

2003

CTS





The 2003 Cadillac CTS Owner's Manual

1-1 Seats and Restraint Systems

This section tells you how to use your seats and safety belts properly. It also explains the air bag system.

2-1 Features and Controls

This section explains how to start and operate your vehicle.

3-1 Comfort Controls and Audio Systems

This section tells you how to adjust the ventilation and comfort controls and how to operate your audio system.

4-1 Your Driving and the Road

Here you'll find helpful information and tips about the road and how to drive under different conditions.

5-1 Problems on the Road

This section tells you what to do if you have a problem while driving, such as a flat tire or overheated engine, etc.

6-1 Service and Appearance Care

Here the manual tells you how to keep your vehicle running properly and looking good.

7-1 Maintenance Schedule

This section tells you when to perform vehicle maintenance and what fluids and lubricants to use.

8-1 Customer Assistance Information

This section tells you how to contact Cadillac for assistance and how to get service and owner publications. It also gives you information on "Reporting Safety Defects" on page 8-9.



GENERAL MOTORS, GM and the GM Emblem, CADILLAC, the CADILLAC Crest & Wreath are registered trademarks and the name CTS is a trademark of General Motors Corporation.

This manual includes the latest information at the time it was printed. We reserve the right to make changes after that time without further notice. For vehicles first sold in Canada, substitute the name “General Motors of Canada Limited” for Cadillac Motor Car Division whenever it appears in this manual.

Please keep this manual in your vehicle, so it will be there if you ever need it when you’re on the road. If you sell the vehicle, please leave this manual in it so the new owner can use it.



WE SUPPORT
VOLUNTARY TECHNICIAN
CERTIFICATION THROUGH

National Institute for
**AUTOMOTIVE
SERVICE
EXCELLENCE**

We support voluntary technician certification.

Litho in U.S.A.
Part Number 25735664 A First Edition

©Copyright General Motors Corporation 11/12/01
All Rights Reserved

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.

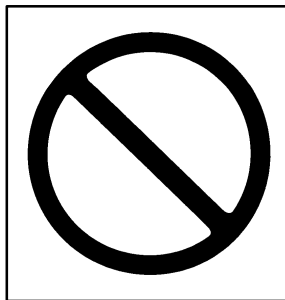
Safety Warnings and Symbols

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.



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	1-36	Rear Seat Passengers
1-10	Safety Belts: They're for Everyone	1-39	Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides for Children and Small Adults
1-15	Here Are Questions Many People Ask About Safety Belts -- and the Answers	1-41	Children
1-16	How to Wear Safety Belts Properly	1-45	Restraint Systems for Children
1-16	Driver Position	1-58	Older Children
1-22	Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy	1-61	Safety Belt Extender
1-23	Right Front Passenger Position	1-61	Checking Your Restraint Systems
1-24	Air Bag Systems	1-62	Replacing Restraint System Parts After a Crash
1-35	Safety Belt Pretensioners		

Seats and Seat Controls

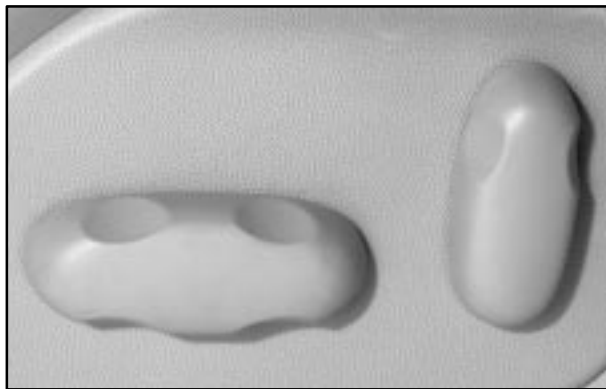
This section tells you about the power seats -- how to adjust them, and also about the reclining front seatbacks, memory seats, lumbar adjustments and heated seats.

Two-Way Manual Passenger Seat



Lift the bar under the front of the seat to unlock it. Slide the seat to where you want it and release the bar. Try to move the seat back and forth with your body to be sure the seat is locked in place.

Six-Way Power Seats (If Equipped)



If your vehicle is equipped with power seats, the controls are located on the outboard sides of the front seat cushions.

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

Memory Seat and Mirrors (If Equipped)

This feature allows you to program and recall memory settings for the driver's seating and outside rearview mirror driving positions for up to two drivers.



The buttons for this feature are located on the driver's door armrest.

Use the following steps to program the buttons:

1. Adjust the driver's seat including the seatback recliner and both outside mirrors.
2. Press and hold button 1 for at least three seconds.

Two beeps will sound to confirm that the seat and mirror positions have been saved.

3. Repeat the procedure for a second driver using button 2.

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, the vehicle must be in PARK (P) to recall the stored driving positions. If your vehicle has a manual transmission and the engine is running, the parking brake must be set to recall the memory seat driving positions. The stored driving positions can be recalled without setting the parking brake if the vehicle is off.

Press one of the numbered memory buttons to recall the stored setting. Each time a memory button is pressed, a single beep will sound.

Three chimes will sound and the setting will not be recalled if you press button 1 or 2 while the engine is running and the vehicle is not in PARK (P) on an automatic transmission or the parking brake is not set on a manual transmission.

If you would like the stored driving positions to be recalled when unlocking your vehicle with the remote keyless entry transmitter or when you place the key in the ignition, see "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index.

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

Two personalized exit positions can also be programmed. Use the following steps to program exit positions:

1. Press memory seat button 1 or the button with the unlock symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter with the number 1 on the back to recall the drive position.
2. Adjust the driver's seat to the desired exit position.
3. Press and hold the exit button located above buttons 1 and 2 on the driver's door armrest for at least three seconds.

Two beeps will sound to confirm that the exit position has been saved.

4. Repeat the procedure for a second driver using memory seat button 2 or the remote keyless entry transmitter with the number 2 on the back.

To recall the stored exit positions, press and release the exit button. One beep will sound, and the seat will move to the previously stored exit position for the currently identified driver. If an exit position has not been stored for this driver, the seat will move all the way back. The position of the outside mirrors is not stored or recalled for the exit position.

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, the vehicle must be in PARK (P) to recall the exit positions. For a manual transmission, the parking brake must be set if the engine is running to recall the stored exit positions.

Three chimes will sound and the exit setting will not be recalled if you press the exit button while the engine is running and the vehicle is not in PARK (P) on an automatic transmission or the parking brake is not set on a manual transmission.

If you would like your stored exit position to be recalled when unlocking the vehicle with the remote keyless entry transmitter or when the ignition is turned off and the driver's door is opened, see "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index.

Heated Front Seats (If Equipped)



If your vehicle is equipped with heated front seats, the buttons are located on the climate control panel.

There is a button for the driver and one for the front passenger. Each button has the following three settings: LO, HI and off. The active setting appears on the climate control panel display. The LO setting warms the seatback and cushion until the seat approximates normal body temperature. The HI setting has a slightly higher temperature.

To turn on the heated seats, press the button once. The seat will heat to the HI setting. Press the button again to switch to the LO setting. Pressing the button a third time turns the system off.

The heated seats can only be used when the ignition is turned on. When the vehicle is turned off, the heated seats automatically turn off. If you wish to have the heated seats on once the vehicle is restarted, press the button again.

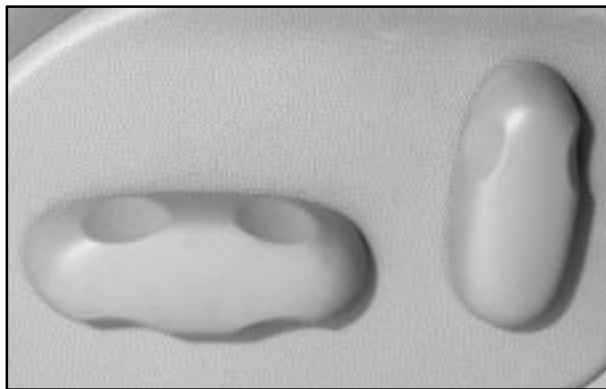
Reclining Front Seatbacks



Manual Recliner

If your vehicle has manual reclining front seatbacks, the levers are located on the outboard sides of the front seats.

Lift the lever to release the seatback, then move the seatback to where you want it. Release the lever to lock the seatback in place. To return the seatback to the upright position, pull up on the lever without pushing on the seatback.



Power Recliner

If your vehicle has power reclining front seatbacks, the controls are located on the outboard sides of the front seats.

Press the top of the vertical control forward or rearward to adjust the seatback angle.



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



Adjust your head restraint 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.

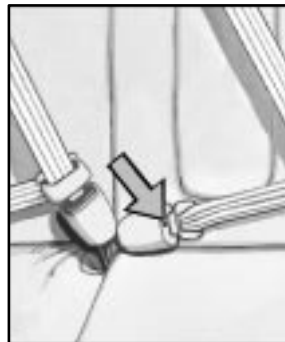
The front seat head restraints move up and down. Press the button located at the bottom of the head restraint to raise or lower the head restraint. The head restraints tilt forward and rearward, also.

The rear seat head restraints tilt forward and rearward, but do not move up and down.

Split Folding Rear Seat (If Equipped)

The split folding rear seat allows you to carry long cargo by folding down part or all of the rear seat. Before you can fold the rear seatback, you need to unlatch the center seatbelt buckle.

Use the following steps to lower one or both of the rear seatbacks:



1. Insert a tool with a small tip into the slot as shown to unlatch the seatbelt buckle. Then move the belt to the side so it is not in your way.



2. There is a tab located on the outboard sides of the seatback. Pull forward on the tab to unlock the seatback.
3. Fold the seatback down. This will allow you direct access to the trunk.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 to fold down the other seatback.

⚠ 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.

⚠ CAUTION:

A safety belt that is improperly routed, not properly attached, or twisted won't provide the protection needed in a crash. The person wearing the belt could be seriously injured. After raising the rear seatback, always check to be sure that the safety belts are properly routed and attached, and are not twisted.

To return the seatback to the upright position, do the following:

1. Lift the seatback up and push it back into place.



2. Reconnect the center safety belt latch plate to the buckle as shown.

3. Make sure the seatback is locked into place by pushing and pulling on it.
4. Repeat Steps 1 and 3 for the other seatback.

When the seatback is not in use, it should be kept in the upright, locked position.

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 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

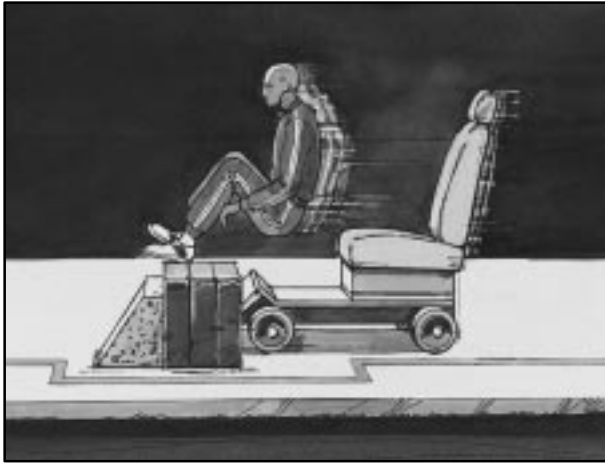
When you ride in or on anything, you go as fast as it goes.



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



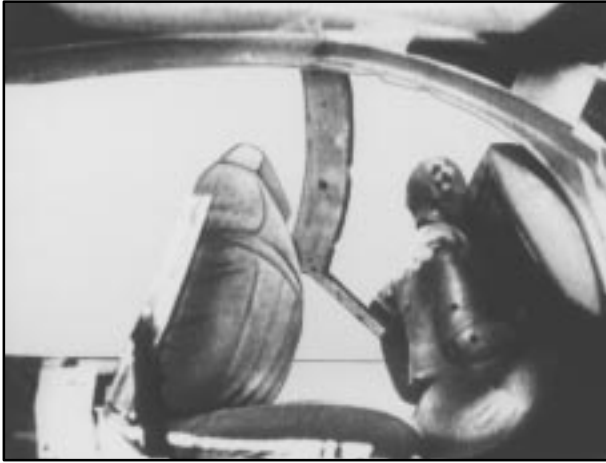
Put someone on it.



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.

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.

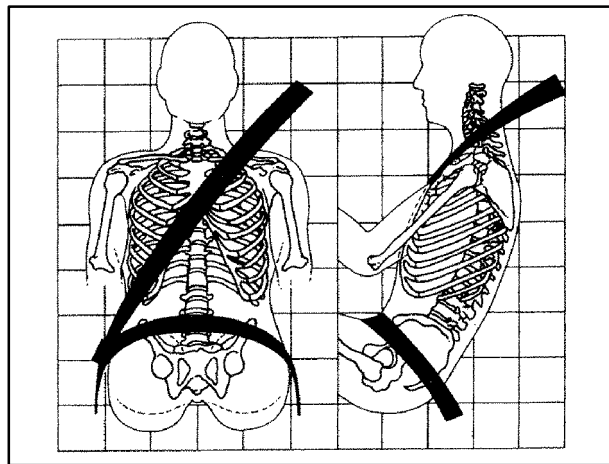
4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.

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.



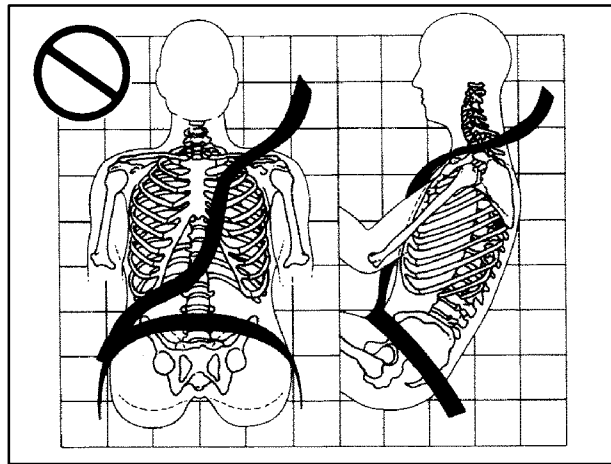
5. To make the lap part tight, pull down on the buckle end of the belt as you pull up on the shoulder belt.



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, or if you pull the belt very quickly out of the retractor.

Q: What's wrong with this?

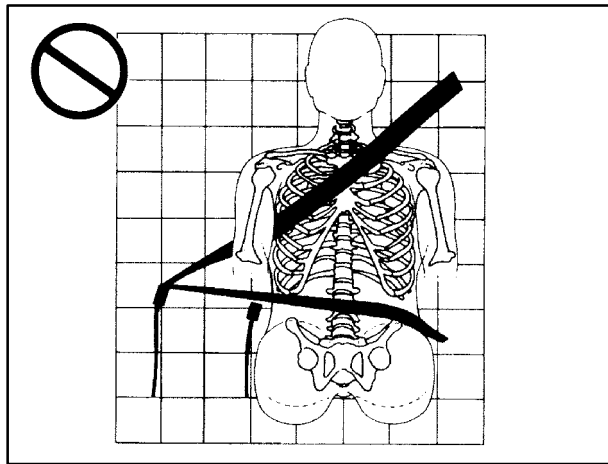


⚠ CAUTION:

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.

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

Q: What's wrong with this?

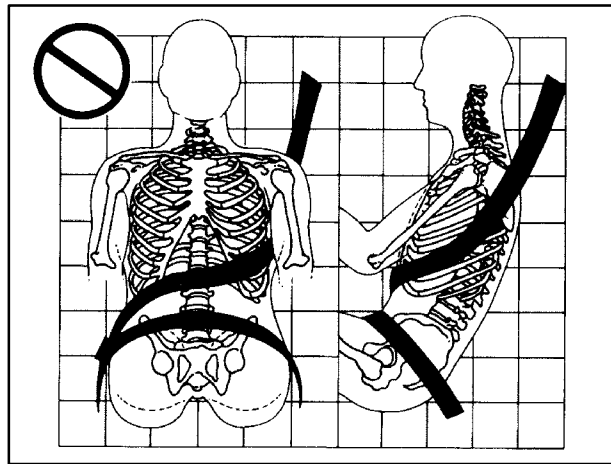


A: The belt is buckled in the wrong place.

⚠ 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?

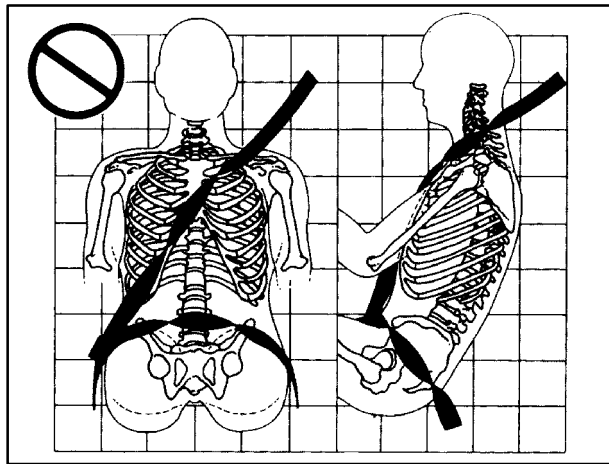


⚠ CAUTION:

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.

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

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.

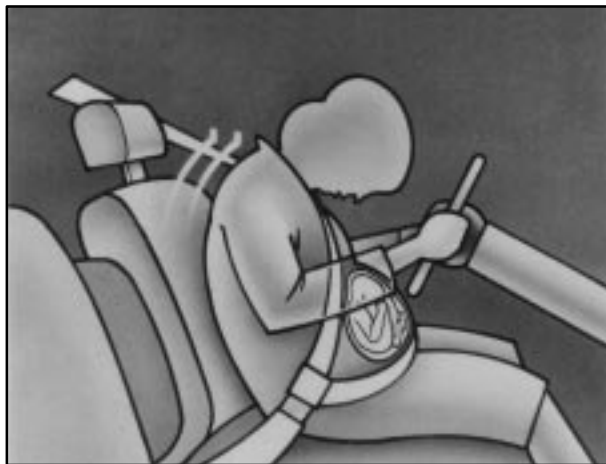


To unlatch the belt, just push the button on the buckle. The belt should go back out of the way.

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



Air Bag Systems

This part explains the frontal and side impact air bag systems.

Your vehicle has six air bags:

- A frontal air bag for the driver and another frontal air bag for the right front passenger,
- a seat-mounted side impact air bag for the driver and another for the right front passenger,
- a roof-mounted side impact air bag for the driver and passenger directly behind the driver, and
- a roof-mounted side impact air bag for the right front passenger and the person seated directly behind that passenger.

Frontal air bags are designed to help reduce the risk of injury from the force of an inflating frontal 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 systems:



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 "supplemental restraints" to the safety belts. All air bags are designed to work with safety belts but don't replace them.

CAUTION: (Continued)

CAUTION: (Continued)

Frontal air bags for the driver and right front passenger 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 unrestrained occupants, frontal air bags may provide less protection in frontal crashes than more forceful air bags have provided in the past. The seat-mounted side impact air bags and roof-mounted side impact air bags are designed to inflate only in moderate to severe crashes where something hits the side of your vehicle. They aren't designed to inflate in frontal, in rollover or in rear crashes. Everyone in your vehicle should wear a safety belt properly -- whether or not there's an air bag for that person.



CAUTION:

Both frontal and side impact 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 for air bag inflation before and during a crash. Always wear your safety belt, even with frontal air bags. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the vehicle. Occupants should not lean on or sleep against the door.

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 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."



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

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 Systems Work

Where are the air bags?



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



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



The driver's seat-mounted side impact air bag is in the side of the driver's seatback closest to the door.



The right front passenger's seat-mounted side impact air bag is in the side of the passenger's seatback closest to the door.



The side impact air bag for the driver and the person seated directly behind the driver is in the ceiling above the side windows.



The side impact air bag for the right front passenger and the person seated directly behind that passenger is in the ceiling above the side windows.



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. And, because your vehicle has side impact air bags, never secure anything to the roof of your vehicle by routing the rope or tiedown through any door or window opening. If you do, the path of an inflating side impact air bag will be blocked. The path of an inflating air bag must be kept clear.

When should an air bag inflate?

The driver's and right front passenger's frontal air bags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal crashes. But they are designed to inflate only if the impact speed is above the system's designed "threshold level."

In addition, your vehicle has "dual stage" frontal air bags, which adjust the amount of restraint according to crash severity. For moderate frontal impacts, these air bags inflate at a level less than full deployment. For more severe frontal impacts, full deployment occurs. If the front of your vehicle goes straight into a wall that doesn't move or deform, the threshold level for the reduced deployment is about 12 to 16 mph (19 to 26 km/h) and the threshold level for a full deployment is about 18 to 24 mph (29 to 38.5 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 driver's and right front passenger's frontal air bags are not designed to inflate in rollovers, rear impacts, or in many side impacts because inflation would not help the occupant.

The side impact air bags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe side crashes. A side impact air bag will inflate if the crash severity is above the system's designed "threshold level." The threshold level can vary with specific vehicle design. Side impact air bags are not designed to inflate in frontal or near-frontal impacts, rollovers or rear impacts, because inflation would not help the occupant. A side impact air bag will only deploy on the side of the vehicle that is struck.

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. For frontal air bags, inflation is determined by the angle of the impact and how quickly the vehicle slows down in frontal and near-frontal impacts. For side impact air bags, inflation is determined by the location and severity of the impact.

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. For both frontal and side impact air bags, 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, instrument panel, the side of the front seatbacks closest to the door and the ceiling of the vehicle, near the side windows.

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. In moderate to severe side collisions, even belted occupants can contact the inside of the vehicle. The air bag supplements the protection provided by safety belts. Air bags distribute the force of the impact more evenly over the occupant's upper body, stopping the occupant more gradually. But the frontal 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 the air bag. Side impact air bags would not help you in many types of collisions, including frontal or near frontal collisions, rollovers, and rear 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 for the driver's and right front passenger's frontal air bags, and only in moderate to severe side collisions for the side impact air bags.

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, the instrument panel for the right front passenger's bag, the side of the seatback closest to the door for the seat-mounted side impact air bags and the area along the ceiling of your vehicle near the side windows -- 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 the vents in the deflated air bags. Air bag inflation doesn't prevent the driver from seeing or 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 a 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. The hazard warning flashers will also come on when the air bags deploy. If you want to turn them off, press the hazard warning flasher button twice.

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 an air bag inflates, 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 an electronic frontal sensor, which helps the sensing system distinguish between a moderate frontal impact and a more severe frontal impact. Your vehicle is also equipped with a crash sensing and diagnostic module, which records information about the frontal 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 or in a near-deployment crash. The module also records speed, engine rpm, brake and throttle data.
- Let only qualified technicians work on your air bag systems. Improper service can mean that an air bag system won't work properly. See your dealer for service.

NOTICE:

If you damage the covering for the driver's or the right front passenger's air bag, or the air bag covering on the driver's and right front passenger's seatback, or the side impact air bag covering on the ceiling near the side windows, the bag may not work properly. You may have to replace the air bag module in the steering wheel, both the air bag module and the instrument panel for the right front passenger's air bag, the air bag module and seatback for the driver's and right front passenger's seat-mounted side impact air bags, or side impact air bag module and ceiling covering for the roof-mounted side impact air bag. Do not open or break the air bag coverings.

Servicing Your Air Bag-Equipped Vehicle

Air bags affect how your vehicle should be serviced. There are parts of the air bag systems in several places around your vehicle. Your dealer and the service manual have information about servicing your vehicle and the air bag systems. 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 wires wrapped with yellow tape, yellow coverings or yellow connectors. They are probably part of the air bag systems. Be sure to follow proper service procedures, and make sure the person performing work for you is qualified to do so.

The air bag systems do not need regular maintenance.

Adding Equipment to Your Air Bag-Equipped Vehicle

Q: If I add a luggage carrier or sunroof to the roof of my vehicle, will it keep the roof-mounted side impact air bags from working properly?

A: As long as the luggage carrier or sunroof is properly installed so that the vehicle's basic structure isn't changed, it's not likely to keep the roof-mounted side impact air bags from working properly in a crash.

Safety Belt Pretensioners

Your vehicle has safety belt pretensioners. You'll find them on the buckle end of the safety belts for the driver and right front passenger. They help the safety belts reduce a person's forward movement in a moderate to severe crash in which the front of the vehicle hits something.

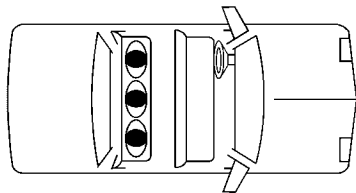
Pretensioners work only once. If they activate in a crash, you'll need to get new ones, and probably other new parts for your safety belt system. See "Replacing Restraint System Parts After a Crash" in the Index.

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 Passenger Positions



Lap-Shoulder Belt

All rear seating positions 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.

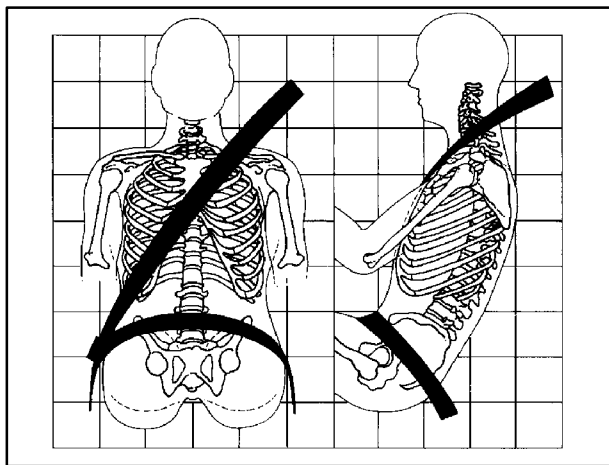


If the belt stops before it reaches the buckle, tilt the latch plate and keep pulling until you can buckle it. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.

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.

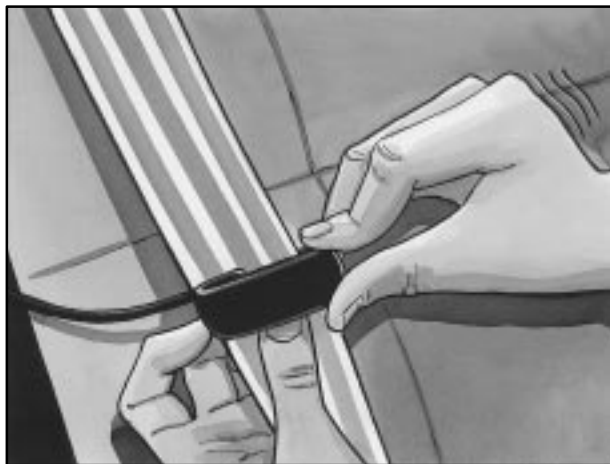
Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides for Children and Small Adults

Rear shoulder belt comfort guides will provide added safety belt comfort for older children who have outgrown booster seats and for small adults. When installed on a shoulder belt, the comfort guide better positions the belt away from the neck and head.

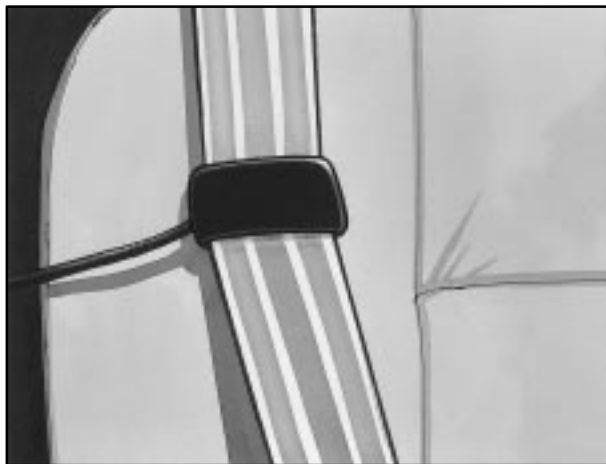
There is one guide for each outboard passenger position in the rear seat. To provide added safety belt comfort for children who have outgrown child restraints and booster seats and for smaller adults, the comfort guides may be installed on the shoulder belts. Here's how to install a comfort guide and use the safety belt:



1. Pull the elastic cord out from between the edge of the seatback and the interior body to remove the guide from its storage clip.



2. Slide the guide under and past the belt. The elastic cord must be under the belt. Then, place the guide over the belt, and insert the two edges of the belt into the slots of the guide.



3. Be sure that the belt is not twisted and it lies flat. The elastic cord must be under the belt with the guide on top.



4. Buckle, position and release the safety belt as described in “Rear Seat Passenger Positions” earlier in this section. Make sure that the shoulder belt crosses the shoulder.

To remove and store the comfort guides, squeeze the belt edges together so that you can take them out of the guides. Pull the guide upward to expose its storage clip, and then slide the guide onto the clip. Turn the guide and the clip inward and insert it in between the seatback and the interior body, leaving only the loop of elastic cord exposed.

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. 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:

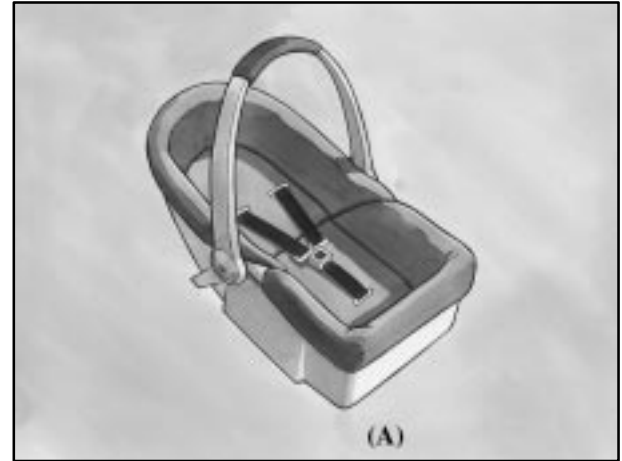
Newborn infants need complete support, including support for the head and neck. This is necessary because a newborn infant's neck is weak and its head weighs so much compared with the rest of its body. In a crash, an infant in a rear-facing seat settles into the restraint, so the crash forces can be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



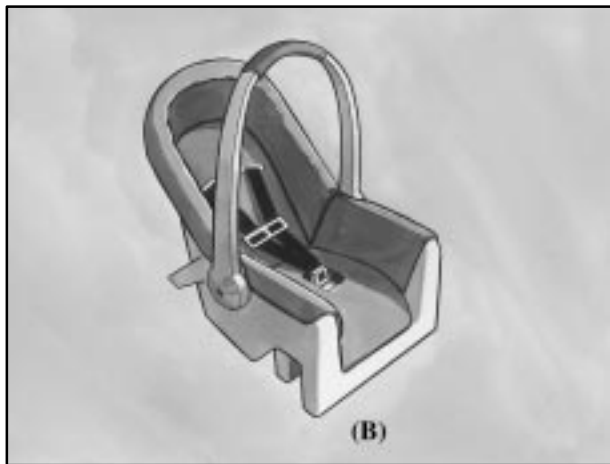
CAUTION:

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.

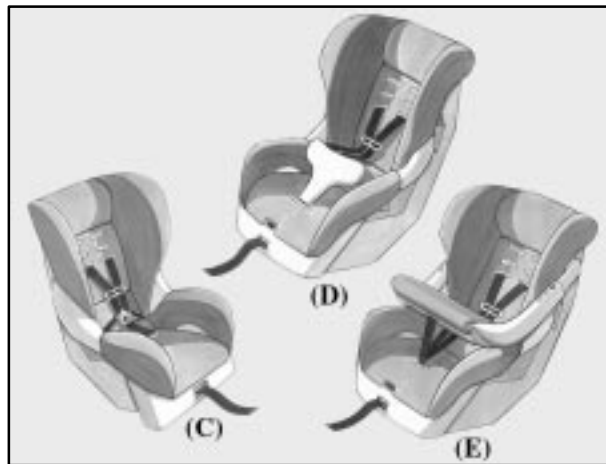
Restraint Systems for Children



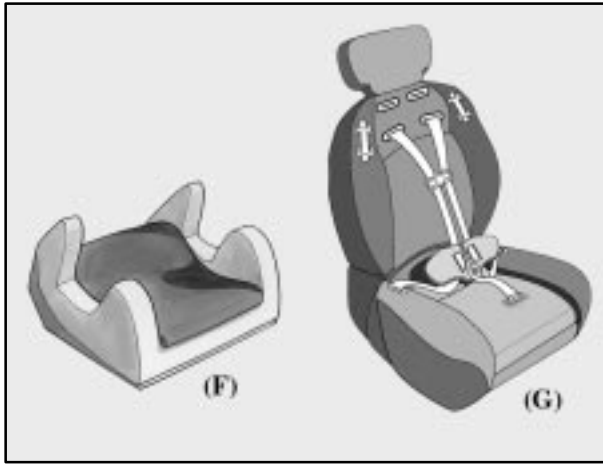
An infant car bed (A), a special bed made for use in a motor vehicle, is an infant restraint system designed to restrain or position a child on a continuous flat surface. Make sure that the infant's head rests toward the center of the vehicle.



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.

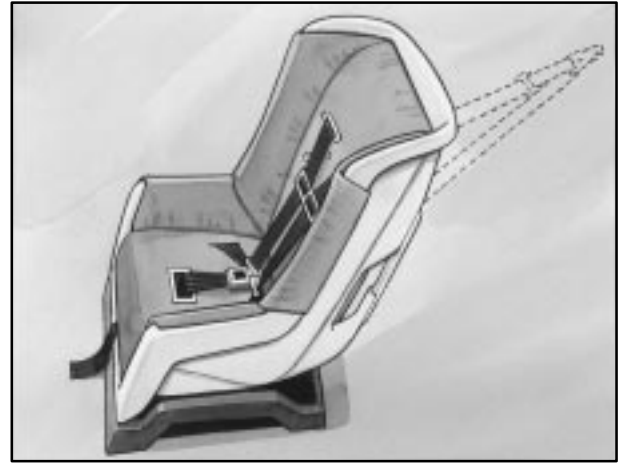
Wherever you install it, be sure to secure the child restraint properly.

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.

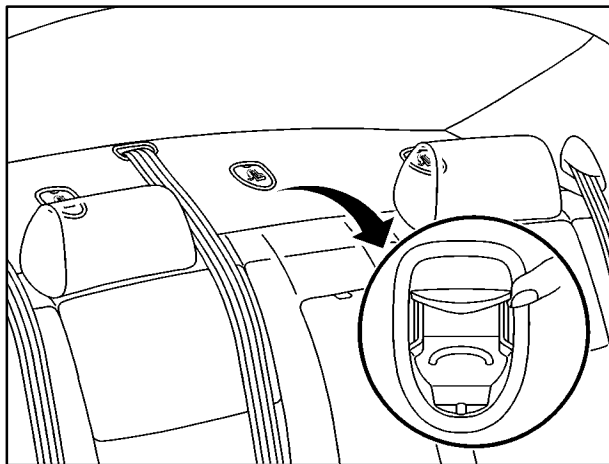
If the child restraint does not have a top strap, one can be obtained, in kit form, for many child restraints. Ask the child restraint manufacturer whether or not a kit is available.



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. If you have an adjustable head restraint, route the top strap under it.

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.

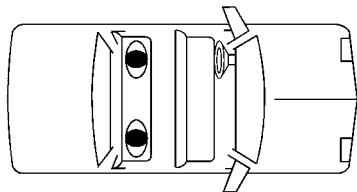


The top strap anchors are located on the filler panel behind the rear seat head restraints. In order to access the anchors, you'll have to open the covers.

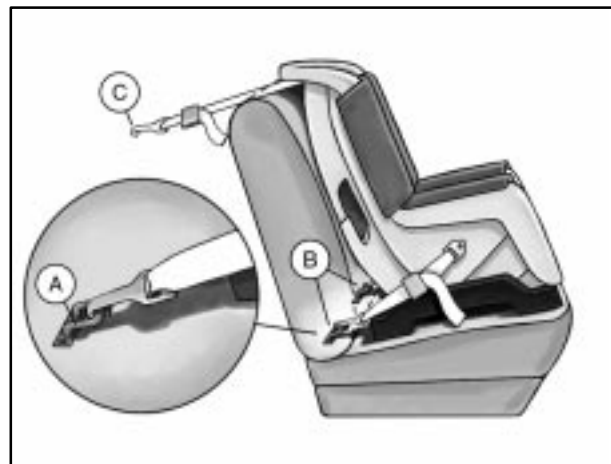
Lower Anchorages and Top Tethers for Children (LATCH System)

Your vehicle has the LATCH system. You'll find anchors (A) in the rear seat outboard passenger positions.

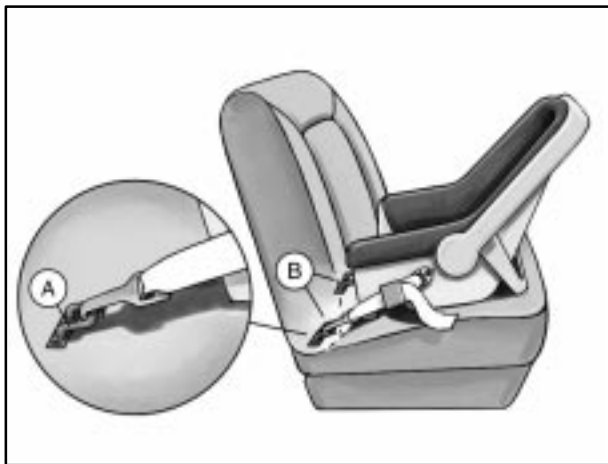
To assist you in locating the lower anchors for this child restraint system, each seating position with the LATCH system will have the LATCH symbol on the seatbacks above the anchors.



In order to use the system, you need either a forward-facing child restraint that has attaching points (B) at its base and a top tether anchor (C), or a rear-facing child restraint that has attaching points (B), as shown here.



- A. Vehicle anchor
- B. LATCH system attachment points
- C. Top strap



A. Vehicle anchor

B. LATCH system attachment points

With this system, use the LATCH system instead of the vehicle's safety belts to secure a child restraint.



CAUTION:

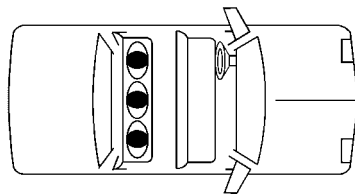
If a LATCH-type child restraint isn't attached to its anchorage points, the restraint won't be able to protect a child sitting there. In a crash, the child could be seriously injured or killed. Make sure that a LATCH-type child restraint is properly installed using the anchorage points, or use the vehicle's safety belts to secure the restraint. See "Child Restraints" in the Index for information on how to secure a child restraint in your vehicle using the vehicle's safety belts.

Securing a Child Restraint Designed for the LATCH System

1. Find the anchors for the seating position you want to use, where the bottom of the seatback meets the back of the seat cushion.
2. Put the child restraint on the seat.
3. Attach the anchor points on the child restraint to the anchors in the vehicle. The child restraint instructions will show you how.
4. If the child restraint is forward-facing, attach the top strap to the top strap anchor. See “Top Strap” in the Index. Tighten the top strap according to the child restraint instructions.
5. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

To remove the child restraint, simply unhook the top strap from the top tether anchor and then disconnect the anchor points.

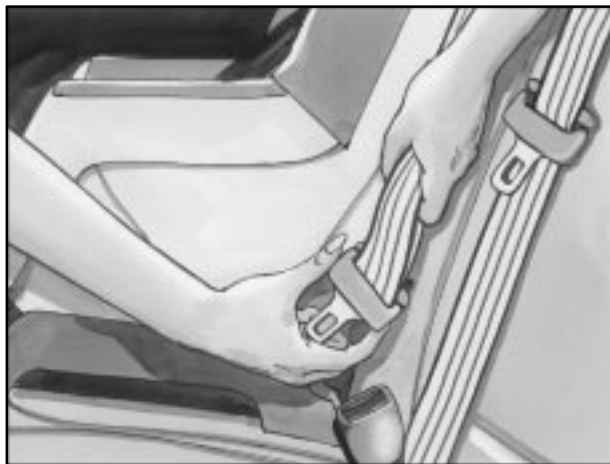
Securing a Child Restraint in a Rear Seat Position



If your child restraint is equipped with the LATCH system, see “Lower Anchorages and Top Tethers for Children (LATCH)” in the Index.

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.

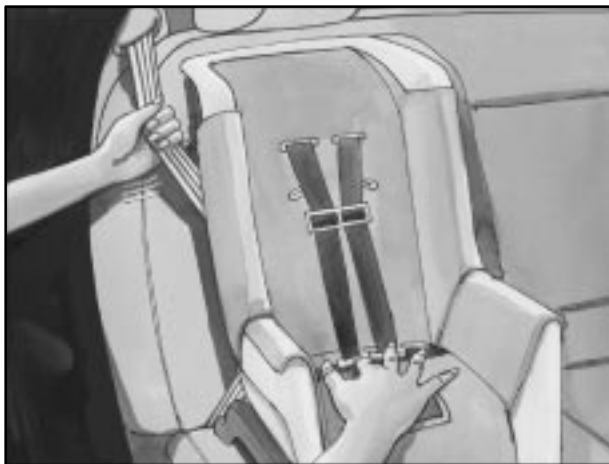


Tilt the latch plate to adjust the belt if needed.

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



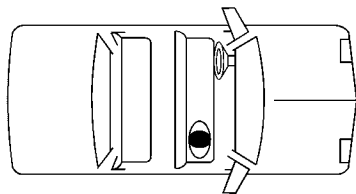
3. Buckle the belt. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if you ever had to.



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 Right Front Seat Position



If your child restraint is equipped with the LATCH system, see “Lower Anchorages and Top Tethers for Children (LATCH)” in the Index.

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.

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.

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 up on the shoulder belt 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.
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 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.

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: If the child is sitting in a seat next to a window, move the child toward the center of the vehicle. If the child is sitting in the center rear seat passenger position, move the child toward the safety belt buckle. In either case, 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 sitting in a rear seat outside position, see "Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides" in the Index.



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.

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



CAUTION:

A crash can damage the restraint systems in your vehicle. A damaged restraint system may not properly protect the person using it, resulting in serious injury or even death in a crash. To help make sure your restraint systems are working properly after a crash, have them inspected and any necessary replacements made as soon as possible.

If you've had a crash, do you need new belts or LATCH system parts?

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 the LATCH system was being used during a more severe crash, you may need new LATCH system parts.

If belts are cut or damaged, replace them. Collision damage also may mean you will need to have LATCH system, safety belt or seat parts repaired or replaced. New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the belt or LATCH system 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.

If the frontal air bags inflate, you'll also need to replace the driver's and right front passenger's safety belt buckle assembly. Be sure to do so. Then the new buckle assembly will be there to help protect you in a collision.



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	2-43	Parking Over Things That Burn
2-5	Keys	2-44	Engine Exhaust
2-7	Door Locks	2-44	Running Your Engine While You're Parked (Automatic Transmission)
2-10	Remote Keyless Entry System	2-46	Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever
2-16	Trunk Lid	2-56	Exterior Lamps
2-19	Theft	2-59	Interior Lamps
2-21	Immobilizer	2-60	Mirrors
2-24	New Vehicle "Break-In"	2-70	OnStar [®] System (If Equipped)
2-24	Ignition Positions	2-74	Sunroof (Option)
2-27	Starting Your Engine	2-75	HomeLink [®] Transmitter (If Equipped)
2-28	Engine Coolant Heater (If Equipped)	2-80	The Instrument Panel -- Your Information System
2-30	Automatic Transmission Operation	2-85	Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators
2-37	Manual Transmission Operation	2-99	Driver Information Center (DIC)
2-38	Parking Brake	2-130	Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features
2-40	Shifting Into PARK (P) (Automatic Transmission Only)	2-153	Navigation (Option)
2-42	Shifting Out of PARK (P) (Automatic Transmission Only)		
2-42	Parking Your Vehicle (Manual Transmission Only)		

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 the up or down arrows 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 up to 10 minutes. For more information, see “Retained Accessory Power (RAP)” in the Index.

Express-Down Window

This feature is on all the power windows. Press the down arrow on the switch to the second position to activate the express-down feature. If you want to stop the window as it is lowering, press the down arrow on the switch again.

Express-Up Window

This feature is on both front power windows. Press the up arrow on the switch to the second position to activate the express-up feature. If you want to stop the window as it is raising, press the up arrow on the switch again.

Anti-Pinch Feature

If a hand, an arm or another object is above the middle of the window and is in the path of the window when the express-up feature is active, the window will stop at the obstruction and express-open to a preset factory position.

CAUTION:

Pressing and holding the power window control will turn off the anti-pinch feature. If this happens, a power window won't stop if something gets in the way. You or others could be injured, and your window could be damaged. Be careful not to press and hold the power window control.

Window Lockout

This feature allows you to disable the passenger window switches.



The rear window lockout button is located below the power window switches on the driver's door armrest.

Press the button to disable the passenger window controls. The light on the button will illuminate, indicating that the feature is in use. The passenger windows still can be raised or lowered using the driver's window switches when the lockout feature is active.

To restore power to the passenger windows, press the button again. The light on the button will go out.

You can program this feature to disable all passenger windows or only the rear passenger windows. See "Vehicle Programming and Personalization" features at the end of this section for more information.

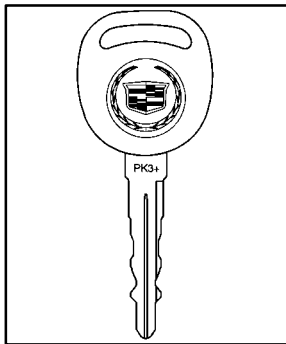
Keys

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. Don't leave the keys in a vehicle with children.





One key works all of the lock cylinders on the vehicle.

Your vehicle has an Immobilizer vehicle theft system. The key has a transponder in the key head that matches a decoder in the vehicle's steering column. If a replacement key or any additional key is needed, you must purchase it from your dealer. The key will have PK3+ stamped on it. Keep the bar code tag that came with the original keys. Give this tag to your dealer if you need a new key made.

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. You may even have to damage your vehicle to get in. So be sure you have extra keys.

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. If the windows are down and the doors are locked, don't reach in to manually unlock the vehicle because you will set 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 near the windows.

Push down on the manual lock lever to lock the door. To unlock the door, pull up on the lever.

Central Door Unlocking System

Your vehicle has a central door unlocking feature. When unlocking the driver's door, you can unlock the other doors by holding the key in the turned position for a few seconds or by quickly turning the key twice in the lock cylinder.

Power Door Locks



The power door lock switches are located on the front door panels.

Press the bottom part of the power door lock switch to lock or the top of the switch to unlock all the doors at once.

The rear doors do not have power door lock switches. You must use the manual levers to lock and unlock the rear doors when riding in the rear seat.

Last Door Closed Locking Feature

With this feature, you can delay the actual locking of the doors.

When the power door lock switch or the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed when the key is not in the ignition and the driver's door is opened, a chime will sound three times indicating that last door closed feature is active.

When all the doors are closed, the doors will lock automatically after five seconds. If a door is reopened before five seconds have elapsed, the five second timer will reset itself once all the doors are closed again.

You can press the door lock switch or the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter again to override this feature and lock the doors immediately.

You can turn this feature off using the Driver Information Center (DIC). When the last door closed locking feature is off, the doors will lock immediately when you press the power door lock switch or the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter. See "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index for more information.

Automatic Door Locks

If your vehicle has an automatic transmission, your vehicle is programmed so that when the doors are closed, the ignition is on and the shift lever is moved out of PARK (P), all the doors will lock. The doors will unlock every time you stop the vehicle and move the shift lever back into PARK (P).

If your vehicle has a manual transmission, the doors will lock automatically after the vehicle speed reaches 5 mph (8 km). The doors will not automatically unlock until the ignition is turned off and the key is removed from the ignition switch.

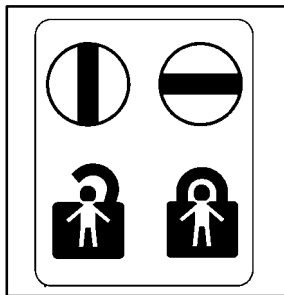
If someone needs to exit the vehicle once the doors have locked, have that person use the manual lever or power door lock switch. When the door is closed again, it will not lock automatically. Use the manual lever or power lock switch to lock the door.

Programmable Automatic Door Locks

The power door locks can be programmed through prompts displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC). These prompts allow you to choose various lock and unlock settings. For more information on programming, see “Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features” in the Index.

Rear-Door Security Locks

Your vehicle is equipped with rear door security locks that prevent passengers from opening the rear doors on your vehicle from the inside.



The rear door security locks are located on the inside edge of each rear door. You must open the rear doors to access them.

To use these locks, do the following:

1. Insert your key into the slot next to the rear door security lock label and turn it to engage the lock.
2. Close the door.
3. Repeat the steps for the other rear door.

The rear doors on your vehicle cannot be opened from the inside when this feature is in use.

When you want to open a rear door when the security lock is on, do the following:

1. Unlock the door using the remote keyless entry transmitter, the front door power lock switch or by lifting the rear door manual lock.
2. Then open the door from the outside.

To cancel the rear door security lock, do the following:

1. Unlock the door and open it from the outside.
2. Insert your key into the slot next to the rear door security lock label and turn it to disengage the lock.
3. Repeat the steps for the other lock.

The rear door locks will now work normally.

Anti-Lockout Feature

The power door lock switches will not work if the key is in the ignition, the engine is off, a door is open and delayed locking is turned off. If you press the power door lock switch, all the doors will lock and only the driver's door will unlock. If you close the doors, you can lock them using the remote keyless entry transmitter. Be sure to remove the key from the ignition when locking your vehicle.

The anti-lockout feature can be overridden by pressing the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter.

Leaving Your Vehicle

If you are leaving your vehicle, open the door, lock the vehicle from the inside; then get out and close the door.

Remote Keyless Entry System

With this feature, you can lock and unlock the doors or the trunk 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.

At times you may notice a decrease in range. This is normal for any remote keyless entry system. If the transmitter does not work or if you have to stand closer to your vehicle for the transmitter to work, try this:

- 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 this symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter, the doors on the vehicle will lock. This also arms the theft-deterrent system.

You can program your vehicle so that the exterior lamps will flash and/or the horn will sound when you lock the doors with the remote keyless entry transmitter. See “Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features” in the Index for more information on programming this feature.

If your vehicle is programmed for remote confirmation, the doors must be closed for this feature to work. If a door is open, remote confirmation will be canceled.



(Unlock): When you press this symbol on the remote keyless entry transmitter, the driver's door will unlock. This also disarms the theft-deterrent system. Press the button again to unlock the rest of the doors.

You can program your vehicle so that the exterior lamps will flash when you unlock the doors with the remote keyless entry transmitter. See "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index for more information on programming this feature.

If your vehicle is programmed for remote confirmation, the doors must be closed for this feature to work. If a door is open, remote confirmation will be canceled.



(Panic Alarm): The remote keyless entry transmitter comes equipped with an instant panic alarm. To use the alarm, press the horn symbol when the ignition is turned off. The horn will sound and the exterior lamps will flash for up to 30 seconds. To stop the instant panic alarm, press the symbol again or turn the ignition to ON.



(Trunk): Press this button to open the trunk.

The remote keyless entry transmitter can be used to recall the memory settings for up to two drivers. For more information, see "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" and "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 flat thin object 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. Insert the new battery as the instructions under the cover indicate.
4. Snap the transmitter back together tightly to be sure no moisture can enter.
5. Press any button on the remote keyless entry transmitter to resynchronize the transmitter.
6. Check the operation of the transmitter.

Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls (SWC)

This feature allows you to customize the four steering wheel controls to work with the OnStar[®], the climate control, audio and traction control systems.



The controls for this feature are located on the left spoke of the steering wheel.

To program one of these controls, use one of the following procedures:

If your vehicle is equipped with the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Access the main menu of the audio system by pressing the TUNE/SEL knob located at the lower right of the audio system.

2. Scroll through the menu by turning the knob.
3. When SETUP appears on the display, press the knob once to select it.
4. Scroll through the SETUP menu by turning the knob.
5. When CONFIGURE SWC KEYS appears on the display, press the knob once to select it.
6. Scroll through the buttons (1, 2, 3 or 4). When you reach the control you wish to program, press the knob once to select it.
7. Choose a new function for the control by scrolling through the list of available functions.
8. Once you've highlighted your choice, press the knob once to select it.

The control you selected is now programmed with the function you selected.

9. Press the BACK button to exit each menu.
If you desire to program another control, repeat the procedure.

If your vehicle is equipped with the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Press the MAIN button located to the lower left of the display.

2. Press the multi-function button next to the Setup prompt at the right of the display.
3. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob located to the lower right of the display to scroll through the Setup menu.
4. When Program SWC appears on the display, press the knob once to select it.
5. Turn the knob to scroll through the available functions.
6. Once the function desired is highlighted, press and hold the multi-function button next to the control you wish to program (1, 2, 3 or 4). The buttons are located at the right of the display.

When a control is successfully programmed, the function you selected will appear next to the number of the control at the right of the display.

7. Press the multi-function button next to the Back prompt to exit each menu. If you desire to program another control, repeat the procedure.

Each function can only be used once. When you program a control with a function, that function is removed from the list of functions available. It will return to the list if you remove it from the SWC it is programmed to by programming another function to that control.

Trunk Lid

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 and select the control setting 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.**

Remote Trunk Release Button



The remote trunk release button is located on the lower portion of the driver's door.

To use this feature, an automatic transmission must be in PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) and your manual transmission must be in NEUTRAL with the parking brake set.

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

When the trunk lid opens, a light inside the trunk will come on. The light will go out when the trunk lid is closed.

If your vehicle is ever without power, you can still access the trunk area. Use one of the following procedures to open the trunk manually.

If your vehicle is equipped with the rear seat pass-through door, do the following:

1. Fold the rear armrest down and open the pass-through door. See “Rear Seat Pass-Through Door” following for more information.
2. Reach upward through the opening to locate the trunk release handle.
3. Pull down on the trunk release handle to open the trunk lid.

If your vehicle is equipped with the split folding rear seat, do the following:

1. Fold down the rear seatback. See “Split Folding Rear Seat” in the Index for more information.
2. Reach upward through the opening to locate the trunk release handle.
3. Pull down on the trunk release handle to open the trunk lid.

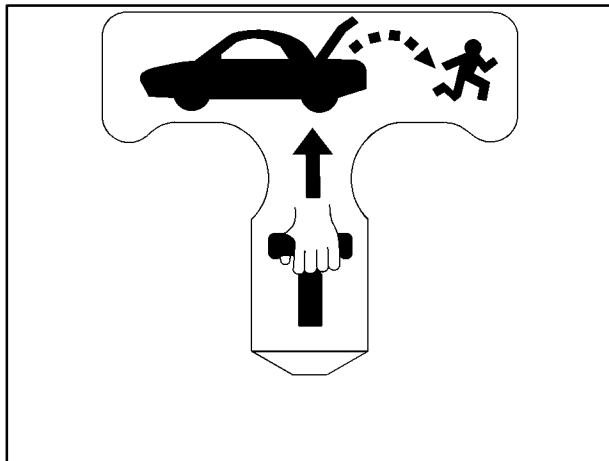
Rear Seat Pass-Through Door (If Equipped)

This feature allows you to access the trunk without opening the trunk lid. This is especially useful when transporting long items such as skis.

To open the door, pull down the rear seat armrest. Then pull up on the lever to release the door. Pull it all the way down.

To close the panel, push the door up and back into place. Then try to open the door without pulling up on the lever to make sure it is locked into place.

Emergency 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 emergency trunk release handle located on the back wall of the trunk. This handle will glow following exposure to light. Pull the release handle down 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 transmission. And remember to lock the doors.

Parking at Night

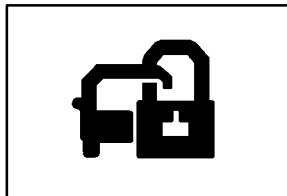
Park in a lighted spot, close all windows and lock your vehicle. Remember to keep your valuables out of sight. Put them in a storage area, or take them with you.

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 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.
- Lock the glove box.

Theft-Deterrent System



The security light is located on the instrument panel cluster.

If the ignition is off and a door is open, the security light will flash, reminding you to arm the theft-deterrent system.

To arm the system, do the following:

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

If a door or a trunk is opened without a key or a remote keyless entry transmitter, the horn will sound and the lamps will flash for up to 30 seconds.

The theft-deterrent system won't arm if you lock the doors with a key or use the manual door lock. It activates only if you use the remote keyless entry transmitter.

To avoid activating the alarm by accident do the following:

- The vehicle should be locked with the door key or the manual door lock after the doors are closed if you don't want to arm the theft-deterrent system.
- Always unlock a door with a key or use the remote keyless entry transmitter. Pressing the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter disables the theft-deterrent system. Unlocking a door any other way will activate the alarm when a door or the trunk is opened.

If you activate the alarm by accident, unlock the driver's door with your key. You can also turn off the alarm by using the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter, or by starting the vehicle with a valid key.

Testing the Alarm

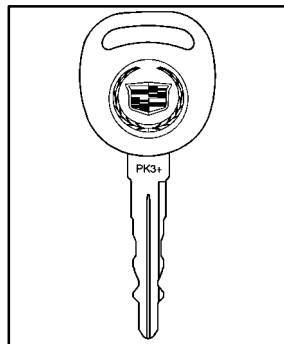
1. From inside the vehicle, roll down the window, then get out of the vehicle, keeping the door open.
2. From outside of the vehicle, with the door open, lock the vehicle using the power door lock switch or the remote keyless entry transmitter and close the door. Wait approximately 30 seconds until the 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 exterior lamps will flash.

You can turn off the alarm by unlocking the driver's door with your key, using the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter or by starting the car with a valid key.

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 arm the theft-deterrent system when leaving your vehicle.

Immobilizer



Your vehicle is equipped with a passive theft-deterrent system.

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 system works when you turn the key to ON (II). The key uses a transponder that matches an immobilizer control unit in your vehicle. The correct key will start the vehicle.

Your vehicle has a special key that works with the theft-deterrent system. There is a transponder in the key head. If the key is ever damaged, you may not be able to start your vehicle.

When trying to start the vehicle, if the engine does not start and the security light comes on, the key may have a damaged transponder. Turn the ignition off and try again.

If the engine still does not start, and the key appears to be undamaged, try another ignition key. At this time, you may also want to check the fuse. See “Fuses and Circuit Breakers” in the Index. If the engine still does not start with the other key, your vehicle needs service. If your vehicle does start, the first key may be faulty. See your dealer who can service the theft-deterrent system to have a new key made.

It is possible for the theft-deterrent system decoder to learn the transponder value of a new or replacement key. Up to 10 additional keys may be programmed for the vehicle. This procedure is for learning additional keys only.

Canadian Owners: If you lose or damage your keys, only a GM dealer can service the theft-deterrent system to have new keys made. To program additional keys you will require two current driver's keys. You must add a step to the following procedure. After Step 2, repeat Steps 1 and 2 with the second current driver's key. Then continue with Step 3.

To program a new key do the following:

1. Verify that the new key has PK3+ stamped on it.
2. Insert the current driver's key in the ignition and start the engine. If the engine will not start see your dealer for service.
3. After the engine has started, turn the key to OFF, and remove the key.
4. Insert the key to be programmed and turn it to ON within ten seconds of removing the previous key.
5. The security light will turn off once the key has been programmed. It may not be apparent that the security light went on due to how quickly the key is programmed.
6. Repeat the Steps 1 through 4 if additional keys are to be programmed.

If you are ever driving and the security light comes on and stays on, you will be able to restart your engine if you turn it off. The theft-deterrent system, however, is not working properly and must be serviced by your dealer. Your vehicle is not protected by the theft-deterrent system at this time.

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

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 for the first 500 miles (805 km):

- Don't drive at any one speed -- fast or slow.
- Do not exceed 70 mph (113 km/h).
- Don't make full-throttle starts, also refrain from using the full throttle while driving.

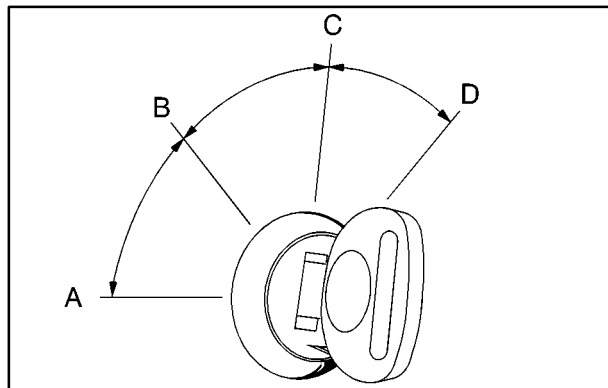
If these procedures are not followed your engine, axle or other parts could be damaged.

- 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 four different positions.



NOTICE:

If your key seems stuck in OFF 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.

A (OFF): This is the only position in which you can insert or remove the key. This position locks the ignition, steering wheel and transmission. It's a theft-deterrent feature.

B (ACCESSORY): This position allows you to use things like the radio and the windshield wipers when the engine is off. This position will allow you to turn off the engine, but still turn the steering wheel.

C (ON): This position is for driving. If your vehicle has an automatic transmission and you turn off the engine, the transmission will lock. If you need to shift the transmission out of PARK (P), the ignition key has to be in ON.

D (START): This position starts the engine.

Key Release Button (Manual Transmission)



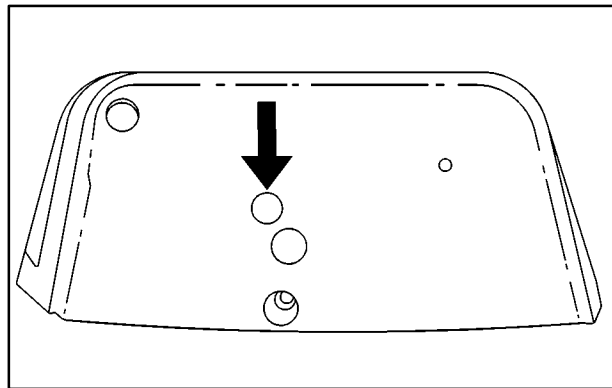
The key cannot be removed from the ignition of manual transmission vehicle unless the key release button is used.

To remove the key, do the following:

1. Turn the key to ACCESSORY.
2. Press the button and turn the key to OFF.
Do not hold the button in while turning the key to OFF.
3. Pull the key straight out of the ignition switch.

Steering Column Ignition Lock Release (Automatic Transmission Only)

If your vehicle has a dead battery or a battery with low voltage, you can still release the ignition lock and remove the key. Use the following procedure to release the shift lever:



1. Locate the plastic screw head on the underside of the plastic cover for the steering column.
2. Insert a flat, thin object into the slot and turn it until the plastic piece detaches from the steering column cover.
3. Insert a narrow, pointed object into the hole in the steering column cover and press the spring.
4. Then, turn the ignition switch to OFF and remove the key.

Retained Accessory Power (RAP)

The following accessories on your vehicle may be used for up to 10 minutes after the ignition key is turned from ON to OFF:

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

Power to these accessories stops after 10 minutes or if a door is opened. If you want power for another 10 minutes, close all the doors and turn the ignition key to ON and then back to OFF.

Starting Your Engine

Automatic Transmission

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 transmission. Shift to PARK (P) only when your vehicle is stopped.

Manual Transmission

The gear selector should be in neutral and the parking brake engaged. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor and start the engine. Your vehicle won't start if the clutch pedal is not all the way down -- that's a safety feature.

1. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, turn your ignition key to START. Then, just let go of the key; the engine starts automatically. The idle speed will go down as your engine gets warm.
2. If your engine 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 turn the key to START. 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)



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 cord is located on the driver's side of the engine compartment near the engine oil dipstick. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

You must remove the plastic cap to access the plug.

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 Transmission Operation

The automatic transmission shift lever is located on the center console between the front seats.



There are several different positions for the shift lever.

PARK (P): This position locks the rear 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 transmission shift lock control system. You must fully apply your regular brakes before you can shift from PARK (P) when the ignition key is in ON. If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), ease pressure on the shift lever. Push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) while pressing the button on the shift lever as you maintain brake application. Then move the shift lever into the gear you wish. See “Shifting Out of PARK (P)” in the Index.

NOTICE:

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

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

At low vehicle speeds, you can also use REVERSE (R) to rock your vehicle back and forth to get out of snow, ice or sand without damaging your transmission. See “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. You can also use NEUTRAL (N) when your vehicle is being towed.

CAUTION:

Shifting into a drive gear 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 into a drive gear while your engine is racing.

NOTICE:

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

AUTOMATIC OVERDRIVE (D): 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 transmission will shift down to a lower 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 transmission 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 FOURTH (4) when you are driving less than 35 mph (55 km/h) and AUTOMATIC OVERDRIVE (D) for higher speeds.

FOURTH (4): This position is also used for normal driving, however, it offers more power and lower fuel economy than AUTOMATIC OVERDRIVE (D).

Here are examples for using FOURTH (4) instead of AUTOMATIC OVERDRIVE (D).

- When driving on hilly, winding roads.
- When going down a steep hill.

THIRD (3): This position gives you more power. You can use THIRD (3) 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.

If the shift lever is put into THIRD (3), the transmission won't shift into THIRD (3) until the vehicle is moving slowly enough.

SECOND (2): This position gives you even more power than THIRD (3). You can use it on very steep hills, or in deep snow or mud. (If the shift lever is put in SECOND (2), the transmission won't shift into SECOND (2) until the vehicle is going slowly enough).

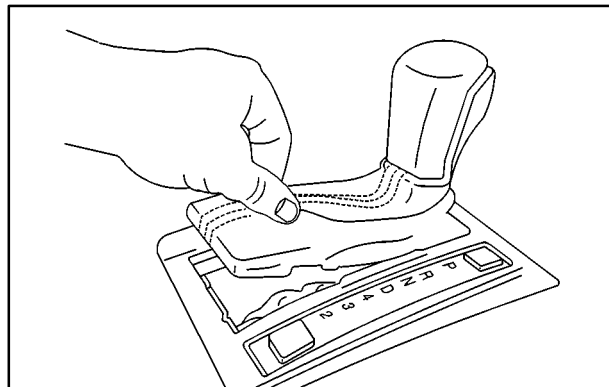
NOTICE:

If the vehicle's 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 transmission.

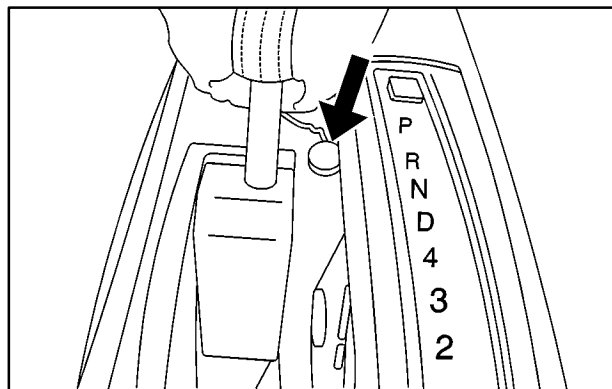
Also, if you stop when going uphill, don't hold your vehicle there with only the accelerator pedal. This could cause overheating and damage the transmission. Use your brakes to hold your vehicle in position on a hill.

Shift Lock Release (Automatic Transmission Only)

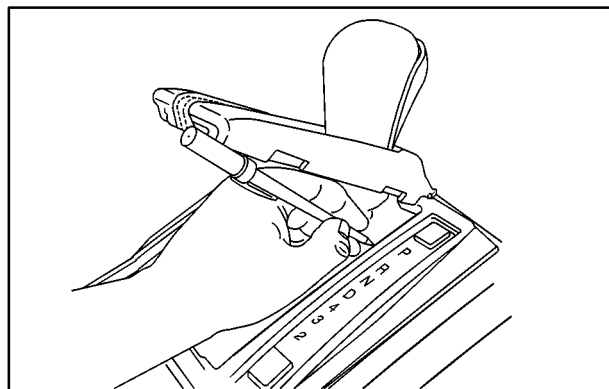
If your vehicle has a dead battery or a battery with low voltage, you can still shift the vehicle into PARK (P) and remove the ignition key. Use the following procedure to release the shift lever:



1. Pull up on the rear part of the leather boot that surrounds the shift lever.
2. Fold the boot upward to expose the mechanism beneath the shift lever.



3. Locate and remove the small oval cap near the forward, right side of the shifter mechanism.



4. Using a narrow, pointed tool, press down on the mechanism under the cap so that you can move the shift lever.

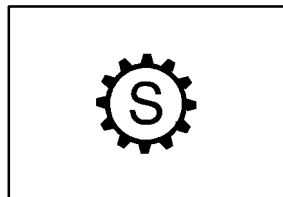
Sport Mode Button (Automatic Transmission Only)

This button allows you to change the driving mode of the vehicle from the normal driving mode to a sportier driving mode. In sport mode the vehicle will have firmer shifting and increased performance.



The sport mode button is located on the center console near the transmission shift lever.

Press the button once to turn on the sport mode.
Press the button again to return to normal driving mode.



This light located on the instrument panel cluster will come on when the sport mode is active.

When you turn off the ignition while driving in sport mode, the vehicle will remain in sport mode. Press the sport mode button again to turn off the feature and return to normal driving mode.

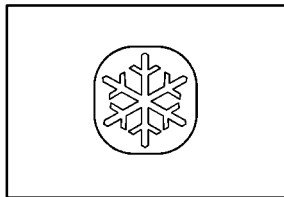
Winter Driving Mode Button (Automatic Transmission Only)

This feature provides more traction during slippery conditions by using THIRD (3) gear instead of SECOND (2) when you begin to accelerate from a stopped position.



The winter driving mode button is located on the center console near the transmission shift lever.

Press this button once to turn on the winter driving mode feature. Press it again to turn the feature off. The winter driving mode feature works when the vehicle is in any gear except SECOND (2).



This light on the instrument panel cluster will come on when the winter driving mode is active.

When you turn off the ignition while using this feature, winter mode is automatically turned off. The vehicle will return to normal driving mode. You must reselect the winter driving mode feature each time you restart the vehicle if you wish to use the feature.

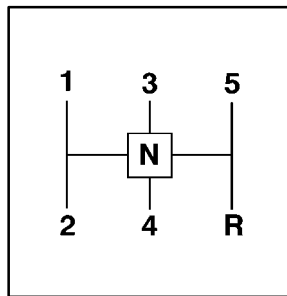
The transmission will be in THIRD (3) gear when the vehicle begins to move. Once the vehicle is moving, the vehicle will upshift normally.

The transmission will downshift when the accelerator pedal is pressed and held for more than two seconds.

This feature is not intended for continuous use or for use when the vehicle is stuck in sand, mud, ice, snow or gravel. If your vehicle becomes stuck, see “Rocking Your Vehicle” in the Index for more information on how to free it.

Manual Transmission Operation

The following explains how to operate your vehicle's manual transmission.



This is the shift pattern for your vehicle.

FIRST (1): Press the clutch and shift into FIRST (1). Then, slowly let up on the clutch pedal as you press the accelerator pedal.

You can shift into FIRST (1) when you're going less than 20 mph (32 km/h). If you've come to a complete stop and it's hard to shift into FIRST (1), put the shift lever in NEUTRAL and let up on the clutch. Press the clutch pedal back down. Then try shifting into FIRST (1) again.

SECOND (2): Press the clutch pedal to the floor as you let up on the accelerator pedal and shift into SECOND (2). Then, slowly let up on the clutch pedal as you press the accelerator pedal.

THIRD (3), FOURTH (4), and FIFTH (5): Shift into THIRD (3), FOURTH (4) and FIFTH (5) the same way you do for SECOND (2). Slowly let up on the clutch pedal as you press the accelerator pedal.

To stop, let up on the accelerator pedal and press the brake pedal. Before the vehicle comes to a complete stop, press the clutch pedal and brake pedal, and shift into NEUTRAL.

NEUTRAL: Use this position when you idle the engine.

REVERSE (R): Use this gear to back up. Press the clutch pedal and shift into REVERSE (R). Slowly let up on the clutch pedal as you press the accelerator pedal.

Use REVERSE (R), along with the parking brake, when you park your vehicle. See "Parking Your Vehicle (Manual Transmission Only)" later in this section for more information.

If your vehicle has a manual transmission, in order for you to remove the key from the ignition, you must press the key release button on the ignition switch. See "Key Release Button" in the Index for more information.

Shift Speeds

CAUTION:

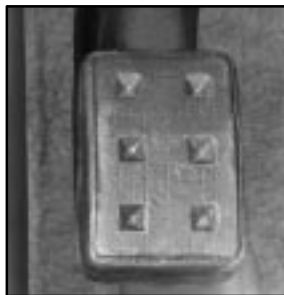
If you skip a gear when you downshift, you could lose control of your vehicle. You could injure yourself or others. Don't shift down more than one gear at a time when you downshift.

NOTICE:

If you skip more than one gear when you downshift, or if you race the engine when you release the clutch pedal while downshifting, you could damage the clutch or the transmission.

If the vehicle speed drops below 20 mph (32 km/h), or if the engine is not running smoothly, you should downshift to the next lower gear. You may have to downshift two or more gears to keep the engine running smoothly or for good performance.

Parking Brake



The parking brake pedal is located on the lower portion of the instrument panel to the left of the steering wheel.

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



To release the parking brake, pull the release lever located to the left of the steering wheel on the instrument panel.

If the ignition is on, the brake system warning light on the instrument panel cluster should come on. If it doesn't, you need to have your vehicle serviced. See "Brake System Warning Light" in the Index for more information.

NOTICE:

Do not drive your vehicle with the parking brake on. Driving with the parking brake engaged can cause your vehicle's rear brakes to overheat. You may have to replace them, and you could also damage other parts of your vehicle.

A warning chime will sound if the parking brake is set, the ignition is on and the vehicle begins to move. To stop the chime, fully release the parking brake.

If you are towing a trailer and parking on a hill, see "Towing a Trailer" in the Index for more information.

Shifting Into PARK (P) (Automatic Transmission Only)

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 shift into PARK (P), use the following steps:

1. Hold the brake pedal down with your right foot.

2. Move the shift lever into PARK (P) like this:



- Press the button on the front of the shift lever as you push the shift lever all the way toward the front of your vehicle into PARK (P). Release the button.
 - With your right foot still holding the brake pedal down, set the parking brake with your left foot. See "Parking Brake" in the Index for more information.
3. Turn the key to OFF.
4. Remove the key from the ignition switch and take it with you. If you can leave your vehicle with the key in your hand, the vehicle is in PARK (P).

Leaving Your Vehicle With the Engine Running (Automatic Transmission Only)

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 pushing the button on the shift lever. If you can, it means that the shift lever wasn't fully locked into PARK (P).

Torque Lock (Automatic Transmission)

If you are parking on a hill and you don't shift your transmission into PARK (P) properly, the weight of the vehicle may put too much force on the parking pawl in the transmission. 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 transmission, so you can pull the shift lever out of PARK (P).

Shifting Out of PARK (P) (Automatic Transmission Only)

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

If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), ease the pressure on the shift lever. Push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) while pushing the button on the shift lever as you maintain brake application. Then move the shift lever into the gear you want. If you ever hold the pedal down but still can't shift out of PARK (P), try the following:

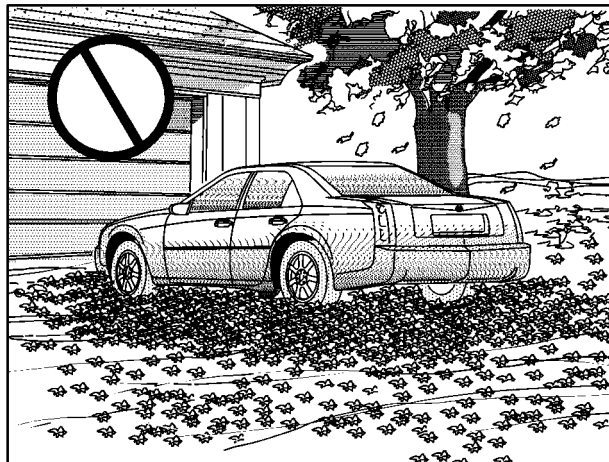
1. Turn the ignition key to ACCESSORY. Open and close the driver's door to turn off the RAP feature.
2. Apply and hold the brake until the end of Step 4.
3. Shift to NEUTRAL (N).
4. Start the vehicle and then shift to the drive gear you want.
5. Have the vehicle fixed as soon as you can.

Parking Your Vehicle (Manual Transmission Only)

Before you get out of your vehicle firmly apply the parking brake. Turn the ignition key to OFF, press the release button and remove the key. See “Manual Transmission Key Release Button” in the Index for more information.

If you are towing a trailer, see “Towing a Trailer” in the Index.

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 (Automatic Transmission)

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.

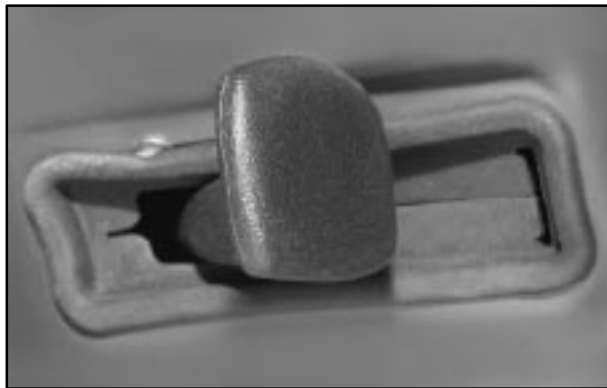
If you are parking on a hill and if you're pulling a trailer, also see "Towing a Trailer" in the Index.

Horn

Press on the pad near the horn symbols to sound the horn.

Tilt Wheel

A tilt wheel allows you to adjust the steering wheel before you drive. You can raise it to the highest level to give your legs more room when you exit and enter 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 steering wheel and pull the lever. Then move the steering wheel to a comfortable position and release the lever to lock the wheel in place.

Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever



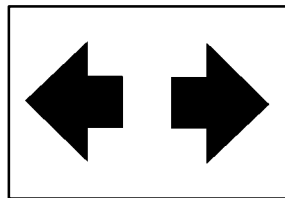
The lever on the left side of the steering column includes the following:

- Turn and Lane-Change Signals
- Headlamps
- Headlamp High/Low Beam-Changer
- Flash-To-Pass Feature
- Fog Lamps

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.



Arrows on the instrument panel cluster 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 to its original position when it's released.

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

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

Turn Signal On Chime

If the turn signal is left on for approximately 1 mile (1.61 km), a warning chime will sound and the Turn Signal On message will appear on the Driver Information Center (DIC) display. See “Turn Signal On Message” later in this section for more information.

Headlamps

The exterior lamp control is located at the end of the turn signal/multifunction lever.

: Turn the control with this symbol on it to operate the exterior lamps.

The exterior lamp control has three positions:

: Turning the control to this position turns off all lamps except the Daytime Running Lamps (DRL).

: Turning the control to this position turns on the parking lamps together with the following:

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

: Turning the control to this position turns on the headlamps, together with the previously listed lamps and lights.

AUTO (Automatic): Turning the control to this position puts the headlamps in automatic mode. AUTO mode will turn the exterior lamps on and off depending upon how much light is available outside of the vehicle.

Wiper-Activated Headlamps

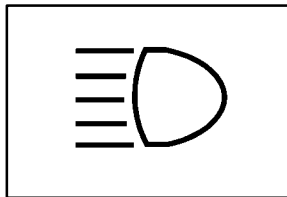
This feature activates the headlamps and parking lamps after the windshield wipers have been in use for approximately six seconds. For this feature to work, the exterior lamp control must be in AUTO.

When the exterior lamp control is off or in the parking lamp position and the windshield wiper control is in any position except off, the Headlamps Suggested message will appear on the DIC display. See “Headlamps Suggested Message” later in this section for more information.

When the ignition is turned to OFF, the wiper-activated headlamps will immediately turn off. They will also turn off if the windshield wiper control is turned off.

Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer

Push forward on the turn signal/multifunction lever to change the headlamps from low to high beam. Pull the lever back and then release it to change from high to low beam.



This light on the instrument panel cluster will be on, indicating high-beam usage.

Lamps On Reminder

A warning chime will sound if the exterior lamp control is left on in either the headlamp or parking lamp position and the driver's door is opened with the ignition off.

Flash-To-Pass Feature

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

Pull and hold the turn signal/multifunction lever toward you to use. When you do, the following will occur:

- If the headlamps are either off, in low-beam or in 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 in high-beam mode, they will switch to low beam. To return to high-beam, push the lever away from you.

Fog Lamps

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



The fog lamp control is located on the turn signal/multifunction lever to the left of the steering column.

The parking lamps must be on for the fog lamps to work.

To turn the fog lamps on, turn the band on the lever up to the fog lamp symbol and release it. The band will return to its original position.

To turn the fog lamps off, turn the band up to the fog lamp symbol and release it. The band will return to its original position, and the fog lamps will turn off. If you turn on the high-beam headlamps, the fog lamps will also turn off. They'll turn back on again when you switch back to low-beam headlamps.

Windshield Wipers

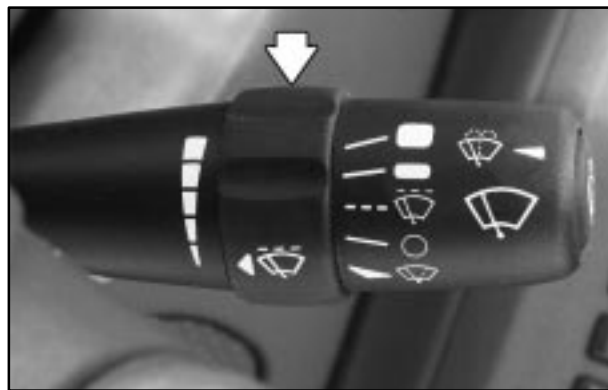


The lever on the right side of the steering column operates the windshield wipers.

▼  **(Mist):** Pull the lever down and release it for a single wiping cycle. The lever will return to its original position. For more cycles, hold the lever down before releasing it.

○ **(Off):** Put the lever in this position to turn off the wipers.

⏸  **(Delay):** Put the lever in this position to set a delay between wipes. Turn the delay adjustment band to set the length of the delay.



⏸  **(Delay Adjustment):** Use this band to set the length of the delay between wipes when using the delay feature. The closer you move the band toward mist, the longer the delay. The windshield wiper lever must be in delay for this feature to work.

■ **(Low Speed):** Put the lever in this position for slow, steady wiping cycles.

■ **(High Speed):** Put the lever in this position for rapid wiping cycles.

If the windshield wipers are in use for approximately six seconds while you are driving, the exterior lamps will come on automatically if the exterior lamp control is in AUTO. See “Wiper-Activated Headlamps” listed previously for more information.

Be sure to clear ice and snow from the wiper blades before using them. If they’re frozen to the windshield, gently loosen or thaw them. If the blades do become damaged, install new blades or blade inserts. For more information, see “Wiper Blade Replacement” in the Index.

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

Headlamp Washers (If Equipped)

If your vehicle has the optional high-intensity discharge (HID) headlamps, your vehicle will also have headlamp washers. The headlamp washers clear the headlamp lenses so that you can get the maximum visibility and brightness from your headlamps.



The headlamp washers are located on the inboard side of the headlamp lenses.

The headlamps must be on in order to be washed. If the headlamps are off, only the windshield will be washed when the washer button is pressed.

To wash the headlamps, press the washer button located at the end of the windshield wiper lever. Both the headlamps and the windshield will be washed.

See “Windshield Washer” following for more information.

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.

The windshield washer button is located at the end of the windshield wiper lever.



(Washer Fluid): Press the button with this symbol located at the end of the windshield washer lever to wash the windshield. Washer fluid will squirt onto the windshield and the wipers will run for a few cycles to clear the windshield. For more wash cycles, press and hold the button.

If your vehicle is low on washer fluid, the Check Washer Fluid message will appear on the Driver Information Center (DIC) display. See “Driver Information Center (DIC) Messages” listed later in this section for more information.

If the headlamps are on when you wash the windshield, the headlamp washers (if equipped) will turn on. Both the windshield and the headlamps will be washed. See “Headlamp Washers” listed previously in this section for more information.

Cruise Control



 : On/Off

+ : Resume/Accelerate, Set

- : Coast/Decelerate, Set

The buttons used to operate cruise control are located at the bottom of the steering wheel.

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

When you apply your brakes, the cruise control shuts off.

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.**

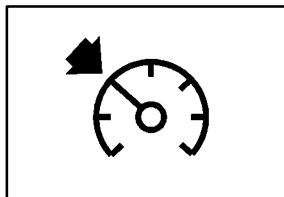
If your vehicle is in cruise control when the traction control system begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage. See “Traction Control System” and “Stabilitrak System” in the Index. When road conditions allow you to safely use it again, you may turn the cruise control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

1. Press the cruise control on/off button to turn cruise control on. An indicator light will come on to show that the cruise control is on.
2. Accelerate to the speed you want.
3. Press either the plus or minus button and release it. This will set the cruise control.
4. Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal.



This light on the instrument panel cluster will come on when cruise control is on. It will go out when cruise control is turned off.

Resuming a Set Speed

Suppose you set your cruise control at a desired speed and then you apply the brake. This shuts off the cruise control. But you don't need to reset it.

Once the vehicle is traveling approximately 25 mph (40 km/h) or more, you can press the resume/accelerate button to return to your desired preset speed. The cruise control light will be displayed again.

The vehicle will return to and stay at your preset speed. If you press and hold the resume/accelerate button, the vehicle speed will increase until you release the button or apply the brake. Unless you want to go faster, do not press and hold the resume/accelerate button.

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. Press either the plus or minus button, then release the button and the accelerator pedal. You will now cruise at the higher speed.
- Press the resume/accelerate button. Hold it there until you get up to the speed that you want, and then release the button. To increase your speed in very small amounts, briefly press the resume/accelerate button and then release it. Each time you do this, your vehicle will speed up approximately 1 mph (1.6 km/h).

The accelerate feature will only work after you have set the cruise control speed by pressing one of the set buttons.

Reducing Speed While Using Cruise Control

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

- Press the coast/decelerate button until you reach the lower speed you want, then release it.
- To slow down in very small amounts, push the coast/decelerate button briefly. Each time you do this, the vehicle will slow down approximately 1 mph (1.6 km/h).

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. Applying the brake or shifting into a lower gear will take you out of cruise control. If you need to apply the brake or shift to a lower gear due to the grade of the downhill slope, you may not want to attempt to use your cruise control feature.

Ending Cruise Control

To turn off the cruise control, step lightly on the brake pedal, or press the cruise control on/off button on the steering wheel.

Erasing Speed Memory

When you turn off the cruise control or the ignition, your cruise control set speed memory is erased.

Exterior Lamps

Headlamps

See “Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever” listed previously in this section for more information on the headlamps.

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 turn signal lamps come on when the following conditions are met:

- It is still daylight and the ignition is in ON or START,
- the exterior lamp control is in OFF or AUTO with the headlamps off, and
- an automatic transmission is not in PARK (P) or the parking brake is not set on a manual transmission.

When DRL are on, only your turn signal lamps will be on. No other exterior lamps will be on when the DRL are being used. Your instrument panel won't be lit up either.

When the exterior lamp control is in AUTO and it's dark enough outside, the DRL will turn off and the low-beam headlamps will turn on. When it's bright enough outside, the low-beam headlamps will go off, and the DRL will turn back on.

If it's dark enough outside and the exterior lamp control is in OFF, a Headlamps Suggested message will appear on the Driver's Information Center (DIC) display. This message informs the driver that turning on the exterior lamps is recommended even though the DRL are still illuminated. Turning the exterior lamp control to AUTO or to the low-beam headlamp position will turn off the DRL and cancel the Headlamps Suggested message. If the parking lamps or the fog lamps were turned on instead, the DRL will still turn off and the Headlamps Suggested message will be displayed. You can turn it off by pressing the OK button if you have the Navigation audio system or the CLR button if you have the base audio system.

To operate your vehicle with the DRL off, turn the exterior lamp control to OFF. Then turn on the fog lamps or parking lamps, and the DRL will turn off. The Headlamps Suggested message will appear on the DIC display. This will work regardless of gear position and whether or not the parking brake is set.

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

Light Sensor



The light sensor for the DRL and AUTO headlamp feature is located on top of the instrument panel. If you cover the sensor, it will read dark, and the exterior lamps or the Headlamps Suggested message will appear on the DIC whenever the ignition is on.

Exterior Lighting Battery Saver

If the parking lamps or headlamps have been left on, the exterior lamps will turn off approximately 10 minutes after the ignition is turned to OFF. This protects against draining the battery in case you have accidentally left the headlamps or parking lamps on. The battery saver does not work if the headlamps are turned on after the ignition is turned to OFF.

If you need to leave the lamps on for more than 10 minutes, use the exterior lamp control to turn the lamps back on.

Interior Lamps

Instrument Panel Brightness Lever

This feature controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights.



The lever for this feature is located on the overhead console.

Slide the lever toward the symbol to brighten the lights or away from it to dim them.

If you slide the lever all the way toward the symbol past the resistance point, the interior lamps will come on. To turn them off, slide the lever back toward the minimum brightness setting.

Illuminated Entry

The illuminated entry system turns on the reading and dome lamps and the backlighting to the exterior lamp control when a door is opened or if you press the remote keyless entry transmitter unlock button. If activated by the transmitter, the lighting will remain active for about 25 seconds. The illuminated entry system uses the light sensor, it must be dark outside in order for the lamps to turn on. The lamps turn off approximately 25 seconds after the last door is closed. They will dim to off if the ignition key is placed in ON, or immediately deactivate if the power locks are activated.

Parade Dimming

This feature prohibits dimming of the instrument panel displays and backlighting during daylight hours when the key is in the ignition and the headlamps are on. This feature operates with the light sensor and is fully automatic. When the light sensor reads darkness outside and the parking lamps are active, the instrument panel displays can be adjusted by sliding the instrument panel brightness lever toward the symbol to brighten or away from the symbol to dim the lighting.

Reading Lamps

The reading lamps are located on the overhead console. These lamps come on automatically when any door is opened.

For manual operation, press the button next to each lamp to turn them on. Press it again to turn them off.

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

Mirrors

Electrochromic Day/Night Rearview Mirror with OnStar[®] System

Your vehicle has an electrochromic inside rearview mirror. The mirror also contains OnStar controls. For more information about OnStar, see “OnStar” in the Index.



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

Mirror Operation

The automatic dimming feature is active each time the vehicle is started.

To turn the automatic dimming feature on or off, press and hold the on/off button for about three seconds. The indicator light will illuminate when this feature is active.

Cleaning the Mirror

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.

Electrochromic Day/Night Rearview Mirror with Compass and OnStar[®] System (If Equipped)

Your vehicle may have an electrochromic inside rearview mirror with a compass. The mirror also contains OnStar controls. For more information about OnStar, see “OnStar” in the Index.

The mirror has 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 functions of the rearview mirror.

Mirror Operation

The electrochromic feature on the mirror functions exactly the same as the base electrochromic mirror. See “Electrochromic Day/Night Rearview Mirror with OnStar[®] System” listed previously in this section for more information.

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 current 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, note pad holder or similar object. 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.

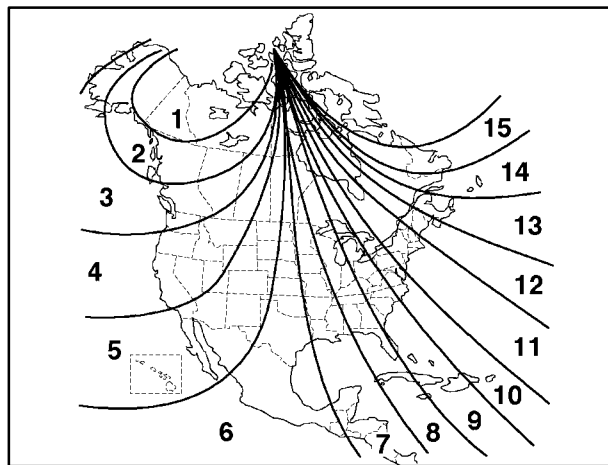
Compass Variance

Compass variance is the difference between earth's magnetic north and true geographic north. If the mirror is not adjusted for compass variance, your compass could give false readings.

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, such as a long distance, cross-country trip, it will be necessary to adjust the compass variance.

To adjust for compass variance, do the following:

1. Find your current location and variance zone number on the zone map that follows.



2. Press and hold the on/off button until a zone number appears on the display.
3. Once the zone number appears on the display, press the on/off button quickly until you reach the correct zone number. 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" listed previously.

Cleaning the Mirror

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 Outside Rearview Mirrors



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

Press the left mirror symbol on the selector switch to choose the driver's side mirror or the right mirror symbol to choose the passenger's side mirror. The center position is off and will not move the mirrors if the control pad is touched.

Once you select the mirror you want to adjust, use the arrows on the control pad to move the mirror 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 be manually folded inward to prevent damage when going through an automatic car wash. To fold, push the mirror toward the vehicle. To return the mirror to its original position, push outward. Be sure to return both mirrors to their original unfolded position before driving.

The mirrors can also be programmed for personalization and the curb view assist feature if you have the optional memory package. For more information, see "Memory Seat and Mirrors" and "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index.

Curb View Assist Mirror (If Equipped)

If your vehicle is equipped with the memory seat and mirrors, it will also be capable of performing the curb view assist mirror feature. This feature will cause the passenger's mirror to tilt to a preselected position when the vehicle is shifted into REVERSE (R). Use this feature to view the curb when you are parallel parking.

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 controls can be used. See "Power Outside Rearview Mirrors" listed previously for more information.

This feature can be enabled/disabled through the DIC. See "Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features" in the Index for more information.

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.



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 Rearview Mirrors

When you operate the rear window defogger, it also warms both outside rearview 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 in front of the passenger's seat on the instrument panel. To lock the glove box door, insert your key into the lock cylinder and turn it clockwise. Turn the key counterclockwise to unlock the door.

Map Pockets

The map/storage pockets are located on each door as well as on the back of the front seatbacks.

Center Console Storage and Cupholders

The center console has a storage tray, a storage compartment for CDs or cassette tapes, a dual cupholder with a removable rubber liner and an armrest. To access the storage area, pull up on the latch located at the front of the armrest.

Rear Seat Cupholders

There are two cupholders located in the rear seat center armrest. Pull the armrest down to access the cupholders.

Convenience Net

The convenience net attaches to the floor and back wall of the trunk using eight anchor points. 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.

Roof Rack Provisions



CAUTION:

If you try to carry something on top of your vehicle that is longer or wider than the luggage carrier -- like paneling, plywood, a mattress, and so forth -- the wind can catch it as you drive along. This can cause you to lose control. What you are carrying could be violently torn off, and this could cause you or other drivers to have a collision, and of course damage your vehicle. You may be able to carry something like this inside. **But, never carry something longer or wider than the luggage carrier on top of your vehicle.**

Your vehicle is equipped with mounting locations for the installation of a roof rack or luggage carrier. The mounting locations are located on the roof rail. You must open the doors to access them. The threaded nuts are covered with a plastic cap that must be removed before use.

For more information on purchasing the rack/carrier as well as installation information, contact your dealer.

Ashtrays and Cigarette Lighter (Option)

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 under the climate control panel on the center console. Press on the door to release the ashtray.

To empty the ashtray, remove it from the center console by gripping the edges and pulling straight out. To reinstall, push the tray back into place.

Rear Ashtray

Rear seat ashtrays are not available on this vehicle.

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 next to the ashtray. The vehicle does not have any cigarette lighters for the rear seat passengers.

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 power to accessories. See "Accessory Power Outlets" in the Index for more information.

Sun Visors

Swing down the primary visor to block out glare. It can also be detached from the center mount and moved to the side to block glare from that direction.

The driver's sunshade may also have buttons for a built-in garage door opener and a recording device. See "HomeLink[®] Transmitter" and "Travel Note Recorder" later in this section for more information.

Lighted Visor Vanity Mirror

Pull the visor down and lift the cover. The light will automatically come on. The light will go out when you close the cover.

Accessory Power Outlets

With accessory power outlets, you can plug in auxiliary electrical equipment such as a cellular telephone or CB radio.

The front accessory power outlet is located in the ashtray on the instrument panel below the climate control system. The outlet will have a cigarette lighter if your vehicle has this option. Remove the cigarette lighter to access the outlet.

The rear accessory power outlet is located on the back of the center console.

Your vehicle may have a small cap that must be removed to access the accessory power outlet. If it does, when not using the outlet be sure to cover it with the protective cap.

The accessory power outlet will only operate when the ignition is in ACCESSORY or ON and for 10 minutes after turning the ignition OFF. If you would like the accessory power outlet to operate regardless of ignition position, and for extended periods of time, see your dealer for more information.

NOTICE:

When using accessory power outlets:

- **Maximum load of any electrical equipment should not exceed the maximum amperage for the outlet.**
- **Be sure to turn off any electrical equipment when not in use. Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods can drain the battery.**

Certain electrical accessories may not be compatible with the accessory power outlet and could result in blown vehicle or adapter fuses. If you experience a problem see your dealer for additional information on accessory power outlets.

NOTICE:

Adding some electrical equipment to your vehicle can damage it or keep other things from working as they should. This wouldn't be covered by your warranty. Check with your dealer before adding electrical equipment, and never use anything that exceeds the amperage rating.

When adding electrical equipment, be sure to follow the proper installation instructions included with the electrical equipment you install.

NOTICE:

Power outlets are designed for accessory plugs only. Do not hang any type of accessory or accessory bracket from the plug. Improper use of the accessory power outlets can cause damage not covered by your warranty.

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 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.

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 that the providers will respond in a timely manner or at all.

OnStar Steering Wheel Controls

You can use the steering wheel controls to interact with the OnStar system. See the OnStar manual provided with your vehicle for more information. Some steering wheel controls can be programmed to interact with OnStar. See “Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls” in the Index for more information.

Assist Handles

The assist handles are located above the rear doors. Use them to help you enter and exit the vehicle.

Garment Hooks

The garment hooks are part of the assist handles located above the rear doors.

Sunroof (Option)



The sunroof controls are located on the overhead console.



(Half Open): Turn the control clockwise to this position to open the glass panel half-way open. The sunshade will open with the glass panel, or it can be opened manually.



(Comfort Stop): Turn the control clockwise to this position to open the glass panel about three quarters of the way open. The sunshade will open with the glass panel, or it can be opened manually.

This is called the comfort stop position. It provides less wind noise than the full-open position.



(Full Open): Turn the control clockwise to this position to open the glass panel all the way. The sunshade will open with the glass panel, or it can be opened manually.



(Vent): Turn the control counterclockwise to this position to use the vent feature. The glass panel will tilt upward from the vehicle. The sunshade must be opened manually.



(Close): Turn the control to this position to close the sunroof. The sunshade must be closed manually.

HomeLink[®] Transmitter (If Equipped)



- A. HomeLink Transmitter Buttons
- B. Travel Note Recorder Buttons (If Equipped)

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 a ‘Rolling Code’ Feature” next 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.

Travel Note Recorder (If Equipped)

The HomeLink transmitter module may also have a travel note recorder that allows you to record short messages for later review. You can record approximately 80 messages or four minutes of continuous recorded information, whichever comes first.



- A. HomeLink Transmitter Buttons
- B. Travel Note Recorder Buttons

The buttons that operate this feature are located on the driver's side sun visor.

● **(Record):** To record a message, press this button and begin speaking. Press the button again to stop recording.

If you prefer, you can press and hold this button while you record a message. The unit will begin recording when you press the button and stop recording when you release the button.

While a message is being recorded, the red light on the travel note recorder will be lit. The light will go out when recording has stopped.

▶ **(Play):** Press this button to play back a recorded message.

To listen to all the recorded messages, press and hold the button for at least one second.

To skip a message, press the play button while a message is playing. This will advance the recorder to the next recorded message and begin playing it.

The green light on the unit will be lit while the messages are playing.

⊗ **(Delete):** Press this button to delete recorded messages.

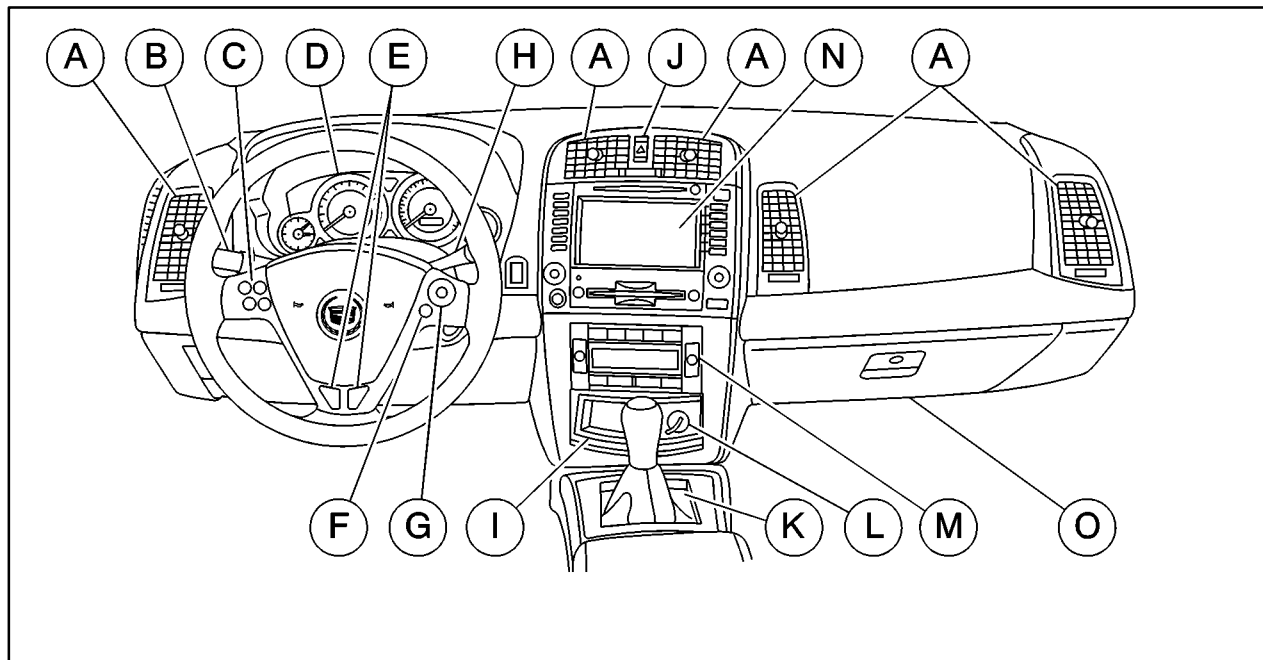
To delete an individual message, press the delete button while a message is playing or within five seconds after a message has ended.

To delete all stored messages on the travel note recorder, press the record and play buttons at the same time.

If you exceed the space limit, an error tone will sound when you try to record another message, the light on the unit will come on, and the message will not be recorded. To remedy this, delete all unnecessary messages to free some space for new messages.

If your vehicle has the optional Navigation System, there is a memo recorder built into the system. See “Voice Memo” in the Index of the Navigation Supplement for more information.

The Instrument Panel -- Your Information System

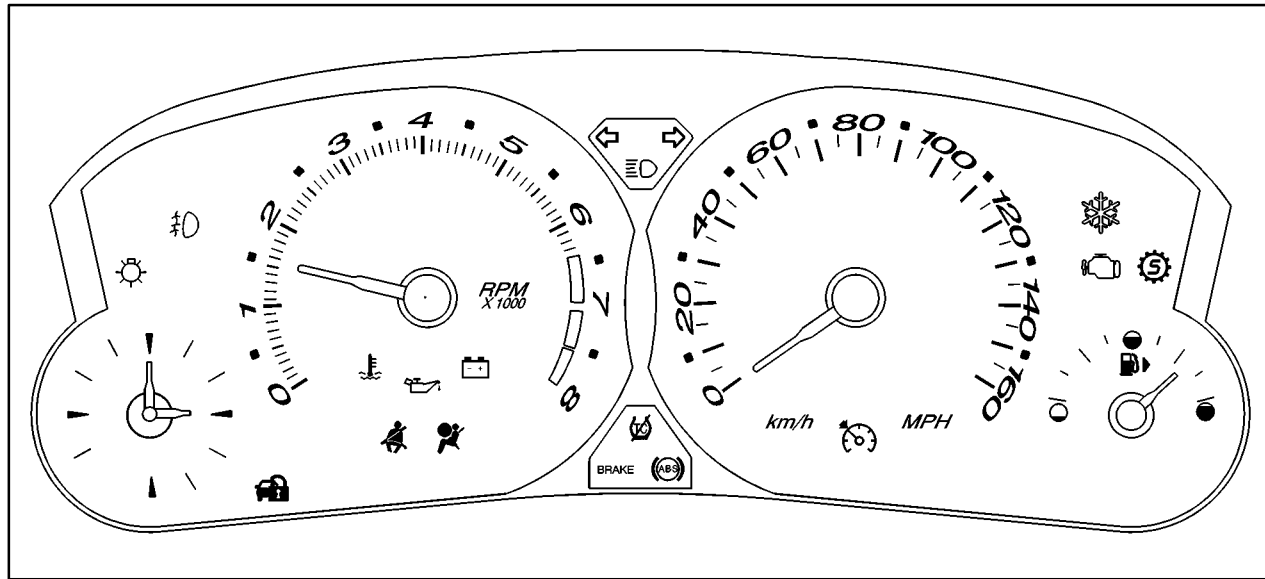


The main components of the instrument panel are the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Air Outlets | I. Storage Compartment or Ashtray (Option) |
| B. Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever | J. Hazard Warning Flasher Button |
| C. Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls | K. Transmission Shift Lever |
| D. Instrument Panel Cluster | L. Accessory Power Outlet or Cigarette
Lighter (Option) |
| E. Cruise Control Buttons | M. Climate Control System |
| F. Audio Mute Button (Base Radio) or Voice
Recognition Button (Navigation System) | N. Audio/Navigation System (Option) |
| G. Audio Volume Knob and Source Button | O. Glove Box |
| H. Windshield Wiper Lever | |

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

The trip odometer can record the number of miles or kilometers traveled for up to two trips.

The trip odometer is part of the Driver Information Center (DIC). To access the trip odometer, use one of the following procedures:

Using the base audio system, do the following:

1. Press the INFO (Information) button located to the right of the screen to access the DIC menu.
2. Scroll through the menu using the up or down arrows on the INFO button until you reach Trip Odometer A or Trip Odometer B.

The selected trip odometer (A or B) will be displayed at the top of the screen with the accumulated mileage.

3. Repeat the steps to view the other trip odometer.

You can reset the selected trip odometer by pressing CLR (Clear) located in the center of the INFO button to the right of the screen. The mileage for that trip odometer will return to zero. Each trip odometer must be reset individually.

Using the Navigation audio system, do the following:

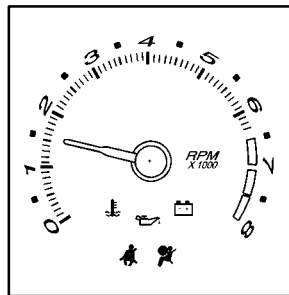
1. Press the INFO button located on the left side of the screen to access the Vehicle Information menu.
2. Scroll through the menu using the TUNE/SEL knob located to the lower right of the screen until you reach Trip Odometer A or Trip Odometer B.
3. Select the menu item by pressing the TUNE/SEL knob once.

The selected trip odometer (A or B) will be displayed at the top of the screen with the accumulated mileage.

4. Repeat the steps to view the other trip odometer.

You can reset the selected trip odometer by pressing multi-function button next to Reset in the upper right corner of the screen. The mileage for that trip odometer will return to zero. Each trip odometer must be reset individually.

Tachometer



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 are too high, the fuel supply to the engine will be limited. When the rpms return to normal, the fuel supply will return to normal. This helps prevent damage to the engine.

Clock

Your vehicle has an analog clock on the instrument panel cluster. For more information on setting the time, see “Setting the Clock” in the Index. If your vehicle has the optional Navigation/audio system, see “Adjusting, Clock” in the Index of the CTS Entertainment and Navigation System Supplement supplied with the vehicle.

NOTICE:

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

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)" later in this section for more information.

Safety Belt Reminder Light

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

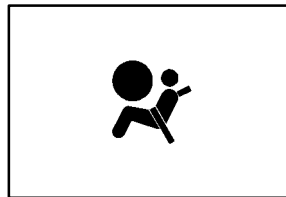


The safety belt light will also come on and stay on for several seconds, then it will flash for several more.

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 the air bag symbol. 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 diagnostic module. For more information on the air bag system, see "Air Bag" in the Index.



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.



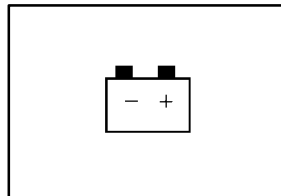
CAUTION:

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 ON. If the light doesn't come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

If there is a problem with the air bag system in your vehicle, the Service Air Bag message will appear on the DIC display. See "Service Air Bag Message" later in this section for more information.

Charging System Light



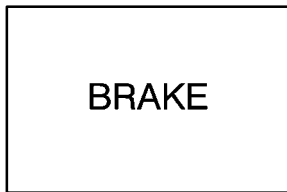
When you turn the key to ON or START, this light will come on briefly to show that the generator and battery charging systems are working properly.

If this light stays on, your vehicle needs service. You should take your vehicle to the dealer at once. To save your battery until you get there, turn off all accessories.

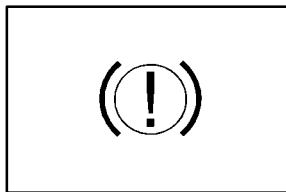
Brake System Warning Light

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.



United States



Canada

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

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.

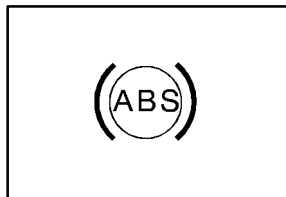
If the light comes on while you are driving, pull off the road and stop carefully. You may notice that the pedal is harder to push. Or, the pedal may go closer to the floor. It may take longer to stop. If the light is still on, have the vehicle towed for service. See "Towing Your Vehicle" in the Index.



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.

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.

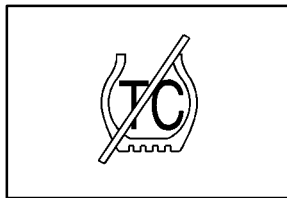
If the ABS warning light comes on and stays on, there may be a problem with the antilock portion of the brake system. If the red BRAKE light is not on, you still have brakes, but you don't have antilock brakes. See "Brake System Warning Light" earlier in this section.

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

If the ABS light stays on or comes on while you are driving, pull off the road as soon as possible and stop carefully. Try resetting the system by turning the ignition off then back on. If the ABS light still stays on or comes back on again while you are driving, your vehicle needs service. Have the anti-lock brake system inspected as soon as possible.

Traction Control System Warning (TRAC OFF) Light



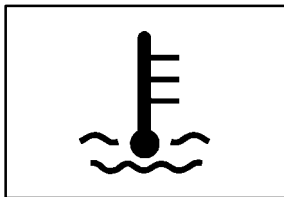
If the TRAC OFF warning light comes on and stays on, there may be a problem with the traction control system.

The TRAC OFF light will come on briefly when you turn the ignition to ON. If it doesn't come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is a problem.

The light will also come on if you turn the traction control system OFF using the Traction On/Off button. The traction control TC button is located in the glove box.

If the TRAC OFF light stays on or comes on while you are driving, pull off the road as soon as possible and stop carefully. Try resetting the system by turning the ignition off then back on. If the light still stays on or comes back on again while you are driving, your vehicle needs service. Have the traction control system inspected as soon as possible. See "Traction Control System" in the Index.

Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light



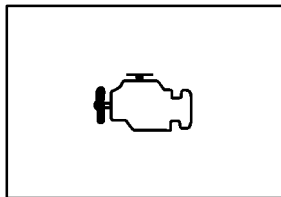
This light tells you that your engine has overheated.

This light will come on when you first start the vehicle as a check to let you know that the light is working. It will go out after a few seconds. If the light does not come on, the bulb may be burned out. See your dealer for assistance in changing the bulb.

If the light does not go out or if the light comes on and stays on while you are driving, your vehicle may have a problem with the cooling system. You should stop the vehicle and turn off the engine as soon as possible to avoid damage to the engine. A warning chime will sound when this light is on, also.

See “Engine Overheating” in the Index.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp (Check Engine Light)



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 CHECK ENGINE 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, transmission, 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 this 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 CHECK ENGINE 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.

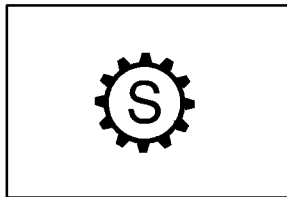


This light tells you if there could be a problem with your engine oil pressure.

The light goes on when you turn your key to ON 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.

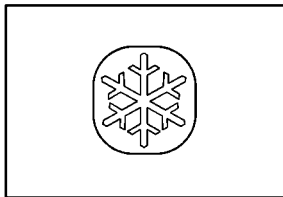
Sport Mode Light (If Equipped)



This light will come on when the sport mode is in use.

When you turn off the sport mode, the light will go out. If it stays on, your vehicle may need service. See your dealer. See “Sport Mode” listed previously in this section for more information.

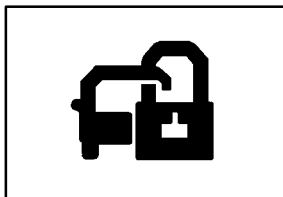
Winter Driving Mode Light (If Equipped)



This light will come on when the winter driving mode feature is in use.

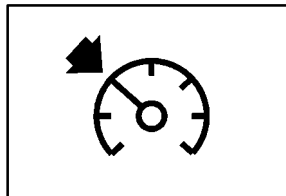
When you turn off the winter driving mode feature, the light will go out. If it stays on, your vehicle may need service. See your dealer. See “Winter Driving Mode” listed previously in this section for more information.

Security Light



For information regarding this light, see “Theft Deterrent-System” listed previously in this section.

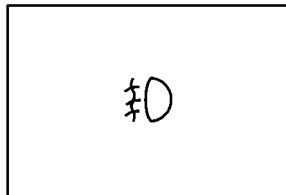
Cruise Control Light



This light comes on whenever you set your cruise control.

The light will go out when the cruise control is turned off. See “Cruise Control” listed previously in this section for more information.

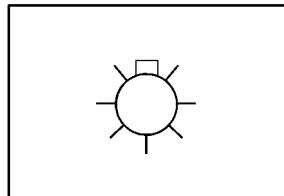
Fog Lamp Light



This light will come on when the fog lamps are in use.

The light will go out when the fog lamps are turned off. See “Fog Lamps” listed previously in this section for more information.

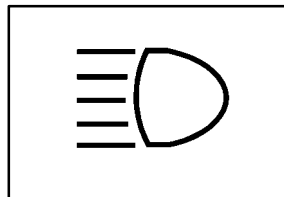
Lamps On Reminder



This light comes on whenever the parking lamps are on.

See “Lamps On Reminder” listed previously in this section for more information.

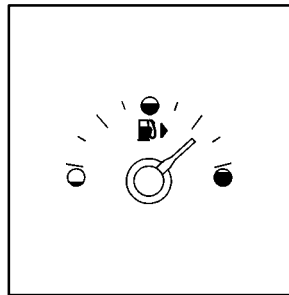
Highbeam On Light



This light comes on whenever the high-beam headlamps are on.

See “Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer” listed previously in this section 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 ON.

If the fuel supply gets low, the Fuel Level Low message will appear on the DIC and a single chime will sound.

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.
- The gage may change when you turn, stop quickly or accelerate quickly.
- It takes a little more or less fuel to fill the tank than the gage indicated. For example, the gage may have indicated that the tank was half full, but it actually took a little more or less than half the tank's capacity to fill the tank.

Driver Information Center (DIC)

The DIC gives you the status of many of your vehicle's systems. It is also used to display driver personalization features and warning/status messages. All messages will appear on the audio system display which is also the display for the optional Navigation system.

System Controls



Base Audio System

If you have the base audio system, use the following to operate the DIC:

INFO (Information): Use the up or down arrows on this button to scroll through the system status information.

CLR (Clear): Press this button to clear DIC messages and to reset DIC items to zero. See “Driver Information Center (DIC) Messages” and “Status Menu Item Descriptions” later in this section for more information.

TUNE/SEL (Select) Knob: Once a menu is displayed, use the knob located to the lower right of the display to scroll through the menu items and/or select them. To scroll through the menu items, turn the knob. Once an item is highlighted, press the knob once to select it.

BACK: Press this button to exit a menu.



Navigation/Audio System

If you have the optional Navigation system, use the following to operate the DIC:

INFO (Information): Use this button to access the Vehicle Information menu that provides the status of various vehicle systems. See “Vehicle Info (Information) Menu Navigation System” later in this section for more information.

TUNE/SEL (Select) Knob: See the information listed previously on this knob. It is equivalent to the TUNE/SEL knob on the base audio system and is located in the same place.

●: Press the button with this symbol on it when it is next to a menu item or a prompt on the right side of the display to select the menu item or acknowledge the prompt. See “Status Menu Item Descriptions” later in this section for more information.

Status of Vehicle Systems

You can view the status of several vehicle systems using the DIC. Depending upon whether or not your vehicle has the optional Navigation system, the menu items will vary slightly.

Vehicle Information Menu (Base Audio System)

To access this menu using the base audio system, press the up or down arrow on the INFO button located to the right of the display.

The following items are available:

- BLANK LINE
- OUTSIDE TEMP
- MI TRIP A*
- MI TRIP B*
- FUEL RANGE*
- MPG AVG*
- MPG INST

- GAL FUEL USED*
- AVG MPH*
- TIMER*
- BATTERY VOLTS
- ENGINE OIL LIFE*
- TRANS FLUID LIFE*
(Automatic Transmission Only)

*These items can be reset. Each one must be reset individually. For a detailed description of the menu items and how to reset them, see “Status Menu Item Descriptions” later in this section.

You can view any of these items at any time, but only one item can be displayed at a time.

Vehicle Info (Information) Menu (Navigation System)

To access the Vehicle Info menu using the Navigation system, press the INFO button to the left of the screen. You can also access this menu through the Setup menu. See “Setup Menu” in the Index of the Navigation supplement.

The following submenu appears when Vehicle Info is selected:

- Outside Air Temperature
- Trip Odometer A*
- Trip Odometer B*
- Fuel Range
- Average Fuel Economy*
- Instantaneous Fuel Economy
- Fuel Used*

- Average Vehicle Speed*
- Timer*
- Battery Voltage
- Engine Oil Life*
- Transmission Fluid Life*
(Automatic Transmission Only)
- Blank Display

*These items can be reset. Each one must be reset individually. For a detailed description of the menu items and how to reset them, see “Status Menu Item Descriptions” following.

You can view any of these submenu items at any time by selecting them using the TUNE/SEL knob. The currently selected item is displayed at the top of the screen. Only one item can be displayed at a time.

Status Menu Item Descriptions

The following paragraphs contain a more detailed description of each menu item:

BLANK LINE/Blank Display: If you select this item, nothing is displayed at the top of the screen.

OUTSIDE TEMP/Outside Temperature: If you select this item, the current outside temperature is displayed at the top of the screen. It will be in either degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius depending upon whether the system is set for English or metric units. If you wish to change the units, see “English/Metric Units” in the Index.

MI TRIP A and B/Trip Odometer A and B: For information on the trip odometers, see “Trip Odometer” listed previously in this section.

MPG AVG/Average Fuel Economy: If you select this item, the approximate average miles per gallon (mpg) or kilometers per liter (km/L) is displayed. This number is calculated based on the number of mpg (km/L) recorded since the last time this menu item was reset.

To reset the MPG AVG using the base audio system, press the CLR button located in the center of the INFO button to the right of the screen. The display will return to zero.

To reset the Average Fuel Economy using the Navigation system, press and hold the multi-function button that corresponds to the Reset prompt in the upper right of the display. The display will return to zero.

MPG INST/Instantaneous Fuel Economy: If you select this item, the current fuel economy is displayed. This number reflects only the fuel economy that the vehicle has right now and will change frequently as driving conditions change. Unlike average fuel economy, this menu item cannot be reset.

GAL FUEL USED/Fuel Used: If you select this item, the number of gallons of fuel used since the last reset of this menu item is displayed.

To reset GAL FUEL USED using the base audio system, press the CLR button located in the center of the INFO button to the right of the screen. The display will return to zero.

To reset Fuel Used using the Navigation system, press and hold the multi-function button that corresponds to the Reset prompt in the upper right of the display. The display will return to zero.

MILES RANGE/Fuel Range: If you select this item, the approximate number of remaining miles or kilometers you can drive without refueling is displayed. This estimate is based on the current driving conditions and will change if the driving conditions change. For example, if you are driving in traffic making frequent stops, the display may read one number, but if you enter the freeway, the number may change even though you still have the same amount of gas in the gas tank. This is because different driving conditions produce different fuel economies. Generally, freeway driving produces better fuel economy than city driving.

If your vehicle is low on fuel, the Low Fuel Level message will be displayed. See “Low Fuel Level Message” in the Index for more information.

AVG MPH/Average Vehicle Speed: If you select this item, the average speed of the vehicle is displayed in miles per hour (mph) or kilometers per hour (km/h). This average is calculated based on the various vehicle speeds recorded since the last reset of this menu item.

To reset AVG MPH using the base audio system, press the CLR button located in the center of the INFO button to the right of the screen. The display will return to zero.

To reset the Average Vehicle Speed using the Navigation system, press and hold the multi-function button that corresponds to the Reset prompt in the upper right of the display. The display will return to zero.

TIMER/Timer: If you select this item, a timing feature is displayed. The timer functions like a stopwatch in that you can record the time it takes to travel from one point to another.

To use the timer, you must first turn it on. To turn on the timer using the base audio system, press the CLR button located in the center of the INFO button to the right of the screen once. To turn on the timer using the Navigation system, press the multi-function button next to the On/Off menu item in the upper right of the display. The display for both systems will read 00:00:00 TIMER ON and begin counting.

Press the button(s) again to turn the timer off. When the timer is off, the display will show the timer value and TIMER OFF. The timing feature will stop.

To reset the timer using the base audio system, turn off the timer and then press and hold the CLR button. The display will return to zero.

To reset the timer using the Navigation system press and hold the multi-function button next to the Reset prompt in the upper right of the display. The display will return to zero.

Battery Voltage/BATTERY VOLTS: If you select this item, the current battery voltage is displayed. If the voltage is in the normal range, the display will have OK after it. For example, the display may read 13.2 Battery Volts OK.

If there is a problem with the battery charging system, there are four possible DIC messages that may be displayed. See “Driver Information Center (DIC) Messages” later in this section for more information.

Engine Oil Life/ENGINE OIL LIFE: If you select this item, the percentage of remaining oil life is displayed. If you see 99% Oil Life on the display, that means that 99% of the current oil life remains.

When the oil life is depleted, the Change Engine Oil message will appear on the display. You should change the engine oil as soon as possible within 200 miles. Be sure to keep a written record of the mileage and date of the oil change so you will have it for future reference.

When you reset the Change Engine Oil message by clearing it from the display, you still must reset the engine oil life monitor separately. For more information on resetting the engine oil life monitor, see “Oil Life Monitor, How to Reset” in the Index.

The engine oil life monitor does not check the amount of oil your vehicle has, so you should check the oil level periodically. See “Engine Oil” in the Index for more information.

Transmission Fluid Life/TRANS FLUID LIFE (Automatic Transmission Only): If you select this item, the percentage of remaining transmission fluid life is displayed. If you see 99% Trans Fluid Life on the display, that means that 99% of the current transmission fluid life remains.

When the transmission fluid life is depleted, the Change Transmission Fluid message will appear on the display. You should change the engine oil as soon as possible within 200 miles. Be sure to keep a written record of the mileage and date of the oil change so you will have it for future reference.

When you reset the Change Transmission Fluid message by clearing it from the display, you still must reset the transmission fluid life monitor separately. For more information on resetting the engine oil life monitor, see “Transmission Fluid Life Monitor, How to Reset” in the Index.

DIC Messages

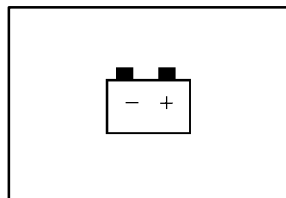
These messages will appear if there is a problem sensed in one of your vehicle's systems. The text messages are the same for both the base audio and Navigation systems unless otherwise indicated. The symbols, however, appear only on the Navigation system display.

You must acknowledge a message to clear it from the screen for further use. To clear a message, do one of the following:

- Using the Base audio system, press CLR.
- Using the Navigation system, press the multi-function button next to the OK prompt.

Be sure to take any message that appears on the screen seriously and remember that clearing the message will only make the message disappear, not the problem.

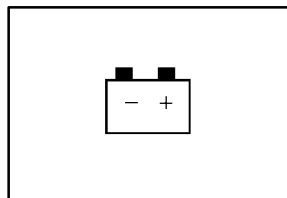
Battery Not Charging



This symbol appears with the Battery Not Charging message.

When this message appears on the display, there is a problem with the generator and battery charging systems. Have the electrical system checked by your dealer as soon as possible.

Battery Saver Active



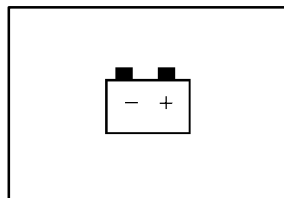
This symbol appears with the Battery Saver Active message.

This message appears when the system detects that the battery voltage is dropping beyond a reasonable level. The battery saver system will start reducing certain features of the vehicle that you may not be able to notice. At the point that the features are disabled, this message is displayed. It means that the vehicle is trying to save the charge in the battery.

Turn off all unnecessary accessories to allow the battery to recharge.

The normal battery voltage range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the INFO button until you find BATTERY VOLTS (base audio system) or by selecting Battery Voltage from the Vehicle Info menu (Navigation system).

Battery Voltage High



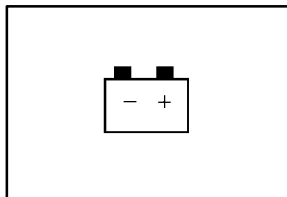
This symbol appears with the Battery Voltage High message.

This message indicates that the electrical charging system is overcharging the battery. When the system detects that the battery voltage is above approximately 16 volts, this message will be displayed.

To reduce the charging overload, use the vehicle's accessories. Turn on the exterior lamps and radio, set the climate control on AUTO and the fan speed on the highest setting, and turn the rear window defogger on.

The normal battery voltage range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts when the engine is running. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the INFO button until you find BATTERY VOLTS (base audio system) or by selecting Battery Voltage from the Vehicle Info menu (Navigation system).

Battery Voltage Low



This symbol appears with the Battery Voltage Low message.

This message will appear when the electrical system is charging less than 10 volts or if the battery has been drained.

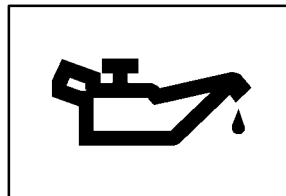
If this message appears immediately after starting, it is possible that the generator can still recharge the battery. The battery should recharge while driving but may take a few hours to do so. Consider using an auxiliary charger (be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions) to boost the battery after returning home or to a final destination.

If this message appears while driving or after starting your vehicle and stays on, 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.

The normal battery voltage range is 11.5 to 15.5 volts. You can monitor battery voltage on the DIC by pressing the INFO button until you find BATTERY VOLTS (base audio system) or by selecting Battery Voltage from the Vehicle Info menu (Navigation system).

Change Engine Oil

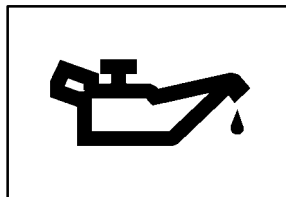


This symbol appears with the Change Engine Oil message.

This message indicates that the life of the engine oil has expired and it should be changed within 200 miles. See “Engine Oil” in the Index for more information.

When you reset the Change Engine Oil message by clearing it from the display, you still must reset the engine oil life monitor separately. For more information on resetting the engine oil life monitor, see “Oil Life Monitor, How to Reset” in the Index.

Change Trans (Transmission) Fluid

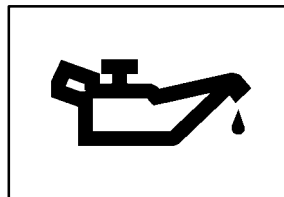


This symbol appears with the Change Trans Fluid message.

This message indicates that the life of the transmission fluid has expired and it should be changed within 200 miles. See “Maintenance Schedule” and “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index for the proper fluid and change intervals.

When you reset the Change Trans Fluid message by clearing it from the display, you still must reset the transmission fluid life monitor separately. For more information on resetting the transmission fluid life monitor, see “Transmission Fluid Life Monitor, How to Reset” in the Index.

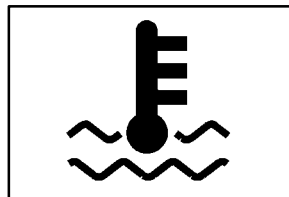
Check Brake Fluid



This symbol appears with the Check Brake Fluid message.

This message will display if the ignition is in ON 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.

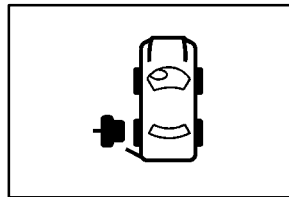
Check Coolant Level



This symbol appears with the Check Coolant Level message.

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. See “Engine Coolant” in the Index for more information.

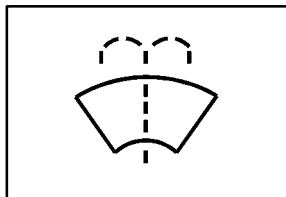
Check Gas Cap



This symbol appears with the Check Gas Cap message.

When this message appears on the display, the gas cap has not been fully tightened. You should recheck the gas cap to ensure that it's on and tightened properly.

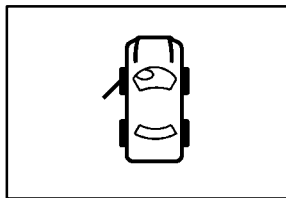
Check Washer Fluid



This symbol appears with the Check Washer Fluid message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that your vehicle is low on windshield washer fluid. You should refill the tank as soon as possible. See “Windshield Washer Fluid” in the Index for more information.

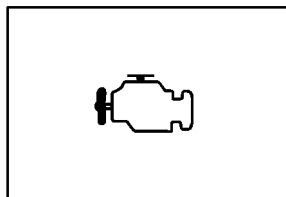
Driver Door Ajar



This symbol appears with the Driver Door Ajar message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that the driver's door was not closed completely. You should make sure that the driver's door is closed completely.

Engine Coolant Hot -- Idle Engine



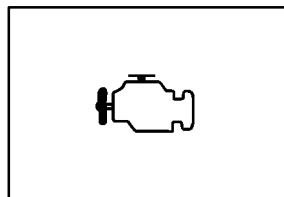
This symbol appears with the Engine Coolant Hot -- Idle Engine message.

This message will appear when the engine coolant temperature is too hot. Stop and allow the vehicle to idle until it cools down.

NOTICE:

If the Engine Coolant Hot -- Idle Engine message appears on the DIC display, stop the vehicle as soon as possible. Do not increase the engine speed above normal idling speed. Severe engine damage can result from driving a vehicle with an overheated engine. See “Engine Overheating” in the Index for more information.

Engine Coolant Hot -- AC (Air Conditioning) Off

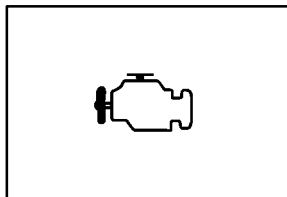


This symbol appears with the Engine Hot -- AC Off message.

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. When the coolant temperature returns to normal, the air conditioning compressor will turn back on. You can continue to drive your vehicle.

If this message continues to appear, have the system repaired as soon as possible to avoid compressor damage.

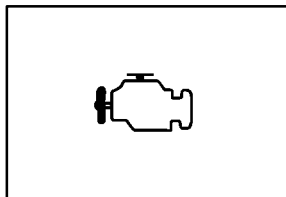
Engine Overheated -- Stop Engine



This symbol appears with the Engine Overheated -- Stop Engine message.

This message will appear when the engine has overheated. Stop the vehicle and turn the engine off immediately to avoid severe engine damage. See “Engine Overheating” in the Index. A chime will also sound when this message is displayed.

Engine Power Reduced



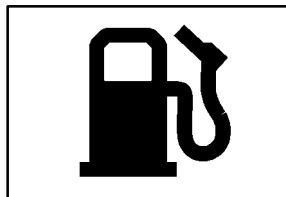
This symbol appears with the Engine Power Reduced message.

This message informs you that the vehicle is reducing engine power because the transmission is being placed in gear under conditions that may cause damage to the vehicle’s engine or transmission. This also can affect the vehicle’s ability to accelerate.

NOTICE:

Severe engine damage can result from driving a vehicle with an overheated engine. See “Engine Overheating” in the Index for more information.

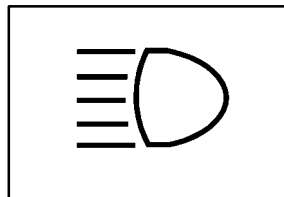
Fuel Level Low



This symbol appears with the Fuel Level Low message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that your vehicle is low on fuel. You should refill the tank as soon as possible. A single chime will sound when this message is displayed.

Headlamps Suggested

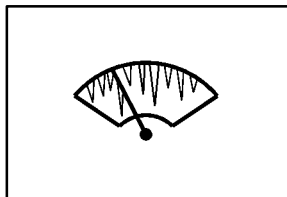


This symbol appears with the Headlamps Suggested message.

This message will appear when the amount of available light outside the vehicle is low and the exterior lamp control is off. This message informs the driver that turning on the exterior lamps is recommended even though the DRL are still illuminated and it has become dark enough outside to require the headlamps and/or other exterior lamps.

This message will also appear when the windshield wipers have been on for more than six seconds and the exterior lamp control is off or in the parking lamp position.

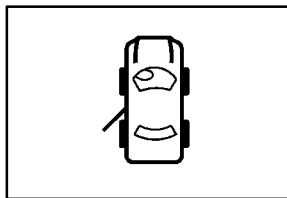
Ice Possible



This symbol appears with the Ice Possible message.

This message appears when the outside temperature is cold enough to create icy road conditions.

Left Rear Door Ajar



This symbol appears with the Left Rear Door Ajar message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that the driver's side rear door was not closed completely. You should make sure that the door is closed completely.

Oil Pressure Low -- Stop Engine

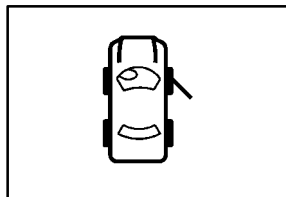


This symbol appears with the Oil Pressure Low -- Stop Engine message. A multiple chime will sound when this message is displayed.

NOTICE:

If the Oil Pressure Low -- Stop Engine message appears on the display, stop the vehicle immediately. Do not drive the vehicle until the cause of the low oil pressure is corrected. Severe engine damage can result from driving a vehicle with low oil pressure. See "Engine Oil" in the Index for more information.

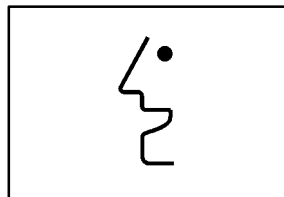
Passenger Door Ajar



This symbol appears with the Passenger Door Ajar message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that the passenger's side front door was not closed completely. You should make sure that the door is closed completely.

Personalization Off/Driver Identification (Navigation System Only)

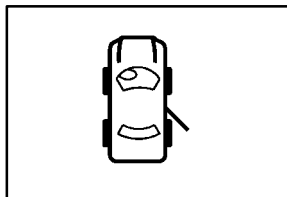


This symbol appears with the Personalization Off message.

When this message appears, the personalization features previously stored are turned off. If you want your customized settings to be automatically recalled when you use the remote keyless entry transmitter or when you remove the key from the ignition, you must enable them in the DIC. See “Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features” later in this section for more information.

This message is also used to identify the driver (1, 2 or 3) on the Navigation system.

Right Rear Door Ajar



This symbol appears with the Right Rear Door Ajar message.

When this message appears on the display, the right rear door it means that the passenger's side rear door was not closed completely. You should check to make sure that the door is closed completely.

Service AC (Air Conditioning) System



This symbol appears with the Service AC System message.

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.

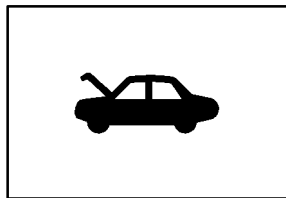
Service Air Bag



This symbol appears with the Service Air Bag message.

There is a problem with the air bag system when this message appears. Have your vehicle serviced by a qualified technician at your dealership immediately. See “Air Bag Readiness Light” in the Index for more information.

Service Charging System



This symbol appears with the Service Charging System message.

This message will display when a problem with the charging system has been detected. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

Service Electrical System



This symbol appears with the Service Electrical System message.

This message will display if an electrical problem has occurred within the Powertrain Control Module (PCM) or the ignition switch. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealership.

Service Fuel System



This symbol appears with the Service Fuel System message.

The Powertrain Control Module (PCM) has detected a problem within the fuel system when this message appears. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealership.

Service Idle Control



This symbol appears with the Service Idle Control message.

A problem with the idle control has occurred when this message displays. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealership.

Service Stability Sys Message



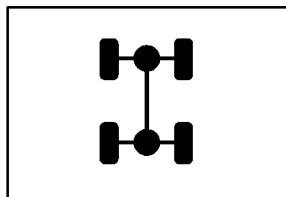
This symbol appears with the Service Stability System message.

Your vehicle may be equipped with a vehicle stability enhancement system called Stabilitrak.

See “Stabilitrak” in the Index. The Service Stability Sys message will be displayed if there has been a problem detected with Stabilitrak (if equipped).

If the Service Stability Sys message comes on while you are driving, pull off the road as soon as possible and stop carefully. Try resetting the system by turning the ignition off then back on. If the Service Stability Sys message still stays on or comes back on again while you are driving, your vehicle needs service. Have the Stabilitrak system inspected as soon as possible.

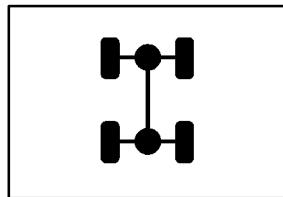
Stability Sys Engaged Message



This symbol appears with the Stability System Engaged message.

The Stability Sys Engaged message will be displayed any time Stabilitrak (if equipped) is actively assisting you with directional control of the vehicle. Slippery road conditions may exist when this message is displayed, so adjust your driving accordingly. This message may stay on for a few seconds after Stabilitrak stops assisting you with directional control of the vehicle.

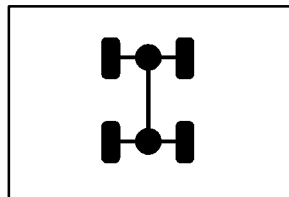
Stability Sys Off Message



This symbol appears with the Stability System Off message.

The Stability Sys Off message will be displayed any time you turn off Stabilitrak (if equipped) using the Traction On/Off button. When this message has been displayed, Stabilitrak is no longer available to assist you with directional control of the vehicle. Adjust your driving accordingly.

Stability Sys Ready Message



This symbol appears with the Stability System Ready message.

The Stability Sys Ready message will be displayed any time you turn back on Stabilitrak (if equipped) using the Traction On/Off button. When this message has been displayed, Stabilitrak is ready to assist you with directional control of the vehicle if needed.

Service Steering System



This symbol appears with the Service Steering System message.

Your vehicle may be equipped with a speed variable assist steering system. See “Speed Variable Assist Steering” in the Index.

The Service Steering System message will be displayed if a problem is detected with the speed variable assist steering system. When this message is displayed, you may notice that the effort required to steer the vehicle increases or feels “heavier,” but you will still be able to steer the vehicle.

Service Suspension System



This symbol appears with the Service Suspension System message.

This message is displayed to indicate that the suspension system is not operating properly. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

Service Theft System



This symbol appears with the Service Theft System message.

This message means there is a problem with the Immobilizer. A fault has been detected in the system which means that the system is disabled and is not protecting the vehicle. The vehicle usually restarts, however, you may want to take your vehicle to your dealer before turning off the engine.

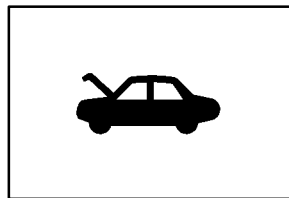
Service Transmission



This symbol appears with the Service Transmission message.

There is a problem with the transmission of your vehicle. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

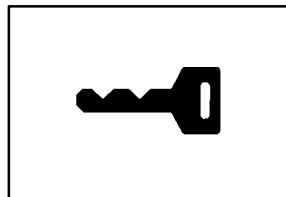
Service Vehicle Soon



This symbol appears with the Service Vehicle Soon message.

This message is displayed when a non-emissions related powertrain malfunction occurs. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership as soon as possible.

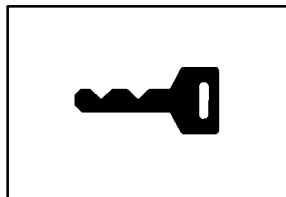
Starting Disabled -- Remove Key



This symbol appears with the Starting Disabled -- Remove Key message.

This message will appear when the vehicle theft-deterrent system detects 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 it is not damaged, remove the key and try to start the vehicle again. If it still does not start, try another ignition key or have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

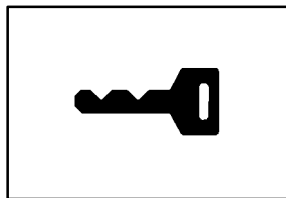
Starting Disabled -- Throttle Problem



This symbol appears with the Starting Disabled -- Throttle Problem message.

This message appears when your vehicle's throttle system is not functioning properly. Have your vehicle serviced at your dealership.

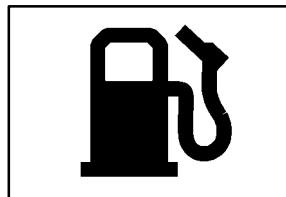
Theft Attempted



This symbol appears with the Theft Attempted message.

This message is displayed if the content theft-deterrent system has detected a break-in attempt while you were away from your vehicle.

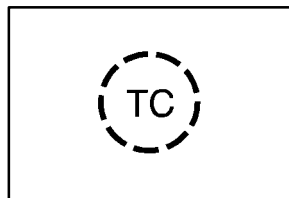
Top Speed -- Fuel Cut Off



This symbol appears with the Top Speed -- Fuel Cut Off message.

This message will appear when the Engine Control Module (ECM) detects that the maximum speed for your vehicle has been reached. Your vehicle's top speed is based on the top speed rating of the tires. This ensures that your vehicle stays in a safe operating range for the tires.

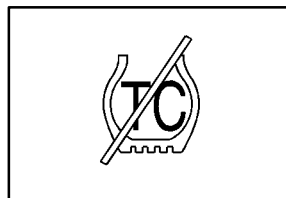
Traction Engaged



This symbol appears with the Traction Engaged message.

This message will appear when the traction control system is actively limiting wheel spin. Slippery road conditions may exist if this message is displayed, so adjust your driving accordingly. The message will stay on for a few seconds after the traction control system stops limiting wheel spin. See “Traction Control System” in the Index for more information.

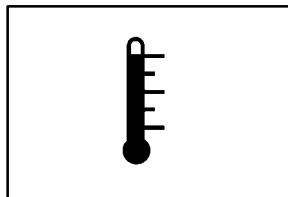
Traction Suspended



This symbol appears with the Traction Suspended message.

This message will appear 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. See “Traction Control System” in the Index for more information.

Trans (Transmission) Hot -- Idle Engine



This symbol appears with the Trans Hot --Idle Engine message.

This message indicates that the transmission fluid in your vehicle is too hot. Stop the vehicle and allow it to idle until the transmission cools down or until this message is removed.

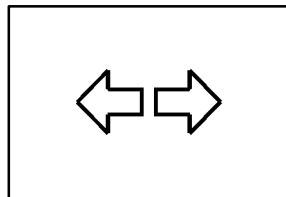
Trunk Open



This symbol appears with the Trunk Open message.

When this message appears on the display, it means that the trunk lid of your vehicle was not closed completely. You should make sure that the trunk lid is closed completely.

Turn Signal On



This symbol appears with the Turn Signal On message.

If you drive your vehicle for more than approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) with a turn signal on, this message will appear as a reminder to turn off the turn signal. A multiple chime will sound when this message is displayed.

Accessing the DIC Main Menu (Base Audio System)

There are two different procedures for accessing the DIC main menu depending upon whether or not your vehicle has the optional Navigation system.

To access the main menu of the DIC, do one of the following:

- Using the base audio system, press the TUNE/SEL knob once. Turn the knob clockwise or counterclockwise to scroll through the menu items.
- Refer to the Navigation Supplement supplied with your vehicle for more information on the accessing DIC main menu and descriptions of the menu items for the Navigation system.

DIC Main Menu

The DIC main menu for the base audio system consists of the following menu items:

-  BASS - MID - TREBLE
-  EQ
- DSP
- AVC
- H/A
- AUTO STORE
- PTY
- TA
- RDS MSG
- AF
- SEEK LOCAL/DISTANT
- ENGLISH UNITS/METRIC UNITS
- TCS
- SET CLOCK
- SETUP

DIC Main Menu Item Descriptions (Base Audio System)

The following descriptions are for the base audio system. For information pertaining to the Navigation audio system, see “Audio System” in the Index of the Navigation Supplement supplied with your vehicle.

 **BASS - MID (Midrange) - TREBLE:** This menu item allows you to adjust the levels for the bass, midrange, treble, balance, and fader features of the audio system. For more information, see “Audio Systems” in the Index.

 **EQ (Equalizer):** This menu item allows you to choose among five preset equalizations for the audio system. See “Equalizer” in the Index for more information.

DSP (Digital Signal Processing): This menu item allows you to select the DSP type that you want on the audio system. You may choose Normal, Talk, Spacious, Rear Seat or Driver Seat. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to scroll through these choices. Once the desired choice is displayed, turn the knob to set your DSP choice and continue scrolling through the main menu.

See “DSP” in the Index for more information.

AVC (Automatic Volume Compensation): This menu item allows you to turn the AVC feature on and off. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to turn AVC on and off. When AVC is on, an X will be in the box next to AVC on the menu. The X disappears when AVC is off.

See “AVC” in the Index for more information.

H/A (Home/Away Preset Stations): This menu item allows you to switch back and forth between your home and away preset radio stations. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch between home and away.

See “Home and Away Preset Stations” in the Index for more information.

AUTOSTORE: This menu item allows you to automatically store radio stations with the strongest signals as presets. See “Audio Systems” in the Index for more information.

PTY (Program-Type Mode): This menu item allows you to select radio stations based on preset program-types. To turn the PTY feature on, press the TUNE/SEL knob once. When PTY is on, an X will be in the box next to PTY on the menu. The X disappears when PTY is off.

See “Audio Systems” in the Index for more information.

TA (Traffic Announcement): This menu item allows you to turn the TA feature on and off. To turn the TA feature on, press the TUNE/SEL knob once. When TA is on, an X will be in the box next to TA on the menu. The X disappears when TA is off.

See “RDS Messages” in the Index for more information.

RDS (Radio Data System) MSG (Message): This menu item allows you to view an RDS radio station message broadcast by a radio station. To view the message, press the TUNE/SEL knob once. The message will appear on the screen.

See “RDS Messages” in the Index for more information.

AF (Alternate Frequency): This menu item allows you to turn the AF feature on and off. To turn on AF, press the TUNE/SEL knob once. When AF is on, an X will be in the box next to TA on the menu. The X disappears when AF is off.

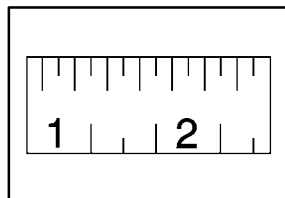
See “Using RDS” in the Index for more information.

SEEK LOCAL/DISTANT: This feature instructs the audio system to seek only local radio stations with the strongest signal or to seek all radio stations with a strong signal in a large area. Use LOCAL when you are in urban areas where there are several strong radio station signals and you want to limit the number of stations to

those with the strongest signals only. Use DISTANT when you are in rural areas where there are fewer radio station signals available.

To switch between LOCAL and DISTANT, press the TUNE/SEL knob. Your choice will be set when you press BACK and return to the main menu.

English/Metric Units



Use this menu item to adjust the measurement units.

You can choose between ENGLISH UNITS and METRIC UNITS. To switch between the two, press the TUNE/SEL knob. Once your choice is displayed, turn the knob to set your choice and continue scrolling through the main menu.

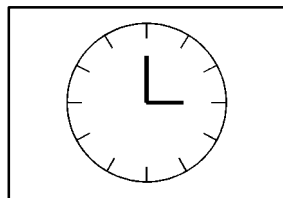
The measurement units that you choose will be reflected on all the vehicle system displays, not just the DIC information. For example, the climate control panel will display degrees Celsius if you choose METRIC UNITS.

TCS (Traction Control System): You can enable or disable the traction control system using this menu item. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch between on and off.

You can also turn the traction control system off using the traction control button located in the glove box or by programming one of the steering wheel controls (1, 2, 3 or 4) or audio system softkeys to enable/disable the TCS. See “Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls” and “Configurable Radio Display Keys” in the Index for more information.

When you disable the traction control system, the Traction Suspended message will appear on the DIC and the traction control system warning light on the instrument panel cluster will come on. See “Driver Information (DIC) Messages” and “Traction Control System Warning Light” listed previously in this section for more information.

SET CLOCK



Use this menu item to set the time on the vehicle's clock.

See “Setting the Clock” in the Index for more information.

SETUP: When you select this menu item, the following submenu is available:

- Personalization
- Configure Display Keys
- Configure SWC (Steering Wheel Control) Keys
- Clear Tape Hours

You can use the items on this submenu to customize your vehicle's audio system and optional memory features. See “Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features,” “Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls” and “Care of Your Cassette Tape Player” in the Index for more information on these menu items.

Vehicle Programming and Personalization Features

Your vehicle is equipped with personalization that allows you to program certain features to a preferred setting for up to two people. The number of programmable features varies depending upon which model of the vehicle is purchased.

On all vehicles, features such as climate control settings, radio preset settings, exterior lighting at unlock, remote lock and unlock confirmation, and automatic door locks have already been programmed for your convenience.

Some vehicles are equipped with additional features that can be programmed including the seat and outside rearview mirror position. The optional navigation system screen preferences will remain at the last set position.

If your vehicle is equipped with the ability to program additional personalization features, the driver's preferences are recalled by pressing the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter, 1 or 2, or by pressing the appropriate memory button, 1 or 2, located on the driver's door. Certain features can be programmed not to recall until the key is placed in the ignition. To change feature preferences you must use one of the following procedures.

Entering the Personalization Menu

To enter the feature programming mode, use one of the following procedures:

Base Audio System

1. Turn the ignition to ON, but do not start the engine. Make sure an automatic transmission is in PARK (P) or a manual transmission has the parking brake set.
2. If your vehicle has memory settings, press the appropriate memory button, 1 or 2, located on the driver's door armrest. The DIC display will show either Driver 1 or 2 depending on which button was selected.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to access the main menu of the DIC.
4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until SETUP is highlighted.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to access the SETUP menu.
6. Scroll to the feature you want to change, and press the TUNE/SEL knob to turn the feature on or off. If the feature is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

If none of the personalization items are turned on, turn on the personalization menu by pressing the TUNE/SEL knob. The list of features will then appear, and you can repeat Step 6.

Navigation System

1. Turn the ignition to ON without the engine running. Make sure an automatic transmission is in PARK (P) or a manual transmission has the parking brake set.
2. Turn on the Navigation/audio system by pressing the PWR/VOL knob located to the lower left of the display once.
3. Access the DIC main menu by pressing the MAIN button located to the lower left of the display.
4. Press the multi-function button next to Feat Prog to access the Feature Programming menu.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to turn on the Personalization features. An X will appear in the box to the left when Personalization is turned on.

Personalization Features

The following choices are available for programming using both the Base audio and Navigation systems unless otherwise indicated.

Personalization Name

This feature allows you to type in a name that will appear on the DIC display whenever the corresponding remote keyless entry transmitter is used or one of the buttons on the driver's door armrest (1 or 2) is pressed.

If a customized name is not programmed, the system will show Driver 1 or Driver 2 to correspond with the numbers on the back of the remote keyless entry transmitters.

To program a name, use one of the following procedures:

To customize the name using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Select the PERSONALIZATION NAME menu item by pressing the TUNE/SEL knob once.

You will see a cursor on the screen.

2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until you reach the first letter you want to highlight it. There is a complete alphabet with both upper and lower case letters and the numbers zero through nine. Also included are spaces and other non-letter characters such as the ampersand (&).

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to select the letter. The letter will then appear on the display.

If you make a mistake, press the Back key. This will exit the menu. You can then go back into the menu and edit the name. You can also press the TUNE/SEL knob repeatedly to cycle through all the characters until you reach the character you wish to change.

4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until the name you want is complete. You can program up to 16 characters.
5. Press the BACK button located to the lower right of the display to exit and set your choice or let the screen time out and return to the main screen.

To customize the name using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Press the multi-function button located to the right of the display that is next to the EDIT prompt.

This will open the EDIT menu. You will see an alphabet at the bottom of the display and a blank line with a blinking cursor. Also included here are spaces and other non-letter characters such as the ampersand (&).

2. Scroll to the first letter you want to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to select the letter. The letter will then appear on the line above the alphabet.
4. Repeat Steps 2 and 3 until the name you want is complete. You can program up to 26 characters.

If you make a mistake, press the multi-function button located to the right of the display that is next to the Delete prompt. This will delete the last letter you typed so you can input a different letter.

5. Press the multi-function button located to the right of the display that is next to the Back prompt to exit and set your choice.

The name 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.

Configure Display Keys (Base Audio System Only)

This feature allows you to customize the functions of the four soft keys located to the left and right of the audio display. Most of the available functions are audio-system related. See “Audio Systems” in the Index for more information.

Remote Recall Memory/Recall Driving Positions (If Equipped)

This feature recalls any previously programmed seat and mirror controls when the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.

2. Scroll to REMOTE RECALL MEMORY to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Recall Driving Positions and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Remote Exit Recall or Key In Recall Memory were turned on previously, selecting Remote Recall Memory/Recall Driving Positions will override that choice.

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 Exit Recall (If Equipped)

This feature allows any previously programmed exit position for the driver's seat to be recalled when the unlock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to REMOTE EXIT RECALL to highlight it.

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Remote Exit Recall and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Remote Recall Memory/Recall Driving Positions was turned on previously, selecting Remote Exit Recall will override that choice.

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.

Key in Recall Memory (If Equipped)

This feature recalls any previously programmed seat and mirror positions when the key is inserted into the ignition.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to KEY IN RECALL MEMORY to highlight it.

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Key In Recall Memory and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Remote Recall Memory/Recall Driving Positions was turned on previously, selecting Key In Recall Memory will override that choice.

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.

Auto Exit Seat (If Equipped)

This feature allows any previously programmed exit position for the driver's seat to be recalled when the key is removed from the ignition.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to AUTO EXIT SEAT using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, an check mark will appear in the box next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Auto Exit Seat using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Twilight Delay

This feature allows you to set the amount of time you want the exterior lamps to remain on after you exit the vehicle.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: 0:00 seconds

Mode 2: 0:15 seconds

Mode 3: 0:30 seconds

Mode 4: 1:00 minute

Mode 5: 1:30 minutes

Mode 6: 2:00 minutes

Mode 7: 2:30 minutes

Mode 8: 3:00 minutes

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed with this feature turned off. This may have been changed since the vehicle left the factory. To determine the mode to which the vehicle is programmed or to program the vehicle to a different mode, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to TWILIGHT DELAY using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to turn Twilight Delay on or off. If the feature is turned off, the exterior lamps will not illuminate at all when you exit the vehicle.

Once the feature is turned on, the modes listed above will appear on the display, and the currently selected time delay will have a check mark next to it.

4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until you reach the desired time delay.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to select your choice.

When a time is selected, a check mark will appear next to the time delay you chose. Only one mode can be selected at a time.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Twilight Delay using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to turn Twilight Delay on or off. If the feature is turned off, the exterior lamps will not illuminate at all when you exit the vehicle.

Once the feature is turned on, the modes listed above will appear on the display, and the currently selected time delay will have an X in the box to the left.

4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until you reach the desired time delay.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob once to select your choice.

When a time is selected, an X will appear next to the time delay you chose. Only one mode can be selected at a time.

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.

Lights Flash at Unlock

This feature turns on the exterior lamps when the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to unlock the vehicle. The lamps will remain on for approximately 20 seconds unless a door is opened, the ignition is turned to ACCESSORY, ON or START or the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to lock the vehicle.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to LIGHTS FLASH AT UNLOCK to highlight it.

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Lights Flash At Unlock and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Lights Flash at Lock

This feature allows the exterior lamps to flash once when the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to lock the vehicle. All doors must be closed for this feature to work, and the lamps will not flash if the parking lamps or headlamps are on.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to LIGHTS FLASH AT LOCK to highlight it.

3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Lights Flash At Lock and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Horn Sounds At Lock was previously turned on, selecting Lights Flash At Lock will override the previous choice.

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.

Horn Sounds at Lock

This feature sounds the horn once when the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to lock the vehicle. All doors must be closed for this feature to work.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to HORN SOUNDS AT LOCK to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Horn Sounds At Lock and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Lights Flash At Lock was previously turned on, selecting Horn Sounds At Lock will override the previous choice.

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.

Exterior Lights at Unlock

This feature turns on the exterior lamps when the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to unlock the vehicle. The lamps will remain on for about 20 seconds unless a door is opened, the ignition is turned to ACCESSORY, ON or START or the remote keyless entry transmitter is used to lock the vehicle.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to EXT. LIGHT AT UNLOCK to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Remote Keyless Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Exterior Lights At Unlock and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Doors Lock in Gear (Automatic Transmission Only)

With the ignition in ON and all the doors closed, this feature allows the vehicle's doors to automatically lock when the driver shifts the transmission out of PARK (P).

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DOORS LOCK IN GEAR to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Doors Lock In Gear and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Automatic Door Lock (Manual Transmission Only)

This feature allows the vehicle's doors to automatically lock when the vehicle speed surpasses 5 mph (8 km/h).

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to AUTOMATIC DOOR LOCK to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Automatic Door Lock and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Driver Unlock in Park (Automatic Transmission Only)

The feature allows the driver's door to automatically unlock when the transmission is shifted into PARK (P).

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DRIVER UNLOCK IN PARK to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Driver Unlock In Park and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Driver Unlock Key Out, Doors Unlock Key Out or Doors Unlock in Park were previously turned on, selecting Driver Unlock In Park will override the previous choice.

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.

Driver Unlock Key Out

The feature allows the driver's door to automatically unlock when the key is removed from the ignition.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed with these modes off. 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DRIVER UNLOCK KEY OUT.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Driver Unlock Key Out and press the knob once to select it.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Doors Unlock Key Out or Doors Unlock in Park (automatic transmission only) were previously turned on, selecting Driver Unlock Key Out will override the previous choice.

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.

Doors Unlock in Park (Automatic Transmission Only)

The feature allows the doors to automatically unlock when the transmission is shifted into PARK (P).

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DOORS UNLOCK IN PARK to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Doors Lock In Park and press the knob once to select it.

When a mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Doors Unlock Key Out, Driver Unlock Key Out or Driver Unlock in Park were previously turned on, selecting Doors Unlock In Park will override the previous choice.

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.

Doors Unlock Key Out

This feature allows the vehicle's doors to automatically unlock when the key is removed from the ignition.

This feature is not available if Driver Unlock Key Out or Doors Unlock in Park (automatic transmission only) is turned on.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DOORS UNLOCK KEY OUT.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Door Lock Options to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to view the modes.
4. Scroll to Doors Unlock Key Out and press the knob once to select it.

When a mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

If Driver Unlock Key Out or Doors Unlock in Park (automatic transmission only) were previously turned on, selecting Doors Unlock Key Out will override the previous choice.

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.

Delayed Locking

This feature delays the locking of the vehicle's doors for up to five seconds after a power door lock switch or the lock button on the remote keyless entry transmitter is pressed. The five second delay occurs after the last door is closed.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to DELAYED LOCKING using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Delayed Locking using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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 Passenger Window

This feature allows you to disable either all the passenger window switches or the rear passenger window switches only. If this feature is turned on, all passenger window switches will be disabled when the window lockout button is pressed. If the feature is off, only the rear passenger window switches will be disabled. See “Power Windows” in the Index for more information.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to LOCK PASS WINDOW using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Lock Passenger Window using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Mirror to Curb in Reverse (If Equipped)

This feature will move the passenger's outside rearview mirror to a curb view position when the shift lever is shifted into REVERSE (R), and it will return the mirror to the last known driving position when the shift lever is moved out of REVERSE (R). See "Curb View Assist Mirror" in the Index for more information.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to MIRROR TO CURB IN REV using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, a check mark will appear next to the feature name.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Mirror to Curb in Reverse using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between on and off.

When the mode is turned on, an X will appear in the box to the left.

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.

Enhanced Chime Volume

This feature allows you to adjust the volume level of the vehicle's warning chimes. The chime volume cannot be turned off, only adjusted.

Programmable Modes

Mode 1: ON

Mode 2: OFF

Before your vehicle was shipped from the factory, it was programmed to 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, use one of the following procedures:

To change the mode using the Base audio system, do the following:

1. Enter the personalization portion of the SETUP menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to ENHANCED CHIME VOLUME using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between the normal and loud settings.

You will hear a chime as an example of the volume level chosen.

To change the mode using the Navigation system, do the following:

1. Enter the Personalization menu following the instructions listed previously.
2. Scroll to Enhanced Chime Volume using the TUNE/SEL knob to highlight it.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to switch back and forth between the normal and loud settings.

You will hear a chime as an example of the volume level chosen.

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 the Personalization Menu

To exit the personalization portion of the SETUP menu using the Base audio system, press the BACK key once you've finished making your selections. You will return to the main audio screen.

To exit Feature Programming using the Navigation system, press the multi-function button next to the Back prompt once you've finished making your selections. You will return to the Main Menu.

Navigation (Option)



Navigation Display Controls

The display screen is located in the center on the instrument panel.

Your vehicle may have a turn by turn navigation guidance system that includes a CD ROM map media covering nine regional areas throughout the contiguous United States and Canada. In addition, the system includes intersection and freeway entrances, route planning, a programmable address book, points of interest, a list of restaurants, emergency phone numbers, and a list of hotels and motels for all of the major cities on the regional CDs. The navigation system can also communicate with the Radio Data System (RDS) to receive broadcast announcements on traffic, weather information and emergency alert communications. For more information on how to use this system, see the CTS Entertainment and Navigation System Supplement.



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.

3-2	Comfort Controls	3-27	Navigation/Radio System (Option)
3-2	Climate Control System	3-27	Theft-Deterrent Feature
3-6	Air Conditioning	3-28	Audio Steering Wheel Controls
3-6	Defogging and Defrosting	3-29	Understanding Radio Reception
3-6	Rear Window Defogger	3-30	Tips About Your Audio System
3-7	Ventilation System	3-31	Care of Your Cassette Tape Player
3-9	Climate Control Steering Wheel Controls	3-32	Care of Your Compact Discs
3-9	Audio Systems	3-32	Care of Your Compact Disc Player
3-10	Setting the Clock	3-33	Diversity Antenna System
3-10	AM-FM Radio with Cassette Tape and Compact Disc Player with Radio Data Systems (RDS) and Digital Signal Processing (DSP)		

Comfort Controls

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

Manual operation of the system is described first, followed by automatic operation. See “Automatic Operation” later in this section for more information.

Climate Control System



Manual Operation

To turn the system on, press the PWR button located on the driver's side of the climate control panel.

▼  ▲ **(Mode):** This switch selects the direction of the airflow through the vehicle. Press the up or down arrow to scroll through the available modes. The symbol for the current mode will be displayed on the climate control panel.

Regardless of the mode selected, there will be some air flowing to the outboard outlets unless you close the outlet. See “Ventilation System” later in this section for more information.

The following modes can be selected:

-  **(Vent):** This setting directs the airflow through the instrument panel outlets.
-  **(Bi-Level):** This setting directs airflow into your vehicle in two ways. Cooler air is directed to the upper portion of your body through the instrument panel outlets while warmer air is directed to the floor ducts.

-  **(Floor/Defrost):** This setting directs airflow to the floor ducts and toward the windshield, with some air diverted toward the outboard outlets to defog the side windows.
-  **(Floor):** This setting directs airflow through the floor ducts. Some air is diverted to the windshield and outboard outlets to minimize fogging.

∨  ^ **(Fan):** This switch adjusts the fan speed. Press the up or down arrow to increase or decrease the fan speed.

 **(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. Press this button again to turn off the recirculation feature. If you notice the windows fogging, turn off the recirculation feature. Recirculation is not available in the defrost mode and will automatically turn off after 10 minutes if floor/defrost mode is selected.

 **(Defrost):** Press this button to quickly remove fog or frost from the windshield. This setting sends most of the airflow to the windshield with a small amount diverted to the outboard outlets to minimize fogging. The air conditioning compressor may operate in this mode.

A/C OFF (Air Conditioning Off): Press this button to turn off the air conditioning compressor. AC OFF will appear on the display. Press the button again to turn the compressor back on. When the compressor is on, the system will cool and dehumidify the air inside the vehicle. The compressor cannot be turned off in defrost mode.

◆ **(Driver's Temperature Switch):** This switch is used to adjust the air temperature for the driver's side of the vehicle. To adjust the temperature, press the up or down arrow located on the PWR button. The temperature will increase or decrease with each press of an arrow.

The driver's set temperature is always displayed when the climate control system is on regardless of whether or not the system is in AUTO. See "Automatic Operation" later in this section for more information on the AUTO button.

◆ **(Passenger's Temperature Switch):** This switch is used to increase or decrease the temperature of the air for the passengers independent of the driver's setting.

To turn the system on, press the PWR button located on the passenger's side of the climate control panel. To adjust the temperature, press the up or down arrow on the PWR button. The temperature will increase or decrease with each press of an arrow.

If the passenger's temperature switch is off, the driver's temperature switch controls the temperature for the entire vehicle.

The passenger's side temperature is only displayed when the passenger's side temperature switch is on.

Automatic Operation

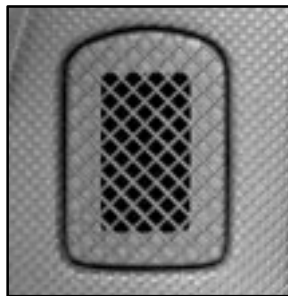
AUTO (Automatic Climate Control): This button is used to select the automatic operation of the climate control system. When the automatic operation is active, AUTO will appear next to the fan and mode settings on the display.

There are three sensors in the climate control system. One monitors the sun's solar radiation, another monitors temperature of the air inside the vehicle, and a third monitors the temperature outside the vehicle. The climate control system will vary the fan speed, air delivery mode and use of the air conditioning compressor to maintain the set temperature based on the information received from these sensors. See "Driver's Temperature Switch" and "Passenger's Temperature Switch" listed previously for more information on setting a temperature.

To find your comfort zone, start with the 75°F (24°C) setting and allow approximately 10 to 30 minutes for the system to regulate. Adjust the temperature if necessary. If you choose either the lowest temperature setting, 60°F (16°C), or the highest temperature setting, 90°F (32°C), the system will not cool or heat any faster, but the system will stay at that setting without regulating fan speed.

To avoid blowing cold air in cold weather, the system will start at lower fan speeds until warm air is available. The length of reduction depends on the outside air temperature, engine coolant temperature or the time since the engine was last started. As the engine coolant warms up, the fan speed will gradually increase.

Interior Temperature Sensor



This sensor monitors the interior temperature of the vehicle. It is located to the right of the steering wheel on the instrument panel.

While the climate control system is in AUTO, the system uses both the interior temperature sensor and the electronic solar sensor to automatically adjust the temperature and airflow in the vehicle. See “Electronic Solar Sensor” following for more information. Be sure not to cover the sensor with anything. If you do, the automatic climate control system will not work properly.

Electronic Solar Sensor



This sensor monitors the sun’s solar radiation. It is located on top of the instrument panel near the windshield.

While the climate control system is in AUTO, the system uses the information collected by the electronic solar sensor to automatically adjust the temperature and airflow to maintain your comfort. The climate control system may supply cooler air to one side of your vehicle, if that side is facing the sun. Be sure not to cover the sensor on top of the instrument panel. If you do, the automatic climate control system will not work properly.

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.

While the system is in AUTO, it will use recirculation as necessary to cool the air.

Defogging and Defrosting

When the mode switch is set for floor/defrost or the defrost button is pressed, outside air will be selected automatically. This helps clear the windshield more quickly. Adjust the temperature and set the fan speed to the highest setting. When the windshield is clear, adjust the fan speed for maximum defrosting to a lower setting or return to AUTO mode.

Recirculation is not available in the defrost mode, and the air conditioning compressor cannot be turned off in this mode.

For maximum side window defogging, turn the outboard outlet thumbwheels to the side window defogger setting. See “Ventilation System” later in this section for more information on the outlet settings.

Rear Window Defogger

When the rear window defogger is turned on, the rear window and both outside rearview mirrors are heated to remove fog from the surface of the glass.



The rear window defogger button is located on the climate control panel to the right of the defrost button.

Press the button to turn on the rear defogger. Press the button again to turn the system off.

The system will automatically shut off after 10 minutes unless your vehicle is traveling more than 30 mph (48 km/h). If further defogging is desired once the system is off, press the button again. The system will automatically shut off after five minutes for any cycles after the initial activation.

Using the rear window defogger will not cancel automatic climate control operation.

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.

Do not attach a temporary vehicle license, tape or decals across the defogger grid on the rear window.

Ventilation System



There are five instrument panel outlets, three in the center and one at each end. The outlets located at each end of the instrument panel have a feature that the center air outlets do not. These outlets will have air flowing to them in all modes, including defrost, when the climate control system is on.



You can adjust the direction of airflow by moving the knobs in the center of the outlets and by turning the thumbwheel at the bottom of the outlets. You may choose from the following positions:



(Side Window Defogger): Turn the thumbwheel to this symbol on the outboard outlets to use the side window defogger feature. The air coming through the outlets will be directed toward the side windows to prevent fogging.



(Open): Turn the thumbwheel to this symbol to open the outlets completely and allow the maximum amount of air to enter the vehicle. A small amount of air will still be directed to the side window defogger setting.



(Closed): Turn the thumbwheel to this symbol to close the outlets and minimize the amount of air entering the vehicle.

Ventilation Tips

- Keep the hood at the base of the windshield 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 your windows.
- When you enter a vehicle in cold weather, select the highest fan setting for a few moments before driving off. This helps clear the intake ducts of snow and moisture, and reduces the chance of fogging the inside of your windows.
- Keep the air path under the front seats clear of objects. This helps air to circulate throughout your vehicle.

Climate Control Steering Wheel Controls

There are four controls that can be programmed for use with the climate control system.



The controls are located on the left spoke of the steering wheel.

See “Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls” in the Index for more information on programming these controls.

Audio Systems

Your audio system has been designed to operate easily and to 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

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until SET CLOCK is displayed.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select SET CLOCK.
4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob to adjust the time setting.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to update the time. VEHICLE TIME UPDATED will appear on the display. The time on the analog clock, located in the instrument panel cluster, will adjust.

The time of an FM station broadcasting Radio Data System (RDS) information will update the analog clock automatically.

AM-FM Radio with Cassette Tape and Compact Disc Player with Radio Data Systems (RDS) and Digital Signal Processing (DSP)



**Six-Disc CD Player Audio System
Shown - Single CD Player Similar**

Playing the Radio

PWR (Power): Press this knob to turn the system on and off.

VOL (Volume): Turn this knob to increase or to decrease the volume.

AVC (Automatic Volume Compensation): With AVC, your audio system monitors the noise in the vehicle. AVC will adjust the volume level so that it always sounds the same to you. To turn AVC on and off, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until AUTO VOLUME COMP. appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to turn AVC on or off. An X will appear in the box when AVC is selected on.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

SOURCE: Press this button to select a source, either radio, cassette tape or compact disc. The cassette tape or compact disc must be loaded to select the source and to play. Available loaded sources are shown on the display as a disc or a cassette tape symbol. If none of the audio sources are loaded the display will not change from the radio source.

Finding a Station

BAND: Press this button to select AM, FM1 or FM2. The display will show your selection.

▲ SEEK ▼: Press the up or the down arrow to seek to the next or to the previous station and stay there. SEEK will appear on the display. The sound will mute while seeking.

The radio will seek only to stations that are in the selected band and only to those with a strong signal.

▲ **SCAN:** Press the SCAN button to enter scan mode. SCAN will appear on the display. Press the up arrow to scan to the next station. The radio will go to a station, play for 5 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 and PSCAN appears on the display. The radio will go to the first preset station stored on your pushbuttons, play for 5 seconds, then go on to the next preset station. Press SCAN again to stop scanning presets.

The radio will scan only to stations that are in the selected band and only to those with a strong signal.

LOCAL/DISTANCE Selection: With this feature you can set the radio to search for local stations or stations that are further away for a larger selection. To set this feature to LOCAL or DISTANCE, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until SEEK LOCAL or SEEK DISTANCE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select either LOCAL or DISTANCE.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

To search for stations, press the SEEK up or down arrows. If the system is set to LOCAL, SEEK will appear in the display. If the system is set to DISTANCE, D-SEEK will appear in the display. The radio will seek to stations with a strong signal only.

Setting Preset Stations

The six numbered pushbuttons (F1 through F6) let you return to your favorite stations. You can set up to 18 stations (six AM, six FM1 and six FM2). You can set your preset stations manually or automatically and presets for home and away.

To set your preset stations manually, perform 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 two seconds until you hear a beep. The set preset station number will appear on the display above the pushbutton that it is set to. Whenever you press that numbered pushbutton for less than two seconds, the station you set will return.
5. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

To set your preset stations with an equalization setting, DSP setting, or a PTY setting, see each of these features later in this section. When a preset station is selected, once one of these additional settings is selected, the preset station will remember each setting and it will remain active, until the setting is selected off for that preset station.

AUTOSTORE PRESETS: To set your preset stations automatically, perform the following steps:

1. Turn the radio on.
2. Press BAND to select AM, FM1 or FM2.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until AUTOSTORE PRESETS appears on the display.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob again to select. AUTOSTORE will appear on the display. The radio will automatically search the band and select and store the six radio stations with the strongest signal. The stations will be stored by signal strength, not sequential order. The set preset station number will appear on the display above the pushbutton that it is set to. Whenever you press that numbered pushbutton for less than two seconds, the station that is set will return.
6. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

When battery power is removed and later applied, you will not have to reset your radio presets because they remain in the radios memory.

PRESETS HOME/AWAY: This feature gives you the ability to store two different kinds of station presets. HOME can be used for stations available where you live and AWAY can be for stations available outside of your local broadcasting area. To set preset stations for home and away perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until PRESETS HOME/AWAY appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select your choice. HOME or AWAY will appear on the display.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

Follow the manual or automatic steps previously listed for setting your preset pushbuttons for both home and away.

Setting the Tone (Bass/Treble)

To adjust the bass, midrange, and treble, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until BASS -MID -TREBLE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter into the tone settings.
4. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to scroll through the settings.
5. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob to increase or to decrease the bass, midrange or treble. If a station is weak or noisy you may want to decrease the treble.
6. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to set your adjustment.
7. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

AUDIO EQUALIZER: This feature allows you to choose bass, midrange and treble equalization settings. To choose a equalization setting (EQ0 through EQ5), perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until EQUALIZER appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to set your equalization setting. The equalization setting will appear on the display.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

The equalization settings are preset to EQ0 (Normal), EQ1 (Pop), EQ2 (Rock), EQ3 (Jazz), EQ4 (Talk), and EQ5 (Country).

Adjusting the Speakers (Balance/Fade)

To adjust the balance or fade, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until BASS -MID -TREBLE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter into the tone settings.
4. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to scroll to BALANCE or FADER.
5. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob to adjust the BALANCE to the right or the left speakers and the FADER to the front or the rear speakers.
6. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to set your adjustment.
7. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

Using DSP

This feature is used to provide a choice of five different listening experiences: DSP normal, talk, spacious, rear seat and driver seat. DSP can be used while listening to the radio, the cassette tape player or the CD player. The radio keeps separate DSP settings for each band, preset and source. To select a DSP choice, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until one of the five settings appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select a DSP setting.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

DSP NORMAL: This setting enhances the stereo effects. DSP NORMAL will not be displayed when in this mode.

TALK: This setting should be 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.

SPACIOUS: This setting is used to make the listening space seem larger.

REAR SEAT: This setting adjusts the audio to give the rear seat passenger(s) the best possible sound qualities. Sound quality for the front seat passengers may be different when this setting is used..

DRIVER SEAT: This setting adjusts the audio to give the driver the best possible sound qualities. Sound quality for the rear seat passengers may be different when this setting is used.

OFF: When DSP is OFF, the system will provide the best overall audio performance.

Using RDS

Your audio system is equipped with Radio Data Systems (RDS). RDS features are available for use only on FM stations that broadcast RDS information. Using this system, the radio can:

1. receive announcements concerning local and national emergencies,
2. seek to stations with traffic announcements,
3. display messages from radio stations and
4. search for a stronger station when a station is too weak for listening.

If you are tuned to a station broadcasting RDS information, the station's call letters and program service name will replace the station's frequency on the display. The program type and program type name may be the same or different. If the radio is tuned to a station that is not broadcasting RDS information, the station's frequency will remain on the display. With RDS the radio can search for a stronger station in the network when a station gets too weak for listening if alternate frequency is on.

RDS Messages

ALERT: Alert warns of local and national emergencies. When an alert announcement comes on the current radio station or a related network station, ALERT will appear on the display. You will hear the announcement, even if the volume is muted or a cassette tape or compact disc is playing. 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 when the announcement has ended. You will not be able to turn off alert announcements. If the radio tunes to a related network station for the announcement, it will return to the original station when the announcement is finished.

The radio uses TA volume for alert announcements. To increase or to decrease volume, turn the VOL knob. The volume can not be turned completely down or off.

TA (Traffic Announcement): This feature allows the radio to receive traffic announcements even with the volume muted, or when a CD or cassette tape is playing.

When TA is on, the radio will search for another station with TA if the current station is not TA capable. During the search, TA will flash on the display. Once a TA station is found, TA will appear on the display and the traffic announcement will be played. If no station broadcasting traffic announcements is found, No Traffic will appear on the display.

While a traffic announcement plays, the radio uses a special type of volume called TA volume. To increase or to decrease TA volume, turn the volume knob. TA volume can not be turned completely down or off. To turn off TA volume and stop TA announcements, you must turn TA off.

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.

To turn TA on or off, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until TRAFFIC ANNOUNCE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select ON or OFF. An X will appear in the box when TA is selected on.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display keep pressing the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

MSG (Message): If the current RDS station has a message, MSG will appear on the display. If the whole message does not appear on the display, parts of the message will appear every three seconds until the message is completed. Once the complete message has been displayed, MSG will disappear from the display until another new MSG is received.

If you would like to display the message, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until RECALL RDS MESSAGE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob. The last message displayed will be displayed again.

Activating PTY Stations

Program type (PTY) allows you to search for stations with specific types of music. The selectable PTYs are POP, EASY, TALK, CNTRY (Country), CLASS (Classical), and JAZZ.

To activate program types, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until PROGRAM TYPE MODE appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select ON or OFF. An X will appear in the box when PTY is selected on.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

Once program type is activated the PTYs will appear on the display above the pushbuttons, in place of the preset stations (if programmed). Press the pushbutton for the PTY that you would like to listen to. Not all stations support PTYs and pressing the pushbutton may not take you to all of the stations with that music type.

AF (Alternate Frequency): Alternate frequency allows the radio to switch to a stronger station with the same program type.

To turn AF on or off, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until ALTERNATE FREQ. appears on the display.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select AF OFF, AF ON or AF REG. An X will appear in the box when AF is selected on.
4. Press the BACK button to exit the display. To return to the original display repeatedly press the BACK button or wait for the display to time out.

Radio Message

LOCKED: This message is displayed when the THEFTLOCK® system has been activated. You must return to the dealership for service.

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. A cassette tape may be loaded with the radio off but it will not start playing until the radio is on.

While the tape is playing, use the volume knob and set the tone and DSP just as you do for the radio. Other controls may have different functions when a tape is inserted. The display will show a tape symbol. TAPE PLAY will appear on the display while a tape is playing, with an arrow to indicate which side of the tape is playing.

If an error appears on the display, see “Cassette Tape Messages” later in this section.

When a tape is inserted the tape functions will appear on the display above the pushbuttons, in place of the preset stations (if programmed). The following explains what each pushbutton and the SEEK and SCAN buttons will perform while a tape is playing:

F1 PREV (Previous): Your tape must have at least three seconds of silence between each selection for previous to work. Press this pushbutton to seek to the previous selection on the tape.

F2 NEXT: Your tape must have at least three seconds of silence between each selection for next to work. Press this pushbutton to seek to the next selection on the tape.

REV ⏮ (Rewind): Press this pushbutton to rewind the tape rapidly. The radio will play while the tape rewinds. Press this pushbutton again to return to playing speed.

FWD ⏭ (Fast Forward): Press this pushbutton to fast forward to another part of the tape. The radio will play while the tape advances. Press this pushbutton again to return to playing speed.

F5 A-B (Side): Press this pushbutton to play the other side of the tape.

▲ SEEK ▼: Your tape must have at least three seconds of silence between each selection for the SEEK arrows to work. Press the up or the down arrow to seek to the next or to the previous selection on the tape.

▲ SCAN: Press this button to listen to selections for a few seconds. The tape will go to a selection, play for 10 seconds, then go on to the next selection. Press this button again to stop scanning.

▲ (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 that one of the following has occurred:

- 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.

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 CrO₂ allows the cassette tape player to adjust to the type of cassette tape for clearer sound for CrO₂ cassette tapes.

Using the Single Compact Disc Player

Insert a disc partway into the slot, label side up. The player will pull it in. If the ignition and the radio are on the disc will begin playing. The display will show a CD symbol. CD and the track number will appear on the display when a CD is playing. A compact disc may be loaded with the radio off but it will not start playing until the radio is on.

The integral CD player can play the smaller 8 cm compact discs with a 12 cm adapter. Full-size compact discs and the smaller compact discs (with the 12 cm adapter) are loaded in the same manner. See your dealer for more information about the 12 cm adapter for using 8 cm discs.

If an error appears on the display, see “Compact Disc Messages” later in this section.

When a CD is inserted the CD functions will appear on the display above the pushbuttons, in place of the preset stations (if programmed). The following explains what each pushbutton and the SEEK and SCAN buttons will perform when a CD is playing:

F1 PREV (Previous): Press this pushbutton to seek to the previous track on the compact disc. Press and hold this pushbutton to reverse the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

F2 NEXT: Press this pushbutton to seek to the next track on the compact disc. Press and hold this pushbutton to fast forward to another part of the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

F3 RDM (Random): Press this pushbutton to listen to the tracks in random, rather than sequential, order. RANDOM will appear on the display. Press this pushbutton to turn off random play. RANDOM will disappear from the display.

F4 RPT (Repeat): Press this pushbutton to listen to the track that you are currently listening to again. REPEAT will appear on the display. Press this pushbutton again to turn off repeat play. REPEAT will disappear from the display.

F6 DISP (Display): Press this pushbutton to display the time of the track. Press this pushbutton again to remove the time of the track from the display.

▲ SEEK ▼: Press the up or the down arrow to seek to the next or to the previous track on the CD.

▲ SCAN: Press this button to listen to each track for 10 seconds. The compact disc will go to a track, play for 10 seconds, then go on to the next track. Press this button again to stop scanning.

▲ (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 be activated with the radio off and/or the ignition off.

Using the Six-Disc Compact Disc Changer

The integral CD player can play the smaller 8 cm compact discs with a 12 cm adapter. Full-size compact discs and the smaller compact discs (with the 12 cm adapter) are loaded in the same manner. See your dealer for more information about the 12 cm adapter for using 8 cm discs.

If an error appears on the display, see “Compact Disc Messages” later in this section.

When a CD is inserted the CD functions will appear on the display above the pushbuttons, in place of the preset stations (if programmed).

LOAD: Press the LOAD button to load CDs into the compact disc player. This compact disc player will hold up to six discs.

To insert one disc, do the following:

1. The ignition and the radio can be on or off.
2. Press and release the LOAD button. Please Wait will appear on the display.
3. Load the disc, when the display reads INSERT.
Insert a disc partway into the slot, label side up.
The player will pull the disc in.

When a disc is inserted, the CD symbol, the number of the CD and the track number will be displayed if the radio is on.

If the radio is on, the disc will begin to play automatically.

To insert multiple discs, do the following:

1. The ignition and the radio can be on or off.
2. Press and hold the LOAD button for two seconds.
You will hear a beep and the display will read Please Wait.

3. Once the display reads INSERT, load a disc. Insert a disc partway into the slot, label side up. The player will pull the disc in.

Do not load a CD until the display reads INSERT. The disc player will take up to six discs. Do not try to load more than six. If you want to load less than six discs, load the desired amount. The disc player will time out when it does not receive any more discs and the last disc loaded will begin to play.

If the radio is on, the last disc loaded will begin to play automatically.

The following explains what each pushbutton and the SEEK and SCAN buttons will perform when a CD is playing:

F1 DISC ↓ (Down): Press this pushbutton to seek to the previous compact disc.

F2 DISC ↑ (Up): Press this pushbutton to seek to the next compact disc.

CD REV ⏮ (Reverse): Press this pushbutton to seek to the previous track on the compact disc. Press and hold this pushbutton to reverse the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

CD FWD » (Forward): Press this pushbutton to seek to the next track on the compact disc. Press and hold this pushbutton to fast forward to another part of the compact disc. Release it to return to playing speed.

F5 MODE: Press this pushbutton to select from NORMAL, RPT TRCK (Repeat Track), RPT DISC (Repeat Disc), RDM TRK (Random Track), and RDM ALL (Random All Discs).

- **NORMAL:** Sets the system for normal play of the compact disc(s). NORMAL will not be displayed when in this mode.
- **RPT TRCK (Repeat Track):** Repeats the track that you are currently listening to again. RPT TRCK will appear on the display. Press the MODE pushbutton again to turn off repeat play. RPT TRCK will disappear from the display.
- **RPT DISC (Repeat Disc):** Repeats the disc that you are currently listening to again. RPT DISC will appear on the display. Press the MODE pushbutton again to turn off repeat play. RPT DISC will disappear from the display.

- **RDM TRK (Random Track):** Plays the tracks on the current disc in random, rather than sequential, order. RDM TRK will appear on the display. Press the MODE pushbutton again to turn off random play. RDM TRK will disappear from the display.
- **RDM ALL (Random All Discs):** Plays all of the discs loaded and tracks in random, rather than sequential, order. RDM ALL will appear on the display. Press the MODE pushbutton again to turn off random play. RDM ALL will disappear from the display.

F6 DISP (Display): Press this pushbutton to display the time of the track. Press this pushbutton again to display CD PLAY and press this pushbutton once more to clear the display.

▲ **SEEK ▼:** Press the up or the down arrow to seek to the next or to the previous track on the CD.

▲ **SCAN:** Press this button to listen to each track for 10 seconds. The compact disc will go to a track, play for 10 seconds, then go on to the next track. Press this button again to stop scanning.

⏏ **(Eject):** Press and release this button, located to the right of the CD slot, to eject the CD that is currently playing, or press and hold this button (you will hear a beep) to eject all of the CDs loaded. Eject may 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 dirty, scratched, wet or upside down.
- 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.

Configurable Radio Display Keys

This feature allows you to customize the four keys that are located on each side of the radio display to make it easier to adjust the radio features. The following are the features that can be programmed:

- Digital Signal Processing (DSP) (Bose system only),
- Automatic Volume Control (AVC) (Bose system only),
- Home or Away presets,
- Autostore presets,
- Equalization settings,
- Local/Distance Selection,
- Program Type (PTY),
- Traffic Announcements,
- Alternate frequency, and
- RDS Messages

To learn more about these features, see each one previously.

To program the configurable radio display keys, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter the main menu.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until SETUP is displayed.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter into SETUP.
4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until CONFIGURE DISPLAY KEYS is displayed.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter into CONFIGURE DISPLAY KEYS.
6. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob to select which of the four configurable keys you would like to change. The currently assigned feature will be shown.
7. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select the configurable key to change.
8. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob to find the feature that you would like to store to the key.
9. Press the TUNE/SEL knob when you have found the feature to be stored. The display will update, by showing the symbol of the feature that you selected next to the configurable key.
10. Repeat the previous steps for each configurable key.

Once a feature is programmed to a key, the feature will not appear on the display when programming the remaining configurable keys. The configurable keys can be changed at any time.

Navigation/Radio System (Option)



Navigation/Radio Display and Controls

The display screen is located in the center of the instrument panel.

Your vehicle may be equipped with an AM-FM radio navigation radio system that includes digital sound processing (DSP), Radio Data System (RDS) with program type selections (PTY) that will seek out the kind of music you want to listen to. The radio system can also communicate with your navigation system to broadcast announcements on traffic, weather and emergency alert communications. For information on how to use this system, see the “Navigation/Radio System” supplement.

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: Turning the knob increases and decreases volume.

 **(Band/Source):** Press this button to select AM, FM1, FM2 or a source, either radio, cassette tape or CD. The cassette or CD must be loaded to play. Available loaded sources are shown on the display as a tape or a CD symbol. (For vehicles with the six-disc changer radio - If none of the audio sources are loaded, and this button is pressed, NO SOURCE LOADED will appear on the display.)



(Mute): Press this button to silence the system. Press it again to turn on the sound. If your vehicle has the Navigation system, this button does not have a mute function.



See “Reconfigurable Steering Wheel Controls (SWC)” in the Index for more information on this feature.

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.

Cellular Phone Usage

Cellular phone usage may cause interference with your vehicle's radio. This interference may occur when making or receiving phone calls, charging the phone's battery or simply having the phone "on". This interference is described as an increased level of static while listening to the radio. If you notice static while listening to the radio, unplug the cellular phone and turn it off.

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 will display **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 the tape or the tape player is at fault. If this other cassette has no improvement in sound quality, clean the tape player.

For best results, use 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).

For vehicles with the single compact disc player, use the following steps:

1. Turn the ignition to ON or ACCESSORY.
2. Turn the radio on.
3. Insert the scrubbing action cleaning cassette.
4. Eject the cleaning cassette after the manufacturer's recommended cleaning time.

For vehicles with the six-disc compact disc player, 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, in error. To prevent the cleaning cassette from being ejected, use the following steps:

1. Turn the ignition to ON or ACCESSORY.
2. Turn the radio on.
3. Insert the scrubbing action cleaning cassette.
4. Eject the cleaning cassette after the manufacturer's recommended cleaning time.

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.

After you clean the player, perform the following steps:

1. Press the TUNE/SEL knob.
2. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until SETUP is displayed.
3. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to enter SETUP.
4. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob until CLEAR TAPE HOURS is displayed.
5. Press the TUNE/SEL knob to select. The radio will display CLEARED to show that 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.

Diversity Antenna System

Your AM-FM antenna is integrated with your rear window defogger, located in the rear window. Be sure that the inside surface of the rear window is not scratched and that the lines on the glass are not damaged. If the inside surface is damaged, it could interfere with radio reception.

Do not apply aftermarket glass tinting. The metallic film in some tinting materials will interfere with or distort the incoming radio reception.

NOTICE:

Do not try to clear frost or other material from the inside of the front windshield or rear window with a razor blade or anything else that is sharp. This may damage the grid lines and affect your radio's ability to pick up stations clearly. The repairs wouldn't be covered by your warranty.

If, when you turn on your rear window defogger, you hear static on your radio station, it could mean that a defogger grid line has been damaged. If this is true, the grid line must be repaired.

If you choose to add an aftermarket cellular telephone to your vehicle, and the antenna needs to be attached to the glass, be sure that you do not damage the grid lines for the AM-FM antennas or place the cellular telephone antenna over the grid lines.



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	4-16	Driving at Night
4-3	Drunken Driving	4-18	Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads
4-6	Control of a Vehicle	4-21	City Driving
4-6	Braking	4-22	Freeway Driving
4-9	Traction Control System	4-23	Before Leaving on a Long Trip
4-10	Stabilitrak [®] - Vehicle Stability Enhancement System (If Equipped)	4-24	Highway Hypnosis
4-11	Steering	4-24	Hill and Mountain Roads
4-13	Off-Road Recovery	4-26	Winter Driving
4-14	Passing	4-30	Recreational Vehicle Towing
4-15	Loss of Control	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.

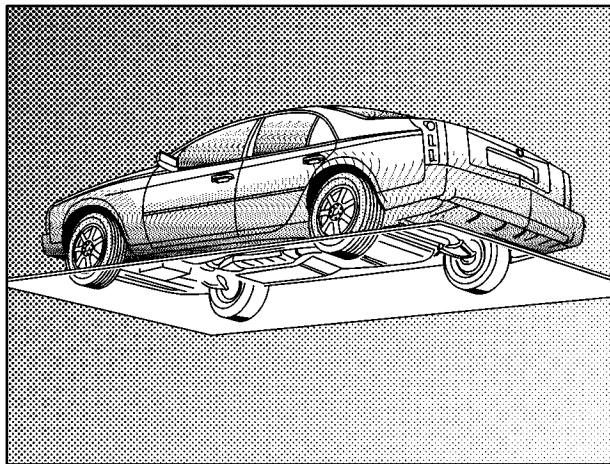
There’s something else about drinking and driving that many people don’t know. Medical research shows that alcohol in a person’s system can make crash injuries worse, especially injuries to the brain, spinal cord or heart. This means that when anyone who has been drinking -- driver or passenger -- is 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.

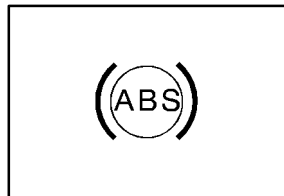
Avoid needless heavy braking. Some people drive in spurts -- heavy acceleration followed by heavy braking -- rather than keeping pace with traffic. This is a mistake. Your brakes may not have time to cool between hard stops. Your brakes will wear out much faster if you do a lot of heavy braking. If you 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 wheel.

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.

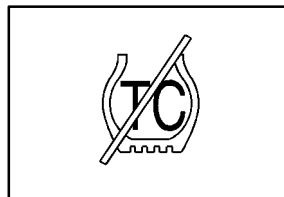
Braking in Emergencies

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 rear wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction. When this happens, the system brakes the spinning wheel(s) and/or reduces engine power to limit wheel spin.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.



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.

When the system is limiting wheel spin, the Traction Control System warning light will be blinking.

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 TC (traction control) button located in the glove box.

If you press the TC button once, the traction control system will turn off and the traction control system warning light will come on. Press the TC button again to turn the system back on. If you press and hold the TC button for five seconds, the Stabilitrak system will turn off. Press the TC button again to turn Stabilitrak back on.

Stabilitrak® - Vehicle Stability Enhancement System (If Equipped)

Your vehicle may be equipped with a vehicle stability enhancement system called Stabilitrak. Stabilitrak is an advanced computer controlled system that assists you with directional control of the vehicle in difficult driving conditions.

Stabilitrak has sensors that detect the direction your vehicle is going and compares it to the direction that you are steering the vehicle. Stabilitrak activates when the computer senses a discrepancy between your intended path and the direction the vehicle is actually traveling. To assist you in returning your vehicle to the intended path, Stabilitrak selectively applies braking pressure at any one of the vehicle's brakes to help steer the vehicle in the direction which you are steering.

When the system activates, a STABILITY SYS ENGAGED message will be displayed on the Driver Information Center. See "Driver Information Center Messages" in the Index. You may also hear a noise or feel vibration in the brake pedal. This is normal. Continue to steer the vehicle in the direction you want it to go.

If there is a problem detected with Stabilitrak, a SERVICE STABILITY SYS message will be displayed on the Driver Information Center. See "Driver Information Center Messages" in the Index. When this message is displayed, the system is not operational. Driving should be adjusted accordingly.

Stability comes on automatically whenever you start your vehicle. To help assist you with directional control of the vehicle, you should always leave the system on. You can turn Stabilitrak OFF if you ever need to rough the Traction On/Off button. See "Traction Control System" in the Index.

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the StabiliTrak activates, 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.

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.

Speed Variable Assist Steering (If Equipped)

This system varies the amount of effort required to steer the vehicle in relation to the speed of the vehicle.

The amount of steering effort required is less at slower speeds to make the vehicle more maneuverable and easier to park. At faster speeds, the steering effort increases to provide a sport-like feel to the steering. This provides maximum control and stability.

If your vehicle seems harder to steer than normal when parking or driving slowly, there may be a problem with the system. You will still have power steering, but steering will be stiffer than normal at slow speeds. See your dealer for service.

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.

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.

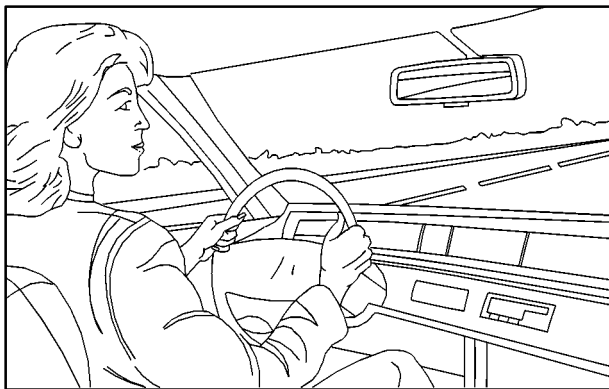
If you need to reduce your speed as you approach a curve, do it before you enter the curve, while your front wheels are straight ahead.

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.

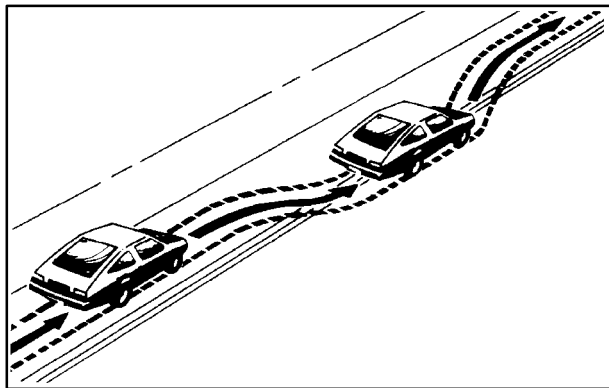


An emergency like this requires close attention and a quick decision. If you are holding the steering wheel at the recommended 9 and 3 o'clock positions, you can turn it a full 180 degrees very quickly without removing either hand. But you have to act fast, steer quickly, and just as quickly straighten 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.

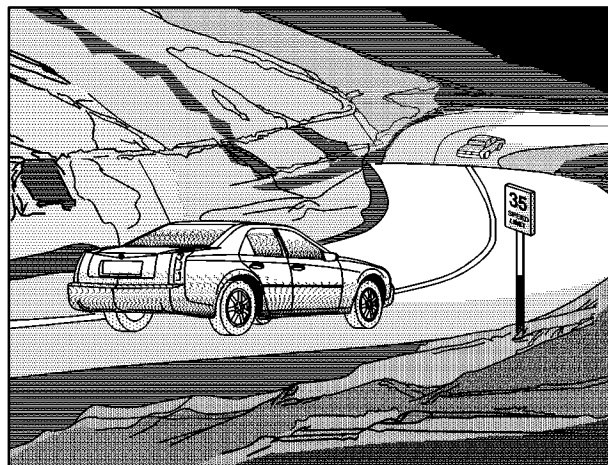
If your vehicle starts to slide, ease your foot off the accelerator pedal and quickly steer the way you want the vehicle to go. If you start steering quickly enough, your vehicle may straighten out. Always be ready for a second skid if it occurs.

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.

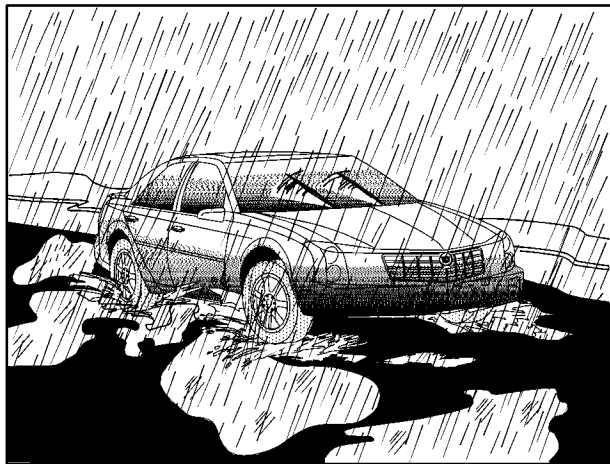
What you do in the daytime can also affect your night vision. For example, if you spend the day in bright sunshine you are wise to wear sunglasses. Your eyes will have less trouble adjusting to night. But if you're driving, don't wear sunglasses at night. They may cut down on glare from headlamps, but 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.

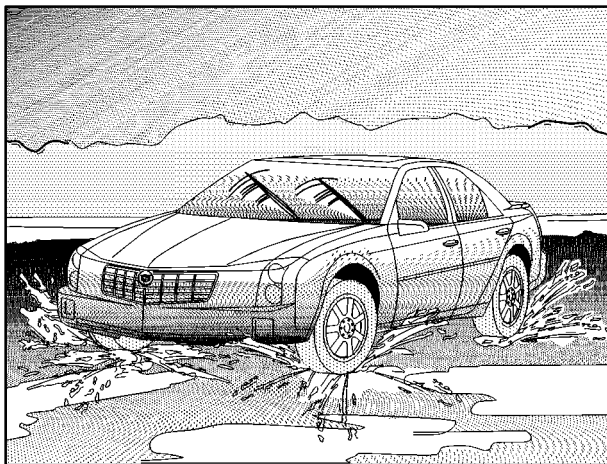
Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads



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 transmission. 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 transmission, 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.

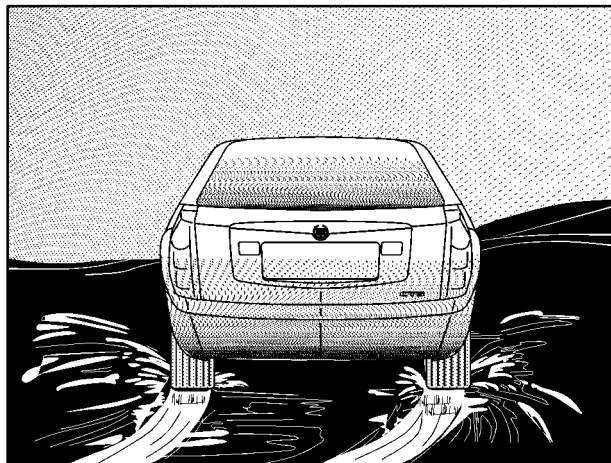


Include an ice scraper, a small brush or broom, a supply of windshield washer fluid, a rag, some winter outer clothing, a small shovel, a flashlight, a red cloth and a couple of reflective warning triangles. And, if you will be driving under severe conditions, include a small bag of sand, a piece of 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.

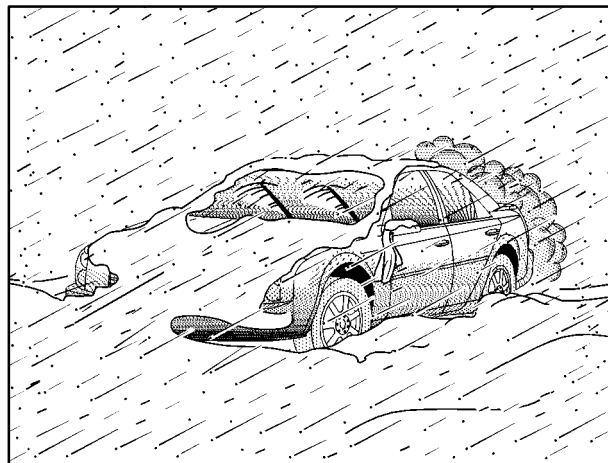
Whatever the condition -- smooth ice, packed, blowing or loose snow -- drive with caution.

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.

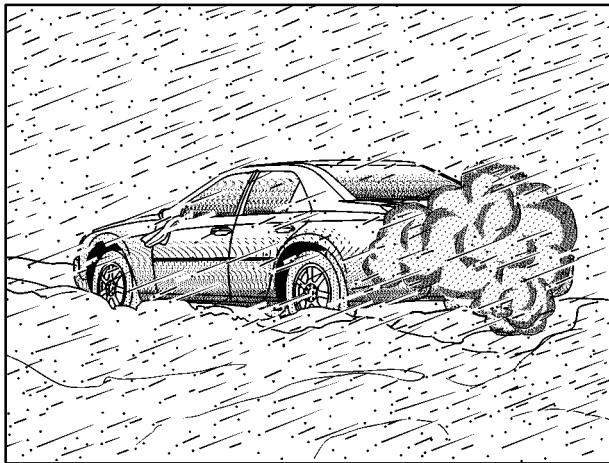
If You're Caught in a Blizzard



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.

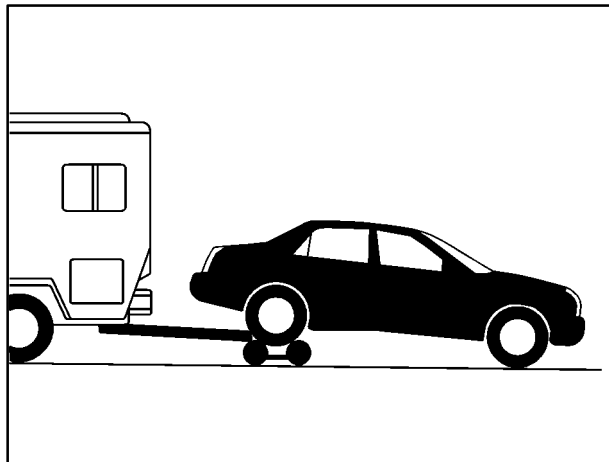
Dinghy Towing

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 rear wheels on a dolly.
2. Put the vehicle in PARK (P) for automatic transmissions or in NEUTRAL for manual transmissions.
3. Set the parking brake and then remove the key.
4. Clamp the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with a clamping device designed for towing.
5. Release the parking brake.

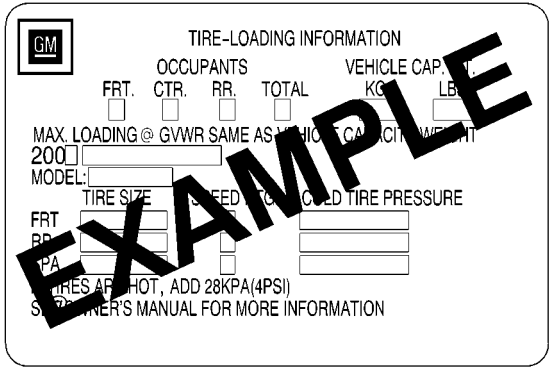
Loading Your Vehicle

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.



GM

TIRE-LOADING INFORMATION

OCCUPANTS				VEHICLE CAP. WT.	
FRT.	CTR.	RR.	TOTAL	KG	LB
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

MAX. LOADING @ GVWR SAME AS VEHICLE CAP. WT.

2001

MODEL:

TIRE SIZE		SPEED RATING		COLD TIRE PRESSURE	
FRT.					
RR.					
CPA					

TIRES ARE HOT, ADD 28KPA(4PSI)

SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR MORE INFORMATION

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 side rear 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 your vehicle 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.

 MFD BY GENERAL MOTORS CORP

DATE	GVWR	GAWR FRT	GAWR RR

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER, AND TRAFFIC PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

200 ☐ ☐ TYPE PASS CAR

EXAMPLE

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 the trunk.

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.**
- **Don't leave a seat folded down unless you need to.**

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, transmission, rear axle, 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. (454 kg). But even that can be too heavy.

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:

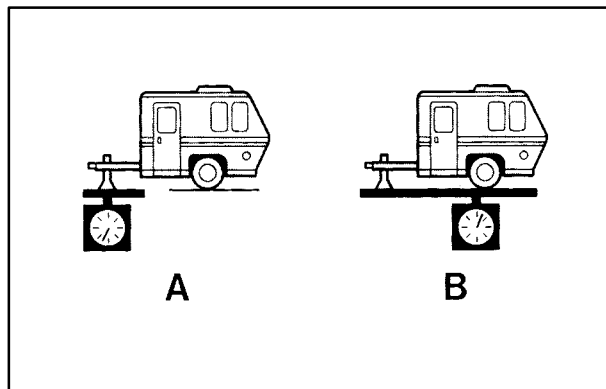
Cadillac Customer Assistance Center
Cadillac Motor Car Division
P.O. Box 33169
Detroit, MI 48232-5169

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 found on the rear edge of the driver's side rear 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 your vehicle has 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.

Be sure to read and follow the instructions for the trailer brakes so you'll be able to install, adjust and maintain them properly.

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) to reduce the possibility of the engine and the transmission 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 don't shift into PARK (P) for an automatic transmission or into gear for a manual transmission.

When parking uphill, turn your wheels away from the curb. When parking downhill, turn your wheels into the curb.

2. Have someone place chocks behind the trailer wheels.
3. When the chocks are in place, release the regular brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the regular brakes. Then apply your parking brake and shift into PARK (P) for an automatic transmission or REVERSE (R) for a manual transmission.
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
 - release the parking brake.
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 transmission fluid (don't overfill), engine oil, axle lubricant, 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.



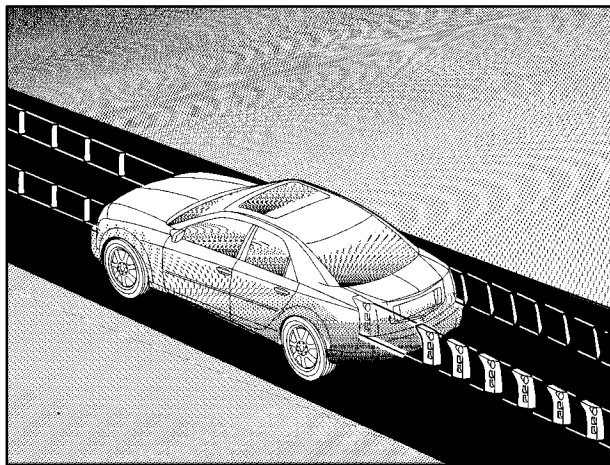
Section 5 Problems on the Road

Here you'll find what to do about some problems that can occur on the road.

5-2 Hazard Warning Flashers
5-3 Other Warning Devices
5-3 Jump Starting
5-9 Towing Your Vehicle
5-9 Engine Overheating

5-12 Cooling System
5-18 If a Tire Goes Flat
5-19 Changing a Flat Tire
5-30 Compact Spare Tire
5-31 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 button is located in the center of the instrument panel, between the two air vents.

Your 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 the front and rear turn signal lamps flash on and off. The light in the center of the button will flash, indicating that the hazard warning flashers are on. Press the button again to turn the flashers off.

When the hazard warning flashers are on, neither your turn signals nor your Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) will 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 transmission in PARK (P) or a manual transmission in NEUTRAL before setting the parking brake.



4. Open the hoods and locate the batteries. Find the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal locations on each vehicle. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location of the battery.

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 or in the accessory power outlets. 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!



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 your new 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 also 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 of 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 of the good battery. Use a remote positive (+) terminal if the vehicle has one.



8. Now connect the black negative (-) cable to the negative terminal of the good battery. Use a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

Don't let the other end 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.



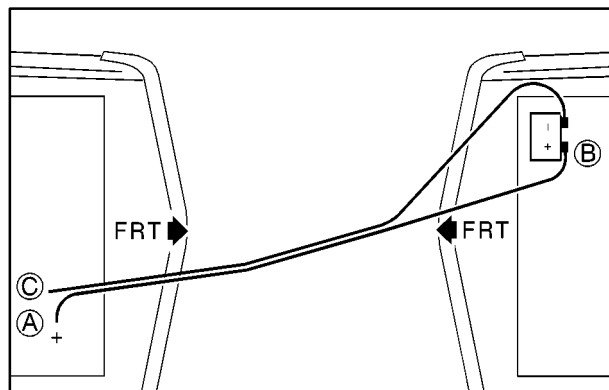
9. Connect the other end of the negative (-) cable at least 18 inches (45 cm) away from the dead battery, but not near engine parts that move.

The electrical connection is just as good there, and the chance of sparks getting back to the battery is much less.

10. Now start the vehicle with the good battery and run the engine for a while.
11. Try to start the vehicle that has 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
- B. Good Battery
- C. Heavy, Unpainted Metal Engine Part

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.

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

There are three engine hot messages that may be displayed in the Driver Information Center (DIC). See “Engine Hot Warning Messages” 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.

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.

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. In heavy traffic, let the engine idle in neutral while stopped. If it is safe to do so, pull off the road, shift to park or neutral and let the engine idle.
2. Set the temperature control to the highest heat setting and open the windows, as necessary.

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.

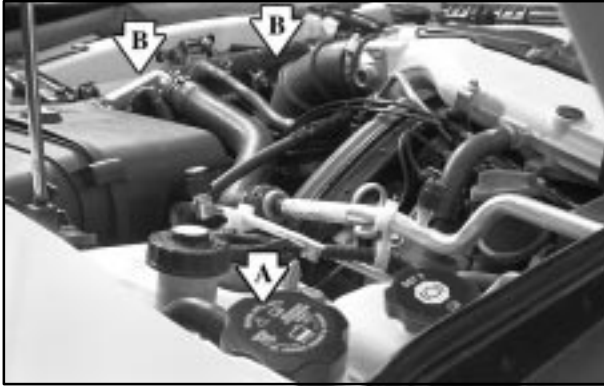
If the warning continues and you have not stopped, pull over, stop, and park your vehicle right away.

If there's still no sign of steam, you can 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.

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 and Pressure Cap

B. Electric Engine Cooling 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.



The coolant level should be at or slightly above the FULL COLD/FROID line on the side of the coolant surge tank. If it isn't, 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.

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 FULL COLD/FROID line on the side of the coolant surge tank, 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. Use the recommended coolant and the proper coolant mixture.



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) about one-quarter turn and then stop.

If you hear a hiss, wait for that to stop. A hiss means there is still some pressure left.



2. Then keep turning the pressure cap slowly, and remove it.



3. Then fill the coolant surge tank with the proper mixture, to slightly above the FULL COLD/FROID line on the side of the coolant surge tank.



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 the FULL COLD/FROID line on the side of the coolant surge tank.



5. Then replace the pressure cap. Be sure the pressure cap is hand-tight and fully seated.

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.

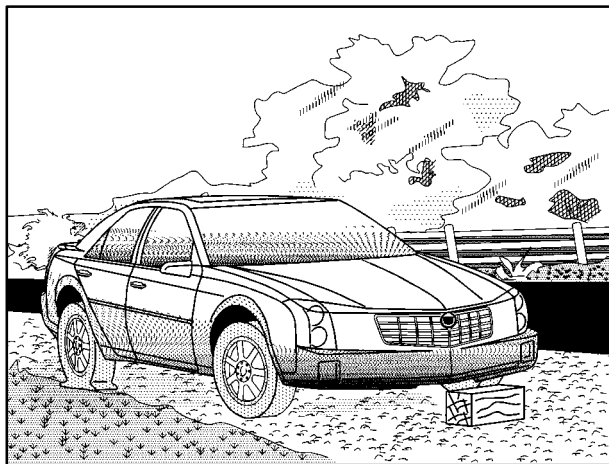


CAUTION:

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. Set the parking brake firmly.
2. Put an automatic transmission shift lever in **PARK (P)**, or shift a manual transmission to **FIRST (1)** or **REVERSE (R)**.
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.

Instructions for changing your tires are on the inside of the compact spare tire cover located in your trunk.

To gain access to the instructions, spare tire and jacking equipment, do the following:



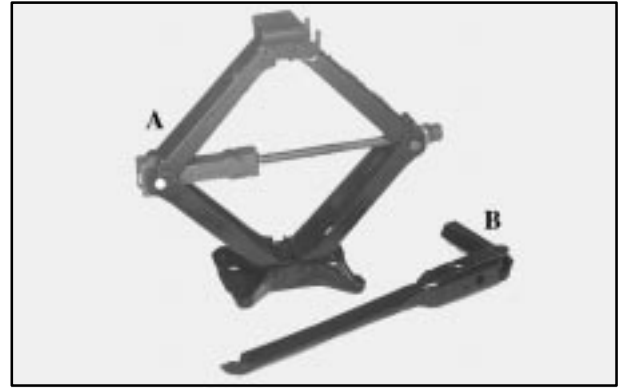
1. Turn the center nut on the compact spare tire cover counterclockwise to remove it. Then remove the cover.



2. Remove the compact spare tire. See “Compact Spare Tire” later in this section for more information about the compact spare tire.

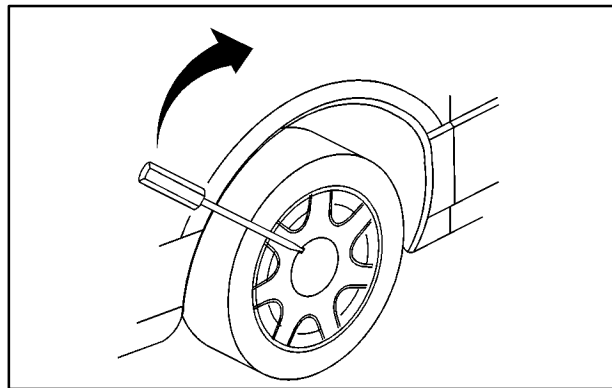


3. Turn the nut holding the jack counterclockwise and remove it. Then remove the jack and wheel wrench.



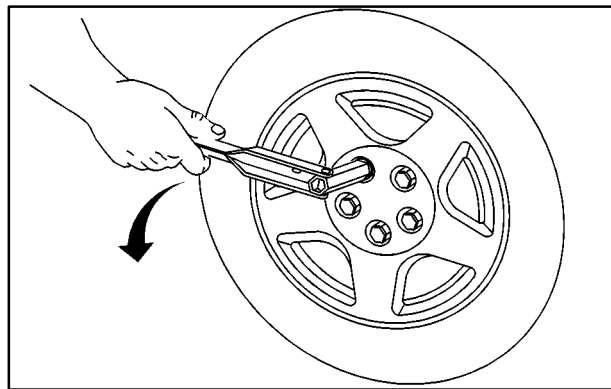
The tools you'll be using include the jack (A) and the wheel wrench (B).

Removing Wheel Covers and Wheel Nut Caps (If Equipped)



If your vehicle has wheel covers, use the flat end of the wheel wrench to remove the covers. Turn the wheel wrench clockwise to gently pry off the wheel cover.

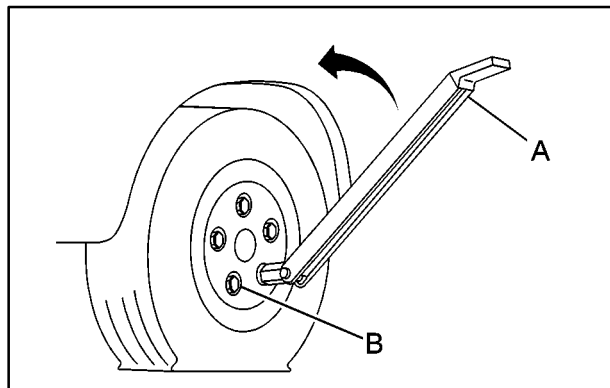
Be careful not to scratch the aluminum wheel edge and don't try to remove the wheel cover with your hands.



If your vehicle has wheel nut caps, turn the wheel wrench counterclockwise to remove the caps.

If your vehicle has 17 inch (43.2 cm) wheels, there is a center cap that does not need to be removed in order to remove the wheel from the vehicle.

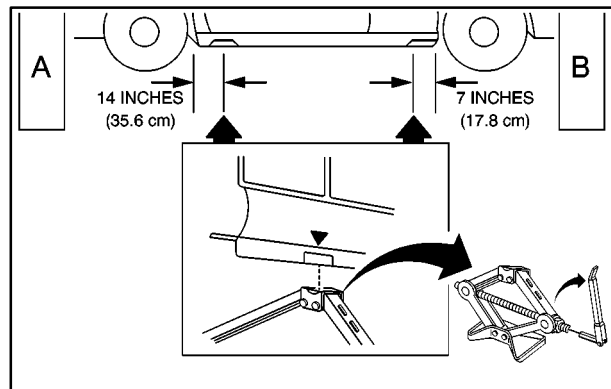
Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the Spare Tire



A. Wheel Wrench

B. Wheel Nut

1. Place the wheel wrench securely over the wheel nut. Turn the wheel wrench counterclockwise to loosen all the wheel nuts. Don't remove them yet.



A. Front Jacking Location

B. Rear Jacking Location

2. Find the jacking location using the diagram above and corresponding hoisting notches located in the plastic molding. The notches in the plastic molding are marked with a triangle shape to help you find them.

The front location is 14 inches (35.6 cm) from the rear edge of the front wheel well, and the rear location is 7 inches (17.8 cm) from the front edge of the rear wheel well.

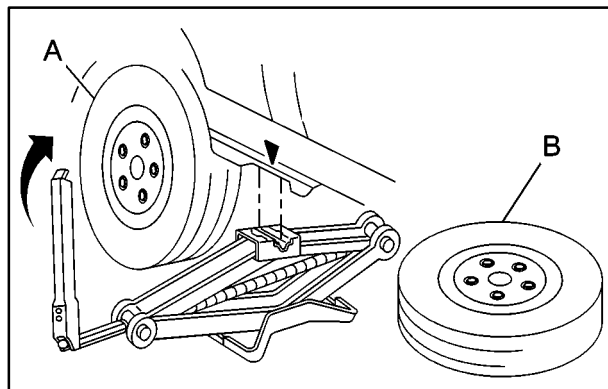
CAUTION:

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.

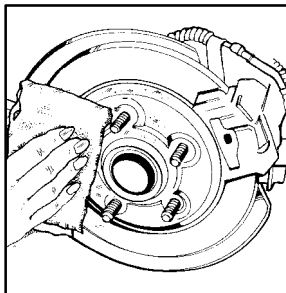
CAUTION:

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.
4. Turn the wheel wrench counterclockwise to lower the jack lift head until the jack fits under the vehicle.



- A. Flat Tire
- B. Compact Spare Tire
5. Raise the jack by turning the wheel wrench clockwise until the metal flanges fit firmly into the notches in the plastic molding.
6. Put the compact spare tire near you.
7. Raise the vehicle by turning the wheel wrench clockwise. Raise the vehicle far enough off the ground for the compact spare tire to fit under the vehicle.
8. Remove all the wheel nuts and take off the flat tire.



9. Remove any rust or dirt from the wheel bolts, mounting surfaces and spare wheel.

⚠ CAUTION:

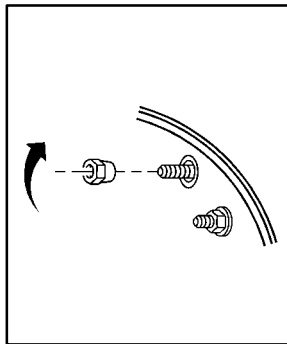
Rust or dirt on the wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make the wheel nuts become loose after a time. The wheel could come off and cause an accident. When you change a wheel, remove any rust or dirt from the places where the wheel attaches to the vehicle. In an emergency, you can use 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:

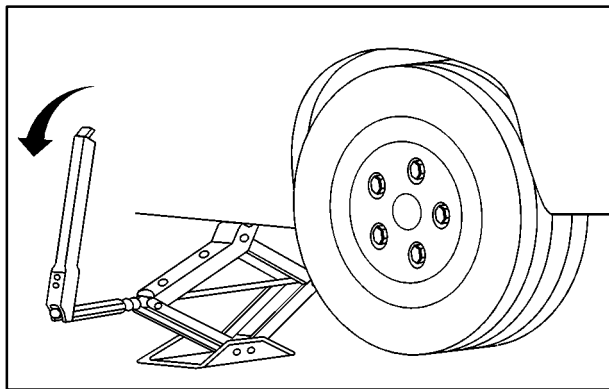
Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. If you do, the nuts might come loose. Your wheel could fall off, causing a serious accident.



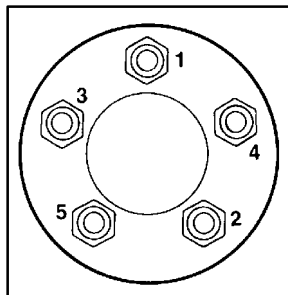
10. Place the compact spare tire on the wheel-mounting surface.



11. Put the wheel nuts back on with the rounded end of the nuts toward the wheel. Tighten each wheel nut by turning it clockwise with your hand until the wheel is held against the hub.



12. Lower the vehicle by turning the wheel wrench counterclockwise. Lower the jack completely.



13. 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 the proper torque specification. See “Capacities and Specifications” in the Index for the wheel nut torque specification.

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. See “Capacities and Specifications” in the Index for the wheel nut torque specification.

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 spare.

14. 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.

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.

Remove the foam support so that the flat tire will fit in the storage area. Place the flat tire with the appearance side face down and store the jack container in the center of the tire. See the diagram in “Storing the Spare Tire and Tools” following for more information.

Storing the Spare Tire and Tools

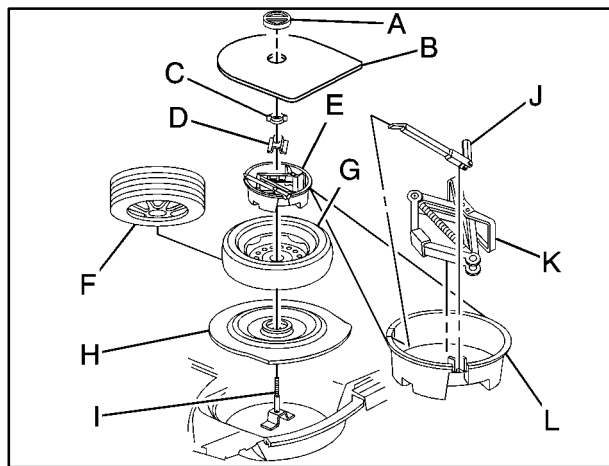


CAUTION:

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.

Use the following diagram as a guide for storing the compact spare tire in the trunk:



- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. Compact Spare Tire Cover Wing Nut | F. Flat Road Tire |
| B. Compact Spare Tire Cover | G. Compact Spare Tire |
| C. Plastic Wing Nut | H. Foam Insert |
| D. Retainer | I. Bolt |
| E. Jack Container with Wheel Wrench and Jack | J. Wheel Wrench |
| | K. Jack |
| | L. Jack Container |

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 transmission 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 transmission back and forth, you can destroy your transmission.

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 transmission 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	6-31	Brakes
6-3	Fuel	6-34	Battery
6-5	Fuels in Foreign Countries	6-35	Bulb Replacement
6-6	Filling Your Tank	6-39	Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement
6-8	Filling a Portable Fuel Container	6-41	Tires
6-8	Checking Things Under the Hood	6-49	Appearance Care
6-11	Engine Oil	6-50	Cleaning the Inside of Your Vehicle
6-17	Engine Air Cleaner/Filter	6-53	Cleaning the Outside of Your Vehicle
6-19	Passenger Compartment Air Filter	6-57	GM Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials
6-20	Automatic Transmission Fluid	6-58	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
6-21	Manual Transmission Fluid	6-58	Service Parts Identification Label
6-23	Hydraulic Clutch	6-59	Electrical System
6-24	Rear Axle	6-65	Removing the Rear Seat Cushion
6-25	Engine Coolant	6-72	Replacement Bulbs
6-28	Surge Tank Pressure Cap	6-72	Capacities and Specifications
6-29	Power Steering Fluid	6-73	Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts
6-30	Windshield Washer Fluid		

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:



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 premium unleaded gasoline with a posted octane of 91 or higher for best performance. You may also use middle grade or regular unleaded gasoline rated at 87 octane or higher, but your vehicle's acceleration may be slightly reduced. 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.



In Canada, look for the “Auto Makers’ Choice” label on the pump.

Canada Only

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:

Fuel vapor is highly flammable. It burns violently, and that can cause very bad injuries. Don't smoke if you're near fuel or refueling your vehicle. Keep sparks, flames and smoking materials away from fuel.



The fuel cap is located behind a hinged door on the passenger's side of the vehicle.

To open the fuel door, push inward on the forward edge of the fuel door until the rear edge can be pulled outward.



While refueling, hang the fuel cap by the tether from the hook on the fuel 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 fuel on yourself and then something ignites it, you could be badly burned. Fuel 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 fuel. Clean fuel 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 appear on the DIC display if the fuel cap is not reinstalled properly. See “Check Message, Gas Cap” in the Index for more information.

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 lift the hood, use the following steps:



1. Pull the lever inside the vehicle to open the hood. It is located on the lower left side of the instrument panel.

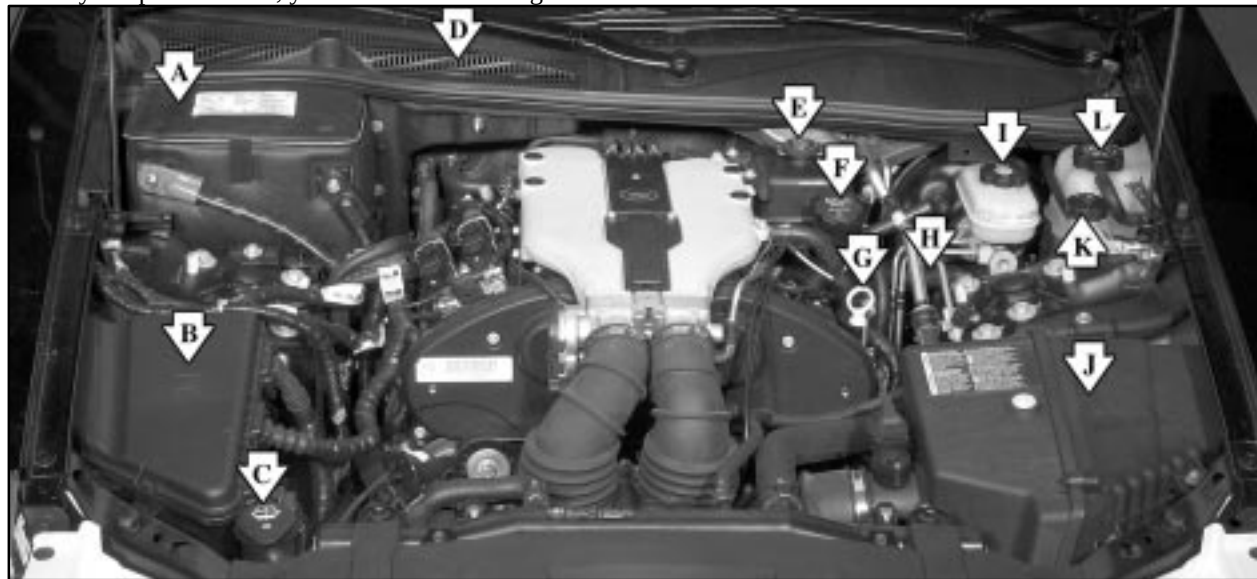


2. Then go to the front of the vehicle and find the secondary hood release lever. The lever is located under the front edge of the grille near the center. Move the release lever to the side and raise the hood.

Before closing the hood, be sure all filler caps are on properly. Then pull the hood down and close it firmly.

Engine Compartment Overview

When you open the hood, you'll see the following:

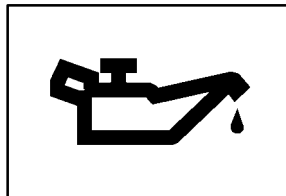


- A. Battery
- B. Underhood Fuse Block
- C. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir
- D. Passenger Compartment Air Filter

- E. Power Steering Fluid Reservoir
- F. Engine Oil Fill Cap
- G. Engine Oil Dipstick
- H. Engine Coolant Heater Cord (If Equipped)
- I. Brake Master Cylinder Reservoir

- J. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter
- K. Hydraulic Clutch Reservoir (Manual Transmission Only)
- L. Engine Coolant Surge Tank and Pressure Cap

Engine Oil



If the oil pressure light and/or the Oil Pressure Low--Stop Engine message on the DIC appears on the instrument cluster, it means you need to check your engine oil level right away.

For more information, see “Oil Pressure Message” and “Oil Pressure Light” in the Index.

You should check your engine oil level regularly; this is an added reminder.

Checking Engine Oil

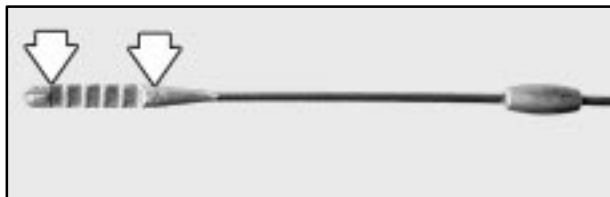
It's a good idea to check your engine oil every time you get fuel. In order to get an accurate reading, the oil must be warm and the vehicle must be on level ground.



The engine oil dipstick is located on the driver's side of the engine compartment, near the front of the vehicle. The dipstick handle is a yellow loop. See “Engine Compartment Overview” in the Index for more information on location.

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 lower mark, 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 in the center of the engine compartment. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

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.

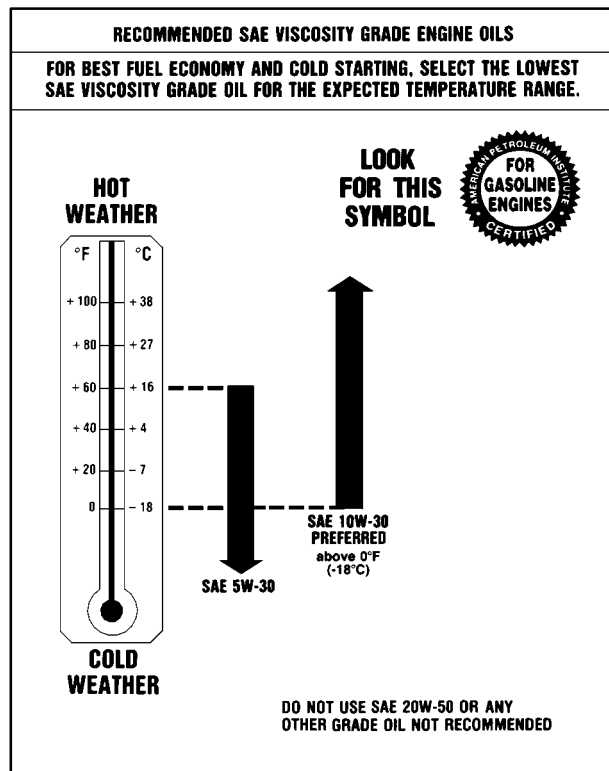
This symbol indicates that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API). Do not use any oil which does not carry this starburst symbol.



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 viscosity chart.

SAE 10W-30 is best for your vehicle. However, you can use SAE 5W-30 if it's going to be colder than 60°F (16°C) before your next oil change. When it's very cold, you should use SAE 5W-30. 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 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 and the Oil Life Indicator

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 DIC being turned on, reset the system.

After the oil has been changed, the Change Engine Oil message and the oil life indicator must be reset. To reset the message and indicator, use one of the following procedures:

Base Audio System

Press the CLR button located to the right of the DIC display to acknowledge the CHANGE ENGINE OIL message. This will clear the message from the display and reset it.

To reset the oil life indicator, use the following steps:

1. Press the up or down arrow on the INFO button located to the right of the DIC display to access the DIC menu.
2. Once XXX% ENGINE OIL LIFE menu item is highlighted, press and hold the CLR button.

The percentage will return to 100, and the oil life indicator will be reset.

3. Repeat the steps if the percentage does not return to 100.

Navigation System

Press the multi-function button, next to the OK prompt in the upper right of the display, to acknowledge the Change Engine Oil message. This will clear the message from the display and reset it.

To reset the oil life indicator, use the following steps:

1. Turn the system on by pressing the PWR/VOL knob once. The PWR/VOL knob is located to the lower left of the DIC display.
2. Press the INFO button located to the left of the display to access the Vehicle Info (Information) menu.
3. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob located to the lower right of the display until Engine Oil Life is highlighted. Press the knob once to select it.
4. Once XXX% Engine Oil Life is displayed, press the multi-function button next to the Reset prompt in the upper right corner of the display.

The percentage will return to 100, and the oil life indicator will be reset.

5. Repeat the steps if the percentage does not return to 100.

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 in the engine compartment on the driver's side of the vehicle, near the front. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

The engine air cleaner/filter needs replacement periodically. Use the information listed in this manual as a guide for filter replacement intervals. See "Maintenance Schedule" in the Index for more information. In general, you should change the filter whenever the indicator located on the cover turns black. See the previous photo for the exact location of the indicator.

The indicator may turn black earlier or later than the suggested replacement intervals listed under "Maintenance Schedule" in this manual. However, you should replace the filter and reset the indicator once the indicator turns black.

To check or replace the filter, do the following:

1. Remove the two screws located on the sides of the cover.
2. Lift the cover off.



3. Pull out the old engine air cleaner/filter.
4. Install a new engine air cleaner/filter, if needed. See “Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts” later in this section for the correct part number for the filter.
5. If the filter is replaced, reset the indicator by pressing upward on the indicator from the bottom.
6. Reinstall the cover by reversing Steps 1 and 2.

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.

Passenger Compartment Air Filter

The passenger compartment air filter traps most of the pollen from the air entering your vehicle. Like your vehicle's engine air cleaner/filter, it needs to be changed periodically. For how often to change the passenger compartment air filter, see "Scheduled Maintenance Services" in the Index.



The passenger compartment air filter is located underneath the hood below the windshield wiper arm on the passenger's side of the vehicle. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

Use the procedure listed below to replace the passenger compartment air filter:

1. Turn the ignition to ON with the engine off.
2. Turn on the windshield wipers and turn them off again when the wipers are in the out-wipe position. The wipers will be straight up and down on the windshield.

This will allow you access to the leaf screen under which is located the passenger compartment air filter.
3. Open the hood to access the engine compartment. See "Hood Release" listed earlier in this section for more information.
4. Remove the four screws that hold the leaf screen in place and lift off the screen by lifting and sliding toward the center of the vehicle.
5. Pull out on the two tabs located on each end of the filter cover.
6. Lift the filter cover off by pulling it straight upward.
7. Remove the old filter and insert a new one. Make sure the arrow on the filter is pointing toward the passenger compartment.

See "Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts" later in this section for the correct part number for the filter.
8. Reverse Steps 1 through 6 to reinstall the cover.

Automatic Transmission Fluid

It is not necessary to check the transmission fluid level. A transmission fluid leak is the only reason for fluid loss. If a leak occurs, take your vehicle to the dealership service department and have it repaired as soon as possible. You may also have your fluid level checked by your dealer or service center when you have your oil 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 changing.

NOTICE:

We recommend you use only fluid labeled DEXRON®-III, because fluid with that label is made especially for your automatic transmission. Damage caused by fluid other than DEXRON®-III is not covered by your new vehicle warranty.

Manual Transmission Fluid

When to Check

A good time to have it checked is when the engine oil is changed. However, the fluid in your manual transmission doesn't require changing.

How to Check

Because this operation can be difficult, you may choose to have this done at your Cadillac dealership service department.

If you do it yourself, be sure to follow all the instructions here, or you could get a false reading.

NOTICE:

Too much or too little fluid can damage your transmission. Too much can mean that some of the fluid could come out and fall on hot exhaust system parts, starting a fire. Too little fluid could cause the transmission to overheat. Be sure to get an accurate reading if you check your transmission fluid.

Check the fluid level only when your engine is off, the vehicle is parked on a level place and the transmission is cool enough for you to rest your fingers on the transmission case.

Then, follow these steps:

1. Remove the filler plug.
2. Check that the lubricant level is up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
3. If the fluid level is good, install the plug and be sure it is fully seated. If the fluid level is low, add more fluid as described in the next steps.

How to Add Fluid

Here's how to add fluid. Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine what kind of fluid to use. See "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" in the Index.

1. Remove the filler plug.
2. Add fluid at the filler plug hole. Add only enough fluid to bring the fluid level up to the bottom of the filler plug hole.
3. Install the filler plug. Be sure the plug is fully seated.

How to Reset the Change Transmission Fluid Message and the Transmission Fluid Indicator (Automatic Transmission Only)

After the transmission fluid has been changed, the Change Trans Fluid message and the transmission fluid life indicator must be reset. To reset the message and indicator, use one of the following procedures:

Base Audio System

Press the CLR button located to the right of the DIC display to acknowledge the CHANGE TRANS FLUID message. This will clear the message from the display and reset it.

To reset the transmission fluid life indicator, use the following steps:

1. Press the up or down arrow on the INFO button located to the right of the DIC display to access the DIC menu.
2. Once the XXX% TRANS FLUID LIFE menu item is highlighted, press and hold the CLR button.

The percentage will return to 100, and the transmission fluid life indicator will be reset.

3. Repeat the steps if the percentage does not return to 100.

Navigation System

Press the multi-function button located to the right of the DIC display, next to the OK prompt to acknowledge the Change Trans Fluid message. This will clear the message from the display and reset it.

To reset the transmission fluid life indicator, use the following steps:

1. Turn the system on by pressing the PWR/VOL knob once. The PWR/VOL knob is located to the lower left of the DIC display.
2. Press the INFO button located to the left of the DIC display to access the Vehicle Info (Information) menu.
3. Turn the TUNE/SEL knob located to the lower right of the DIC display until Trans Fluid Life is highlighted. Press the knob once to select it.
4. Once XXX% Trans Fluid Life is displayed, press the multi-function button next to the Reset prompt in the upper right corner of the display.

The percentage will return to 100, and the transmission fluid life indicator will be reset.

5. Repeat the steps if the percentage does not return to 100.

Hydraulic Clutch

It is not necessary to regularly check clutch fluid unless you suspect there is a leak in the system. Adding fluid won't correct a leak.

A fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired.

When to Check and What to Use



The hydraulic clutch reservoir is located in the engine compartment on the driver's side, near the brake master cylinder reservoir. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine how often you should check the fluid level in your clutch master cylinder reservoir and for the proper fluid. See "Owner Checks and Services" and "Recommended Fluids and Lubricants" in the Index.

How to Check and Add Fluid



Make sure the fluid level is at the MIN line shown. If it isn't, remove the cap and add the proper fluid until the level reaches the MIN line on the side of the reservoir.

Rear Axle

When to Check Lubricant

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine how often to check the lubricant. See “Periodic Maintenance Inspections” and “Scheduled Maintenance Services” in the Index.

How to Check Lubricant



To get an accurate reading, the vehicle should be on a level surface.

If the level is below the bottom of the filler plug hole, you'll need to add some lubricant. Add enough lubricant to raise the level to the bottom of the filler plug hole.

What to Use

Refer to the Maintenance Schedule to determine what kind of lubricant to use. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index.

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 coolant surge tank and pressure cap are located on the driver's side of the vehicle, toward the rear of the engine compartment. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

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/FROID line on the side of the surge tank. Follow the arrow from the top of the tank down the side to the horizontal mark.

If the Check Coolant Level message in the DIC comes on and stays on, it means you're low on engine coolant.

See "Check Message, Coolant Level" in the Index for more information.

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 it is hand-tight.

Surge Tank Pressure Cap

NOTICE:

The surge tank pressure cap is a 15 psi (103 kPa) pressure-type cap and must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss and possible engine damage from overheating. Be sure the cap is hand-tight and fully seated.

Power Steering Fluid



The power steering fluid reservoir is located in the center of the engine compartment, toward the rear. See “Engine Compartment Overview” in the Index for more information on location.

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.

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.

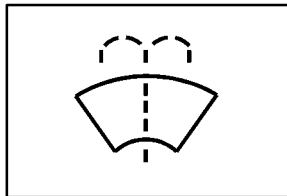
Windshield Washer Fluid

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 appear on the DIC when the fluid level is low. See "Check Message, Washer Fluid" in the Index.



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 ON and the brake fluid is low, the Check Brake Fluid message will be displayed in the DIC. See “Check Message, Brake Fluid” in the Index for more information.

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.



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.

After a power loss, such as disconnecting the battery or removing the maxi fuses in the power distribution fuse block, the following steps must be performed to calibrate the electronic throttle control. If this is not done, the engine will not run properly.

1. Turn the ignition key to ON. Do not start the engine.
2. Leave the ignition in ON for at least three minutes so that the electronic throttle control will cycle and re-learn its home position.
3. Turn the ignition to OFF.
4. Start and run the engine for at least 30 seconds.

Also, for your audio system, see "Theft-Deterrent Feature" in the Index.

Bulb Replacement

For the proper type of replacement bulb, see “Replacement Bulbs” in the Index.

For any bulb changing procedure not listed in this section, contact your dealer.

High Intensity Discharge (HID) Lighting (If Equipped)

CAUTION:

The low beam high intensity discharge lighting system operates at a very high voltage. If you try to service any of the system components, you could be seriously injured. Have your dealer or a qualified technician service them.

Halogen Bulbs

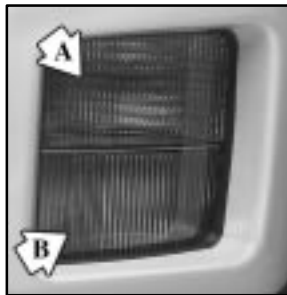
CAUTION:

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

It is recommended that this component be replaced as a unit. See your dealer.

Front Turn Signal and Fog Lamps



A. Turn Signal Lamp

B. Fog Lamp

To replace the front turn signal or fog lamps, use the following procedure:

1. Remove the protection shield located on the underside of the front of the vehicle by pulling out the push-pins located on the underside of the protection shield.

2. Reach up behind the front bumper area from under the vehicle to access the lamp housing.
3. Remove the bulb socket from the housing by turning the bulb socket one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
4. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by lifting the two plastic clips.
5. Pull the old bulb from the bulb socket keeping the bulb straight as you pull it out.
6. Install a new bulb.
7. Reverse the steps to reinstall the lamp assembly.

Center High-Mounted Stop Lamp (CHMSL)

It is recommended that this component be replaced as a unit. See your dealer.

Rear Tail/Stop/Turn Signal and Side-Marker Lamps



- A. Tail and Stop Lamps
- B. Turn Signal Lamp
- C. Side-Marker Lamp

To replace the tail, stop, turn signal or side-marker lamps use the following procedure:

1. Open the trunk using the trunk button on the remote keyless entry transmitter or the trunk release button located on the lower part of the driver's door.
2. Remove the compact spare tire cover by turning the wing nut counterclockwise.
3. Remove the four convenience net wing nuts.
4. Pull the carpet back away from the body of the vehicle on the side with the burned out bulb.
5. Remove the two mounting screws from the lamp assembly.
6. Pull out the lamp assembly to expose the bulb sockets.
7. Turn the bulb socket one-quarter turn counterclockwise and pull the bulb and socket out of the lamp reflector.
8. Pull the old bulb from the bulb socket keeping the bulb straight as you pull it out.
9. Install a new bulb.
10. Reverse the steps to reinstall the lamp assembly.

Back-Up and License Plate Lamps



A. Back-Up Lamps

B. License Plate Lamps

To replace the back-up or license plate lamps, use the following procedure:

1. Open the trunk using the trunk button on the remote keyless entry transmitter or the trunk release button located on the lower part of the driver's door.

2. Remove the cloth cover on the trunk lid by pulling out the three push-pins located on the underside of the trunk lid.
3. Remove the eight mounting nuts from the underside of the trunk lid by turning the nuts counterclockwise.
4. Pull the lamp assembly away from the vehicle to expose the bulb sockets.
5. Turn the bulb socket one-quarter turn counterclockwise and pull the bulb and socket out of the lamp reflector.
6. Pull the old bulb from the bulb socket keeping the bulb straight as you pull it out.
7. Install a new bulb.
8. 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.

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, do the following:

1. Turn the ignition to ON with the engine off.
2. Turn on the windshield wipers and turn them off again when the wipers are in the out-wipe position. The driver’s side blade will be straight up and down on the windshield.
3. Pull the windshield wiper assembly away from the windshield.
4. Lift the wiper blade assembly up so it is in a T-shaped position. You should be able to see a tab.



NOTICE:

Do not allow the wiper blade arm to touch the windshield when no wiper blade is installed in it. The windshield could be damaged by the sharp ends of the blade assembly. Damage to the windshield caused by an empty wiper blade arm is not covered by your warranty.

5. Squeeze the tab together and pull the wiper blade assembly down far enough to release it from the J-hooked end of the wiper arm. Slide the assembly away from the arm.
6. Replace the blade with a new one.



7. Reinstall the wiper blade assembly by sliding it over the wiper arm to engage the J-hooked end. Pull up on the assembly to lock it into place.
8. Repeat the steps for the other wiper.

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).

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

NOTICE: (Continued)

NOTICE: (Continued)

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. Also, check the tire pressure of the spare tire.

How to Check

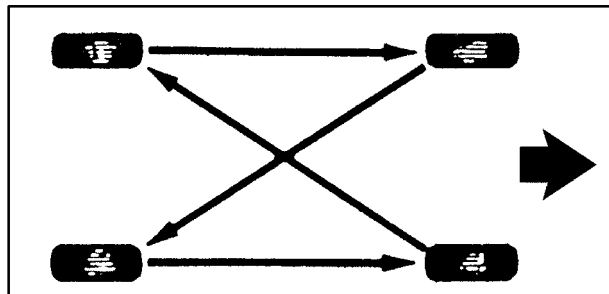
Use a good quality pocket-type gage to check tire pressure. You can't tell if your tires are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tires may look properly inflated even when they're underinflated.

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 7,500 miles (12 500 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.



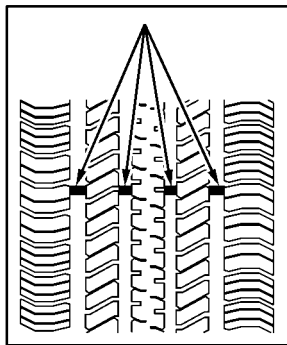
When rotating your tires, always use the correct rotation pattern shown here. Don’t include the spare tire in your tire rotation.

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.

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:

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 rear tires.

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

DESCRIPTION	USAGE
Polishing Cloth – Wax Treated	Interior and exterior polishing cloth.
Tar and Road Oil Remover	Removes tar, road oil and asphalt.
Chrome Cleaner and Polish	Use on chrome or stainless steel.
White Sidewall Tire Cleaner	Removes soil and black marks from whitewalls.
Vinyl Cleaner	Cleans vinyl tops, upholstery and convertible tops.
Glass Cleaner	Removes dirt, grime, smoke and fingerprints.
Chrome and Wire Wheel Cleaner	Removes dirt and grime from chrome wheels and wire wheel covers.
Finish Enhancer	Removes dust, fingerprints and surface contaminants. Spray on wipe off.
Swirl Remover Polish	Removes swirl marks, fine scratches and other light surface contamination.
Cleaner Wax	Removes light scratches and protects finish.
Foaming Tire Shine–Low Gloss	Cleans, shines and protects in one easy step. No wiping necessary.
Wash Wax Concentrate	Medium foaming shampoo. Cleans and lightly waxes. Biodegradable and phosphate free.
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 in the trunk. 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.

Windshield Wiper Fuses

The windshield wiper motor is protected by an internal circuit breaker. If the wiper motor overheats due to heavy snow, the wipers will stop until the motor cools and will then restart.

Power Windows and Other Power Options

Circuit breakers protect the power windows and power seats. When the current load is too heavy, the circuit breaker opens and closes, protecting the circuit until the problem is fixed or goes away.

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 a fuse blows, see your dealer for service immediately.

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.

The fuses are located in three fuse blocks, one located in the engine compartment on the passenger's side and the other two under the rear seat.

Underhood Fuse Block



The underhood fuse block is located in the engine compartment on the passenger's side of the vehicle. See "Engine Compartment Overview" in the Index for more information on location.

To access the fuses, push in the two tabs located on each side of the fuse block cover. Then lift the cover off.

Relays	Usage	J Cases	Usage
BLOWER RELAY MINI	Front Blower	R REAR	RRPDB (Passenger's Side Rear Power Distribution Box)
FOG LAMP RELAY MICRO	Fog Lamps	R REAR	RRPDB (Passenger's Side Rear Power Distribution Box)
MAIN RELAY MICRO	Powertrain/ECM	L REAR	LRPDB (Driver's Side Rear Power Distribution Box)
STARTER RELAY MINI	Starter Solenoid	L REAR	LRPDB (Driver's Side Rear Power Distribution Box)
CMP CLU RELAY MICRO	Compressor Clutch	HI FAN	High Cooling Fan Motor
IGN-1 RELAY MICRO	Ignition Switch (ON)	LO FAN	Low Cooling Fan Motor
Wiring Harnesses	Usage	BLOWER	PWM Fan Motor Assembly
BODY W/H	Wiring Harness Connection	STARTER	Starter Solenoid
BODY W/H	Wiring Harness Connection	EBCM	Electronic Brake Control Module
ENG W/H	Engine Wiring Harness Connection	Mini Fuses	Usage
		RT PARK	Passenger's Side Taillamp Assembly, Front Sidemarkers and Front Parking Lamp Assembly
		HORN	Dual Horn Assembly

Mini Fuses	Usage	Mini Fuses	Usage
LT HI BEAM	Driver's Side High-Beam Headlamp	DIM/ALDL	DIM, ALDL (Assembly Line Data Link)
LT LOW BEAM	Driver's Side Low-Beam Headlamp	FLASHER	Turn Signal/Hazard Flasher Module
RT LOW BEAM	Passenger's Side Low-Beam Headlamp	MANIFOLD	Manifold Flaps 1 and 2, Air Mass Meter, Canister Purge Valve
RT HI BEAM	Passenger's Side High-Beam Headlamp	STRG CTLS	Steering Wheel Control Pad, Headlamp Switch
SPARE	Not Used	HTR	Heater Valve, Clutch Switch (Normal Closed), Clutch Switch (Normal Open), Jumper to Start Relay Coil for Automatic Transmission
SPARE	Not Used	VLV/CLTCH	
THEFT	ECM (Electronic Control Module), TCM (Transmission Control Module), PASS-Key III+ Module	WASH NOZ	Driver's and Passenger's Side Heated Washer Nozzles
LT PARK	Driver's Side Taillamp Assembly, Front Sidemarkers and Front Parking Lamp Assembly	ECM	Electronic Control Module
LIC/DIMMING	Rear License Plate Assembly, DIM	TCM/IPC	TCM, ECM and IPC (Instrument Panel Cluster)
		SPARE	Not Used
		IGN MOD	Front Bank Ignition Modules

Mini Fuses	Usage
ELEC PRNDL	Electronic PRNDL
TCC/ET	TCC/ET Brake Switch (Extended Travel), TCC/ET Brake Switch (Cruise Disable)
STOP LP SW	Stop Lamp Switch
IGN SW	Ignition Switch (Power to IGN-3 and CRANK)
VOLT CHECK	DIM (Dash Integration Module)
ECM/TCM	TCM (Transmission Control Module), ECM (Electronic Control Module), IPC (Instrument Panel Cluster), PASS-Key III+ Module
WPR MOD	Windshield Wiper Module Assembly
INJ	Fuel Injectors
COMP CLUTCH	Compressor Clutch
WPR SW	Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch

Mini Fuses	Usage
FOG LAMP	Fog Lamps
OUTLET	Center Console Accessory Power Outlet
POST 02	Driver's and Passenger's Side Oxygen Sensors, LRPDB (Pusher Cooling Fan Relay)
I/P OUTLET	Instrument Panel Accessory Power Outlet
CCP	Climate Control Panel
PRE 02	Driver's and Passenger's Side Oxygen Sensors, Transmission Output Speed Sensor
SPARE	Not Used
SPARE	Not Used
SPARE	Not Used
Circuit Breakers	Usage
HDLP WASH C/B - OPT	Headlamp Washer Motor (Option)

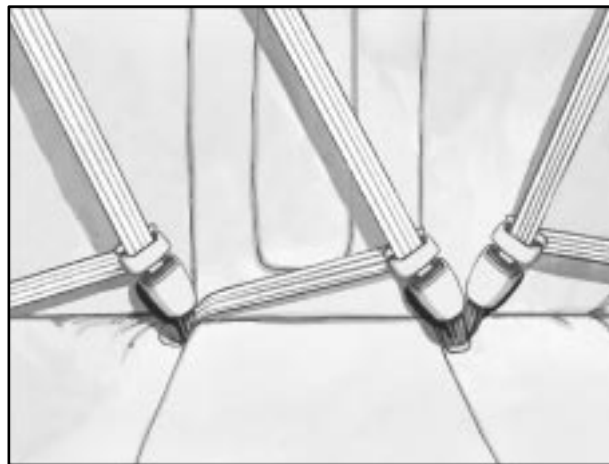
Removing the Rear Seat Cushion

NOTICE:

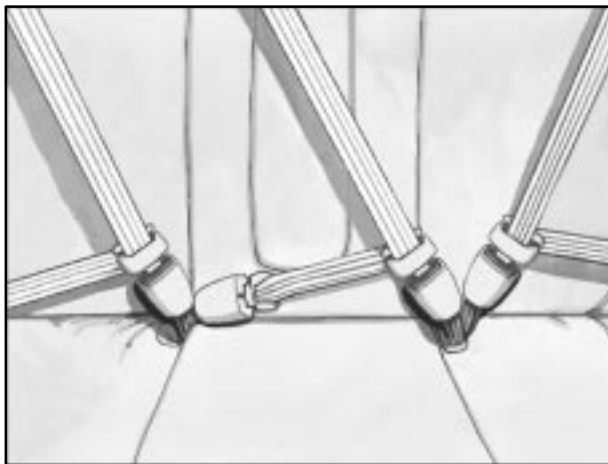
A fuse center is located under the rear seat cushion. To help avoid damage to the fuse center, be careful when removing or reinstalling the seat cushion.

To remove the rear seat cushion, do the following:

1. Pull up on the front of the cushion to release the front hooks.
2. Pull the cushion up and out toward the front of the vehicle.
3. Slide the cushion out one of the rear doors and set it aside.



Rear Pass-Through Seat



Split-Folding Rear Seat

⚠ CAUTION:

A safety belt that isn't properly routed through the seat cushion or is twisted won't provide the protection needed in a crash. If the safety belt hasn't been routed through the seat cushion at all, it won't be there to work for the next passenger. The person sitting in that position could be badly injured. After reinstalling the seat cushion, always check to be sure that the safety belts are properly routed and are not twisted.

To reinstall the rear seat cushion, do the following:

1. Position the seat cushion so that you can route the safety belts through the proper slots in the seat cushion.
2. Slide the rear of the cushion up and under the seatback so the rear-locating guides hook into the wire loops on the back frame.
3. With the seat cushion lowered, push rearward and then press down on the seat cushion until the seat cushion snaps into place.
4. Push and pull on the seat cushion to make sure it is locked into place.
5. Check to make sure the safety belts are properly routed and that no portion of any safety belt is trapped under the seat cushion.

Rear Underseat Fuse Block (Driver's Side)



The driver's side rear fuse block is located under the rear seat on the driver's side of the vehicle. The rear seat cushion must be removed to access the rear fuse block. See "Removing the Rear Seat Cushion" listed previously.

To access the fuse block, push in the two tabs located at each end of the fuse block cover. Then lift the cover off.

Minifuses	Usage
SPARE	Not Used
REAR DR MOD	Rear Door Modules
SPARE	Not Used
DRIVER DR MOD	Driver's Door Module
SPARE	Not Used
HDLP	Headlamp Leveling System
LEVELING	Chassis Sensors (Export Only)
EBCM	EBCM (Electronic Brake Control Module)
CCP	CCP (Climate Control Panel)
IGN 3	Heated Seat Modules, Air Inlet Motor, Shifter Assembly
J Cases	Usage
AMP	Audio Amplifier
PUSHER FAN	Pusher Fan (Export Only)
Circuit Breakers	Usage
SEAT C/B	Power Seat Switches, Memory Seat Module

Rear Underseat Fuse Block (Passenger's Side)



The passenger's side rear fuse block is located under the rear seat on the passenger's side of the vehicle. The rear seat cushion must be removed to access the rear fuse block. See "Removing the Rear Seat Cushion" listed previously.

To access the fuse block, push in the two tabs located at each end of the fuse block cover. Then lift the cover off.

Circuit Breakers	Usage	Relays	Usage
DR MOD PWR C/B	Door Modules	SPARE	Not Used
J Cases	Usage	AFTER BOIL MICRO	Afterboil Heater Pump
REAR DEFOG	Rear Window Defogger Element	INT LAMP RELAY MICRO	Hush Panel Lamps, Puddle Lamps, Overhead Courtesy Lamp Assembly
SUNROOF MOD	Power Sunroof Module	IGN 1 RELAY MICRO	Ignition Switch
Relays	Usage	REAR FOG LAMP RLY MICRO	Rear Fog Lamps (Export Only)
RAP RELAY MINI	Retained Accessory Power	FUEL PUMP MOTOR RLY MICRO	Fuel Pump Motor
SPARE	Not Used		
REAR DEFOG RELAY MINI	Rear Window Defogger		

Replacement Bulbs

For any bulb not listed here contact your dealer.

Application	Number
Front and Rear Turn Signal Lamps	3157K
Fog Lamps	9145
Back-Up Lamps	3157K
License Plate Lamps	W5WLL
Taillamps	3157K
Stop Lamps	3157K
Rear Sidemarkers Lamps	3157K

Capacities and Specifications

The following approximate capacities are given in English and metric conversions. Please refer to “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” Index for more information.

Engine Specifications

Type	3.2 L V6
VIN Engine Code	N

Wheel Nut Torque

100 lb-ft (140 N·m)

Capacities

Automatic	
Transmission (5L40-E)	9.0 quarts (8.5 L)
Manual Transmission (M35)	1.3 quarts (1.3 L)
Engine Oil with Filter	5.0 quarts (4.8 L)
Engine Cooling System	10.4 quarts (9.8 L)
Fuel Tank	17.5 U.S. gallons (66.2 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 R134a 1.3 lbs. (0.59 kg)

Use Refrigerant Oil, R134a Systems

Normal Maintenance Replacement Parts

Engine Air Cleaner/Filter A2029C*

Passenger Compartment Air

Filter Element GM Part No. 25740404

Engine Oil Filter PF2245*

Spark

Plugs FGR8KQE0**

(GM Part No. 24425327)

Gap: 0.060 inches (1.4 mm)

Windshield Wiper Blade

(Shepherd's Hook Type) 22 inches (56.5 cm)

*AC Delco[®] part number.

**Bosch 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
7-16	Part B: Owner Checks and Services

7-21	Part C: Periodic Maintenance Inspections
7-23	Part D: Recommended Fluids and Lubricants
7-25	Part E: Maintenance Record

IMPORTANT:
KEEP ENGINE OIL
AT THE PROPER
LEVEL AND CHANGE AS
RECOMMENDED



***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.

Scheduled Maintenance

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.*

Failure to follow the maintenance described may result in a broken timing belt and cause severe engine damage. It is important to use only genuine GM parts when replacing the timing belt.

+ *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.*

** *Drive axle service. See “Recommended Fluids and Lubricants” in the Index for proper lubricant to use.*

Scheduled Maintenance

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.

Scheduled Maintenance

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

Scheduled Maintenance

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

ENGINE OIL CHANGE		
DATE	ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

Scheduled Maintenance

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 +.)

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 †.)
- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. (See footnote +.)

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:

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

Scheduled Maintenance

30,000 Miles (50 000 km)

- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Check axle fluid level and add fluid as needed. (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)

- ☐ 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)

- ☐ Inspect engine air cleaner filter if you are driving in dusty conditions.
Replace filter if necessary.
An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. (See footnote +.)

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

Scheduled Maintenance

50,000 Miles (83 000 km)

- ☐ Change automatic transmission 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 changing.

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

52,500 Miles (87 500 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:

Scheduled Maintenance

60,000 Miles (100 000 km)

- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Check axle fluid level and add fluid as needed. (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.

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

67,500 Miles (112 500 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:

Scheduled Maintenance

75,000 Miles (125 000 km)

- ☐ Inspect engine air cleaner filter if you are driving in dusty conditions.
Replace filter if necessary.
An Emission Control Service. (See footnote †.)
- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Rotate tires. See “Tire Inspection and Rotation” in the Index for proper rotation pattern and additional information. *(See footnote +.)*
- ☐ Inspect engine accessory drive belt if belt has not been replaced.
An Emission Control Service.

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

82,500 Miles (132 500 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:

Scheduled Maintenance

90,000 Miles (150 000 km)

- ☐ Replace passenger compartment air filter. If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, the filter may require replacement more often.
- ☐ Check axle fluid level and add fluid as needed. (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 +.)
- ☐ Inspect engine accessory drive belt if belt has not been replaced.
An Emission Control Service.

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:

Scheduled Maintenance

100,000 Miles (166 000 km)

- ☐ Replace spark plugs.
An Emission Control Service.
- ☐ Replace timing belt (or every 96 months, whichever occurs first).
An Emission Control Service. (See footnote #.)
- ☐ Replace fuel filter.
An Emission Control Service.
- ☐ Change automatic transmission 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 changing.

150,000 Miles (240 000 km)

- ☐ 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.

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

DATE	
ACTUAL MILEAGE	SERVICED BY:

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.

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.

Manual Transmission Check

Check the transmission fluid level; add if needed. See “Manual Transmission Fluid” in the Index. Check for leaks. A fluid leak is the only reason for fluid loss. Have the system inspected and repaired if needed.

Automatic Transmission Check

Check the transmission fluid level; add if needed. See “Automatic Transmission Fluid” in the Index. A fluid loss may indicate a problem. Check the system and repair if needed.

Hydraulic Clutch System Check

Check the fluid level in the clutch reservoir. See “Hydraulic Clutch Fluid” in the Index. A fluid loss in this system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired at once.

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 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. On automatic transmission vehicles, 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.

On manual transmission vehicles, put the shift lever in NEUTRAL (N), push the clutch down halfway and try to start the engine. The starter should work only when the clutch is pushed down all the way to the floor. If the starter works when the clutch isn't pushed all the way down, your vehicle needs service.

Automatic Transmission 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 ON 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 Automatic Transmission Lock Check

While parked, and with the parking brake set, try to turn the ignition key to OFF in each shift lever position. The key should turn to OFF only when the shift lever is in PARK (P).

On all vehicles, the key should come out only in OFF.

Parking Brake and Automatic Transmission 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 transmission 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 and Suspension 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.

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.

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 DEX-COOL [®] Coolant. See "Engine Coolant" in the Index.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Hydraulic Brake System	Delco Supreme 11 [®] Brake Fluid or equivalent DOT-3 brake fluid.
Windshield Washer Solvent	GM Optikleen [®] Washer Solvent or equivalent.
Hydraulic Clutch System	Hydraulic Clutch Fluid (GM Part No. U.S. 12345347, in Canada 10953517, or equivalent DOT-3 brake fluid).
Parking Brake Cable Guides	Chassis Lubricant (GM Part No. U.S. 12377985, in Canada 88901242, or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI # 2, Category LB or GC-LB.
Power Steering System	DEXRON [®] -III Automatic Transmission Fluid.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Manual Transmission	DEXRON [®] -III Automatic Transmission Fluid.
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON [®] -III Automatic Transmission Fluid.
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube [®] (GM Part No. U.S. 12346241, in Canada 10953474, or equivalent).
Floor Shift Linkage	Lubriplate [®] Lubricant Aerosol (GM Part No. U.S. 12346293, in Canada 992723, or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI # 2 Category LB or GC-LB.

USAGE	FLUID/LUBRICANT
Rear Axle	SAE 80W-90 GL-5 Axle Lubricant (GM Part No. U.S. 12345977, in Canada 10953482, or equivalent).
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor and Release Pawl	Lubriplate [®] Lubricant Aerosol (GM Part No. U.S. 12346293, in Canada 992723, or equivalent) or lubricant meeting requirements of NLGI # 2, Category LB or GC-LB.
Hood and Door Hinges	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube [®] (GM Part No. U.S. 12346241, in Canada 10953474, or equivalent).
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Dielectric Silicone Grease (GM Part No. U.S. 12345579, in Canada 1974984, 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	8-7	Courtesy Transportation
8-3	Customer Assistance for Text Telephone (TTY) Users	8-7	Transportation Options
8-4	Customer Assistance Offices	8-9	Reporting Safety Defects to the United States Government
8-5	GM Mobility Program for Persons with Disabilities	8-9	Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian Government
8-5	Roadside Service	8-9	Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors
8-6	Roadside Service for the Hearing or Speech Impaired		

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

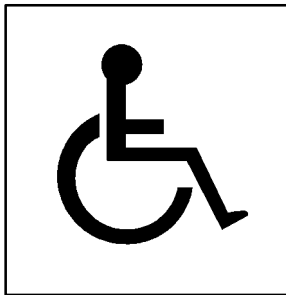
Please contact the local General Motors Business Unit.

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 *2003 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.

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 knowledgeable service General Motors cars and trucks. Each bulletin contains instructions to assist in the diagnosis and service of your vehicle.

In Canada, information pertaining to Product Service Bulletins can be obtained by contacting your General Motors dealer or by calling 1-800-GMDRIVE.

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

Visit Helm, Inc. on the World Wide Web at: www.helminc.com

For Credit Card Orders Only (VISA-MasterCard-Discover)

Helm, Incorporated • P.O. Box 07130 • Detroit, MI 48207

Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation. Allow ample time for delivery.

Note to Canadian Customers: All listed prices are quoted in U.S. funds. Canadian residents are to make checks payable in U.S. funds.