MAINTENANCE

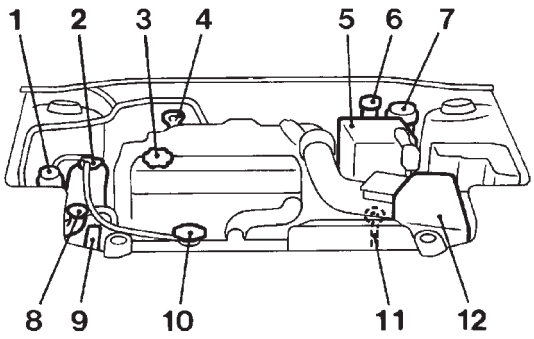
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VIEW OF ENGINE COMPARTMENT

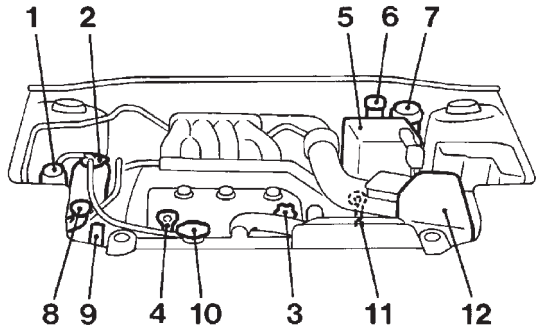
2.4 liter engine



Q02A2510

1. Power steering fluid reservoir
2. Engine coolant reservoir
3. Engine oil filler cap
4. Engine oil level dipstick
5. Battery
6. Clutch fluid reservoir (manual transaxle only)
7. Brake fluid reservoir
8. Windshield washer reservoir
9. Drive belt
10. Radiator cap
11. Automatic transaxle fluid level dipstick
12. Air cleaner filter

3.0 liter engine



Q02A2520

NOTE: The Scheduled Maintenance Charts are located in the rear of this maintenance section. Always refer to the schedules for proper service intervals.

SERVICE PRECAUTIONS

Adequate care of your vehicle at regular intervals serves to preserve the value and appearance as long as possible. Some maintenance items can be performed by the owner, while others should be done only by an authorized dealer.

This section describes only those items which can be performed by the owner. In the event a malfunction or other problem is discovered, have it corrected by an authorized dealer.

This section contains information on inspection maintenance procedures that you can do yourself, if you so desire. Follow the instructions and precautions for each of the various procedures.

WARNING!

- **When checking or servicing the inside of the engine compartment, be sure the engine is stopped and has had a chance to cool down.**
- **If it is necessary to do work in the engine compartment with the engine running, be especially careful that your clothing, hair, etc. does not become caught by the fan, drive belts, or other moving parts.**

WARNING!

- **The fan may turn on automatically even if the engine is not running; turn the ignition key to the "LOCK" position and remove the key to ensure safety while you work in the engine compartment.**
- **Do not smoke, or allow open flames around fuel or the battery. The fumes are flammable.**
- **Be extremely cautious when working around the battery. It contains poisonous and corrosive sulfuric acid.**
- **Do not get under your vehicle with just the car's jack supporting it.**
  Always use properly rated automotive jack stands.
- **Improper handling of components and materials used in the vehicle can endanger your personal safety. Consult an authorized dealer if you have questions.**

EMISSION-CONTROL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Your vehicle is equipped with an emission-control system which satisfies all requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The emission-control system consists of:
(1) a positive crankcase ventilation system
(2) an evaporative emission-control system
(3) an exhaust emission- control system.
The ″Scheduled″ maintenance services listed must be performed at the times or mileages specified to assure the continued proper functioning of the emission-control system. These, and all other "General" maintenance services included in this manual, should be performed to provide the best vehicle performance and reliability.

More frequent maintenance may be needed for vehicles driven under severe operating conditions such as dusty areas and frequent start and stop driving.
In order to assure the proper function of the emission-control system, it is recommended that you have your vehicle inspected and maintained by an authorized dealer in accordance with the schedule in this manual.
Inspection and service should also be performed any time a malfunction is suspected.

EMISSIONS TESTING

In some localities, it may be or will become a legal requirement to ensure that all emissions components and systems are functioning properly as a part of the test procedure. The test center accomplishes this by checking the On Board Diagnostic System system (OBD) with an electronic scan tool. If your vehicle has recently been serviced, the OBD system may have been reset to a ″not ready″ condition because the OBD system has not had sufficient time since the servicing to reconfirm that emissions components are operating properly. In most cases, a reasonable mix and amount of normal city and highway driving and at least one overnight-off period will be required to prepare your vehicle for this check; however your authorized dealer has the equipment and procedures required to make certain that the OBD system of your vehicle is ready for the required testing.

ONBOARD DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM (OBD II)

To meet new government regulations and promote cleaner air, your vehicle is equipped with a sophisticated onboard diagnostic system called OBD II. This system monitors the performance of the emissions, engine, and automatic transaxle control systems. When these systems are operating properly, your vehicle will provide excellent performance and fuel economy, as well as engine emissions well within current government regulations.



If any of these systems require service, the OBD II system will turn on the Malfunction Indicator Light. It will also store diagnostic codes and other information to assist your service technician in making repairs. Although your vehicle will usually be driveable and not need towing, see your dealer for service as soon as possible.

CAUTION!

Prolonged driving with the light on could cause further damage to the emission control system. It could also affect fuel economy and driveability. The vehicle must be serviced before any state emissions tests can be performed.

If the light is flashing, severe catalytic converter damage and power loss will soon occur. Immediate service is required.

If the gas cap is not tightened properly, the light may come on. Be sure the gas cap is tightened every time you add fuel. Tighten the cap until you hear it “click.”

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Use of genuine Mopar parts for normal / scheduled maintenance and repairs is highly recommended to insure the designed performance. Damage or failures caused by the use of non-Mopar parts for maintenance and repairs will not be covered by the manufacturers warranty.

Fuel system (tank, filler tube, connections, and fuel tank filler cap)

Check periodically for damage or leakage in the fuel lines and connections, and check for damage and looseness of the fuel tank filler tube cap. Particular attention should be paid to examining those fuel lines nearest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold.

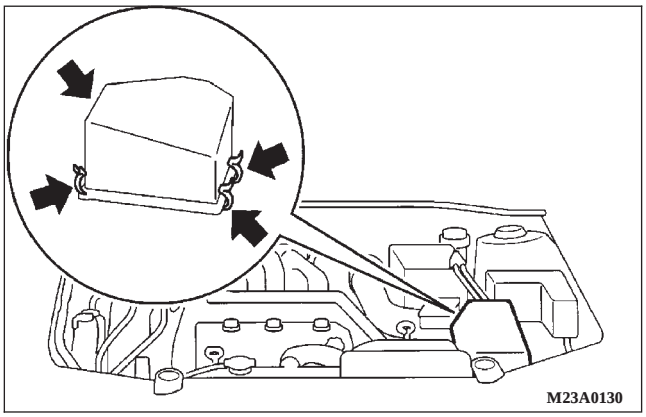
WARNING!

If you see a fuel leak or if you smell fuel, do not operate the vehicle. Any spark (including from the ignition), flame or smoking material could cause an explosion or fire. Call an authorized dealer for assistance.

Fuel hoses

Inspect the surfaces of hoses for evidence of heat and mechanical damage, hard and brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts and abrasions. Particular attention should be paid to examining those hose surfaces nearest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold. Inspect all hose connections, such as clamps and couplings, to make sure they are secure and that no leaks exist. If there is any evidence of deterioration or damage, hoses should be replaced immediately.

Air cleaner filter



The air cleaner filter will become dirty and loaded with dust during use, and the filtering effect will be substantially reduced. Replace it with a new filter in accordance with the schedule in this manual.

1. Unclamp the air cleaner cover.
2. Take out the air cleaner filter.

After replacing the air cleaner filter, reinstall the cover in its original position.

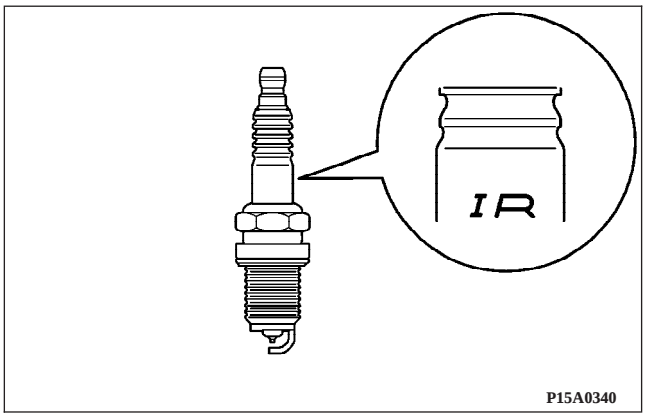
CAUTION!

Take care not to damage the engine air flow sensor when removing the air cleaner cover.

Evaporative emission control system (except evaporative emission canister)

If the fuel-vapor vent line is clogged or damaged, the fuel-vapor mixture will escape, polluting the atmosphere. Have the system checked at an authorized dealer at the mileage specified on the scheduled maintenance chart.

Spark plugs



Spark plugs must fire properly to assure proper engine performance and emission-control.
Do not reuse spark plugs by cleaning or regapping. Spark plugs should be replaced at the mileage specified on the scheduled maintenance chart.
Your vehicle may be equipped with standard type spark plugs or iridium tipped ones. Iridium tipped spark plugs are identified by blue marks on the ceramic. They do not require replacement as frequently as the conventional type spark plug and are designed to last much longer.

NOTE: Use the recommended or equivalent spark plugs listed under “Engine specifications” on page 377.
Use of non-recommended plugs will cause engine damage, loss of performance or radio noise.

Ignition cables

The ignition cables should be kept clean, properly connected, and fully seated. Terminals should be fully seated and should not be removed from the distributor or coil towers unless they are damaged or cable testing indicates high resistance or broken insulation. Cracked, damaged, or faulty cables must be replaced.

Distributor cap and rotor

Check the distributor cap and rotor to maintain proper function and good emission control.

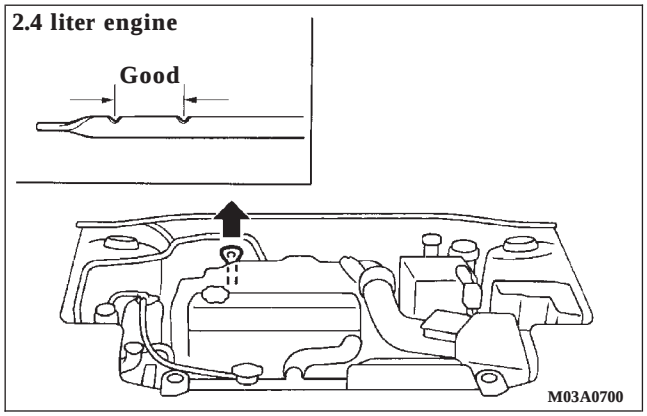
GENERAL MAINTENANCE

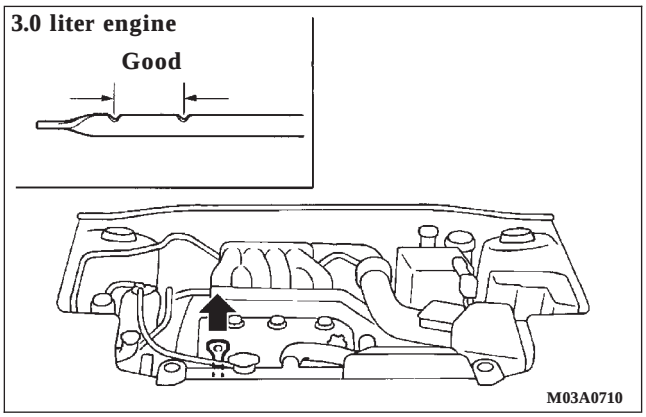
The following pages contain the maintenance service recommended by the manufacturer. In addition to the general maintenance items for which fixed maintenance intervals have been specified, there are other items which are expected to operate satisfactorily without periodic maintenance.

However, if a malfunction of these items does occur, it could adversely affect the engine or vehicle performance. These items should be inspected if a malfunction is observed or suspected.

See your authorized dealer for assistance, if you have any questions.

Engine oil and oil filter





To check and refill engine oil

It is normal for an engine to consume some oil. You may find it necessary to add oil between the recommended oil change intervals. Before starting the engine, check the engine oil level. Replenish if necessary.

To check the oil level, remove the dipstick, wipe it off, and gently insert it fully into the crankcase. Slowly remove it again. The oil level must not exceed the range of "Good" on the dipstick.

NOTE: The engine must be "OFF" when performing oil level checks.

If the level does not reach the range of "Good", which indicates minimum necessary quantity of oil, remove the oil filler cap on the engine valve cover, and refill to within the "Good" range.

CAUTION!

Overfilling the crankcase will cause oil aeration and loss of oil pressure, which could damage the engine.

WARNING!

- **Used engine oil is contaminated, and can cause skin problems: Avoid contact with the skin and wash thoroughly after working with used oil.**
- **Keep used oil out of reach of children.**

To replace the oil filter

The oil filter should be replaced at the time or mileage specified on the scheduled maintenance chart.

You should be sure that any replacement filter used on this vehicle is a high quality filter. The manufacturer's specifications for Genuine DaimlerChrysler oil filters require that the filter be capable of withstanding a pressure of 256 psi (1.8MPa). A Genuine DaimlerChrysler oil filter is recommended as a replacement filter.

Follow the installation instructions printed on the filter.

Engine oil identification mark

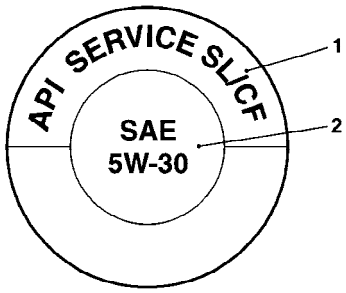
ILSAC certification mark ("Starburst" symbol)



M03A0150

Use only engine oils displaying the ILSAC certification symbol on the front of the container.

API service symbol



M03A1320

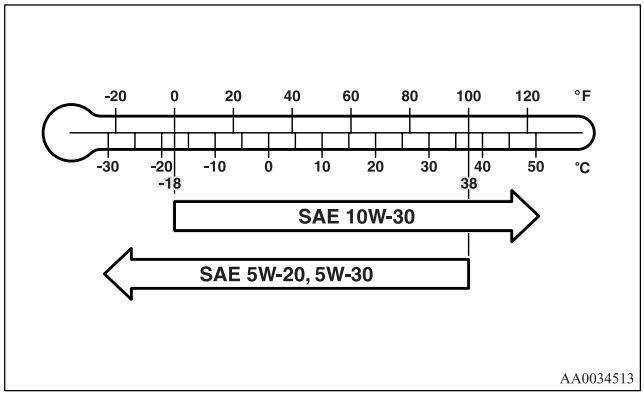
If you are unable to find oils with the ILSAC certification mark ("Starburst" symbol), an API classification SL, SL/CF oil with the above label.

This mark appears on the top of the oil containers and has two distinct areas for identifying various aspects of the oil.

1. The top portion will indicate the quality of the oil.
2. The center portion will show the SAE grade of the oil.

Recommended engine oil viscosity

Use engine oil with the proper thickness for the outdoor temperatures where you will be driving.



AA0034513

SAE 5W-20, SAE 5W-30 and SAE 10W-30 engine oil can be used in outdoor temperatures ranging from 0 °F to 100 °F (-18°C to 38°C). However, for optimum fuel economy and cold starting, select the low SAE viscosity grade oil for the expected temperature range. SAE 5W-20 or SAE 5W-30 engine oil is recommended.

ENGINE COOLANT

To check the coolant level

The coolant reserve system provides a quick visual method for determining the coolant level. When the engine is cold, the level of the coolant in the reserve tank should be between the FULL and LOW marks. The radiator normally remains completely full so there is no need to remove the radiator cap except for checking the coolant freeze point or replacing the antifreeze coolant.

To add coolant

Use DaimlerChrysler Genuine Coolant or an equivalent. Genuine Coolant provides excellent protection against corrosion and rust formation of all metals, including aluminum, and prevents clogs in the radiator, heater, cylinder head, engine block, etc.

If frequent coolant additions are required, or if the level in the reserve tank does not drop when the engine cools, the system should be pressure-tested for leaks. Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for inspection of the cooling system.

CAUTION!

- **Do not use alcohol or methanol anti-freeze or any engine coolants mixed with alcohol or methanol anti-freeze. The use of an improper anti-freeze can cause corrosion of aluminum components.**
- **When additional coolant is needed to maintain the proper level, a minimum of 50% concentration of ethylene-glycol antifreeze in water should be added to the reserve tank. Do not overfill. A higher concentration (not to exceed 60%) should be used if a lower freezing point is required. The concentration level can be checked using instruments available at automotive supply stores, or can be done by your authorized dealer or service station. Use only high quality ethylene-glycol antifreeze coolant formulated to prevent corrosion of all cooling system metals.**
- **Do not top off with water only. Water by itself reduces the rust-protective and anti-freeze qualities of the coolant and has a lower boiling point. It can also cause damage to the cooling system if it should freeze. Do not use tap water, as it may cause corrosion and rust formation.**

Radiator cap

The radiator cap must be fully tightened to prevent loss of coolant and engine damage.

WARNING!

Make sure that the engine is thoroughly cooled down before removing the radiator cap, otherwise hot steam or boiling coolant may gush from the filler port and scald you.

Points to remember

1. Do not overfill the reserve tank.
2. A special radiator cap is used to ensure sealing and to allow the coolant to return from the reserve tank to the radiator when the engine cools. If cap replacement is necessary, use the proper cap.
3. Check the coolant freeze point in the radiator using proper instruments, when it is safe to do so. If antifreeze is added, the contents of the reserve tank must be protected against freezing.
4. Keep the front of the radiator clean. Keep the front of the condenser clean.
5. If the temperature of the engine coolant does not rise normally after engine warm-up, take the vehicle to an authorized dealer to have the thermostat checked, and replaced if necessary.

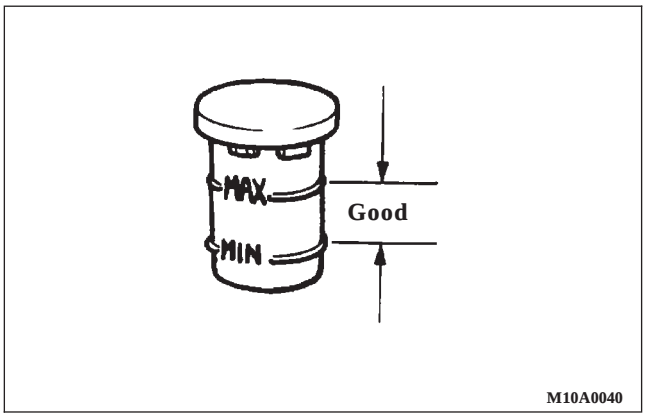
BRAKE FLUID

Recommended brake fluid conforming to DOT 3 or DOT 4 should be used. The reservoir cap must be fully tightened to avoid contamination from foreign matter or moisture.

CAUTION!

- **Do not allow petroleum-based fluid to contact, mix with, or otherwise contaminate the brake fluid. Seal damage will result.**
- **Take care in handling brake fluid as it may cause damage to painted surfaces.**
- **Use only the specified brake fluid. Also, the additives in different brands may result in a chemical reaction when mixed together, so avoid mixing different brands if possible.**
- **Keep the reservoir tank cap closed to prevent the brake fluid from evaporating or absorbing moisture.**

CLUTCH FLUID (MANUAL TRANSAXLE)



To check the clutch fluid

The clutch fluid in the clutch master cylinder should be checked when performing other underhood services. In addition, the system should be checked for leakage at the same time. Check to make certain that the clutch fluid level is always between the MAX and MIN level markings on the fluid reservoir and refill the fluid, if necessary. A rapid fluid loss indicates a leak in the clutch system which should be inspected by an authorized dealer and repaired immediately.

To replace the fluid

Recommended brake fluid conforming to DOT 3 or DOT 4 should be used.

The reservoir cap must be fully tightened to avoid contamination from foreign matter or moisture.

CAUTION!

- **Do not allow petroleum-based fluid to contact, mix with, or otherwise contaminate the clutch fluid. Seal damage will result.**
- **Take care in handling clutch fluid as it may cause damage to painted surfaces.**
- **Use only the specified clutch fluid.**
  Also, the additives in different brands may result in a chemical reaction when mixed together, so avoid mixing different brands if possible.
- **Keep the reservoir tank cap closed to prevent the clutch fluid from deteriorating due to moisture or air exposure.**

BATTERY

The condition of the battery is very important for quick starting and to keep the vehicle's electrical system working properly. Check the battery regularly.

If battery performance is suspect, have the battery and charging system tested by an authorized Mitsubishi dealer.

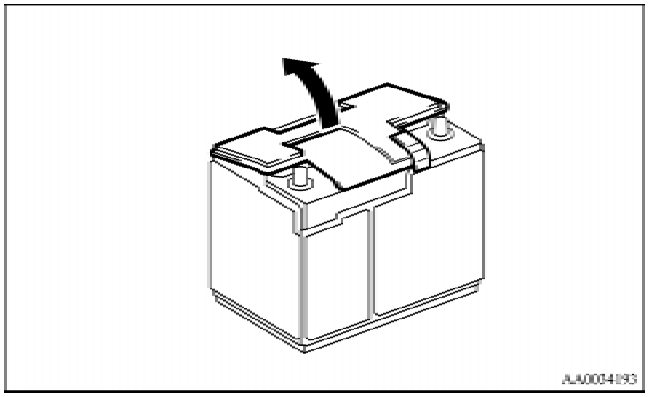
NOTE

1. After replacing the battery, the electronic control system data for the automatic transaxle, etc., will be erased. As a result, shifting may be rough.
Shifting will become smoother after several changes in speed.

2. Memory data for settings made by the user may be erased when the battery is replaced. If this happens, establish the settings again using the relevant procedures.

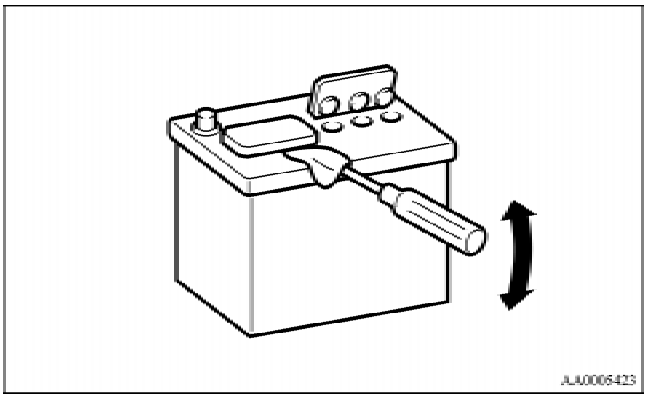
Checking battery electrolyte level

Use the following procedure to check the battery electrolyte level.

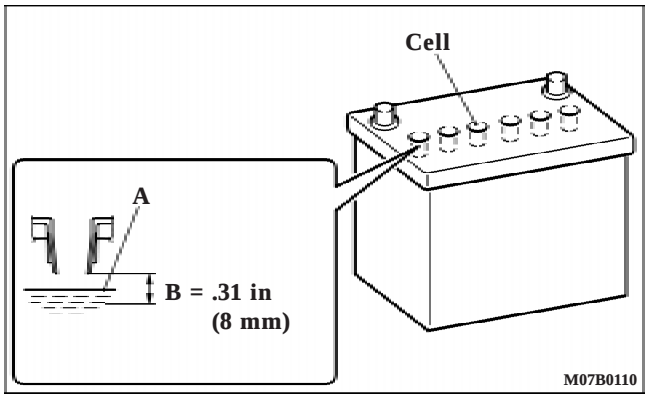


Open the lid on the battery cover (if so equipped).

NOTE: Be sure to close the battery cover after checking the battery fluid level and after replacing the battery.



Insert the tip of a screwdriver at the edge of the cap, pry gently to remove the cap.



The inside of the battery is divided into several compartments.
Check the electrolyte level (A) in each cell.
The electrolyte level must be within the range (B) shown in the illustration.
If it is necessary to add fluid, add only distilled water. Do not overfill above the top of the range because a spill during driving could cause damage.

WARNING!

- **If the battery goes flat, be sure to check the battery electrolyte level before connecting booster cables.**
- **After checking the battery electrolyte level, make sure the caps are fitted securely.**
- **If any of the caps has a loose fit, replace the battery.**

During cold weather

The capacity of the battery is reduced at low temperatures. This is the result of its chemical and physical properties and this is why a very cold battery, particularly one that is not fully charged, will only deliver a fraction of the starter current that is normally available. It is recommended that you have the battery checked by an authorized dealer before the start of cold weather and, if necessary, have it charged or replaced. This not only ensures reliable starting, but prolongs battery life.

Disconnection and connection

To disconnect the battery cable, stop the engine, disconnect the negative terminal first, then the positive terminal. To reconnect the battery, first connect the positive terminal and then the negative terminal, before starting the vehicle.

WARNING!

- **Never disconnect the battery while the engine is running; doing so could damage the vehicle's electrical components.**
- **Never short-circuit the battery; doing so could cause it to overheat and be damaged.**
- **Keep sparks, cigarettes and flames away from the battery because the battery may produce an explosion.**
- **Electrolyte (battery acid) is corrosive diluted sulfuric acid. If electrolyte comes in contact with, your hands, eyes, clothes, or the coated surface of your vehicle, thoroughly flush the area with water. If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush them with water immediately and get prompt medical attention.**

WARNING!

- **Ventilate the area when charging or using the battery in an enclosed space.**
- **Always wear protective clothing and goggles when working with the battery, or have a skilled technician do it.**
- **If the battery is to be quick-charged, first disconnect the battery cables from the vehicle.**
- **In order to prevent a short circuit, be sure to disconnect the negative(-) terminal first, and reconnect it last.**
- **If the electrolyte level is very low, have the battery checked at an authorized dealer.**
- **Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling.**

NOTE

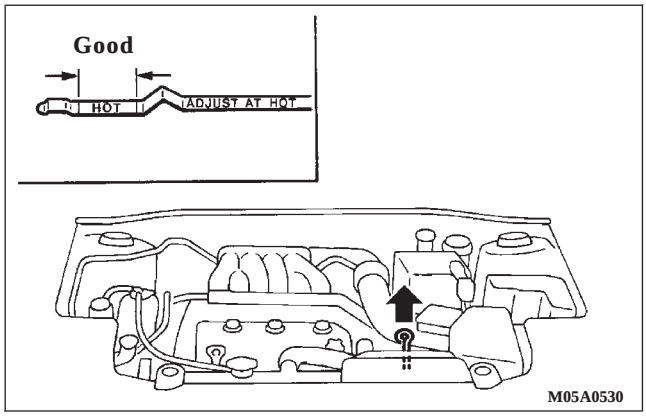
1. Check each battery terminal for corrosion. If necessary, neutralize corrosion by washing with a solution of baking soda and water. Apply grease to posts and clamps after cleaning or tightening.

2. Before cleaning the battery, tighten all filler port caps to prevent foreign matter from entering the battery.

3. Check to see if the battery is securely installed and cannot be moved. Also check each terminal for tightness.

4. When the vehicle is to be left unused for a long period of time, remove the battery and store it in a place where the battery fluid will not freeze. The battery should be stored only in a fully charged condition.

AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE



The automatic transaxle should be maintained and serviced by an authorized dealer to obtain the best performance and maximize life. It is important that the transaxle fluid be maintained at the level prescribed.

To check the fluid level

The fluid level should be checked when the engine temperature gauge indicates a normal warmed up condition and the fluid in the transaxle is heated to its normal operating temperature. Operation with an improper fluid level will greatly reduce the life of the transaxle and the fluid.

Procedure for checking the fluid level

1. With the parking brake engaged and the engine idling, select each gear momentarily, ending with the selector lever in the "N" (NEUTRAL) position.

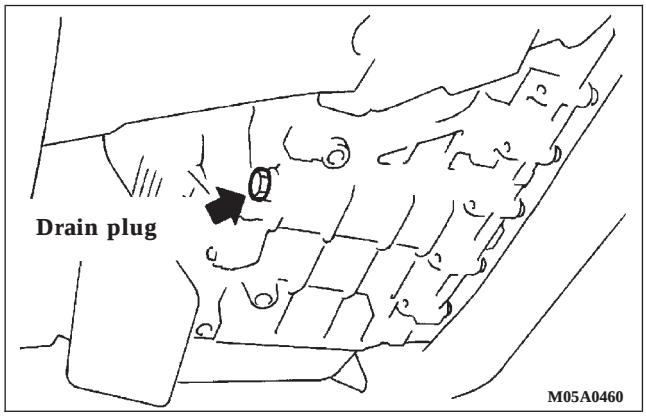
2. The fluid level should be at the HOT mark, but never above the HOT mark when the engine is at its normal warmed up condition. Add or drain as necessary to bring the fluid to this prescribed level.

3. Make certain that the dipstick cap is reseated properly to prevent dirt and water from entering the transaxle.

WARNING!

Transaxle fluid is extremely flammable and poisonous. Do not spill fluid when adding or draining.

To add or change the fluid



Use only recommended Mopar ATF+4 automatic transmission fluid to ensure optimum transaxle performance.

Special additives
DaimlerChrysler does not recommend the addition of any fluid additives to the transaxle.

MANUAL TRANSAXLE

Add oil to maintain the proper level. Refill or change oil according to the scheduled maintenance table.

Lubricant	Gear Oil Classification GL-4
Viscosity range	SAE75W-90 or 75W-85W

DISC BRAKE PADS, REAR DRUM BRAKE LININGS AND REAR WHEEL CYLINDERS

Proper brakes are essential to safe operation of your vehicle. Check brake pads and rear brake linings for wear, and check rear wheel cylinders for leakage.
For proper braking performance, replace brake pads with original equipment type pads.

BRAKE HOSES

Brake hoses and tubing should be checked for:

1. Severe surface cracking, scuffing or worn spots. If the casing of the hose is exposed by cracks or abrasions in the rubber hose cover, the hose should be replaced. Deterioration of the hose could cause brake failure.

2. Faulty installation may cause twisting, or wheel, tire or chassis interference.

BALL JOINT, STEERING LINKAGE SEAL AND DRIVE SHAFT BOOTS

Check the following parts for damage and grease leakage:

1. Ball joint boots of the front suspension and steering linkage

2. Bellows on both ends of the drive shaft

SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

The entire SRS system must be inspected by an authorized dealer 10 years after the vehicle manufacture date shown on the certification label. [See “SRS servicing” on page 101.]

HOOD LOCK RELEASE MECHANISM AND SAFETY CATCH

The door hinges, trunk hinges, hood lock release mechanism and hood safety catch should be inspected, cleaned, and lubricated as required to maintain ease of operation and to provide protection against rust and wear. Apply Multipurpose Grease NLGI Grade 2 sparingly to all sliding contact areas of the hood latch and release lever. Work lubricant into the hood lock mechanism until all frictional surfaces are covered.

Also, apply a film of the same lubricant to the pivot contact areas of the safety catch.

EXHAUST SYSTEM

WARNING!

Carbon monoxide gas found in the vehicle's exhaust is poisonous. Inhalation of exhaust fumes can cause unconsciousness or death.

The best protection against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle interior is a properly maintained engine exhaust system.

Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system; when exhaust fumes can be detected inside the vehicle; or when the underside or rear of the vehicle is damaged, have a competent technician inspect the complete exhaust system and adjacent body areas for broken, damaged, deteriorated, or mispositioned parts.

In addition inspect the exhaust system each time the vehicle is raised for lubrication or oil change. Replace as required.

Open seams or loose connections could permit dangerous exhaust fumes to seep into the trunk and passenger compartments.

Do this service when performing underbody service.

Check for any of the following conditions:

1. Check for holes or exhaust gas leakage caused by corrosion or damage.

2. Check the joints and connections for looseness or exhaust gas leakage.

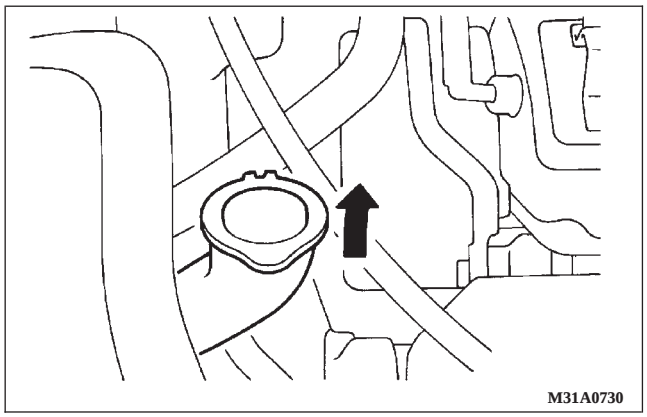
3. Check the rubber hangers and brackets for damage.

WINDSHIELD WIPER BLADES

Check the wiper blades occasionally. Periodic cleaning of the wiper blades is suggested to remove the accumulation of salt and road film. The wiper blade arms and glass areas should be cleaned with a sponge or cloth and a mild detergent or non-abrasive cleaner.
If the blades continue to streak or smear, they should be replaced.

NOTE: Do not operate wipers for long periods on dry glass; this accelerates deterioration of the rubber and could scratch the glass.

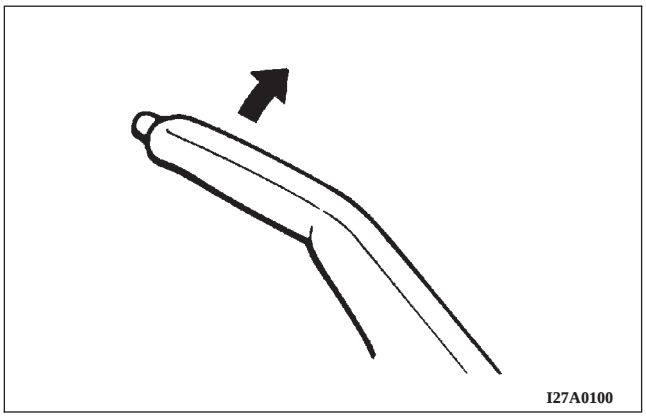
Windshield washers



The windshield washer reservoir is in the engine compartment. Check the fluid level at regular intervals and replenish the fluid if necessary.

NOTE: When freezing weather is anticipated flush out the water in the reservoir by operating the pump. Fill the reservoir with windshield antifreeze (not radiator antifreeze) and operate the system for a few seconds to flush out any residual water.

PARKING BRAKE

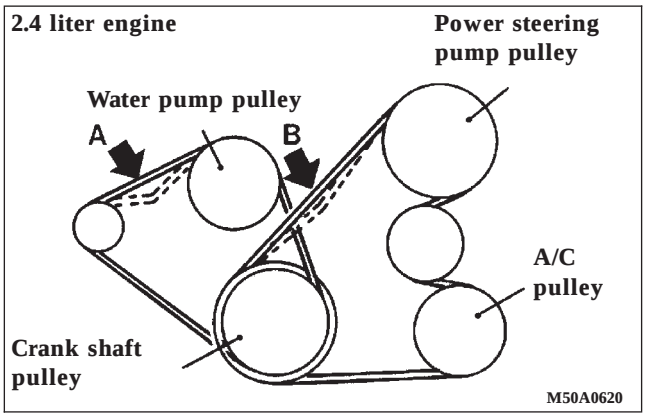


Check the parking brake lever travel occasionally. To check, pull the lever slowly and count the number of clicks of the ratchet.

For vehicles with rear drum brakes:
You should feel the parking brake take hold between 5 to 7 clicks.

For vehicles with rear disc brakes:
You should feel the parking brake take hold between 3 to 5 clicks. Also check to see if the lever is properly engaged with the ratchet, when pulled.

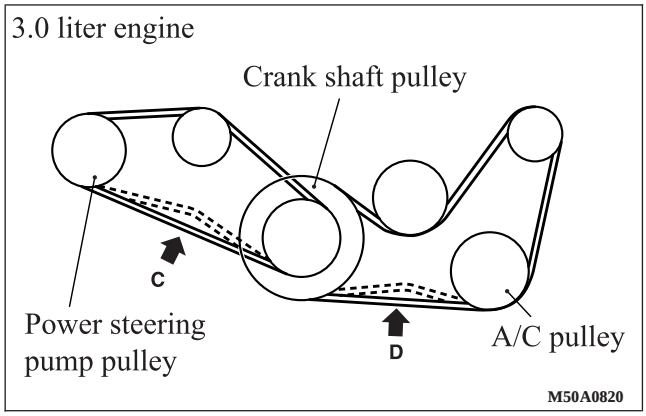
DRIVE BELT (FOR GENERATOR, WATER PUMP, POWER STEERING PUMP)



Check the tension of the drive belt. The deflection must be within specifications, when depressed at a point midway between the pulleys as shown in the illustrations with a force of about 100 N (22 lb.).

Inspect the drive belt for evidence of cuts and cracks, and replace it if damaged. When replacing the belt with a new belt, make sure that there is no interference between the belt and other engine components.

Then, check the tension of the belt at the designated point. The deflection must be within specification.



Amount of belt deflection

in (mm)

	Standard value	Used belt	New belt
A	.27 to .33 (6.9 to 8.5)	.29 to .33 (7.4 to 8.5)	.17 to .21 (4.4 to 5.4)
B	.46 to .61 (11.8 to 15.5)	.50 to .57 (12.6 to 14.4)	.34 to .44 (8.8 to 11.1)
C	.43 to .56 (11.0 to 14.3)	.46 to .52 (11.7 to 13.3)	.33 to .41 (8.4 to 10.4)
D	.33 to .43 (8.5 to 10.9)	.35 to .40 (9.0 to 10.1)	.24 to .30 (6.2 to 7.6)

WARNING!

Do not check or touch the drive belt with the engine running, or serious injury may result.

TIMING BELT

The timing belt should be replaced with a new one at the mileage specified on the scheduled maintenance chart.

TIRES

WARNING!

Driving with tires that are worn or improperly inflated can result in a collision, and serious or fatal injury.

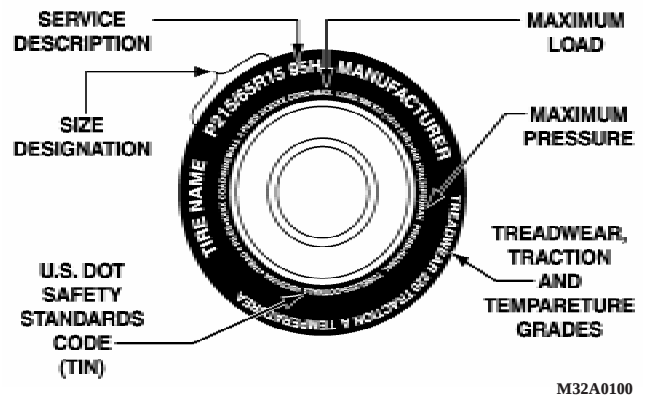
It is important to familiarize yourself with the following terms:

- Cold tire pressure:
  1. The measured pressure after the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours, or
  2. The measured pressure when the vehicle is driven less than 1 mile (1.6km) after having been parked for three hours.
- Maximum inflation pressure : the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire
- Recommended inflation pressure : the inflation pressure for optimum tire performance
- Intended outboard sidewall :
  1. The sidewall that contains a whitewall, bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that is higher or deeper than the same molding on the other sidewall of the tire, or

2. The outward facing sidewall of an asymmetrical tire that has a particular side that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

• Rim : a metal support for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated.

Tire Markings



Size Designation

EXAMPLE: P215/65R15

P	Passenger car tire size based on U.S.A. design standards
215	Section width in milimeters (mm)
65	Aspect ratio in percent (%) Ratio of section height to section width of tire.
R	Construction code • ″R″ means radial construction. • ″D″ means diagonal or bias construction.
15	Rim diameter in inches (in)

NOTE:

- European/Japanese metric tire sizing is based on European/Japanese design standards. Tires designed to these standards have the tire size molded into the sidewall beginning with the section width. The letter ″P″ is absent from this tire size designation. Example: 215/65R15 96H.
- LT (Light Truck) -metric tire sizing is based on U.S.A. design standards. The size designation for LT-metric tires is the same as for P-metric tires except for the

letters ″LT″ that are molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: LT235/85R16.

- Temporary spare tires are high pressure compact spares designed for temporary emergency use only. Tires designed to this standard have the letter ″T″ molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: T145/80D18 103M.

Service Description

EXAMPLE: 95H

95	Load index A numerical code associated with the maximum load a tire can carry.
H	Speed symbol A symbol indicating the range of speeds at which a tire can carry a load corresponding to its load index under certain operating conditions. The maximum speed corresponding to the speed symbol should only be achieved under specified operating conditions. (i.e. tire pressure, vehicle loading, road conditions and posted speed limits).

Maximum Load

Maximum load indicates the maximum load this tire is designed to carry

Maximum Pressure

Maximum Pressure indicates the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire.

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The TIN may be found on one or both sides of the tire, but the date code may only be on one side. Tires with white sidewalls will have the full TIN including date code located on the white sidewall side of the tire. Look for the TIN on the outboard side of black sidewall tires as mounted on the vehicle. If the TIN is not found on the outboard side then you will find it on the inboard side of the tire.

EXAMPLE : DOT MA L9 ABCD 1504

DOT	Department of Transportation This symbol certifies that the tire is in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation tire safety standards, and is approved for highway use.
MA	Code representing the tire manufacturing location. (2 digits)
L9 ABCD	Code representing the tire size. (2 digits) Code used by tire manufacturer. (1 to 4 digits)
15	Number representing the week in which the tire was manufactured. (2 digits)
04	Number representing the year in which the tire was manufactured. (2 digits)

Treadwear, Traction and Temperature Grades

Traction

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 one half (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

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.

Temperature

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.

Tire inflation pressures

Proper tire inflation pressure is essential to the safe and satisfactory operation of your vehicle. Three primary areas are affected by improper tire pressure:

1. Safety

Under-inflation increases tire flexing and can result in tire failure. Over-inflation results in a tire losing its ability to cushion shock. Objects on the road and potholes could cause tire damage that may result in tire failure.

2. Economy

Improper inflation pressures can cause uneven wear patterns to develop across the tire tread. These abnormal wear patterns will reduce tread life, resulting in a need for earlier tire replacement.

Under-inflation also increases tire rolling resistance and results in higher fuel consumption.

3. Ride comfort and vehicle stability

Proper tire inflation pressures contribute to the excellent ride quality built into your vehicle. Over-inflation produces an uncomfortable and jarring ride.

Under-inflation can produce a feeling of sluggish response. Unequal inflation pressures can produce erratic and unpredictable vehicle response to steering maneuvers.

The proper tire pressure for your vehicle is listed on a placard attached near the door sill striker on the driver's side "B"-Pillar.

The recommended inflation pressures should be followed when the specified tires are installed.

Item	Tire size	Front	Rear
Normal tire	P205/60R16 91H	32 psi (220 kpa)	
	P215/50R17 90H	32 psi (220 kpa)	
Compact spare tire	T125/70D16	60 psi (420 kpa)	

The pressures should be checked and adjusted, if necessary, at least once a month.

Tire pressures should be checked more often when weather temperatures vary widely, because tire pressures vary with outdoor temperatures. Inflation pressures specified on the placard are always "cold inflation pressure".

Cold inflation pressure can be measured after the vehicle has been stationary for at least three hours or driven less than

one mile (1.6 km) after being stationary for three hours.
Cold inflation pressure must not exceed the maximum values molded into the tire sidewall. After driving several miles, tire inflation pressure may increase 2 to 6 psi (14 to 41 kPa) over the cold inflation pressure; do NOT let air out of the tires to match the specified cold pressure, or your tires will be underinflated.
Check your tires each time you refuel. If one tire looks lower than the others, check the tire inflation pressure for all of them. The following precautions also should be observed:

1. Keep your tires inflated to the pressures that are recommended. (See the tire and loading information placard attached the driver's side "B"-Pillar.)

2. Stay within the load limits that are recommended.

3. Make sure that the weight of your vehicle load is evenly distributed.

4. Drive at safe speeds.

5. After the tire inflation pressure has been adjusted, check the tires for damage and air leaks. Be sure to replace the rubber caps on the valve stems.

Radial ply tires

Radial ply tires provide improved tread life, road hazard resistance and smoother high speed ride. The radial ply factory-installed tires on this vehicle are of belted construction and are selected to complement the ride and handling characteristics of your vehicle.
Radial ply tires have the same load carrying capacity as bias or bias-belted tires of the same letter size, and use the same recommended inflation pressures.
Mixing of radial ply tires with bias or bias-belted tires is not recommended. Combining radial ply and bias or bias-belted tires on one vehicle will negatively affect vehicle handling. It is recommended that radial ply tires should always be used as a set of four.
As longer wearing tires can be more susceptible to irregular tread wear, it is very important to follow the tire rotation interval shown in the section "Tire rotation" to achieve full tread life potential in these tires.
Cuts and punctures in radial ply tires are repairable only in the tread area, because of sidewall flexing. Consult your tire dealer for radial ply tire repairs.

Tire pressure for sustained high-speed driving

For sustained high-speed driving, increase inflation pressure 4 psi (28 kPa) above the recommended pressure but do not exceed the maximum cold inflation pressure molded into the tire sidewall.

Replacing tire and wheels

CAUTION!

- **Avoid using different size tires from the one listed and the combined use of different types of tires, as this can affect driving safety.**
  Refer to the ″TIRES AND WHEELS″ on page 377.
- **Even if a wheel has the same rim size and offset as the specified type of wheel, its shape may prevent it from being fitted correctly. Consult an authorized dealer before using wheels that you have.**

Tire maintenance

The following maintenance steps are recommended:

1. Check pressure regularly.

2. Maintain wheel balance and front suspension alignment.

3. Rotate tires regularly in accordance with the recommendation in the section “Tire rotation” on page 347.

Loading information

WARNING!

Overloading of your tire is dangerous. Overloading can cause tire failure, affect vehicle handling, and increase your stopping distance. Use tires of the recommended load capacity for your vehicle. Never overload them.

It is important to familiarize yourself with the following terms before loading your vehicle:

- Vehicle maximum load on the tire : load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the maximum loaded vehicle weight and dividing by two.

- Vehicle normal load on the tire : load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight and dividing by two.
- Maximum loaded vehicle weight : the sum of –
  (a) Curb weight;
  (b) Accessory weight:
  (c) Vehicle capacity weight; and
  (d) Production options weight.
- Curb weight : the weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, and, if so equipped, air conditioning and additional weight optional engine.
- Accessory weight : the combined weight (in excess of those standard items which may be replaced) of automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats, radio, and heater, to the extent that these items are available as factory-installed equipment (whether installed or not).
- Vehicle capacity weight : the rated cargo and luggage load plus 150 lbs (68kg) times the vehicle's designated seating capacity.
- Production options weight : the combined weight of those installed regular production options weighing over 5 lbs (2.3kg) in excess of those standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty brakes, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.
- Normal occupant weight : 150 lbs (68kg) times the number of specified occupants. (In your vehicle the number is 3).
- Occupant distribution : distribution of occupants in a vehicle as specified. (In your vehicle the distribution is 2 in front, 1 in second seat).

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit

1. Locate the statement ″The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX pounds″ on your vehicle's 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, 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.

NOTE: The above steps for determining correct load limit were written in accordance with U.S.A. regulations. Your vehicle cannot tow a trailer, so step 6 is irrelevant.

NOTE:
(1) The following table shows examples on how to calculate total cargo / load capacity of your vehicle with varying seating configurations and number and size of occupants. This table is for illustration purposes only and may not be accurate for the seating and load capacity of your vehicle.
(2) For the following example the combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 865 lbs. (392kg).

(3) Under a maximum loaded vehicle condition, gross axle weight ratings (GAWR's) for the front and rear axles must not be exceeded. For further information on GAWR's, vehicle loading and trailer towing, see the ″Specifications″ section of this manual.

Occupants			Combined weight of occupants and cargo from Tire Placard		Combined Occupant's weight		AVAILABLE Cargo/Luggage Weight
TOTAL	FRONT	REAR					
EXAMPLE 1					Occupant 1: 200 lbs (91 kg) Occupant 2: 130 lbs (59 kg) Occupant 3: 160 lbs (73 kg) Occupant 4: 100 lbs (45 kg) Occupant 5: 80 lbs (36 kg) TOTAL WEIGHT: 670 lbs (304 kg)		
5	2	3	865 lbs (392 kg)	minus	670 lbs (304 kg)	=	195 lbs (88 kg)
EXAMPLE 2					Occupant 1: 210 lbs (95 kg) Occupant 2: 180 lbs (82 kg) Occupant 3: 150 lbs (68 kg) TOTAL WEIGHT: 540 lbs (245 kg)		
3	2	1	865 lbs (392 kg)	minus	540 lbs (245 kg)	=	325 lbs (147 kg)
EXAMPLE 3					Occupant 1: 200 lbs (91 kg) Occupant 2: 200 lbs (91 kg) TOTAL WEIGHT: 400 lbs (182 kg)		
2	2	0	865 lbs (392 kg)	minus	400 lbs (182 kg)	=	465 lbs (210 kg)

EXAMPLE

AAM0002148

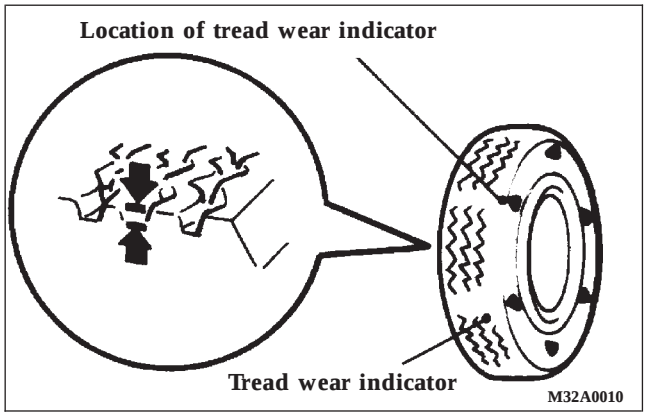
Cargo loads

The load-carrying capacity of your vehicle is shown on the tire and loading information placard.

DO NOT USE the weight rating data provided on the safety certification label for determining vehicle passenger and/or cargo load capacity.

For determining the combined weight of occupants and cargo, use the specifications provided on the tire and loading information placard.

Tread wear indicators



Tread wear indicators are built into the original equipment tires on your vehicle to assist you in determining when your tires have been worn to the point of needing replacement. Many states have laws making tire replacement mandatory at this point.

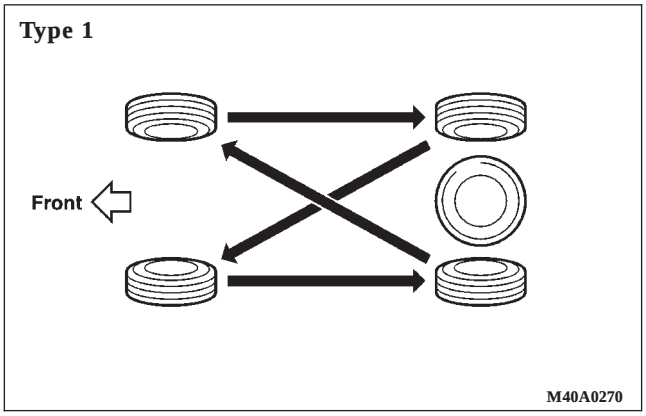
These indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves and will appear as 1/2 in (13 mm) wide bands when tire tread depth becomes 1/16 in (1.6 mm).

When the indicators appear in two or more adjacent grooves, tire replacement is recommended.

NOTE: The mark and the location of the tire wear indicator are different depending on tire manufacturers.

Tire rotation

Type 1



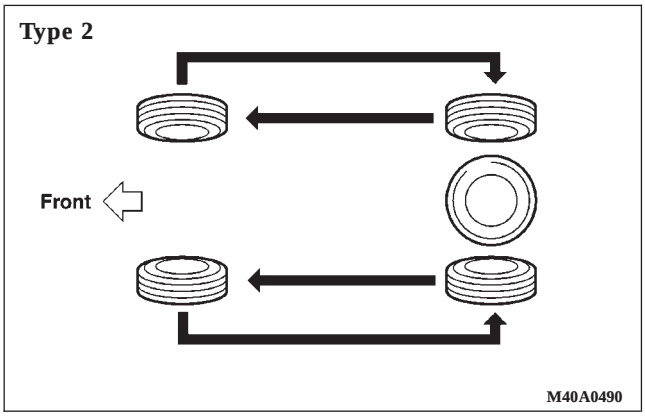
To equalize wear and help extend tire life, DaimlerChrysler recommends that you rotate your tires at the mileage specified on the scheduled maintenance chart.

However, the timing for tire rotation may vary according to your vehicle condition, road surface conditions and each individual driver's driving habits. Any time you notice unusual wear, rotate your tires as soon as possible.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear, damage and wheel alignment. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheel or severe braking. Consult an authorized dealer to determine the cause of irregular tread wear.

The first rotation is the most important to achieve more uniform wear for all tires on the vehicle.

Type 2



CAUTION!

Do not use the compact spare tire for tire rotation.

Tire chains

CAUTION!

Tire chains are not recommended for your vehicle. The clearance between the chains and the body is small, and the body might be damaged.

Snow tires

Some areas of the country require the use of snow tires during winter. Standard tires are of the all season type and satisfy this requirement as indicated by the M+S designation on the tire side wall.

If you need snow tires, select tires equivalent in size and type to the original equipment tires. Failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

Snow tires should be inflated 4 psi (28 kPa) higher than the inflation pressure shown on the vehicle's tire placard. Never inflate over the maximum pressure shown on the tire sidewall.

Snow tires should not be operated at sustained speeds over 75 mph (120 km/h).

NOTE: As flange nuts are used on your vehicle, change to tapered nuts when snow tires (steel wheels) are used.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The content and mileage interval can vary depending on model.

6,000 Miles (10 000 km) or at 6 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

12,000 Miles (19 000 km) or at 12 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

18,000 Miles (29 000 km) or at 18 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

24,000 Miles (38 000 km) or at 24 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

30,000 Miles (48 000 km) or at 30 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Check manual transaxle oil level.
- ☐ Check coolant hoses (radiator hose, heater hose).
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

30,000 Miles (48 000 km) or at 30 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

36,000 Miles (58 000 km) or at 36 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

42,000 Miles (67 000 km) or at 42 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

48,000 Miles (77 000 km) or at 48 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

54,000 Miles (86 000 km) or at 54 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

60,000 Miles (96 000 km) or at 60 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Replace timing belt.*[1]
  - *[1]: For California, Massachusetts and Vermont this maintenance is recommended but not required.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Check manual transaxle oil level.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

60,000 Miles (96 000 km) or at 60 months

- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).
- ☐ **Check fuel system for leak (tank, pipe line and connection, and fuel tank filler tube cap).**
- ☐ **Check evaporative emission control system for leaks and clogging (except evaporative emission canister).**
- ☐ **Check distributor cap and rotor.**
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

66,000 Miles (106 000 km) or at 66 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

72,000 Miles (115 000 km) or at 72 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

78,000 Miles (125 000 km) or at 78 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

84,000 Miles (134 000 km) or at 84 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

90,000 Miles (144 000 km) or at 90 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Check manual transaxle oil level.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

90,000 Miles (144 000 km) or at 90 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

96,000 Miles (154 000 km) or at 96 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

102,000 Miles (163 000 km) or at 102 months

- ☐ Replace spark plugs, platinum-tipped type.
- ☐ Replace timing belt.*2
  *2: Not required if belt was previously changed.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

108,000 Miles (173 000 km) or at 108 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

114,000 Miles (183 000 km) or at 114 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Replace timing belt.*1
  - *1: For California, Massachusetts and Vermont this maintenance is recommended but not required.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Check manual transaxle oil level.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ **Check fuel system for leak (tank, pipe line and connection, and fuel tank filler tube cap).**
- ☐ **Check evaporative emission control system for leaks and clogging (except evaporative emission canister).**
- ☐ **Check distributor cap and rotor.**
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect SRS*2 airbag system.

*2: Supplemental Restraint System

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

SEVERE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The content and mileage interval can vary depending on model.

3,000 Miles (5 000 km) or at 3 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

6,000 Miles (10 000 km) or at 6 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

9,000 Miles (14 000 km) or at 9 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

12,000 Miles (19 000 km) or at 12 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

15,000 Miles (24 000 km) or at 15 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

18,000 Miles (29 000 km) or at 18 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

21,000 Miles (34 000 km) or at 21 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

24,000 Miles (38 000 km) or at 24 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness or damage.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

27,000 Miles (43 000 km) or at 27 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

30,000 Miles (48 000 km) or at 30 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Change manual transaxle oil.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).
- ☐ Check coolant hoses (radiator hose, heater hose).
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

30,000 Miles (48 000 km) or at 30 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

33,000 Miles (52 800 km) or at 33 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

36,000 Miles (58 000 km) or at 36 months

- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

39,000 Miles (62 000 km) or at 39 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

42,000 Miles (67 000 km) or at 42 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

45,000 Miles (72 000 km) or at 45 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

48,000 Miles (77 000 km) or at 48 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

51,000 Miles (82 000 km) or at 51 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

54,000 Miles (86 000 km) or at 54 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

57,000 Miles (91 000 km) or at 57 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

60,000 Miles (96 000 km)

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Replace timing belt.*[1]

  *[1]: For California, Massachusetts and Vermont this maintenance is recommended but not required.
- ☐ Change manual transaxle fluid.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Check coolant hoses (radiator hose, heater hose).
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

60,000 Miles (96 000 km) or at 48 months

- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).
- ☐ **Check fuel system for leaks (tank, pipe line and connection, and fuel tank filler tube cap).**
- ☐ **Check evaporative emission control system (except evaporative emission canister).**
- ☐ **Check distributor cap and rotor.**
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

63,000 Miles (100 000 km) or at 63 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

66,000 Miles (106 000 km) or at 66 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

69,000 Miles (110 000 km) or at 69 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

72,000 Miles (115 000 km) or at 72 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

75,000 Miles (120 000 km) or at 75 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

78,000 Miles (125 000 km) or at 78 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

81,000 Miles (130 000 km) or at 81 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

84,000 Miles (134 000 km) or at 84 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

87,000 Miles (139 000 km) or at 87 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

90,000 Miles (144 000 km) or at 90 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Change manual transaxle fluid.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).
- ☐ Check coolant hoses (radiator hose, heater hose).

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

90,000 Miles (144 000 km) or at 90 months

- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

93,000 Miles (149 000 km) or at 93 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

96,000 Miles (154 000 km) or at 96 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Check automatic transaxle fluid level.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

99,000 Miles (158 000 km) or at 99 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

102,000 Miles (163 000 km) or at 102 months

- ☐ Replace spark plugs, platinum-tipped type.
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

105,000 Miles (168 000 km) or at 105 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

105,000 Miles (168 000 km) or at 105 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

108,000 Miles (173 000 km) or at 108 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

111,000 Miles (178 000 km) or at 111 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

114,000 Miles (182 000 km) or at 114 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Inspect suspension system for looseness and damage.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

117,000 Miles (187 000 km) or at 117 months

- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ **Replace air cleaner filter.**
- ☐ **Replace spark plugs, standard type.**
- ☐ Check drive belts condition (for the generator, water pump, power steering pump).
- ☐ Replace timing belt.*[1]
  - *[1]: For California, Massachusetts and Vermont this maintenance is recommended but not required.
- ☐ Inspect SRS*[1] airbag system.
  - *[1]: Supplemental Restraint System.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ Change manual transaxle fluid.
- ☐ Change automatic transaxle fluid.
- ☐ **Check fuel hoses condition.**
- ☐ Flush and replace engine coolant.
- ☐ Check coolant hoses (radiator hose, heater hose).
- ☐ Inspect rear drum brake linings and rear wheel cylinders (except vehicles with disc brakes) for wear and leaks of all wheels.
- ☐ Check brake hoses for deterioration or leaks.
- ☐ Inspect ball joint and steering linkage seals for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Inspect drive shaft boots for grease leaks and damage.
- ☐ Check and service exhaust system as required (connection portion of muffler, muffler pipes and converter heat shields).
- ☐ **Check fuel system for leaks (tank, pipe line and connection, and fuel tank filler tube cap).**

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #

120,000 Miles (192 000 km) or at 120 months

- ☐ **Check evaporative emission control system (except evaporative emission canister).**
- ☐ **Check distributor cap and rotor.**
- ☐ Change engine oil and engine oil filter.
- ☐ Inspect disc brake pads, rotors and calipers for wear and leaks.
- ☐ Rotate tires.

MILEAGE/ MONTHS	DEALERSHIP NAME/CODE	DATE	REPAIR ORDER #