

mazda

Mazda 323F

Owner's Manual

8134

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A Word to Mazda Owners

Thank you for choosing a Mazda. We at Mazda design and build vehicles with complete customer satisfaction in mind.

To help ensure enjoyable and trouble-free operation of your Mazda, read this manual carefully and follow its recommendations.

An Authorized Mazda Dealer knows your vehicle best. So when maintenance or service is necessary, that's the place to go.

Our nationwide network of Mazda professionals is dedicated to providing you with the best possible service.

We assure you that all of us at Mazda have an ongoing interest in your motoring pleasure and in your full satisfaction with your Mazda product.

Mazda Motor Corporation
HIROSHIMA, JAPAN

Important Notes About This Manual

Keep this manual in the glove box as a handy reference for the safe and enjoyable use of your Mazda. Should you resell the vehicle, leave this manual with it for the next owner.

All specifications and descriptions are accurate at the time of printing. Because improvement is a constant goal at Mazda, we reserve the right to make changes in specifications at any time without notice and without obligation.

How to Use This Manual

We want to help you get the most driving pleasure from your vehicle. Your owner's manual, when read from cover to cover, can do that in many ways.

Illustrations complement the words of the manual to best explain how to enjoy your Mazda. By reading your manual, you can find out about the features, about important safety information, and about driving under various road conditions.

References to left hand and right hand are made as if facing in the same direction the vehicle faces. Although this manual explains a left-hand-drive model, it also applies to right-hand-drive models.

Index: A good place to start is the Index, an alphabetical listing of all information in your manual.

Sections: This manual has nine sections. Each begins with a brief list of contents, so you can usually tell at a glance if that section has the information you want.

You'll find several **WARNINGS**, **CAUTIONS**, and **NOTES** in the manual.

WARNING

*A **WARNING** indicates a situation in which serious injury or death could result if the warning is ignored.*

CAUTION

A **CAUTION** indicates a situation in which injury or damage to your vehicle, or both, could result if the caution is ignored.

NOTE

A **NOTE** provides information and sometimes suggests how to make better use of your vehicle.

How to Use This Manual

Graphic symbols:

Some of the following symbols are used to identify controls and displays on your vehicle.

						
LIGHTS	HEADLIGHT HIGH BEAM	HEADLIGHT LOW BEAM	PARKING LIGHTS	ILLUMINATION CONTROL	TURN SIGNALS	HAZARD WARNING FLASHER
						
HOOD RELEASE	TRUNK/HATCH RELEASE	FUEL	ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE	ENGINE OIL	BATTERY CHARGING SYSTEM	SEAT BELTS
						
BRAKE SYSTEM	VENTILATION FAN	AIR RECIRCULATION	FRESH AIR	VENT	VENT-FLOOR	FLOOR
						
FLOOR DEFROSTING	DEFROSTING	REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER	WINDSHIELD WIPER & WASHER	LIGHTER	HORN	WASHER FLUID

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1

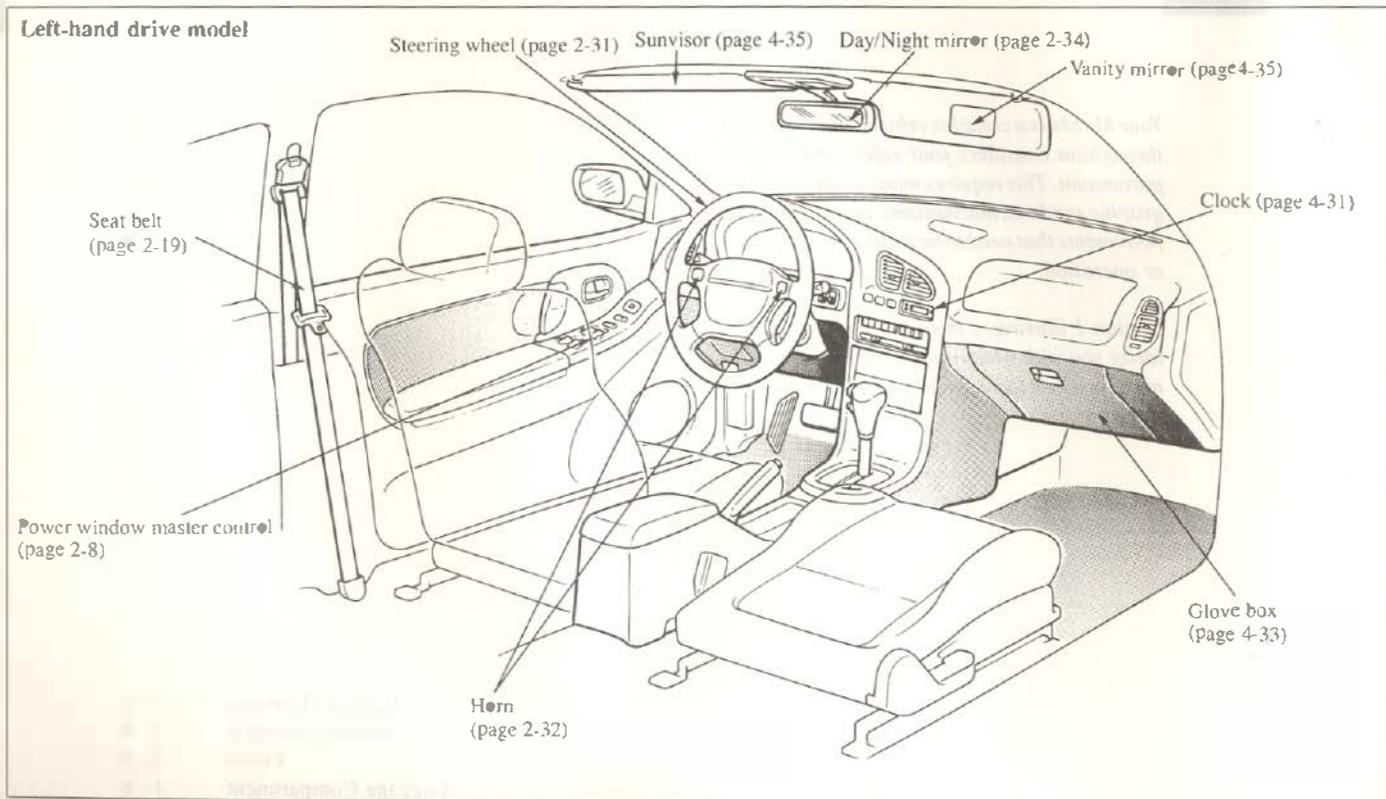
Your Vehicle at a Glance

Your Mazda is a complex vehicle, but the design throughout considers your safety and comfort paramount. This requires many controls, locks, graphic symbols, mechanisms, and comfort appointments that need to be understood for proper operation.

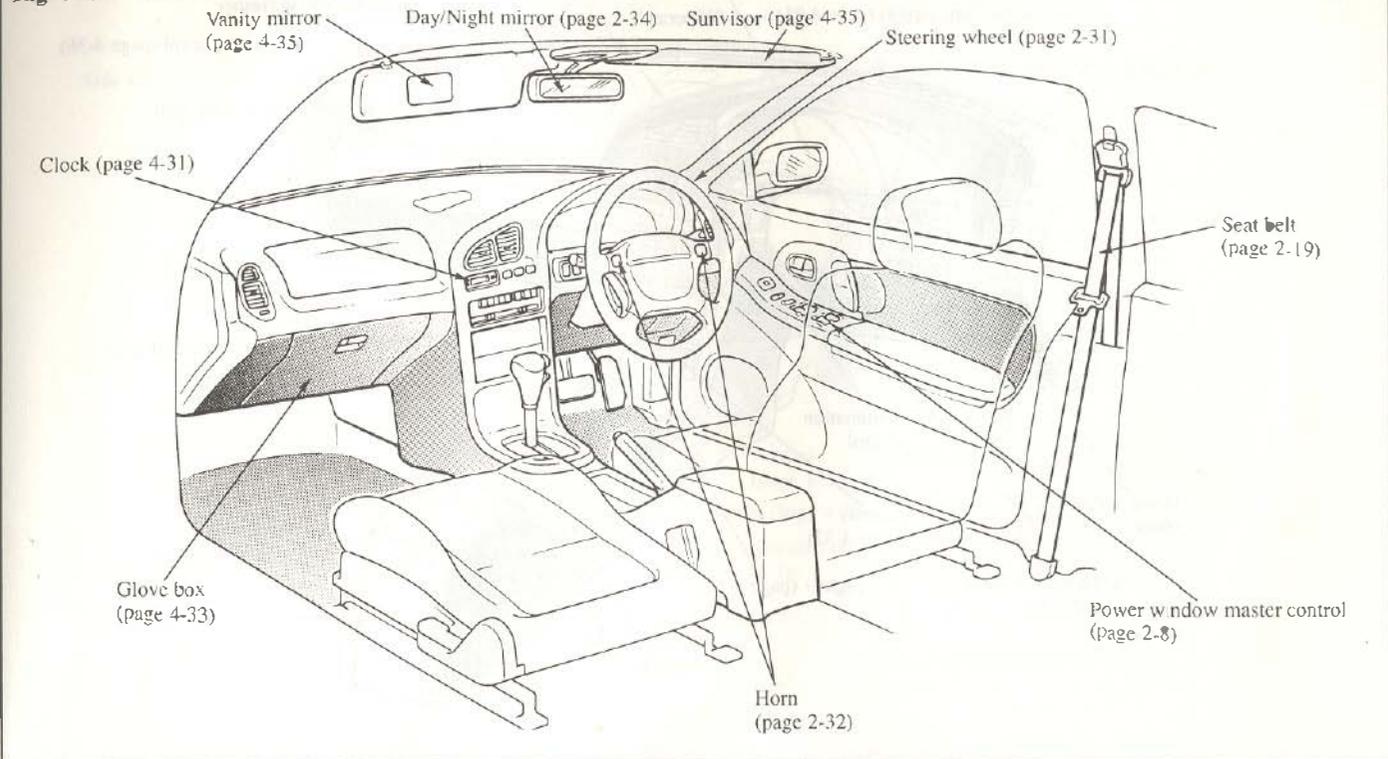
Section 1 illustrates this information to familiarize you with what needs to be known to help make your motoring safer and easier, and lots more fun.

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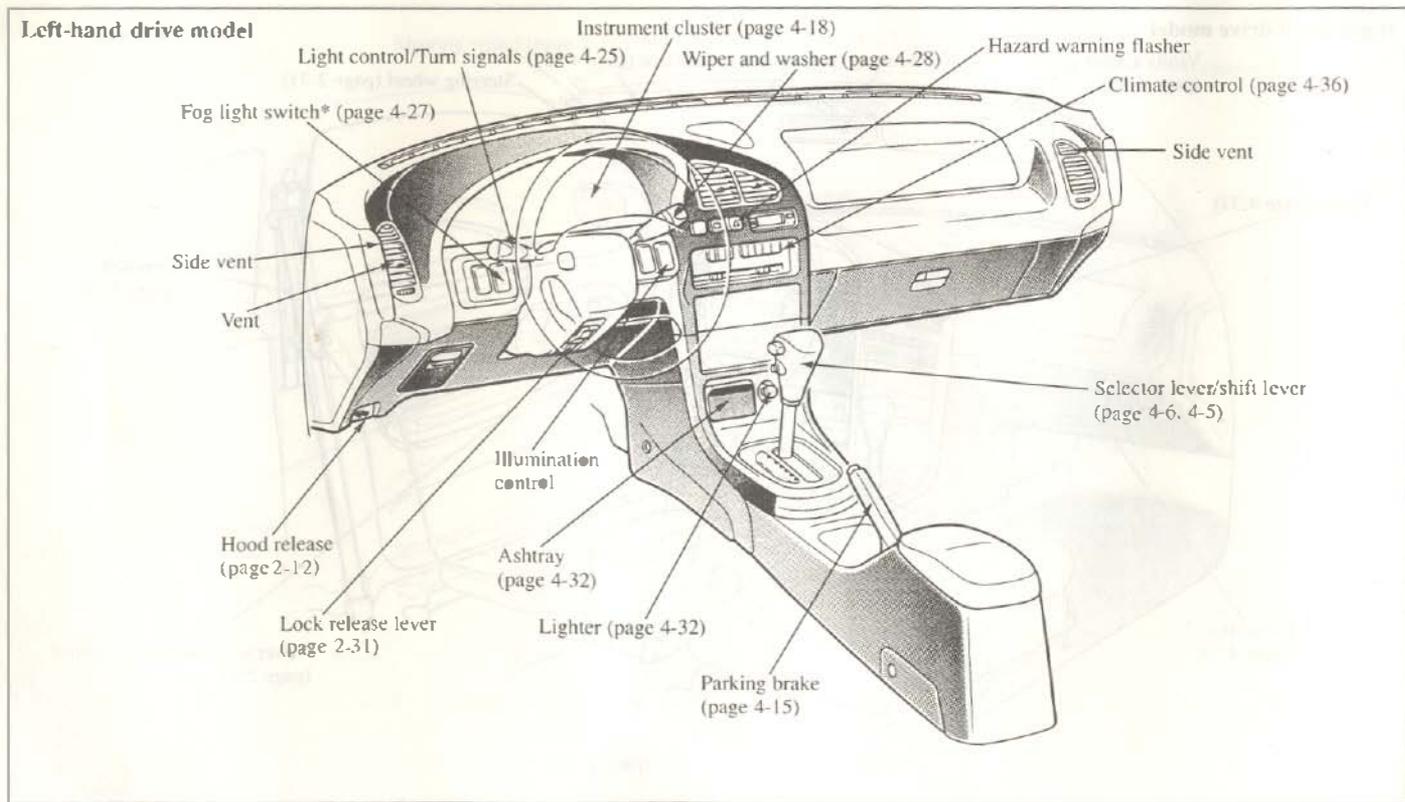
Interior Overview



Right-hand drive model

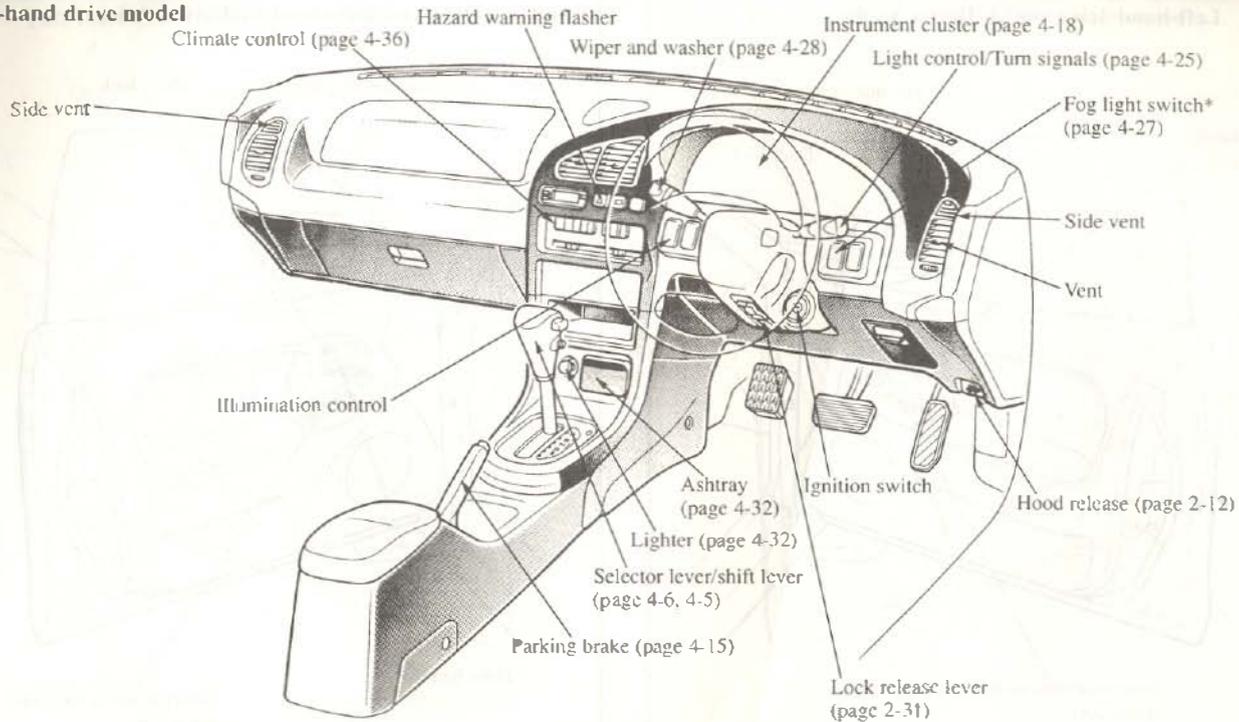


Dashboard Overview



Doors

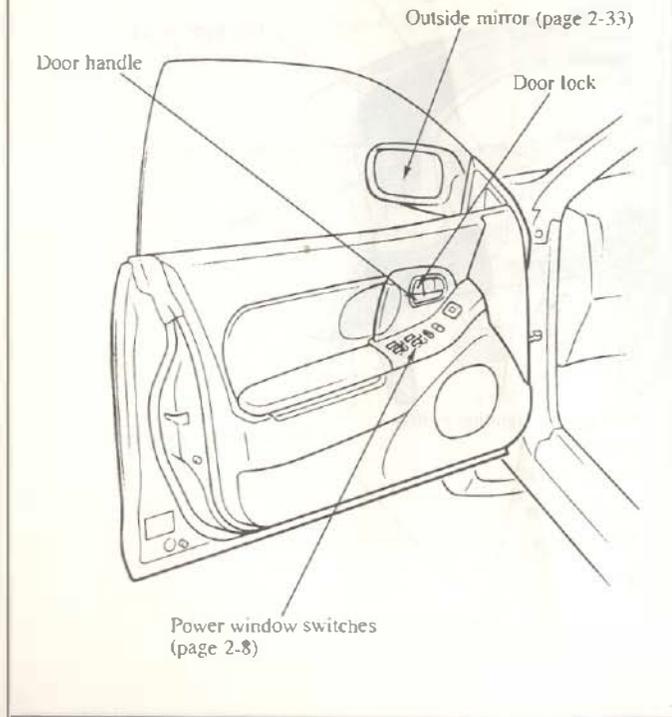
Right-hand drive model



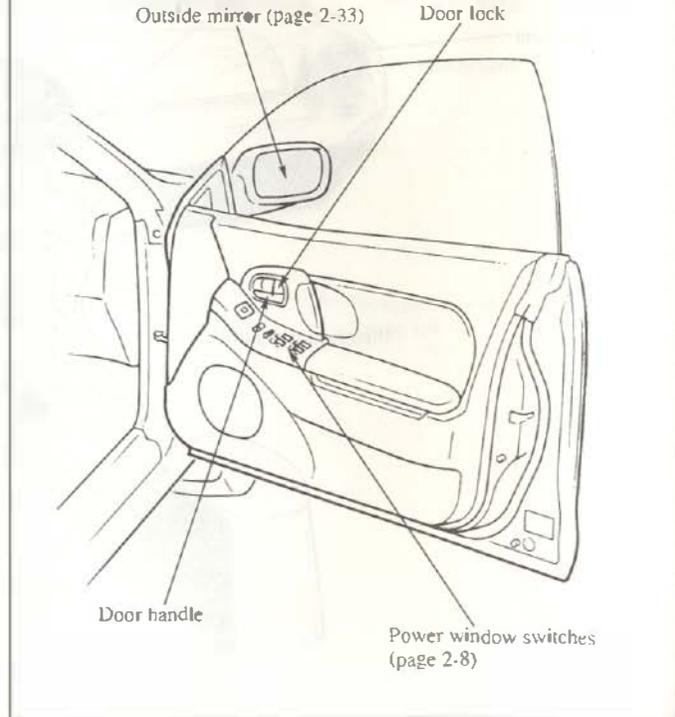
*Some models.

Doors

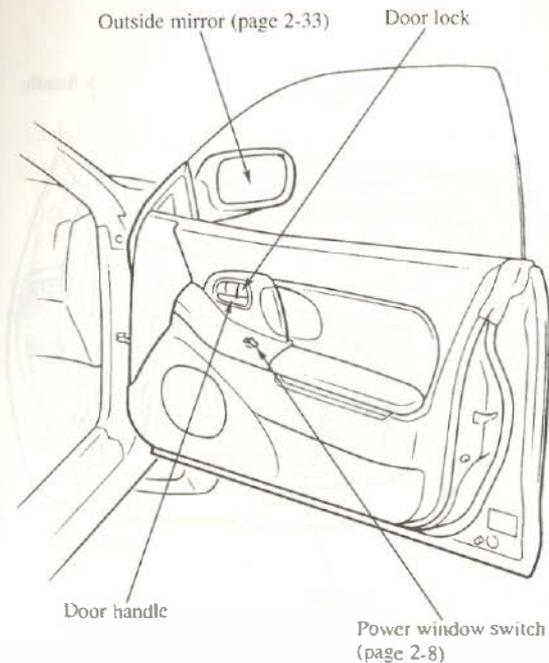
Front Left-hand drive model (Driver's side)



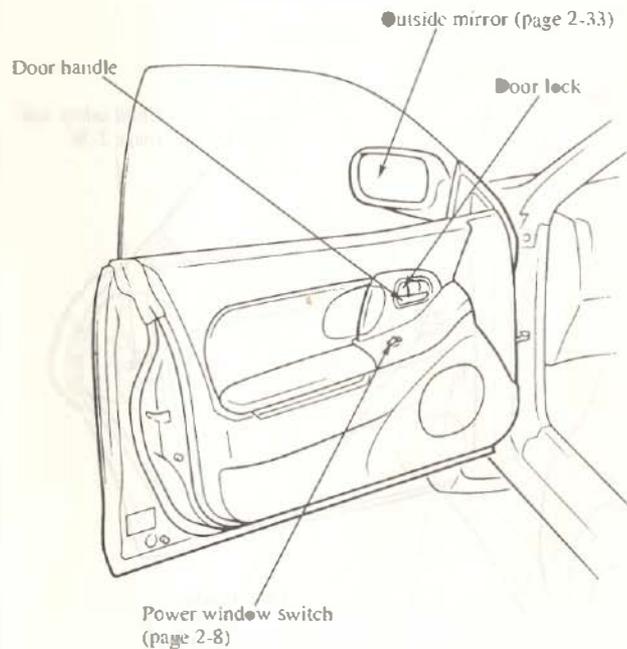
Front Right-hand drive model (Driver's side)



Front Left-hand drive model (Passenger's side)

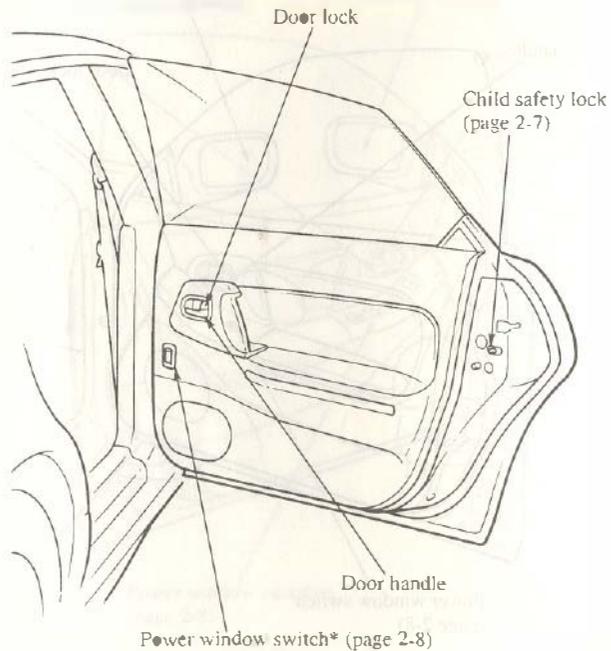


Front Right-hand drive model (Passenger's side)

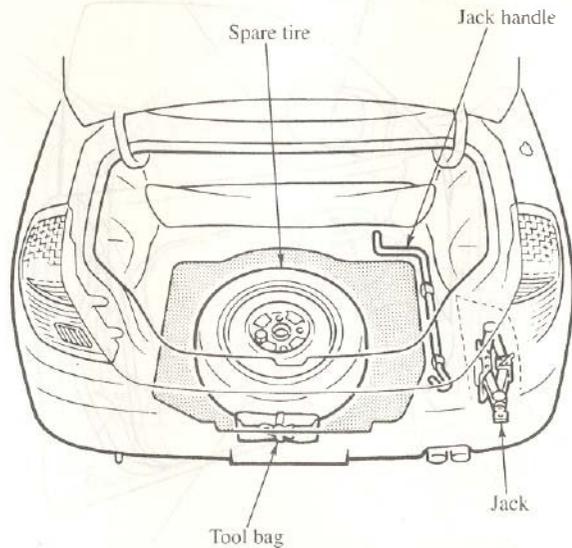


Luggage Compartment

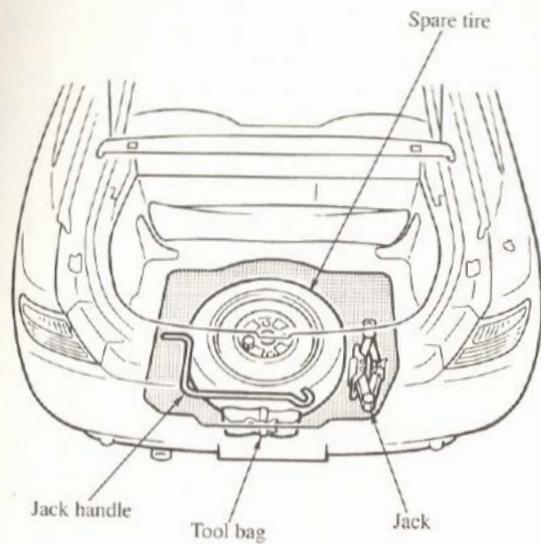
Rear



4-door model



5-door model



2

Knowing Your Mazda

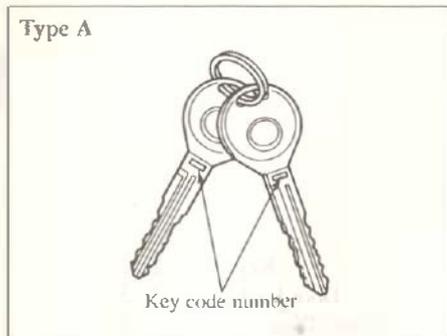
Security takes many forms and is highly necessary to owner and occupants. Section 2 describes the safe way to use your Mazda: keys, locks, windows, interior lighting, seats, and seat belts.

This section is very important. It could someday even save your life.

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Knowing Your Mazda

Keys

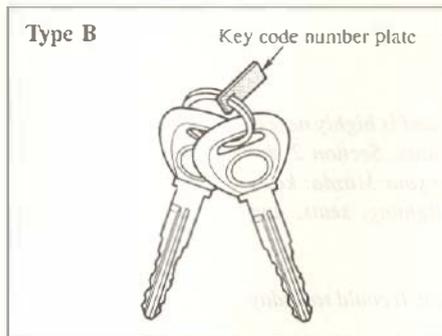


Both keys operate all locks.

Type A

A code number is stamped on each. Record this number and keep it in a safe place—not in the vehicle—for use if you need to make a replacement key.

If your key is lost, consult your Authorized Mazda Dealer.



Type B

A code number is stamped on the plate attached to the key set: detach this plate and store it in a safe place—not in the vehicle—for use if you need to make a replacement key.

Also write down the code number and keep it in another safe and handy place, but not in the vehicle.

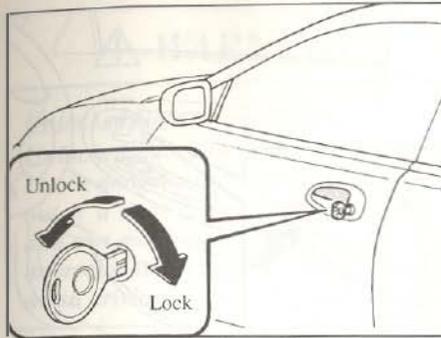
If your key is lost, consult your Authorized Mazda Dealer.

WARNING

Keys and Children:

Leaving small children in a vehicle with the ignition key is dangerous. This could result in someone being badly injured or even killed. They could play with power windows or other controls, or even make the vehicle move. Don't leave the keys in your vehicle with small children.

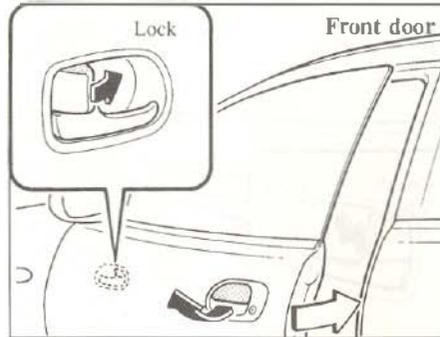
Door Locks



■ Outside Door Lock

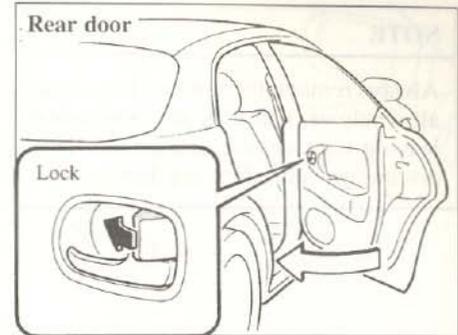
▼ Locking, unlocking, with key

- Either front door can be locked or unlocked with a key.
- Turn the key toward the front to unlock, toward the back to lock.
- Lift the handle to open an unlocked door.



▼ Locking without key

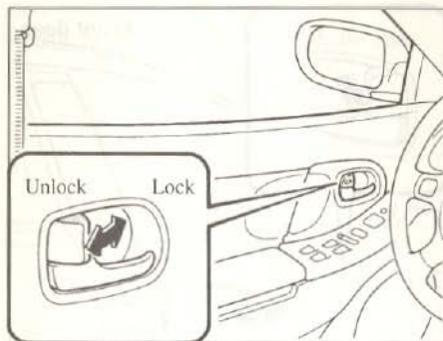
To lock a front door without a key, push the door lock and hold the door handle up while closing the door.



To lock a rear door, push the inside lock button and close the door.

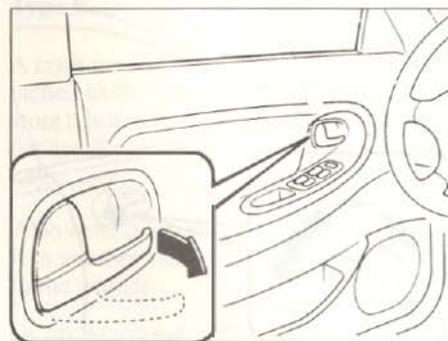
NOTE

Always remove the ignition key, close all windows, and lock all doors when leaving your vehicle unattended. This discourages intruders and thieves.



■ Inside Door Lock

- To lock any door, push the door lock.
- To unlock, pull it.

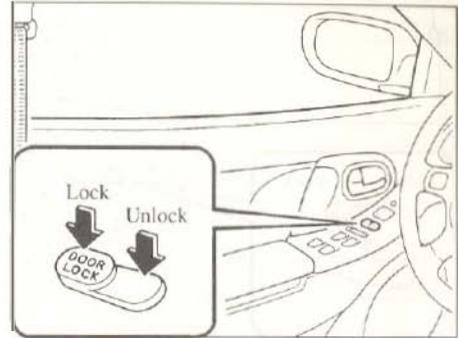
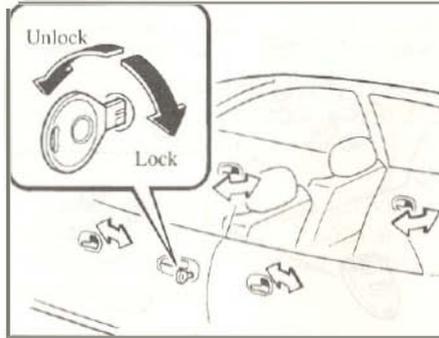


- To open, pull the handle.

! WARNING

Unlocked Doors:

Unlocked doors in a moving vehicle can be dangerous. Passengers can fall out if a door is accidentally opened and can more easily be thrown out in an accident. So keep all doors locked when driving.



! WARNING

Unattended Children:

Leaving a child or an animal unattended in a parked vehicle can be dangerous. So either take all children and animals with you or leave a responsible person with them. In hot weather, temperatures inside a parked vehicle can become high enough to cause brain damage or even death.

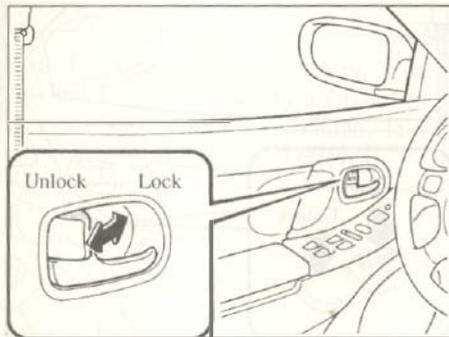
■ Power Door Locks

▼ Locking, unlocking, with key

All doors lock automatically when the driver's door is locked with a key. They all unlock when the driver's door is unlocked with a key.

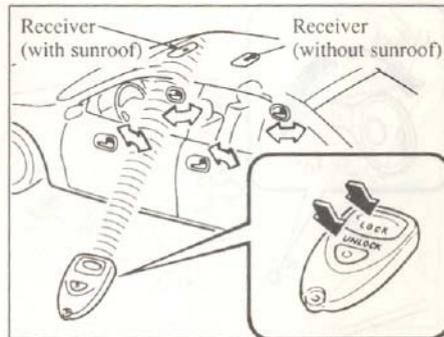
▼ Locking, unlocking, with door-lock switch

Press **DOOR LOCK** to lock all doors other than the driver's door. Press the unmarked part of the button to unlock all doors other than the driver's door.



▼ Locking, unlocking, with door-lock button

All doors are simultaneously locked when the driver's door-lock button is pushed. All doors unlock when the driver's door-lock button is pulled.



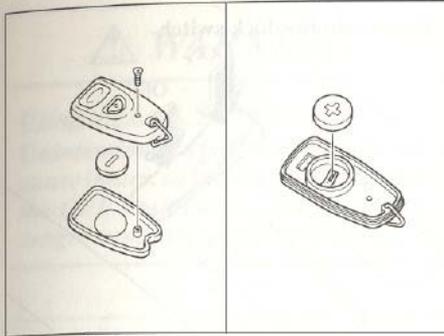
■ Keyless Entry System

This system locks and unlocks all doors.

Direct the beam towards the receiver. Press the appropriate button on the transmitter for locking and unlocking.

NOTE

- The keyless entry system will operate up to about 2 meters from the receiver, but this range may vary because of local conditions.
- You have 30 seconds to open a door after unlocking it with the remote unlock device. After that, all doors automatically relock.



▼ Battery replacement

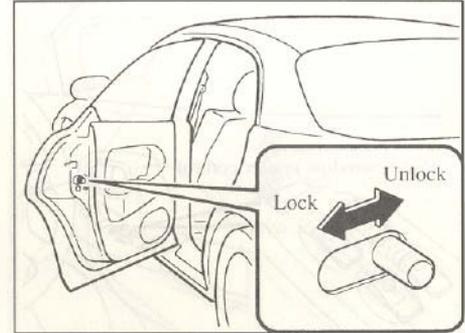
If the keyless entry system won't work at normal range in any location, the battery probably needs changing.

1. Remove the screw in the transmitter.
2. Lift off the cover and remove the battery.
3. Put in the new battery (CR2025 or the equivalent) with the + facing up.
4. Reinstall the transmitter cover with the screw.

▼ Service

If you have a problem with the keyless entry system, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

If your transmitter is lost or stolen, visit an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible for a replacement and to make the old transmitter inoperative.



■ Rear Door Child Safety Lock

This lock is intended to help prevent children from accidentally opening the rear doors. Use it whenever a child rides in the vehicle.

If you slide a child safety lock to the lock position before closing that door, the door cannot be opened from the inside. The door can be opened only by lifting the outside handle.

Power Windows



■ Power Window Master Control

The ignition switch must be in the ON (II) position for the power windows to operate.

All windows may be opened or closed by the power window master control on the driver's door. Also, each door has a switch to open and close its window.

■ One-Touch Power Window (Driver's window)

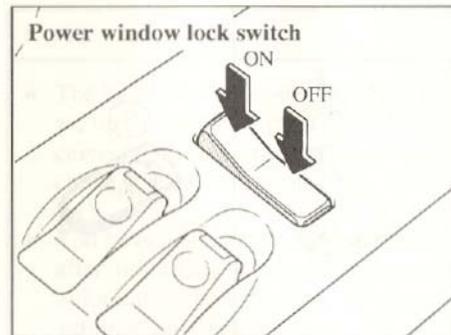
When the switch is pressed firmly, the window will move to its fully open position. It will close when the switch is pulled firmly.

To stop the window partway, pull upon the switch if it's opening; press it if it's closing.

WARNING

Closing Power Windows:

Closing power windows can be dangerous. A person's hands, head, or even neck could be caught by the window and result in serious injury. This warning applies especially to children. Make sure the opening is clear before closing a window.



■ Power Window Lock Switch

With the lock switch in the ON position, all power window switches may be used.

With the lock switch in the OFF position, only the driver's window can be operated.

⚠ WARNING

Using the Lock Switch:

Unintentional window operation can cause injury, so keep the lock switch in the OFF position except when a passenger needs to operate a window.

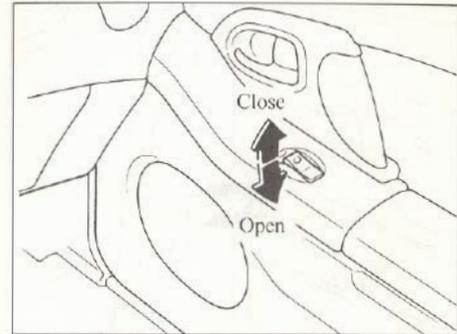
⚠ WARNING

Children and Power Windows:

Allowing children to play with power windows can be dangerous. So we highly recommend that you don't allow it. They could seriously injure themselves or someone else.

⚠ CAUTION

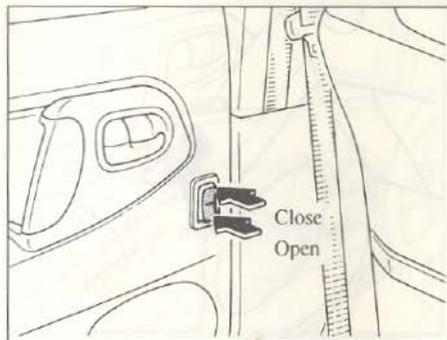
To prevent burning out the fuse and damaging the power window system, don't open or close more than two windows at once.



■ **Front Passenger Door Power Window Switch**

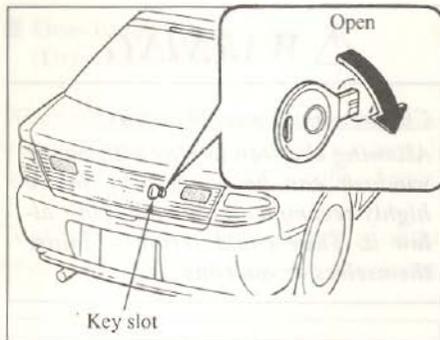
To open the window, push down on its switch. To close, pull it up.

Trunk Lid/Hatch



■ Rear Door Power Window Switch

To open a window, push the lower part of its switch. To close, push the upper part.



■ Key-Operated Trunk/Hatch

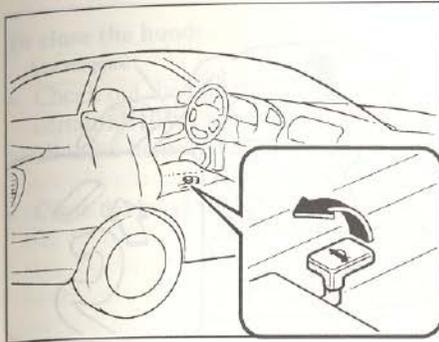
- To open the trunk lid/hatch, insert the key and turn it clockwise.
- To close, use both hands to push the lid/hatch down until the lock snaps shut. Don't slam it.

Then pull up on it to make sure it's secure.

WARNING

Open Trunk Lid/Hatch:

An open trunk lid/hatch in a moving vehicle will cause exhaust gas to be drawn into the cabin. This gas contains CO (carbon monoxide), which is colorless, odorless, and highly poisonous; it can cause unconsciousness and death. So keep the trunk lid/hatch closed when driving.



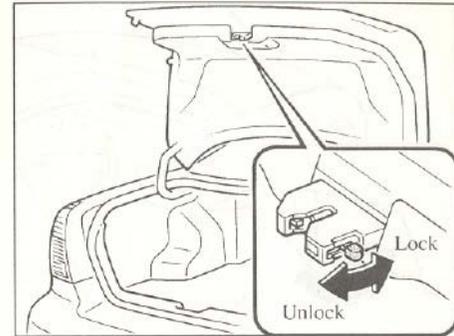
■ **Remote Trunk Lid/Hatch Release**

To release the trunk lid/hatch from inside the vehicle, pull up the release lever next to the driver's seat.

■ **Trunk Security (4 Door model)**

In some situations you may want to prevent the trunk from being opened with the remote trunk release lever.

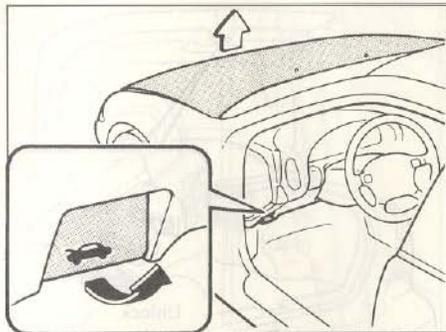
Give your key only to someone you trust.



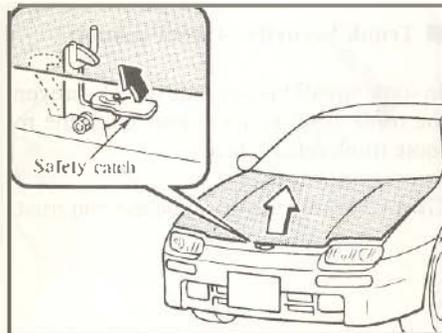
To secure the trunk lid, lock the rear seat backs (page 2-19), push the trunk lock lever up, and close the trunk.

To cancel the security feature, insert the key into the lock, turn it clockwise, and push the trunk lock lever down.

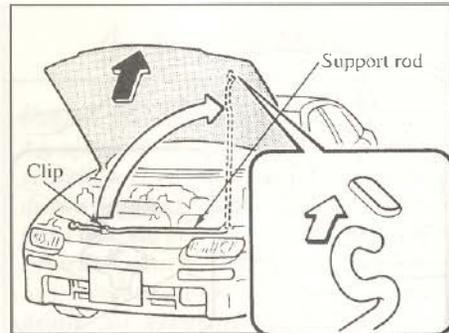
Hood Release



1. Pull the release handle to unlock the hood.



2. Pull up the safety catch and lift the hood.



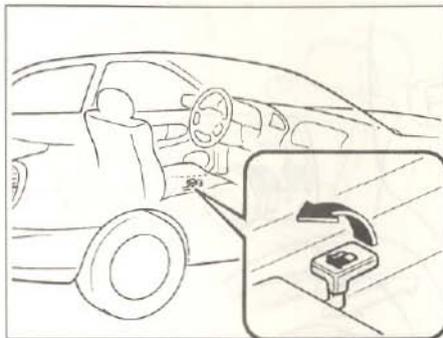
3. Use the support rod to hold the hood open.

Before closing the hood, secure the rod in its clip.

Fuel-Filler Lid

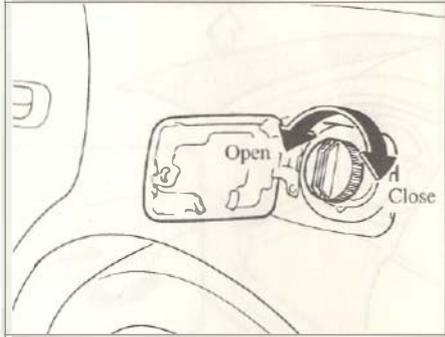
To close the hood:

- Check out the underhood area to make certain all filler caps are in place and that all loose items have been removed.
- Close the hood so that it locks securely.

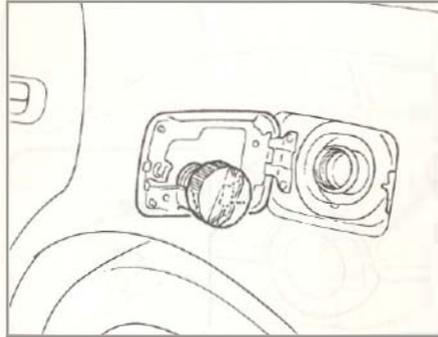


To open, pull the remote fuel-filler lid release up.

Fuel-Filler Cap



- To remove, turn it counterclockwise.
- To replace, turn it clockwise until it clicks.



The cap can be hooked on the inside of the fuel-filler lid when refuelling.

WARNING

Fuel Tank Pressure:

Pressure sometimes builds up in the fuel tank. If this happens and the fuel cap is removed quickly, fuel can spray out. Fuel can burn skin and eyes and cause illness when ingested. To prevent any of this from happening, slowly loosen the cap slightly and wait for any hissing sound to stop. Then remove it.

WARNING

Fuel Vapor:

Fuel vapor can be hazardous. Before refueling, stop the engine. And always keep sparks and flames away from the filler neck.

⚠ CAUTION

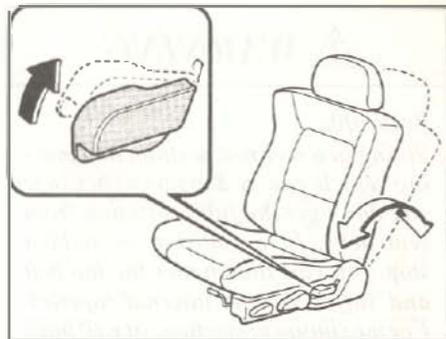
Always use only a designated Mazda fuel cap or an approved equivalent, available at Authorized Mazda Dealers. The wrong cap can result in a serious malfunction of the fuel system and the emission control system.

Front Seats



■ Seat Slide

To move a front seat forward or backward, raise the lever and slide the seat.



■ Seat Recline

To change the seat-back angle, lean forward slightly and raise the lever. Then lean back to the position you want and release it.

Make sure the lever returns to its original position.

⚠ WARNING

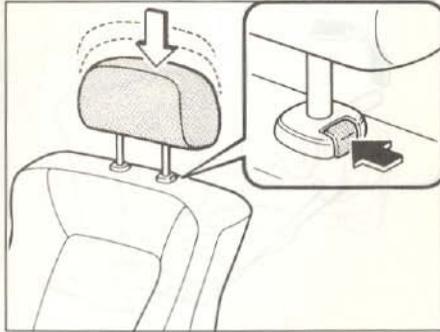
Driver's Seat Adjustment:

Adjusting the driver's seat while the vehicle is moving could cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle. Adjust this seat only when the vehicle is stopped.

⚠ WARNING

Reclining:

Sitting in a reclined position in a moving vehicle can be dangerous because you don't get the full protection from seat belts. In a collision or sudden stop, you can slide under the lap belt and suffer serious internal injuries. For maximum protection, sit well back and upright.



■ **Head Restraint Height Adjustment**

- To raise a head restraint, pull it up.
- To lower, press the stop-catch release and push the head restraint down.

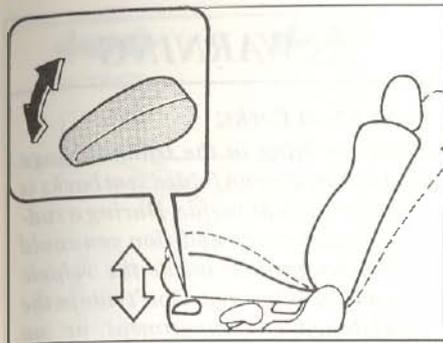
Adjust a head restraint so that the top parallels the top of the user's ears, never the user's neck.

⚠ WARNING

Head Restraint Adjustment:

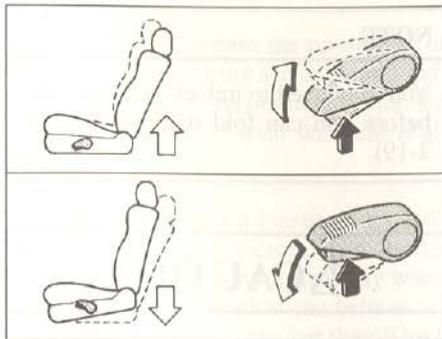
It's dangerous to drive with the head restraints adjusted too low or removed. With no support behind your head, your neck could be seriously injured in a collision. Always drive with the head restraints properly adjusted.

Rear Seat



■ Seat Front Height Adjustment* (Driver's Seat)

- To raise the front of the seat, pull the lever and push slightly against the seat back.
- To lower the front of the seat, pull the lever and lean forward slightly.



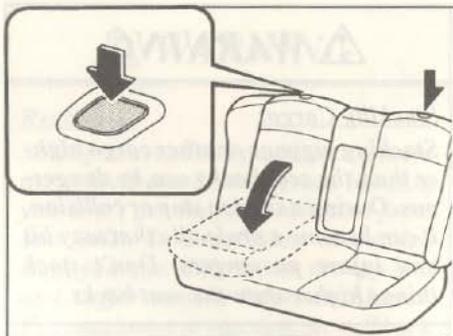
■ Seat Rear Height Adjustment* (Driver's Seat)

- To raise the rear of the seat, lean forward, then squeeze and lift the release lever.
- To lower the rear of the seat, squeeze and lower the release lever.

⚠ WARNING

Stacking Cargo:

Stacking luggage or other cargo higher than the seat backs can be dangerous. During a sudden stop or collision, it can become a projectile that may hit and injure passengers. Don't stack things higher than the seat backs.



■ Split-Folding Rear Seat

The rear seat backs fold forward to provide more space in the trunk/luggage compartment.

- Push the button and fold the seat back forward. Be careful that the seat belt buckle doesn't get caught between the seat back and cushion.
- To raise the seat back, lift it and push it firmly into place. Be careful that the seat belt doesn't get caught between the seat back and cushion.

NOTE

You may need to unlock the seat back before you can fold it forward (page 2-19).

⚠ CAUTION

Don't let the seat belt or buckle get caught between the seat cushion and seat back when folding the seat. The seat belt and buckle could be damaged.

⚠ WARNING

Unlocked Seat Backs:

An unlocked seat back can be dangerous. It can cause passengers and objects to be thrown about during a sudden stop or collision, causing severe injury. Wiggle the seat backs to make sure they're locked in place.

⚠ WARNING

Folded Seat Backs:

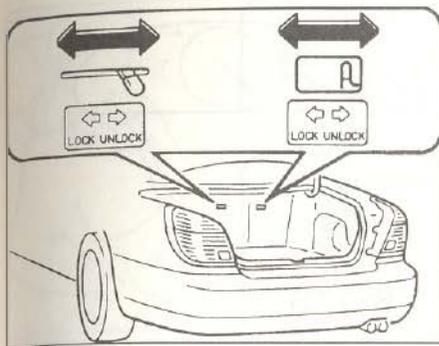
Sitting or lying in the trunk/luggage compartment or on folded seat backs is a dangerous way to ride. During a sudden maneuver or a collision you could be thrown around inside the vehicle and seriously injured. Don't ride in the trunk/luggage compartment or on folded seat backs.

⚠ WARNING

Folding Rear Seat Latch:

The folding rear seat cannot be unlatched from inside the trunk/luggage compartment. If children playing with the folded seat backs should climb inside the trunk/luggage compartment and close the backs, they would be locked in the trunk/luggage compartment. Keep children away from folded seat backs.

Seat Belt System



■ Rear Seat Back Lock (4 Door model)

To lock or unlock a seat back, move the lever.

NOTE

The seat back locks are part of the trunk security system (page 2-11)

Seat belts help decrease the possibility or severity of injury during accidents and sudden stops. Mazda recommends that the driver and passengers wear seat belts at all times.

The front seats have a lap/shoulder belt. These belts have retractors with inertia locks that keep them out of the way when not in use. The locks allow the belts to remain comfortable on users, but they'll lock in position during a collision.

The rear seat has lap/shoulder belts that have retractors with inertia locks for the door-side seats and a lap belt with manual adjustment for the center seat.

WARNING

Seat Belts:

Passengers not wearing seat belts during a collision can be injured much worse than those wearing seat belts. They can hit things inside the vehicle or even be thrown from it. They can be seriously injured or killed. In the same collision, passengers wearing seat belts might be much safer.

⚠ WARNING

Damaged Seat Belts:

An accident can damage a seat belt in use. The belt webbing can be weakened and retractors and anchors can be bent or broken. Therefore a damaged seat belt may not provide adequate protection in a collision. Have a professional inspect all seat belt systems in use during an accident before they are used again.

⚠ WARNING

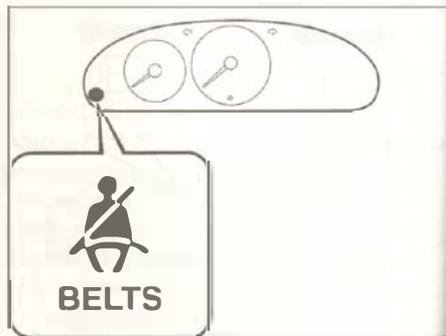
Twisted Seat Belts:

Twisted seat belts can cause injury. In a collision, the full width of the belt isn't available to absorb the impact. This puts more force on the bones beneath the belt, which could break them or cause other serious injury. Don't wear twisted seat belts.

⚠ WARNING

One Belt, One Passenger:

Using one seat belt for more than one person at a time is dangerous. A seat belt used in this way can't spread the impact forces properly and the two passengers could be crushed together and seriously injured. Never use one belt for more than one person at a time.



■ Seat Belt Warning Light/Beep

If the driver's seat belt is not buckled when the ignition is at ON (II), a beep will sound for about 6 seconds and the seat belt warning light will remain on until the belt is buckled.

If the system does not operate correctly, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.



■ Front Seat Belts

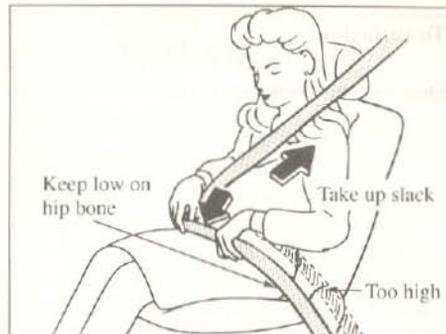
To fasten:

1. Grasp the buckle and tongue plate.
2. Slowly pull out the lap/shoulder belt.
3. Insert the plate into the buckle until you hear a click.

⚠ WARNING

Positioning the Shoulder Portion of the Seat Belt:

Failure to position the shoulder portion of the seat belt properly reduces the amount of protection in an accident and increases the chance of injury. Make sure the shoulder portion of the seat belt is positioned across your shoulder near your neck, not on your neck or upper arm.



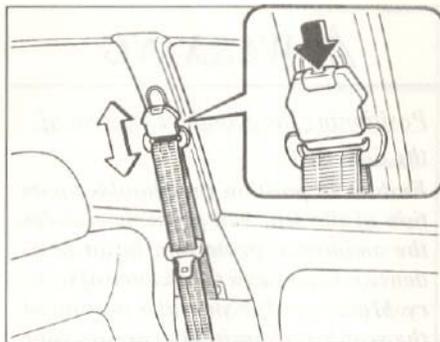
⚠ WARNING

Positioning the Lap Portion of the Seat Belt:

The lap portion of the seat belt worn too high can be dangerous. In a collision, this would concentrate the impact force directly on the abdominal area, causing serious injury. Wear the lap portion of the belt snugly and as low as possible.

To unfasten:

Depress the buckle release.



▼ Shoulder belt adjuster

This adjusts the shoulder belt angle for a more comfortable fit. Simply push the button, move it to the desired position, and then release it. Make sure the adjuster is locked.

WARNING

Positioning the Shoulder Portion of the Seat Belt:

Failure to position the shoulder portion of the seat belt properly reduces the amount of protection in an accident

Make sure the shoulder portion of the seat belt is positioned across your shoulder near your neck, not on your neck or upper arm.



To unfasten:

Depress the button on the buckle.

NOTE

If a belt does not fully retract, inspect it for kinks and twists.

■ **Rear Seat Belts***

▼ **Lap/shoulder belt**

To fasten:

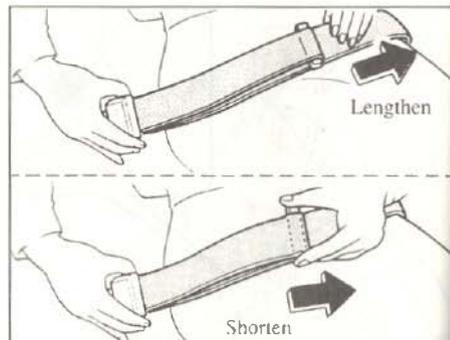
1. Grasp the tongue plate and pull it to the desired length.
2. Insert this plate into the buckle until you hear a click.

The retractor will take up excess belt and maintain tension.

⚠ WARNING

Positioning the Shoulder Portion of the Seat Belt:

Failure to position the shoulder portion of the seat belt properly reduces the amount of protection in an accident and increases the chance of injury. Make sure the shoulder portion of the seat belt is positioned across your shoulder near your neck, not on your neck or upper arm.



⚠ WARNING

Positioning the Lap Portion of the Seat Belt:

The lap portion of the seat belt worn too high can be dangerous. In a collision, this would concentrate the impact force directly on the abdominal area, causing serious injury. Wear the lap portion of the belt snugly and as low as possible.

▼ Lap belt

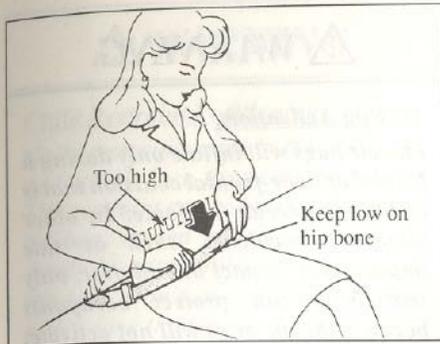
To fasten:

1. Pull the tongue to the desired length.
2. Insert it into the buckle until you hear a click.

3. To lengthen the belt, hold the tongue at a right angle to the webbing and pull; to shorten, pull the loose end of the webbing.

To unfasten:

Depress the button on the buckle.



■ **Pregnant Women**

Pregnant women should wear seat belt assemblies as recommended by their doctors. The lap belt should be worn **SNUGLY AND AS LOW AS POSSIBLE**.



■ **Restraint Systems for Infants and Children**

Seating units for infants and small children must fit the vehicle properly. Before installing this kind of seat, read the seat manufacturer's instructions.

⚠ WARNING

Wearing the Lap Belt:

A lap belt worn too high can be dangerous. In a collision, this would concentrate the impact force directly on the abdominal area, causing serious injury. Wear the lap belt snugly and as low as possible.

 **WARNING**

Child Restraint Positioning:

Child restraints used in the front seat and which face the rear are unsafe. The restraint can be hit by a deploying air bag, moved out of position, and result in your child being seriously injured. Don't use child restraints which face the rear in the front seat.

Supplemental Restraint System*

In a front-end accident, the supplemental restraint system with air bags is designed to provide protection for the driver and front seat passenger **in addition** to the three-point seat belt system.

 **WARNING**

The Importance of Seat Belts:

The air bags must have assistance from the seat belt system to provide their best protection. Alone, air bags may not prevent severe injury in an accident. Vehicle occupants should always wear seat belts.

 **WARNING**

Air Bag Activation:

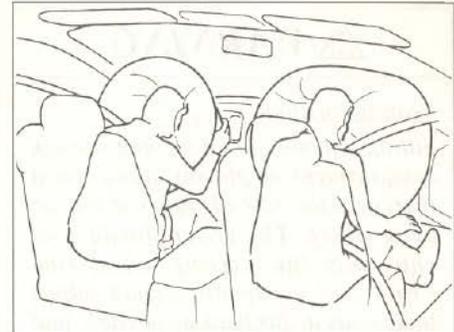
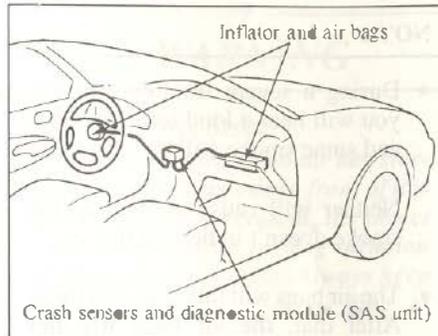
The air bags will inflate only during a frontal or near-frontal collision that is at least moderate in force. In other kinds of accidents, such as side impact, rear impact or roll over, only seat belts can protect occupants because the air bags will not activate. Vehicle occupants should always wear seat belts to help reduce the possibility of injury during a sudden stop or an accident.

Small children, those under 18 kg. (40 lbs.), should be protected by a child restraint system.

⚠ WARNING

Child Restraint Positioning:

Child restraints used in the front seat and which face the rear are unsafe. The restraint can be hit by a deploying air bag, moved out of position, and result in your child being seriously injured. Don't use child restraints which face the rear in the front seat.



■ **System Description**

The supplemental restraint system has two basic subsystems:

- 1) The air bag system with inflator and air bags
- 2) The electric system with crash sensors and diagnostic module

The air bags are mounted in the center of the steering wheel and passenger side of the dashboard, but they are out of sight until activated.

■ **How Air Bags Work**

When air bag crash sensors detect a greater than moderate frontal impact, an electrical current is sent to the inflators. Nitrogen gas is produced to inflate both bags. After the inflation, they quickly deflate.

 **WARNING**

Seating Position:

Sitting too close to an air-bag storage compartment or placing hands on it increases the risk of injury if the air bags inflate. The driver should hold onto only the steering wheel rim. Front seat occupants should adjust their seats as far back as possible and always sit upright against the seat backs.

NOTE

- During a severe front-end impact, you will hear a loud inflation noise and some smoke will be released.

Neither will cause injury, and the smoke doesn't indicate a fire.

- The air bags will function only once. After that, **the air bags will not work again and must be replaced.**

Only an Authorized Mazda Dealer can replace the system.

 **WARNING**

Hot Air Bag Inflators:

Immediately after inflation of the bags, the inflators in the steering wheel and in the dashboard are very hot. To protect yourself from burns, don't touch the internal components of the air bag storage areas after the bags have inflated.

 **WARNING**

Modification of the Supplemental Restraint System:

Modifying the components or wiring of the supplemental restraint system is dangerous. You could accidentally activate it or make it inoperable. Don't make any modifications to the supplemental restraint system. This includes installing trim, badges, or anything else over the air bag storage areas. It also includes installing extra electric equipment on or near system components or wiring.

 **WARNING**

Air Bag Storage Area:

Attaching an object to an air bag storage area or placing one in front of it is dangerous. In an accident, the object could interfere with air bag inflation or injure the occupants. Always keep the air bag storage areas free of objects.

 **WARNING**

Air Bag Inspection after a Collision:

If your Mazda was in a collision not strong enough to inflate the air bags, parts on which the sensors are mounted may be distorted, and without repairs the system may not operate when necessary. Have an Authorized Mazda Dealer make a very careful inspection of the system.

■ Constant Monitoring

These components are monitored by the supplemental restraint system warning light or beeper*:

- SAS unit
- Air bag modules
- Related wiring
- Warning light

A diagnostic module continuously monitors the system's readiness. This begins when the ignition is turned on and continues while the vehicle is being driven.



▼ Warning light

If the supplemental restraint system is OK, the warning light comes on when the ignition is turned on or after the engine is cranked. After about 6 seconds it goes out.

A system malfunction is indicated when this light constantly flashes or stays on or if it doesn't come on at all. If one of these happens, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible. The system may not work in an accident.

▼ Warning beeper*

A warning light is the basic method of reporting the system's condition.

But if the light is out and a malfunction occurs, a series of beeps will be heard.

This also signals need for servicing. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer at your first opportunity.

These beeps will continue until the reason for the light being out is taken care of.

Again: if this happens, the system may not work in an accident.

! WARNING

Supplemental Restraint System Service:
Don't try to self-service the system. Tampering with it could cause it to activate, and this could result in injury. For servicing and repairs, have an Authorized Mazda Dealer do the work.

! WARNING

Air Bag Disposal:
Disposing of an air bag can be dangerous. Unless all safety procedures are followed, injury can result. Ask an Authorized Mazda Dealer how to safely dispose of an air bag or how to scrap an air bag equipped vehicle.

■ **Maintenance**

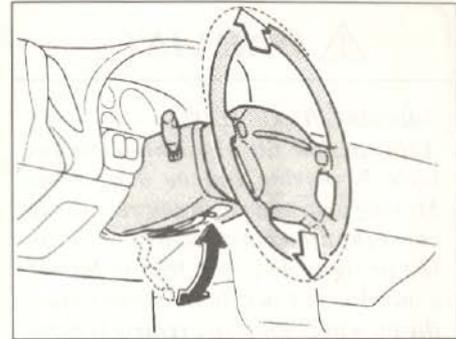
This supplemental restraint system is maintenance-free. But if any of the following occurs, take your vehicle to an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.

- Warning light flashes
- Warning light stays on
- Warning light stays off when the ignition is turned on and warning beeps* sound
- Air bags inflate

NOTE

Should you sell your Mazda, we urge you to tell the new owner it has a supplemental restraint system and that he or she should become familiar with all instructions about it in the Owner's Manual.

Steering Wheel



■ **Tilt Wheel**

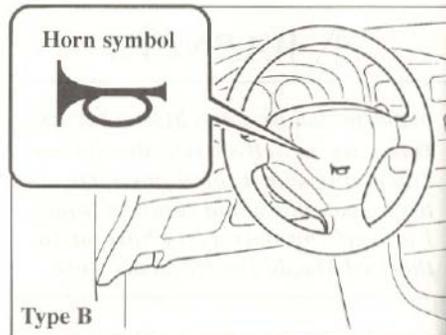
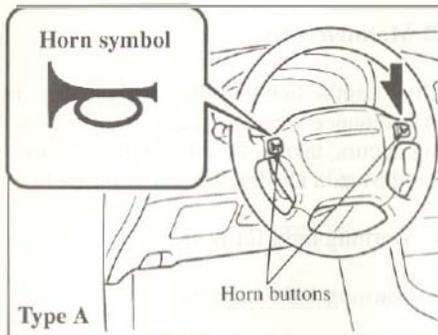
To change the angle of the steering wheel, pull down the lock release under the steering column, adjust the wheel, and push up the release lever to lock the column.

After adjusting, push the wheel up and down to be certain it's locked.

⚠ WARNING

Adjusting the Tilt Wheel:

Adjusting the tilt wheel while the vehicle is moving can be dangerous. Moving it up and down can very easily cause the driver to abruptly turn to the left or right. This can lead to loss of control or an accident. Never adjust the tilt wheel while the vehicle is moving.



■ **Horn**

To sound the horn, press the center of the steering wheel or either horn button on the sides of the steering wheel.

Check the horn's operation regularly.

Mirrors

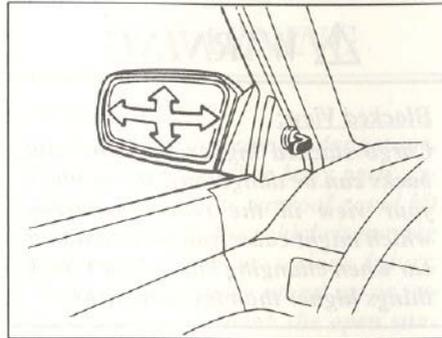
■ Outside Mirrors

Check the mirrors' angles before driving.

WARNING

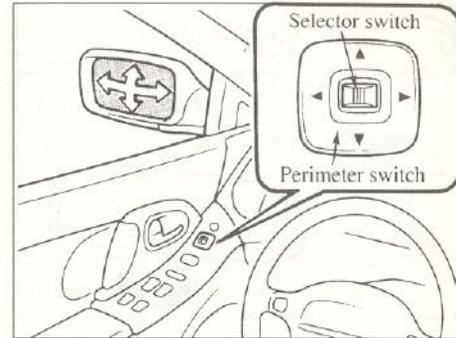
Convex Mirrors:

What you see in the convex mirror(s) will be closer than it appears. If you don't remember this when changing lanes, you could hit a vehicle. Be sure to look over your shoulder or to check your inside mirror before changing lanes.



▼ Manual control mirror

To adjust, move the mirror's control lever, just inside the door.

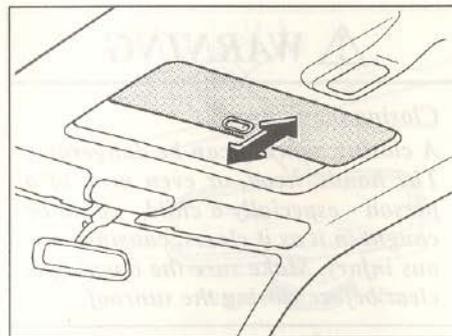


▼ Power control mirror

The ignition switch must be in the ACC(I) or ON(II) position.

To adjust:

1. Move the selector switch to the left or right to choose the mirror.
2. Depress the perimeter switch in the appropriate direction.
3. To lock the controls, leave the selector switch in the middle position.



■ Sunshade (with glass sunroof)

The sunshade can be opened and closed by hand when the sunroof is closed.

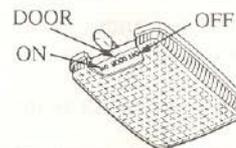
The sunshade opens automatically when the sunroof is opened, but must be closed by hand.

⚠ CAUTION

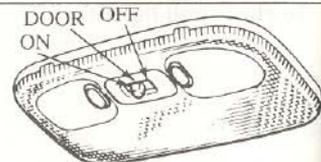
The sunshade doesn't tilt. To avoid damaging the sunshade, don't push up on it.

Interior Lights

Type A



Type B



- OFF — Light off
- DOOR — Light on when a door is open
- ON — Light on

Map Lights

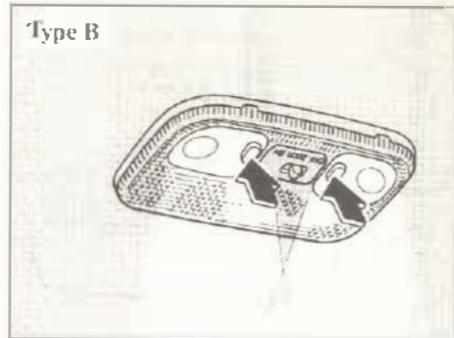
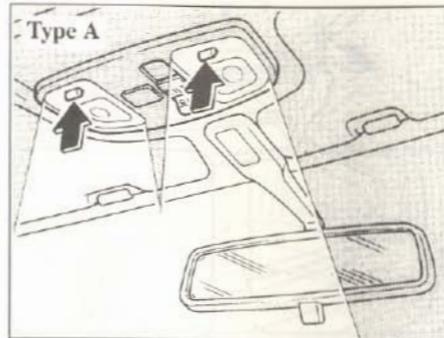
(With Illuminated Entry System)*

NOTE

When the switch is in the DOOR position, the interior light:

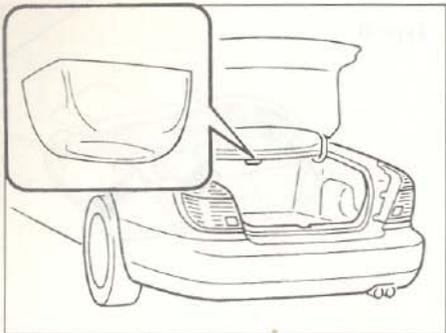
- Comes on for about 30 seconds when the driver's door is unlocked.
- Comes on when a door is opened, and goes out about 15 seconds after the door is closed.
- Comes on for about 15 seconds after the ignition key is removed.

The light goes out if the ignition key is turned to ON(II), or the driver's door is locked.



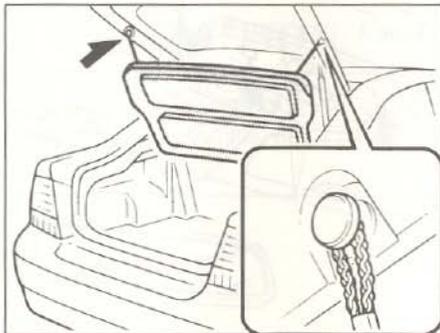
The map lights are switched on or off by pressing the switches.

Trunk Light (4 Door model)



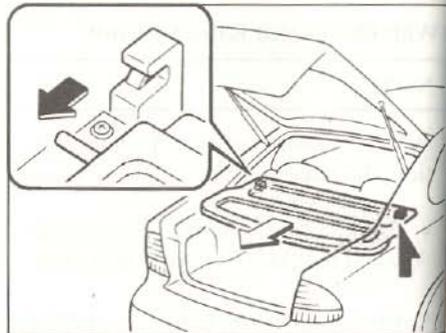
The trunk light is on when the lid is open and off when it's closed.

Luggage Compartment (5 Door model)

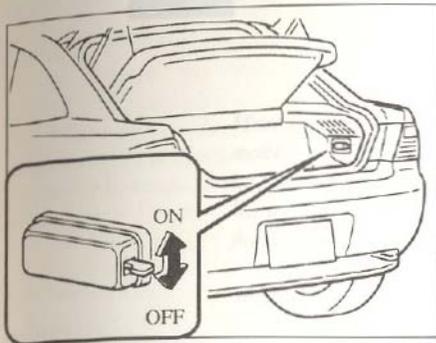


■ Luggage Compartment Cover

To reach the luggage compartment, use the straps to lift up the compartment cover. This cover can be removed for more room. To do this, just unfasten the straps; then lift and pull it out.



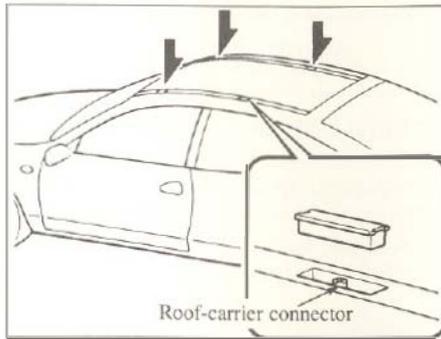
Roof Carrier Connectors*



■ Luggage Compartment Light

OFF — Light off

ON — Light on when hatch is open



The built-in connectors are for mounting a roof carrier designed specifically for your vehicle. For details about this carrier and how to attach it, visit an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

*Some models.

3

Protecting Your Mazda

Most people like to save money. With an automobile, that can be done in several ways from its first mile of operation. Probably tops on the list of cost-efficiency is using the right kind of fuel and not using more fuel than you need.

Section 3 explains how to do this. Further, it discusses proper loading and how to respond to unusual driving conditions. It also illustrates where data labels may be found.

Fuel Requirements	3- 2
Emission Control System	3- 3
Engine Exhaust Gas	3- 4
Before Driving	3- 4
Break-In Period	3- 5
Money-Saving Suggestions	3- 6
Special Driving Conditions	3- 6
Vehicle Information Labels	3-10

Fuel Requirements

Brunei, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Malta, Malaysia, New Zealand, Turkey, and Macao

Use only regular unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of at least 90 (Research Octane Number) when the engine is adjusted to factory recommended specification.

Thailand, South Africa

2.0 liter-engine

Use premium unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of at least 95 (Research Octane Number) when the engine is adjusted to factory recommended specification.

* 5-Door model with 1.8 liter engine

CAUTION

NEVER USE LEADED FUEL.

It is harmful to the catalytic converter. The lead will accumulate on the oxygen sensor and the catalyst inside the converter.

This will result in a malfunction of the emission control system, causing poor performance.

South Africa

1.8 liter-engine

Use premium gasoline with an octane rating of at least 95 (Research Octane Number) when the engine is adjusted to factory recommended specification.

Fiji*

Use regular gasoline with an octane rating of at least 90 (Research Octane Number) when the engine is adjusted to factory recommended specification.

All other countries and models

Use regular or low-lead gasoline when the engine is adjusted to factory recommended specification.

Emission Control System for Catalytic Converters

Your vehicle is equipped with an emission control system (the catalytic converter is part of this system) that enables your vehicle to comply with existing exhaust emissions requirements.

WARNING

Parking Over Things That Burn:

The exhaust system gets very hot in normal use. If the vehicle is parked over something flammable, such as dry grass, the exhaust system could ignite it. The resulting fire could cause serious injury or death, so don't park over or near anything flammable.

CAUTION

Ignoring the following precautions could cause lead to accumulate on the catalyst inside the converter or cause the converter to get very hot. Either condition will damage the converter and cause poor performance.

- USE ONLY UNLEADED FUEL.
- Don't drive your Mazda with any sign of engine malfunction.
- Don't coast with the ignition off.
- Don't descend steep grades in gear with the ignition off.
- Don't operate the engine at high idle for more than 5 minutes.
- Don't tamper with the emission control system. All inspections and adjustments must be made by a qualified technician.

Engine Exhaust Gas (Carbon Monoxide)

WARNING

Engine Exhaust:

Engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, which is dangerous to inhale. It can even kill.

- *Carbon monoxide is colorless and odorless. If you smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your Mazda, immediately consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.*

If you must drive even though you smell fumes, keep all windows fully open, no matter how cold the weather is.

- *If the engine is run in a closed area, such as a garage, exhaust gas can easily enter the cabin. Don't run the engine in closed areas.*
- *When the vehicle is stopped for long in an open area with the*
(Continued)

engine running, adjust the heating or cooling system to draw air inside.

- *Snow under a vehicle that is stopped with the engine running can trap exhaust gas. This gas has fumes containing CO (carbon monoxide) that can enter the cabin and kill anyone in it. Be sure to clear away snow from beneath and around your vehicle.*

Before Driving

■ Before Getting In

- Be sure the windows, outside mirror(s), and outside lights are clean.
- Inspect inflation pressures and condition of tires.
- Look under the vehicle for any sign of a leak.
- If you plan to back up, make sure nothing will be in your way.

NOTE

Engine oil, engine coolant, brake/clutch fluid, washer fluid, and other fluid levels should be inspected daily, weekly, or at refueling, depending on the fluid. See Maintenance, Section 7.

Break-In Period

No special break-in is necessary, but a few precautions in the first 1,000 km (600 miles) may add to the performance, economy, and life of your Mazda.

- Don't race the engine.
- Don't maintain one constant speed for long.
- Avoid unnecessary hard stops.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.

■ After Getting In

- Are all doors closed and locked?
- Are the inside and outside mirrors adjusted?
- Is everyone's seat belt fastened?
- Do all the lights work?
- Check all gauges.
- Check all warning lights when the ignition switch is in the ON(II) position.
- Release the parking brake and make sure the brake warning light goes off.

Always be thoroughly familiar with your Mazda.

Money-Saving Suggestions

How you operate your Mazda determines how far it will travel on a tank of fuel. Use these suggestions to help save money on fuel and repairs.

- Avoid long warm-ups. Once the engine runs smoothly, begin driving.
- Avoid fast starts.
- Keep the engine tuned. Follow the maintenance schedule (page 7-2) and have an Authorized Mazda Dealer perform inspections and servicing.
- Use the air conditioner only when necessary.
- Slow down on rough roads.
- Keep the tires properly inflated.
- Don't carry unnecessary weight.

- Don't rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving.
- Keep the wheels in correct alignment.
- Keep windows closed at high speeds.
- Slow down when driving in crosswinds and headwinds.



WARNING

Coasting:

Turning off the engine to coast down a hill can be dangerous. This causes the loss of power steering and power brake control. Any loss of steering or of braking control could cause an accident. Never turn off the engine and coast down a hill.

Special Driving Conditions

■ Hazardous Driving

When driving on ice or in water, snow, mud, sand, or similar hazard:

- Be cautious and allow extra distance for braking.
- Avoid sudden braking and quick steering.
- Brake with the pedal by using a light up-down motion. Don't constantly hold the pedal down.
- If you get stuck, shift to 1(L) or 2(S) and accelerate slowly. Don't spin the front wheels.
- For more traction in starting, use sand, rock salt, chains, carpeting, or other non-slip material under the front wheels.

 **WARNING**

Downshifting on Slippery Surfaces:
Downshifting into first gear with a manual transaxle or into low with an automatic transaxle while driving on slippery surfaces can cause an accident. The sudden change in tire speed could cause the tires to skid. Be careful when downshifting on slippery surfaces.

■ Rocking the Vehicle

If you must rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, depress the accelerator slightly and...

With automatic transaxle, gently move the selector lever back and forth from D to R:

With manual transaxle, gently move the shift lever back and forth from first to reverse.

 **WARNING***Spinning the Wheels:*

Spinning the wheels at high speeds when the vehicle is stuck could cause a tire to explode. Don't spin the wheels at more than 56 km/h (35 mph), and don't allow someone to stand behind a wheel when pushing the vehicle.

 **CAUTION**

Too much rocking may cause engine overheating, transaxle failure, and tire damage.

■ Winter Driving

- Carry emergency gear, including tire chains, window scraper, flares, a small shovel, jumper cables, and a small bag of sand or salt.
- Ask a Mazda dealer to perform the following precautions.
- Have enough antifreeze in the radiator.
- Inspect the battery and its cables. Cold reduces battery capacity.
- Use only cold-weather engine oil (page 7-11).
- Inspect the ignition system for damage and loose connections.
- Use washer fluid made with anti-freeze—but don't use engine coolant antifreeze for washer fluid (page 7-19).

- Don't use the parking brake if it might freeze. Instead, shift to park with an automatic transaxle and to first or reverse with a manual. Block the rear wheels.

▼ Snow tires

Use snow tires on all four wheels.

Don't go faster than 120 km/h (75 mph). Inflate snow tires 28 kPa (0.3 kg/cm², 4 psi) more than recommended on the tire pressure label (driver's door), but never more than the maximum cold-tire pressure shown on the tires.

WARNING

Snow Tires:

Snow tires used with regular tires should be the same size and type as the regular tires. If radial tires are mixed with non-radials, or if tires of different sizes are installed, the safety and handling of your vehicle may be adversely affected. Make sure snow tires and regular tires on the same vehicle are all the same size and type.

NOTE

Check out local regulations before using studded tires.

▼ Tire chains

Investigate local regulations before using tire chains.

Installing the chains

Follow the chain manufacturer's instructions.

First remove the wheel covers, or the chain bands will scratch them.

Secure the chains on the front tires as tightly as possible; retighten them after driving 1/2-1 kilometer (1/4-1/2 mile).

Don't use chains on the rear tires.

⚠ CAUTION

- Chains may scratch or chip aluminum wheels. Install tire chains on steel wheels only.
- Chains may affect handling.
- Don't go faster than 50 km/h (30 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended limit, whichever is lower.
- Drive carefully and avoid bumps, holes, and sharp turns.
- Avoid locked-wheel braking.

Vehicle Information Labels

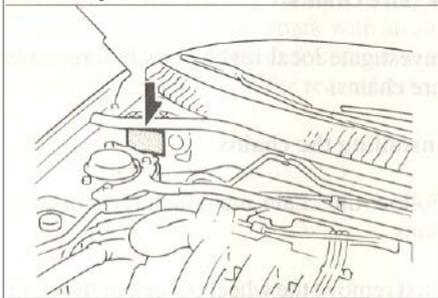
■ Driving in Flooded Areas

Avoid driving in flooded areas if the water is higher than the bottom of the wheel rims.

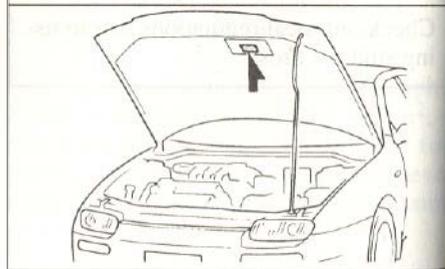
Drive through water slowly and allow for extra stopping distance because wet brakes don't grip well.

After driving in water, dry the brakes by gently applying them several times while moving slowly.

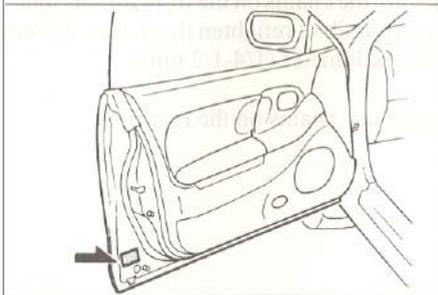
Model plate



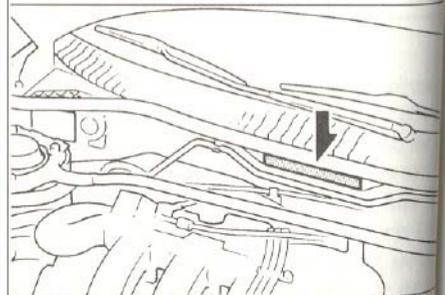
Vehicle emission control information label*



Tire pressure label

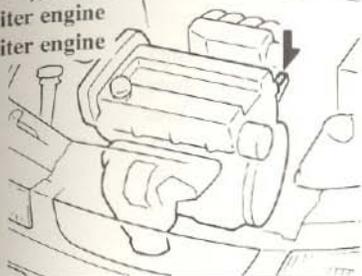


Chassis number

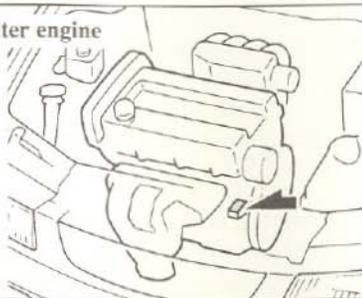


Engine number

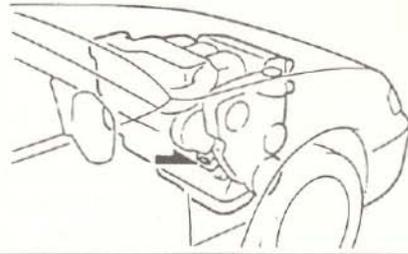
1.5-liter engine
1.6-liter engine



1.8-liter engine



2.0-liter engine



4

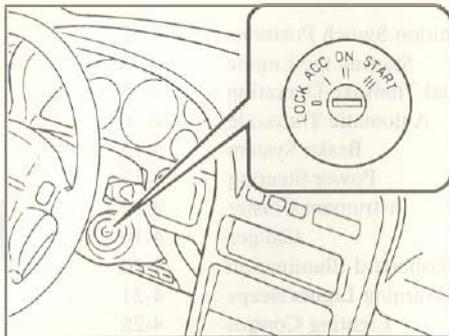
Driving Your Mazda

Operating your vehicle requires a good understanding of the many controls you must know and use. Section 4 describes all this in step-by-step information from use of the ignition switch to braking.

Also highlighted are the gearshift and shifting modes, power steering, instruments and gauges, warnings and indicators, windshield wipers, and interior features. You'll find complete details about the advanced audio system too.

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Ignition Switch Positions



■ ON(II)

This is the normal running position after the engine is started. The warning lights should be inspected before the engine is started.

■ START(III)

The engine is started in this position. It will crank until you release the key; then it returns to ON(II).

■ ACC(I) (Accessory)

The steering wheel unlocks and some electrical accessories will operate.

■ LOCK(0)

The steering wheel locks to protect against theft. Only in this position can the key be removed.

(Automatic transaxle)

When turning the ignition switch to the LOCK(0) position, keep the selector lever at P.

NOTE

If turning the key is difficult, jiggle the wheel from side to side.

WARNING

Steering Lock:

Removing the key from the ignition switch locks the steering. If removed while driving, loss of steering control and very likely an accident will occur. Remove the key only when parked.

 **WARNING**
Parking Brake:

The anti-theft steering column lock is not a substitute for the parking brake. Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the selector lever is at P with an automatic transaxle or in first with a manual transaxle; set the parking brake fully AND stop the engine. Unexpected and possibly sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions aren't taken.

NOTE

If a door is open and the key is in the ignition switch when the engine is off, a warning sounds.

Starting the Engine

1. Occupants should fasten their seat belts.
2. Make sure the parking brake is on.
3. **Manual Transaxle**—Depress the clutch pedal all the way and shift into neutral.
Keep the pedal depressed while cranking the engine.

Automatic Transaxle—Place the selector lever in P. If you must restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, shift the lever to N.

4. Turn the ignition switch to START(III)—up to 10 seconds at a time—until the engine starts.
5. After starting the engine, let it idle for about 10 seconds.

NOTE

In extremely cold weather, below -18°C (0°F), or after the vehicle has stood idle several days, let it warm up without operating the accelerator.

 **CAUTION**

Don't try the starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. If the engine stalls or fails to start, wait 10 seconds before trying again. Otherwise, you may damage the starter and drain the battery.

NOTE

Whether cold or warm, the engine should be started without use of the accelerator.

If the engine fails to start, it may be flooded (excessive fuel in the engine).

When the engine is cold (coolant temperature below 0°C (32°F))—

Follow this procedure:

- (1) Depress the accelerator all the way and hold it there.
- (2) Turn the key to START(III) and hold it there—for up to 10 seconds. If the engine starts, release the key and accelerator immediately because the engine will suddenly rev up.

(3) If the engine fails to start, crank it without using the accelerator—for up to 10 seconds.

(4) If it still fails to start, go through steps (1), (2), and (3) again.

When the engine is warm—

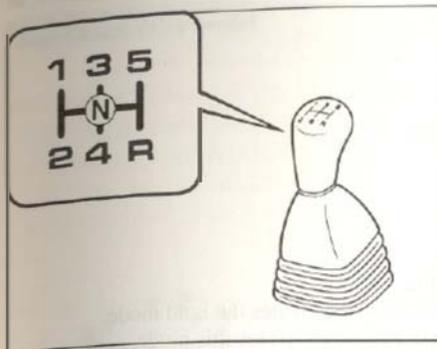
The above procedure should not be performed because it will make starting even more difficult. If the engine is unusually difficult to restart when it is warm (fails to start after repeated attempts without depressing the accelerator), depress the accelerator about halfway to start it.

NOTE

(except 1.5-liter engine)

You may hear noise (from the valve tappets) if the engine has not been in use for a few days. At normal operating temperature, this should stop. If it doesn't, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Manual Transaxle Operation



Manual Transaxle Shift Pattern

The shift pattern of the transaxle is conventional, as shown.

Press the clutch pedal all the way down while shifting; then release it slowly.

A safety feature prevents accidental shifting from 5 to R. The shift lever must be put in neutral before being shifted to R.

NOTE

- Make sure the vehicle is stopped before shifting to R.
- If shifting into reverse is difficult, shift into neutral, release the clutch pedal, and try again.

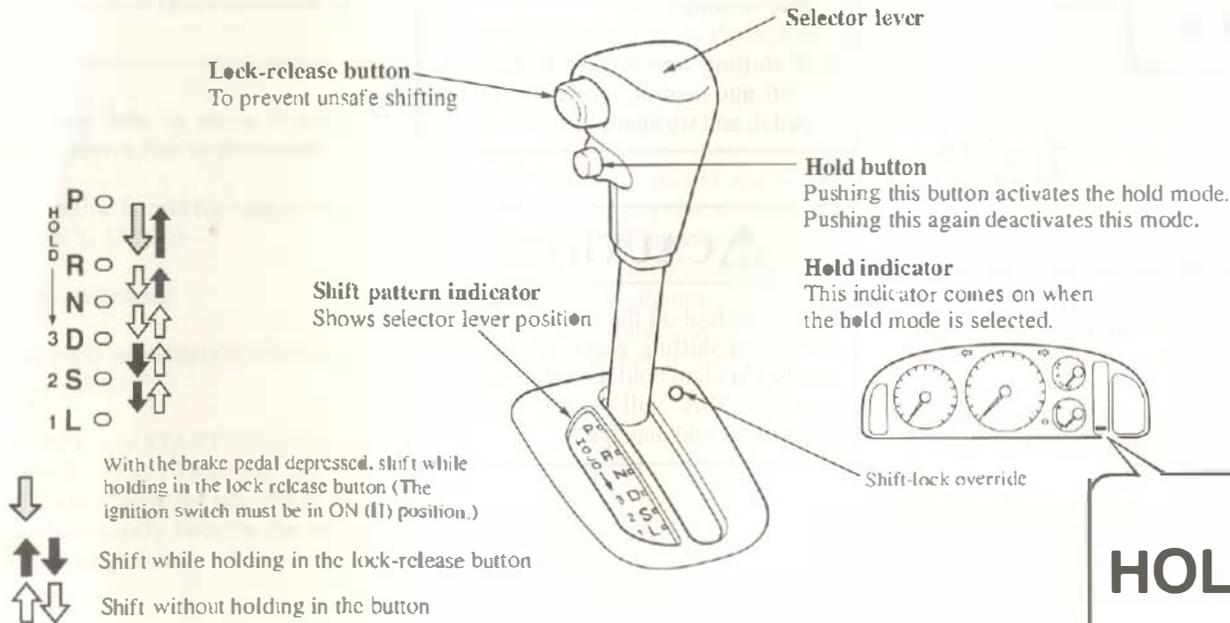
⚠ CAUTION

Keep your foot off the clutch pedal except when shifting gears. Also, don't use the clutch to hold the vehicle on an upgrade. This will avoid needless clutch wear and damage.

Automatic Transaxle

■ Automatic Transaxle Controls

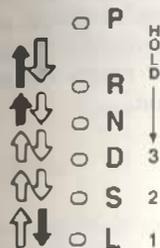
Left-hand drive model



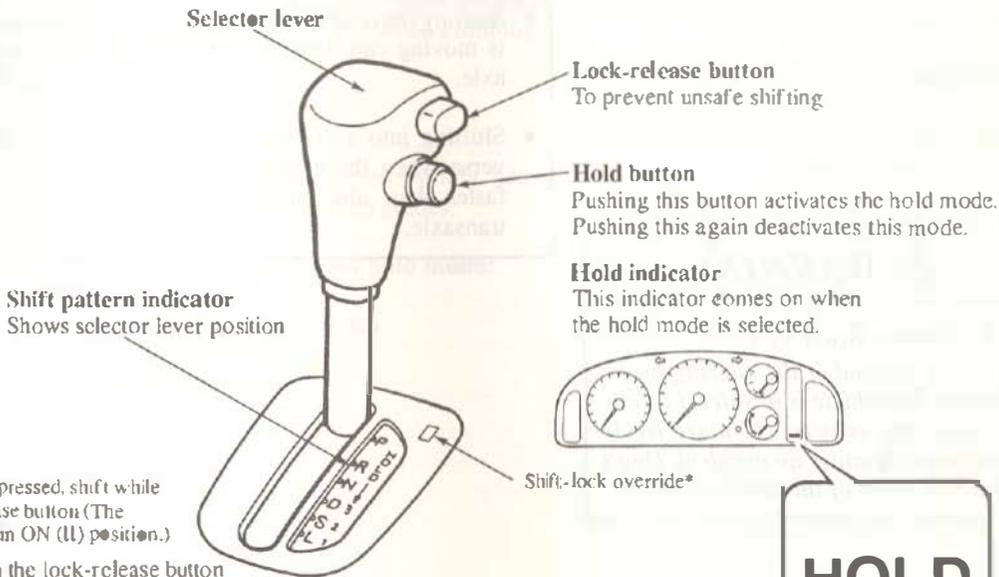
Automatic Transaxle

Automatic Transaxle Controls

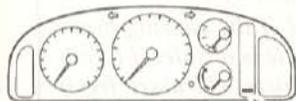
Right-hand drive model



- ↓* With the brake pedal depressed, shift while holding in the lock release button (The ignition switch must be in ON (II) position.)
- ↑↓ Shift while holding in the lock-release button
- ↑ Shift without holding in the button



Hold indicator
This indicator comes on when the hold mode is selected.



*Some models.

■ Transaxle Ranges

The selector lever must be at P or N to operate the starter.

▼ P (Park)

P locks the transaxle and prevents the front wheels from rotating.

WARNING

The Parking Brake vs. P:

Using P instead of the parking brake to hold the vehicle is unsafe. If P fails to hold, the vehicle will move freely and possibly cause an accident. Don't use P in place of the parking brake.

CAUTION

- Shifting into P or R while the vehicle is moving can damage your transaxle.
- Shifting into a driving gear or reverse when the engine is running faster than idle can damage the transaxle.

▼ R (Reverse)

In the R position, the vehicle moves only backward. It must be stopped before you can shift to or from R, except as explained under Rocking the Vehicle (page 3-7).

▼ N (Neutral)

In N, the wheels and transaxle are not locked. The vehicle will roll freely even on the slightest incline unless the parking brake or brakes are on.

 **WARNING**
Shifting from N or P:

It's dangerous to shift from N or P into a driving gear when the engine is running faster than idle. If this is done, the vehicle could move suddenly, causing an accident or serious injury. If the engine is running faster than idle, don't shift from N or P into a driving gear.

▼ D (Drive)

D is the normal driving position. From a stop, the transaxle will automatically shift through a 4-gear sequence.

▼ S (Second)

The S position is helpful when driving in slow-moving traffic and when climbing a hill.

▼ L (Low)

Use the L position when pulling heavy loads and climbing steep grades.

Shift patterns without hold mode:

D = 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th

S = 1st, 2nd, 3rd

L = 1st, 2nd

■ Driving Tips**▼ Passing**

For extra power when passing another vehicle or climbing steep grades, depress the accelerator fully. The transaxle will shift to the next lower gear.

▼ Climbing steep grades from a stop

To climb a steep grade from a stopped position:

1. Depress the brake pedal.
2. Shift to D, S, or L, depending on the load weight and grade steepness.
3. Release all brakes while gradually accelerating.

▼ Descending steep grades

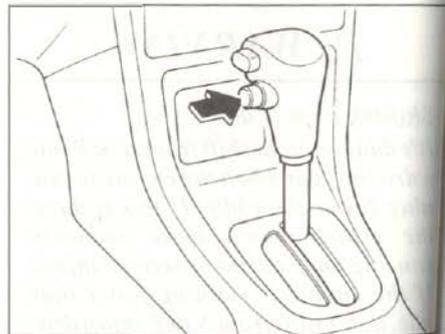
When descending a steep grade, shift to S or L, depending on load weight and grade steepness. Descend slowly, using the brakes only occasionally to prevent them from overheating.

■ Hold Mode

The hold mode stops the automatic speed-change operation and has three positions: third (D), second (S), and first (L).

▼ Hold operation

Use the hold mode when starting from a stop on slippery surfaces, when driving up steep inclines, and for braking assistance on downgrades.



Push the hold button to activate the hold mode. Push it a second time to deactivate it.

▼ When the hold mode is on:

D (Drive)

The transaxle is held in third. It automatically downshifts to second at a stop, however, and returns to third for smoother acceleration.

S (Second)

The transaxle is held in second. Don't drive faster than 96 km (60 mph) in this position.

L (Low)

The transaxle is held in first. Don't drive faster than 56 km (35 mph) in this position.

Shift-up patterns with hold mode on:

D-Hold = 3rd (momentary 1st*¹ 2nd for standing start)

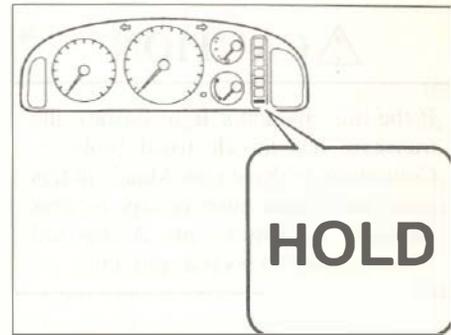
S-Hold = 2nd (fixed)

L-Hold = 1st (fixed)

*¹ except 2.0 liter engine

NOTE

The hold mode is automatically canceled when the ignition is switched off.



▼ **Hold indicator**

This light comes on when the hold mode is selected.

 **CAUTION**

If the hold indicator light flashes, the transaxle has an electrical problem. Continuing to drive your Mazda in this condition could cause damage to your transaxle. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.

■ **Shift-Lock System***

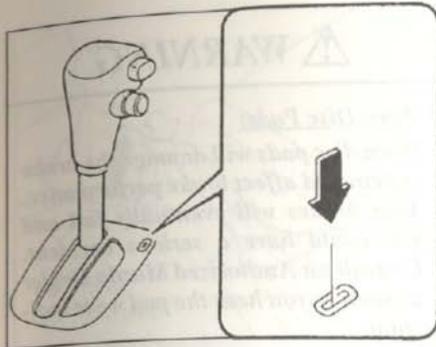
For your safety, the automatic transaxle has **shift-lock**, which prevents shifting out of P unless the brake pedal is depressed.

To shift from P:

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
2. Turn on the ignition.
3. Push and hold the lock-release button.
4. Move the selector lever.

NOTE

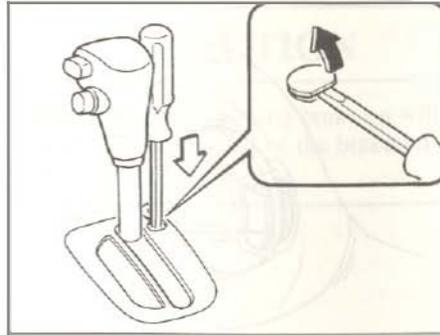
- When the ignition switch is in the ACC(I) or LOCK(0) position, the transaxle cannot be shifted from P.
- If the brake is pumped with the selector in P, a chattering near the selector lever may be heard. Don't worry. Nothing's wrong.
- To make the system more effective, **the ignition key cannot be removed unless the selector is in P.**



■ Shift-Lock Override* (Right-hand drive model)

If the lever won't move from P with the brake pedal depressed, continue to hold down the pedal.

1. Insert a small flat object, such as a key or screwdriver, into the slot. At the same time, push the shift-lock override button on the selector console.
2. Push and hold the lock-release button.
3. Move the selector lever.



■ Shift-Lock Override (Left-hand drive model)

If the lever won't move from P with the brake pedal depressed, continue to hold down the pedal.

1. Remove the shift-lock override cover with a screwdriver.
2. Insert the screwdriver and push the lever down.
3. Push and hold the lock-release button.
4. Move the selector lever.

Brake System

■ Foot Brake

Your Mazda has power-assisted brakes that adjust automatically through normal use.

Should power assist fail, you can stop by applying greater force than normal to the brake pedal. But the distance required to stop will be greater than usual.

When the engine is off, the reserve brake power is less each time the brake pedal is applied. Don't pump the pedal when the power assist has been interrupted, except when necessary to maintain steering control when sliding on ice or other slippery surfaces.

⚠ WARNING

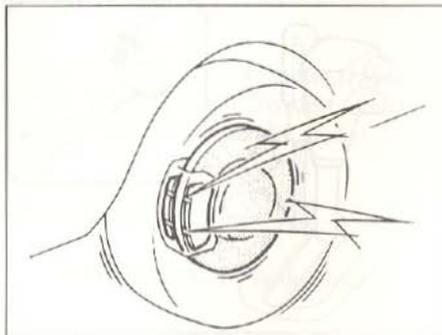
Riding the Brakes:

Driving with your foot on the brake pedal or continuously applying the brakes when going down a long or steep hill will cause high brake temperatures. Increased stopping distances or even total brake failure could result. Avoid continuous application of the brakes. Shift to a lower gear.

⚠ WARNING

Wet Brakes:

Driving through water deep enough to wet the brakes may affect their performance. It could result in failure to slow down at the usual rate and in pulling to one side when the brakes are applied. Light braking will indicate whether they have been affected. To dry the brakes, apply them lightly while driving slowly until performance is normal.



■ Brake Pad Wear Indicator

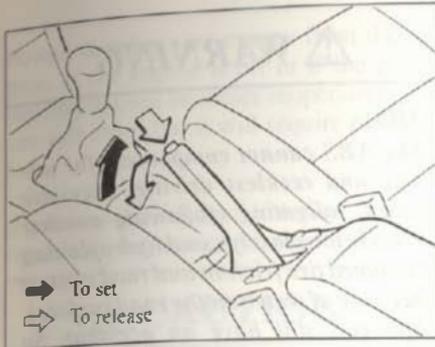
When the disc brake pads become worn, the built-in wear indicators contact the disc plates. This causes a screeching noise to warn that the pads should be replaced.

When you hear this noise, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

Worn Disc Pads:

Worn disc pads will damage the brake system and affect brake performance. Your brakes will eventually fail and you could have a serious accident. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as you hear the pad wear indicator.

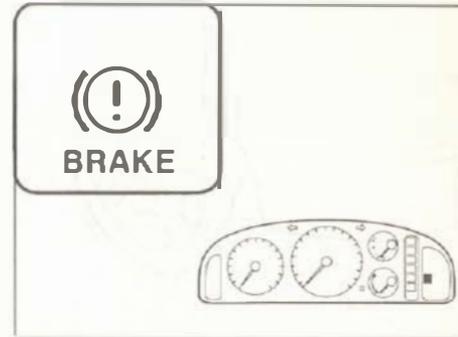


■ Parking Brake

- To set the parking brake, depress the brake pedal; then pull the brake handle fully upward.
- To release it, pull the handle up and press the button. Depress the brake pedal; then lower the handle to the release position while holding the button in. Release the pedal when it's safe to do so.

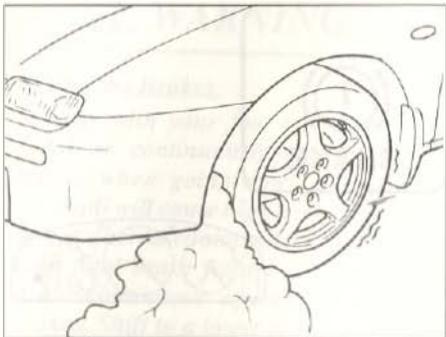
⚠ CAUTION

Driving with the parking brake on will cause excessive wear of the brake linings or pads.



■ Brake System Warning Light

If the brake warning light stays on after the parking brake is fully released, the brake system has a malfunction. Refer to Warning Lights/Beeps (page 4-21).



■ Antilock Brake System (ABS)*

The ABS control unit continuously monitors the speed of each wheel. If one is about to lock up, the ABS responds by automatically releasing and reapplying that wheel's brake.

The driver will feel a slight vibration in the brake pedal and may hear a chattering noise from the brake system. This is normal when the ABS operates.

NOTE

- If the antilock warning light stays on while you're driving, the ABS control unit has detected a system malfunction. If this occurs, your brakes will function normally as if they had no ABS. Should this happen, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.
- Braking distances may be longer on loose surfaces (snow or gravel, for example) which usually have a hard foundation. A vehicle with a normal braking system may require less distance to stop under these conditions because the tires will build up a wedge of surface layer when the wheels skid.

WARNING

ABS:

The ABS cannot compensate for unsafe and reckless driving, excessive speed, tailgating (following another vehicle too closely), and hydroplaning (reduced tire friction and road contact because of water on the road surface). You can still have an accident. So don't rely on ABS as a substitute for safe driving.

NOTE

When the engine is jump-started, an unevenness of rpm occurs and the ABS warning light flashes. This is due to a lack of battery capacity and doesn't indicate a malfunction.

Have the battery recharged as soon as possible.

Power Steering*

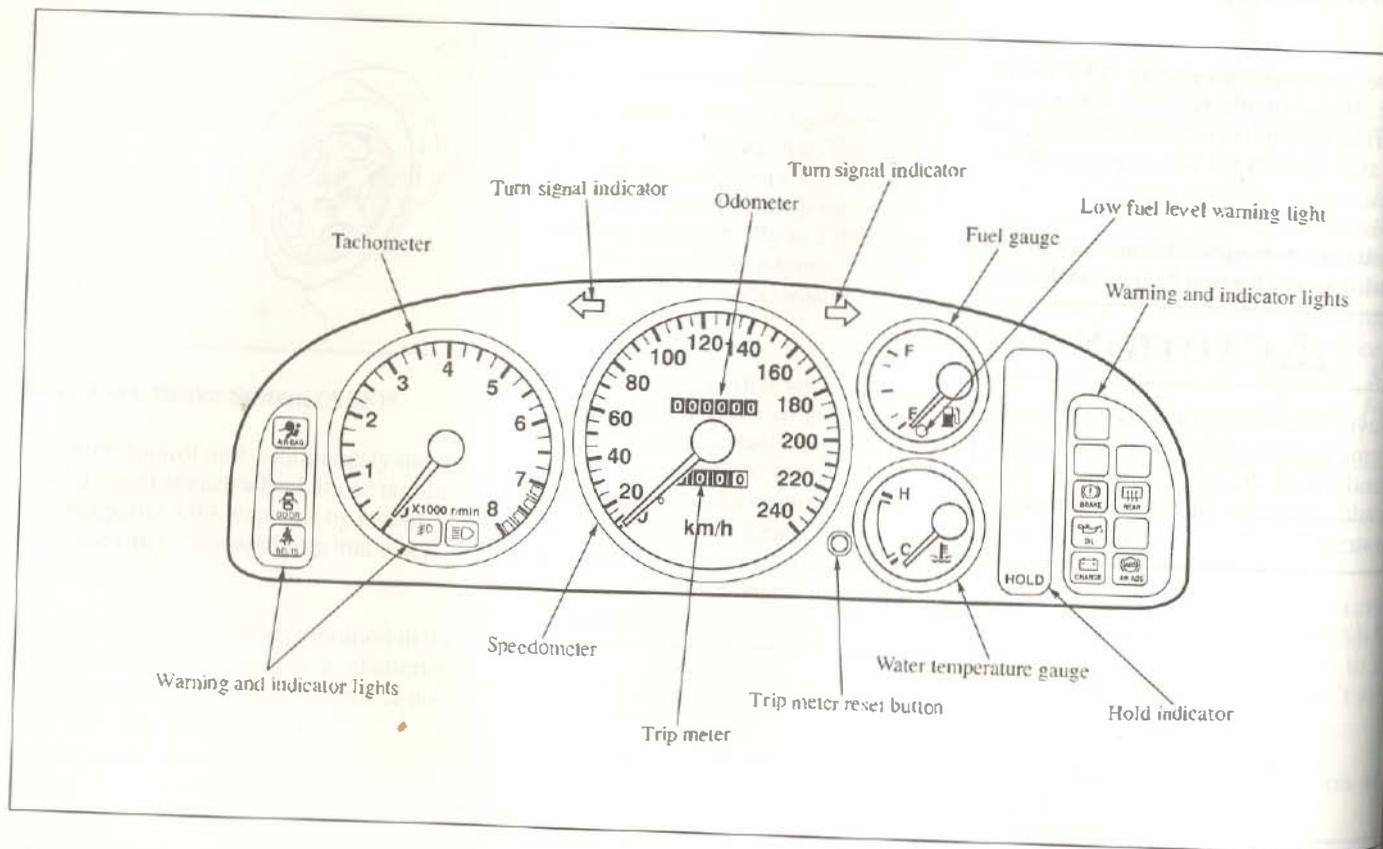
Power steering uses energy from the engine. If the engine is off or if the power steering system becomes inoperative, you can still steer, but it will require more effort.

If you find steering hard in normal driving, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

CAUTION

Never hold the steering wheel to the extreme left or right for more than five seconds with the engine running. This could damage the power steering system.

Instrument Cluster



Gauges

■ Speedometer

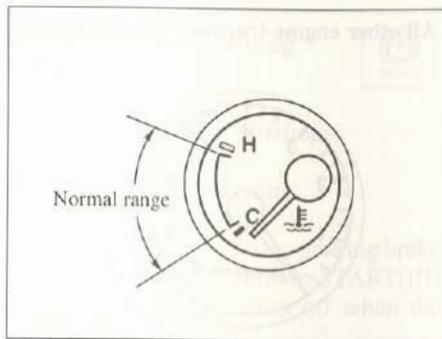
The speedometer indicates the forward speed of the vehicle.

■ Odometer

The odometer indicates the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

■ Trip Meter

The trip meter logs the total distance the vehicle is driven until the meter is again reset. Return it to zero by pushing in the reset button. You can use it for checking fuel consumption.



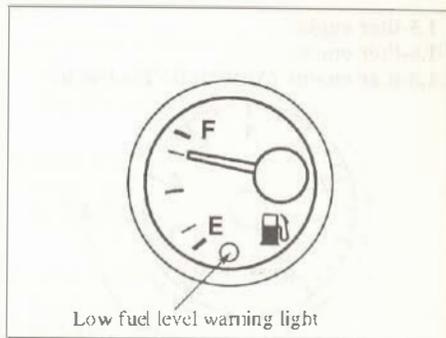
■ Water Temperature Gauge

This gauge shows the temperature of the engine coolant.

If the needle exceeds normal range toward H, it indicates overheating.

⚠ CAUTION

Driving with an overheated engine can cause serious engine damage (page 5-2).



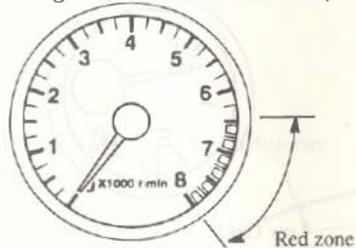
■ Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge shows how much fuel is in the tank. When the warning light illuminates, only about 8 liters (2.1 US gal, 1.8 Imp gal) remain.

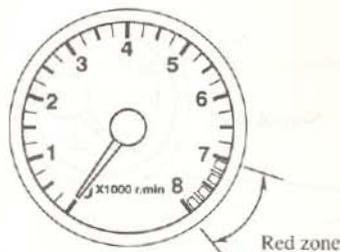
NOTE

This gauge continues to show how much fuel is left even when the ignition is off.

1.5-liter engine
1.6-liter engine
1.8-liter engine (Automatic Transaxle)



All other engine-transaxle combinations



■ Tachometer

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

NOTE

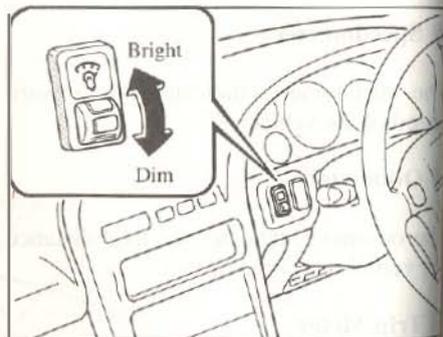
The needle may move slightly when the ignition switch is at ACC(I) or ON(II) with the engine off. This is normal and will not affect accuracy once the engine is running.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't run the engine with the tachometer needle in the RED ZONE.

This may cause severe engine damage.

Dashboard Illumination*



When the parking lights or headlights are on, rotate the thumb-wheel to adjust the brightness of the dashboard lights.

Warning Lights/Beeps

■ Warning Lights Inspection

Inspect the warning lights by turning on the ignition switch with the engine off and the parking brake on. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer about any light that doesn't come on.

After starting the engine, make sure all warning lights are off. If one stays on, it's signaling for attention.

The brake system warning light should go off when the parking brake is released.

■ Brake System Warning Light



This warning has two functions.

▼ Parking brake warning

The light comes on when the parking brake is applied with the ignition in START(III) or ON(II) position. It goes off when the brake is fully released.

▼ Low brake fluid level warning

If the light stays on after the parking brake is fully released, you may have a brake problem.

If it stays on:

1. Be sure the parking brake is fully released.
2. If this light is still on, drive to the side of the road and park in a safe place.

You may notice that the pedal is harder

to push or that it may go closer to the floor. In either case, it will take longer to stop the vehicle.

3. With the engine stopped, check the brake fluid level immediately and add fluid as required (page 7-14).
4. After adding fluid, if the warning remains on, or if the brakes do not operate properly, do not drive the vehicle. Have it towed to an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Even if the light goes off, have your brake system inspected as soon as possible.

 **WARNING**

Brake Warning Light:

Driving with the brake system warning light on is dangerous. It indicates that your brakes may not work at all or that they could completely fail at any time. If this light remains on, have the brakes inspected immediately. Don't drive with this light on.

■ **Seat Belt Warning Light**



If the driver's seat belt is not buckled when the ignition is at ON (II), a beep will sound for about 6 seconds and the seat belt warning light will remain on until the belt is buckled.

If the system does not operate correctly, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

■ **Charging System Warning Light**



This warning shows a malfunction of the alternator or of the charging system.

If the light comes on while the vehicle is moving:

1. Drive to the side of the road and park in a safe place.
2. Turn off the engine. Inspect the alternator drive belt for looseness and breakage.
3. If it's OK, the charging system has a problem. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.

(Except 2.0-liter engine)

 **CAUTION**

Don't drive with a loose or broken alternator belt. The engine could overheat because this belt also drives the water pump.

■ Engine Oil Pressure Warning Light



This warning shows low engine oil pressure.

If the light comes on while the vehicle is moving:

1. Drive to the side of the road and park in a safe place.
2. Turn off the engine and inspect the engine oil level (page 7-12). If it's low, add oil.
3. If the light remains on even after you add oil, get a tow to the nearest service station or to an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

■ Low Fuel Warning Light

This warning signals that the fuel tank will soon be empty. The light will come on when only about 8 liters (2.1 US gal, 1.8 Imp gal) remain.

Get fuel as soon as possible.

■ Door-Ajar Warning Light*



This warning light comes on when the ignition switch is in the ON(II) position and not all doors are securely closed.

■ Antilock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light*



The warning light stays on for a few seconds when the ignition is turned to the ON (II) position.

If the ABS control unit determines that some components are operating incorrectly, the control unit turns the ABS warning light on.

NOTE

When the engine is jump-started to charge the battery, uneven rpm occurs and the ABS warning light comes on. This is due to a weak battery, not a malfunction.

Recharge the battery.

■ Supplemental Restraint System Warning Light*



If the supplemental restraint system is OK, the warning light comes on when the ignition is turned on or after the engine is cranked. After about 6 seconds it goes out.

A system malfunction is indicated when this light constantly flashes or stays on or if it doesn't come on at all. If one of these happens, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible. The system may not work in an accident.

Warning beeper*

A warning light is the basic method of reporting the system's condition.

But if the light is out **and** a malfunction occurs, a series of beeps will be heard.

This also signals need for servicing. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer at your first opportunity.

These beeps will sound each time the ignition is turned ON(II) until the reason for the light being out is taken care of.

Again: **if this happens, the system may not work in an accident.**

WARNING

Supplemental Restraint System Service:

Don't try to self-service the system. Tampering with it could cause it to activate, and this could result in injury. For servicing and repairs, have an Authorized Mazda Dealer do the work.

■ Ignition Key Reminder

A beep will sound when the key is left in the ignition and any door is opened.

■ Lights-On Reminder

If you stop the engine and leave the lights on, a beep will sound when any door is opened.

■ Headlight High-Beam Indicator Light



This light indicates one of two things:

- The high-beam headlights are on;
- The turn-signal lever is in the flash-to-pass position.

■ Rear Window Defroster Indicator Light



This light comes on when the rear window defroster is on.

■ Fog Lights Indicator Light



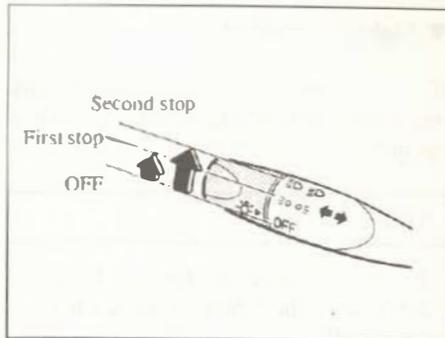
This light comes on when the fog lights are operating.

■ Hold Indicator Light (Automatic Transaxle)



This light comes on when the hold mode is selected.

Lighting Control



■ Headlights

To turn on the lights, turn the knob on the end of the control lever.

First stop

Taillights and dashboard, parking and license lights are on.

Second stop

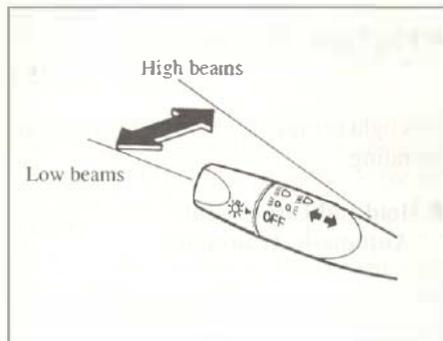
Head- and taillights and dashboard, parking and license lights are on.

▼ Lights-on reminder

If you stop the engine and leave the lights on, a beep will sound when any door is opened.

NOTE

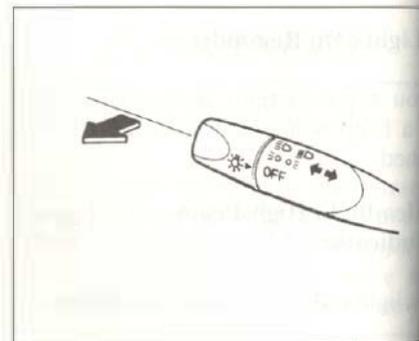
To prevent discharging the battery, don't leave the lights on while the engine is off.



▼ Headlight high-low beam

Push the lever forward for high beams. Pull it back for low.

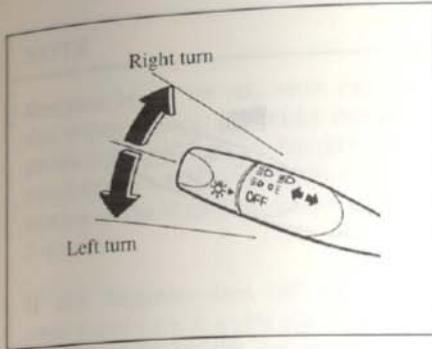
The high-beam indicator light on the dashboard is blue.



▼ Flashing the headlights

To flash the headlights, pull the lever toward you. The headlight switch needs to be on, and the lever will return to the normal position when released.

The high-beam indicator light on the dashboard is blue.

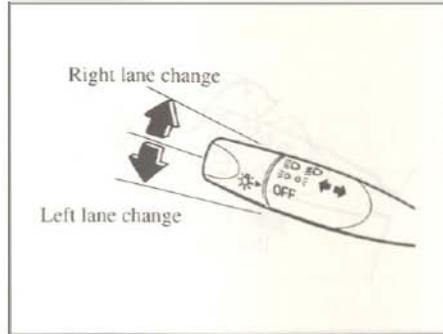


■ Turn and Lane-Change Signals

▼ Turn signal

Move the signal lever down (for a left turn) or up (for a right turn) to the stop position. The signal will self-cancel after the turn is completed.

Green indicators on the dashboard show which signal is working.

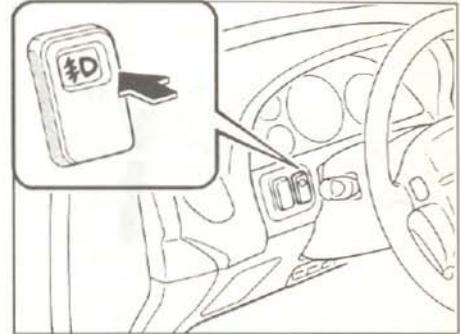


▼ Lane-change signals

Move the lever slightly toward the direction of the change—until the indicator flashes—and hold it there. It will return to the off position when released.

NOTE

If an indicator light stays on without flashing or if it flashes abnormally, the turn-signal bulb may be burned out.

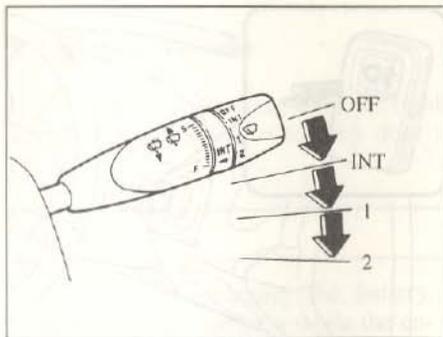


■ Fog Lights*

When visibility is poor because of thick fog, turn the fog lights on.

The fog lights will function when the headlight switch is on.

Windshield Wipers and Washer

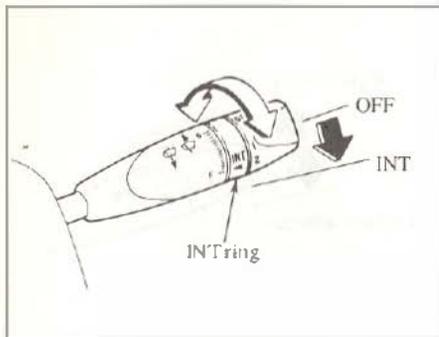


■ Windshield Wipers

The ignition switch must be on.

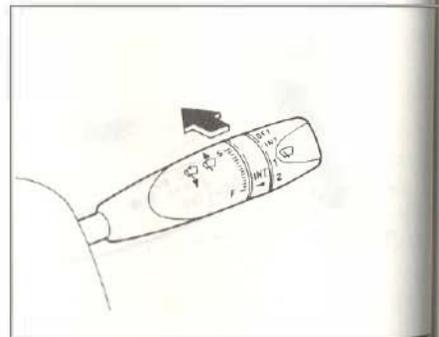
Turn the wipers on by pulling the lever down.

- INT — Intermittent
- 1 — Normal
- 2 — Fast



▼ Variable-speed intermittent wipers*

Set the lever at INT and choose the interval timing by rotating the ring.



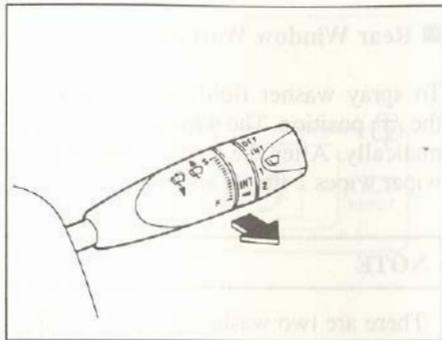
▼ One-touch wipers

For a single wiping cycle, push the lever forward and release it.

NOTE

Because heavy ice and snow can jam the wiper blades, the wiper motor is protected by a circuit breaker. This mechanism will automatically stop operation of the blades, but only for about 5 minutes.

If this happens, turn off the wiper switch and park in a safe place. After 5 minutes, turn on the switch and the blades should operate normally. If they don't, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.



■ Windshield Washer

The ignition must be on.

Pull the lever toward you and hold it to spray washer fluid. In the ● **OFF** or **INT** position, the wipers will be activated until the lever is released.

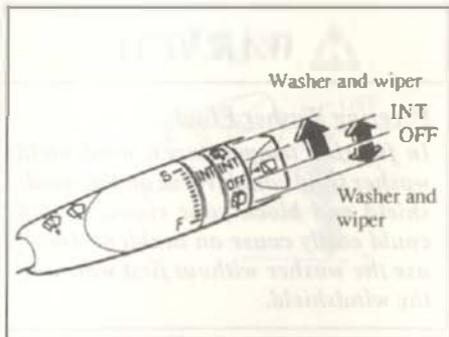
If the washer doesn't work, inspect the fluid level (page 7-19). If it's OK, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

⚠ **WARNING**

Freezing Washer Fluid:

In freezing temperatures, windshield washer fluid could freeze on the windshield and block your vision, which could easily cause an accident. Don't use the washer without first warming the windshield.

Rear Window Wiper and Washer*



The rear window wiper and washer can be activated by the switch.

■ Rear Window Wiper

To turn on the rear wiper, turn the knob to INT. The wiper wipes the window 3 times, then pauses for 14 seconds. It wipes once after each 14 second interval.

■ Rear Window Washer

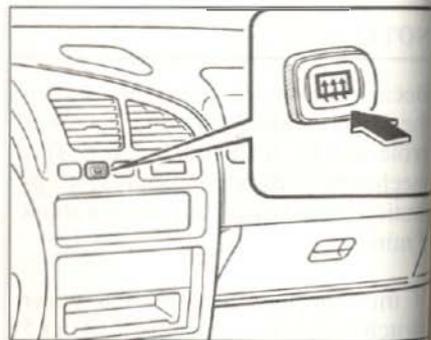
To spray washer fluid, turn the knob to the  position. The wiper comes on automatically. After the knob is released the wiper wipes 2 times, and stops.

NOTE

There are two washer positions on the switch: up and down. Either can be used.

If the washer doesn't work, inspect the fluid level (page 7-19). If it's OK and the washer still doesn't work, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Rear Window Defroster



The rear defroster clears frost, fog, and ice from both sides of the rear window.

The ignition switch must be ON(II).

Remove all snow from the rear window.

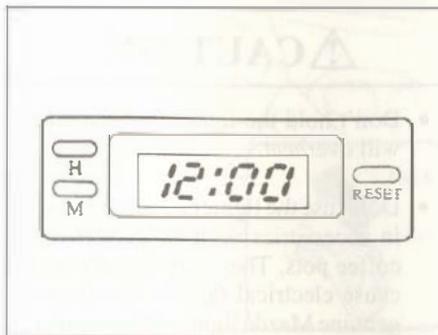
Push the switch to turn on the rear window defroster; the indicator light will come on.

Push the switch again to turn it off.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't use sharp instruments or window cleaners with abrasives to clean frost or ice from the rear window. They may damage the conductors inside the window.

Clock



9:01—9:29 = 9:00

9:30—9:59 = 10:00

HOUR (H):

Press the H (hour) button to change hours.

MIN (M):

Press M (minute) button to change minutes.

Setting the Time

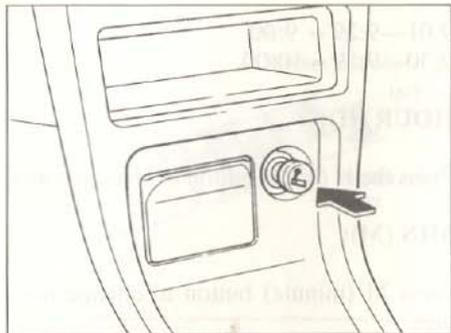
The ignition switch must be in the ACC(I) or ON(II) position.

RESET:

Press the RESET button to clear minutes. The clock will be set on the hour.

If the RESET button is pressed from 9:01 to 9:29, for example, the time will be reset to 9:00. If pressed from 9:30 to 9:59, the time will be reset to 10:00.

Lighter



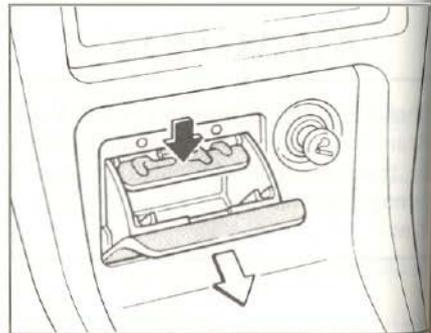
To operate the lighter, press it in and release it. When ready for use, it automatically pops out.

If the engine is off, the ignition switch must be at ACC(I) or ON(II) for the lighter to operate.

CAUTION

- Don't hold the lighter in because it will overheat.
- Don't use the lighter socket for plug-in accessories such as shavers and coffee pots. They may damage it or cause electrical failure. Use only a genuine Mazda lighter or the equivalent.
- If the lighter doesn't pop out within 30 seconds, remove it to prevent overheating.

Ashtray

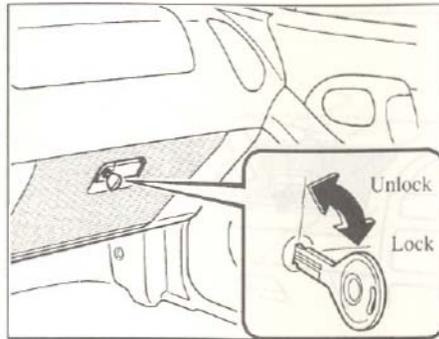


To remove the ashtray, open it and push down on the lock spring.

Glove Box

⚠ CAUTION

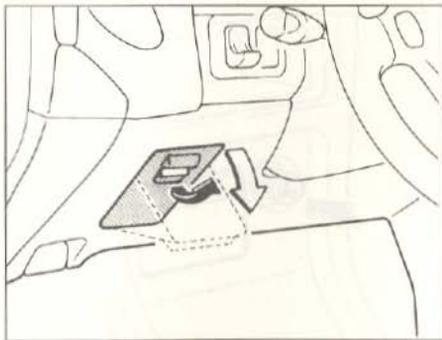
Don't use the ashtray for trash. You might start a fire.



To open the glove box, pull the latch toward you.

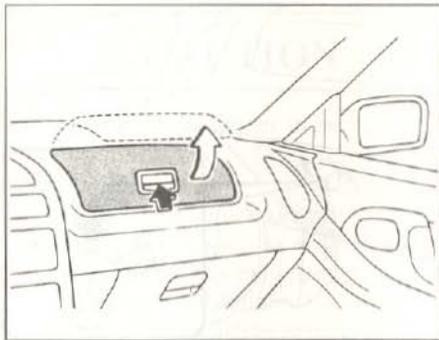
The door has a lock, insert the key and turn it clockwise to lock, counterclockwise to unlock.

Storage Compartments



■ Driver's Side

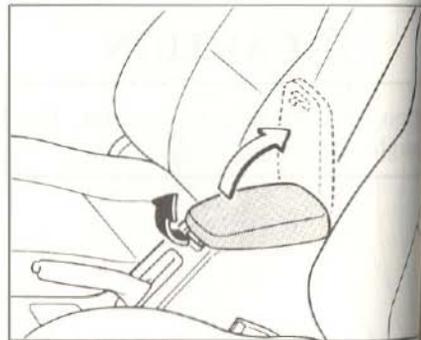
To open the storage compartment, pull the release lever.



■ Passenger's Side*

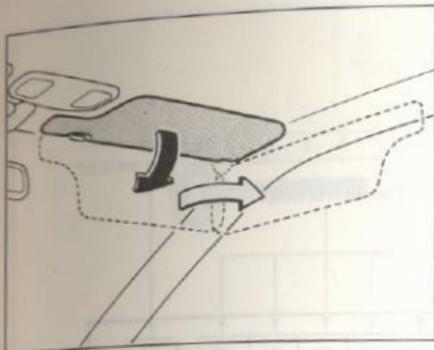
To open the storage compartment, push the release lever.

Center Console



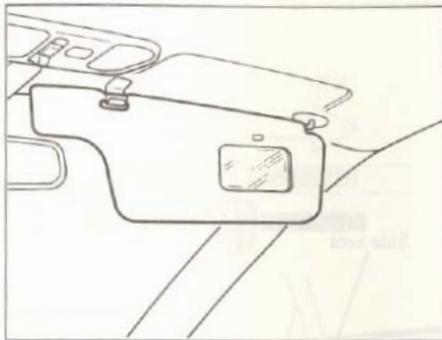
Pull the lock lever and lift the lid to open the center console.

Sunvisors



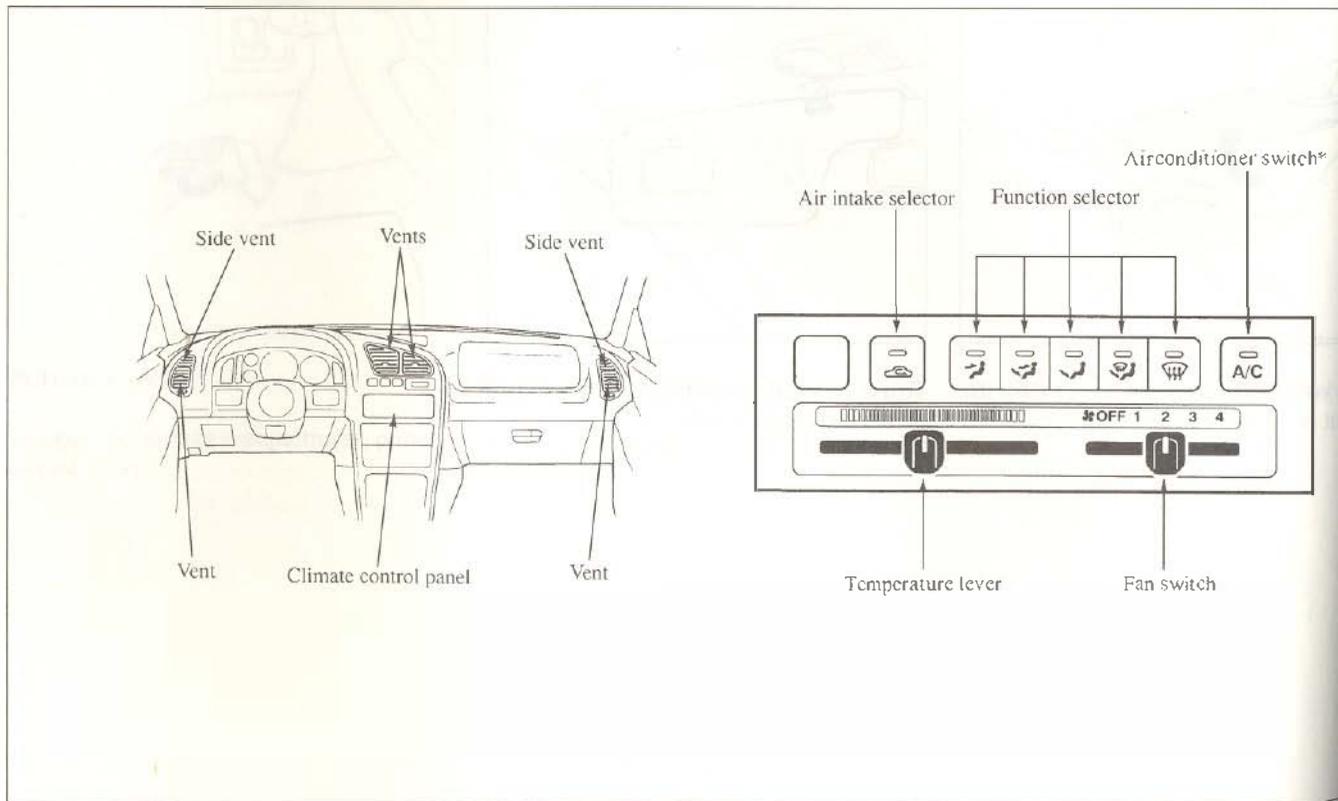
When you need a sunvisor, lower it for use in front or swing it to the side.

Vanity Mirror

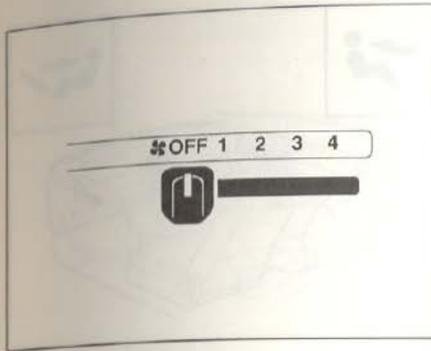


To use the vanity mirror, lower the sunvisor on the passenger's side.

Climate Control Features



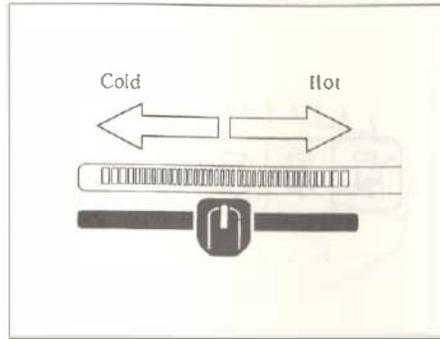
Controls



■ Fan Switch

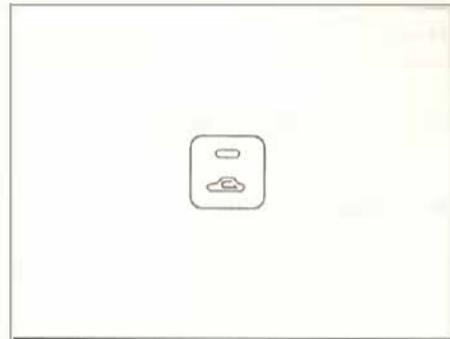
This switch allows variable fan speeds.

OFF	—	Fan off
1	—	Low speed
2	—	Medium speed
3	—	High speed
4	—	Superhigh speed



■ Temperature Control

This lever controls temperature of the air coming through the system by sliding the lever either to the right for hot or to the left for cold.



■ Air Intake Selector

This selector controls the source of air. Under normal conditions, keep the selector in the outside air position.

▼ Recirculated air position

Push the switch for recirculated air—an indicator light will come on.

Outside air is shut off and inside air is recirculated.

This position can be used on dusty roads or in similar conditions.

It also helps to provide quicker heating and cooling of the interior.

▼ Outside air position

If the indicator light is on, push the switch for outside air—the light will go off.

This position is for normal ventilation and heating.

⚠ WARNING

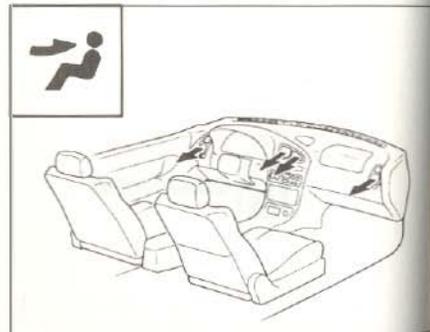
The Recirculated Air Position:

Using the recirculated air position without operating the air conditioner will cause the glass to fog up. Your vision will be hampered, which could lead to a serious accident. Turn the air conditioner on if you select the recirculated air position.



■ Function Selector

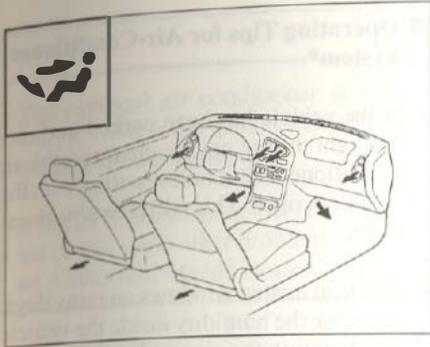
This selector is used to direct airflow from vents.



▼ Vent position

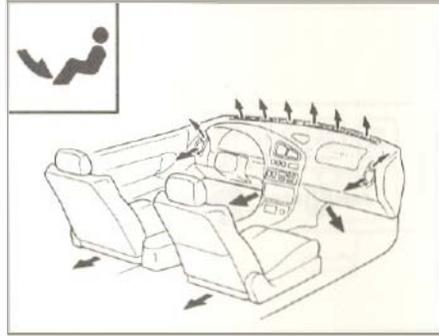
The air is directed toward the face(s). Each vent has an individual control that can be used to direct the air discharged from the vent.

Warm, cool, or fresh air is directed through the vents.



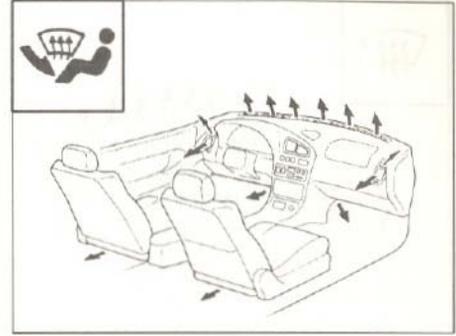
▼ Vent-floor position

The air is directed toward to the face(s) and the floor.
The air to the floor is warmer than to the face(s) (except when the temperature lever is set to the extreme left or right position).



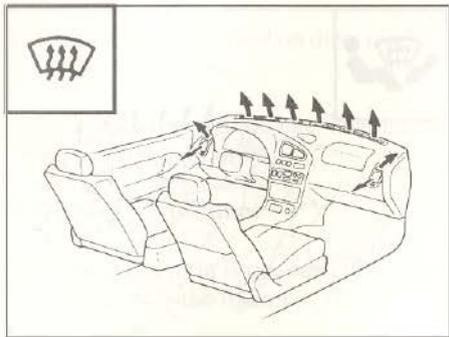
▼ Floor position

Most of the air is delivered to the floor; a small amount is delivered to the windshield, face(s) and side vents.



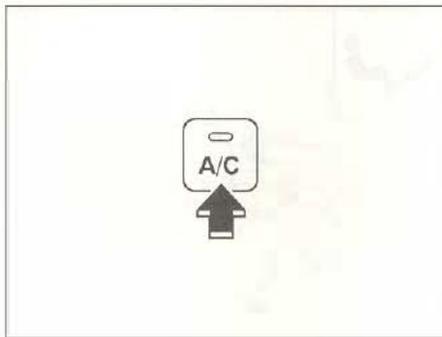
▼ Floor-defrosting position

Most of the air is delivered to the floor and the windshield; a small amount is delivered to the face(s) and side vents.



▼ Defrosting position

Most of the air is delivered to the windshield; a small amount is delivered to the face(s) and side vents.



■ Air Conditioner Switch*

Push the switch to turn the air conditioner on. An indicator light on the switch will illuminate when the fan switch is on. Push the switch once again to turn the air conditioner off.

■ Operating Tips for Air-Conditioner System*

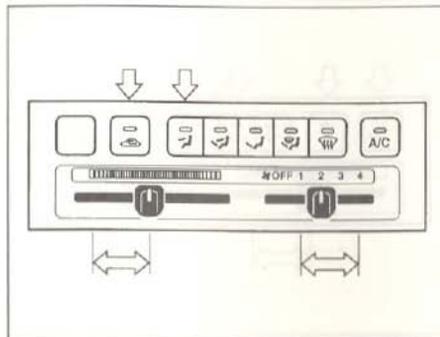
- If the vehicle has been parked in direct sunlight during hot weather, run the air conditioner at its coolest setting with the windows open. This will let warm air escape.
- To clean misted windows on rainy days, decrease the humidity inside the vehicle by operating the air conditioner.

System Operation

NOTE

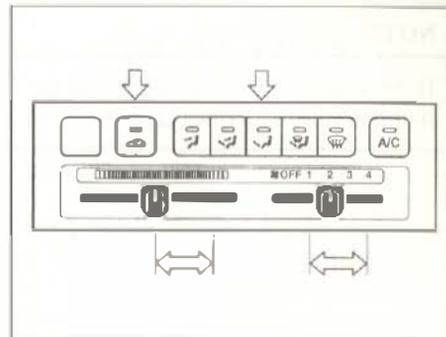
The optional air conditioner is filled with R 134a, a refrigerant that will not damage the ozone layer.

If the air conditioner is low on refrigerant or has some other problem, consult an Authorised Mazda Dealer.



■ Ventilation

1. Set the function selector to the position.
2. Set the air intake selector at the outside air position (indicator light off).
3. Set the temperature lever to the desired position.
4. Set the fan switch to the desired speed.

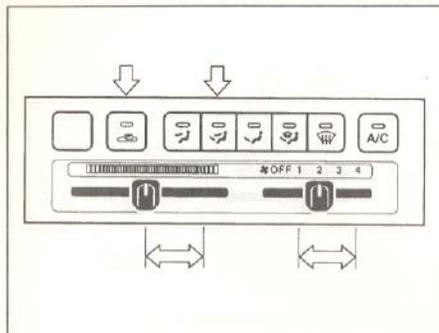


■ Heating

1. Start the engine.
2. Set the function selector to the position.
3. Set the air intake selector at the outside air position (indicator light off).
4. Set the temperature lever to the right position.
5. Set the fan switch to the desired speed.
6. If dehumidified heating is desired, turn on the air conditioner.

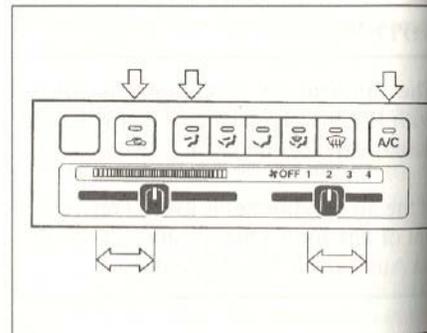
NOTE

If the windshield fogs up easily, set the function selector to the  position.



If cooler air is desired at face level, set the function selector at the  position and adjust the temperature lever to maintain maximum comfort.

The air to the floor is warmer than air to the face(s) (except when the temperature lever is set at the extreme left or right position).



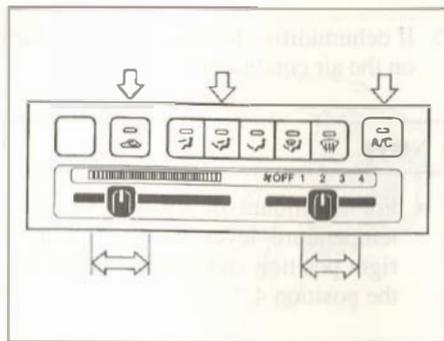
■ **Cooling***

1. Start the engine. Push the air conditioner switch to turn the air conditioner on.
2. Set the function selector to the  position.
3. Set the air intake selector at the recirculated or outside air position.
4. Set the temperature lever to the left desired position.
5. Set the fan switch to the desired speed.

6. Adjust the fan switch and temperature lever to maintain maximum comfort.

NOTE

When maximum cooling is desired, set the temperature lever to the extreme left position and set the air intake selector to the recirculated air position, then set the fan switch to the position 4.



If warmer air is desired at floor level, set the function selector at the  position and adjust the temperature level to maintain maximum comfort.

The air to the floor is warmer than air to the face(s) (except when the temperature lever is set at the extreme left or right position).

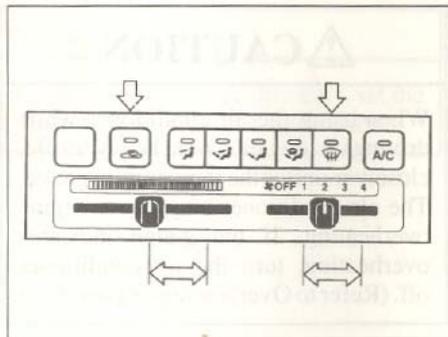
CAUTION

When using the air conditioner while driving up long hills or in heavy traffic, closely monitor the temperature gauge. The air conditioner may cause engine overheating. If the gauge indicates overheating, turn the air conditioner off. (Refer to Overheating on page 5-2.)

WARNING

Foggy Windshield:

Don't use the  position during cool operation in very humid weather. The difference between outside air and windshield temperatures could fog up the outside of the windshield. Choose one of the other positions.



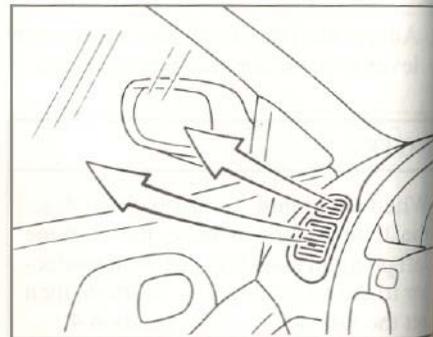
■ Windshield Defrosting and Defogging

1. Set the function selector to the position.
2. Set the air intake selector at the outside air position (indicator light off).
3. Set the temperature lever to the desired position.
4. Set the fan switch to the desired speed.

5. If dehumidified heating is desired, turn on the air conditioner.

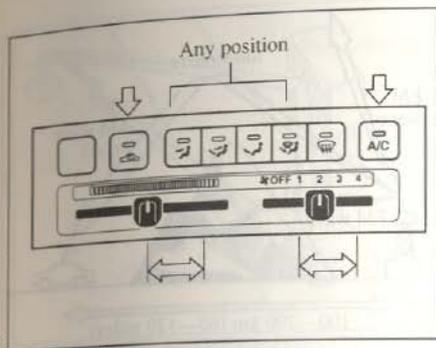
NOTE

- For maximum defrosting, set the temperature lever to the extreme right position and the fan switch to the position 4.
- If warm air is desired at floor, set the function selector to the position.



■ Side Window Defrosting and Defogging

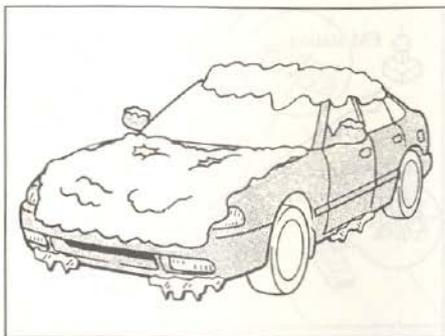
1. Set the function selector at .
2. Set the intake selector at the outside position.
3. Set the temperature lever.
4. Set the fan switch speed.
5. Open the vents (page 4-45).
6. Direct the airflow from the vents toward the side windows.



■ Dehumidifying (with air conditioning)*

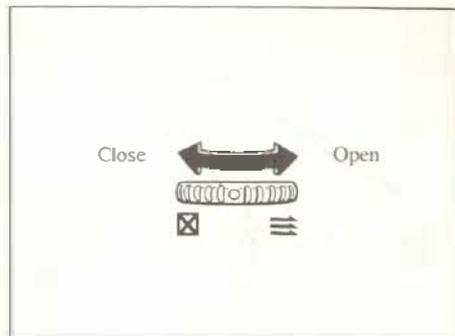
Operate the air conditioner in cool or cold weather to help defog the windshield and side windows.

1. Set the temperature lever at a comfortable position.
2. Set the air intake selector at the recirculated or outside air position.
3. Start the engine. Turn on the air conditioner.
4. Select the desired airflow and fan speed position.



NOTE

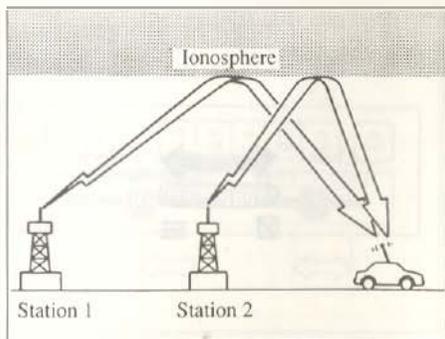
Clear all snow and ice from the hood and the air inlet in the cowl grille to improve heater and defroster efficiency and to reduce the probability of fogging on the inside of the windshield.



■ Outside Vents

The vents may be opened or closed by rotating the wheels.

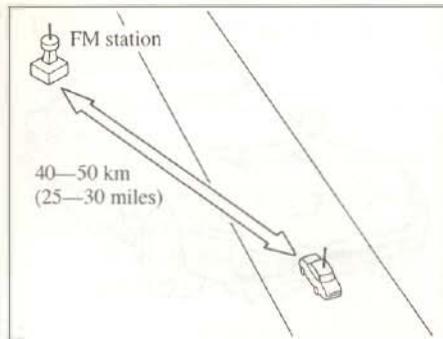
Radio Reception



■ AM (Amplitude Modulation) Characteristics

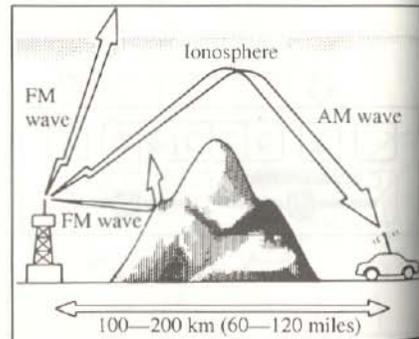
▼ Station mixing

AM signals bend around such things as buildings or mountains and bounce off the ionosphere. Therefore, they can reach longer distances than FM signals. Because of this, two stations may sometimes be picked up on the same frequency at the same time.



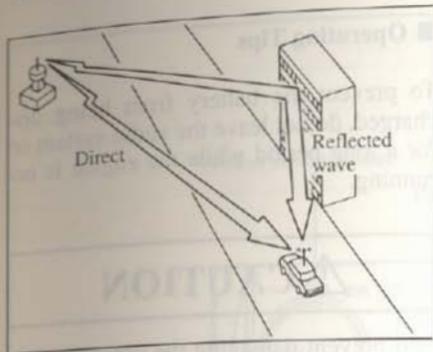
■ FM (Frequency Modulation) Characteristics

An FM broadcast range is usually about 40–50 km (25–30 miles) from the source. Because of extra coding needed to break the sound into two channels, stereo FM has even less range than monaural (nonstereo) FM.



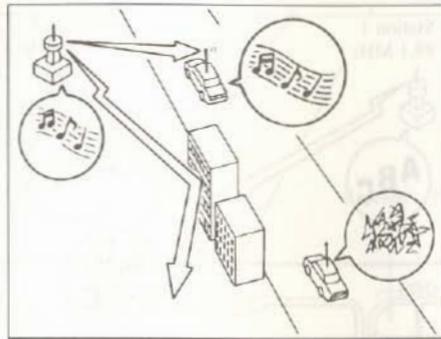
Signals from an FM transmitter are similar to beams of light because they do not bend around corners, but they do reflect. Unlike AM signals, FM signals cannot travel beyond the horizon. Therefore, FM stations cannot be received at the great distances possible with AM reception.

Atmospheric conditions can also affect reception. High humidity will cause poor reception. However, cloudy days may provide better reception than clear days.



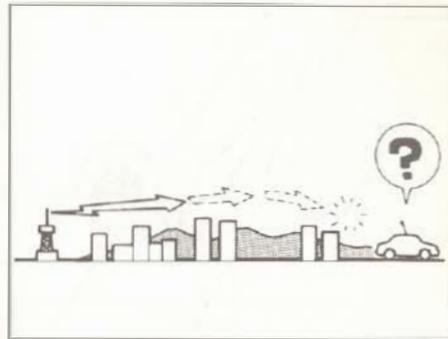
▼ Multipath noise

Since FM signals can be reflected by obstructions, it is possible to receive both the direct signal and the reflected signal at the same time. This causes a slight delay in reception and may be heard as a broken sound or a distortion. This problem may also be encountered when in close proximity to the transmitter.



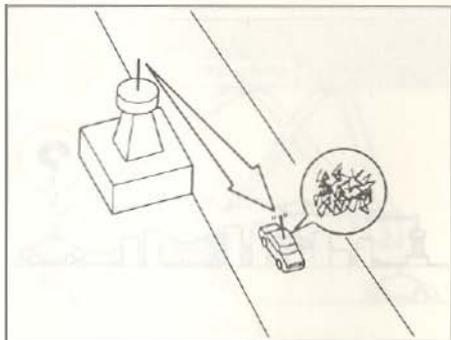
▼ Flutter/Skip noise

Signals from an FM transmitter move in straight lines and become weak in valleys between tall buildings, mountains, and other obstacles. When a vehicle passes through such an area, the reception conditions may change suddenly, resulting in annoying noise.



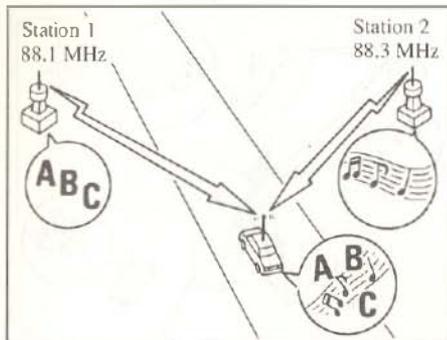
▼ Weak signal noise

In suburban areas, broadcast signals become weak because of distance from the transmitter. Reception in such fringe areas is characterized by sound breakup.



▼ Strong signal noise

This occurs very close to a transmitter tower. The broadcast signals are extremely strong, so the result is noise and sound breakup at the radio receiver.



▼ Station drift noise

When a vehicle reaches the area of two strong stations broadcasting at similar frequencies, the original station may be temporarily lost and the second station picked up. At this time there will be some noise from this disturbance.

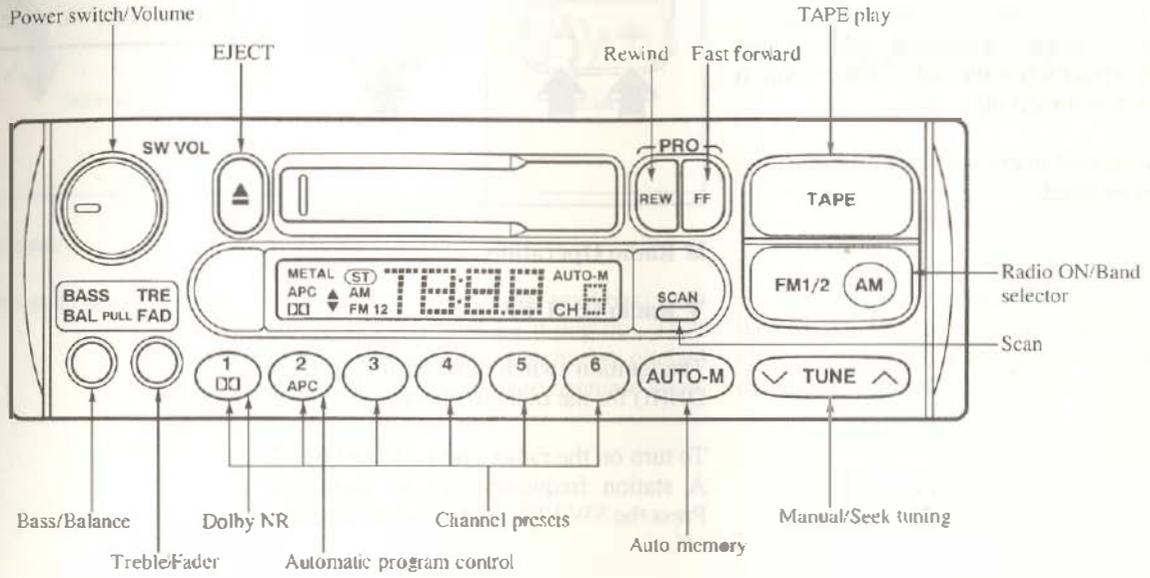
■ Operating Tips

To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not leave the audio system on for a long period while the engine is not running.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damaging the antenna, retract it (by turning the radio off for rear power antenna) before entering a car wash facility or passing beneath a low overhead clearance.

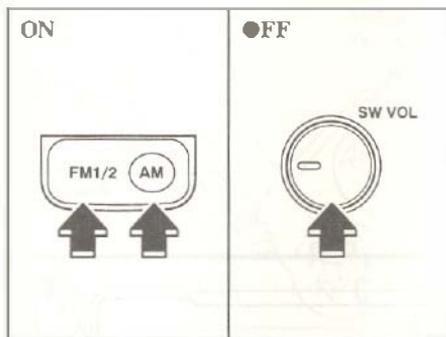
AM/FM Radio with Cassette Tape Player*



■ Antenna

Rear power antenna* elevation is fully automatic. With the ignition switch in ON(II) or ACC(I) position, the antenna will elevate whenever the radio is turned on and will retract when the radio or the ignition switch is turned off.

The manual antenna must be raised and lowered by hand.



■ Radio Operation

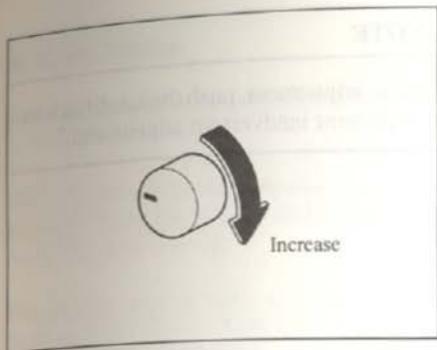
▼ Radio ON/OFF

The ignition switch must be at ACC(I) or ON(II) for the radio to operate.

To turn on the radio, press AM or FM1/2. A station frequency will be displayed. Press the SW VOL button to turn the radio off.

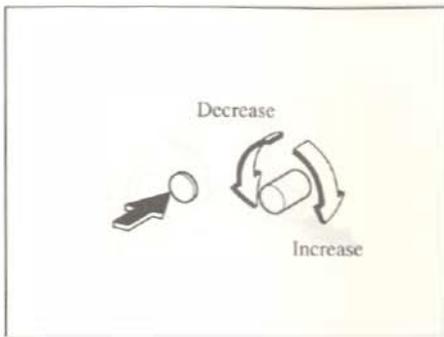
NOTE

Pressing the SW VOL button when the audio unit is off will turn on the previous function, either radio or tape.



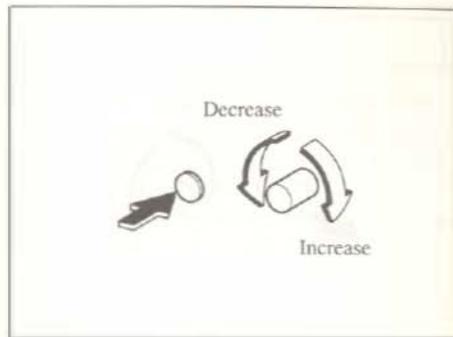
▼ Adjusting the volume

Turn the SW VOL knob to adjust the volume.



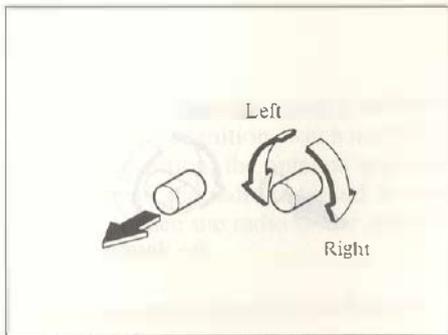
▼ Treble control

To adjust the higher tonal qualities, push the treble knob to make it pop out. Then turn it clockwise to increase higher-pitched tones, counterclockwise to decrease them.



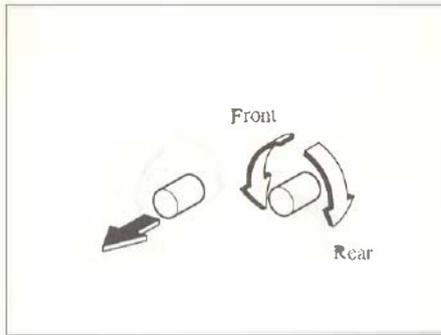
▼ Bass control

To adjust the lower tonal qualities, push the bass knob to make it pop out. Then turn it clockwise to increase lower-pitched tones, counterclockwise to decrease them.



▼ Balance control

To adjust the sound distribution between the left and right speakers, push the bass control knob to make it pop out. Then, while pulling it, turn it counterclockwise to shift sound to the left speakers, clockwise to shift sound to the right speakers.



▼ Fader control

To adjust the sound distribution between the front and rear speakers, push the treble control button to make it pop out. Then, while pulling it, turn it counterclockwise to shift sound to the front speakers, clockwise to shift sound to the rear speakers.

NOTE

After adjustment, push the knob back in to prevent inadvertant adjustment.

■ Radio Tuning

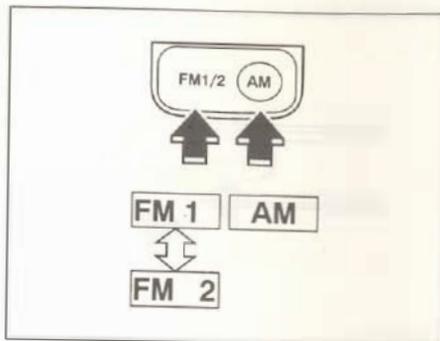
To tune the radio, turn the ignition switch to ACC(I) or ON(II).

This unit has five tuning methods: Manual, Seek, Scan, Channel Preset, and Auto Memory Tuning.

The easiest way to tune stations is to set them on CHANNEL PRESET. The other methods of tuning are recommended primarily for the initial setting of CHANNEL PRESET buttons and when desired stations are too distant.

NOTE

If the power supply is interrupted (fuse blows or the battery is disconnected), the preset channels will be canceled.



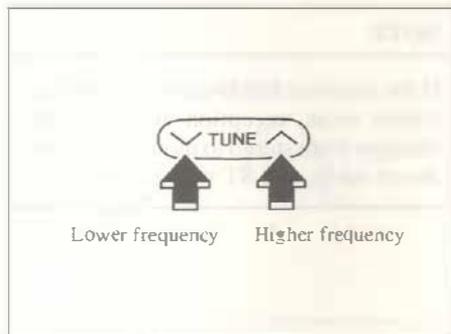
▼ Band selector

Press AM to choose AM reception and FM1/2 to choose FM reception. Pressing FM1/2 alternates FM1 or FM2. The selected mode will illuminate.

If an FM stereo broadcast is being received, ST will illuminate.

NOTE

If the received FM broadcast signal becomes weak, reception automatically changes from stereo to monaural for reduced noise, and ST will go out.

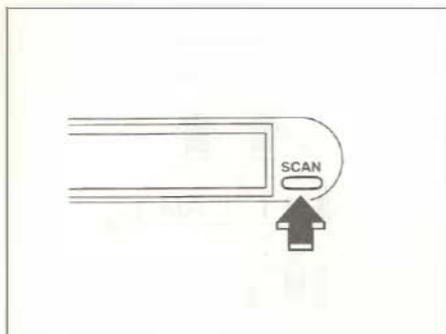


▼ Manual tuning

To tune a station manually, press and release \wedge for a higher frequency and press and release \vee for a lower frequency. The frequency will change one step.

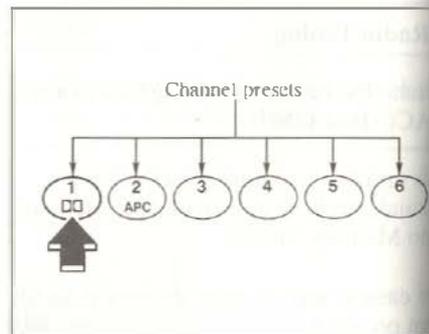
▼ Seek tuning

If you press the \wedge or \vee for more than 1 second the unit will beep and will automatically begin seeking the next receivable higher or lower frequency.



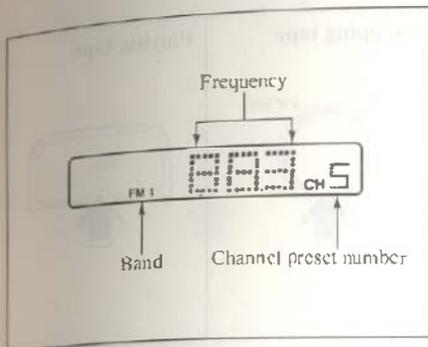
▼ Scan tuning

Press SCAN to automatically scan the frequencies from lowest to highest. Scanning stops at each receivable station for about 5 seconds. To hold a station, press SCAN again during this 5 second interval.



▼ Channel preset tuning

The six channel presets can be used to store 6 AM and 12 FM stations. First select AM or FM1, or FM2 by pressing AM or FM1, or FM2. Then press the desired station and depress one of the channel preset buttons. Hold the button until a beep is heard and sound returns; the channel frequency will flash once.

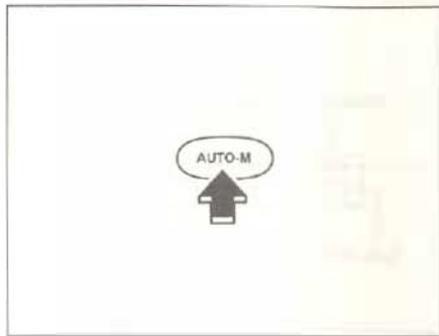


The station is now held in memory. Repeat this operation for the other stations and bands.

To tune a desired station, press the respective channel preset button. When tuned, the station frequency and channel preset number will be displayed.

NOTE

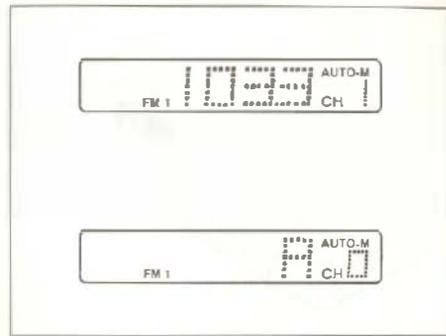
If the battery is disconnected, the memory buttons need to be reset.



▼ Auto memory tuning

This is especially useful when driving in an area where the local stations are not known. Additional AM/FM stations can be memorized by the audio unit without disturbing the previously set channels.

Press and hold AUTO-M for about 2 seconds; the system will beep and automatically scan and temporarily store the six strongest stations of the selected band in that area.

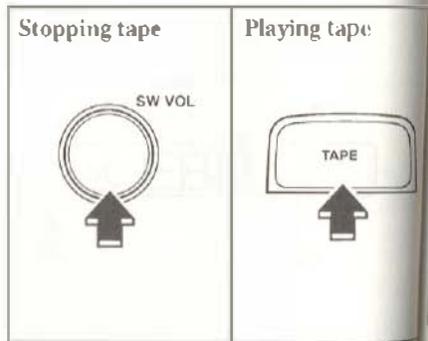
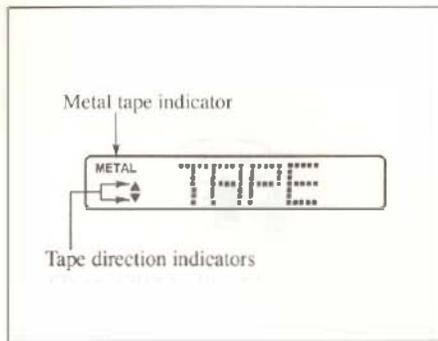
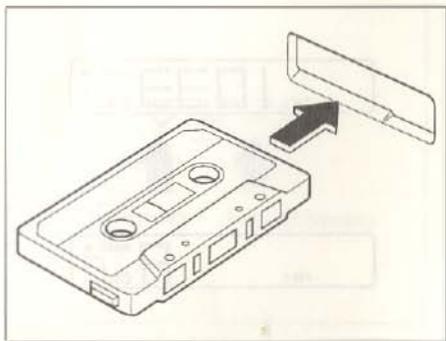


After scanning is completed, the strongest station will be tuned and its frequency will be displayed.

Press and release AUTO-M to recall stations from the auto memory. One memorized station will be selected each time; AUTO-M and channel number will be displayed.

NOTE

If no stations are stored, the letter F will be displayed when AUTO-M is pressed.



■ Cassette Tape Player Operation

To operate the cassette tape player, turn the ignition switch to ACC(I) or ON(II).

Gently push the cassette through the cassette slot, open edge to the right. This automatically begins tape operation. **TAPE** will be displayed. At the end of the tape, the unit will automatically reverse the tape play.

When the upper triangle is lit, the top half of the tape is being played. When the lower one is lit, the bottom half is being played.

NOTE

When metal or chrome equivalent tape is inserted, the player will automatically compensate for it and **METAL** will be displayed.

▼ Stopping/Playing tape

To stop tape play during playback with ejecting it, press the **SW VOL** button. unit will be shut off.

Press **TAPE** to restart tape play. To listen the tape directly from radio mode while tape is inserted, press the **TAPE** button.



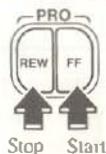
▼ Ejecting tape

The tape can be ejected while the audio unit is off and during play by pressing .

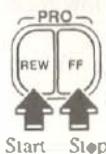
NOTE

Ejecting tape does not revert the unit to radio mode.

Fast forward



Rewind



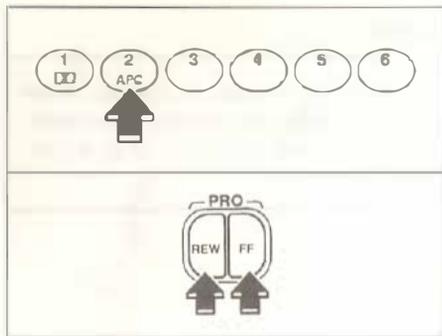
▼ Fast-forward/Rewind

To fast-forward the tape, press FF. To stop this operation and play the tape, press REW.

To rewind the tape, press REW. To stop this operation and play the tape, press FF.

NOTE

During fast-forward or rewind, when the tape reaches the end it will automatically stop and start playing in the reverse direction.



▼ APC (Automatic Program Control)

This is used to locate the beginning of the present or of the next program.

The APC circuit senses silent portions between programs. Press  (APC will be displayed) and then FF or REW to automatically advance to the beginning of the next program or to return to the beginning of the program being played.

Press  again to cancel this operation.

NOTE

APC may not operate properly when the following types of tapes are used:

- A tape with low recording level
- A music tape with long silent intervals
- A music tape of a live recording with no intervals of silence between selections
- A tape containing only speech



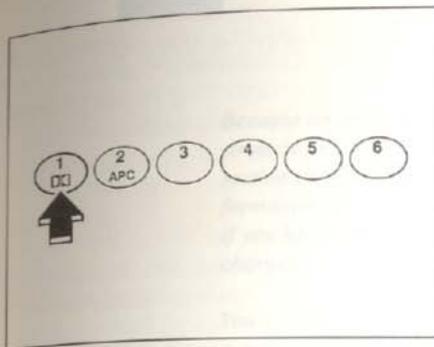
▼ Tape direction change

To change tape-playing direction, press REW and FF simultaneously.

When the upper triangle is lit, the top half of the tape is being played. When the lower one is lit, the bottom half is being played.

NOTE

At the end of the tape, the unit will automatically reverse the tape play.

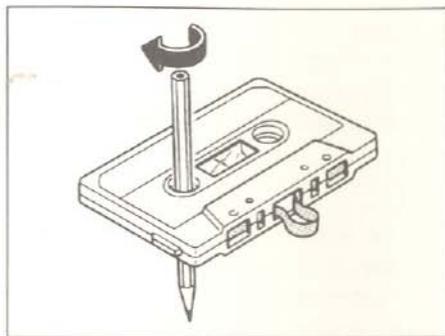


▼ Dolby B noise reduction

When using a tape encoded with Dolby NR*, press . The  symbol will be displayed. To play a tape recorded without Dolby NR, push the button once again.

*Noise reduction system manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

Dolby and the double-D symbol  are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.



■ Tape and Tape Player Care

- A loose tape may produce poor sound during playback. Use a pencil or similar instrument to remove any slack.
- Use only tapes that play no longer than 45 minutes on one track. Tapes that play longer are thin and may break.
- Leave a cassette in the player only when it's playing. Remove it completely when it is not. The slot door should close to protect the mechanism from dust.

- Store cassettes away from extreme heat, magnetic fields, and direct sunlight. Protect tapes from dirt and store them in protective cases.

▼ Cleaning the tape player

The tape head, capstans, and pinch rollers will gather oxide residue from tapes. This can cause weak or wavering sounds and damage to the tapes and player. Use a good liquid cleaner cassette or head-cleaning tape to remove oxide from these parts.

5

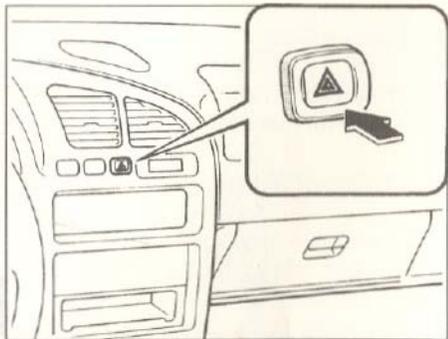
In Case of Emergency

Because an emergency can occur anytime, we strongly urge you to become familiar with this section of your manual. It provides helpful information on what to do if the engine overheats, if you have a flat tire, and if the battery is discharged.

You will also find out what to do if you confront a problem in the electrical system, and there's some guidance on the correct way to tow your Mazda.

Hazard Warning Flasher	5- 2
Overheating	5- 2
Emergency Starting	5- 4
Fuses	5- 6
Towing	5-13
Flat Tire	5-16

Hazard Warning Flasher



The hazard warning lights warn other drivers that your vehicle is a traffic hazard and that they must take extreme caution when near it.

The hazard warning lights should always be used when you stop on or near a roadway.

Depress the hazard warning switch and all four turn signals will flash at once.

NOTE

- The turn signals don't work when the hazard warning lights are on.
- Check local regulations about the use of hazard warning lights while the vehicle is being towed. They may forbid it.

Overheating

If the temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience power loss, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise the engine is probably too hot.

If this happens:

1. Drive safely to the side of the road and stop your vehicle. Set an automatic transaxle in P, a manual transaxle in neutral. Apply the parking brake.
2. The air conditioner must be off.

 **WARNING**
Overheated Engine:

Overheated engines are dangerous. The escaping steam could seriously burn you.

If steam is coming from the engine compartment, don't go near the front of the vehicle. Stop the engine. Then turn the ignition switch on without starting the engine. The radiator cooling fans will start to cool the engine.

Open the hood ONLY after steam is no longer escaping from the engine.

3. If neither coolant nor steam is escaping, open the hood and idle the engine until it cools.

If this doesn't lower the temperature, stop the engine and let it cool.

4. Then check the coolant level. If it's low, look for leaks in the radiator hoses and connections, heater hoses and connections, radiator, and water pump. If you find a leak or other damage, or if coolant is still leaking, stop the engine and call an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

If you find no problems, if the engine is cool, and if no leaks are obvious, carefully add coolant as required (page 7-13).

 **WARNING**
Cooling System Caps:

When the engine and radiator are hot, scalding coolant and steam may shoot out under pressure and cause serious injury. Don't remove either cooling system cap when the engine and radiator are hot.

 **CAUTION**

If the engine continues to overheat or frequently overheats, have the cooling system inspected. The engine could be seriously damaged unless repairs are made.

Emergency Starting

■ Jump-Starting

Jump-starting is dangerous if done incorrectly. So follow procedures carefully. If you feel unsure about jump-starting, we strongly recommend that you have a competent service technician do the work.

CAUTION

Use only a 12-volt booster system. You can damage a 12-volt starter motor, ignition system, and other electrical parts beyond repair with a 24-volt power supply (two 12-volt batteries in series or a 24-volt motor generator set).

WARNING

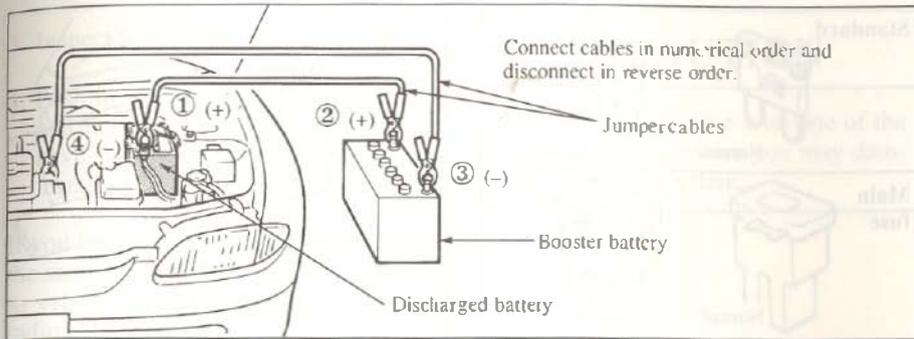
Battery-Related Explosion:

Hydrogen gas is produced during normal battery operation. A battery-related explosion can cause serious injury. Keep all flames (including cigarettes), heat, and sparks away from the top and surrounding area of open battery cells.

WARNING

Jump-Starting:

Jump-starting a frozen battery or one with a low fluid level is dangerous. It may rupture or explode, causing serious injury. Don't jump-start a frozen battery or one with a low fluid level.



1. Make sure the booster battery is 12 volts and that its negative terminal is grounded.
2. If the booster is in another vehicle, don't allow the vehicles to touch.
3. Turn off all unnecessary electrical loads.
4. Connect the jumper cables in the exact sequence in the illustration.

First connect one end of a cable to the positive terminal on the discharged battery ①. Then attach the other end to the positive terminal on the booster battery ②.

Next connect one end of the other cable to the negative terminal of the booster battery ③, then the other end to a solid, stationary, exposed metallic point (for example, the strut mounting bolt) away from the discharged battery ④.

5. Start the engine of the booster vehicle and run it a few minutes. Then start the engine of the other vehicle.
6. When finished, carefully disconnect the cables in the reverse order described in Step 4.

⚠ WARNING

Connecting to Negative Terminal:

Connecting the end of the second cable to the negative (-) terminal of the discharged battery is dangerous. A spark could cause the gas around the battery to explode and injure someone. Connect the cable to a point away from the battery.

⚠ WARNING

Moving Parts:

Connecting a battery cable near a moving part could cause the cable to be knocked off and result in serious injury. Don't connect a cable to or near any part that moves.

■ Push-Starting

You can't start a vehicle with an automatic transaxle by pushing it.

⚠ CAUTION

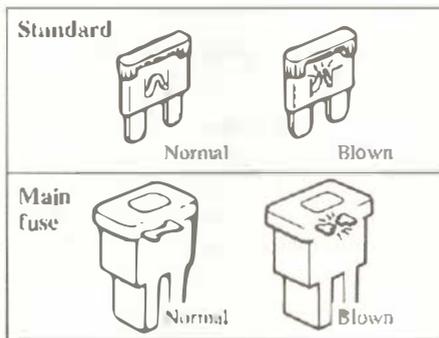
You shouldn't push-start a vehicle that has a manual transaxle. It can damage the emission control system.

⚠ WARNING

Towing a Vehicle to Start It:

Towing a vehicle to start it could be dangerous. The sudden surge forward when the engine starts could cause the two vehicles to collide. Therefore, never tow a vehicle to start it.

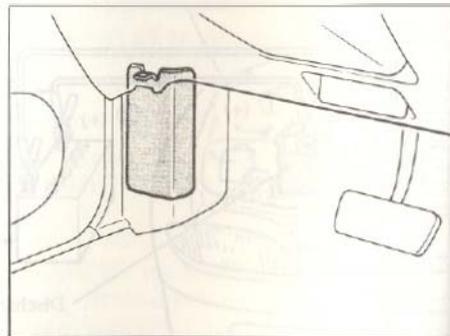
Fuses



Your vehicle's electrical system is protected by fuses.

If any lights, accessories, or controls don't work, inspect the appropriate circuit protector. If a fuse has blown, the inside element will be melted.

If the same fuse blows again, avoid using that system and consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer as soon as possible.



■ Fuse Replacement

If the electrical system doesn't work, first inspect fuses on the driver's side.

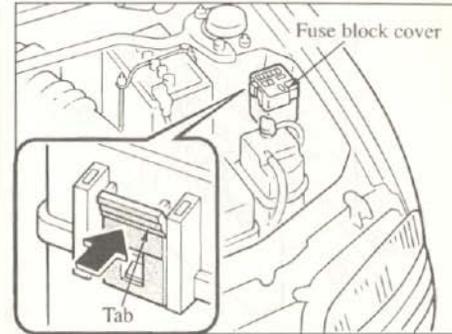
1. Turn off the ignition and other switches.
2. Pull the fuse straight out.

3. Inspect it and replace if it's blown.
4. Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly. If it doesn't, have an Authorized Mazda Dealer install it.

If you have no spare fuses, borrow one of the same rating from a circuit not essential to vehicle operation, such as the (room, radio or clock) circuit.

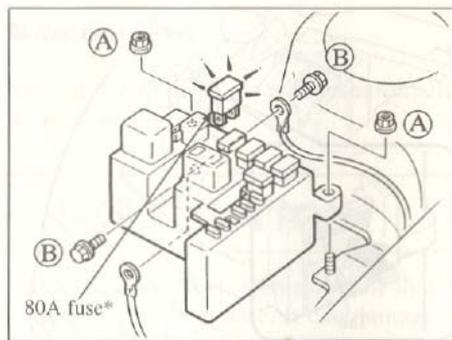
⚠ CAUTION

Always replace a fuse with one of the same rating. Otherwise you may damage the electric system.



If the headlights or other electrical components don't work and the fuses in the cabin are OK, inspect the fuse block under the hood. If a fuse is blown, it must be replaced. Follow these steps:

1. Turn off the ignition and all other switches.
2. ●pen the fuse block cover by unhooking the tabs and lifting up on the cover.
3. If a fuse is blown, replace it with a new one of the same rating.

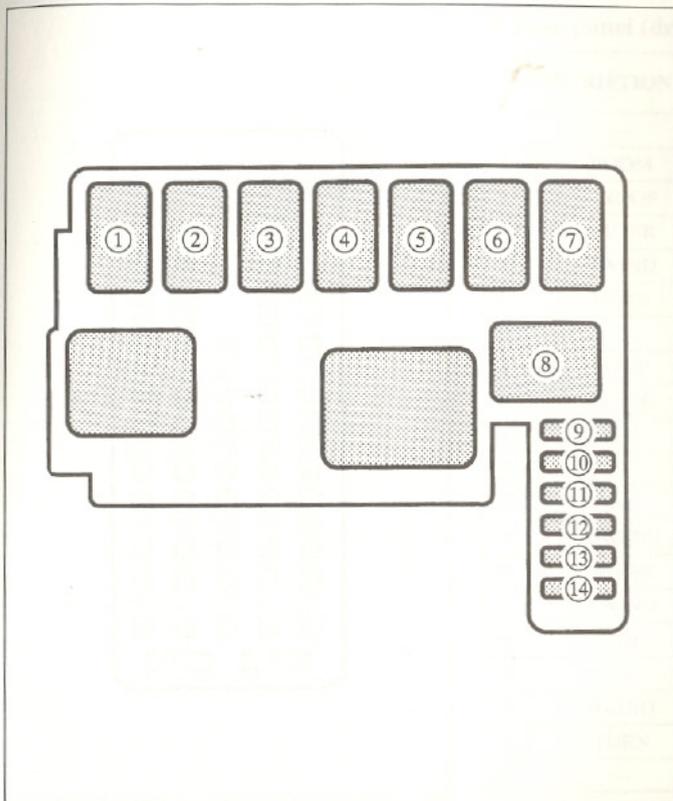


When replacing the 80A* fuse:

1. Make sure the ignition is off.
2. Remove the negative battery terminal.
3. Remove nuts A.
4. Lift the fuse block and remove bolts B.
5. Replace the fuse with a new one of the same rating.
6. Install in the reverse order of removal.

* 2.0-liter engine has a 100A.

■ Fuse Panel Description



▼ Fuse block (engine compartment)

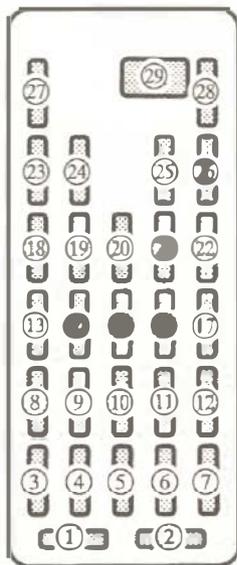
DESCRIPTION	FUSE RATING	COLOR	PROTECTED COMPONENT
1 HEAD	30A	Pink	ROOM, POWER WINDOW and DOOR LOCK fuses
2 INJ	30A	Pink	Fuel injection system
3 MAIN	*1 80A	Black	For protection of all circuits
	*2 100A	Blue	
4 AD FAN*	30A	Pink	Additional fan* (Air conditioner)
5 IG KEY	50A	Red [†]	RADIO, TURN, METER, ENGINE, fuses, Ignition system
6 ABS*	40A	Green	Anti-lock brake system*
7 BTN	60A	Yellow	Headlight
8 COOLING FAN	*1 20A	Light Blue	Cooling fan
	*2 30A	Pink	
9 HAZARD	15A	Blue	Hazard warning flasher
10 A/C*	10A	Red	Air conditioner*

*1 except 2.0-liter engine

*2 2.0-liter engine

In Case of Emergency

DESCRIPTION	FUSE RATING	COLOR	PROTECTED COMPONENT	
11	—	—	—	
12	FOG*	20A	Yellow	Fog light*
13	ST SIGN*	10A	Red	Starter
14	—	—	—	—



▼ Fuse panel (driver's side)

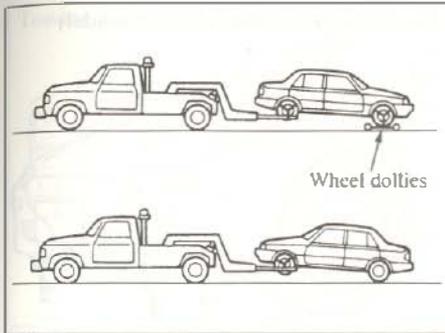
DESCRIPTION	FUSE RATING	COLOR	PROTECTED COMPONENT	
1	—	—	—	
2	ROOM	15A	Blue	Interior lights, Luggage compartment light
3	S/ROOF	15A	Blue	Sunroof
4	METER	15A	Blue	Gauge, Backup light
5	P.WIND	30A	Green	Power windows
6	HORN	10A	Red	Horn
7	—	—	—	—
8	R.WIP	10A	Red	Rear wiper
9	DEFOG	20A	Yellow	Rear defroster
10	A/C	10A	Red	Air conditioner*
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	ENGINE	10A	Red	Engine switch
14	WIPER	20A	Yellow	Front wipers
15	P.WIND	30A	Green	Power windows
16	TAIL	10A	Red	Tail lights
17	—	—	—	—
18	RADIO	15A	Blue	Audio*
19	TURN	10A	Red	Turn signal
20	—	—	—	—

*Some models.

In Case of Emergency

	DESCRIPTION	FUSE RATING	COLOR	PROTECTED COMPONENT
21	STOP	15A	Blue	Brake/taillight
22	—	—	—	—
23	CIGAR	15A	Blue	Cigarette lighter
24	—	—	—	—
25	D.LOCK	30A	Green	Power door lock
26	—	—	—	—
27	SPARE	10A	Red	—
28	SPARE	15A	Blue	—
29	HEATER	40A	Green	Climate control system

Towing

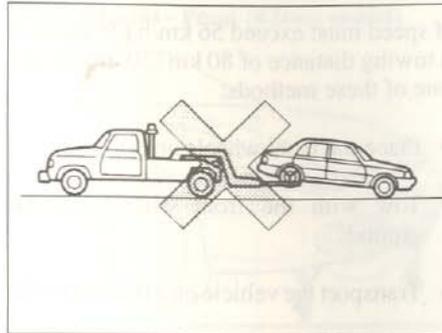


We recommend that towing be done only by an Authorized Mazda Dealer or a commercial tow-truck service.

Proper lifting and towing are necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle. Government and local laws must be followed.

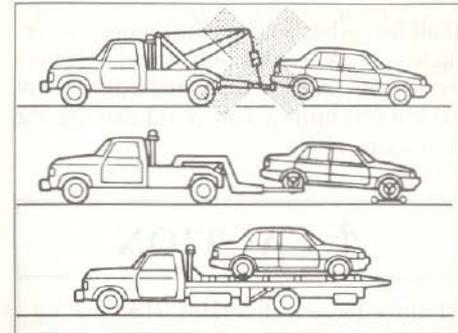
A towed vehicle should have its front wheels off the ground. If excessive damage or other conditions prevent this, use wheel dollies.

When towing with the rear wheels on the ground, release the parking brake.



⚠ CAUTION

Don't tow the vehicle backward with driving wheels on the ground. This may cause internal damage to the transaxle.



⚠ CAUTION

Don't tow with sling-type equipment. This could damage your vehicle. Use wheel-lift or flatbed equipment.

If all four wheels are on the ground, the vehicle may be towed only forward. Don't exceed 56 km/h (35 mph) and a distance of 80 km (50 miles); you could damage the transaxle.

CAUTION

Follow these instructions when towing the vehicle with all wheels on the ground.

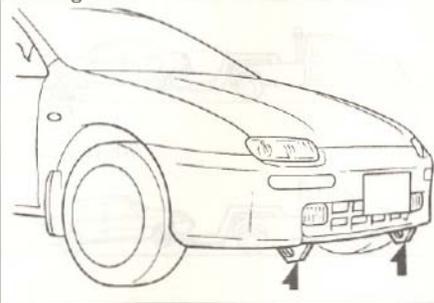
1. Set the transaxle in neutral.
2. Turn the ignition to ACC(I).
3. Release the parking brake.

Remember that power assist for the brakes and steering will not be available when the engine is not running.

If speed must exceed 56 km/h (35 mph) or a towing distance of 80 km (50 miles), use one of these methods:

- Place the front wheels on dollies:
- Tow with the front wheels off the ground:
- Transport the vehicle on a flat bed truck.

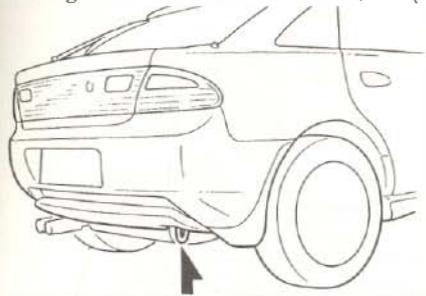
Towing hooks - Front (5 Door model)



CAUTION

- The towing hooks should be used only in an emergency (to get the vehicle out of a ditch or a snow bank, for example).
- When using the towing hooks, always pull the cable or chain in a straight direction with respect to the hook. Apply no sideways force.

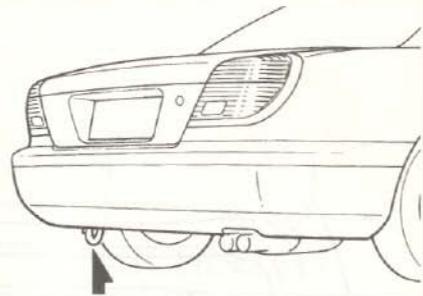
Towing hook - Rear (5 Door model)



Towing hooks - Front (4 Door model)



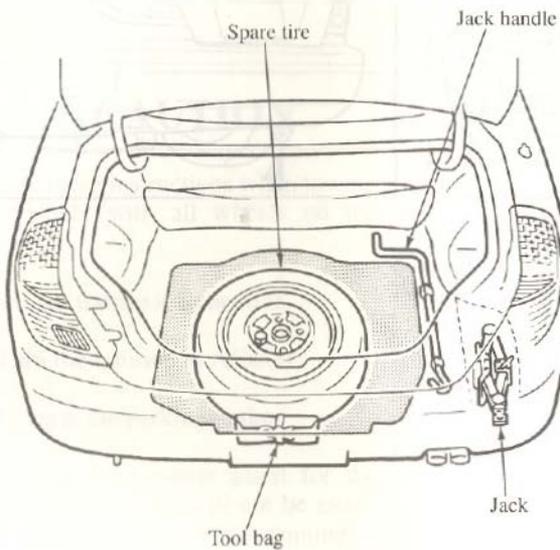
Towing hook - Rear (4 Door model)



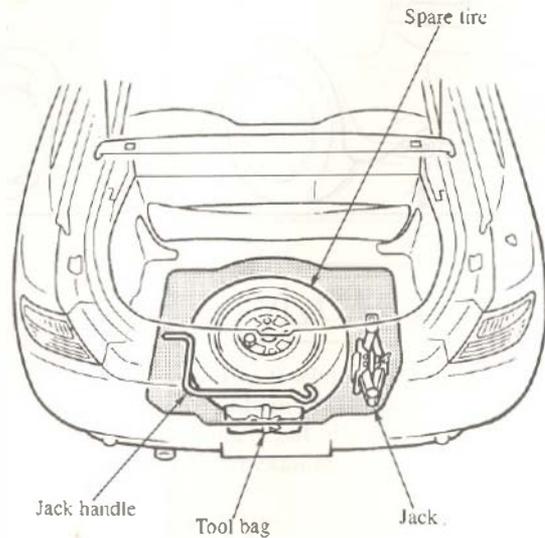
Flat Tire

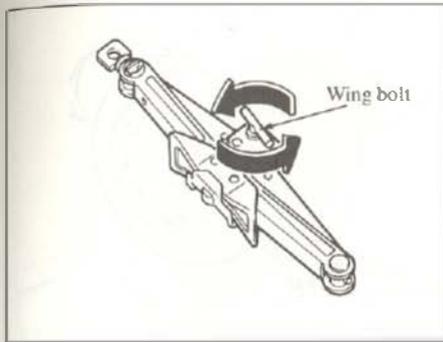
■ Tire, Jack, Jack Handle, and Tool Storage

4 door model



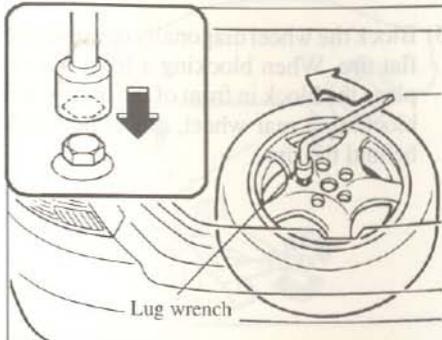
5 door model





▼ To remove the jack:

Turn the wing bolt counterclockwise.



▼ To remove the spare tire:

Turn the tire hold-down bolt counterclockwise with the lug wrench.

■ Changing a Flat Tire

If you have a flat tire, drive slowly to a level spot that is well off the road and out of the way of traffic to change the tire. Stopping in traffic or on the shoulder of a busy road is dangerous.

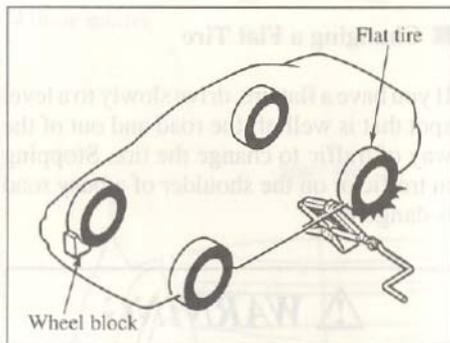
⚠ WARNING

Jacking a Vehicle:

Changing a tire can be dangerous. The vehicle can slip off the jack and seriously injure someone.

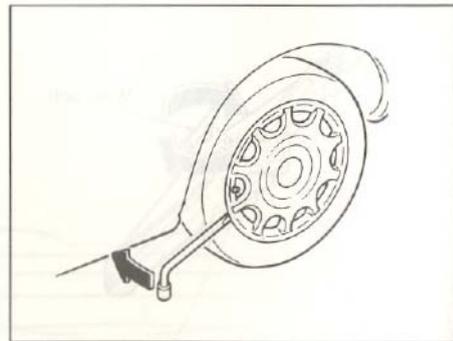
Be sure to follow the directions for changing a tire, and never get under a vehicle that is supported only by a jack.

In Case of Emergency



1. Park on a level surface and firmly set the parking brake.
2. Shift an automatic transaxle to P; shift a manual transaxle to R.
3. Turn on the hazard warning flasher.
4. Remove the jack, jack handle, lug wrench, and spare tire.

5. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire. When blocking a front wheel, place the block in front of the tire. When blocking a rear wheel, place the block behind the tire.



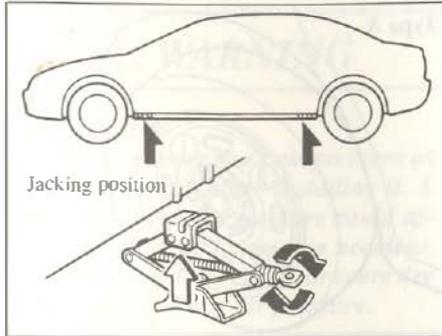
6. Pry off the center cap with the beveled end of the lug wrench.

NOTE

Force the end of the wrench firmly between wheel and cap, or removal will be difficult.



7. Loosen the lug nuts by turning them counterclockwise one turn each, but don't remove any until the tire has been raised off the ground.



8. Place the jack under the side sill at the front or rear jacking position closest to the tire being changed.

⚠ WARNING

Jacking Position:
Attempting to jack the vehicle in positions not shown could damage it and cause serious injury. Use only the correct front and rear jacking positions.

⚠ WARNING

Improper Jack:
Using a jack that isn't designed for your Mazda could be dangerous. The vehicle could slip off the jack and seriously injure someone. Use only the jack provided with your Mazda.

6

Appearance Care

This section features care, inside and out, of your Mazda...how best to keep it clean and looking good.

Be aware that appearance is not the only reason for cleanliness. Road grime tends to eat away at the metal, so keeping your vehicle clean in the way Section 6 prescribes will help prevent its early deterioration and rusting.

How to Minimize Environmental Paint Damage	6- 2
Exterior Care	6- 4
Interior Care	6- 8

How to Minimize Environmental Paint Damage

The paintwork on your Mazda represents the latest technical developments in composition and methods of application.

Environmental hazards, however, can harm the paint's protective properties, if proper care is not taken.

Here are some examples of possible damage, with tips on how to prevent them.

■ Etching Caused by Acid Rain or Industrial Fallout

▼ ● Occurrence

Industrial pollutants and vehicle emissions drift into the air and mix with rain or dew to form acids. These acids can settle on a vehicle's finish. As the water evaporates, the acid becomes concentrated and can damage the finish. And the longer the acid remains on the surface, the greater the chance is for damage.

▼ Prevention

It is necessary to wash and wax your vehicle to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. These steps should be taken immediately after you suspect that acid rain has settled on your vehicle's finish.

■ Damage Caused by Bird Dropping, Insects, or Tree Sap

▼ ● Occurrence

Bird dropping contain acids. If these aren't removed they can eat away the clear and color base coat of the vehicle's paintwork.

When insects stick to the paint surface and decompose, corrosive compounds form. These can erode the clear and color base coat of the vehicle's paintwork if they are not removed.

Tree sap will harden and adhere permanently to the paint finish. If you scratch the sap off while it is hard, some vehicle paint could come off with it.

▼ Prevention

It is necessary to have your Mazda washed and waxed to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. This should be done as soon as possible.

Bird droppings can be removed with a soft sponge and water. If you are traveling and these are not available, a moistened tissue may also take care of the problem. The cleaned area should be waxed according to the instructions in this section.

Insects and tree sap are best removed with a soft sponge and water or a chemical cleaner.

Another method is to cover the affected area with dampened newspaper for one to two hours. After removing the newspaper, rinse off the loosened debris with water.

■ Water Marks

▼ Occurrence

Rain, fog, dew, and even tap water can contain harmful minerals such as salt and lime. If moisture containing these minerals settles on the vehicle and evaporates, the minerals will concentrate and harden to form white rings. The rings can damage your vehicle's finish.

▼ Prevention

It is necessary to wash and wax your vehicle to preserve its finish according to the instructions in this section. These steps should be taken immediately after you find water marks on your vehicle's finish.

■ Paint Chipping

▼ Occurrence

Paint chipping occurs when gravel thrown in the air by another vehicle's tires hits your vehicle.

▼ How to avoid paint chipping

Keeping a safe distance between you and the vehicle ahead reduces the chances of having your paint chipped by flying gravel.

Exterior Care

NOTE

- The paint chipping zone varies with the speed of the vehicle. For example, when traveling at 90 km/h (56 mph), the paint chipping zone is 50 meters (164 feet).
- In low temperatures a vehicle's finish hardens. This increases the chance of paint chipping.
- Chipped paint can lead to rust forming on your Mazda. Before this happens, repair the damage by using Mazda touch-up paint according to the instructions in this section. Failure to repair the affected area could lead to serious rusting and expensive repairs.

Follow all label and container directions when using a chemical cleaner or polish. Read all warnings and cautions.

■ Maintaining the Finish

▼ Washing

To help protect the finish from rust and deterioration, wash your Mazda thoroughly and frequently at least once a month with lukewarm or cold water.

Pay special attention to removing salt, dirt, mud, and other foreign material from the underside of the fenders, and make sure the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors and rocker panels are clean.

Insects, tar, tree sap, bird droppings, industrial fallout, and similar deposits can damage the finish if not removed immediately. When prompt washing with plain water is ineffective, use a mild soap made for use on vehicles.

Thoroughly rinse off all soap with lukewarm or cold water. Don't allow soap to dry on the finish.

After washing the vehicle, dry it with a clean chamois to prevent water spots from forming.

⚠ CAUTION

Before using an automatic car wash, consult with the carwash operator. This may help you to avoid damage to the vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

Wet Brakes:

Wet brakes may not work, or they may cause the vehicle to pull to one side. Wet brakes can cause accidents. Light braking will indicate whether they have been affected. To dry the brakes, apply them lightly while driving slowly until performance is normal.

⚠ CAUTION

- Wiping off dust or dirt with a dry cloth will scratch the finish.
- Don't use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodized aluminum parts. This may damage the protective coating; also, cleaners and detergents may discolor or deteriorate the paint.
- To prevent damaging the antenna, retract it before entering a car wash facility or passing beneath a low overhead clearance.

▼ Waxing

Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing it.

The vehicle needs to be waxed when water no longer beads on the finish.

Use a good-quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Wax all the metal trim to maintain its luster.

NOTE

A spot remover to remove oil, tar, and similar materials will usually also take off the wax. Rewax these areas even if the rest of the vehicle doesn't need it.

■ Polishing and Waxing

1. The vehicle should be washed and dried before being waxed.
2. Use wax which contains no abrasives. Waxes containing large amounts of abrasive will remove paint and may etch or damage bright metal parts.
3. Use a good grade of carnauba wax for metallic, mica and solid dark colours.
4. When waxing, coat evenly with the sponge supplied or a soft cloth.
5. Wipe the vehicle using a soft cloth.

■ Paint Damage Touch-up

- Repair damage in coated film caused by stone chipping, damage during parking etc., by using Mazda touch-up paint before rust begins to form. First, remove the dirt and grease with a clean soft cloth.

- If rust has already begun to form:

- (1) Remove rust completely with sandpaper.
- (2) Wipe with a clean soft cloth.
- (3) Apply rust preventive primer to the area.

After drying it completely:

- (4) Apply a suitable topcoat material to the area.
- Of course there will be no problem if you assign the work to an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

■ Cavity Protection

Cavities are treated for protection at the factory, but additional protective treatment after the vehicle has been put into use will extend the life of the body. We recommend that you consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer concerning this additional precaution.

■ Bright-Metal Maintenance

- Use tar remover to remove road tar and insects. Never do this with a knife or similar tool.
- To prevent corrosion on bright-metal surfaces, apply wax or chrome preservative and rub it to a high luster.
- During cold weather or in coastal areas, cover bright-metal parts with a coating of wax or preservative heavier than usual. It would also help to coat them with noncorrosive petroleum jelly or some other protective compound.

CAUTION

Don't use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodized aluminum parts. This may result in damage to the protective coating and cause discoloration or paint deterioration.

■ Undercoating

This special coating is applied to the critical parts of the underside to protect vehicles from damage caused by chemicals or stones. This coating is liable to be damaged with time. Check this coating periodically.

Mazda Dealers are well informed on how repairs should be made. We recommend that you consult with a Mazda Dealer.

WARNING

Wet Brakes:

Wet brakes may not work, or they may cause the vehicle to pull to one side. Wet brakes can cause accidents. After washing your vehicle, drive slowly and test the brakes to make sure they're dry.

■ Aluminum Wheel Maintenance

Your aluminum wheels are coated with a clear protective finish.

NOTE

- Don't use a wire brush or any abrasive cleaner, polishing compound, or solvent on aluminum wheels. They may damage the finish.
- Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent, and rinse thoroughly with lukewarm or cold water. Also, be sure to clean the wheels after driving on salted roads. This helps prevent corrosion.
- Avoid washing the wheels with high-speed car-wash brushes.

Interior Care

■ Dashboard Precautions

Prevent caustic solutions such as perfume and cosmetic oils from contacting the dashboard. They'll damage and discolor it. If these solutions get on the dashboard, wipe them off immediately.

■ Cleaning the Interior and Floors

Keeping the interior clean — especially the floor — is important to help prevent rust.

Remove mud and salt from the cabin floor as soon as possible.

If you transport salt, chemicals, fertilizer, or other toxic cargo in the cabin or in the trunk or luggage compartment, be very careful not to spill it. If you do, clean it up immediately.

From time to time, dry the cabin floor and the floor in the trunk or luggage compartment. Moisture may collect there and generate a rusting process.

■ Cleaning the Upholstery and Interior Trim

▼ Vinyl

Remove dust and loose dirt from vinyl with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean vinyl with a leather-and-vinyl cleaner.

▼ Leather

Real leather isn't uniform and may have scars, scratches, and wrinkles. Clean it with a leather cleaner or mild soap.

Wipe it with a **damp** soft cloth; then dry and buff it with a **dry** soft cloth.

▼ Fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt from fabric with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean it with a mild soap solution good for upholstery and carpets. Remove fresh spots immediately with a fabric spot cleaner.

To keep the fabric looking clean and fresh, take care of it. Otherwise its color will be affected, fire-resistance may be reduced.

CAUTION

Use only recommended cleaners and procedures. Others may affect appearance and fire-resistance.

■ Cleaning the Lap/Shoulder Belt Webbing

Clean the webbing with a mild soap solution recommended for upholstery or carpets. Follow instructions. Don't bleach or dye the webbing; this may weaken it.



WARNING

Seat Belt Damage:

Damaged seat belts are dangerous. These belts could fail to hold in an accident. Replace damaged belts immediately.

■ Cleaning the Window Interiors

If the windows become covered with an oily, greasy, or waxy film, clean them with glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the container.



CAUTION

Don't scrape or scratch the inside of the rear window. You may damage the rear window defroster grid.

7

Maintenance

Because your Mazda is a large piece of intricate machinery, it needs regular care in the form of maintenance and servicing. Many owners prefer to do much of this work

So Section 7 has been prepared as a guide for the operator who wants to self-service such minor jobs as replacing bulbs and wiper blades, charging the battery, and rotating the tires. All maintenance schedules are included, along with instructions on how to make regular inspections of such things as fluid levels.

Introduction	7- 2
Scheduled Maintenance Services	7- 2
Owner Maintenance	7- 7

Introduction

Be extremely careful to prevent injury to yourself and others and damage to your vehicle when using this manual for inspection and maintenance.

If you're unsure about any procedure it describes, we strongly urge you to have a reliable and qualified service shop perform the work, preferably an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Factory-trained Mazda technicians and genuine Mazda parts are best for your vehicle. Without this expertise and the parts that have been designed and made especially for your Mazda, inadequate, incomplete, and insufficient servicing may result in problems. This could lead to vehicle damage or an accident and injuries.

For expert advice and quality service, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Scheduled Maintenance Services

NOTE

- After 80,000 km or 48 months, continue to follow the prescribed maintenance as scheduled.
- As the result of visual examination or functional measurement of a system's operation (performance), correct, clean, or replace as required. (Inspect, and if necessary replace the air filter)

Emission control and related systems

The ignition and fuel systems are highly important to the emission control system and to efficient engine operation. Don't tamper with them.

All inspections and adjustments must be made by a qualified technician. We strongly recommend that all servicing related to these systems be done by an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

I : Inspect: Visual examination and/or functional measurement of system's operation or performance
 A : Adjust: Examination resulting in adjustment or replacement R : Replace or change

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or km (miles), whichever comes first										
	Months			6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
	× 1000	km	1.0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
(miles)		(0.6)	(6)	(12)	(18)	(24)	(30)	(36)	(42)	(48)	
Drive belts*4		A	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Engine timing belt*1	Replace every 100,000 (60,000 miles)										
Engine oil*2			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Oil filter*2			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cooling system				I		I		I		I	
Engine coolant	Replace every 2 years										

*1 Replacement of timing belt is required at every 100,000 km. Failure to replace timing belt may result in damage to the engine.

*2 If the vehicle is operated under the following conditions, it is suggested that the engine oil and oil filter be changed more often than at usual recommended intervals.

- a) Driving in dusty conditions.
- b) Extended periods of idling or low speed operation.
- c) Driving for a prolonged period in cold temperatures or driving only short distance regularly.

*4 Adjust or inspect

alternator and water pump dri

Maintenance

I : Inspect: Visual examination and/or functional measurement of system's operation or performance
R : Replace or change

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS MAINTENANCE ITEM	Number of months or km (miles), whichever comes first										
	Months		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
	× 1000	km	1.0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
(miles)		(0.6)	(6)	(12)	(18)	(24)	(30)	(36)	(42)	(48)	
Idle speed				I		I		I		I	
Idle mixture				I		I		I		I	
Air cleaner element* ³				I		R		I		R	
Fuel filter						R				R	
Fuel lines and hoses				I		I		I		I	
Initial		I		I		I		Ignition		I	
Spark plugs			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
E.G.R. system (Some models)				I		I		I		I	
Evaporative system (Some models)				I		I		I		I	
Battery electrolyte level and specific gravity		I		I		I		I		I	

*³ If the vehicle is operated in very dusty or sandy areas, inspect and, if necessary, replace more often than at usual recommended intervals.

I : Inspect: Visual examination and/or functional measurement of system's operation or performance
 R: Replace or change

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS MAINTENANCE ITEM	Number of months or km (miles), whichever comes first									
	Months		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
	× 1000	km (miles)	1.0 (0.6)	10 (6)	20 (12)	30 (18)	40 (24)	50 (30)	60 (36)	70 (42)
Brake and clutch pedal			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Brake lines, hoses and connections				I		I		I		I
Clutch fluid			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Brake fluid*5			I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R
Parking brake			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Power brake unit and hoses				I		I		I		I
Disc brakes			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Drum brake				I		I		I		I
Power steering fluid and Line (Some models)			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Steering operation and gear housing				I		I		I		I
Steering linkages, rack guide and tie rod ends			I	I	I	I	I	I		
Manual transaxle oil										R

*5 Replace every 2 years.

If there has been continuous hard driving, mountain driving, or if the brakes are used extensively or the vehicle is operated in extremely humid climates, the brake fluid should be changed annually.

Maintenance

I : Inspect: Visual examination and/or functional measurement of system's operation or performance

T : Tighten

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS MAINTENANCE ITEM	Number of months or km (miles), whichever comes first										
	Months		6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	
	× 1000	km (miles)	1.0 (0.6)	10 (6)	20 (12)	30 (18)	40 (24)	50 (30)	60 (36)	70 (42)	80 (48)
Automatic transaxle fluid				I		I		I		I	
Drive shaft dust boots				I		I		I		I	
Bolts and nuts on chassis and body			T	T		T		T		T	
Exhaust system heat shield						I				I	
Front suspension ball joints						I				I	

Owner Maintenance

■ Routine Service

We highly recommend that these items be inspected at least every week.

- **Engine Oil Level**
(page 7-12)
- **Engine Coolant Level**
(page 7-13)
- **Brake and Clutch Fluid Level**
(page 7-14)
- **Washer Fluid Level**
(page 7-19)
- **Battery**
(page 7-24)
- **Tire Inflation Pressure**
(page 7-27)

■ Do-it-yourself Service Precautions

Improper or incomplete service may result in problems. This section gives instructions only for items easy to perform.

WARNING

Maintenance Procedures:

Performing maintenance work on a vehicle can be dangerous. You can be seriously injured while performing some maintenance procedures. If you lack sufficient knowledge and experience or the proper tools and equipment to do the work, have it done by a qualified technician.

As explained in the Introduction (page 7-2), several procedures can be done only by a qualified service technician with special tools.

Improper do-it-yourself maintenance during the warranty period may affect warranty coverage. For details, read the separate Mazda Warranty statement provided with the vehicle. If you're unsure about any servicing or maintenance procedure, have it done by an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

 **WARNING**

Running the Engine:

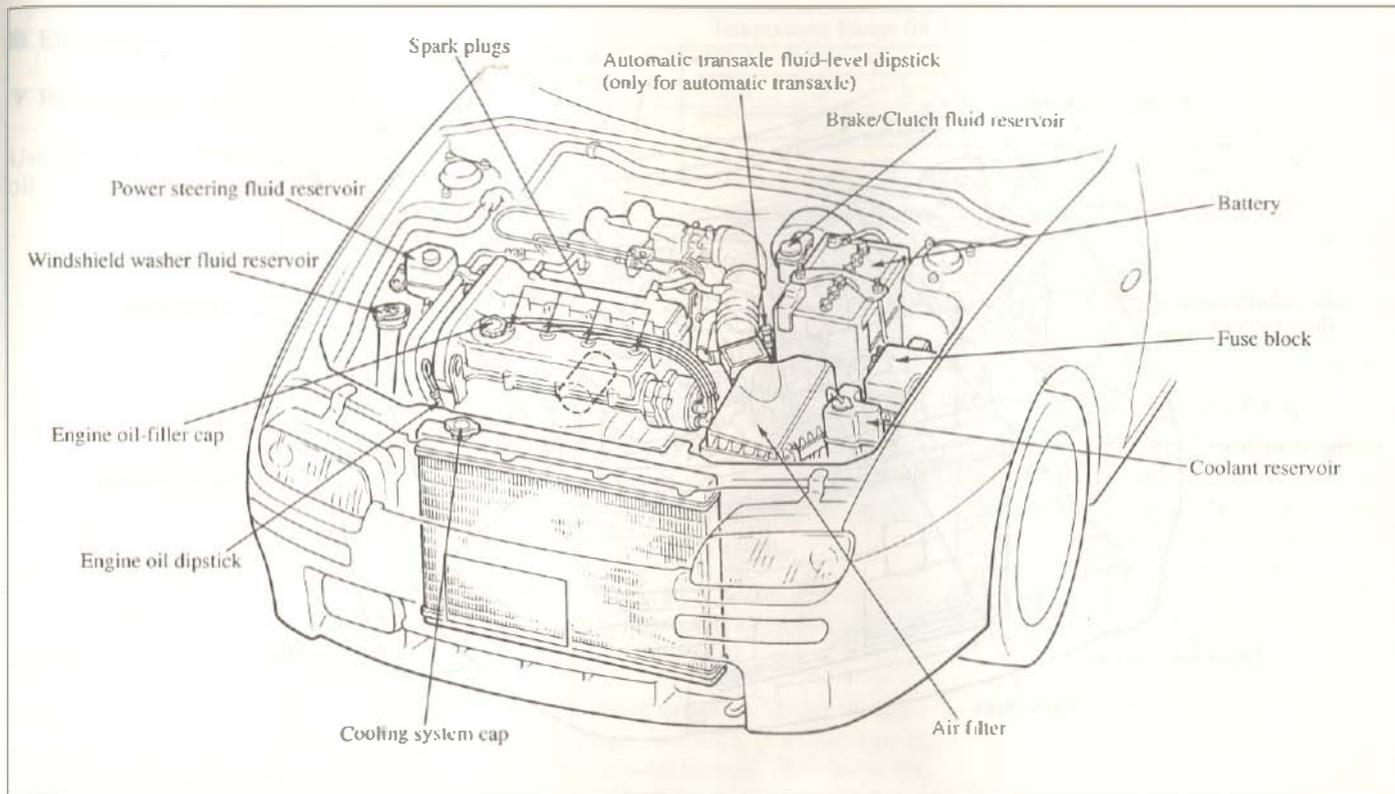
Working under the hood with the engine running is dangerous. It becomes even more dangerous when you wear jewelry or loose clothing. Either can become entangled in moving parts and result in injury. Therefore, if you must run the engine while working under the hood, make certain that you remove all jewelry (especially rings, bracelets, watches, and necklaces) and all neckties, scarves, and similar loose clothing before getting near the engine or cooling fan.

 **WARNING**

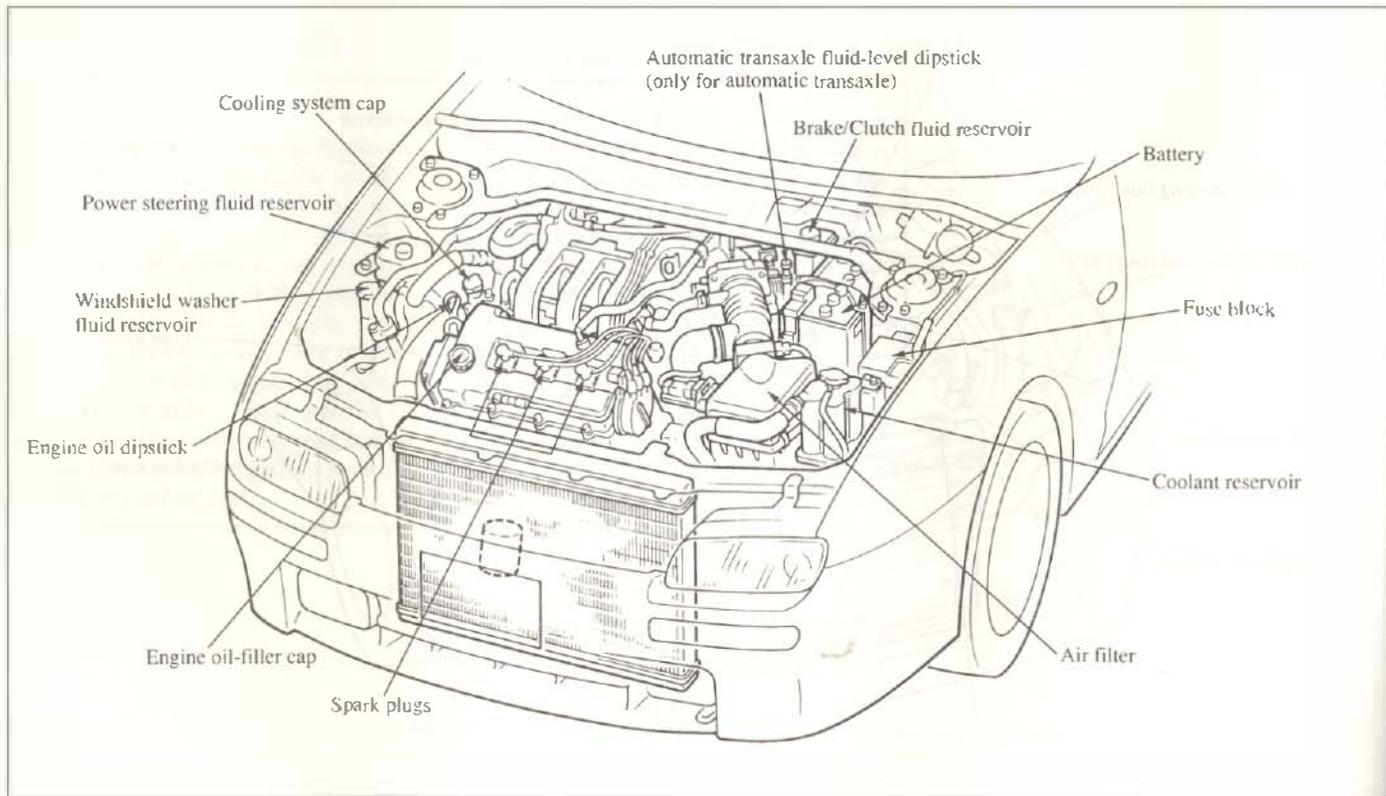
Electric Cooling Fan:

Because your engine cooling fan is electrically controlled, it will run if the ignition switch is on. This could cause serious injury. To prevent this, unless you must run the engine while performing maintenance or an inspection, be sure the ignition is off.

■ Engine Compartment Overview (1.5, 1.6, 1.8-liter engine)



(2.0-liter engine)



■ Engine Oil

▼ Recommended oil

Use API Service SD, SE, SF, or SG engine oil.

		Temperature Range for SAE Viscosity Numbers													
Temperature		-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50					
°C (°F)		-20	0	20	40	60	80	100	120						
Engine oil	SG	5W-30													
		10W-30													
	SD SE SF	5W-30		30											
		5W-20		20W-20				40							
		10W-30													
		10W-40				10W-50									
				20W-40				20W-50							

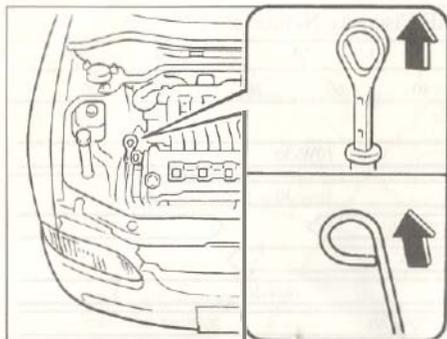
Engine oil viscosity, or thickness, has an effect on fuel economy and cold-weather operation (starting and oil flow). Low-viscosity engine oils can provide improved fuel economy and cold-weather performance.

But high-temperature weather conditions require higher-viscosity engine oils for satisfactory lubrication.

When choosing an oil, consider the temperature range your vehicle will operate in before the next oil change. Then select the recommended viscosity from this chart.

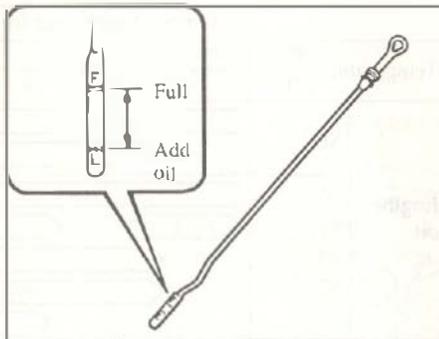
⚠ CAUTION

Using oils of viscosity besides those recommended for specific temperature ranges could result in engine damage.



▼ Inspecting engine oil level

1. Be sure the vehicle is on a level surface.
2. Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.
3. Turn it off and wait 5 minutes for the oil to return to the oil pan.
4. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and reinsert it fully.



5. Pull it out again and examine the level. It's OK between F and L.

But if it's near at or below L, add enough oil to bring the level to F.

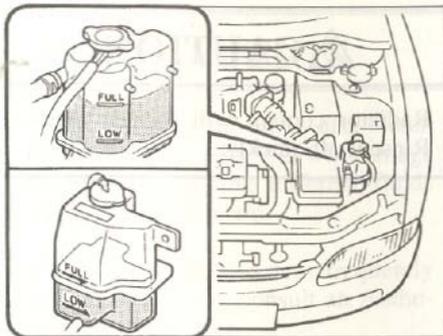
⚠ CAUTION

Overfilling with engine oil will damage your engine.

NOTE

The distance between L and F on the dipstick represents except 2.0-liter engine: 0.8 liter (0.85 USqt, 0.70 Impqt), 2.0-liter engine: 1.0 liter (1.1 USqt, 0.9 Impqt).

Changing the engine oil and the coolant should be done by an Authorized Mazda Dealer.



■ Engine Coolant

WARNING

Hot Engine:

Part of the engine compartment becomes very hot if the engine has been running. To avoid burning yourself, don't inspect the coolant system or attempt to add coolant if the engine is hot.

Inspect the antifreeze protection and coolant level in the coolant reservoir at least once a year—at the beginning of the winter season—and before traveling where temperatures may drop below freezing.

Inspect the condition and connections of all cooling system and heater hoses. Replace any that are swollen or deteriorated.

The coolant should be at full in the radiator and between the FULL and LOW marks on the coolant reservoir when the engine is cool.

If the coolant reservoir is empty, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

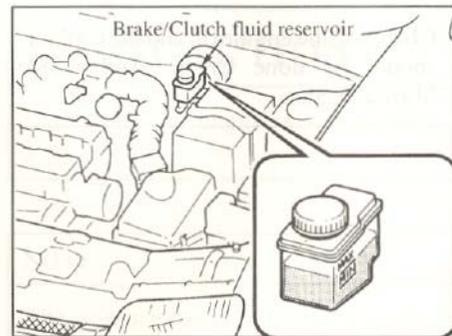
If it's at or near **LOW**, add enough coolant to the coolant reservoir to provide freezing and corrosion protection and to bring the level to **FULL**.

Do not overfill.

If new coolant is required frequently, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

CAUTION

Radiator coolant will damage paint.
Rinse it off quickly.



■ Inspecting Brake/Clutch Fluid Level

The brakes and clutch draw fluid from the same reservoir.

Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir regularly. If it's low, add fluid until it reaches **MAX**. It should be kept at **MAX**.

Before adding fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the cap.

The level normally drops with accumulated distance, a condition associated with

wear of brake and clutch linings. If it is excessively low,

have the brake/clutch system inspected by an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

CAUTION

Brake and clutch fluid will damage painted surfaces. If brake or clutch fluid does get on a painted surface, wipe it off immediately.

CAUTION

Using unspecified brake and clutch fluids (see chart, page 9-2) will damage the systems. Mixing different fluids will also damage them.

If the brake/clutch system frequently requires new fluid, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

WARNING

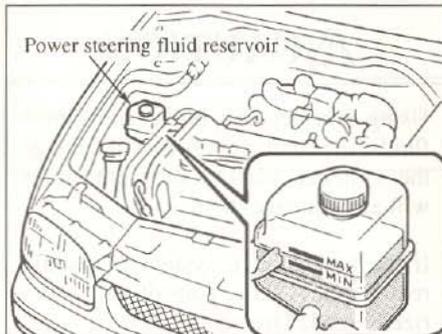
Handling Brake Fluid:

If brake fluid gets in your eyes, you could be seriously injured. If it spills on a hot engine, a fire could start. Be very careful when handling brake fluid.

⚠ WARNING

Low Brake/Clutch Fluid Levels:

Low brake/clutch fluid dangerous. Low levels could signal brake lining wear or a leak. Your brakes could fail and cause an accident. If you find a low fluid level, have the brakes and clutch inspected.



■ Inspecting Power Steering Fluid Level

Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir at each engine oil change with the engine off and cold. Add fluid if necessary; it does not require periodic changing.

The level must be kept between MIN and MAX.

Visually examine the lines and hoses for leaks and damage.

If new fluid is required frequently, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

⚠ CAUTION

To avoid damage to the power steering pump, don't operate the vehicle for long periods when the power steering fluid level is low.

NOTE

Use only specified power steering fluid (chart, page 9-2).

■ Inspecting Automatic Transaxle Fluid Level

The automatic transaxle fluid level should be inspected regularly. Measure it as described below.

The volume of fluid changes with the temperature. For that reason, it is best to examine the level after having driven the vehicle for 30 minutes. If necessary, however, it can also be inspected without driving.

CAUTION

- Low fluid level causes transaxle slippage. Overfilling can cause foaming, loss of fluid, and malfunction.
- Use only specified fluid (page 9-2.) A nonspecified fluid could result in transaxle malfunction and failure.

1. Park on a level surface and set the parking brake firmly.
2. Idle the engine about two minutes. Push down on the brake pedal; move the selector lever through all ranges and set it at P.

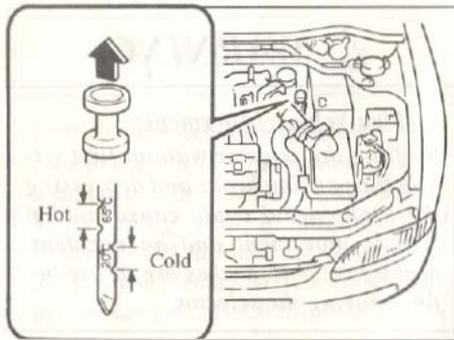
WARNING

Sudden Vehicle Movement:

Shifting the selector without first setting the parking brake and depressing the brake pedal could cause sudden vehicle movement and an accident. Make sure both brakes are in use before moving the selector.

3. With the engine still idling, pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and put it back.
4. Pull it out again.

The proper fluid level is marked on the dipstick as follows.



Fluid hot scale

When the vehicle has been driven and the fluid is at normal operating temperature, about 65°C (149°F), the level must be between Full and Low.

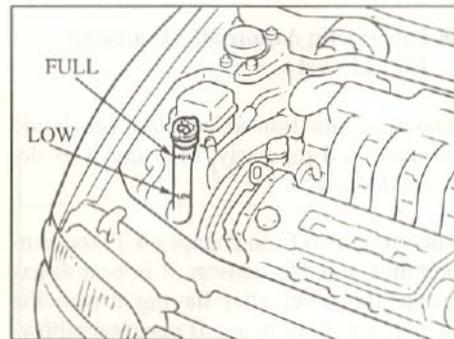
Fluid cold scale

When the engine has not been running and the outside temperature is about 20°C (68°F), the level must be between Full and Low.

NOTE

- Use the cold scale only as a reference.
- If outside temperature is lower than 20°C (68°F), start the engine and inspect the fluid level after the engine reaches operating temperature.
- If the vehicle has been driven for an extended period at high speeds or in city traffic in hot weather, inspect the level only after stopping the engine and allowing the fluid to cool for 30 minutes.

Fully insert the dipstick. When adding fluid, inspect with the dipstick to make sure it doesn't pass full.



■ Inspecting Washer Fluid Level

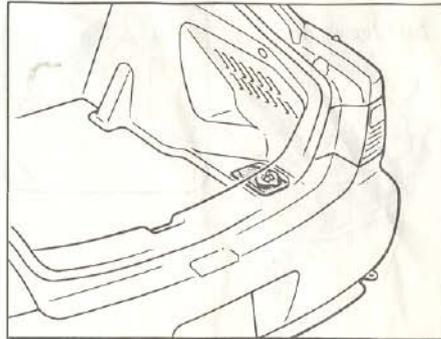
Inspect fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir; add fluid if necessary.

The float in the reservoir indicates the fluid level.

Use plain water if fluid is unavailable. But use only washer fluid in cold weather to prevent it from freezing.

⚠ WARNING***Washer Fluid:***

Radiator antifreeze is not washer fluid. If sprayed on the windshield it will affect windshield washer fluid or plain water in the reservoir.

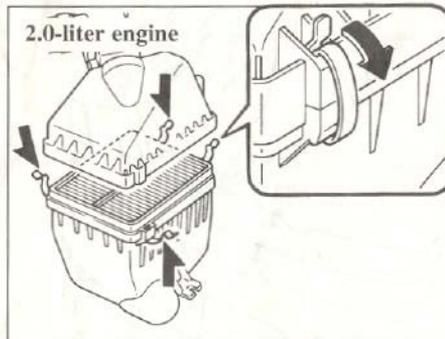
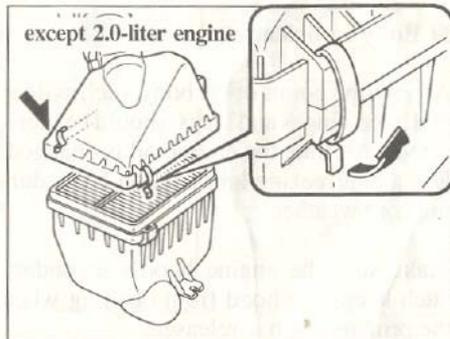
**■ Inspecting the Rear Window Washer Fluid Level**

To inspect the washer fluid level in the rear reservoir, remove the cap and look into the reservoir. Add fluid if necessary.

■ Body Lubrication

All moving points of the body, such as door and hood hinges and locks, should be lubricated each time the engine oil is changed. Use a nonfreezing lubricant on locks during cold weather.

Make sure the engine hood's secondary latch keeps the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.



■ Replacing the Air Filter

A viscous paper air filter fits inside the air cleaner housing, as shown. It's been specially treated and should not be cleaned and reused. Replace it when necessary.

1. Unfasten the clamps.

2. Lift off the air filter cover and remove the filter.
3. Wipe inside the air cleaner housing with a damp cloth.
4. Replace the filter.
5. Install in the reverse order of removal.

Replace the filter according to Scheduled Maintenance (page 7-2).

NOTE

If the vehicle is operated in very dusty or sandy areas, replace the filter more often than recommended intervals.

⚠ CAUTION

Don't drive without an air filter. This could result in excessive engine wear.

■ Maintaining Wiper Blades

CAUTION

Hot waxes applied by automatic car washes have been known to affect the cleanability of windows.

Contamination of either the windshield or the blades with foreign matter can reduce wiper effectiveness. Common sources are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial car washes.

If the blades are not wiping properly, clean the window and blades with a good cleaner or mild detergent; then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Repeat if necessary.

CAUTION

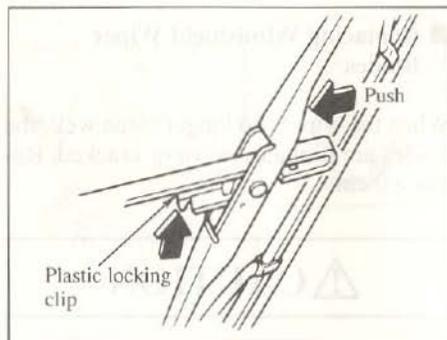
To prevent damage to the wiper blades, don't use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.

■ Replacing Windshield Wiper Blades

When the wipers no longer clean well, the blades are probably worn or cracked. Replace them.

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the wiper arms and other components, don't move the wipers by hand.

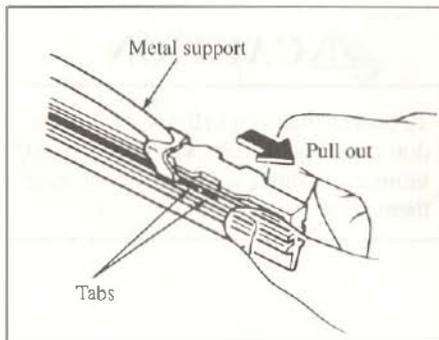


1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.

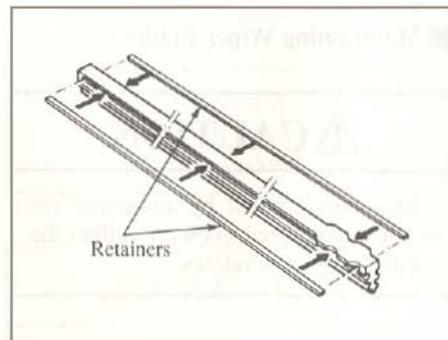
Compress the clip and slide the assembly downward; then lift it off the arm.

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the windshield, don't let the wiper arm fall on it.



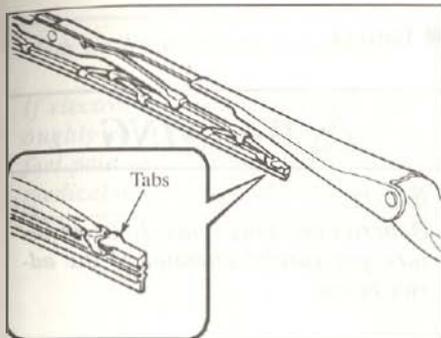
2. Hold the end of the rubber and pull until the tabs are free of the metal support.



3. Remove the metal retainers from the blade rubber and install them in new blades.

CAUTION

Don't bend the retainers. You need to use them again.



4. Carefully insert the new blade rubber. Then install the blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE

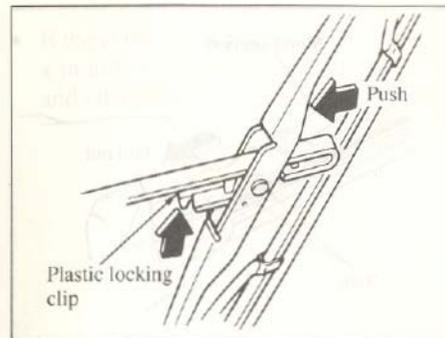
Install the blade so that the tabs are toward the bottom of the wiper arm.

■ Replacing Rear Window Wiper Blade

When the wiper no longer clean well, the blade is probably worn or cracked. Replace it.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the wiper arm and other components, don't move the wiper by hand.

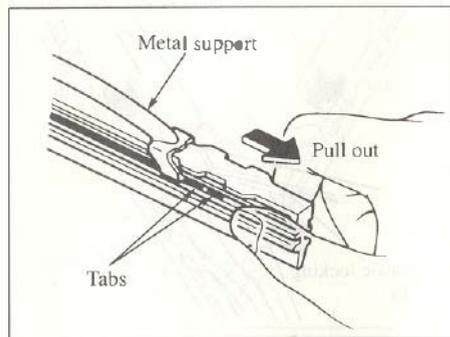


1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.

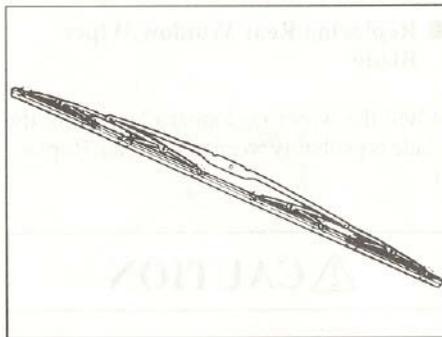
Compress the clip and slide the assembly downward; then lift it off the arm.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent damage to the rear window, don't let the wiper arm fall on it.



2. Hold the end of the rubber and pull until the tabs are free of the metal support.



3. Install a new blade in the reverse order of removal.

■ Battery

⚠ WARNING

Battery:

Batteries are dangerous. To avoid injury, pay careful attention to the advice below.

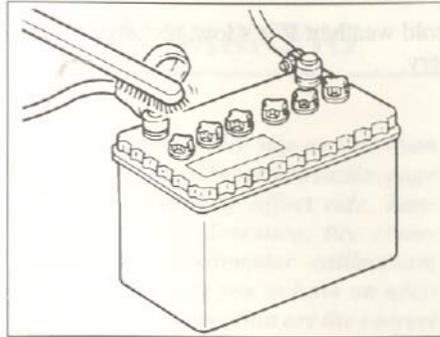
Keep all flames, sparks, and lit smoking materials away from the battery. Battery cells contain hydrogen, a highly combustible gas.

Keep batteries, which contain SULFURIC ACID, out of the reach of children. Prevent battery contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and the vehicle.

If electrolyte (battery fluid) gets into your eyes, flush them with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or
(Continued)

cloth while on the way to a doctor.

If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contacted area. If you feel pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.

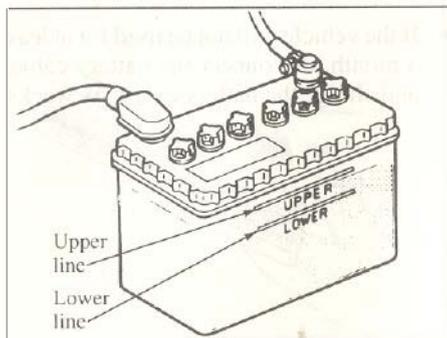


- If the vehicle will not be used for at least a month, disconnect the battery cables and charge the battery every six weeks.

▼ Maintenance

To get the best service from a battery:

- Keep it securely mounted.
- Keep the top clean and dry.
- Keep terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse off spilled electrolyte immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.



▼ Inspecting electrolyte level

A low level of electrolyte fluid will cause the battery to discharge quickly.

Inspect the electrolyte level at least once a week. If it's low, add enough distilled water to bring the level between upper and lower (illustration).

Don't over fill.

Examine the specific gravity of the electrolyte with a hydrometer, especially during

cold weather. If it's low, recharge the battery.

▼ Battery recharging

- If the battery quickly discharges because, for example, the lights were left on too long with the engine off, slow-charge it as required by battery size and charger capacity.
- If the battery gradually discharges because of high electric load while the vehicle is being used, recharge it as required by battery size and charger capacity.

NOTE

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the engine.
- To disconnect the battery, remove the negative cable first. Install it last when connecting the battery.

■ Tires

For reasons of proper performance, safety, and better fuel economy, always maintain recommended tire inflation pressures and stay within the recommended load limits and weight distribution.

WARNING

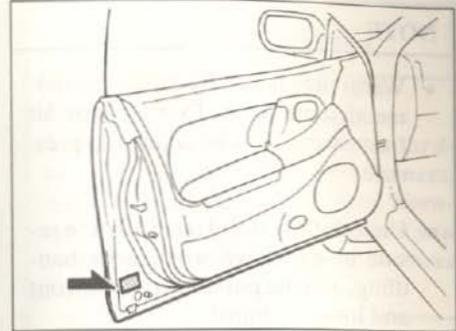
Tire Types:

Driving your vehicle with different types of tires on it causes poor handling and poor braking and could lead to loss of control. Use all radial, all bias-belted, or all bias-type tires.

WARNING

Tire Size:

Using any other tire size or type than what is specified for your Mazda (page 9-5) may seriously affect ride, handling, ground clearance, tire clearance, and speedometer calibration. This could cause you to have an accident. Use only tires that are the correct size and type specified for your Mazda.



▼ Tire inflation pressure

Inspect all tire pressures weekly (including the spare) when the tires are cold. Maintain recommended pressures for the best ride, top handling, and minimum tire wear.

Refer to the specification charts (page 9-5).

NOTE

- Warm tires normally exceed recommended pressures. Don't release air from warm tires to adjust the pressure.
- Underinflation and overinflation result in excessive wear, poor handling, and the possibility of blowout and loss of control.

Underinflation can also cause reduced fuel economy and poor scaling of the tire bead, which will deform the wheel and cause separation of tire from rim.

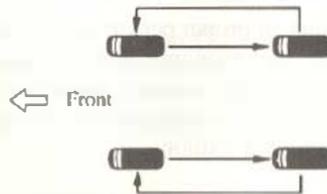
Overinflation can also produce a harsh ride and a greater possibility of damage from road hazards.

● keep your tire pressure at the correct levels. If one frequently needs inflating, have it inspected.

⚠ WARNING

Tire Inflation:

● *overinflation or underinflation can reduce tire life, affect handling, and lead to sudden tire failure and loss of control, causing an accident. Always keep your tires properly inflated (page 9-5.)*



▼ Tire rotation

To equalize tread wear, rotate the tires every 6,000 km (3,750 miles), or sooner if irregular wear develops. During rotation, inspect them for correct balance.

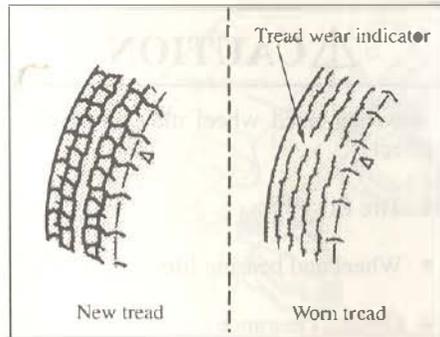
Also, inspect them for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by one or a combination of the following:

- Incorrect tire pressure
- Improper wheel alignment
- Out-of-balance wheel
- Severe braking

After rotation, bring all tire pressures to specification (page 9-5) and inspect the lug nuts for tightness.

⚠ CAUTION

- Rotate radial tires that have an asymmetrical tread pattern or studs only from front to rear, not from left to right.
- Rotate directional tires only from front to rear, not from left to right.



▼ Replacing a tire

If a tire wears evenly, a wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread. Replace the tire when this happens. You may need to replace it before the band is across the entire tread.

⚠ WARNING

Worn-Out Tires:

Driving on worn-out tires is hazardous and reduces braking effectiveness, steering accuracy, and traction. Worn-out or damaged tires could cause you to have an accident. Always use tires that are in good condition.

▼ Replacing a wheel

When replacing a wheel, make sure the new one is the same as the original factory wheel in diameter, rim width, and offset.

Proper tire balancing provides the best riding comfort and helps reduce tread wear. Out-of-balance tires can cause vibration and uneven wear, such as cupping and flat spots.

WARNING

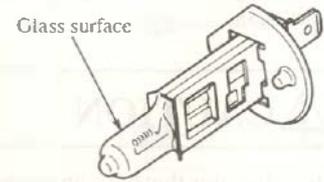
Wheel Size:

Using a wrong-sized wheel can affect the braking and handling of your vehicle, which could lead to loss of control and an accident. Always use wheels Mazda.

CAUTION

A wrong-sized wheel may adversely affect

- Tire fit
- Wheel and bearing life
- Ground clearance
- Snow-chain clearance
- Speedometer calibration
- Headlight aim
- Bumper height



Do not touch the glass surface

■ Headlight Bulb Replacement

Your Mazda's headlights have replaceable halogen bulbs. One can be replaced without disturbing the rest of the headlight.

of the

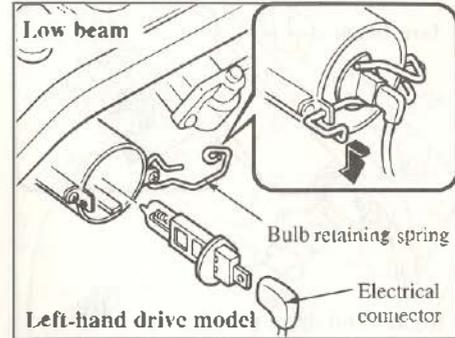
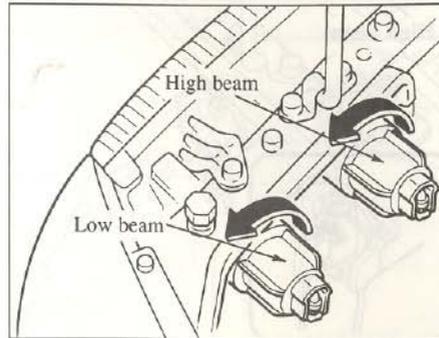
WARNING

Halogen Bulbs:

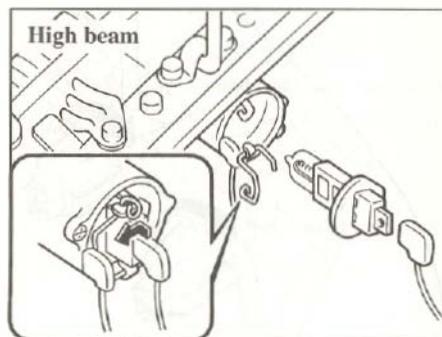
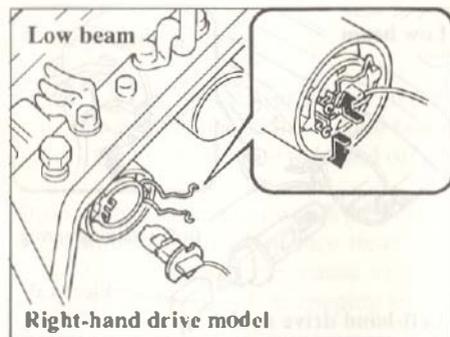
A halogen bulb contains pressurized gas. If broken, it will explode and send bits of glass flying. If the glass portion is touched with bare hands, natural body oil could cause the bulb to overheat and burst when lit. Never touch the glass of a halogen bulb with bare hands.

A child could be badly injured by dropping a halogen bulb or breaking it in some other way. Keep halogen bulbs out of the reach of children.

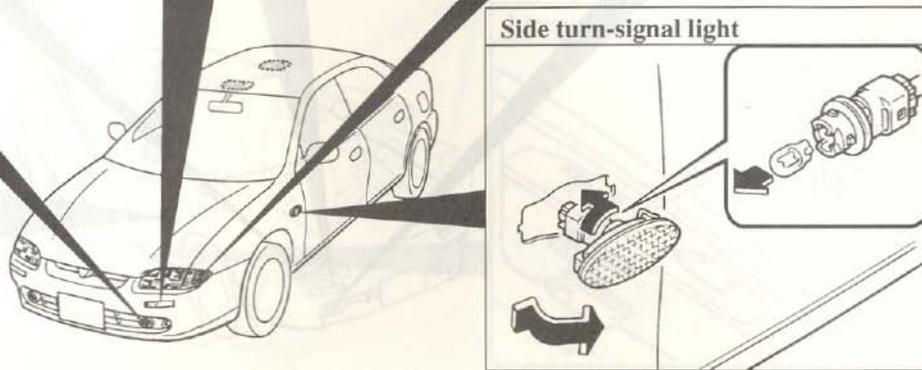
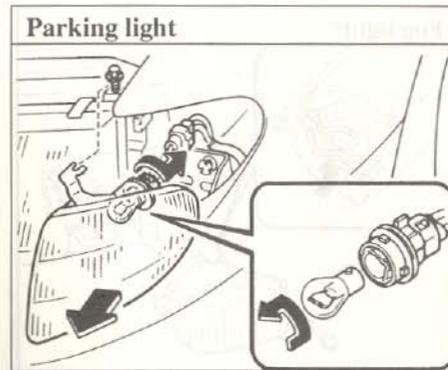
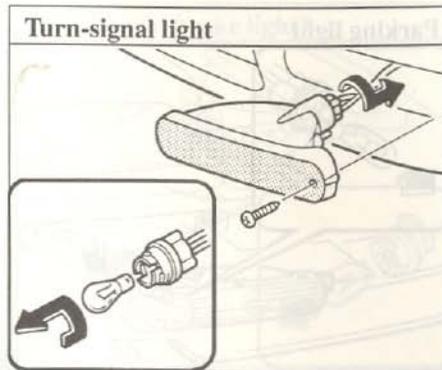
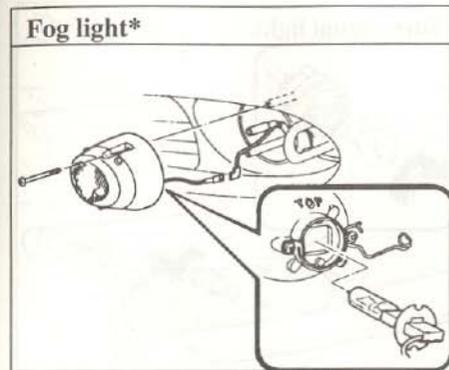
Wear eye protection when handling or working around a halogen bulb.



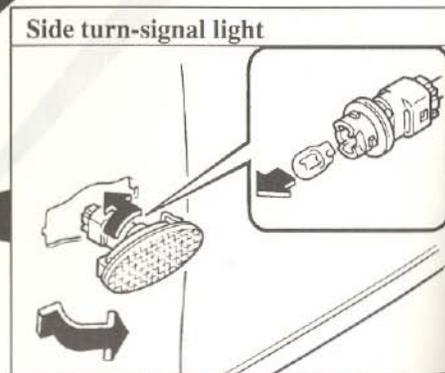
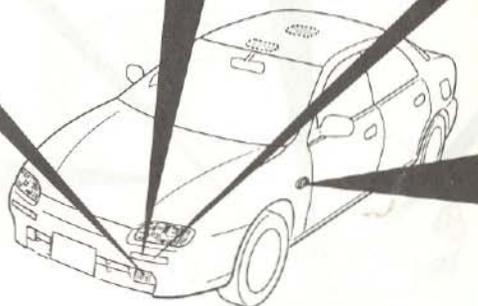
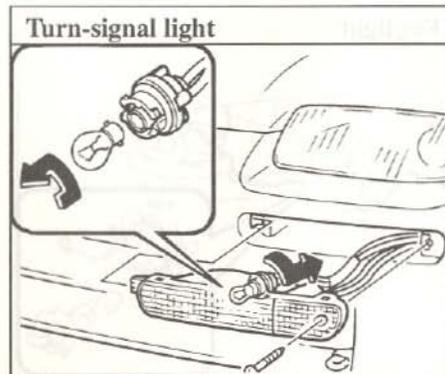
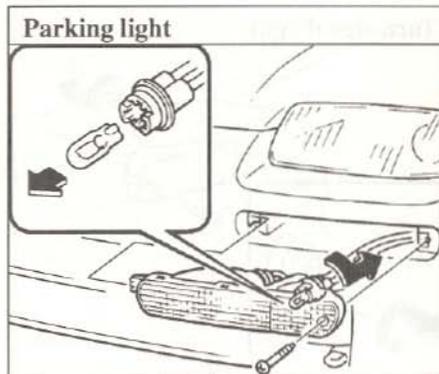
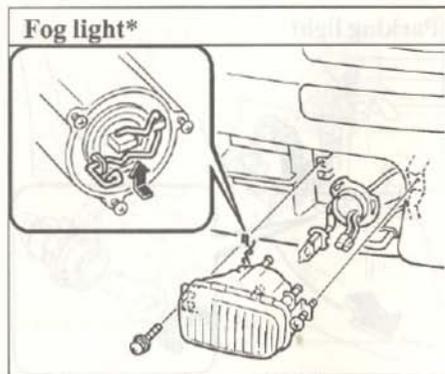
1. Make sure the headlight switch is off.
2. Lift the hood. The bulb is in the rear of the headlight body.
3. Turn the sealing cover counterclockwise and remove it.
4. Unfasten the bulb-retaining spring.
5. Carefully remove the bulb by gently pulling it straight back out of the socket. Don't rotate the bulb while removing it.
6. Pull the electrical connector from the bulb.
7. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.



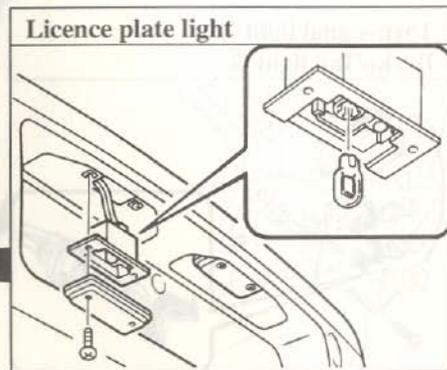
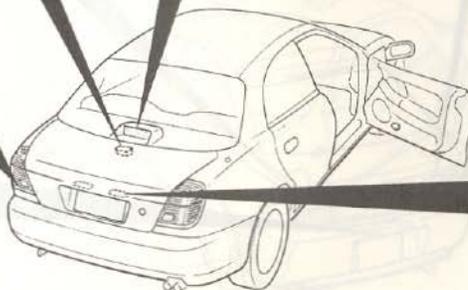
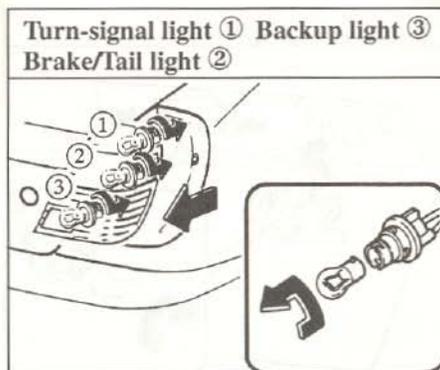
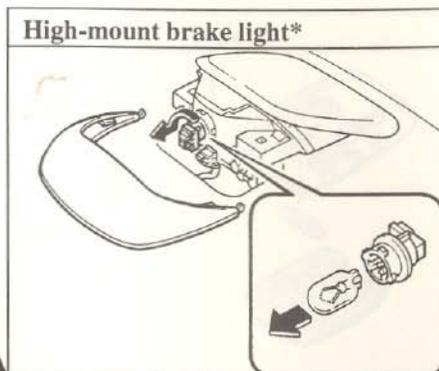
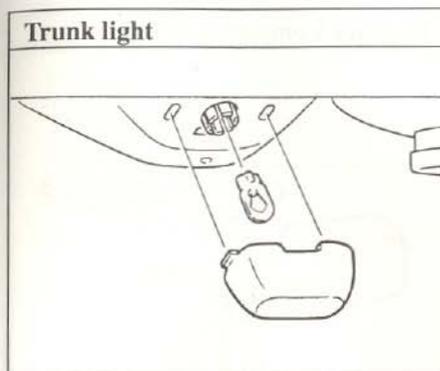
■ Bulb Replacement (Front)
4 Door model



■ Bulb Replacement (Front)
5 Door model

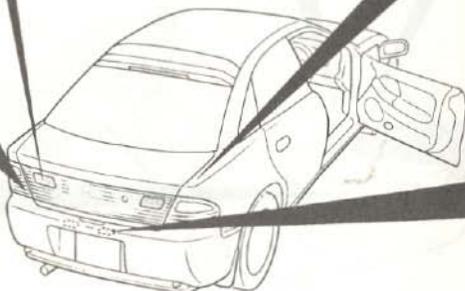
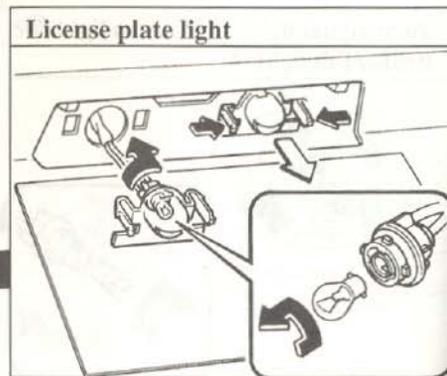
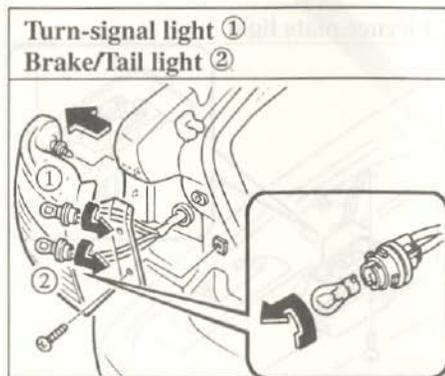
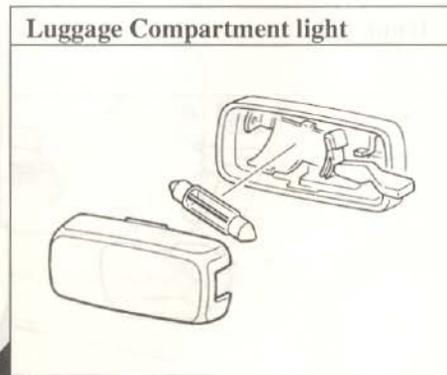
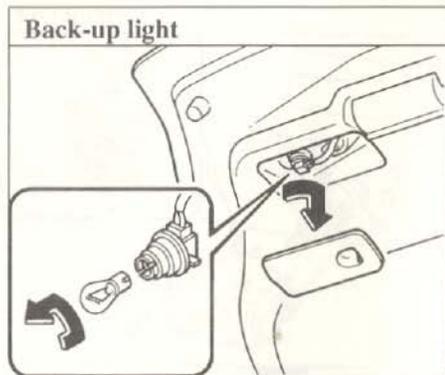


■ Bulb Replacement (Rear) 4 Door model



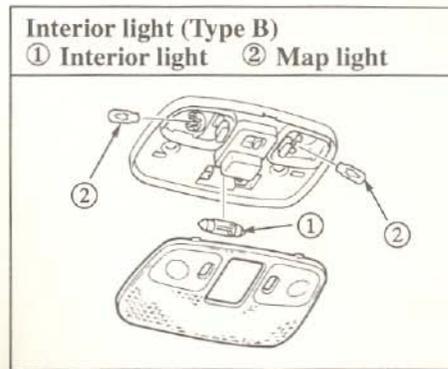
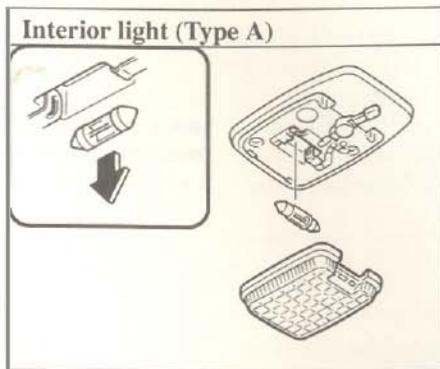
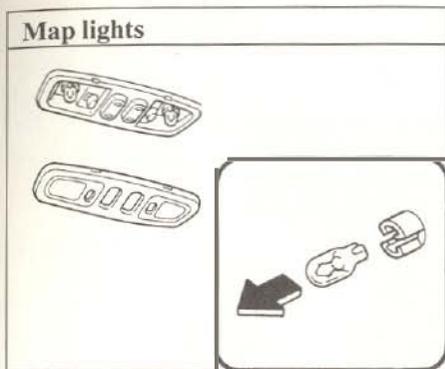
Maintenance

■ Bulb Replacement (Rear) 5 Door model



■ Bulb Replacement Interior

Information



Repairing Your Vehicle in A Foreign Country
Add-On Electrical and Electronic Equipment

8

Customer Information

What you should know about registering your vehicle in a foreign country and add-on electrical equipment, this is the information you'll find in Section 8.

Registering Your Vehicle in A Foreign Country
Add-On Electrical and Electronic Equipment

8- 2
8- 2

Registering Your Vehicle in A Foreign Country

Government regulations in your country could require that automobiles meet specific emission and safety standards. Vehicles built for your country may differ from those built for other countries. In addition to registration problems, satisfactory service may be difficult or even impossible in another country.

The fuel specified for your vehicle may be unavailable.

Parts, servicing techniques, and tools necessary to maintain and repair your vehicle may be unavailable.

There might not be an Authorized Mazda Dealer in the country you plan to take your vehicle.

The manufacturer's warranty applies only to Mazda vehicles registered and normally operated in the country you purchased your vehicle.

Add-On Electrical and Electronic Equipment

The electrical system of your Mazda has been carefully designed and tested to perform under many conditions. Before you install more electrical or electronic equipment on your Mazda, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

Mazda assumes no responsibility for death, injury, or expenses that may result from the installation of add-on electrical equipment that has not been designed for use with the Mazda electrical system or that has been improperly installed.

WARNING

Add-On Electrical and Electronic Equipment:

A simple mistake in choosing and installing add-on equipment can cause serious damage to essential systems; it can even cause engine stalling, air-bag (SRS) activation, ABS inactivation, or a fire in the vehicle. Be very careful, therefore, in choosing and installing add-on electrical equipment, such as mobile telephones, two-way radios, stereo systems, and car alarm systems.

9

Specifications

Lubricant Quality	9- 2
Dimensions	9- 2
Engine	9- 3
Electrical System	9- 3
Capacities	9- 4
Tires	9- 5
Light Bulbs	9- 7
Fuses	9- 7

Specifications

Lubricant Quality

Lubricant	Classification
Engine oil*	API Service SD, SE, SF or SG
Manual transaxle oil	API Service GL-4 or GL-5 (SAE 75W-90)
Automatic transaxle fluid	ATF M-III or Dexron® II
Power steering fluid	ATF M-III or Dexron® II
Brake/clutch fluid	SAE J1703 or FMVSS116 DOT-3

* Refer to the recommended SAE viscosity numbers on page 7-11.

Dimensions

Unit: mm (inch)

	4 Door model	5 Door model
Overall length	4,490 (176.8)	4,240 (166.9)
Overall width	1,695 (66.7)	1,695 (66.7)
Overall height	1,355 (53.3)	1,355 (53.3)
Front tread	1,460 (57.5)	1,460 (57.5)
Rear tread	1,460 (57.5)	1,460 (57.5)
Wheelbase	2,605 (102.6)	2,605 (102.6)

Engine

Item \ Model	1.5-liter engine	1.6-liter engine	1.8-liter engine	2.0-liter engine
Type	In-line 4cyl DOHC 16V	In-line 4cyl DOHC 16V	In-line 4cyl DOHC 16V	V-shaped 6cyl DOHC
Bore × Stroke	75.3mm × 83.6mm (2.96 × 3.29 in)	78mm × 83.6mm (3.07 × 3.29 in)	83mm × 85mm (3.27 × 3.35 in)	78mm × 69.6mm (3.07 × 2.74 in)
Displacement	1489cc (90.8 cu in)	1598cc (97.5 cu in)	1840cc (112.2 cu in)	1995cc (121.7 cu in)
Compression ratio	9.4:1	9:1	9:1	9.5:1

Electrical System

Item \ Model	1.5-liter engine	1.6-liter engine	1.8-liter engine	2.0-liter engine
Battery	12V-40AH/5HR	12V-36AH/5HR 12V-40AH/5HR 12V-48AH/5HR		12V-48AH/5HR
Alternator	12V-70A	12V-80A	12V-80A	12V-90A
Starter	12V-0.85 kw	12V-0.8 kw	12V-0.9 kw 12V-1.0 kw*	12V-1.4 kw* 12V-1.0 kw
Spark-plug number	NGK	BKR5E-11	BKR5E-11	BKR5E-11
	NIPPON- DENSO	K16PR-U11	K16PR-U11	K16PR-U11
Spark-plug gap	1.1 ^{+0.0} _{-0.1} mm (0.043 ^{+0.000} _{-0.004} in)			

*Automatic transaxle model.

Capacities

Item		Unit	Liter	US qt	Imp qt
Engine oil	1.5, 1.6-liter engines		3.2, 3.5*	3.4, 3.7*	2.8, 3.1*
	1.8-liter engine		3.6, 3.8*	3.8, 4.0*	3.2, 3.3*
	2.0-liter engine		3.7, 4.0*	3.9, 4.2*	3.3, 3.5*
Coolant	1.5, 1.6, 1.8-liter engines		6.0	6.3	5.3
	2.0-liter engine		7.5	7.9	6.6
Transaxle oil	MTX	1.5, 1.6, 1.8-liter engines	2.68	2.83	2.36
		2.0-liter engine	2.7	2.85	2.38
	ATX	1.5, 1.6, 1.8-liter engines	5.4	5.7	4.8
		2.0-liter engine	8.0	8.5	7.0
Fuel tank			Liter	US gal	Imp gal
			55	14.5	12.1

MTX: Manual transaxle

ATX: Automatic transaxle

* with oil filter

Tires

		Type	1.5-liter engine		1.5 or 1.6-liter engine	
			155R13 78S 155/80R13 175/70R13 82H 175/70R13 82S		185/65R14 86S	
Item		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
Inflation pressure kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Up to 3 persons	210* (2.1, 30)	210* (2.1, 30)	210* (2.1, 30)	210* (2.1, 30)	
	~ Full load	240* (2.4, 35)	270* (2.7, 39)	220* (2.2, 32)	270* (2.7, 39)	

		Type	1.6 or 1.8-liter			
			185/65R14 86H		195/55R15 84V	
Item		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
Inflation pressure kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Up to 3 persons	210* (2.1, 30)	210* (2.1, 30)	220* (2.2, 32)	210* (2.1, 30)	
	~ Full load	220* (2.2, 32)	270* (2.7, 39)	240* (2.4, 35)	270* (2.7, 39)	

1 person's weight : About 75 kg (165 lb)

* Before driving at high speeds, increase the tire pressure. For speeds about 160 km/h (100 mph), increase the tire pressure by 30 kPa (0.3 kg f/cm², 4.3 psi).

Specifications

Item		Type	2.0-liter engine			
			195/60R15 88V 205/50R16 87V		205/50R16 86W 205/50R16 87W	
			Front	Rear	Front	Rear
Inflation pressure kPa (kg/cm ² , psi)	Up to 3 persons	220* ¹ (2.2, 32)	210* ¹ (2.1, 30)	220* ² (2.2, 32)	210* ² (2.1, 30)	
	~Full load	240* ¹ (2.4, 35)	270* ¹ (2.7, 39)	240* ² (2.4, 35)	270* ² (2.7, 39)	

1 person's weight : About 75 kg (165 lb)

*¹ Before driving at high speeds, increase the tire pressure. For speeds about 160 km/h (100 mph), increase the tire pressure by 30 kPa (0.3 kg f/cm², 4.3 psi).

*² Before driving at high speeds, increase the tire pressure. For speeds about 190 km/h (118 mph), increase the tire pressure by 49 kPa (0.5 kg f/cm², 7.1 psi).

Light Bulbs

Light bulb		Wattage
Headlights	High beam (H1)	55
	Low beam (H1)	55
Front turn-signal lights		21
Front parking lights		5
Fog lights*		55
Side turn-signal lights		5
Rear turn-signal lights		21
Brake-/Tail lights		21/5
Back-up lights		21
License plate light		5
Trunk light (4 Door model)		10
Luggage compartment light (5 Door model)		5
Interior light		8
Map lights		5
High-mount brake light*		18.4
High-mount brake light* (LED)		5.8

Fuses Refer to page 5-9