3 Protecting Your Xedos Vehicle

Fuel Requirements

Use **only unleaded** petrol with an octane rating of at least 95 (Research Octane Number) conforming to DIN 51 607.
You may use unleaded petrol with an octane rating of at least 90 (Research Octane Number) at slightly reduced performance.

WARNING!
Never use leaded petrol in your Xedos Vehicle if it has a catalytic converter. The lead will accumulate on the oxygen sensor and the catalyst within the converter. This will result in a malfunction of the emission control system, causing poor performance.
If you believe the engine is not functioning properly, consult an Authorised Xedos Dealer as soon as possible.

Engine Exhaust Gas Precautions (Carbon Monoxide)

Engine exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide. Though colourless and odourless, it is dangerous, even lethal, if inhaled.

- Carbon monoxide can be present with other exhaust fumes. Therefore, if you smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your vehicle, have it inspected and repaired immediately by an Authorised Xedos dealer. Do not drive with exhaust fumes present,but if you must, do so only with all windows fully open.
- Do not operate the engine in confined or closed areas (such as garages) any more than is necessary to move the vehicle to and from the area.
- When the vehicle is stopped in an unconfined area for more than a short time with the engine running, adjust the heating or cooling system to draw outside air into the vehicle.
- Never sit in a parked or stopped vehicle for any length of time with the engine running.

Operating Precautions for Catalytic Converters

Your vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter emission control device.
Therefore, the following precautions must be observed:

- Use only UNLEADED FUEL
- Do not park the vehicle over or near flammable objects, such as dry grass. Under certain conditions, they could be ignited by a hot exhaust system.
- Do not operate the vehicle when there are signs of engine malfunction, such as misfire or other noticeable loss of performance.
- Do not misuse or abuse the engine. Examples of misuse are coasting with the ignition off and descending steep grades in gear with the ignition off.
- Do not operate the engine at high idle speeds for extended periods (5 minutes or more).
- Do not modify or tamper with any part of the engine or emission control system. All inspections and adjustments must be made by a qualified technician.

Failure to observe the above precautions could result in damage to the catalytic converter and to your vehicle.

BEFORE ENTERING VEHICLE

- Be sure that all windows, outside mirror(s), and outside lights are clean.
- Check the condition of the tyres.
- Check under the vehicle for any sign of leaks.
- Be sure there are no obstacles behind you if you intend to back up.

Necessary inspections

Fluid levels, such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake/clutch fluid, and washer fluid, should be checked daily, weekly, or whenever you refuel, depending on the fluid. Further details are provided in Maintenance, Section 7.

BEFORE STARTING

- Close all doors.
- Position the seat so that all controls are easily reached.
- Adjust the inside and outside mirrors.
- Fasten seat belts of occupied seats.
- Be sure that all lights work.
- check all gauges.
- Check the operation of warning lights when the ignition switch is turned to the ON(II) position.
- Release the parking brake and make sure the (parking*) brake warning light goes out.

For safe operation, be sure that you are familiar with your vehicle and its equipment.

*Left hand drive models

No special running-in period is needed. But by following a few simple precautions for the first 1,000km (600 miles), you may add to the performance, economy, and life of your vehicle.

- Do not race the engine.
- Do not maintain a single speed for long periods of time, either fast or slow.
- Avoid hard stops, except in emergencies, to allow the brakes to seat properly.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.

Your vehicle's fuel economy is mainly dependent on your style of driving: how you drive, where you drive, and when you drive. These have an effect on how many kilometres (miles) you can get from a litre (gallon) of fuel. To operate your vehicle as economically as possible, use the following driving suggestions to help save money in both fuel and repairs:

- Avoid lengthy warm-up idling. Once the engine is running smoothly, begin driving-but gently. Remember, though, that on cold days, warm-up may take a little longer.
- Save fuel by avoiding fast starts.
- Keep the engine in tune and follow the recommended periodic maintenance schedule. This will increase the life of all parts and lower operating costs.
- Use the air conditioner only when necessary.
- Slow down when driving on rough roads.
- For longer tyre life and better fual economy, always keep the tyres inflated to the correct pressures.
- Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden stops. This will reduce wear on brake linings and pads and save fuel because extra fuel is required to accelerate back to driving speed.
- Do not carry unnecessary weight in the vehicle.
- Do not rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. this can cause needless wear, possible damage to the brakes, and poor fuel economy.
- Improper wheel alignment cause the tyres to roll at excessive angles, which results in faster tyre wear. It takes more power to overcome this improper alignment, which wastes fuel.
- Open windows at high speeds can lessen fuel economy.
- Fuel economy is less in cross winds and headwinds. To help offset some of this loss, slow down when driving in these conditions.

Keeping a vehicle in good operating condition is important for both economy and safety. Therefore, have an Authorised Xedos Dealer perform scheduled inspections and

Hazardous Driving

maintenance.

CAUTION
Never turn off the engine to coast down hills. The power steering and power brakes will not function without the engine running. Instead, downshift to an appropriate gear for engine braking effect.

When hazardous driving is encountered because of water, snow, ice, mud, sand, or similar hazard, follow these suggestions.

- Drive cautiously and allow extra distance for braking.
- Avoid sudden movements in braking or steering.
- When braking, depress the brake pedal with a light up-and-down motion until the vehicle is stopped.
- If stalled in snow, mud, or sand, use second gear and accelerate slowly. Low gear may be used, if necessary. Accelerate slowly to avoid spinning the front wheels.
- Use sand, rock salt, tyre chains or other nonslip material under the fromnt wheels to provide traction when stalled in ice, snow, or mud.

WARNING!
On slippery surfaces, do not downshift inot 1 (First) with a manual transaxle or, L (Low) with an automatic transaxle.
This may cause skidding.

NOTE
Use snow chains only on front wheels.

Rocking the Vehicle

If it is necessary to rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, move the selector lever of an automatic transaxle from D (Drive) to R (Reverse) in a repeat pattern while depressing the accelerator gently. With a manual transaxle, move the shift lever back and forth from 1 (First) to R (Reverse). Do not race the engine. if you are still stuck after a couple of minutes of rocking, have the vehicle pulled out to avoid engine overheating and possible danage to the transaxle.

CAUTION
Prolonged rocking may cause engine overheating, transaxle damage or failure, and tyre damage.

WARNING!
Do not spin the wheels too much, because increased wear and damage to the drive components may result.

Winter Driving

- We recommend that you carry emergency equipment. Some things you might include are tyre chains, a window scraper, a bag of sand or salt, flares, a small shovel and jump leads.
- Make sure you have sufficient ethyleneglycol coolant in the radiator.
- Check the battery condition and cables. Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of any battery, so it must be in top shape to provide enough winter starting power.
- Make sure the engine oil viscosity is suitable for cold weather.
- Check the ignition system for loose connections and damage.
- Use antifreeze-formulated washer fluid. (Do not use engine coolant antifreeze.)
- Do not use the parking brake when it might freeze. When parking, shift to P (Park) with on an automatic transaxle,and to 1 (First) or R (Reverse) on a manual transaxle and block the rear wheels.

SNOW TYRES
When snow tyres are used, select the size and construction specified on the tyre pressure label. It is strongly recommended that snow tyres be used on all four wheels, or ppor handling may result. Please also note the inflation pressure recommended from the tyre maker.

WARNING!
Snow tyres should be equivalent in size and type to the vehicle's standard tyres. Otherwise, the safety and handling of your vehicle may be affected.

NOTE
Do not install studded tyres without first checking local regulations fpr possible restrictions.

Driving in Flooded Areas

TYRE CHAINS

Tyre Chain Selection

Regulations regarding the use of tyre chains vary according to location or type of road. so always check them before installing chains.

Chain installation

When installing chains on your tyres, carefully follow the instructions of the chain manufacturer.

The chain bands will scratch the wheel covers. Remove the covers before installing the chains.

Install the chains on the front tyres as tightly as possible. The use of chains on the rear tyres is not recommended. Retighten the chains after driving 0.5-1.0km (1/4-1/2 mile.)

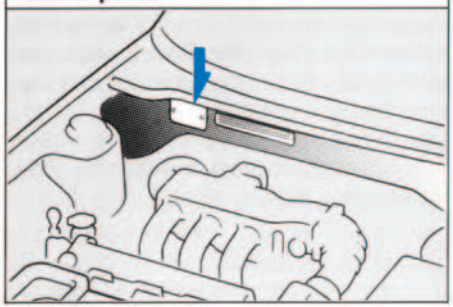
CAUTION

- **The use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.**
- **Do not exceed 50km/h (30mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.**
- **Drive carefully and avoid bumps, holes, and sharp turns, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.**
- **Avoid sharp turns or locked-wheel braking.**

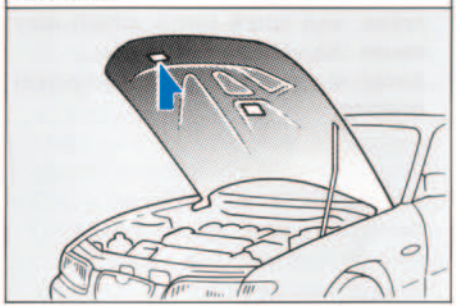
Avoid driving through flooded areas unless you are sure the water is no higher than the bottom of the wheel rims. Drive through any water slowly. Allow adequate stopping distance because wet brakes do not grip well. After driving through water, dry the brakes by gently applying them several times while the vehicle is moving slowly.

Label Information

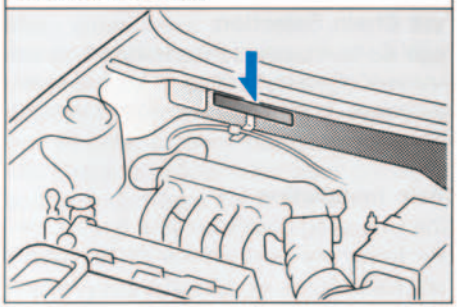
Model plate



Oil label



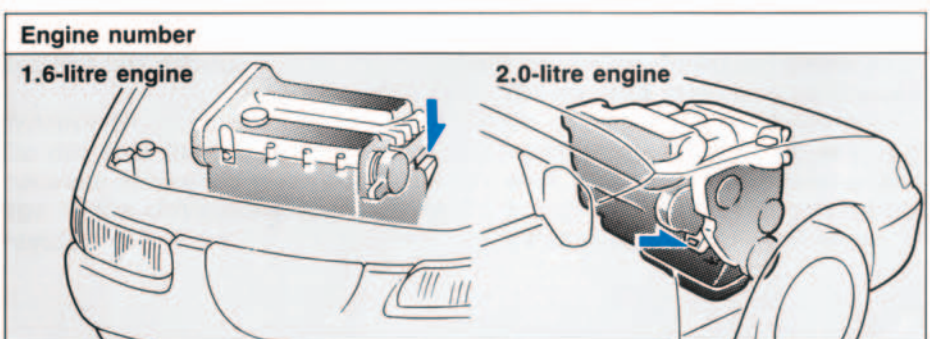
Chassis number



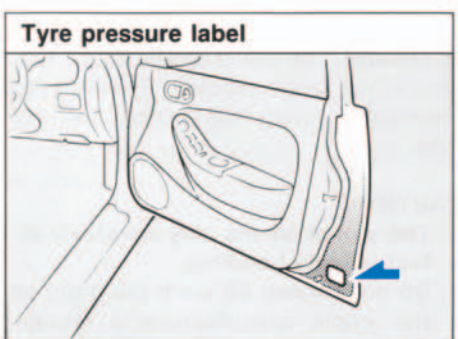
Engine number

1.6-litre engine

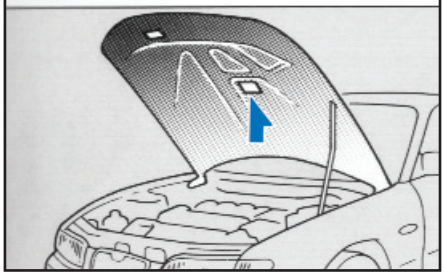
2.0-litre engine



Tyre pressure label



Vehicle emission control information label *



*Some models.