

Maintenance and service

Maintenance schedule	11-3	Automatic transmission fluid	11-29
Maintenance precautions	11-3	Checking the fluid level	11-29
Before checking or servicing in the engine compartment	11-4	Recommended fluid	11-31
When you do checking or servicing in the engine compartment while the engine is running	11-5	Front differential gear oil (AT vehicles)	11-31
Engine hood	11-5	Checking the oil level	11-31
Engine compartment overview	11-8	Recommended grade and viscosity	11-32
Non-turbo models	11-8	Rear differential gear oil	11-33
Turbo models	11-9	Checking the gear oil level	11-33
Engine oil	11-10	Recommended grade and viscosity	11-34
Checking the oil level	11-10	Power steering fluid	11-34
Changing the oil and oil filter	11-11	Checking the fluid level	11-34
Recommended grade and viscosity	11-13	Recommended fluid	11-35
Recommended grade and viscosity under severe driving conditions	11-15	Brake fluid	11-36
Synthetic oil	11-15	Checking the fluid level	11-36
Cooling system	11-16	Recommended brake fluid	11-36
Cooling fan, hose and connections	11-16	Clutch fluid (MT vehicles)	11-37
Engine coolant	11-17	Checking the fluid level	11-37
Air cleaner element	11-21	Recommended clutch fluid	11-37
Replacing the air cleaner element	11-21	Brake booster	11-38
Spark plugs	11-25	Brake pedal	11-38
Recommended spark plugs	11-26	Checking the brake pedal free play	11-38
Drive belts	11-26	Checking the brake pedal reserve distance ..	11-39
Manual transmission oil	11-27	Clutch pedal (MT vehicles)	11-39
Checking the oil level	11-27	Checking the clutch function	11-39
Recommended grade and viscosity	11-28	Checking the clutch pedal free play	11-40
		Hill holder (MT vehicles – if equipped)	11-40
		Replacement of brake pad and lining	11-41
		Breaking-in of new brake pads and linings	11-41
		Parking brake stroke	11-42

Tires and wheels	11-43
Types of tires	11-43
Tire inspection	11-43
Tire pressures and wear	11-44
Wheel balance	11-46
Wear indicators	11-47
Tire rotation	11-48
Tire replacement	11-48
Wheel replacement	11-49
Aluminum wheels (if equipped)	11-50
Windshield washer fluid	11-50
Replacement of wiper blades	11-51
Windshield wiper blades	11-52
Rear window wiper blade	11-54
Battery	11-58
Fuses	11-60
Main fuse	11-62
Installation of accessories	11-63
Replacing bulbs	11-63
Headlight	11-64
Front turn signal, side marker light and parking lights	11-66
Front fog light	11-70
Rear combination lights	11-70
License plate light	11-72
Dome light, map light and cargo area light	11-72
High mount stop light	11-74

Maintenance schedule

The scheduled maintenance items required to be serviced at regular intervals are shown in the "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet".

For details of your maintenance schedule, read the separate "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet".

Maintenance precautions

When maintenance and service are required, it is recommended that all work be done by an authorized SUBARU dealer.

If you perform maintenance and service by yourself, you should familiarize yourself with the information provided in this section on general maintenance and service for your SUBARU.

Incorrect or incomplete service could cause improper or unsafe vehicle operation. Any problems caused by improper maintenance and service performed by you are not eligible for warranty coverage.

WARNING

- **Testing of an All-Wheel Drive vehicle must NEVER be performed on a single two-wheel dynamometer or similar apparatus. Attempting to do so will result in transmission damage and in uncontrolled vehicle movement and may cause an accident or injuries to persons nearby.**
- **Always select a safe area when performing maintenance on your vehicle.**
- **Always be very careful to avoid injury when working on the vehicle. Remember that some of**

– CONTINUED –

the materials in the vehicle may be hazardous if improperly used or handled, for example, battery acid.

- Your vehicle should only be serviced by persons fully competent to do so. Serious personal injury may result to persons not experienced in servicing vehicles.
- Always use the proper tools and make certain that they are well maintained.
- Never get under the vehicle supported only by a jack. Always use a safety stands to support the vehicle.
- Never keep the engine running in a poorly ventilated area, such as a garage or other closed areas.
- Do not smoke or allow open flames around the fuel or battery. This will cause a fire.
- Because the fuel system is under pressure, replacement of the fuel filter should be performed only by your SUBARU dealer.
- Wear adequate eye protection to guard against getting oil or fluids in your eyes. If something does get in your eyes, thoroughly wash them out with clean water.
- Do not tamper with the wiring of the SRS airbag system or seatbelt pretensioner system, or attempt to take its connectors apart, as that

may activate the system or it can render it inoperative. The wiring and connectors of these systems are yellow for easy identification. NEVER use a circuit tester for these wiring.

If your SRS airbag or seatbelt pretensioner needs service, consult your nearest SUBARU dealer.

■ Before checking or servicing in the engine compartment

WARNING

- Always stop the engine and set the parking brake firmly to prevent the vehicle from moving.
- Always let the engine cool down. Engine parts become very hot when the engine is running and remain hot for some time after the engine is stopped.
- Do not spill engine oil, engine coolant, brake fluid or any other fluid on hot engine components. This may cause a fire.
- Always remove the key from the ignition switch. When the ignition switch is in the “ON” position, the cooling fan may operate suddenly

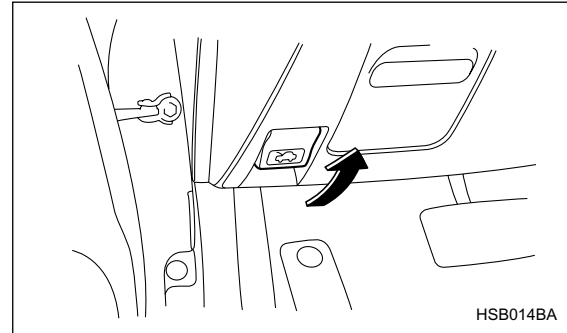
even when the engine is stopped.

- When you do checking or servicing in the engine compartment while the engine is running

⚠ WARNING

A running engine can be dangerous. Keep your fingers, hands, clothing, hair and tools away from the cooling fan, belts and any other moving engine parts. Removing rings, watches and ties is advisable.

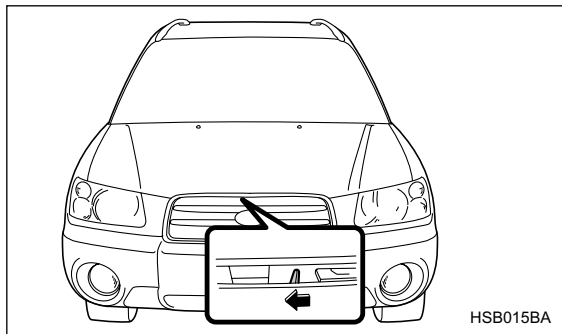
Engine hood



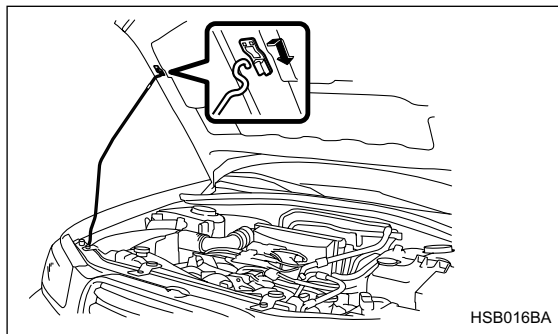
To open the hood:

1. If the wiper blades are lifted off the windshield, return them to their original positions.
2. Pull the hood release knob under the instrument panel.

– CONTINUED –



3. Release the secondary hood release located under the front grille by moving the lever toward the left.



Lift up the hood, release the hood prop from its retainer and put the end of the hood prop into the slot in the hood.

To close the hood:

1. Lift the hood slightly and remove the hood prop from the slot in the hood and return the prop to its retainer.
2. Lower the hood until it approaches about **12 in (30 cm)** from the closed position and let it drop.

After closing the hood, be sure the hood is securely locked.

If this does not close the hood, release it from a slightly

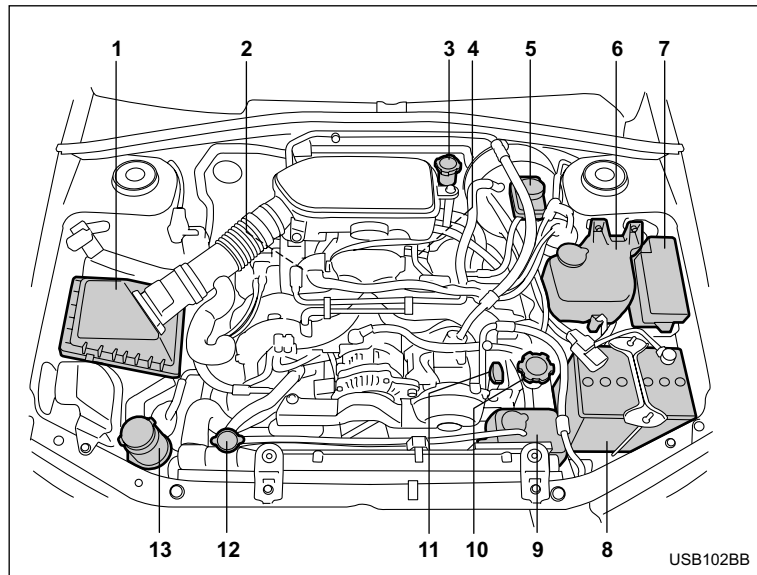
higher position. Do not push the hood forcibly to close it. It could deform the metal.

 WARNING

Always check that the hood is properly locked before you start driving. If it is not, it might fly open while the vehicle is moving and block your view, which may cause an accident and serious bodily injury.

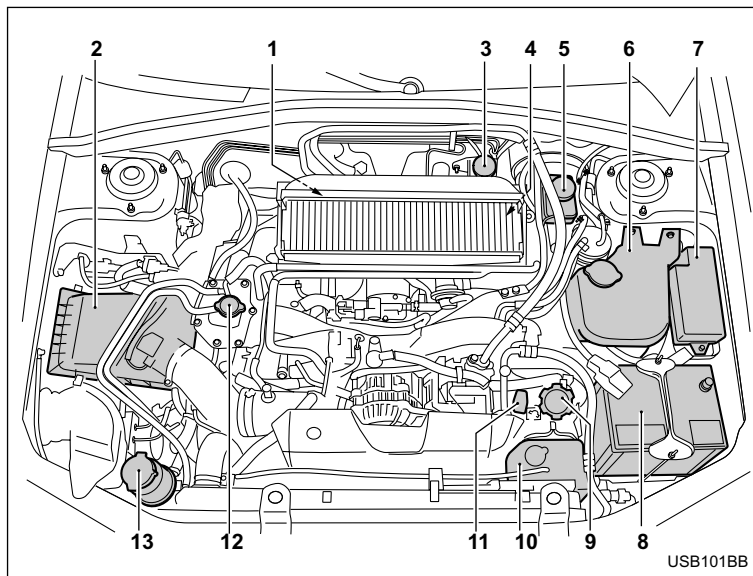
Engine compartment overview

■ Non-turbo models



- 1) Air cleaner element (page 11-21)
- 2) Manual transmission oil level gauge (MT) (page 11-27) or Differential gear oil level gauge (AT) (page 11-31)
- 3) Clutch fluid reservoir (page 11-37)
- 4) Automatic transmission fluid level gauge (page 11-29)
- 5) Brake fluid reservoir (page 11-36)
- 6) Windshield washer tank (page 11-50)
- 7) Fuse box (page 11-60)
- 8) Battery (page 11-58)
- 9) Engine coolant reservoir (page 11-16)
- 10) Engine oil filler cap (page 11-10)
- 11) Engine oil level gauge (page 11-10)
- 12) Radiator cap (page 11-16)
- 13) Power steering fluid reservoir (page 11-34)

■ Turbo models



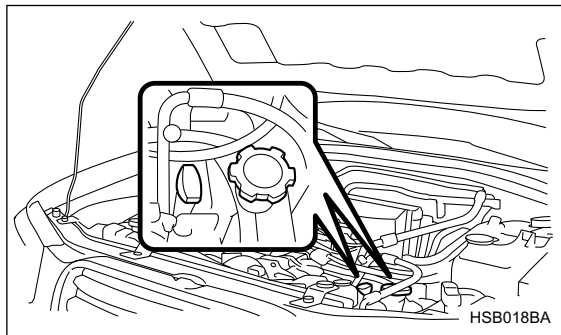
- 1) Manual transmission oil level gauge (MT) (page 11-27) or Differential gear oil level gauge (AT) (page 11-31)
- 2) Air cleaner element (page 11-21)
- 3) Clutch fluid reservoir (page 11-37)
- 4) Automatic transmission fluid level gauge (page 11-29)
- 5) Brake fluid reservoir (page 11-36)
- 6) Windshield washer tank (page 11-50)
- 7) Fuse box (page 11-60)
- 8) Battery (page 11-58)
- 9) Engine oil filler cap (page 11-10)
- 10) Engine coolant reservoir (page 11-16)
- 11) Engine oil level gauge (page 11-10)
- 12) Radiator cap (page 11-16)
- 13) Power steering fluid reservoir (page 11-34)

Engine oil

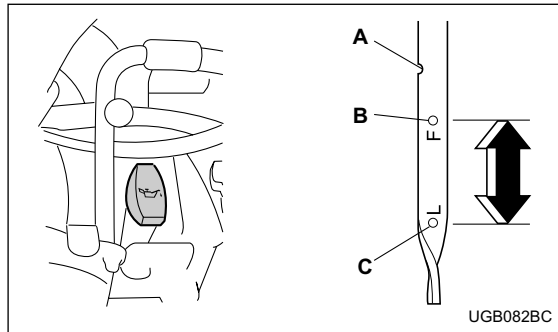
■ Checking the oil level

Check the engine oil level at each fuel stop.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and stop the engine.



2. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and insert it again.
3. Be sure the dipstick is correctly inserted until it stops with the graphic symbol “” on its top appearing as shown in the illustration.



- A) Notch
- B) Upper level
- C) Lower level

4. Pull out the dipstick again and check the oil level on it. If it is below the lower level, add oil to bring the level up to the upper level.

CAUTION

- Use only engine oil with the recommended grade and viscosity.
- Be careful not to spill engine oil when adding it. If oil touches the exhaust pipe, it may cause

a bad smell, smoke, and/or a fire.

If you check the oil level just after stopping the engine, wait a few minutes for the oil to drain back into the oil pan before checking the level.

Just after driving or while the engine is warm, the engine oil level reading may be in a range between the upper level and the notch mark. This is caused by thermal expansion of the engine oil.

To prevent overfilling the engine oil, do not add any additional oil above the upper level when the engine is cold.

■ Changing the oil and oil filter

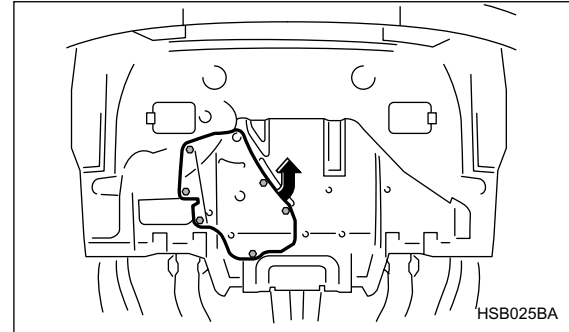
Change the oil and oil filter according to the maintenance schedule in the “Warranty and Maintenance Booklet”.

The engine oil and oil filter must be changed more frequently than listed in the maintenance schedule when driving on dusty roads, when short trips are frequently made, when towing a trailer, or when driving in extremely cold weather.

1. Warm up the engine by letting the engine idle for about 10 minutes to ease draining the engine oil.
2. Park the vehicle on a level surface and stop the en-

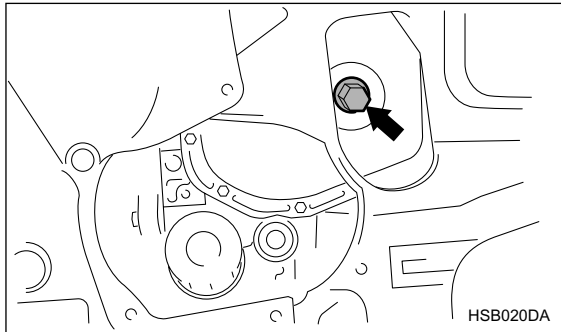
gine.

3. Remove the oil filler cap.



4. Open the access cover by removing the six clips and turning the access cover counterclockwise. The drain plug will be exposed.

– CONTINUED –

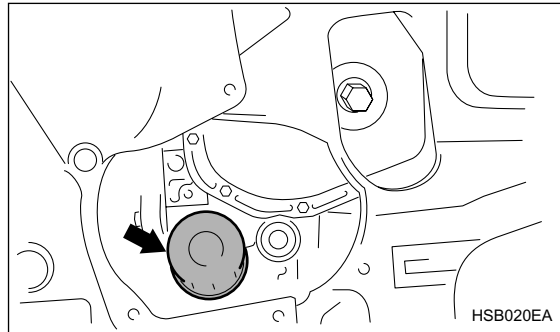


5. Drain out the engine oil by removing the drain plug while the engine is still warm. The used oil should be drained into an appropriate container and disposed of properly.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful not to burn yourself with hot engine oil.

6. Wipe the seating surface of the drain plug with a clean cloth and tighten it securely with a new sealing washer after the oil has completely drained out.



7. Remove the oil filter with an oil filter wrench.
8. Before installing a new oil filter, apply a thin coat of engine oil to the seal.
9. Clean the rubber seal seating area of the bottom of engine and install the oil filter by hand turning. Be careful not to twist or damage the seal.
10. Tighten the oil filter by the amount indicated in the following table after the seal makes contact with the bottom of engine.

Oil filter color	Part number	Amount of rotation
Black	15208AA080	1 rotation
White	15208AA09A	2/3 – 3/4 rotation

▲ CAUTION

Never over tighten the oil filter because that can result in an oil leak.

11. Close the access cover by turning it clockwise and reinstall the six clips in their original positions.
12. Pour engine oil through the filler neck.

Oil quantity (guideline):

4.2 US qt (4.0 liters, 3.5 Imp qt)

The oil quantity indicated above is only a guideline. The necessary quantity of oil depends on the quantity of oil that has been drained. The quantity of drained oil differs slightly depending on the temperature of the oil and the time the oil is left flowing out. After pouring oil into the engine, therefore, you must use the dipstick to confirm that the level is correct.

13. Start the engine and make sure that no oil leaks ap-

pear around the filter's rubber seal.

14. Run the engine until it reaches the normal operating temperature. Then stop the engine and wait a few minutes to allow the oil drain back. Check the oil level again and if necessary, add more engine oil.

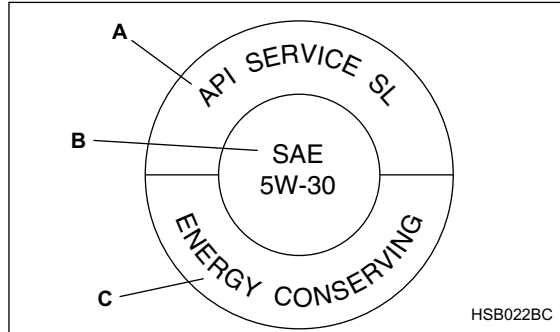
■ Recommended grade and viscosity

Oil grade:

ILSAC GF-3, which can be identified with the new API certification mark (Starburst mark) or API classification SL with the words "ENERGY CONSERVING" (if you cannot obtain the oil with SL grade, you may use SJ grade "ENERGY CONSERVING" oil).

These recommended oil grades can be identified by looking for either or both of the following marks displayed on the oil container.

– CONTINUED –



API Service label

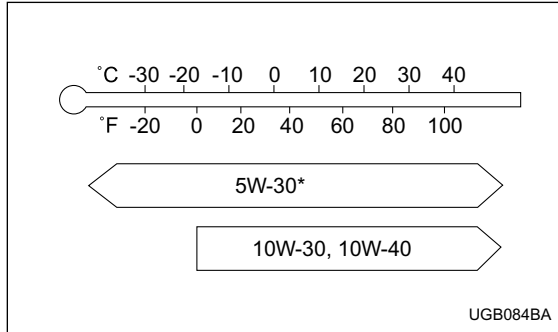
- A) Indicates the oil quality by API designations
- B) Indicates the SAE oil viscosity grade
- C) Indicates that the oil has fuel saving capabilities



New API Certification Mark (Starburst Mark)

In choosing an oil, you want the proper quality and viscosity, as well as one that will add to fuel economy. The following table lists the recommended viscosities and applicable temperatures.

When adding oil, different brands may be used together as long as they are the same API classification and SAE viscosity as those recommended by SUBARU.



SAE viscosity number and applicable temperature

*: 5W-30 is preferred.

Engine oil viscosity (thickness) affects fuel economy. Oils of lower viscosity provide better fuel economy. However, in hot weather, oil of higher viscosity is required to properly lubricate the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

Use only engine oil with the recommended grade and viscosity.

■ Recommended grade and viscosity under severe driving conditions

If the vehicle is used in desert areas, in areas with very high temperatures, or used for heavy-duty applications such as towing a trailer, use of oil with the following grade and viscosities is recommended.

API classification SL (or SJ):

SAE viscosity No.:

30, 40, 10W-50, 20W-40, 20W-50

■ Synthetic oil

You can use synthetic engine oil that meets the same requirements given for conventional engine oil. When using synthetic oil, you must use oil of the same classification, viscosity and grade shown in this owner's manual, and must follow the oil and filter changing intervals shown in the maintenance schedule.

Cooling system

WARNING

Never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has been shut off and has cooled down completely. Since the coolant is under pressure, you may suffer serious burns from a spray of boiling hot coolant when the cap is removed.

CAUTION

The cooling system has been filled at the factory with a high quality, corrosion-inhibiting, year-around coolant which provides protection against freezing down to -33°F (-36°C). For adding, use genuine SUBARU coolant or an equivalent: a mixture of 50% soft water and 50% ethylene-glycol basis coolant. Use of improper coolants may result in corrosion in the cooling system. It is important to maintain protection against freezing and corrosion, even if freezing temperatures are not expected. Never mix different kinds of coolant.

■ Cooling fan, hose and connections

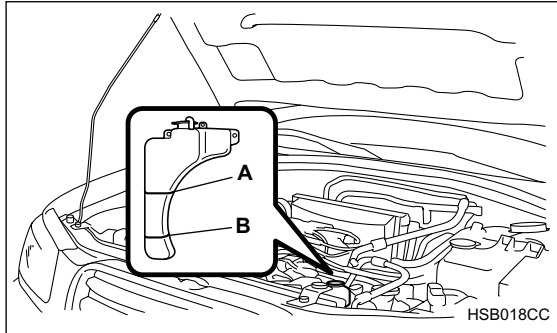
Your vehicle employs an electric cooling fan which is thermostatically controlled to operate when the engine coolant reaches a specific temperature.

If the radiator cooling fan does not operate even when the engine coolant temperature gauge exceeds the normal operating range, the cooling fan circuit may be defective. Check the fuse and replace it if necessary. If the fuse is not blown, have the cooling system checked by your SUBARU dealer.

If frequent addition of coolant is necessary, there may be a leak in the engine cooling system. It is recommended that the cooling system and connections be checked for leaks, damage, or looseness.

■ Engine coolant

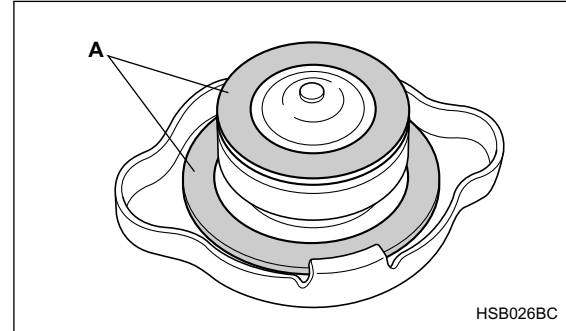
▼ Checking the coolant level



- A) "FULL" level mark
B) "LOW" level mark

Check the coolant level at each fuel stop.

1. Check the coolant level on the outside of the reservoir while the engine is cool.
2. If the level is close to or lower than the "LOW" level mark, add coolant up to the "FULL" level mark. If the reserve tank is empty, remove the radiator cap and refill as required.



- A) Rubber gaskets

3. After refilling the reserve tank and the radiator, re-install the caps and check that the rubber gaskets inside the radiator cap are in the proper position.

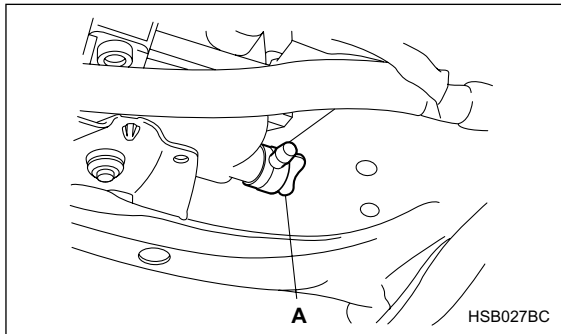
⚠ CAUTION

- Be careful not to spill engine coolant when adding it. If coolant touches the exhaust pipe, it may cause a bad smell, smoke, and/or a fire.
- Do not splash the engine coolant over painted parts. The alcohol contained in the engine

– CONTINUED –

coolant may damage the paint surface.

▼ Changing the coolant



A) Drain plug

Always add genuine Subaru cooling system conditioner whenever the coolant is replaced. Change the engine coolant and add genuine Subaru cooling system conditioner using the following procedures according to the maintenance schedule.

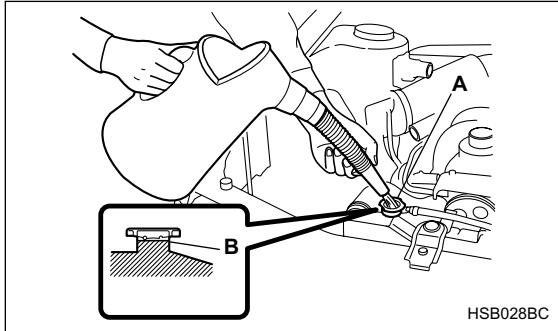
1. Remove the under cover.
2. Place a proper container under the drain plug and loosen the drain plug.

3. Loosen the radiator cap to drain the coolant from the radiator. Then drain the coolant from the reserve tank. Tighten the drain plug securely.

⚠ WARNING

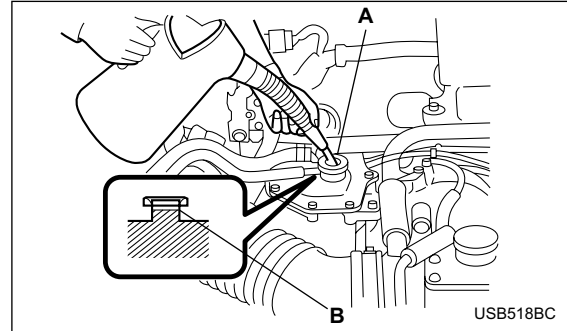
Never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has been shut off and has cooled down completely. Since the coolant is under pressure, you may suffer serious burns from a spray of boiling hot coolant when the cap is removed.

4. Install the under cover.



Non-turbo models

- A) Filler neck
- B) Fill up to this level



Turbo models

- A) Filler neck
- B) Fill up to this level

5. Slowly pour the coolant and fill up to just below the filler neck, allowing enough room to add genuine Subaru cooling system conditioner in the radiator. Add genuine Subaru cooling system conditioner until the coolant level reaches the filler neck. Do not pour the coolant too quickly, as this may lead to insufficient air bleeding and trapped air in the system.

– CONTINUED –

Guideline of coolant quantity (including coolant in reservoir tank):

Non-turbo models:

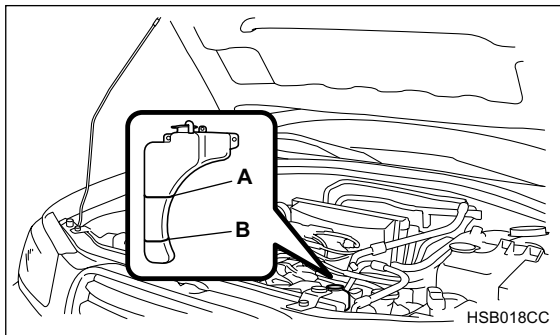
MT. 7.3 US qt (6.9 liters, 6.1 Imp qt)

AT. 7.2 US qt (6.8 liters, 6.0 Imp qt)

Turbo models:

MT. 7.8 US qt (7.4 liters, 6.5 Imp qt)

AT. 7.7 US qt (7.3 liters, 6.4 Imp qt)



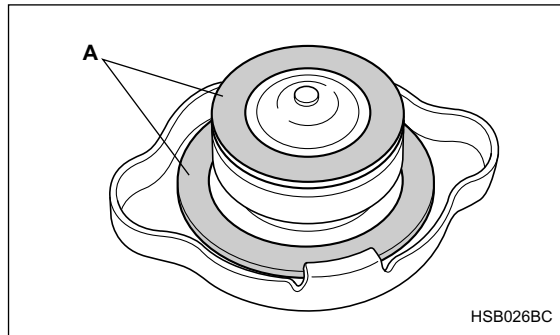
A) "FULL" level mark

B) "LOW" level mark

6. Pour the coolant and fill to the reservoir tank's "FULL" level mark.

⚠ CAUTION

- Be careful not to spill engine coolant when adding it. If coolant touches the exhaust pipe, it may cause a bad smell, smoke, and/or a fire.
- Do not splash the engine coolant over painted parts. The alcohol contained in the engine coolant may damage the paint surface.



A) Rubber gaskets

7. Put the radiator cap back on and tighten firmly. At this time, make sure that the rubber gasket in the radi-

ator cap is correctly in place.

8. Start and run the engine for more than five minutes at 2,000 to 3,000 rpm.

9. Stop the engine and wait until the coolant cools down (122 to 140°F [50 to 60°C]). If there is any loss of coolant, add coolant to the radiator's filler neck and to the reserve tank's "FULL" level.

10. Put the radiator cap and reservoir cap back on and tighten firmly.

Air cleaner element

The air cleaner element functions as a filter screen. When the element is perforated or removed, engine wear will be excessive and engine life shortened.

The air cleaner element is a viscous type. It is unnecessary to clean or wash the element.

WARNING

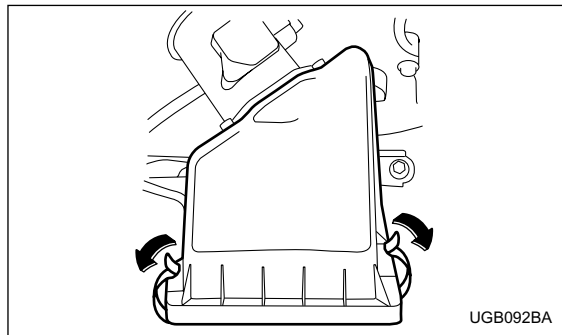
Do not operate the engine with the air cleaner element removed. The air cleaner element not only filters intake air but also stops flames if the engine backfires. If the air cleaner element is not installed when the engine backfires, you could be burned.

■ Replacing the air cleaner element

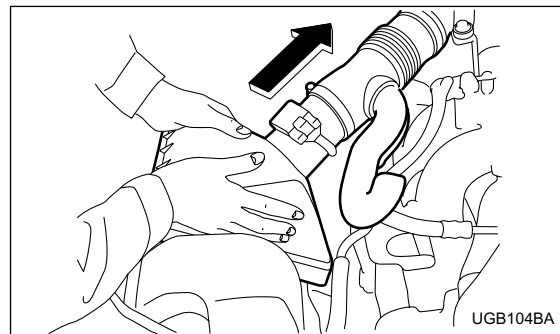
Replace the air cleaner element according to the maintenance schedule in the "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet". Under extremely dusty conditions, replace it more frequently. It is recommended that you always use genuine SUBARU parts.

– CONTINUED –

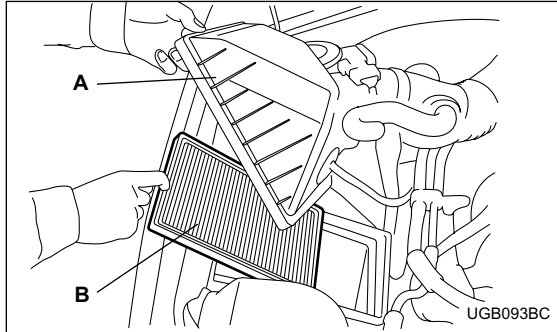
▼ Non-turbo models



1. Unsnap the two clamps holding the air cleaner case cover.

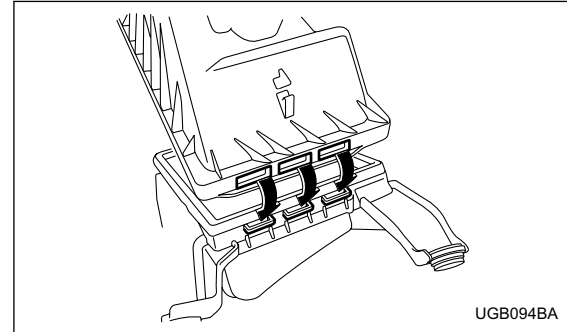


2. Push the air cleaner case cover in the direction of the arrow shown in the drawing.



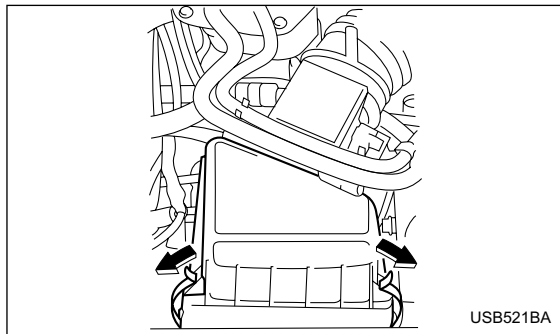
- A) Air cleaner case cover
B) Air cleaner element

3. Open the air cleaner case cover and remove the air cleaner element.
4. Clean the inside of the air cleaner cover and case with a damp cloth and install a new air cleaner element.

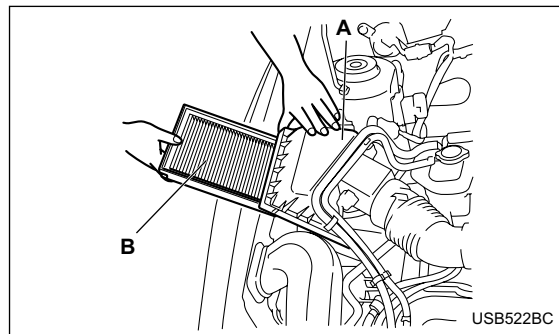


5. To install the air cleaner case cover, insert the three projections on the air cleaner case into the slits on the air cleaner case cover and then snap the two clamps on the air cleaner case cover.

▼ Turbo models



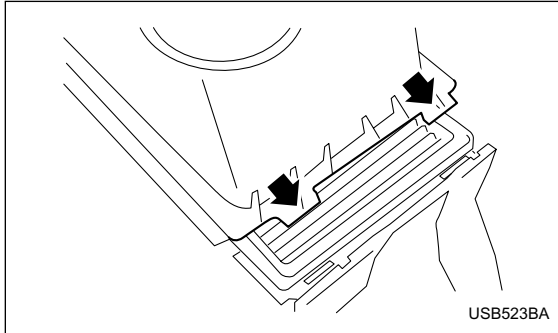
1. Unsnap the two clamps holding the air cleaner case cover.



A) Air cleaner case cover

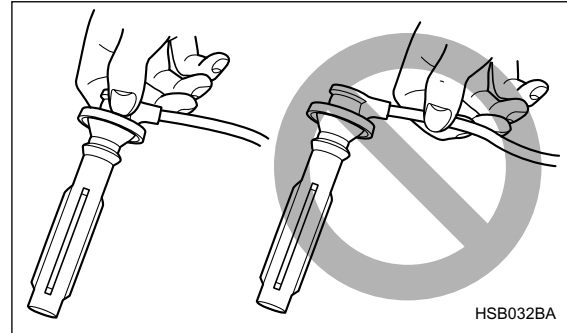
B) Air cleaner element

2. Open the air cleaner case cover and remove the air cleaner element.
3. Clean the inside of the air cleaner cover and case with a damp cloth and install a new air cleaner element.



4. To install the air cleaner case cover, insert the two projections on the air cleaner case cover into the slits on the air cleaner case and then snap the two clamps on the air cleaner case cover.

Spark plugs



It may be difficult to replace the spark plugs. It is recommended that you have the spark plugs replaced by your SUBARU dealer.

The spark plugs should be replaced according to the maintenance schedule in the "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet".

⚠ CAUTION

- When disconnecting the spark plug cables, always grasp the spark plug cap, not the ca-

– CONTINUED –

bles.

- Make sure the cables are replaced in the correct order.

■ Recommended spark plugs

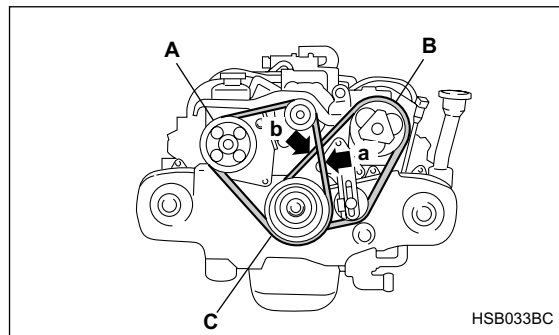
Non-turbo models:

FR5AP-11 (NGK)

Turbo models:

ILFR6B (NGK)

Drive belts



- A) Power steering pump pulley
B) Air conditioner compressor pulley
C) Crank pulley

The alternator, power steering pump, and air conditioner compressor depend on drive belts. Satisfactory performance requires that belt tension be correct.

To check belt tension, place a straightedge (ruler) across two adjacent pulleys and apply a force of 22 lbs (98 N, 10 kg) midway between the pulleys by using a spring scale. Belt deflection should be the amount specified. If a belt is loose, cracked, or worn, contact

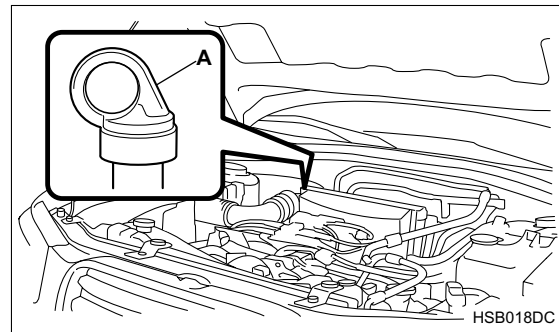
your SUBARU dealer.

in (mm)

	Deflection	
	New belt	Used belt
a	0.28 – 0.35 (7.0 – 9.0)	0.35 – 0.43 (9.0 – 11.0)
b	0.30 – 0.33 (7.5 – 8.5)	0.35 – 0.40 (9.0 – 10.0)

Manual transmission oil

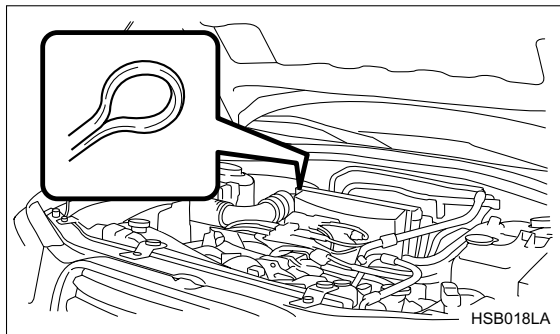
■ Checking the oil level



Non-turbo models:

A) Yellow handle

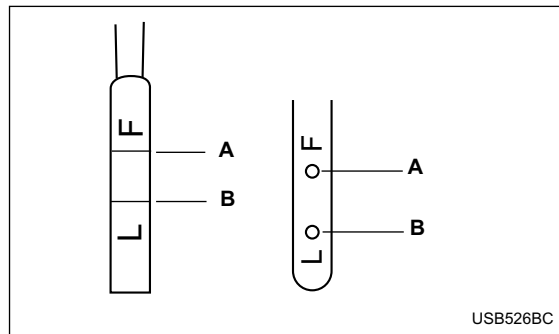
– CONTINUED –



Turbo models

Check the oil level monthly.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and stop the engine.
2. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and insert it again.



- A) Upper level
B) Lower level

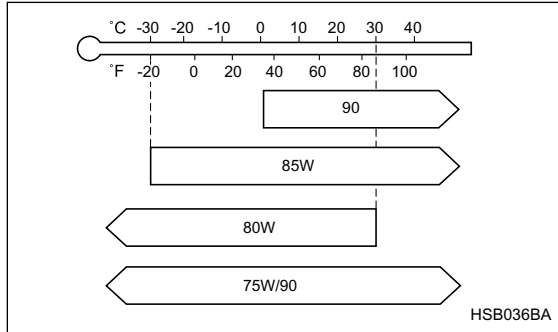
3. Pull out the dipstick again and check the oil level on it. If it is below the lower level, add oil through the dipstick hole to bring the level up to the upper level.

Recommended grade and viscosity

Each oil manufacturer has its own base oils and additives. Never use different brands together.

Oil grade:

API classification GL-5



SAE viscosity No. and applicable temperature

Automatic transmission fluid

■ Checking the fluid level

The automatic transmission fluid expands largely as its temperature rises; the fluid level differs according to fluid temperature. Therefore, there are two different scales for checking the level of hot fluid and cold fluid on the dipstick.

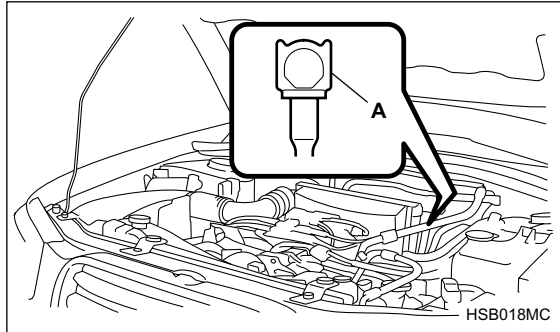
Though the fluid level can be checked without warming up the fluid on the “COLD” range, we recommend checking the fluid level when the fluid is at operating temperature.

▼ Checking the fluid level when the fluid is hot

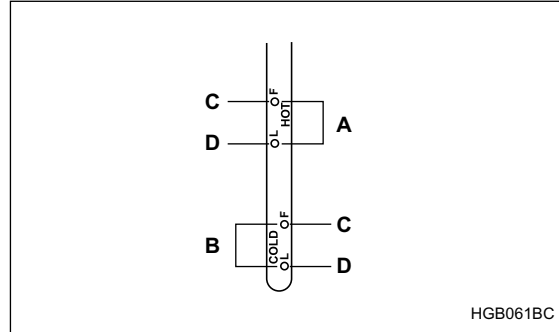
Check the fluid level monthly.

1. Drive the vehicle several miles to raise the temperature of the transmission fluid up to normal operating temperature; 154 to 176°F (70 to 80°C) is normal.
2. Park the vehicle on a level surface and set the parking brake.
3. First shift the selector lever in each position. Then shift it in the “P” position, and run the engine at idling speed.

– CONTINUED –



A) Yellow handle



- A) HOT range
- B) COLD range
- C) Upper level
- D) Lower level

4. Pull out the dipstick and check the fluid level on the gauge. If it is below the lower level on the “HOT” range, add the recommended automatic transmission fluid up to the upper level.

▼ **Checking the fluid level when the fluid is cold**

When the fluid level has to be checked without time to warm up the automatic transmission, check to see that the fluid level is between the lower level and upper level on the “COLD” range. If it is below that range, add

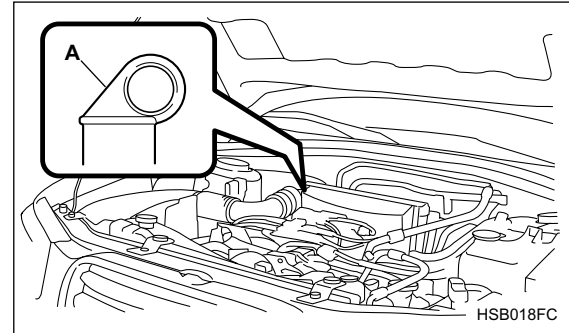
fluid up to the upper level. Be careful not to overfill.

■ Recommended fluid

“Dexron III” Type Automatic Transmission Fluid

Front differential gear oil (AT vehicles)

■ Checking the oil level

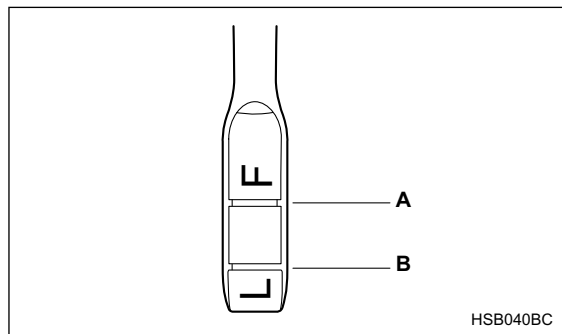


A) Yellow handle

Check the differential oil level monthly.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and stop the engine.
2. Pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and insert it again.

– CONTINUED –



- A) Upper level
B) Lower level

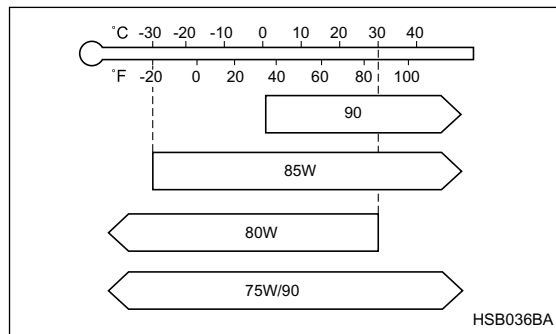
3. Pull out the dipstick again and check the oil level on it. If it is below the lower level, add oil to bring the level up to the upper level.

■ Recommended grade and viscosity

Each oil manufacturer has its own base oils and additives. Never use different brands together.

Oil grade:

API classification GL-5

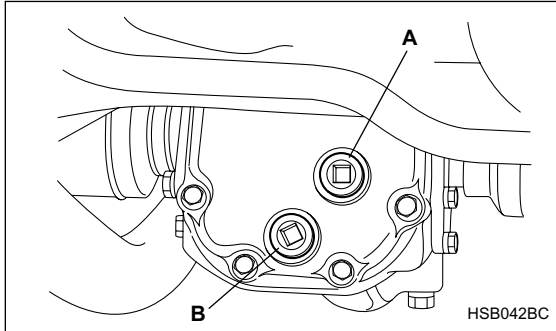


SAE viscosity No. and applicable temperature

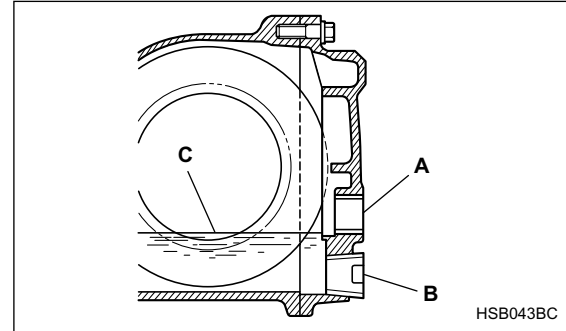
Rear differential gear oil

■ Checking the gear oil level

Your vehicle may be equipped with a rear differential protector. The differential protector provides protection to the rear differential assembly during off-road use. Removal of the rear differential protector is not required when checking the oil level.



- A) Filler plug
- B) Drain plug



- A) Filler hole
- B) Drain hole
- C) Oil level

Remove the plug from the filler hole and check the oil level. The oil level should be kept even with the bottom of the filler hole. If the oil level is below the bottom edge of the hole, add oil through the filler hole to raise the level.

⚠ CAUTION

If the vehicle requires frequent refilling, there may be an oil leak. If you suspect a problem, have the vehicle checked at your SUBARU deal-

– CONTINUED –

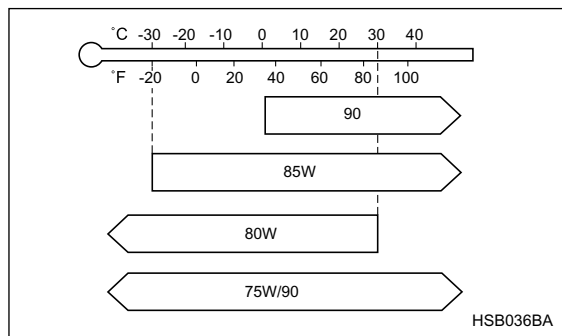
er.

■ Recommended grade and viscosity

Each oil manufacturer has its own base oils and additives. Never use different brands together.

Oil grade:

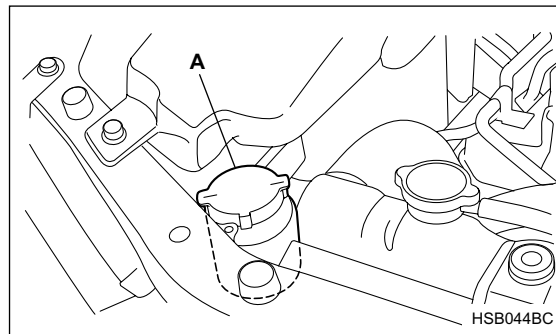
API classification GL-5



SAE viscosity No. and applicable temperature

Power steering fluid

■ Checking the fluid level

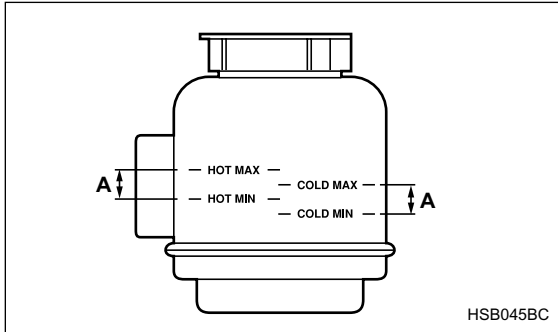


A) Reservoir tank

The power steering fluid expands greatly as its temperature rises; the fluid level differs according to fluid temperature. Therefore, the reservoir tank has two different checking ranges for hot and cold fluids.

Check the power steering fluid level monthly.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface, and stop the engine.



A) Specified range

2. Check the fluid level of the reservoir tank.

When the fluid is hot after the vehicle has been run: Check that the oil level is between "HOT MIN" and "HOT MAX" on the surface of the reservoir tank.

When the fluid is cool before the vehicle is run: Check that the oil level is between "COLD MIN" and "COLD MAX" on the surface of the reservoir tank.

3. If the fluid level is lower than the applicable "MIN" line, add the recommended fluid as necessary to bring the level between the "MIN" and "MAX" line.

If the fluid level is extreme low, it may indicate possible leakage. Consult your SUBARU dealer for an inspec-

tion.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful not to burn yourself because the fluid may be hot.

⚠ CAUTION

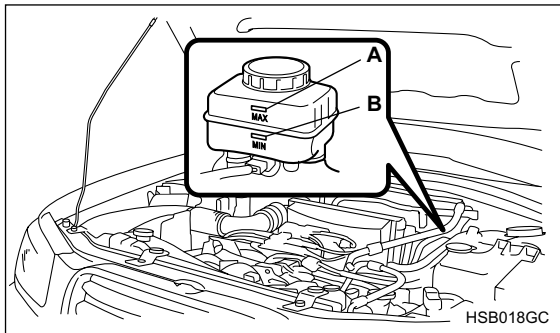
- When power steering fluid is being added, use only clean fluid, and be careful not to allow any dirt into the tank. And never use different brands together.
- Avoid spilling fluid when adding it in the tank.

■ Recommended fluid

"Dexron III" Type Automatic Transmission Fluid

Brake fluid

■ Checking the fluid level



- A) "MAX" level mark
B) "MIN" level mark

Check the fluid level monthly.

Check the fluid level on the outside of the reservoir. If the level is below "MIN", add the recommended brake fluid to "MAX".

Use only brake fluid from a sealed container.

WARNING

- Brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air. Any absorbed moisture can cause a dangerous loss of braking performance.
- If the vehicle requires frequent refilling, there may be a leak. If you suspect a problem, have the vehicle checked at your SUBARU dealer.

CAUTION

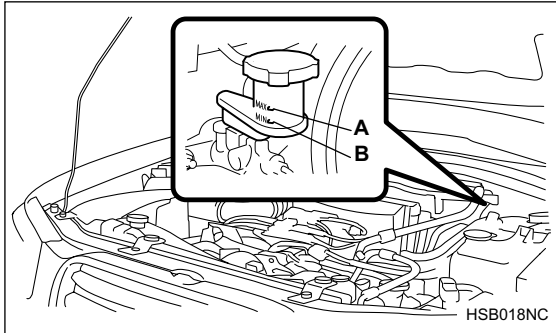
- Never use different brands of brake fluid together.
- When adding brake fluid, be careful not to allow any dirt into the reservoir.
- Never splash the brake fluid over painted surfaces or rubber parts. Alcohol contained in the brake fluid may damage them.

■ Recommended brake fluid

FMVSS No. 116, fresh DOT 3 or DOT 4 brake fluid

Clutch fluid (MT vehicles)

■ Checking the fluid level



- A) "MAX" level mark
B) "MIN" level mark

Check the fluid level on the outside of the reservoir. If the level is below "MIN" level mark, add the recommended clutch fluid to "MAX" level mark. Use only clutch fluid from a sealed container.

⚠ CAUTION

- Clutch fluid absorbs moisture from the air.

Any absorbed moisture can cause improper clutch operation.

- If the vehicle requires frequent refilling, there may be a leak. If you suspect a problem, have the vehicle checked at your SUBARU dealer.
- Never use different brands of clutch fluid together.
- When clutch fluid is added, be careful not to allow any dirt into the tank.

■ Recommended clutch fluid

FMVSS No. 116, fresh DOT 3 or DOT 4 brake fluid

Brake booster

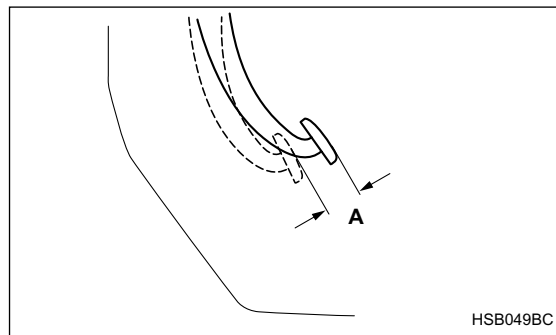
If the brake booster does not operate as described below, have it checked by your SUBARU dealer.

1. With the engine off, depress the brake pedal several times, applying the same pedal force each time. The distance the pedal travels should not vary.
2. With the brake pedal depressed, start the engine. The pedal should move slightly down to the floor.
3. With the brake pedal depressed, stop the engine and keep the pedal depressed for 30 seconds. The pedal height should not change.
4. Start the engine again and run for about one minute then turn it off. Depress the brake pedal several times to check the brake booster. Brake booster operates properly if the pedal stroke decreases with each depression.

Brake pedal

Check the brake pedal free play and reserve distance according to the maintenance schedule in the "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet".

■ Checking the brake pedal free play



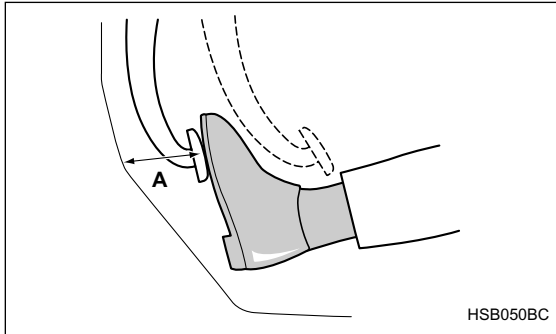
A) 0.04 – 0.12 in (1.0 – 3.0 mm)

Stop the engine and firmly depress the brake pedal several times. Lightly press the brake pedal down with one finger to check the free play with a force of less than 2 lbs (10 N, 1 kg).

If the free play is not within proper specification, con-

tact your SUBARU dealer.

■ Checking the brake pedal reserve distance



A) More than 2.56 in (65 mm)

Depress the pedal with a force of approximately 66 lbs (294 N, 30 kg) and measure the distance between the upper surface of the pedal pad and the floor. When the measurement is smaller than the specification, or when the pedal does not operate smoothly, contact with your SUBARU dealer.

Clutch pedal (MT vehicles)

Check the clutch pedal free play and reserve distance according to the maintenance schedule in the "Warranty and Maintenance Booklet".

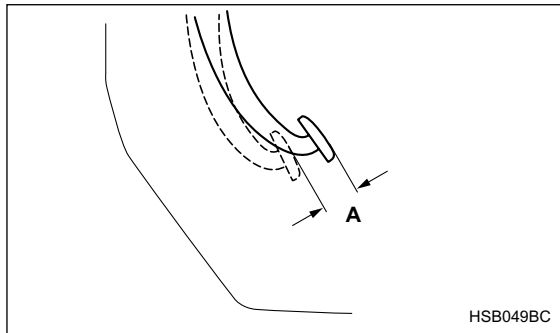
■ Checking the clutch function

Check the clutch engagement and disengagement.

1. With the engine idling, check that there are no abnormal noises when the clutch pedal is depressed, and that shifting into 1st or reverse feels smooth.
2. Start the vehicle by releasing the pedal slowly to check that the engine and transmission smoothly couple without any sign of slippage.

– CONTINUED –

■ Checking the clutch pedal free play



A) 0.16 – 0.51 in (4.0 –13.0 mm)

Lightly press the clutch pedal down with your finger until you feel resistance, and check the free play. If the free play is not within proper specification, contact your SUBARU dealer.

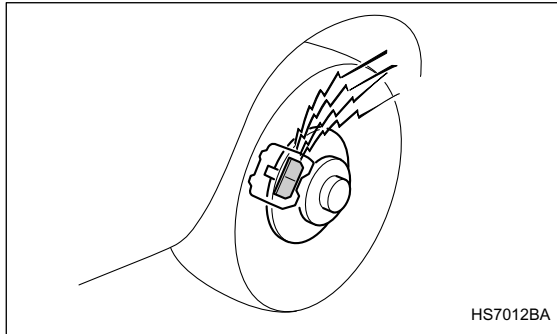
Hill holder (MT vehicles – if equipped)

Ensure that the hill holder operates properly under the following circumstances:

1. Stop the vehicle on an uphill grade by depressing the brake pedal and clutch pedal, with the engine running.
2. Make sure that the vehicle does not move backward even after the brake pedal is released.
3. Then make sure the vehicle starts climbing the grade by following the normal starting procedures.

If the hill holder does not operate as described above, contact with your SUBARU dealer.

Replacement of brake pad and lining



The right front disc brake and the right rear disc brake have audible wear indicators on the brake pads. If the brake pads wear close to their service limit, the wear indicator makes a very audible scraping noise when the brake pedal is applied.

If you hear this scraping noise each time you apply the brake pedal, have the brake pads serviced by your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ CAUTION

If you continue to drive despite the scraping noise from the audible brake pad wear indicator, it will result in the need for costly brake rotor repair or replacement.

■ **Breaking-in of new brake pads and linings**

When replacing the brake pad or lining, use only genuine SUBARU parts. After replacement, the new parts must be broken in as follows:

▼ **Brake pad and lining**

While maintaining a speed of 30 to 40 mph (50 to 65 km/h), step on the brake pedal lightly. Repeat this five or more times.

▼ **Parking brake lining**

1. Drive the vehicle at a speed of about 22 mph (35 km/h).
2. With the parking brake release button pushed in, pull the parking brake lever SLOWLY and GENTLY. (Pulling with a force of approximately 33 lbs [147 N, 15 kg].)
3. Drive the vehicle for about 220 yards (200 meters)

– CONTINUED –

in this condition.

4. Wait 5 to 10 minutes for the parking brake to cool down. Repeat this procedure.

5. Check the parking brake stroke. If the parking brake stroke is out of the specified range, adjust it by turning the adjusting nut located on the parking brake lever.

Parking brake stroke:

7 – 8 notches / 44 lbs (196 N, 20 kg)

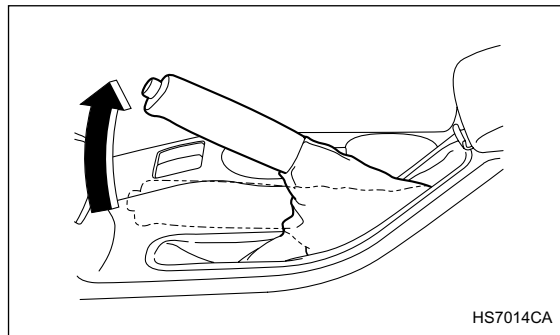
⚠ WARNING

A safe location and situation should be selected for break-in driving.

⚠ CAUTION

Pulling the parking brake lever too forcefully may cause the rear wheels to lock. To avoid this, be certain to pull the lever up slowly and gently.

Parking brake stroke



Check the parking brake stroke according to the maintenance schedule in the “Warranty and Maintenance Booklet”. When the parking brake is properly adjusted, braking power is fully applied by pulling the lever up seven to eight notches gently but firmly (about 44 lbs, 196 N, 20 kg). If the parking brake lever stroke is not within the specified range, have the brake system checked and adjusted at your SUBARU dealer.

Tires and wheels

■ Types of tires

You should be familiar with type of tires present on your vehicle.

▼ All season tires

The factory-installed tires on your new vehicle are all season tires.

All season tires are designed to provide an adequate measure of traction, handling and braking performance in year-round driving including snowy and icy road conditions. However all season tires do not offer as much traction performance as winter (snow) tires in heavy or loose snow or on icy roads.

All season tires are identified by “ALL SEASON” and/or “M+S” (Mud & Snow) on the tire sidewall.

▼ Summer tires

Summer tires are high-speed capability tires best suited for highway driving under dry conditions.

Summer tires are inadequate for driving on slippery roads such as on snow-covered or icy roads.

If you drive your vehicle on snow-covered or icy roads, we strongly recommend the use of winter (snow) tires. When installing winter tires, be sure to replace all four tires.

▼ Winter (snow) tires

Winter tires are best suited for driving on snow-covered and icy roads. However winter tires do not perform as well as summer tires and all season tires on roads other than snow-covered and icy roads.

■ Tire inspection

Check on a daily basis that the tires are free from serious damage, nails, and stones. At the same time, check the tires for abnormal wear.

Contact your SUBARU dealer immediately if you find any problem.

NOTE

• **When the wheels and tires strike curbs or are subjected to harsh treatment as when the vehicle is driven on a rough surface, they can suffer damage that cannot be seen with the naked eye. This type of damage does not become evident until time has passed. Try not to drive over curbs, pot-holes or on other rough surfaces. If doing so is unavoidable, keep the vehicle's speed down to a walking pace or less, and approach the curbs as squarely as possible. Also, make sure the tires are not pressed against the curb when you park the vehicle.**

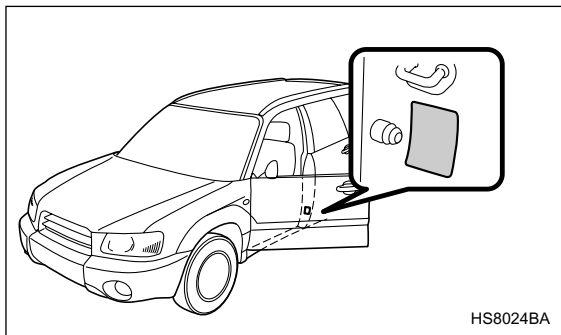
• **If you feel unusual vibration while driving or find**

– CONTINUED –

it difficult to steer the vehicle in a straight line, one of the tires and/or wheels may be damaged. Drive slowly to the nearest authorized SUBARU dealer and have the vehicle inspected.

■ Tire pressures and wear

Maintaining the correct tire pressures helps to maximize the tires' service lives and is essential for good running performance. Check and, if necessary, adjust the pressure of each tire (including the spare) at least once a month (for example, during a fuel stop) and before any long journey.



Check the tire pressures when the tires are cold. Use

a pressure gauge to adjust the tire pressures to the values shown on the tire placard. The tire placard is located on the door pillar on the driver's side.

Driving even a short distance warms up the tires and increases the tire pressures. Also, the tire pressures are affected by the outside temperature. It is best to check tire pressure outdoors before driving the vehicle.

When a tire becomes warm, the air inside it expands, causing the tire pressure to increase. Be careful not to mistakenly release air from a warm tire to reduce its pressure.

NOTE

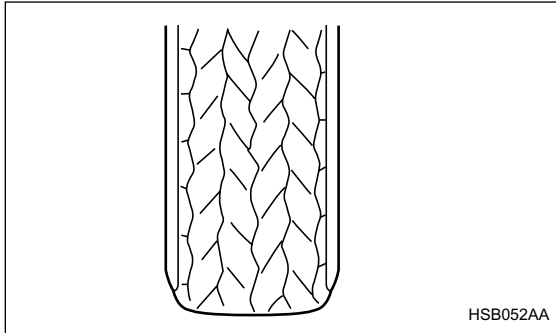
- The air pressure in a tire increases by approximately 4.3 psi (30 kPa, 0.3 kgf/cm²) when the tire becomes warm.
- The tires are considered cold when the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours or has been driven less than one mile (1.6 km).

WARNING

Do not let air out of warm tires to adjust pressure. Doing so will result in low tire pressure.

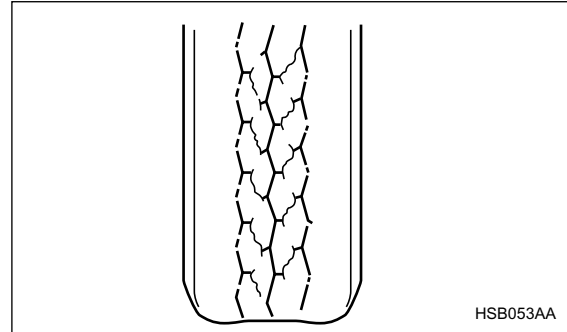
Incorrect tire pressures detract from controllability and ride comfort, and they cause the tires to wear abnormally.

- **Correct tire pressure** (tread worn evenly)



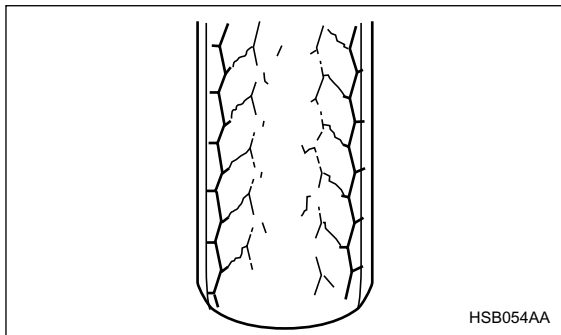
Roadholding is good, and steering is responsive. Rolling resistance is low, so fuel consumption is also lower.

- **Abnormally low tire pressure** (tread worn at shoulders)



Rolling resistance is high, so fuel consumption is also higher.

- **Abnormally high tire pressure** (tread worn in center)



Ride comfort is poor. Also, the tire magnifies the effects of road-surface bumps and dips, possibly resulting in vehicle damage.

If the tire placard shows tire pressures for the vehicle when fully loaded and for the vehicle when towing a trailer, adjust the tire pressures to the values that match current loading conditions.

⚠ WARNING

Driving at high speeds with excessively low tire pressures can cause the tires to deform severely

ly and to rapidly become hot. A sharp increase in temperature could cause tread separation, and destruction of the tires. The resulting loss of vehicle control could lead to an accident.

■ Wheel balance

Each wheel was correctly balanced when your vehicle was new, but the wheels will become unbalanced as the tires become worn during use. Wheel imbalance causes the steering wheel to vibrate slightly at certain vehicle speeds and detracts from the vehicle's straight-line stability. It can also cause steering and suspension system problems and abnormal tire wear. If you suspect that the wheels are not correctly balanced, have them checked and adjusted by your SUBARU dealer. Also have them adjusted after tire repairs and after tire rotation.

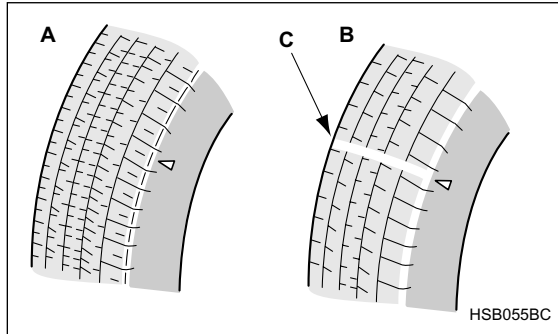
NOTE

Loss of correct wheel alignment* causes the tires to wear on one side and reduces the vehicle's running stability. Contact your SUBARU dealer if you notice abnormal tire wear.

*: The suspension system is designed to hold each wheel at a certain alignment (relative to the other wheels and to the road) for optimum straight-line stability and cornering performance.

mance.

■ Wear indicators



- A) New tread
- B) Worn tread
- C) Tread wear indicator

Each tire incorporates a tread wear indicator, which becomes visible when the depth of the tread grooves decreases to 0.063 in (1.6 mm). A tire must be replaced when the tread wear indicator appears as a solid band across the tread.

⚠ WARNING

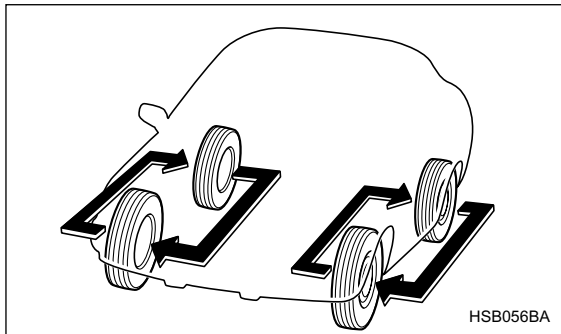
When a tire's tread wear indicator becomes visible, the tire is worn beyond the acceptable limit and must be replaced immediately. With a tire in this condition, driving at high speeds in wet weather can cause the vehicle to hydroplane. The resulting loss of vehicle control can lead to an accident.

NOTE

For safety, inspect tire tread regularly and replace the tires before their tread wear indicators become visible.

– CONTINUED –

■ Tire rotation



Tire wear varies from wheel to wheel. To maximize the life of each tire and ensure that the tires wear uniformly, it is best to rotate the tires every 7,500 miles (12,500 km). Rotating the tires involves switching the front and rear tires on the right hand side of the vehicle and similarly switching the front and rear tires on the left hand side of the vehicle. (Each tire must be kept on its original side of the vehicle.)

Replace any damaged or unevenly worn tire at the time of rotation. After tire rotation, adjust the tire pressures and make sure the wheel nuts are correctly tightened.

After driving approximately 600 miles (1,000 km), check the wheel nuts again and retighten any nut that has become loose.

■ Tire replacement

The wheels and tires are important and integral parts of your vehicle's design; they cannot be changed arbitrarily. The tires fitted as standard equipment are optimally matched to the characteristics of the vehicle and were selected to give the best possible combination of running performance, ride comfort, and service life. It is essential for every tire to have a size and construction matching those shown on the tire placard and to have a speed symbol and load index matching those shown on the tire placard.

Using tires of a non-specified size detracts from controllability, ride comfort, braking performance, speedometer accuracy and odometer accuracy. It also creates incorrect body-to-tire clearances and inappropriately changes the vehicle's ground clearance.

All four tires must be the same in terms of manufacturer, brand (tread pattern), construction, and size. You are advised to replace the tires with new ones that are identical to those fitted as standard equipment.

For safe vehicle operation, SUBARU recommends re-

placing all four tires at the same time.

⚠ WARNING

- All four tires must be the same in terms of manufacturer, brand (tread pattern), construction, degree of wear, speed symbol, load index and size. Mixing tires of different types, sizes or degrees of wear can result in damage to vehicle's power train. Use of different types or sizes of tires can also dangerously reduce controllability and braking performance and can lead to an accident.
- Use only radial tires. Do not use radial tires together with belted bias tires and/or bias-ply tires. Doing so can dangerously reduce controllability, resulting in an accident.

■ Wheel replacement

When replacing wheels due, for example, to damage, make sure the replacement wheels match the specifications of the wheels that are fitted as standard equipment. Replacement wheels are available from SUBARU dealers.

⚠ WARNING

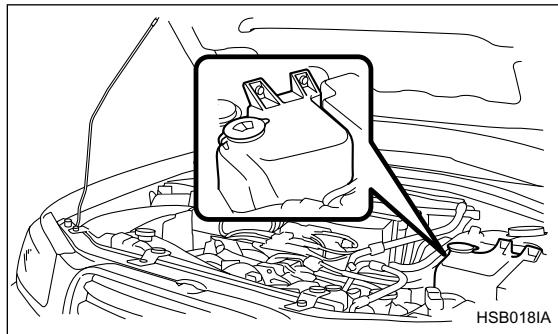
Use only those wheels that are specified for your vehicle. Wheels not meeting specifications could interfere with brake caliper operation and may cause the tires to rub against the wheel well housing during turns. The resulting loss of vehicle control could lead to an accident.

Aluminum wheels (if equipped)

Aluminum wheels can be scratched and damaged easily. Handle them carefully to maintain their appearance, performance, and safety.

- When any of the wheels is removed and replaced for tire rotation or to change a flat, always check the tightness of the wheel nuts after driving approximately 600 miles (1,000 km). If any nut is loose, tighten it to the specified torque.
- Never apply oil to the threaded parts, wheel nuts, or tapered surface of the wheel.
- Never let the wheel rub against sharp protrusions or curbs.
- Be sure to fit tire chains on uniformly and completely around the tire, otherwise the chains may scratch the wheel.
- When wheel nuts, balance weights, or the center cap is replaced, be sure to replace them with genuine SUBARU parts designed for aluminum wheels.

Windshield washer fluid



Check the level of the washer fluid at each fuel stop. If the level is low, fill the fluid up to the neck of the reservoir.

Use windshield washer fluid. If windshield washer fluid is unavailable use clean water.

In areas where water freezes in winter, use an anti-freeze type windshield washer fluid. SUBARU Windshield Washer Fluid contains 58.5% methyl alcohol and 41.5% surfactant, by volume. Its freezing temperature varies according to how much it is diluted, as indicated in the following table.

Washer Fluid Concentration	Freezing Temperature
30%	10.4°F (–12°C)
50%	–4°F (–20°C)
100%	–49°F (–45°C)

** CAUTION**

Never use engine coolant as washer fluid because it could cause paint damage.

Replacement of wiper blades

Grease, wax, insects, or other material on the windshield or the wiper blade results in jerky wiper operation and streaking on the glass. If you cannot remove the streaks after operating the windshield washer or if the wiper operation is jerky, clean the outer surface of the windshield (or rear window) and the wiper blades using a sponge or soft cloth with a neutral detergent or mild-abrasive cleaner. After cleaning, rinse the windshield and wiper blades with clean water. The windshield is clean if beads do not form when you rinse the windshield with water.

** CAUTION**

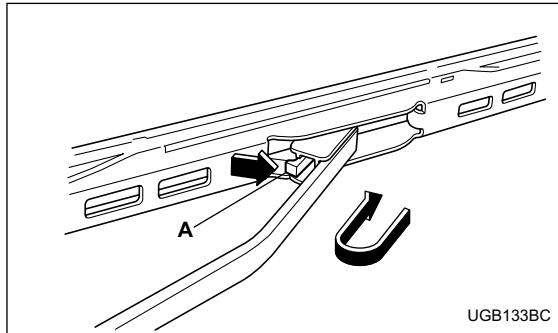
Do not clean the wiper blades with gasoline or a solvent, such as paint thinner or benzene. This will cause deterioration of the wiper blades.

If you cannot eliminate the streaking even after following this method, replace the wiper blades using the following procedures:

– CONTINUED –

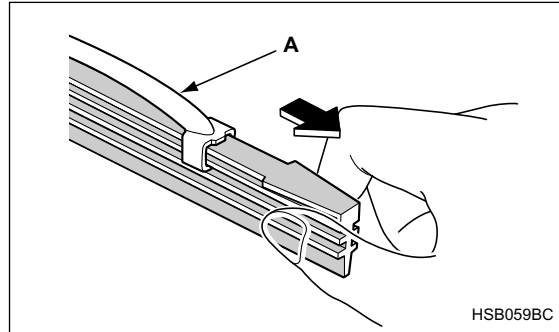
■ Windshield wiper blades

1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.



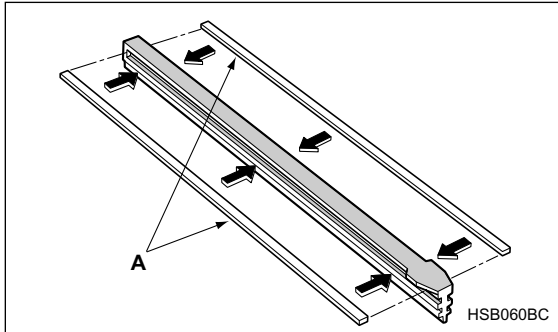
A) Stopper

2. Remove the wiper blade assembly by holding its pivot area and pushing it in the direction shown by the arrow while depressing the wiper blade stopper.

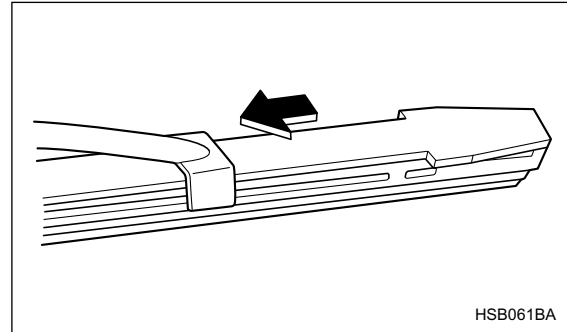


A) Metal support

3. Grasp the locked end of the blade rubber assembly and pull it firmly until the stoppers on the rubber are free of the metal support.

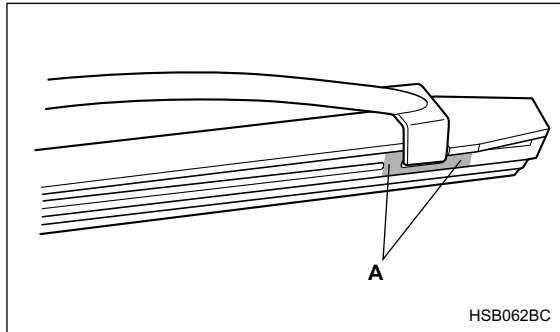


4. If the new blade rubber is not provided with two metal spines, remove the metal spines from the old blade rubber and install them in the new blade rubber.



5. Align the claws of the metal support with the grooves in the rubber and slide the blade rubber assembly into the metal support until it locks.

– CONTINUED –



A) Stopper

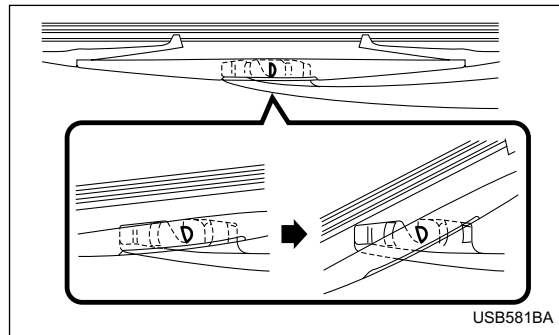
Be sure to position the claws at the end of the metal support between the rubbers on the rubber as shown. If the rubber is not retained properly, the wiper blade may scratch the windshield.

6. Install the wiper blade assembly to the wiper arm. Make sure that it locks in place.

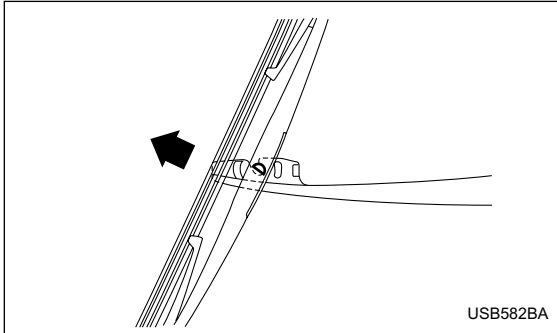
7. Lower the wiper arm.

■ Rear window wiper blade

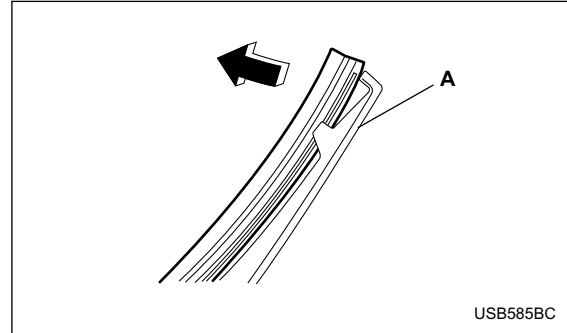
1. Raise the wiper arm off the rear window.



2. Turn the wiper blade assembly counterclockwise.



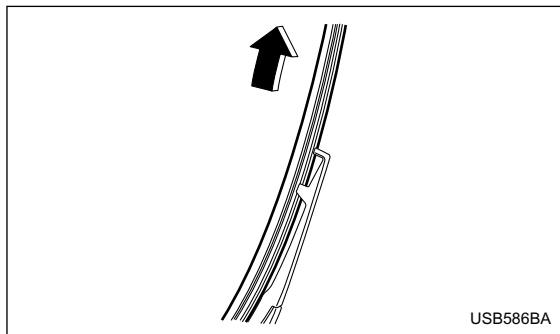
3. Having turned the wiper blade assembly to the angle shown in the illustration, pull it in the direction of the arrow to remove it from the wiper arm.



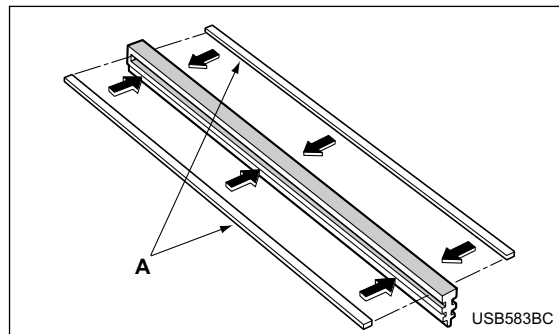
A) Plastic support

4. Pull out the end of the blade rubber assembly to unlock it from the plastic support.

– CONTINUED –

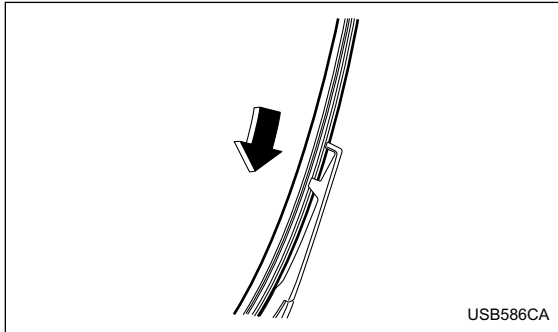


5. Pull the blade rubber assembly out of the plastic support.

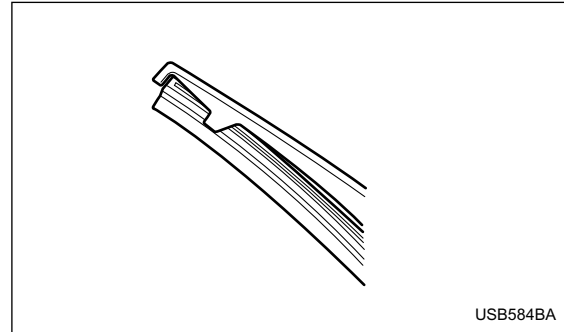


A) Metal spines

6. If the new blade rubber is not provided with two metal spines, remove the metal spines from the old blade rubber and install them in the new blade rubber.



7. Align the claws of the plastic support with the grooves in the blade rubber assembly, then slide the blade rubber assembly into place.



Securely lock the end of the plastic support as shown in the illustration. If the rubber is not retained properly, the wiper may scratch the rear window glass.

8. Install the wiper blade assembly to the wiper arm. Make sure that it locks in place.
9. Lower the wiper arm.

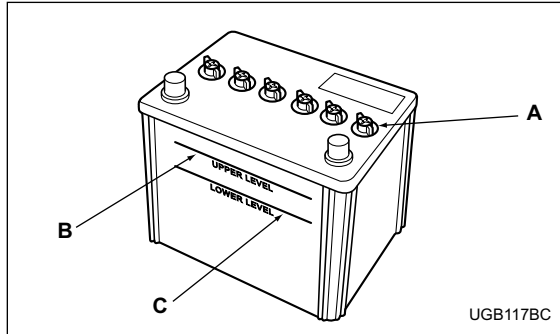
Battery

WARNING

- Before beginning work on or near any battery, be sure to extinguish all cigarettes, matches, and lighters. Never expose a battery to an open flame or electric sparks. Batteries give off a gas which is highly flammable and explosive.
 - For safety, in case an explosion does occur, wear eye protection or shield your eyes when working near any battery. Never lean over a battery.
 - Do not let battery fluid contact eyes, skin, fabrics, or paint because battery fluid is a corrosive acid. If battery fluid gets on your skin or in your eyes, immediately flush the area with water thoroughly. Seek medical help immediately if acid has entered the eyes.
- If battery fluid is accidentally swallowed, immediately drink a large amount of milk or water, and seek medical attention immediately.
- To lessen the risk of sparks, remove rings, metal watchbands, and other metal jewelry. Never allow metal tools to contact the positive battery terminal and anything connected to it **WHILE** you are at the same time in contact with

any other metallic portion of the vehicle because a short circuit will result.

- Keep everyone including children away from the battery.
 - Charge the battery in a well-ventilated area.
 - Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.
-



- A) Cap
- B) Upper level
- C) Lower level

It is unnecessary to periodically check the battery fluid level or periodically refill with distilled water. However, if the battery fluid level is below the lower level, remove the cap. Fill to the upper level with distilled water.

⚠ CAUTION

Never use more than 10 amperes when charging the battery because it will shorten battery

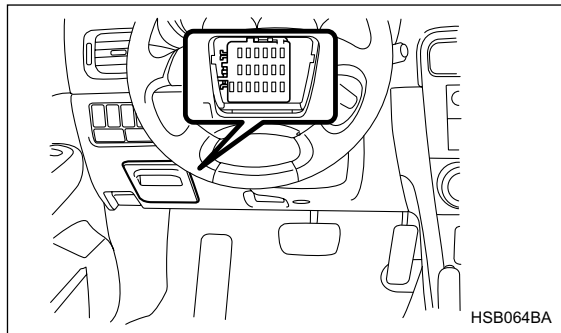
life.

Fuses

⚠ CAUTION

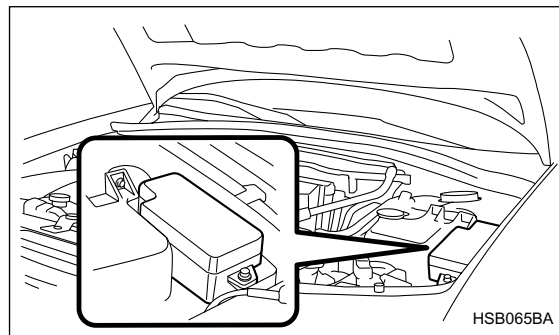
Never replace a fuse with one having a higher rating or with material other than a fuse because serious damage or a fire could result.

The fuses are designed to melt during an overload to prevent damage to the wiring harness and electrical equipment. The fuses are located in two fuse boxes.

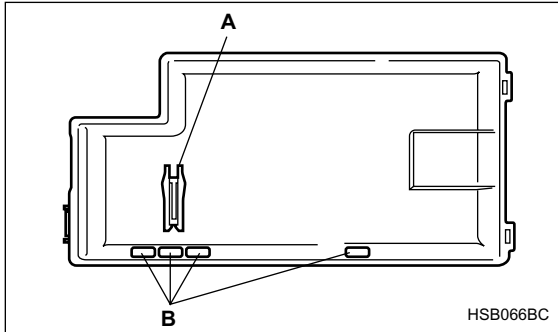


One is located under the instrument panel behind the coin tray on the driver's seat side.

To remove the coin tray, open the cover and pull the coin tray out.

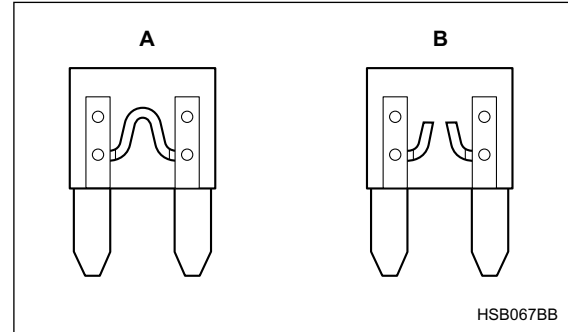


The other one is housed in the engine compartment.



- A) Fuse puller
B) Spare fuse

The fuse puller and spare fuses are stored in the main fuse box cover in the engine compartment.

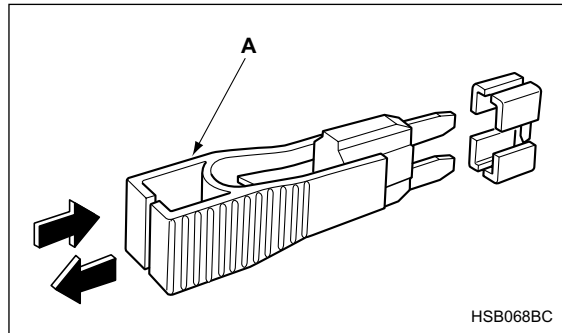


- A) Good
B) Blown

If any lights, accessories or other electrical controls do not operate, inspect the corresponding fuse. If a fuse has blown, replace it.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the "LOCK" position and turn off all electrical accessories.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Determine which fuse may be blown. The back side of each fuse box cover and the "Fuses and circuits" section in chapter 12 in this manual show the circuit for each fuse.

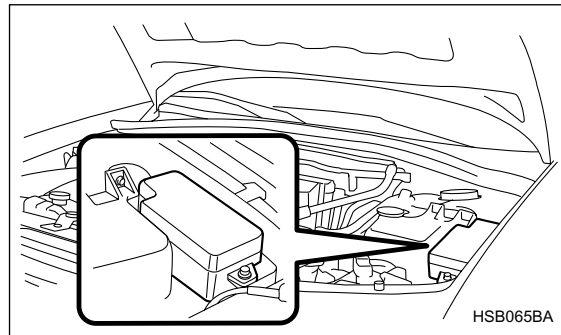
– CONTINUED –



A) Fuse puller

4. Pull out the fuse with the fuse puller.
5. Inspect the fuse. If it has blown, replace it with a spare fuse of the same rating.
6. If the same fuse blows again, this indicates that its system has a problem. Contact your SUBARU dealer for repairs.

Main fuse



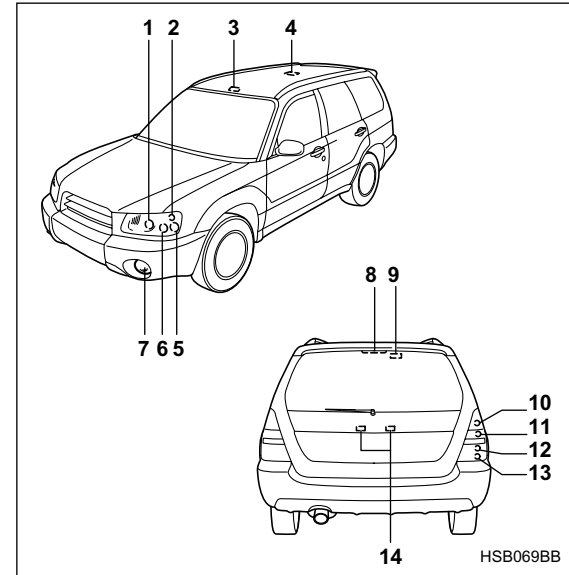
Main fuse box

The main fuses are designed to melt during an overload to prevent damage to the wiring harness and electrical equipment. Check the main fuses if any electrical component fails to operate (except the starter motor) and other fuses are good. A melted main fuse must be replaced. Use only replacements with the same specified rating as the melted main fuse. If a main fuse blows after it is replaced, have the electrical system checked by your nearest SUBARU dealer.

Installation of accessories

Always consult your SUBARU dealer before installing fog lights or any other electrical equipment in your vehicle. Such accessories may cause the electronic system to malfunction if they are incorrectly installed or if they are not suited for the vehicle.

Replacing bulbs



— CONTINUED —

	Wattage	Bulb No.
1) Headlight	12V-60/ 55W	HB2 (H4)
2) Parking light	12V-5W	168
3) Map light	12V-8W	—
4) Dome light	12V-8W	—
5) Side marker light (Front)	12V-5W	168
6) Front turn signal	12V-21W (Amber)	1474
7) Front fog light	12V-55W	—
8) High mount stop light	12V-13W	912
9) Cargo area light	12V-15W	—
10) Tail/stop light	12V-21/ 5W	7443
11) Rear turn signal	12V-21W (Amber)	1474
12) Backup light	12V-16W	921
13) Tail/stop light	12V-21/ 5W	7443
14) License plate light	12V-5W	168

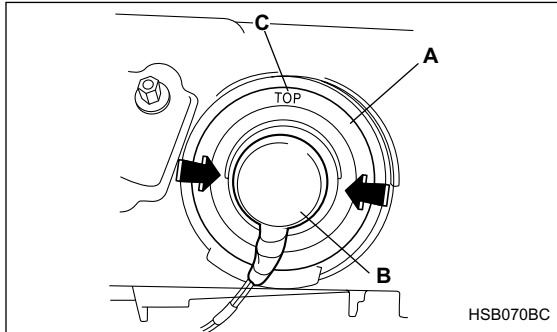
■ Headlight

CAUTION

Halogen headlight bulbs become very hot while in use. If you touch the bulb surface with bare hands or greasy gloves, finger prints or grease on the bulb surface will develop into hot spots and cause the bulb to break. If there are finger prints or grease on the bulb surface, wipe them away with a soft cloth moistened with alcohol.

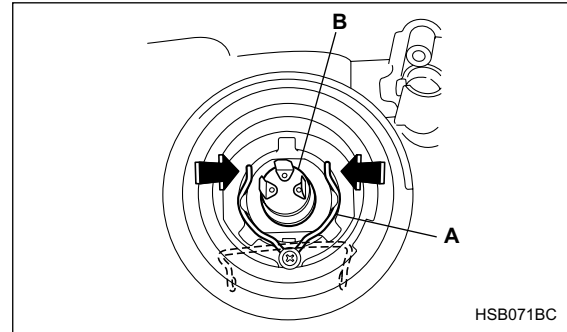
NOTE

If headlight aiming is required, consult your SUBARU dealer for proper adjustment of the headlight aim.



- A) Rubber cover
- B) Electrical connector
- C) "Top" mark

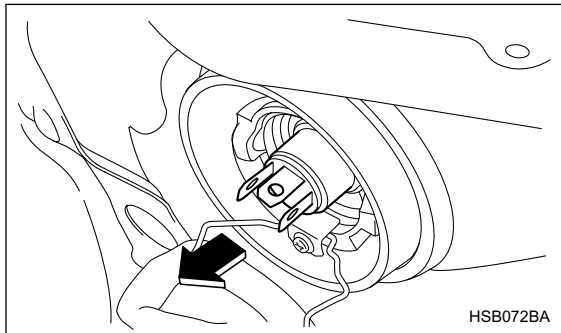
1. Disconnect the electrical connector, then remove the rubber cover.



- A) Retainer spring
- B) Bulb

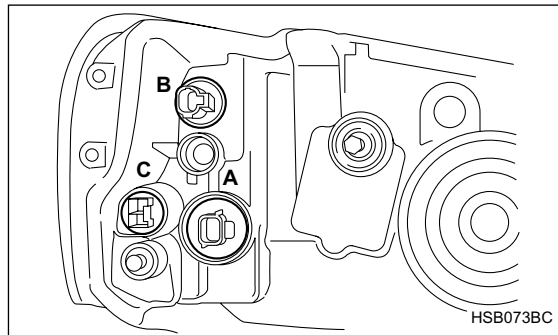
2. Remove the retainer spring. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly.

– CONTINUED –



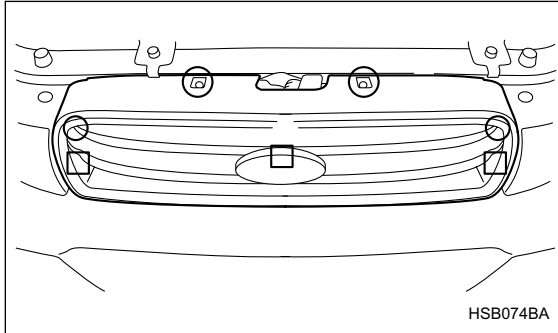
3. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly.
4. Install the new bulb, then set the retainer spring securely.
5. Install the rubber cover with the top mark facing up, then reconnect the electrical connector.

■ Front turn signal, side marker light and parking lights

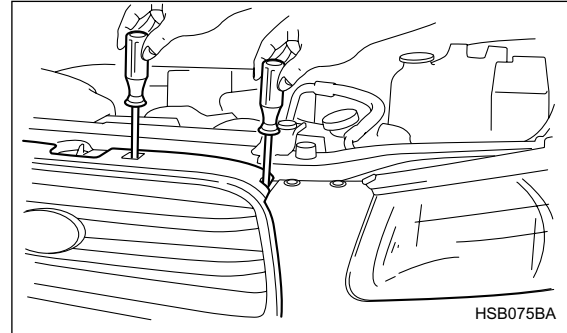


- A) Front turn signal light
- B) Parking light
- C) Front side marker light

The headlight assembly must be removed before the parking light and front turn signal light bulbs can be replaced. When the headlight assembly has been removed and then reinstalled, it may become necessary to make a headlight aiming adjustment. It may be difficult to replace the bulbs. Have your SUBARU dealer replace the bulbs if necessary.

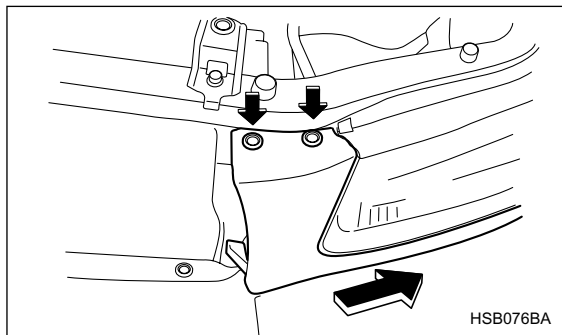


- O: Clip
□: Hook

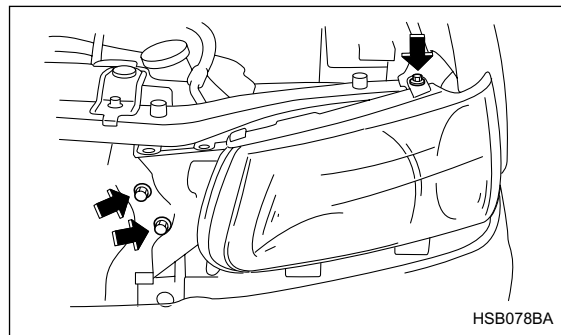


1. Remove the front grille. Use a screwdriver to detach the four clips at the top and the three hooks on the left, right and center.

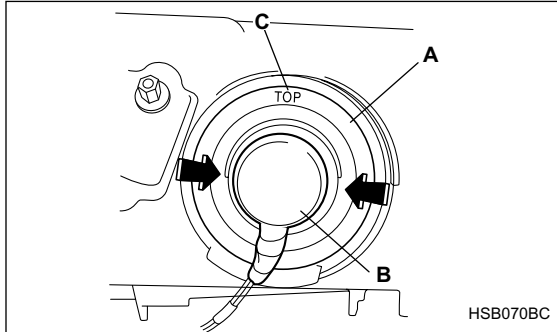
– CONTINUED –



2. Remove the grille side cover by undoing the two clips and sliding the grille side cover toward the headlight.

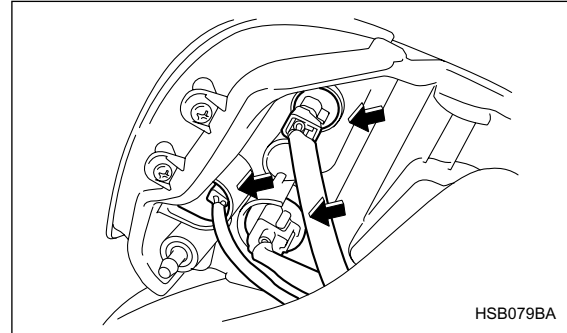


3. Remove three bolts.



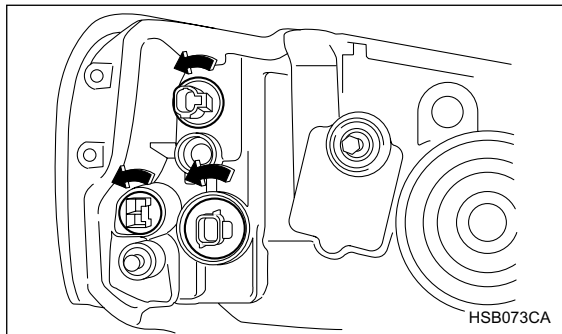
- A) Rubber cover
- B) Electrical connector
- C) "Top" mark

4. Disconnect the connectors from the headlight assembly.

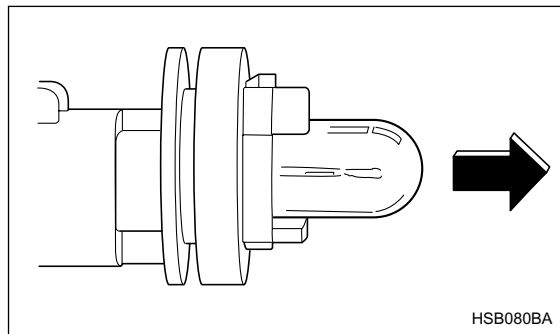


5. Pull the headlight assembly slightly toward you, then hold down the lock release tabs on the connectors for the front turn signal light, parking light, and front side marker light and pull out the headlight assembly completely.

– CONTINUED –



6. Remove the bulb socket from the headlight assembly by turning it counterclockwise.



7. Pull the bulb out of the socket. Install a new bulb.
8. Set the bulb socket into the headlight assembly and turn it clockwise until it locks.
9. Reinstall all the removed parts by following the removal sequence in reverse.

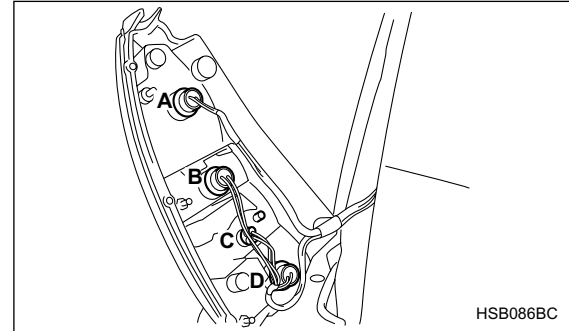
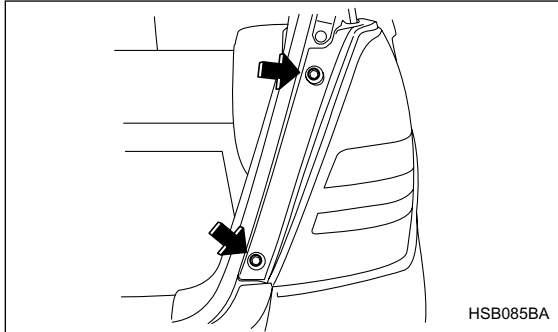
■ Front fog light

It may be difficult to replace the bulbs. Have your SUBARU dealer replace the bulbs if necessary.

■ Rear combination lights

1. Remove the upper and lower screws. Then, slide the rear combination lamp assembly to the rear and

remove it from the vehicle.

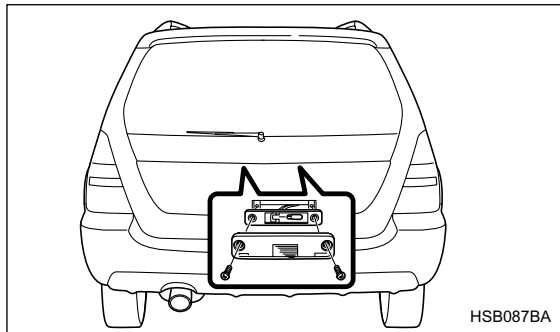


- A) Tail/stop light
- B) Rear turn signal light
- C) Backup light
- D) Tail/stop light

2. Remove the bulb holder from the rear combination light assembly by turning it counterclockwise.
3. Pull the bulb from the holder. Install a new bulb.
4. Set the bulb holder into the rear combination light assembly and turn it clockwise until it locks.
5. Reinstall the rear combination light assembly.

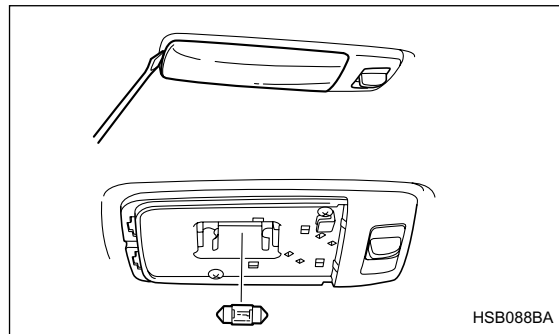
– CONTINUED –

■ License plate light

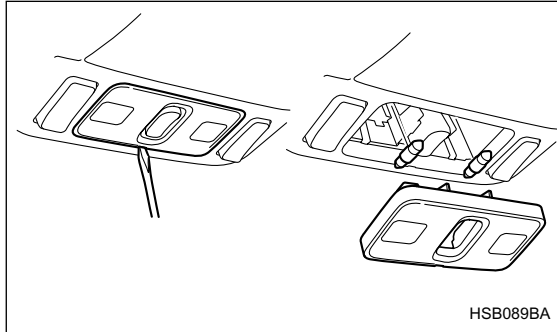


1. Remove the mounting screws using a Phillips screwdriver.
2. Remove the cover and lens.
3. Pull the bulb out of the socket. Install a new bulb.
4. Reinstall the lens and cover.
5. Tighten the mounting screws.

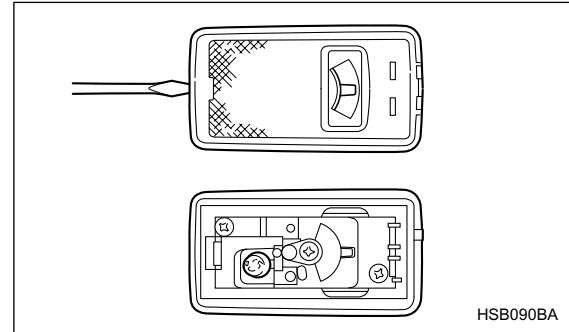
■ Dome light, map light and cargo area light



Dome light



Map light

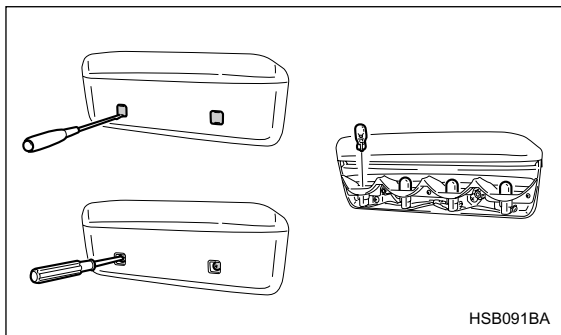


Cargo area light

1. Remove the lens by prying the edge of the lens with a flat-head screwdriver.
2. Pull the bulb out of the socket. Install a new bulb.
3. Reinstall the lens.

– CONTINUED –

■ High mount stop light



1. Remove the mounting screw covers by prying the edge with a flat-head screwdriver.
2. Remove the mounting screws using a Phillips screwdriver and then remove the high mount stop light cover.
3. Pull the bulb from the socket. Install a new bulb.
4. Reinstall the cover.
5. Tighten the mounting screws then reinstall the covers.

NOTE

Other bulbs may be difficult to replace. Have your SUBARU dealer replace these bulbs if necessary.