

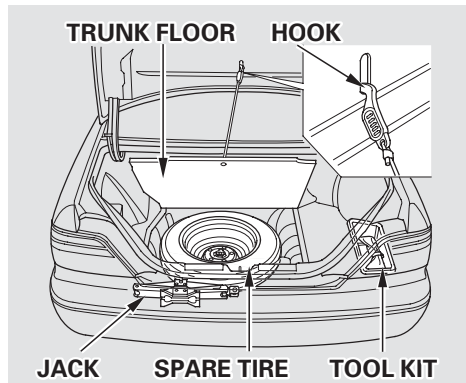
## Changing a Flat Tire

If you have a flat tire while driving, stop in a safe place to change it. Stopping in traffic or on the shoulder of a busy road is dangerous. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an exit or an area to stop that is far away from the traffic lanes.

### **⚠ WARNING**

The car can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anyone underneath.

Follow the directions for changing a tire exactly, and never get under the car when it is supported only by the jack.



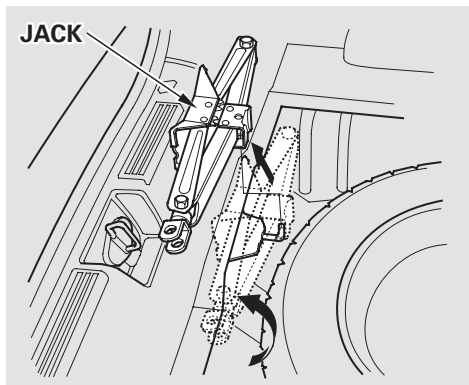
1. Park the car on firm, level, and non-slippery ground away from traffic. Put the transmission in Park. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn on the hazard warning lights and turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Have all the passengers get out of the car while you change the tire.

3. Open the trunk. Raise the trunk floor by lifting up on the back edge. To keep the trunk floor out of the way, attach the hook into the slot in the trunk lid.
4. Take the tool kit out of the trunk.
5. Unscrew the wing bolt and take the spare tire out of its well.

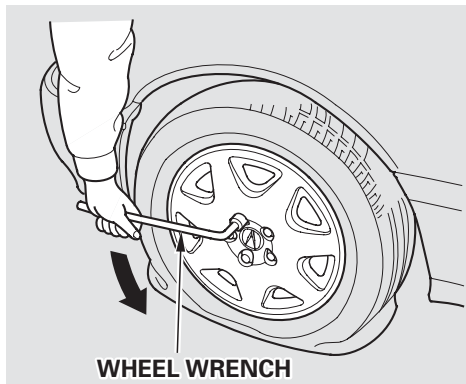
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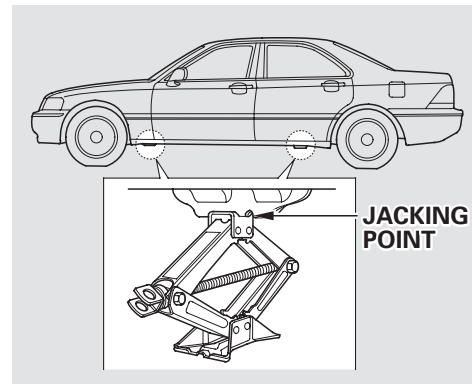
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6. Turn the jack's end bracket counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack by lifting it straight up.

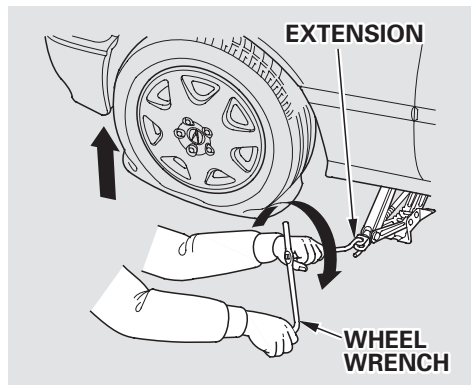


7. Loosen the five wheel nuts 1/2 turn with the wheel wrench.

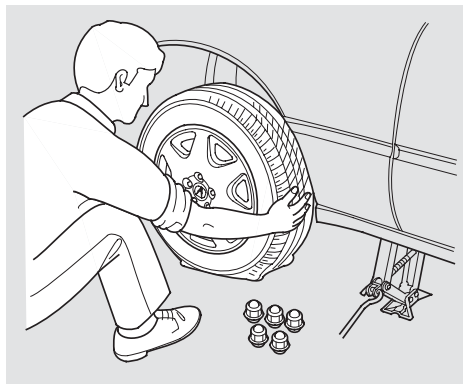


8. Locate the jacking point nearest the tire you need to change. It is pointed to by a  $\triangle$  mark molded into the underside of the body. Place the jack under the jacking point. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch.

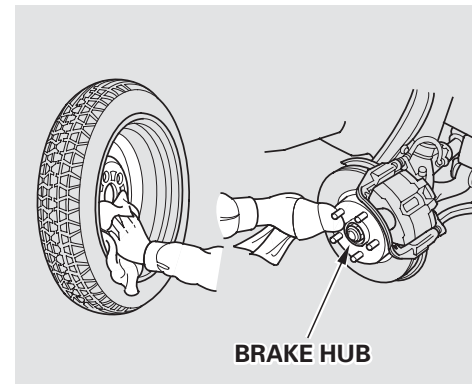
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9. Use the extension and wheel wrench as shown to raise the vehicle until the flat tire is off the ground.



10. Remove the wheel nuts and flat tire. Temporarily place the flat tire on the ground with the outside surface of the wheel facing up. You could scratch the wheel if you put it face down.

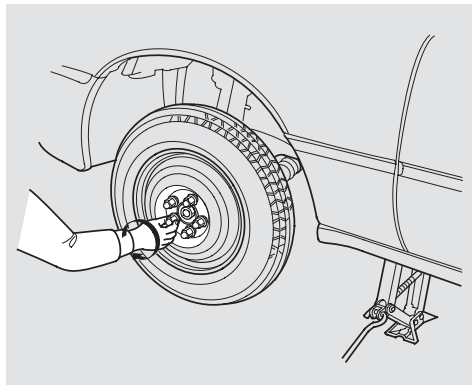


11. Before mounting the spare tire, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth. Wipe the hub carefully, it may be hot from driving.

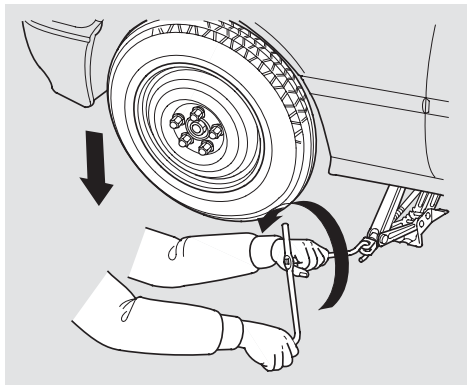
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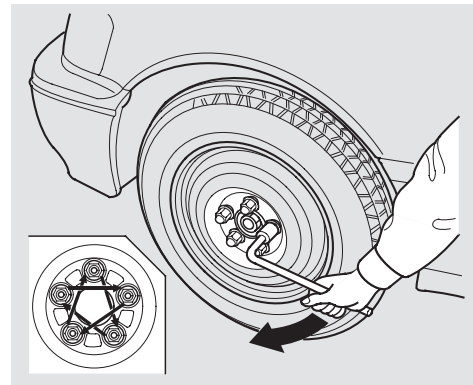
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12. Put on the spare tire. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, then tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten them fully.

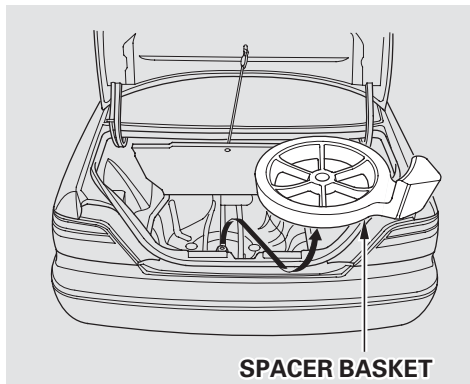


13. Lower the car to the ground and remove the jack.

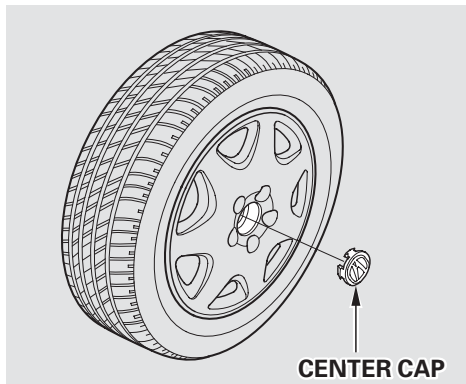


14. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility.  
Tighten the wheel nuts to:  
80 lbf·ft (108 N·m , 11 kgf·m)

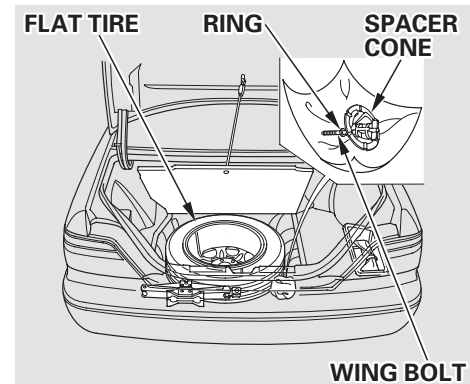
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15. Remove the spacer basket from the trunk well.



16. Remove the center cap before storing the flat tire in the trunk well.



17. Place the flat tire face down in the spare tire well.
18. Wrap the spacer cone and spare tire wing bolt with cloth or paper and store them in the trunk well.

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## Changing a Flat Tire, If Your Engine Won't Start

19. Slip the hole at the top of the jack over the bracket in the trunk well. Turn the jack's end bracket to lock it in place. Store the tool kit back in its place.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and could seriously injure the occupants.

Store the wheel, jack, and tools securely before driving.

20. Unclip the hook from the trunk lid and lower the trunk floor.
21. Store the center cap and spacer basket in the trunk. Make sure the center cap will not get scratched or damaged.
22. Close the trunk lid.

### **If Your Engine Won't Start**

Diagnosing why your engine won't start falls into two areas, depending on what you hear when you turn the key to START (III):

- You hear nothing, or almost nothing. The engine's starter motor does not operate at all, or operates very slowly.
- You can hear the starter motor operating normally, or the starter motor sounds like it is spinning faster than normal, but the engine does not start up and run.

### **Nothing Happens or the Starter Motor Operates Very Slowly**

When you turn the ignition switch to START (III), you do not hear the normal noise of the engine trying to start. You may hear a clicking sound or series of clicks, or nothing at all. Check these things:

- Your car has the Immobilizer System. You should use a properly-coded master or valet key to start the engine (see page 75). A key that is not properly coded will cause the immobilizer system indicator in the dash panel to blink rapidly.
- Check the transmission interlock. The transmission must be in Park or Neutral or the starter will not operate.



## If Your Engine Won't Start

- Turn the ignition switch to ON (II). Turn on the headlights and check their brightness. If the headlights are very dim or don't light at all, the battery is discharged. See **Jump Starting** on page [290](#).
- Turn the ignition switch to START (III). If the headlights do not dim, check the condition of the fuses. If the fuses are OK, there is probably something wrong with the electrical circuit for the ignition switch or starter motor. You will need a qualified technician to determine the problem. (See **Emergency Towing** on page [306](#).)

If the headlights dim noticeably or go out when you try to start the engine, either the battery is discharged or the connections are corroded. Check the condition of the battery and terminal connections (see page [246](#)). You can then try jump starting the car from a booster battery (see page [290](#)).

### The Starter Operates Normally

In this case, the starter motor's speed sounds normal, or even faster than normal, when you turn the ignition switch to START (III), but the engine does not run.

- Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to **Starting the Engine** on page [191](#).

- Do you have fuel? Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) for a minute and watch the fuel gauge. The low fuel level warning light may not be working, so you were not reminded to fill the tank.
- There may be an electrical problem, such as no power to the fuel pump. Check all the fuses (see page [302](#)).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Emergency Towing** on page [306](#).