Inspection

All parts of the seat belts, including the belt fabric, should be regularly inspected for fraying, loosening, wear and other damage. Keep the belts in good condition at all times to reduce the chance of being injured in an accident, and to minimize any injuries that do occur. Make sure the buckles, retractors, tongue plates, guides and anchors all work properly.

Don't let anything get inside the buckle or the retractor; it could cause latch or retractor failure.

Cleaning

The belts should always be kept clean and dry; wet or damp belts can cause rewinding problems. To clean the belts, pull them all the way out of their retractors and scrub them with warm water and a mild soap; then let them air-dry fully extended, in the shade, with the car windows open.

⚠WARNING

- **Never bleach, dye or clean the belts with chemical solvents; it will weaken the fabric.**
- **Do not remove the seat belts from the car to wash them.**

Replacement

Replace the seat belt if:

1. The belting is cut, punctured, burned, etc.
2. The buckle or retractor does not work properly.
3. It was being worn at the time of a collision (also check for damage at the seat belt anchor points).
4. Its condition is questionable.

Anti Lock Brakes (GS)

ALB (Anti Lock Brakes) help to maintain the road holding and tractability of your car during severe braking, and under slippery road conditions. The ALB system prevents the wheels from Socking (thus reducing the chance of skidding) to ensure controllable deceleration. When sudden braking might otherwise lock one or more wheels, the ALB system temporarily reduces the braking pressure to the wheel or wheels about to lock to ensure continued braking efficiency.

When the ALB is regulating the braking pressure, the brake pedal pulsates slightly to make the driver aware that the system is compensating for critical braking conditions. The pulsating brake pedal can be an indication of hazardous road conditions, and a reminder for you to take extra care.

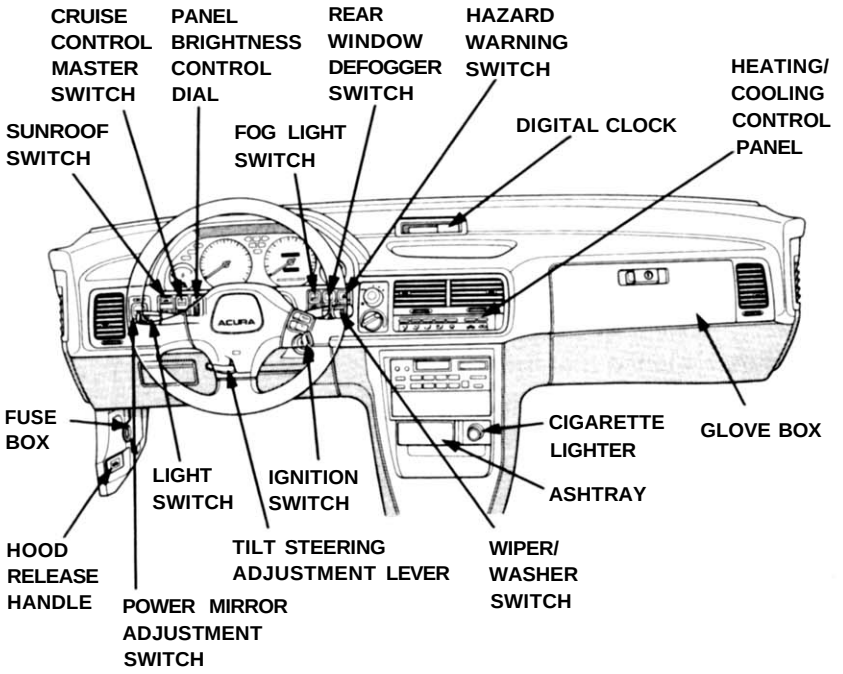
⚠WARNING

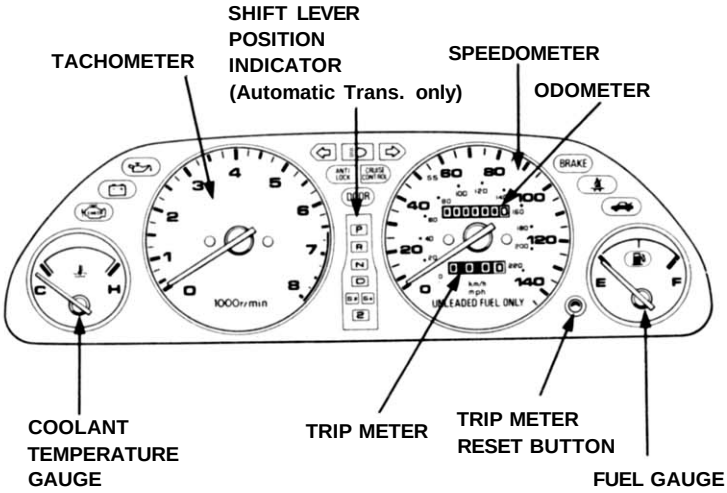
- **Don't mix different diameter tires; it will confuse the ALB computer which monitors the road speed of each wheel. For example, if one or more tires are larger than the others, the computer will think they are rolling more slowly (as if they are about to lock-up) and reduce brake pressure to those wheels.**
- **On loose or uneven surfaces (gravel, ruts etc.) where all four wheels lose traction intermittently, the ALB system may require a longer stopping distance than an equivalent car with a conventional braking system.**
- **The ALB system cannot make up for extreme road conditions or driver misjudgement. It is still the driver's responsibility to drive at a suitable speed and provide a margin of safety for the road, weather and traffic conditions at hand.**

CAUTION: Be careful not to damage the wiring or the speed sensors at the back of each wheel when removing mud or snow from the wheel housings.

NOTE: You may hear a sound like a small motor running, coming from the engine while driving or after the ALB is applied. This indicates the ALB pump is in service and the system is working properly.

Instrument Panel





Gauges

Speedometer

The speed is indicated in miles per hour (outside scale) and kilometers per hour (inside).

Odometer

The numbers on the odometer indicate miles.
The odometer registers total distance traveled, and serves as your guide for determining when periodic maintenance is due. Federal law makes it illegal to alter the odometer of any motor vehicle with the intent to change the number of miles indicated.

Trip Meter

The numbers on the trip meter indicate miles.
The trip meter can be returned to zero by pushing in the reset button. Use it for checking fuel consumption or distance traveled per trip.

Tachometer

The tachometer indicates engine speed in revolutions per minute. The beginning of the RED ZONE indicates the maximum allowable engine R.P.M. Do not run the engine with the tachometer indicator needle in the RED ZONE.

Fuel Gauge

FUEL TANK CAPACITY: Approx. 50 ℓ (13.2 US gal)
As a convenience, the gauge continues to show the same fuel level as when the ignition was last on. After refueling, the gauge will slowly change to the new fuel level when the ignition is switched on.
When the needle indicates E (empty), a usable reserve of about 4 ℓ (1.1 US gal) remains in the tank.

Coolant Temperature Gauge

CAUTION: The needle should stay within the white range. If the needle reaches the red line at "H" (Hot), stop the engine and check the coolant level in the plastic tank on the left side of the radiator under the hood.

⚠WARNING Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. The coolant is under pressure and may blow out and scald you.