the vehicle ahead, then goes back into the right lane again. A simple maneuver?

Not necessarily! Passing another vehicle on a two-lane highway is a potentially dangerous move, since the passing vehicle occupies the same lane as oncoming traffic for several seconds. A miscalculation, an error in judgment, or a brief surrender to frustration or anger can suddenly put the passing driver face to face with the worst of all traffic accidents -- the head-on collision.

So here are some tips for passing:

- "Drive ahead." Look down the road, to the sides and to crossroads for situations that might affect your passing patterns. If you have any doubt whatsoever about making a successful pass, wait for a better time.
- Watch for traffic signs, pavement markings and lines. If you can see a sign up ahead that might indicate a turn or an intersection, delay your pass. A broken center line usually indicates it's all right to pass (providing the road ahead is clear). Never cross a solid line on your side of the lane or a double solid line, even if the road seems empty of approaching traffic.

- Do not get too close to the vehicle you want to pass while you're awaiting an opportunity. For one thing, following too closely reduces your area of vision, especially if you're following a larger vehicle. Also, you won't have adequate space if the vehicle ahead suddenly slows or stops. Keep back a reasonable distance.
- When it looks like a chance to pass is coming up, start to accelerate but stay in the right lane and don't get too close. Time your move so you will be increasing speed as the time comes to move into the other lane. If the way is clear to pass, you will have a "running start" that more than makes up for the distance you would lose by dropping back. And if something happens to cause you to cancel your pass, you need only slow down and drop back again and wait for another opportunity.
- If other cars are lined up to pass a slow vehicle, wait your turn. But take care that someone isn't trying to pass you as you pull out to pass the slow vehicle. Remember to glance over your shoulder and check the blind spot.
- Check your mirrors, glance over your shoulder, and start your left lane change signal before moving out of the right lane to pass. When you are far enough ahead of the passed vehicle to see its front in your inside mirror, activate your right lane change signal and move back into the right lane. (Remember that your right outside mirror is convex. The vehicle you just passed may seem to be farther away from you than it really is.)
- Try not to pass more than one vehicle at a time on two-lane roads. Reconsider before passing the next vehicle.
- Don't overtake a slowly moving vehicle too rapidly. Even though the brake lamps are not flashing, it may be slowing down or starting to turn.
- If you're being passed, make it easy for the following driver to get ahead of you. Perhaps you can ease a little to the right.

Loss of Control

Let's review what driving experts say about what happens when the three control systems (brakes, steering and acceleration) don't have enough friction where the tires meet the road to do what the driver has asked.

In any emergency, don't give up. Keep trying to steer and constantly seek an escape route or area of less danger.

Skidding

In a skid, a driver can lose control of the vehicle. Defensive drivers avoid most skids by taking reasonable care suited to existing conditions, and by not "overdriving" those conditions. But skids are always possible.

The three types of skids correspond to your vehicle's three control systems. In the braking skid, your wheels aren't rolling. In the steering or cornering skid, too much speed or steering in a curve causes tires to slip and lose cornering force. And in the acceleration skid, too much throttle causes the driving wheels to spin.

A cornering skid is best handled by easing your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Remember: Any traction control system helps avoid only the acceleration skid.

If your traction control system is off, then an acceleration skid is also best handled by easing your foot off the accelerator pedal.

If your vehicle starts to slide, ease your foot off the accelerator pedal and quickly steer the way you want the vehicle to go. If you start steering quickly enough, your vehicle may straighten out. Always be ready for a second skid if it occurs.

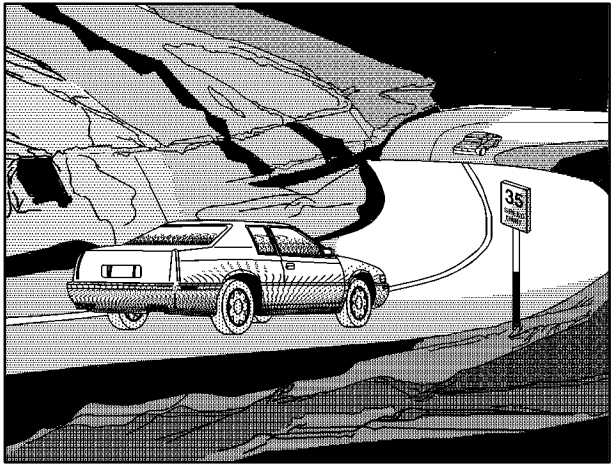
If you have Stabilitrak®, you may see the STABILITY SYS ENGAGED message on the Driver Information Center. See "Stability Sys Engaged Message" in the Index.

Of course, traction is reduced when water, snow, ice, gravel or other material is on the road. For safety, you'll want to slow down and adjust your driving to these conditions. It is important to slow down on slippery surfaces because stopping distance will be longer and vehicle control more limited.

While driving on a surface with reduced traction, try your best to avoid sudden steering, acceleration or braking (including engine braking by shifting to a lower gear). Any sudden changes could cause the tires to slide. You may not realize the surface is slippery until your vehicle is skidding. Learn to recognize warning clues -- such as enough water, ice or packed snow on the road to make a "mirrored surface" -- and slow down when you have any doubt.

Remember: Any anti-lock brake system (ABS) helps avoid only the braking skid.

Driving at Night



Night driving is more dangerous than day driving. One reason is that some drivers are likely to be impaired -- by alcohol or drugs, with night vision problems, or by fatigue.

Here are some tips on night driving.

- Drive defensively.
- Don't drink and drive.
- Since you can't see as well, you may need to slow down and keep more space between you and other vehicles.
- Slow down, especially on higher speed roads. Your headlamps can light up only so much road ahead.
- In remote areas, watch for animals.
- If you're tired, pull off the road in a safe place and rest.

No one can see as well at night as in the daytime. But as we get older these differences increase. A 50-year-old driver may require at least twice as much light to see the same thing at night as a 20-year-old.

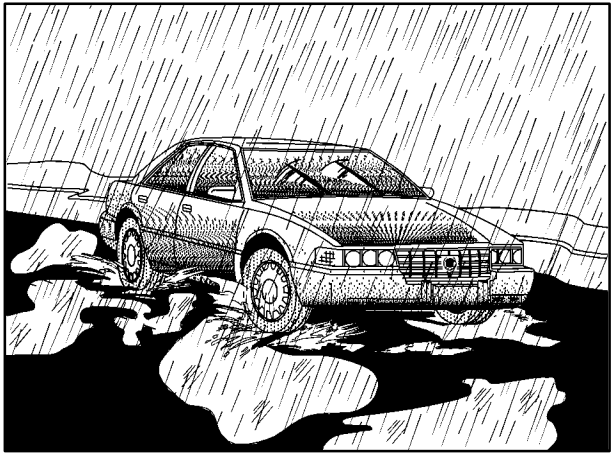
What you do in the daytime can also affect your night vision. For example, if you spend the day in bright sunshine you are wise to wear sunglasses. Your eyes will have less trouble adjusting to night. But if you're driving, don't wear sunglasses at night. They may cut down on glare from headlamps, but they also make a lot of things invisible.

You can be temporarily blinded by approaching headlamps. It can take a second or two, or even several seconds, for your eyes to readjust to the dark. When you are faced with severe glare (as from a driver who doesn't lower the high beams, or a vehicle with misaimed headlamps), slow down a little. Avoid staring directly into the approaching headlamps.

Keep your windshield and all the glass on your vehicle clean -- inside and out. Glare at night is made much worse by dirt on the glass. Even the inside of the glass can build up a film caused by dust. Dirty glass makes lights dazzle and flash more than clean glass would, making the pupils of your eyes contract repeatedly.

Remember that your headlamps light up far less of a roadway when you are in a turn or curve. Keep your eyes moving; that way, it's easier to pick out dimly lighted objects. Just as your headlamps should be checked regularly for proper aim, so should your eyes be examined regularly. Some drivers suffer from night blindness -- the inability to see in dim light -- and aren't even aware of it.

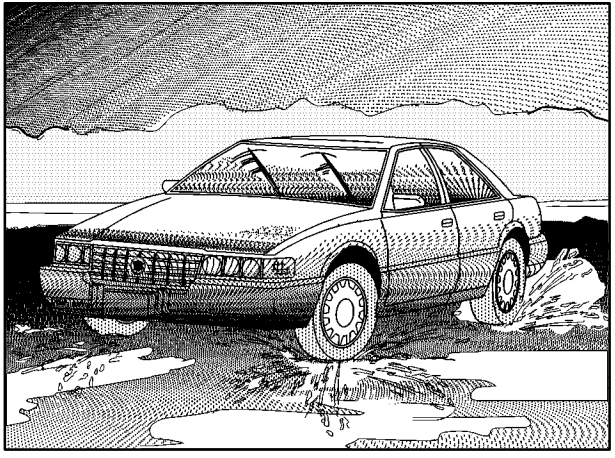
Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads



Rain and wet roads can mean driving trouble. On a wet road, you can't stop, accelerate or turn as well because your tire-to-road traction isn't as good as on dry roads. And, if your tires don't have much tread left, you'll get even less traction. It's always wise to go slower and be cautious if rain starts to fall while you are driving. The surface may get wet suddenly when your reflexes are tuned for driving on dry pavement.

The heavier the rain, the harder it is to see. Even if your windshield wiper blades are in good shape, a heavy rain can make it harder to see road signs and traffic signals, pavement markings, the edge of the road and even people walking.

It's wise to keep your windshield wiping equipment in good shape and keep your windshield washer tank filled with washer fluid. Replace your windshield wiper inserts when they show signs of streaking or missing areas on the windshield, or when strips of rubber start to separate from the inserts.



Driving too fast through large water puddles or even going through some car washes can cause problems, too. The water may affect your brakes. Try to avoid puddles. But if you can't, try to slow down before you hit them.

⚠ CAUTION:

Wet brakes can cause accidents. They won't work as well in a quick stop and may cause pulling to one side. You could lose control of the vehicle.

After driving through a large puddle of water or a car wash, apply your brake pedal lightly until your brakes work normally.

Hydroplaning

Hydroplaning is dangerous. So much water can build up under your tires that they can actually ride on the water. This can happen if the road is wet enough and you're going fast enough. When your vehicle is hydroplaning, it has little or no contact with the road.

Hydroplaning doesn't happen often. But it can if your tires do not have much tread or if the pressure in one or more is low. It can happen if a lot of water is standing on the road. If you can see reflections from trees, telephone poles or other vehicles, and raindrops "dimple" the water's surface, there could be hydroplaning.

Hydroplaning usually happens at higher speeds. There just isn't a hard and fast rule about hydroplaning. The best advice is to slow down when it is raining.

Driving Through Deep Standing Water

NOTICE:

If you drive too quickly through deep puddles or standing water, water can come in through your engine's air intake and badly damage your engine. Never drive through water that is slightly lower than the underbody of your vehicle. If you can't avoid deep puddles or standing water, drive through them very slowly.

Driving Through Flowing Water

⚠ CAUTION:

Flowing or rushing water creates strong forces. If you try to drive through flowing water, as you might at a low water crossing, your vehicle can be carried away. As little as six inches of flowing water can carry away a smaller vehicle. If this happens, you and other vehicle occupants could drown. Don't ignore police warning signs, and otherwise be very cautious about trying to drive through flowing water.

Some Other Rainy Weather Tips

- Besides slowing down, allow some extra following distance. And be especially careful when you pass another vehicle. Allow yourself more clear room ahead, and be prepared to have your view restricted by road spray.
- Have good tires with proper tread depth. See "Tires" in the Index.

City Driving

One of the biggest problems with city streets is the amount of traffic on them. You'll want to watch out for what the other drivers are doing and pay attention to traffic signals.

Here are ways to increase your safety in city driving:

- Know the best way to get to where you are going. Get a city map and plan your trip into an unknown part of the city just as you would for a cross-country trip.
- Try to use the freeways that rim and crisscross most large cities. You'll save time and energy. See the next part, "Freeway Driving."
- Treat a green light as a warning signal. A traffic light is there because the corner is busy enough to need it. When a light turns green, and just before you start to move, check both ways for vehicles that have not cleared the intersection or may be running the red light.

Freeway Driving

Mile for mile, freeways (also called thruways, parkways, expressways, turnpikes or superhighways) are the safest of all roads. But they have their own special rules.

The most important advice on freeway driving is: Keep up with traffic and keep to the right. Drive at the same speed most of the other drivers are driving. Too-fast or too-slow driving breaks a smooth traffic flow. Treat the left lane on a freeway as a passing lane.

At the entrance, there is usually a ramp that leads to the freeway. If you have a clear view of the freeway as you drive along the entrance ramp, you should begin to check traffic. Try to determine where you expect to blend with the flow. Try to merge into the gap at close to the prevailing speed. Switch on your turn signal, check your mirrors and glance over your shoulder as often as necessary. Try to blend smoothly with the traffic flow.

Once you are on the freeway, adjust your speed to the posted limit or to the prevailing rate if it's slower. Stay in the right lane unless you want to pass.

Before changing lanes, check your mirrors. Then use your turn signal.

Just before you leave the lane, glance quickly over your shoulder to make sure there isn't another vehicle in your "blind" spot.

Once you are moving on the freeway, make certain you allow a reasonable following distance. Expect to move slightly slower at night.

When you want to leave the freeway, move to the proper lane well in advance. If you miss your exit, do not, under any circumstances, stop and back up. Drive on to the next exit.

The exit ramp can be curved, sometimes quite sharply.

The exit speed is usually posted.

Reduce your speed according to your speedometer, not to your sense of motion. After driving for any distance at higher speeds, you may tend to think you are going slower than you actually are.

Before Leaving on a Long Trip

Make sure you're ready. Try to be well rested. If you must start when you're not fresh -- such as after a day's work -- don't plan to make too many miles that first part of the journey. Wear comfortable clothing and shoes you can easily drive in.

Is your vehicle ready for a long trip? If you keep it serviced and maintained, it's ready to go. If it needs service, have it done before starting out. Of course, you'll find experienced and able service experts in Cadillac dealerships all across North America. They'll be ready and willing to help if you need it.

Here are some things you can check before a trip:

- *Windshield Washer Fluid:* Is the reservoir full? Are all windows clean inside and outside?
- *Wiper Blades:* Are they in good shape?
- *Fuel, Engine Oil, Other Fluids:* Have you checked all levels?
- *Lamps:* Are they all working? Are the lenses clean?
- *Tires:* They are vitally important to a safe, trouble-free trip. Is the tread good enough for long-distance driving? Are the tires all inflated to the recommended pressure?
- *Weather Forecasts:* What's the weather outlook along your route? Should you delay your trip a short time to avoid a major storm system?
- *Maps:* Do you have up-to-date maps?

Highway Hypnosis

Is there actually such a condition as “highway hypnosis”? Or is it just plain falling asleep at the wheel? Call it highway hypnosis, lack of awareness, or whatever.

There is something about an easy stretch of road with the same scenery, along with the hum of the tires on the road, the drone of the engine, and the rush of the wind against the vehicle that can make you sleepy. Don’t let it happen to you! If it does, your vehicle can leave the road in *less than a second*, and you could crash and be injured.

What can you do about highway hypnosis?
First, be aware that it can happen.

Then here are some tips:

- Make sure your vehicle is well ventilated, with a comfortably cool interior.
- Keep your eyes moving. Scan the road ahead and to the sides. Check your rearview mirrors and your instruments frequently.
- If you get sleepy, pull off the road into a rest, service or parking area and take a nap, get some exercise, or both. For safety, treat drowsiness on the highway as an emergency.

Hill and Mountain Roads

Driving on steep hills or mountains is different from driving in flat or rolling terrain.

If you drive regularly in steep country, or if you're planning to visit there, here are some tips that can make your trips safer and more enjoyable.

- Keep your vehicle in good shape. Check all fluid levels and also the brakes, tires, cooling system and transaxle. These parts can work hard on mountain roads.
- Know how to go down hills. The most important thing to know is this: let your engine do some of the slowing down. Shift to a lower gear when you go down a steep or long hill.

⚠ CAUTION:

If you don't shift down, your brakes could get so hot that they wouldn't work well. You would then have poor braking or even none going down a hill. You could crash. Shift down to let your engine assist your brakes on a steep downhill slope.

⚠ CAUTION:

Coasting downhill in NEUTRAL (N) or with the ignition off is dangerous. Your brakes will have to do all the work of slowing down. They could get so hot that they wouldn't work well. You would then have poor braking or even none going down a hill. You could crash. Always have your engine running and your vehicle in gear when you go downhill.

- Know how to go uphill. You may want to shift down to a lower gear. The lower gears help cool your engine and transaxle, and you can climb the hill better.
- Stay in your own lane when driving on two-lane roads in hills or mountains. Don't swing wide or cut across the center of the road. Drive at speeds that let you stay in your own lane.
- As you go over the top of a hill, be alert. There could be something in your lane, like a stalled car or an accident.
- You may see highway signs on mountains that warn of special problems. Examples are long grades, passing or no-passing zones, a falling rocks area or winding roads. Be alert to these and take appropriate action.

Winter Driving

Here are some tips for winter driving:

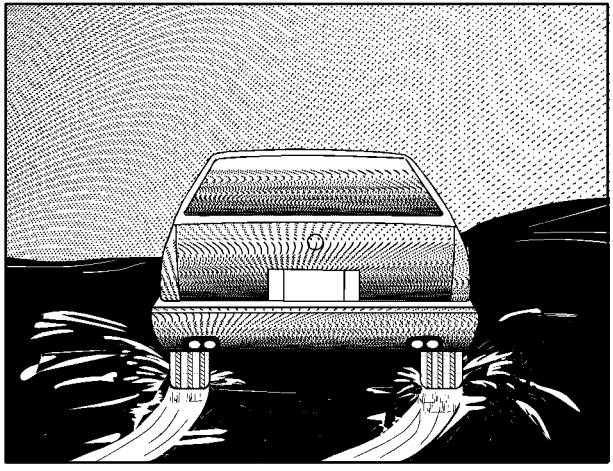
- Have your vehicle in good shape for winter.
- You may want to put winter emergency supplies in your trunk.

Include an ice scraper, a small brush or broom, a supply of windshield washer fluid, a rag, some winter outer clothing, a small shovel, a flashlight, a red cloth and a couple of reflective warning triangles. And, if you will be driving under severe conditions, include a small bag of sand, a piece of old carpet or a couple of burlap bags to help provide traction. Be sure you properly secure these items in your vehicle.

Driving on Snow or Ice

Most of the time, those places where your tires meet the road probably have good traction.

However, if there is snow or ice between your tires and the road, you can have a very slippery situation. You'll have a lot less traction or "grip" and will need to be very careful.



What's the worst time for this? "Wet ice." Very cold snow or ice can be slick and hard to drive on. But wet ice can be even more trouble because it may offer the least traction of all. You can get wet ice when it's about freezing (32°F; 0°C) and freezing rain begins to fall. Try to avoid driving on wet ice until salt and sand crews can get there.

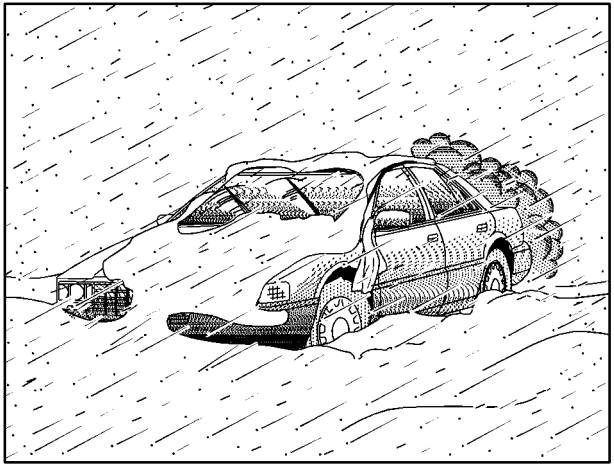
Whatever the condition -- smooth ice, packed, blowing or loose snow -- drive with caution.

Keep your traction control system on. It improves your ability to accelerate when driving on a slippery road. Even though your vehicle has a traction control system, you'll want to slow down and adjust your driving to the road conditions. See "Traction Control System" in the Index.

Your anti-lock brakes improve your vehicle's stability when you make a hard stop on a slippery road. Even though you have the anti-lock braking system, you'll want to begin stopping sooner than you would on dry pavement. See "Anti-Lock" in the Index.

- Allow greater following distance on any slippery road.
- Watch for slippery spots. The road might be fine until you hit a spot that's covered with ice. On an otherwise clear road, ice patches may appear in shaded areas where the sun can't reach: around clumps of trees, behind buildings or under bridges. Sometimes the surface of a curve or an overpass may remain icy when the surrounding roads are clear. If you see a patch of ice ahead of you, brake before you are on it. Try not to brake while you're actually on the ice, and avoid sudden steering maneuvers.

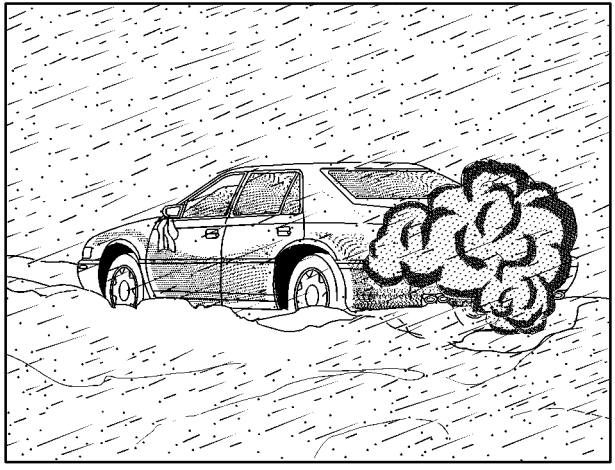
If You're Caught in a Blizzard



If you are stopped by heavy snow, you could be in a serious situation. You should probably stay with your vehicle unless you know for sure that you are near help and you can hike through the snow. Here are some things to do to summon help and keep yourself and your passengers safe:

- Turn on your hazard flashers.

- Tie a red cloth to your vehicle to alert police that you've been stopped by the snow.
- Put on extra clothing or wrap a blanket around you. If you have no blankets or extra clothing, make body insulators from newspapers, burlap bags, rags, floor mats -- anything you can wrap around yourself or tuck under your clothing to keep warm.



You can run the engine to keep warm, but be careful.

⚠ CAUTION:

Snow can trap exhaust gases under your vehicle. This can cause deadly CO (carbon monoxide) gas to get inside. CO could overcome you and kill you. You can't see it or smell it, so you might not know it is in your vehicle. Clear away snow from around the base of your vehicle, especially any that is blocking your exhaust pipe. And check around again from time to time to be sure snow doesn't collect there.

Open a window just a little on the side of the vehicle that's away from the wind. This will help keep CO out.

Run your engine only as long as you must. This saves fuel. When you run the engine, make it go a little faster than just idle. That is, push the accelerator slightly. This uses less fuel for the heat that you get and it keeps the battery charged. You will need a well-charged battery to restart the vehicle, and possibly for signaling later on with your headlamps. Let the heater run for a while.

Then, shut the engine off and close the window almost all the way to preserve the heat. Start the engine again and repeat this only when you feel really uncomfortable from the cold. But do it as little as possible. Preserve the fuel as long as you can. To help keep warm, you can get out of the vehicle and do some fairly vigorous exercises every half hour or so until help comes.

Recreational Vehicle Towing

Recreational vehicle towing means towing your vehicle behind another vehicle -- such as behind a motorhome. The two most common types of recreational vehicle towing are known as “dinghy towing” (towing your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground) and “dolly towing” (towing your vehicle with two wheels on the ground and two wheels up on a device known as a “dolly”).

With the proper preparation and equipment, many vehicles can be towed in these ways. See “Dinghy Towing” and “Dolly Towing,” following.

Here are some important things to consider before you do recreational vehicle towing:

- What’s the towing capacity of the towing vehicle? Be sure you read the tow vehicle manufacturer’s recommendations.
- How far will you tow? Some vehicles have restrictions on how far and how long they can tow.
- Do you have the proper towing equipment? See your dealer or trailering professional for additional advice and equipment recommendations.
- Is your vehicle ready to be towed? Just as you would prepare your vehicle for a long trip, you’ll want to make sure your vehicle is prepared to be towed. See “Before Leaving on a Long Trip” in the Index.

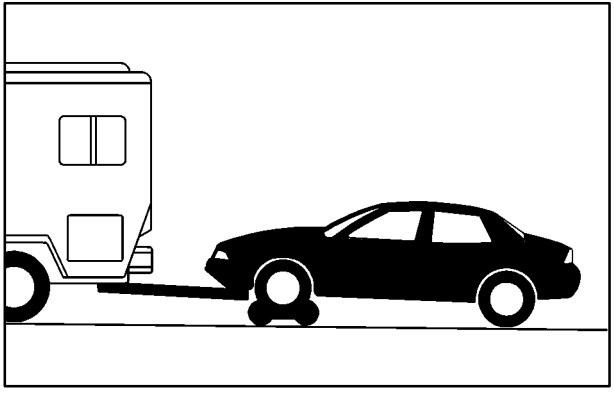
Dinghy Towing

NOTICE:

Towing your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground will damage drivetrain components.

Your vehicle was not designed to be towed with all four wheels on the ground. If your vehicle must be towed, you should use a dolly. See“Dolly Towing” later in this section for more information.

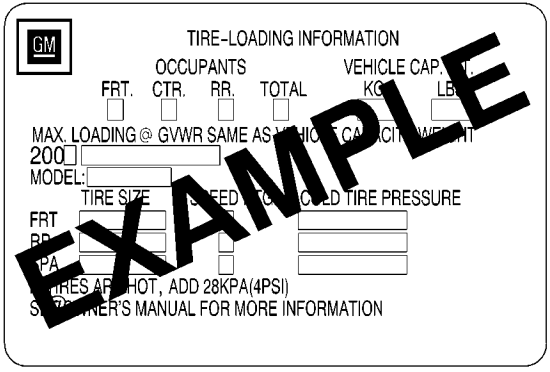
Dolly Towing



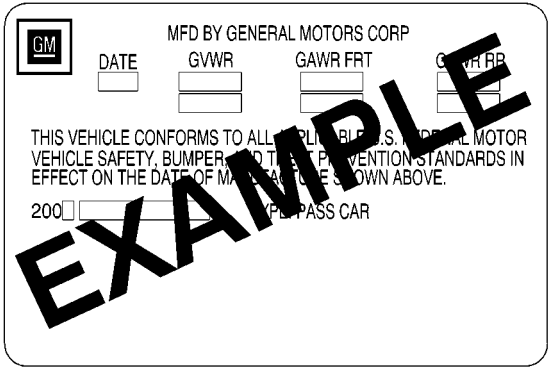
Your vehicle can be towed using a dolly. To tow your vehicle using a dolly, follow these steps:

1. Put the front wheels on the dolly.
2. Put the vehicle in PARK (P).
3. Set the parking brake and then remove the key.
4. Clamp the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position.
5. Release the parking brake.

Loading Your Vehicle



Two labels on your vehicle show how much weight it may properly carry. The Tire-Loading Information label found on the rear edge of the driver's door tells you the proper size, speed rating and recommended inflation pressures for the tires on your vehicle. It also gives you important information about the number of people that can be in your vehicle and the total weight that you can carry. This weight is called the Vehicle Capacity Weight and includes the weight of all occupants, cargo and all options not installed in the factory.



The other label is the Certification label, found on the rear edge of the driver's door. It tells you the gross weight capacity of your vehicle, called the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). The GVWR includes the weight of the vehicle, all occupants, fuel and cargo. Never exceed the GVWR for your vehicle, or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for either the front or rear axle.

If you do have a heavy load, you should spread it out. Don't carry more than 176 lbs. (80 kg) in your trunk.

⚠ CAUTION:

Do not load your vehicle any heavier than the GVWR, or either the maximum front or rear GAWR. If you do, parts on your vehicle can break, and it can change the way your vehicle handles. These could cause you to lose control and crash. Also, overloading can shorten the life of your vehicle.

NOTICE:

Your warranty does not cover parts or components that fail because of overloading.

If you put things inside your vehicle -- like suitcases, tools, packages, or anything else -- they will go as fast as the vehicle goes. If you have to stop or turn quickly, or if there is a crash, they'll keep going.

⚠ CAUTION:

Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash.

- **Put things in the trunk of your vehicle. In a trunk, put them as far forward as you can. Try to spread the weight evenly.**
- **Never stack heavier things, like suitcases, inside the vehicle so that some of them are above the tops of the seats.**
- **Don't leave an unsecured child restraint in your vehicle.**
- **When you carry something inside the vehicle, secure it whenever you can.**

Electronic Level Control

This feature keeps the rear of your vehicle level as the load changes. It's automatic -- you don't need to adjust anything.

Towing a Trailer

⚠ CAUTION:

If you don't use the correct equipment and drive properly, you can lose control when you pull a trailer. For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the brakes may not work well -- or even at all. You and your passengers could be seriously injured. You may also damage your vehicle; the resulting repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Pull a trailer only if you have followed all the steps in this section. Ask your dealer for advice and information about towing a trailer with your vehicle.

Your vehicle can tow a trailer if it is equipped with the proper trailer towing equipment. To identify what the vehicle trailering capacity is for your vehicle, you should read the information in "Weight of the Trailer" that appears later in this section. But trailering is different than just driving your vehicle by itself. Trailering means changes in handling, durability and fuel economy. Successful, safe trailering takes correct equipment, and it has to be used properly.

That's the reason for this part. In it are many time-tested, important trailering tips and safety rules. Many of these are important for your safety and that of your passengers. So please read this section carefully before you pull a trailer.

Load-pulling components such as the engine, transaxle, wheel assemblies and tires are forced to work harder against the drag of the added weight. The engine is required to operate at relatively higher speeds and under greater loads, generating extra heat. What's more, the trailer adds considerably to wind resistance, increasing the pulling requirements.

If You Do Decide To Pull A Trailer

If you do, here are some important points:

- There are many different laws, including speed limit restrictions, having to do with trailering. Make sure your rig will be legal, not only where you live but also where you'll be driving. A good source for this information can be state or provincial police.
- Consider using a sway control. You can ask a hitch dealer about sway controls.
- Don't tow a trailer at all during the first 1,000 miles (1 600 km) your new vehicle is driven. Your engine, axle or other parts could be damaged.
- Then, during the first 500 miles (800 km) that you tow a trailer, don't drive over 50 mph (80 km/h) and don't make starts at full throttle. This helps your engine and other parts of your vehicle wear in at the heavier loads.
- Obey speed limit restrictions when towing a trailer. Don't drive faster than the maximum posted speed for trailers, or no more than 55 mph (90 km/h), to save wear on your vehicle's parts.

Three important considerations have to do with weight:

- the weight of the trailer,
- the weight of the trailer tongue
- and the total weight on your vehicle's tires.

Weight of the Trailer

How heavy can a trailer safely be?

It should never weigh more than 1,000 lbs. (450 kg). This is the total maximum weight, including the load. But even that can be too heavy.

The maximum trailer weight for your vehicle can be determined from the Gross Combined Vehicle Weight (GCVW). The GCVW = curb weight + passenger's weight + cargo weight + trailer weight. The GCVW should never weigh more than 5, 900 lbs. (2 679 kg) total loaded vehicle and trailer.

It depends on how you plan to use your rig.
For example, speed, altitude, road grades, outside temperature and how much your vehicle is used to pull a trailer are all important. And, it can also depend on any special equipment that you have on your vehicle.

You can ask your dealer for our trailering information or advice, or you can write us at:

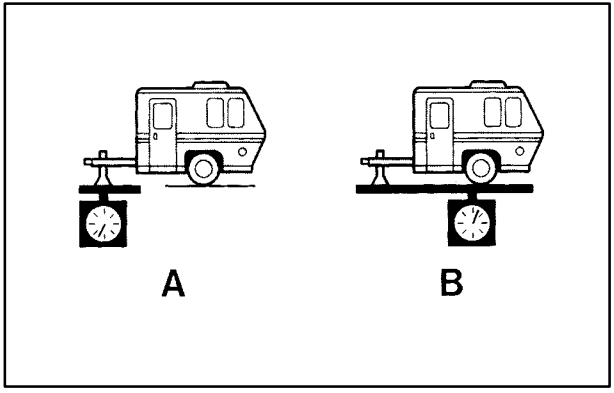
Cadillac Customer Assistance Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit, MI 48232-5169

In Canada, write to:

General Motors of Canada Limited
Customer Communication Centre, 163-005
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

Weight of the Trailer Tongue

The tongue load (A) of any trailer is an important weight to measure because it affects the total or gross weight of your vehicle. The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) includes the curb weight of the vehicle, any cargo you may carry in it, and the people who will be riding in the vehicle. And if you tow a trailer, you must add the tongue load to the GVW because your vehicle will be carrying that weight, too. See “Loading Your Vehicle” in the Index for more information about your vehicle’s maximum load capacity.



If you’re using a weight-carrying hitch or a weight-distributing hitch, the trailer tongue (A) should weigh 10-15 percent of the total loaded trailer weight (B).

After you’ve loaded your trailer, weigh the trailer and then the tongue, separately, to see if the weights are proper. If they aren’t, you may be able to get them right simply by moving some items around in the trailer.

Total Weight on Your Vehicle's Tires

Be sure your vehicle's tires are inflated to the upper limit for cold tires. You'll find these numbers on the Tire-Loading Information label at the rear edge of the driver's door or see "Loading Your Vehicle" in the Index. Then be sure you don't go over the GVW limit for your vehicle, including the weight of the trailer tongue.

Hitches

It's important to have the correct hitch equipment. Crosswinds, large trucks going by and rough roads are a few reasons why you'll need the right hitch. Here are some rules to follow:

- The rear bumper on your vehicle is not intended for hitches. Do not attach rental hitches or other bumper-type hitches to it. Use only a frame-mounted hitch that does not attach to the bumper.
- Will you have to make any holes in the body of your vehicle when you install a trailer hitch? If you do, then be sure to seal the holes later when you remove the hitch. If you don't seal them, deadly carbon monoxide (CO) from your exhaust can get into your vehicle. See "Carbon Monoxide" in the Index. Dirt and water can, too.

Safety Chains

You should always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer. Cross the safety chains under the tongue of the trailer so that the tongue will not drop to the road if it becomes separated from the hitch. Instructions about safety chains may be provided by the hitch manufacturer or by the trailer manufacturer. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for attaching safety chains and do not attach them to the bumper. Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your rig. And, never allow safety chains to drag on the ground.

Trailer Brakes

Because you have anti-lock brakes, don't try to tap into your vehicle's hydraulic brake system. If you do, both brake systems won't work well, or at all.

Driving with a Trailer

Towing a trailer requires a certain amount of experience. Before setting out for the open road, you'll want to get to know your rig. Acquaint yourself with the feel of handling and braking with the added weight of the trailer. And always keep in mind that the vehicle you are driving is now a good deal longer and not nearly as responsive as your vehicle is by itself.

Before you start, check the trailer hitch and platform (and attachments), safety chains, electrical connector, lamps, tires and mirror adjustment. If the trailer has electric brakes, start your vehicle and trailer moving and then apply the trailer brake controller by hand to be sure the brakes are working. This lets you check your electrical connection at the same time.

During your trip, check occasionally to be sure that the load is secure, and that the lamps and any trailer brakes are still working.

Following Distance

Stay at least twice as far behind the vehicle ahead as you would when driving your vehicle without a trailer. This can help you avoid situations that require heavy braking and sudden turns.

Passing

You'll need more passing distance up ahead when you're towing a trailer. And, because you're a good deal longer, you'll need to go much farther beyond the passed vehicle before you can return to your lane.

Backing Up

Hold the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand. Then, to move the trailer to the left, just move that hand to the left. To move the trailer to the right, move your hand to the right. Always back up slowly and, if possible, have someone guide you.

Making Turns

NOTICE:

Making very sharp turns while trailering could cause the trailer to come in contact with the vehicle. Your vehicle could be damaged. Avoid making very sharp turns while trailering.

When you're turning with a trailer, make wider turns than normal. Do this so your trailer won't strike soft shoulders, curbs, road signs, trees or other objects. Avoid jerky or sudden maneuvers. Signal well in advance.

Turn Signals When Towing a Trailer

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle may need a different turn signal flasher and/or extra wiring. Check with your dealer. The arrows on your instrument panel will flash whenever you signal a turn or lane change. Properly hooked up, the trailer lamps will also flash, telling other drivers you're about to turn, change lanes or stop.

When towing a trailer, the arrows on your instrument panel will flash for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burned out. Thus, you may think drivers behind you are seeing your signal when they are not. It's important to check occasionally to be sure the trailer bulbs are still working.

Driving On Grades

Reduce speed and shift to a lower gear *before* you start down a long or steep downgrade. If you don't shift down, you might have to use your brakes so much that they would get hot and no longer work well.

On a long uphill grade, shift down and reduce your speed to around 45 mph (70 km/h) or less to reduce the possibility of engine and transaxle overheating.

Parking on Hills

⚠ CAUTION:

You really should not park your vehicle, with a trailer attached, on a hill. If something goes wrong, your rig could start to move. People can be injured, and both your vehicle and the trailer can be damaged.

But if you ever have to park your rig on a hill, here's how to do it:

1. Apply your regular brakes, but do not shift into PARK (P).
2. Have someone place chocks behind the trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release the regular brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the regular brakes. Then shift into PARK (P) firmly and apply your parking brake.
5. Release the regular brakes.

When You Are Ready to Leave After Parking on a Hill

1. Apply your regular brakes and hold the pedal down while you:
   - start your engine,
   - shift into a gear, and
   - make sure the parking brake has released.
2. Let up on the brake pedal.
3. Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.
4. Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance When Trailer Towing

Your vehicle will need service more often when you're pulling a trailer. See the Maintenance Schedule for more on this. Things that are especially important in trailer operation are automatic transaxle fluid (don't overfill), engine oil, drive belt, cooling system and brake system. Each of these is covered in this manual, and the Index will help you find them quickly. If you're trailering, it's a good idea to review this information before you start your trip.

Check periodically to see that all hitch nuts and bolts are tight.

Engine Cooling When Trailer Towing

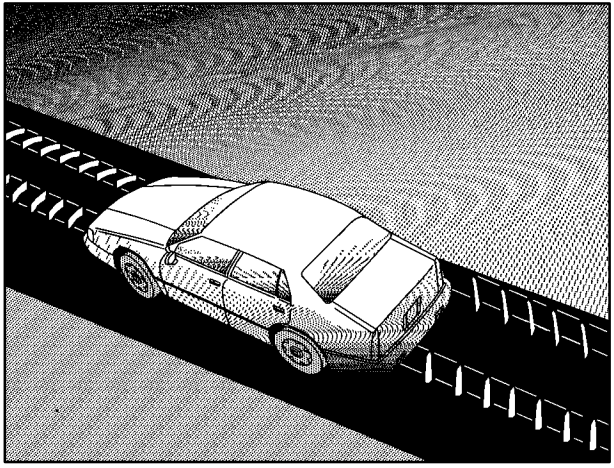
Your cooling system may temporarily overheat during severe operating conditions. See "Engine Overheating" in the Index.

Section 5 Problems on the Road

Here you'll find what to do about some problems that can occur on the road.

5-2 Hazard Warning Flashers
5-4 Other Warning Devices
5-4 Jump Starting
5-11 Towing Your Vehicle
5-11 Engine Overheating
5-14 Cooling System
5-20 If a Tire Goes Flat
5-21 Changing a Flat Tire
5-31 Compact Spare Tire
5-32 If You're Stuck: In Sand, Mud, Ice or Snow

Hazard Warning Flashers

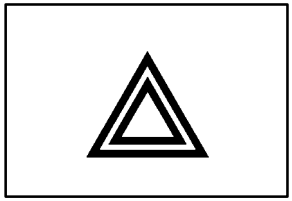


Your hazard warning flashers let you warn others. They also let police know you have a problem. Your front and rear turn signal lamps will flash on and off.

The hazard warning flasher button is located on the right side of the steering column, near the ignition switch.

The hazard warning flashers work no matter what position your key is in, and even if the key isn't in.

Press the button to make your front and rear turn signal lamps flash on and off.



This light on the instrument panel cluster will flash, indicating that the hazard warning flashers are on.

Pull out on the collar to turn the flashers off.

When the hazard warning flashers are on, your turn signals won't work.

Other Warning Devices

If you carry reflective triangles, you can set one up at the side of the road about 300 feet (100 m) behind your vehicle.

Jump Starting

If your battery has run down, you may want to use another vehicle and some jumper cables to start your vehicle. Be sure to follow the steps below to do it safely.

⚠ CAUTION:

Batteries can hurt you. They can be dangerous because:

- **They contain acid that can burn you.**
- **They contain gas that can explode or ignite.**
- **They contain enough electricity to burn you.**

If you don't follow these steps exactly, some or all of these things can hurt you.

NOTICE:

Ignoring these steps could result in costly damage to your vehicle that wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

The ACDelco® battery in your vehicle has a built-in hydrometer. Do not charge, test or jump start the battery if the hydrometer looks clear or light yellow. Replace the battery when there is a clear or light yellow hydrometer and a cranking complaint.

Trying to start your vehicle by pushing or pulling it won't work, and it could damage your vehicle.

1. Check the other vehicle. It must have a 12-volt battery with a negative ground system.

NOTICE:

If the other system isn't a 12-volt system with a negative ground, both vehicles can be damaged.

2. Get the vehicles close enough so the jumper cables can reach, but be sure the vehicles aren't touching each other. If they are, it could cause a ground connection you don't want. You wouldn't be able to start your vehicle, and the bad grounding could damage the electrical systems.

   To avoid the possibility of the vehicles rolling, set the parking brake firmly on both vehicles involved in the jump start procedure. Put an automatic transaxle in PARK (P) or a manual transaxle in NEUTRAL before setting the parking brake.

NOTICE:

If you leave your radio on, it could be badly damaged. The repairs wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

3. Turn off the ignition on both vehicles. Unplug unnecessary accessories plugged into the cigarette lighter. Turn off the radio and all lamps that aren't needed. This will avoid sparks and help save both batteries. And it could save your radio!

4. Open the hoods and locate the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal locations on the other vehicle. Your vehicle has a remote positive (+) jump starting terminal and a remote negative (-) jump starting terminal. You should always use these remote terminals instead of the terminals on the battery.

The remote positive (+) terminal is located in the engine compartment on the passenger's side of the vehicle. Lift the red plastic cap to access the terminal.

The remote negative (-) terminal is located near the power steering fluid reservoir. It is marked "GND (-)." See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

⚠ CAUTION:

An electric fan can start up even when the engine is not running and can injure you. Keep hands, clothing and tools away from any underhood electric fan.

⚠ CAUTION:

Using a match near a battery can cause battery gas to explode. People have been hurt doing this, and some have been blinded. Use a flashlight if you need more light.

Be sure the battery has enough water. You don't need to add water to the ACDelco® battery installed in every new GM vehicle. But if a battery has filler caps, be sure the right amount of fluid is there. If it is low, add water to take care of that first. If you don't, explosive gas could be present.

Battery fluid contains acid that can burn you. Don't get it on you. If you accidentally get it in your eyes or on your skin, flush the place with water and get medical help immediately.

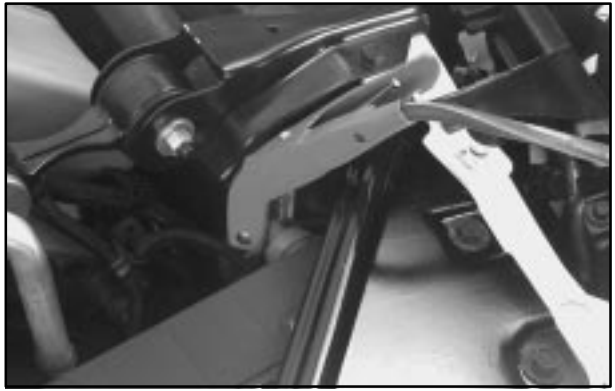
⚠ CAUTION:

Fans or other moving engine parts can injure you badly. Keep your hands away from moving parts once the engine is running.

5. Check that the jumper cables don't have loose or missing insulation. If they do, you could get a shock. The vehicles could be damaged, too.

   Before you connect the cables, here are some basic things you should know. Positive (+) will go to positive (+) or to a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one. Negative (-) will go to a heavy, unpainted metal engine part or to a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

   Don't connect positive (+) to the negative (-) or you will get a short that would damage the battery and maybe other parts, too. And don't connect the negative (-) cable to negative (-) terminal on the dead battery because this can cause sparks.



6. Connect the red positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal location of the vehicle with the dead battery. Use a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.

7. Don’t let the other end touch metal. Connect it to the positive (+) terminal location of the vehicle with the good battery. Use a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.

8. Now connect the black negative (-) cable to the negative (-) terminal location of the vehicle with the good battery. Use a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

Don’t let the other end of the cable touch anything until the next step. The other end of the negative (-) cable *doesn’t* go to the dead battery. It goes to a heavy, unpainted metal engine part or to a remote negative (-) terminal on the vehicle with the dead battery.

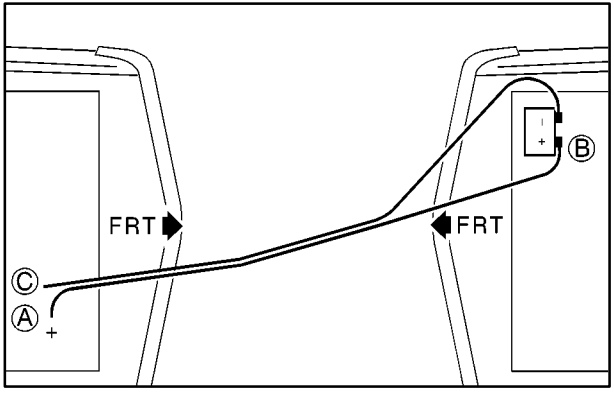
9. Connect the other end of the negative (-) cable to the remote negative (-) terminal marked “GND (-)” on the vehicle with the dead battery.

10. Now start the vehicle with the good battery and run the engine for awhile.

11. Try to start the vehicle with the dead battery. If it won’t start after a few tries, it probably needs service.

NOTICE:

Damage to your vehicle may result from electrical shorting if jumper cables are removed incorrectly. To prevent electrical shorting, take care that the cables don’t touch each other or any other metal period. The repairs wouldn’t be covered by your warranty.



Jumper Cable Removal

A. Dead Battery or Remote Positive (+) Terminal

B. Good Battery or Remote Positive (+) and Remote Negative (-) Terminals

C. Heavy, Unpainted Metal Engine Part or Remote Negative (-) Terminal (GND)

To disconnect the jumper cables from both vehicles, do the following:

1. Disconnect the black negative (-) cable the vehicle that had the dead battery.
2. Disconnect the black negative (-) cable from the vehicle with the good battery.
3. Disconnect the red positive (+) cable from the vehicle with the good battery.
4. Disconnect the red positive (+) cable from the other vehicle.
5. Return the remote positive (+) terminal cover to its original position.

Towing Your Vehicle

Consult your dealer or a professional towing service if you need to have your disabled vehicle towed. See “Roadside Assistance” in the Index. If you want to tow your vehicle behind another vehicle for recreational purposes (such as behind a motorhome), see “Recreational Vehicle Towing” in the Index.

Engine Overheating

You will find an ENGINE COOLANT HOT, IDLE ENGINE message or an ENGINE OVERHEATED, STOP ENGINE message on the Driver Information Center (DIC). You will also hear a chime. There is also an engine temperature warning light and/or gage on the instrument panel. See “Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light” or “Engine Coolant Temperature Gage” in the Index.

Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode

If an overheated engine condition exists and the message ENGINE OVERHEATED, STOP ENGINE is displayed, an overheat protection mode which alternates firing groups of cylinders helps prevent engine damage. In this mode, you will notice a loss in power and engine performance. This operating mode allows your vehicle to be driven to a safe place in an emergency; you may drive up to 50 miles (80 km). Driving extended miles (km) and/or towing a trailer in the overheat protection mode should be avoided.

NOTICE:

After driving in the overheated engine protection operating mode, to avoid engine damage, allow the engine to cool before attempting any repair. The engine oil will be severely degraded. Repair the cause of coolant loss, change the oil and reset the oil life system. See “Engine Oil” in the Index.

If Steam Is Coming From Your Engine

⚠ CAUTION:

Steam from an overheated engine can burn you badly, even if you just open the hood. Stay away from the engine if you see or hear steam coming from it. Just turn it off and get everyone away from the vehicle until it cools down. Wait until there is no sign of steam or coolant before you open the hood.

If you keep driving when your engine is overheated, the liquids in it can catch fire. You or others could be badly burned. Stop your engine if it overheats, and get out of the vehicle until the engine is cool. See "Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode" in the Index.

NOTICE:

If your engine catches fire because you keep driving with no coolant, your vehicle can be badly damaged. The costly repairs would not be covered by your warranty. See "Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode" in the Index.

If No Steam Is Coming From Your Engine

An overheat warning, along with a low coolant message, can indicate a serious problem. See "Low Coolant Message" in the Index.

If you get an engine overheat warning with no low coolant message, but see or hear no steam, the problem may not be too serious. Sometimes the engine can get a little too hot when you:

- Climb a long hill on a hot day.
- Stop after high-speed driving.
- Idle for long periods in traffic.
- Tow a trailer.

If you get the overheat warning with no sign of steam, try this for a minute or so:

1. If your air conditioner is on, turn it off.
2. Set the temperature control to the highest heat setting and open the windows, as necessary.
3. If you're in a traffic jam, shift to NEUTRAL (N); otherwise, shift to the highest gear while driving -- AUTOMATIC OVERDRIVE (Ⓓ) or THIRD (3).

If you no longer have the overheat warning, you can drive. Just to be safe, drive slower for about 10 minutes. If the warning doesn't come back on, you can drive normally.

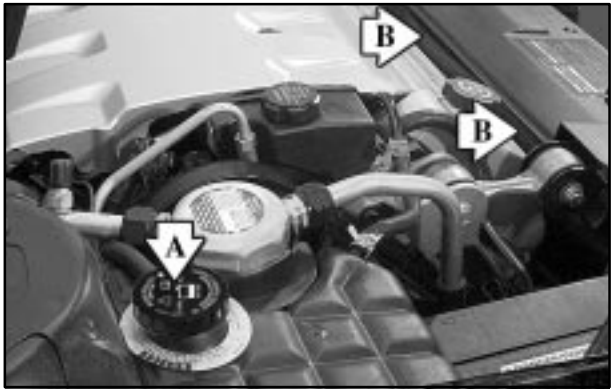
If the warning continues, pull over, stop, and park your vehicle right away.

If there's still no sign of steam, idle the engine for three minutes while you're parked. If you still have the warning, *turn off the engine and get everyone out of the vehicle* until it cools down. Also, see "Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode" listed previously in this section.

You may decide not to lift the hood but to get service help right away.

Cooling System

When you decide it's safe to lift the hood, here's what you'll see:



A. Coolant Surge Tank with Pressure Cap

B. Electric Engine Fans

⚠ CAUTION:

An electric engine cooling fan under the hood can start up even when the engine is not running and can injure you. Keep hands, clothing and tools away from any underhood electric fan.

If the coolant inside the coolant surge tank is boiling, don't do anything else until it cools down. The vehicle should be parked on a level surface.

A low coolant level should be indicated by a CHECK COOLANT LEVEL message on the Driver Information Center. If it is, you may have a leak at the pressure cap or in the radiator hoses, heater hoses, radiator, water pump or somewhere else in the cooling system.

⚠ CAUTION:

Heater and radiator hoses, and other engine parts, can be very hot. Don't touch them. If you do, you can be burned.

Don't run the engine if there is a leak. If you run the engine, it could lose all coolant. That could cause an engine fire, and you could be burned. Get any leak fixed before you drive the vehicle.

If there seems to be no leak, with the engine on, check to see if the electric engine cooling fans are running. If the engine is overheating, both fans should be running. If they aren't, your vehicle needs service.

NOTICE:

Engine damage from running your engine without coolant isn't covered by your warranty. See "Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode" in the Index.

NOTICE:

When adding coolant, it is important that you use only DEX-COOL® (silicate-free) coolant.

If coolant other than DEX-COOL is added to the system, premature engine, heater core or radiator corrosion may result. In addition, the engine coolant will require change sooner -- at 30,000 miles (50 000 km) or 24 months, whichever occurs first. Damage caused by the use of coolant other than DEX-COOL® is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

How to Add Coolant to the Coolant Surge Tank

If you haven't found a problem yet, check to see if coolant is visible in the surge tank. If coolant is visible but the coolant level isn't at the proper level (2.5 inches (6.4 cm) below the base of the fill neck), add a 50/50 mixture of *clean, drinkable water* and DEX-COOL® coolant at the coolant surge tank, but be sure the cooling system, including the coolant surge tank pressure cap, is cool before you do it. See "Engine Coolant" in the Index for more information.

If no coolant is visible in the surge tank, add coolant as follows:

⚠ CAUTION:

Steam and scalding liquids from a hot cooling system can blow out and burn you badly. They are under pressure, and if you turn the coolant surge tank pressure cap -- even a little -- they can come out at high speed.

CAUTION: (Continued)

CAUTION: (Continued)

Never turn the cap when the cooling system, including the coolant surge tank pressure cap, is hot. Wait for the cooling system and coolant surge tank pressure cap to cool if you ever have to turn the pressure cap.

⚠ CAUTION:

Adding only plain water to your cooling system can be dangerous. Plain water, or some other liquid such as alcohol, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. Your vehicle's coolant warning system is set for the proper coolant mixture. With plain water or the wrong mixture, your engine could get too hot but you wouldn't get the overheat warning. Your engine could catch fire and you or others could be burned. Use a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL® coolant.

NOTICE:

In cold weather, water can freeze and crack the engine, radiator, heater core and other parts. So use the recommended coolant.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be burned if you spill coolant on hot engine parts. Coolant contains ethylene glycol and it will burn if the engine parts are hot enough. Don't spill coolant on a hot engine.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface. You can remove the coolant surge tank pressure cap when the cooling system, including the coolant surge tank pressure cap and upper radiator hose, is no longer hot. Turn the pressure cap slowly counterclockwise (left) until it first stops. (Don’t press down while turning the pressure cap.)

   If you hear a hiss, wait for that to stop.
   A hiss means there is still some pressure left.

2. Then keep turning the cap, but now push down as you turn it. Remove the pressure cap.

3. Then fill the coolant surge tank with the proper mixture, to the base of the filler neck.

4. With the coolant surge tank pressure cap off, start the engine and let it run until you can feel the upper radiator hose getting hot. Watch out for the engine cooling fans.

   By this time, the coolant level inside the coolant surge tank may be lower. If the level is lower, add more of the proper mixture to the coolant surge tank until the level reaches about 2.5 inches (6.4 cm) below the base of the filler neck.

5. Then replace the pressure cap. Be sure the arrow on the pressure cap lines up like this.

Start the engine and allow it to warm up. If the CHECK COOLANT LEVEL message does not appear on the Driver Information Center, coolant is at the proper fill level. If a CHECK COOLANT LEVEL message does appear, repeat Steps 1 to 3 and reinstall the pressure cap or see your dealer.

If a Tire Goes Flat

It's unusual for a tire to "blow out" while you're driving, especially if you maintain your tires properly. If air goes out of a tire, it's much more likely to leak out slowly. But if you should ever have a "blowout," here are a few tips about what to expect and what to do:

If a front tire fails, the flat tire will create a drag that pulls the vehicle toward that side. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and grip the steering wheel firmly. Steer to maintain lane position, and then gently brake to a stop well out of the traffic lane.

A rear blowout, particularly on a curve, acts much like a skid and may require the same correction you'd use in a skid. In any rear blowout, remove your foot from the accelerator pedal. Get the vehicle under control by steering the way you want the vehicle to go. It may be very bumpy and noisy, but you can still steer. Gently brake to a stop -- well off the road if possible.

If a tire goes flat, the next part shows how to use your jacking equipment to change a flat tire safely.

Changing a Flat Tire

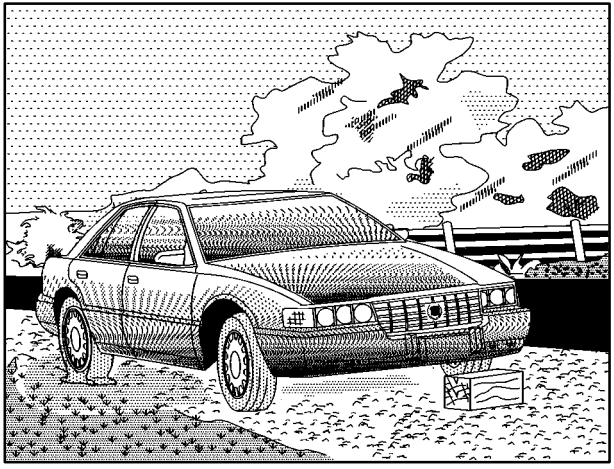
If a tire goes flat, avoid further tire and wheel damage by driving slowly to a level place. Turn on your hazard warning flashers.

⚠ CAUTION:

Changing a tire can cause an injury. The vehicle can slip off the jack and roll over you or other people. You and they could be badly injured. Find a level place to change your tire. To help prevent the vehicle from moving:

1. **Put the shift lever in PARK (P).**
2. **Set the parking brake firmly.**
3. **Turn off the engine.**

To be even more certain the vehicle won't move, you can put blocks at the front and rear of the tire farthest away from the one being changed. That would be the tire on the other side of the vehicle, at the opposite end.



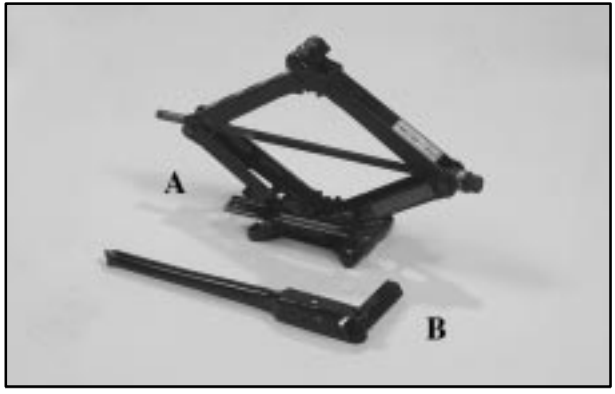
The following steps will tell you how to use the jack and change a tire.

Removing the Spare Tire and Tools

The equipment you'll need is in the trunk. Pull the carpeting from the floor of the trunk. Turn the retainer (center dial) on the compact spare tire cover counterclockwise to remove it. Lift and remove the cover. (See "Compact Spare Tire" in the Index for more information about the compact spare.)

Lift up the compact spare tire to remove it from the trunk.

Turn the nut holding the jack and wheel wrench counterclockwise and remove it. Then remove the jack and wrench.



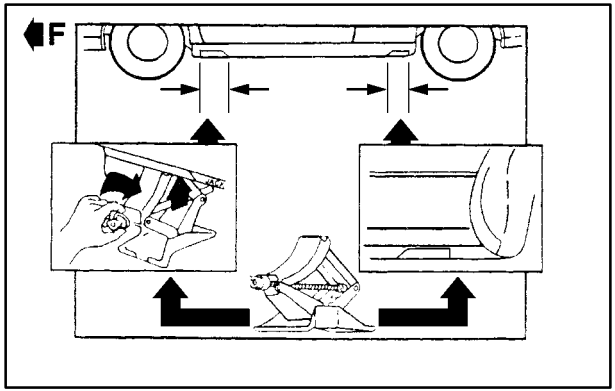
The tools you'll be using include the jack (A) and the wheel wrench (B).

Removing the Wheel Cover

There is a center wheel cover on the aluminum wheel. Using the flat end of the wheel wrench, gently pry the wheel cover off. Be careful not to scratch the aluminum wheel edge and don't try to remove it with your hands.

Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the Spare Tire

1. Using the wheel wrench, loosen all the wheel nuts. Don't remove them yet.



2. Find the jacking location from the diagram above and corresponding cutouts in the plastic molding.

⚠ CAUTION:

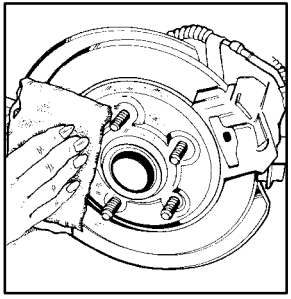
Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack, you could be badly injured or killed. Never get under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.

⚠ CAUTION:

Raising your vehicle with the jack improperly positioned can damage the vehicle and even make the vehicle fall. To help avoid personal injury and vehicle damage, be sure to fit the jack lift head into the proper location before raising the vehicle.

3. Attach the wheel wrench to the jack. Turn the wheel wrench counterclockwise to lower the jack lift head until the jack fits under the vehicle.
4. Position the jack under the vehicle and raise the jack lift head until it fits firmly into the notch in the vehicle's frame nearest the flat tire.
5. Put the compact spare tire near you.

6. Raise the vehicle by turning the wheel wrench clockwise. Raise the vehicle far enough off the ground so that the flat tire can be removed and the compact spare tire will fit on the wheel mounting surface.
7. Remove all wheel nuts and take off the flat tire.



8. Remove any rust or dirt from the wheel bolts, mounting surfaces and spare wheel.

⚠ CAUTION:

Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you can use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if you need to, to get all the rust or dirt off.

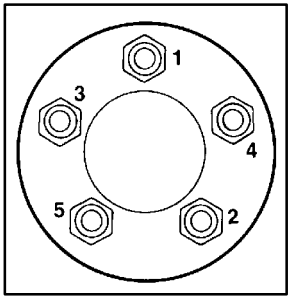
⚠ CAUTION:

Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. If you do, the nuts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.

9. Place the spare on the wheel-mounting surface.

10. Reinstall the wheel nuts with the rounded end of the nuts toward the wheel. Tighten each nut by hand until the wheel is held against the hub.

11. Lower the vehicle by turning the wheel wrench counterclockwise. Lower the jack completely.



12. Tighten the wheel nuts firmly in a crisscross sequence as shown.

⚠ CAUTION:

Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to become loose and even come off. This could lead to an accident. Be sure to use the correct wheel nuts. If you have to replace them, be sure to get new GM original equipment wheel nuts.

Stop somewhere as soon as you can and have the nuts tightened with a torque wrench to 100 lb-ft (140 N·m).

NOTICE:

Improperly tightened wheel nuts can lead to brake pulsation and rotor damage. To avoid expensive brake repairs, evenly tighten the wheel nuts in the proper sequence and to the proper torque specification.

Don't try to put a wheel cover on your compact spare tire. It won't fit. Store the wheel cover in the trunk until you have the flat tire repaired or replaced.

NOTICE:

Wheel covers won't fit on your compact spare. If you try to put a wheel cover on your compact spare, you could damage the cover or the compact spare.

Storing the Flat Tire and Tools

⚠ CAUTION:

Storing a jack, a tire or other equipment in the passenger compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

After you've put the compact spare tire on your vehicle, you'll need to store the flat tire in your trunk. Put the flat tire in the trunk so the side that faces out when it is on the vehicle is facing down. The full-size tire will not fit down into the well.

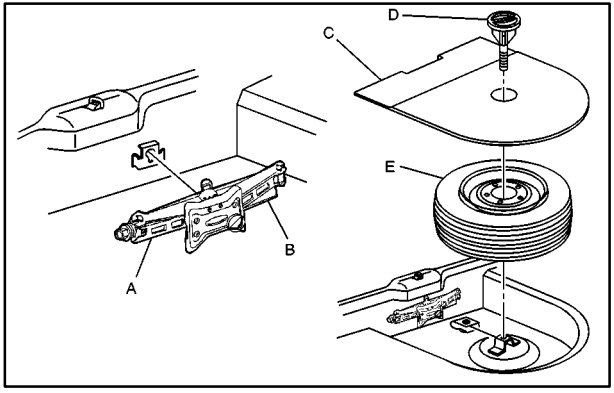
Secure the tire with the retainer that was used to hold the compact spare in place. Store the cover as far forward as possible.

Storing the Spare Tire and Tools

⚠ CAUTION:

Storing a jack, a tire or other equipment in the passenger compartment of the vehicle could cause injury. In a sudden stop or collision, loose equipment could strike someone. Store all these in the proper place.

The compact spare is for temporary use only. Replace the compact spare tire with a full-size tire as soon as you can. See the storage instructions label to replace your compact spare into your trunk properly.



A. Jack
B. Wheel Wrench
C. Spare Tire Cover
D. Retainer
E. Compact Spare Tire

Compact Spare Tire

Although the compact spare tire was fully inflated when your vehicle was new, it can lose air after a time. Check the inflation pressure regularly. It should be 60 psi (420 kPa).

After installing the compact spare on your vehicle, you should stop as soon as possible and make sure your spare tire is correctly inflated. The compact spare is made to perform well at speeds up to 65 mph (105 km/h) for distances up to 3,000 miles (5 000 km), so you can finish your trip and have your full-size tire repaired or replaced where you want. Of course, it's best to replace your spare with a full-size tire as soon as you can. Your spare will last longer and be in good shape in case you need it again.

NOTICE:

When the compact spare is installed, don't take your vehicle through an automatic car wash with guide rails. The compact spare can get caught on the rails. That can damage the tire and wheel, and maybe other parts of your vehicle.

Don't use your compact spare on other vehicles.

And don't mix your compact spare tire or wheel with other wheels or tires. They won't fit. Keep your spare tire and its wheel together.

NOTICE:

Tire chains won't fit your compact spare. Using them can damage your vehicle and can damage the chains too. Don't use tire chains on your compact spare.

If You're Stuck: In Sand, Mud, Ice or Snow

In order to free your vehicle when it is stuck, you will need to spin the wheels, but you don't want to spin your wheels too fast. The method known as "rocking" can help you get out when you're stuck, but you must use caution.

⚠ CAUTION:

If you let your tires spin at high speed, they can explode, and you or others could be injured. And, the transaxle or other parts of the vehicle can overheat. That could cause an engine compartment fire or other damage. When you're stuck, spin the wheels as little as possible. Don't spin the wheels above 35 mph (55 km/h) as shown on the speedometer.

NOTICE:

Spinning your wheels can destroy parts of your vehicle as well as the tires. If you spin the wheels too fast while shifting your transaxle back and forth, you can destroy your transaxle.

For information about using tire chains on your vehicle, see "Tire Chains" in the Index.

Rocking Your Vehicle To Get It Out

First, turn your steering wheel left and right. That will clear the area around your front wheels. You should turn your traction control system off. See "Traction Control System" in the Index. Then shift back and forth between REVERSE (R) and a forward gear, spinning the wheels as little as possible. Release the accelerator pedal while you shift, and press lightly on the accelerator pedal when the transaxle is in gear. By slowly spinning your wheels in the forward and reverse directions, you will cause a rocking motion that may free your vehicle.
If that doesn't get you out after a few tries, you may need to be towed out. If you do need to be towed out, see "Towing Your Vehicle" in the Index.

Section 6 Service and Appearance Care

Here you will find information about the care of your vehicle. This section begins with service and fuel information, and then it shows how to check important fluid and lubricant levels. There is also technical information about your vehicle, and a part devoted to its appearance care.

6-2 Service
6-3 Fuel
6-5 Fuels in Foreign Countries
6-6 Filling Your Tank
6-9 Filling a Portable Fuel Container
6-9 Checking Things Under the Hood
6-12 Engine Oil
6-17 Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
6-20 Automatic Transaxle Fluid
6-24 Engine Coolant
6-29 Windshield Washer Fluid
6-30 Brakes
6-33 Battery
6-34 Bulb Replacement
6-40 Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement
6-41 Tires
6-50 Appearance Care
6-50 Cleaning the Inside of Your Vehicle
6-52 Care of Safety Belts
6-52 Cleaning Glass Surfaces
6-53 Cleaning the Outside of the Windshield and Wiper Blades
6-53 Weatherstrips
6-53 Cleaning the Outside of Your Vehicle
6-55 Cleaning Aluminum or Chrome-Plated Wheels (If Equipped)
6-55 Cleaning Tires
6-55 Sheet Metal Damage
6-56 Underbody Maintenance
6-56 Chemical Paint Spotting
6-57 GM Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials
6-58 Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
6-59 Electrical System
6-68 Replacement Bulbs
6-68 Capacities and Specifications
6-69 Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts

Service

Your dealer knows your vehicle best and wants you to be happy with it. We hope you'll go to your dealer for all your service needs. You'll get genuine GM parts and GM-trained and supported service people.

We hope you'll want to keep your GM vehicle all GM. Genuine GM parts have one of these marks:

ACDelco

GENUINE GM Parts

GM Goodwrench

Doing Your Own Service Work

If you want to do some of your own service work, you'll want to use the proper service manual. It tells you much more about how to service your vehicle than this manual can. To order the proper service manual, see "Service and Owner Publications" in the Index.

Your vehicle has an air bag system. Before attempting to do your own service work, see "Servicing Your Air Bag-Equipped Vehicle" in the Index.

You should keep a record with all parts receipts and list the mileage and the date of any service work you perform. See "Maintenance Record" in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be injured and your vehicle could be damaged if you try to do service work on a vehicle without knowing enough about it.

- **Be sure you have sufficient knowledge, experience, the proper replacement parts and tools before you attempt any vehicle maintenance task.**
- **Be sure to use the proper nuts, bolts and other fasteners. “English” and “metric” fasteners can be easily confused. If you use the wrong fasteners, parts can later break or fall off. You could be hurt.**

Adding Equipment to the Outside of Your Vehicle

Things you might add to the outside of your vehicle can affect the airflow around it. This may cause wind noise and affect windshield washer performance. Check with your dealer before adding equipment to the outside of your vehicle.

Fuel

Gasoline Octane

Use regular unleaded gasoline with a posted octane of 87 or higher. However, for best performance and for trailer towing, you may wish to use middle grade or premium unleaded gasoline. If the octane is less than 87, you may get a heavy knocking noise when you drive. If it is bad enough, it can damage your engine.

Gasoline Specifications

It is recommended that gasoline meet specifications which were developed by the American Automobile Manufacturers Association and endorsed by the Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers' Association for better vehicle performance and engine protection. Gasolines meeting these specifications could provide improved driveability and emission control system performance compared to other gasolines.

Canada Only

In Canada, look for the "Auto Makers' Choice" label on the fuel pump.

California Fuel

If your vehicle is certified to meet California Emission Standards (see the underhood emission control label), it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. If this fuel is 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 may turn on (see "Malfunction Indicator Lamp" in the Index) and your vehicle may fail a smog-check test. If this occurs, return to your authorized GM dealer for diagnosis. If it is determined that the condition is caused by the type of fuel used, repairs may not be covered by your warranty.

Additives

Some gasolines that are not reformulated for low emissions may contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT); ask the attendant where you buy gasoline whether the fuel contains MMT. General Motors does not recommend the use of such gasolines.

Fuels containing MMT can reduce the life of spark plugs and the performance of the emission control system may be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp may turn on. If this occurs, return to your authorized GM dealer for service.

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

NOTICE:

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

Fuels in Foreign Countries

If you plan on driving in another country outside the United States or Canada, the proper fuel may be hard to find. Never use leaded gasoline or any other fuel not recommended in the previous text on fuel. Costly repairs caused by use of improper fuel wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

To check on fuel availability, ask an auto club, or contact a major oil company that does business in the country where you'll be driving.

Filling Your Tank

⚠ CAUTION:

Gasoline vapor is highly flammable. It burns violently, and that can cause very bad injuries. Don't smoke if you're near gasoline or refueling your vehicle. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from gasoline.

The fuel cap is located behind a hinged door on the driver's side of the vehicle.

The fuel door release is located above the radio on the Driver Information Center (DIC) and on the remote keyless entry transmitter.

These buttons work only when the shift lever is in PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) and the VALET lockout switch is in OFF.

An alternate fuel door release is located inside of the trunk on the driver's side. Pull it to release the fuel door.

While refueling, hang the fuel cap by the tether from the hook on the filler door.

To remove the fuel cap, turn it slowly to the left (counterclockwise). The fuel cap has a spring in it; if you let go of the cap too soon, it will spring back to the right.

⚠ CAUTION:

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

Be careful not to spill gasoline. Clean gasoline from painted surfaces as soon as possible. See "Cleaning the Outside of Your Vehicle" in the Index.

When you put the fuel cap back on, turn it to the right (clockwise) until you hear a clicking sound. Make sure you fully install the cap. The diagnostic system can determine if the fuel cap has been left off or improperly installed. This would allow fuel to evaporate into the atmosphere. See "Malfunction Indicator Lamp" in the Index.

The CHECK GAS CAP message will come on if the fuel cap is not properly reinstalled.

NOTICE:

If you need a new fuel cap, be sure to get the right type. Your dealer can get one for you.
If you get the wrong type, it may not fit properly. This may cause your malfunction indicator lamp to light and may damage your fuel tank and emissions system. See "Malfunction Indicator Lamp" in the Index.

Filling a Portable Fuel Container

⚠ CAUTION:

Never fill a portable fuel container while it is in your vehicle. Static electricity discharge from the container can ignite the gasoline vapor. You can be badly burned and your vehicle damaged if this occurs. To help avoid injury to you and others:

- **Dispense gasoline only into approved containers.**
- **Do not fill a container while it is inside a vehicle, in a vehicle's trunk, pickup bed or on any surface other than the ground.**
- **Bring the fill nozzle in contact with the inside of the fill opening before operating the nozzle. Contact should be maintained until the filling is complete.**
- **Don't smoke while pumping gasoline.**

Checking Things Under the Hood

⚠ CAUTION:

An electric fan under the hood can start up and injure you even when the engine is not running. Keep hands, clothing and tools away from any underhood electric fan.

⚠ CAUTION:

Things that burn can get on hot engine parts and start a fire. These include liquids like gasoline, oil, coolant, brake fluid, windshield washer and other fluids, and plastic or rubber. You or others could be burned. Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine.

Hood Release

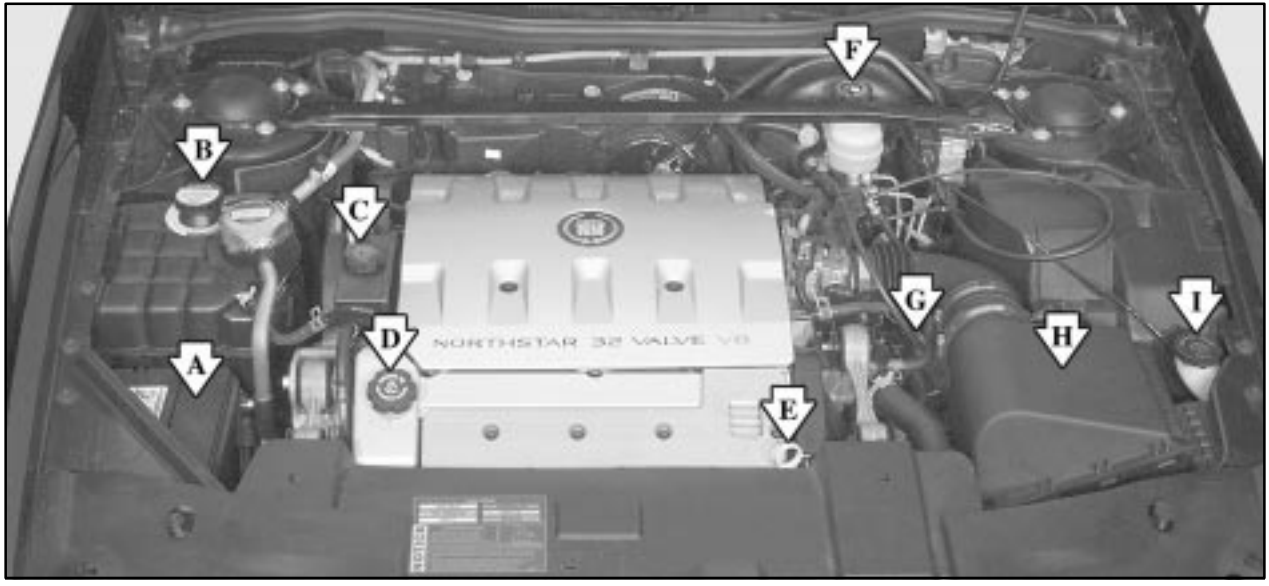
To open the hood, do the following:

1. Pull the lever inside the vehicle to open the hood. It is located on the lower left side of the instrument panel.

2. Then go to the front of the vehicle and find the secondary hood release, which is located under the front edge of the grille.
3. Lift up on the release lever as you raise the hood.

Engine Compartment Overview

When you open the hood, you'll see the following:



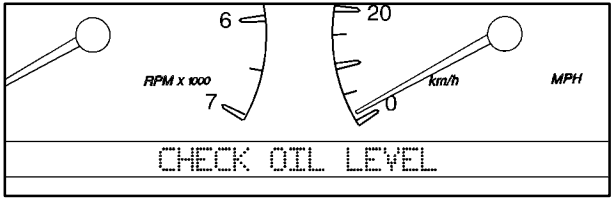
A. Battery
B. Engine Coolant Surge Tank
C. Power Steering Fluid
D. Engine Oil Fill Location
E. Engine Oil Dipstick
F. Brake Master Cylinder Reservoir
G. Transaxle Dipstick/Fluid Fill Location
H. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
I. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir

Before closing the hood, be sure all filler caps are on properly. Then pull the hood down and close it firmly.

Underhood Lamp

Turn the parking lamps on to operate the underhood lamp. The underhood lamp will come on when the hood is opened.

Engine Oil



If the CHECK OIL LEVEL message appears on the instrument cluster, it means you need to check your engine oil level right away. For more information, see “Check Message, Oil Level” in the Index.

You should check your engine oil level regularly; this is an added reminder.

Checking Engine Oil

It’s a good idea to check your engine oil every time you get fuel. In order to get an accurate reading, the oil must be warm and the vehicle must be on level ground.

The engine oil dipstick is located behind the radiator on the driver’s side of the vehicle. For more information on location, see “Engine Compartment Overview” in the Index. The yellow handle says ENGINE OIL on it.

Turn off the engine and give the oil several minutes to drain back into the oil pan. If you don’t, the oil dipstick might not show the actual level.

Pull out the dipstick and clean it with a paper towel or cloth, then push it back in all the way. Remove it again, keeping the tip down, and check the level.

When to Add Engine Oil

If the oil is at or below the ADD line, then you'll need to add at least one quart of oil. But you must use the right kind. This part explains what kind of oil to use. For engine oil crankcase capacity, see "Capacities and Specifications" in the Index.

NOTICE:

Don't add too much oil. If your engine has so much oil that the oil level gets above the upper mark that shows the proper operating range, your engine could be damaged.

The engine oil fill cap is located behind the radiator on the passenger's side of the vehicle. For more information on location, see "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index.

Turn the cap counterclockwise to remove it.

Be sure to fill it enough to put the level somewhere in the proper operating range. Push the dipstick all the way back in when you're through.

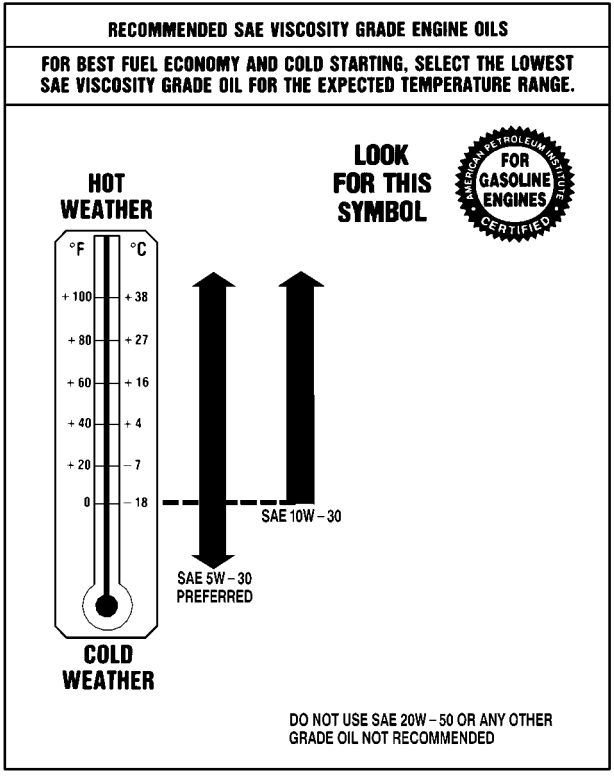
What Kind of Engine Oil to Use

Oils recommended for your vehicle can be identified by looking for the starburst symbol.

This symbol indicates that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API). Do not use any oil which does not carry this starburst symbol.

If you change your own oil, be sure you use oil that has the starburst symbol on the front of the oil container. If you have your oil changed for you, be sure the oil put into your engine is American Petroleum Institute certified for gasoline engines.

You should also use the proper viscosity oil for your vehicle, as shown in the following chart:



As in the chart shown previously, SAE 5W-30 is best for your vehicle. However, you can use SAE 10W-30 if it's going to be 0°F (-18°C) or above. These numbers on an oil container show its viscosity, or thickness. Do not use other viscosity oils, such as SAE 20W-50.

NOTICE:

Use only engine oil with the American Petroleum Institute Certified For Gasoline Engines starburst symbol. Failure to use the recommended oil can result in engine damage not covered by your warranty.

GM Goodwrench® oil meets all the requirements for your vehicle.

If you are in an area where the temperature falls below -20°F (-29°C), consider using either an SAE 5W-30 synthetic oil or an SAE 0W-30 oil. Both will provide easier cold starting and better protection for your engine at extremely low temperatures.

Engine Oil Additives

Don't add anything to your oil. The recommended oils with the starburst symbol are all you will need for good performance and engine protection.

When to Change Engine Oil (GM Oil Life System™)

Your vehicle has a computer system that lets you know when to change the engine oil and filter. This is based on engine revolutions and engine temperature, and not on mileage. Based on driving conditions, the mileage at which an oil change will be indicated can vary considerably. For the oil life system to work properly, you must reset the system every time the oil is changed.

When the system has calculated that oil life has been diminished, it will indicate that an oil change is necessary. A CHANGE ENGINE OIL message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) will come on. Change your oil as soon as possible within the next two times you stop for fuel. It is possible that, if you are driving under the best conditions, the oil life system may not indicate that an oil change is necessary for over a year. However, your engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and at this time the system must be reset. It is also important to check your oil regularly and keep it at the proper level.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, you must change your oil at 3,000 miles (5 000 km) since your last oil change. Remember to reset the oil life system whenever the oil is changed.

How to Reset the CHANGE ENGINE OIL Message

The GM Oil Life System™ calculates when to change your engine oil and filter based on vehicle use. Anytime your oil is changed, reset the system so it can calculate when the next oil change is required. If a situation occurs where you change your oil prior to a CHANGE ENGINE OIL message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) being turned on, reset the system.

Use the following steps to reset the CHANGE ENGINE OIL message:

1. After the oil has been changed, display the OIL LIFE LEFT message by pressing the SKIP INFO button repeatedly.
2. Then press and hold the NO INFO RESET button until the display shows 100% ENGINE OIL LIFE. This resets the oil life index.

The message will remain off until the next oil change is needed. The percentage of oil life remaining may be checked at any time by pressing the SKIP INFO button several times until the OIL LIFE LEFT message appears.

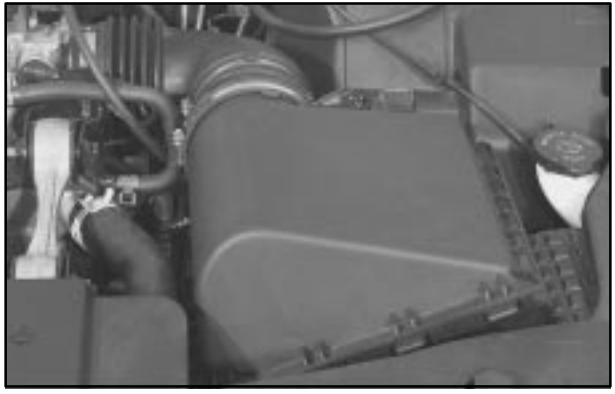
For more information on the Oil Life feature, see “Oil Life Indicator” in the Index.

What to Do with Used Oil

Used engine oil contains certain elements that may be unhealthy for your skin and could even cause cancer. Don’t let used oil stay on your skin for very long. Clean your skin and nails with soap and water, or a good hand cleaner. Wash or properly throw away clothing or rags containing used engine oil. See the manufacturer’s warnings about the use and disposal of oil products.

Used oil can be a threat to the environment. If you change your own oil, be sure to drain all the oil from the filter before disposal. Never dispose of oil by putting it in the trash, pouring it on the ground, into sewers, or into streams or bodies of water. Instead, recycle it by taking it to a place that collects used oil. If you have a problem properly disposing of your used oil, ask your dealer, a service station or a local recycling center for help.

Engine Air Cleaner/Filter



The engine air cleaner/filter is located next to the windshield washer fluid reservoir in the engine compartment on the driver's side of the vehicle. For more information on location, see "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index.

Be sure the engine has cooled before following these steps to replace the engine air cleaner/filter:

1. Loosen the air duct clamp, which is located at the mass airflow sensor end of the air duct.

2. Disconnect the air duct from the mass airflow sensor.

3. Unhook both engine air cleaner/filter cover latches. One latch is located near the radiator hose (not shown) and the other latch is located next to the mass airflow sensor.
4. Pivot the air cleaner and air duct assembly toward the front of the vehicle. Remove the cover.
5. Take out the engine air cleaner/filter and remove any loose debris that may be found in the base.
6. Install a new engine air cleaner/filter element. See “Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts” in the Index.

Follow these steps to reinstall the engine air cleaner/filter assembly:

1. Slide the lid into the slots in the front edge of the base.
2. Pivot the cover and the air duct assembly downward. Make sure that both latches are secure and fully engaged.
3. Reinstall the clean air duct over the mass airflow sensor. Make sure that the duct is secure around the entire outer edge of the sensor.
4. Tighten the air duct clamp.
5. Reconnect the mass airflow sensor.

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine when to replace the air filter.

See “Scheduled Maintenance Services” in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

Operating the engine with the air cleaner/filter off can cause you or others to be burned. The air cleaner not only cleans the air, it stops flame if the engine backfires. If it isn’t there, and the engine backfires, you could be burned. Don’t drive with it off, and be careful working on the engine with the air cleaner/filter off.

NOTICE:

If the air cleaner/filter is off, a backfire can cause a damaging engine fire. And, dirt can easily get into your engine, which will damage it. Always have the air cleaner/filter in place when you’re driving.

Automatic Transaxle Fluid

When to Check and Change

A good time to check your automatic transaxle fluid level is when the engine oil is changed.

Change both the fluid and filter every 50,000 miles (83 000 km) if the vehicle is mainly driven under one or more of these conditions:

- In heavy city traffic where the outside temperature regularly reaches 90°F (32°C) or higher.
- In hilly or mountainous terrain.
- When doing frequent trailer towing.
- Uses such as found in taxi, police or delivery service.

If you do not use your vehicle under any of these conditions, the fluid and filter do not require change until the message CHANGE TRANS FLUID appears on the Driver Information Center.

See “Scheduled Maintenance Services” in the Index.

How to Check

Because this operation can be a little difficult, you may choose to have this done at the dealership service department.

If you do it yourself, be sure to follow all the instructions here, or you could get a false reading on the dipstick.

NOTICE:

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transaxle. Too much can mean that some of the fluid could come out and fall on hot engine parts or exhaust system parts, starting a fire. Too little fluid could cause the transaxle to overheat. Be sure to get an accurate reading if you check your transaxle fluid.

Wait at least 30 minutes before checking the transaxle fluid level if you have been driving:

- When outside temperatures are above 90°F (32°C).
- At high speed for quite a while.
- In heavy traffic -- especially in hot weather.
- While pulling a trailer.

To get the right reading, the fluid should be at normal operating temperature, which is 180°F to 200°F (82°C to 93°C).

Get the vehicle warmed up by driving about 15 miles (24 km) when outside temperatures are above 50°F (10°C). If it's colder than 50°F (10°C), you may have to drive longer.

Checking the Fluid Level

Prepare your vehicle as follows:

- Park your vehicle on a level place. Keep the engine running.
- With the parking brake applied, place the shift lever in PARK (P).
- With your foot on the brake pedal, move the shift lever through each gear range, pausing for about three seconds in each range. Then, position the shift lever in PARK (P).
- Let the engine run at idle for three to five minutes.

Then, without shutting off the engine, follow these steps:

The transaxle fluid cap is located next to the radiator hose and below the engine air cleaner/filter assembly in the engine compartment on the driver's side of the vehicle. For more information on location, see "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index.

1. Remove the engine air cleaner/filter assembly by lifting it out, after unhooking the latches securing it. Find the transaxle fluid cap and turn it counterclockwise to remove it. Pull out the dipstick and wipe it with a clean rag or paper towel.
2. Push it back in all the way, wait three seconds and then pull it back out again.

3. Check both sides of the dipstick, and read the lower level. The fluid level must be in the cross-hatched area.
4. If the fluid level is in the acceptable range, push the dipstick back in all the way and turn the handle clockwise. Reinstall the engine air cleaner/filter assembly.

How to Add Fluid

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine what kind of transaxle fluid to use. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index.

If the fluid level is low, add only enough of the proper fluid to bring the level into the cross-hatched area on the dipstick.

1. Pull out the dipstick.
2. Using a long-neck funnel, add enough fluid at the dipstick hole to bring it to the proper level.

   It doesn’t take much fluid, generally less than one pint (0.5 L). *Don’t overfill.*

NOTICE:

We recommend you use only fluid labeled DEXRON®-III, because fluid with that label is made especially for your automatic transaxle. Damage caused by fluid other than DEXRON®-III is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

3. After adding fluid, recheck the fluid level as described under “How to Check.”
4. When the correct fluid level is obtained, push the dipstick back in all the way and turn the handle clockwise.

How to Reset Transaxle Fluid Change Indicator

Your vehicle is equipped with a transaxle fluid change indicator. A CHANGE TRANS FLUID message will display on the Driver Information Center (DIC) when the powertrain computer determines that the transaxle fluid needs to be changed or at each 100,000 miles (160 000 km) interval, whichever occurs first. When this message appears, change the transaxle fluid and reset the transaxle fluid life indicator as follows:

1. Turn the ignition on but do not start the engine.
2. Press and hold the OFF and rear defog buttons on the climate control system at the same time until the TRANS FLUID RESET message appears on the DIC.

Engine Coolant

The cooling system in your vehicle is filled with DEX-COOL® engine coolant. This coolant is designed to remain in your vehicle for 5 years or 150,000 miles (240 000 km), whichever occurs first, if you add only DEX-COOL® extended life coolant.

The following explains your cooling system and how to add coolant when it is low. If you have a problem with engine overheating, see “Engine Overheating” in the Index.

A 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL® coolant will:

- Give freezing protection down to -34°F (-37°C).
- Give boiling protection up to 265°F (129°C).
- Protect against rust and corrosion.
- Help keep the proper engine temperature.
- Let the warning lights and gages work as they should.

NOTICE:

When adding coolant, it is important that you use only DEX-COOL® (silicate-free) coolant.

If coolant other than DEX-COOL is added to the system, premature engine, heater core or radiator corrosion may result. In addition, the engine coolant will require change sooner -- at 30,000 miles (50 000 km) or 24 months, whichever occurs first. Damage caused by the use of coolant other than DEX-COOL® is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

What to Use

Use a mixture of one-half *clean, drinkable water* and one-half DEX-COOL® coolant which won't damage aluminum parts. If you use this coolant mixture, you don't need to add anything else.

⚠ CAUTION:

Adding only plain water to your cooling system can be dangerous. Plain water, or some other liquid such as alcohol, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. Your vehicle's coolant warning system is set for the proper coolant mixture. With plain water or the wrong mixture, your engine could get too hot but you wouldn't get the overheat warning. Your engine could catch fire and you or others could be burned. Use a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL® coolant.

NOTICE:

If you use an improper coolant mixture, your engine could overheat and be badly damaged. The repair cost wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Too much water in the mixture can freeze and crack the engine, radiator, heater core and other parts.

If you have to add coolant more than four times a year, have your dealer check your cooling system.

NOTICE:

If you use the proper coolant, you don't have to add extra inhibitors or additives which claim to improve the system. These can be harmful.

Checking Coolant

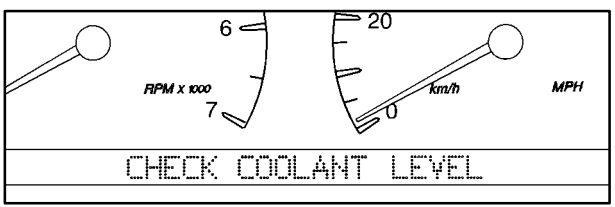
The surge tank is located next to the engine block on the passenger's side of the vehicle. For more information on location, see "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index.

If the CHECK COOLANT LEVEL message appears on the Driver Information Center (DIC), you will need to add coolant.

⚠ CAUTION:

Turning the surge tank pressure cap when the engine and radiator are hot can allow steam and scalding liquids to blow out and burn you badly. Never turn the surge tank pressure cap -- even a little -- when the engine and radiator are hot.

The vehicle must be on a level surface. When your engine is cold, the coolant level should be at the full cold mark, which is 2.5 inches (6.4 cm) below the base of the fill neck. Use a flashlight as necessary to see into the tank.



If the CHECK COOLANT LEVEL message comes on and stays on, it means you're low on engine coolant.

For more information, see "Check Message, Coolant Level" in the Index.

Adding Coolant

If you need more coolant, add the proper DEX-COOL® coolant mixture *at the surge tank*, but only when the engine is cool.

⚠ CAUTION:

You can be burned if you spill coolant on hot engine parts. Coolant contains ethylene glycol, and it will burn if the engine parts are hot enough. Don't spill coolant on a hot engine.

When replacing the pressure cap, make sure the arrow lines up with the tube.

Surge Tank Pressure Cap

The surge tank pressure cap is located on the surge tank in the engine compartment on the passenger's side of the vehicle. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

NOTICE:

The surge tank cap is a 18 psi (124 kPa) pressure-type cap and must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss and possible engine damage from overheating. Be sure to the arrow on the cap lines up with the overflow hose.

Power Steering Fluid

The power steering fluid reservoir and dipstick are located next to the coolant surge tank on the passenger's side of the vehicle.

When to Check Power Steering Fluid

It is not necessary to regularly check power steering fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system or you hear an unusual noise. A fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for reservoir location.

How to Check Power Steering Fluid

Turn the key off, let the engine compartment cool down, wipe the cap and the top of the reservoir clean, then unscrew the cap and wipe the dipstick with a clean rag. Replace the cap and completely tighten it. Then remove the cap again and look at the fluid level on the dipstick.

The level should be at the FULL COLD mark. If necessary, add only enough fluid to bring the level up to the mark.

What to Use

To determine what kind of fluid to use, see "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" in the Index. Always use the proper fluid. Failure to use the proper fluid can cause leaks and damage hoses and seals.

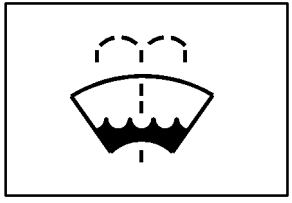
Windshield Washer Fluid

What to Use

When you need windshield washer fluid, be sure to read the manufacturer's instructions before use. If you will be operating your vehicle in an area where the temperature may fall below freezing, use a fluid that has sufficient protection against freezing. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for reservoir location.

Adding Washer Fluid

The CHECK WASHER FLUID message will be displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC) when the fluid is low.



The windshield washer fluid reservoir is located next to the engine air cleaner/filter on the driver's side of the vehicle.

Open the cap with the washer symbol on it.
Add washer fluid until the tank is full.

NOTICE:

- **When using concentrated washer fluid, follow the manufacturer's instructions for adding water.**
- **Don't mix water with ready-to-use washer fluid. Water can cause the solution to freeze and damage your washer fluid tank and other parts of the washer system. Also, water doesn't clean as well as washer fluid.**
- **Fill your washer fluid tank only three-quarters full when it's very cold. This allows for expansion if freezing occurs, which could damage the tank if it is completely full.**
- **Don't use engine coolant (antifreeze) in your windshield washer. It can damage your washer system and paint.**

Brakes

Brake Fluid

Your brake master cylinder reservoir is on the driver's side of the engine compartment. It is filled with DOT-3 brake fluid. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index.

There are only two reasons why the brake fluid level in the reservoir 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.

⚠ CAUTION:

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.

If the ignition is in RUN and the brake fluid is low, the CHECK BRAKE FLUID LEVEL message will be displayed in the Driver Information Center (DIC).

When your brake fluid falls to a low level, your brake warning light will come on. See "Brake System Warning Light" in the Index.

What to Add

When you do need brake fluid, use only DOT-3 brake fluid. Use new brake fluid from a sealed container only. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index.

Always clean the brake fluid reservoir cap and the area around the cap before removing it. This will help keep dirt from entering the reservoir.

⚠ CAUTION:

With the wrong kind of fluid in your brake system, your brakes may not work well, or they may not even work at all. This could cause a crash. Always use the proper brake fluid.

NOTICE:

- **Using the wrong fluid can badly damage brake system parts. 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. Don’t let someone put in the wrong kind of fluid.**
- **If you spill brake fluid on your vehicle’s painted surfaces, the paint finish can be damaged. Be careful not to spill brake fluid on your vehicle. If you do, wash it off immediately. See “Appearance Care” in the Index.**

Brake Wear

Your vehicle has four-wheel disc brakes.

Disc brake pads have built-in wear indicators that make a high-pitched warning sound when the brake pads are worn and new pads are needed. The sound may come and go or be heard all the time your vehicle is moving (except when you are pushing on the brake pedal firmly).

⚠ CAUTION:

The brake wear warning sound means that soon your brakes won't work well. That could lead to an accident. When you hear the brake wear warning sound, have your vehicle serviced.

NOTICE:

Continuing to drive with worn-out brake pads could result in costly brake repair.

Some driving conditions or climates may cause a brake squeal when the brakes are first applied or lightly applied. This does not mean something is wrong with your brakes.

Properly torqued wheel nuts are necessary to help prevent brake pulsation. When tires are rotated, inspect brake pads for wear and evenly tighten wheel nuts in the proper sequence to GM torque specifications.

Brake linings should always be replaced as complete axle sets.

See "Brake System Inspection" in Section 7 of this manual under Part C "Periodic Maintenance Inspections."

Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer if the brake pedal does not return to normal height, or if there is a rapid increase in pedal travel. This could be a sign of brake trouble.

Brake Adjustment

Every time you apply the brakes, with or without the vehicle moving, your brakes adjust for wear.

Replacing Brake System Parts

The braking system on a vehicle is complex. Its many parts have to be of top quality and work well together if the vehicle is to have really good braking. Your vehicle was designed and tested with top-quality GM brake parts. When you replace parts of your braking system -- for example, when your brake linings wear down and you need new ones put in -- be sure you get new approved GM replacement parts. If you don't, your brakes may no longer work properly. For example, if someone puts in brake linings that are wrong for your vehicle, the balance between your front and rear brakes can change -- for the worse. The braking performance you've come to expect can change in many other ways if someone puts in the wrong replacement brake parts.

Battery

Your new vehicle comes with a maintenance free ACDelco® battery. When it's time for a new battery, get one that has the replacement number shown on the original battery's label. We recommend an ACDelco battery. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for battery location.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

Vehicle Storage

If you're not going to drive your vehicle for 25 days or more, remove the black, negative (-) cable from the battery. This will help keep your battery from running down.

⚠ CAUTION:

Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be badly hurt if you aren't careful. See "Jump Starting" in the Index for tips on working around a battery without getting hurt.

Contact your dealer to learn how to prepare your vehicle for longer storage periods.

Also, for your audio system, see "Theft-Deterrent Feature" in the Index.

Bulb Replacement

For any bulb changing procedure not listed in this section, contact your dealer.

For the proper type of replacement bulb, see "Replacement Bulbs" in the Index.

Halogen Bulbs

⚠ CAUTION:

Halogen bulbs have pressurized gas inside and can burst if you drop or scratch the bulb. You or others could be injured. Be sure to read and follow the instructions on the bulb package.

Headlamps

1. To access the headlamps, turn the lock tabs in the direction of the arrows as shown on the headlamp cover.
2. Lift off the cover.

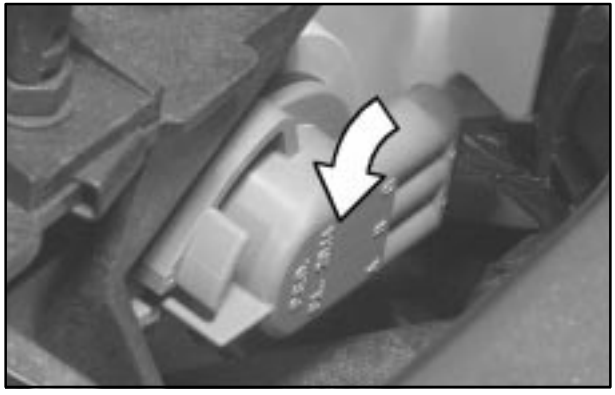
3. Reach behind the lamp assembly and turn the headlamp housing socket counterclockwise to unlock the socket from the lamp housing.

4. Remove the headlamp housing socket.

5. After removing the wiring harness from the headlamp housing socket, reinstall a new bulb in the socket. Reconnect it to the wiring harness and reinstall the headlamp housing socket into the headlamp assembly.
6. Reinstall the headlamp assembly by reversing Steps 1 and 2.

Front Turn Signal Lamps

1. The turn signal lamps are located on the outboard side of the headlamps. To access them, turn the lock tabs on the headlamp cover in the direction of the arrows and then lift off the cover. (See Steps 1 and 2 under “Headlamps” listed previously.)

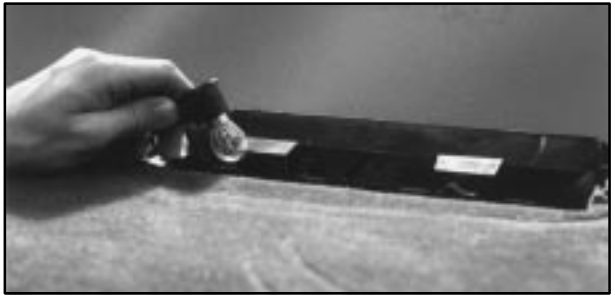


2. Turn the housing socket counterclockwise to unlock the socket from the lamp housing.

3. Remove the turn signal lamp housing socket and replace the bulb.
4. Reverse Steps 1 through 2 to reinstall.

Center High-Mounted Stoplamp (CHMSL)

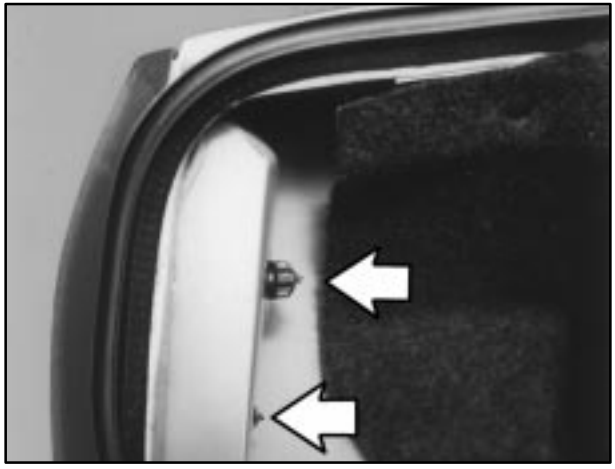
1. Lift the trim cover to remove.
2. Twist the socket counterclockwise and remove the socket and bulb from the housing.



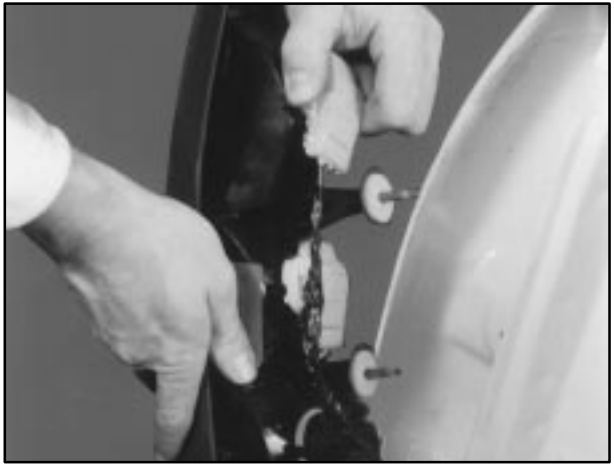
3. Replace the bulb.
4. Reverse the steps to reinstall the stoplamp assembly.

Rear Turn Signal Lamps and Taillamps

1. Open the trunk to gain access to the lamp housing.



2. Remove the convenience net and pull the trim away to access the wing nuts.
3. Remove the two wing nuts.
4. Gently remove the lamp housing.



5. Press the bulb housing lever and turn the housing counterclockwise to remove it. To remove the bulb, push and turn it counterclockwise.
6. Once you have replaced the burned-out bulb, reverse the steps to reinstall the lamp assembly.

Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement

Windshield wiper blades should be inspected at least twice a year for wear or cracking. See “Wiper Blade Check” in the Index for more information.

It’s a good idea to clean or replace the wiper blade assembly on a regular basis or when worn. For proper windshield wiper blade length and type, see “Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts” in the Index.
To replace the wiper blade assembly:

1. Turn the ignition key to ACCESSORY and turn the wipers on. Position the wipers on the windshield in the “mid” wipe position. Then with the door open, turn the key to OFF.

2. Insert a screwdriver into the slot as shown and press down to release the wiper blade assembly.
3. Align the wiper arm pin with the hole on the wiper blade assembly and snap it into place to install.

Tires

Your new vehicle comes with high-quality tires made by a leading tire manufacturer. If you ever have questions about your tire warranty and where to obtain service, see your Cadillac Warranty booklet for details.

⚠ CAUTION:

Poorly maintained and improperly used tires are dangerous.

- **Overloading your tires can cause overheating as a result of too much friction. You could have an air-out and a serious accident. See "Loading Your Vehicle" in the Index.**

CAUTION: (Continued)

CAUTION: (Continued)

- **Underinflated tires pose the same danger as overloaded tires. The resulting accident could cause serious injury. Check all tires frequently to maintain the recommended pressure. Tire pressure should be checked when your tires are cold.**
- **Overinflated tires are more likely to be cut, punctured or broken by a sudden impact -- such as when you hit a pothole. Keep tires at the recommended pressure.**
- **Worn, old tires can cause accidents. If your tread is badly worn, or if your tires have been damaged, replace them.**

See "Inflation -- Tire Pressure" in this section for inflation pressure adjustment for higher speed driving.

Inflation -- Tire Pressure

The Tire-Loading Information label, which is located on the rear edge of the driver's door, shows the correct inflation pressures for your tires when they're cold. "Cold" means your vehicle has been sitting for at least three hours or driven no more than 1 mile (1.6 km).

If you'll be driving at high speeds (e.g., speeds of 100 mph (160 km/h) or higher), where it is legal, set the cold inflation pressure to the maximum inflation pressure shown on the tire sidewall, or to 38 psi (265 kPa), whichever is lower. See the example below. When you end this high-speed driving, return to the cold inflation pressure shown on the Tire-Loading Information label.

Example:

You'll find maximum load and inflation pressure molded on the tire's sidewall, in small letters, near the rim flange. It will read something like this: Maximum load 690 kg (1521 lbs.) @ 300 kPa (44 psi) Max. Press.

For this example, you would set the inflation pressure for high-speed driving at 38 psi (265 kPa).

NOTICE:

Don't let anyone tell you that underinflation or overinflation is all right. It's not. If your tires don't have enough air (underinflation), you can get the following:

- **Too much flexing**
- **Too much heat**
- **Tire overloading**
- **Bad wear**
- **Bad handling**
- **Bad fuel economy**

If your tires have too much air (overinflation), you can get the following:

- **Unusual wear**
- **Bad handling**
- **Rough ride**
- **Needless damage from road hazards**

When to Check

Check your tires once a month or more.

Don't forget your compact spare tire. It should be at 60 psi (420 kPa).

How to Check

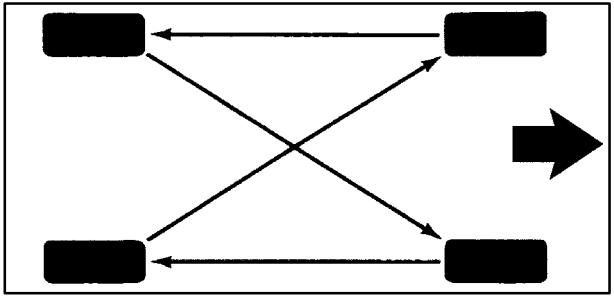
Use a good quality pocket-type gage to check tire pressure. You can't tell if your tires are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tires may look properly inflated even when they're underinflated.

Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. They help prevent leaks by keeping out dirt and moisture.

Tire Inspection and Rotation

Tires should be rotated every 6,000 to 8,000 miles (10 000 to 13 000 km). Any time you notice unusual wear, rotate your tires as soon as possible and check wheel alignment. Also check for damaged tires or wheels. See "When It's Time for New Tires" and "Wheel Replacement" later in this section for more information.

The purpose of regular rotation is to achieve more uniform wear for all tires on the vehicle. The first rotation is the most important. See "Scheduled Maintenance Services" in the Index for scheduled rotation intervals.



When rotating your tires, always use the correct rotation pattern shown here.

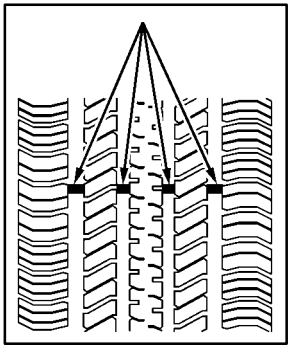
Don't include the compact spare tire in your tire rotation.

After the tires have been rotated, adjust the front and rear inflation pressures as shown on the Tire-Loading Information label. Make certain that all wheel nuts are properly tightened. See "Wheel Nut Torque" in the Index.

⚠ CAUTION:

Rust or dirt on a wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you can use a cloth or a paper towel to do this; but be sure to use a scraper or wire brush later, if you need to, to get all the rust or dirt off. See "Changing a Flat Tire" in the Index.

When It's Time for New Tires



One way to tell when it's time for new tires is to check the treadwear indicators, which will appear when your tires have only 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) or less of tread remaining.

You need a new tire if any of the following statements are true:

- You can see the indicators at three or more places around the tire.
- You can see cord or fabric showing through the tire's rubber.
- The tread or sidewall is cracked, cut or snagged deep enough to show cord or fabric.
- The tire has a bump, bulge or split.
- The tire has a puncture, cut or other damage that can't be repaired well because of the size or location of the damage.

Buying New Tires

To find out what kind and size of tires you need, look at the Tire-Loading Information label.

The tires installed on your vehicle when it was new had a Tire Performance Criteria Specification (TPC Spec) number on each tire's sidewall. When you get new tires, get ones with that same TPC Spec number. That way your vehicle will continue to have tires that are designed to give proper endurance, handling, speed rating, traction, ride and other things during normal service on your vehicle. If your tires have an all-season tread design, the TPC number will be followed by an "MS" (for mud and snow).

If you ever replace your tires with those not having a TPC Spec number, make sure they are the same size, load range, speed rating and construction type (bias, bias-belted or radial) as your original tires.

⚠ CAUTION:

Mixing tires could cause you to lose control while driving. If you mix tires of different sizes or types (radial and bias-belted tires), the vehicle may not handle properly, and you could have a crash. Using tires of different sizes may also cause damage to your vehicle. Be sure to use the same size and type tires on all wheels.

It's all right to drive with your compact spare, though. It was developed for use on your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION:

If you use bias-ply tires on your vehicle, the wheel rim flanges could develop cracks after many miles of driving. A tire and/or wheel could fail suddenly, causing a crash. Use only radial-ply tires with the wheels on your vehicle.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example:

Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A

The following information relates to the system developed by the United States National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, which grades tires by treadwear, traction and temperature performance. (This applies only to vehicles sold in the United States.) The grades are molded on the sidewalls of most passenger car tires. The Uniform Tire Quality Grading system does not apply to deep tread, winter-type snow tires, space-saver or temporary use spare tires, tires with nominal rim diameters of 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 cm), or to some limited-production tires.

While the tires available on General Motors passenger cars and light trucks may vary with respect to these grades, they must also conform to federal safety requirements and additional General Motors Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) standards.

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 as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction -- 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. Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

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 passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Wheel Alignment and Tire Balance

The wheels on your vehicle were aligned and balanced carefully at the factory to give you the longest tire life and best overall performance.

Scheduled wheel alignment and wheel balancing are not needed. However, if you notice unusual tire wear or your vehicle pulling one way or the other, the alignment may need to be reset. If you notice your vehicle vibrating when driving on a smooth road, your wheels may need to be rebalanced.

Wheel Replacement

Replace any wheel that is bent, cracked, or badly rusted or corroded. If wheel nuts keep coming loose, the wheel, wheel bolts and wheel nuts should be replaced. If the wheel leaks air, replace it (except some aluminum wheels, which can sometimes be repaired). See your dealer if any of these conditions exist.

Your dealer will know the kind of wheel you need.

Each new wheel should have the same load-carrying capacity, diameter, width, offset and be mounted the same way as the one it replaces.

If you need to replace any of your wheels, wheel bolts or wheel nuts, replace them only with new GM original equipment parts. This way, you will be sure to have the right wheel, wheel bolts and wheel nuts for your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION:

Using the wrong replacement wheels, wheel bolts or wheel nuts on your vehicle can be dangerous. It could affect the braking and handling of your vehicle, make your tires lose air and make you lose control. You could have a collision in which you or others could be injured. Always use the correct wheel, wheel bolts and wheel nuts for replacement.

NOTICE:

The wrong wheel can also cause problems with bearing life, brake cooling, speedometer or odometer calibration, headlamp aim, bumper height, vehicle ground clearance and tire or tire chain clearance to the body and chassis.

See “Changing a Flat Tire” in the Index for more information.

Used Replacement Wheels

⚠ CAUTION:

Putting a used wheel on your vehicle is dangerous. You can’t know how it’s been used or how far it’s been driven. It could fail suddenly and cause a crash. If you have to replace a wheel, use a new GM original equipment wheel.

Tire Chains

⚠ CAUTION:

If your vehicle has P235/60R16 size tires, don't use tire chains, there's not enough clearance.

Tire chains used on a vehicle without the proper amount of clearance can cause damage to the brakes, suspension or other vehicle parts. The area damaged by the tire chains could cause you to lose control of your vehicle and you or others may be injured in a crash.

Use another type of traction device only if its manufacturer recommends it for use on your vehicle and tire size combination and road conditions. Follow that manufacturer's instructions. To help avoid damage to your vehicle, drive slowly, readjust or remove the device if it's contacting your vehicle, and don't spin your wheels.

If you do find traction devices that will fit, install them on the front tires.

NOTICE:

If your vehicle has a tire size other than 235/60R16 size tires, use tire chains only where legal and only when you must. Use only SAE Class "S" type chains that are the proper size for your tires. Install them on the front tires and tighten them as tightly as possible with the ends securely fastened. Drive slowly and follow the chain manufacturer's instructions. If you can hear the chains contacting your vehicle, stop and retighten them. If the contact continues, slow down until it stops. Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage your vehicle.

Appearance Care

Remember, cleaning products can be hazardous. Some are toxic. 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 from a container to clean your vehicle, be sure to follow the manufacturer's warnings and instructions. And always open your 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 hazardous -- some more than others -- and they can all damage your vehicle, too.

Don't use any of these unless this manual says you can. In many uses, these will damage your vehicle:

- Alcohol
- Laundry Soap
- Bleach
- Reducing Agents

Cleaning the Inside of Your Vehicle

Use a vacuum cleaner often to get rid of dust and loose dirt. Wipe vinyl, leather, plastic and painted surfaces with a clean, damp cloth.

Cleaning of Fabric/Carpet

Your dealer has cleaners for the cleaning of fabric and carpet. They will clean normal spots and stains very well. You can get GM-approved cleaning products from your dealer. See "Appearance Care and Materials" in the Index.

Here are some cleaning tips:

- Always read the instructions on the cleaner label.
- Clean up stains as soon as you can -- before they set.
- Carefully scrape off any excess stain.
- Use a clean cloth or sponge, and change to a clean area often. A soft brush may be used if stains are stubborn.
- If a ring forms on fabric after spot cleaning, clean the entire area immediately or it will set.

Cleaning Vinyl

Use warm water and a clean cloth.

- Rub with a clean, damp cloth to remove dirt. You may have to do it more than once.
- Things like tar, asphalt and shoe polish will stain if you don't get them off quickly. Use a clean cloth and a vinyl/leather cleaner. See your dealer for this product.

Cleaning Leather

Use a soft cloth with lukewarm water and a mild soap or saddle soap and wipe dry with a soft cloth. Then, let the leather dry naturally. Do not use heat to dry.

- For stubborn stains, use a leather cleaner. See your dealer for this product.
- *Never* use oils, varnishes, solvent-based or abrasive cleaners, furniture polish or shoe polish on leather.
- Soiled or stained leather should be cleaned immediately. If dirt is allowed to work into the finish, it can harm the leather.

Cleaning the Top of the Instrument Panel

Use only mild soap and water to clean the top surfaces of the instrument panel. Sprays containing silicones or waxes may cause annoying reflections in the windshield and even make it difficult to see through the windshield under certain conditions.

Cleaning Interior Plastic Components

Use only a mild soap and water solution on a soft cloth or sponge. Commercial cleaners may affect the surface finish.

Cleaning Wood Panels

Use a clean cloth moistened in warm, soapy water (use mild dish washing soap). Dry the wood immediately with a clean cloth.

Cleaning Speaker Covers

Vacuum around a speaker cover gently, so that the speaker won't be damaged. Clean spots with just water and mild soap.

Care of Safety Belts

Keep belts clean and dry.

⚠ CAUTION:

Do not bleach or dye safety belts. If you do, it may severely weaken them. In a crash, they might not be able to provide adequate protection. Clean safety belts only with mild soap and lukewarm water.

Cleaning Glass Surfaces

Glass should be cleaned often. GM Glass Cleaner or a liquid household glass cleaner will remove normal tobacco smoke and dust films on interior glass. See "Appearance Care and Materials" in the Index.

NOTICE:

Don't use abrasive cleaners on glass, because they may cause scratches. Avoid placing decals on the inside rear window, since they may have to be scraped off later. If abrasive cleaners are used on the inside of the rear window, an electric defogger element may be damaged. Any temporary license should not be attached across the defogger grid.

Cleaning the Outside of the Windshield and Wiper Blades

If the windshield is not clear after using the windshield washer, or if the wiper blade chatters when running, wax, sap or other material may be on the blade or windshield.

Clean the outside of the windshield with a full-strength glass cleaning liquid. The windshield is clean if beads do not form when you rinse it with water.

Grime from the windshield will stick to the wiper blades and affect their performance. Clean the blade by wiping vigorously with a cloth soaked in full-strength windshield washer solvent. Then rinse the blade with water.

Check the wiper blades and clean them as necessary; replace blades that look worn.

Weatherstrips

Silicone grease on weatherstrips will make them last longer, seal better, and not stick or squeak. Apply silicone grease with a clean cloth at least every six months. During very cold, damp weather more frequent application may be required. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index.

Cleaning the Outside of Your Vehicle

The paint finish on your vehicle provides beauty, depth of color, gloss retention and durability.

Washing Your Vehicle

The best way to preserve your vehicle’s finish is to keep it clean by washing it often with lukewarm or cold water.

Don’t wash your vehicle in the direct rays of the sun. Use a car washing soap. Don’t use strong soaps or chemical detergents. Be sure to rinse the vehicle well, removing all soap residue completely. You can get GM-approved cleaning products from your dealer. See “Appearance Care and Materials” in the Index. Don’t use cleaning agents that are petroleum based, or that contain acid or abrasives. All cleaning agents should be flushed promptly and not allowed to dry on the surface, or they could stain. Dry the finish with a soft, clean chamois or an all-cotton towel to avoid surface scratches and water spotting.

High pressure car washes may cause water to enter your vehicle.

Cleaning Exterior Lamps/Lenses

Use only lukewarm or cold water, a soft cloth and a car washing soap to clean exterior lamps and lenses. Follow instructions under “Washing Your Vehicle.”

Finish Care

Occasional waxing or mild polishing of your vehicle by hand may be necessary to remove residue from the paint finish. You can get GM-approved cleaning products from your dealer. See “Appearance Care and Materials” in the Index.

Your vehicle has a “basecoat/clearcoat” paint finish. The clearcoat gives more depth and gloss to the colored basecoat. Always use waxes and polishes that are non-abrasive and made for a basecoat/clearcoat paint finish.

NOTICE:

Machine compounding or aggressive polishing on a basecoat/clearcoat paint finish may dull the finish or leave swirl marks.

Foreign materials such as calcium chloride and other salts, ice melting agents, road oil and tar, tree sap, bird droppings, chemicals from industrial chimneys, etc., can damage your vehicle’s finish if they remain on painted surfaces. Wash the vehicle as soon as possible. If necessary, use non-abrasive cleaners that are marked safe for painted surfaces to remove foreign matter.

Exterior painted surfaces are subject to aging, weather and chemical fallout that can take their toll over a period of years. You can help to keep the paint finish looking new by keeping your vehicle garaged or covered whenever possible.

Cleaning Aluminum or Chrome-Plated Wheels (If Equipped)

Keep your wheels clean using a soft clean cloth with mild soap and water. Rinse with clean water. After rinsing thoroughly, dry with a soft clean towel. A wax may then be applied.

The surface of these wheels is similar to the painted surface of your vehicle. Don't use strong soaps, chemicals, abrasive polishes, abrasive cleaners, cleaners with acid or abrasive cleaning brushes on them because you could damage the surface. Do not use chrome polish on aluminum wheels.

Use chrome polish only on chrome-plated wheels, but avoid any painted surface of the wheel, and buff off immediately after application.

Don't take your vehicle through an automatic car wash that has silicon carbide tire cleaning brushes. These brushes can also damage the surface of these wheels.

Cleaning Tires

To clean your tires, use a stiff brush with a tire cleaner.

NOTICE:

When applying a tire dressing always take care to wipe off any overspray or splash from all painted surfaces on the body or wheels of the vehicle. Petroleum-based products may damage the paint finish and tires.

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 to restore corrosion protection.

Original manufacturer replacement parts will provide the corrosion protection while maintaining the warranty.

Finish Damage

Any stone chips, fractures or deep scratches in the finish should be repaired right away. Bare metal will corrode quickly and may develop into a major repair expense.

Minor chips and scratches can be repaired with touch-up materials available from your dealer or other service outlets. Larger areas of finish damage can be corrected in your dealer's body and paint shop.

Underbody Maintenance

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

At least every spring, flush these materials from the underbody with plain water. Clean any areas where mud and other debris can collect. Dirt packed in closed areas of the frame should be loosened before being flushed. Your dealer or an underbody car washing system can do this for you.

Chemical Paint Spotting

Some weather and atmospheric conditions can create a chemical fallout. Airborne pollutants can fall upon and attack painted surfaces on your vehicle. This damage can take two forms: blotchy, ringlet-shaped discolorations, and small irregular dark spots etched into the paint surface.

Although no defect in the paint job causes this, Cadillac will repair, at no charge to the owner, the surfaces of new vehicles damaged by this fallout condition within 12 months or 12,000 miles (20 000 km) of purchase, whichever occurs first.

GM Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials

PART NUMBER	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	USAGE
994954	23 in. x 25 in.	Polishing Cloth – Wax Treated	Exterior polishing cloth.
1050172	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Tar and Road Oil Remover	Removes tar, road oil and asphalt.
1050173	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Chrome Cleaner and Polish	Use on chrome or stainless steel.
1050174	16 oz. (0.473 L)	White Sidewall Tire Cleaner	Removes soil and black marks from whitewalls.
1050214	32 oz. (0.946 L)	Vinyl Cleaner	Cleans vinyl tops, upholstery and convertible tops.
1050427	23 oz. (0.680 L)	Glass Cleaner	Removes dirt, grime, smoke and fingerprints.
1052929	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Chrome and Wire Wheel Cleaner	Removes dirt and grime from chrome wheels and wire wheel covers.
12377964	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Finish Enhancer	Removes dust, fingerprints and surface contaminants. Spray on wipe off.
12377965	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Swirl Remover Polish	Removes swirl marks, fine scratches and other light surface contamination.
12377966	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Cleaner Wax	Removes light scratches and oxidation and protects finish.
12378188	15 oz. (0.443 L)	Foaming Tire Shine–Low Gloss	Cleans, shines and protects in one easy step. No wiping necessary.
12378401	16 oz. (0.473 L)	Wash Wax Concentrate	Medium foaming shampoo. Cleans and lightly waxes. Biodegradable and phosphate free.
12378488	8 oz. (0.237 L)	Spot Lifter	Quickly and easily removes spots and stains from carpets, vinyl and cloth upholstery.

See your General Motors parts department for these products.
See "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" in the Index.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

This is the legal identifier for your vehicle. It appears on a plate in the front corner of the instrument panel, on the driver's side. You can see it if you look through the windshield from outside your vehicle. The VIN also appears on the Vehicle Certification and Service Parts labels and the certificates of title and registration.

Engine Identification

The 8th character in your VIN is the engine code. This code will help you identify your engine, specifications and replacement parts.

Service Parts Identification Label

You'll find this label on the rear wall of the trunk on the passenger's side. It's very helpful if you ever need to order parts. On this label is:

- your VIN,
- the model designation,
- paint information and
- a list of all production options and special equipment.

Be sure that this label is not removed from the vehicle.

Electrical System

Add-On Electrical Equipment

NOTICE:

Don't add anything electrical to your vehicle unless you check with your dealer first. Some electrical equipment can damage your vehicle and the damage wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Some add-on electrical equipment can keep other components from working as they should.

Your vehicle has an air bag system. Before attempting to add anything electrical to your vehicle, see "Servicing Your Air Bag-Equipped Vehicle" in the Index.

Headlamp Wiring

The headlamp wiring has an individual fuse which is powered by a MaxiFuse®. An electrical overload will cause the lamps to go on and off, or in some cases to remain off. If this happens, have the headlamp wiring checked right away.

Windshield Wiper Fuses

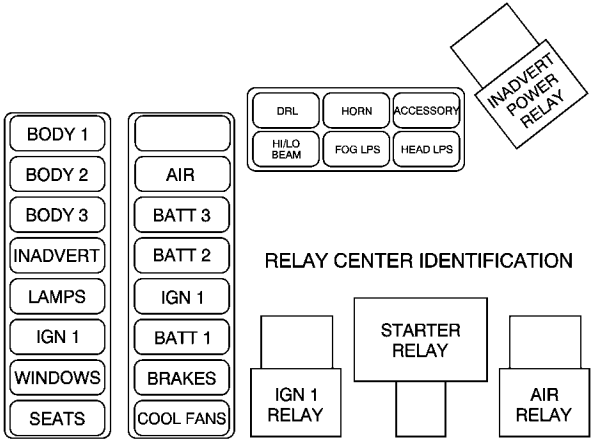
The windshield wiper motor is powered by a MaxiFuse®. If the motor overheats due to heavy snow, etc., the wipers will stop until the motor cools. If the overload is caused by some electrical problem, be sure to have it fixed.

Power Windows and Other Power Options

Circuit breakers protect the power windows and other power accessories. When the current load is too heavy, the circuit breaker opens and closes, protecting the circuit until the problem is fixed or goes away.

MaxiFuse®/Relay Center

The MaxiFuses and relays are located next to the engine compartment fuse block on the driver's side of the vehicle. To access the compartment fuse block, remove the shroud cover. If a MaxiFuse should blow, have your vehicle serviced by your dealer immediately.



MaxiFuse (8-Way)	Usage
BODY 1	Road Sensing Suspension (RSS) Fuse (ETC Only), Convenience Fuse, BATT Fuse, Antenna Fuse, Passenger and Driver Seat Belt Comfort Solenoids, Trunk and Fuel Door Release Solenoids and Relays, Door Lock/Unlock Relays, Damper Relay (ETC Only), Parking Lamp Relay, Right and Left Park Fuse
BODY 2	Defog Relay, Pull-Down Fuse, Right and Left Heated Seat Fuses, Electronic Level Control (ELC) Relay, Heated Mirror Fuse, Heated Backlite Fuse, ELC Circuit Breaker
BODY 3	Controlled Power Relay, Controlled Power Back-Up Relay, Cluster Fuse, Passenger Zone Module (PZM) Fuse, Radio Fuse, RAP Relay, Trunk and Fuel Door Release Relay, High-Beam Relay, Comfort Fuse, AMP Fuse (Optional), Right and Left Bose Relay (Optional)

MaxiFuse (8-Way)	Usage
INADVERT	Inadvertent Power Relay, Interior Lamps Fuse, Cigarette Lighter-1 Fuse, Courtesy Lamp Relay
LAMPS	Headlamps Fuse/Relay, High/Low Beam Control Relay, Fog Lamp Fuse, DRL Fuse, Hazard Fuse, Mirror Fuse, Inadvertent Power Relay, Right and Left High-Beam Fuse, Right and Left Low-Beam Fuse, Stoplamp Fuse, Fog Lamp Relay, DRL Relay
IGN 1	Rear Ignition-1 Relay, Wiper Fuse, Relay Ignition-1 Fuse, Supplemental Inflatable Restraint (SIR) Fuse, Accessory Relay
WINDOWS	Retained Accessory Power (RAP) Relay
SEATS	Horn Relay, Driver and Passenger Lumbar In/Out Relays, Driver and Passenger Lumbar Up/Down Relays

MaxiFuse (8-Way)	Usage
SPARE	Spare Fuse
AIR	AIR Pump
BATT 3	Steering Column Ignition Switch
BATT 2	Steering Column Ignition Switch
IGN 1	Front Ignition-1 Relay, Oxygen Sensor 1 and 2 Fuse, Fuel Fuse, Cruise Fuse, Fuel Pump Relay
BATT 1	Starter Relay and Solenoid, Park/Reverse Fuse, Park Relay, Powertrain Control Module (PCM) Fuse, AC Compressor Fuse and Relay, Fan Relays, Reverse Relay
BRAKES	Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Brake Modulator
COOL FANS	Cooling Fan Relays 1 and 3

Power Distribution Block	Usage
DRL	Daytime Running Lamps (DRL)
HI/LO BEAM	High and Low-Beam Headlamps
HORN	Horn
FOG LPS	Fog Lamps
ACCESSORY	Accessories
HEAD LPS	Headlamps

Relays

INADVERT POWER RELAY

IGN 1 RELAY

STARTER RELAY

AIR RELAY

Fuses and Circuit Breakers

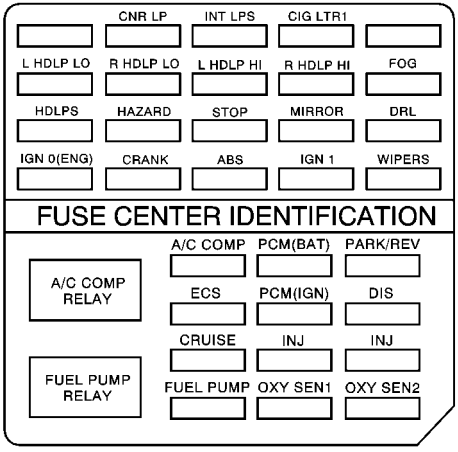
The wiring circuits in your vehicle are protected from short circuits by a combination of fuses and circuit breakers. This greatly reduces the chance of fires caused by electrical problems.

Look at the silver-colored band inside the fuse. If the band is broken or melted, replace the fuse. Be sure you replace a bad fuse with a new one of the identical size and rating.

If you ever have a problem on the road and don't have a spare fuse, you can "borrow" one that has the same amperage. Pick some feature of your vehicle that you can get along without -- like the radio or cigarette lighter -- and use its fuse, if it is the correct amperage. Replace it as soon as you can.

There are two fuse blocks in your vehicle: the underhood fuse block and the rear compartment fuse block.

Underhood Fuse Block



The underhood fuse block is located next to the engine air cleaner/filter in the engine compartment on the driver's side of the vehicle. Lift the cover to gain access.

Fuse	Usage
SPARE	Spare Fuse
CNR LPS	Cornering Lamp Switch, Right and Left Cornering Lamps
INT LPS	Trunk Lamp, Courtesy Lamps, Front Vanity Lamps, Glove Box Lamp, Garage Door Opener, Courtesy Lamp Relay

Fuse	Usage
CIG LTR1	Front and Rear Cigarette Lighters
SPARE	Spare Fuse
L HDLP LO	Left Low-Beam Headlamp
R HDLP LO	Right Low-Beam Headlamp
L HDLP HI	Left High-Beam Headlamp
R HDLP HI	Right High-Beam Headlamp
FOG	Fog Lamp Relay, Right and Left Fog Lamps, Headlamp Switch
HDLPS	Headlamp Relay, High/Low-Beam Control Relay, Right and Left Low/High-Beam Fuses
HAZARD	Electronic Flasher Module, Turn/Hazard Switch, Right and Left Front Turn Lamps, Right and Left Rear Turn Lamps, Cluster
STOP	Stoplamp Switch, Centered High-Mounted Stoplamp (CHMSL), Turn Hazard Switch, ABS Controller, Stepper Motor Cruise Control

Fuse	Usage
MIRROR	Inadvertent Power Relay, Left Outside Rearview Mirror Switch, ALDL, Memory Mirror Module, Dimmer Switch, Cluster
DRL	Daytime Running Lamp (DRL) Relay, Left and Right Low Beam in DRL Mode
IGN 0 (ENG)	Powertrain Control Module (PCM)
CRANK	Powertrain Control Module (PCM)
ABS	Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS)/Traction Control System
IGN-1	Rear Ignition-1 Relay, Front Fog Lamp Relay, Controlled Power Backup Relay, DRL Relay, Canister Vent Solenoid
WIPERS	Accessory Relay, Wiper Switch
A/C COMP	AC Compressor Relay, Cooling Fan Relays 1, 2, 3, Compressor Clutch
PCM (BAT)	PCM

Fuse	Usage
PARK/REV	Reverse Relay, Right and Left Back-Up Lamps, Electrochromic Mirror (in Header), Park Relay, Automatic Transaxle Shift Lock Control (BTSI) Switch
ECS	Transaxle Shift Solenoids, Air Meter, Canister Purge, PCM, Front Ignition-1 Relay
PCM (IGN)	Powertrain Control Module (PCM)
DIS	Odd and Even Coil Packs
CRUISE	Stepper Motor Cruise Control, Low Refrigerant Pressure Cutoff Switch, Park Relay
INJ	Injectors 1, 4, 6, 7
INJ	Injectors 2, 3, 5, 8
FUEL PUMP	Fuel Pump Relay, Fuel Pump
OXY SEN1	Oxygen Sensor Front
OXY SEN2	Catalytic Converter (CAT) Rear Oxygen Sensor, Starter Enable Relay

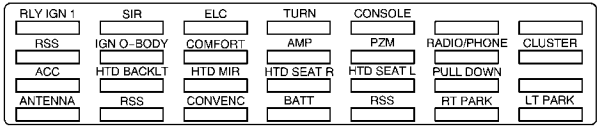
Relays

A/C COMP RELAY

FUEL PUMP RELAY

Rear Compartment Fuse Block

The fuse block is located on the front wall of the trunk (behind the rear seat) on the driver's side of the vehicle. Loosen the four trunk trim fasteners and pull the trim away from the fuse block to gain access.



Fuse	Usage
RLY IGN1	Cluster, Cruise in Stalk, Passenger Zone Module (PZM), Torque Converter Clutch (TCC) Switch
SIR	Sensing and Diagnostic Module (SDM)
ELC	Electronic Level Control (ELC) Relay, ELC Height Sensor
TURN	Electronic Flasher, Turn/Hazard Switch
CONSOLE	Rear Zone Blower, Right and Left Heated Seat Switches (Optional)
SPARE	Spare Fuse
SPARE	Spare Fuse
RSS	Road Sensing Suspension (RSS) Module (ETC Only)
IGN 0-BODY	PRNDL, PZM, Cluster, Air Control Module (ACM), Upper Zone Motor, Lower Zone Motor (Optional), HVAC Solenoids, Climate Control Panel, Rear Defog Relay, ELC Relay
COMFORT	CD Player, Remote Keyless Entry (RKE), Controlled Power Relay, Air Control Module (ACM), PZM
AMP (Optional)	Right and Left Bose Relay, Right and Left Front Speakers (On Door), Right and Left Rear Speakers
PZM	Passenger Zone Module (PZM)

Fuse	Usage
RADIO/PHONE	Radio Receiver, Radio Interface Module (RIM) (Optional), Phone, RAP Relay, Trunk Release Relay, Fuel Door Release Relay, High/Low-Beam Relay
CLUSTER	Steering Wheel Controls, Cluster
ACC	PZM, Electrochromic Mirror, Rain Sensor (Optional), Accessory Relay
HTD BACKLT	Rear Window Defogger
HTD MIR	Right and Left Outside Heated Mirror
HTD SEAT R	Passenger Heated Seat Relay (Optional)
HTD SEAT L	Driver Heated Seat Relay (Optional)
PULL DOWN	Trunk Pull-Down Motor
SPARE	Spare Fuse
ANTENNA	Power Mast Antenna
RSS	Damper Relay (ETC Only)

Fuse	Usage
CONVENC	Trunk Release Relay, Trunk Release Solenoid, Fuel Door Release Relay, Fuel Filler Door Release Solenoid, Door Lock Relay, Left and Right Door Motors, PZM, Door Unlock Relay
BATT	Driver and Passenger Seat Lumbar Switch (Optional), Driver and Passenger Seat Belt Comfort Solenoid, Memory Seat Module (Optional)
RSS	Road Sensing Suspension (RSS) Module (ETC Only)
RT PARK	Headlamp Switch, Right Front Parking Lamp, Right Front and Rear Sidemarker Lamps, Right Turn/Stop/Tail Lamps
LT PARK	Left Front and Rear Sidemarker Lamps, Left Front Parking Lamp, Left Turn/Stop/Tail Lamps, Right and Left License Lamps, Underhood Lamp

Replacement Bulbs

For any bulb not listed here contact your dealer.

Application	Number
Headlamps Composite	
Inner High Beam	9005
Outer Low Beam	9006
Front Turn Signal	3157 NA
Center High-Mounted Stoplamp (CHMSL)	1156
Rear Turn Signal and Taillamp	2057

Capacities and Specifications

The following approximate capacities are given in English and metric conversions. Please refer to "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" in the Maintenance Schedule booklet for more information.

Engine Specifications

Displacement	279 cubic inches (4 565 cc)
Type	4.6 L DOHC V8
VIN Engine Code	
Eldorado	Y
ETC	9
Torque	
Eldorado	300 (lb-ft) @ 4000 rpm 407 (N·m) @ 4000 rpm
ETC	295 (lb-ft) @ 4400 rpm 400 (N·m) @ 4400 rpm
Firing Order	1-2-7-3-4-5-6-8

Wheel Nut Torque

100 lb-ft (140 N·m)

Capacities

Transaxle (4T80-E)	15.0 quarts (14.2 L)
Crankcase (Engine Oil with Filter Change)	7.5 quarts (7.1 L)
Engine Cooling System	12.5 quarts (11.8 L)
Fuel Tank	19.0 U.S. gallons (71.9 L)

All capacities are approximate. When adding, be sure to fill to the approximate level, as recommended in this manual. Recheck fluid level after filling.

Air Conditioning Refrigerant Capacity

If you do your own service work, you'll need the proper service manual. See "Doing Your Own Service Work" in the Index for additional information. It is recommended that service work on your air conditioning system be performed by a qualified technician.

Air Conditioning
Refrigerant R-134a . . . . . 2.0 lbs. (1.0 kg)

Use Refrigerant Oil, R134a Systems

Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts

Air Filter Element A1096C*

Engine Oil Filter PF-58*

Spark Plugs PT16EPR-C13*
(GM part 12561466)
Gap: 0.050 inches (1.3 mm)

Windshield Wiper Blade
(Pin Type) . . . . . 22 inches (56.5 cm)

AC Delco® part number.

Section 7 Maintenance Schedule

This section covers the maintenance required for your vehicle. Your vehicle needs these services to retain its safety, dependability and emission control performance.

7-2 Introduction
7-4 Part A: Scheduled Maintenance Services
7-5 Scheduled Maintenance
7-15 Part B: Owner Checks and Services
7-19 Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections
7-21 Part D: Recommended Fluids and Lubricants
7-23 Part E: Maintenance Record

IMPORTANT:
KEEP ENGINE OIL AT THE PROPER LEVEL AND CHANGE AS RECOMMENDED

GM Protection Plan

Have you purchased the GM Protection Plan? The Plan supplements your new vehicle warranties. See your Warranty and Owner Assistance booklet or your dealer for details.

Introduction

Your Vehicle and the Environment

Proper vehicle maintenance not only helps to keep your vehicle in good working condition, but also helps the environment. All recommended maintenance procedures are important. Improper vehicle maintenance can even affect the quality of the air we breathe. Improper fluid levels or the wrong tire inflation can increase the level of emissions from your vehicle. To help protect our environment, and to keep your vehicle in good condition, please maintain your vehicle properly.

Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance intervals, checks, inspections and recommended fluids and lubricants as prescribed in this manual are necessary to keep your vehicle in good working condition. Any damage caused by failure to follow recommended maintenance may not be covered by warranty.

How This Section is Organized

This maintenance schedule is divided into five parts:

“Part A: Scheduled Maintenance Services” explains what to have done and how often. Some of these services can be complex, so unless you are technically qualified and have the necessary equipment, you should let your dealer’s service department or another qualified service center do these jobs.

⚠ CAUTION:

Performing maintenance work on a vehicle can be dangerous. In trying to do some jobs, you can be seriously injured. Do your own maintenance work only if you have the required know-how and the proper tools and equipment for the job. If you have any doubt, have a qualified technician do the work.

If you want to get the service information, see “Service and Owner Publications” in the Index.

“Part B: Owner Checks and Services” tells you what should be checked and when. It also explains what you can easily do to help keep your vehicle in good condition.

“Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections” explains important inspections that your dealer’s service department or another qualified service center should perform.

“Part D: Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” lists some recommended products necessary to help keep your vehicle properly maintained. These products, or their equivalents, should be used whether you do the work yourself or have it done.

“Part E: Maintenance Record” is a place for you to record and keep track of the maintenance performed on your vehicle. Keep your maintenance receipts. They may be needed to qualify your vehicle for warranty repairs.

Part A: Scheduled Maintenance Services

Using Your Maintenance Schedule

We at General Motors want to help you keep your vehicle in good working condition. But we don't know exactly how you'll drive it. You may drive very short distances only a few times a week. Or you may drive long distances all the time in very hot, dusty weather. You may use your vehicle in making deliveries. Or you may drive it to work, to do errands or in many other ways.

Because of all the different ways people use their vehicles, maintenance needs vary. You may need more frequent checks and replacements. So please read the following and note how you drive. If you have any questions on how to keep your vehicle in good condition, see your dealer.

This part tells you the maintenance services you should have done and when you should schedule them. If you go to your dealer for your service needs, you'll know that GM-trained and supported service people will perform the work using genuine GM parts.

The proper fluids and lubricants to use are listed in Part D. Make sure whoever services your vehicle uses these. All parts should be replaced and all necessary repairs done before you or anyone else drives the vehicle.

This schedule is for vehicles that:

- carry passengers and cargo within recommended limits. You will find these limits on your vehicle's Tire-Loading Information label. See "Loading Your Vehicle" in the Index.
- are driven on reasonable road surfaces within legal driving limits.
- use the recommended fuel. See "Fuel" in the Index.

The services shown in this schedule up to 100,000 miles (166 000 km) should be repeated after 100,000 miles (166 000 km) at the same intervals for the life of this vehicle. The services shown at 150,000 miles (240 000 km) should be repeated at the same interval after 150,000 miles (240 000 km) for the life of this vehicle.

See “Owner Checks and Services” and “Periodic Maintenance Inspections” following.

Footnotes

† The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the California Air Resources Board has determined that the failure to perform this maintenance item will not nullify the emission warranty or limit recall liability prior to the completion of the vehicle’s useful life. We, however, urge that all recommended maintenance services be performed at the indicated intervals and the maintenance be recorded.

+ A good time to check your brakes is during tire rotation. See “Brake System Inspection” under “Periodic Maintenance Inspections” in Part C of this schedule.

Engine Oil Scheduled Maintenance

Change engine oil and filter as indicated by the GM Oil Life System™ (or every 12 months, whichever occurs first). Reset the system.

Your vehicle has a computer system that lets you know when to change the engine oil and filter. This is based on engine revolutions and engine temperature, and not on mileage. Based on driving conditions, the mileage at which an oil change will be indicated can vary considerably. For the oil life system to work properly, you must reset the system every time the oil is changed.

When the system has calculated that oil life has been diminished, it will indicate that an oil change is necessary. A CHANGE ENGINE OIL message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) will come on.

Change your oil as soon as possible within the next two times you stop for fuel. It is possible that, if you are driving under the best conditions, the oil life system may not indicate that an oil change is necessary for over a year. However, your engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and at this time the system must be reset. It is also important to check your oil regularly and keep it at the proper level.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, you must change your oil at 3,000 miles (5 000 km) since your last oil change. Remember to reset the oil life system whenever the oil is changed. See “Oil Life System” in the Index for information on resetting the system.

An Emission Control Service.

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

7,500 Miles (12 500 km)

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

15,000 Miles (25 000 km)

☐ Inspect engine air cleaner filter if you are driving in dusty conditions. Replace filter if necessary.
An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

22,500 Miles (37 500 km)

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

30,000 Miles (50 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Inspect throttle body bore and valve plates for deposits, open the throttle valve and inspect all surfaces. Clean as required.
  An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*
- ☐ Replace engine air cleaner filter.
  An Emission Control Service.

37,500 Miles (62 500 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

45,000 Miles (75 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Inspect engine air cleaner filter if you are driving in dusty conditions. Replace filter if necessary.
  An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

50,000 Miles (83 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid and filter if the vehicle is mainly driven under one or more of these conditions:

- In heavy city traffic where the outside temperature regularly reaches 90°F (32°C) or higher.
- In hilly or mountainous terrain.
- When doing frequent trailer towing.
- Uses such as high performance operation.

If you do not use your vehicle under any of these conditions, the fluid and filter do not require change until the message CHANGE TRANS FLUID appears on the Driver Information Center.

52,500 Miles (87 500 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

60,000 Miles (100 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Inspect throttle body bore and valve plates for deposits, open the throttle valve and inspect all surfaces. Clean as required.
  An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*
- ☐ Inspect engine accessory drive belt.
  An Emission Control Service.
- ☐ Replace engine air cleaner filter.
  An Emission Control Service.

67,500 Miles (112 500 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

75,000 Miles (125 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

- ☐ Inspect engine air cleaner filter if you are driving in dusty conditions. Replace filter if necessary.
  An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

82,500 Miles (137 500 km)

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

90,000 Miles (150 000 km)

☐ Inspect throttle body bore and valve plates for deposits, open the throttle valve and inspect all surfaces. Clean as required.
An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)

☐ Replace engine air cleaner filter.
An Emission Control Service.

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

97,500 Miles (162 500 km)

☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

100,000 Miles (166 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

☐ Replace spark plugs.
An Emission Control Service.

☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid and filter if the vehicle is mainly driven under one or more of these conditions:

- In heavy city traffic where the outside temperature regularly reaches 90°F (32°C) or higher.
- In hilly or mountainous terrain.
- When doing frequent trailer towing.
- Uses such as high performance operation.

If you do not use your vehicle under any of these conditions, the fluid and filter do not require change until the message CHANGE TRANS FLUID appears on the Driver Information Center.

150,000 Miles (240 000 km)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

☐ Drain, flush and refill cooling system (or every 60 months since last service, whichever occurs first). See “Engine Coolant” in the Index for what to use. Inspect hoses. Clean radiator, condenser, pressure cap and neck. Pressure test the cooling system and pressure cap.
An Emission Control Service.

Part B: Owner Checks and Services

Listed in this part are owner checks and services which should be performed at the intervals specified to help ensure the safety, dependability and emission control performance of your vehicle.

Be sure any necessary repairs are completed at once. Whenever any fluids or lubricants are added to your vehicle, make sure they are the proper ones, as shown in Part D.

At Each Fuel Fill

It is important for you or a service station attendant to perform these underhood checks at each fuel fill.

Engine Oil Level Check

Check the engine oil level and add the proper oil if necessary. See “Engine Oil” in the Index for further details.

Engine Coolant Level Check

Check the engine coolant level and add DEX-COOL® coolant mixture if necessary. See “Engine Coolant” in the Index for further details.

Windshield Washer Fluid Level Check

Check the windshield washer fluid level in the windshield washer tank and add the proper fluid if necessary. See “Windshield Washer Fluid” in the Index for further details.

At Least Once a Month

Tire Inflation Check

Make sure tires are inflated to the correct pressures. Don’t forget to check your spare tire. See “Tires” in the Index for further details.

Cassette Deck Service

Clean cassette deck. Cleaning should be done every 50 hours of tape play. See “Audio Systems” in the Index for further details.

Power Antenna Service

Clean power antenna mast. See “Audio Systems” in the Index for further details.

At Least Twice a Year

Restraint System Check

Make sure the safety belt reminder light and all your belts, buckles, latch plates, retractors and anchorages are working properly. Look for any other loose or damaged safety belt system parts. If you see anything that might keep a safety belt system from doing its job, have it repaired. Have any torn or frayed safety belts replaced.

Also look for any opened or broken air bag coverings, and have them repaired or replaced. (The air bag system does not need regular maintenance.)

Wiper Blade Check

Inspect wiper blades for wear or cracking. Replace blade inserts that appear worn or damaged or that streak or miss areas of the windshield. Also see “Wiper Blades, Cleaning” in the Index.

Weatherstrip Lubrication

Silicone grease on weatherstrips will make them last longer, seal better, and not stick or squeak. Apply silicone grease with a clean cloth. During very cold, damp weather more frequent application may be required. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index.

Automatic Transaxle Check

Check the transaxle fluid level; add if needed. See “Automatic Transaxle Fluid” in the Index. A fluid loss may indicate a problem. Check the system and repair if needed.

At Least Once a Year

Key Lock Cylinders Service

Lubricate the key lock cylinders with the lubricant specified in Part D.

Body Lubrication Service

Lubricate all body door hinges. Also lubricate all hinges and latches, including those for the hood, rear compartment, interior glove box and console doors. Part D tells you what to use. More frequent lubrication may be required when exposed to a corrosive environment.

Starter Switch Check

⚠ CAUTION:

When you are doing this check, the vehicle could move suddenly. If it does, you or others could be injured. Follow the steps below.

1. Before you start, be sure you have enough room around the vehicle.
2. Firmly apply both the parking brake and the regular brake. See “Parking Brake” in the Index if necessary.

   Do not use the accelerator pedal, and be ready to turn off the engine immediately if it starts.
3. Try to start the engine in each gear. The starter should work only in PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N). If the starter works in any other position, your vehicle needs service.

Automatic Transaxle Shift Lock Control System Check

⚠ CAUTION:

When you are doing this check, the vehicle could move suddenly. If it does, you or others could be injured. Follow the steps below.

1. Before you start, be sure you have enough room around the vehicle. It should be parked on a level surface.
2. Firmly apply the parking brake. See “Parking Brake” in the Index if necessary.

   Be ready to apply the regular brake immediately if the vehicle begins to move.
3. With the engine off, turn the key to the RUN position, but don’t start the engine. Without applying the regular brake, try to move the shift lever out of PARK (P) with normal effort. If the shift lever moves out of PARK (P), your vehicle needs service.

Ignition Transaxle Lock Check

While parked, and with the parking brake set, try to turn the ignition key to LOCK in each shift lever position.

- The key should turn to LOCK only when the shift lever is in PARK (P).
- The key should come out only in LOCK.

Parking Brake and Automatic Transaxle PARK (P) Mechanism Check

⚠ CAUTION:

When you are doing this check, your vehicle could begin to move. You or others could be injured and property could be damaged. Make sure there is room in front of your vehicle in case it begins to roll. Be ready to apply the regular brake at once should the vehicle begin to move.

Park on a fairly steep hill, with the vehicle facing downhill. Keeping your foot on the regular brake, set the parking brake.

- To check the parking brake's holding ability: With the engine running and transaxle in NEUTRAL (N), slowly remove foot pressure from the regular brake pedal. Do this until the vehicle is held by the parking brake only.
- To check the PARK (P) mechanism's holding ability: With the engine running, shift to PARK (P). Then release the parking brake followed by the regular brake.

Underbody Flushing Service

At least every spring, use plain water to flush any corrosive materials from the underbody. Take care to clean thoroughly any areas where mud and other debris can collect.

Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections

Listed in this part are inspections and services which should be performed at least twice a year (for instance, each spring and fall). *You should let your dealer's service department or other qualified service center do these jobs. Make sure any necessary repairs are completed at once.*

Proper procedures to perform these services may be found in a service manual. See “Service and Owner Publications” in the Index.

Steering, Suspension and Front Drive Axle Boot and Seal Inspection

Inspect the front and rear suspension and steering system for damaged, loose or missing parts, signs of wear or lack of lubrication. Inspect the power steering lines and hoses for proper hook-up, binding, leaks, cracks, chafing, etc. Clean and then inspect the drive axle boot seals for damage, tears or leakage. Replace seals if necessary.

Exhaust System Inspection

Inspect the complete exhaust system. Inspect the body near the exhaust system. Look for broken, damaged, missing or out-of-position parts as well as open seams, holes, loose connections or other conditions which could cause a heat build-up in the floor pan or could let exhaust fumes into the vehicle. See “Engine Exhaust” in the Index.

Fuel System Inspection

Inspect the complete fuel system for damage or leaks.

Engine Cooling System Inspection

Inspect the hoses and have them replaced if they are cracked, swollen or deteriorated. Inspect all pipes, fittings and clamps; replace as needed. Clean the outside of the radiator and air conditioning condenser. To help ensure proper operation, a pressure test of the cooling system and pressure cap is recommended at least once a year.

Throttle System Inspection

Inspect the throttle system for interference or binding, and for damaged or missing parts. Replace parts as needed. Replace any components that have high effort or excessive wear. Do not lubricate accelerator and cruise control cables.

Brake System Inspection

Inspect the complete system. Inspect brake lines and hoses for proper hook-up, binding, leaks, cracks, chafing, etc. Inspect disc brake pads for wear and rotors for surface condition. Inspect other brake parts, including calipers, parking brake, etc. You may need to have your brakes inspected more often if your driving habits or conditions result in frequent braking.

Part D: Recommended Fluids and Lubricants

Fluids and lubricants identified below by name, part number or specification may be obtained from your dealer.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Engine Oil	Engine oil with the American Petroleum Institute Certified for Gasoline Engines starburst symbol of the proper viscosity. To determine the preferred viscosity for your vehicle's engine, see "Engine Oil" in the Index.
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only GM Goodwrench® DEX-COOL® or Havoline® DEX-COOL® Coolant. See "Engine Coolant" in the Index.
Hydraulic Brake System	Delco Supreme 11® Brake Fluid (GM Part No. 12377967 or equivalent DOT-3 brake fluid).
Windshield Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen® Washer Solvent (GM Part No. 1051515) or equivalent.
Parking Brake Cable Guides	Chassis Lubricant (GM Part No. 12377985 or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI # 2, Category LB or GC-LB.
Power Steering System	GM Power Steering Fluid (GM Part No. 1052884 - 1 pint, 1050017 - 1 quart, or equivalent).
Automatic Transaxle	DEXRON®-III Automatic Transmission Fluid.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube® (GM Part No. 12346241 or equivalent).
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor and Release Pawl	Lubriplate® Lubricant Aerosol (GM Part No. 12346293 or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI # 2, Category LB or GC-LB.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Hood and Door Hinges	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube® (GM Part No. 12346241 or equivalent).
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Dielectric Silicone Grease (GM Part No. 12345579 or equivalent).

Part E: Maintenance Record

After the scheduled services are performed, record the date, odometer reading and who performed the service in the boxes provided after the maintenance interval. Any additional information from “Owner Checks and Services” or “Periodic Maintenance” can be added on the following record pages. Also, you should retain all maintenance receipts. Your owner information portfolio is a convenient place to store them.

Maintenance Record			
DATE	ODOMETER READING	SERVICED BY	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED

Maintenance Record

DATE	ODOMETER READING	SERVICED BY	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED

Section 8 Customer Assistance Information

Here you will find out how to contact Cadillac if you need assistance. This section also tells you how to obtain service publications and how to report any safety defects.

8-2 Customer Satisfaction Procedure
8-3 Customer Assistance for Text Telephone (TTY) Users
8-4 Customer Assistance Offices
8-5 GM Mobility Program for Persons with Disabilities
8-5 Roadside Service
8-7 Roadside Service for the Hearing or Speech Impaired
8-8 Courtesy Transportation
8-8 Transportation Options
8-10 Warranty Information
8-10 Reporting Safety Defects to the United States Government
8-11 Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian Government
8-11 Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors

Customer Satisfaction Procedure

Your satisfaction and goodwill are important to your dealer and to Cadillac. Normally, any concerns with the sales transaction or the operation of your vehicle will be resolved by your dealer's sales or service departments. Sometimes, however, despite the best intentions of all concerned, misunderstandings can occur. If your concern has not been resolved to your satisfaction, the following steps should be taken:

STEP ONE -- Discuss your concern with a member of dealership management. Normally, concerns can be quickly resolved at that level. If the matter has already been reviewed with the sales, service or parts manager, contact the owner of the dealership or the general manager.

STEP TWO -- If after contacting a member of dealership management, it appears your concern cannot be resolved by the dealership without further help, contact the Cadillac Customer Assistance Center, 24 hours a day, by calling 1-800-458-8006. In Canada, contact GM of Canada Customer Communication Centre in Oshawa by calling 1-800-263-3777 (English) or 1-800-263-7854 (French).

We encourage you to call the toll-free number in order to give your inquiry prompt attention. Please have the following information available to give the Customer Assistance Representative:

- Vehicle Identification Number (This is available from the vehicle registration or title, or the plate at the top left of the instrument panel and visible through the windshield.)
- Dealership name and location
- Vehicle delivery date and present mileage

When contacting Cadillac, please remember that your concern will likely be resolved at a dealer's facility. That is why we suggest you follow Step One first if you have a concern.

STEP THREE -- Both General Motors and your dealer are committed to making sure you are completely satisfied with your new vehicle. However, if you continue to remain unsatisfied after following the procedure outlined in Steps One and Two, you should file with the GM/BBB Auto Line Program to enforce any additional rights you may have. Canadian owners refer to your Warranty and Owner Assistance Information booklet for information on the Canadian Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan (CAMVAP).

The BBB Auto Line Program is an out of court program administered by the Council of Better Business Bureaus to settle automotive disputes regarding vehicle repairs or the interpretation of the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Although you may be required to resort to this informal dispute resolution program prior to filing a court action, use of the program is free of charge and your case will generally be heard within 40 days. If you do not agree with the decision given in your case, you may reject it and proceed with any other venue for relief available to you.

You may contact the BBB using the toll-free telephone number or write them at the following address:

BBB Auto Line
Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.
4200 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 800
Arlington, VA 22203-1804

Telephone: 1-800-955-5100

This program is available in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Eligibility is limited by vehicle age, mileage and other factors. General Motors reserves the right to change eligibility limitations and/or discontinue its participation in this program.

Customer Assistance for Text Telephone (TTY) Users

To assist customers who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired and who use Text Telephones (TTYs), Cadillac has TTY equipment available at its Customer Assistance Center. Any TTY user can communicate with Cadillac by dialing: 1-800-833-CMCC (2622). (TTY users in Canada can dial 1-800-263-3830.)

Customer Assistance Offices

Cadillac encourages customers to call the toll-free number for assistance. If a U.S. customer wishes to write to Cadillac, the letter should be addressed to Cadillac's Customer Assistance Center.

United States

Cadillac Customer Assistance Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit, MI 48232-5169

1-800-458-8006
1-800-833-2622 (For Text Telephone devices (TTYs))
Roadside Assistance: 1-800-882-1112

From:

Puerto Rico:	1-800-496-9992 (English) 1-800-496-9993 (Spanish)
U.S. Virgin Islands:	1-800-496-9994
Fax Number:	313-381-0022

Canada

General Motors of Canada Limited
Customer Communication Centre, 163-005
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

1-800-263-3777 (English)
1-800-263-7854 (French)
1-800-263-3830 (For Text Telephone devices (TTYs))
Roadside Assistance: 1-800-882-1112

All Overseas Locations

Please contact the local General Motors Business Unit.

Mexico, Central America and Caribbean Islands/Countries (Except Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands)

General Motors de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.
Customer Assistance Center
Paseo de la Reforma # 2740
Col. Lomas de Bezares
C.P. 11910, Mexico, D.F.

01-800-508-0000
Long Distance: 011-52 - 53 29 0 800

GM Mobility Program for Persons with Disabilities

This program, available to qualified applicants, can reimburse you up to $1,000 toward aftermarket driver or passenger adaptive equipment you may require for your vehicle (hand controls, wheelchair/scooter lifts, etc.).

This program can also provide you with free resource information, such as area driver assessment centers and mobility equipment installers. The program is available for a limited period of time from the date of vehicle purchase/lease. See your dealer for more details or call the GM Mobility Assistance Center at 1-800-323-9935. Text telephone (TTY) users, call 1-800-833-9935.

GM of Canada also has a Mobility Program. Call 1-800-GM-DRIVE (463-7483) for details. When calling from outside Canada, please dial 1-905-644-3063. All TTY users call 1-800-263-3830.

Roadside Service

Cadillac's exceptional Roadside Service is more than an auto club or towing service. It provides every Cadillac owner with the advantage of contacting a Cadillac advisor and, where available, a Cadillac trained dealer technician who can provide on-site service.

Each technician travels with a specially equipped service vehicle complete with the necessary Cadillac parts and tools required to handle most roadside repairs.

Cadillac Roadside Service® can be reached by dialing 1-800-882-1112, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This service is provided at no charge for any warranty-covered situation and for a nominal charge if the Cadillac is no longer under warranty. Roadside Service is available only in the United States and Canada.

Cadillac Owner Privileges ™

Roadside Service provides several Cadillac Owner Privileges ™ at "no charge," throughout your *2002 Cadillac Warranty Period -- 48 months/ 50,000 miles (80 000 km).*

Emergency Road Service is performed on site for the following situations:

- Towing Service
- Battery Jump Starting
- Lock Out Assistance
- Fuel Delivery
- Flat Tire Change (Covers change only)
- Trip Interruption -- If your trip is interrupted due to a warranty failure, incidental expenses may be reimbursed during the 48 months/50,000 miles (80 000 km) warranty period. Items covered are hotel, meals and rental car.

Roadside Service Availability

Wherever you drive in the United States or Canada, an advisor is available to assist you over the phone. A dealer technician, if available, can travel to your location within a 30 mile (50 km) radius of a participating Cadillac dealership. If beyond this radius, we will arrange to have your car towed to the nearest Cadillac dealership.

Reaching Roadside Service

Dial the toll-free Roadside Service number: 1-800-882-1112. An experienced Roadside Service Advisor will assist you and request the following information:

- A description of the problem
- Name, home address, home telephone number
- Location of your Cadillac and number you are calling from
- The model year, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), mileage and date of delivery

Roadside Service for the Hearing or Speech Impaired

Roadside Service is prepared to assist owners who have hearing difficulties or are speech impaired. Cadillac has installed special telecommunication devices called Text Telephone (TTY) in the Roadside Service Center.

Any customer who has access to a (TTY) or a conventional teletypewriter can communicate with Cadillac by dialing from the United States or Canada 1-888-889-2438 -- daily, 24 hours.

Courtesy Transportation

Cadillac has always exemplified quality and value in its offering of motor vehicles. To enhance your ownership experience, we and our participating dealers are proud to offer Courtesy Transportation, a customer support program for new vehicles.

The Courtesy Transportation program is offered to retail purchase/lease customers in conjunction with the Bumper-to-Bumper coverage provided by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Several transportation options are available when warranty repairs are required. This will reduce your inconvenience during warranty repairs.

Plan Ahead When Possible

When your vehicle requires warranty service, you should contact your dealer and request an appointment. By scheduling a service appointment and advising your service consultant of your transportation needs, your dealer can help minimize your inconvenience.

If your vehicle cannot be scheduled into the service department immediately, keep driving it until it can be scheduled for service, unless, of course, the problem is safety-related. If it is, please call your dealership, let them know this, and ask for instructions.

If the dealer requests that you simply drop the vehicle off for service, you are urged to do so as early in the work day as possible to allow for same day repair.

Transportation Options

Warranty service can generally be completed while you wait. However, if you are unable to wait Cadillac helps minimize your inconvenience by providing several transportation options. Depending on the circumstances, your dealer can offer you one of the following:

Shuttle Service

Participating dealers can provide you with shuttle service to get you to your destination with minimal interruption of your daily schedule. This includes a one way shuttle ride to a destination up to 10 miles from the dealership.

Public Transportation or Fuel Reimbursement

If your vehicle requires overnight warranty repairs, reimbursement up to $30 per day (five days maximum) may be available for the use of public transportation such as taxi or bus. In addition, should you arrange transportation through a friend or relative, reimbursement for reasonable fuel expenses up to $10 per day (five day maximum) may be available. Claim amounts should reflect actual costs and be supported by original receipts.

Courtesy Rental Vehicle

When your vehicle is unavailable due to warranty repairs, your dealer may arrange to provide you with a courtesy rental vehicle or reimburse you for a rental vehicle you obtained, at actual cost, up to a maximum of $37.00 per day supported by receipts. This requires that you sign and complete a rental agreement and meet state, local and rental vehicle provider requirements. Requirements vary and may include minimum age requirements, insurance coverage, credit card, etc.

You are responsible for fuel usage charges and may also be responsible for taxes, levies, usage fees, excessive mileage or rental usage beyond the completion of the repair.

Generally it is not possible to provide a like-vehicle as a courtesy rental.

Additional Program Information

Courtesy Transportation is available during the Bumper-to-Bumper warranty coverage period, but it *is not* part of the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. A separate booklet entitled “Warranty and Owner Assistance Information” furnished with each new vehicle provides detailed warranty coverage information.

Courtesy Transportation is available only at participating dealers and all program options, such as shuttle service, may not be available at every dealer. Please contact your dealer for specific information about availability. All Courtesy Transportation arrangements will be administered by appropriate dealer personnel.

Canadian Vehicles: For warranty repairs during the Complete Vehicle Coverage period of the General Motors of Canada New Vehicle Limited Warranty, alternative transportation may be available under the Courtesy Transportation Program. Please consult your dealer for details.

General Motors reserves the right to unilaterally modify, change or discontinue Courtesy Transportation at any time and to resolve all questions of claim eligibility pursuant to the terms and conditions described herein at its sole discretion.

Warranty Information

Your vehicle comes with a separate warranty booklet that contains detailed warranty information.

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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 General Motors.

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 General Motors.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in the 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.

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

If you live in Canada, and you believe that your vehicle has a safety defect, you should immediately notify Transport Canada, in addition to notifying General Motors of Canada Limited. You may write to:

Transport Canada
330 Sparks Street
Tower C
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N5

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS TO GENERAL MOTORS

In addition to notifying NHTSA (or Transport Canada) in a situation like this, we certainly hope you'll notify us. Please call us at 1-800-458-8006, or write:

Cadillac Customer Assistance Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit, MI 48232-5169

In Canada, please call us at 1-800-263-3777 (English) or 1-800-263-7854 (French). Or, write:

General Motors of Canada Limited
Customer Communication Centre, 163-005
1908 Colonel Sam Drive
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

SERVICE PUBLICATIONS ORDERING INFORMATION

Service Manuals

Service Manuals have the diagnosis and repair information on engines, transmission, axle, suspension, brakes, electrical, steering, body, etc.

RETAIL SELL PRICE: $120.00

Transmission, Transaxle, Transfer Case Unit Repair Manual

This manual provides information on unit repair service procedures, adjustments and specifications for GM transmissions, transaxles and transfer cases.

RETAIL SELL PRICE: $50.00

Service Bulletins

Service Bulletins give technical service information needed to knowledgeably service General Motors cars and trucks. Each bulletin contains instructions to assist in the diagnosis and service of your vehicle.

Owner's Information

Owner publications are written specifically for owners and intended to provide basic operational information about the vehicle. The owner's manual will include the Maintenance Schedule for all models.

Owner's Manual

RETAIL SELL PRICE: $25.00

Current and Past Model Order Forms

Service Publications are available for current and past model GM vehicles. To request an order form, please specify year and model name of the vehicle.

ORDER TOLL FREE: 1-800-551-4123 – Monday-Friday 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM Eastern Time

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Note to Canadian Customers: All listed prices are quoted in U.S. funds. Canadian residents are to make checks payable in U.S. funds.