

Brake System Indicator

U.S.

BRAKE

The brake system indicator normally comes on when you turn the ignition switch to the ON (II) position, and as a reminder to check the parking brake. It will stay on if you do not fully release the parking brake.

Canada



If the brake system indicator comes on while driving, the brake fluid level is probably low. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page 291).

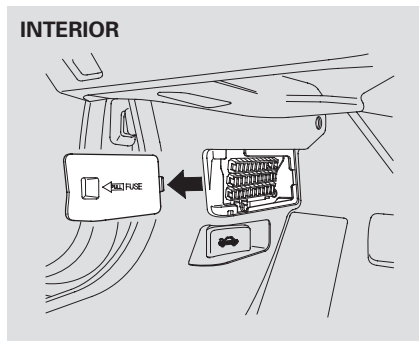
If the fluid level is low, take your vehicle to a dealer, and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. A problem in one part of the system's dual circuit design will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the vehicle begins to slow down, and you will have to press harder on the pedal.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the long distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the vehicle. You should have it towed and repaired by your dealer as soon as possible (see **Emergency Towing** on page 331).

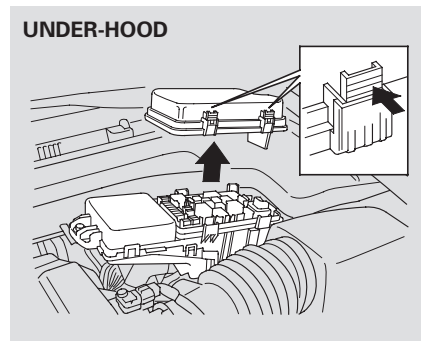
If you must drive the vehicle a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and carefully.

If the ABS indicator and the VSA system indicator come on with the brake system indicator, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer immediately.



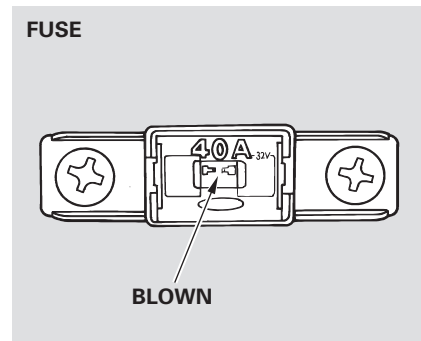
The vehicle's fuses are contained in two fuse boxes. The interior fuse box is on the driver's lower left side. To remove the fuse box lid, put your finger in the notch on the lid, pull it toward you, and take it out of its hinges.

The under-hood fuse box is on the driver's side next to the air cleaner housing.



Checking and Replacing Fuses

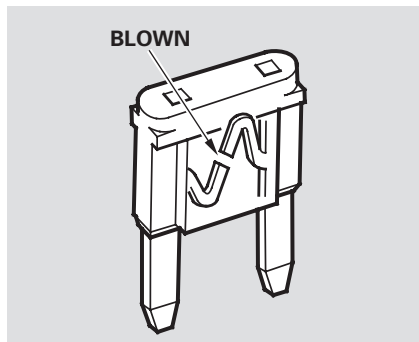
If something electrical in your vehicle stops working, check for a blown fuse first. Determine from the chart on pages 329 and 330, or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuses control that device. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check if the device works.



1. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK (0) position. Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.
3. Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Remove the screws with a Phillips-head screwdriver.

CONTINUED

Fuses



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each one with the fuse puller provided in the under-hood fuse box.
5. Look for a blown wire inside the fuse. If it is blown, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.

If you cannot drive the vehicle without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the accessory power socket or radio).

If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

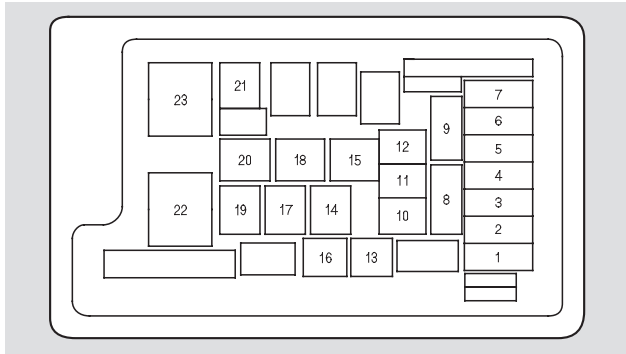
NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

6. If the replacement fuse of the same rating blows in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem with your vehicle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit, and have your vehicle checked by a qualified technician.

If the radio fuse is removed, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see “CODE” in the frequency display. Use the preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 182).

UNDER-HOOD FUSE BOX

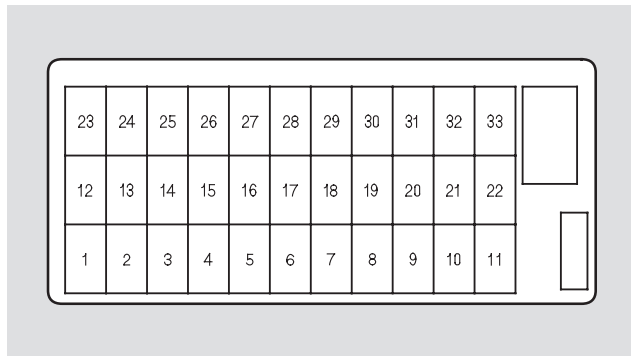


No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	Left Headlight Low Beam
2	30 A	Rear Defroster Coil
3	7.5 A	Left Headlight High Beam
4	10 A	Small Light
5	7.5 A	Right Headlight High Beam

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
6	15 A	Right Headlight Low Beam
7	7.5 A	Back Up
8	15 A	FI ECU
9	30 A	Condenser Fan
10	10 A	Fog Light
11	30 A	Radiator Fan Motor
12	7.5 A	MG Clutch Relay
13	20 A	Horn, Stop
14	40 A	Rear Defroster
15	40 A	Back UP, ACC
16	15 A	Hazard Warning
17	30 A	VSA Pump Motor Relay
18	40 A	VSA Fail Safe Relay
19	40 A	FI ECU (ECM/PCM)
20	40 A	Power Seat
21	40 A	Heater Motor
22	120 A	Battery
23	50 A	IGI Main

Fuse Locations

INTERIOR FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	15 A	DBW
2	15 A	IG1 Coil
3	15 A	Daytime Running Light
4	15 A	LAF
5	20 A	Radio
6	7.5 A	Interior Lights
7	7.5 A	Back Up
8	20 A	Door Lock
9	15 A	Accessory Socket

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
10	7.5 A	IG1 OPDS
11	30 A	IG1 Wiper
12	7.5 A	TPMS
13	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat (Recline)
14	20 A	Driver's Power Seat (Slide)
15	20 A	Seat Heater
16	20 A	Driver's Power Seat (Recline)
17	20 A	Passenger's Power Seat (Slide)
18	15 A	IG1 ACG
19	15 A	IG1 Fuel Pump
20	15 A	Washer
21	7.5 A	Meter
22	10 A	SRS
23	7.5 A	IGP
24	20 A	Rear Left Power Window
25	20 A	Rear Right Power Window
26	30 A	Front Right Power Window
27	30 A	Front Left Power Window
28	20 A	Moonroof
29	7.5 A	VBSOL
30	7.5 A	HAC
31	7.5 A	OP2
32	7.5 A	ACC
33	7.5 A	HAC OP

If your vehicle needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or organization. Never tow your vehicle with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are two ways to tow your vehicle:

Flat-bed Equipment — The operator loads your vehicle on the back of a truck. **This is the best way to transport your vehicle.**

Wheel-lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground. **This is an acceptable way to tow your vehicle.**

If, due to damage, your vehicle must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do this:

Manual transmission:

- Release the parking brake.
- Shift the transmission to neutral.

Automatic transmission:

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

NOTICE

Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine (automatic transmission), your vehicle must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.

With the front wheels on the ground, it is best to tow the vehicle no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h). If your vehicle is equipped with a front spoiler, remove it before towing so it is not damaged.

NOTICE

Trying to lift or tow your vehicle by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the vehicle's weight.

If you decide to tow your vehicle with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly-designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the vehicle for towing as described above, and leave the ignition switched in the ACCESSORY (I) position so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any items plugged into the accessory power socket are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

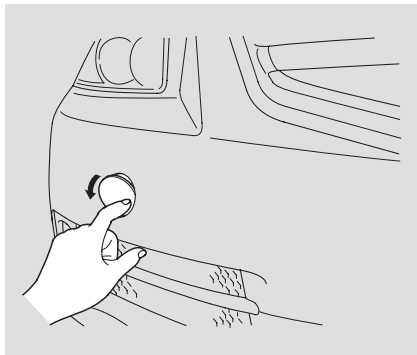
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Emergency Towing, If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

NOTICE

The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switch in the ACCESSORY (I) position, and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.

If Your Vehicle Gets Stuck

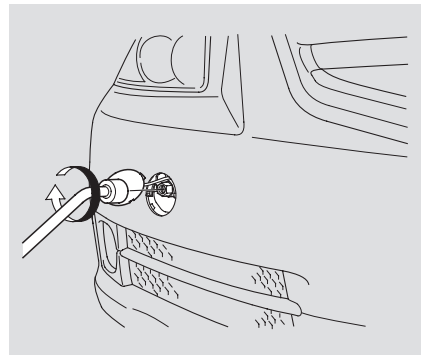


If your vehicle gets stuck in sand, mud, or snow, call a towing service to pull it out (see page 331).

For very short distances, such as freeing the vehicle, you can use the detachable towing hook that mounts on the anchor in the front bumper.

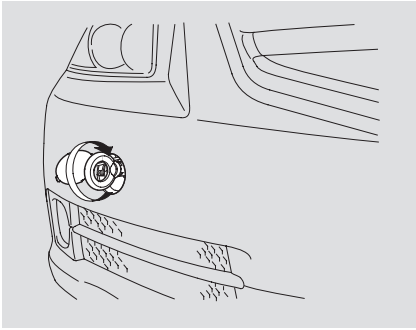
To use the towing hook:

1. Remove the cover from the



bumper by pushing the lower part of the cover with your finger.

2. Remove the towing hook, hook extension, and wheel nut wrench from the tool case in the spare tire.
3. Using the wheel nut wrench, fasten the extension into the bolt hole.



4. Screw the towing hook into the hook extension, and tighten it securely by hand.

NOTICE

To avoid damage to your vehicle, use the towing hook for straight, flat ground towing only. Do not tow at an angle. The tow hook should not be used to tow the vehicle onto a flat bed. Do not use it as a tie down.

