

# 2008 Chevrolet Malibu Classic Owner Manual

---

<b>Seats and Restraint Systems</b> .....	1-1	<b>Driving Your Vehicle</b> .....	4-1
Front Seats .....	1-2	Your Driving, the Road, and Your Vehicle .....	4-2
Rear Seats .....	1-8	Towing .....	4-24
Safety Belts .....	1-10	<b>Service and Appearance Care</b> .....	5-1
Child Restraints .....	1-29	Service .....	5-3
Airbag System .....	1-51	Fuel .....	5-5
Restraint System Check .....	1-65	Checking Things Under the Hood .....	5-10
<b>Features and Controls</b> .....	2-1	Headlamp Aiming .....	5-39
Keys .....	2-2	Bulb Replacement .....	5-39
Doors and Locks .....	2-9	Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement .....	5-44
Windows .....	2-14	Tires .....	5-45
Theft-Deterrent Systems .....	2-16	Appearance Care .....	5-79
Starting and Operating Your Vehicle .....	2-20	Vehicle Identification .....	5-87
Mirrors .....	2-31	Electrical System .....	5-88
Universal Home Remote System .....	2-34	Capacities and Specifications .....	5-97
Storage Areas .....	2-41	<b>Maintenance Schedule</b> .....	6-1
Sunroof .....	2-42	Maintenance Schedule .....	6-2
<b>Instrument Panel</b> .....	3-1	<b>Customer Assistance Information</b> .....	7-1
Instrument Panel Overview .....	3-4	Customer Assistance and Information .....	7-2
Climate Controls .....	3-22	Reporting Safety Defects .....	7-14
Warning Lights, Gages, and Indicators .....	3-27	Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy .....	7-17
Driver Information Center (DIC) .....	3-45	<b>Index</b> .....	1
Audio System(s) .....	3-53		

---



GENERAL MOTORS, GM, the GM Emblem, CHEVROLET, the CHEVROLET Emblem, and the name CLASSIC are registered trademarks 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 Chevrolet Motor Division whenever it appears in this manual.

Keep this manual in the vehicle for quick reference.

## Using this Manual

Many people read the owner manual from beginning to end when they first receive their new vehicle to learn about the vehicle's features and controls. Pictures and words work together to explain things.

## Index

A good place to quickly locate information about the vehicle is the Index in the back of the manual. It is an alphabetical list of what is in the manual and the page number where it can be found.

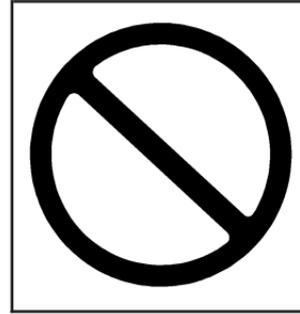
## Safety Warnings and Symbols

There are a number of safety cautions in this book. A box with the word CAUTION is used to tell about things that could hurt you or others if you were to ignore the warning.

 **CAUTION:**

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

We tell you what the hazard is and what to do to help avoid or reduce the hazard. Please read these cautions. If you do not, you or others could be hurt.



A circle with a slash through it is a safety symbol which means “Do Not,” “Do Not do this” or “Do Not let this happen.”

## Vehicle Damage Warnings

You will also find notices in this manual.

**Notice:** These mean there is something that could damage your vehicle.

A notice tells about something that can damage the vehicle. Many times, this damage would not be covered by your vehicle's warranty, and it could be costly. The notice tells 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.

There are also warning labels on the vehicle which use the same words, CAUTION or NOTICE.

## Vehicle Symbols

The vehicle has components and labels that use symbols instead of text. Symbols are shown along with the text describing the operation or information relating to a specific component, control, message, gage, or indicator.

# Section 1 Seats and Restraint Systems

---

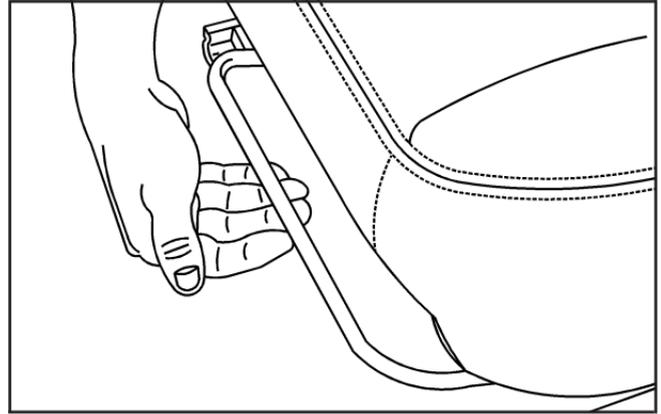
<b>Front Seats</b> .....	1-2	Where to Put the Restraint .....	1-37
Manual Seats .....	1-2	Lower Anchors and Tethers for	
Power Seat .....	1-3	Children (LATCH) .....	1-40
Manual Lumbar .....	1-3	Securing a Child Restraint in a Rear	
Heated Seats .....	1-4	Seat Position .....	1-46
Reclining Seatbacks .....	1-4	Securing a Child Restraint in the Right	
Head Restraints .....	1-7	Front Seat Position .....	1-48
Power Lift Seat .....	1-8	<b>Airbag System</b> .....	1-51
<b>Rear Seats</b> .....	1-8	Where Are the Airbags? .....	1-54
Rear Seat Operation .....	1-8	When Should an Airbag Inflate? .....	1-56
<b>Safety Belts</b> .....	1-10	What Makes an Airbag Inflate? .....	1-57
Safety Belts: They Are for Everyone .....	1-10	How Does an Airbag Restrain? .....	1-57
How to Wear Safety Belts Properly .....	1-14	What Will You See After an Airbag Inflates? .....	1-58
Lap-Shoulder Belt .....	1-22	Passenger Sensing System .....	1-59
Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy .....	1-28	Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle .....	1-63
Safety Belt Extender .....	1-28	Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped	
<b>Child Restraints</b> .....	1-29	Vehicle .....	1-64
Older Children .....	1-29	<b>Restraint System Check</b> .....	1-65
Infants and Young Children .....	1-32	Checking the Restraint Systems .....	1-65
Child Restraint Systems .....	1-35	Replacing Restraint System Parts After	
		a Crash .....	1-66

# Front Seats

## Manual Seats

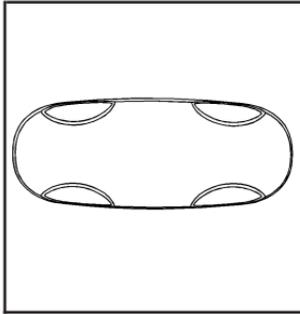
### CAUTION:

You can lose control of the vehicle if you try to adjust a manual driver's seat while the vehicle is moving. The sudden movement could startle and confuse you, or make you push a pedal when you do not want to. Adjust the driver's seat only when the vehicle is not moving.



Lift the bar located 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 with your body to be sure the seat is locked in place.

## Power Seat

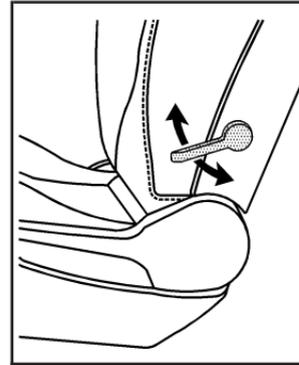


If the vehicle has a power seat, the control used to operate it is located on the outboard side of the driver's seat.

To adjust the seat, do any of the following:

- Move the seat forward or rearward by sliding the control forward or rearward.
- Raise or lower the front part of the seat cushion by moving the front of the control up or down.
- Raise or lower the rear part of the seat cushion by moving the rear of the control up or down.

## Manual Lumbar

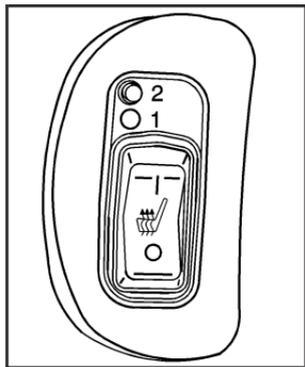


On vehicles with this feature, the handle is located on the outboard side of the seat.

Move the handle up or down repeatedly to decrease or increase lumbar support.

## Heated Seats

Your vehicle may have heated front seats.



The buttons are located on the outboard side of the driver's and front passenger's seats.

Press the top of the switch to turn the feature on. The seat will heat to the high setting. The indicator light above the switch will be lit next to the number 2.

Press the top of the switch again to go to the low heat setting. The indicator light will be lit next to the number 1.

Press the bottom of the switch to turn the feature off.

The heated seat feature will turn off when the ignition is turned off.

## Reclining Seatbacks

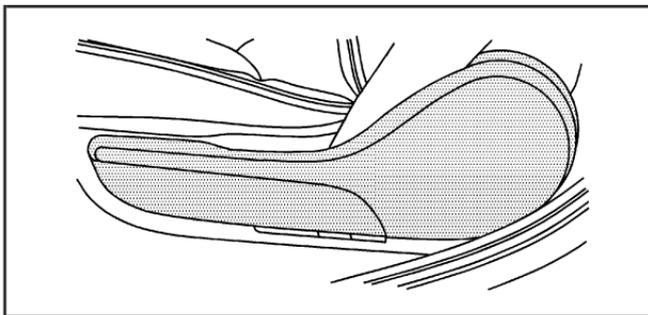
### CAUTION:

**You can lose control of the vehicle if you try to adjust a manual driver's seat while the vehicle is moving. The sudden movement could startle and confuse you, or make you push a pedal when you do not want to. Adjust the driver's seat only when the vehicle is not moving.**

### CAUTION:

**If the seatback is not locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always push and pull on the seatback to be sure it is locked.**

The seats have manual reclining seatbacks. The lever used to operate them is located on the outboard side of the seats.

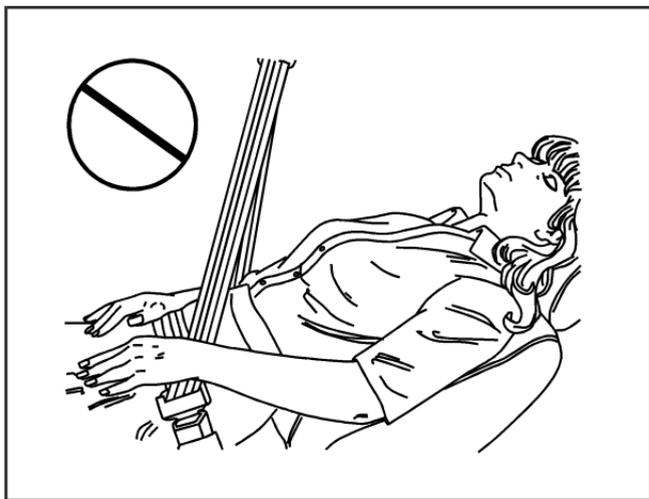


To recline the seatback, do the following:

1. Lift the recline lever.
2. Move the seatback to the desired position, then release the lever to lock the seatback in place.
3. Push and pull on the seatback to make sure it is locked.

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

1. Lift the lever fully without applying pressure to the seatback and the seatback will return to the upright position. Release the lever to lock the seatback in place.
2. Push and pull on the seatback to make sure it is locked.



**⚠ CAUTION:**

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

The shoulder belt cannot do its job because it will not be against your body. Instead, it will be in front of you. In a crash, you could go into it, receiving neck or other injuries.

The lap belt cannot 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.

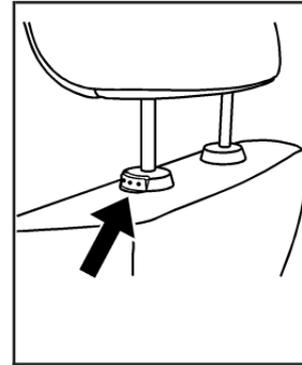
For proper protection when the vehicle is in motion, have the seatback upright. Then sit well back in the seat and wear your safety belt properly.

Do not have a seatback reclined if your vehicle is moving.

## Head Restraints



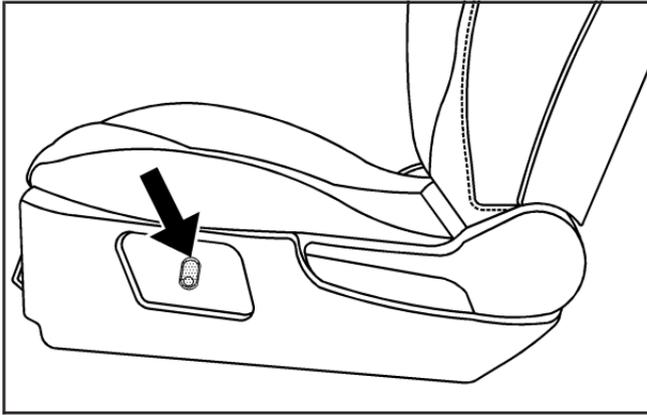
Adjust the head restraint so that the top of the restraint is at the same height as the top of the occupant's head. This position reduces the chance of a neck injury in a crash.



Pull the restraint up to raise it. To lower the head restraint, press the button, located on the top of the seatback, and push the restraint down.

The rear seat head rests are also adjustable.

## Power Lift Seat



To adjust a power lift seat, press the top or bottom of the power lift seat switch to raise or lower the seat.

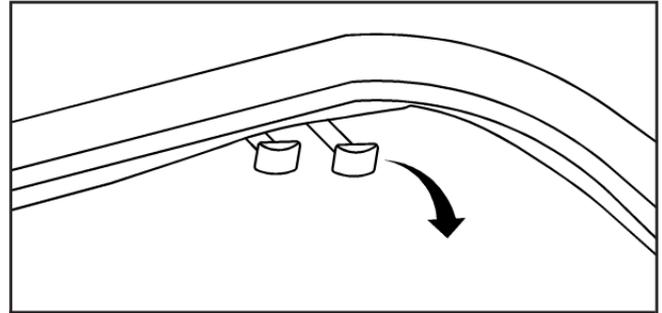
## Rear Seats

### Rear Seat Operation

#### Folding the Seatback

Your vehicle has a split folding rear seatback.

To fold down the rear seatback, do the following:



1. Open the trunk and pull one or both of the handles located on the upper part of the trunk opening. The driver's side handle will open the larger side of the seatback. The passenger's side handle will open the smaller side of the seatback.

**Notice:** Folding a rear seat with the safety belts still fastened may cause damage to the seat or the safety belts. Always unbuckle the safety belts and return them to their normal stowed position before folding a rear seat.

2. Once a handle is pulled, the seatback can be pushed open through the trunk, or pulled open from inside the vehicle.

 **CAUTION:**

**If the seatback is not locked, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash. That could cause injury to the person sitting there. Always push and pull on the seatback to be sure it is locked.**

 **CAUTION:**

**A safety belt that is improperly routed, not properly attached, or twisted will not 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, push the seatback up until you hear a click. Then pull on the seatback to make sure it is secure.

# Safety Belts

## Safety Belts: They Are 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.

### CAUTION:

**Do not let anyone ride where he or she cannot wear a safety belt properly. If you are in a crash and you are not wearing a safety belt, your injuries can be much worse. You can hit things inside the vehicle harder or be ejected from it and 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 passenger(s) are restrained 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 indicators as a reminder to buckle your safety belts. See *Safety Belt Reminders on page 3-30*.

In most states and in all Canadian provinces, the law requires wearing safety belts. Here is why:

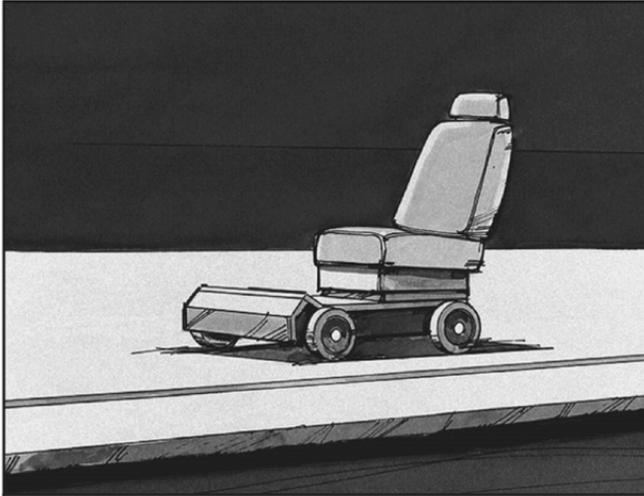
You never know if you will be in a crash. If you do have a crash, you do not know if it will be a serious one.

A few crashes are mild, and some crashes can be so serious that even buckled up, a person would not 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.

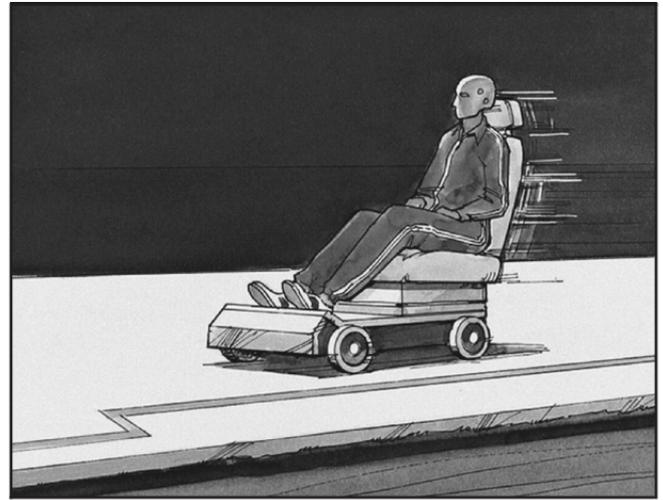
After more than 40 years of safety belts in vehicles, the facts are clear. In most crashes buckling up does matter... a lot!

## Why Safety Belts Work

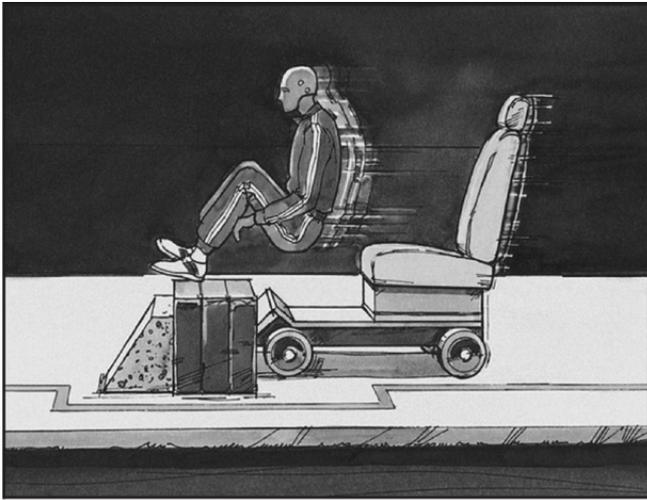
When you ride in or on anything, you go as fast as it goes.



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



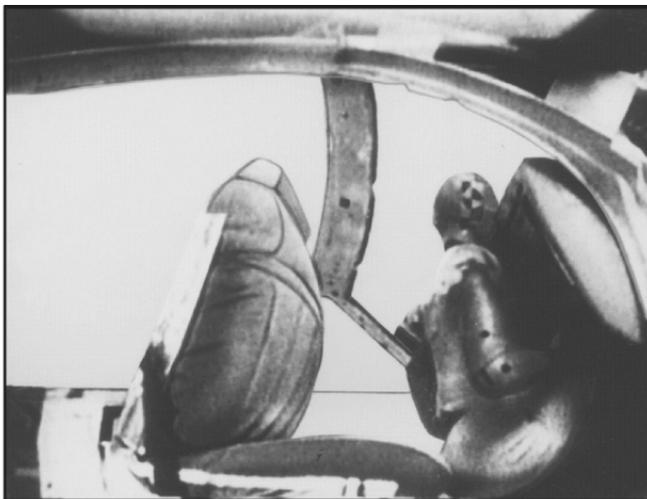
Put someone on it.



Get it up to speed. Then stop the vehicle. The rider does not 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 is why safety belts make such good sense.

## Questions and Answers About Safety Belts

**Q:** Will I be trapped in the vehicle after a crash if I am wearing a safety belt?

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

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

**A:** Airbags are supplemental systems only; so they work *with* safety belts — not instead of them. Whether or not an airbag is provided, all occupants still have to buckle up to get the most protection. That is true not only in frontal collisions, but especially in side and other collisions.

**Q:** If I am 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 are in a crash — even one that is not your fault — you and your passenger(s) can be hurt. Being a good driver does not 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

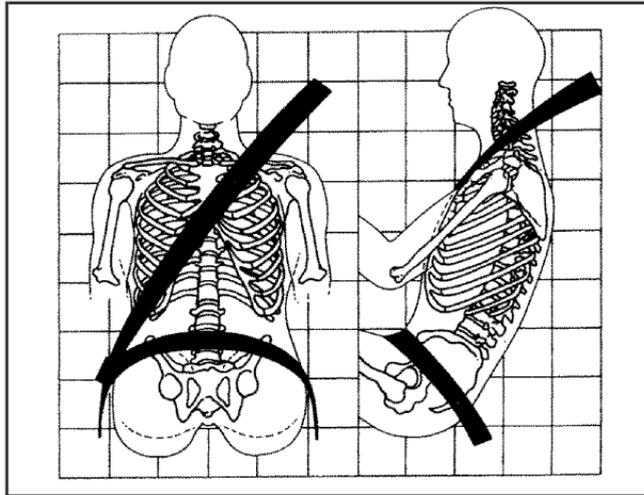
This section is only for people of adult size.

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 *Older Children on page 1-29* or *Infants and Young Children on page 1-32*. Follow those rules for everyone's protection.

It is very important for all occupants to buckle up. Statistics show that unbelted people are hurt more often in crashes than those who are wearing safety belts.

Occupants who are not buckled up can be thrown out of the vehicle in a crash. And they can strike others in the vehicle who are wearing safety belts.

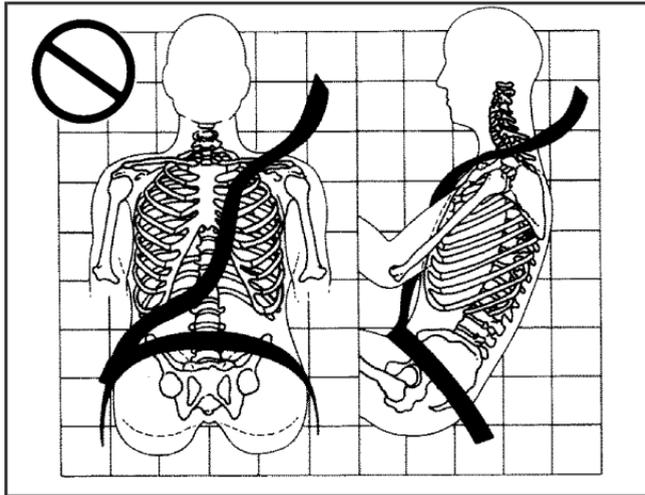
First, before you or your passenger(s) wear a safety belt, there is important information you should know.



Sit up straight and always keep your feet on the floor in front of you. 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 would be less likely to slide under the lap belt. If you slid under it, the belt would apply force on 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 shoulder belt locks if there is a sudden stop or crash.

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

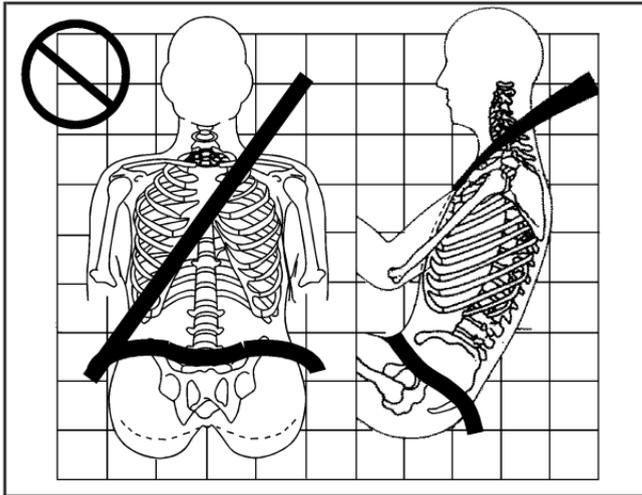


**A:** The shoulder belt is too loose. It will not give as much protection this way.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

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

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

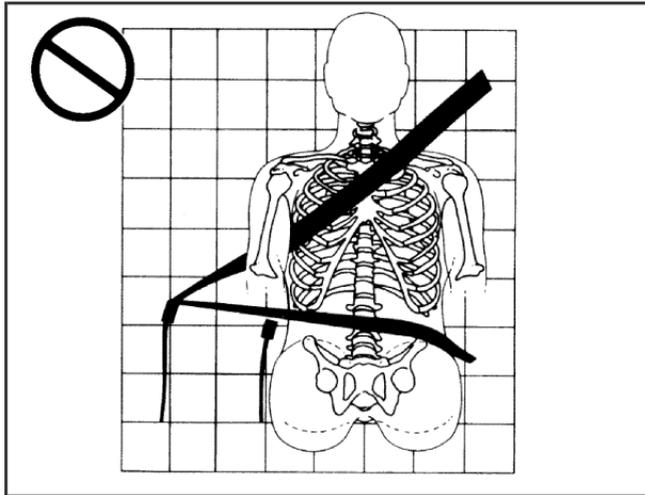


**A:** The lap belt is too loose. It will not give nearly as much protection this way.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

You can be seriously hurt if your lap belt is too loose. In a crash, you could slide under the lap belt and apply force on your abdomen. This could cause serious or even fatal injuries. The lap belt should be worn low and snug on the hips, just touching the thighs.

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

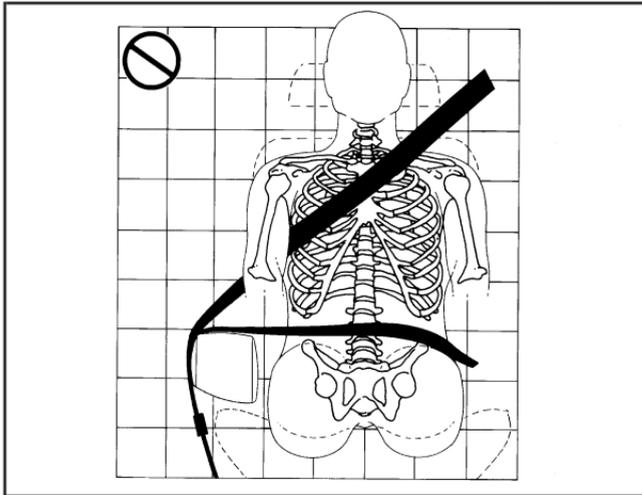


**A:** The belt is buckled in the wrong place.

**⚠ 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 on the pelvic bones. This could cause serious internal injuries. Always buckle your belt into the buckle nearest you.

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

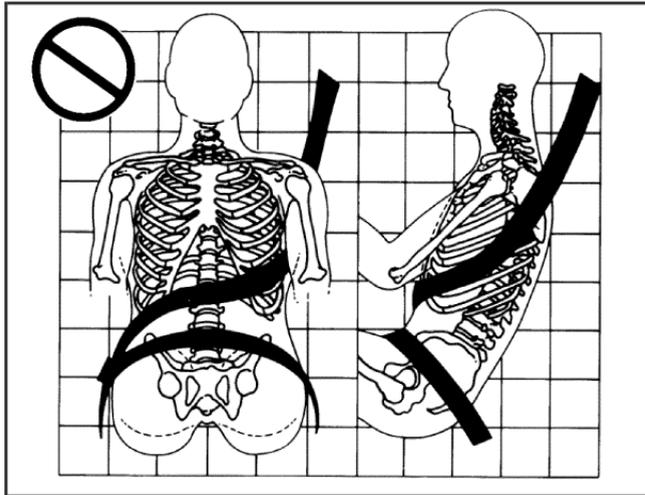


**A:** The belt is over an armrest.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

You can be seriously injured if your belt goes over an armrest like this. The belt would be much too high. In a crash, you can slide under the belt. The belt force would then be applied on the abdomen, not on the pelvic bones, and that could cause serious or fatal injuries. Be sure the belt goes under the armrests.

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

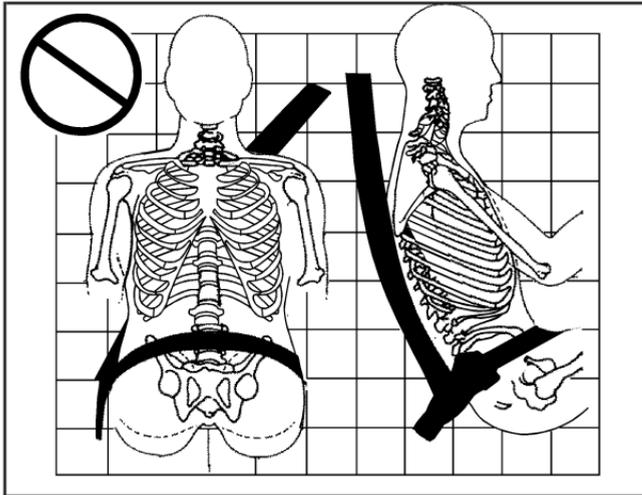


**A:** The shoulder belt is worn under the arm. It should be worn over the shoulder at all times.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

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

**Q:** What is wrong with this?

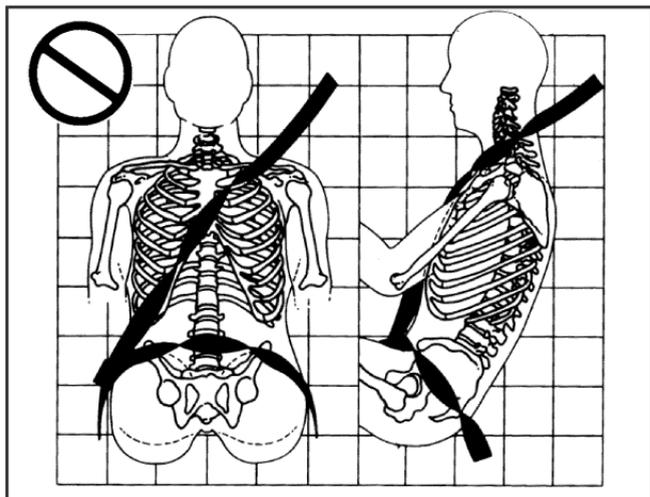


**A:** The belt is behind the body.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

You can be seriously injured by not wearing the lap-shoulder belt properly. In a crash, you would not be restrained by the shoulder belt. Your body could move too far forward increasing the chance of head and neck injury. You might also slide under the lap belt. The belt force would then be applied right on the abdomen. That could cause serious or fatal injuries. The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest.

**Q:** What is 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 would not 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/retailer to fix it.

## Lap-Shoulder Belt

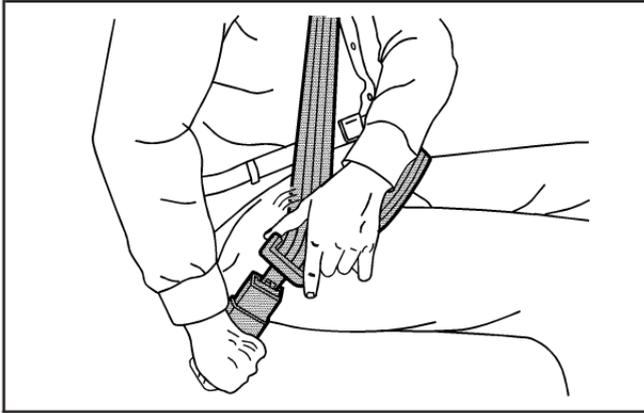
All seating positions in your vehicle have a lap-shoulder belt.

Here is how to wear a lap-shoulder belt properly.

1. Adjust the seat, if the seat is adjustable, so you can sit up straight. To see how, see "Seats" in the Index.
2. Pick up the latch plate and pull the belt across you. Do not let it get twisted.

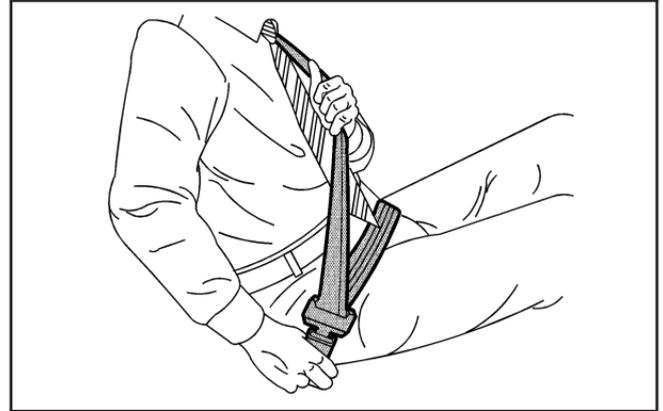
The lap-shoulder belt may lock if you pull the belt across you very quickly. If this happens, let the belt go back slightly to unlock it. Then pull the belt across you more slowly.

If you ever pull the shoulder portion of a passenger belt out all the way, you may engage the child restraint locking feature. If this happens, just let the belt go back all the way and start again.

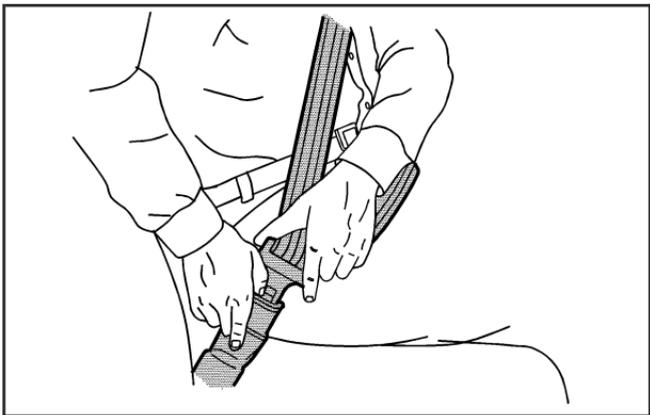


3. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure. If the belt is not long enough, see *Safety Belt Extender on page 1-28*. Make sure the release button on the buckle is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if necessary.

4. If equipped with a shoulder belt height adjuster, move it to the height that is right for you. Improper shoulder belt height adjustment could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash. See "Shoulder Belt Height Adjustment" later in this section.



5. To make the lap part tight, pull up on the shoulder belt. It may be necessary to pull stitching on the safety belt through the latch plate to fully tighten the lap belt on smaller occupants.



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

Before you close a 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.

## Shoulder Belt Height Adjuster

Your vehicle has shoulder belt height adjusters for the driver and right front passenger.

Adjust the height so that the shoulder portion of the belt is centered on your shoulder. The belt should be away from your face and neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Improper shoulder belt height adjustment could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt in a crash.



To move it down, push down the release button (A) and move the height adjuster to the desired position. You can move the height adjuster up by pushing the release button up.

After you move the height adjuster to where you want it, try to move it without pushing the release button to make sure it has locked into position.

## Safety Belt Pretensioners

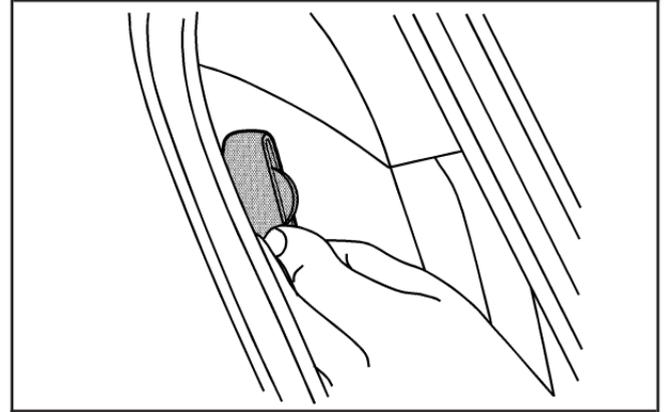
Your vehicle has safety belt pretensioners for the driver and right front passenger. Although you cannot see them, they are part of the safety belt assembly. They can help tighten the safety belts during the early stages of a moderate to severe frontal and near frontal crash if the threshold conditions for pretensioner activation are met. And, if your vehicle has side impact airbags, safety belt pretensioners can help tighten the safety belts in a side crash.

Pretensioners work only once. If they activate in a crash, you will need to get new ones, and probably other new parts for your safety belt system. See *Replacing Restraint System Parts After a Crash* on page 1-66.

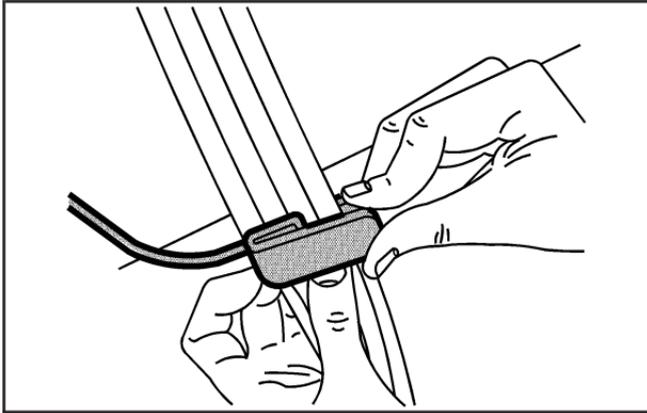
## Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides

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

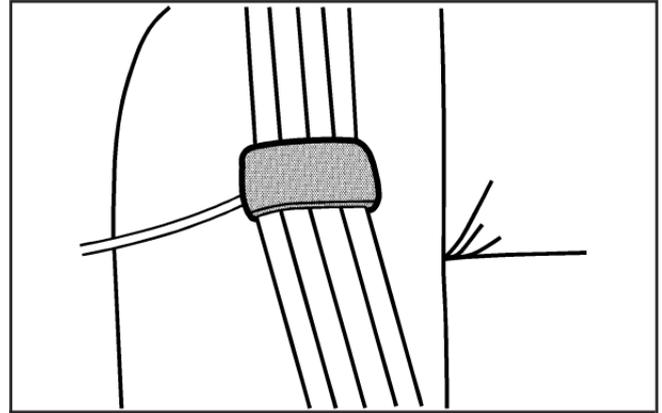
There is one guide for each outside passenger position in the rear seat. Here is how to install a comfort guide to the safety belt:



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.



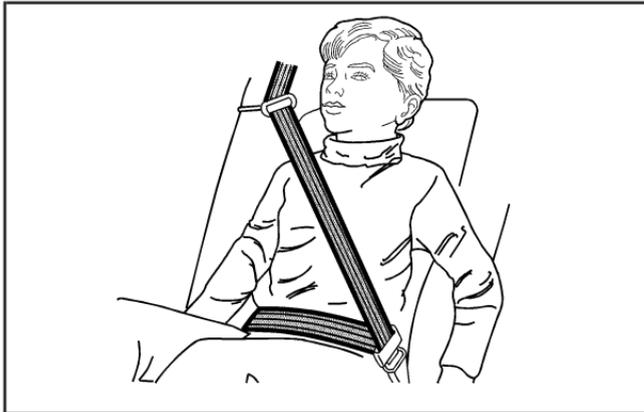
2. Place the guide over the belt, and insert the two edges of the belt into the slots of the guide.



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

**⚠ CAUTION:**

**A safety belt that is not properly worn may not provide the protection needed in a crash. The person wearing the belt could be seriously injured. 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.**

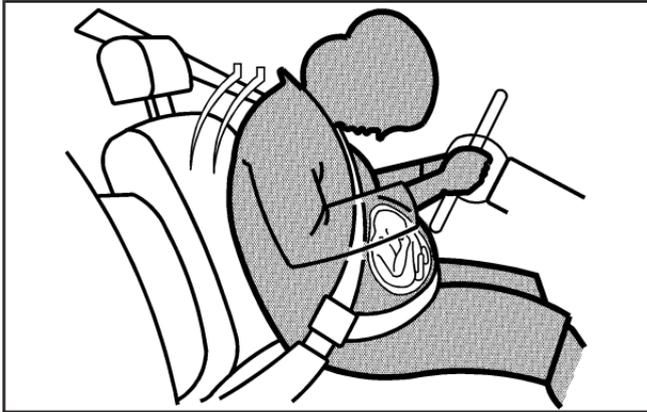


4. Buckle, position, and release the safety belt as described previously in this section. Make sure that the shoulder belt crosses the shoulder.

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

## 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 do not 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 is more likely that the fetus will not be hurt in a crash. For pregnant women, as for anyone, the key to making safety belts effective is wearing them properly.

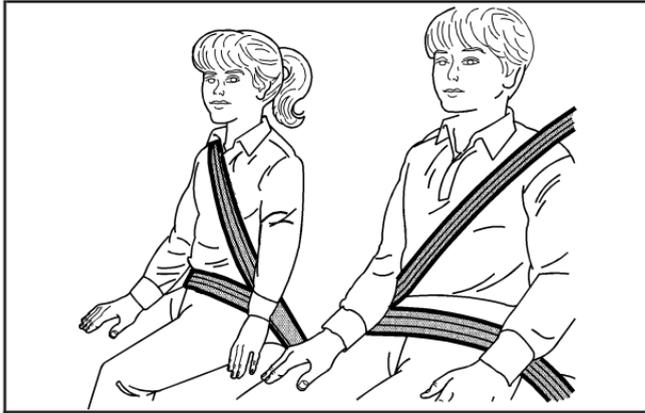
## Safety Belt Extender

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

But if a safety belt is not long enough, your dealer/retailer will order you an extender. When you go in to order it, take the heaviest coat you will wear, so the extender will be long enough for you. To help avoid personal injury, do not let someone else use it, and use it only for the seat it is made to fit. The extender has been designed for adults. Never use it for securing child seats. To wear it, attach it to the regular safety belt. For more information, see the instruction sheet that comes with the extender.

# Child Restraints

## Older Children



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

The manufacturer's instructions that come with the booster seat, state the weight and height limitations for that booster. Use a booster seat with a lap-shoulder belt until the child passes the below fit test:

- Sit all the way back on the seat. Do the knees bend at the seat edge? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.
- Buckle the lap-shoulder belt. Does the shoulder belt rest on the shoulder? If yes, continue. If no, try using the rear safety belt comfort guide. See "Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides" under *Lap-Shoulder Belt on page 1-22* for more information. If the shoulder belt still does not rest on the shoulder, then return to the booster seat.
- Does the lap belt fit low and snug on the hips, touching the thighs? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.
- Can proper safety belt fit be maintained for the length of the trip? If yes, continue. If no, return to the booster seat.

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

**A:** 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. This applies belt force to the child's pelvic bones in a crash. It should never be worn over the abdomen, which could cause severe or even fatal internal injuries in a crash.

Also see "Rear Safety Belt Comfort Guides" under *Lap-Shoulder Belt on page 1-22*.

According to accident statistics, children and infants are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions.

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 cannot 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.**



**⚠ 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. In a crash, the child would not be restrained by the shoulder belt. The child might slide under the lap belt. The belt force would then be applied right on the abdomen. That could cause serious or fatal injuries. The child could also move too far forward increasing the chance of head and neck injury. The shoulder belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest.



## Infants and Young 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.

### CAUTION:

**Children can be seriously injured or strangled if a shoulder belt is wrapped around their neck and the safety belt continues to tighten. Never leave children unattended in a vehicle and never allow children to play with the safety belts.**

Every time infants and young children ride in vehicles, they should have the protection provided by appropriate restraints. Children who are not restrained properly can strike other people, or can be thrown out of the vehicle. In addition, young children should not use the vehicle's adult safety belts alone; they need to use a child restraint.

### CAUTION:

**People should never hold an infant in their arms while riding in a vehicle. An infant does not weigh much — until a crash. During a crash an infant 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) infant will suddenly become a 240 lb (110 kg) force on a person's arms. An infant should be secured in an appropriate restraint.**



**⚠ CAUTION:**

Children who are up against, or very close to, any airbag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Airbags plus lap-shoulder belts offer protection for adults and older

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

children, but not for young children and infants. Neither the vehicle's safety belt system nor its airbag 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.

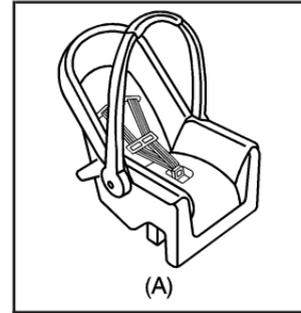
 **CAUTION:**

**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 should always be secured in appropriate infant restraints.**

**⚠ CAUTION:**

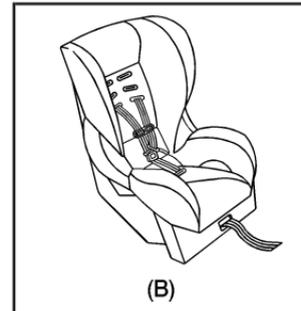
The body structure of a young child is quite unlike that of an adult or older child, for whom the safety belts are designed. A young child's hip bones are still so small that the vehicle's regular safety belt may not remain low on the hip bones, as it should. Instead, it may settle up around the child's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

## Child Restraint Systems



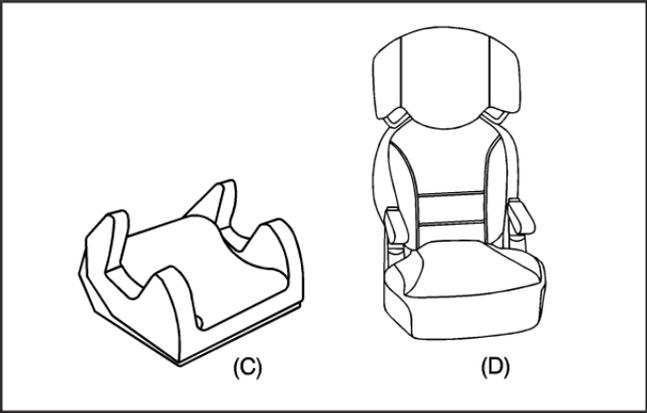
A rear-facing infant seat (A) provides restraint with the seating surface against the back of the infant.

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 (B) provides restraint for the child's body with the harness.

## Securing an Add-On Child Restraint in the Vehicle



A booster seat (C-D) is a child restraint designed to improve the fit of the vehicle's safety belt system. A booster seat can also help a child to see out the window.

### CAUTION:

A child can be seriously injured or killed in a crash if the child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle. Make sure the child restraint is properly installed in the vehicle using the vehicle's safety belt or LATCH system, following the instructions that came with that restraint, and also the instructions in this manual.

To help reduce the chance of injury, the child restraint must be secured in the vehicle. Child restraint systems must be secured in vehicle seats by lap belts or the lap belt portion of a lap-shoulder belt, or by the LATCH system. See *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for more information. A child can be endangered in a crash if the child restraint is not properly secured in the vehicle.

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.

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.

## Securing the Child Within the Child Restraint

### CAUTION:

**A child can be seriously injured or killed in a crash if the child is not properly secured in the child restraint. Because there are different systems, it is important to refer to the instructions that come with the restraint. Make sure the child is properly secured, following the instructions that came with that restraint.**

## Where to Put the Restraint

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

We recommend that children and child restraints be secured in a rear seat, including: an infant or a child riding in a rear-facing child restraint; a child riding in a forward-facing child seat; an older child riding in a booster seat; and children, who are large enough, using safety belts.

A label on your sun visor says, “Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front.” This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great, if the airbag deploys.

 **CAUTION:**

**A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the right front passenger’s airbag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating airbag.**

**Even though the passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the right front passenger’s frontal airbag if the system detects a rear-facing child restraint, no system is fail-safe, and no one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though it is turned off. We recommend that rear-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off.**

**If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the right front seat, always move the front**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**passenger seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.**

**See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 1-59 for additional information.**

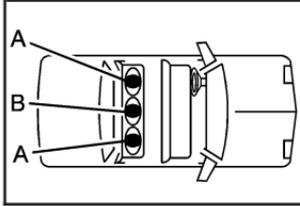
When securing a child restraint in a rear seating position, study the instructions that came with your child restraint to make sure it is compatible with this vehicle.

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

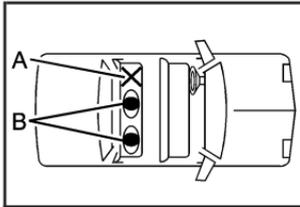
Keep in mind that an unsecured child restraint can move around in a collision or sudden stop and injure people in the vehicle. Be sure to properly secure any child restraint in your vehicle — even when no child is in it.

If you secure a child restraint in the left or center rear seat using LATCH, review the following illustrations. Depending on where you place the child restraint, you may not be able to access certain safety belt assemblies or LATCH anchors for additional passengers or child restraints.

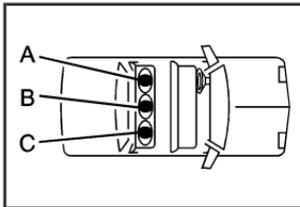
## Configurations for Use of Child Restraints



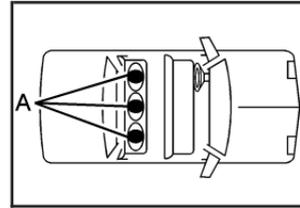
- A. Child restraint using LATCH
- B. Child restraint or occupant using safety belt



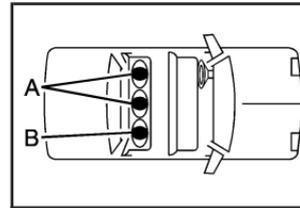
- A. Occupant prohibited
- B. Child restraint using LATCH



- A. Child restraint using LATCH
- B. Child restraint or occupant using safety belt
- C. Child restraint using safety belt or LATCH or occupant using safety belt



- A. Child restraint or occupant using safety belt



- A. Child restraint or occupant using safety belt
- B. Child restraint using LATCH

## Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)

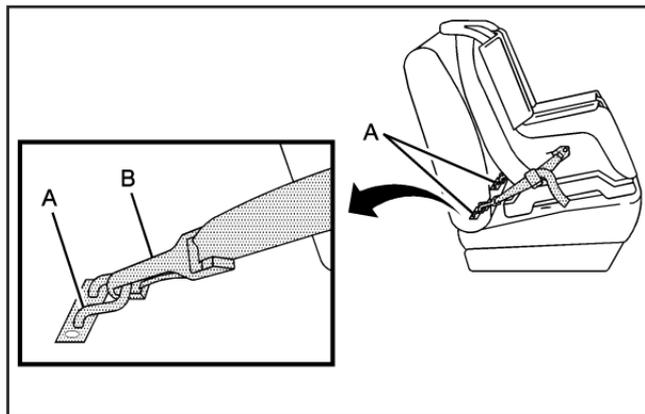
The LATCH system holds a child restraint during driving or in a crash. This system is designed to make installation of a child restraint easier. The LATCH system uses anchors in the vehicle and attachments on the child restraint that are made for use with the LATCH system.

Make sure that a LATCH-compatible child restraint is properly installed using the anchors, or use the vehicle's safety belts to secure the restraint, following the instructions that came with that restraint, and also the instructions in this manual. When installing a child restraint with a top tether, you must also use either the lower anchors or the safety belts to properly secure the child restraint. A child restraint must never be installed using only the top tether and anchor.

In order to use the LATCH system in your vehicle, you need a child restraint that has LATCH attachments. The child restraint manufacturer will provide you with instructions on how to use the child restraint and its attachments. The following explains how to attach a child restraint with these attachments in your vehicle.

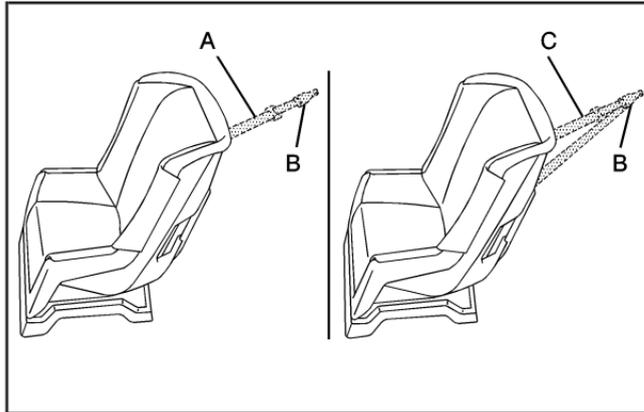
Not all vehicle seating positions or child restraints have lower anchors and attachments or top tether anchors and attachments.

### Lower Anchors



Lower anchors (A) are metal bars built into the vehicle. There are two lower anchors for each LATCH seating position that will accommodate a child restraint with lower attachments (B).

## Top Tether Anchor



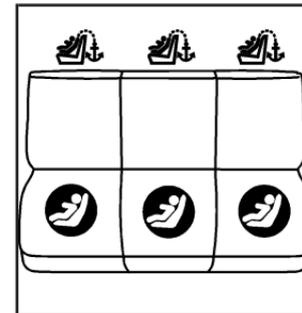
A top tether (A, C) anchors the top of the child restraint to the vehicle. A top tether anchor is built into the vehicle. The top tether attachment (B) on the child restraint connects to the top tether anchor in the vehicle in order to reduce the forward movement and rotation of the child restraint during driving or in a crash.

Your child restraint may have a single tether (A) or a dual tether (C). Either will have a single attachment (B) to secure the top tether to the anchor.

Some child restraints that have a top tether are designed for use with or without the top tether being attached. Others require the top tether always to be attached. In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached. Be sure to read and follow the instructions for your child restraint.

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

## Lower Anchor and Top Tether Anchor Locations

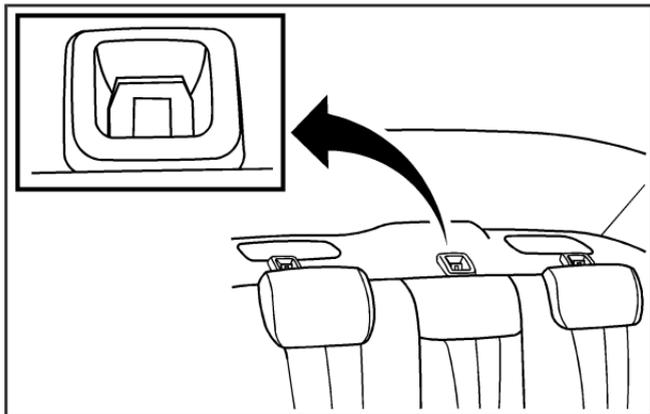


Rear Seat

 (Top Tether Anchor): Seating positions with top tether anchors.

 (Lower Anchor): Seating positions with two lower anchors.

Each rear seating position has exposed metal lower anchors in the crease between the seatback and the seat cushion.



The top tether anchors are located behind the rear seat on the filler panel.

Do not secure a child restraint in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires that the top tether be attached, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top tether must be attached.

Accident statistics show that children are safer if they are restrained in the rear rather than the front seat. See *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 1-37 for additional information.

## Securing a Child Restraint Designed for the LATCH System

### CAUTION:

If a LATCH-type child restraint is not attached to anchors, the restraint will not be able to protect the child correctly. In a crash, the child could be seriously injured or killed. Make sure that a LATCH-type child restraint is properly installed using the anchors, or use the vehicle's safety belts to secure the restraint, following the instructions that came with that restraint, and also the instructions in this manual.

 **CAUTION:**

Each top tether anchor and lower anchor in the vehicle is designed to hold only one child restraint. Attaching more than one child restraint to a single anchor could cause the anchor or attachment to come loose or even break during a crash. A child or others could be injured if this happens. To help prevent injury to people and damage to your vehicle, attach only one child restraint per anchor.

 **CAUTION:**

Children can be seriously injured or strangled if a shoulder belt is wrapped around their neck and the safety belt continues to tighten. Secure any unused safety belts behind the child restraint so children cannot reach them.

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

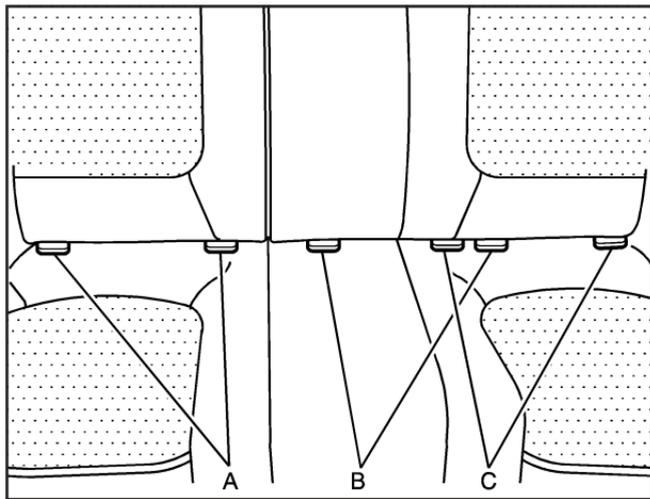
Pull the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock, if your vehicle has one, after the child restraint has been installed. Be sure to follow the instructions of the child restraint manufacturer.

**Notice:** Contact between the child restraint LATCH attachment parts and the vehicle's safety belt assembly may cause damage to these parts. Make sure when securing unused safety belts behind the child restraint that there is no contact between the child restraint LATCH attachment parts and the vehicle's safety belt assembly.

Folding an empty rear seat with the safety belts secured may cause damage to the safety belt or the seat. When removing the child restraint, always remember to return the safety belts to their normal, stowed position before folding the rear seat.

If you need to secure more than one child restraint in the rear seat, see *Where to Put the Restraint on page 1-37*. Depending on where you place the child restraint, you may not be able to access certain safety belt assemblies or LATCH anchors for additional passengers or child restraints.

You cannot secure three child restraints using the LATCH anchors in the rear seat at the same time, but you can install two of them. If you want to do this, install one LATCH child restraint in the passenger-side position, and install the other one either in the driver's-side position or in the center position. Refer to the following illustration to learn which anchors to use.



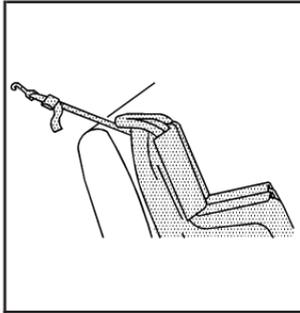
- A. Passenger's Side Rear Seat Lower Anchors
- B. Center Rear Seat Lower Anchors
- C. Driver's Side Rear Seat Lower Anchors

Make sure to attach the child restraint at the proper anchor location.

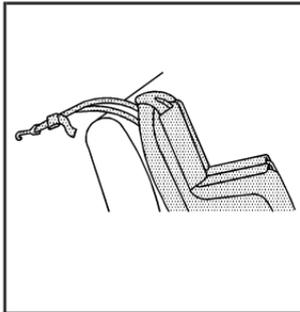
This system is designed to make installation of child restraints easier. When using lower anchors, do not use the vehicle's safety belts. Instead use the vehicle's anchors and child restraint attachments to secure the restraints. Some restraints also use another vehicle anchor to secure a top tether.

1. Attach and tighten the lower attachments to the lower anchors. If the child restraint does not have lower attachments or the desired seating position does not have lower anchors, secure the child restraint with the top tether and the safety belts. Refer to your child restraint manufacturer instructions and the instructions in this manual.
  - 1.1. Find the lower anchors for the desired seating position.
  - 1.2. Put the child restraint on the seat.
  - 1.3. Attach and tighten the lower attachments on the child restraint to the lower anchors.
2. If the child restraint manufacturer recommends that the top tether be attached, attach and tighten the top tether to the top tether anchor, if equipped. Refer to the child restraint instructions and the following steps:
  - 2.1. Find the top tether anchor.

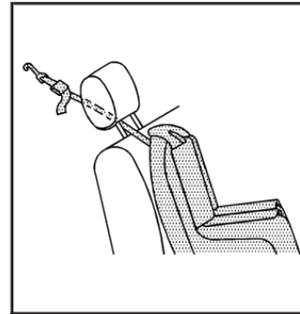
- 2.2. If the position you are using has an adjustable headrest or head restraint, raise it. See *Head Restraints on page 1-7*.
- 2.3. Route, attach and tighten the top tether according to your child restraint instructions and the following instructions:



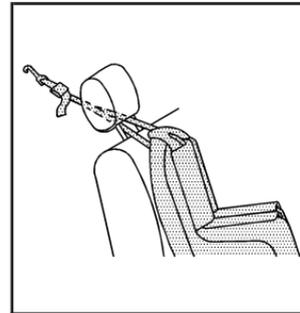
If the position you are using does not have a headrest or head restraint and you are using a single tether, route the tether over the seatback.



If the position you are using does not have a headrest or head restraint and you are using a dual tether, route the tether over the seatback.



If the position you are using has an adjustable headrest or head restraint and you are using a single tether, route the tether under the headrest or head restraint and in between the headrest or head restraint posts. See *Head Restraints on page 1-7*.



If the position you are using has an adjustable headrest or head restraint and you are using a dual tether route the tether under the headrest or head restraint and in between the headrest or head restraint posts. See *Head Restraints on page 1-7*.

3. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

## Securing a Child Restraint in a Rear Seat Position

When securing a child restraint in a rear seating position, study the instructions that came with your child restraint to make sure it is compatible with this vehicle.

If your child restraint has the LATCH system, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for how to install your child restraint using LATCH. If you secure a child restraint using a safety belt and it uses a top tether, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for top tether anchor locations.

Do not secure a child restraint in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires that the top tether be anchored, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top strap must be anchored.

In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached.

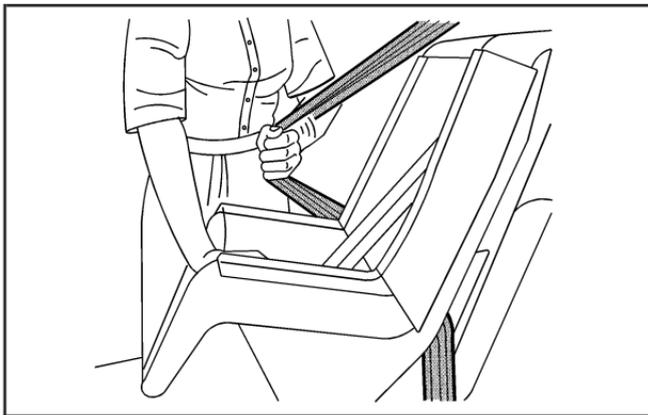
If your child restraint does not have the LATCH system, you will be using the safety belt to secure the child restraint in this position. Be sure to follow the instructions that came with the child restraint. Secure the child in the child restraint when and as the instructions say.

If you need to install more than one child restraint in the rear seat, be sure to read *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 1-37.

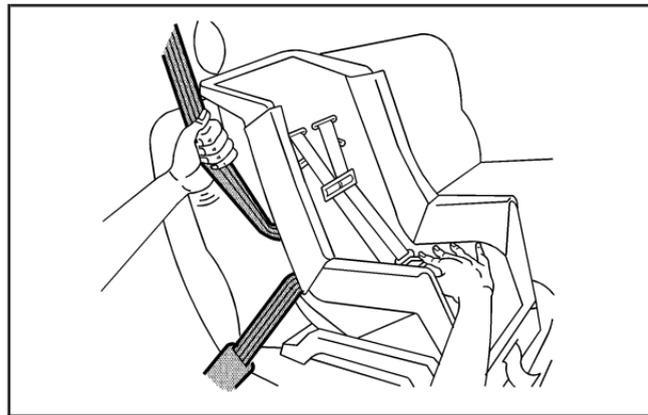
1. Put the child restraint on the seat.
2. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.



3. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if necessary.



4. Pull the rest of the shoulder belt all the way out of the retractor to set the lock.



5. To tighten the belt, push down on the child restraint, pull the shoulder portion of the belt to tighten the lap portion of the belt, and feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor. If you are using a forward-facing child restraint, you may find it helpful to use your knee to push down on the child restraint as you tighten the belt.

6. If your child restraint has a top tether, follow the child restraint manufacturer's instructions regarding the use of the top tether. See *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for more information.
7. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

To remove the child restraint, unbuckle the vehicle's safety belt and let it go back all the way. If the top tether is attached to a top tether anchor, disconnect it.

## Securing a Child Restraint in the Right Front Seat Position

Your vehicle has airbags. A rear seat is a safer place to secure a forward-facing child restraint. See *Where to Put the Restraint* on page 1-37.

In addition, your vehicle has a passenger sensing system which is designed to turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag under certain conditions. See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 1-59 and *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator* on page 3-32 for more information on this, including important safety information.

A label on your sun visor says, "Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front." This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great, if the airbag deploys.

### CAUTION:

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

Even though the passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag if the system detects a rear-facing child restraint, no system is fail-safe, and no one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though it is turned off. We recommend that rear-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off.

**If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the right front seat, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.**

**See *Passenger Sensing System* on page 1-59 for additional information.**

If your child restraint has the LATCH system, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for how to install your child restraint using LATCH. If you secure a child restraint using a safety belt and it uses a top tether, see *Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children (LATCH)* on page 1-40 for top tether anchor locations.

Do not secure a child seat in a position without a top tether anchor if a national or local law requires that the top tether be anchored, or if the instructions that come with the child restraint say that the top strap must be anchored.

In Canada, the law requires that forward-facing child restraints have a top tether, and that the tether be attached.

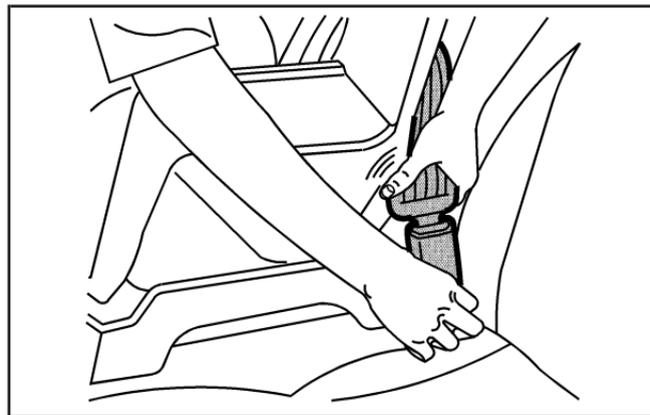
You will be using the lap-shoulder belt to secure the child restraint in this position. Follow the instructions that came with the child restraint.

1. Move the seat as far back as it will go before securing the forward-facing child restraint.

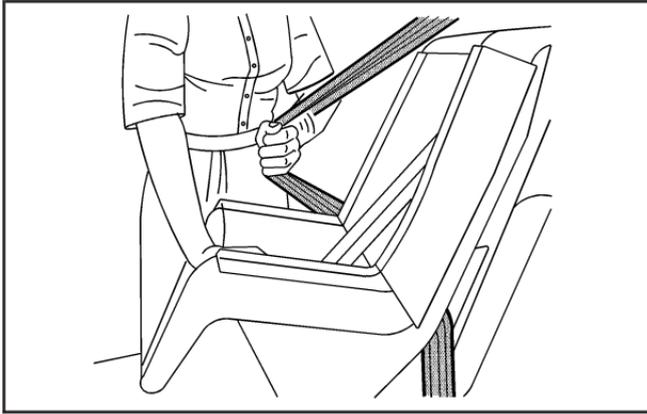
When the passenger sensing system has turned off the right front passenger's frontal airbag, the off indicator on the passenger airbag status indicator should light and stay lit when you start the vehicle. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator* on page 3-32.

2. Put the child restraint on the seat.

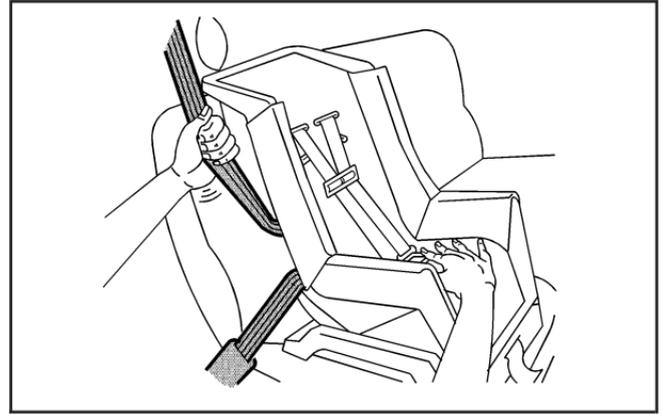
3. Pick up the latch plate, and run the lap and shoulder portions of the vehicle's safety belt through or around the restraint. The child restraint instructions will show you how.



4. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Make sure the release button is positioned so you would be able to unbuckle the safety belt quickly if necessary.



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



6. To tighten the belt, push down on the child restraint, pull the shoulder portion of the belt to tighten the lap portion of the belt and feed the shoulder belt back into the retractor. If you are 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.
7. Push and pull the child restraint in different directions to be sure it is secure.

If the airbag is off, the off indicator in the passenger airbag status indicator will come on and stay on when the vehicle is started.

If a child restraint has been installed and the on indicator is lit, turn the vehicle off. Remove the child restraint from the vehicle and reinstall the child restraint.

If, after reinstalling the child restraint and restarting the vehicle, the on indicator is still lit, check to make sure that the vehicle's seatback is not pressing the child restraint into the seat cushion. If this happens, slightly recline the vehicle's seatback and adjust the seat cushion if possible. Also make sure the child restraint is not trapped under the vehicle head restraint. If this happens, adjust the head restraint.

Remove any additional material from the seat such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters or seat massagers before reinstalling or securing the child restraint.

If the on indicator is still lit, secure the child in the child restraint in a rear seat position in the vehicle and check with your dealer/retailer.

To remove the child restraint, unbuckle the vehicle's safety belt and let it go back all the way.

## Airbag System

Your vehicle has the following airbags:

- A frontal airbag for the driver.
- A frontal airbag for the right front passenger
- A roof-rail airbag for the driver and the passenger seated directly behind the driver.
- A roof-rail airbag for the right front passenger and the passenger seated directly behind the right front passenger.

All of the airbags in your vehicle will have the word AIRBAG embossed in the trim or on an attached label near the deployment opening.

For frontal airbags, the word AIRBAG will appear on the middle part of the steering wheel for the driver and on the instrument panel for the right front passenger.

With roof-rail airbags, the word AIRBAG will appear along the headliner or trim.

Airbags are designed to supplement the protection provided by safety belts. Even though today's airbags are also designed to help reduce the risk of injury from the force of an inflating bag, all airbags must inflate very quickly to do their job.

Here are the most important things to know about the airbag system:

 **CAUTION:**

You can be severely injured or killed in a crash if you are not wearing your safety belt — even if you have airbags. Wearing your safety belt during a crash helps reduce your chance of hitting things inside the vehicle or being ejected from it. Airbags are “supplemental restraints” to the safety belts. All airbags are designed to work with safety belts, but do not replace them.

 **CAUTION:**

Frontal airbags are designed to deploy in moderate to severe frontal and near frontal crashes. They are not designed to inflate in rollover, rear crashes, or in many side crashes.

Roof-rail airbags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe crashes where something hits the side of your vehicle. They are not 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 is an airbag for that person.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

Airbags inflate with great force, faster than the blink of an eye. Anyone who is up against, or very close to, any airbag when it inflates can be seriously injured or killed. Do not sit unnecessarily close to the airbag, as you would be if you were sitting on the edge of your seat or leaning forward. Safety belts help keep you in position before and during a crash. Always wear your safety belt, even with airbags. 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 or side windows in seating positions with roof-rail airbags.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

Airbags 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 airbag 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 *Older Children on page 1-29* or *Infants and Young Children on page 1-32*.



There is an airbag readiness light on the instrument panel cluster, which shows the airbag symbol.

The system checks the airbag electrical system for malfunctions. The light tells you if there is an electrical problem. See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 3-31* for more information.

## Where Are the Airbags?



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



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



**Driver Side shown, Passenger Side similar**

The roof-rail airbags for the driver, right front passenger, and second row outboard passengers are in the ceiling above the side windows.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

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

If your vehicle has roof-rail airbags, never secure anything to the roof of your vehicle by routing the rope or tie down through any door or window opening. If you do, the path of an inflating roof-rail airbag will be blocked.

## When Should an Airbag Inflate?

Frontal airbags are designed to inflate in moderate to severe frontal or near-frontal crashes to help reduce the potential for severe injuries mainly to the driver's or right front passenger's head and chest. However, they are only designed to inflate if the impact exceeds a predetermined deployment threshold. Deployment thresholds are used to predict how severe a crash is likely to be in time for the airbags to inflate and help restrain the occupants.

Whether your frontal airbags will or should deploy is not based on how fast your vehicle is traveling. It depends largely on what you hit, the direction of the impact, and how quickly your vehicle slows down.

Frontal airbags may inflate at different crash speeds. For example:

- If the vehicle hits a stationary object, the airbags could inflate at a different crash speed than if the vehicle hits a moving object.
- If the vehicle hits an object that deforms, the airbags could inflate at a different crash speed than if the vehicle hits an object that does not deform.

- If the vehicle hits a narrow object (like a pole), the airbags could inflate at a different crash speed than if the vehicle hits a wide object (like a wall).
- If the vehicle goes into an object at an angle, the airbags could inflate at a different crash speed than if the vehicle goes straight into the object.

Thresholds can also vary with specific vehicle design.

Frontal airbags are not intended to inflate during vehicle rollovers, rear impacts, or in many side impacts.

In addition, your vehicle has dual-stage frontal airbags. Dual-stage airbags adjust the restraint according to crash severity. Your vehicle has electronic frontal sensors, which help the sensing system distinguish between a moderate frontal impact and a more severe frontal impact. For moderate frontal impacts, dual-stage airbags inflate at a level less than full deployment. For more severe frontal impacts, full deployment occurs.

Your vehicle has roof-rail airbags. See *Airbag System on page 1-51*. Roof-rail airbags are intended to inflate in moderate to severe side crashes. Roof-rail airbags will inflate if the crash severity is above the system's designed threshold level. The threshold level can vary with specific vehicle design.

Roof-rail airbags are not intended to inflate in frontal impacts, near-frontal impacts, rollovers, or rear impacts. A roof-rail airbag is intended to deploy on the side of the vehicle that is struck.

In any particular crash, no one can say whether an airbag should have inflated simply because of the damage to a vehicle or because of what the repair costs were. For frontal airbags, inflation is determined by what the vehicle hits, the angle of the impact, and how quickly the vehicle slows down. For roof-rail airbags, deployment is determined by the location and severity of the side impact.

## What Makes an Airbag Inflate?

In a deployment event, the sensing system sends an electrical signal triggering a release of gas from the inflator. Gas from the inflator fills the airbag causing the bag to break out of the cover and deploy. The inflator, the airbag, and related hardware are all part of the airbag module.

Frontal airbag modules are located inside the steering wheel and instrument panel. For vehicles with roof-rail airbags, there are airbag modules in the ceiling of the vehicle, near the side windows that have occupant seating positions.

## How Does an Airbag 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.

Airbags supplement the protection provided by safety belts. Frontal airbags distribute the force of the impact more evenly over the occupant's upper body, stopping the occupant more gradually. Roof-rail airbags distribute the force of the impact more evenly over the occupant's upper body.

But airbags would not help in many types of collisions, primarily because the occupant's motion is not toward those airbags. See *When Should an Airbag Inflate?* on page 1-56 for more information.

Airbags should never be regarded as anything more than a supplement to safety belts.

## What Will You See After an Airbag Inflates?

After the frontal airbags inflate, they quickly deflate, so quickly that some people may not even realize an airbag inflated. Roof-rail airbags may still be at least partially inflated for some time after they deploy. Some components of the airbag module may be hot for several minutes. For location of the airbag modules, see *What Makes an Airbag Inflate?* on page 1-57.

The parts of the airbag that come into contact with you may be warm, but not too hot to touch. There may be some smoke and dust coming from the vents in the deflated airbags. Airbag inflation does not prevent the driver from seeing out of the windshield or being able to steer the vehicle, nor does it prevent people from leaving the vehicle.

### CAUTION:

**When an airbag inflates, there may be 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 cannot get out of the vehicle after an airbag inflates, then get fresh air by opening a window or a door. If you experience breathing problems following an airbag deployment, you should seek medical attention.**

Your vehicle has a feature that may automatically unlock the doors, turn the interior lamps on, and turn the hazard warning flashers on when the airbags inflate. You can lock the doors, turn the interior lamps off, and turn the hazard warning flashers off by using the controls for those features.

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

- Airbags are designed to inflate only once. After an airbag inflates, you will need some new parts for the airbag system. If you do not get them, the airbag system will not be there to help protect you in another crash. A new system will include airbag modules and possibly other parts. The service manual for your vehicle covers the need to replace other parts.
- Your vehicle has a crash sensing and diagnostic module which records information after a crash. See *Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy on page 7-17* and *Event Data Recorders on page 7-17*.
- Let only qualified technicians work on the airbag systems. Improper service can mean that an airbag system will not work properly. See your dealer/retailer for service.

## Passenger Sensing System

Your vehicle has a passenger sensing system for the right front passenger's position. The passenger airbag status indicator will be visible on the instrument panel when you start your vehicle.



The words ON and OFF will be visible during the system check.

If you are using remote start to start your vehicle from a distance, if equipped, you may not see the system check. When the system check is complete, either the word ON or the word OFF will be visible. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator on page 3-32*.

The passenger sensing system will turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag under certain conditions. The driver's airbags are not part of the passenger sensing system.

The passenger sensing system works with sensors that are part of the right front passenger's seat. The sensors are designed to detect the presence of a properly-seated occupant and determine if the right front passenger's frontal airbag should be enabled (may inflate) or not.

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

We recommend that children be secured in a rear seat, including: an infant or a child riding in a rear-facing child restraint; a child riding in a forward-facing child seat; an older child riding in a booster seat; and children, who are large enough, using safety belts.

A label on your sun visor says, "Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front." This is because the risk to the rear-facing child is so great, if the airbag deploys.

 **CAUTION:**

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

**Even though the passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag if the system detects a rear-facing child restraint, no system is fail-safe, and no one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**circumstance, even though it is turned off. We recommend that rear-facing child restraints be secured in a rear seat, even if the airbag is off.**

**If you secure a forward-facing child restraint in the right front seat, always move the front passenger seat as far back as it will go. It is better to secure the child restraint in a rear seat.**

The passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag if:

- The right front passenger seat is unoccupied.
- The system determines that an infant is present in a rear-facing infant seat.
- The system determines that a small child is present in a child restraint.
- The system determines that a small child is present in a booster seat.
- A right front passenger takes his/her weight off of the seat for a period of time.

- The right front passenger seat is occupied by a smaller person, such as a child who has outgrown child restraints.
- Or, if there is a critical problem with the airbag system or the passenger sensing system.

When the passenger sensing system has turned off the right front passenger's frontal airbag, the off indicator will light and stay lit to remind you that the airbag is off. See *Passenger Airbag Status Indicator on page 3-32*.

If a child restraint has been installed and the on indicator is lit, turn the vehicle off. Remove the child restraint from the vehicle and reinstall the child restraint following the child restraint manufacturer's directions and refer to *Securing a Child Restraint in the Right Front Seat Position on page 1-48*.

If, after reinstalling the child restraint and restarting the vehicle, the on indicator is still lit, check to make sure that the vehicle's seatback is not pressing the child restraint into the seat cushion. If this happens, slightly recline the vehicle's seatback and adjust the seat cushion if possible. Also make sure the child restraint is not trapped under the vehicle head restraint. If this happens, adjust the head restraint. See *Head Restraints on page 1-7*.

Remove any additional material from the seat such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters, or seat massagers before reinstalling or securing the child restraint.

If the on indicator is still lit, secure the child in the child restraint in a rear seat position in the vehicle, and check with your dealer/retailer.

The passenger sensing system is designed to enable (may inflate) the right front passenger's frontal airbag anytime the system senses that a person of adult size is sitting properly in the right front passenger's seat. When the passenger sensing system has allowed the airbag to be enabled, the on indicator will light and stay lit to remind you that the airbag is active.

For some children who have outgrown child restraints and for very small adults, the passenger sensing system may or may not turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag, depending upon the person's seating posture and body build. Everyone in your vehicle who has outgrown child restraints should wear a safety belt properly — whether or not there is an airbag for that person.

If a person of adult-size is sitting in the right front passenger's seat, but the off indicator is lit, it could be because that person is not sitting properly in the seat. If this happens, turn the vehicle off, remove any additional material from the seat, such as blankets, cushions, seat covers, seat heaters or seat massagers and ask the person to place the seatback in the fully upright position, then sit upright in the seat, centered on the seat cushion, with the person's legs comfortably extended.

Restart the vehicle and have the person remain in this position for two to three minutes. This will allow the system to detect that person and then enable the right front passenger's frontal airbag.



Safety belts help keep the passenger in position on the seat during vehicle maneuvers and braking, which helps the passenger sensing system maintain the passenger airbag status. See “Safety Belts” and “Child Restraints” in the Index for additional information about the importance of proper restraint use.

### **CAUTION:**

**If the airbag readiness light in the instrument panel cluster ever comes on and stays on, it means that something may be wrong with the airbag system. If this ever happens, have the vehicle serviced promptly, because an adult-size person sitting in the right front passenger's seat may not have the protection of the airbag(s). See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 3-31* for more on this, including important safety information.**

A thick layer of additional material, such as a blanket or cushion, or aftermarket equipment such as seat covers, seat heaters, and seat massagers can affect how well the passenger sensing system operates. We recommend that you not use seat covers or other aftermarket equipment other than any that GM has approved for your specific vehicle. See *Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 1-64* for more information about modifications that can affect how the system operates.

The passenger sensing system may suppress the airbag deployment when liquid soaks into the seat. If this happens, the off indicator in the passenger airbag status indicator and the airbag readiness light on the instrument panel will be lit. The system should resume normal operation after the seat is allowed to dry. If the system operates incorrectly after the seat has dried, have your dealer/retailer check the system.

 **CAUTION:**

**Stowing of articles under the passenger's seat or between the passenger's seat cushion and seatback may interfere with the proper operation of the passenger sensing system.**

## Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle

Airbags affect how your vehicle should be serviced. There are parts of the airbag system in several places around your vehicle. Your dealer/retailer and the service manual have information about servicing your vehicle and the airbag system. To purchase a service manual, see *Service Publications Ordering Information on page 7-15*.

 **CAUTION:**

**For up to 10 seconds after the ignition is turned off and the battery is disconnected, an airbag can still inflate during improper service. You can be injured if you are close to an airbag when it inflates. Avoid yellow connectors. They are probably part of the airbag system. Be sure to follow proper service procedures, and make sure the person performing work for you is qualified to do so.**

## Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle

**Q:** Is there anything I might add to or change about the vehicle that could keep the airbags from working properly?

**A:** Yes. If you add things that change your vehicle's frame, bumper system, height, front end or side sheet metal, they may keep the airbag system from working properly. Changing or moving any parts of the front seats, safety belts, the airbag sensing and diagnostic module, steering wheel, instrument panel, roof-rail airbag modules, ceiling headliner or pillar garnish trim, front sensors, or airbag wiring can affect the operation of the airbag system.

In addition, your vehicle has a passenger sensing system for the right front passenger's position, which includes sensors that are part of the passenger's seat. The passenger sensing system may not operate properly if the original seat trim is replaced with non-GM covers, upholstery or trim, or with GM covers, upholstery or trim designed for a different vehicle. Any object, such as an aftermarket seat heater or a comfort enhancing pad or device, installed under or on top of the

seat fabric, could also interfere with the operation of the passenger sensing system. This could either prevent proper deployment of the passenger airbag(s) or prevent the passenger sensing system from properly turning off the passenger airbag(s). See *Passenger Sensing System on page 1-59*.

If you have any questions about this, you should contact Customer Assistance before you modify your vehicle. The phone numbers and addresses for Customer Assistance are in Step Two of the Customer Satisfaction Procedure in this manual. See *Customer Satisfaction Procedure on page 7-2*.

**Q:** Because I have a disability, I have to get my vehicle modified. How can I find out whether this will affect my airbag system?

**A:** If you have questions, call Customer Assistance. The phone numbers and addresses for Customer Assistance are in Step Two of the Customer Satisfaction Procedure in this manual. See *Customer Satisfaction Procedure on page 7-2*.

In addition, your dealer/retailer and the service manual have information about the location of the airbag sensors, sensing and diagnostic module and airbag wiring.

# Restraint System Check

## Checking the Restraint Systems

### Safety Belts

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.

Make sure the safety belt reminder light is working. See *Safety Belt Reminders on page 3-30* for more information.

Keep safety belts clean and dry. See *Care of Safety Belts on page 5-82*.

### Airbags

The airbag system does not need regularly scheduled maintenance or replacement. Make sure the airbag readiness light is working. See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 3-31* for more information.

**Notice:** If an airbag covering is damaged, opened, or broken, the airbag may not work properly. Do not open or break the airbag coverings. If there are any opened or broken airbag covers, have the airbag covering and/or airbag module replaced. For the location of the airbag modules, see *What Makes an Airbag Inflate? on page 1-57*. See your dealer/retailer for service.

## 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 have had a crash, do you need new belts or LATCH system (if equipped) parts?

After a very minor crash, nothing may be necessary. But the belt assemblies that were used during any crash may have been stressed or damaged. See your dealer/retailer to have your safety belt assemblies inspected or replaced.

If your vehicle has the LATCH system and it was being used during a crash, you may need new LATCH system parts.

New parts and repairs may be necessary even if the belt or LATCH system (if equipped), was not being used at the time of the crash.

If an airbag inflates, you will need to replace airbag system parts. See the part on the airbag system earlier in this section.

Have your safety belt pretensioners checked if your vehicle has been in a crash, if your airbag readiness light stays on after you start your vehicle, or while you are driving. See *Airbag Readiness Light* on page 3-31.

## Section 2 Features and Controls

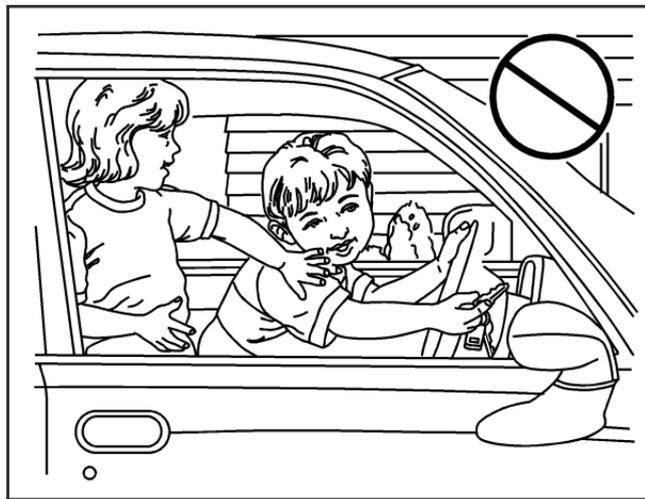
---

<b>Keys</b> .....	2-2	Engine Coolant Heater .....	2-23
Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System .....	2-3	Automatic Transmission Operation .....	2-25
Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation .....	2-4	Parking Brake .....	2-27
Remote Vehicle Start .....	2-6	Shifting Into PARK (P) .....	2-28
<b>Doors and Locks</b> .....	2-9	Shifting Out of PARK (P) .....	2-29
Door Locks .....	2-9	Parking Over Things That Burn .....	2-29
Power Door Locks .....	2-9	Engine Exhaust .....	2-30
Door Ajar Reminder .....	2-10	Running the Engine While Parked .....	2-30
Delayed Locking .....	2-10	<b>Mirrors</b> .....	2-31
Programmable Automatic Door Locks .....	2-11	Manual Rearview Mirror .....	2-31
Rear Door Security Locks .....	2-11	Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror with Compass .....	2-31
Lockout Protection .....	2-12	Outside Power Mirrors .....	2-33
Trunk .....	2-12	Outside Power Heated Mirrors .....	2-34
<b>Windows</b> .....	2-14	Outside Convex Mirror .....	2-34
Power Windows .....	2-15	<b>Universal Home Remote System</b> .....	2-34
Sun Visors .....	2-16	Universal Home Remote System .....	2-34
<b>Theft-Deterrent Systems</b> .....	2-16	Universal Home Remote System Operation (With Three Round LED) .....	2-35
Content Theft-Deterrent .....	2-16	<b>Storage Areas</b> .....	2-41
PASS-Key® III+ .....	2-18	Glove Box .....	2-41
PASS-Key® III+ Operation .....	2-19	Cupholder(s) .....	2-41
<b>Starting and Operating Your Vehicle</b> .....	2-20	Center Console Storage .....	2-41
New Vehicle Break-In .....	2-20	Map Pocket .....	2-41
Ignition Positions .....	2-21	Convenience Net .....	2-41
Retained Accessory Power (RAP) .....	2-22	<b>Sunroof</b> .....	2-42
Starting the Engine .....	2-22		

## Keys

### CAUTION:

Leaving children in a vehicle with the ignition key is dangerous for many reasons, children or others could be badly injured or even killed. They could operate the power windows or other controls or even make the vehicle move. The windows will function with the keys in the ignition and they could be seriously injured or killed if caught in the path of a closing window. Do not leave the keys in a vehicle with children.



The key can be used for the ignition and all locks.

The key has a bar-coded key tag that the dealer/retailer or qualified locksmith can use to make new keys. Store this information in a safe place, not in your vehicle.

**Notice:** If you ever lock your keys in your vehicle, you may have to damage the vehicle to get in. Be sure you have spare keys.

If you are locked out of your vehicle, contact Roadside Assistance. See *Roadside Assistance Program* on page 7-6.

## Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System

If the vehicle has the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) system, it 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 interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

This device complies with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference.
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.

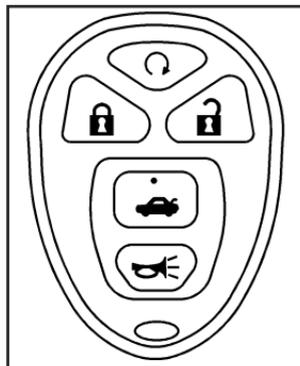
At times you may notice a decrease in range. This is normal for any RKE system. If the transmitter does not work or if you have to stand closer to your vehicle for the transmitter to work, try this:

- 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 “Battery Replacement” later in this section.
- If you are still having trouble, see your dealer/retailer or a qualified technician for service.

## Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation

The vehicle's doors may be locked and unlocked, and the trunk can be opened from about 3 feet (1 m) up to 197 feet (60 m) away with the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter. If your vehicle has the remote vehicle start feature, you can also start the vehicle's engine with the RKE transmitter.

There are other conditions which can affect the performance of the transmitter. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System* on page 2-3.



**With Remote Start  
Shown, Without Remote  
Start Similar**

**⤵ (Remote Vehicle Start):** If your vehicle has this feature, press ⤵ to start the engine from outside the vehicle using the RKE transmitter. See *Remote Vehicle Start* on page 2-6 for additional information.

**🔒 (Lock):** Press 🔒 to lock all the doors. The interior lamps will turn off after all of the doors are closed. If enabled through the Driver Information Center (DIC), the remote lock feedback can be programmed to have the horn chirp and/or the parking lamps flash when the RKE transmitter is used to lock the vehicle's doors.

See “LOCK HORN” and “LIGHT FLASH” under *DIC Vehicle Personalization* on page 3-51 for more information.

Pressing  may arm the content theft-deterrent system. See *Content Theft-Deterrent* on page 2-16.

 (Unlock): Press  to unlock the driver's door. If  is pressed again within five seconds, all remaining doors will unlock. The interior lamps will turn on and stay on for 20 seconds or until the ignition is turned on. If enabled through the DIC, the remote unlock feedback can be programmed to have the horn chirp and/or the parking lamps flash when the RKE transmitter is used to unlock the vehicle's doors. See “UNLOCK HORN” and “LIGHT FLASH” under *DIC Vehicle Personalization* on page 3-51 for more information.

If enabled through the DIC, and it is dark enough outside, the vehicle's high-beam headlamps, parking lamps, and back-up lamps will turn on each time  on the transmitter is pressed. These exterior lamps will stay on for 20 seconds, or until a door is opened. See “EXT (Exterior) LIGHTS” under *DIC Vehicle Personalization* on page 3-51.

Pressing  will disarm the content theft-deterrent system, if equipped. See *Content Theft-Deterrent* on page 2-16.

 (Remote Trunk): Press and hold  for about one second to open the trunk. You can open the trunk when the vehicle is in PARK (P) or when the ignition is off.

 (Vehicle Locator/Panic Alarm): Press and release  to initiate vehicle locate. The horn will sound three times and the headlamps and parking lamps will flash three times.

Press and hold  for about three seconds to initiate the panic alarm. The horn will sound and the headlamps and parking lamps will flash for 30 seconds. Press  again to cancel the panic alarm.

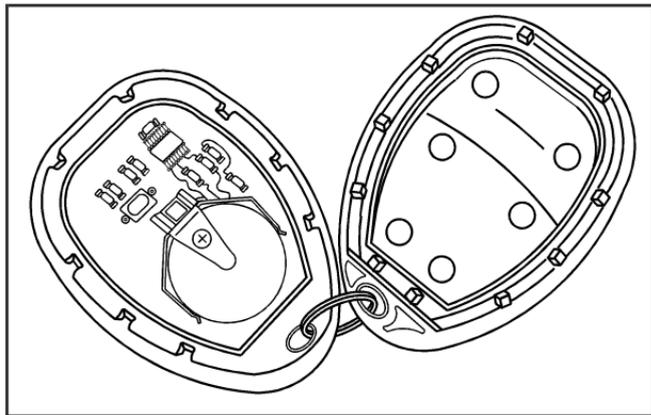
## Matching Transmitter(s) to Your Vehicle

Each RKE 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/retailer. All transmitters need to be re-coded to match the new transmitter. The lost transmitter will no longer work after the new transmitters are re-coded. Each vehicle can have a maximum of four transmitters matched to it.

## Battery Replacement

Replace the battery if the KEY FOB BATT LOW message displays in the DIC. See “KEY FOB BATT LOW” under *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for additional information.

**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.



To replace the battery in the RKE transmitter:

1. Separate the halves of the transmitter with a flat, thin object inserted into the notch on the side.
2. Remove the old battery. Do not use a metal object.
3. Insert the new battery, positive side facing up. Replace with a CR2032 or equivalent battery.
4. Put the transmitter back together tightly.

## Remote Vehicle Start

Your vehicle may have a remote start feature. This feature allows you to start the engine from outside the vehicle.

During a remote start, the climate control system will turn on at the setting the vehicle was set to when the vehicle was last turned off.

Laws in some communities may restrict the use of remote starters. For example, some laws may require a person using remote start to have the vehicle in view when doing so. Check local regulations for any requirements on remote starting of vehicles.

Do not use the remote start feature if your vehicle is low on fuel. Your vehicle may run out of fuel.

The remote start feature provides two separate starts, each with 10 minutes of engine running time.

The remote vehicle start feature needs to be reset after your vehicle's engine is started two times using the transmitter's remote start button. The remote start system is reset by inserting the vehicle's key into the ignition switch and turning it to ON/RUN. See *Ignition Positions on page 2-21* for information regarding the ignition positions on your vehicle.

You can start your vehicle's engine from about 197 feet (60 m) away. However, the range may be less while the vehicle is running, and as a result you may need to be closer to your vehicle to turn it off than you were to turn it on.

There are other conditions which may affect the performance of the transmitter, see *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System on page 2-3*.

**Q (Remote Start):** This button will be on the RKE transmitter if you have remote start.

To start the vehicle using the remote start feature, do the following:

1. Aim the transmitter at the vehicle.
2. Press and release the transmitter's lock button, then immediately press and hold the transmitter's remote start button until the vehicle's turn signal lights flash.

When the vehicle starts, the parking lamps will turn on and remain on while the engine is running.

3. If it is the first remote start since the vehicle has been driven, repeat these steps, while the engine is still running, to extend the engine running time by 10 minutes. Remote start can be extended one time.

After entering the vehicle during a remote start, insert and turn the key to ON/RUN to drive the vehicle.

If the remote start procedure is used again before the first 10 minute time frame has ended, the first 10 minutes will immediately expire and the second 10 minute time frame will start.

The engine will shut off automatically after 10 minutes, unless a time extension has been done, or the vehicle's key is inserted into the ignition switch and turned to ON/RUN.

To manually shut off a remote start, do any of the following. The parking lamps will turn off.

- Aim the remote keyless entry transmitter at the vehicle, and press the remote start button.
- Turn on the hazard warning flashers.
- Turn the ignition switch to ON/RUN and then to LOCK/OFF.

The remote vehicle start feature will not operate if any of the following occur:

- The remote start system is disabled through the DIC.
- The vehicle's key is in the ignition.
- The vehicle's hood is open.
- The hazard warning flashers are on.
- The check engine light is on. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp on page 3-38*.
- The engine coolant temperature is too high.
- The oil pressure is low.
- Two remote vehicle starts have already been provided.

Vehicles that have the remote vehicle start feature are shipped from the factory with the remote vehicle start system enabled. The system may be enabled or disabled through the DIC. See "REMOTE START" under *DIC Vehicle Personalization on page 3-51* for additional information.

## Remote Start Ready

If your vehicle does not have the remote vehicle start feature, it will have the remote start ready feature. This feature allows your dealer/retailer to add the manufacturer's remote vehicle start feature.

If the keyless entry transmitter has a plus (+) symbol on the back cover, your vehicle has the remote start ready feature. You can lock or unlock your vehicle from about 197 feet (60 m) away.

See your dealer/retailer if you would like to add the manufacturer's remote vehicle start feature to your vehicle.

# Doors and Locks

## Door Locks

### CAUTION:

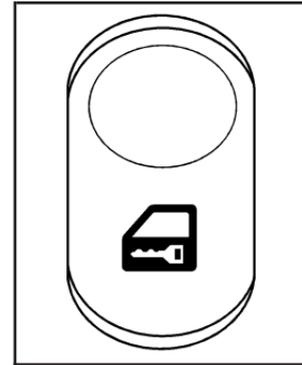
Unlocked doors can be dangerous.

- Passengers, especially children, can easily open the doors and fall out of a moving vehicle. When a door is locked, the handle will not open it. You increase the chance of being thrown out of the vehicle in a crash if the doors are not 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. From the outside, use your key or Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter, if the vehicle has one. Turn the key counterclockwise to unlock the door.

From the inside, lock and unlock the door by moving the manual lock knob down and up, or by using the power door lock switches.

## Power Door Locks



The power door lock switches are located on the driver's and front passenger's door.

: Press the top or the bottom of the switch to unlock or lock all doors.

The rear doors do not have power door lock switches. Rear seat passengers must use the manual lock knob on their doors.

## Door Ajar Reminder

If one of the doors is not fully closed while the ignition is on and the shift lever is moved out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) the following will occur:

- A chime will sound.
- The DOOR AJAR message will display through the Driver Information Center (DIC) until the door is closed. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49*.

## Delayed Locking

This feature allows the driver to delay the locking of the vehicle. It will not operate with the key in the ignition. See *Lockout Protection on page 2-12*.

Press the driver's power door lock switch or the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter lock button once.

With the key removed from the ignition and the driver's door open, the following occurs:

- Three chimes sound to signal the delay.
- All doors will lock and the turn signals flash once five seconds after the last door has been closed.
- The horn chirps if the horn chirp feature is enabled. See *DIC Vehicle Personalization on page 3-51*.

If a door is opened before the five seconds has elapsed, the doors do not lock until five seconds after all doors are closed.

If the power door lock switch or the transmitter lock button is pressed twice when leaving the vehicle, the doors lock immediately.

If the power door unlock switch or the transmitter unlock button is pressed, the doors unlock immediately and do not lock automatically after the doors are closed.

This feature is turned on at the factory but may be turned off through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *DIC Vehicle Personalization on page 3-51*.

## Programmable Automatic Door Locks

Your vehicle is programmed at the factory to lock all doors automatically when the following are met:

- All doors are closed.
- The ignition is on.
- The shift lever is moved out of PARK (P).

This feature cannot be disabled.

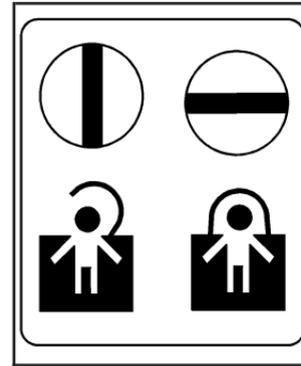
When the shift lever is moved back to PARK (P), all doors will unlock.

If someone needs to exit the vehicle once the doors are locked, have that person use the manual lock knob or power door unlock switch.

The power door unlock function can be programmed through prompts displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC). These prompts allow you to choose unlock settings. See *DIC Vehicle Personalization on page 3-51*.

## Rear Door Security Locks

Your vehicle has rear door security locks. These prevent passengers from opening the rear doors from the inside.



**Security Lock Label  
shown**

The rear door security locks are located on the inside edge of each rear door.

The rear doors must be open to access them. The label showing lock and unlock positions is located near the lock.

To set the locks, do the following:

1. Insert the key into the security lock slot and turn it so the slot is in the horizontal position.
2. Close the door.

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

1. Unlock the door by lifting the rear door manual lock, using the power door lock switch, or the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter, if the vehicle has one.
2. 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 the key into the security lock slot and turn it so the slot is in the vertical position.

## Lockout Protection

This feature prevents the driver's door from being locked using the power door locks, if the key is left in the ignition and a door is open.

Press the power door lock switch to lock all the doors and then unlock the driver's door.

Press and hold the power door lock switch for more than three seconds to override this feature.

If the key is removed from the ignition, or if the manual door lock or the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter is used, the key could still be locked inside the vehicle. Always remember to take the key with you.

## Trunk

To unlock the trunk from the outside, use the key or the remote keyless entry transmitter. When closing the trunk, close from the center to ensure it fully latches.

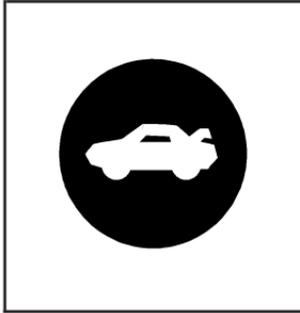
### CAUTION:

**It can be dangerous to drive with the trunk lid open because carbon monoxide (CO) gas can come into your vehicle. You cannot 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 Climate Control System.**
- **If you have air outlets on or under the instrument panel, open them all the way.**

**See *Engine Exhaust* on page 2-30.**

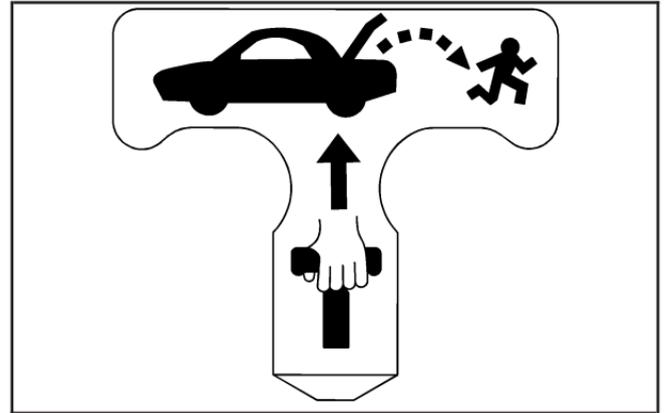
## Remote Trunk Release



Press the remote release button, located on the driver's door, to open the trunk lid.

You can open the trunk lid only while the vehicle is in PARK (P) or the ignition is off.

## Emergency Trunk Release Handle



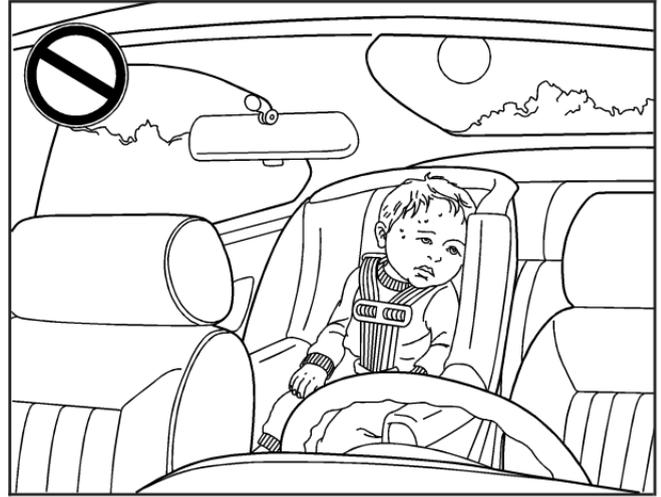
**Notice:** Do not use the emergency trunk release handle as a tie-down or anchor point when securing items in the trunk as it could damage the handle. The emergency trunk release handle is only intended to aid a person trapped in a latched trunk, enabling them to open the trunk from the inside.

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

# Windows

## CAUTION:

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



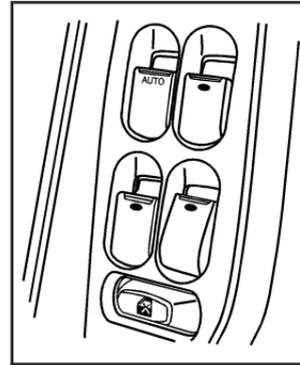
## Power Windows

### CAUTION:

Leaving children, helpless adults, or pets in a vehicle with the windows closed is dangerous. They can be overcome from extreme heat in warm or hot weather and suffer permanent injuries or even death from heat stroke.

Leaving children in a vehicle with the ignition key is dangerous for many reasons, children or others could be badly injured or even killed. They could operate the power windows or other controls or even make the vehicle move. The windows will function with the keys in the ignition and they could be seriously injured or killed if caught in the path of a closing window. Do not leave keys in a vehicle with children.

When there are children in the rear seat use the window lockout button to prevent unintentional operation of the windows.



The power window switches are located on the armrest on the driver's door. In addition, each passenger door has a switch for its own window.

### Express-Down Window

The driver's window also has an express-down feature. This switch is labeled AUTO. Press the front of the switch part way, and the driver's window will open a small amount. If the front of the switch is pressed all the way down and released, the window will go all the way down automatically.

To stop the window while it is lowering, pull the front of the switch momentarily. To raise the window, pull and hold the front of the switch.

## Window Lockout

The driver's power window controls also include a lockout button.

 **(Window Lockout):** Press the lockout button to stop the rear passengers from using their window switches. The driver and front passenger can still operate all the windows with the lock on. When the red part of the switch is visible you have returned to normal window operation.

## Sun Visors

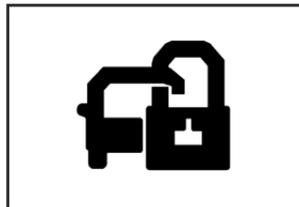
To block out glare, swing down the visors. They can also be removed from the center mount and swung to the side, to block out glare from the side. The visors also have extenders that can be pulled out.

Your vehicle may have lighted visor vanity mirrors located on the passenger and driver side visors. A light turns on when the cover is lifted.

## Theft-Deterrent Systems

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.

### Content Theft-Deterrent



Your vehicle may have a content theft-deterrent alarm system.

## Arming the System

With the ignition off, you can arm the system by pressing the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter lock button.

The system will arm thirty seconds after all the doors are closed, or sixty seconds with any door open.

If you press the lock button on the RKE transmitter a second time while all the doors are closed, the system will arm immediately. The system will still arm in sixty seconds if a door is open. When the opened door is closed, it will also become armed.

The security light, located on the instrument panel cluster, will turn on to indicate that arming has been initiated. Once the system is armed, the security light will flash once every three seconds.

If the security light is flashing twice per second, this means that a door is open.

If you do not want to arm the system, you may lock the car with the lock knob on the doors.

## Disarming the System

To disarm the system:

- Press the RKE transmitter unlock button.
- Turn the ignition on.

Once the system is disarmed, the security light will stop flashing.

## How the System Alarm is Activated

If the system is armed, it can be activated by either:

- Opening the driver's door. This will cause a ten second pre-alarm chirp followed by a thirty second full alarm of horn and lights.
- Opening any other door. This will immediately cause a full alarm of horn and lights for thirty seconds.

When an alarm event has finished, the system will re-arm itself automatically.

## How to Turn Off the System Alarm

To turn off the system alarm:

- Press the lock button on the RKE transmitter. The system will then re-arm itself.
- Press the unlock button on the RKE transmitter. This will also disarm the system.
- Insert the key in the ignition and turn it on. This will also disarm the system.

## How to Detect a Tamper Condition

If you hear three chirps when you press the unlock or lock buttons on the RKE transmitter, it means that the content theft security system alarm was triggered previously.

## PASS-Key® III+

The PASS-Key® III+ 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.
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.
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.

PASS-Key® III+ uses a radio frequency transponder in the key that matches a decoder in your vehicle.

## PASS-Key® III+ Operation

Your vehicle is equipped with PASS-Key® III+ (Personalized Automotive Security System) theft-deterrent system. PASS-Key® III+ is a passive theft-deterrent system.

The system is automatically armed when the key is removed from the ignition.

You do not have to manually arm or disarm the system.

The security light will come on if there is a problem with arming or disarming the theft-deterrent system.

When the PASS-Key® III+ system senses that someone is using the wrong key, it shuts down the vehicle's starter and fuel systems. The starter will not work and fuel will stop flowing to the engine. Anyone using a trial-and-error method to start the vehicle will be discouraged because of the high number of electrical key codes.

When trying to start the vehicle if the engine does not start and the security light comes on, there may be a problem with your theft-deterrent system. 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*

on page 5-89. 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/retailer who can service the PASS-Key® III+ to have a new key made. In an emergency, contact Roadside Assistance. See *Roadside Assistance Program on page 7-6* for more information.

It is possible for the PASS-Key® III+ decoder to “learn” the transponder value of a new or replacement key. Up to 10 additional keys may be programmed for the vehicle. The following procedure is for programming additional keys only. If all the currently programmed keys are lost or do not operate, you must see your dealer/retailer or a locksmith who can service PASS-Key® III+ to have keys made and programmed to the system.

See your dealer/retailer or a locksmith who can service PASS-Key® III+ to get a new key blank that is cut exactly as the ignition key that operates the system.

To program the new key:

1. Verify that the new key has “+” stamped on it.
2. Insert the already programmed key in the ignition and start the engine. If the engine will not start, see your dealer/retailer for service.

3. After the engine has started, turn the key to LOCK/OFF, and remove the key.
4. Insert the key to be programmed and turn it to ON/RUN within five seconds of removing the original key.

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.

5. Repeat 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 may be able to restart your engine if you turn it off. Your PASS-Key® III+ system, however, is not working properly and must be serviced by your dealer/retailer. Your vehicle is not protected by the PASS-Key® III+ system at this time.

If you lose or damage your PASS-Key® III+ key, see your dealer/retailer or a locksmith who can service PASS-Key® III+ to have a new key made.

Do not leave the key or device that disarms or deactivates the theft deterrent system in the vehicle.

## Starting and Operating Your Vehicle

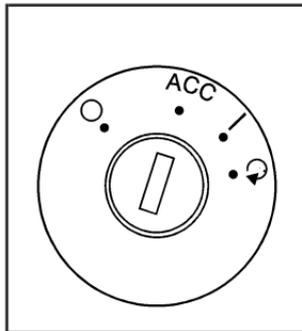
### New Vehicle Break-In

**Notice:** Your vehicle does not need an elaborate break-in. But it will perform better in the long run if you follow these guidelines:

- Do not drive at any one constant speed, fast or slow, for the first 500 miles (805 km). Do not make full-throttle starts. Avoid downshifting to brake or slow the vehicle.
- Avoid making hard stops for the first 200 miles (322 km) or so. During this time the new brake linings are not 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.
- Do not tow a trailer during break-in. See *Towing a Trailer* on page 4-27 for the trailer towing capabilities of your vehicle and more information.

Following break-in, engine speed and load can be gradually increased.

## Ignition Positions



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

In order to shift out of PARK (P), ignition must be in the ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY and the regular brake pedal must be applied.

**Notice:** Using a tool to force the key from the ignition switch could cause damage or break the key. Use the correct key and turn the key only with your hand. Make sure the key is in all the way. If none of this works, then your vehicle needs service.

○ **(LOCK/OFF):** This is the only position from which the key can be removed. It also locks the ignition and transmission. A warning chime sounds if the driver's door is opened while the ignition is off and the key is left in the ignition.

**ACC (ACCESSORY):** This position lets you use things like the radio and windshield wipers while the engine is not running.

| **(ON/RUN):** This position unlocks the ignition. It is also the position to where the key returns after you release the switch and the engine starts. The switch will stay in this position while the engine is running. But even while the engine is not running, you can use ON/RUN to operate the electrical accessories, and to display some instrument panel warning lights.

The battery could be drained if you leave the key in the ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN position with the engine off. You might not be able to start your vehicle if the battery is allowed to drain for an extended period of time.

Ⓢ **(START):** This position starts the engine. When the engine starts, release the key. The ignition switch will return to the ON/RUN position for normal driving.

## Key In the Ignition

Never leave your vehicle with the keys inside, as it is an easy target for joy riders or thieves. If you leave the key in the ignition and park your vehicle, a chime sounds, when the driver's door is opened. Always remember to remove the key from the ignition and take it with you. This locks your ignition and transmission. Also, always remember to lock the doors.

The battery could be drained if the key is left in the ignition while your vehicle is parked. You might not be able to start your vehicle after it has been parked for an extended period of time.

## Retained Accessory Power (RAP)

These vehicle accessories can be used for up to 10 minutes after the engine is turned off:

- Audio System
- Power Windows
- Heated Seats (if equipped)
- Sunroof (if equipped)

These features continue to work up to 10 minutes after the ignition is turned to LOCK/OFF.

The power windows, heated seats, and sunroof will work until any door is opened.

The radio continues to work until the driver's door is opened.

All these features operate when the key is in the ON/RUN or ACC/ACCESSORY.

## Starting the Engine

Move your shift lever to PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N). Your engine will not start in any other position – this is a safety feature. To restart when you are already moving, use NEUTRAL (N) only.

**Notice:** Do not 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.

## Starting Procedure

1. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, turn the ignition key to START. When the engine starts, let go of the key. The idle speed will go down as your engine gets warm. Do not race the engine immediately after starting it. Operate the engine and transmission gently to allow the oil to warm up and lubricate all moving parts.

Your vehicle has a Computer-Controlled Cranking System. This feature assists in starting the engine and protects components. If the ignition key is turned to the START position, and then released when the engine begins cranking, the engine will continue cranking for a few seconds or until the vehicle starts. If the engine does not start and the key is held in START for many seconds, cranking will be stopped after 15 seconds to prevent cranking motor damage.

To prevent gear damage, this system also prevents cranking if the engine is already running. Engine cranking can be stopped by turning the ignition switch to the ACC/ACCESSORY or LOCK/OFF position.

**Notice:** Cranking the engine for long periods of time, by returning the key to the START position immediately after cranking has ended, can overheat and damage the cranking motor, and drain the battery. Wait at least 15 seconds between each try, to let the cranking motor cool down.

2. If the engine does not start after 5-10 seconds, especially in very cold weather (below 0°F or -18°C), it could be flooded with too much gasoline. Try pushing the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor and holding it there as you hold the key in START for up to a maximum of 15 seconds. Wait at least 15 seconds between each try, to allow the cranking motor to cool down. When the engine starts, let go of the key and accelerator. If the vehicle starts briefly but then stops again, do the same thing. This clears the extra gasoline from the engine. Do not race the engine immediately

after starting it. Operate the engine and transmission gently until the oil warms up and lubricates all moving parts.

**Notice:** The 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/retailer. If you do not, your engine might not perform properly. Any resulting damage would not be covered by your vehicle's warranty.

## Engine Coolant Heater

The engine coolant heater, if available, can help in cold weather conditions at or below 0°F (-18°C) for easier starting and better fuel economy during engine warm-up. Plug in the coolant heater at least four hours before starting your vehicle. An internal thermostat in the plug-end of the cord may exist which will prevent engine coolant heater operation at temperatures above 0°F (-18°C).

## To Use the Engine Coolant Heater

1. Turn off the engine.
2. Open the hood and unwrap the electrical cord. On the 2.2L engine, the engine coolant heater cord is located near the air cleaner box on the passenger's side of the engine compartment. On the 3.5L engine, the engine coolant heater cord is located on the driver's side around the battery box. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 5-12* for more information on location.

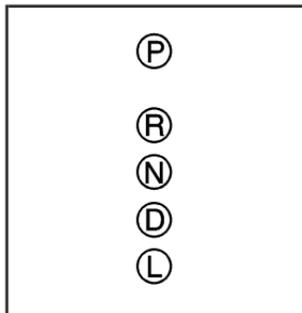
### CAUTION:

**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 will not reach, use a heavy-duty three-prong extension cord rated for at least 15 amps.**

3. Plug the cord into a normal, grounded 110-volt AC outlet.
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 do not, 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/retailer in the area where you will be parking your vehicle. The dealer/retailer can give you the best advice for that particular area.

## Automatic Transmission Operation



Your automatic transmission has a shift lever located on the console between the seats.

**PARK (P):** This position locks your front wheels. It is the best position to use when you start your engine because your vehicle cannot 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.**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

### **CAUTION: (Continued)**

**Do not 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 will not move, even when you are on fairly level ground, always set your parking brake and move the shift lever to PARK (P). See *Shifting Into PARK (P)* on page 2-28. If you are pulling a trailer, see *Towing a Trailer* on page 4-27.**

Make sure 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 brake first and then press the shift lever button before you can shift from PARK (P) when the ignition key is in ON/RUN. If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), ease pressure on the shift lever, then push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) as you maintain brake application. Then press the shift lever button and move the shift lever into another gear. See *Shifting Out of PARK (P)* on page 2-29.

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

**Notice:** Shifting to REVERSE (R) while your vehicle is moving forward could damage the transmission. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Shift to REVERSE (R) only after your vehicle is stopped.

To rock your vehicle back and forth to get out of snow, ice or sand without damaging your transmission, see *If Your Vehicle is Stuck in Sand, Mud, Ice, or Snow* on page 4-18.

**NEUTRAL (N):** In this position, your engine does not connect with the wheels. To restart when you are already moving, use NEUTRAL (N) only. Also, use NEUTRAL (N) when your vehicle is being towed.

 **CAUTION:**

Shifting into a drive gear while the engine is 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. Do not shift into a drive gear while your engine is running at high speed.

**Notice:** Shifting out of PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) with the engine running at high speed may damage the transmission. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Be sure the engine is not running at high speed when shifting your vehicle.

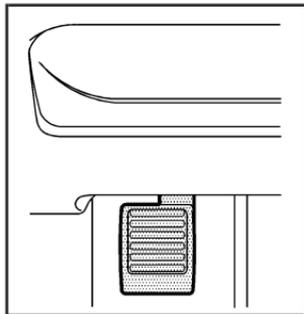
**DRIVE (D):** This position is for normal driving. It provides the best fuel economy for your vehicle. If you need more power for passing, and you are:

- Going less than 35 mph (56 km/h), push your accelerator pedal about halfway down.
- Going about 35 mph (56 km/h) or more, push the accelerator all the way down.

**Notice:** If your vehicle seems to start up rather slowly or not shift gears when you go faster, and you continue to drive your vehicle that way, you could damage the transmission. Have your vehicle serviced right away. You can drive in LOW (L2) when you are driving less than 35 mph (56 km/h) and DRIVE (D) for higher speeds until then.

**LOW (L):** This position gives you access to FOURTH, THIRD, SECOND and FIRST gear ranges. This provides more engine braking but lower fuel economy than DRIVE (D). You can use it on very steep hills, or in deep snow or mud. If the electronic range select is put in LOW (L), the transmission will not shift into lower gears until the vehicle is going slow enough.

## Parking Brake



To set the parking brake, push down the parking brake pedal with your left foot. If the ignition is on, the brake system warning light will come on. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 3-34.

To release the parking brake, hold the regular brake pedal down with your right foot. Push down momentarily on the parking brake pedal with your left foot until you feel the pedal release. If the parking brake is not released when you begin to drive, the brake system warning light comes on and a chime sounds as a warning that the parking brake is still on.

The PUSH PARK PEDAL message will also display in the Driver Information Center (DIC) as a reminder to release the parking brake. See *DIC Warnings and Messages* on page 3-49.

**Notice:** Driving with the parking brake on can overheat the brake system and cause premature wear or damage to brake system parts. Make sure that the parking brake is fully released and the brake warning light is off before driving.

If you are towing a trailer and are parking on a hill, see *Towing a Trailer* on page 4-27.

## Shifting Into PARK (P)

### CAUTION:

It can be dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the shift lever is not fully in PARK (P) with the parking brake firmly set. Your vehicle can roll. If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be injured. To be sure your vehicle will not move, even when you are on fairly level ground, use the steps that follow. If you are pulling a trailer, see *Towing a Trailer on page 4-27*.

1. Hold the brake pedal down with your right foot and set the parking brake. See *Parking Brake on page 2-27* for more information.
2. Move the shift lever into PARK (P) by holding in the button on the shift lever and pushing the shift lever all the way toward the front of the vehicle.
3. Turn the ignition key to LOCK/OFF.
4. Remove the key and take it with you. If you can leave your vehicle with the ignition key in your hand, your vehicle is in PARK (P).

## Leaving Your Vehicle With the Engine Running

### CAUTION:

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

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 have 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.

If you can, it means that the shift lever was not fully locked in PARK (P).

## Torque Lock

If you are parking on a hill and you do not 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) on page 2-28*.

When you are ready to drive, move the shift lever out of PARK (P) *before* you release the parking brake.

If torque lock does occur, you may need to have another vehicle push your vehicle 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)

Your vehicle has an automatic transmission shift lock control system. You have to apply your regular brake first and then press the shift lever button before you can shift from PARK (P). See *Automatic Transmission Operation on page 2-25*.

If you cannot shift out of PARK (P), ease pressure on the shift lever and push the shift lever all the way into PARK (P) as you maintain brake application. Then press the shift lever button and move the shift lever into the gear you wish.

## Parking Over Things That Burn

### CAUTION:

**Things that can burn could touch hot exhaust parts under your vehicle and ignite. Do not 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 cannot see or smell. It can cause unconsciousness and death.

You might have exhaust coming in if:

- The 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 were not done correctly.
- Your vehicle or the exhaust system has 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 the Engine While Parked

It is 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 on page 2-30*.

Also, idling in a closed-in place can let deadly carbon monoxide (CO) into your vehicle even if the climate control 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 *Winter Driving on page 4-14*.

 **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. Do not 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 will not move, even when you are on fairly level ground, always set the parking brake and move the shift lever to PARK (P).**

Follow the proper steps to be sure your vehicle will not move. See *Shifting Into PARK (P)* on page 2-28.

If you are parking on a hill and if you are pulling a trailer, also see *Towing a Trailer* on page 4-27.

## Mirrors

### Manual Rearview Mirror

This mirror can be adjusted two ways. First, to adjust the angle of the mirror, move the mirror to a position that allows you to see out of the back window. To adjust the height of the mirror, adjust the support that connects the mirror to the windshield.

To reduce glare from lights behind you, move the lever toward you to the night position.

### Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror with Compass

Your vehicle may have an automatic dimming rearview mirror with a compass. This feature enables the mirror to sense nighttime glare from vehicle headlamps from behind and automatically dim to reduce the glare to a safe level. The automatic dimming feature turns on each time the vehicle is started.

 **(On/Off):** This is the on/off button for the automatic dimming feature.

## Automatic Dimming Mirror Operation

The automatic dimming mirror function is turned on automatically each time the ignition is started. To operate the automatic dimming mirror, do the following:

1. Make sure the green indicator light, located to the left of the on/off button, is on. If it's not, press the on/off button until the green light comes on, indicating that the mirror is in automatic dimming mode.
2. Turn off the automatic dimming mirror function by pressing the on/off button until the green indicator light turns off.

## Compass Operation

: This is the on/off button for the compass feature.

Press this 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 a few seconds. After a few seconds, the mirror will display the current compass direction.

## Compass Calibration

If after a few seconds the display does not show a compass direction, (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 or CAL appears in the compass window, the compass may need to be reset or calibrated.

To calibrate the compass, do the following:

- Make sure CAL is displayed in the display. If CAL is not displayed, press and hold the compass button until CAL is displayed.
- Drive the vehicle in circles at 5 mph (8 km/h) or less until the display reads a direction.

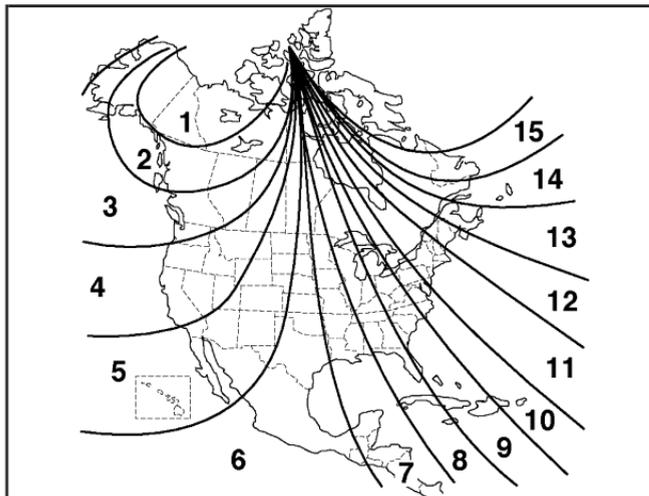
## Compass Variance

Compass variance is the difference between earth's magnetic north and true geographic north. If the mirror is not adjusted for compass variance, the 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 the vehicle is driven 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:

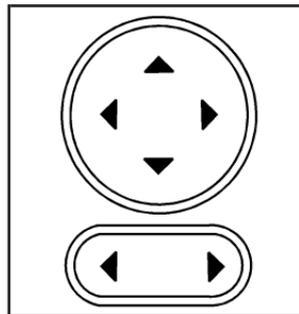
1. Find your current location and variance zone number on the following zone map.



2. Press and hold the compass button until a Z and a zone number appears on the display.
3. Once the zone number appears on the display, press the compass button quickly until you reach the correct zone number. If C or CAL appears in the

compass window, the compass may need calibration. See “Compass Calibration” listed previously.

## Outside Power Mirrors



The controls for the outside power mirrors are located on the driver's door armrest.

Use the selector switch located below the four-way control panel to choose either the left or right outside mirror. Then press any of the four arrows located on the control pad to move each mirror in the desired direction.

Adjust each mirror so you can see the side of your vehicle and the area beside and behind your vehicle.

## Outside Power Heated Mirrors

If the vehicle has this feature, when the rear window defogger is turned on, the heated driver's and passenger's outside power mirrors are warmed to help clear them of ice, snow and condensation. See "Rear Window Defogger" under *Climate Control System* on page 3-22 for more information. Also see *Outside Power Mirrors* on page 2-33 for mirror operation.

## Outside Convex Mirror

### 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.**

The passenger side mirror is convex. A convex mirror's surface is curved so more can be seen from the driver seat. It also makes things, like other vehicles, look farther away than they really are.

## Universal Home Remote System

### Universal Home Remote System

The Universal Home Remote System provides a way to replace up to three hand-held Radio-Frequency (RF) transmitters used to activate devices such as garage door openers, security systems, and home lighting.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

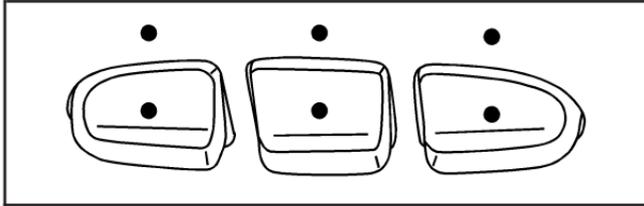
1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device complies with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference.
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.

## Universal Home Remote System Operation (With Three Round LED)



Your vehicle may have the Universal Home Remote System. If there are three round Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicator lights above the Universal Home Remote buttons, follow the instructions below.

This system provides a way to replace up to three remote control transmitters used to activate devices such as garage door openers, security systems, and home automation devices.

Do not use this system 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.

Read the instructions completely before attempting to program the transmitter. Because of the steps involved, it may be helpful to have another person available to assist you in programming the transmitter.

Be sure to keep the original remote control transmitter for use in other vehicles, as well as, for future programming. You only need the original remote control transmitter for Fixed Code programming. It is also recommended that upon the sale or lease termination of the vehicle, the programmed buttons should be erased for security purposes. See “Erasing Universal Home Remote Buttons” later in this section.

When programming a garage door, it is advised to park outside of the garage. Be sure that people and objects are clear of the garage door or security device you are programming.

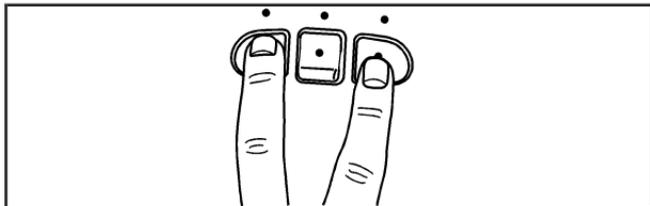
### Programming Universal Home Remote — Rolling Code

If you have questions or need help programming the Universal Home Remote System, call 1-866-572-2728 or go to [www.learcar2u.com](http://www.learcar2u.com).

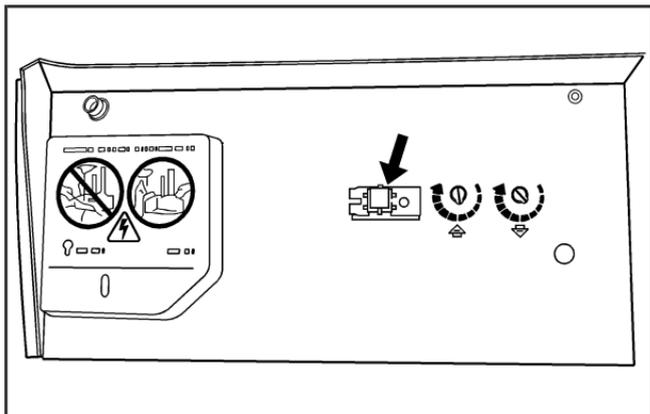
Most garage door openers sold after 1996 are Rolling Code units.

Programming a garage door opener involves time-sensitive actions, so read the entire procedure before you begin. If you do not follow these actions, the device will time out and you will have to repeat the procedure.

To program up to three devices:



1. From inside the vehicle, press the two outside buttons at the same time for one to two seconds, and immediately release them.



2. Locate in the garage, the garage door opener receiver (motor-head unit). Locate the “Learn” or “Smart” button. It can usually be found where the hanging antenna wire is attached to the motor-head unit and may be a colored button. Press this button. After you press this button, you will have 30 seconds to complete the following steps.
3. Immediately return to your vehicle. Press and hold the Universal Home Remote button that you would like to use to control the garage door until the garage door moves. The indicator light, above the selected button, should slowly blink. You may need to hold the button from five to 20 seconds.
4. Immediately, within one second, release the button when the garage door moves. The indicator light will blink rapidly until programming is complete.
5. Press and release the same button again. The garage door should move, confirming that programming is successful and complete.

To program another Rolling Code device such as an additional garage door opener, a security device, or home automation device, repeat Steps 1 through 5, choosing a different function button in Step 3 than what you used for the garage door opener.

If these instructions do not work, you probably have a Fixed Code garage door opener. Follow the Programming instructions that follow for a Fixed Code garage door opener.

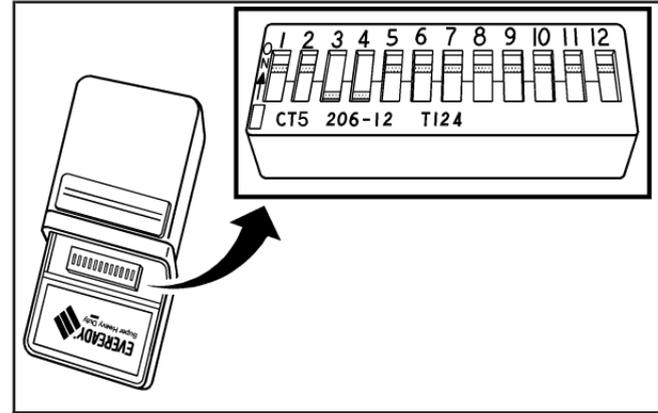
## Programming Universal Home Remote — Fixed Code

If you have questions or need help programming the Universal Home Remote System, call 1-866-572-2728 or go to [www.learcar2u.com](http://www.learcar2u.com).

Most garage door openers sold before 1996 are Fixed Code units.

Programming a garage door opener involves time-sensitive actions, so read the entire procedure before you begin. If you do not follow these actions, the device will time out and you will have to repeat the procedure.

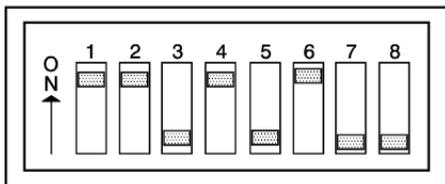
To program up to three devices:



1. To verify if you have a Fixed Code garage door opener, remove the battery cover on your hand held transmitter supplied by the manufacturer of your garage door opener motor. If you see a row of dip switches similar to the graphic above, you have a Fixed Code garage door opener. If you do not see a row of dip switches, return to the previous section for Programming Universal Home Remote – Rolling Code.

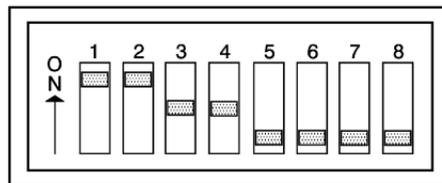
Your hand held transmitter may have between eight to 12 dip switches depending on the brand of transmitter.

Your garage door opener receiver (motor head unit) may also have a row of dip switches that can be used when programming the Universal Home Remote. If the total number of switches on the motor head and hand held transmitter are different, or if the dip switch settings are different, use the dip switch settings on the motor head unit to program your Universal Home Remote. The motor head dip switch settings can also be used when you do not have the original hand held transmitter.



Switch Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Switch Position	On	On	Off	On	Off	On	Off	Off
Your Universal Home Remote Button	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right	Right

**Example of Eight Dip Switches with Two Positions**



Switch Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Switch Position	On	On	Neutral	Neutral	Off	Off	Off	Off
Your Universal Home Remote Button	Left	Left	Middle	Middle	Right	Right	Right	Right

**Example of Eight Dip Switches with Three Positions**

Your panel of switches may not appear exactly as they do in the examples, but they should be similar. The switch positions on your hand-held transmitter may be labeled as follows:

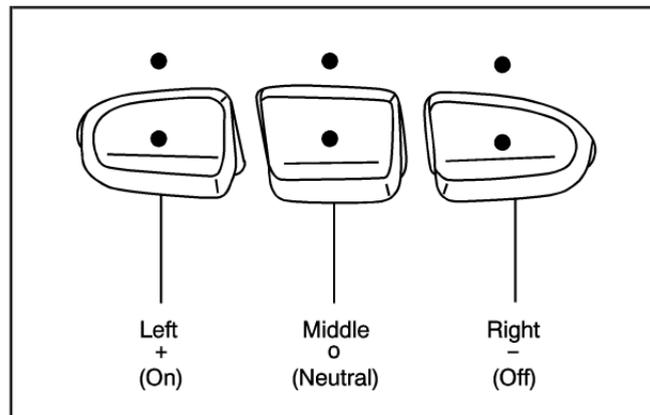
- A switch in the up position may be labeled as “Up,” “+,” or “On.”
- A switch in the down position may be labeled as “Down,” “-,” or “Off.”
- A switch in the middle position may be labeled as “Middle,” “0,” or “Neutral.”

2. Write down the eight to 12 switch settings from left to right as follows:

- When a switch is in the up position, write “Left.”
- When a switch is in the down position, write “Right.”
- If a switch is set between the up and down position, write “Middle.”

The switch settings that you wrote down in Step 2 will now become the button strokes you enter into the Universal Home Remote in Step 4. Be sure to enter the switch settings that you wrote down in Step 2, in order from left to right, into the Universal Home Remote, when completing Step 4.

3. From inside your vehicle, first firmly press all three buttons at the same time for about three seconds. Release the buttons to put the Universal Home Remote into programming mode.



4. The indicator lights will blink slowly. Enter each switch setting from Step 2 into your vehicle's Universal Home Remote. You will have two and one-half minutes to complete Step 4. Now press one button on the Universal Home Remote for each switch setting as follows:

- If you wrote “Left,” press the left button in the vehicle.
- If you wrote “Right,” press the right button in the vehicle.
- If you wrote “Middle,” press the middle button in the vehicle.

5. After entering all of the switch positions, again, firmly press and release all three buttons at the same time. The indicator lights will turn on.
6. Press and hold the button you would like to use to control the garage door until the garage door moves. The indicator light above the selected button should slowly blink. You may need to hold the button from five to 55 seconds.
7. Immediately release the button when the garage door moves. The indicator light will blink rapidly until programming is complete.
8. Press and release the same button again. The garage door should move, confirming that programming is successful and complete.

To program another Fixed Code device such as an additional garage door opener, a security device, or home automation device, repeat Steps 1-8, choosing a different button in Step 6 than what you used for the garage door opener.

## Using Universal Home Remote

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

## Reprogramming Universal Home Remote Buttons

You can reprogram any of the three buttons by repeating the instructions.

## Erasing Universal Home Remote Buttons

You should erase the programmed buttons when you sell or terminate your lease.

To erase either Rolling Code or Fixed Code on the Universal Home Remote device:

1. Press and hold the two outside buttons at the same time for approximately 20 seconds, until the indicator lights, located directly above the buttons, begin to blink rapidly.
2. Once the indicator lights begin to blink, release both buttons. The codes from all buttons will be erased.

For help or information on the Universal Home Remote System, call the customer assistance phone number under *Customer Assistance Offices on page 7-4*.

## Storage Areas

### Glove Box

To open, pull the handle down and pull the glove box door down until it stops and is fully open.

### Cupholder(s)

There is a cupholder next to the shift lever and another, if equipped, at the rear of the shift lever.

If your vehicle has rear seat cupholders, pull down the door on the back of the center console to access them.

## Center Console Storage

There is a storage compartment in the center console area. To open the lower compartment, pull up on the release at the front edge of the armrest. Your vehicle may have an accessory power outlet inside of the storage area. See *Accessory Power Outlet(s)* on page 3-20 for more information.

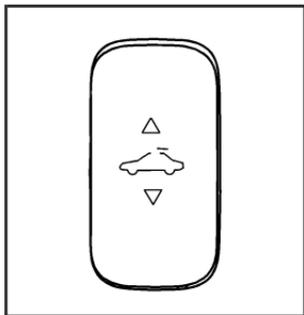
### Map Pocket

Your vehicle may have storage pockets located on the door panels or the back of the front seats.

### Convenience Net

Your vehicle may have a convenience net in the rear of the vehicle. Store small loads as far forward as possible. The net should not be used to store heavy loads.

## Sunroof



If the vehicle has a sunroof, the switch to operate it is located on the overhead console between the sun visors.

The sunroof will only operate when the ignition is in ACC/ACCESSORY or ON/RUN, or while retained accessory power (RAP) is active. See *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 2-22 for more information.

The sunroof can be opened to a vent position or it can be express-opened all of the way.

To open the sunroof to the vent position, push the rear of the switch and release it. Push and release the rear of the switch again to fully open the sunroof.

The vent and open positions can be adjusted for driving comfort by pushing and holding the front of the switch until the sunroof moves to the desired position.

A deflector will automatically pop up when the sunroof is opened. The deflector will retract when the sunroof is closed.

To close the sunroof, push the front of the switch and hold it until the sunroof is closed. The sunroof will stop if the switch is released during operation. Remember to close the sunshade by hand.

The sunroof cannot be opened or closed if the vehicle has an electrical failure.

**Notice:** If you force the sunshade forward of the sliding glass panel, damage will occur and the sunroof may not open or close properly. Always close the glass panel before closing the sunshade.

## Section 3 Instrument Panel

---

<b>Instrument Panel Overview</b> .....	3-4	Trunk Lamp .....	3-19
Hazard Warning Flashers .....	3-6	Battery Run-Down Protection .....	3-20
Other Warning Devices .....	3-6	Accessory Power Outlet(s) .....	3-20
Horn .....	3-6	Cigarette Lighter .....	3-21
Tilt and Telescopic Steering Wheel .....	3-6	<b>Climate Controls</b> .....	3-22
Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever .....	3-7	Climate Control System .....	3-22
Turn and Lane-Change Signals .....	3-8	Outlet Adjustment .....	3-26
Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer .....	3-8	<b>Warning Lights, Gages, and Indicators</b> .....	3-27
Flash-to-Pass .....	3-8	Instrument Panel Cluster .....	3-28
Windshield Wipers .....	3-9	Speedometer and Odometer .....	3-29
Windshield Washer .....	3-10	Trip Odometer .....	3-29
Cruise Control .....	3-11	Tachometer .....	3-29
Exterior Lamps .....	3-14	Safety Belt Reminders .....	3-30
Headlamps on Reminder .....	3-16	Airbag Readiness Light .....	3-31
Headlamps Off in PARK (P) .....	3-16	Passenger Airbag Status Indicator .....	3-32
Delayed Headlamps .....	3-16	Charging System Light .....	3-34
Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) .....	3-16	Brake System Warning Light .....	3-34
Automatic Headlamp System .....	3-17	Antilock Brake System Warning Light .....	3-35
Fog Lamps .....	3-18	Enhanced Traction System Warning Light .....	3-36
Instrument Panel Brightness .....	3-18	Enhanced Traction System Active Light .....	3-36
Dome Lamp .....	3-18	Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light .....	3-37
Entry/Exit Lighting .....	3-19	Engine Coolant Temperature Gage .....	3-37
Parade Dimming .....	3-19	Tire Pressure Light .....	3-38
Front Reading Lamps .....	3-19	Malfunction Indicator Lamp .....	3-38
Rear Reading Lamps .....	3-19		

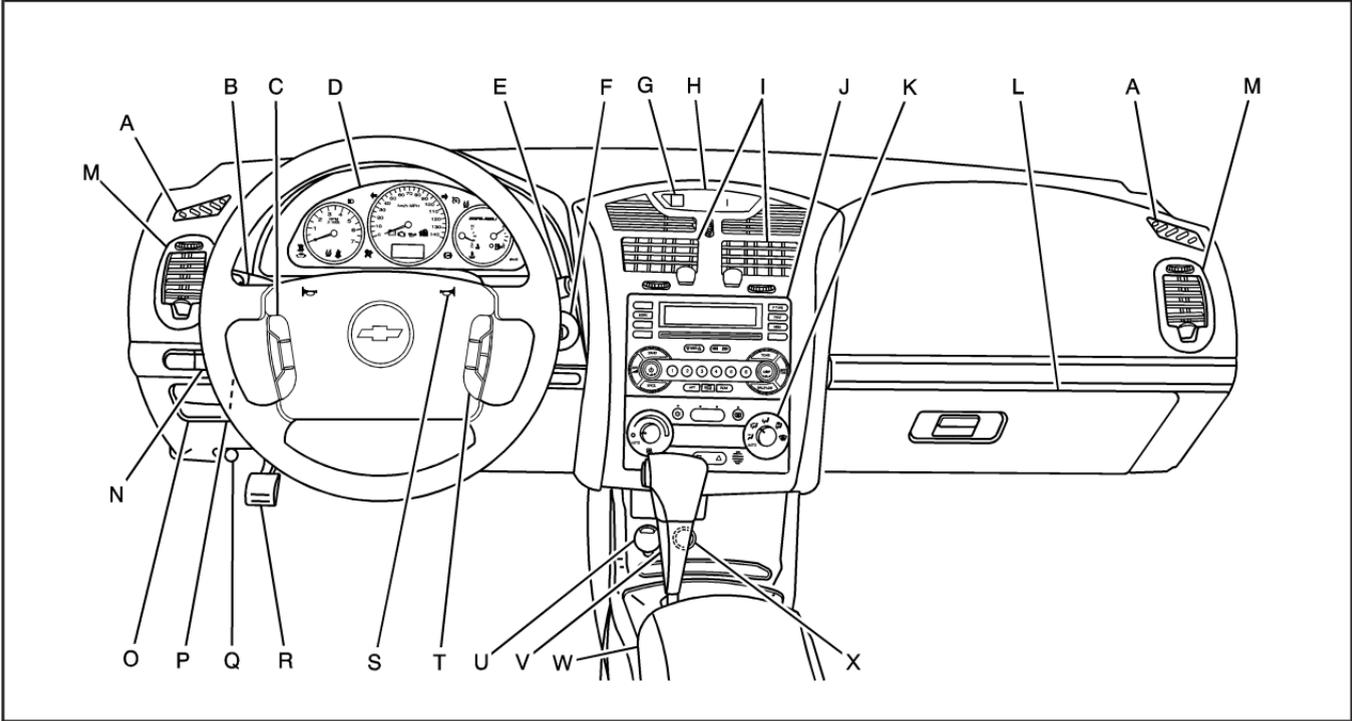
## Section 3 Instrument Panel

---

Oil Pressure Light .....	3-42	<b>Audio System(s)</b> .....	3-53
Security Light .....	3-43	Setting the Clock .....	3-54
Cruise Control Light .....	3-43	Radio(s) .....	3-55
Highbeam On Light .....	3-43	XM Radio Messages .....	3-64
Fuel Gage .....	3-44	Theft-Deterrent Feature .....	3-65
<b>Driver Information Center (DIC)</b> .....	3-45	Audio Steering Wheel Controls .....	3-66
DIC Operation and Displays .....	3-45	Radio Reception .....	3-67
DIC Warnings and Messages .....	3-49	Backglass Antenna .....	3-68
DIC Vehicle Personalization .....	3-51	XM™ Satellite Radio Antenna System .....	3-68



# Instrument Panel Overview

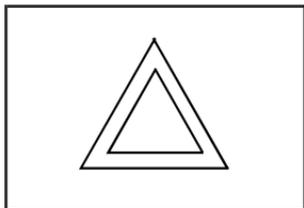


The main components of your instrument panel are the following:

- A. Side Window Outlets. See *Climate Control System on page 3-22*.
- B. Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever. See *Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever on page 3-7*.
- C. Cruise Controls (If Equipped). See *Cruise Control on page 3-11*.
- D. Instrument Panel Cluster. See *Instrument Panel Cluster on page 3-28*.
- E. Windshield Wiper/Washer Lever. See *Windshield Wipers on page 3-9*.
- F. Ignition Switch. See *Ignition Positions on page 2-21*.
- G. Hazard Warning Flasher. See *Hazard Warning Flashers on page 3-6*.
- H. Passenger Sensing System. See *Passenger Sensing System on page 1-59*.
- I. Center Air Outlets. See *Outlet Adjustment on page 3-26*.
- J. Audio System. See *Audio System(s) on page 3-53*.
- K. Climate Control System. See *Climate Control System on page 3-22*.
- L. Glove Box. See *Glove Box on page 2-41*.
- M. Side Air Outlets. See *Outlet Adjustment on page 3-26*.
- N. Instrument Panel Brightness Control. See *Instrument Panel Brightness on page 3-18*.
- O. Storage Compartment.
- P. Fog Lamps (If Equipped). See *Fog Lamps on page 3-18*.
- Q. Hood Release. See *Hood Release on page 5-11*.
- R. Parking Brake. See *Parking Brake on page 2-27*.
- S. Horn. See *Horn on page 3-6*.
- T. Audio Steering Wheel Controls (If Equipped). See *Audio Steering Wheel Controls on page 3-66*.
- U. Accessory Power Outlet. See *Accessory Power Outlet(s) on page 3-20*.
- V. Shift Lever. See *Shifting Into PARK (P) on page 2-28*.
- W. Center Console Storage Compartment. See *Center Console Storage on page 2-41*.
- X. Enhanced Traction System Button. See *Enhanced Traction System (ETS) on page 4-5*.

## Hazard Warning Flashers

The hazard warning flashers let you warn the police and others that you have a problem. The front and rear turn signal lamps will flash on and off.



The hazard warning flasher button is on the instrument panel.

Press the button to make the front and rear turn signal lamps flash on and off. Press again to turn the flashers completely off.

The hazard warning flashers work even if the key is not in the ignition switch.

## Other Warning Devices

If you carry reflective triangles, you can set them up at the side of the road about 300 feet (100 m) behind your vehicle.

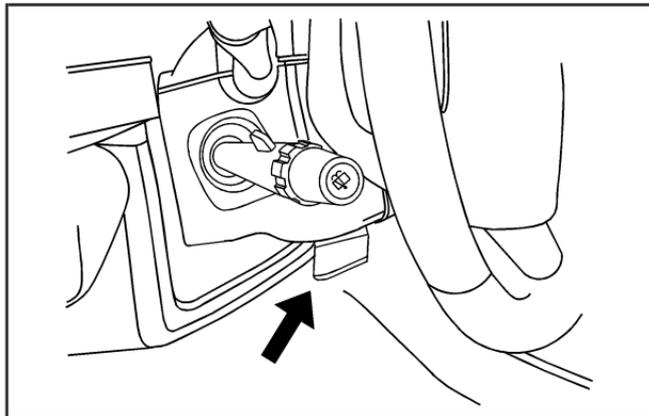
### Horn

Press near or on the horn symbols on the steering wheel pad to sound the horn.

### Tilt and Telescopic Steering Wheel

A tilt and telescope wheel lets you adjust the steering wheel before you drive. The steering wheel can be raised to the highest level to give your legs more room when you enter and exit the vehicle.

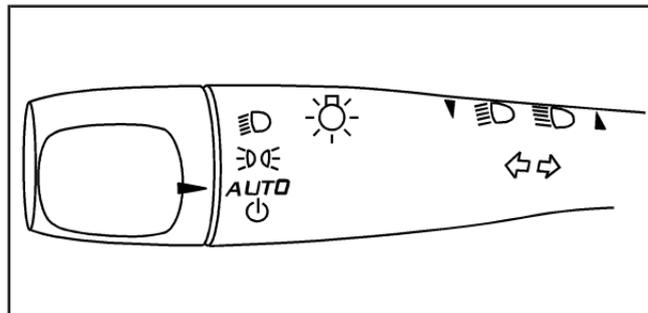
The lever that lets you tilt and telescope the steering wheel is located on the left side of the steering column.



To tilt and telescope the steering wheel, pull down the lever. Then move the steering wheel up or down or backward or forward into a comfortable position. Pull the lever up to lock the steering wheel in place.

Do not adjust the tilt and telescope lever while driving.

## Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever



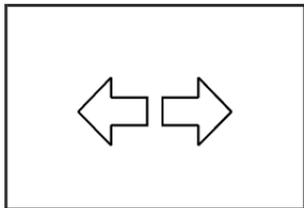
The lever on the left side of the steering column includes the following:

- ↔ Turn and Lane-Change Signals. See *Turn and Lane-Change Signals* on page 3-8.
- ☰☽ Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer. See *Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer* on page 3-8.
- Flash-to-Pass. See *Flash-to-Pass* on page 3-8.
- ⚙ Exterior Light Control. See *Exterior Lamps* on page 3-14.

## Turn and Lane-Change Signals

The turn signal has two upward (for right) and two downward (for left) positions. These positions allow you to signal a turn or a lane change.

To signal a turn, move the lever all the way up or down to the latched position. When the turn is finished, the lever will return automatically.



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

To signal a lane change, just raise or lower the lever until the arrow starts to flash. Hold it there until you complete your lane change. The lever will return by itself when you release it.

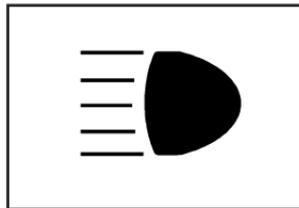
A warning chime signal will come on if you have left your turn signal on for more than 2/3 mile (1 km).

As you signal a turn or a lane change, if the arrows flash rapidly, a signal bulb may be burned out and other drivers won't see your turn signal.

If a bulb is burned out, replace it to help avoid an accident. If the arrows don't go on at all when you signal a turn, check for burned-out bulbs and then check the fuse. See *Fuses on page 5-89*.

## Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer

To change the headlamps from low beam to high beam, push the turn signal/multifunction lever away from you.



This light comes on in the instrument panel cluster if the high beam lamps are turned on while the ignition is in ON/RUN.

To change the headlamps from high beam to low beam, pull the turn signal lever toward you.

## Flash-to-Pass

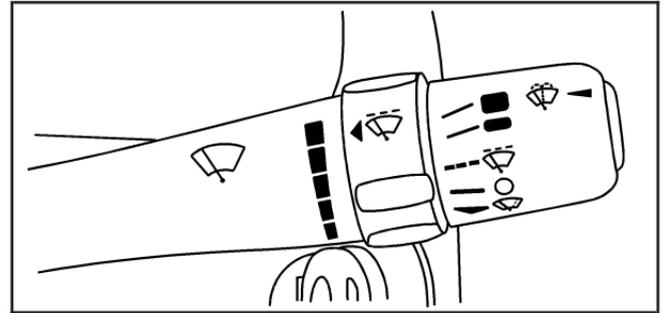
This feature lets you use your high-beam headlamps momentarily to signal a driver in front of you that you want to pass.

To use it, pull the turn signal/multifunction lever toward you until the high-beam headlamps come on, then release the lever to turn them off.

## Windshield Wipers

Be sure to clear ice and snow from the wiper blades before using them. If the wiper blades are frozen to the windshield, gently loosen or thaw them. If the blades do become damaged, install new blades or blade inserts. See *Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement* on page 5-44.

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. If the wipers get stuck, turn the wipers off, clear away the snow or ice, and then turn the wipers back on.



Use this lever, located on the right side of the steering wheel, to operate the windshield wipers.

 **(High Speed):** Move the lever to this position for steady wiping at high speed.

 **(Low Speed):** Move the lever to this position for steady wiping at low speed.

 **(Delay):** Move the lever to this position to set a delay between wipes.

**(Delay/Intermittent Speed Sensitive):** When the lever is in the delay position, move the intermittent adjust band to set for shorter or longer delay cycles. To the left of the adjust band are bars that indicate the frequency of the wiper movement. Smaller bars mean the wiper movement is less frequent. Larger bars mean the wiper movement is more frequent.

During intermittent wiping mode, the delay cycle time is sensitive to vehicle speed. As the vehicle speed increases your delay cycle time will decrease and wiper movement will occur more frequently.

**(Off):** Move the lever to this position to turn off the windshield wipers.

**(Mist):** Move the lever all the way down to mist and release for a single wiping cycle. The windshield wipers will stop after one wipe and the lever will return to its original position. If additional wipes are needed, hold the band on mist longer.

As an added safety feature, if the wipers are on for more than 15 seconds, the vehicle's headlamps will turn on automatically. They will turn off 15 seconds after the wipers are turned off.

## Windshield Washer

To wash your windshield, push in the button at the end of the stalk until the washers begin.

### CAUTION:

**In freezing weather, do not use your washer until the windshield is warmed. Otherwise the washer fluid can form ice on the windshield, blocking your vision.**

When you release the button, the washers will stop, but the wipers will continue to wipe for about three cycles and will either stop or will resume the speed you were using before.

## Cruise Control

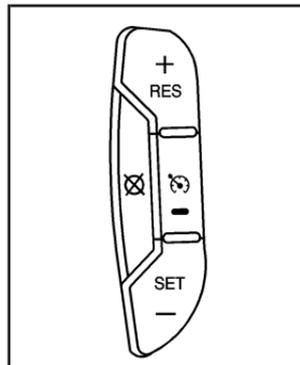
With cruise control, a speed of about 25 mph (40 km/h) or more can be maintained without keeping your foot on the accelerator. This can really help on long trips. Cruise control does not work at speeds below about 25 mph (40 km/h).

### CAUTION:

Cruise control can be dangerous where you cannot drive safely at a steady speed. So, do not 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 excessive wheel slip, and you could lose control. Do not use cruise control on slippery roads.

## Setting Cruise Control



The cruise control buttons are located on left side of the steering wheel.

 (On/Off): Press to turn the cruise control system on and off.

**+RES (Resume/Accelerate):** Press to make the vehicle accelerate or resume to a previously set speed.

**SET- (Set/Coast):** Press to set the speed or to decrease the set speed.

 (Cancel): Press to cancel cruise control.

Cruise control will not work if the parking brake is set, or if the master cylinder brake fluid level is low.

The cruise control light on the instrument panel cluster comes on after the cruise control has been set to the desired speed.

### **CAUTION:**

**If you leave your cruise control on when you are not using cruise, you might hit a button and go into cruise when you do not 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 button with the cruise control symbol on it.
2. Get up to the speed desired.
3. Press the SET- button located on the steering wheel and release it.
4. Take your foot off the accelerator.

## **Resuming a Set Speed**

Suppose the cruise control is set at a desired speed and then you apply the brake. This shuts off the cruise control. But it does not need to be reset.

Once the vehicle is traveling at least 25 mph (40 km/h) or more, press the +RES button on the steering wheel. The vehicle will go back to previously set speed and stay there.

## **Increasing Speed While Using Cruise Control**

There are two ways to go to a higher speed.

- If the cruise control system is already engaged, press the +RES symbol. Hold it there until the speed desired is reached, and then release the button.
- To increase the vehicle speed in very small amounts, press the +RES symbol briefly and then release it. Each time this is done, the vehicle goes about 1 mph (1.6 km/h) faster.

## Reducing Speed While Using Cruise Control

To reduce the vehicle speed while using cruise control:

- Press and hold the set button on the steering wheel until the lower desired speed is reached, then release it.
- To slow down in very small amounts, press the set button on the steering wheel briefly. Each time this is done, the vehicle goes about 1 mph (1.6 km/h) slower.

## Passing Another Vehicle While Using Cruise Control

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

## Using Cruise Control on Hills

How well your cruise control will work on hills depends upon the vehicle's speed, load, and the steepness of the hills. While going up steep hills, you might have to step on the accelerator pedal to maintain the vehicle speed. While going downhill, you might have to brake or shift to a lower gear to keep the vehicle speed down. Applying the brake turns off the cruise control. Many drivers find this to be too much trouble and do not use cruise control on steep hills.

## Ending Cruise Control

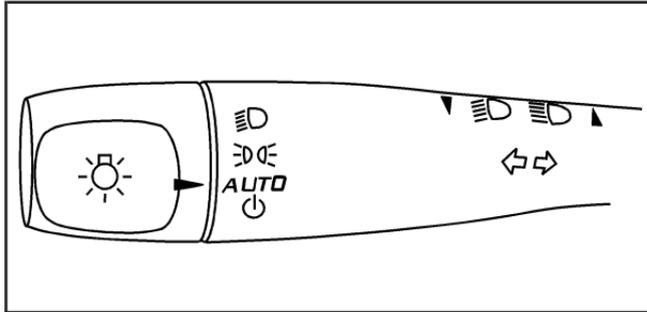
There are three ways to disengage the cruise control:

- Step lightly on the brake pedal; when cruise control disengages, the cruise symbol in the instrument panel cluster will go out.
- Press the on/off button, this will turn off the cruise control system.
- Press the cancel button.

## Erasing Speed Memory

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

## Exterior Lamps



The lever on the left side of the steering column operates the exterior lamps.

The exterior lamp switch has the following four positions:

 **(Headlamps):** This position turns on the headlamps, parking lamps, and taillamps.

 **(Parking Lamps):** This position turns on the parking lamps and taillamps only.

**AUTO (Automatic Headlamp System):** This position automatically turns on the Daytime Running Lamps during daytime, and the headlamps, parking lamps, and taillamps at night.

 **(Off/On):** This position is the momentary Off/On switch for the Automatic Headlamp System.

When operating in AUTO, a momentary turn of the switch to off/on turns off the Automatic Headlamp System. Turn the switch to off/on again to turn the Automatic Headlamp System back on. The Automatic Headlamp System is always turned on at the beginning of an ignition cycle.

The following charts show the condition of the vehicle's exterior lamps when the transmission is not in PARK (P) and the switch is moved to each position:

### Exterior Lamp Positions for Daytime

Lamps		AUTO		
Headlamp	OFF	DRL Mode	OFF	ON
Parking Lamp	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
Taillamp	OFF	OFF	ON	ON

### Exterior Lamp Positions for Nighttime

Lamps		AUTO		
Headlamp	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
Parking Lamp	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Taillamp	OFF	ON	ON	ON

## Headlamps on Reminder

If you open the driver's door and turn off the ignition while leaving the lamps on, you will hear a warning chime.

## Headlamps Off in PARK (P)

This feature works when the ignition is in the ON/RUN position and it is dark outside. Turn the exterior lamp control to the parking lamp position, to turn off the headlamps but keep the other exterior lights on when it is dark outside. In this position, the parking lamps, sidemarker lamps, taillamps, license plate lamps and instrument panel lights are on, but the headlamps are off.

Turn the exterior lamp control to the AUTO or headlamp position, to turn on the headlamps along with the other lamps when it is dark outside.

## Delayed Headlamps

The delayed headlamps feature will continue to illuminate the headlamps for 20 seconds after the key is turned to off at night. Then the headlamps will automatically turn off.

To override the 20 second delayed headlamp feature while it is active turn the switch at the end of the turn signal/multifunction lever to the off/on position.

## Daytime Running Lamps (DRL)

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.

The DRL system will turn the low-beam headlamps on at a reduced brightness when the following conditions are met:

- The ignition is on.
- The exterior lamp control is turned to AUTO.
- The light sensor detects daytime light. See the end of this section for more information on the light sensor.
- The shift lever is not in PARK (P).

While the DRL system is on, the taillamps, sidemarker lamps, and instrument panel lights will not be illuminated.

The DRL system is off while the vehicle is in PARK (P). The DRL system can also be turned off by using the off/on switch for one ignition cycle.

The regular headlamp system should be turned on when needed.

## Light Sensor

The vehicle has a light sensor on top of the instrument panel. Make sure it is not covered or the headlamps may remain on when they are not needed. The light sensor for the DRL and Automatic Headlamp features is located on top of the instrument panel.

The automatic headlamp system may be on when driving through a parking garage, heavy outcast weather, or a tunnel. This is normal.

## Automatic Headlamp System

When it is dark enough outside, the automatic headlamp system turns on the headlamps at the normal brightness along with other lamps such as the taillamps, sidemarker, parking lamps, and the instrument panel lights. The radio lights will also be dim.

The vehicle has a light sensor on top of the instrument panel that controls the automatic headlamp system. Make sure it is not covered or the automatic headlamp system will be on when it is not needed.

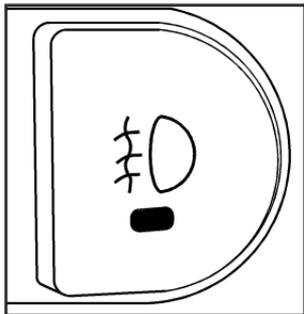
There is a delay in the transition between the daytime and nighttime operation of the DRL and the automatic headlamp systems so that driving under bridges or bright overhead street lights does not affect the system. The DRL and automatic headlamp systems are only affected when the light sensor sees a change in lighting lasting longer than this delay.

If the vehicle is started in a dark garage, the automatic headlamp system comes on immediately. Once the vehicle leaves the garage, it takes about one minute for the automatic headlamp system to change to DRL if it is light outside. During that delay, the instrument panel cluster may not be as bright as usual. Make sure the instrument panel brightness control is in the full bright position. See “Instrument Panel Brightness Control” under *Instrument Panel Brightness on page 3-18*.

To idle the vehicle with the automatic headlamp system off, turn the ignition on and set the exterior light switch to the off/on position.

The regular headlamps should be turned on when needed.

## Fog Lamps



If your vehicle has this feature, the button for the fog lamps is located on the instrument panel, to the left of the steering wheel.

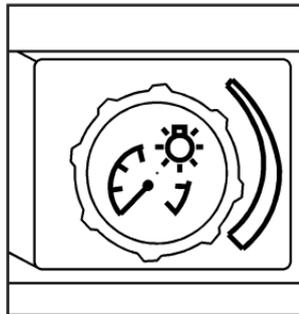
If your vehicle has fog lamps, the ignition must be on.

Push the button to turn the fog lamps on. An indicator light in the button will glow when the fog lamps are on. Push the button again to turn the fog lamps off.

The fog lamps will turn off while the high-beam headlamps are turned on.

Some localities have laws that require the headlamps to be on along with the fog lamps.

## Instrument Panel Brightness



The control for this feature is located on the instrument panel to the left of the steering wheel.

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

## Dome Lamp

The switch on this lamp has three positions. The on position will turn on the lamp anytime. The door position will turn on the lamp whenever a door is opened. The off position will shut off the lamp completely, even while a door is opened. Your dome lamp may be equipped with two rear reading lamps. See *Rear Reading Lamps* on page 3-19.

## Entry/Exit Lighting

When you open any door, the lamps inside of your vehicle will go on. These lamps will fade out 20 seconds after the last door is closed, or when the ignition is turned on after all doors have been closed. These lamps will also go on when you press the trunk release button, the unlock button or the panic button on the remote keyless entry transmitter.

The lamps inside of your vehicle will turn on for about 10 seconds after your key is removed from the ignition to provide an illuminated exit.

## Parade Dimming

Parade dimming is a separate lighting mode of operation that is activated if the park lamps are turned on during the day. Usually when the park lamps are turned on during the day, the display's illumination and LEDs become lower and the backlighting is activated. To avoid this condition, backlighting is turned off, and the displays and LEDs are set to a high predetermined intensity when daylight conditions are detected to enhance the display's visibility during daytime.

## Front Reading Lamps

Push the lens to turn the reading lamps on and off. The reading lamps will turn on when the door is open if the dome lamp is in the door position. The reading lamps will also turn on with the dome lamp switch in the on position. The lamps will not turn on if the door is open and the dome lamp is in the off position.

## Rear Reading Lamps

The vehicle's dome lamp may have two reading lamps. The reading lamps turn on and off by pushing on the lens.

## Trunk Lamp

The trunk lamp comes on when the trunk is opened and turns off when the trunk is closed.

## Battery Run-Down Protection

Your vehicle has a battery run-down protection feature designed to protect the vehicle's battery.

When any interior lamp (trunk, reading, or visor vanity) is left on while the ignition is turned off, the battery run-down protection system will automatically shut the lamp(s) off after 20 minutes. This will avoid draining the battery.

To reactivate the interior lamps, do one of the following:

- Turn on the ignition.
- Turn the exterior lamp control off and then on.
- Open a door.
- Press any Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter button (if equipped).
- Press the remote trunk release button.
- Press the power door lock switch.

The battery run-down feature will also be activated when any door on the vehicle is left open and the ignition is in LOCK/OFF.

## Accessory Power Outlet(s)

The accessory power outlets can be used to connect electrical equipment, such as a cellular telephone or CB radio.

The accessory power outlets are located on the front of the center console storage area and inside the console storage compartment. The compartment has notches that allow power cords to be routed outside of the console while the lid is closed.

**Notice:** Leaving electrical equipment on for extended periods will drain the battery. Always turn off electrical equipment when not in use and do not plug in equipment that exceeds the maximum amperage rating.

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/retailer for additional information on accessory power outlets.

**Notice:** Adding any electrical equipment to your vehicle may damage it or keep other components from working as they should. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Do not use equipment exceeding maximum amperage rating of 20 amperes. Check with your dealer/retailer before adding electrical equipment.

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

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

## Cigarette Lighter

Your vehicle may have a cigarette lighter. To use the lighter, located on the instrument panel below the climate controls, push it in all the way and let go. When it is ready, it will pop back out by itself.

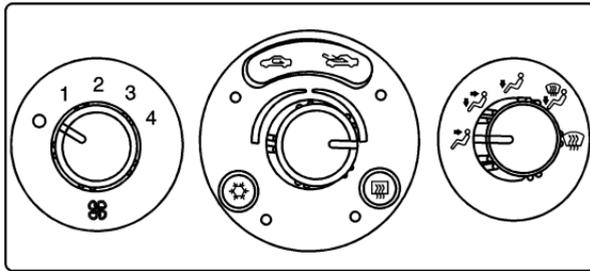
**Notice:** Holding a cigarette lighter in while it is heating does not let the lighter back away from the heating element when it is hot. Damage from overheating can occur to the lighter or heating element, or a fuse could be blown. Do not hold a cigarette lighter in while it is heating.

**Notice:** If you put papers, pins, or other flammable items in the ashtray, hot cigarettes or other smoking materials could ignite them and possibly damage your vehicle. Never put flammable items in the ashtray.

# Climate Controls

## Climate Control System

With this system you can control the heating, cooling and ventilation for your vehicle. If your vehicle has the remote start feature, the climate control system will function as part of the remote start feature. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-4.



## Operation

**(Fan):** Turn the left knob clockwise or counterclockwise to increase or decrease the fan speed. The fan must be on to run the air-conditioning compressor.

To change the air delivery settings, turn the right knob to select one of the following:

**(Vent):** This mode directs air to the instrument panel outlets.

**(Bi-Level):** This mode directs half of the air to the instrument panel outlets, and the remaining air to the floor outlets. Some air may be directed toward the side windows.

**(Floor):** This mode directs most of the air to the floor outlets with some air directed to the side window outlets and windshield.

## Defogging and Defrosting

Fog on the inside of windows is a result of high humidity (moisture) condensing on the cool window glass. This can be minimized if the climate control system is used properly. There are two modes to choose from to clear fog or frost from your windshield. Use the defog mode to clear the windows of fog or moisture and warm the passengers. Use the defrost mode to remove fog or frost from the windshield more quickly.

Turn the right knob to select the defog or defrost mode.

 **(Defog):** This mode splits the air between the windshield and the floor outlets with a small amount directed to the side windows. When you select this mode, the system turns off recirculation automatically. The air-conditioning compressor will run unless the outside temperature is at or below freezing. The air-conditioning compressor operates although the indicator light will not be on. The air-conditioning indicator light turns off when defog is selected. If the air-conditioning button is pressed while in defog mode, the indicator light will turn on. If the button is pressed again, the light will turn off. The recirculation mode cannot be selected while in the defog mode. Do not drive the vehicle until all the windows are clear.

 **(Defrost):** This mode directs most of the air to the windshield with some air directed to the floor vents. In this mode, the system automatically forces outside air into your vehicle. The air-conditioning compressor will run unless the outside temperature is at or below freezing. The air-conditioning compressor operates although the indicator light will not be on. The air-conditioning indicator light turns off when defrost is selected. If the air-conditioning button is pressed while in defrost mode, the indicator light will turn on. If the button is pressed again, the light will turn off. Recirculation cannot be selected while in the defrost mode.

To help clear the windshield quickly, do the following:

1. Select the defrost mode.
2. Select the highest temperature.
3. Select the highest fan speed.

**Temperature Control:** Turn the center knob clockwise or counterclockwise to increase or decrease the temperature inside your vehicle.

When it is cold outside 0°F (-18°C) or lower, use the engine coolant heater, if equipped, to provide warmer air faster to your vehicle. An engine coolant heater warms the coolant that the engine uses to provide heat to warm the inside of your vehicle. For more information, see *Engine Coolant Heater* on page 2-23.

 **(Outside Air):** Press the right side of this button to turn the outside air mode on. When this mode is selected, air from outside the vehicle circulates throughout the vehicle. When the button is pressed, an indicator light comes on to let you know that it is activated. The outside air mode can be used with all modes, but it cannot be used with the recirculation mode. Pressing this button cancels the recirculation mode.

 **(Recirculation):** Press the left side of the button to turn the recirculation mode on. When recirculation mode is selected, the air inside the vehicle will be recirculated through the climate control system and the vehicle, not from outside your vehicle. This mode is helpful when you are trying to limit odors from entering your vehicle and for maximum air conditioning performance in hot weather. When the button is pressed, an indicator light above the button comes on to let you know that it is activated. The recirculation indicator light will blink three times if you try to use recirculation in a mode that it can not be used in. Only use this mode when it is needed for comfort, since window fogging rapidly occurs if the air conditioning compressor is not engaged.

Pressing this button will cancel the outside air mode. When you switch to the defog or defrost modes the system automatically moves from recirculation to outside air. When the vehicle or fan is turned off and back on, the system defaults to outside air automatically. Only use recirculation mode when it is needed for comfort, since window fogging may occur.

 **(Air Conditioning):** Press this button to turn the air conditioning system on or off. When the air conditioning button is pressed, an indicator light comes on to let you know that air conditioning is activated.

The air-conditioning system removes moisture from the air, so you may sometimes notice a small amount of water dripping underneath your vehicle while idling or after turning off the engine. This is normal.

## Maximum Air Conditioning

On hot days, open the windows to let hot inside air escape; then close them. This helps to reduce the time it takes for your vehicle to cool down. It also helps the system to operate more efficiently.

For quick cool down on hot days, do the following:

1. Select the  vent mode.
2. Select the highest fan speed.
3. Select  air conditioning.
4. Select the  recirculation mode.
5. Select the coolest temperature.

Using these settings together for long periods of time may cause the air inside of your vehicle to become too dry. To prevent this from happening, after the air in your vehicle has cooled, turn the recirculation mode off.

## Rear Window Defogger

The rear window defogger uses a warming grid to remove fog or frost from the rear window.

 **REAR:** Press this button to turn the rear window defogger on or off. An indicator light comes on to let you know that the rear window defogger is activated. Be sure to clear as much snow from the rear window as possible.

If driving below 50 mph (80 km/h), the rear window defogger will turn off about 15 minutes after the button is pressed. If turned on again, the defogger only runs for about seven minutes before turning off. The defogger can also be turned off by pressing the button again or by turning off the engine.

If your vehicle's speed is maintained above 50 mph (80 km/h), the rear window defogger will remain on once the button is pressed.

If your vehicle has the remote start feature, the rear defogger will automatically be turned on if it is cold outside. When the vehicle transitions out of the remote start mode, the rear defogger will turn off. See *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation* on page 2-4.

**Notice:** Do not use anything sharp on the inside of the rear window. If you do, you could cut or damage the warming grid, and the repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Do not attach a temporary vehicle license, tape, a decal or anything similar to the defogger grid.

## Outlet Adjustment

Use the thumbwheels on the air outlets, located on the center and on the sides of the instrument panel, to change the horizontal direction of the airflow. Use the tabs on the outlet vanes to change the vertical direction of the airflow. Use the tabs on the outlet vanes to shut off airflow to the outlets.

The two upper outlets in the center of the instrument panel are dedicated to the rear seats. These outlets are fixed to aim airflow into the rear seats to help cool the rear occupants in hot weather. Airflow can be shut off at the upper outlets by turning the vertical thumbwheel. The louvers are fixed, do not attempt to move them or they may break.

## Operation Tips

- Clear away any ice, snow or leaves from the air inlets at the base of the windshield that may block the flow of air into your vehicle.
- Use of non-GM approved hood deflectors may adversely affect performance of the system.
- Keep the path under the front seats clear of objects to help circulate the air inside of your vehicle more effectively.
- When an objectionable odor outside the vehicle is encountered, use the recirculation mode, with the temperature knob at a comfortable setting to prevent the odor from entering the vehicle through the ventilation system. This can be helpful when driving through a long tunnel with poor ventilation. However, extended usage of this mode in cold or cool weather can cause window fogging.

## 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 could be or there 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 are working. If you are familiar with this section, you should not be alarmed when this happens.

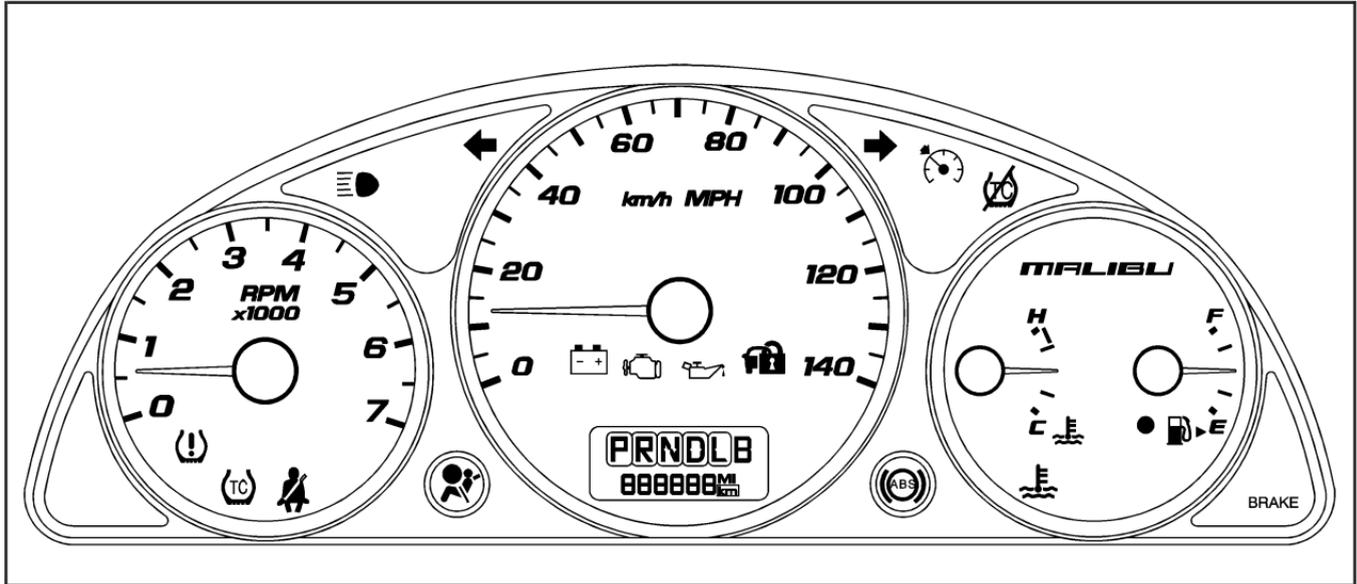
Gages can indicate when there could be or there is a problem with one of your vehicle's functions. Often gages and warning lights work together to let you know when there is a problem with your vehicle.

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. Follow this manual's advice. Waiting to do repairs can be costly — and even dangerous. Get to know your warning lights and gages. They are a big help.

## Instrument Panel Cluster

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

Your vehicle has this instrument panel cluster, which includes indicator warning lights and gages that are explained on the following pages.



## 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).

Your vehicle has a tamper resistant odometer. The digital odometer will read 999,999 if someone tries to turn it back.

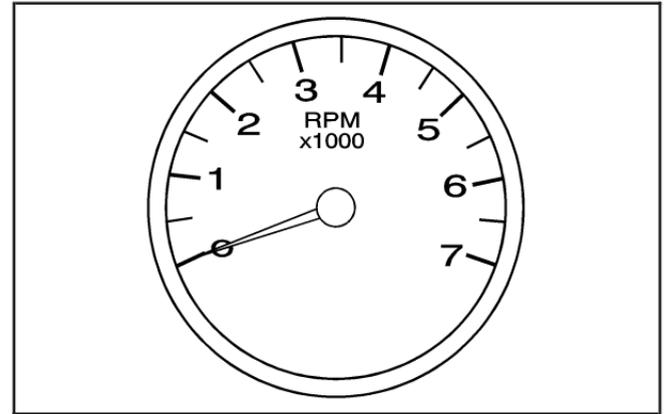
If your vehicle needs a new odometer installed, it must be set to the mileage total of the old odometer. If that is not possible, then it must be set at zero and a label must be put on the driver's door to show the old mileage reading when the new odometer was installed.

## Trip Odometer

The trip odometer can tell you how far you have driven since you last reset it.

The trip odometer is accessed and reset through the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *DIC Operation and Displays on page 3-45* for more information.

## Tachometer



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

## Safety Belt Reminders

### Safety Belt Reminder Light

When the engine is started, 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.

This chime and light is repeated if the driver remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion. If the driver's belt is already buckled, neither the chime nor the light will come on.

## Passenger Safety Belt Reminder Light

Several seconds after the engine is started, a chime will sound for several seconds to remind the front passenger to buckle their safety belt. This would only occur if the passenger airbag is enabled. See *Passenger Sensing System on page 1-59* for more information. The passenger safety belt light, located on the instrument panel, will come on and stay on for several seconds and then flash for several more.



This chime and light are repeated if the passenger remains unbuckled and the vehicle is in motion.

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

## Airbag Readiness Light

There is an airbag readiness light on the instrument panel cluster, which shows the airbag symbol. The system checks the airbag's electrical system for malfunctions. The light tells you if there is an electrical problem. The system check includes the airbag sensor, the pretensioners, the airbag modules, the wiring and the crash sensing and diagnostic module. For more information on the airbag system, see *Airbag System* on page 1-51.



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

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

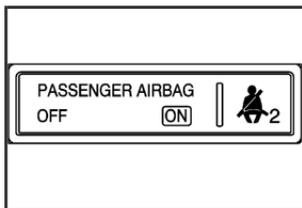
### CAUTION:

**If the airbag readiness light stays on after you start your vehicle, it means the airbag system may not be working properly. The airbags 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 airbag readiness light stays on after you start your vehicle.**

The airbag readiness light should flash for a few seconds when you start the engine. If the light does not come on then, have it fixed immediately. If there is a problem with the airbag system, an airbag Driver Information Center (DIC) message may also come on. See *DIC Warnings and Messages* on page 3-49 for more information.

## Passenger Airbag Status Indicator

Your vehicle has the passenger sensing system. Your instrument panel has a passenger airbag status indicator.



When you start the vehicle, the passenger airbag status indicator will light ON and OFF for several seconds as a system check.

If you use remote start to start your vehicle from a distance, if equipped, you may not see the system check. Then, after several more seconds, the status indicator will light either ON or OFF to let you know the status of the right front passenger's frontal airbag.

If the word ON is lit on the passenger airbag status indicator, it means that the right front passenger's frontal airbag is enabled (may inflate).

### CAUTION:

**If the on indicator comes on when you have a rear-facing child restraint installed in the right front passenger's seat, it means that the passenger sensing system has not turned off the passenger's frontal airbag. A child in a rear-facing child restraint can be seriously injured or killed if the right front passenger's airbag inflates. This is because the back of the rear-facing child restraint would be very close to the inflating airbag. Do not use a rear-facing child restraint in the right front passenger's seat if the airbag is turned on.**

 **CAUTION:**

Even though the passenger sensing system is designed to turn off the right front passenger's frontal airbag if the system detects a rear-facing child restraint, no system is fail-safe, and no one can guarantee that an airbag will not deploy under some unusual circumstance, even though it is turned off. We recommend that rear-facing child restraints be secured in the rear seat, even if the airbag is off.

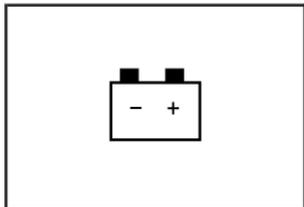
If the word OFF is lit on the airbag status indicator, it means that the passenger sensing system has turned off the right front passenger's frontal airbag. See *Passenger Sensing System on page 1-59* for more on this, including important safety information.

If, after several seconds, both status indicator lights remain on, or if there are no lights at all, there may be a problem with the lights or the passenger sensing system. See your dealer/retailer for service.

 **CAUTION:**

If the airbag readiness light in the instrument panel cluster ever comes on and stays on, it means that something may be wrong with the airbag system. If this ever happens, have the vehicle serviced promptly, because an adult-size person sitting in the right front passenger's seat may not have the protection of the airbag(s). See *Airbag Readiness Light on page 3-31* for more on this, including important safety information.

## Charging System Light



This light will come on briefly when you turn on the ignition, but the engine is not running, as a check to show you it is working.

It should go out once the engine is running. If it stays on, or comes on while you are driving, you may have a problem with the charging system. A charging system Driver Information Center (DIC) message may also appear. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information. This light could indicate that you have problems with a generator drive belt, or another electrical problem. Have it checked right away. If you must drive a short distance with the light on, be certain to turn off all your accessories, such as the radio and air conditioner.

## Brake System Warning Light

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

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



This light should come on briefly when you turn the ignition key to ON. If it does not come on then, have it fixed so it will be ready to warn you if there is 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 does not release fully. If it stays on after your parking brake is fully released, it means you have a brake problem.

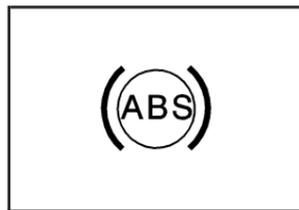
The Driver Information Center (DIC) may display a BRAKE FLUID message. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information.

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. Try turning off and restarting the vehicle one or two times, if the light is still on, have the vehicle towed for service. See *Towing Your Vehicle* on page 4-24.

 **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 have pulled off the road and stopped carefully, have the vehicle towed for service.**

## Antilock Brake System Warning Light



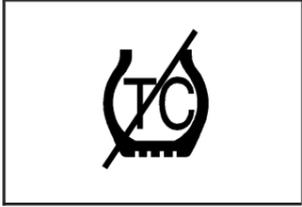
For vehicles with the Antilock Brake System (ABS), this light will come on briefly when you start the engine.

That is normal. If the light does not 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, turn the ignition off, if the light comes on when you are driving, stop as soon as it is safely possible and turn the ignition off. Then start the engine again to reset the system. If the ABS light still stays on, or comes on again while you are driving, your vehicle needs service. If the regular brake system warning light is not on, you still have brakes, but you do not have antilock brakes. If the regular brake system warning light is also on, you do not have antilock brakes and there is a problem with your regular brakes. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 3-34.

For vehicles with a Driver Information Center (DIC), see *DIC Warnings and Messages* on page 3-49 for all brake related DIC messages.

## Enhanced Traction System Warning Light

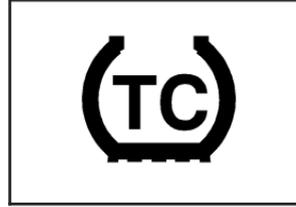


The Enhanced Traction System (ETS) light may come on for the following reasons:

- If you turn the system off by pressing the TC (traction control) button located on the center console, the light will come on and stay on. To turn the system back on, press the button again and the warning light should go out.
- If there's a brake system problem that is specifically related to traction control, the ETS will turn off and the warning light will come on.

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

## Enhanced Traction System Active Light



If your vehicle has the Enhanced Traction System (ETS), this light will come on when the system is limiting wheel spin.

Slippery road conditions may exist if the Enhanced Traction System active light comes on, so adjust your driving accordingly.

The light will stay on for a few seconds after the system stops limiting wheel spin.

## Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light



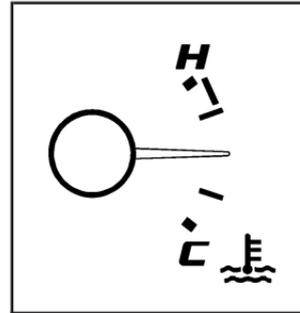
This light indicates that the engine coolant has overheated or the radiator cooling fan is not working.

This light will come on briefly when you turn on the ignition as a check to show you it is working.

If the light comes on and the vehicle has been operating under normal driving conditions, pull off the road, stop the vehicle, and turn off the engine as soon as possible.

See *Cooling System* on page 5-26 for more information.

## Engine Coolant Temperature Gage



This gage shows the engine coolant temperature. If the gage pointer moves into the red area, the light comes on and you hear a chime, your engine is too hot! It means that your engine coolant has overheated.

If you have been operating your vehicle under normal driving conditions and the gage reads hot, you should pull off the road, stop your vehicle and turn off the engine as soon as possible.

See *Engine Overheating* on page 5-24.

## Tire Pressure Light



Your vehicle has a tire pressure light.

This light comes on briefly when the engine is started and provides information about tire pressures and the Tire Pressure Monitoring System.

### When the Light is Solid

This indicates that one or more of your tires are significantly underinflated.

A tire pressure message in the Driver Information Center (DIC), may accompany the light. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information. Stop and check your tires as soon as it is safe to do so. If underinflated, inflate to the proper pressure. See *Tires on page 5-45* for more information.

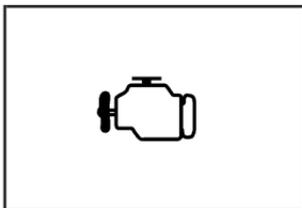
### When the Light Flashes First and Then is Solid

This indicates that there may be a problem with the Tire Pressure Monitor System. The light will flash for about a minute and then stay on solid for the remainder of the ignition cycle. This sequence will repeat with every ignition cycle. See *Tire Pressure Monitor System on page 5-53* for more information.

## Malfunction Indicator Lamp

### Check Engine Light

A computer system called OBD II (On-Board Diagnostics-Second Generation) monitors operation of the fuel, ignition, and emission control systems. It makes sure 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 an OBD II problem and service is required.

Malfunctions often are indicated by the system before any problem is apparent. This can 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, the emission controls might not work as well, your vehicle's fuel economy might not be as good, and the engine might not run as smoothly. This could lead to costly repairs that might 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 can cause this light to come on. Modifications to these systems could lead to costly repairs not covered by your warranty. This could also result in a failure to pass a required Emission Inspection/Maintenance test. See *Accessories and Modifications* on page 5-3.

This light comes on, as a check to show it is working, when the ignition is turned ON/RUN but the engine is not running. If the light does not come on, have it repaired. This light also comes on during a malfunction in one of two ways:

- **Light Flashing** — A misfire condition has been detected. A misfire increases vehicle emissions and could damage the emission control system on your vehicle. Diagnosis and service might be required.
- **Light On Steady** — An emission control system malfunction has been detected on your vehicle. Diagnosis and service might be required.

## If the Light is Flashing

The following can prevent more serious damage to your vehicle:

- Reduce vehicle speed.
- Avoid hard accelerations.
- Avoid 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 the vehicle. Turn the ignition 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 see your dealer/retailer for service as soon as possible.

## If the Light Is On Steady

You might 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 the Tank on page 5-8*. The diagnostic system can determine if the fuel cap has been left off or improperly installed. A loose or missing fuel cap allows 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 vehicle’s electrical system might be wet. The condition is usually corrected when the electrical system dries out. A few driving trips should turn the light off.

Have you recently changed brands of fuel?

If so, be sure to fuel your vehicle with quality fuel. See *Gasoline Octane on page 5-5*. Poor fuel quality causes the engine not to run as efficiently as designed. You might 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 might 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, your dealer/retailer can check the vehicle. Your dealer/retailer has the proper test equipment and diagnostic tools to fix any mechanical or electrical problems that might have developed.

## **Emissions Inspection and Maintenance Programs**

Some state/provincial and local governments have or might 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 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 the battery or if the battery has run down. The diagnostic system is designed to evaluate critical emission control systems during normal driving. This can 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, your dealer/retailer can prepare the vehicle for inspection.

## Oil Pressure Light



If your vehicle has low engine oil pressure, this light will stay on after you start your engine, or come on and you will hear a chime when you are driving.

This indicates that your engine is not receiving enough oil. The engine could be low on oil, or could have some other oil problem. Have it fixed immediately.

This light will come on briefly when you turn on the ignition as a check to show you it is working. If it does not come on with the ignition on, you may have a problem with the bulb. Have it fixed right away.

### CAUTION:

**Do not 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.**

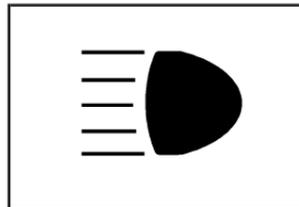
***Notice:* Lack of proper engine oil maintenance may damage the engine. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Always follow the maintenance schedule in this manual for changing engine oil.**

## Security Light



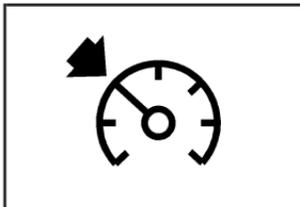
For information regarding this light and the vehicle's security system, see *Content Theft-Deterrent* on page 2-16.

## Highbeam On Light



This light comes on when the high-beam headlamps are in use.

## Cruise Control Light

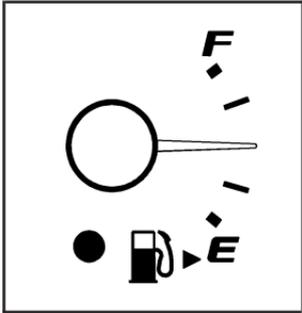


This light comes on whenever you set the cruise control.

See *Headlamp High/Low-Beam Changer* on page 3-8 for more information.

The light goes out when the cruise control is turned off. See *Cruise Control* on page 3-11 for more information.

## Fuel Gage



Your fuel gage tells you about how much fuel you have left, when the ignition is on. When the indicator nears empty, this light, located left of the pump symbol, will come on and you will hear a chime. You still have a little fuel left, but you should get more soon. The arrow on the fuel gage points to side of the vehicle with the fuel door.

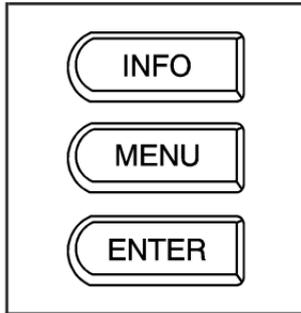
Here are four things that some owners ask about. These are normal and do not indicate a problem with your fuel gage:

- At the service station, the gas pump shuts off before the gage reads full.
- It takes a little more or less fuel to fill up than the gage indicated. For example, the gage may have indicated the tank was half full, but it actually took a little more or less than half the tank's capacity to fill the tank.
- The indicator moves a little when you turn a corner or speed up.
- The gage goes back to empty when you turn off the ignition.

## Driver Information Center (DIC)

The Driver Information Center (DIC) provides the following:

- A way to personalize your vehicle
- Trip information
- Warning messages



The buttons used to activate the DIC are located on the left side of the vehicle's audio system.

**INFO (Information):** Press this button to scroll through the vehicle information mode displays.

**MENU:** Press this button to enter and scroll through the menu mode.

**ENTER:** Press this button to select a menu option or to acknowledge a warning message.

The DIC messages will be read through your audio system display.

### DIC Operation and Displays

The DIC comes on when the ignition is on. If your vehicle has the uplevel audio system, the time and outside temperature is shown on the first line of the display and the DIC information is shown on the second line of the display.

The DIC has different modes which can be accessed by pressing the DIC buttons. The button functions are detailed in the following section.

## Information Modes

**INFO (Information):** Press this button to scroll through the vehicle information mode displays in the following order:

- TRIP A
- TRIP B
- FUEL RANGE (Fuel Range Until Empty)
- MPG (L/100 KM) AVG (Average Fuel Economy)
- MPG (L/100 KM) INST (Instantaneous Fuel Economy)
- AV SPEED (Average Vehicle Speed)
- OIL LIFE (Engine Oil Life System)
- Tire Pressure

**TRIP A or TRIP B:** Press the information button until TRIP A or TRIP B display. These modes show the current distance traveled since the last reset for each trip odometer in either miles (mi) or kilometers (km). Both odometers can be used at the same time.

To reset the trip odometer to zero, press and hold the enter button for a few seconds while the desired trip odometer is displayed.

**FUEL RANGE:** Press the information button until FUEL RANGE displays. This mode shows the remaining distance you can drive without refueling in either miles (mi) or kilometers (km). It is based on fuel economy and the fuel remaining in the tank.

When the fuel level is low, FUEL RANGE LOW displays.

The fuel economy data used to determine fuel range is an average of recent driving conditions. As your driving conditions change, this data is gradually updated. The FUEL RANGE mode cannot be reset.

**MPG (L/100 KM) AVG (Average):** Press the information button until MPG (L/100 KM) AVG displays. This mode shows how many miles per gallon (mpg) or liters per 100 kilometers (L/100 km) your vehicle is getting based on current and past driving conditions.

To reset the average fuel economy, press and hold the enter button while MPG (L/100 KM) AVG is displayed. Average fuel economy is then be calculated starting from that point. If the average fuel economy is not reset, it is continually updated each time you drive.

**MPG (L/100 KM) INST (Instantaneous):** Press the information button until MPG (L/100 KM) INST displays. This mode shows the current fuel economy at a particular moment and changes frequently as driving conditions change. This mode shows the instantaneous fuel economy in miles per gallon (mpg) or liters per 100 kilometers (L/100 km). Unlike average fuel economy, this screen cannot be reset.

**AV (Average) SPEED:** Press the information button until AV SPEED displays. This mode shows the vehicle's average speed in miles per hour (mph) or kilometers per hour (km/h).

To reset the average vehicle speed, press and hold the enter button while AV SPEED is displayed.

**OIL LIFE:** Press the information button until OIL LIFE displays. The engine oil life system shows an estimate of the oil's remaining useful life. It shows 100% when the system is reset after an oil change. It alerts you to change the oil on a schedule consistent with your driving conditions.

In addition to the engine oil life system monitoring the oil life, additional maintenance is recommended in the Maintenance Schedule in this manual. See *Scheduled Maintenance on page 6-4* and *Engine Oil on page 5-15*.

Always reset the engine oil life system after an oil change. See "How to Reset the Engine Oil Life System" under *Engine Oil Life System on page 5-18*.

**Tire Pressure:** The pressure for each tire can be viewed in the DIC. The tire pressure is shown in either pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascals (kPa). Press the information button until LF ## PSI (kPa) ## RF displays for the front tires. Press the information button again until LR ## PSI (kPa) ## RR displays for the rear tires.

If a low tire pressure condition is detected by the system while driving, a message advising you to check the tire pressure appears in the display. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52* and *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information.

## Personalization

**MENU:** Press this button while the ignition is on to scroll through each of the personalization options in the following order. To avoid excessive drain on the battery, it is recommended that the headlamps are turned off. If the vehicle is moving faster than 2 mph (3 km/h), the personalization menu options are not available, except for the UNITS option. All of the personalization options may not be available on your vehicle. Only the options available display on the DIC.

- Oil Life Reset
- Units Selection (English/Metric)
- Remote Start Capability
- Horn Chirp During Remote Keyless Entry Locking
- Horn Chirp During Remote Keyless Entry Unlocking
- Exterior Light Flash During Remote Keyless Entry Locking or Unlocking
- Delayed Locking
- Automatic Vehicle Unlocking: Specific Doors

- Automatic Vehicle Unlocking: When Key is Off or When Shift To Park
- Exterior Perimeter Lighting During Remote Keyless Entry Unlock
- Select Language: (English, French, Spanish or German)

When the desired option is reached, press the enter button to toggle between the modes of that option. To make a selection, press the MENU button again.

If no selection is made within 10 seconds, the display reverts back to the previous information displayed.

The MENU mode is exited when the information button is pressed, a 10 second time period has elapsed, the ignition is turned off, or the end of the MENU list is reached.

See *DIC Vehicle Personalization on page 3-51* for more information on the personalization options.

## Enter

**ENTER:** Press this button to reset certain functions and to turn off or acknowledge messages on the DIC display. This button also toggles through the options available in each personalization menu.

## DIC Warnings and Messages

These messages appear if there is a problem detected in one of your vehicle's systems.

A message clears when the vehicle's condition is no longer present. To acknowledge a message and clear it from the display, press and hold any of the DIC buttons. If the condition is still present, the warning message comes back on the next time the vehicle is turned off and back on. With most messages, a warning chime sounds when the message displays. Your vehicle may have other warning messages.

### **AUTO (Automatic) LIGHTS OFF**

This message displays if the automatic headlamp system is disabled with the headlamp switch.

### **AUTO (Automatic) LIGHTS ON**

This message displays if the automatic headlamp system is enabled with the headlamp switch.

### **BRAKE FLUID**

This message displays, while the ignition is on, when the brake fluid level is low. The brake system warning light on the instrument panel cluster also comes on. See *Brake System Warning Light on page 3-34* for more information. Have the brake system serviced by your dealer/retailer as soon as possible.

## CHANGE OIL SOON

This message displays when the life of the engine oil has expired and it should be changed.

When this message is acknowledged and cleared from the display, the engine oil life system must still be reset separately. See *Engine Oil Life System on page 5-18*, *Engine Oil on page 5-15*, and *Scheduled Maintenance on page 6-4* for more information.

### **CHECK GAS CAP**

This message displays if the fuel cap has not been fully tightened. Recheck the fuel cap to make sure that it is on properly. A few driving trips with the cap properly installed should turn the message off.

### **CHECK TIRE PRESS (Pressure)**

This message displays when the pressure in one or more of the vehicle's tires needs to be checked. If a tire pressure message appears on the DIC, stop as soon as you can. Have the tire pressures checked and set to those shown on the Tire Loading Information label. See *Tires on page 5-45*, *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*, and *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52*. The DIC also shows the tire pressure values. See *DIC Operation and Displays on page 3-45*. If the tire pressure is low, the low tire pressure warning light comes on. See *Tire Pressure Light on page 3-38*.

## **DOOR AJAR**

This message displays if one or more of the vehicle's doors are not closed properly. Make sure that the door(s) are closed completely.

## **ENGINE DISABLED**

This message displays if the starting of the engine is disabled. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealer/retailer immediately.

## **ENG (Engine) PWR (Power) REDUCED**

This message displays to inform you that the vehicle has reduced engine power to avoid damaging the engine. Reduced engine power can affect the vehicle's ability to accelerate. If this message is on, but there is no reduction in performance, proceed to your destination. The performance may be reduced the next time the vehicle is driven. The vehicle may be driven at a reduced speed while this message is on, but acceleration and speed may be reduced. Anytime this message stays on, the vehicle should be taken to your dealer/retailer for service as soon as possible.

## **ICE POSSIBLE**

This message displays when the outside air temperature is cold enough to create icy road conditions. Adjust your driving accordingly.

## **KEY FOB BATT (Battery) LOW**

This message displays if the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter battery is low. Replace the battery in the transmitter. See "Battery Replacement" under *Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System Operation on page 2-4*.

## **LOW FUEL**

This message displays along with a low fuel warning light on the instrument panel cluster when your vehicle is low on fuel. Refill the fuel tank as soon as possible. See *Fuel on page 5-5* and *Filling the Tank on page 5-8*.

## **LOW WASHER FLUID**

This message displays when the vehicle's windshield washer fluid is low. Fill the windshield washer fluid reservoir to the proper level as soon as possible. See *Windshield Washer Fluid on page 5-30*.

## POWER STEERING

This message displays if a problem has been detected with the electric power steering. Have your vehicle serviced immediately by your dealer/retailer.

## PUSH PARK PEDAL

This message displays if the parking brake is left engaged. See *Parking Brake on page 2-27* for more information.

## SERVICE AIR BAG

This message displays when there is a problem with the airbag system. Have your vehicle serviced by your dealer/retailer immediately.

## SVC (Service) TIRE MONITOR

This message displays if a part on the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) is not working properly. The tire pressure light also flashes and then remains on during the same ignition cycle. See *Tire Pressure Light on page 3-38*. Several conditions may cause this message to appear. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation on page 5-55* for more information. If the warning comes on and stays on, there may be a problem with the TPMS. See your dealer/retailer.

## TRUNK AJAR

This message displays when the trunk is not closed completely. Make sure that the trunk is closed completely. See *Trunk on page 2-12* for more information.

## DIC Vehicle Personalization

The following personalization options may appear on your vehicle's audio display by pressing the MENU button.

The default settings for the features were set when your vehicle left the factory, but may have been changed from their default state since that time.

**OIL LIFE RESET:** When this option is displayed, you can reset the engine oil life system. To reset the system, see *Engine Oil Life System on page 5-18*.

**UNITS:** When UNITS appears on the display, press the enter button to move between METRIC or ENGLISH (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

If you choose English, all information will be displayed in English units.

If you choose metric, all information will be displayed in metric units.

The unit measurement will also change the trip odometer, temperature, and average fuel economy displays.

**REMOTE START:** If your vehicle has this feature, the remote start option can be enabled or disabled. When REMOTE START appears on the display, press the enter button to move between OFF and ON (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**LOCK HORN:** This option, which allows the vehicle's horn to chirp every time the lock button on the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter is pressed, can be enabled or disabled. When LOCK HORN appears on the display, press the enter button to move between ON and OFF (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**UNLOCK HORN:** This option, which allows the vehicle's horn to chirp every time the unlock button on the RKE transmitter is pressed, can be enabled or disabled. When UNLOCK HORN appears on the display, press the enter button to move between ON and OFF (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**LIGHT FLASH:** This option, which allows the vehicle's exterior perimeter lighting to flash every time the lock, unlock, or trunk release buttons on the RKE transmitter are pressed, can be enabled or disabled. When LIGHT FLASH appears on the display, press the enter button to move between OFF and ON (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**DELAY LOCK:** The delayed locking option, which delays the actual locking of the vehicle, can be enabled or disabled. When DELAY LOCK appears on the display, press the enter button to move between OFF and ON (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**AUTO UNLK (Unlock):** The automatic door unlocking option, which allows the vehicle to automatically unlock certain doors can be enabled or disabled. When AUTO UNLK appears on the display, press the enter button to move between ALL (default), DRIVER, or NONE. When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection. See *Programmable Automatic Door Locks on page 2-11* for more information.

**UNLK (Unlock):** This screen displays only if DRIVER or ALL is selected for the AUTO UNLK option. This option determines when the automatic door unlocking will occur, when either the key is turned to OFF or the vehicle is shifted into PARK (P). When UNLK appears on the display, press the enter button to move between KEY OFF and SHIFT TO P (Park) (default). When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection. See *Programmable Automatic Door Locks on page 2-11* for more information.

**EXT (Exterior) LIGHTS:** This option, which allows the vehicle's exterior perimeter lighting to turn on each time the unlock button on the RKE transmitter is pressed, can be enabled or disabled. When EXT LIGHTS appears on the display, press the enter button to move between ON (default) and OFF. When you have made your choice, press the MENU button to record your selection.

**LANGUAGE:** To select your choice of language, press the enter button to move between the optional languages.

The languages are ENGLISH (default), FRENCH, SPANISH, and GERMAN.

Choosing a language will display all of the information on the DIC in the desired language.

When you have made your choice, press the MENU button for at least one second to record your selection.

## Audio System(s)

Determine which radio your vehicle has and then read the pages following to familiarize yourself with its features.

### CAUTION:

**This system provides you with far greater access to audio stations and song listings. Giving extended attention to entertainment tasks while driving can cause a crash and you or others can be injured or killed. Always keep your eyes on the road and your mind on the drive — avoid engaging in extended searching while driving.**

Keeping your mind on the drive is important for safe driving. See *Defensive Driving on page 4-2*. Here are some ways in which you can help avoid distraction while driving.

While your vehicle is parked:

- Familiarize yourself with all of its controls.
- Familiarize yourself with its operation.

- Set up your audio system by presetting your favorite radio stations, setting the tone, and adjusting the speakers. Then, when driving conditions permit, you can tune to your favorite radio stations using the presets and steering wheel controls if the vehicle has them.

**Notice:** Before adding any sound equipment to your vehicle, such as an audio system, CD player, CB radio, mobile telephone, or two-way radio, make sure that it can be added by checking with your dealer/retailer. Also, check federal rules covering mobile radio and telephone units. If sound equipment can be added, it is 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 interfere with the operation of sound equipment that has been added.

Your vehicle has a feature called Retained Accessory Power (RAP). With RAP, the audio system can be played even after the ignition is turned off. See *Retained Accessory Power (RAP)* on page 2-22 for more information.

## Setting the Clock

### Radios without Radio Data Systems (RDS)

To set the hour, press the clock button. The clock symbol displays and the hour flashes. Turn the ADJ (adjust) knob to increase or to decrease the hours. To set the minutes, press the clock button again. The minutes flash. Turn the ADJ knob to increase or to decrease the minutes. The time can be set with the ignition on or off.

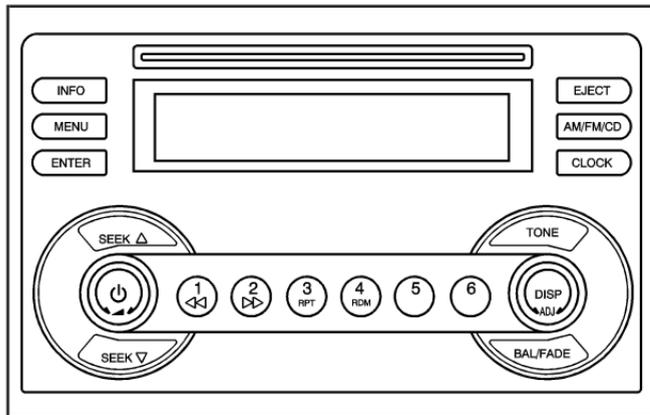
### Radios with Radio Data Systems (RDS)

To set the hour, press the clock button. The clock symbol displays and the hour flashes. Turn the ADJ (adjust) knob to increase or to decrease the hours. To set the minutes, press the clock button again. The minutes flash. Turn the ADJ knob to increase or to decrease the minutes. The time can be set with the ignition on or off.

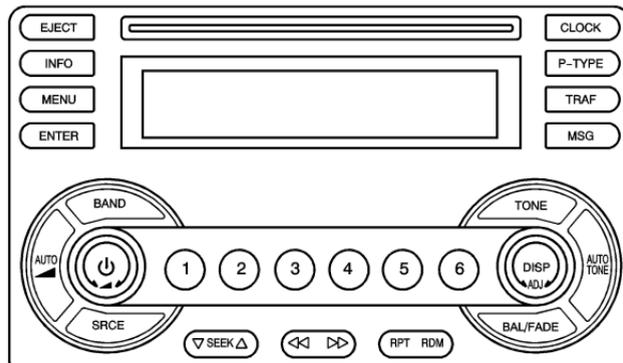
To synchronize the time with an FM station broadcasting Radio Data System (RDS) information, press and hold the clock button to enter the clock set mode, then press and hold the clock button for three seconds until UPDATED displays. If the time is not available from the station, NO UPDATE displays.

RDS time is broadcast once a minute. After tuning to an RDS broadcast station, it can take a few minutes for the time to update.

## Radio(s)



**Radio with a Single CD (Base Level)**



**Radio with a Single CD (Up Level)**

Your vehicle has one of these radios as its audio system.

## Radio Data System (RDS) (Up Level)

Your Radio may have a Radio Data System (RDS). RDS features are available for use only on FM stations that broadcast RDS information.

With RDS, the radio can do the following:

- Seek to stations broadcasting the selected type of programming.
- Receive announcements concerning local and national emergencies.
- Display messages from radio stations.
- Seek to stations with traffic announcements.

This system relies upon receiving specific information from these stations and only works when the information is available. In rare cases, a radio station can broadcast incorrect information that causes the radio features to work improperly. If this happens, contact the radio station.

While the radio is tuned to an RDS station, the station name or call letters display instead of the frequency. RDS stations can also provide the time of day, a program type (PTY) for current programming, and the name of the program being broadcast.

## XM™ Satellite Radio Service (Up Level)

XM™ is a satellite radio service that is based in the 48 contiguous United States and 10 Canadian provinces. XM™ Satellite Radio has a wide variety of programming and commercial-free music, coast-to-coast, and in digital-quality sound. During your trial or when you subscribe, you will get unlimited access to XM™ Radio Online for when you are not in your vehicle. A service fee is required to receive the XM™ service. For more information, contact XM™ at [www.xmradio.com](http://www.xmradio.com) or call 1-800-929-2100 in the U.S. and [www.xmradio.ca](http://www.xmradio.ca) or call 1-877-438-9677 in Canada.

## Playing the Radio

 **(Power):** Press to turn the system on and off.

 **(Volume):** Turn clockwise or counterclockwise to increase or to decrease the volume.

**DISP (Display):** Press to switch the display between the time and the temperature or the radio station frequency and the temperature. When the ignition is off, press to display the time.

For RDS, press this knob to change what displays while using RDS. The display options are station name, RDS station frequency, PTY, and the name of the program (if available).

For XM™ (if equipped), press this knob while in XM mode to retrieve four different categories of information related to the current song or channel: Artist, Song Title, Category or PTY, Channel Number/Channel Name.

To change the default on the display, press the DISP knob until the desired option displays, then hold the knob for two seconds. The radio produces a beep and the selected display becomes the default.

**AUTO  (Automatic Volume) (Up Level):** With automatic volume, the audio system adjusts automatically to make up for road and wind noise as you drive.

Set the volume at the desired level. Press this button to select LOW, MEDIUM, or HIGH. AUTO VOL LOW (automatic volume low), AUTO VOL MEDIUM (automatic volume medium), or AUTO VOL HIGH (automatic volume high) displays. Each higher setting allows for more volume compensation at faster vehicle speeds. Then as you drive, automatic volume increases the volume, as necessary, to overcome noise at any speed. The volume level should always sound the same to you as you drive. AUTO VOL NONE (automatic volume none) displays if the radio cannot determine the vehicle speed or if the engine is not running. To turn automatic volume off, press this button until AUTO VOL OFF (automatic volume off) displays.

## Finding a Station

**AM/FM/CD (Base Level):** Press to switch between FM1, FM2, AM, and CD. The selection displays.

**BAND (Up Level):** Press to switch between FM1, FM2, AM, or XM1 or XM2 (if equipped). The selection displays.

**ADJ (Adjust):** Turn to select radio stations.

**SEEK  / SEEK ** : Press the arrows to go to the previous or to the next station and stay there.

To scan stations, press and hold either arrow for two seconds until a beep sounds. The radio goes to a station, plays for a few seconds, then goes to the next station. Press either arrow again to stop scanning.

To scan preset stations, press and hold either arrow for more than four seconds until two beeps sound. The radio goes to the first preset station stored on the pushbuttons, plays for a few seconds, then goes to the next preset station. Press either arrow again to stop scanning presets.

The radio only seeks and scans stations with a strong signal that are in the selected band.

## Setting Preset Stations

If your radio does not have XM™, up to 18 stations (six FM1, six FM2, and six AM) can be programmed on the six numbered pushbuttons.

To program the radio without XM™:

1. Turn the radio on.
2. Press AM/FM/CD to select FM1, FM2, or AM.
3. Tune in the desired station.
4. Press and hold one of the six numbered pushbuttons until a beep sounds. When that numbered pushbutton is pressed, the station that was set, returns.
5. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

If your radio has XM™, up to 30 stations (six FM1, six FM2, six AM, six XM1 and six XM2 (if equipped)) can be programmed on the six numbered pushbuttons.

To program the radio with XM™:

1. Turn the radio on.
2. Press BAND to select FM1, FM2, AM, or XM1 or XM2.
3. Tune in the desired station.
4. Press AUTO TONE (automatic tone) or AUTO EQ (automatic equalization) to select the equalization.

5. Press and hold one of the six numbered pushbuttons until a beep sounds. When that numbered pushbutton is pressed, the station that was set, returns and the equalization that was selected is stored for that pushbutton.
6. Repeat the steps for each pushbutton.

## Setting the Tone (Bass/Treble)

**TONE /  / ** (Bass/Treble): To adjust the bass or the treble, press and release the tone button until BASS, TREB (treble) or depending on the radio, MID (midrange) displays. Turn the ADJ (adjust) knob to increase or to decrease the tone. If a station is weak or has static, decrease the treble.

To adjust bass, treble, or depending on the radio, midrange to the middle position, select BASS, TREB or MID. Then press and hold the tone button for more than two seconds. A beep sounds and the level adjusts to the middle position.

To adjust the tone controls to the middle position, first exit tone by pressing another button, causing the radio to perform that function, or by waiting five seconds until the default display returns. Then press and hold the tone button for more than two seconds until a beep sounds. ALL CENTERED displays.

### **AUTO TONE/AUTO EQ (Automatic Equalization)**

**(Up Level):** Press this button to select customized equalization settings designed for country, jazz, talk, pop, rock, and classical.

To return to the manual mode, press the AUTO TONE or AUTO EQ button until CUSTOM displays. You can also manually adjust the bass, midrange, and treble using the tone button.

### **Adjusting the Speakers (Balance/Fade)**

**BAL/FADE /  (Balance/Fade):** To adjust the balance between the right and the left speakers, press and release the balance and fade button until BAL (balance) displays. Turn the ADJ knob to move the sound toward the right or the left speakers.

To adjust the fade between the front and the rear speakers, press and release the balance and fade button until FADE displays. Then turn the ADJ knob to move the sound toward the front or the rear speakers.

To adjust the balance or the fade to the middle position, select BAL or FADE. Then press and hold the balance and fade button for more than two seconds. A beep sounds and the level adjusts to the middle position.

To adjust the speaker controls to the middle position, first exit balance and fade by pressing another button, causing the radio to perform that function, or by waiting five seconds until the default display returns.

Then press and hold the balance and fade button for more than two seconds until A beep sounds. ALL CENTERED displays.

### **Finding a Program Type (PTY) Station (RDS and XM™)**

To select and find a desired PTY perform the following:

1. Press the P-TYPE button to activate program type select mode. PTY for FM or PTYPE for XM and a program type displays.
2. Turn the ADJ knob to select a PTY.
3. Once the desired PTY displays, press the  SEEK arrow to select the PTY and go to the PTY's first station.
4. To go to another station within that PTY press the  SEEK arrow again. If the radio cannot find the desired PTY, NONE FOUND displays and the radio returns to the last station you were listening to.

After 15 seconds of inactivity or if the P-TYPE button is pressed again, the radio exits program type select mode.

**BAND (Alternate Frequency):** Alternate frequency lets the radio switch to a stronger station with the same program type. To turn alternate frequency on, press and hold BAND for two seconds. FM ALT FREQ ON and AF displays. The radio can switch to stations with a stronger frequency.

To turn alternate frequency off, press and hold BAND again for two seconds. FM ALT FREQ OFF displays and AF disappears. The radio does not switch to other stations.

This function does not apply for XM™ Satellite Radio Service.

## RDS Messages

**ALERT!:** Alert warns of local or national emergencies. When an alert announcement comes on the current radio station, ALERT! displays. You will hear the announcement, even if the volume is low or a CD is playing. If a CD is playing, play stops during the announcement. Alert announcements cannot be turned off.

ALERT! is not affected by tests of the emergency broadcast system. This feature is not supported by all RDS stations.

**MSG (Message):** If the current station has a message, MSG displays. Press this button to see the message. The message can display the artist, song title, call in phone numbers, etc.

If the entire message is not displayed, parts of the message displays every three seconds. To scroll through the message, press and release the MSG button. A new group of words display after every press of the button. Once the complete message has displayed, MSG disappears until another new message is received. The last message can be displayed by pressing the MSG button. The last message can be viewed until a new message is received or a different station is tuned to.

When a message is not available from a station, NO MESSAGE displays.

**TRAF (Traffic):** If TRAFFIC displays, the tuned station broadcasts traffic announcements and when a traffic announcement comes on the tuned radio station you will hear it.

If the station does not broadcast traffic announcements, press the TRAF button and the radio seeks to a station that does. When a station that broadcasts traffic announcements is found, the radio stops seeking and TRAF between brackets appears on display. If no station is found that broadcasts traffic announcements, NO TRAFFIC INFO displays.

If TRAF is on the display, press the TRAF button to turn off the traffic announcements.

The radio plays the traffic announcement even if the volume is low. The radio interrupts the play of a CD if the last tuned station broadcasts traffic announcements.

This function does not apply to XM™ Satellite Radio Service.

## Radio Messages

**CALIBRATE:** The audio system has been calibrated for your vehicle from the factory. If CALIBRATE displays, it means that the radio has not been configured properly for your vehicle and must be returned to your dealer/retailer for service.

**LOCKED:** This message displays when the THEFTLOCK® system has locked up. Take the vehicle to your dealer/retailer for service.

If any error occurs repeatedly or if an error cannot be corrected, contact your dealer/retailer.

## Radio Messages for XM™ Only

See *XM Radio Messages on page 3-64* later in this section for further detail.

## Playing a CD

Insert a CD partway into the slot, label side up. The player pulls it in and the CD should begin playing. If you want to insert a CD with the ignition off, first press the eject button or the DISP knob.

As each new track starts to play, the track number displays.

If the ignition or radio is turned off with a CD in the player, it stays in the player. When the ignition or radio is turned on, the CD starts playing, where it stopped, if it was the last selected audio source.

The CD player can play the smaller 3 inch (8 cm) single CDs with an adapter ring. Full-size CDs and the smaller CDs are loaded in the same manner.

## Care of Your CDs

If playing a CD-R, the sound quality can be reduced due to CD-R quality, the method of recording, the quality of the music that has been recorded, and the way the CD-R has been handled. Handle them carefully. Store CD-R(s) in their original cases or other protective cases and away from direct sunlight and dust. The CD player scans the bottom surface of the disc. If the surface of a CD is damaged, such as cracked, broken, or scratched, the CD does not play properly or not at all. Do not touch the bottom side of a CD while handling it; this could damage the surface. Pick up CDs by grasping the outer edges or the edge of the hole and the outer edge.

If the surface of a CD is soiled, take a soft, lint free cloth or dampen a clean, soft cloth in a mild, neutral detergent solution mixed with water, and clean it. Make sure the wiping process starts from the center to the edge.

## Care of Your CD Player

Do not add any label to a CD, it could get caught in the CD player. If a CD is recorded on a personal computer and a description label is needed, try labeling the top of the recorded CD with a marking pen.

The use of CD lens cleaners for CDs is not advised, due to the risk of contaminating the lens of the CD optics with lubricants internal to the CD player mechanism.

**Notice:** If a label is added to a CD, or more than one CD is inserted into the slot at a time, or an attempt is made to play scratched or damaged CDs, the CD player could be damaged. While using the CD player, use only CDs in good condition without any label, load one CD at a time, and keep the CD player and the loading slot free of foreign materials, liquids, and debris.

If an error displays, see “CD Messages” later in this section.

**1**  or  **(Fast Reverse):** Press and hold to reverse quickly within a track. You will hear sound at a reduced volume. Release to play the passage. The elapsed time of the track displays.

**2**  or  **(Fast Forward):** Press and hold to advance quickly within a track. You will hear sound at a reduced volume. Release to play the passage. The elapsed time of the track displays.

**3 RPT or RPT (Repeat):** Press once to hear a track over again. REPEAT ON and RPT displays. The current track continues to repeat. Press again to turn off repeat play. REPEAT OFF displays and RPT disappears from the display.

**4 RDM or RDM (Random):** Press to hear the tracks in random, rather than sequential, order. T#, RANDOM, and RDM displays. Press again to turn off random play. RANDOM OFF displays and RDM disappears.

**SEEK  $\triangle$ :** Press this arrow to go to the start of the current track if more than eight seconds have played. The track number displays. If this button is pressed more than once, the player continues moving backward through the CD.

If this button is held for more than two seconds, the CD enters CD scan mode and the CD plays the first 10 seconds of each track. Press this arrow again to stop scanning.

**SEEK  $\nabla$ :** Press this arrow to go to the previous track. The track number displays. If this button is pressed more than once, the player continues moving forward through the CD.

If this button is held for more than two seconds, the CD enters CD scan mode and the CD plays the first 10 seconds of each track. Press this arrow again to stop scanning.

**$\nabla$  SEEK  $\triangle$  (Up Level):** Press the down arrow to go to the start of the current track if more than eight seconds have played. If this arrow is pressed more than once, the player continues moving backward through the CD.

Press the up arrow to go to the start of the next track. If this arrow is pressed more than once, the player continues moving forward through the CD.

If either arrow is held or pressed for more than two seconds, the CD enters CD scan mode and the CD plays the first 10 seconds of each track. Press either arrow again to stop scanning.

**DISP (Display):** Press to see the current track number, time, and temperature or the track number, the elapsed time of the track, and the temperature.

**DISP (Display) (Up Level):** Press to see how long the current track has been playing. T, the track number, and the elapsed time of the track appears on the display.

To change the default on the display, press until the desired option displays, then hold for two seconds. A beep sounds and the selected display becomes the default.

### **AUTO TONE/AUTO EQ (Automatic Equalization)**

**(Up Level):** Press to select the desired equalization setting while playing a CD. The equalization is automatically recalled when a CD is played. For more information, see AUTO TONE/AUTO EQ listed previously in this section.

**AM/FM/CD or BAND:** Press when listening to the radio to play a CD.

**SRCE (Source) (Up Level):** Press to play a CD or to access a remote device (if installed) while listening to the radio.

**EJECT /  (Eject):** Press to eject a CD. Eject can be activated with either the ignition or radio off. CDs can be loaded with the ignition and radio off if this button is pressed first.

### **CD Messages**

If the CD comes out, it could be for one of the following reasons:

- It is very hot. When the temperature returns to normal, the CD should play.
- You are driving on a very rough road. When the road becomes smoother, the CD should play.
- The CD is dirty, scratched, wet, or upside down.

- The air is very humid. If so, wait about an hour and try again.
- There could have been a problem while burning the CD.
- The label could be caught in the CD player.

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 cannot be corrected, contact your dealer/retailer. If the radio displays an error message, write it down and provide it to your dealer/retailer when reporting the problem.

### **XM Radio Messages**

**XL (Explicit Language Channels):** These channels, or any others, can be blocked at a customer's request, by calling 1-800-852-XXXM (9696).

**Updating:** The encryption code in the receiver is being updated, and no action is required. This process should take no longer than 30 seconds.

**No Signal:** The system is functioning correctly, but the vehicle is in a location that is blocking the XM™ signal. When the vehicle is moved into an open area, the signal should return.

**Loading XM:** The audio system is acquiring and processing audio and text data. No action is needed. This message should disappear shortly.

**CH Off Air:** This channel is not currently in service. Tune to another channel.

**CH Unavail:** This previously assigned channel is no longer assigned. Tune to another station. If this station was one of the presets, choose another station for that preset button.

**No Info:** No artist, song title, category, or text information is available at this time on this channel. The system is working properly.

**No Info:** No text or informational messages are available at this time on this channel. The system is working properly.

**Not Found:** There are no channels available for the selected category. The system is working properly.

**XM Locked:** The XM™ receiver in your vehicle could have previously been in another vehicle. For security purposes, XM™ receivers cannot be swapped between vehicles. If this message is received after having your vehicle serviced, check with your dealer/retailer.

**Radio ID:** If tuned to channel 0, this message alternates with the XM™ Radio eight digit radio ID label. This label is needed to activate the service.

**Unknown:** If this message is received when tuned to channel 0, there could be a receiver fault. Consult with your dealer/retailer.

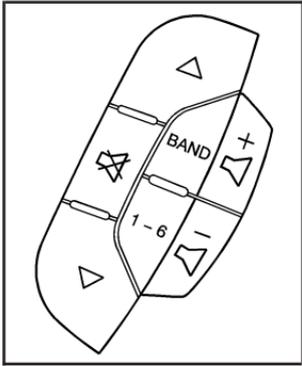
**Chk XMRCvr:** If this message does not clear within a short period of time, the receiver could have a fault. Consult with your dealer/retailer.

## Theft-Deterrent Feature

THEFTLOCK® is designed to discourage theft of your vehicle's radio. The feature works automatically by learning a portion of the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). If the radio is moved to a different vehicle, it does not operate and LOC, LOCK, or LOCKED could display.

With THEFTLOCK® activated, the radio does not operate if stolen.

## Audio Steering Wheel Controls



If your vehicle has this feature, some audio controls can be adjusted at the steering wheel. They include the following:

**▽ △ (Seek):** Press the seek arrows to go to the previous or to the next radio station and stay there. The radio only seeks stations with a strong signal that are in the selected band.

To scan stations, press and hold either seek arrow for two seconds until a beep sounds. The radio goes to a station, plays for a few seconds, then goes to the next station. Press either seek arrow again to stop scanning.

When a CD is playing, press either seek arrow to go to the previous or to the next track.

**⊗ (Mute):** Press this button to silence the system. Press this button again, or any other radio button, to turn the sound on.

**BAND:** Press this button to switch between FM1, FM2, AM, or XM1 or XM2 (if equipped).

**1-6 (Preset Pushbuttons):** Press this button to play stations that are programmed on the radio preset pushbuttons. The radio only seeks preset stations with a strong signal that are in the selected band.

**+ / - ▽ (Volume):** Pull the plus or minus volume button to increase or to decrease the volume.

## Radio Reception

Frequency interference and static during normal radio reception can occur if items such as cellphone chargers, vehicle convenience accessories, and external electronic devices are plugged into the accessory power outlet. If there is interference or static, unplug the item from the accessory power outlet.

### AM

The range for most AM stations is greater than for FM, especially at night. The longer range can cause station frequencies to interfere with each other. For better radio reception, most AM radio stations boost the power levels during the day, and then reduce these levels during the night. Static can also occur when things like storms and power lines interfere with radio reception. When this happens, try reducing the treble on your radio.

## FM Stereo

FM stereo gives the best sound, but FM signals reach only about 10 to 40 miles (16 to 65 km). Tall buildings or hills can interfere with FM signals, causing the sound to fade in and out.

## XM™ Satellite Radio Service

XM™ Satellite Radio Service gives digital radio reception from coast-to-coast in the 48 contiguous United States, and in Canada. Just as with FM, tall buildings or hills can interfere with satellite radio signals, causing the sound to fade in and out. In addition, traveling or standing under heavy foliage, bridges, garages, or tunnels may cause loss of the XM™ signal for a period of time. The radio may display NO SIGNAL to indicate interference.

## Backglass Antenna

The AM-FM antenna is integrated with the rear window defogger, located in the rear window. Make sure that the inside surface of the rear window is not scratched and that the grid lines on the glass are not damaged. If the inside surface is damaged, it could interfere with radio reception.

**Notice:** Using a razor blade or sharp object to clear the inside rear window may damage the rear window antenna and/or the rear window defogger. Repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Do not clear the inside rear window with sharp objects.

**Notice:** Do not apply aftermarket glass tinting with metallic film. The metallic film in some tinting materials will interfere with or distort the incoming radio reception. Any damage caused to your backglass antenna due to metallic tinting materials will not be covered by your warranty.

Because this antenna is built into the rear window, there is a reduced risk of damage caused by car washes and vandals.

If adding a cellular telephone to your vehicle, and the antenna needs to be attached to the glass, make sure that the grid lines for the AM-FM antenna are not damaged. There is enough space between the grid lines to attach a cellular telephone antenna without interfering with radio reception.

## XM™ Satellite Radio Antenna System

The XM™ Satellite Radio antenna is located on the roof of your vehicle. Keep this antenna clear of snow and ice build up for clear radio reception.

If your vehicle has a sunroof, the performance of the XM™ system may be affected if the sunroof is open.

Loading items onto the roof of your vehicle can interfere with the performance of the XM™ system. Make sure the XM™ Satellite Radio antenna is not obstructed.

# Section 4 Driving Your Vehicle

---

<b>Your Driving, the Road, and Your Vehicle</b> .....	4-2	Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads	.....4-11
Defensive Driving .....	4-2	Before Leaving on a Long Trip .....	4-12
Drunk Driving .....	4-2	Highway Hypnosis .....	4-12
Control of a Vehicle .....	4-3	Hill and Mountain Roads .....	4-13
Braking .....	4-3	Winter Driving .....	4-14
Antilock Brake System (ABS) .....	4-4	If Your Vehicle is Stuck in Sand, Mud, Ice, or Snow .....	4-18
Braking in Emergencies .....	4-5	Rocking Your Vehicle to Get It Out .....	4-18
Enhanced Traction System (ETS) .....	4-5	Loading Your Vehicle .....	4-19
Steering .....	4-6	<b>Towing</b> .....	4-24
Off-Road Recovery .....	4-8	Towing Your Vehicle .....	4-24
Passing .....	4-9	Recreational Vehicle Towing .....	4-24
Loss of Control .....	4-9	Towing a Trailer .....	4-27
Competitive Driving .....	4-10		
Driving at Night .....	4-10		

# Your Driving, the Road, and Your Vehicle

## Defensive Driving

Defensive driving means “always expect the unexpected.” The first step in driving defensively is to wear your safety belt — See *Safety Belts: They Are for Everyone* on page 1-10.

### CAUTION:

**Assume that other road users (pedestrians, bicyclists, and other drivers) are going to be careless and make mistakes. Anticipate what they might do and be ready. In addition:**

- **Allow enough following distance between you and the driver in front of you.**
- **Focus on the task of driving.**

**Driver distraction can cause collisions resulting in injury or possible death. These simple defensive driving techniques could save your life.**

## Drunk Driving

### 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. Do not drink and drive or ride with a driver who has been drinking. Ride home in a cab; or if you are with a group, designate a driver who will not drink.**

Death and injury associated with drinking and driving is a global tragedy.

Alcohol affects four things that anyone needs to drive a vehicle: judgment, muscular coordination, vision, and attentiveness.

Police records show that almost 40 percent 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, more than 17,000 annual motor vehicle-related deaths have been associated with the use of alcohol, with about 250,000 people injured.

For persons under 21, it is 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 eliminate the leading highway safety problem is for people never to drink alcohol and then drive.

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.

## Control of a Vehicle

The following three systems help to control your vehicle while driving — brakes, steering, and accelerator. At times, as when driving on snow or ice, it is easy to ask more of those control systems than the tires and road can provide. Meaning, you can lose control of your vehicle.

Adding non-dealer/non-retailer accessories can affect your vehicle's performance. See *Accessories and Modifications on page 5-3*.

## Braking

See *Brake System Warning Light on page 3-34*.

Braking action involves perception time and reaction time. First, you have to decide to push on the brake pedal. That is perception time. Then you have to bring up your foot and do it. That is reaction time.

Average reaction time is about three-fourths of a second. But that is 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 three-fourths 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 is pavement or gravel; the condition of the road, whether it is wet, dry, or icy; tire tread; the condition of the 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. The brakes might not have time to cool between hard stops. The 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.

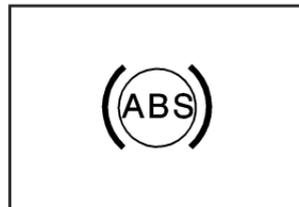
If your vehicle's engine ever stops while you are driving, brake normally but do not pump the brakes. If you do, the pedal could get harder to push down. If the engine stops, you will still have some power brake assist. But you will use it when you brake. Once the power assist is used up, it can take longer to stop and the brake pedal will be harder to push.

Adding non-dealer/non-retailer accessories can affect your vehicle's performance. See *Accessories and Modifications on page 5-3*.

## Antilock Brake System (ABS)

Your vehicle has the Antilock Brake System (ABS), an advanced electronic braking system that will help prevent a braking skid.

When you start the engine and begin to drive away, ABS will check itself. You might hear a momentary motor or clicking noise while this test is going on, and you might even notice that the brake pedal moves a little. This is normal.



If there is a problem with ABS, this warning light will stay on. See *Antilock Brake System Warning Light on page 3-35*.

Let us say the road is wet and you are driving safely. Suddenly, an animal jumps out in front of you. You slam on the brakes and continue braking. Here is 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.

ABS 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, the computer keeps receiving updates on wheel speed and controls braking pressure accordingly.

Remember: ABS does not 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 will not have time to apply the brakes if that vehicle suddenly slows or stops. Always leave enough room up ahead to stop, even though you have ABS.

## Using ABS

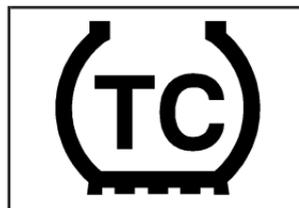
Do not pump the brakes. Just hold the brake pedal down firmly and let antilock work for you. You might hear the antilock pump or motor operate, and feel the brake pedal pulsate, but this is normal.

## Braking in Emergencies

With ABS, you can steer and brake at the same time. In many emergencies, steering can help you more than even the very best braking.

## Enhanced Traction System (ETS)

Your vehicle has an Enhanced Traction System (ETS) that limits wheel spin. This is especially useful in slippery road conditions. The system operates only if it senses that one or both of the front wheels are spinning or beginning to lose traction. When this happens, the system reduces engine power and may also upshift the transmission to limit wheel spin.



This light will come on when your Enhanced Traction System is engaged and limiting wheel spin.

You may feel or hear the system working, but this is normal.

If your vehicle is in cruise control when the ETS begins to limit wheel spin, the cruise control will automatically disengage. When road conditions allow you to safely use it again, you may re-engage the cruise control. See *Cruise Control on page 3-11*.

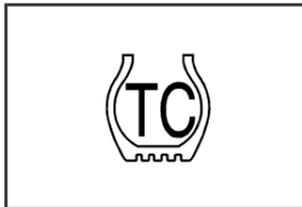
The ETS operates in all transmission shift lever positions. But the system can upshift the transmission only as high as the shift lever position you've chosen, so you should use the lower gears only when necessary.



When the system is on, this warning light will come on to let you know there's a problem.

When this warning light is on, the system will not limit wheel spin. Adjust your driving accordingly.

To limit wheel spin, especially in slippery road conditions, you should always leave the ETS on. But you can turn the system off if you prefer.



To turn the system on or off, press the traction control button located on the center console under the climate control system.

When you turn the system off, the ETS warning light will come on and stay on. If the ETS is limiting wheel spin when you press the button to turn the system off, the warning light will come on – but the system won't turn off right away. It will wait until there's no longer a current need to limit wheel spin.

You can turn the system back on at any time by pressing the button again. The traction control system warning light should go off.

## Steering

### Electric Power Steering

If the engine stalls while you are driving, the power steering assist system will continue to operate until you are able to stop your vehicle. If you lose power steering assist because the electric power steering system is not functioning, you can steer, but it will take more effort.

If you turn the steering wheel in either direction several times until it stops, or hold the steering wheel in the stopped position for an extended amount of time, you may notice a reduced amount of power steering assist. The normal amount of power steering assist should return shortly after a few normal steering movements.

The electric power steering system does not require regular maintenance. If you suspect steering system problems, contact your dealer/retailer for service repairs. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49*.

## Steering Tips

It is important to take curves at a reasonable speed.

A lot of the “driver lost control” accidents mentioned on the news happen on curves. Here is 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 is no traction, inertia will keep the vehicle going in the same direction. If you have ever tried to steer a vehicle on wet ice, you will understand this.

The traction you can get in a curve depends on the condition of the tires and the road surface, the angle at which the curve is banked, and your speed. While you are in a curve, speed is the one factor you can control.

Suppose you are 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 sudden acceleration can demand too much of those places. You can lose control. See *Enhanced Traction System (ETS)* on page 4-5.

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 will want to go slower.

If you need to reduce your speed as you approach a curve, do it before you enter the curve, while the 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.

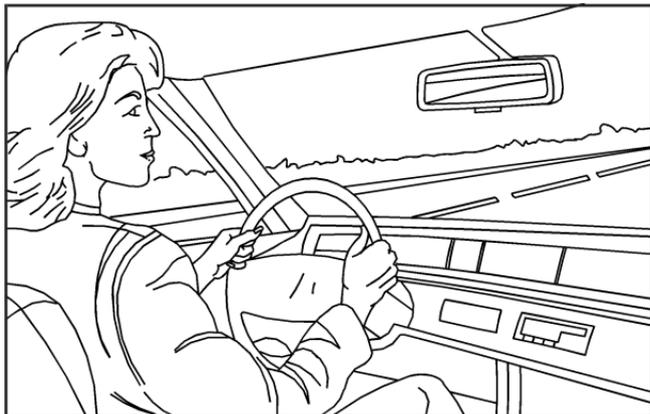
Adding non-dealer/non-retailer accessories can affect your vehicle's performance. See *Accessories and Modifications* on page 5-3.

## 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 cannot; there is not room. That is the time for evasive action — steering around the problem.

Your vehicle can perform very well in emergencies like these. First apply the brakes. See *Braking* on page 4-3.

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.

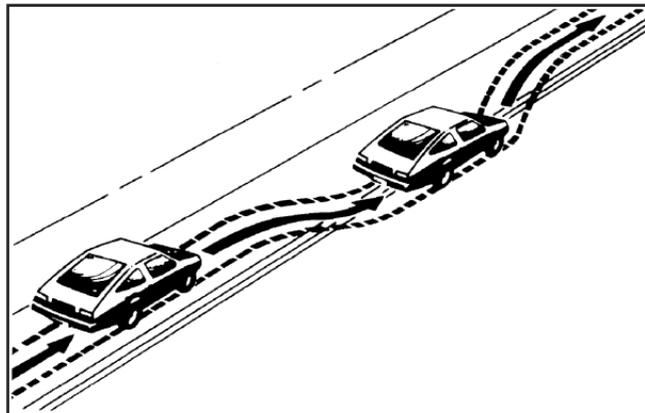


An emergency like this requires close attention and a quick decision. If you are holding the steering wheel at the recommended 9 and 3 o'clock positions, you can turn it a full 180 degrees very quickly without removing either hand. But you have to act fast, steer quickly, and just as quickly straighten 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 vehicle's right wheels have dropped off the edge of a road onto the shoulder while you are 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 the steering wheel to go straight down the roadway.

## Passing

Passing another vehicle on a two-lane road can be dangerous. To reduce the risk of danger while passing, we suggest the following tips:

- Look down the road, to the sides, and to crossroads for situations that might affect a successful pass. If in doubt, wait.
- Watch for traffic signs, pavement markings, and lines that could indicate a turn or an intersection. Never cross a solid or double-solid line on your side of the lane.
- Do not get too close to the vehicle you want to pass. Doing so can reduce your visibility.
- Wait your turn to pass a slow vehicle.
- When you are being passed, ease to the right.

## Loss of Control

Let us review what driving experts say about what happens when the three control systems — brakes, steering, and acceleration — do not have enough friction where the tires meet the road to do what the driver has asked.

In any emergency, do not 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, the wheels are not 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 will 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 reducing vehicle speed 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 Antilock Brake System (ABS) helps avoid only the braking skid.

## Competitive Driving

See your warranty book before using your vehicle for competitive driving. After reviewing your warranty book, please see the GM Performance Parts website or catalog for parts and equipment required for competitive driving.

**Notice:** If you use your vehicle for competitive driving, the engine may use more oil than it would with normal use. Low oil levels can damage the engine. Be sure to check the oil level often during competitive driving and keep the level at or near the upper mark that shows the proper operating range on the engine oil dipstick. For information on how to add oil, see *Engine Oil* on page 5-15.

## Driving at Night

Night driving is more dangerous than day driving because some drivers are likely to be impaired — by alcohol or drugs, with night vision problems, or by fatigue.

Night driving tips include:

- Drive defensively.
- Do not drink and drive.
- Reduce headlamp glare by adjusting the inside rearview mirror.
- Slow down and keep more space between you and other vehicles because your headlamps can only light up so much road ahead.
- Watch for animals.
- When tired, pull off the road.
- Do not wear sunglasses.
- Avoid staring directly into approaching headlamps.
- Keep the windshield and all glass on your vehicle clean — inside and out.
- Keep your eyes moving, especially during turns or curves.

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 might need at least twice as much light to see the same thing at night as a 20-year-old.

## Driving in Rain and on Wet Roads

Rain and wet roads can reduce vehicle traction and affect your ability to stop and accelerate. Always drive slower in these types of driving conditions and avoid driving through large puddles and deep-standing or flowing water.

### CAUTION:

**Wet brakes can cause crashes. They might not work as well in a quick stop and could cause pulling to one side. You could lose control of the vehicle.**

**After driving through a large puddle of water or a car/vehicle wash, lightly apply the brake pedal until the brakes work normally.**

**Flowing or rushing water creates strong forces. Driving through flowing water could cause your vehicle to be carried away. If this happens, you and other vehicle occupants could drown. Do not ignore police warnings and be very cautious about trying to drive through flowing water.**

## Hydroplaning

Hydroplaning is dangerous. Water can build up under your vehicle's tires so they actually ride on the water. This can happen if the road is wet enough and you are going fast enough. When your vehicle is hydroplaning, it has little or no contact with the road.

There is no hard and fast rule about hydroplaning. The best advice is to slow down when the road is wet.

## Other Rainy Weather Tips

Besides slowing down, other wet weather driving tips include:

- Allow extra following distance.
- Pass with caution.
- Keep windshield wiping equipment in good shape.
- Keep the windshield washer fluid reservoir filled.
- Have good tires with proper tread depth. See *Tires* on page 5-45.

## Before Leaving on a Long Trip

To prepare your vehicle for a long trip, consider having it serviced by your dealer/retailer before departing.

Things to check on your own include:

- *Windshield Washer Fluid*: Reservoir full? Windows clean — inside and outside?
- *Wiper Blades*: In good shape?
- *Fuel, Engine Oil, Other Fluids*: All levels checked?
- *Lamps*: Do they all work and are lenses clean?
- *Tires*: Are treads good? Are tires inflated to recommended pressure?
- *Weather and Maps*: Safe to travel? Have up-to-date maps?

## Highway Hypnosis

Always be alert and pay attention to your surroundings while driving. If you become tired or sleepy, find a safe place to park your vehicle and rest.

Other driving tips include:

- Keep the vehicle well ventilated.
- Keep interior temperature cool.
- Keep your eyes moving — scan the road ahead and to the sides.
- Check the rearview mirror and vehicle instruments often.

## Hill and Mountain Roads

Driving on steep hills or through mountains is different than driving on flat or rolling terrain. Tips for driving in these conditions include:

- Keep your vehicle serviced and in good shape.
- Check all fluid levels and brakes, tires, cooling system, and transmission.
- Going down steep or long hills, shift to a lower gear.

### CAUTION:

**If you do not shift down, the brakes could get so hot that they would not work well. You would then have poor braking or even none going down a hill. You could crash. Shift down to let the engine assist the brakes on a steep downhill slope.**

### CAUTION:

**Coasting downhill in NEUTRAL (N) or with the ignition off is dangerous. The brakes will have to do all the work of slowing down and they could get so hot that they would not work well. You would then have poor braking or even none going down a hill. You could crash. Always have the engine running and your vehicle in gear when you go downhill.**

- Stay in your own lane. Do not swing wide or cut across the center of the road. Drive at speeds that let you stay in your own lane.
- Top of hills: Be alert — something could be in your lane (stalled car, accident).
- Pay attention to special road signs (falling rocks area, winding roads, long grades, passing or no-passing zones) and take appropriate action.

## Winter Driving

Here are some tips for winter driving:

- Have your vehicle in good shape for winter.
- You might 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.

Also see *Tires* on page 5-45.

## Driving on Snow or Ice

Most of the time, those places where the tires meet the road probably have good traction.

However, if there is snow or ice between the tires and the road, you can have a very slippery situation.

You have a lot less traction, or grip, and need to be very careful.



What is 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 can offer the least traction of all. You can get wet ice when it is 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.

Accelerate gently. Try not to break the fragile traction. If you accelerate too fast, the drive wheels will spin and polish the surface under the tires even more. See *Enhanced Traction System (ETS)* on page 4-5.

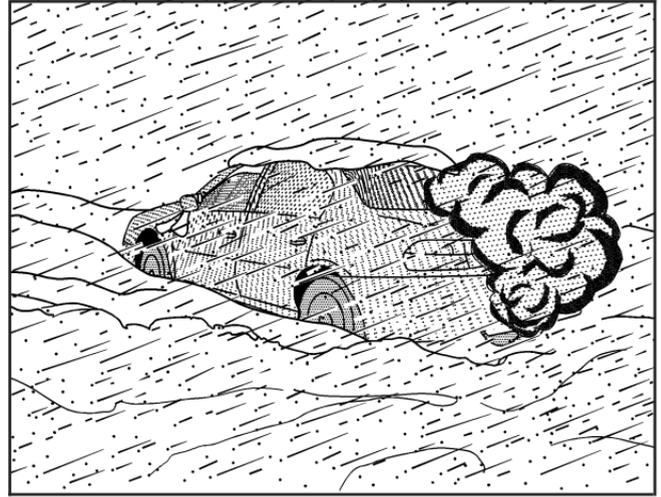
The Antilock Brake System (ABS) improves your vehicle's stability when you make a hard stop on a slippery road. Even though you have ABS, begin stopping sooner than you would on dry pavement. See *Antilock Brake System (ABS)* on page 4-4.

- Allow greater following distance on any slippery road.
- Watch for slippery spots. The road might be fine until you hit a spot that is covered with ice. On an otherwise clear road, ice patches can appear in shaded areas where the sun cannot reach, such as around clumps of trees, behind buildings, or under bridges. Sometimes the surface of a curve or an overpass can 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 are actually on the ice, and avoid sudden steering maneuvers.

## If You Are 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 the hazard warning flashers.
- Tie a red cloth to your vehicle to alert police that you have been stopped by the snow.
- Put on extra clothing or wrap a blanket around you. If you do not have 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 cannot 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 the exhaust pipe. And check around again from time to time to be sure snow does not collect there.**

**Open a window just a little on the side of the vehicle that is 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 the 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.

## If Your Vehicle is Stuck in Sand, Mud, Ice, or Snow

Slowly and cautiously spin the wheels to free your vehicle when stuck in sand, mud, ice, or snow. See *Rocking Your Vehicle to Get It Out* on page 4-18.

If your vehicle has a traction system, it can often help to free a stuck vehicle. Refer to your vehicle's traction system in the Index. If the stuck condition is too severe for the traction system to free the vehicle, turn the traction system off and use the rocking method.

### CAUTION:

**If you let your vehicle's tires spin at high speed, they can explode, and you or others could be injured. The vehicle can overheat, causing an engine compartment fire or other damage. Spin the wheels as little as possible and avoid going above 35 mph (55 km/h) as shown on the speedometer.**

For information about using tire chains on your vehicle, see *Tire Chains* on page 5-66.

## Rocking Your Vehicle to Get It Out

First, turn the steering wheel left and right to clear the area around the front wheels. Turn off any traction system. See *Enhanced Traction System (ETS)* on page 4-5. Then shift back and forth between REVERSE (R) and a forward gear, spinning the wheels as little as possible. To prevent transmission wear, wait until the wheels stop spinning before shifting gears. Release the accelerator pedal while you shift, and press lightly on the accelerator pedal when the transmission is in gear. By slowly spinning the wheels in the forward and reverse directions, you will cause a rocking motion that could free your vehicle. If that does not get your vehicle out after a few tries, it might need to be towed out. If your vehicle does need to be towed out, see *Towing Your Vehicle* on page 4-24.

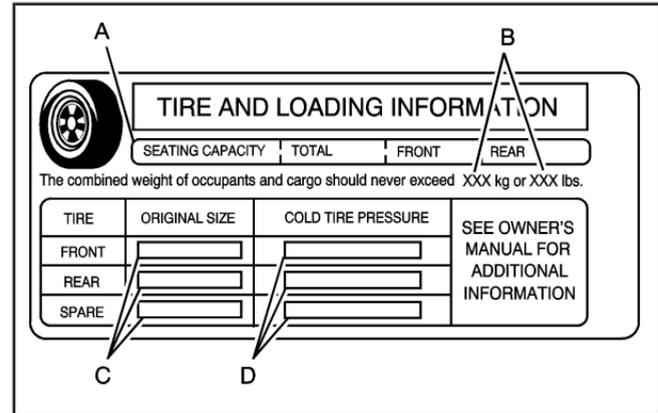
## Loading Your Vehicle

It is very important to know how much weight your vehicle can carry. This weight is called the vehicle capacity weight and includes the weight of all occupants, cargo and all nonfactory-installed options. Two labels on your vehicle show how much weight it may properly carry, the Tire and Loading Information label and the Certification label.

### CAUTION:

**Do not load your vehicle any heavier than the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), or either the maximum front or rear Gross Axle Weight Rating (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.**

## Tire and Loading Information Label



Label Example

A vehicle specific Tire and Loading Information label is attached to the vehicle's center pillar (B-pillar). With the driver's door open, you will find the label attached below the door lock post (striker). The Tire and Loading Information label shows the number of occupant seating positions (A), and the maximum vehicle capacity weight (B) in kilograms and pounds.

The Tire and Loading Information label also shows the tire size of the original equipment tires (C) and the recommended cold tire inflation pressures (D). For more information on tires and inflation see *Tires on page 5-45* and *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52*.

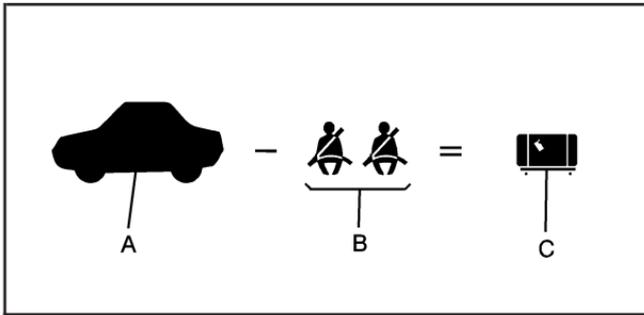
There is also important loading information on the Certification label. It tells you the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) for the front and rear axle; see “Certification Label” later in this section.

### Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit

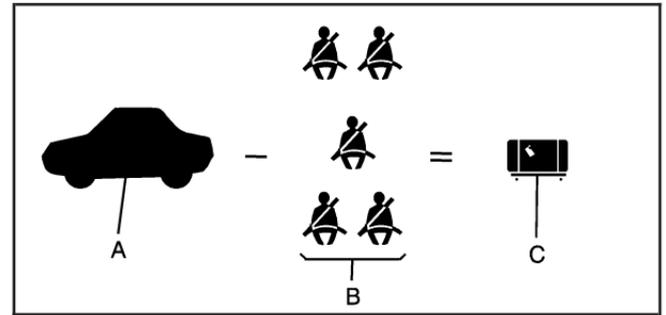
1. Locate the statement “The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX pounds” on your vehicle placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kilograms or XXX pounds.

4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the “XXX” amount equals 1400 lbs and there will be five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs (1400 – 750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs).
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, the load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

If your vehicle can tow a trailer, see *Towing a Trailer on page 4-27* for important information on towing a trailer, towing safety rules, and trailering tips.



Example 1



Example 2

Item	Description	Total
A	Vehicle Capacity Weight for Example 1 =	1,000 lbs (453 kg)
B	Subtract Occupant Weight 150 lbs (68 kg) × 2 =	300 lbs (136 kg)
C	Available Occupant and Cargo Weight =	700 lbs (317 kg)

Item	Description	Total
A	Vehicle Capacity Weight for Example 2 =	1,000 lbs (453 kg)
B	Subtract Occupant Weight 150 lbs (68 kg) × 5 =	750 lbs (340 kg)
C	Available Cargo Weight =	250 lbs (113 kg)



 **CAUTION:**

**Do not load your vehicle any heavier than the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), or either the maximum front or rear Gross Axle Weight Rating (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.**

If you put things inside your vehicle — like suitcases, tools, packages, or anything else — they will go as fast as the vehicle goes. If you have to stop or turn quickly, or if there is a crash, they will keep going.

 **CAUTION:**

**Things you put inside your vehicle can strike and injure people in a sudden stop or turn, or in a crash.**

- **Put things in the trunk or rear area of your vehicle. In a trunk, put them as far forward as you can. Try to spread the weight evenly. If you have fold-down rear seats, you will find four anchors on the back wall of your trunk. You can use these anchors to tie down lighter loads. They are not strong enough for heavy things, however, so put them as far forward as you can in the trunk or rear area.**
- **Never stack heavier things, like suitcases, inside the vehicle so that some of them are above the tops of the seats.**
- **Do not leave an unsecured child restraint in your vehicle.**
- **When you carry something inside the vehicle, secure it whenever you can.**
- **Do not leave a seat folded down unless you need to.**

# Towing

## Towing Your Vehicle

Consult your dealer/retailer or a professional towing service if you need to have your disabled vehicle towed. See *Roadside Assistance Program on page 7-6*.

If you want to tow your vehicle behind another vehicle for recreational purposes (such as behind a motorhome), see “Recreational Vehicle Towing” following.

## 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”).

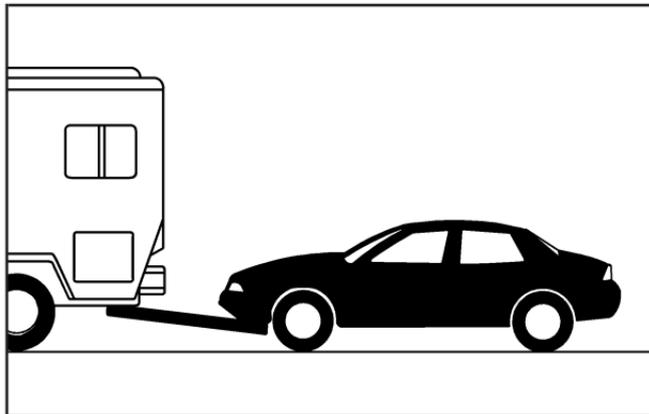
With the proper preparation and equipment, many vehicle can be towed in these ways. See “Dinghy Towing” and “Dolly Towing”, following.

Here are some important things to consider before you do recreational vehicle towing:

- What is 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/retailer 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 will want to make sure your vehicle is prepared to be towed. See *Before Leaving on a Long Trip on page 4-12*.

## Dinghy Towing

To dinghy tow your vehicle:



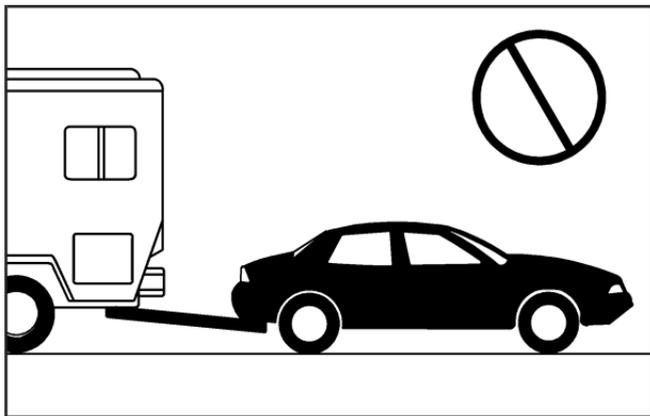
1. Position the vehicle to tow and then secure it.
2. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK/OFF.
3. Set the parking brake.

4. To prevent the battery from draining while the vehicle is being towed, remove the following fuse from the instrument panel fuse block: IGN SENSOR. See *Instrument Panel Fuse Block* on page 5-89 for more information.
5. Turn the ignition switch to ACC/ACCESSORY.
6. Shift the transmission to NEUTRAL (N).
7. Release the parking brake.

Remember to install the fuses once you reach your destination. To install a fuse:

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.
3. Install the fuse.

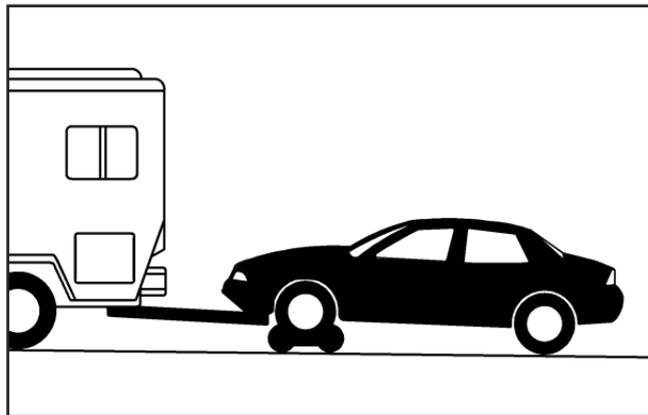
**Notice:** If you exceed 65 mph (105 km/h) while towing your vehicle, it could be damaged. Never exceed 65 mph (105 km/h) while towing your vehicle.



**Notice:** Towing your vehicle from the rear could damage it. Also, repairs would not be covered by the warranty. Never have your vehicle towed from the rear.

## Dolly Towing

To tow your vehicle with a dolly and two wheels on the ground:



1. Put the front wheels on a dolly.
2. Put the vehicle in PARK (P).
3. Set the parking brake and then remove the key.
4. Clamp the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with a clamping device designed for towing.
5. Release the parking brake.

## Towing a Trailer

### CAUTION:

**If you do not 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/retailer for advice and information about towing a trailer with your vehicle.**

Your vehicle can tow a trailer if it has a 3.5L V6 engine and the proper trailer towing equipment.

To identify the trailering capacity of your vehicle, you should read the information in “Weight of the Trailer” that appears later in this section. 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 is 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. Read this section carefully before you pull a trailer.

Load-pulling components such as the engine, transmission, 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 is more, the trailer adds considerably to wind resistance, increasing the pulling requirements.

## If You Do Decide To Pull A Trailer

Here are some important points when pulling a trailer:

- 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 will 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/retailer about sway controls.
- Do not 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, do not drive over 50 mph (80 km/h) and do not 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. Do not 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.
- The total weight on your vehicle's tires.

## Weight of the Trailer

How heavy can a trailer safely be?

It should never weigh more than 1,000 lbs (450 kg). 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. It can also depend on any special equipment that you have on your vehicle, and the amount of tongue weight the vehicle can carry. See "Weight of the Trailer Tongue" later in this section for more information.

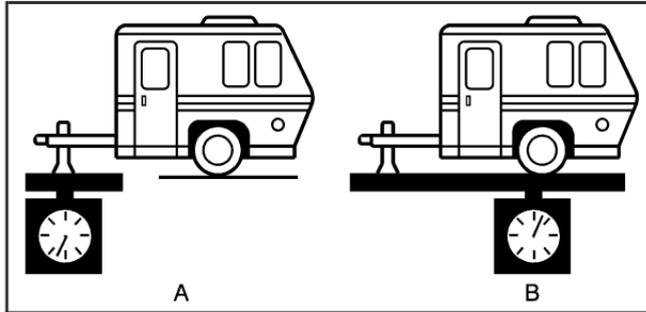
Maximum trailer weight is calculated assuming only the driver is in the tow vehicle and it has all the required trailering equipment. The weight of additional optional equipment, passengers and cargo in the tow vehicle must be subtracted from the maximum trailer weight.

When towing a trailer on long uphill grades while the outside temperature is above 85°F (29°C), reduce your vehicle speed to 45 mph (72 km/h) to avoid overheating the engine cooling system.

Ask your dealer/retailer for our trailering information or advice, or write us at our Customer Assistance Offices. See *Customer Assistance Offices on page 7-4* for more information.

## 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 on page 4-19* 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 to 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 and Loading Information label. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*. 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 *Engine Exhaust on page 2-30*. 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

Does your trailer have its own brakes?

Be sure to read and follow the instructions for the trailer brakes so you'll be able to install, adjust and maintain them properly. And because you may have anti-lock brakes, do not try to tap into your vehicle's hydraulic brake system. If you do, both systems won't work well, or at all.

## Driving with a Trailer

Towing a trailer requires a certain amount of experience. Before setting out for the open road, you'll want to get to know your rig. Acquaint yourself with the feel of handling and braking with the added weight of the trailer.

And always keep in mind that the vehicle you are driving is now a good deal longer and not nearly as responsive as your vehicle is by itself.

Before you start, check the trailer hitch and platform (and attachments), safety chains, electrical connector, lamps, tires and mirror adjustment. If the trailer has electric brakes, start your vehicle and trailer moving and then apply the trailer brake controller by hand to be sure the brakes are working. This lets you check your electrical connection at the same time.

During your trip, check occasionally to be sure that the load is secure, and that the lamps and any trailer brakes are still working.

## Following Distance

Stay at least twice as far behind the vehicle ahead as you would when driving your vehicle without a trailer. This can help you avoid situations that require heavy braking and sudden turns.

## Passing

You'll need more passing distance up ahead when you're towing a trailer. And, because you're a good deal longer, you'll need to go much farther beyond the passed vehicle before you can return to your lane.

## Backing Up

Hold the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand. Then, to move the trailer to the left, just move that hand to the left. To move the trailer to the right, move your hand to the right. Always back up slowly and, if possible, have someone guide you.

## Making Turns

**Notice:** Making very sharp turns while trailering could cause the trailer to come in contact with the vehicle. Your vehicle could be damaged. Avoid making very sharp turns while trailering.

When you're turning with a trailer, make wider turns than normal. Do this so your trailer won't strike soft shoulders, curbs, road signs, trees or other objects. Avoid jerky or sudden maneuvers. Signal well in advance.

## Turn Signals When Towing a Trailer

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle may need additional wiring. Check with your dealer/retailer. 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 the 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

When towing a trailer on long uphill grades while the outside temperature is above 85°F (29°C), reduce your vehicle speed to 45 mph (72 km/h) to avoid overheating the engine cooling system.

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.

Pay attention to the engine coolant gage. If the indicator is in the red area, turn off the air conditioning to reduce engine load. See *Engine Overheating on page 5-24*.

## 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.**

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) yet.
2. Have someone place chocks under the trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release the regular brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the regular brakes. Then apply your parking brake and shift into PARK (P).
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. Things that are especially important in trailer operation are automatic transmission fluid (don't overfill), engine oil, drive belt, cooling system and brake system. Each of these is covered in this manual, and the Index will help you find them quickly. If you're trailering, it's a good idea to review this information before you start your trip.

Check periodically to see that all hitch nuts and bolts are tight.

## Engine Cooling When Trailer Towing

Your cooling system may temporarily overheat during severe operating conditions. See *Engine Overheating on page 5-24*.



## Section 5 Service and Appearance Care

---

<b>Service</b> .....	5-3	Engine Overheating .....	5-24
Accessories and Modifications .....	5-3	Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode (3.5L V6 Engine) .....	5-26
California Proposition 65 Warning .....	5-3	Cooling System .....	5-26
California Perchlorate Materials Requirements .....	5-4	Windshield Washer Fluid .....	5-30
Doing Your Own Service Work .....	5-4	Brakes .....	5-32
Adding Equipment to the Outside of Your Vehicle .....	5-5	Battery .....	5-34
<b>Fuel</b> .....	5-5	Jump Starting .....	5-35
Gasoline Octane .....	5-5	<b>Headlamp Aiming</b> .....	5-39
Gasoline Specifications .....	5-6	<b>Bulb Replacement</b> .....	5-39
California Fuel .....	5-6	Halogen Bulbs .....	5-39
Additives .....	5-6	Headlamps, Front Turn Signal, and Parking Lamps .....	5-40
Fuels in Foreign Countries .....	5-7	Taillamps, Turn Signal, Stoplamps and Back-up Lamps .....	5-42
Filling the Tank .....	5-8	License Plate Lamp .....	5-43
Filling a Portable Fuel Container .....	5-10	Replacement Bulbs .....	5-44
<b>Checking Things Under the Hood</b> .....	5-10	<b>Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement</b> .....	5-44
Hood Release .....	5-11	<b>Tires</b> .....	5-45
Engine Compartment Overview .....	5-12	Winter Tires .....	5-45
Engine Oil .....	5-15	Tire Sidewall Labeling .....	5-46
Engine Oil Life System .....	5-18	Tire Terminology and Definitions .....	5-49
Engine Air Cleaner/Filter .....	5-20	Inflation - Tire Pressure .....	5-52
Automatic Transmission Fluid .....	5-21		
Engine Coolant .....	5-22		
Coolant Surge Tank Pressure Cap .....	5-24		

## Section 5 Service and Appearance Care

---

Tire Pressure Monitor System .....	5-53	Washing Your Vehicle .....	5-82
Tire Pressure Monitor Operation .....	5-55	Cleaning Exterior Lamps/Lenses .....	5-83
Tire Inspection and Rotation .....	5-58	Finish Care .....	5-83
When It Is Time for New Tires .....	5-59	Windshield and Wiper Blades .....	5-84
Buying New Tires .....	5-60	Aluminum Wheels .....	5-84
Different Size Tires and Wheels .....	5-62	Tires .....	5-85
Uniform Tire Quality Grading .....	5-63	Sheet Metal Damage .....	5-85
Wheel Alignment and Tire Balance .....	5-64	Finish Damage .....	5-85
Wheel Replacement .....	5-64	Underbody Maintenance .....	5-85
Tire Chains .....	5-66	Chemical Paint Spotting .....	5-85
If a Tire Goes Flat .....	5-67	Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials .....	5-86
Changing a Flat Tire .....	5-68	<b>Vehicle Identification</b> .....	5-87
Removing the Spare Tire and Tools .....	5-69	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) .....	5-87
Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the Spare Tire .....	5-71	Service Parts Identification Label .....	5-87
Storing a Flat or Spare Tire and Tools .....	5-77	<b>Electrical System</b> .....	5-88
Compact Spare Tire .....	5-79	Add-On Electrical Equipment .....	5-88
<b>Appearance Care</b> .....	5-79	Headlamp Wiring .....	5-88
Interior Cleaning .....	5-79	Windshield Wiper Fuses .....	5-88
Fabric/Carpet .....	5-80	Power Windows and Other Power Options .....	5-88
Leather .....	5-81	Fuses .....	5-89
Instrument Panel, Vinyl, and Other Plastic Surfaces .....	5-81	Instrument Panel Fuse Block .....	5-89
Care of Safety Belts .....	5-82	Engine Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-92
Weatherstrips .....	5-82	Rear Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-94
		<b>Capacities and Specifications</b> .....	5-97

## Service

For service and parts needs, visit your dealer/retailer. You will receive genuine GM parts and GM-trained and supported service people.

Genuine GM parts have one of these marks:

***ACDelco***

---

**GM** **Parts**

---

**GM**  
**Goodwrench**

---

**GM** **Accessories**

## Accessories and Modifications

When non-dealer/non-retailer accessories are added to your vehicle they can affect your vehicle's performance and safety, including such things as, airbags, braking, stability, ride and handling, emissions systems, aerodynamics, durability, and electronic systems like antilock brakes, traction control and stability control. Some of these accessories could even cause malfunction or damage not covered by warranty.

GM Accessories are designed to complement and function with other systems on your vehicle. Your GM dealer/retailer can accessorize your vehicle using genuine GM Accessories. When you go to your GM dealer/retailer and ask for GM Accessories, you will know that GM-trained and supported service technicians will perform the work using genuine GM Accessories.

Also, see *Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 1-64.*

## California Proposition 65 Warning

Most motor vehicles, including this one, contain and/or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Engine exhaust, many parts and systems (including some inside the vehicle), many fluids, and some component wear by-products contain and/or emit these chemicals.

## California Perchlorate Materials Requirements

Certain types of automotive applications, such as airbag initiators, seat belt pretensioners, and lithium batteries contained in remote keyless entry transmitters, may contain perchlorate materials. Special handling may be necessary. For additional information, see [www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate).

## Doing Your Own Service Work

### 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.**

If you want to do some of your own service work, you should 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 Publications Ordering Information on page 7-15*.

Your vehicle has an airbag system. Before attempting to do your own service work, see *Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 1-63*.

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 on page 6-15*.

## **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 can cause wind noise and can affect fuel economy and windshield washer performance. Check with your dealer/retailer before adding equipment to the outside of your vehicle.

## **Fuel**

Use of the recommended fuel is an important part of the proper maintenance of your vehicle. To help keep the engine clean and maintain optimum vehicle performance, we recommend the use of gasoline advertised as TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline.

## **Gasoline Octane**

Use regular unleaded gasoline with a posted octane rating of 87 or higher. If the octane rating is less than 87, you might notice an audible knocking noise when you drive, commonly referred to as spark knock. If this occurs, use a gasoline rated at 87 octane or higher as soon as possible. If you are using gasoline rated at 87 octane or higher and you hear heavy knocking, the engine needs service.

## Gasoline Specifications

At a minimum, gasoline should meet ASTM specification D 4814 in the United States or CAN/CGSB-3.5 or 3.511 in Canada. Some gasolines contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT). We recommend against the use of gasolines containing MMT. See *Additives* on page 5-6 for additional information.

## California Fuel

If your vehicle is certified to meet California Emissions Standards, it is designed to operate on fuels that meet California specifications. See the underhood emission control label. 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 might be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp could turn on and your vehicle might fail a smog-check test. See *Malfunction Indicator Lamp* on page 3-38. If this occurs, return to your authorized dealer/retailer for diagnosis. If it is determined that the condition is caused by the type of fuel used, repairs might not be covered by your warranty.

## Additives

To provide cleaner air, all gasolines in the United States are now required to contain additives that help prevent engine and fuel system deposits from forming, allowing the emission control system to work properly. In most cases, you should not have to add anything to the fuel. However, some gasolines contain only the minimum amount of additive required to meet U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations. To help keep fuel injectors and intake valves clean, or if your vehicle experiences problems due to dirty injectors or valves, look for gasoline that is advertised as TOP TIER Detergent Gasoline. Also, your dealer/retailer has additives that will help correct and prevent most deposit-related problems.

Gasolines containing oxygenates, such as ethers and ethanol, and reformulated gasolines might be available in your area. We recommend that you use these gasolines, if they comply with the specifications described earlier. However, E85 (85% ethanol) and other fuels containing more than 10% ethanol must not be used in vehicles that were not designed for those fuels.

**Notice:** Your vehicle was not designed for fuel that contains methanol. Do not use fuel containing methanol. It can corrode metal parts in the fuel system and also damage plastic and rubber parts. That damage would not be covered under your warranty.

Some gasolines that are not reformulated for low emissions can contain an octane-enhancing additive called methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT); ask the attendant where you buy gasoline whether the fuel contains MMT. We recommend against the use of such gasolines. Fuels containing MMT can reduce the life of spark plugs and the performance of the emission control system could be affected. The malfunction indicator lamp might turn on. If this occurs, return to your dealer/retailer for service.

## Fuels in Foreign Countries

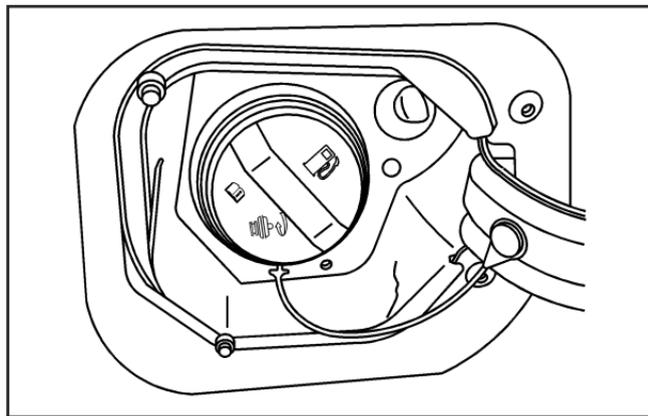
If you plan on driving in another country outside the United States or Canada, the proper fuel might be hard to find. Never use leaded gasoline or any other fuel not recommended in the previous text on fuel. Costly repairs caused by use of improper fuel would not be covered by your warranty.

To check the fuel availability, ask an auto club, or contact a major oil company that does business in the country where you will be driving.

## Filling the Tank

### CAUTION:

Fuel vapor burns violently and a fuel fire can cause bad injuries. To help avoid injuries to you and others, read and follow all the instructions on the pump island. Turn off your engine when you are refueling. Do not smoke if you are near fuel or refueling your vehicle. Do not use cellular phones. Keep sparks, flames, and smoking materials away from fuel. Do not leave the fuel pump unattended when refueling your vehicle. This is against the law in some places. Do not re-enter the vehicle while pumping fuel. Keep children away from the fuel pump; never let children pump fuel.



The tethered fuel cap is located behind a hinged fuel door on the passenger's side of the vehicle. To open the door, insert your finger into the finger depression next to the fuel door.

To remove the fuel cap, turn it slowly counterclockwise. The fuel cap has a spring in it; if the cap is released too soon, it will spring back to the right.

While refueling, hang the tethered fuel cap from the hook on the fuel door.

 **CAUTION:**

**Fuel can spray out on you if you open the fuel cap too quickly. If you spill fuel and then something ignites it, you could be badly burned. 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. Do not top off or overfill the tank and wait a few seconds after you have finished pumping before removing the nozzle. Clean fuel from painted surfaces as soon as possible. See *Washing Your Vehicle on page 5-82*.

When replacing the fuel cap, turn it clockwise until it clicks. Make sure the cap is fully installed. 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 on page 3-38*.

The CHECK GAS CAP message will be displayed on the Driver Information Center (DIC) if the fuel cap is not properly installed. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information.

 **CAUTION:**

**If a fire starts while you are refueling, do not remove the nozzle. Shut off the flow of fuel by shutting off the pump or by notifying the station attendant. Leave the area immediately.**

**Notice:** If you need a new fuel cap, be sure to get the right type. Your dealer/retailer 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 on page 3-38*.

## 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 fuel vapor. You can be badly burned and your vehicle damaged if this occurs. To help avoid injury to you and others:

- Dispense fuel 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.
- Do not smoke while pumping fuel.
- Do not use a cellular phone while pumping fuel.

## Checking Things Under the Hood

### CAUTION:

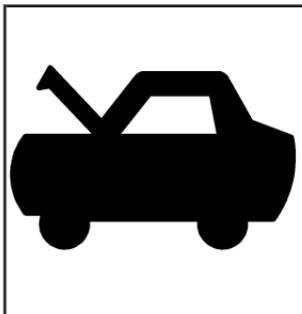
An electric fan under the hood can start up and injure you even when the engine is not running. Keep hands, clothing, and tools away from any underhood electric fan.

### CAUTION:

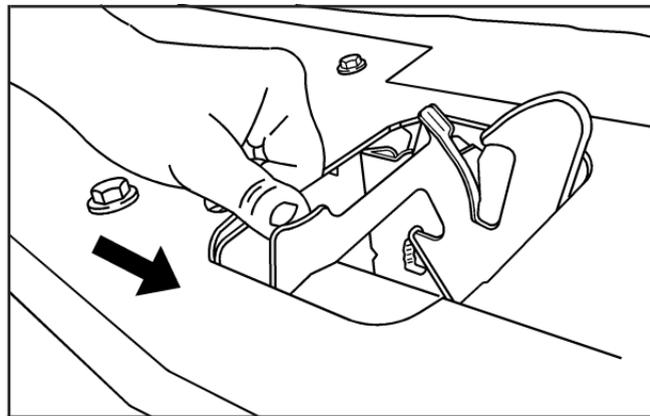
Things that burn can get on hot engine parts and start a fire. These include liquids like fuel, oil, coolant, brake fluid, windshield washer and other fluids, and plastic or rubber. You or others could be burned. Be careful not to drop or spill things that will burn onto a hot engine.

## Hood Release

To open the hood, do the following:



1. Pull the hood release handle with this symbol on it. It is located inside the vehicle to the left of the steering column.

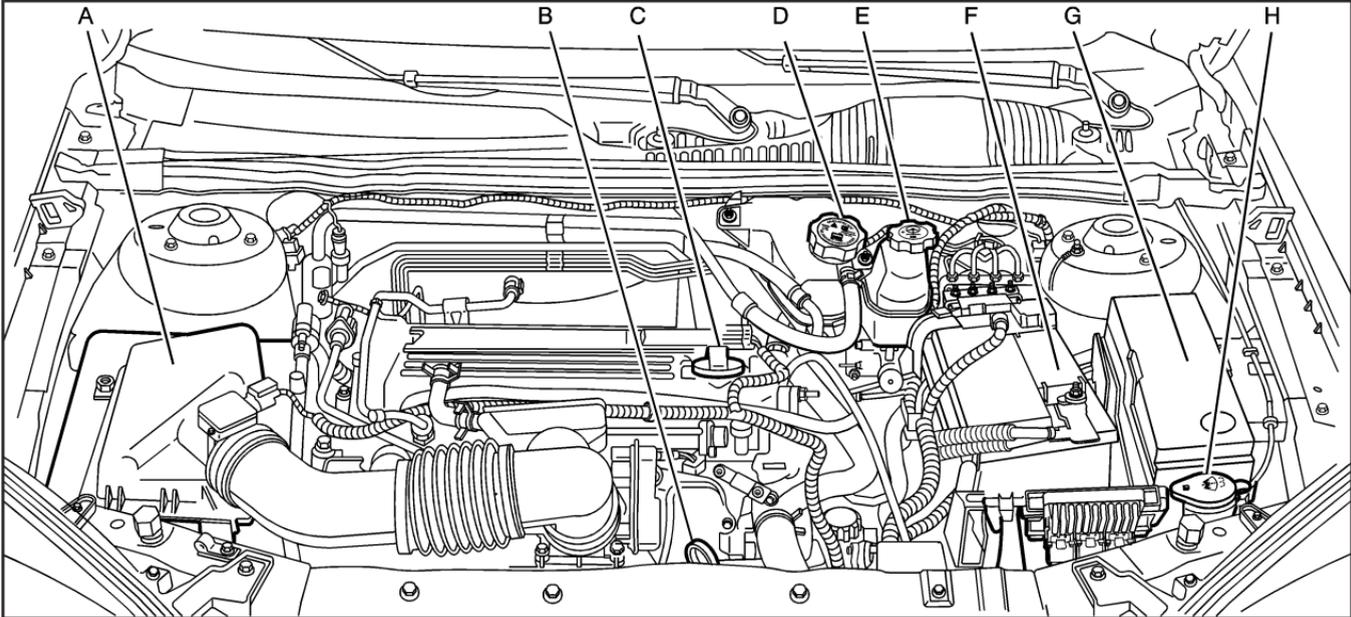


2. Then go to the front of the vehicle and push the secondary hood release handle toward the driver's side of the vehicle.
3. Lift the hood.
4. Release the hood prop rod from its retainer and put the hood prop into the slot marked with an arrow.

Before closing the hood, be sure all the filler caps are on properly. Then lift the hood to relieve pressure on the hood prop. Remove the hood prop from the slot in the hood and return the prop to its retainer. Lower the hood 8 to 12 inches (20 to 30 cm) above the vehicle and release it to latch fully. Check to make sure the hood is closed and repeat the procedure if necessary.

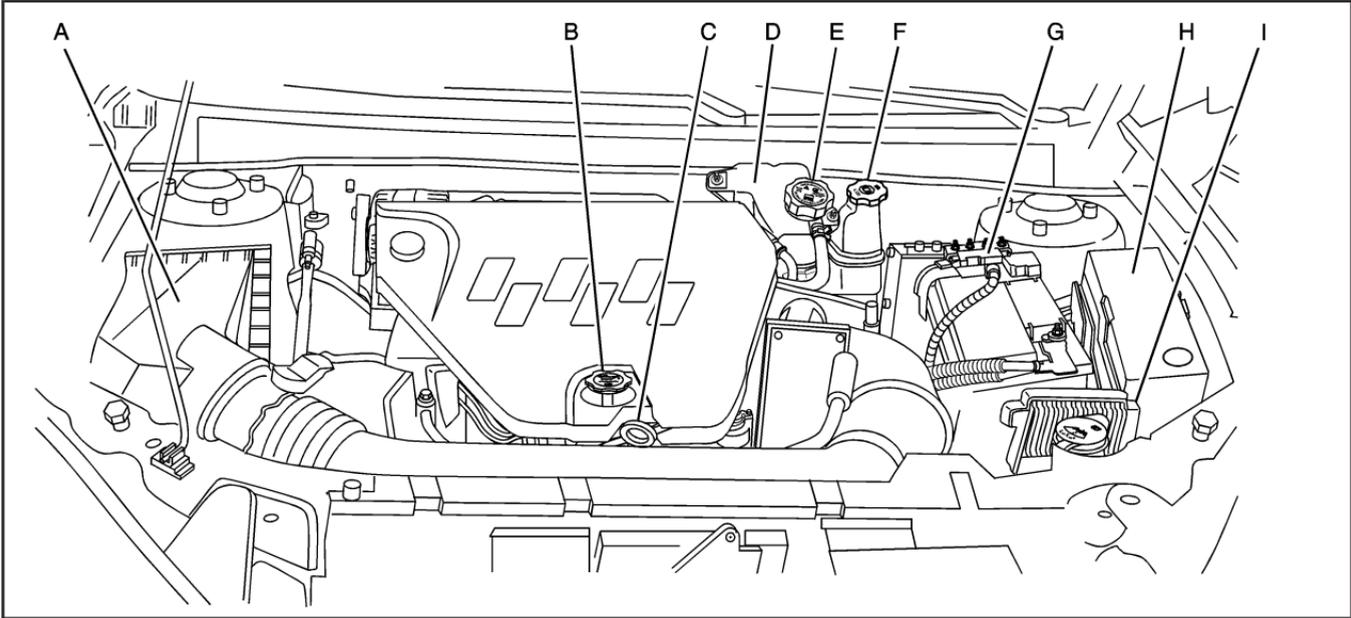
# Engine Compartment Overview

When you open the hood on the 2.2L L4 engine, here is what you will see:



- A. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter on page 5-20*.
- B. Engine Oil Dipstick. See “Checking Engine Oil” under *Engine Oil on page 5-15*.
- C. Engine Oil Fill Cap. See “When to Add Engine Oil” under *Engine Oil on page 5-15*.
- D. Engine Coolant Surge Tank. See *Cooling System on page 5-26*.
- E. Brake Fluid Reservoir. See “Brake Fluid” under *Brakes on page 5-32*.
- F. Battery. See *Battery on page 5-34*.
- G. Engine Compartment Fuse Block. See *Engine Compartment Fuse Block on page 5-92*.
- H. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir. See “Adding Washer Fluid” under *Windshield Washer Fluid on page 5-30*.

When you open the hood on the 3.5L V6 engine, here is what you will see:



- A. Engine Air Cleaner/Filter. See *Engine Air Cleaner/Filter* on page 5-20.
- B. Engine Oil Fill Cap. See “When to Add Engine Oil” under *Engine Oil* on page 5-15.
- C. Engine Oil Dipstick. See “Checking Engine Oil” under *Engine Oil* on page 5-15.
- D. Engine Coolant Surge Tank. See *Cooling System* on page 5-26.
- E. Coolant Surge Tank Pressure Cap. See *Coolant Surge Tank Pressure Cap* on page 5-24.
- F. Brake Fluid Reservoir. See “Brake Fluid” under *Brakes* on page 5-32.
- G. Battery. See *Battery* on page 5-34.
- H. Engine Compartment Fuse Block. See *Engine Compartment Fuse Block* on page 5-92.
- I. Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir. See “Adding Washer Fluid” under *Windshield Washer Fluid* on page 5-30.

## Engine Oil

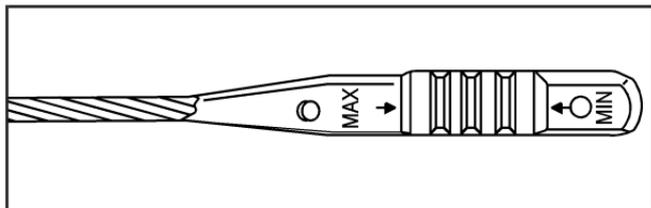
### Checking Engine Oil

It is a good idea to check the 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.

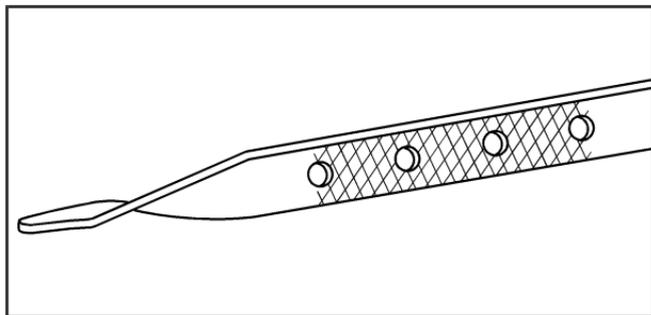
The engine oil dipstick handle is a yellow loop. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 for the location of the engine oil dipstick.

1. Turn off the engine and give the oil several minutes to drain back into the oil pan. If you do not do this, the oil dipstick might not show the actual level.
2. Pull 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



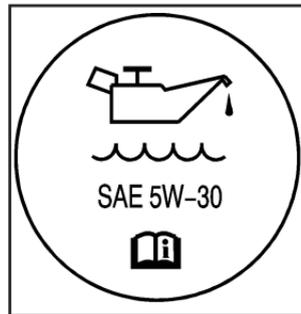
L4 Engine



V6 Engine

If the oil is below the MIN mark for the L4 engine or below the cross-hatched area at the tip of the dipstick for the V6 engine, add at least one quart/liter of the recommended oil. This section explains what kind of oil to use. For engine oil crankcase capacity, see *Capacities and Specifications on page 5-97*.

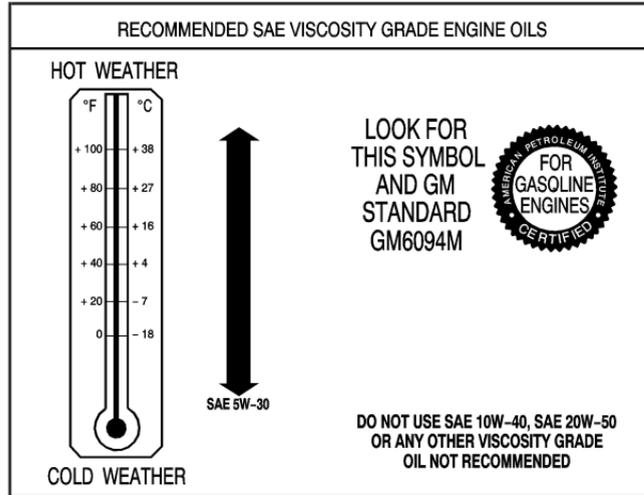
**Notice:** Do not add too much oil. If the engine has so much oil that the oil level gets above the upper mark that shows the proper operating range, the engine could be damaged.



See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 5-12* for the location of the engine oil fill cap.

Be sure to add enough oil to put the level somewhere in the proper operating range. Push the dipstick all the way back in when you are through.

## What Kind of Engine Oil to Use



Look for three things:

- GM6094M
- SAE 5W-30

Your vehicle's engine requires oil meeting GM Standard GM6094M. Look for and use only an oil that meets GM Standard GM6094M.

As shown in the viscosity chart, SAE 5W-30 is best for your vehicle.

These numbers on an oil container show its viscosity, or thickness. Do not use other viscosity oils such as SAE 20W-50.



- Oils meeting these requirements should have the starburst symbol on the container. This symbol indicates that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API).

Look for this information on the oil container, and use only those oils that are identified as meeting GM Standard GM6094M and have the starburst symbol on the front of the oil container.

**Notice:** Use only engine oil identified as meeting GM Standard GM6094M and showing 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.

If you are in an area of extreme cold, where the temperature falls below  $-20^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-29^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), it is recommended that you use either an SAE 5W-30 synthetic oil or an SAE 0W-30 oil. Both provide easier cold starting and better protection for the engine at extremely low temperatures.

## Engine Oil Additives

Do not add anything to the oil. The recommended oils with the starburst symbol that meet GM Standard GM6094M are all you need for good performance and engine protection.

## Engine Oil Life System

### When to Change Engine Oil

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 OIL SOON message will come on. See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49*. Change the oil as soon as possible within the next 600 miles (1 000 km). It is possible that, if you are driving under the best conditions, the oil life system might not indicate that an oil change is necessary for over a year. However, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and at this time the system must be reset. Your dealer/retailer has trained service people who will perform this work using genuine parts and reset the system. It is also important to check the oil regularly and keep it at the proper level.

If the system is ever reset accidentally, you must change the 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 Engine Oil Life System

The Engine Oil Life System calculates when to change the engine oil and filter based on vehicle use. Whenever the oil is changed, reset the system so it can calculate when the next oil change is required. If a situation occurs where you change the oil prior to a CHANGE OIL SOON message being turned on, reset the system.

After changing the engine oil, reset the system:

1. Display OIL LIFE RESET on the DIC.
2. Press and hold the ENTER button for at least one second. An ACKNOWLEDGED display message will appear for three seconds or until the next button is pressed. This will tell you the system has been reset.
3. Turn the key to LOCK/OFF.

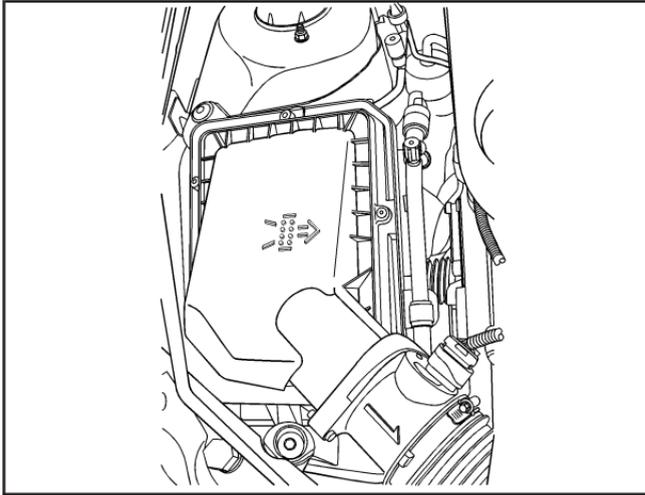
If the CHANGE OIL SOON message comes back on when you start your vehicle, the engine oil life system has not reset. Repeat the procedure.

## What to Do with Used Oil

Used engine oil contains certain elements that can be unhealthy for your skin and could even cause cancer. Do not 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 dispose of 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 used oil, ask your dealer/retailer, a service station, or a local recycling center for help.

## Engine Air Cleaner/Filter



See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 for the location of the engine air cleaner/filter.

## When to Inspect the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

Inspect the air cleaner/filter at the Maintenance II intervals and replace it at the first oil change after each 50,000 mile (80 000 km) interval. See *Scheduled Maintenance* on page 6-4 for more information. If you are driving in dusty/dirty conditions, inspect the filter at each engine oil change.

## How to Inspect the Engine Air Cleaner/Filter

To inspect the air cleaner/filter, remove the filter from the vehicle and lightly shake the filter to release loose dust and dirt. If the filter remains caked with dirt, a new filter is required.

To inspect or replace the engine air cleaner/filter, do the following:

1. Remove the screws that hold the cover on.
2. Disconnect the electrical connector.
3. Lift off the cover.
4. Inspect or replace the engine air cleaner/filter.
5. Reverse Steps 1 through 3 to reinstall the cover and reconnect the electrical connector.

 **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 helps to stop flames if the engine backfires. If it is not there and the engine backfires, you could be burned. Do not 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 are driving.

## **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 dealer/retailer and have it repaired as soon as possible.

Change the fluid and filter at the intervals listed in *Additional Required Services on page 6-6*, and be sure to use the transmission fluid listed in *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 6-12*.

**Notice:** Use of the incorrect automatic transmission fluid may damage your vehicle, and the damages may not be covered by your warranty. Always use the automatic transmission fluid listed in *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants on page 6-12*.

## Engine Coolant

The cooling system in your vehicle is filled with DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> engine coolant. This coolant is designed to remain in your vehicle for five years or 150,000 miles (240 000 km), whichever occurs first, if you add only DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> extended life coolant.

The following explains the cooling system and how to add coolant when it is low. If there is a problem with engine overheating, see *Engine Overheating on page 5-24*.

A 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> 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:** Using coolant other than DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> may cause premature engine, heater core, or radiator corrosion. In addition, the engine coolant may require changing sooner, at the first maintenance service after each 30,000 miles (50 000 km) or 24 months, whichever occurs first. Any repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Always use DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> (silicate-free) coolant in your vehicle.

## What to Use

Use a mixture of one-half clean, drinkable water and one-half DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> coolant which will not damage aluminum parts. If you use this coolant mixture, you do not need to add anything else.

### CAUTION:

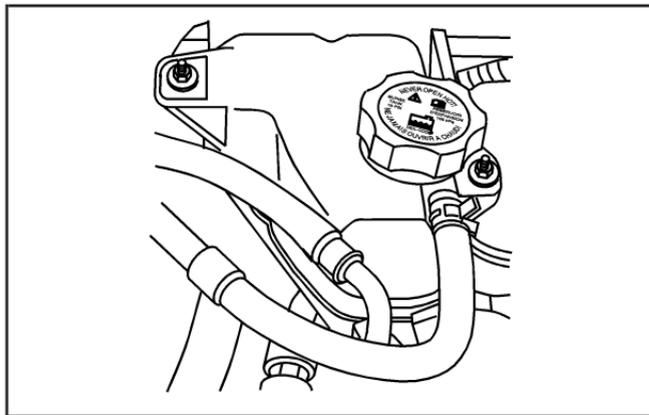
**Adding only plain water to your cooling system can be dangerous. Plain water, or some other liquid such as alcohol, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. Your vehicle's coolant warning system is set for the proper coolant mixture. With plain water or the wrong mixture, your engine could get too hot but you would not 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<sup>®</sup> coolant.**

**Notice:** If you use an improper coolant mixture, your engine could overheat and be badly damaged. The repair cost would not 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/retailer check the cooling system.

**Notice:** If you use extra inhibitors and/or additives in your vehicle's cooling system, you could damage your vehicle. Use only the proper mixture of the engine coolant listed in this manual for the cooling system. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12 for more information.

## Checking Coolant



The engine coolant surge tank is located in the rear of the engine compartment. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 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 the engine is cold, the coolant level should be at the FULL COLD mark or slightly higher.

## Adding Coolant

If you need more coolant, add the proper DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> coolant mixture at the surge tank, but only when the engine is cool. If the surge tank is empty, a special fill procedure is necessary. See *Engine Overheating* on page 5-24 and *Cooling System* on page 5-26.

### 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. Do not spill coolant on a hot engine.**

When replacing the pressure cap, make sure it is hand-tight and fully seated.

## Coolant Surge Tank Pressure Cap

**Notice:** If the pressure cap is not tightly installed, coolant loss and possible engine damage may occur. Be sure the cap is properly and tightly secured.

## Engine Overheating

You will find an engine coolant temperature gage as well as an engine coolant temperature warning light on your vehicle's instrument panel cluster. See *Engine Coolant Temperature Gage* on page 3-37 and *Engine Coolant Temperature Warning Light* on page 3-37.

## 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 can indicate a serious problem.

If you get an engine overheat warning, 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 (N) while stopped. If it is safe to do so, pull off the road, shift to PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N) and let the engine idle.
2. Turn on your heater to full hot at the highest fan speed 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 does not come back on, you can drive normally.

If the warning continues, pull over, stop, and park your vehicle right away.

If there is still no sign of steam, idle the engine for three minutes while you are 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.

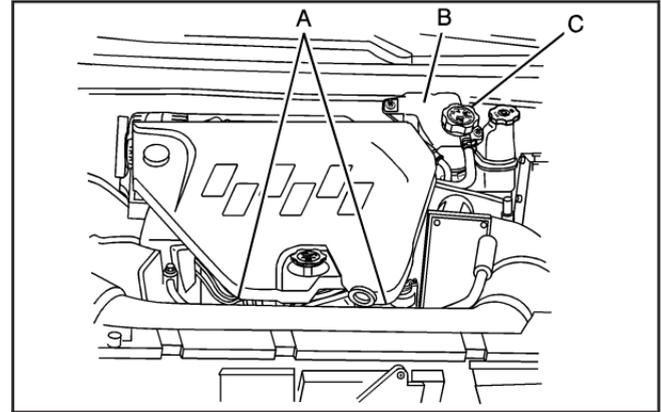
## Overheated Engine Protection Operating Mode (3.5L V6 Engine)

This emergency operating mode allows your vehicle to be driven to a safe place in an emergency situation. If an overheated engine condition exists, an overheat protection mode which alternates firing groups of cylinders helps prevent engine damage. In this mode, you will notice a significant loss in power and engine performance. The temperature gage will indicate an overheat condition exists. Driving extended miles (km) and/or towing a trailer in the overheat protection mode should be avoided.

**Notice:** After driving in the overheated engine protection operating mode, to avoid engine damage, allow the engine to cool before attempting any repair. The engine oil will be severely degraded. Repair the cause of coolant loss, change the oil and reset the oil life system. See *Engine Oil* on page 5-15.

## Cooling System

When you decide it is safe to lift the hood, here is what you will see:



3.5L V6 Engine shown, 2.2L L4 Engine similar

- A. Electric Engine Cooling Fans
- B. Engine Coolant Surge Tank
- C. Pressure Cap

 **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, do not do anything else until it cools down. The vehicle should be parked on a level surface.

The coolant level should be at or above the FULL COLD mark on the front of the coolant surge tank. If it is not, 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. Do not touch them. If you do, you can be burned.

Do not 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 are not, your vehicle needs service.

**Notice:** Engine damage from running the engine without coolant is not covered by the warranty.

**Notice:** Using coolant other than DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> may cause premature engine, heater core, or radiator corrosion. In addition, the engine coolant could require changing sooner, at 30,000 miles (50 000 km) or 24 months, whichever occurs first. Any repairs would not be covered by the warranty. Always use DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> (silicate-free) coolant in the vehicle.

## How to Add Coolant to the Coolant Surge Tank

**Notice:** This vehicle has a specific coolant fill procedure. Failure to follow this procedure could cause your engine to overheat and be severely damaged.

If you have not found a problem yet, check to see if coolant is visible in the surge tank. If coolant is visible but the coolant level is not at or above the FULL COLD mark, add a 50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and DEX-COOL<sup>®</sup> 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 on page 5-22* 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. 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 the cooling system can be dangerous. Plain water, or some other liquid such as alcohol, can boil before the proper coolant mixture will. The vehicle's coolant warning system is set for the proper coolant mixture. With plain water or the wrong mixture, the engine could get too hot but you would not get the overheat warning. The 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.

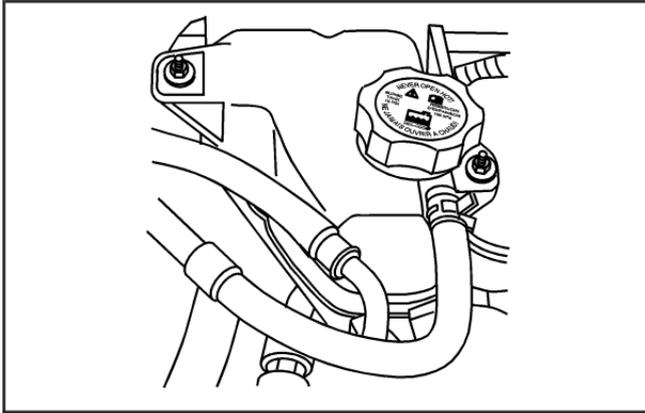
## CAUTION:

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. Do not spill coolant on a hot engine.



1. 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 about two or two and one-half turns. If you hear a hiss, wait for that to stop. This will allow any pressure still left to be vented out the discharge hose.



2. Then keep turning the pressure cap slowly, and remove it.
3. Fill the coolant surge tank with the proper mixture, to the FULL COLD mark on the front of the surge tank. Wait about five minutes, then check to see if the level is below the FULL COLD mark. If the level is below the FULL COLD mark, add additional coolant to bring the level up to the mark. Repeat this procedure until the level remains constant at the FULL COLD mark for at least five minutes.

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 than the FULL COLD mark, add more of the proper mixture to the coolant surge tank until the level reaches the FULL COLD mark.

5. Then replace the pressure cap. Be sure the pressure cap is hand-tight and fully seated.  
See your dealer/retailer, if necessary.

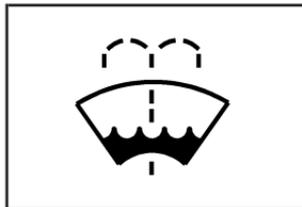
## Windshield Washer Fluid

### 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.

## Adding Washer Fluid

When the windshield washer fluid reservoir is low, a LOW WASHER FLUID message displays on the Driver Information Center (DIC). See *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49* for more information.



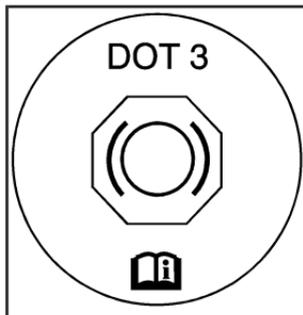
Open the cap with the washer symbol on it. Add washer fluid until the tank is full. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 5-12* for reservoir location.

### **Notice:**

- **When using concentrated washer fluid, follow the manufacturer's instructions for adding water.**
- **Do not 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 does not clean as well as washer fluid.**
- **Fill the washer fluid tank only three-quarters full when it is very cold. This allows for fluid expansion if freezing occurs, which could damage the tank if it is completely full.**
- **Do not use engine coolant (antifreeze) in your windshield washer. It can damage the vehicle's windshield washer system and paint.**

## Brakes

### Brake Fluid



The brake master cylinder reservoir is filled with DOT-3 brake fluid. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 for the location of the reservoir.

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 hydraulic system. If it is, you should have the brake hydraulic system fixed, since a leak means that sooner or later the brakes will not work well.

It is not a good idea to top off the brake fluid. Adding brake fluid will not correct a leak. If fluid is added when the linings are worn, there will be too much fluid

when new brake linings are installed. Add or remove brake fluid, as necessary, only when work is done on the brake hydraulic system.

#### CAUTION:

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

When the brake fluid falls to a low level, the brake warning light comes on. See *Brake System Warning Light* on page 3-34.

#### What to Add

When you need brake fluid, use only DOT-3 brake fluid. Use new brake fluid from a sealed container only. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12.

Always clean the brake fluid reservoir cap and the area around the cap before removing it. This helps keep dirt from entering the reservoir.

## CAUTION:

With the wrong kind of fluid in the brake hydraulic system, the brakes might not work well. This could cause a crash. Always use the proper brake fluid.

### *Notice:*

- Using the wrong fluid can badly damage brake hydraulic system parts. For example, just a few drops of mineral-based oil, such as engine oil, in the brake hydraulic system can damage brake hydraulic system parts so badly that they will have to be replaced. Do not 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 *Washing Your Vehicle* on page 5-82.

## Brake Wear

Your vehicle has 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 can 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 the brakes will not 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 can cause a brake squeal when the brakes are first applied or lightly applied. This does not mean something is wrong with the 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 torque specifications in *Capacities and Specifications* on page 5-97.

Brake linings should always be replaced as complete axle sets.

## Brake Pedal Travel

See your dealer/retailer 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 that brake service might be required.

## Brake Adjustment

Every time you apply the brakes, with or without the vehicle moving, the 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 brake parts. When you replace parts of the braking system — for example, when the brake linings wear down and you need new ones put in — be sure you get new approved replacement parts. If you do not, the brakes might not work properly. For example, if someone puts in brake linings that are wrong for your vehicle, the balance between the front and rear brakes can change — for the worse. The braking performance you have come to expect can change in many other ways if someone puts in the wrong replacement brake parts.

## Battery

Your vehicle has a maintenance free battery. When it is time for a new battery, see your dealer/retailer for one that has the replacement number shown on the original battery's label. See *Engine Compartment Overview on page 5-12* for battery location.

**Warning:** Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

## Vehicle Storage

### CAUTION:

**Batteries have acid that can burn you and gas that can explode. You can be badly hurt if you are not careful. See *Jump Starting on page 5-35* for tips on working around a battery without getting hurt.**

**Infrequent Usage:** If you drive your vehicle infrequently, remove the black, negative (-) cable from the battery. This will help keep the battery from running down.

Extended Storage: For extended storage of your vehicle, remove the black, negative (-) cable from the battery or use a battery trickle charger. This will help maintain the charge of the battery over an extended period of time.

## Jump Starting

If your vehicle's battery has run down, you may want to use another vehicle and some jumper cables to start your vehicle. Be sure to use the following steps 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 do not 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 would not be covered by your warranty.

**Trying to start your vehicle by pushing or pulling it will not 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 vehicle's system is not a 12-volt system with a negative ground, both vehicles can be damaged. Only use vehicles with 12-volt systems with negative grounds to jump start your vehicle.

2. Get the vehicles close enough so the jumper cables can reach, but be sure the vehicles are not touching each other. If they are, it could cause a ground connection you do not want. You would not 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.

**Notice:** If you leave your radio or other accessories on during the jump starting procedure, they could be damaged. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Always turn off your radio and other accessories when jump starting your vehicle.

3. Turn off the ignition on both vehicles. Unplug unnecessary accessories plugged into the cigarette lighter or the accessory power outlet. Turn off the radio and all lamps that are not needed. This will avoid sparks and help save both batteries. And it could save the radio!
4. Open the hoods and locate the batteries. Find the positive (+) and negative (-) terminal locations on each vehicle. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 for more information on location.

 **CAUTION:**

**An electric fan can start up even when the engine is not running and can injure you. Keep hands, clothing and tools away from any underhood electric fan.**

 **CAUTION:**

**Using a match near a battery can cause battery gas to explode. People have been hurt doing this, and some have been blinded. Use a flashlight if you need more light.**

**Be sure the battery has enough water. You do not need to add water to the 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 do not, explosive gas could be present.**

**Battery fluid contains acid that can burn you. Do not 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.**

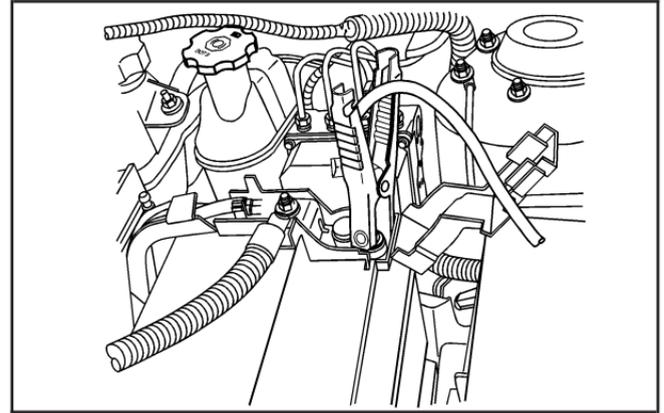
5. Check that the jumper cables do not have loose or missing insulation. If they do, you could get a shock. The vehicles could be damaged too.

Before you connect the cables, here are some 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.

Do not connect positive (+) to negative (-) or you will get a short that would damage the battery and maybe other parts too. And do not connect the negative (-) cable to the negative (-) terminal on the dead battery because this can cause sparks.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

**Fans or other moving engine parts can injure you badly. Keep your hands away from moving parts once the engine is running.**



6. Connect the red positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal of the dead battery.
7. Do not 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.

- Now connect the black negative (-) cable to the negative (-) terminal of the good battery. Use a remote negative (-) terminal if the vehicle has one.

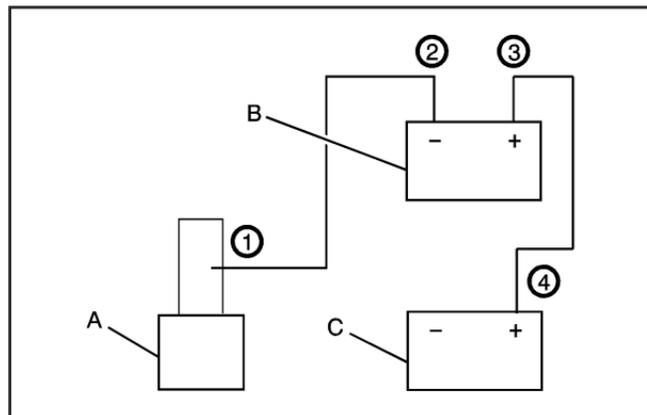
Do not let the other end touch anything until the next step. The other end of the negative (-) cable does not go to the dead battery. It goes to a heavy, unpainted metal engine part or to a remote negative (-) terminal on the vehicle with the dead battery.

- 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.

If the security light flashes, wait until the light stops flashing.

- Now start the vehicle with the good battery and run the engine for a while.
- Try to start the vehicle that had the dead battery. If it will not start after a few tries, it probably needs service.

**Notice:** If the jumper cables are connected or removed in the wrong order, electrical shorting may occur and damage the vehicle. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Always connect and remove the jumper cables in the correct order, making sure that the cables do not touch each other or other metal.



**Jumper Cable Removal**

- Heavy, Unpainted Metal Engine Part
- Good Battery
- Dead Battery

To disconnect the jumper cables from both vehicles, do the following:

1. Disconnect the black negative (-) cable from 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.

## Headlamp Aiming

Headlamp aim has been preset at the factory and should need no further adjustment.

However, if your vehicle is damaged in a crash, the headlamp aim may be affected. Aim adjustment to the low-beam headlamps may be necessary if oncoming drivers flash their high-beam headlamps at you (for vertical aim).

If the headlamps need to be re-aimed, it is recommended that you take the vehicle to your dealer/retailer for service.

## Bulb Replacement

For the proper type of replacement bulbs, see *Replacement Bulbs on page 5-44*.

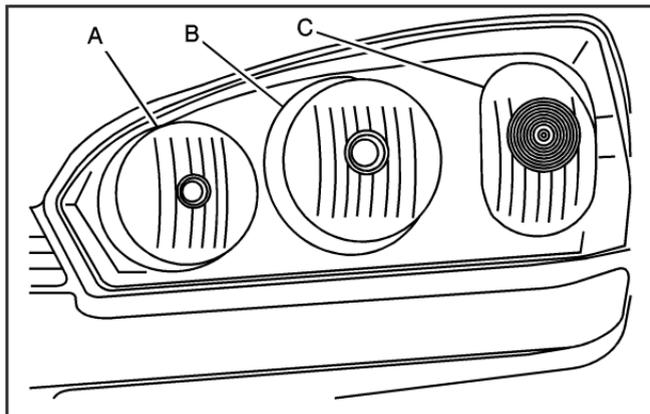
For any bulb changing procedure not listed in this section, contact your dealer/retailer.

## 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, Front Turn Signal, and Parking Lamps



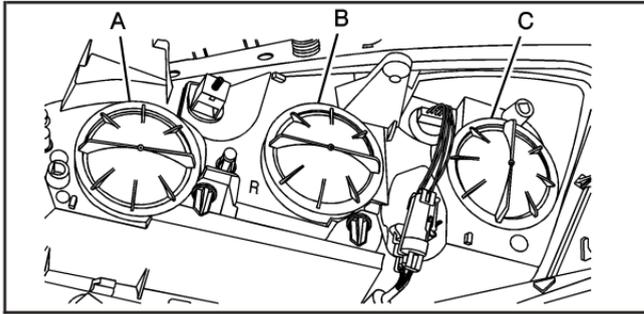
- A. High-Beam Headlamp
- B. Low-Beam Headlamp/Daytime Running Lights (DRL)
- C. Front Turn Signal/Parking Lamp

To replace one of these bulbs:

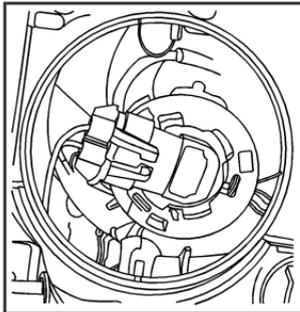
1. Open the hood. See *Hood Release* on page 5-11 for more information.



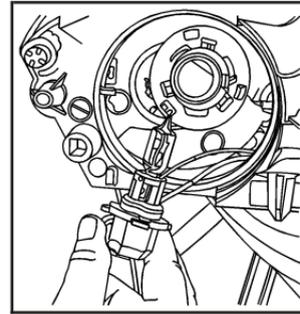
2. Remove the two bolts attaching the headlamp assembly to the vehicle.
3. Remove the headlamp assembly from the vehicle by pulling it forward. Use care not to scratch either the vehicle or the lamp.



4. Remove the dust covers (A, B, or C) from the individual bulb sockets.



5. Disconnect the wiring harness, then turn the bulb socket counterclockwise to remove it.



6. Remove the bulb from the bulb socket.

7. Replace the old bulb with a new bulb.

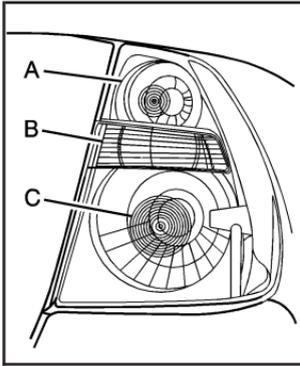
8. Turn the bulb socket clockwise and reconnect the wiring harness to the bulb socket.

9. Return the headlamp assembly to its original position. Be sure to line up the holes in the lamp assembly to the round ends of the mounting pins.

10. Reinstall the two bolts attaching the headlamp assembly to the vehicle.

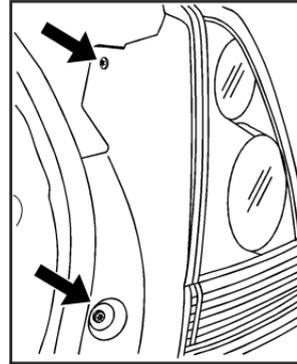
## Taillamps, Turn Signal, Stoplamps and Back-up Lamps

To replace one of these bulbs, do the following:



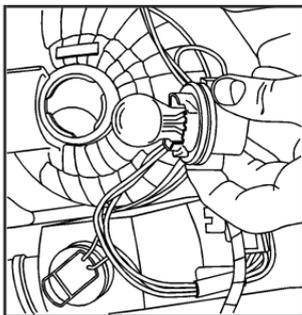
- A. Taillamp
- B. Back-Up Lamp
- C. Taillamp/Stoplamp/Turn Signal Lamp

1. Open the trunk. See *Trunk* on page 2-12 for more information.



2. Remove the two fasteners located on the inside of the trunk at the rear of the vehicle.

- 3. Pull back the trunk trim.
- 4. Remove the plastic wing nut.
- 5. Pull out the taillamp assembly and turn the bulb socket one quarter turn counterclockwise.



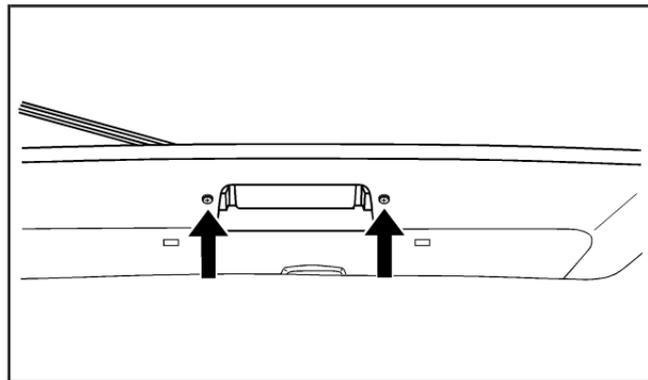
6. Pull the bulb to remove it from the socket. Replace the old bulb with a new one.

7. Reverse the steps to attach the taillamp assembly to the vehicle.

When securing the lamp assembly back into place, align the assembly so that the trunk lid doesn't contact it.

## License Plate Lamp

To replace the license plate lamp bulb:



1. Remove the two screws holding the license plate lamp assembly to the fascia.
2. Turn and pull the license plate lamp forward through the fascia opening.
3. Turn the bulb socket counterclockwise and pull the bulb straight out of the socket.
4. Install the new bulb.
5. Reverse Steps 1 through 3 to reinstall the lamp assembly.

## Replacement Bulbs

Exterior Lamp	Bulb Number
Back-Up Lamp	921
Front Parking/Turn Signal Lamp	3157KX
License Plate Lamp	168
Headlamps	
High-Beam	H9
Low-Beam/DRL	H11
Stoplamp/Taillamp/Turn Signal Lamp	3057

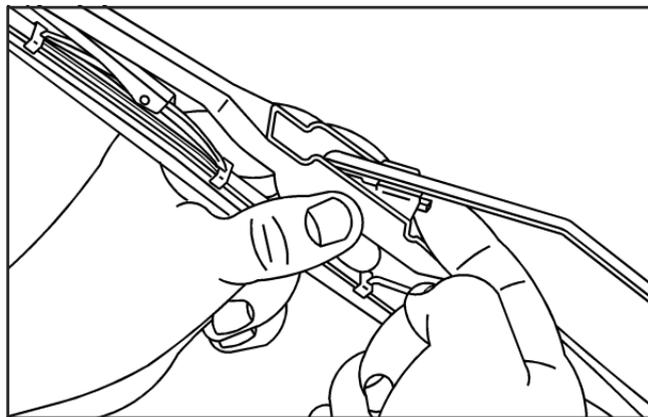
For replacement bulbs not listed here, contact your dealer/retailer.

## Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement

Windshield wiper blades should be inspected for wear and cracking. See *Scheduled Maintenance on page 6-4*.

To replace the wiper blade:

1. Pull the windshield wiper arm away from the windshield.



2. Press the tab that holds the wiper blade to the arm.
3. Pull the assembly down to release it from the U-hooked end of the wiper arm and slide the assembly away from the arm.
4. Slide in the new wiper blade assembly and snap it into place.
5. Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for the other wiper, if necessary.

## 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 vehicle Warranty booklet for details.

### CAUTION:

Poorly maintained and improperly used tires are dangerous.

- **Overloading your vehicle's tires can cause overheating as a result of too much flexing. You could have an air-out and a serious accident. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19.***
- **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 vehicle's tires are cold. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52.***

CAUTION: (Continued)

### CAUTION: (Continued)

- **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 the tire's tread is badly worn, or if your vehicle's tires have been damaged, replace them.**

## Winter Tires

If you expect to drive on snow or ice covered roads often, you may want to get winter tires for your vehicle. All season tires provide good overall performance on most surfaces but they may not offer the traction you would like or the same level of performance as winter tires on snow or ice covered roads.

Winter tires, in general, are designed for increased traction on snow and ice covered roads. With winter tires, there may be decreased dry road traction, increased road noise, and shorter tread life. After switching to winter tires, be alert for changes in vehicle handling and braking.

See your dealer/retailer for details regarding winter tire availability and proper tire selection. Also, see *Buying New Tires on page 5-60*.

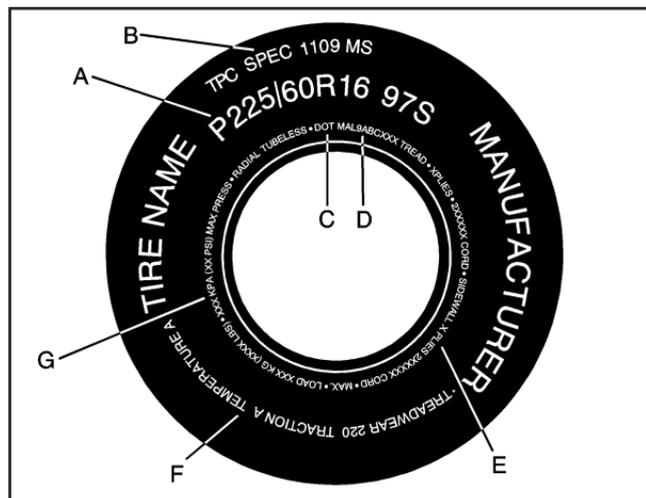
If you choose to use winter tires:

- Use tires of the same brand and tread type on all four wheel positions.
- Use only radial ply tires of the same size, load range, and speed rating as the original equipment tires.

Winter tires with the same speed rating as your original equipment tires may not be available for H, V, W, Y, and ZR speed rated tires. If you choose winter tires with a lower speed rating, never exceed the tire's maximum speed capability.

## Tire Sidewall Labeling

Useful information about a tire is molded into its sidewall. The examples below show a typical passenger vehicle tire and a compact spare tire sidewall.



Passenger (P-Metric) Tire Example

**(A) Tire Size:** The tire size is a combination of letters and numbers used to define a particular tire's width, height, aspect ratio, construction type, and service description. See the "Tire Size" illustration later in this section for more detail.

**(B) TPC Spec (Tire Performance Criteria Specification):** Original equipment tires designed to GM's specific tire performance criteria have a TPC specification code molded onto the sidewall.

GM's TPC specifications meet or exceed all federal safety guidelines.

**(C) DOT (Department of Transportation):** The Department of Transportation (DOT) code indicates that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

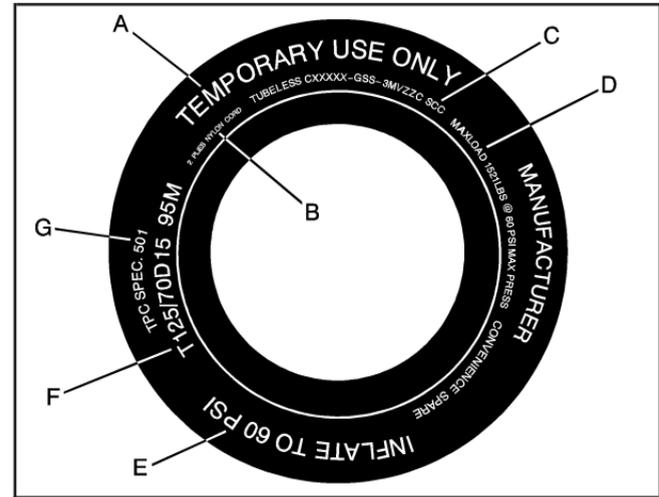
**(D) Tire Identification Number (TIN):** The letters and numbers following DOT (Department of Transportation) code is the Tire Identification Number (TIN). The TIN shows the manufacturer and plant code, tire size, and date the tire was manufactured. The TIN is molded onto both sides of the tire, although only one side may have the date of manufacture.

**(E) Tire Ply Material:** The type of cord and number of plies in the sidewall and under the tread.

**(F) Uniform Tire Quality Grading (UTQG):** Tire manufacturers are required to grade tires based on three performance factors: treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance. For more information see *Uniform Tire Quality Grading on page 5-63*.

**(G) Maximum Cold Inflation Load**

**Limit:** Maximum load that can be carried and the maximum pressure needed to support that load.



**Compact Spare Tire Example**

**(A) Temporary Use Only:** The compact spare tire or temporary use tire has a tread life of approximately 3,000 miles (5 000 km) and should not be driven at speeds over 65 mph (105 km/h). The compact spare tire is for emergency use when a regular road tire has lost air and gone flat. If your vehicle has a compact spare tire, see *Compact Spare Tire on page 5-79* and *If a Tire Goes Flat on page 5-67*.

**(B) Tire Ply Material:** The type of cord and number of plies in the sidewall and under the tread.

**(C) Tire Identification Number (TIN):** The letters and numbers following the DOT (Department of Transportation) code is the Tire Identification Number (TIN). The TIN shows the manufacturer and plant code, tire size, and date the tire was manufactured. The TIN is molded onto both sides of the tire, although only one side may have the date of manufacture.

**(D) Maximum Cold Inflation Load**

**Limit:** Maximum load that can be carried and the maximum pressure needed to support that load.

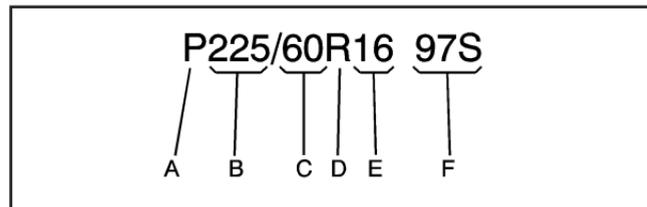
**(E) Tire Inflation:** The temporary use tire or compact spare tire should be inflated to 60 psi (420 kPa). For more information on tire pressure and inflation see *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52*.

**(F) Tire Size :** A combination of letters and numbers define a tire's width, height, aspect ratio, construction type, and service description. The letter T as the first character in the tire size means the tire is for temporary use only.

**(G) TPC Spec (Tire Performance Criteria Specification):** Original equipment tires designed to GM's specific tire performance criteria have a TPC specification code molded onto the sidewall. GM's TPC specifications meet or exceed all federal safety guidelines.

**Tire Size**

The following illustration shows an example of a typical passenger vehicle tire size.



**(A) Passenger (P-Metric) Tire:** The United States version of a metric tire sizing system. The letter P as the first character in the tire size means a passenger vehicle tire engineered to standards set by the U.S. Tire and Rim Association.

**(B) Tire Width:** The three-digit number indicates the tire section width in millimeters from sidewall to sidewall.

**(C) Aspect Ratio:** A two-digit number that indicates the tire height-to-width measurements. For example, if the tire size aspect ratio is 60, as shown in item C of the illustration, it would mean that the tire's sidewall is 60 percent as high as it is wide.

**(D) Construction Code:** A letter code is used to indicate the type of ply construction in the tire. The letter R means radial ply construction; the letter D means diagonal or bias ply construction; and the letter B means belted-bias ply construction.

**(E) Rim Diameter:** Diameter of the wheel in inches.

**(F) Service Description:** These characters represent the load range and speed rating of the tire. The load index represents the load capacity a tire is certified to carry. The load index can range from 1 to 279. The speed rating is the maximum speed a tire is certified to carry a load. Speed ratings range from A to Z.

## Tire Terminology and Definitions

**Air Pressure:** The amount of air inside the tire pressing outward on each square inch of the tire. Air pressure is expressed in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascal (kPa).

**Accessory Weight:** This means the combined weight of optional accessories. Some examples of optional accessories are, automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats, and air conditioning.

**Aspect Ratio:** The relationship of a tire's height to its width.

**Belt:** A rubber coated layer of cords that is located between the plies and the tread. Cords may be made from steel or other reinforcing materials.

**Bead:** The tire bead contains steel wires wrapped by steel cords that hold the tire onto the rim.

**Bias Ply Tire:** A pneumatic tire in which the plies are laid at alternate angles less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

**Cold Tire Pressure:** The amount of air pressure in a tire, measured in pounds per square inch (psi) or kilopascals (kPa) before a tire has built up heat from driving. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52*.

**Curb Weight:** The weight of a motor vehicle with standard and optional equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, but without passengers and cargo.

**DOT Markings:** A code molded into the sidewall of a tire signifying that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) motor vehicle safety standards. The DOT code includes the Tire Identification Number (TIN), an alphanumeric designator which can also identify the tire manufacturer, production plant, brand, and date of production.

**GVWR:** Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**GAWR FRT:** Gross Axle Weight Rating for the front axle. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**GAWR RR:** Gross Axle Weight Rating for the rear axle. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**Intended Outboard Sidewall:** The side of an asymmetrical tire, that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

**Kilopascal (kPa):** The metric unit for air pressure.

**Light Truck (LT-Metric) Tire:** A tire used on light duty trucks and some multipurpose passenger vehicles.

**Load Index:** An assigned number ranging from 1 to 279 that corresponds to the load carrying capacity of a tire.

**Maximum Inflation Pressure:** The maximum air pressure to which a cold tire can be inflated. The maximum air pressure is molded onto the sidewall.

**Maximum Load Rating:** The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

**Maximum Loaded Vehicle Weight:** The sum of curb weight, accessory weight, vehicle capacity weight, and production options weight.

**Normal Occupant Weight:** The number of occupants a vehicle is designed to seat multiplied by 150 lbs (68 kg). See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**Occupant Distribution:** Designated seating positions.

**Outward Facing Sidewall:** The side of an asymmetrical tire that has a particular side that faces outward when mounted on a vehicle. The side of the tire that contains a whitewall, bears white lettering, or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same moldings on the other sidewall of the tire.

**Passenger (P-Metric) Tire:** A tire used on passenger cars and some light duty trucks and multipurpose vehicles.

**Recommended Inflation Pressure:** Vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire inflation pressure as shown on the tire placard. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52* and *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**Radial Ply Tire:** A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

**Rim:** A metal support for a tire and upon which the tire beads are seated.

**Sidewall:** The portion of a tire between the tread and the bead.

**Speed Rating:** An alphanumeric code assigned to a tire indicating the maximum speed at which a tire can operate.

**Traction:** The friction between the tire and the road surface. The amount of grip provided.

**Tread:** The portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.

**Treadwear Indicators:** Narrow bands, sometimes called wear bars, that show across the tread of a tire when only 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread remains. See *When It Is Time for New Tires on page 5-59*.

**UTQGS (Uniform Tire Quality Grading Standards):** A tire information system that provides consumers with ratings for a tire's traction, temperature, and treadwear. Ratings are determined by tire manufacturers using government testing procedures. The ratings are molded into the sidewall of the tire. See *Uniform Tire Quality Grading on page 5-63*.

**Vehicle Capacity Weight:** The number of designated seating positions multiplied by 150 lbs (68 kg) plus the rated cargo load. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*.

**Vehicle Maximum Load on the Tire:** Load on an individual tire due to curb weight, accessory weight, occupant weight, and cargo weight.

**Vehicle Placard:** A label permanently attached to a vehicle showing the vehicle's capacity weight and the original equipment tire size and recommended inflation pressure. See "Tire and Loading Information Label" under *Loading Your Vehicle* on page 4-19.

## Inflation - Tire Pressure

Tires need the correct amount of air pressure to operate effectively.

**Notice:** Do not let anyone tell you that under-inflation or over-inflation is all right. It is not. If your tires do not have enough air (under-inflation), you can get the following:

- Too much flexing
- Too much heat
- Tire overloading
- Premature or irregular wear
- Poor handling
- Reduced fuel economy

If your tires have too much air (over-inflation), you can get the following:

- Unusual wear
- Poor handling

- Rough ride
- Needless damage from road hazards

A vehicle specific Tire and Loading Information label is attached to your vehicle. This label shows your vehicle's original equipment tires and the correct inflation pressures for your tires when they are cold. The recommended cold tire inflation pressure, shown on the label, is the minimum amount of air pressure needed to support your vehicle's maximum load carrying capacity.

For additional information regarding how much weight your vehicle can carry, and an example of the Tire and Loading Information label, see *Loading Your Vehicle* on page 4-19. How you load your vehicle affects vehicle handling and ride comfort. Never load your vehicle with more weight than it was designed to carry.

## When to Check

Check your tires once a month or more. Do not forget to check the compact spare tire, it should be at 60 psi (420 kPa). For additional information regarding the compact spare tire, see *Compact Spare Tire* on page 5-79.

## How to Check

Use a good quality pocket-type gage to check tire pressure. You cannot tell if your tires are properly inflated simply by looking at them. Radial tires may look properly inflated even when they are under-inflated. Check the tire's inflation pressure when the tires are cold. Cold means your vehicle has been sitting for at least three hours or driven no more than 1 mile (1.6 km).

Remove the valve cap from the tire valve stem. Press the tire gage firmly onto the valve to get a pressure measurement. If the cold tire inflation pressure matches the recommended pressure on the Tire and Loading Information label, no further adjustment is necessary. If the inflation pressure is low, add air until you reach the recommended amount.

If you overfill the tire, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the center of the tire valve. Re-check the tire pressure with the tire gage.

Be sure to put the valve caps back on the valve stems. They help prevent leaks by keeping out dirt and moisture.

## Tire Pressure Monitor System

The Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) uses radio and sensor technology to check tire pressure levels. The TPMS sensors monitor the air pressure in your vehicle's tires and transmit tire pressure readings to a receiver located in the vehicle.

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. (If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated.

Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation on page 5-55*, for additional information.

## **Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry and Science Canada**

The Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) operates on a radio frequency and complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

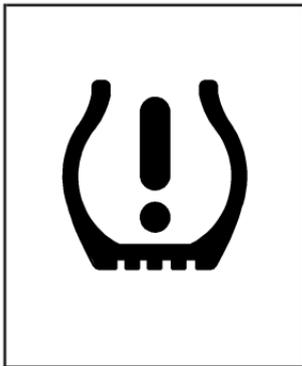
The Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) operates on a radio frequency and complies with RSS-210 of Industry and Science Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference.
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.

## Tire Pressure Monitor Operation

The Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) is designed to warn the driver when a low tire pressure condition exists. TPMS sensors are mounted onto each tire and wheel assembly, excluding the spare tire and wheel assembly. The TPMS sensors monitor the air pressure in the vehicle's tires and transmits the tire pressure readings to a receiver located in the vehicle.



When a low tire pressure condition is detected, the TPMS turns on the low tire pressure warning light located on the instrument panel cluster.

At the same time a message to check the pressure in a specific tire appears on the Driver Information Center (DIC) display. The low tire pressure warning light and the DIC warning message come on at each ignition cycle until the tires are inflated to the correct inflation

pressure. Using the DIC, tire pressure levels can be viewed by the driver. For additional information and details about the DIC operation and displays see *DIC Operation and Displays on page 3-45* and *DIC Warnings and Messages on page 3-49*.

The low tire pressure warning light may come on in cool weather when the vehicle is first started, and then turn off as you start to drive. This could be an early indicator that the air pressure in the tire(s) are getting low and need to be inflated to the proper pressure.

A Tire and Loading Information label shows the size of your vehicle's original equipment tires and the correct inflation pressure for your vehicle's tires when they are cold. See *Loading Your Vehicle on page 4-19*, for an example of the Tire and Loading Information label and its location on your vehicle. Also see *Inflation - Tire Pressure on page 5-52*.

Your vehicle's TPMS system can warn you about a low tire pressure condition but it does not replace normal tire maintenance. See *Tire Inspection and Rotation on page 5-58* and *Tires on page 5-45*.

**Notice:** Liquid tire sealants could damage the Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) sensors. Sensor damage caused by using a tire sealant is not covered by your warranty. Do not use liquid tire sealants.

## TPMS Malfunction Light and Message

The TPMS will not function properly if one or more of the TPMS sensors are missing or inoperable. When the system detects a malfunction, the low tire warning light flashes for about one minute and then stays on for the remainder of the ignition cycle. A DIC warning message is also displayed. The low tire warning light and DIC warning message come on at each ignition cycle until the problem is corrected. Some of the conditions that can cause the malfunction light and DIC message to come on are:

- One of the road tires has been replaced with the spare tire. The spare tire does not have a TPMS sensor. The TPMS malfunction light and DIC message should go off once you re-install the road tire containing the TPMS sensor.
- The TPMS sensor matching process was started but not completed or not completed successfully after rotating the vehicle's tires. The DIC message and TPMS malfunction light should go off once the TPMS sensor matching process is performed successfully. See "TPMS Sensor Matching Process" later in this section.
- One or more TPMS sensors are missing or damaged. The DIC message and the TPMS malfunction light should go off when the TPMS

sensors are installed and the sensor matching process is performed successfully. See your dealer/retailer for service.

- Replacement tires or wheels do not match your vehicle's original equipment tires or wheels. Tires and wheels other than those recommended for your vehicle could prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. See *Buying New Tires on page 5-60*.
- Operating electronic devices or being near facilities using radio wave frequencies similar to the TPMS could cause the TPMS sensors to malfunction.

If the TPMS is not functioning it cannot detect or signal a low tire condition. See your dealer/retailer for service if the TPMS malfunction light and DIC message comes on and stays on.

## TPMS Sensor Matching Process

Each TPMS sensor has a unique identification code. Any time you replace one or more of the TPMS sensors or rotate the vehicle's tires, the identification codes need to be matched to the new tire/wheel location. The sensors are matched, to the tire/wheel locations, in the following order: driver side front tire, passenger side front tire, passenger side rear tire, and driver side rear tire using a TPMS diagnostic tool. See your dealer/retailer for service.

The TPMS sensors can also be matched to each tire/wheel position by increasing or decreasing the tire's air pressure. When increasing the tire's pressure, do not exceed the maximum inflation pressure indicated on the tire's sidewall. To decrease the tire's air-pressure use the pointed end of the valve cap, a pencil-style air pressure gage, or a key.

You have two minutes to match each tire and wheel position. If it takes longer than two minutes to match any tire and wheel position, the matching process stops and you need to start over.

The TPMS matching process is outlined below:

1. Set the parking brake.
2. Turn the ignition switch to ON/RUN with the engine off.
3. Press and hold the Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) transmitter's LOCK and UNLOCK buttons, at the same time, for about five seconds to start the TPMS learn mode. The horn sounds twice indicating the TPMS receiver is ready and in learn mode.
4. Start with the driver side front tire. The driver side front turn signal also comes on to indicate that corner's sensor is ready to be learned.
5. Remove the valve cap from the tire's valve stem. Activate the TPMS sensor by increasing or decreasing the tire's air pressure for about eight seconds. The horn chirp, can take up to 30 seconds to sound. It chirps one time and then

all the turn signals flash one time to confirm the sensor identification code has been matched to the tire/wheel position.

6. The passenger side front turn signal comes on to indicate that corner sensor is ready to be learned. Proceed to the passenger side front tire and repeat the procedure in Step 5.
7. The passenger side rear turn signal comes on to indicate that corner sensor is ready to be learned. Proceed to the passenger side rear tire and repeat the procedure in Step 5.
8. The driver side rear turn signal comes on to indicate that corner sensor is ready to be learned. Proceed to the driver side rear tire, and repeat the procedure in Step 5.
9. After hearing the single horn chirp for the driver side rear tire, two additional horn chirps sound to indicate the tire learning process is done. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK/OFF.  
If no tires are learned after entering the TPMS learn mode, or if communication with the receiver stops, or if the time limit has expired, turn the ignition switch to LOCK/OFF and start over beginning with Step 2.
10. Set all four tires to the recommended air pressure level as indicated on the Tire and Loading Information label.
11. Put the valve caps back on the valve stems.

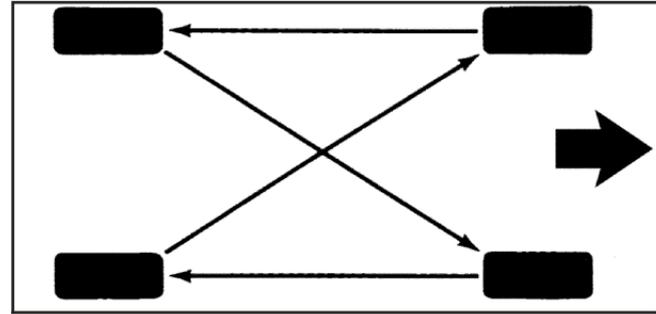
## Tire Inspection and Rotation

We recommend that you regularly inspect your vehicle's tires, including the spare tire, for signs of wear or damage. See *When It Is Time for New Tires* on page 5-59 for more information.

Tires should be rotated every 5,000 to 8,000 miles (8 000 to 13 000 km). See *Scheduled Maintenance* on page 6-4.

The purpose of a regular tire rotation is to achieve a uniform wear for all tires on the vehicle. This will ensure that your vehicle continues to perform most like it did when the tires were new.

Any time you notice unusual wear, rotate the tires as soon as possible and check wheel alignment. Also check for damaged tires or wheels. See *When It Is Time for New Tires* on page 5-59 and *Wheel Replacement* on page 5-64.



When rotating your vehicle's tires, always use the correct rotation pattern shown here.

Do not include the compact spare tire in the tire rotation.

After the tires have been rotated, adjust the front and rear inflation pressures as shown on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure* on page 5-52 and *Loading Your Vehicle* on page 4-19.

Reset the Tire Pressure Monitor System. See *Tire Pressure Monitor Operation* on page 5-55.

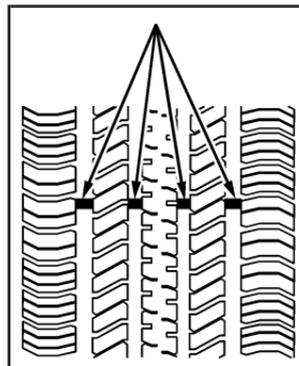
Make certain that all wheel nuts are properly tightened. See “Wheel Nut Torque” under *Capacities and Specifications* on page 5-97.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

**Rust or dirt on a wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make wheel nuts become loose after 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 needed, to get all the rust or dirt off. See *Changing a Flat Tire* on page 5-68.**

## When It Is Time for New Tires

Various factors, such as maintenance, temperatures, driving speeds, vehicle loading, and road conditions influence when you need new tires.



One way to tell when it is 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 new tires 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 cannot be repaired well because of the size or location of the damage.

The rubber in tires degrades over time, even if they are not being used. This is also true for the spare tire, if your vehicle has one. Multiple conditions affect how fast this aging takes place, including temperatures, loading conditions, and inflation pressure maintenance. With proper care and maintenance tires will typically wear out before they degrade due to age. If you are unsure about the need to replace your tires as they get older, consult the tire manufacturer for more information.

## Buying New Tires

GM has developed and matched specific tires for your vehicle. The original equipment tires installed on your vehicle, when it was new, were designed to meet General Motors Tire Performance Criteria Specification (TPC Spec) system rating. If you need replacement tires, GM strongly recommends that you get tires with the same TPC Spec rating. This way, your vehicle will continue to have tires that are designed to give the same performance and vehicle safety, during normal use, as the original tires.

GM's exclusive TPC Spec system considers over a dozen critical specifications that impact the overall performance of your vehicle, including brake system performance, ride and handling, traction control, and tire pressure monitoring performance. GM's TPC Spec number is molded onto the tire's sidewall near the tire size. If the tires have an all-season tread design, the TPC Spec number will be followed by an MS for mud and snow. See *Tire Sidewall Labeling on page 5-46* for additional information.

GM recommends replacing tires in sets of four. This is because uniform tread depth on all tires will help keep your vehicle performing most like it did when the tires were new. Replacing less than a full set of tires can affect the braking and handling performance of your vehicle. See *Tire Inspection and Rotation* on page 5-58 for information on proper tire rotation.

 **CAUTION:**

**Mixing tires could cause you to lose control while driving. If you mix tires of different sizes, brands, or types (radial and bias-belted tires), the vehicle may not handle properly, and you could have a crash. Using tires of different sizes, brands, or types may also cause damage to your vehicle. Be sure to use the correct**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

**size, brand, and type of tires on all wheels. It is all right to drive with your compact spare temporarily, as it was developed for use on your vehicle. See *Compact Spare Tire* on page 5-79.**

 **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.**

If you must replace your vehicle's tires with those that do not have a TPC Spec number, make sure they are the same size, load range, speed rating, and construction type (radial and bias-belted tires) as your vehicle's original tires.

Vehicles that have a tire pressure monitoring system could give an inaccurate low-pressure warning if non-TPC Spec rated tires are installed on your vehicle. Non-TPC Spec rated tires may give a low-pressure warning that is higher or lower than the proper warning level you would get with TPC Spec rated tires. See *Tire Pressure Monitor System* on page 5-53.

Your vehicle's original equipment tires are listed on the Tire and Loading Information Label. See *Loading Your Vehicle* on page 4-19, for more information about the Tire and Loading Information Label and its location on your vehicle.

## Different Size Tires and Wheels

If you add wheels or tires that are a different size than your original equipment wheels and tires, this may affect the way your vehicle performs, including its braking, ride and handling characteristics, stability, and resistance to rollover. Additionally, if your vehicle has electronic systems such as, anti-lock brakes, traction control, and electronic stability control, the performance of these systems can be affected.

### CAUTION:

**If you add different sized wheels, your vehicle may not provide an acceptable level of performance and safety if tires not recommended for those wheels are selected. You may increase the chance that you will crash and suffer serious injury. Only use GM specific wheel and tire systems developed for your vehicle, and have them properly installed by a GM certified technician.**

See *Buying New Tires* on page 5-60 and *Accessories and Modifications* on page 5-3 for additional information.

## 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 (NHTSA), 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 (UTQG) 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 (1.5) 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, under-inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.**

## Wheel Alignment and Tire Balance

The tires and wheels on your vehicle were aligned and balanced carefully at the factory to give you the longest tire life and best overall performance. Adjustments to wheel alignment and tire balancing will not be necessary on a regular basis. However, if you notice unusual tire wear or your vehicle pulling to one side or the other, the alignment might need to be checked. If you notice your vehicle vibrating when driving on a smooth road, the tires and wheels might need to be rebalanced. See your dealer/retailer for proper diagnosis.

## 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/retailer if any of these conditions exist. Your dealer/retailer 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, wheel nuts, or Tire Pressure Monitor System (TPMS) sensors, replace them only with new GM original equipment parts. This way, you will be sure to have the right wheel, wheel bolts, wheel nuts, and TPMS sensors 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* on page 5-68 for more information.

## Used Replacement Wheels

 **CAUTION:**

**Putting a used wheel on your vehicle is dangerous. You cannot know how it has been used or how far it has been driven. It could fail suddenly and cause a crash. If you have to replace a wheel, use a new GM original equipment wheel.**

## Tire Chains

### CAUTION:

If your vehicle has P215/60R16, P225/50R17, or P225/50R18 size tires, do not use tire chains. There is 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

CAUTION: (Continued)

### CAUTION: (Continued)

conditions. Follow that manufacturer's instructions. To help avoid damage to your vehicle, drive slowly, readjust or remove the device if it is contacting your vehicle, and do not spin your vehicle's wheels.

If you do find traction devices that will fit, install them on the front tires.

**Notice:** If your vehicle has P205/65R15 size tires, use tire chains only where legal and only when you must. Use only SAE Class S-type chains that are the proper size for your tires. Install them on the front tires and tighten them as tightly as possible with the ends securely fastened. Drive slowly and follow the chain manufacturer's instructions. If you can hear the chains contacting your vehicle, stop and retighten them. If the contact continues, slow down until it stops. Driving too fast or spinning the wheels with chains on will damage your vehicle.

## If a Tire Goes Flat

It is unusual for a tire to blowout while you are driving, especially if you maintain your vehicle's tires properly. If air goes out of a tire, it is 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 creates 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 would 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.

### CAUTION:

**Lifting a vehicle and getting under it to do maintenance or repairs is dangerous without the appropriate safety equipment and training. The jack provided with your vehicle is designed only for changing a flat tire. If it is used for anything else, you or others could be badly injured or killed if the vehicle slips off the jack. Use the jack provided with your vehicle only for changing a flat tire.**

If a tire goes flat, the next part shows how to use the 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 vehicle's hazard warning flashers. See *Hazard Warning Flashers* on page 3-6 for more information.

### CAUTION:

**Changing a tire can be dangerous. The vehicle can slip off the jack and roll over or fall on you or other people. You and they could be badly injured or even killed. Find a level place to change your tire. To help prevent the vehicle from moving:**

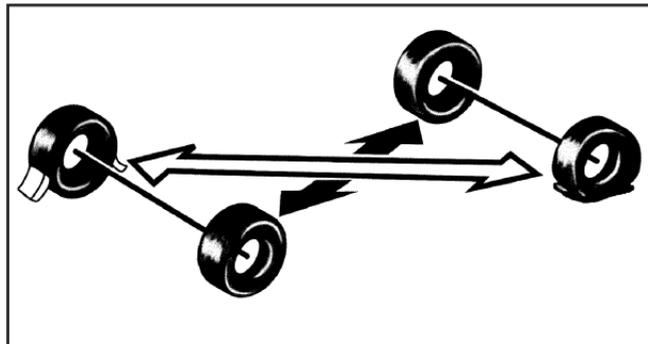
1. Set the parking brake firmly.
2. Put the shift lever in PARK (P).
3. Turn off the engine and do not restart while the vehicle is raised.
4. Do not allow passengers to remain in the vehicle.

**CAUTION: (Continued)**

### **CAUTION: (Continued)**

**To be even more certain the vehicle will not move, you should 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, at the opposite end of the vehicle.**

When your vehicle has a flat tire, use the following example as a guide to assist you in the placement of wheel blocks.

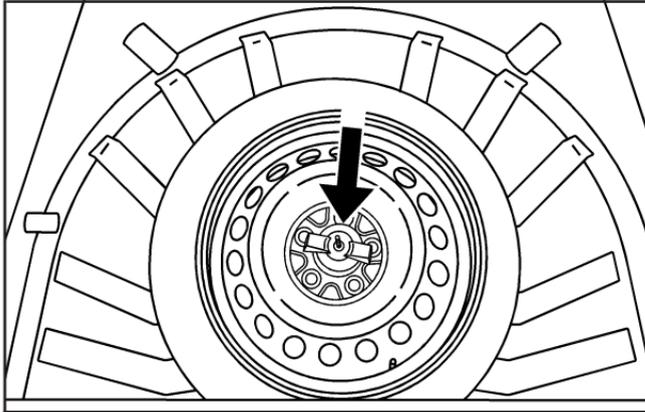


The following information tells you how to use the jack and change a tire.

## Removing the Spare Tire and Tools

The equipment needed is in the trunk.

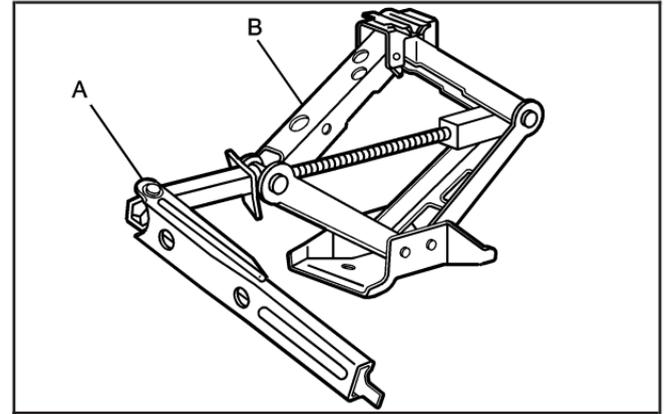
1. Open the trunk. See *Trunk* on page 2-12 for more information.
2. Lift the handle on the spare tire cover. The handle may hook on the trunk front edge weatherstrip to hold the cover out of the way.



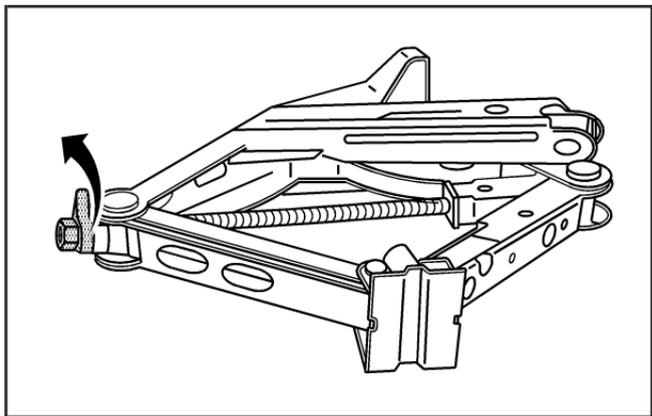
3. Turn the wing nut counterclockwise and remove it. Then remove the compact spare tire. See *Compact Spare Tire* on page 5-79 for more information.

4. Remove the wing nut holding the jack in place.
5. Remove the jack and wheel wrench from the trunk or cargo area.

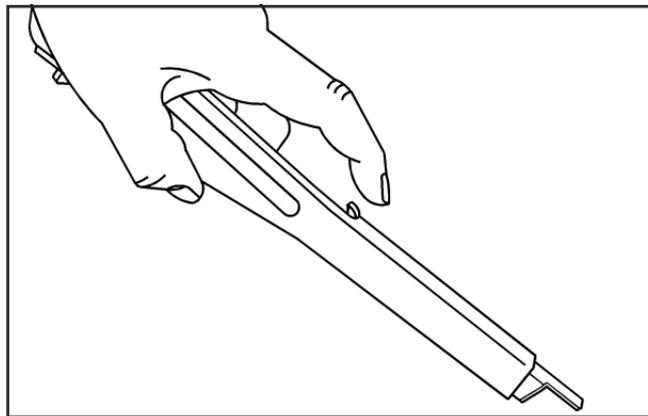
## Tire Changing Tools



The tools needed are the wheel wrench (A) and jack (B).



1. Turn the plastic wing nut counterclockwise to loosen wheel wrench.
2. Unhook the wheel wrench from the jack.



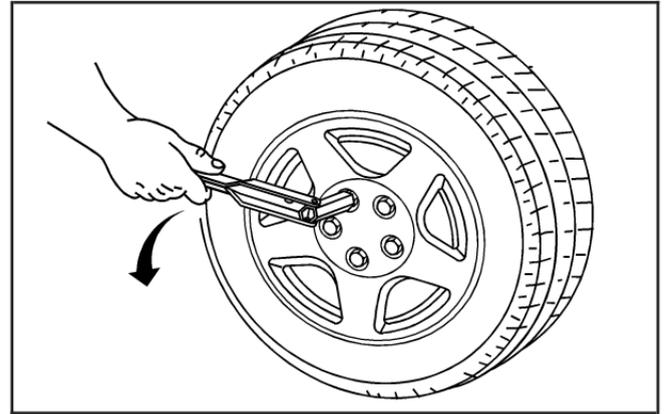
3. Extend the handle on the wheel wrench by pressing the button with your index finger and pulling on the end of the wrench. This must be done before using the wheel wrench.

## Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the Spare Tire

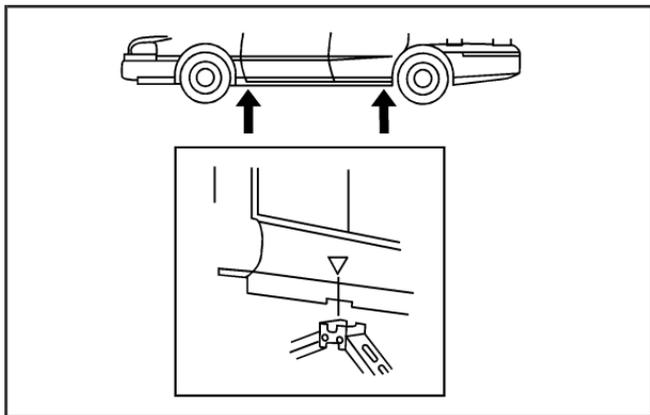
1. Do a safety check before proceeding. See *Changing a Flat Tire* on page 5-68 for more information.
2. If your vehicle has a wheel cover or hubcap that has plastic wheel nut caps, loosen the plastic nut caps. You might need to use the wheel wrench to loosen them. Do not pry off wheel covers or center caps that have plastic wheel nut caps.
3. Remove the wheel cover or center cap from the wheel to locate the wheel nuts.

If your vehicle has a wheel cover or hubcap without plastic wheel nut caps, gently pry on the edge of the plastic wheel trim to remove it from the wheel to locate the wheel nuts.

Store the wheel cover and wheel nut caps in the trunk until you have the flat tire repaired or replaced.



4. Use the wrench to loosen all the wheel nuts. Do not remove them yet.



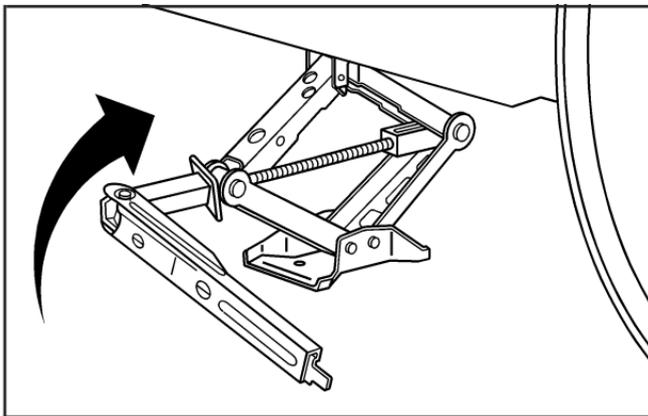
5. Position the lift head at the jack location nearest the flat tire. Make sure all of the jack lift head is touching the jacking flange under the body. Do not place the jack under a body panel. The lower body panel has an arrow to aid in locating the jacking location.
6. Put the compact spare tire near the flat tire.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

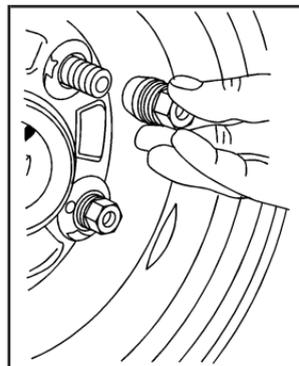
**Getting under a vehicle when it is jacked up is dangerous. If the vehicle slips off the jack you could be badly injured or killed. Never get under a vehicle when it is supported only by a jack.**

**⚠ 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.**



7. Raise the vehicle by turning the wrench clockwise. Raise the vehicle far enough off the ground so there is enough room for the compact spare tire to fit.

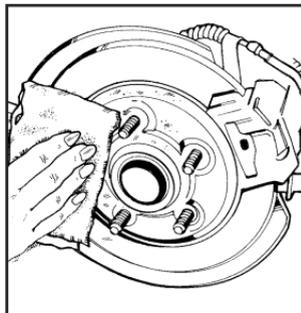


8. Remove all of the wheel nuts.

9. Remove the flat tire.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

Rust or dirt on a wheel, or on the parts to which it is fastened, can make wheel nuts become loose after 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 needed, to get all the rust or dirt off. See *Changing a Flat Tire on page 5-68*.



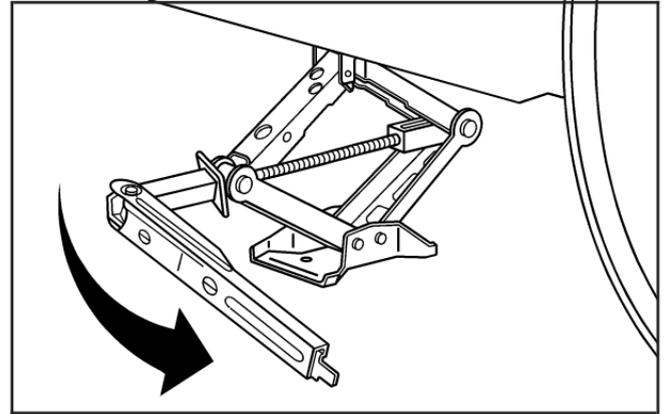
10. Remove any rust or dirt from the wheel bolts, mounting surfaces and spare wheel.

11. Install the compact spare tire.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

**Never use oil or grease on studs or nuts. Because the nuts might come loose. The vehicle's wheel could fall off, causing a crash.**

- Put the wheel nuts back on with the rounded end toward the wheel. Tighten each nut by hand or with the wrench until the wheel is held against the hub.

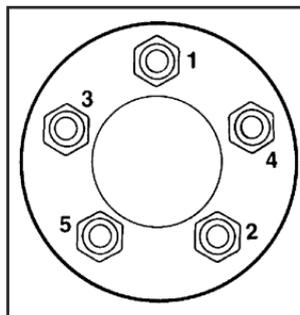


- Lower the vehicle by turning the wrench counterclockwise. Lower the jack completely.

**⚠ CAUTION:**

Incorrect or improperly tightened wheel nuts can cause the wheel to come loose and even come off. This could lead to a crash. If you have to replace them, be sure to get new 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 on page 5-97* for 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 on page 5-97* for the wheel nut torque specification.



14. Tighten the wheel nuts firmly in a crisscross sequence, as shown, with the wheel wrench.

**Notice:** Wheel covers will not fit on your vehicle's compact spare. If you try to put a wheel cover on the compact spare, the cover or the spare could be damaged.

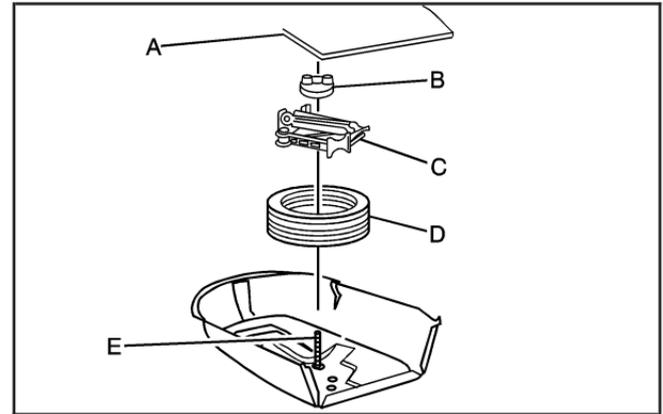
## Storing a Flat or Spare Tire and Tools

### Storing a 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.

To store the flat tire and tools in the compact spare tire compartment:



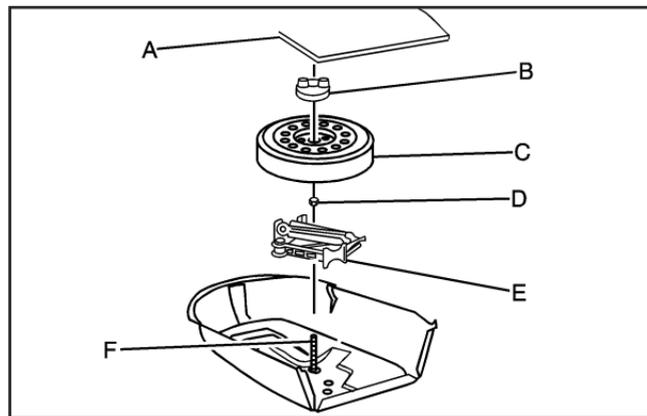
- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Cover                 | D. Flat Tire      |
| B. Wing Nut              | (Valve Stem down) |
| C. Jack and Wheel Wrench | E. Bolt           |

1. Open the trunk. See *Trunk* on page 2-12 for more information.
2. Remove the center cap from the wheel.

- Place the tire (D) in the compartment, valve stem down, with the bolt (E) extending through the wheel center hole.
- Place the jack and wheel wrench (D) over the bolt (E), inside the wheel.
- Secure by tightening the larger wing nut (B) onto the bolt (E).
- Reinstall the tire cover (A).

### Storing the Compact Spare Tire

The compact spare tire is for temporary use only. Store the compact spare tire and tools as shown in the following diagram.



- |               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| A. Cover      | E. Jack and Wheel Wrench |
| B. Retainer   | F. Bolt                  |
| C. Spare Tire |                          |
| D. Wing Nut   |                          |

The compact spare is for temporary use only. Replace the compact spare tire with a full-size tire as soon as you can. See *Compact Spare Tire* on page 5-79.

## Compact Spare Tire

Although the compact spare tire was fully inflated when the 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 the vehicle, stop as soon as possible and make sure the 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 the full-size tire repaired or replaced at your convenience. Of course, it is best to replace the spare with a full-size tire as soon as possible. The spare tire will last longer and be in good shape in case it is needed again.

**Notice:** When the compact spare is installed, do not 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.

Do not use the compact spare on other vehicles.

And do not mix the compact spare tire or wheel with other wheels or tires. They will not fit. Keep the spare tire and its wheel together.

**Notice:** Tire chains will not fit your compact spare. Using them can damage your vehicle and can damage the chains too. Do not use tire chains on your compact spare.

## Appearance Care

### Interior Cleaning

Your vehicle's interior will continue to look its best if it is cleaned often. Although not always visible, dust and dirt can accumulate on your upholstery. Dirt can damage carpet, fabric, leather, and plastic surfaces. Regular vacuuming is recommended to remove particles from your upholstery. It is important to keep your upholstery from becoming and remaining heavily soiled. Soils should be removed as quickly as possible. Your vehicle's interior may experience extremes of heat that could cause stains to set rapidly.

Lighter colored interiors may require more frequent cleaning. Use care because newspapers and garments that transfer color to your home furnishings may also transfer color to your vehicle's interior.

When cleaning your vehicle's interior, only use cleaners specifically designed for the surfaces being cleaned. Permanent damage may result from using cleaners on surfaces for which they were not intended. Use glass cleaner only on glass. Remove any accidental over-spray from other surfaces immediately. To prevent over-spray, apply cleaner directly to the cleaning cloth.

**Notice:** If you use abrasive cleaners when cleaning glass surfaces on your vehicle, you could scratch the glass and/or cause damage to the rear window defogger. When cleaning the glass on your vehicle, use only a soft cloth and glass cleaner.

Many cleaners contain solvents that may become concentrated in your vehicle's breathing space. Before using cleaners, read and adhere to all safety instructions on the label. While cleaning your vehicle's interior, maintain adequate ventilation by opening your vehicle's doors and windows.

Dust may be removed from small buttons and knobs using a small brush with soft bristles.

Your dealer/retailer has a product for cleaning your vehicle's glass. Should it become necessary, you can also obtain a product from your dealer/retailer to remove odors from your vehicle's upholstery.

Do not clean your vehicle using the following cleaners or techniques:

- Never use a knife or any other sharp object to remove a soil from any interior surface.
- Never use a stiff brush. It can cause damage to your vehicle's interior surfaces.
- Never apply heavy pressure or rub aggressively with a cleaning cloth. Use of heavy pressure can damage your interior and does not improve the effectiveness of soil removal.

- Use only mild, neutral-pH soaps. Avoid laundry detergents or dishwashing soaps with degreasers. Using too much soap will leave a residue that leaves streaks and attracts dirt. For liquid cleaners, about 20 drops per gallon (3.78 L) of water is a good guide.
- Do not heavily saturate your upholstery while cleaning.
- Damage to your vehicle's interior may result from the use of many organic solvents such as naphtha, alcohol, etc.

## Fabric/Carpet

Use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush attachment frequently to remove dust and loose dirt. A canister vacuum with a beater bar in the nozzle may only be used on floor carpet and carpeted floor mats. For soils, always try to remove them first with plain water or club soda. Before cleaning, gently remove as much of the soil as possible using one of the following techniques:

- For liquids: gently blot the remaining soil with a paper towel. Allow the soil to absorb into the paper towel until no more can be removed.
- For solid dry soils: remove as much as possible and then vacuum.

To clean, use the following instructions:

1. Saturate a lint-free, clean white cloth with water or club soda.
2. Wring the cloth to remove excess moisture.
3. Start on the outside edge of the soil and gently rub toward the center. Continue cleaning, using a clean area of the cloth each time it becomes soiled.
4. Continue to gently rub the soiled area until the cleaning cloth remains clean.
5. If the soil is not completely removed, use a mild soap solution and repeat the cleaning process that was used with plain water.

If any of the soil remains, a commercial fabric cleaner or spot lifter may be necessary. When a commercial upholstery cleaner or spot lifter is to be used, test a small hidden area for colorfastness first. If the locally cleaned area gives any impression that a ring formation may result, clean the entire surface.

After the cleaning process has been completed, a paper towel can be used to blot excess moisture from the fabric or carpet.

## Leather

A soft cloth dampened with water can be used to remove dust. If a more thorough cleaning is necessary, a soft cloth dampened with a mild soap solution can be used. Allow the leather to dry naturally. Do not use heat to dry. Never use steam to clean leather. Never use spot lifters or spot removers on leather. Many commercial leather cleaners and coatings that are sold to preserve and protect leather may permanently change the appearance and feel of your leather and are not recommended. Do not use silicone or wax-based products, or those containing organic solvents to clean your vehicle's interior because they can alter the appearance by increasing the gloss in a non-uniform manner. Never use shoe polish on leather.

## Instrument Panel, Vinyl, and Other Plastic Surfaces

A soft cloth dampened with water may be used to remove dust. If a more thorough cleaning is necessary, a clean soft cloth dampened with a mild soap solution can be used to gently remove dust and dirt. Never use spot lifters or removers on plastic surfaces. Many commercial cleaners and coatings that are sold to preserve and protect soft plastic surfaces may

permanently change the appearance and feel of your interior and are not recommended. Do not use silicone or wax-based products, or those containing organic solvents to clean your vehicle's interior because they can alter the appearance by increasing the gloss in a non-uniform manner.

Some commercial products may increase gloss on your instrument panel. The increase in gloss may cause annoying reflections in the windshield and even make it difficult to see through the windshield under certain conditions.

## 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.**

## Weatherstrips

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 frequent application may be required. See *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12.

## Washing Your Vehicle

The best way to preserve your vehicle's finish is to keep it clean by washing it often.

**Notice:** Certain cleaners contain chemicals that can damage the emblems or nameplates on your vehicle. Check the cleaning product label. If it states that it should not be used on plastic parts, do not use it on your vehicle or damage may occur and it would not be covered by the warranty.

Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight. Use a car washing soap. Do not use cleaning agents that are petroleum based or that contain acid or abrasives, as they can damage the paint, metal or plastic on your vehicle. Approved cleaning products can be obtained from your dealer/retailer. See *Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials* on page 5-86. Follow all manufacturers' directions regarding correct product usage, necessary safety precautions and appropriate disposal of any vehicle care product.

Rinse the vehicle well, before washing and after to remove all cleaning agents completely. If they are allowed to dry on the surface, 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 the vehicle. Avoid using high pressure washes closer than 12 inches (30 cm) to the surface of the vehicle. Use of power washers exceeding 1,200 psi (8 274 kPa) can result in damage or removal of paint and decals.

## 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 on page 5-82*.

## 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 approved cleaning products from your dealer/retailer. See *Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials on page 5-86*.

If 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 damage it. Use only non-abrasive waxes and polishes that are made for a basecoat/clearcoat paint finish on your vehicle.**

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.

## Protecting Exterior Bright Metal Parts

Bright metal parts should be cleaned regularly to keep their luster. Washing with water is all that is usually needed. However, you may use chrome polish on chrome or stainless steel trim, if necessary.

Use special care with aluminum trim. To avoid damaging protective trim, never use auto or chrome polish, steam or caustic soap to clean aluminum. A coating of wax, rubbed to high polish, is recommended for all bright metal parts.

## Windshield and Wiper Blades

Clean the outside of the windshield with glass cleaner.

Clean the rubber blades using a lint free cloth or paper towel soaked with windshield washer fluid or a mild detergent. Wash the windshield thoroughly when cleaning the blades. Bugs, road grime, sap, and a buildup of vehicle wash/wax treatments may cause wiper streaking. Replace the wiper blades if they are worn or damaged.

Wipers can be damaged by:

- Extreme dusty conditions
- Sand and salt
- Heat and sun
- Snow and ice, without proper removal

## Aluminum Wheels

**Notice:** If you use strong soaps, chemicals, abrasive polishes, cleaners, brushes, or cleaners that contain acid on aluminum or chrome-plated wheels, you could damage the surface of the wheel(s). The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Use only approved cleaners on aluminum or chrome-plated wheels.

Keep the 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.

**Notice:** Using chrome polish on aluminum wheels could damage the wheels. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty. Use chrome polish on chrome wheels only.

The surface of these wheels is similar to the painted surface of the vehicle. Do not use strong soaps, chemicals, abrasive polishes, abrasive cleaners, cleaners with acid, or abrasive cleaning brushes on them because the surface could be damaged. Do not use chrome polish on aluminum wheels.

**Notice:** If you drive your vehicle through an automatic car wash that has silicone carbide tire cleaning brushes, you could damage the aluminum or chrome-plated wheels. The repairs would not be covered by your warranty.

**Never drive a vehicle equipped with aluminum or chrome-plated wheels through an automatic car wash that uses silicone carbide tire cleaning brushes.**

## Tires

To clean the tires, use a stiff brush with tire cleaner.

**Notice:** Using petroleum-based tire dressing products on your vehicle may damage the paint finish and/or tires. When applying a tire dressing, always wipe off any overspray from all painted surfaces on your vehicle.

## Sheet Metal Damage

If the vehicle is damaged and requires sheet metal repair or replacement, make sure the body repair shop applies anti-corrosion material to 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 major repair expense.

Minor chips and scratches can be repaired with touch-up materials available from your dealer/retailer. Larger areas of finish damage can be corrected in your dealer's/retailer'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, corrosion and rust can develop 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 debris can collect. Dirt packed in close areas of the frame should be loosened before being flushed. Your dealer/retailer 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 the vehicle. This damage can take two forms: blotchy, ring-shaped discolorations, and small, irregular dark spots etched into the paint surface.

Although no defect in the paint job causes this, we 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.

### 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.
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.

### Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials (cont'd)

Description	Usage
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 suede upholstery.
Odor Eliminator	Odorless spray odor eliminator used on fabrics, vinyl, suede and carpet.

## Vehicle Identification

### 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 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 eighth character in the VIN is the engine code. This code helps you identify your vehicle's engine, specifications, and replacement parts. See *Capacities and Specifications on page 5-97* for your vehicle's engine code.

### Service Parts Identification Label

This label is on the inside of the glove box. It is very helpful if you ever need to order parts. The label has the following information:

- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- Model designation
- Paint information
- Production options and special equipment

Do not remove this label from the vehicle.

# Electrical System

## Add-On Electrical Equipment

**Notice:** Do not add anything electrical to your vehicle unless you check with your dealer/retailer first. Some electrical equipment can damage your vehicle and the damage would not be covered by your warranty. Some add-on electrical equipment can keep other components from working as they should.

Add-on equipment can drain your vehicle's battery, even if your vehicle is not operating.

Your vehicle has an airbag system. Before attempting to add anything electrical to your vehicle, see *Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle on page 1-63*.

## Headlamp Wiring

The headlamp wiring is protected by fuses in the fuse block. An electrical overload will cause the lamps to turn off. If this happens, have your headlamp wiring checked right away.

## Windshield Wiper Fuses

The windshield wiper motor is protected by a circuit breaker and a fuse. If the motor overheats due to heavy snow, etc., the wiper will stop until the motor cools. If the overload is caused by some electrical problem, have it fixed.

## Power Windows and Other Power Options

The power window motors are protected by a circuit breaker in the motor, and a fuse in the fuse panel. If the motor overheats due to a heavy load the window will stop until the motor cools. When the current load is too heavy the fuse will open, protecting the circuit until the problem is fixed.

## Fuses

The wiring circuits in your vehicle are protected from short circuits by fuses and fusible thermal links in the wiring itself.

Look at the silver-colored band inside the fuse. If the band is broken or melted, replace the fuse. Be sure you replace a bad fuse with a new one of the identical size and rating.

If you ever have a problem on the road and don't have a spare fuse, you can borrow one that has the same amperage. Just pick a feature of your vehicle that you can get along without — like the radio or cigarette lighter — and use its fuse, if it is the correct amperage. Replace it as soon as you can.

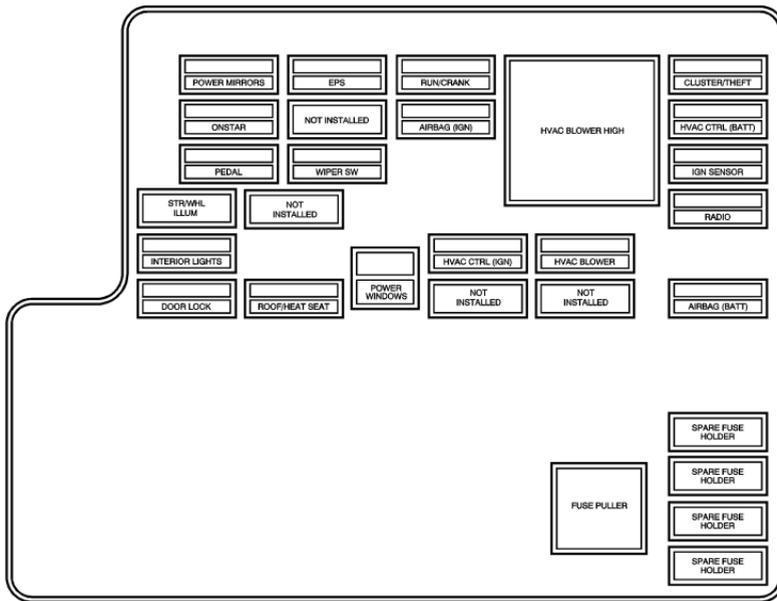
There are three fuse blocks in your vehicle: one in the center of the instrument panel, one in the engine compartment and one in the trunk.

There is a fuse puller located on the instrument panel fuse block. It can be used to easily remove fuses from the fuse block.

## Instrument Panel Fuse Block

The instrument panel fuse block is located at on the lower front side of the console, on the passenger side of the vehicle. To access the fuses, open the fuse panel door by pulling out.

To reinstall the door, insert the hooks at the front end first, then push the door into the console panel to secure it.



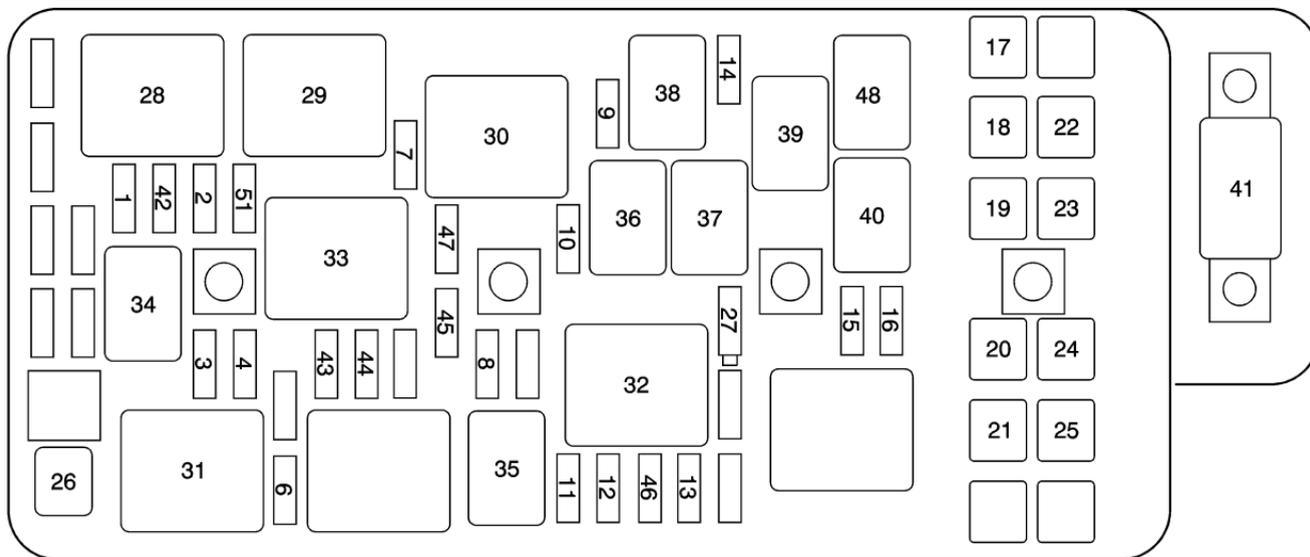
<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
POWER MIRRORS	Power Mirrors
EPS	Electric Power Steering
RUN/CRANK	Cruise Control, Electronic Range Select, Driver Shift Control, Passenger Airbag Status Indicator
HVAC BLOWER HIGH (Relay)	Climate Control System
CLUSTER/THEFT	Instrument Panel Cluster, Theft Deterrent System
ONSTAR	OnStar® System
NOT INSTALLED	Not Used
AIRBAG (IGN)	Airbag System
HVAC CTRL (BATT)	Climate Control System
PEDAL	Adjustable Throttle and Brake Pedal
WIPER SW	Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch
IGN SENSOR	Ignition Switch
STR/WHL ILLUM	Steering Wheel Controls Backlighting
NOT INSTALLED	Not Used
RADIO	Audio System

<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
INTERIOR LIGHTS	Overhead Lighting, Trunk/Cargo Lighting
HVAC CTRL (IGN)	Climate Control System
HVAC BLOWER	Climate Control System
DOOR LOCK	Automatic Door Lock System
ROOF/HEAT SEAT	Sunroof, Heated Seats, Automatic Dimming Rearview Mirror, Compass
POWER WINDOWS	Power Window Switch
NOT INSTALLED	Not Used
NOT INSTALLED	Not Used
AIRBAG (BATT)	Airbag System
FUSE PULLER	Fuse Puller
SPARE FUSE HOLDER	Spare

## Engine Compartment Fuse Block

The engine compartment fuse block is located on the driver side of the vehicle, near the battery. See *Engine Compartment Overview* on page 5-12 for more information on location.

**Notice:** Spilling liquid on any electrical components on your vehicle may damage it. Always keep the covers on any electrical component.

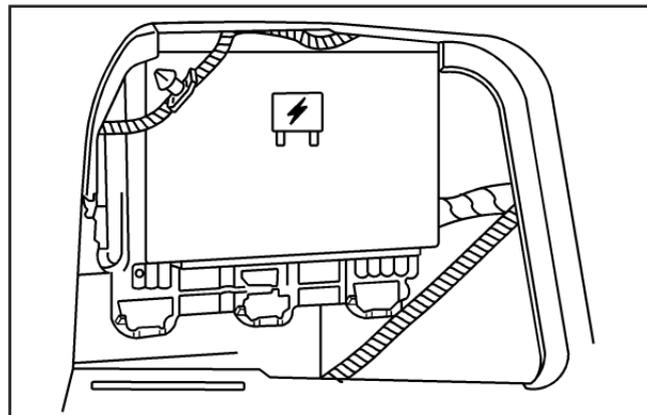


<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
1	Air Conditioning Clutch
2	Electronic Throttle Control
3	Engine Control Module (IGN 1) (V6)
4	Transmission
6	Emission 1
7	Left Headlamp Low-Beam
8	Horn
9	Right Headlamp Low-Beam
10	Front Fog Lamps
11	Left Headlamp High-Beam
12	Right Headlamp High-Beam
13	Engine Control Module (BATT) (L4)
14	Windshield Wiper
15	Antilock Brake System
16	Engine Control Module (IGN 1) (L4)
17	Cooling Fan 1
18	Cooling Fan 2

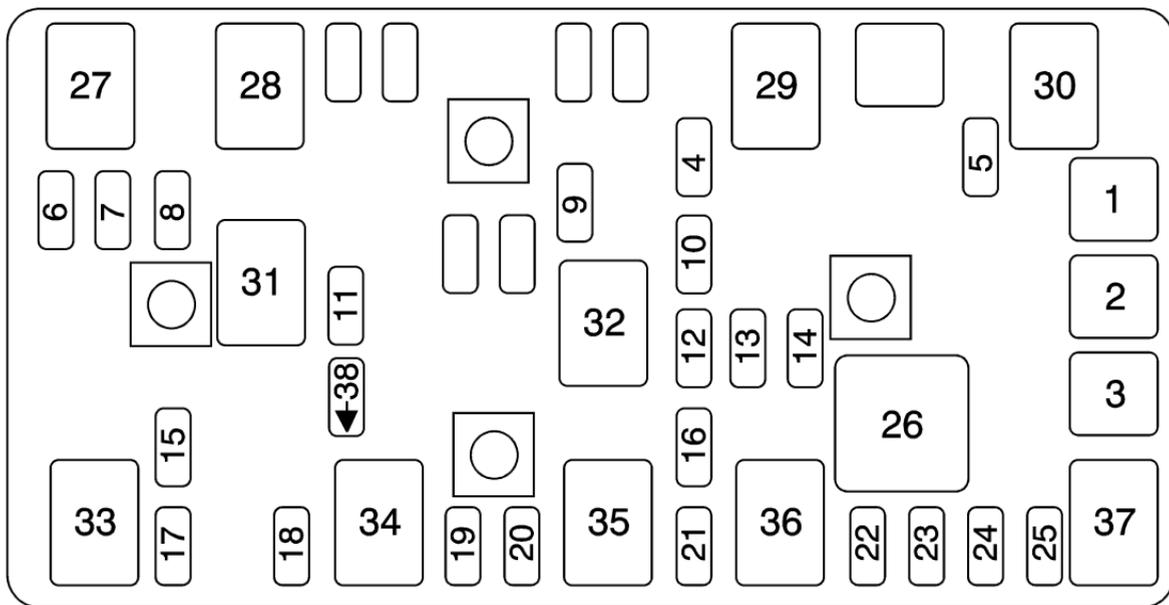
<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
19	Run Relay
20	IBCM 1
21	IBCM (R/C)
22	Rear Electrical Center 1
23	Rear Electrical Center 2
24	Antilock Brake System
25	IBCM 2
26	Starter
27 (DIODE)	Windshield Wiper
41	Electric Power Steering
42	Transmission Control Module
43	Ignition Module
44	Fuel Injectors
45	Rear Oxygen Sensors
46 (Resistor)	Brake Lamp Diagnostic
47	Daytime Running Lamps
51	Engine Control Module (BATT) (V6)

Relays	Usage
28	Cooling Fan 1
29	Cooling Fan Mode Series/Parallel
30	Cooling Fan 2
31	Starter
32	Run/Crank Ignition
33	Powertrain
34	Air Conditioning Clutch
35	High-Beam Headlamps
36	Front Fog Lamps
37	Horn
38	Low-Beam Headlamps
39	Windshield Wiper 1
40	Windshield Wiper 2
48	Daytime Running Lamps

## Rear Compartment Fuse Block



The rear compartment fuse block is located in the trunk of the vehicle. Access the fuse block through the trunk panel on the driver side of the rear cargo area.



Fuses	Usage
1	Not Used
2	Driver Seat Controls
3	Not Used

Fuses	Usage
4	Not Used
5	Emission
6	Parklamps

<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
7	Not Used
8	Not Used
9	Not Used
10	Sunroof Controls
11	Not Used
12	Auxiliary Power 2
13	Not Used
14	Heated Seat Controls
15	Not Used
16	Remote Keyless Entry System, XM Satellite Radio, Homelink
17	Back-up Lamps
18	Not Used
19	Not Used
20	Cigarette Lighter, Auxiliary Power Outlet
21	Not Used
22	Trunk

<b>Fuses</b>	<b>Usage</b>
23	Rear Window Defogger
24	Heated Mirror Controls
25	Fuel Pump

<b>Relays</b>	<b>Usage</b>
26	Rear Window Defogger
27	Parklamps
28	Not Used
29	Not Used
30	Not Used
31	Not Used
32	Not Used
33	Back-up Lamps
34	Not Used
35	Not Used
36	Trunk
37	Fuel Pump
38 (Diode)	Trunk, Cargo Lamps

## Capacities and Specifications

The following approximate capacities are given in English and metric conversions. Please refer to *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12 for more information.

Application	Capacities	
	English	Metric
Air Conditioning Refrigerant R134a	For the air conditioning system refrigerant charge amount, see the refrigerant caution label located under the hood. See your dealer/retailer for more information.	
Automatic Transmission	6.9 qt	6.5 L
Cooling System		
2.2L L4 Engine	7.5 qt	7.1 L
3.5L V6 Engines	9.7 qt	9.2 L
Engine Oil with Filter		
2.2L L4 Engine	5.0 qt	4.7 L
3.5L V6 Engines	4.0 qt	3.8 L
Fuel Tank	16.3 gal	61.7 L
Wheel Nut Torque	100 lb ft	140 N•m
All capacities are approximate. When adding, be sure to fill to the appropriate level, as recommended in this manual.		

## Engine Specifications

Engine	VIN Code	Transmission	Spark Plug Gap
2.2L L4	F	Automatic	0.040 inches (1.01 mm)
3.5L V6	N	Automatic	0.040 inches (1.01 mm)

## Section 6 Maintenance Schedule

---

<b>Maintenance Schedule</b> .....	6-2	Owner Checks and Services .....	6-8
Introduction .....	6-2	At Each Fuel Fill .....	6-9
Maintenance Requirements .....	6-2	At Least Once a Month .....	6-9
Your Vehicle and the Environment .....	6-2	At Least Once a Year .....	6-10
Using the Maintenance Schedule .....	6-2	Recommended Fluids and Lubricants .....	6-12
Scheduled Maintenance .....	6-4	Maintenance Replacement Parts .....	6-13
Additional Required Services .....	6-6	Engine Drive Belt Routing .....	6-14
Maintenance Footnotes .....	6-7	Maintenance Record .....	6-15

# Maintenance Schedule

## Introduction

**Important:** Keep engine oil at the proper level and change as recommended.



*Have you purchased the GM Protection Plan? The Plan supplements your new vehicle warranties. See your Warranty and Owner Assistance booklet or your dealer/retailer for details.*

## Maintenance Requirements

**Notice:** Maintenance intervals, checks, inspections, replacement parts, 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 scheduled maintenance might not be covered by warranty.

# 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 is 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, be sure to maintain your vehicle properly.

## Using the Maintenance Schedule

We want to help you keep your vehicle in good working condition. But we do not know exactly how you will drive it. You might drive very short distances only a few times a week. Or you might drive long distances all the time in very hot, dusty weather. You might use your vehicle in making deliveries. Or you might 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 might 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/retailer.

This schedule is for vehicles that:

- carry passengers and cargo within recommended limits. You will find these limits on the Tire and Loading Information label. See *Loading Your Vehicle* on page 4-19.
- are driven on reasonable road surfaces within legal driving limits.
- use the recommended fuel. See *Gasoline Octane* on page 5-5.

The services in *Scheduled Maintenance* on page 6-4 should be performed when indicated. See *Additional Required Services* on page 6-6 and *Maintenance Footnotes* on page 6-7 for further information.

 **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, see your dealer/retailer to have a qualified technician do the work. See *Doing Your Own Service Work* on page 5-4.**

Some maintenance services can be complex. So, unless you are technically qualified and have the necessary equipment, you should have your dealer/retailer do these jobs.

When you go to your dealer/retailer for your service needs, you will know that trained and supported service technicians will perform the work using genuine parts.

If you want to purchase service information, see *Service Publications Ordering Information* on page 7-15.

*Owner Checks and Services* on page 6-8 tells you what should be checked, when to check it, and what you can easily do to help keep your vehicle in good condition.

The proper replacement parts, fluids, and lubricants to use are listed in *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12 and *Maintenance Replacement Parts* on page 6-13. When your vehicle is serviced, make sure these are used. All parts should be replaced and all necessary repairs done before you or anyone else drives the vehicle. We recommend the use of genuine parts from your dealer/retailer.

## Scheduled Maintenance

When the CHANGE OIL SOON message in the Driver Information Center (DIC) comes on, it means that service is required for your vehicle. Have your vehicle serviced as soon as possible within the next 600 miles (1 000 km). It is possible that, if you are driving under the best conditions, the engine oil life system may not indicate that vehicle service is necessary for over a year. However, the engine oil and filter must be changed at least once a year and at this time the system must be reset. Your dealer/retailer has trained service technicians who will perform this work using genuine parts and reset the system.

If the engine oil life system is ever reset accidentally, you must service your vehicle within 3,000 miles (5 000 km) since your last service. Remember to reset the oil life system whenever the oil is changed. See *Engine Oil Life System on page 5-18* for information on the Engine Oil Life System and resetting the system.

When the CHANGE OIL SOON message appears, certain services, checks, and inspections are required. Required services are described in the following for “Maintenance I” and “Maintenance II.” Generally, it is recommended that your first service be Maintenance I, your second service be Maintenance II, and that you alternate Maintenance I and Maintenance II thereafter. However, in some cases, Maintenance II may be required more often.

**Maintenance I** — Use Maintenance I if the message comes on within 10 months since the vehicle was purchased or Maintenance II was performed.

**Maintenance II** — Use Maintenance II if the previous service performed was Maintenance I. Always use Maintenance II whenever the message comes on 10 months or more since the last service or if the message has not come on at all for one year.

## Scheduled Maintenance

Service	Maintenance I	Maintenance II
Change engine oil and filter. See <i>Engine Oil</i> on page 5-15. Reset oil life system. See <i>Engine Oil Life System</i> on page 5-18. An <i>Emission Control Service</i> .	•	•
Visually check for any leaks or damage. See <i>footnote (j)</i> .	•	•
Inspect engine air cleaner filter. If necessary, replace filter. See <i>Engine Air Cleaner/Filter</i> on page 5-20. See <i>footnote (k)</i> .		•
Rotate tires and check inflation pressures and wear. See <i>Tire Inspection and Rotation</i> on page 5-58 and “Tire Wear Inspection” in <i>At Least Once a Month</i> on page 6-9.	•	•
Inspect brake system. See <i>footnote (a)</i> .	•	•
Check engine coolant and windshield washer fluid levels and add fluid as needed.	•	•
Perform any needed additional services. See “Additional Required Services” in this section.	•	•
Inspect suspension and steering components. See <i>footnote (b)</i> .		•
Inspect engine cooling system. See <i>footnote (c)</i> .		•
Inspect wiper blades. See <i>footnote (d)</i> .		•
Inspect restraint system components. See <i>footnote (e)</i> .		•
Lubricate body components. See <i>footnote (f)</i> .		•
Inspect throttle system. See <i>footnote (g)</i> .		•

## Additional Required Services

The following services should be performed at the first maintenance service (I or II) after the indicated miles (kilometers) shown for each item.

### Additional Required Services

Service and Miles (Kilometers)	25,000 (40 000)	50,000 (80 000)	75,000 (120 000)	100,000 (160 000)	125,000 (200 000)	150,000 (240 000)
Inspect fuel system for damage or leaks.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect exhaust system for loose or damaged components.	•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace engine air cleaner filter. See <i>Engine Air Cleaner/Filter on page 5-20.</i>		•		•		•
Change automatic transmission fluid and filter (severe service only). See footnote (h).		•		•		•
Replace spark plugs. Inspect spark plug wires (V6 only). <i>An Emission Control Service.</i>				•		
Engine cooling system service (or every five years, whichever occurs first). <i>An Emission Control Service.</i> See footnote (i).						•
Inspect engine accessory drive belt. <i>An Emission Control Service.</i> See footnote (l).						•

## Maintenance Footnotes

(a) *Visually 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.*

(b) *Visually inspect front and rear suspension and steering system for damaged, loose, or missing parts or signs of wear. Inspect electric power steering cables for proper hook-up, binding, cracks, chafing, etc. Inspect hydraulic power steering lines and hoses for proper hook-up, binding, leaks, cracks, chafing, etc.*

(c) *Visually inspect hoses and have them replaced if they are cracked, swollen, or deteriorated. Inspect all pipes, fittings and clamps; replace with genuine parts as needed. To help ensure proper operation, a pressure test of the cooling system and pressure cap and cleaning the outside of the radiator and air conditioning condenser is recommended at least once a year.*

(d) *Inspect wiper blades for wear, cracking, or contamination. Clean the windshield and wiper blades, if contaminated. Replace wiper blades that are worn or damaged. See Windshield Wiper Blade Replacement on page 5-44 and Windshield and Wiper Blades on page 5-84 for more information.*

(e) *Make sure the safety belt reminder light and safety belt assemblies 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 see Checking the Restraint Systems on page 1-65.*

(f) *Lubricate all key lock cylinders, door hinges and latches, hood hinges and latches, and trunk lid hinges and latches. More frequent lubrication may be required when exposed to a corrosive environment. Applying silicone grease on weatherstrips with a clean cloth will make them last longer, seal better, and not stick or squeak.*

(g) *Check system for interference or binding and for damaged or missing parts. Replace parts as needed. Replace any components that have high effort or excessive wear. Do not lubricate accelerator or cruise control cables.*

(h) *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 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.*

(i) *Drain, flush, and refill cooling system. This service can be complex; you should have your dealer/retailer perform this service. See Engine Coolant on page 5-22 for what to use. Inspect hoses. Clean radiator, condenser, pressure cap, and filler neck. Pressure test the cooling system and pressure cap.*

(j) *A fluid loss in any vehicle system could indicate a problem. Have the system inspected and repaired and the fluid level checked. Add fluid if needed.*

(k) *If you drive regularly under dusty conditions, inspect the filter at each engine oil change.*

(l) *Visually inspect belt for fraying, excessive cracks, or obvious damage. Replace belt if necessary.*

## **Owner Checks and Services**

These owner checks and services should be performed at the intervals specified to help ensure the safety, dependability, and emission control performance of your vehicle. Your dealer/retailer can assist you with these checks and services.

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 *Recommended Fluids and Lubricants* on page 6-12.

## At Each Fuel Fill

*It is important to perform these underhood checks at each fuel fill.*

### Engine Oil Level Check

**Notice:** It is important to check the engine oil regularly and keep it at the proper level. Failure to keep the engine oil at the proper level can cause damage to the engine not covered by your warranty.

Check the engine oil level and add the proper oil if necessary. See *Engine Oil* on page 5-15.

### Engine Coolant Level Check

Check the engine coolant level and add DEX-COOL® coolant mixture if necessary. See *Engine Coolant* on page 5-22.

### Windshield Washer Fluid Level Check

Check the windshield washer fluid level in the windshield washer fluid reservoir and add the proper fluid if necessary.

## At Least Once a Month

### Tire Inflation Check

Inspect your vehicle's tires and make sure they are inflated to the correct pressures. Do not forget to check the spare tire. See *Inflation - Tire Pressure* on page 5-52. Check to make sure the spare tire is stored securely. See *Changing a Flat Tire* on page 5-68.

### Tire Wear Inspection

Tire rotation may be required for high mileage highway drivers prior to the Engine Oil Life System service notification. Check the tires for wear and, if necessary, rotate the tires. See *Tire Inspection and Rotation* on page 5-58.

## At Least Once a Year

### Starter Switch Check

#### CAUTION:

When you are doing this inspection, the vehicle could move suddenly. If the vehicle moves, you or others could be injured.

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 on page 2-27*.

Do not use the accelerator pedal, and be ready to turn off the engine immediately if it starts.

3. Try to start the engine in each gear. The vehicle should start only in PARK (P) or NEUTRAL (N). If the vehicle starts in any other position, contact your dealer/retailer for service.

### Automatic Transmission Shift Lock Control System Check

#### CAUTION:

When you are doing this inspection, the vehicle could move suddenly. If the vehicle moves, you or others could be injured.

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 on page 2-27*.  
Be ready to apply the regular brake immediately if the vehicle begins to move.
3. With the engine off, turn the ignition to ON/RUN, but do not 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), contact your dealer/retailer for service.

## Ignition Transmission Lock Check

While parked, and with the parking brake set, try to turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF in each shift lever position.

- The ignition should turn to LOCK/OFF only when the shift lever is in PARK (P).
- The ignition key should come out only in LOCK/OFF.

Contact your dealer/retailer if service is required.

## 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 the 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.

Contact your dealer/retailer if service is required.

## 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.

## Recommended Fluids and Lubricants

Fluids and lubricants identified below by name, part number, or specification can be obtained from your dealer/retailer.

Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Engine Oil	Engine oil which meets GM Standard GM6094M and displays the American Petroleum Institute Certified for Gasoline Engines starburst symbol. To determine the proper viscosity for your vehicle's engine, see <i>Engine Oil on page 5-15</i> .
Engine Coolant	50/50 mixture of clean, drinkable water and use only DEX-COOL <sup>®</sup> Coolant. See <i>Engine Coolant on page 5-22</i> .
Hydraulic Brake System	Delco <sup>®</sup> Supreme 11 Brake Fluid or equivalent DOT-3 brake fluid.
Windshield Washer	Optikleen <sup>®</sup> Washer Solvent.

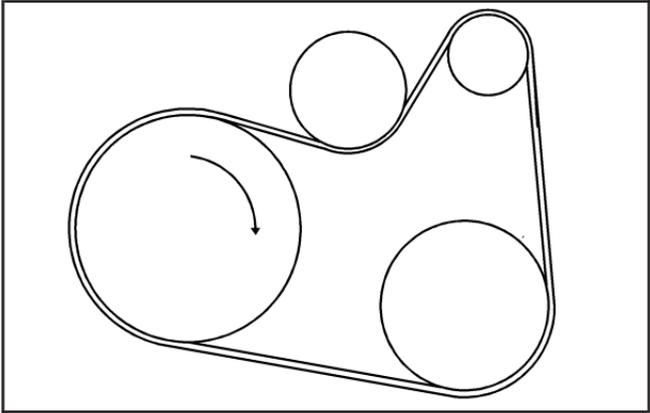
Usage	Fluid/Lubricant
Automatic Transmission	DEXRON <sup>®</sup> -VI Automatic Transmission Fluid.
Key Lock Cylinders	Multi-Purpose Lubricant, Superlube (GM Part No. U.S. 12346241, in Canada 10953474).
Hood Latch Assembly, Secondary Latch, Pivots, Spring Anchor, and Release Pawl	Lubriplate Lubricant Aerosol (GM Part No. U.S. 12346293, in Canada 992723) 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 109435474).
Weatherstrip Conditioning	Weatherstrip Lubricant (GM Part No. U.S. 3634770, in Canada 10953518) or Dielectric Silicone Grease (GM Part No. U.S. 12345579, in Canada 992887).

## Maintenance Replacement Parts

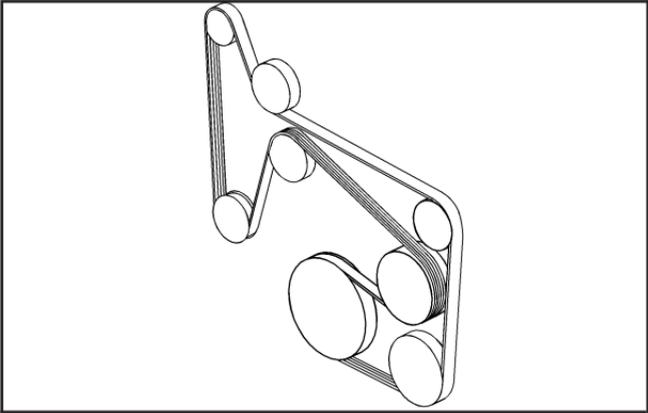
Replacement parts identified below by name, part number, or specification can be obtained from your dealer/retailer.

Part	Part Numbers	ACDelco® Part Numbers
Engine Air Cleaner/Filter		
2.2L L4 Engine	25165627	—
3.5L V6 Engine	10366901	A2930C
Engine Oil Filter		
2.2L L4 Engine	12605566	PF457G
3.5L V6 Engine	89017342	PF61
Spark Plugs		
2.2L L4 Engine	12598004	41-103
3.5L V6 Engine	12591131	41-100
Windshield Wiper Blades		
Driver's Side – 22.0 inches (55.0 cm)	25800624	—
Passenger's Side – 19.6 inches (50.0 cm)	25800623	—
*Wiper blade and assembly		

# Engine Drive Belt Routing



2.2L L4 Engine



3.5L V6 Engine

## Maintenance Record

After the scheduled services are performed, record the date, odometer reading, who performed the service, and the type of services performed in the boxes provided. See *Maintenance Requirements on page 6-2*. Any additional information from *Owner Checks and Services on page 6-8* can be added on the following record pages. You should retain all maintenance receipts.

### Maintenance Record

Date	Odometer Reading	Serviced By	Maintenance I or Maintenance II	Services Performed



### Maintenance Record (cont'd)

Date	Odometer Reading	Serviced By	Maintenance I or Maintenance II	Services Performed



## Section 7 Customer Assistance Information

---

<b>Customer Assistance and Information</b> .....	7-2	<b>Reporting Safety Defects</b> .....	7-14
Customer Satisfaction Procedure .....	7-2	Reporting Safety Defects to the United States Government .....	7-14
Online Owner Center .....	7-4	Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian Government .....	7-14
Customer Assistance for Text Telephone (TTY) Users .....	7-4	Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors .....	7-15
Customer Assistance Offices .....	7-4	Service Publications Ordering Information .....	7-15
GM Mobility Reimbursement Program .....	7-6	<b>Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy</b> .....	7-17
Roadside Assistance Program .....	7-6	Event Data Recorders .....	7-17
Scheduling Service Appointments .....	7-9	OnStar® .....	7-18
Courtesy Transportation .....	7-9	Navigation System .....	7-18
Collision Damage Repair .....	7-10	Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) .....	7-18

# Customer Assistance and Information

## Customer Satisfaction Procedure

Your satisfaction and goodwill are important to your dealer and to Chevrolet. 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, in the U.S., contact the Chevrolet Customer Assistance Center by calling 1-800-222-1020. In Canada, contact General Motors of Canada Customer Communication Centre 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 (VIN). 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 (kilometers).

When contacting Chevrolet, 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 — U.S. Owners:** 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 Better Business Bureau (BBB) Auto Line Program to enforce your rights.

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 Auto Line Program using the toll-free telephone number or write them at the following address:

BBB Auto Line Program  
Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc.  
4200 Wilson Boulevard  
Suite 800  
Arlington, VA 22203-1838  
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.

**STEP THREE — Canadian Owners:** In the event that you do not feel your concerns have been addressed after following the procedure outlined in Steps 1 and 2,

General Motors of Canada Limited wants you to be aware of its participation in a no-charge Mediation/Arbitration Program. General Motors of Canada Limited has committed to binding arbitration of owner disputes involving factory-related vehicle service claims. The program provides for the review of the facts involved by an impartial third party arbiter, and may include an informal hearing before the arbiter. The program is designed so that the entire dispute settlement process, from the time you file your complaint to the final decision, should be completed in about 70 days. We believe our impartial program offers advantages over courts in most jurisdictions because it is informal, quick, and free of charge.

For further information concerning eligibility in the Canadian Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan (CAMVAP), call toll-free 1-800-207-0685. Alternatively, you may call the General Motors Customer Communication Centre, 1-800-263-3777 (English), 1-800-263-7854 (French), or you may write to:

The Mediation/Arbitration Program  
c/o Customer Communication Centre  
General Motors of Canada Limited  
Mail Code: CA1-163-005  
1908 Colonel Sam Drive  
Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

Your inquiry should be accompanied by your Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).

## Online Owner Center

The Owner Center is a resource for your GM ownership needs. Specific vehicle information can be found in one place.

### The Online Owner Center allows you to:

- Get e-mail service reminders.
- Access information about your specific vehicle, including tips and videos and an electronic version of this owner manual.
- Keep track of your vehicle's service history and maintenance schedule.
- Find GM dealers/retailers for service nationwide.
- Receive special promotions and privileges only available to members.

Refer to [www.MyGMLink.com](http://www.MyGMLink.com) on the web for updated information and to register your vehicle.

## 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), Chevrolet has TTY equipment available at its Customer Assistance Center. Any TTY user in the U.S. can communicate with Chevrolet by dialing: 1-800-833-CHEV (2438). (TTY users in Canada can dial 1-800-263-3830.)

## Customer Assistance Offices

Chevrolet encourages customers to call the toll-free number for assistance. However, if a customer wishes to write or e-mail Chevrolet, the letter should be addressed to:

### United States — Customer Assistance

Chevrolet Motor Division  
Chevrolet Customer Assistance Center  
P.O. Box 33170  
Detroit, MI 48232-5170

[www.Chevrolet.com](http://www.Chevrolet.com)  
1-800-222-1020  
1-800-833-2438 (For Text Telephone devices (TTYs))  
Roadside Assistance: 1-800-CHEV-USA (243-8872)  
Fax Number: 313-381-0022

From Puerto Rico:

1-800-496-9992 (English)

1-800-496-9993 (Spanish)

Fax Number: 313-381-0022

From U.S. Virgin Islands:

1-800-496-9994

Fax Number: 313-381-0022

## **Canada — Customer Assistance**

General Motors of Canada Limited

Customer Communication Centre, CA1-163-005

1908 Colonel Sam Drive

Oshawa, Ontario L1H 8P7

[www.gmcanada.com](http://www.gmcanada.com)

1-800-263-3777 (English)

1-800-263-7854 (French)

1-800-263-3830 (For Text Telephone devices (TTYs))

Roadside Assistance: 1-800-268-6800

## **Overseas — Customer Assistance**

Please contact the local General Motors Business Unit.

## **Mexico, Central America and Caribbean Islands/Countries (Except Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) — Customer Assistance**

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 Reimbursement Program



This program, available to qualified applicants, can reimburse you up to \$1,000 of the cost of eligible aftermarket adaptive equipment required for your vehicle, such as hand controls or a wheelchair/scooter lift.

The offer is available for a very limited period of time from the date of vehicle purchase/lease. For more details, or to determine your vehicle's eligibility, visit [gmmobility.com](http://gmmobility.com) or call the GM Mobility Assistance Center at 1-800-323-9935. Text telephone (TTY) users, call 1-800-833-9935.

General Motors of Canada also has a Mobility Program. Call 1-800-GM-DRIVE (463-7483) for details. TTY users call 1-800-263-3830.

## Roadside Assistance Program

For vehicles purchased in the U.S., call **1-800-CHEV-USA (1-800-243-8872)**; (Text telephone (TTY): **1-888-889-2438**).

For vehicles purchased in Canada, call **1-800-268-6800**.

Service is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

As the owner of a new Chevrolet vehicle, you are automatically enrolled in the Chevrolet Roadside Assistance program.

### Who is Covered?

Roadside Assistance coverage is for the vehicle operator, regardless of ownership. In Canada, a person driving this vehicle without the consent of the owner is not eligible for coverage.

### Services Provided

The following services are provided in the U.S. and Canada up to 5 years/100,000 miles (160 000 km), whichever occurs first, and, in Canada only, up to a maximum coverage of \$100.

- **Fuel Delivery:** Delivery of enough fuel for the vehicle to get to the nearest service station (approximately \$5 in Canada). In Canada, service to provide diesel may be restricted. For safety reasons, propane and other alternative fuels will not be provided through this service.

- **Lock-out Service:** Lock-out service will be covered at no charge if you are unable to gain entry into your vehicle. A remote unlock may be available if you have an active OnStar® subscription. To ensure security, the driver must present personal identification before lock-out service is provided. In Canada, the vehicle registration is also required.
- **Emergency Tow From a Public Roadway or Highway:** Tow to the nearest dealership for warranty service or in the event of a vehicle-disabling crash. Winch-out assistance is provided when the vehicle is mired in sand, mud, or snow.
- **Flat Tire Change:** Installation of a spare tire in good condition, when equipped and properly inflated, is covered at no charge. The customer is responsible for the repair or replacement of the tire if not covered by a warrantable failure.
- **Jump Start:** A battery jump start is covered at no charge if the vehicle does not start.
- **Trip Routing Service (Canada only):** Upon request, Roadside Assistance will send you detailed, computer personalized maps, highlighting your choice of either the most direct route or the most scenic route to your destination, anywhere in North America, along with helpful travel information pertaining to your trip.

Please allow three weeks before your planned departure date. Trip routing requests will be limited to six per calendar year.

- **Trip Interruption Benefits and Assistance (Canada only):** In the event of a warranty related vehicle disablement, while en route and over 250 kilometres from the original point of departure, you may qualify for trip interruption expense assistance. This assistance covers reasonable reimbursement of up to a maximum of \$500 (Canadian) for (A) meals (maximum of \$50/day), (B) lodging (maximum of \$100/night) and (C) alternate ground transportation (maximum of \$40/day). This benefit is to assist you with some of the unplanned expense you may incur while waiting for your vehicle to be repaired.

Pre-authorization, original detailed receipts and a copy of the repair order are required.

Once authorization has been given, your advisor will help you make any necessary arrangements and explain how to claim for trip interruption expense assistance.

- **Alternative Service (Canada only):** There may be times, when Roadside Assistance cannot provide timely assistance. Your advisor may authorize you to secure local emergency road service, and you will be reimbursed up to \$100 upon submission of the original receipt to Roadside Assistance.

In many instances, mechanical failures may be covered. However, any cost for parts and labor for non-warranty repairs are the responsibility of the driver.

Chevrolet and General Motors of Canada Limited reserve the right to limit services or reimbursement to an owner or driver when, in their sole discretion, the claims become excessive in frequency or type of occurrence.

## Calling for Assistance

For prompt and efficient assistance when calling, please provide the following to the Roadside Assistance Representative:

- Your name, home address, and home telephone number
- Telephone number of your location
- Location of the vehicle
- Model, year, color, and license plate number of the vehicle
- Odometer reading, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), and delivery date of the vehicle
- Description of the problem

## Towing and Road Service Exclusions

Specifically excluded from Roadside Assistance coverage are towing or services for vehicles operated on a non-public roadway or highway, fines, impound towing caused by a violation of local, Municipal, State, Provincial, or Federal law, and mounting, dismounting or changing of snow tires, chains, or other traction devices.

Roadside Assistance is not part of or included in the coverage provided by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Chevrolet and General Motors of Canada Limited reserve the right to make any changes or discontinue the Roadside Assistance program at any time without notification.

## **Scheduling Service Appointments**

When your vehicle requires warranty service, contact your dealer/retailer and request an appointment. By scheduling a service appointment and advising your service consultant of your transportation needs, your dealer/retailer 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/retailer, let them know this, and ask for instructions.

If the dealer/retailer 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 the same day repair.

## **Courtesy Transportation**

To enhance your ownership experience, we and our participating dealers are proud to offer Courtesy Transportation, a customer support program for vehicles with the Bumper to Bumper (Base Warranty Coverage period in Canada) and extended powertrain warranty in both the U.S. and Canada.

Several courtesy transportation options are available to assist in reducing your inconvenience when warranty repairs are required.

Courtesy Transportation is not a 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.

## **Transportation Options**

Warranty service can generally be completed while you wait. However, if you are unable to wait, GM helps to minimize your inconvenience by providing several transportation options. Depending on the circumstances, your dealer can offer you one of the following:

### **Shuttle Service**

Shuttle service is the preferred means of offering Courtesy Transportation. Dealers may provide you with shuttle service to get you to your destination with minimal interruption of your daily schedule. This includes one-way or round trip shuttle service within reasonable time and distance parameters of the dealer's area.

## **Public Transportation or Fuel Reimbursement**

If your vehicle requires overnight warranty repairs, and public transportation is used instead of the dealer's shuttle service, the expense must be supported by original receipts and can only be up to the maximum amount allowed by GM for shuttle service. In addition, for U.S. customers, should you arrange transportation through a friend or relative, limited reimbursement for reasonable fuel expenses may be available. Claim amounts should reflect actual costs and be supported by original receipts. See your dealer for information regarding the allowance amounts for reimbursement of fuel or other transportation costs.

## **Courtesy Rental Vehicle**

Your dealer may arrange to provide you with a courtesy rental vehicle or reimburse you for a rental vehicle that you obtain if your vehicle is kept for an overnight warranty repair. Rental reimbursement will be limited and must be supported by original receipts. This requires that you sign and complete a rental agreement and meet state/provincial, 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.

It may not be possible to provide a like-vehicle as a courtesy rental.

## **Additional Program Information**

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.

*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.*

## **Collision Damage Repair**

If your vehicle is involved in a collision and it is damaged, have the damage repaired by a qualified technician using the proper equipment and quality replacement parts. Poorly performed collision repairs diminish your vehicle's resale value, and safety performance can be compromised in subsequent collisions.

## Collision Parts

Genuine GM Collision parts are new parts made with the same materials and construction methods as the parts with which your vehicle was originally built. Genuine GM Collision parts are your best choice to ensure that your vehicle's designed appearance, durability, and safety are preserved. The use of Genuine GM parts can help maintain your GM New Vehicle Warranty.

Recycled original equipment parts may also be used for repair. These parts are typically removed from vehicles that were total losses in prior crashes. In most cases, the parts being recycled are from undamaged sections of the vehicle. A recycled original equipment GM part, may be an acceptable choice to maintain your vehicle's originally designed appearance and safety performance, however, the history of these parts is not known. Such parts are not covered by your GM New Vehicle Limited Warranty, and any related failures are not covered by that warranty.

Aftermarket collision parts are also available. These are made by companies other than GM and may not have been tested for your vehicle. As a result, these parts may fit poorly, exhibit premature durability/corrosion problems, and may not perform properly in subsequent collisions. Aftermarket parts are

not covered by your GM New Vehicle Limited Warranty, and any vehicle failure related to such parts are not covered by that warranty.

## Repair Facility

GM also recommends that you choose a collision repair facility that meets your needs before you ever need collision repairs. Your dealer/retailer may have a collision repair center with GM-trained technicians and state of the art equipment, or be able to recommend a collision repair center that has GM-trained technicians and comparable equipment.

## Insuring Your Vehicle

Protect your investment in your GM vehicle with comprehensive and collision insurance coverage. There are significant differences in the quality of coverage afforded by various insurance policy terms. Many insurance policies provide reduced protection to your GM vehicle by limiting compensation for damage repairs by using aftermarket collision parts. Some insurance companies will not specify aftermarket collision parts. When purchasing insurance, we recommend that you assure your vehicle will be repaired with GM original equipment collision parts. If such insurance coverage is not available from your current insurance carrier, consider switching to another insurance carrier.

If your vehicle is leased, the leasing company may require you to have insurance that assures repairs with Genuine GM Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) parts or Genuine Manufacturer replacement parts. Read your lease carefully, as you may be charged at the end of your lease for poor quality repairs.

## If a Crash Occurs

Here is what to do if you are involved in a crash.

- Try to relax and then check to make sure you are all right. If you are uninjured, make sure that no one else in your vehicle, or the other vehicle, is injured.
- If there has been an injury, call emergency services for help. Do not leave the scene of a crash until all matters have been taken care of. Move your vehicle only if its position puts you in danger or you are instructed to move it by a police officer.
- Give only the necessary and requested information to police and other parties involved in the crash. Do not discuss your personal condition, mental frame of mind, or anything unrelated to the crash. This will help guard against post-crash legal action.
- If you need roadside assistance, call GM Roadside Assistance. See *Roadside Assistance Program on page 7-6* for more information.
- If your vehicle cannot be driven, know where the towing service will be taking it. Get a card from the tow truck operator or write down the driver's name, the service's name, and the phone number.
- Remove any valuables from your vehicle before it is towed away. Make sure this includes your insurance information and registration if you keep these items in your vehicle.
- Gather the important information you will need from the other driver. Things like name, address, phone number, driver's license number, vehicle license plate, vehicle make, model and model year, Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), insurance company and policy number, and a general description of the damage to the other vehicle.
- If possible, call your insurance company from the scene of the crash. They will walk you through the information they will need. If they ask for a police report, phone or go to the police department headquarters the next day and you can get a copy of the report for a nominal fee. In some states/provinces with "no fault" insurance laws, a report may not be necessary. This is especially true if there are no injuries and both vehicles are driveable.

- Choose a reputable collision repair facility for your vehicle. Whether you select a dealer/retailer or a private collision repair facility to fix the damage, make sure you are comfortable with them. Remember, you will have to feel comfortable with their work for a long time.
- Once you have an estimate, read it carefully and make sure you understand what work will be performed on your vehicle. If you have a question, ask for an explanation. Reputable shops welcome this opportunity.

## **Managing the Vehicle Damage Repair Process**

In the event that your vehicle requires damage repairs, GM recommends that you take an active role in its repair. If you have a pre-determined repair facility of choice, take your vehicle there, or have it towed there. Specify to the facility that any required replacement collision parts be original equipment parts, either new Genuine GM parts or recycled original GM parts. Remember, recycled parts will not be covered by your GM vehicle warranty.

Insurance pays the bill for the repair, but you must live with the repair. Depending on your policy limits, your insurance company may initially value the repair using aftermarket parts. Discuss this with your repair professional, and insist on Genuine GM parts. Remember if your vehicle is leased you may be obligated to have the vehicle repaired with Genuine GM parts, even if your insurance coverage does not pay the full cost.

If another party's insurance company is paying for the repairs, you are not obligated to accept a repair valuation based on that insurance company's collision policy repair limits, as you have no contractual limits with that company. In such cases, you can have control of the repair and parts choices as long as cost stays within reasonable limits.

# Reporting Safety Defects

## 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/retailer, or General Motors.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153); go to <http://www.safercar.gov>; or write to:

Administrator, NHTSA  
400 Seventh Street, SW.  
Washington D.C., 20590

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from <http://www.safercar.gov>.

## Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian Government

If you live in Canada, and you believe that your vehicle has a safety defect, notify Transport Canada immediately, in addition to notifying General Motors of Canada Limited. Call them at 1-800-333-0510 or write to:

Transport Canada  
Road Safety Branch  
2780 Sheffield Road  
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3V9

## **Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors**

In addition to notifying NHTSA (or Transport Canada) in a situation like this, please notify General Motors.

Call 1-800-222-1020, or write:

Chevrolet Motor Division  
Chevrolet Customer Assistance Center  
P.O. Box 33170  
Detroit, MI 48232-5170

In Canada, call 1-800-263-3777 (English) or 1-800-263-7854 (French), or write:

General Motors of Canada Limited  
Customer Communication Centre, CA1-163-005  
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.

### **Service Bulletins**

Service Bulletins' give additional technical service information needed to knowledgeably service General Motors cars and trucks. Each bulletin contains instructions to assist in the diagnosis and service of your vehicle.

## Owner Information

Owner publications are written specifically for owners and intended to provide basic operational information about the vehicle. The owner manual includes the Maintenance Schedule for all models.

In-Portfolio: Includes a Portfolio, Owner Manual, and Warranty Booklet.

RETAIL SELL PRICE: \$35.00 (U.S.) plus processing fee

Without Portfolio: Owner Manual only.

RETAIL SELL PRICE: \$25.00 (U.S.) plus processing fee

## Current and Past Model Order Forms

Technical Service Bulletins and Manuals are available for current and past model GM vehicles. To request an order form, 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

For Credit Card Orders Only  
(VISA-MasterCard-Discover), visit Helm, Inc. on the  
World Wide Web at: [www.helminc.com](http://www.helminc.com)

Or you can write to:

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.

## Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy

Your GM vehicle has a number of sophisticated computers that record information about the vehicle's performance and how it is driven. For example, your vehicle uses computer modules to monitor and control engine and transmission performance, to monitor the conditions for airbag deployment and deploy airbags in a crash and, if so equipped, to provide antilock braking to help the driver control the vehicle. These modules may store data to help your dealer/retailer technician service your vehicle. Some modules may also store data about how you operate the vehicle, such as rate of fuel consumption or average speed. These modules may also retain the owner's personal preferences, such as radio pre-sets, seat positions, and temperature settings.

## Event Data Recorders

This vehicle has an Event Data Recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record, in certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an airbag deployment or hitting a road obstacle, data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed. The EDR is designed to record data related to vehicle dynamics and safety systems for a short period of time, typically 30 seconds or less. The EDR in this vehicle is designed to record such data as:

- How various systems in your vehicle were operating
- Whether or not the driver and passenger safety belts were buckled/fastened
- How far, if at all, the driver was pressing the accelerator and/or brake pedal
- How fast the vehicle was traveling

This data can help provide a better understanding of the circumstances in which crashes and injuries occur.

**Important:** EDR data is recorded by your vehicle only if a non-trivial crash situation occurs; no data is recorded by the EDR under normal driving conditions and no personal data (e.g., name, gender, age, and crash location) is recorded. However, other parties, such as law enforcement, could combine the EDR data with the type of personally identifying data routinely acquired during a crash investigation.

To read data recorded by an EDR, special equipment is required, and access to the vehicle or the EDR is needed. In addition to the vehicle manufacturer, other parties, such as law enforcement, that have the special equipment, can read the information if they have access to the vehicle or the EDR.

GM will not access this data or share it with others except: with the consent of the vehicle owner or, if the vehicle is leased, with the consent of the lessee; in response to an official request of police or similar government office; as part of GM's defense of litigation through the discovery process; or, as required by law. Data that GM collects or receives may also be used for GM research needs or may be made available to others for research purposes, where a need is shown and the data is not tied to a specific vehicle or vehicle owner.

## **OnStar<sup>®</sup>**

If your vehicle has OnStar and you subscribe to the OnStar services, please refer to the OnStar Terms and Conditions for information on data collection and use.

## **Navigation System**

If your vehicle has a navigation system, use of the system may result in the storage of destinations, addresses, telephone numbers, and other trip information. Refer to the navigation system operating manual for information on stored data and for deletion instructions.

## **Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)**

RFID technology is used in some vehicles for functions such as tire pressure monitoring and ignition system security, as well as in connection with conveniences such as key fobs for remote door locking/unlocking and starting, and in-vehicle transmitters for garage door openers. RFID technology in GM vehicles does not use or record personal information or link with any other GM system containing personal information.

# A

Accessories and Modifications .....	5-3	Antenna, XM™ Satellite Radio Antenna System .....	3-68
Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle .....	1-64	Antilock Brake System (ABS) .....	4-4
Additives, Fuel .....	5-6	Antilock Brake, System Warning Light .....	3-35
Add-On Electrical Equipment .....	5-88	Appearance Care	
Air Cleaner/Filter, Engine .....	5-20	Aluminum Wheels .....	5-84
Air Conditioning .....	3-22	Care of Safety Belts .....	5-82
Airbag		Chemical Paint Spotting .....	5-85
Passenger Status Indicator .....	3-32	Cleaning Exterior Lamps/Lenses .....	5-83
Readiness Light .....	3-31	Fabric/Carpet .....	5-80
Airbag System .....	1-51	Finish Care .....	5-83
What Will You See After an Airbag Inflates? ....	1-58	Finish Damage .....	5-85
When Should an Airbag Inflate? .....	1-56	Instrument Panel, Vinyl, and Other Plastic Surfaces .....	5-81
Where Are the Airbags? .....	1-54	Interior Cleaning .....	5-79
Airbag Systems		Leather .....	5-81
Adding Equipment to Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle .....	1-64	Sheet Metal Damage .....	5-85
How Does an Airbag Restrain? .....	1-57	Tires .....	5-85
Passenger Sensing System .....	1-59	Underbody Maintenance .....	5-85
Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle .....	1-63	Vehicle Care/Appearance Materials .....	5-86
What Makes an Airbag Inflate? .....	1-57	Washing Your Vehicle .....	5-82
Antenna, Backglass .....	3-68	Weatherstrips .....	5-82
		Windshield and Wiper Blades .....	5-84
		Appointments, Scheduling Service .....	7-9

Audio System .....	3-53
Audio Steering Wheel Controls .....	3-66
Backglass Antenna .....	3-68
Radio Reception .....	3-67
Setting the Clock .....	3-54
Theft-Deterrent Feature .....	3-65
XM™ Satellite Radio Antenna System .....	3-68
Audio System(s) .....	3-55
Automatic Headlamp System .....	3-17
Automatic Transmission	
Fluid .....	5-21
Operation .....	2-25

## B

Backglass Antenna .....	3-68
Battery .....	5-34
Run-Down Protection .....	3-20
Brake	
Emergencies .....	4-5
Brakes .....	5-32
System Warning Light .....	3-34
Braking .....	4-3
Braking in Emergencies .....	4-5
Break-In, New Vehicle .....	2-20

Bulb Replacement .....	5-39
Halogen Bulbs .....	5-39
Headlamp Aiming .....	5-39
Headlamps, Front Turn Signal, and Parking Lamps .....	5-40
License Plate Lamps .....	5-43
Replacement Bulbs .....	5-44
Taillamps, Turn Signal, Stoplamps and Back-up Lamps .....	5-42
Buying New Tires .....	5-60

## C

Calibration .....	2-31
California Fuel .....	5-6
California Perchlorate Materials Requirements .....	5-4
California Proposition 65 Warning .....	5-3
Capacities and Specifications .....	5-97
Carbon Monoxide .....	2-12, 2-30, 4-14, 4-27
Care of	
Safety Belts .....	5-82
Center Console Storage Area .....	2-41
Chains, Tire .....	5-66
Charging System Light .....	3-34

Check		Cleaning (cont.)	
Engine Light .....	3-38	Underbody Maintenance .....	5-85
Checking Things Under the Hood .....	5-10	Washing Your Vehicle .....	5-82
Chemical Paint Spotting .....	5-85	Weatherstrips .....	5-82
Child Restraints		Windshield and Wiper Blades .....	5-84
Child Restraint Systems .....	1-35	Climate Control System .....	3-22
Infants and Young Children .....	1-32	Outlet Adjustment .....	3-26
Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children .....	1-40	Clock, Setting .....	3-54
Older Children .....	1-29	Collision Damage Repair .....	7-10
Securing a Child Restraint in a Rear Seat		Compact Spare Tire .....	5-79
Position .....	1-46	Compass .....	2-31
Securing a Child Restraint in the Right Front		Competitive Driving .....	4-10
Seat Position .....	1-48	Content Theft-Deterrent .....	2-16
Where to Put the Restraint .....	1-37	Control of a Vehicle .....	4-3
Cigarette Lighter .....	3-21	Convenience Net .....	2-41
Cleaning		Coolant	
Aluminum Wheels .....	5-84	Engine Temperature Gage .....	3-37
Exterior Lamps/Lenses .....	5-83	Engine Temperature Warning Light .....	3-37
Fabric/Carpet .....	5-80	Heater, Engine .....	2-23
Finish Care .....	5-83	Surge Tank Pressure Cap .....	5-24
Instrument Panel, Vinyl, and Other Plastic		Cooling System .....	5-26
Surfaces .....	5-81	Cruise Control .....	3-11
Interior .....	5-79	Cruise Control Light .....	3-43
Leather .....	5-81	Cupholder(s) .....	2-41
Tires .....	5-85		

Customer Assistance Information	
Courtesy Transportation .....	7-9
Customer Assistance for Text	
Telephone (TTY) Users .....	7-4
Customer Assistance Offices .....	7-4
Customer Satisfaction Procedure .....	7-2
GM Mobility Reimbursement Program .....	7-6
Reporting Safety Defects to General Motors ....	7-15
Reporting Safety Defects to the Canadian	
Government .....	7-14
Reporting Safety Defects to the United	
States Government .....	7-14
Roadside Assistance Program .....	7-6
Service Publications Ordering Information .....	7-15

## D

Daytime Running Lamps .....	3-16
Defensive Driving .....	4-2
Delayed Headlamps .....	3-16
Delayed Locking .....	2-10
Doing Your Own Service Work .....	5-4

Dome Lamp .....	3-18
Door	
Delayed Locking .....	2-10
Door Ajar Reminder .....	2-10
Locks .....	2-9
Power Door Locks .....	2-9
Programmable Automatic Door Locks .....	2-11
Rear Door Security Locks .....	2-11
Driver Information Center (DIC) .....	3-45
DIC Operation and Displays .....	3-45
DIC Vehicle Personalization .....	3-51
DIC Warnings and Messages .....	3-49
Driving	
At Night .....	4-10
Before a Long Trip .....	4-12
Defensive .....	4-2
Drunken .....	4-2
Highway Hypnosis .....	4-12
Hill and Mountain Roads .....	4-13
In Rain and on Wet Roads .....	4-11
Rocking Your Vehicle to Get it Out .....	4-18
Winter .....	4-14

## E

EDR .....	7-17
Electrical System	
Add-On Equipment .....	5-88
Engine Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-92
Fuses .....	5-89
Headlamp Wiring .....	5-88
Instrument Panel Fuse Block .....	5-89
Power Windows and Other Power Options .....	5-88
Rear Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-94
Windshield Wiper Fuses .....	5-88
Engine	
Air Cleaner/Filter .....	5-20
Check and Service Engine Soon Light .....	3-38
Coolant .....	5-22
Coolant Heater .....	2-23
Coolant Temperature Gage .....	3-37
Coolant Temperature Warning Light .....	3-37
Drive Belt Routing .....	6-14
Engine Compartment Overview .....	5-12
Exhaust .....	2-30
Oil .....	5-15
Oil Life System .....	5-18
Overheated Protection Operating Mode .....	5-26
Overheating .....	5-24
Running While Parked .....	2-30
Starting .....	2-22

Enhanced Traction System (ETS) .....	4-5
Active Light .....	3-36
Warning Light .....	3-36
Entry/Exit Lighting .....	3-19
Event Data Recorders .....	7-17
Extender, Safety Belt .....	1-28
Exterior Lamps .....	3-14

## F

Filter	
Engine Air Cleaner .....	5-20
Finish Damage .....	5-85
Flashers, Hazard Warning .....	3-6
Flash-to-Pass .....	3-8
Flat Tire .....	5-67
Flat Tire, Changing .....	5-68
Flat Tire, Storing .....	5-77
Fluid .....	5-21
Windshield Washer .....	5-30
Fog Lamp	
Fog .....	3-18
Front Reading Lamps .....	3-19

Fuel .....	5-5
Additives .....	5-6
California Fuel .....	5-6
Filling a Portable Fuel Container .....	5-10
Filling the Tank .....	5-8
Fuels in Foreign Countries .....	5-7
Gage .....	3-44
Gasoline Octane .....	5-5
Gasoline Specifications .....	5-6
Fuses .....	5-89
Engine Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-92
Instrument Panel Fuse Block .....	5-89
Rear Compartment Fuse Block .....	5-94
Windshield Wiper .....	5-88

## G

Gage	
Engine Coolant Temperature .....	3-37
Fuel .....	3-44
Speedometer .....	3-29
Tachometer .....	3-29
Garage Door Opener .....	2-34

Gasoline	
Octane .....	5-5
Specifications .....	5-6
Glove Box .....	2-41
GM Mobility Reimbursement Program .....	7-6

## H

Hazard Warning Flashers .....	3-6
Head Restraints .....	1-7
Headlamp	
Aiming .....	5-39
Headlamp Wiring .....	5-88
Headlamps	
Bulb Replacement .....	5-39
Daytime Running Lamps .....	3-16
Delayed .....	3-16
Exterior Lamps .....	3-14
Flash-to-Pass .....	3-8
Halogen Bulbs .....	5-39
Headlamps, Front Turn Signal, and Parking Lamps .....	5-40
High/Low Beam Changer .....	3-8
On Reminder .....	3-16

Headlamps Off in Park (P) .....	3-16
Heated Seats .....	1-4
Heater .....	3-22
Highbeam On Light .....	3-43
Highway Hypnosis .....	4-12
Hill and Mountain Roads .....	4-13
Hood	
Checking Things Under .....	5-10
Release .....	5-11
Horn .....	3-6
How to Wear Safety Belts Properly .....	1-14

## I

Ignition Positions .....	2-21
Infants and Young Children, Restraints .....	1-32
Inflation - Tire Pressure .....	5-52
Instrument Panel	
Overview .....	3-4
Instrument Panel (I/P)	
Brightness .....	3-18
Cluster .....	3-28

## J

Jump Starting .....	5-35
---------------------	------

## K

Keyless Entry System .....	2-3
Keys .....	2-2

## L

Labeling, Tire Sidewall .....	5-46
Lamps	
Dome .....	3-18
Front Reading .....	3-19
Rear Reading .....	3-19
Trunk .....	3-19
Lap-Shoulder Belt .....	1-22
LATCH System	
Child Restraints .....	1-40
License Plate Lamps .....	5-43
Lift Seat, Power .....	1-8
Light	
Airbag Readiness .....	3-31
Antilock Brake System Warning .....	3-35
Brake System Warning .....	3-34
Charging System .....	3-34
Cruise Control .....	3-43
Engine Coolant Temperature Warning .....	3-37
Enhanced Traction System (ETS)	
Active Light .....	3-36

Light (cont.)	
Enhanced Traction System (ETS)	
Warning Light .....	3-36
Highbeam On .....	3-43
Malfunction Indicator .....	3-38
Oil Pressure .....	3-42
Passenger Airbag Status Indicator .....	3-32
Safety Belt Reminders .....	3-30
Security .....	3-43
Tire Pressure .....	3-38
Lighting	
Entry/Exit .....	3-19
Parade Dimming .....	3-19
Lights	
Exterior Lamps .....	3-14
Flash-to-Pass .....	3-8
High/Low Beam Changer .....	3-8
On Reminder .....	3-16
Loading Your Vehicle .....	4-19
Lockout Protection .....	2-12
Locks	
Delayed Locking .....	2-10
Door .....	2-9
Lockout Protection .....	2-12
Power Door .....	2-9
Programmable Automatic Door Locks .....	2-11
Rear Door Security Locks .....	2-11

Loss of Control .....	4-9
Lumbar	
Manual Controls .....	1-3

## M

Maintenance Schedule	
Additional Required Services .....	6-6
At Each Fuel Fill .....	6-9
At Least Once a Month .....	6-9
At Least Once a Year .....	6-10
Introduction .....	6-2
Maintenance Footnotes .....	6-7
Maintenance Record .....	6-15
Maintenance Replacement Parts .....	6-13
Maintenance Requirements .....	6-2
Owner Checks and Services .....	6-8
Recommended Fluids and Lubricants .....	6-12
Scheduled Maintenance .....	6-4
Using .....	6-2
Your Vehicle and the Environment .....	6-2
Malfunction Indicator Light .....	3-38
Manual Lumbar Controls .....	1-3
Manual Seats .....	1-2
Manual, Using .....	ii
Map Pocket .....	2-41

Message	
DIC Warnings and Messages .....	3-49
Mirrors	
Automatic Dimming Rearview with Compass ....	2-31
Manual Rearview Mirror .....	2-31
Outside Convex Mirror .....	2-34
Outside Power Heated Mirrors .....	2-34
Outside Power Mirrors .....	2-33
MyGMLink.com .....	7-4

## N

Navigation System, Privacy .....	7-18
New Vehicle Break-In .....	2-20

## O

Odometer .....	3-29
Odometer, Trip .....	3-29
Off-Road Recovery .....	4-8
Oil	
Engine .....	5-15
Pressure Light .....	3-42
Oil, Engine Oil Life System .....	5-18
Older Children, Restraints .....	1-29
Online Owner Center .....	7-4
OnStar, Privacy .....	7-18

Operation, Universal Home Remote System .....	2-35
Other Warning Devices .....	3-6
Outlet Adjustment .....	3-26
Outlets	
Accessory Power .....	3-20
Outside	
Convex Mirror .....	2-34
Power Heated Mirrors .....	2-34
Power Mirrors .....	2-33
Overheated Engine Protection	
Operating Mode .....	5-26
Owner Checks and Services .....	6-8

## P

Paint, Damage .....	5-85
Parade Dimming .....	3-19
Park Brake .....	2-27
Park (P)	
Shifting Into .....	2-28
Shifting Out of .....	2-29
Park (P) Headlamps Off in Park (P) .....	3-16
Parking	
Over Things That Burn .....	2-29
Passenger Airbag Status Indicator .....	3-32
Passenger Sensing System .....	1-59
Passing .....	4-9

PASS-Key® III+ .....	2-18
PASS-Key® III+ Operation .....	2-19
Perchlorate Materials Requirements, California .....	5-4
Power	
Door Locks .....	2-9
Electrical System .....	5-88
Lift Seat .....	1-8
Retained Accessory (RAP) .....	2-22
Seat .....	1-3
Windows .....	2-15
Privacy .....	7-17
Event Data Recorders .....	7-17
Navigation System .....	7-18
OnStar .....	7-18
Radio Frequency Identification .....	7-18
Programmable Automatic Door Locks .....	2-11

## R

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), Privacy ....	7-18
Radios .....	3-53
Radio(s) .....	3-55
Radios	
Reception .....	3-67
Setting the Clock .....	3-54
Theft-Deterrent .....	3-65

Rear Door Security Locks .....	2-11
Rear Reading Lamps .....	3-19
Rear Seat Operation .....	1-8
Rearview Mirror, Automatic Dimming	
with Compass .....	2-31
Rearview Mirrors .....	2-31
Reclining Seatbacks .....	1-4
Recommended Fluids and Lubricants .....	6-12
Recreational Vehicle Towing .....	4-24
Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System .....	2-3
Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System,	
Operation .....	2-4
Remote Vehicle Start .....	2-6
Removing the Flat Tire and Installing the	
Spare Tire .....	5-71
Removing the Spare Tire and Tools .....	5-69
Replacement Bulbs .....	5-44
Replacement Parts, Maintenance .....	6-13
Reporting Safety Defects	
Canadian Government .....	7-14
General Motors .....	7-15
United States Government .....	7-14
Restraint System Check	
Checking the Restraint Systems .....	1-65
Replacing Restraint System Parts After	
a Crash .....	1-66

Retained Accessory Power (RAP) .....	2-22
Roadside Assistance Program .....	7-6
Rocking Your Vehicle to Get it Out .....	4-18
Routing, Engine Drive Belt .....	6-14
Running the Engine While Parked .....	2-30

## S

Safety Belt Reminder Light .....	3-30
Safety Belts Care of .....	5-82
How to Wear Safety Belts Properly .....	1-14
Lap-Shoulder Belt .....	1-22
Safety Belt Extender .....	1-28
Safety Belt Use During Pregnancy .....	1-28
Safety Belts Are for Everyone .....	1-10
Safety Warnings and Symbols .....	iii
Scheduled Maintenance .....	6-4
Seats Head Restraints .....	1-7
Heated Seats .....	1-4
Manual Lumbar .....	1-3
Power Lift Seat .....	1-8
Power Seat .....	1-3
Rear Seat Operation .....	1-8
Reclining Seatbacks .....	1-4

Securing a Child Restraint Rear Seat Position .....	1-46
Right Front Seat Position .....	1-48
Security Light .....	3-43
Service Accessories and Modifications .....	5-3
Adding Equipment to the Outside of Your Vehicle .....	5-5
California Pershlorate Materials Requirements .....	5-4
California Proposition 65 Warning .....	5-3
Doing Your Own Work .....	5-4
Engine Soon Light .....	3-38
Publications Ordering Information .....	7-15
Service, Scheduling Appointments .....	7-9
Servicing Your Airbag-Equipped Vehicle .....	1-63
Sheet Metal Damage .....	5-85
Shifting Into Park (P) .....	2-28
Shifting Out of Park (P) .....	2-29
Signals, Turn and Lane-Change .....	3-8
Spare Tire Compact .....	5-79
Installing .....	5-71
Removing .....	5-69
Storing .....	5-77
Specifications, Capacities .....	5-97
Speedometer .....	3-29
Start Vehicle, Remote .....	2-6

Starting the Engine .....	2-22
Steering .....	4-6
Steering Wheel Controls, Audio .....	3-66
Steering Wheel, Tilt and Telescopic .....	3-6
Storage Areas	
Center Console Storage Area .....	2-41
Convenience Net .....	2-41
Cupholder(s) .....	2-41
Glove Box .....	2-41
Map Pocket .....	2-41
Stuck in Sand, Mud, Ice, or Snow .....	4-18
Sun Visors .....	2-16
Sunroof .....	2-42

## T

Tachometer .....	3-29
Taillamps	
Turn Signal, Stoplamps and Back-up Lamps ....	5-42
Telescopic Wheel .....	3-6
Theft-Deterrent, Radio .....	3-65
Theft-Deterrent Systems .....	2-16
Content Theft-Deterrent .....	2-16
PASS-Key <sup>®</sup> III+ .....	2-18
PASS-Key <sup>®</sup> III+ Operation .....	2-19
Tilt Wheel .....	3-6

Time, Setting .....	3-54
Tire	
Pressure Light .....	3-38
Tires .....	5-45
Aluminum Wheels, Cleaning .....	5-84
Buying New Tires .....	5-60
Chains .....	5-66
Changing a Flat Tire .....	5-68
Cleaning .....	5-85
Compact Spare Tire .....	5-79
Different Size .....	5-62
If a Tire Goes Flat .....	5-67
Inflation - Tire Pressure .....	5-52
Inspection and Rotation .....	5-58
Installing the Spare Tire .....	5-71
Pressure Monitor Operation .....	5-55
Pressure Monitor System .....	5-53
Removing the Flat Tire .....	5-71
Removing the Spare Tire and Tools .....	5-69
Storing a Flat or Spare Tire and Tools .....	5-77
Tire Sidewall Labeling .....	5-46
Tire Terminology and Definitions .....	5-49
Uniform Tire Quality Grading .....	5-63
Wheel Alignment and Tire Balance .....	5-64
Wheel Replacement .....	5-64
When It Is Time for New Tires .....	5-59
Winter Tires .....	5-45

Towing	
Recreational Vehicle .....	4-24
Towing a Trailer .....	4-27
Your Vehicle .....	4-24
Traction	
Enhanced Traction System (ETS) .....	4-5
Enhanced Traction System (ETS)	
Active Light .....	3-36
Enhanced Traction System (ETS) Warning	
Light .....	3-36
Transmission	
Fluid, Automatic .....	5-21
Transmission Operation, Automatic .....	2-25
Trip Odometer .....	3-29
Trunk .....	2-12
Trunk Lamps .....	3-19
Turn and Lane-Change Signals .....	3-8
Turn Signal/Multifunction Lever .....	3-7

## U

Uniform Tire Quality Grading .....	5-63
Universal Home Remote System .....	2-34
Operation .....	2-35
Using this Manual .....	ii

## V

Vehicle	
Control .....	4-3
Damage Warnings .....	iv
Loading .....	4-19
Symbols .....	iv
Vehicle Data Recording and Privacy .....	7-17
Vehicle Identification	
Number (VIN) .....	5-87
Service Parts Identification Label .....	5-87
Vehicle Personalization	
DIC .....	3-51
Vehicle, Remote Start .....	2-6
Ventilation Adjustment .....	3-26
Visors .....	2-16

## W

Warning Lights, Gages and Indicators .....	3-27
Warnings	
DIC Warnings and Messages .....	3-49
Hazard Warning Flashers .....	3-6
Other Warning Devices .....	3-6
Safety and Symbols .....	iii
Vehicle Damage .....	iv

Wheels	
Alignment and Tire Balance .....	5-64
Different Size .....	5-62
Replacement .....	5-64
Where to Put the Restraint .....	1-37
Windows .....	2-14
Power .....	2-15
Windshield	
Washer .....	3-10
Washer Fluid .....	5-30
Wiper Blade Replacement .....	5-44
Wiper Blades, Cleaning .....	5-84
Wiper Fuses .....	5-88
Wipers .....	3-9
Winter Driving .....	4-14
Winter Tires .....	5-45

## X

XM Radio Messages .....	3-64
XM™ Satellite Radio Antenna System .....	3-68

## Y

Your Vehicle and the Environment .....	6-2
--	-----