

KIA, THE COMPANY



Now that you are the owner of a Kia Vehicle, you'll probably be asked a lot of questions about your vehicle and the company like "What is a Kia?," "Who is Kia?," "What does 'Kia' mean?"

Here are some answers. First, Kia is the oldest car company in Korea. It's a company that has thousands of employees focused on building high-quality vehicles at affordable prices.

The first syllable, ***Ki***, in the word "Kia" means "to arise from to the world" or "to come up out of to the world." The second syllable, ***a***, means "Asia." So, the word ***Kia***, means "to arise from" or "to come up out of Asia to the world."

Enjoy your Vehicle!

FOREWORD

Thank you for choosing a Kia vehicle.

When you require service, remember that your dealer knows your vehicle best. Your dealer has factory-trained technicians, recommended special tools, genuine Kia replacement parts and is dedicated to your complete satisfaction.

Because subsequent owners require this important information as well, this publication should remain with the vehicle if it is sold.

This manual will familiarize you with operational, maintenance and safety information about your new vehicle. It is supplemented by a Warranty and Maintenance book that provides important information on all warranties regarding your vehicle. If your vehicle is equipped with an audio system, you will also have a Kia Integrated Audio System manual explaining its operation. We urge you to read these publications carefully and follow the recommendations to help assure enjoyable and safe operation of your new vehicle.

Kia offers a great variety of options, components and features for its various models.

Therefore, the equipment described in this manual, along with the various illustrations, may not all be applicable to your particular vehicle.

The information and specifications provided in this manual were accurate at the time of printing. Kia reserves the right to discontinue or change specifications or design at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation. If you have questions, always check with your Kia Dealer.

We assure you of our continuing interest in your motor-ing pleasure and satisfaction in your Kia vehicle.

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Printed in Korea

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HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

We want to help you get the greatest possible driving pleasure from your vehicle. Your Owner's Manual can assist you in many ways. We strongly recommend that you read the entire manual. Especially, in order to prevent death or injury, at the very least, you must read the WARNING and CAUTION sections spread throughout the manual, which are easily recognized by their special markings listed.

Illustrations complement the words in this manual to best explain how to enjoy your vehicle. By reading your manual, you learn about features, important safety information, and driving tips under various road conditions.

The general layout of the manual is provided in the Table of Contents. A good place to start is the index; it has an alphabetical listing of all information in your manual.

Sections: This manual has eight sections plus an index. Each section begins with a brief list of contents so you can tell at a glance if that section has the information you want.

You'll find various WARNING's, CAUTION's, and NOTICE's in this manual. These WARNING's, CAUTION's and NOTICE's were prepared to enhance your personal safety and continued satisfaction with Kia vehicle. You should carefully read and follow ALL procedures and recommendations provided in these WARNING's, CAUTION's and NOTICE's.

WARNING

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

CAUTION

A CAUTION indicates a situation in which personal injury, perhaps severe, could result if the caution is ignored.

*** NOTICE**

A NOTICE indicates a situation in which damage to your vehicle could result if the notice is ignored.

VEHICLE BREAK-IN PROCESS

No special break-in period is needed. By following a few simple precautions for the first 1,000 km (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. Varying engine speed is needed to properly break-in the engine.
- Avoid hard stops, except in emergencies, to allow the brakes to seat properly.
- Avoid full-throttle starts.

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EXTERIOR OVERVIEW

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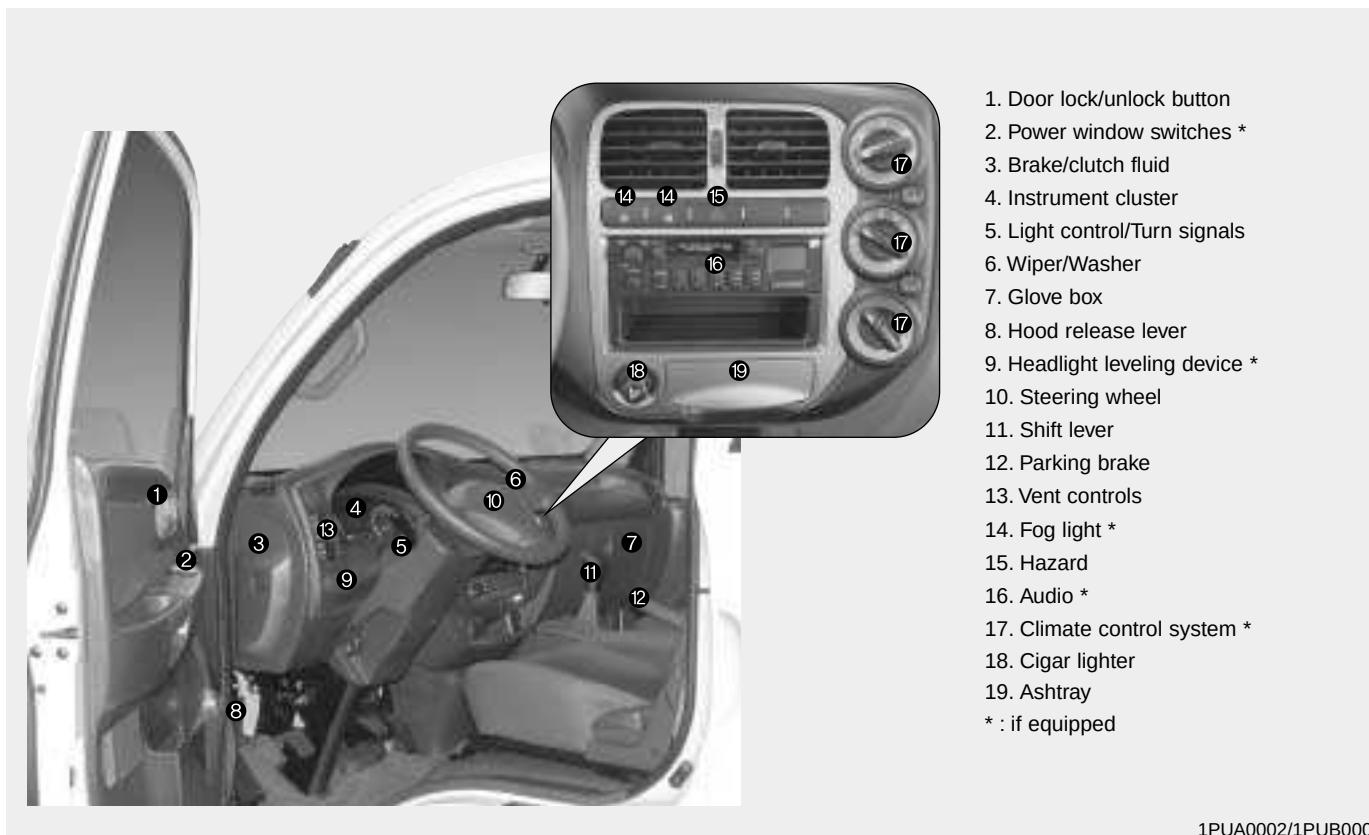
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- 1. Hood
- 2. Headlights
- 3. Wiper
- 4. Door
- 5. Side gate/Rear gate
- 6. Tire
- 7. Window
- 8. Antenna

1PUB0001

INTERIOR OVERVIEW



1. Door lock/unlock button
 2. Power window switches *
 3. Brake/clutch fluid
 4. Instrument cluster
 5. Light control/Turn signals
 6. Wiper/Washer
 7. Glove box
 8. Hood release lever
 9. Headlight leveling device *
 10. Steering wheel
 11. Shift lever
 12. Parking brake
 13. Vent controls
 14. Fog light *
 15. Hazard
 16. Audio *
 17. Climate control system *
 18. Cigar lighter
 19. Ashtray
- * : if equipped

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KEYS

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The key code number is stamped on the plate attached to the key set. Should you lose your keys, this number will enable an authorized Kia Dealer to duplicate the keys easily. Remove the plate and store it in a safe place. Also, record the code number and keep it in a safe and handy place, but not in the vehicle.

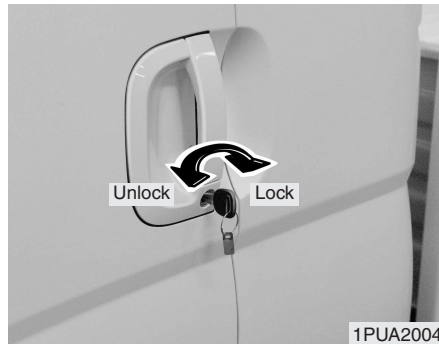
⚠ WARNING - Ignition key

Leaving children unattended in a vehicle with the ignition key is dangerous even if the key is not in the ignition. Children copy adults and they could place the key in the ignition. The ignition key would enable children to operate power windows or other controls, or even make the vehicle move, which could result in serious bodily injury or even death. Never leave the keys in your vehicle with unsupervised children.

⚡ CAUTION

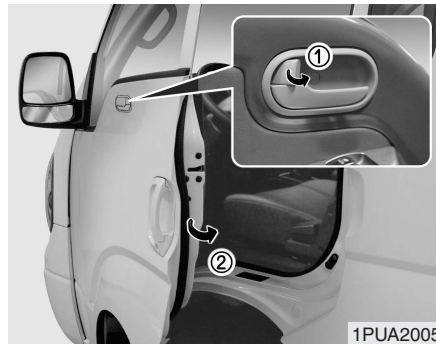
Use only Kia original parts for the ignition key in your vehicle. If an aftermarket key is used, the ignition switch may not return to ON after START. If this happens, the starter will continue to operate causing damage to the starter motor and possible fire due to excessive current in the wiring.

DOOR LOCKS



Operating door locks from outside the vehicle

- Turn the key toward rear of vehicle to lock and toward front of vehicle to unlock.
- Once the doors are unlocked, it may be opened by pulling the door handle.
- When closing the door, push the door by the hand. Make sure that doors are closed securely.



To lock a door without the key, push the inside door lock button (①) to the "Lock" position and close the door (②).

* NOTICE

Always remove the ignition key, engage the parking brake, close all windows and lock all doors when leaving your vehicle unattended.

* NOTICE

If the door is locked/unlocked multiple times in rapid succession with either the vehicle key or door lock button, the system may stop operating temporarily in order to protect the circuit and prevent damage to system components.

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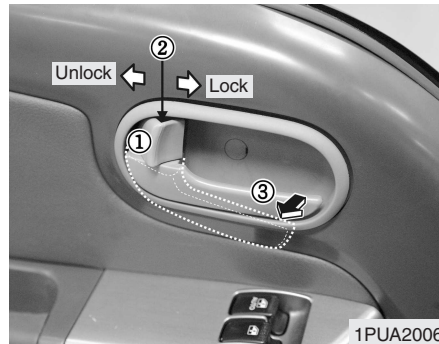
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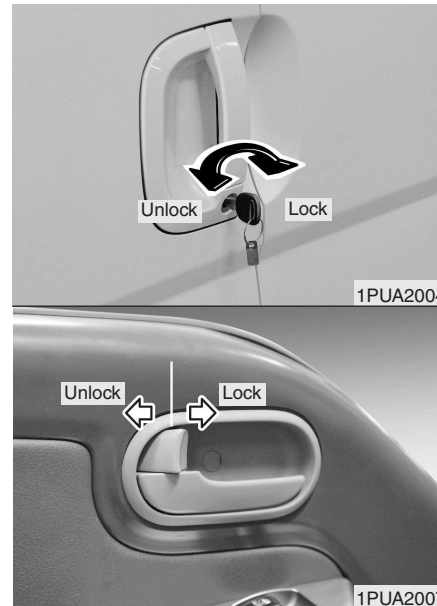
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Operating door locks from inside the vehicle

- To unlock a door, push the door lock button to the “Unlock” position.
- To lock a door, push the door lock button (①) to the “Lock” position. If the door is locked, red part (②) of the knob becomes invisible.
- To open a door, pull the door handle (③).



Central door lock system (if equipped)

If you lock/unlock the driver's door with a key or door lock button, front doors will lock/unlock automatically.

CAUTION

- *The doors should always be fully closed and locked while the vehicle is in motion to prevent accidental opening of the door. Locked doors will also discourage potential intruders when the vehicle stops or slows.*
- *Be careful when opening doors and watch for vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles or pedestrians approaching the vehicle in the path of the door. Opening a door when something is approaching can cause damage or injury.*

⚠ WARNING

Leaving your vehicle unlocked can invite theft or possible harm to you or others from someone hiding in your vehicle while you are gone. Always remove the ignition key, engage the parking brake, close all windows and lock all doors when leaving your vehicle unattended.

⚠ WARNING - Unattended children

An enclosed vehicle can become extremely hot, causing death or severe injury to unattended children or animals who cannot escape the vehicle. Furthermore, children might operate features of the vehicle that could injure them, or they could encounter other harm, possibly from someone gaining entry to the vehicle. Never leave children or animals unattended in your vehicle.

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WINDOWS

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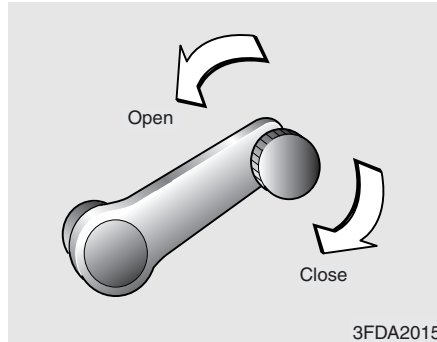
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Manual windows (if equipped)

Use the window crank to open and close each window.

* NOTICE

If you notice buffeting and pulsation (wind shock) with either side window open, you should open the opposite window slightly to reduce the condition.

Power windows (if equipped)

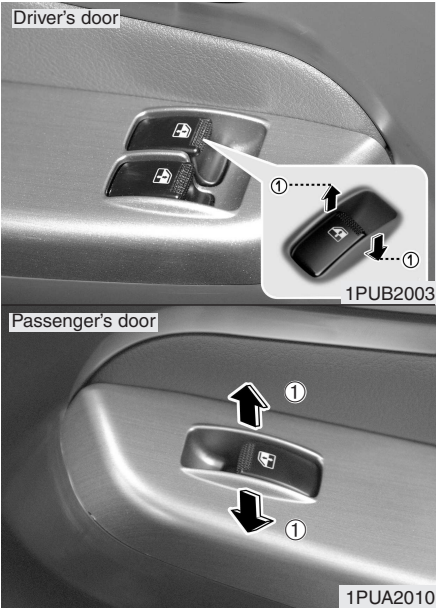
The ignition switch must be in the ON position for power windows to operate. Front doors have a power window switch that controls that door's window.

* NOTICE

To prevent the power window system from the possibility of damage, do not open or close two windows at the same time. This will also ensure the longevity of the fuse.

CAUTION

- *Make sure heads and hands are safely out of the way before closing a window.*
- *Do not allow children to play with the power windows. Serious injury can result from unintentional window operation by the child.*
- *Do not extend face or arms outside through the window opening while driving.*
- *Always double check to make sure all arms, hands and other obstructions are safely out of the way before closing a window.*



Power window timer (if equipped)

The power windows can be operated for approximately 30 seconds after the ignition key is removed or turned to the ACC or LOCK position. However, if the front doors are opened, the power windows cannot be operated even within the 30 seconds after the ignition key removal.

Window opening and closing

The driver's door has a master power window switch that controls the front windows in the vehicle. To open or close a window, press down (①) or pull up (①) the front portion of the corresponding switch.

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SEAT

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⚠ WARNING

- Loose objects in the driver's foot area could interfere with the operation of the foot pedals, possibly causing an accident. Loose objects might interfere with the seat slide mechanism. Do not place anything under the front seats.
- Children should never be left unattended in the car.

⚠ WARNING - Driver's seat

- Never attempt to adjust seat while the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.
- Do not allow anything to interfere with the normal position of the seatback. Storing items against a seatback or in any other way interfering with proper locking of a seatback could result in serious or fatal injury in a sudden stop or collision.
- Always drive and ride with your seatback upright and the lap portion of the safety belt, or lap belt, snug and low across the hips. This position puts your safety belts in the best position to protect you in case of an accident.

Front seat adjustment

Adjust the seat before driving, and make sure the seat is locked securely by trying to move forward and backward without using the control lever. If the seat moves, it is not locked properly.



Adjusting the seat forward and backward (driver's seat)

To move the seat forward or backward:

1. Pull the seat slide adjustment lever under the front edge of the seat cushion up and hold it.
2. Slide the seat to the position you desire.
3. Release the lever and make sure the seat is locked in place.



Adjusting the seatback recliner (if equipped)

To recline the seatback:

1. Lean forward slightly and lift up on the seatback recline lever located on the outside of the seat, at the rear.

2. Carefully lean back on the seat and adjust the seatback to the position you desire.
3. Release the lever and make sure the seatback is locked in place. (The lever MUST return to its original position for the seatback to lock.)

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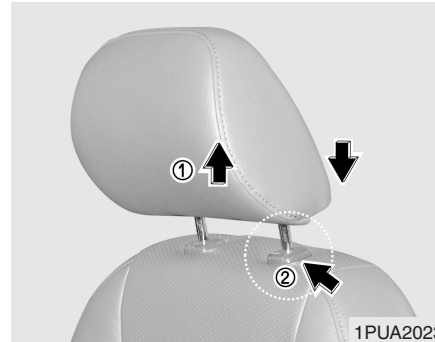
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⚠ WARNING

Driving or riding in a vehicle with a front seatback reclined could lead to serious or fatal injury in an accident. If a front seat is reclined during an accident, the occupant's hips may slide under the lap portion of the safety belt applying great force to the unprotected abdomen or neck. Serious or fatal internal injuries could result. Keep the seatbacks in a comfortably upright position whenever the vehicle is in motion.



Headrest adjustment

Adjusting the height up and down

The headrest not only provides comfort for the driver and passengers, but also helps to protect the head and neck in the event of a collision.

To raise the headrest, pull it up to the desired position. To lower the headrest, push and hold the release button on the headrest support and lower the headrest to the desired position. For best protection, adjust the headrest so its center is as high as your ears.

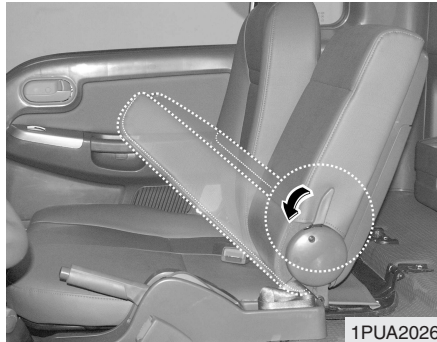
Removal

To remove the headrest, raise it as far as it can go then press the release button while pulling upward.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of head and neck injuries, do not drive the vehicle with the headrest removed or improperly positioned.

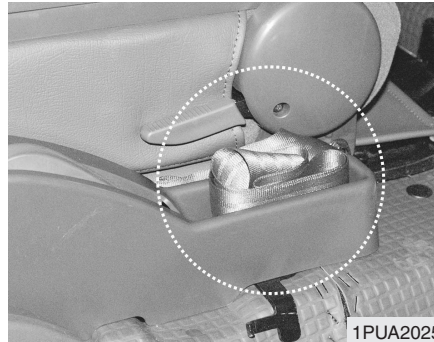
Do not adjust the driver's headrest while driving.



Center seat

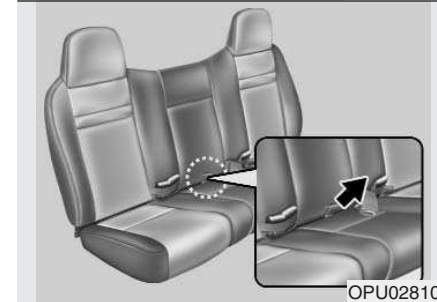
To use it as a console box, push down the release lever beside the seat and fold the seatback forward.

To use it as a seat, push down the release lever beside the seat and stand the seatback upright.



CAUTION

When you fold the center seatback, put the center safety belt into the parking brake lever cover. Doing so can prevent the safety belt from being damaged by the center seatback.



Rear seat cushion under box

There is multipurpose receipt space under the rear seat cushion.

1. Unsnap the clasps at the front of the seat cushion.
2. Raise up the seat cushion at the rear of the seat cushion.

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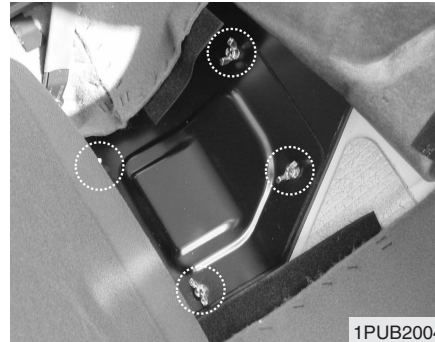
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⚠ WARNING

When you return the seat cushion to its original position, make sure the safety belts are in position to be accessible and to function properly.

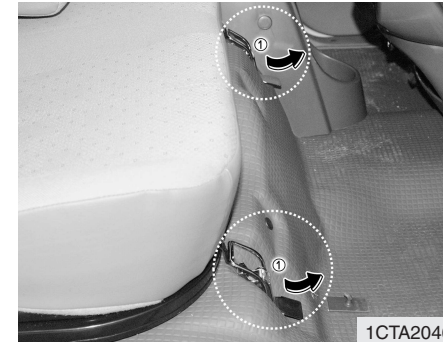


Engine room access

Driver's seat

To access the engine room behind the driver's seat,

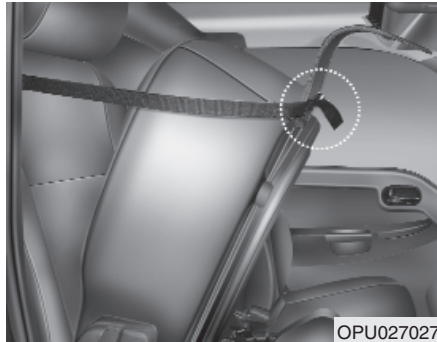
1. Slide the seat forward as far as it can go.
2. Fold the seatback forward.
3. Remove the mat behind the front seats.
4. Remove the bolts on the cover and remove the cover.



Front passenger's seat

To access the engine room under the front passenger's seat,

1. Fold the passenger's seatback and center seatback.
2. Unsnap the clasps (①) at the front of the seat cushion.



3. Lift the seat cushion and fasten the seat cushion with the strap.

⚠ WARNING

Do not leave gloves, rags or any other combustible material in the engine compartment. Doing so may cause a heat-induced fire.

⚠ WARNING - 2.5L Engine

Never work on injection system with engine running or within 30 seconds after shutting off engine. High-pressure pump, rail, injectors and high-pressure pipes are subject to high pressure even after the engine stopped. The fuel jet produced by fuel leaks may cause serious injury, if it touches the body. People using pacemakers should not move than 30cm closer to the ECU or wiring harness within the engine room while engine is running, since the high currents in the electronic engine control system produce considerable magnetic fields.

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SAFETY BELTS

Safety belt restraint system

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⚠ WARNING - Safety belts
To minimize the risk of serious or fatal injury in an accident, the driver and all passengers should use the appropriate safety restraints for their age and size.

We strongly recommend that the driver and all passengers be properly restrained at all times by using the safety belts provided with the vehicle. Proper use of the safety belts decreases the risk of severe injury or death in accidents or sudden stops.

Front seats have lap/shoulder belts. Inertial locks in the safety belt retractors allow all of the lap/shoulder safety belts to remain unlocked during normal vehicle operation. This allows the occupants some freedom of movement and increased comfort while using the safety belts. If a force is applied to the vehicle, such as a strong stop, a sharp turn, or a collision, the safety belt retractors will automatically lock the safety belts.

Since the inertial locks do not require a collision in order to lock up, you may become aware of the safety belts locking while braking or going around sharp corners.

Safety belts provide the best restraint when:

- The seatback is upright.
- The occupant is sitting upright (not slouched).
- The lap belt is snug across the hips.
- The shoulder belt is snug across the chest.
- The knees are straight forward.

To help you remember to fasten your safety belt, a warning light will come on. See Safety Belt Warning Light on page 3-19.

⚠ WARNING - After a collision

- **Lap/shoulder belt assemblies may be stretched or damaged when subjected to the stress and forces of a collision.**
- **The entire restraint system should be inspected following any collision. All belts, retractors, anchors and hardware damaged by a collision should be replaced before the vehicle is operated again.**

⚠ WARNING - Cargo area

Passengers should never be allowed to ride in the cargo area of a vehicle. No safety belts are provided for the cargo area. Persons riding in the vehicle without a fastened safety belt are much more likely to suffer serious bodily injury or death during an accident.

⚠ WARNING - Twisted belts

A twisted or jammed safety belt cannot restrain you properly. If you cannot untwist or unjam the safety belt, have an authorized Kia dealer correct it immediately. Never drive or ride with a twisted or jammed safety belt.

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⚠ WARNING - Belt use

Safety belts must be used correctly to work properly in an accident. Each seating position in your vehicle has a specific safety belt assembly that includes a buckle and tongue designed to be used together.

For greatest effectiveness, follow these guidelines in using safety belts:

- Use the shoulder portion of the safety belt on the outside shoulder only. Never wear the shoulder portion under the arm.
- Never swing the safety belt around your neck to fit over the inside shoulder.
- Never wear the shoulder portion of the safety belt across the neck or face.

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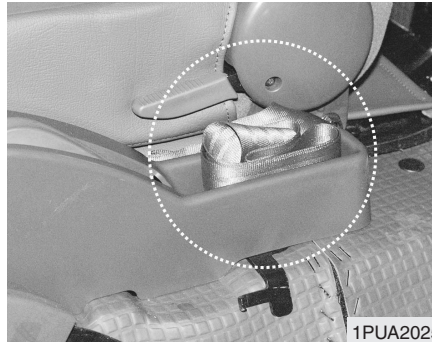
- Wear the lap portion as low as possible. Be sure that the lap belt fits snugly around the hips. Never wear a lap portion of a lap/shoulder belt over your waist; it should always go over the stronger area of your hips.
- Never use a single safety belt for more than one person.
- The front seatbacks should always remain in a comfortable, upright position when the vehicle is moving.

⚠ WARNING - Safety belt care

- A damaged belt may not give you the protection you need in an accident.
- Inspect your safety belts periodically for excessive wear or damage. Pull out each belt fully and look for fraying, cuts, burns or other damage. Pull the safety belt out and let it retract a number of times. Make sure that the lap/shoulder belts return smoothly and easily into the retractor.
- Check the latches to make sure they latch and release without interference or delay.
- Never close the doors on any part of the lap or shoulder belt.
- Any belt not in good condition or in good working order should be promptly replaced.

CAUTION

Never close the doors on any part of the lap or shoulder belt. It can damage the safety belt or buckle which could increase the risk of injury in case of an accident.



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CAUTION

When you fold the center seatback, put the center safety belt into the parking brake lever cover. Doing so can prevent the safety belt from being damaged by the center seatback.



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Safety belt warning light

As a reminder to the driver and passenger, safety belt warning light will blink for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON.

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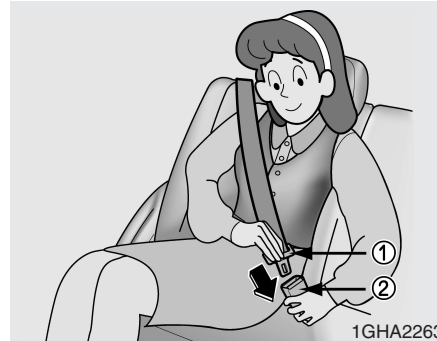
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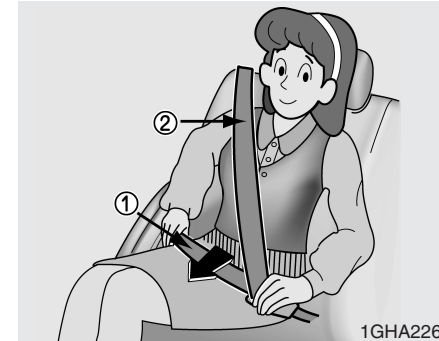
Lap/shoulder belt

To fasten the front lap/shoulder belt:

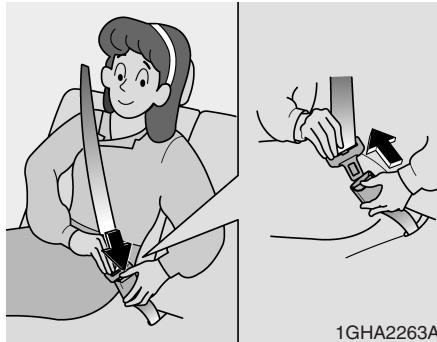
1. Grasp the buckle and tongue plate.
2. Slowly pull the lap/shoulder belt out from the retractor.



3. Insert the tongue plate (1) into the open end of the buckle (2) until an audible “click” is heard, indicating the belt is locked in the buckle.



4. Position the lap portion (1) of the belt across your lap as **LOW ON THE HIPS** as possible to reduce the risk of sliding under it during an accident. Adjust the belt to a **SNUG FIT** by pulling up on the shoulder portion (2) of the safety belt. The belt retractor is designed to take up excess webbing automatically and to maintain tension on the belt. For your safety, do not put any excess slack into the safety belt at any location.



To unfasten the front lap/shoulder belt:

Press the release button on the buckle and allow the belt to slowly retract.

⚠ WARNING

- The seatbacks should always remain in a comfortable, upright position while the vehicle is in motion. The safety belt system will provide the most protection with the seatbacks in an upright position.
- Never wear the shoulder portion of the safety belt under the outside arm or behind the back.
- Never wear the shoulder portion of the safety belt across the neck or face.
- Wear the lap portion of the safety belt as low on the hips as possible. Be sure the lap belt fits snugly around the hips. Never wear the lap belt over your waist.

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- Never drive or ride with a twisted or jammed safety belt. If you cannot untwist or unjam the safety belt, see the nearest Kia dealer immediately.
- Never use a single belt to restrain more than one person at a time.

Failure to follow these warnings will increase the risk and severity of injury in an accident.

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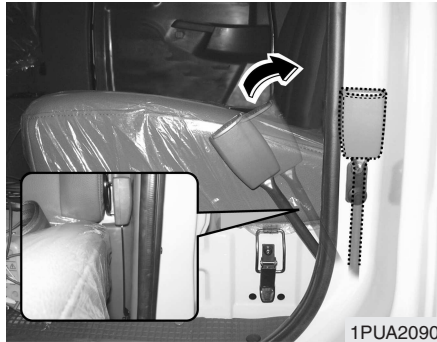
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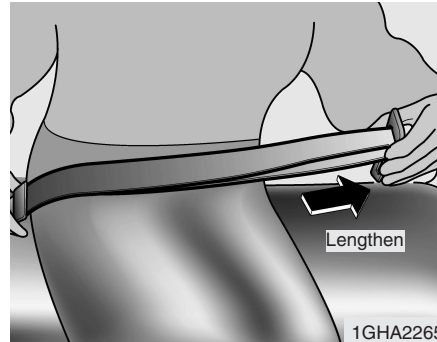


**Rear seat safety belt
(for DOUBLE CAB model)**

⚠ WARNING

When you do not fasten the safety belts on the outsides of the rear seats, keep the buckle in an upright position towards the back of the seat to maintain it safely.

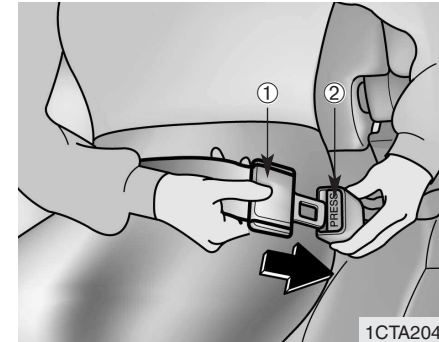
Doing so can prevent the buckle from being damaged causing serious or fatal injuries in an accident.



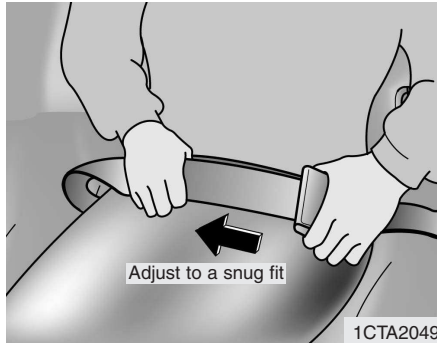
Lap belt (if equipped)

To fasten the lap belt:

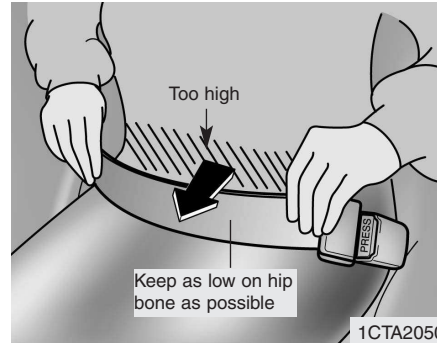
1. Grasp the tongue plate end and pull it low over the abdomen.



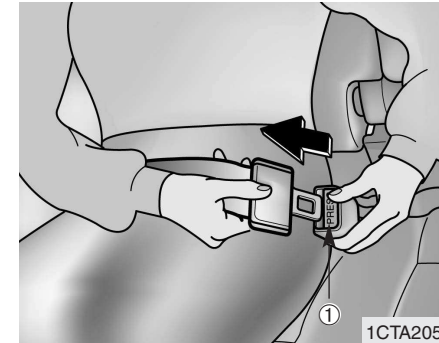
2. Insert the tongue plate (1) into the open end of the buckle (2) until an audible "click" is heard, indicating the latch is locked. Make sure the belt is not twisted.



3. Grasp the free portion of the belt webbing and pull until the belt is snug over the hips and lower abdomen. If it becomes necessary to lengthen or shorten the belt, hold the latch plate tongue at right angles to the webbing and pull.



4. Make sure that the belt is placed as **LOW ON THE HIPS** as possible.



To unfasten the lap belt:

Press the release button (①) on buckle.

⚠ WARNING - Lap belt

Be sure the lap belt is positioned snugly around the hips, and not on the waist. Failure to position the lap belt snugly around the hips will increase the chance and severity of injury in the event of a collision.

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Proper use and care of the safety belt system

To ensure that the safety belts provide the maximum protection, please follow these instructions:

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- Use the belts at all times - even on short trips.

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- If the safety belt is twisted, straighten it prior to use.

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- Keep sharp edges and damaging objects away from the belts.

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- Periodically inspect belt webbing, anchors, buckles and all other parts for signs of wear and damage. Replace damaged, excessively worn or questionable parts immediately.

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- To clean the belt webbing, use a mild soap solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpets. Follow the instructions provided with the soap.
- Do not make modifications or additions to the safety belt.
- After wearing a safety belt, make sure it fully retracts to the stowed position. Do not allow the belt to get caught in the door when you close it.

WARNING

Do not bleach or dye the webbing because this may weaken the webbing fibers and allow them to fail when loaded in a collision.

Restraint of pregnant women

Pregnant women should wear lap/shoulder belt assemblies whenever possible according to specific recommendations by their doctors. The lap portion of the belt should be worn **AS SNUGLY AND LOW AS POSSIBLE**.

WARNING - Pregnant women

Pregnant women must never place the lap portion of the safety belt over the area of the abdomen where the fetus is located or above the abdomen where the belt could crush the fetus during an impact.

Restraint of infants and small children

To increase their safety, infants and young children should always be restrained by a restraint system approved for their age and size.

Never allow a child to stand or kneel on the seat of a moving vehicle. Never allow a safety belt to be placed around both a child and an adult or around two children at the same time.

It is best for children to be seated in the rear seat.

WARNING - Children on laps

Never hold a child on your lap or in your arms in a moving vehicle.

Even a very strong person cannot hold onto a child in the event of even a minor collision.

CAUTION - Hot metal parts

Safety belts and seats can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed during warm/hot weather; they could burn a child. Check seat covers and buckles before you place a child anywhere near them.

Many companies manufacture child restraint systems (often called child seats) for infants and small children. An acceptable child restraint system must always satisfy the Safety Standards of your country. Make sure that any child-restraint system you use in your vehicle is labelled as complying with those safety standards.

The child-restraint system should be chosen to fit both the size of the child and the size of the vehicle seat. Be sure to follow any instructions provided by the child-restraint system manufacturer when installing the child-restraint system.

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Restraint of larger children

As children grow, they may need to use new child-restraint systems, including larger child seats or booster seats, which are appropriate for their increased size.

A child who has outgrown available child-restraint systems should use the belts provided in the vehicle. When seated in the rear outboard seats, the child should be restrained by the lap/shoulder belt.

If the shoulder belt portion slightly touches the child's neck or face, try placing the child closer to the center of the vehicle. If the shoulder belt still touches their face or neck they may need to be returned to a child restraint system. In addition, after-market devices are available from independent manufacturers which help pull the shoulder belt down and away from the child's face or neck.

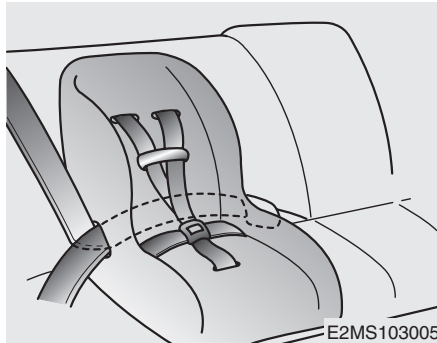
WARNING - Shoulder belts on small children

- Never allow a shoulder belt to be in contact with a child's neck or face while the vehicle is in motion.
- If safety belts are not properly worn and adjusted, there is a risk of death or serious injury to such a child.

Installation on the rear seats

WARNING

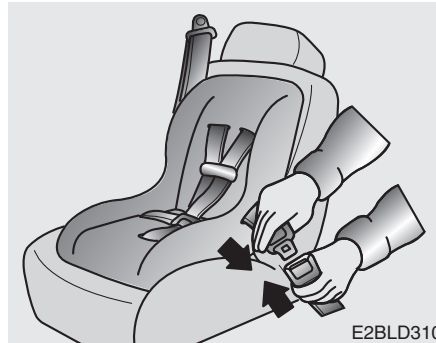
- Before installing the child restraint system, read the instructions supplied by the child restraint system manufacturer.
- Failure to observe this manual instructions regarding child restraint system and the instructions provided with the child restraint system could increase the chance and/or severity of injury in an accident.
- If the child restraint seat is not anchored properly, the risk of a child being seriously injured or killed in a collision greatly increases.



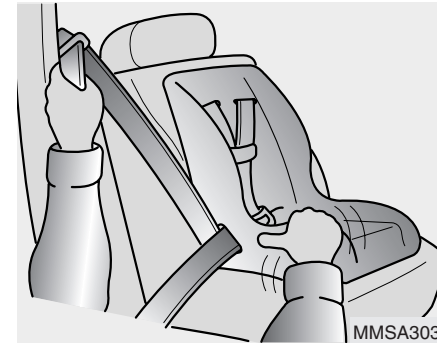
Installing a child restraint system by lap/shoulder belt (on the outboard rear seat)

To install a child restraint system on the outboard rear seat, do the following:

1. Place the child restraint system in the desired position.
2. Extend the shoulder/lap belt from its retractor.



3. Route the lap/shoulder belt through the restraint according to the seat manufacturer's instructions.



4. Buckle the seat belt and allow the seat belt to take up any slack. After installation of the child restraint system, try to move it in all directions to be sure the child restraint system is securely installed.

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If you need to tighten the belt, pull more webbing toward the retractor. When you unbuckle the seat belt and allow it to retract, the retractor will automatically revert back to its normal seated passenger emergency locking usage condition.

Child seat restraint suitability for seat position using the seat belt - For Europe

Use child safety seats that have been officially approved and are appropriate for your children. When using the child safety seats, refer to the following table.

Age group	Seating Position			
	1st row passenger	1st row center	2nd row outboards	2nd row center
0 : Up to 10 kg (0 to 9 months)	X	X	UF	X
0+ : Up to 13 kg (0 to 2 years)	X	X	UF	X
I : 9 kg to 18 kg (9 months to 4 years)	X	X	UF	X
II&III : 15 kg to 36 kg (4 to 12 years)	X	X	UF	X

X : Seat position not suitable for children in this mass group

UF: Suitable for forward-facing "universal" category restraints approved for use in this mass group



Installing a child restraint system by lap belt (on the center rear seat) (if equipped-Except Europe)

To install a child restraint system on the center rear seats, do the following:

1. Place the child restraint system on the center rear seat.
2. Extend the latch plate tongue of the lap belt.

3. Route the lap belt through the restraint according to the seat manufacturer's instructions.
4. Buckle the seat belt and adjust the lap belt for a snug hold on the child restraint by pulling on the loose end of the belt. After installation of the child restraint system, try to move it in all directions to be sure the child restraint system is securely installed.

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HOOD

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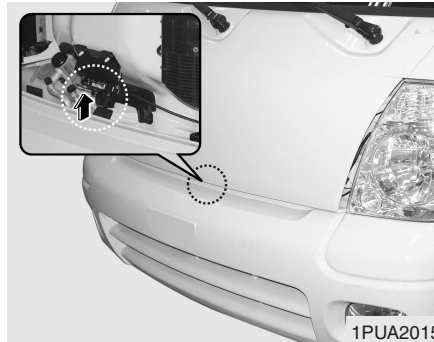
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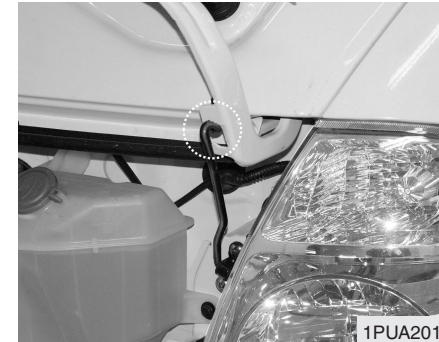


Opening the hood:

1. Pull the release lever on the lower left side of the instrument panel to unlatch the hood. The hood should pop open slightly.



2. Go to the front of the vehicle, raise the hood slightly, pull the secondary latch inside of the hood center and lift the hood.



3. Lift the hood and hold it open with the support rod by inserting the free end of the rod into the slot.

Closing the hood

1. Before closing the hood, check the following:
 - All filler caps in the under hood area must be correctly installed.
 - Jack must be secured in its retainer to prevent it from rattling **(for 1Ton only)**.
2. Secure the support rod in its clip.
3. Lower the hood to about 30 cm (12 inches) height and then let it drop to properly lock in place.
Make sure the hood is properly locked before driving.

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REAR GATE

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Opening the rear gate

1. Lift up the rear gate handle, push it inside and pull it toward you.
2. Lower the rear gate slowly with it received on both arms.

⚠ WARNING

When the rear combination lamps are hidden, other road users should be warned by means of warning triangle or other devices.



⚠ WARNING

- Do not open the rear gate, while the vehicle is in motion.
- Fasten rope into the rope hook securely not to loosen the rope while the vehicle is in motion.

Closing the rear gate

Lift the rear gate up and lock the rear gate handle in place.

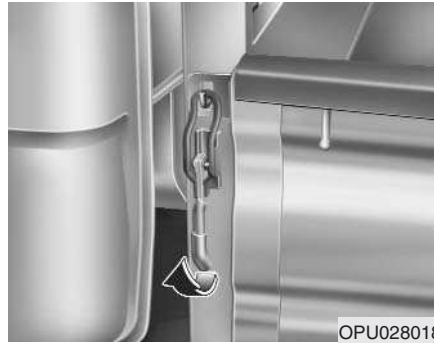
Make sure the rear gate is properly locked before driving.

SIDE GATE



Opening the side gate

1. With the rear gate opened, pull up the knob to release the support bar down.



2. Remove the side gate handle from the hook after pulling it up.
3. Lower the side gate slowly with it received on both arms.

Closing the side gate

1. Lift the side gate up and lock the side gate handle in place.
2. Push the knob down to lock the side gates.

⚠ WARNING

When locking the side gate handle, be careful not to get your fingers into the chink in the handle.

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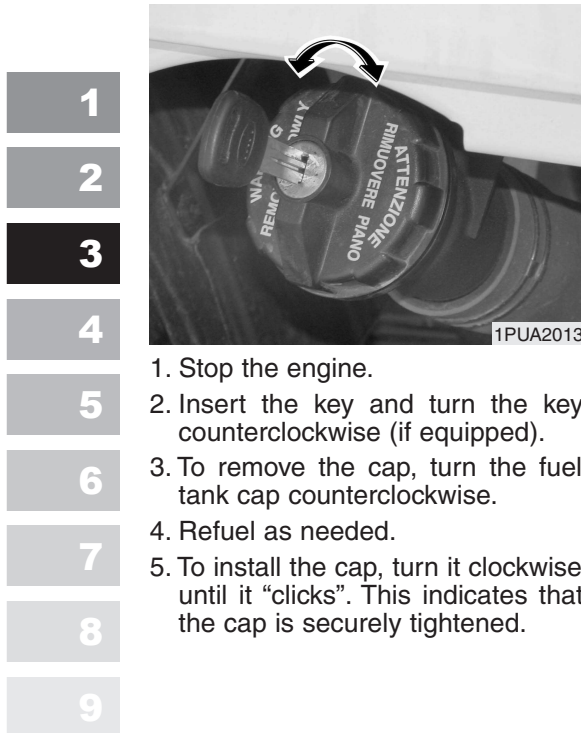
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FUEL FILLER



1. Stop the engine.
2. Insert the key and turn the key counterclockwise (if equipped).
3. To remove the cap, turn the fuel tank cap counterclockwise.
4. Refuel as needed.
5. To install the cap, turn it clockwise until it “clicks”. This indicates that the cap is securely tightened.

⚠ WARNING - Refueling

- If pressurized fuel sprays out, it can cause serious injuries. Always remove the fuel cap carefully and slowly. If the cap is venting fuel or if you hear a hissing sound, wait until the condition stops before completely removing the cap.
- Fuel vapor is very hazardous and can explode. When refueling, always stop the engine. Never allow sparks or open flames near the filler neck. Always put out cigarettes and other smoking materials before refueling.

*** NOTICE**

- Make sure to refuel with diesel fuel only for the diesel engine vehicles.
- Check to make sure the fuel filler cap is securely closed after refueling.
- If the fuel filler cap requires replacement, use only a genuine Kia cap or the equivalent specified for your vehicle. An incorrect fuel filler cap can result in a serious malfunction of the fuel system or emission control system. Correct replacement caps are available at authorized Kia dealers.
- Do not spill fuel on the exterior surfaces of the vehicle. Any type of fuel spilled on painted surfaces may damage the paint.

MIRRORS

Outside rearview mirror

Be sure to adjust mirror angles before driving.

Your vehicle is equipped with both left-hand and right-hand outside rearview mirrors. The mirror heads can be folded back to prevent damage during an automatic car wash or when passing in a narrow street.

CAUTION

- *The outside rearview mirror is convex. Objects seen in the mirror are closer than they appear.*
- *Use your interior rearview mirror or direct observation to determine the actual distance of following vehicles when changing lanes.*

*** NOTICE**

Do not scrape ice off the mirror face; this may damage the surface of the glass. If ice should restrict movement of the mirror, do not force the mirror for adjustment. To remove ice, use a deicer spray, or a sponge or soft cloth with very warm water.



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Manual remote control

To adjust an outside mirror, move the mirror.

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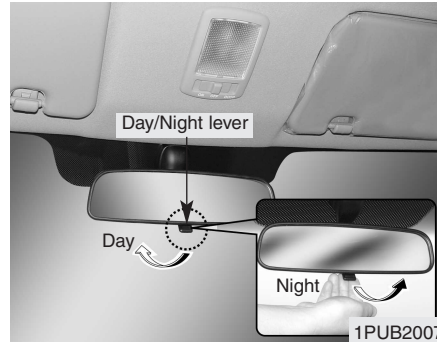
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Folding the outside rearview mirror

To fold outside rearview mirror, grasp the housing of mirror and then fold it toward the rear of the vehicle.



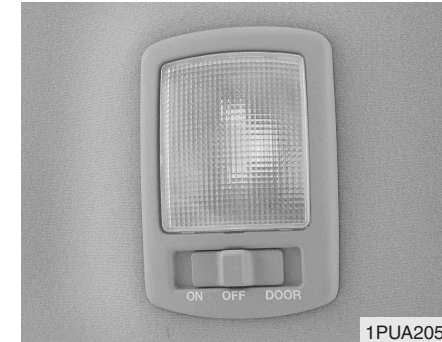
Day/Night rearview mirror (if equipped)

Make this adjustment before you start driving and while the day/night lever is in the day position.

Pull the day/night lever toward you to reduce glare from the headlights of vehicles behind you during night driving.

Remember that you lose some rearview clarity in the night position.

INTERIOR LIGHTS



- ① ON - The light turns on and stays on even when the doors are all closed.
- ② OFF - The light stays off even when a door is open.
- ③ DOOR - The light turns on or off when a door is opened or closed.

STORAGE COMPARTMENT

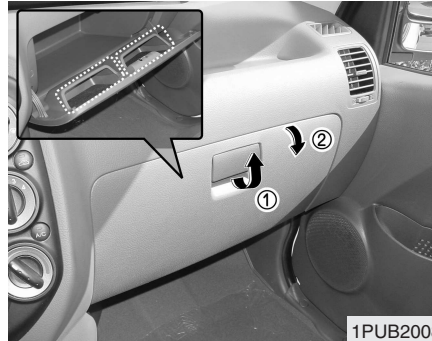
These compartments can be used to store small items required by the driver or passengers.

* NOTICE

- To avoid possible theft, do not leave valuables in the storage compartment.
- Since stored items may move while driving, be sure to position them in the storage compartment so that they do not make noise or cause a potential safety hazard when the vehicle is moving.

⚠ WARNING

Do not store cigarette lighters, propane cylinders, or other flammable/explosive materials in the vehicle. These items may catch fire and/or explode if the vehicle is exposed to hot temperatures for extended periods.



1PUB2008

Glove box

To open the glove box, pull the handle and the glove box will automatically open. Close the glove box after use.

For your convenience, a tissue holder is located in the glove box cover.

⚡ CAUTION

To reduce the risk of injury in case of an accident or sudden stop, always keep the glove box door closed while driving.

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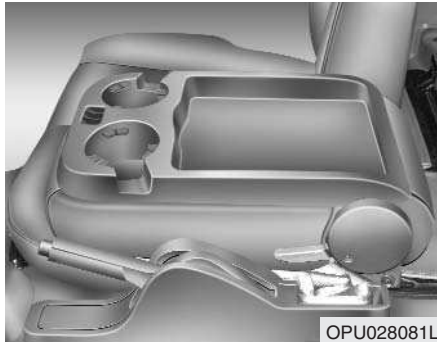
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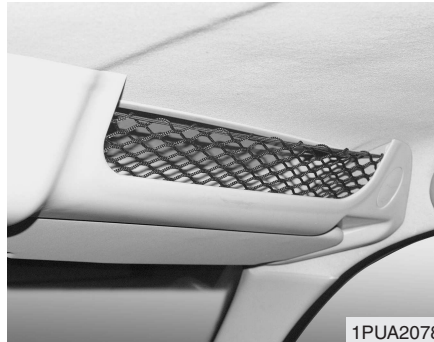
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**Center seatback console tray
(if equipped)**

The tray is used for storing cassette tapes or small articles.



Net pocket (if equipped)

It can be used for storing documents or papers etc.

Do not keep pens or small items in the net pocket. It can go in the pocket and would not come out. Also, it can cause noise while driving.

⚠ WARNING

Do not keep sharp-pointed objects in the net pocket. These can be thrown forward during a sudden stop or on uphill slope. A driver or passengers could be severely injured.

INTERIOR FEATURES



Cigarette lighter

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

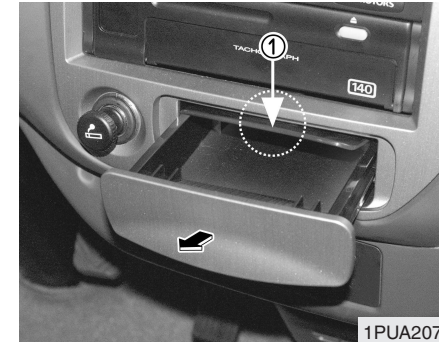
If the engine is not running, the ignition switch must be in the ACC position for the lighter to operate.

* NOTICE

- Do not hold the lighter in after it is already heated because it will overheat.
- Only a genuine Kia lighter should be used in the cigarette lighter socket. The use of plug-in accessories (shavers, hand-held vacuums, and coffee pots, for example) may damage the socket or cause electrical failure.
- If the lighter does not pop out within 30 seconds, remove it to prevent overheating.

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the cigar lighter while the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.



Ashtrays

To remove the ashtray to empty or clean, push the tab (①) and pull it all the way out.

⚠ WARNING - Ashtray use

- Do not use the vehicle's ashtrays as waste receptacles.
- Putting lit cigarettes or matches in an ashtray with other combustible materials may cause a fire.

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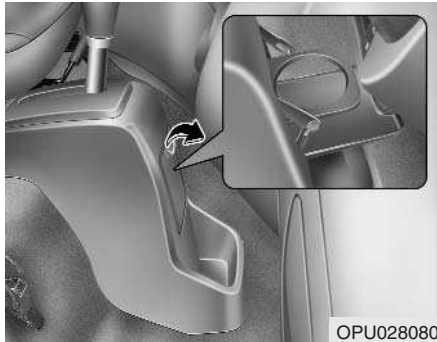
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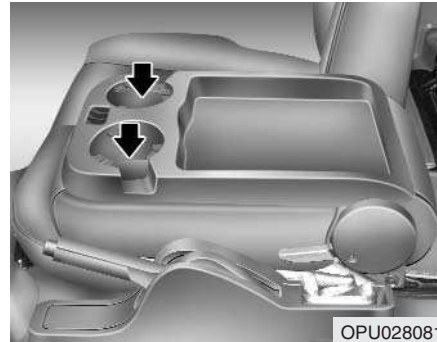
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Cup holder (if equipped)

To use the cup holder, press the front face and release it to allow the cup holder to slowly extend from center panel.



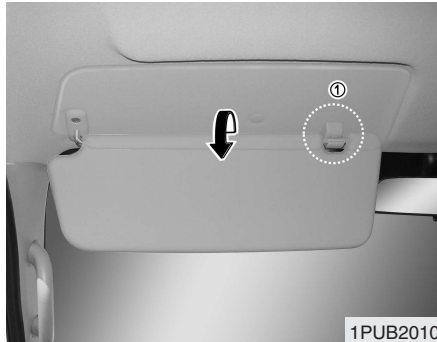
The cup holder is used for holding cups and cans.

⚠ WARNING - Hot liquids

- Do not place uncovered cups of hot liquid in the cup holder while the vehicle is in motion. If the hot liquid spills, you could be burned. Such a burn to the driver could cause a loss of control of the vehicle.
- To reduce the risk of personal injury in the event of sudden stop or collision, do not place uncovered or insecure bottles, glasses, cans, etc., in the cup holder while the vehicle is in motion.

*** NOTICE**

Do not place heavy cups or cans in cup holder. Cup holder could be damaged.



Sunvisor

Use the sunvisor to shield direct light through the front or side windows.

To use a sunvisor, pull it downward.

To use a sunvisor for a side window, pull it downward, unsnap it from the bracket (①) and swing it to the side.



Digital clock

Whenever the battery terminals, or memory fuse are disconnected, you must reset the time.

When the ignition switch is in the ON position, the clock buttons operate as follows:

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the digital clock while the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.

• HOUR:

Turn the knob to the left (H), will advance the time displayed by one hour.

• MINUTE:

Turn the knob to the right (M), will advance the time displayed by one minute.

• RESET:

To clear away minutes, press the knob with your finger. Then the clock will be set precisely on the hour.

For example, if the knob is pressed while the time is between 9:01 and 9:29, the display will be reset to 9:00.

9:01~9:29 ⇒ 9:00

9:30~9:59 ⇒ 10:00

* NOTICE

Do not turn the knob excessively to prevent knob damage.

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ANTENNA



Your car uses a manual stainless steel antenna to receive both AM and FM broadcast signals. Pull up the antenna using your fingers.

* NOTICE

- If the antenna is dirty, be sure to clean it in order to avoid an operation malfunction.
- Before entering an automatic car wash or a place with a low height clearance, be sure that the antenna is fully retracted.

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the antenna while the vehicle is moving. This could result in loss of control, and an accident causing death, serious injury, or property damage.

EXTERIOR TOOL BOX (FOR 1.4 TON ONLY) (IF EQUIPPED)



The exterior tool box is located behind the rear tire on right side to store jack.

To open it pull up the clamp lever and unhook the clamp.

To fix the jack, use the rubber band.

	Ignition switch / 4-2	1
	Starting the engine / 4-4	
	Manual transmission / 4-7	2
	Limited slip differential / 4-8	
	Brake system / 4-8	
	Steering wheel / 4-13	3
	Instrument cluster / 4-16	
	Driving your vehicle	4
	Gauges / 4-18	5
	Warnings and indicators / 4-21	
	Lighting / 4-27	6
	Wipers and washers / 4-31	
	Defroster - for middle east / 4-34	
	Hazard warning flasher / 4-34	7
	Climate control system / 4-35	
	Windshield defrosting and defogging / 4-44	8
	Four-wheel drive (4WD) / 4-47	
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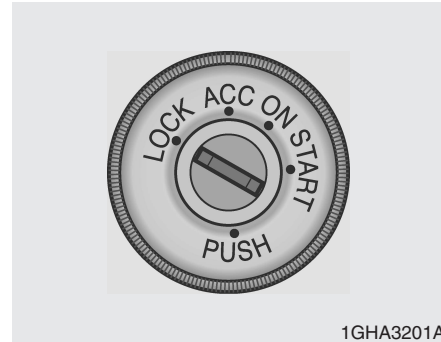
IGNITION SWITCH

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Ignition switch and anti-theft steering column lock

Ignition switch position

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LOCK

The steering wheel locks to protect against theft. The ignition key can be removed only in the LOCK position. When turning the ignition switch to the LOCK position, push the key inward at the ACC position and turn the key toward the LOCK position.

ACC (Accessory)

The steering wheel is unlocked and electrical accessories are operative.

ON

The warning lights can be checked before the engine is started. This is the normal running position after the engine is started.

Do not leave the ignition switch ON if the engine is not running to prevent battery discharge.

START

Turn the ignition key to the START position to start the engine. The engine will crank until you release the key; then it returns to the ON position. The brake warning lamp can be checked in this position.

* NOTICE

If difficulty is experienced in turning the ignition key to the START position, turn the steering wheel right and left to release the tension and then turn the key.

⚠ WARNING - Ignition key

- Never turn the ignition switch to LOCK or ACC while the vehicle is moving. This would result in loss of directional control and braking function, which could cause an immediate accident.
- The anti-theft steering column lock is not a substitute for the parking brake. Before leaving the driver's seat, always make sure the shift lever is engaged in 1st gear, set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not taken.

(Continued)

(Continued)

- Never reach for the ignition switch, or any other controls through the steering wheel while the vehicle is in motion. The presence of your hand or arm in this area could cause a loss of vehicle control, an accident and serious bodily injury or death.
- Do not place any movable objects around the driver's seat as they may move while driving, interfere with the driver and lead to an accident.

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STARTING THE ENGINE

WARNING

Always wear appropriate shoes when operating your vehicle. Unsuitable shoes (high heels, ski boots, etc.) may interfere with your ability to use the brake and accelerator pedal, and the clutch (if equipped).

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To start the diesel engine when the engine is cold, it has to be pre-heated before starting the engine and then have to be warmed up before starting the driving.

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1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.

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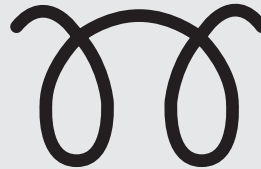
2. **Manual Transmission** - Depress the clutch pedal fully and shift the transmission into the Neutral. Keep the clutch pedal depressed while cranking the engine.

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3. Turn the ignition switch ON position to pre-heat the engine. Then the glow indicator light will illuminate.

Glow indicator light



W-60

4. If the glow indicator light goes out, turn the ignition switch to START and hold it there until the engine starts (a maximum of 10 seconds), then release the key.

* NOTICE

If the engine were not started within 10 seconds after the preheating is completed, turn the ignition key once more to the LOCK position during 30 seconds, and then to the ON position, in order to pre-heat again.

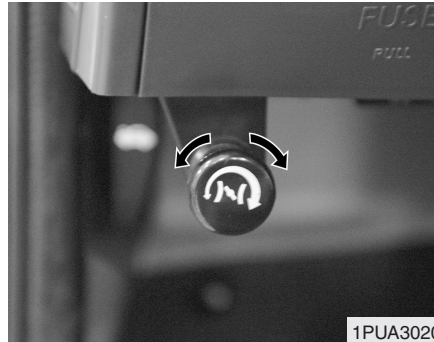
CAUTION

Do not keep the starter engaged for more than 10 seconds. If the engine stalls or falters in starting, wait 30 seconds before reengaging the starter; otherwise you may damage it.

If the engine cannot be started, have the ignition system checked immediately by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

*** NOTICE**

Whether the engine is warm or cold, it should be started without first depressing the accelerator pedal. However, if the engine is unusually difficult to restart when it is warm (fails to start after repeated attempts without depressing the accelerator pedal), start it while depressing the accelerator pedal about halfway.

**Starting the cold engine
(for 2.7L / 3.0L engine only)**

1. If the glow indicator light goes out, start the engine.
2. Pull the warm-up switch out and turn it clockwise after starting the engine.
3. Turn the warm-up switch OFF by rotating it counterclockwise and depressing it in place if the engine temperature gauge moves slightly.

If you do not use the warm-up switch, your vehicle may have the excessive fuel consumption and be damaged in the emission system.

*** NOTICE**

If you drive with turning the warm-up switch ON, the fuel consumption will be increased excessively. Also, this could the failure of engine.

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Starting and stopping the engine for turbo charger intercooler (for 2.5L engine only)

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1. Do not race or accelerate the engine immediately after starting.

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If the engine is cold, allow the engine to idle for several seconds before it is driven to ensure sufficient lubrication of the turbo charger unit.

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2. After high speed or extended driving, requiring a heavy engine load, the engine should be allowed to idle, as shown in the chart below, before turning it off.

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This idle time will allow the turbo charger to cool prior to shutting the engine off.

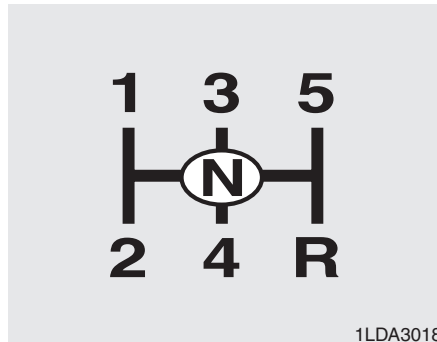
Driving Condition		Required Idle Time
Normal driving		Not necessary
High speed driving	Up to 80 km/h	About 20 seconds
	Up to 100 km/h	About 1 minute
Steep mountain slopes or continued driving in excess of 100 km/h		About 2 minutes



WARNING

Do not turn the engine off immediately after it has been subjected to a heavy load. Doing so may cause severe damage to the engine or turbo charger unit.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION



Manual transmission operation

The manual transmission has five forward gears.

Press the clutch pedal down fully while shifting, then release it slowly.

A special safety feature prevents inadvertent shifting from 5 (Fifth) to R (Reverse). The gearshift lever must be returned to the neutral position before shifting into R (Reverse).

Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before shifting into R (Reverse).

Never operate the engine with the tachometer (rpm) in the red zone.

* NOTICE

To avoid premature clutch wear and damage, do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal. Also, don't use the clutch to hold the vehicle stopped on an upgrade, while waiting for a traffic light, etc.

⚠ WARNING - Manual transmission

- Before leaving the driver's seat, always set the parking brake fully and shut the engine off. Then make sure the transmission is shifted into 1st gear when the vehicle is parked on a level or uphill grade, and shifted into R (Reverse) gear on a downhill ground. Unexpected and sudden vehicle movement can occur if these precautions are not followed in the order identified.
- Starting the engine without depressing the clutch pedal, when the parking brake is released and the shift lever not in the N(Neutral) position, the vehicle may move and cause a serious accident.

Downshifting

When you must slow down in heavy traffic or while driving up steep hills, downshift before the engine starts to "labor". Downshifting reduces the chance of stalling and gives better acceleration when you again need to increase your speed. When the vehicle is traveling down steep hills, downshifting helps maintain safe speed and prolongs brake life.

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LIMITED SLIP DIFFERENTIAL (IF EQUIPPED)

WARNING

To avoid injury, never run the engine with one wheel off the ground, such as when changing a tire.

A limited slip differential, if equipped, is for the rear wheel differential only. The features of this limited slip differential are described below;

Just as with conventional differential, the wheel on one side is allowed to turn at a different speed from the wheel on the other side when the vehicle is cornering.

The difference between the limited slip differential and a conventional differential is that if the wheel on one side of the vehicle loses traction, a greater amount of torque is applied to the rear wheel on the other side to improve traction.

BRAKE SYSTEM

Power brakes

Your vehicle has power-assisted brakes that adjust automatically through normal usage.

In the event that the power-assisted brakes lose power because of a stalled engine or some other reason, you can still stop your vehicle by applying greater force to the brake pedal than you normally would. The stopping distance, however, will be longer.

When the engine is not running, the reserve brake power is partially depleted each time the brake pedal is applied. Do not pump the brake pedal when the power assist has been interrupted.

Pump the brake pedal only when necessary to maintain steering control on slippery surfaces.

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In the event of brake failure

If service brakes fail to operate while the vehicle is in motion, you can make an emergency stop with the parking brake. The stopping distance, however, will be much greater than normal.

⚠ WARNING - Parking brake

Pulling the parking brake while the vehicle is moving at normal speeds can cause a sudden loss of control of the vehicle. If you must use the parking brake to stop the vehicle, use great caution in applying the brake.

⚠ WARNING - Brakes

- Do not drive with your foot resting on the brake pedal. This will create abnormal high brake temperatures, excessive brake lining and pad wear, and increased stopping distances.
- When descending a long or steep hill, shift to a lower gear and avoid continuous application of the brakes. Continuous brake application will cause the brakes to overheat and could result in a temporary loss of braking performance.

(Continued)

(Continued)

- Wet brakes may result in the vehicle not slowing down at the usual rate and pulling to one side when the brakes are applied. Applying the brakes lightly will indicate whether they have been affected in this way. Always test your brakes in this fashion after driving through deep water. To dry the brakes, apply them lightly while maintaining a safe forward speed until brake performance returns to normal.

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Disc brakes wear indicator

Your vehicle has front disc brakes.

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When your front brake pads are worn and it's time for new pads, you will hear a high-pitched warning sound from your front brakes. You may hear this sound come and go or it may occur whenever you depress the brake pedal.

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Please remember that some driving conditions or climates may cause a brake squeal when you first apply (or lightly apply) the brakes. This is normal and does not indicate a problem with your brakes.

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* NOTICE

To avoid costly brake repairs, do not continue to drive with worn brake pads.

WARNING - Brake wear

This brake wear warning sound means your vehicle needs service. If you ignore this audible warning, you will eventually lose braking performance, which could lead to a serious accident.

CAUTION

Always replace front brake pads or rear brake linings as complete front or rear axle sets.

Rear drum brakes

Your rear drum brakes do not have wear indicators. Therefore, have the rear brake linings inspected if you hear a rear brake rubbing noise. Also have your rear brakes inspected each time you change or rotate your tires and when you have the front brakes replaced.

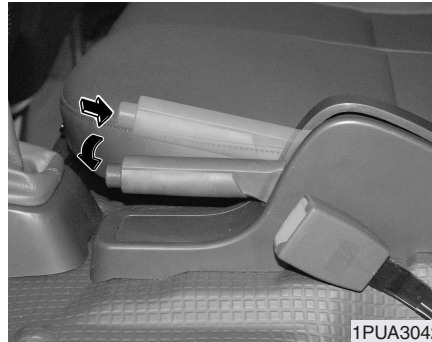


Parking brake

To apply the parking brake, pull the parking brake handle fully and firmly upward while applying the service brake.

CAUTION

Driving with the parking brake applied will cause excessive brake pad/lining and brake rotor wear.



To release the parking brake, pull the handle up slightly and push the release button, then lower the handle to the released position while holding the button in.

WARNING - Parking brake

- To prevent unintentional movement when stopped and leaving the vehicle, do not use the gearshift lever in place of the parking brake. Set the parking brake AND make sure the gearshift lever is securely positioned in 1st (First) gear or R (Reverse).
- Never allow a person who is unfamiliar with the vehicle or children to touch the parking brake. If the parking brake is released unintentionally, serious injury may occur.

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W-75

Check the brake warning light by turning the ignition switch ON (do not start the engine). This light will be illuminated when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the START or ON position.

Before driving, be sure the parking brake is fully released and the brake warning light is off.

If the brake warning light remains on after the parking brake is released, there may be a malfunction in the brake system. Immediate attention is necessary.

If at all possible, cease driving the vehicle immediately. If that is not possible, use extreme caution while operating the vehicle and only continue to drive the vehicle until you can reach a safe location or repair shop.

Parking on curbed streets

- When parking your vehicle on an uphill grade, park as close to the curb as possible and turn the front wheels away from the curb so that the front wheels will contact the curb if the vehicle moves backward.
- When parking your vehicle on a downhill grade, park as close to the curb as possible and turn the front wheels toward the curb so that the front wheels will contact the curb if the vehicle moves forward.

STEERING WHEEL

Power steering (if equipped)

Power steering uses energy from the engine to assist you in steering the vehicle. If the engine is off or if the power steering system becomes inoperative, the vehicle may still be steered, but it will require increased steering effort.

Should you notice any change in the effort required to steer during normal vehicle operation, have the power steering checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

* NOTICE

- Never hold the steering wheel against a stop (extreme right or left turn) for more than 5 seconds with the engine running. Holding the steering wheel for more than 5 seconds in either position may cause damage to the power steering pump.
- If the power steering drive belt breaks or if the power steering pump malfunctions, the steering effort will greatly increase.

* NOTICE

If the vehicle is parked for extended periods outside in cold weather (below $-10^{\circ}\text{C}/14^{\circ}\text{F}$), the power steering may require increased effort when the engine is first started. This is caused by increased fluid viscosity due to the cold weather and does not indicate a malfunction. When this happens, increase the engine RPM by depressing accelerator until the RPM reaches 1,500 rpm then release or let the engine idle for two or three minutes to warm up the fluid.

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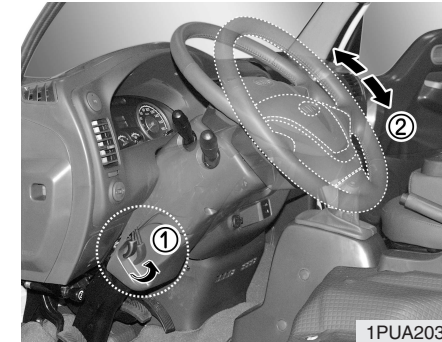
Tilt steering (if equipped)

A tilt steering wheel allows you to adjust the steering wheel before you drive. You can also raise it to the highest level to give your legs more room when you exit and enter the vehicle.

The steering wheel should be positioned so that it is comfortable for you to drive, while permitting you to see the instrument panel warning lights and gauges.

⚠ WARNING

- **Never adjust the angle of steering wheel while driving. You may lose your steering control and cause severe personal injury or accidents.**
- **After adjusting, push the steering wheel both up and down to be certain it is locked in position.**

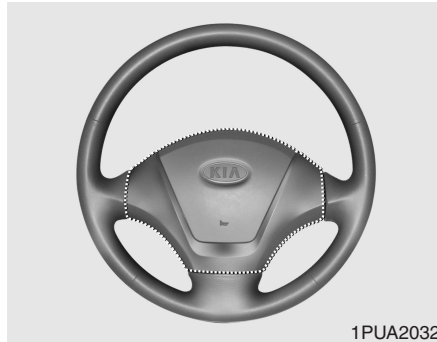


1. Pull the lever upward and hold it to unlock.

2. Raise or lower the steering wheel to the desired position.

3. After adjust, release the lever.

Be sure to adjust the steering wheel to the desired position before driving.



Horn

To sound the horn, press the horn symbol on your steering wheel.

Check the horn regularly to be sure it operates properly.

CAUTION

- *To sound the horn, press the area indicated by the horn symbol on your steering wheel (see illustration). The horn will operate only when this area is pressed.*
- *Do not strike the horn severely to operate it, or hit it with your fist. Do not press on the horn with a sharp-pointed object.*

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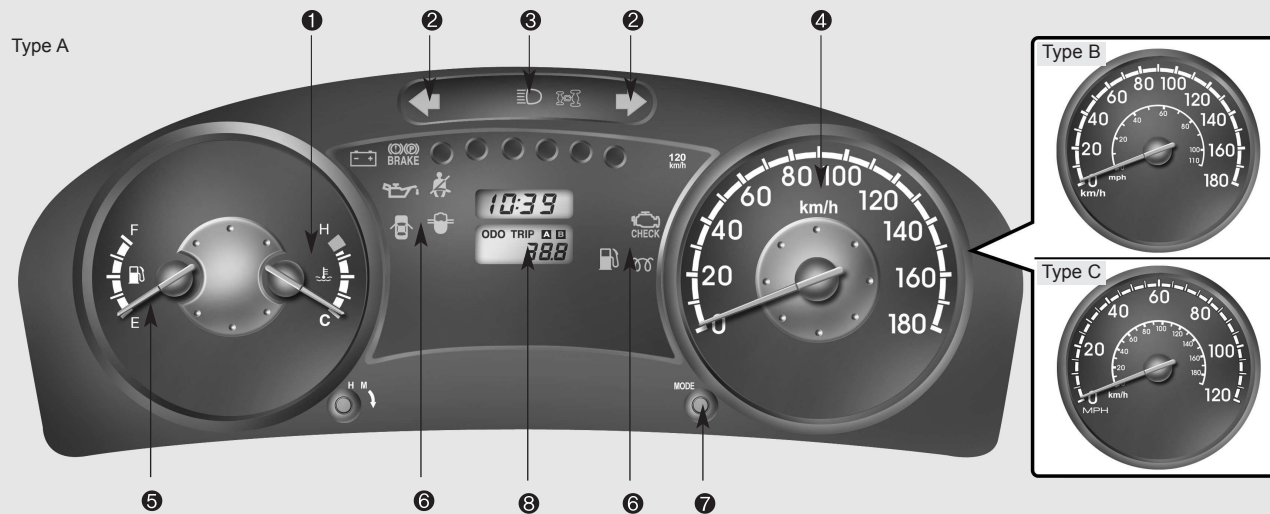
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INSTRUMENT CLUSTER

Without tachometer



1. Engine temperature gauge
2. Turn signal indicators
3. Headlight high beam indicator

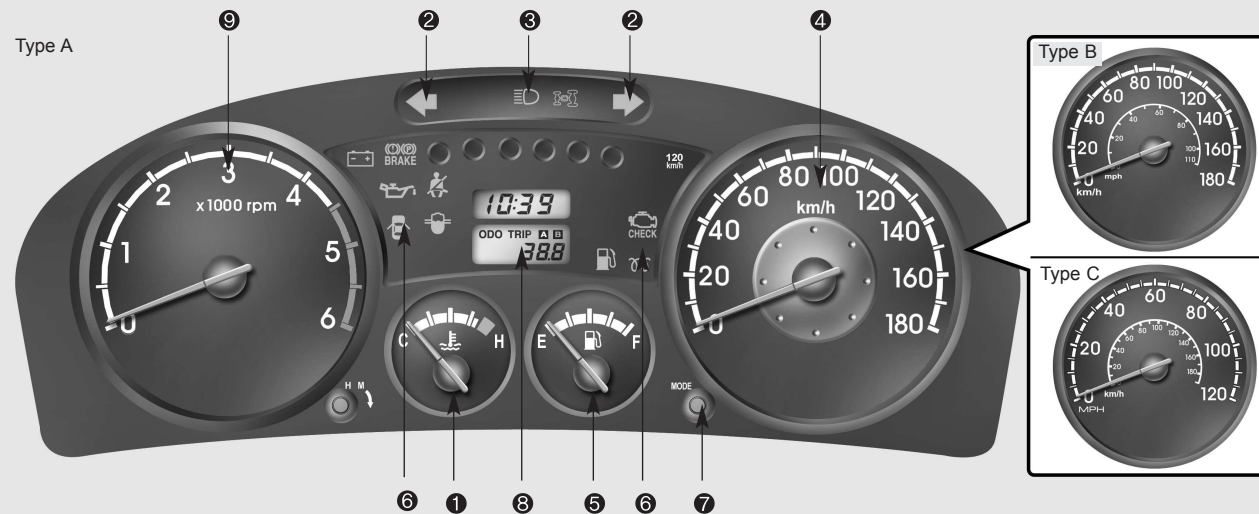
4. Speedometer
5. Fuel gauge
6. Warning and indicator lights

7. Tripmeter mode/reset button
8. Odometer / Tripmeter

* The actual cluster in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

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With tachometer



- 1. Engine temperature gauge
- 2. Turn signal indicators
- 3. Headlight high beam indicator

- 4. Speedometer
- 5. Fuel gauge
- 6. Warning and indicator lights

- 7. Tripmeter mode/reset button
- 8. Odometer / Tripmeter
- 9. Tachometer

* The actual cluster in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

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GAUGES

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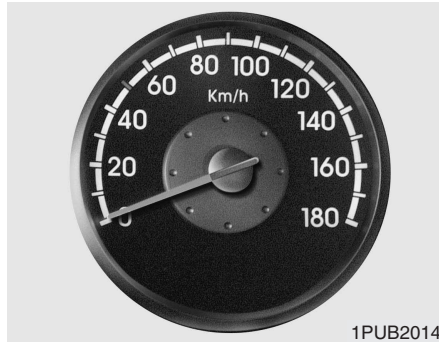
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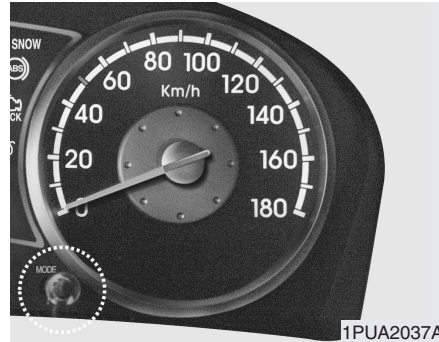
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Speedometer

The speedometer indicates the forward speed of the vehicle.



Odometer/Tripmeter

You can choose the odometer, tripmeter A and tripmeter B by pressing the tripmeter mode button.



Odometer

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



Tripmeter

TRIP A: Tripmeter A

TRIP B: Tripmeter B

The tripmeter indicates the distance of individual trips selected by the driver. Tripmeter A and B can be reset to 0 by pressing the reset button for 1 second or more, and then releasing.



Tachometer (if equipped)

The tachometer indicates the approximate number of engine revolutions per minute (rpm).

Use the tachometer to select the correct shift points and to prevent lugging and/or over-revving the engine.

The tachometer pointer may move slightly when the ignition switch is in ACC or ON position with the engine OFF. This movement is normal and will not affect the accuracy of the tachometer once the engine is running.

*** NOTICE**

Do not operate the engine within the tachometer's red zone. This may cause severe engine damage.

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Engine temperature gauge

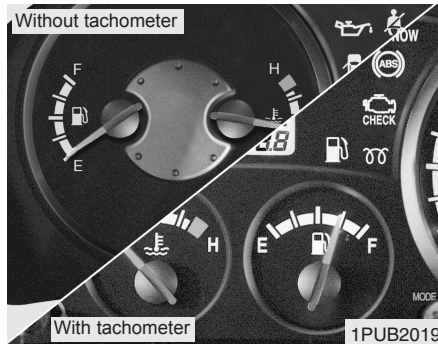
This gauge shows the temperature of the engine coolant when the ignition switch is ON.

Do not continue driving with an overheated engine. If your vehicle overheats, refer to “Overheating” in the Index.

* NOTICE

If the gauge pointer moves beyond the normal range area toward the “H” position, it indicates overheating that may damage the engine.

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Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge indicates the approximate amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tank.

Fuel tank capacity - 60 liters (15.9 US gal.).

The fuel gauge is supplemented by a low fuel warning light, which will illuminate when the fuel level has dropped to about 8 liters (2.1 US gal.).

WARNINGS AND INDICATORS

Warning lights / audible indicators

Checking operation

All warning lights are checked by turning the ignition switch ON (do not start the engine). Any light that does not illuminate should be checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

After starting the engine, check to make sure that all warning lights are off. If any are still on, this indicates a situation that needs attention. When releasing the parking brake, the brake system warning light should go off. The fuel warning light will stay on if the fuel level is low.

Engine oil pressure warning



This warning light indicates the engine oil pressure is low.

If the warning light illuminates while driving:

1. Drive safely to the side of the road and stop.
2. With the engine off, check the engine oil level. If the level is low, add oil as required.

If the warning light remains on after adding oil or if oil is not available, call an Authorized Kia Dealer.

* NOTICE

If the engine is not stopped immediately, severe damage could result.

Charging system warning



This warning light indicates a malfunction of either the generator or electrical charging system.

If the warning light comes on while the vehicle is in motion:

1. Drive to the nearest safe location.
2. With the engine off, check the generator drive belt for looseness or breakage.
3. If the belt is adjusted properly, a problem exists somewhere in the electrical charging system. Have an Authorized Kia Dealer correct the problem as soon as possible.

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Safety belt warning



As a reminder to the driver and passenger, safety belt warning light will blink for approximately 6 seconds each time you turn the ignition switch ON.

If the driver's lap/shoulder belt is not fastened when the key is turned ON or if it is unfastened after the key is ON, the safety belt warning light blinks for 6 seconds. If the system does not operate as described, see an Authorized Kia Dealer for assistance.

Parking brake & brake fluid warning



Parking brake warning

This light is illuminated when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the START or ON position. The warning light should go off when the parking brake is released.

Low brake fluid level warning

If the warning light remains on, it may indicate that the brake fluid level in the reservoir is low.

If the warning light remains on:

1. Drive carefully to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle.
2. With the engine stopped, check the brake fluid level immediately and add fluid as required. Then check all brake components for fluid leaks.
3. Do not drive the vehicle if leaks are found, the warning light remains on or the brakes do not operate properly. Have it towed to any Authorized Kia Dealer for a brake system inspection and necessary repairs.

To check bulb operation, check whether the parking brake and brake fluid warning light illuminates when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Low brake vacuum pressure warning (if equipped)

If the brake warning light remains on after adding brake fluid and the brake pedal becomes heavier or harder, it may indicate that the brake vacuum pump has some problem. Therefore you should avoid high speed driving or sudden stop, and you should depress the brake pedal deeper and harder than usual in braking. Make sure to have the brake system checked and repaired by an authorized Kia dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Driving the vehicle with a warning light on is dangerous. If the brake warning light remains on, have the brakes checked and repaired immediately by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

Low fuel level warning



This warning light indicates the fuel tank is nearly empty. When it comes on, you should add fuel as soon as possible. Driving with the fuel level warning light on or with the fuel level below "E" can cause the engine to misfire and damage the catalytic converter.

Door ajar warning



This warning light illuminates when a door is not closed securely with the ignition in any position.

Headlight high beam indicator



This indicator illuminates when the headlights are on and in the high beam position or when the turn signal lever is pulled into the Flash-to-Pass position.

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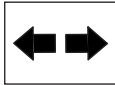
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Turn signal indicator



The blinking green arrows on the instrument cluster show the direction indicated by the turn signals. If the arrow comes on but does not blink, blinks more rapidly than normal, or does not illuminate at all, a malfunction in the turn signal system is indicated.

Make sure to have the turn signal system checked and repaired by an authorized Kia dealer.

Malfunction indicator (if equipped)



This indicator light is part of the Engine Control System which monitors various emission control system components. If this light illuminates while driving, it indicates that a potential problem has been detected somewhere in the emission control system.

Generally, your vehicle will continue to be drivable and will not need towing, but have the system checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer as soon as possible.

CAUTION

- *Prolonged driving with the Emission Control System Malfunction Indicator Light (HCHECK) illuminated may cause damage to the emission control systems which could effect drivability and/or fuel economy.*
- *If the Emission Control System Malfunction Indicator Light (HCHECK) begins to flash ON and OFF, potential catalytic converter damage is possible which could result in loss of engine power. Have the Engine Control System inspected as soon as possible by an Authorized Kia Dealer.*

Glow indicator



This light is turned on during warm-up and turned off after it.

* NOTICE

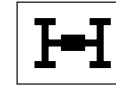
If the glow indicator continues to illuminate after the engine has warmed up or while driving, check the system by an Authorized Kia Dealer or other competent repair shop as soon as possible.

Fuel filter warning



The light comes on if water in the fuel filter is accumulated more than normal. Drain water if the light is turned on. Driving with the light on may damage the engine.

4WD indicator light (if equipped)



When the key is turned to the ON position, the 4WD indicator light will come on and then go off in a few seconds.

The 4WD indicator light will illuminate when the transfer shift lever is set to 4H or 4L position.

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**Safety belt warning chime
(if equipped)**

If the driver's seat belt is not fastened when the ignition key is turned "ON" or if it is disconnected after the key is ON, the safety belt warning chime will sound for approximately 6 seconds.

**Key reminder warning chime
(if equipped)**

If the driver's door is opened and the ignition key is left in the ignition switch in the LOCK or ACC position, the key reminder warning chime will sound. This is to prevent you from locking your keys in the vehicle.

**Parking start warning sound
(if equipped)**

If the vehicle driven at 10km/h (6mph) for more 2~3 than seconds, the warning chime will sound continuously when the parking brake engaged.

**Overspeed warning
(if equipped)**

**120
km/h**

If you drive at a speed of 120 km/h or more, the overspeed warning light will blink.

This is to warn you from driving your vehicle with excessive speed.

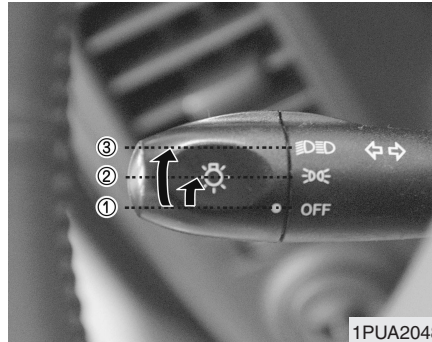
LIGHTING

Battery saver function (if equipped)

- The purpose of this feature is to prevent the battery from being discharged. The system automatically turns off the small light when the driver removes the ignition key and opens the driver- side door.
- With this feature, the parklight will be turned off automatically if the driver parks on the side of road at night.

If necessary, to keep the lights on when the ignition key is removed, perform the following :

- 1) Open the driver-side door.
- 2) Turn the parklights off and on again using the light switch on the steering column.



Lighting control

The light switch has a Headlight and a Taillight position.

To operate the lights, turn the knob at the end of the control lever to one of the following positions:

- ① OFF position
- ② Taillight position
- ③ Headlight position

Taillight position (ㄱㄴ)

When the light switch is in the taillight position (1st position), the tail, position, license and instrument panel lights are on.

Headlight position (ㄷㄴ)

When the light switch is in the headlight position (2nd position), the head, tail, position, license and instrument panel lights are on.

* NOTICE

The ignition must be in the ON position for headlights to operate.

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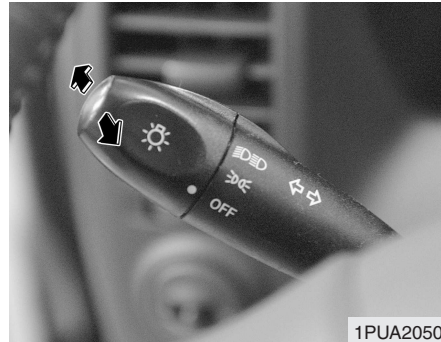
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High - beam operation

To turn on the high beam headlights, push the lever away from you. Pull it back for low beams.

The high-beam indicator will light when the headlight high beams are switched on.

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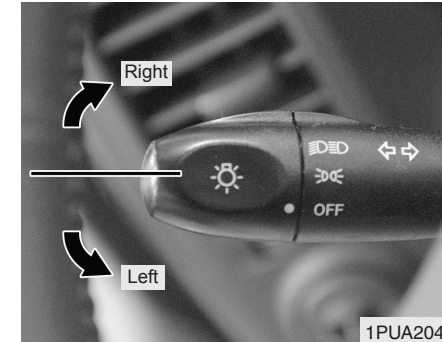
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Flashing headlights

To flash the headlights, pull the lever towards you. It will return to the normal (low-beam) position when released. The headlight switch does not need to be on to use this flashing feature.



Turn signals

The ignition switch must be on for the turn signals to function. To turn on the turn signals, move the lever up or down. Green arrow indicators on the instrument panel indicate which turn signal is operating. They will self-cancel after a turn is completed. If the indicator continues to flash after a turn, manually return the lever to the OFF position.

Lane change signals

To signal a lane change, move the turn signal lever slightly and hold it in position. The lever will return to the OFF position when released.

If an indicator stays on and does not flash or if it flashes abnormally, one of the turn signal bulbs may be burned out and will require replacement.

* NOTICE

If an indicator flash is abnormally quick or slow, bulb may be burned out or have a poor electrical connection in the circuit.



Rear fog light (if equipped)

To turn the rear fog lights on, turn the headlight switch to the headlight on position and press the rear fog light button.

To turn the rear fog lights off, press the rear fog light button again or turn the headlights off.



Front fog light (if equipped)

Fog lights are used to provide improved visibility and avoid accidents when visibility is poor due to fog, rain or snow etc. The fog lights will turn on when fog light button is pressed after the taillight is turned on.

To turn off the fog lights, press the button again or turn the taillights off.

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* NOTICE

When in operation, the fog lights consume large amounts of vehicle electrical power. Only use the fog lights when visibility is poor or unnecessary battery and generator drain could occur.

Daytime running light (if equipped)

Daytime Running Lights (DRL) can make it easier for others to see the front of your vehicle during the day. DRL can be helpful in many different driving conditions, and it is especially helpful after dawn and before sunset.

The DRL system will make your low-beam headlights turn OFF when:

1. The head light switch is on.
2. The taillight switch is on.
3. Engine stops.



Headlight leveling device (if equipped)

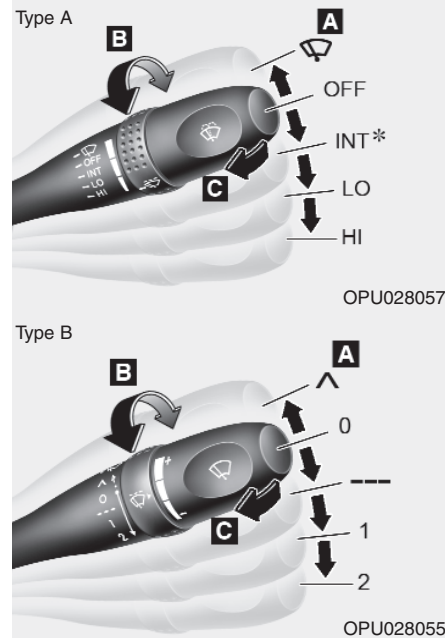
This manual system is provided to avoid obstructing oncoming drivers vision with your headlights. The headlight level can be adjusted by rotating the thumb-wheel switch in accordance with the following settings.

Switch setting:

Position	Loading on	
	Frnt. seats	Luggage
0	driver only	-
1	driver	Full load

WIPERS AND WASHERS

Windshield wiper/washer

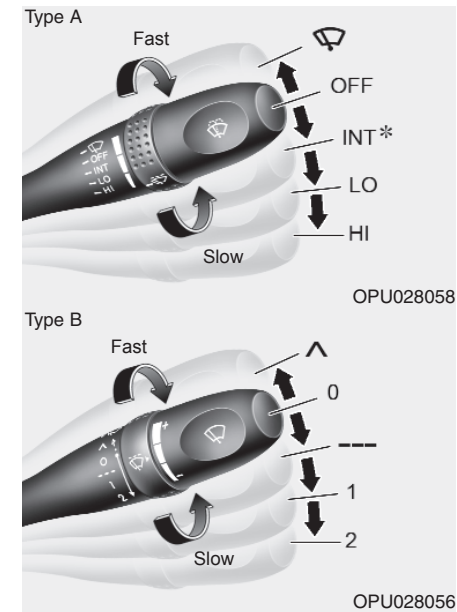


A : Wiper speed control

- (^) – Single wipe
- OFF (0) – Off
- INT (---) – Intermittent wipe
- LO (1) – Low wiper speed
- HI (2) – High wiper speed

B : Intermittent wipe time adjustment

C : Wash with brief wipes



Windshield wipers

Operates as follows when the ignition switch is turned ON.

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☹ (Λ) : For a single wiping cycle, push the lever forward and release it with the lever in the OFF (0) position. The wipers will operate continuously if the lever is pushed upward and held.

OFF (0) : Wiper is not in operation

INT (---) : Wiper operates intermittently at the same wiping intervals. Use this mode in a light rain or mist.

LO (1) : Normal wiper speed

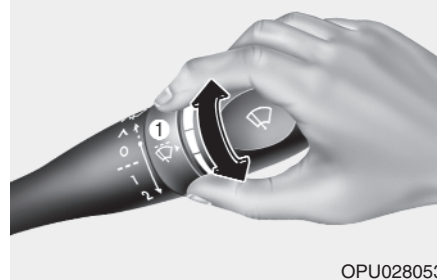
HI (2) : Fast wiper speed

* NOTICE

If there is heavy accumulation of snow or ice on the windshield, defrost the windshield for about 10 minutes, or until the snow and/or ice is removed before using the windshield wipers to ensure proper operation.



Type B

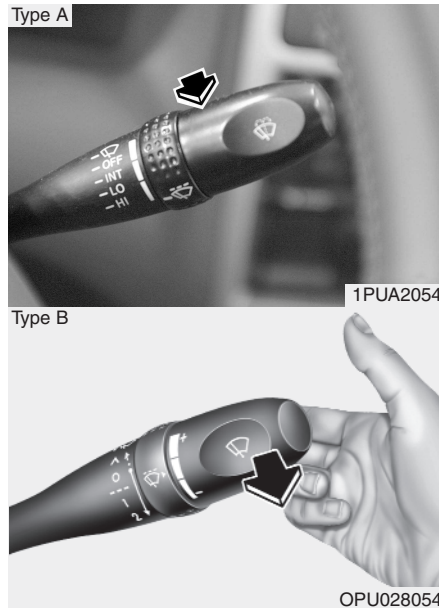


Variable intermittent wipers (if equipped)

Set the lever to the INT (---) position and choose the desired wiper interval by turning the ring.

* NOTICE

- To prevent possible damage to the wipers or windshield, do not operate the wipers when the windshield is dry.
- To prevent damage to the wiper blades, do not use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.
- To prevent damage to the wiper arms and other components, do not attempt to move the wipers manually.



Windshield washers

In the OFF (0) position, pull the lever gently toward you to spray washer fluid on the windshield and to run the wipers 1-3 cycles.

Use this function when the windshield is dirty.

The spray and wiper operation will continue until you release the lever.

If the washer does not work, check the washer fluid level. If the fluid level is not sufficient, you will need to add appropriate non-abrasive windshield washer fluid to the washer reservoir.

* NOTICE

To prevent possible damage to the washer pump, do not operate the washer when the fluid reservoir is empty.

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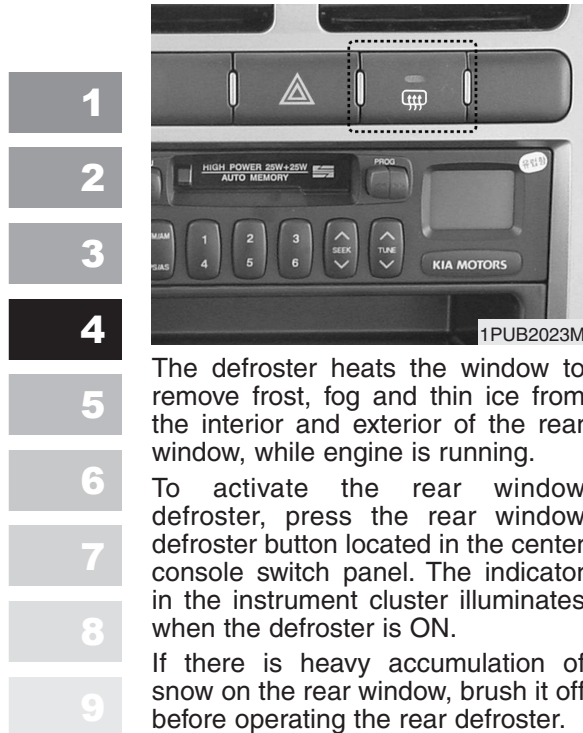
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DEFROSTER - FOR MIDDLE EAST (IF EQUIPPED)



The defroster heats the window to remove frost, fog and thin ice from the interior and exterior of the rear window, while engine is running.

To activate the rear window defroster, press the rear window defroster button located in the center console switch panel. The indicator in the instrument cluster illuminates when the defroster is ON.

If there is heavy accumulation of snow on the rear window, brush it off before operating the rear defroster.

The rear window defroster automatically turns off after 20 minutes or when the ignition switch is turned off. To turn off the defroster, press the rear window defroster button again.

* NOTICE

- To prevent damage to the conductors bonded to the inside surface of the rear window, never use sharp instruments or window cleaners containing abrasives to clean the window.
- To prevent the battery from being discharged, operate the defroster only while the engine is running.
- If you want to defrost and defog on the front windshield, refer to “Windshield Defrosting and Defogging” in this section.

HAZARD WARNING FLASHER

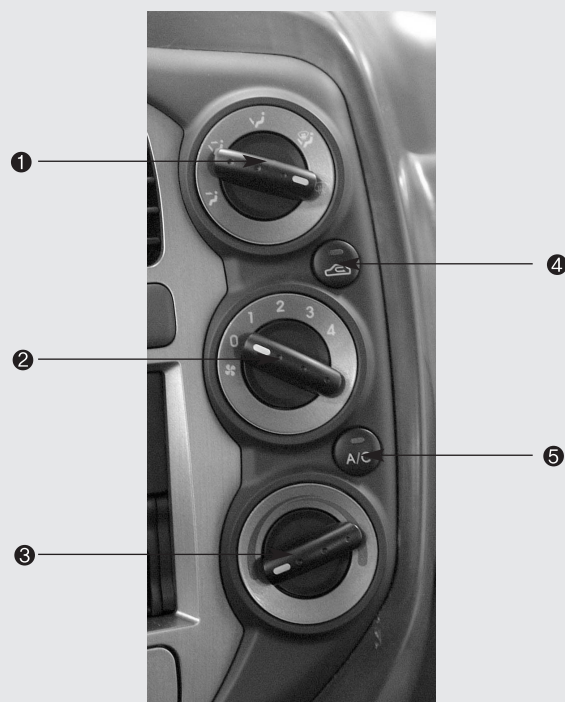


The hazard warning flasher causes the rear tail lights and front turn signal lights to flash on and off, which serves as a warning to other drivers to exercise caution when approaching or passing your vehicle.

To activate the flasher, depress the hazard warning flasher switch. This switch operates in any ignition switch position.

To turn the flashers off, depress the switch again.

CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM (IF EQUIPPED)



- 1. Mode selection knob
- 2. Fan speed control knob
- 3. Temperature control knob
- 4. Air intake control button
- 5. Air conditioning button (if equipped)

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Fan speed control knob

Four (4) adjustable fan speeds are provided which increase as the number increases. The ignition switch must be in the ON position for fan operation.

0 - Fan off

1 - Low speed

2 - Medium speed

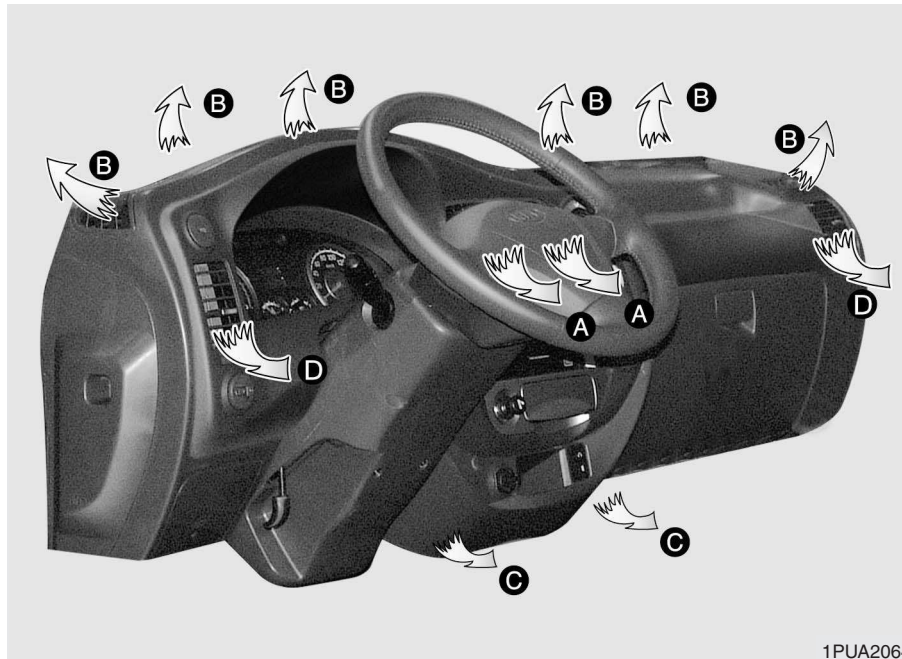
3 - High speed

4 - Maximum speed



Temperature control knob

The temperature control knob allows you to control the temperature of the air flowing from the ventilation system. To change the air temperature in the passenger compartment turn the knob to the right for warm and hot air or left for cooler air.



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Mode selection knob

The mode selection knob controls the direction of the air flow through the ventilation system.

Face position



Air flow is directed toward the upper body and face. Additionally, each outlet can be controlled to direct the air discharged from the outlet.
(outlet port: A, D)

Face - floor position



Air flow is directed towards the face and the floor. The air to the floor is warmer than the air to the face (except when the temperature control is set to the extreme cold position).
(outlet port: A, C, D)

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Most of the air flow is directed to the floor, with a small amount of the air being directed to the windshield and side window defroster.
(outlet port: ③, ④, ⑤)

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Floor - defrost position



Most of the air flow is directed to the floor and the windshield with a small amount directed to the side window defrosters.
The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected automatically.
(outlet port: ③, ④, ⑤)

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Defrost position



Most of the air flow is directed to the windshield with a small amount of air directed to the side window defrosters.
The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected automatically.
(outlet port: ③, ⑤)

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Air intake control button

This is used to select outside (fresh) air position or recirculated air position.

To change the air intake control position, push the control button.

Recirculated air position



The indicator light on the button is illuminated when the recirculated air position is selected.

With the recirculated air position selected, air from passenger compartment will be drawn through the heating system and heated or cooled according to the function selected.

Outside (fresh) air position

The indicator light on the button is not illuminated when the outside (fresh) air position is selected.

With the outside (fresh) air position selected, air enters the vehicle from outside and is heated or cooled according to the function selected.

*** NOTICE**

It should be noted that prolonged operation of the heating in recirculated air position will cause fogging of the windshield and side windows and the air within the passenger compartment will become stale.

In addition, prolonged use of the air conditioning with the “recirculated air position” selected, will result in excessively dry air in the passenger compartment.

⚠ WARNING

- **Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position may allow humidity to increase inside vehicle which may fog the glass and obscure visibility.**
- **Do not sleep in a vehicle with air conditioning or heating system on. It may cause serious harm or death due to a drop in the oxygen level and/or body temperature.**
- **Continued climate control system operation in the recirculated air position can cause drowsiness or sleepiness, and loss of vehicle control. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position as much as possible while driving.**

**Air conditioning button (if equipped)**

Push the A/C button to turn the air conditioning system on (indicator light will illuminate). Push the button again to turn the air conditioning system off.

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System operation

Ventilation

1. Set the mode to the  position.
2. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.

Heating

1. Set the mode to the  position.
2. Set the air intake control to the outside (fresh) air position.
3. Set the temperature control to the desired position.
4. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
5. If dehumidified heating is desired, turn the air conditioning system (if equipped) on.
 - If cool air is desired at face level for bi-level operation, set the mode to the  position.
 - If the windshield fogs up, set the mode to the ,  position.

Air conditioning (if equipped)

All Kia Air Conditioning Systems are filled with environmentally friendly R-134a refrigerant which is not damaging to the ozone layer.

1. Start the engine. Push the air conditioning button.
2. Set the mode to the  position.
3. Set the air intake control to the outside air or recirculated air position.
4. Set the temperature control knob to the desired position.
5. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
6. Adjust the fan speed control and temperature control to maintain maximum comfort.

- If warmer air is desired at floor level for bi-level operation, set the mode to the  position and adjust the temperature control to maintain maximum comfort.
- When maximum cooling is desired, set the temperature control to the extreme left position, set the air intake control to the recirculated air position, then set the fan speed control to the highest speed.

* NOTICE

- When using the air conditioning system, monitor the temperature gauge closely while driving up hills or in heavy traffic when outside temperatures are high. Air conditioning system operation may cause engine overheating. Continue to use the blower fan but turn the air conditioning system off if the temperature gauge indicates engine overheating.
- When opening the windows in humid weather air conditioning may create water droplets inside the vehicle. Since excessive water droplets may cause to damage to electrical equipment, air conditioning should only be run with the windows closed.

Air conditioning system operation tips

- If the vehicle has been parked in direct sunlight during hot weather, open the windows for a short time to let the hot air inside the vehicle escape.
- To help reduce moisture inside of windows on rainy humid days, decrease the humidity inside the vehicle by operating the air conditioning system.
- During air conditioning system operation, you may occasionally notice a slight change in engine speed at idle as the air conditioning compressor cycles on. This is a normal system operation characteristics.
- Use the air conditioning system every month if only for a few minutes to ensure maximum system performance.

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- When using the air conditioning system, you may notice clear water dripping (or even pudding) on the ground under the passenger side of the vehicle. This is a normal system operation characteristics.
- The air conditioning system includes a function that automatically turns the air conditioning compressor off if engine coolant temperature approaches an over heating level. The air conditioning compressor operation will resume once engine coolant temperature returns to the normal range. Also, the air conditioning compressor is automatically turned off for a few seconds when the accelerator is fully depressed (wide open throttle).
- When operating the air conditioning system use the outside (fresh) air position.
- Operating the air conditioning system in the recirculated air position does provide maximum cooling, however, continual operation in this mode may cause the air inside the vehicle to become stale.

Checking the amount of air conditioner refrigerant and compressor lubricant

When the amount of refrigerant is low, the performance of the air conditioning is reduced. Overfilling also has a bad influence on the air conditioning system.

Therefore, if abnormal operation is found, have the system inspected by an authorized Kia dealer.

*Air conditioner refrigerant and
compressor lubricant*

⚠ CAUTION

*The air conditioning system
should be serviced by an
authorized Kia dealer. Improper
service may cause serious
injury.*

*** NOTICE**

When the performance of the air conditioning system is reduced it is important that the correct type and amount of oil and refrigerant is used. Otherwise, damage to the compressor and abnormal system operation may occur.

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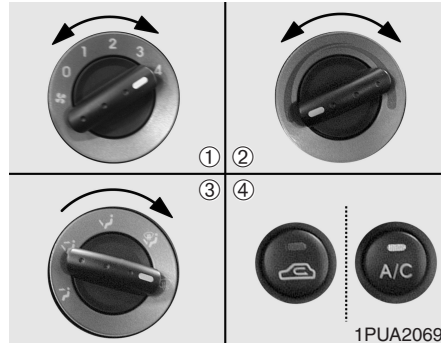
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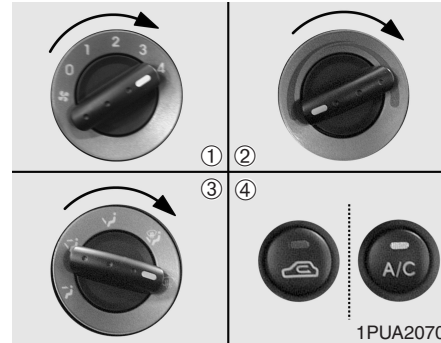
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WINDSHIELD DEFROSTING AND DEFOGGING

To defog inside windshield

1. Select any fan speed except "0".
2. Select desired temperature.
3. Select the or position.
4. The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected.



To defrost outside windshield

1. Set the fan speed to the "3" or "4" position.
2. Set the temperature to the extreme hot position.
3. Select the position.
4. The outside (fresh) air and air conditioning will be selected.

CAUTION

Do not use the or position during cooling operation in extremely humid weather. The difference between the temperature of the outside air and that of the windshield could cause the outer surface of the windshield to fog up, causing loss of visibility. In this case, set the mode selection knob to the position and fan speed control knob to the lower speed.

- For maximum defrosting, set the temperature control to the extreme right/hot position and the fan speed control to the highest speed.
- If warm air to the floor is desired while defrosting or defogging, set the mode to the floor-defrost position.
- Before driving, clear all snow and ice from the windshield, rear window, outside rear view mirrors, and all side windows.
- Clear all snow and ice from the hood and air inlet in the cowl grill to improve heater and defroster efficiency and to reduce the probability of fogging up inside of the windshield.

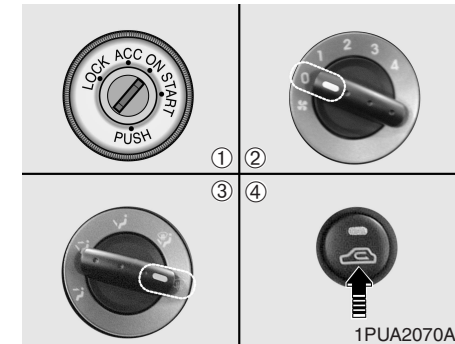
Defogging logic

To reduce the probability of fogging up the inside of the windshield, the air intake control is set to the outside (fresh) air position automatically if any of following occur.

- The mode is selected to the ,  or  while the system is activated.
- The ignition switch is turned on while the mode is selected to the  or .

In this case, the air conditioning will automatically operate if the mode is selected to the  or .

If you don't want the air-conditioning or outside (fresh) air position, press the corresponding button to cancel the operation.



How to cancel or return defogging logic of manual climate control system

1. Turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position.
2. Turn the fan speed control knob to the "0" position.
3. Turn the mode selection knob to the defrost position (.
4. Push the air intake control button () at least 5 times within 3 seconds.

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Driving your vehicle

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Then the indicator light in the air intake control button will blink 3 times with 0.5 second of interval. It indicates that the defogging logic is canceled or returned to the programmed status.

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If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, it is reset as the defog logic status.

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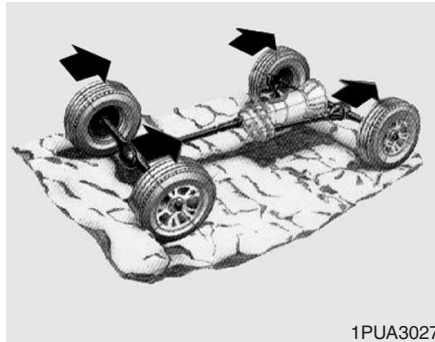
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FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE (4WD) (IF EQUIPPED)

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You can send your engine's driving power to all front and rear wheels for maximum power.

4WD is useful when you drive in snow, mud, ice or sand where good traction is required or when your wheels lose traction or when your wheels lose traction using 2WD.

Transfer lever position*** NOTICE**

- Do not select 4WD mode on flat and normal roads.
- Four-wheel driving on flat roads for a long period causes poor fuel economy and noise, and it also causes tires to wear faster.
- Four-wheel driving on flat and normal roads can result in a severe binding and chattering condition when turning the steering wheel.
- Four-wheel driving on flat roads for a long period can also cause the differential oil temperature to increase, resulting in damage to parts in the power train.
- When the vehicle shifts into 4WD mode, a slight mechanical sound and vibration may be felt and does not indicate a problem with the system.

⚠ WARNING

When shifting the transfer lever into the 4WD positions (4H and 4L), make sure the lever is fully engaged in the gear setting. Failure to fully engage the gear could allow the transfer lever to slip out of gear causing loss of power to the drive wheels. This could cause a loss of vehicle control and could possibly result in a serious accident.

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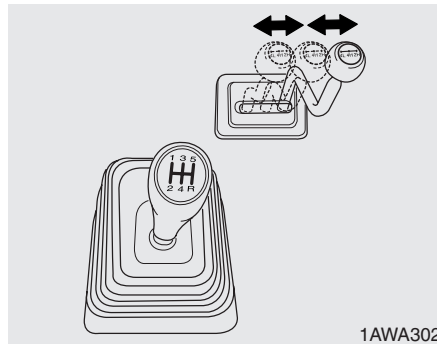
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This is used to set different positions.

2H (Two-wheel drive high speed)

This mode is used, when driving on normal roads and highway.

4H (Four-wheel drive high speed) : maximum speed 80km/h

This mode is used, when driving off-roads, wet or snow covered roads with normal speed.

The 4WD indicator light (**I-I**) will be turned on to remind you that you are in the 4H mode.

4L (Four-wheel drive low speed) : maximum speed 40km/h

Use 4L for climbing or descending hills, off-roads driving and towing the vehicle, especially when increased power is required.

The 4WD indicator light (**I-I**) will be turned on to remind you that you are in the 4L mode.

Transfer lever operation

■ 2H ⇄ 4H

Shift the transfer lever from the 2H mode to 4H mode (or from the 4H mode to 2H mode) at speed below 60 km/h (37 mph).

It is not necessary to depress the clutch pedal.

⚡ CAUTION

In extremely cold weather (below -15°C, or in case of the cold engine), when shifting the transfer lever from the 2H mode to 4H mode be sure to stop your vehicle or shift the transfer lever at low speed while driving.

■ 2H ⇄ 4L, 4H ⇄ 4L

1. Stop the vehicle.
2. Depress the clutch pedal fully and shift the transfer lever.

⚡ CAUTION

- *If the vehicle moves while the transfer shift is in process, the gearbox may be damaged.*
- *Do not over speed (above 40 km/h) in the 4L position. This may cause severe transfer damage.*

For safe four-wheel drive operation

- Your vehicle allows you to drive in on road and off-road conditions.
- However, do not try to drive in deep standing water or mud, or over steep hills.
- When you are driving up or down hills, drive as close to straight up and down the hills as possible. Use extreme caution in going up or down steep hills, since you can flip your vehicle over depending on the grade, terrain and water/mud conditions.

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⚠ WARNING - Steep hills

Driving across the contour of steep hills can be extremely dangerous.

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This danger can come from slight changes in the hill angle which can destabilize the vehicle. Even if the vehicle is maintaining stability under power, it can lose that stability if the vehicle may roll over without warning and without time for you to correct a mistake that could cause serious injury or death.

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- You must learn how to corner in a 4WD vehicle as soon as possible. Do not rely on your experience in conventional 2WD vehicles in choosing a safe cornering speed. You must drive more slowly.
- Drive off-road carefully because your vehicle may be damaged by rocks or roots of trees. Become familiar with the off-road conditions you are going to drive before you start.

⚠ WARNING - Turning corners

Reduce speed when you turn corners. The center of gravity of 4WD vehicles is raised higher than that of conventional 2WD vehicles, making them more likely to roll over when you turn corners too fast.

⚡ CAUTION

Do not grab inside of the steering wheel when you are driving off-road.

Your arm may be hurt by a sudden steering maneuver or from steering wheel rebound due to impact with objects on the ground. This may cause you to lose steering wheel control

- Always hold the steering wheel firmly when you are driving off-road.
- Make sure all passengers are wearing seat belts.
- Do not drive in water if the level is higher than the bottom of the wheel hubs.
- Check your brake condition once you are out of mud or water. Press the brake pedal several times as you move slowly until you feel normal braking forces return.

⚡ CAUTION

If you are driving in heavy wind, the vehicle's higher center of gravity decreases your steering control capability and requires you to drive more slowly.

⚠ WARNING

If you are driving too fast in water, the water spray can get into the engine compartment and wet the ignition system, causing your vehicle to suddenly stop. If this happens and your vehicle is in a tilted position, your vehicle may roll over.

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	Emission control system / 5-2 Before driving / 5-4 Suggestions for economical operation / 5-5 Special driving conditions / 5-6 Trailer towing / 5-11 Overloading / 5-19 Label information / 5-20	1
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EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The emission control system of your vehicle is covered by a written limited warranty. Please see the warranty information contained in the Warranty & Maintenance book in your vehicle.

Vehicle modifications

This vehicle should not be modified. Modification of your Kia could affect its performance, safety or durability and may even violate governmental safety and emissions regulations.

In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from any modification may not be covered under warranty.

Engine exhaust gas precautions (carbon monoxide)

WARNING

Engine exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide (CO). Though colorless and odorless, it is dangerous and could be lethal if inhaled. Follow the instructions following to avoid CO poisoning.

- 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 authorized Kia dealer. If you ever suspect exhaust fumes are coming into your vehicle, drive it only with all the windows fully open. Have your vehicle checked and repaired immediately.

- Do not operate the engine in confined or closed areas (such as garages) any more than what is necessary to move the vehicle in or out of the area.
- When the vehicle is stopped in an open area for more than a short time with the engine running, adjust the ventilation system (as needed) to draw outside air into the vehicle.
- Never sit in a parked or stopped vehicle for any extended time with the engine running.

Operating precautions for catalytic converters (if equipped)

⚠ WARNING - Fire

A hot exhaust system can ignite flammable items under your vehicle. Do not park the vehicle over or near flammable objects, such as dry grass, paper, leaves, etc.

Your vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter emission control device.

Therefore, the following precautions must be observed:

- Use diesel only.
- Avoid driving with a very low fuel level. Running out of diesel may cause the engine to stop and result in damage to the catalytic converter.

- Do not operate the vehicle when there are signs of engine malfunction, such as misfire or a 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 speed for extended periods (5 minutes or more). Avoid idling the engine for periods longer than 10 minutes.
- Do not modify or tamper with any part of the engine or emission control system. All inspections and adjustments must be made by an authorized Kia dealer.

Failure to observe these precautions could result in damage to the catalytic converter and to your vehicle. Additionally, such actions could void your warranties.

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BEFORE DRIVING

Before entering vehicle:

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- Be sure that all windows, outside mirror(s), and outside lights are clean.

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- Check the condition of the tires.

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- Check under the vehicle for any sign of leaks.

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- Be sure there are no obstacles behind you if you intend to back up.

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Necessary inspections

Fluid levels, such as engine oil, engine coolant, brake fluid, and washer fluid should be checked on a regular basis, with the exact interval depending on the fluid. Further details are provided in Section 7, Maintenance.

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Before starting

- Close and lock all doors.
- Position the seat so that all controls are easily reached.
- Adjust the inside and outside rearview mirrors.
- Be sure that all lights work.
- Check all gauges.
- Check the operation of warning lights when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
- Release the parking brake and make sure the brake warning light goes out.

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

⚠ WARNING - Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Drinking and driving is dangerous. Drunk driving is the number one contributor to the highway death toll each year. Even a small amount of alcohol will affect your reflexes, perceptions and judgement.

You are much more likely to have a serious accident if you drink and drive.

If you are drinking or taking drugs, don't drive. Do not ride with a driver who has been drinking or taking drugs. Choose a designated driver or call a cab.

Driving while under the influence of drugs is as dangerous or more dangerous than driving drunk.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMICAL OPERATION

Your vehicle's fuel economy depends mainly on your style of driving, where you drive and when you drive.

Each of these factors affects how many kilometers (miles) you can get from a liter (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. Remember, engine warm-up may take a little longer on cold days.
- Save fuel by accelerating slowly after stopping.
- Keep the engine in tune and follow the recommended periodic maintenance schedule. This will increase the life of all parts and lower your operating costs.

- Do not use the air conditioner unnecessarily.
- Slow down when driving on rough roads.
- For longer tire life and better fuel economy, always keep the tires inflated to the recommended pressures.
- Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles to avoid sudden stops. This will reduce wear on brake linings and pads. Driving in such a way will also 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 results in faster tire wear and lower fuel economy.

- Open windows at high speeds can reduce fuel economy.
- Fuel economy is less in crosswinds 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 both for economy and safety. Therefore, have an authorized Kia dealer perform scheduled inspections and maintenance.

⚠ WARNING - Engine off during motion

Never turn the engine off to coast down hills or anytime the vehicle is in motion. The power steering and power brakes will not function without the engine running. Instead, keep the engine on and downshift to an appropriate gear for engine braking effect.

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SPECIAL DRIVING CONDITIONS

Hazardous driving conditions

When hazardous driving conditions are encountered such as water, snow, ice, mud, sand, or similar hazards, follow these suggestions:

- Drive cautiously and allow extra distance for braking.
- Avoid sudden movements in braking or steering.
- When braking, pump 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. Accelerate slowly to avoid spinning the drive wheels.
- Use sand, rock salt, tire chains, or other non-slip material under the drive wheels to provide traction when stalled in ice, snow, or mud.

Rocking the vehicle

If it is necessary to rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, first turn the steering wheel right and left to clear the area around your front wheels. Then, shift back and forth between 1 (First) and R (Reverse). Do not race the engine, and spin the wheels as little as possible. If you are still stuck after a few tries, have the vehicle pulled out by a tow vehicle to avoid engine overheating and possible damage to the transmission.

* NOTICE

Prolonged rocking may cause engine over-heating, transmission damage or failure, and tire damage.

⚠ WARNING - Spinning tires
Do not spin the wheels, especially at speeds more than 56 km/h (35 mph). Spinning the wheels at high speeds when the vehicle is stationary could cause a tire to overheat, explode and injure bystanders.

Driving at night

Because night driving presents more hazards than driving in the daylight, here are some important tips to remember:

- Slow down and keep more distance between you and other vehicles, as it may be more difficult to see at night, especially in areas where there may not be any street lights.
- Adjust your mirrors to reduce the glare from other driver's headlights.
- Keep your headlights clean and properly aimed on vehicles not equipped with the automatic headlight aiming feature. Dirty or improperly aimed headlights will make it much more difficult to see at night.
- Avoid staring directly at the headlights of oncoming vehicles. You could be temporarily blinded, and it will take several seconds for your eyes to readjust to the darkness.

Driving in the rain

Rain and wet roads can make driving dangerous, especially if you're not prepared for the slick pavement. Here are a few things to consider when driving in the rain:

- A heavy rainfall will make it harder to see and will increase the distance needed to stop your vehicle, so slow down.
- Keep your windshield wiping equipment in good shape. Replace your windshield wiper blades when they show signs of streaking or missing areas on the windshield.
- If your tires are not in good condition, making a quick stop on wet pavement can cause a skid and possibly lead to an accident. Be sure your tires are in good shape.
- Turn on your headlights to make it easier for others to see you.

- Driving too fast through large puddles can affect your brakes. If you must go through puddles, try to drive through them slowly.
- If you believe you may have gotten your brakes wet, apply them lightly while driving until normal braking operation returns.

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Winter driving

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- We recommend that you carry emergency equipment, including tire chains, a window scraper, windshield de-icer, a bag of sand or salt, flares, a small shovel and jumper cables.

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- Make sure you have sufficient ethylene-glycol coolant in the radiator.

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- Check the battery condition and cables. Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of any battery, so it must be in excellent condition to provide enough winter starting power.

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- Make sure the engine oil viscosity is suitable for cold weather.

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- Check the ignition system for loose connections and damage.

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- Use antifreeze-formulated windshield washer fluid. (Do not use engine coolant antifreeze.)
- Do not use the parking brake if it might freeze. When parking, shift to 1 (First) or R (Reverse) and block the rear wheels.

Snow tires

If you mount snow tires on your Kia, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as the original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels to balance your vehicle's handling in all weather conditions. Keep in mind that the traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may not be as high as your vehicle's original equipment tires. You should drive cautiously even when the roads are clear. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

⚠ WARNING - Snow tire size

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

Do not install studded tires without first checking local, state and municipal regulations for possible restrictions against their use.

Tire chains

Since the sidewalls of radial tires are thinner, they can be damaged by mounting some types of snow chains on them. Therefore, the use of snow tires is recommended instead of snow chains. Do not mount tire chains on vehicles equipped with aluminum wheels, snow chains may cause damage to the wheels. If snow chains must be used, use wire-type chains with a thickness of less than 15 mm (0.59 in). Damage to your vehicle caused by improper snow chain use is not covered by your vehicle manufacturers warranty.

Install them only on the rear tires.

*** NOTICE**

- Make sure the snow chains are the correct size and type for your tires. Incorrect snow chains can cause damage to the vehicle body and suspension and may not be covered by your vehicle manufacturer warranty. Also, the snow chain connecting hooks may be damaged from contacting vehicle components causing the snow chains to come loose from the tire. Make sure the snow chains are SAE class "S" certified.
- Always check chain installation for proper mounting after driving approximately 0.5 to 1 km (0.3 to 0.6 miles) to ensure safe mounting. Retighten or remount the chains if they are loose.

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Chain installation

When installing chains, follow the manufacturer's instructions and mount them as tightly as you can. Drive slowly with chains installed. If you hear the chains contacting the body or chassis, stop and tighten them. If they still make contact, slow down until it stops. Remove the chains as soon as you begin driving on cleared roads.

WARNING

- Mounting chains

When mounting snow chains, park the vehicle on level ground away from traffic. Turn on the vehicle Hazard Warning flashers and place a triangular emergency warning device behind the vehicle if available. Always apply the parking brake and turn off the engine before installing snow chains.

WARNING - Tire chains

- **The use of chains may adversely affect vehicle handling.**
- **Do not exceed 30 km/h (20 mph) or the chain manufacturer's recommended speed limit, whichever is lower.**
- **Drive carefully and avoid bumps, holes, sharp turns, and other road hazards, which may cause the vehicle to bounce.**
- **Avoid sharp turns or locked-wheel braking.**
- **Chains that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your vehicle's brake lines, suspension, body and wheels.**
- **Stop driving and retighten the chains any time you hear them hitting the vehicle.**

Driving in flooded areas

Avoid driving through flooded areas unless you are sure the water is no higher than the bottom of the wheel hub. Drive through any water slowly. Allow adequate stopping distance because brake performance may be affected.

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

TRAILER TOWING - FOR EUROPE ONLY (FOR 1 TON ONLY)**⚠ WARNING - Towing a trailer**

If you don't use the correct equipment and drive properly, you can lose control when you pull a trailer. For example, if the trailer is too heavy, the brakes may not work well - or even at all. You and your passengers could be seriously or fatally injured. Pull a trailer only if you have followed all the steps in this section.

*** NOTICE**

Pulling a trailer improperly can damage your vehicle and result in costly repairs not covered by your warranty. To pull a trailer correctly, follow the advice in this section.

Engine		2.5L Engine	2.7L/2.9L Engine
Item			
Maximum trailer weight kg (lbs.)	Without brake System	700 (1,543)	700 (1,543)
	With brake System	1,400 (3,086)	1,400 (3,086)
Maximum permissible static vertical load on the coupling device kg (lbs.)		56 (124)	56 (124)
Recommended distance from rear wheel center to coupling point mm (Inch)		886 (34.88) ^{*1}	886 (34.88) ^{*1} 1,086 (42.76) ^{*2}

Notice)

^{*1} : Extra long body only

^{*2} : For Turkey market (Long body (High deck))

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Driving tips

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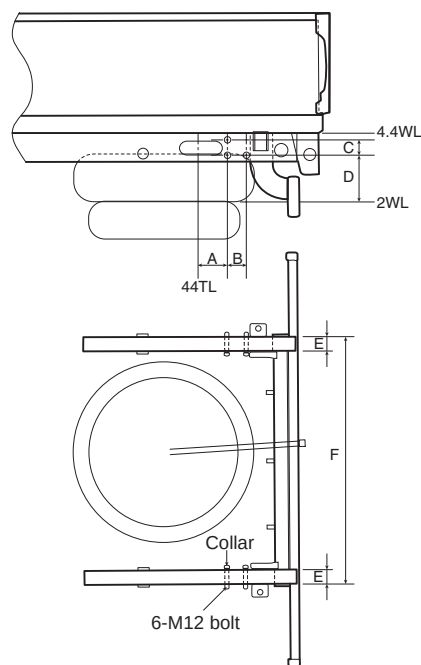
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■ 2.5L/2.7L Engine

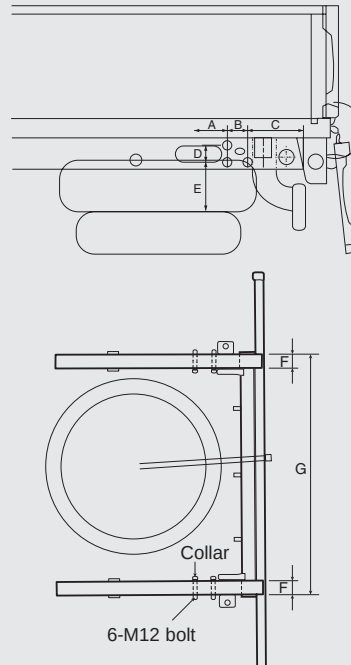


Dimensions : mm (in)

A : 165 (6.50) D : 165 (6.50)
B : 70 (2.76) E : 50 (1.97)
C : 55 (2.17) F : 880 (34.65)

1PUC5001

■ 2.9L Engine



Dimensions : mm (in)

A : 116 (4.56) E : 165 (6.50)
B : 70 (2.76) F : 50 (1.97)
C : 175 (6.88) G : 880 (34.65)
D : 55 (2.17)

8PUA5001

Your vehicle can tow a trailer. To identify what the vehicle trailering capacity is for your vehicle, you should read the information in "Weight of the Trailer" that appears later in this section.

Remember that trailering is different than just driving your vehicle by itself. Trailering means changes in handling, durability, and fuel economy. Successful, safe trailering requires correct equipment, and it has to be used properly.

This section contains many time-tested, important trailering tips and safety rules. Many of these are important for your safety and that of your passengers. Please read this section carefully before you pull a trailer.

Load-pulling components such as the engine, transmission, wheel assemblies, and tires are forced to work harder against the load of the added weight. The engine is required to operate at relatively higher speeds and under greater loads. This additional burden generates extra heat. The trailer also adds considerably to wind resistance, increasing the pulling requirements.

If you do decide to pull a trailer

Here are some important points if you decide to pull a trailer:

- Consider using a sway control. You can ask a hitch dealer about sway control.
- After your odometer indicates 800 km (500 miles) or more, you can tow a trailer. For the first 800 km (500 miles) that you tow a trailer, don't drive over 80 km/h (50 mph) and don't make starts at full throttle. This helps your engine and other parts of your vehicle "wear" in at the heavier loads.
- Always drive your vehicle at a moderate speed (less than 100 km/h).
- The important considerations have to do with weight:

Weight of the trailer

How heavy can a trailer safely be? It should never weigh more than the maximum trailer weight with trailer brakes. But even that can be too heavy.

It depends on how you plan to use your trailer. For example, speed, altitude, road grades, outside temperature and how much your vehicle is used to pull a trailer are all important. The ideal trailer weight can also depend on any special equipment that you have on your vehicle.

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Weight of the trailer tongue

The tongue load of any trailer is an important weight to measure because it affects the total gross vehicle weight (GVW) of your vehicle. This weight includes the curb weight of the vehicle, any cargo you may carry in it, and the people who will be riding in the vehicle. And if you will tow a trailer, you must add the tongue load to the GVW because your vehicle will also be carrying that weight.

After you've loaded your trailer, weigh the trailer and then the tongue, separately, to see if the weights are proper. If they aren't, you may be able to correct them simply by moving some items around in the trailer.

WARNING

- **Never load a trailer with more weight in the rear than in the front. The front should be loaded with approximately 60% of the total trailer load; the rear should be loaded with approximately 40% of the total trailer load.**
- **Never exceed the maximum weight limits of the trailer or trailer towing equipment. Improper loading can result in damage to your vehicle and/or personal injury. Check weights and loading at a commercial scale or highway patrol office equipped with scales.**
- **An improperly loaded trailer can cause loss of vehicle control.**

Hitches

It's important to have the correct hitch equipment. Crosswinds, large trucks going by, and rough roads are a few reasons why you'll need the right hitch. Here are some rules to follow:

- Will you have to make any holes in the body of your vehicle when you install a trailer hitch? If you do, then be sure to seal the holes later when you remove the hitch.
If you don't seal them, deadly carbon monoxide (CO) from your exhaust can get into your vehicle, as well as dirt and water.
- The bumpers on your vehicle are not intended for hitches. Do not attach rental hitches or other bumper-type hitches to them. Use only a frame-mounted hitch that does not attach to the bumper.

Safety chains

You should always attach chains between your vehicle and your trailer. Cross the safety chains under the tongue of the trailer so that the tongue will not drop to the road if it becomes separated from the hitch.

Instructions about safety chains may be provided by the hitch manufacturer or by the trailer manufacturer. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation for attaching safety chains. Always leave just enough slack so you can turn with your trailer. And, never allow safety chains to drag on the ground.

Trailer brakes

If your trailer weighs more than 700 kg (1,543 lbs.) loaded, then it needs its own brakes and they must be adequate. Be sure to read and follow the instructions for the trailer brakes so you'll be able to install, adjust and maintain them properly.

- Don't tap into your vehicle's brake system.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a trailer with its own brakes unless you are absolutely certain that you have properly set up the brake system. This is not a task for amateurs. Use an experienced, competent trailer shop for this work.

Driving with a trailer

Towing a trailer requires a certain amount of experience. Before setting out for the open road, you must get to know your trailer. Acquaint yourself with the feel of handling and braking with the added weight of the trailer. And always keep in mind that the vehicle you are driving is now a good deal longer and not nearly so responsive as your vehicle is by itself.

Before you start, check the trailer hitch and platform, safety chains, electrical connector(s), lights, tires and mirror adjustment. If the trailer has electric brakes, start your vehicle and trailer moving and then apply the trailer brake controller by hand to be sure the brakes are working. This lets you check your electrical connection at the same time.

During your trip, check occasionally to be sure that the load is secure, and that the lights and any trailer brakes are still working.

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Following distance

Stay at least twice as far behind the vehicle ahead as you would when driving your vehicle without a trailer. This can help you avoid situations that require heavy braking and sudden turns.

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Passing

You'll need more passing distance up ahead when you're towing a trailer. And, because you're a good deal longer, you'll need to go much farther beyond the passed vehicle before you can return to your lane.

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Backing up

Hold the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand. Then, to move the trailer to the left, just move your hand to the left. To move the trailer to the right, move your hand to the right. Always back up slowly and, if possible, have someone guide you.

Making turns

When you're turning with a trailer, make wider turns than normal. Do this so your trailer won't strike soft shoulders, curbs, road signs, trees, or other objects. Avoid jerky or sudden maneuvers. Signal well in advance.

Turn signals when towing a trailer

When you tow a trailer, your vehicle has to have a different turn signal flasher and extra wiring. The green arrows on your instrument panel will flash whenever you signal a turn or lane change. Properly connected, the trailer lights will also flash to alert other drivers you're about to turn, change lanes, or stop.

When towing a trailer, the green arrows on your instrument panel will flash for turns even if the bulbs on the trailer are burned out. Thus, you may think drivers behind you are seeing your signals when, in fact, they are not. It's important to check occasionally to be sure the trailer bulbs are still working. You must also check the lights every time you disconnect and then reconnect the wires.

Do not connect a trailer lighting system directly to your vehicle's lighting system. Use only an approved trailer wiring harness.

Your Authorized Kia Dealer can assist you in installing the wiring harness.

CAUTION

Failure to use an approved trailer wiring harness could result in damage to the vehicle electrical system and/or personal injury.

Driving on grades

Reduce speed and shift to a lower gear before you start down a long or steep downgrade. If you don't shift down, you might have to use your brakes so much that they would get hot and no longer operate efficiently.

On a long uphill grade, shift down and reduce your speed to around 70 km/h (45 mph) to reduce the possibility of engine and transmission overheating.

*** NOTICE**

- When towing a trailer on steep grades (in excess of 6%) pay close attention to the engine coolant temperature gauge to ensure the engine does not overheat. If the needle of the coolant temperature gauge moves across the dial towards "H" (HOT), pull over and stop as soon as it is safe to do so, and allow the engine to idle until it cools down. You may proceed once the engine has cooled sufficiently.
- You must decide driving speed depending on trailer weight and uphill grade to reduce the possibility of engine and transmission overheating.

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Parking on hills

Generally, you should not park your vehicle, with a trailer attached, on a hill. People can be seriously or fatally injured, and both your vehicle and the trailer can be damaged if they begin a downhill trajectory.

⚠ WARNING - Parking on a hill

Parking your vehicle on a hill with a trailer attached could cause serious injury or death, should the trailer break loose.

However, if you ever have to park your trailer on a hill, here's how to do it:

1. Apply your brakes, but don't shift into gear.
2. Have someone place chocks under the trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel chocks are in place, release the brakes until the chocks absorb the load.
4. Reapply the brakes. Apply your parking brake, and then shift to R (Reverse).
5. Release the brakes.

⚠ WARNING - Parking brake

It can be dangerous to get out of your vehicle if the parking brake is not firmly set.

If you have left the engine running, the vehicle can move suddenly. You or others could be seriously or fatally injured.

When you are ready to leave after parking on a hill

1. With the manual transmission in Neutral, apply your brakes and hold the brake pedal down while you:
 - Start your engine;
 - Shift into gear; and
 - Release the parking brake.
2. Slowly remove your foot from the brake pedal.
3. Drive slowly until the trailer is clear of the chocks.
4. Stop and have someone pick up and store the chocks.

Maintenance when trailer towing

Your vehicle will need service more often when you regularly pull a trailer. Important items to pay particular attention to include engine oil, automatic transmission fluid, axle lubricant and cooling system fluid. Brake condition is another important item to frequently check. Each item is covered in this manual, and the Index will help you find them quickly. If you're trailering, it's a good idea to review these sections before you start your trip.

Don't forget to also maintain your trailer and hitch. Follow the maintenance schedule that accompanied your trailer and check it periodically. Preferably, conduct the check at the start of each day's driving. Most importantly, all hitch nuts and bolts should be tight.

* NOTICE

- Due to higher load during trailer usage, overheating might occur in hot days or during uphill driving. If the coolant gauge indicates over-heating, switch off the A/C and stop the vehicle in a safe area to cool down the engine.
- When towing check transmission fluid more frequently.

OVERLOADING

CAUTION

The gross axle weight rating (GAWR) and the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) for your vehicle are on the manufacturer's label attached to the passenger's door. Exceeding these ratings can cause an accident or vehicle damage. You can calculate the weight of your load by weighing the items (or people) before putting them in the vehicle. Be careful not to overload your vehicle.

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LABEL INFORMATION

There are several important labels and identification numbers located on your vehicle. The label locations are identified in the illustrations shown.

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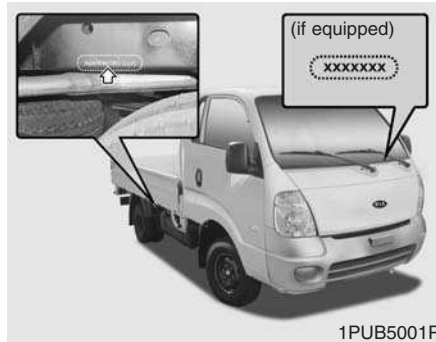
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Vehicle identification number (VIN)

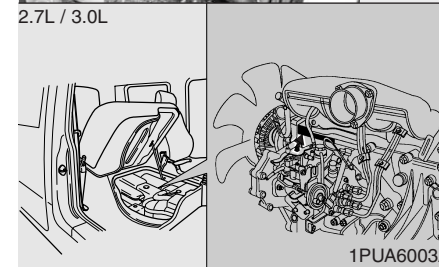


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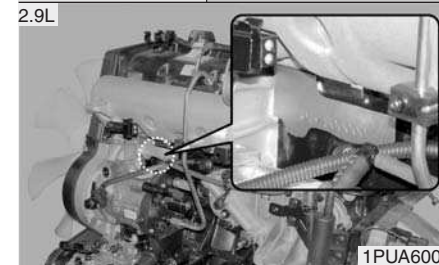
Identification label (if equipped)



1PUA6003



1PUA6003A

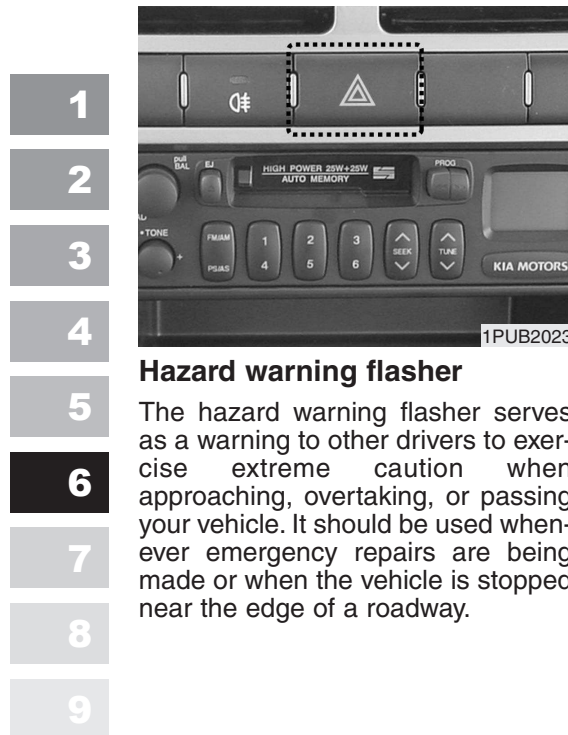


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Engine number

	Road warning / 6-2 Overheating / 6-3 Emergency starting / 6-4 Electrical circuit protection / 6-7 Towing / 6-12 If you have a flat tire / 6-17 Emergency commodity / 6-26	1
		2
		3
		4
		5
	In case of an emergency	6
		7
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		9

ROAD WARNING



Hazard warning flasher

The hazard warning flasher serves as a warning to other drivers to exercise extreme caution when approaching, overtaking, or passing your vehicle. It should be used whenever emergency repairs are being made or when the vehicle is stopped near the edge of a roadway.

Depress the flasher switch with the ignition switch in any position. The flasher switch is located in the center console switch panel. All turn signal lights will flash simultaneously.

- The hazard warning flasher operates whether your vehicle is running or not.
- The turn signals do not work when the hazard flasher is on.
- Care must be taken when using the hazard warning flasher while the vehicle is being towed.

OVERHEATING

If your temperature gauge indicates overheating, if you experience a loss of power, or if you hear a loud knocking or pinging noise, the engine has probably overheated. Should any of these symptoms occur, use the following procedure:

1. Turn on the hazard warning flasher, then drive to the nearest safe location and stop your vehicle; shift the manual transmission to N (Neutral) and apply the parking brake.
2. Make sure the air conditioner is off.
3. If coolant or steam is boiling out of the radiator, stop the engine and call an Authorized Kia Dealer for assistance.

If coolant is not boiling out, allow the engine to idle and lift the seat cushions to permit the engine to cool gradually.

If the temperature does not go down with the engine idling, stop the engine and allow sufficient time for it to cool.

4. The coolant level should then be checked. If the level in the reservoir is low, look for leaks at the radiator hoses and connections, heater hoses and connections, radiator, and water pump. If you find a major leak or another problem that may have caused the engine to overheat, do not operate the engine until it has been corrected. Call an Authorized Kia Dealer for assistance. If you do not find a leak or other problem, carefully add coolant to the reservoir.

⚠ WARNING - Removing radiator cap

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Scalding hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure. This could cause serious injury.

If the engine frequently overheats, have the cooling system checked and repaired by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

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EMERGENCY STARTING

Jump starting

Jump starting can be dangerous if done incorrectly. Therefore, to avoid harm to yourself or damage to your vehicle or battery, follow the jump starting procedures listed on page 6-5. If in doubt, we strongly recommend that you have a competent technician or towing service jump start your vehicle.

* NOTICE

Use only a 12-volt jumper system. You can damage a 12-volt starting motor, ignition system, and other electrical parts beyond repair by use of a 24-volt power supply (either two 12-volt batteries in series or a 24-volt motor generator set).

WARNING - Battery

Never attempt to check the electrolyte level of the battery as this may cause the battery to rupture or explode causing serious injury.

WARNING - Battery

- Keep all flames or sparks away from the battery. The battery produces hydrogen gas which may explode if exposed to flame or sparks.
- Do not attempt to jump start the vehicle if the discharged battery is frozen or if the electrolyte level is low; the battery may rupture or explode.

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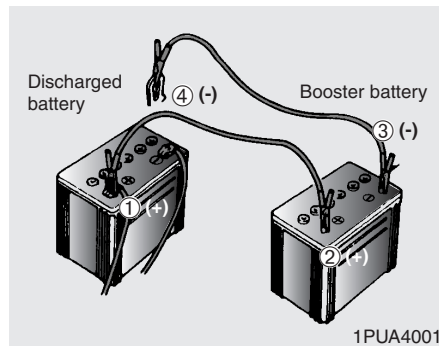
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Connecting jumper cables

Connect cables in numerical order and disconnect in reverse order.

Jump starting procedure

1. Make sure the booster battery is 12-volt and that its negative terminal is grounded.
2. If the booster battery is in another vehicle, do not allow the vehicles to touch.
3. Turn off all unnecessary electrical loads.
4. Connect the jumper cables in the exact sequence shown in the previous illustration. First connect one end of a jumper cable to the positive terminal of the discharged battery (①), then connect the other end to the positive terminal on the booster battery (②). Proceed to connect one end of the other jumper cable to the negative terminal of the booster battery (③), then the other end to a solid, stationary, metallic point (for example, the engine lifting bracket) away from the battery (④). Do not connect it to or near any part that moves when the engine is cranked. Do not connect the jumper cable from the negative terminal of the booster battery to the negative terminal of the discharged battery.
5. Start the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery and let it run at 2,000 rpm, then start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

If the cause of your battery discharging is not apparent, you should have your vehicle checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

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Push-starting

Your manual transmission-equipped vehicle should not be push-started because it might damage the emission control system.

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Follow the directions in this section for jump-starting.

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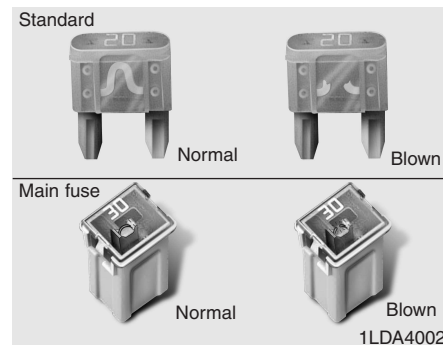
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CAUTION

Never tow a vehicle to start it because the sudden surge forward when the engine starts could cause a collision with the tow vehicle.

ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT PROTECTION



Fuses

A vehicle's electrical system is protected from electrical overload damage by fuses.

This vehicle has two fuse panels, one located in the driver's side knee bolster, the other at frame of the driver side.

If any of your vehicle's lights, accessories, or controls do not work, check the appropriate circuit fuse. If a fuse has blown, the element inside the fuse will be melted.

If the electrical system does not work, first check the driver's side fuse panel.

Always replace a blown fuse with one of the same rating.

If the replacement fuse blows, this indicates an electrical problem. Avoid using the system involved and immediately consult an Authorized Kia Dealer.

Two kinds of fuses are used: standard for lower amperage rating and main for higher amperage ratings.

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Fuse replacement

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⚠ WARNING - Fuse replacement

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- Never replace a fuse with anything but another fuse of the same rating.

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- A higher capacity fuse could cause damage through overheating and possibly a fire.

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- Never install a wire instead of the proper fuse - even as a temporary repair. It may cause extensive wiring damage and possibly a fire.

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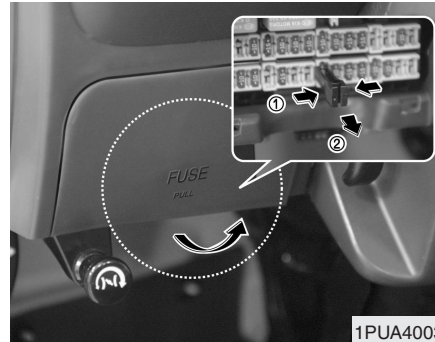
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- Do not use a screwdriver or any other metal object to remove fuses because it may cause a short circuit and damage the system.

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Driver-side knee bolster

1. Turn the ignition switch and all other switches off.
2. Pull the suspected fuse straight out. Use the removal tool provided on the fuse panel.

3. Check the removed fuse; replace it if it is blown.

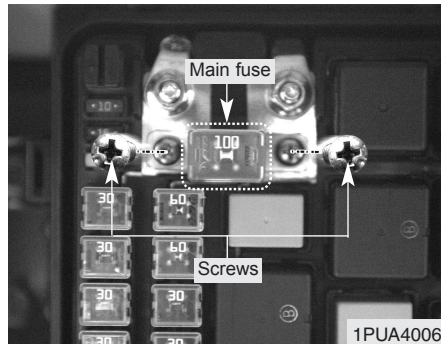
Spare fuses are provided in the fuse panel.

4. Push in a new fuse of the same rating, and make sure it fits tightly in the clips.

If it fits loosely, consult an Authorized Kia Dealer.

If you do not have a spare, use a fuse of the same rating from a circuit you may not need for operating the vehicle, such as the cigar lighter fuse.

If the headlight or other electrical components do not work and the fuses are OK, check the fuse block in the MAIN FUSE BOX. If a fuse is blown, it must be replaced.



Main fuse

If the MAIN (100A) fuse is blown, it must be removed as follows:

1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.
2. Remove the main fuse box cover.
3. Remove the screws shown in the picture above.
4. Replace the fuse with a new one of the same rating.
5. Reinstall in the reverse order of removal.

* NOTICE

The main fuse box is located between front tire and rear tire on driver side.

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Fuse panel description

Inside the fuse box covers, you can find the fuse label describing fuse name and capacity.

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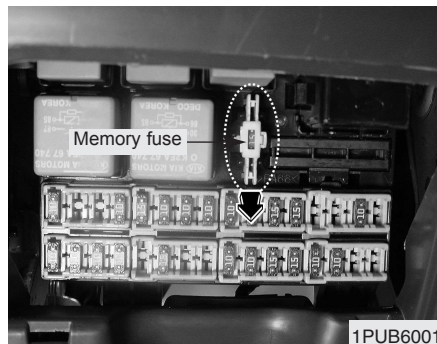
Driver-side knee bolster

Description	Fuse rating		Protected component
	2.5L / 2.9L	2.7L / 3.0L	
MEMORY	15A		Memory fuse
STARTER	10A		Start motor
B/UP LAMP	10A		Back-up light
ENG	10A	15A	Engine control unit
CLUSTER	10A		Cluster
T/SIG	10A		Turn signal light
HEATER CONTROL	10A		Heater control unit
MODULE	10A		ETACS
FUEL HEATER	15A		Heater control unit
WIPER	15A		Wiper
CIGAR LIGHTER	15A		Cigar lighter
ACC	10A		Accessory
HLLD*	10A		Headlight leveling device
DOOR LOCK*	20A		Central door lock
STOP LAMP	10A		Stop light
HORN	10A		Horn
REAR FOG*	10A		Rear fog light
FOG LAMP*	15A		Front fog light
HAZARD	15A		Hazard warning flasher
KEY ILLUMI*	10A		Key illumination
ILLUMI	10A		Illumination
TAIL LAMP	10A		Tail light

Main fuse box

Description	Fuse rating		Protected component
	2.5L	2.7L / 2.9L / 3.0L	
SPARE	25A		Spare fuse
SPARE	15A		Spare fuse
SPARE	10A		Spare fuse
BTN1	30A		Tail relay
BLOWER	30A		Blower motor
COND*	20A		Condenser fan relay
I/C FAN*	20A	-	Intercooler fan
RR HTD*	20A		Rear window defroster
IGN2	30A		Ignition
MAIN FUSE	100A		Main fuse
IGN1	30A		Ignition
BTN2	30A		Main relay
ALT*	10A		Alternator
A/CON*	10A		Air conditioner
ECU*	15A		Engine control unit
P/WIN (REAR)*	25A		Rear power window
P/WIN (FR)*	25A		Front power window
H/LP(RH)	15A		Headlight(RH)
H/LP(LH)	15A		Headlight(LH)
GLOW	60A		Glow relay

* :if equipped



Memory fuse

Your vehicle is equipped with a memory fuse to prevent battery discharge if your vehicle is parked without being operated for prolonged periods. Use the following procedures before parking the vehicle for prolonged period.

1. Turn off the engine.
2. Turn off the headlights and tail lights.
3. Open the driver-side knee bolster cover and pull up the "MEMORY 15A".

* NOTICE

- If the memory fuse is pulled up from the fuse panel, the warning chime, audio, clock and interior lamps, etc., will not operate. Some items must be reset after replacement. (Refer to "Items to be reset..." on page 7-35)
- Even though the memory fuse is pulled up, the battery can still be discharged by operation of the headlights or other electrical devices.

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In case of an emergency

TOWING

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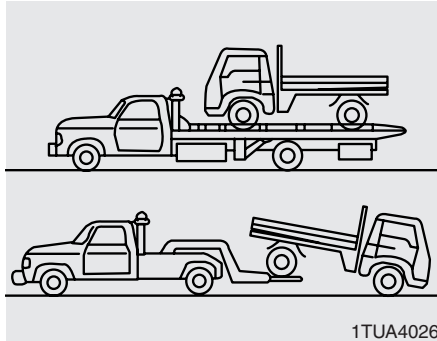
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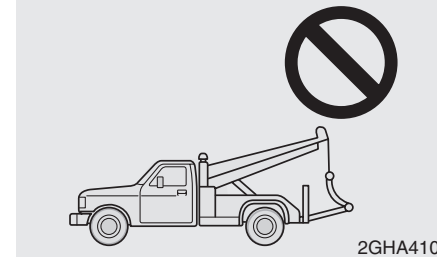
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If emergency towing is necessary, we recommend having it done by an authorized Kia dealer or a commercial tow-truck service. Proper lifting and towing procedures are necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle. The use of wheel dollies or flatbed is recommended.

It is acceptable to tow the vehicle with the front wheels on the ground (without dollies) and the rear wheels off the ground.

When being towed by a commercial tow truck and wheel dollies are not used, the rear of the vehicle should always be lifted, not the front.



* NOTICE

- Do not tow the vehicle forward with the rear wheels on the ground as this may cause damage to the vehicle.
- Do not tow with sling-type equipment. Use wheel lift or flatbed equipment.

When towing your vehicle in an emergency without wheel dollies :

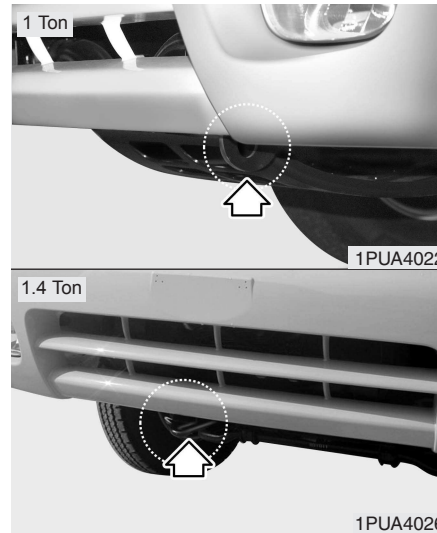
1. Set the ignition switch in the ACC position.
2. Place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral).
3. Release the parking brake.

*** NOTICE**

Failure to place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral) may cause internal damage to the transmission.

CAUTION

In case of 4WD vehicle, be sure to tow the vehicle after place transfer lever in "2H" position.



Towing with a vehicle other than a tow truck

If towing is necessary, we recommend you to have it done by an Authorized Kia dealer or a commercial tow truck service.

If towing service is not available in an emergency, your vehicle may be temporarily towed using a cable or chain secured to the emergency towing hook under the front of the vehicle. Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle. A driver must be in the vehicle to steer it and operate the brakes.

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In case of an emergency

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Towing in this manner may be done only on hard-surfaced roads for a short distance and at low speeds. Also, the wheels, axles, power train, steering and brakes must all be in good condition.

- Do not use the tow hooks to pull a vehicle out of mud, sand or other conditions from which the vehicle cannot be driven out under its own power.
- Avoid towing a vehicle heavier than the vehicle doing the towing.
- The drivers of both vehicles should communicate with each other frequently.

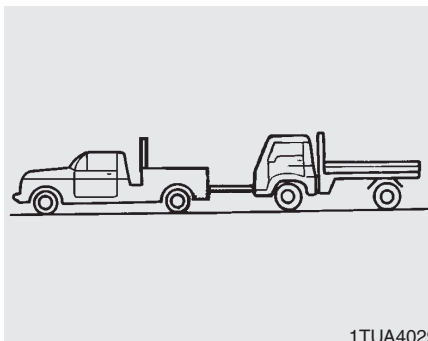
* NOTICE

- **Attach a towing strap to the tow hook.**
- **Using a portion of the vehicle other than the tow hooks for towing may damage the body of your vehicle.**
- **Use only a cable or chain specifically intended for use in towing vehicles. Securely fasten the cable or chain to the towing hook provided.**
- Before emergency towing, check that the hook is not broken or damaged.
- Fasten the towing cable or chain securely to the hook.
- Do not jerk the hook. Apply steady and even force.
- To avoid damaging the hook, do not pull from the side or at a vertical angle. Always pull straight ahead.

⚡ CAUTION

Use extreme caution when towing the vehicle.

- *Avoid sudden starts or erratic driving maneuvers which would place excessive stress on the emergency towing hook and towing cable or chain. The hook and towing cable or chain may break and cause serious injury or damage.*
- *If the towing vehicle can hardly move, do not forcibly continue the towing. Contact an Authorized Kia dealer or a commercial tow truck service for assistance.*
- *Tow the vehicle as straight ahead as possible.*
- *Keep away from the vehicle during towing.*



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- Use a towing strap less than 5 m (16 feet) long. Attach a white or red cloth (about 30 cm (12 inches) wide) in the middle of the strap for easy visibility.
- Drive carefully so that the towing strap is not loosened during towing.

When your vehicle is being towed by another vehicle other than a tow truck (in case of an emergency)

- Turn the ignition switch to ACC so the steering wheel isn't locked.
- Place the transmission shift lever in N (Neutral).
- Release the parking brake.

* NOTICE

Remove the propeller shaft if it is necessary to exceed 50km/h (31 mph) and/or 25km (16 miles). If the drive shaft cannot be removed, stop every 25km (16 miles) and start the engine. Allow the engine to idle for a few minutes. This will ensure that the transmission is sufficiently lubricated.

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In case of an emergency

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- Press the brake pedal with more force than normal since you will have reduced brake performance.

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- More steering effort will be required because the power steering system will be disabled.

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- If you are driving down a long hill, the brakes may overheat and brake performance will be reduced. Stop often and let the brakes cool off.

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*** NOTICE**

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To prevent internal damage to the transmission, never tow your vehicle from the rear (backwards) with all four tires in contact with the surface.

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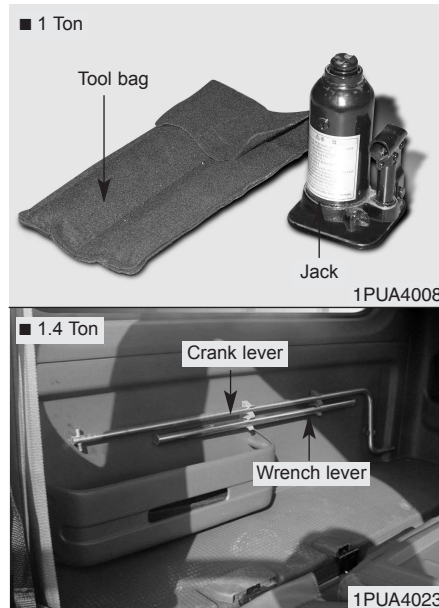
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Tips for towing a stuck vehicle

The following methods are effective when your vehicle is stuck in mud, sand or similar substances that prevent the vehicle from being driven out under its own power.

- Remove the soil and sand, etc. from the front and the back of the tires.
- Place a stone or wood under the tires.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT TIRE



Storing the jack and tools

■ for 1 Ton only

The jack is stored in the hood area and other tools are in the tool bag.

■ for 1.4 Ton only

The jack is stored in the exterior tool box area and other tools are in the tool bag.

The exterior tool box is located behind the rear tire on right side and crank lever and wrench lever is located behind front seat.



To remove the jack;

1. Pull down and unhook the rubber band.
 2. Lift the jack carefully.
- After using, replace the jack in the reverse order of removal.

* NOTICE

Refer to exterior tool box (for 1.4 Ton only).

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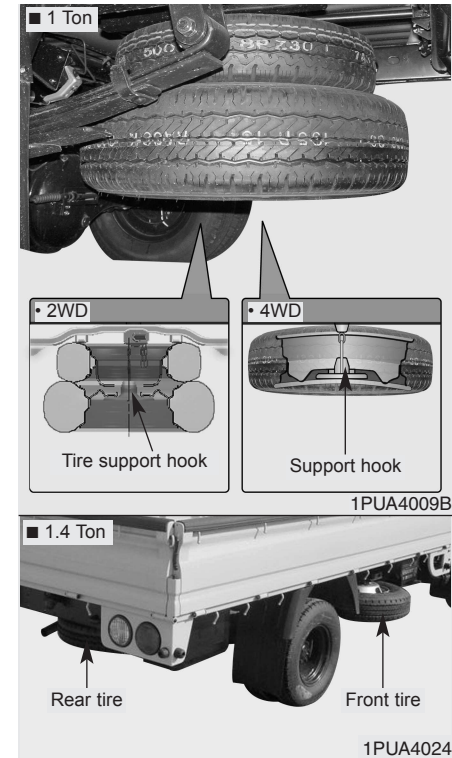


Removing the spare tire

1. Insert the wheel nut wrench to the spare tire carrier and insert the wrench lever to the wheel nut wrench (for 1 Ton only).

Insert the crank lever to the spare tire carrier (for 1.4 Ton only).

2. Turn the wheel nut wrench (or crank lever) counterclockwise, and the spare tire comes down.
3. Disconnect the steel wire from the tire support hook after the spare tire comes down completely.



Reinstalling the spare tire

1. To reinstall the spare tire, build the spare tire as illustration and pull the tire support.
2. Connect the steel wire with the tire support hook.
3. Turn the wheel nut wrench (or crank lever) clockwise.

* NOTICE

To prevent the spare tire rattling while the vehicle is in motion, make sure it is snug and secure against the frame.

Changing tires

Jacking instructions

The jack is provided for emergency tire changing only.
Follow jacking instructions to reduce the possibility of personal injury.

⚠ WARNING - Changing tires

- **Never attempt vehicle repairs in the traffic lanes of a public road or highway.**
- **Always move the vehicle completely off the road and onto the shoulder before trying to change a tire. The jack should be used on level firm ground whenever possible. If you cannot find a firm, level place off the road, call a towing service company for assistance.**
- **Be sure to use the correct front and rear jacking positions on the vehicle; never use the bumpers or any other part of the vehicle for jack support.**

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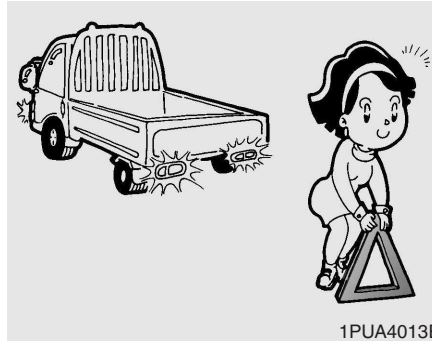
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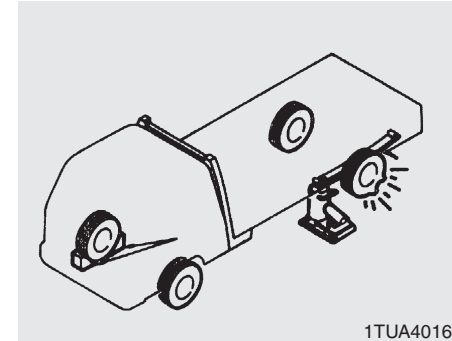
(Continued)

- The vehicle can easily roll off the jack causing serious injury or death. No person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle that is supported only by a jack ; use vehicle support stands.
- Do not start or run the engine while the vehicle is on the jack.
- Do not allow anyone to remain in the vehicle while it is on the jack.
- Make sure any children present are in a secure place away from the road and from the vehicle to be raised with the jack.



Tire replacement

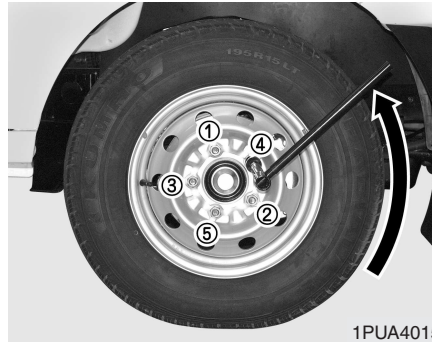
1. Park on a level surface and apply the parking brake firmly.
2. Shift the shift lever into R (Reverse).
3. Activate the hazard warning flasher.



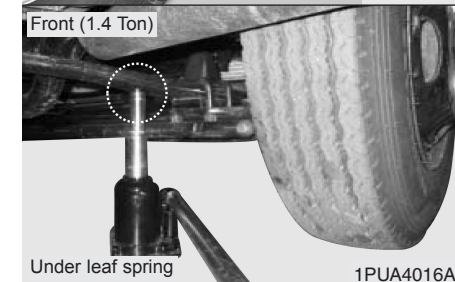
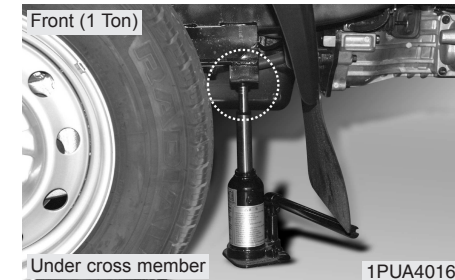
4. Remove the wheel lug nut wrench, jack, jack handle, and spare tire from the vehicle.
5. Block both the front and rear of the wheel that is diagonally opposite the jack position.

⚠ WARNING - Changing a tire

- To prevent vehicle movement while changing a tire, always set the parking brake fully, and always block the wheel diagonally opposite the wheel being changed.
- It is recommended that the wheels of the vehicle be chocked, and that no person should remain in a vehicle that is being jacked.



6. Insert the screwdriver into the groove of the wheel cover and pry gently to remove the wheel cover (if equipped).
7. Loosen the wheel lug nuts counterclockwise one turn each, but do not remove any nut until the tire has been raised off the ground.



8. Place the jack at the front or rear jacking position closest to the tire you are changing. Place the jack as shown in the illustration.

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In case of an emergency

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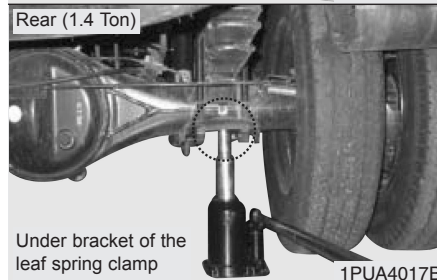
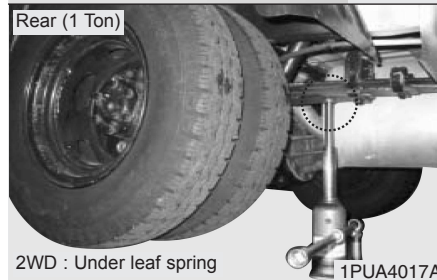
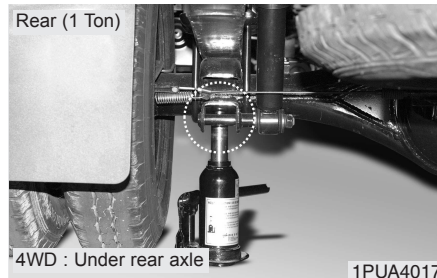
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⚠ WARNING - Jack location
To reduce the possibility of injury, be sure to use only the jack provided with the vehicle and in the correct jack position; never use any other part of the vehicle for jack support.



9. Securely tighten the valve of the jack with the groove on the jack.
10. Move the jack handle up and down until the top of the jack contacts the proper point and takes on a slight load, raising the vehicle until the tire just clears the ground. This measurement is approximately 30 mm (1.2 in). Before removing the wheel lug nuts, make sure the vehicle is stable and that there is no chance for movement or slippage.

⚡ CAUTION

This jack is hydraulic, and the ram is a two-stage type. When both rams are raised and the “stop mark (yellow line)” of the upper ram becomes visible, stop jacking immediately.



11. Remove the wheel lug nuts by turning them counterclockwise, then remove the wheel.
12. Mount the spare tire into position and install the wheel lug nuts with the beveled edge inward.
13. Gradually loosen the valve of the jack with the groove on the jack handle to lower the vehicle.

*** NOTICE**

If the valve is loosened by turning it 2 or more times in the counterclockwise direction, the jack's oil will leak and the jack cannot be used.

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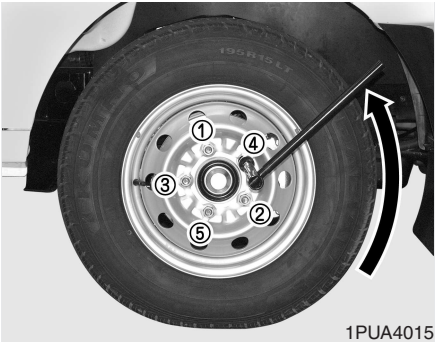
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14. Once the wheel lug nuts have been tightened, lower the vehicle fully to the ground and continue to tighten the lug nuts until they are fully secured. Tighten the wheel lug nuts firmly in a “*” pattern.

If you are unsure of the tightness of the wheel lug nuts, have them checked at the nearest service station. Improperly tightened wheel lug nuts could cause brake pedal vibration while braking.

Tightening torque

Item			Front kg·m (lb·ft, N·m)	Rear kg·m (lb·ft, N·m)
1 Ton	2WD	Standard cab	9~12 (65~87, 88~118)	19~22 (137~159, 186~216)
		King cab		
	4WD	Double cab	19~22 (137~159, 186~216)	19~22 (137~159, 186~216)
		High deck		
1.4 Ton			45~50 (326~362, 441~490)	19~22 (137~159, 186~216)

⚡ CAUTION

Your vehicle has metric threads on the wheel studs and nuts. Make certain during wheel removal that the same nuts removed are reinstalled - or, if replaced, that nuts with metric threads and the same chamfer configuration are used. Installation of a non-metric thread nut on a metric stud or vice-versa will not secure the wheel to the hub properly and will damage the stud so that it must be replaced.

Note that most lug nuts do not have metric threads. Be sure to use extreme care in checking for thread style before installing aftermarket lug nuts or wheels. If in doubt, consult an Authorized Kia Dealer.

⚠ WARNING - Wheel studs

If the studs are damaged, they may lose their ability to retain the wheel. This could lead to the loss of the wheel and a collision.

To prevent the jack, jack handle, wheel lug nut wrench and spare tire from rattling while the vehicle is in motion, store them properly.

⚠ WARNING

Check the inflation pressures as soon as possible after installing the spare tire. Adjust it to the specified pressure, if necessary. Refer to Section 8, Specifications.

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EMERGENCY COMMODITY - FOR MIDDLE EAST (IF EQUIPPED)

There are some emergency commodities in the vehicle to help you respond to the emergency situation.

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Fire extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is located behind the front seat (**Standard cab model**) or under the rear seat cushion (**Double cab model**).

If there is small fire and you know how to use the fire extinguisher, take the following steps carefully.

1. Pull the pin at the top of the extinguisher that keeps the handle from being accidentally pressed.
2. Aim the nozzle toward the base of the fire.
3. Stand approximately 2.5 m (8 ft) away from the fire and squeeze the handle to discharge the extinguisher. If you release the handle, the discharge will stop.
4. Sweep the nozzle back and forth at the base of the fire. After the fire appears to be out, watch it carefully since it may re-ignite.

First aid kit

There are some items such as scissors, bandage and adhesive tape and etc. in the kit to give first aid to an injured person.

Triangle reflector

Place the triangle reflector on the road to warn oncoming vehicles during emergencies, such as when the vehicle is parked by the roadside due to any problems.

**Tire pressure gauge
(if equipped)**

Tires normally lose some air in day-to-day use, and you may have to add a few pounds of air periodically and it is not usually a sign of a leaking tire, but of normal wear. Always check tire pressure when the tires are cold because tire pressure increases with temperature.

To check the tire pressure, take the following steps;

- 1.Unscrew the inflation valve cap that is located on the rim of the tire.
- 2.Press and hold the gauge against the tire valve. Some air will escape as you begin and more will escape if you don't press the gauge in firmly.
- 3.A firm non-leaking push will activate the gauge.
- 4.Read the tire pressure on the gauge to know whether the tire pressure is low or high.
- 5.Adjust the tire pressures to the specified pressure. Refer to "Recommended Inflation Pressure" on the page 8-3.
- 6.Reinstall the inflation valve cap.



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	Normal maintenance schedule / 7-5	
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MAINTENANCE SERVICES

You should exercise the utmost care to prevent damage to your vehicle and injury to yourself whenever performing any maintenance or inspection procedures.

Should you have any doubts concerning the inspection or servicing of your vehicle, we strongly recommend that you have an Authorized Kia Dealer perform this work.

An Authorized Kia Dealer has factory-trained technicians and genuine Kia parts to service your vehicle properly. For expert advice and quality service, see an Authorized Kia Dealer.

Inadequate, incomplete or insufficient servicing may result in operational problems with your vehicle that could lead to vehicle damage, an accident, or personal injury.

Owner's responsibility

* NOTICE

Maintenance Service and Record Retention are the owner's responsibility.

You should retain documents that show proper maintenance has been performed on your vehicle in accordance with the scheduled maintenance service charts shown on the following pages. You need this information to establish your compliance with the servicing and maintenance requirements of your Kia warranties.

Detailed warranty information is provided in your Warranty & Maintenance book.

Repairs and adjustments required as a result of improper maintenance or a lack of required maintenance are not covered.

We recommend you have your vehicle maintained and repaired by an authorized Kia dealer.

An authorized Kia dealer meets Kia's high service quality standards and receives technical support from Kia in order to provide you with a high level of service satisfaction.

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Scheduled maintenance service

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Follow Normal Maintenance Schedule if the vehicle is usually operated where none of the following conditions apply. If any of the following conditions apply, follow Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions.

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- Repeated short distance driving.
- Driving in dusty conditions or sandy areas.
- Extensive use of brakes.
- Driving in areas where salt or other corrosive materials are being used.
- Driving on rough or muddy roads.
- Driving in mountainous areas.
- Extended periods of idling or low speed operation.
- Driving for a prolonged period in cold temperatures and/or extremely humid climates.
- More than 50% driving in heavy city traffic during hot weather above 32°C (90°F).

If your vehicle is operated under the above conditions, you should inspect, replace or refill more frequently than the following Normal Maintenance Schedule. After 54 month or 90,000 km (54,000 miles) continue to follow the prescribed maintenance intervals.

NORMAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

MAINTENANCE ITEM		MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first										
			Months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
			Miles×1,000	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
			Km×1,000	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Drive belts ^{*1}			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Engine oil and engine oil filter	2.5L Engine	For Europe	Replace every 7,500 km (4,500 miles) or 6 months										
		Except Europe	Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months										
	2.7L Engine	For Europe	Replace every 7,500 km (4,500 miles) or 6 months										
		Except Europe	Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months										
	2.9L Engine	For Europe	Replace every 15,000 km (9,500 miles) or 12 months										
		Except Europe	Replace every 10,000 km (6,500 miles) or 12 months										
	3.0L Engine		Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months										
Engine timing belt	2.5L Engine								I			R	
	2.9L Engine		Replace every 120,000 km (80,000 miles) or 60 months										
Air cleaner element	For Middle East		Replace every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months										
	Except Middle East		Clean every 15,000 km (10,000 miles) or 12 months and replace every 45,000 km (30,000 miles) or 36 months										

I : Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R : Replace or change.

^{*1} : Adjust alternator and power steering (and water pump drive belt) and air conditioner drive belt (if equipped).
Inspect and if necessary correct or replace.

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Maintenance

NORMAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (cont.)

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS MAINTENANCE ITEM		Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first										
		Months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Miles×1,000	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Km×1,000	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Valve clearance					I		I		I		I	
Vapor hose and fuel filler cap						I		I				I
Vacuum and crankcase ventilation hoses						I		I				I
EGR system (valve, tube, hose) (if equipped)					I		I		I		I	
Fuel filter	2.5L/2.7L/3.0L Engine						R				R	
	2.9L Engine	Replace every 60,000 km (40,000 miles) or 48 months										
Fuel lines and hoses			I		I		I		I		I	
Fuel injection system (with EMS parts)					I		I		I		I	
Cooling system		At first, replace at 100,000 km (62,500 miles) or 60 months; after that, replace every 40,000 km (25,000 miles) or 24 months										

I : Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R : Replace or change.

NORMAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (cont.)

MAINTENANCE ITEM \ MAINTENANCE INTERVALS		Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first										
		Months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Miles×1,000	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Km×1,000	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Engine coolant ²		For Europe	Inspect “Coolant level adjustment and leak” every day Inspect “Water pump” when replacing the drive belt or timing belt									
		Except Europe	At first, replace at 48,000 km (30,000 miles) or 24 months; after that, replace every 40,000 km (25,000 miles) or 24 months									
Battery condition				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
All electrical systems					I		I		I		I	
Brake lines, hoses and connections					I		I		I		I	
Brake pedal, clutch pedal				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Parking brake				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Brake/clutch fluid	For Europe			I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R	I
	Except Europe			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Disc brakes and pads				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Drum brakes and linings				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Power steering fluid and hoses (if equipped)				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

I : Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R : Replace or change.

² : When adding coolant, use only a qualified coolant additive for your vehicle and never mix hard water in the coolant filled at the factory. An improper coolant mixture can result in serious malfunction or engine damage.

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Maintenance

NORMAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (cont.)

MAINTENANCE ITEM	MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	Number of months or driving distance, whichever comes first										
		Months	-	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Miles×1,000	0.6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
		Km×1,000	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Steering gear rack, linkage and boots			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Drive shaft and boots			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tire (pressure & tread wear)			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Front suspension ball joints			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Leaf spring U-bolt ^{*3} (if equipped)			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Bolt and nuts on chassis and body			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Front & rear wheel bearing play ^{*4}			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Dust filter				I		I		I		I		
Air conditioner refrigerant (if equipped)			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Air conditioner compressor (if equipped)			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Manual transmission fluid				I		I		I		I		
Transfer case fluid (if equipped)				I		I		I		I		
Front and rear differential fluid				I		R		I		R		

I : Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace.

R : Replace or change.

^{*3} : Adjust and tighten the leaf spring U-bolt at first 1,000 km (600 miles) after replacing the leaf spring or U-bolt.

^{*4} : Add the wheel bearing grease depending on the condition.

MAINTENANCE UNDER SEVERE USAGE CONDITIONS

The following items must be serviced more frequently on cars mainly used under severe driving conditions. Refer to the chart below for the appropriate maintenance intervals.

R : Replace I : Inspect and if necessary, adjust, correct, clean or replace

MAINTENANCE ITEM			Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
Engine oil and engine oil filter	2.5L Engine	For Europe	R	Every 4,000 km (2,500 miles) or 6 months	A, B, C, F, G, H, I, J
		Execpt Europe	R	Every 3,000 km (2,000 miles) or 6 months	
	2.7L Engine	For Europe	R	Every 4,000 km (2,500 miles) or 6 months	A, B, C, F, H, I, J
		Execpt Europe	R	Every 3,000 km (2,000 miles) or 6 months	
	2.9L Engine	For Europe	R	Every 7,500 km (4,500 miles) or 6 months	
		Execpt Europe	R	Every 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or 6 months	
	3.0 L Engine		R	Every 3,000 km (2,000 miles) or 6 months	
Engine timing belt	2.5L Engine		R	Every 40,000 km (24,000 miles)	D, E, F, G
	2.9 L Engine		R	Every 60,000 km (40,000 miles) or 48 months	
Air cleaner element			I or R	Clean every 1,500 km (900 miles) and replace every 10,000 km (6,000 miles)	C, E
Manual transmission fluid			R	Every 100,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J
Front and rear differential fluid			I or R	Every 10,000 km (6,000 miles)	C, F, G, H, I
Transfer case fluid (if equipped)			R	Every 100,000 km (60,000 miles)	A, C, E, F, G, H, I, J

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Maintenance

	MAINTENANCE ITEM	Maintenance operation	Maintenance intervals	Driving condition
1	Steering gear rack, linkage and boots	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, E, F, G
2	Front suspension ball joints	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, E, F, G
3	Disc brakes and pads, calipers and rotors	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, E, G, H
4	Drum brakes and linings	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, E, G, H
5	Parking brake	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, G, H
6	Drive shaft and boots	I	Inspect more frequently depending on the condition	C, D, E, F
7	Dust filter	I	Every 10,000 km (6,000 miles)	C, E

8 Severe driving conditions

A : Repeated short distance driving

B : Extensive idling

C : Driving in dusty, rough roads

D : Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather

E : Driving in sandy areas

F : More than 50 % driving in heavy city traffic during hot weather above 32°C (90°F)

G : Driving in mountainous areas

H : Towing a trailer

I : Driving for patrol car, taxi, commercial car or vehicle towing

J : Driving over 170 km/h (106 MPH)

OWNER MAINTENANCE

Owner maintenance schedule

The following lists are vehicle checks and inspections that should be performed by the owner or an Authorized Kia Dealer at the frequencies indicated to help ensure safe, dependable operation of your vehicle.

Any adverse conditions should be brought to the attention of your dealer as soon as possible.

These Owner Maintenance Checks are generally not covered by warranties and you may be charged for labor, parts and lubricants used.

When you stop for fuel:

- Check the engine oil level.
- Check coolant level in coolant reservoir.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful when checking your engine coolant level when the engine is hot. Scalding hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure. This could cause serious injury.

- Check the windshield washer fluid level.
- Look for low or under-inflated tires.

While operating your vehicle:

- Note any changes in the sound of the exhaust or any smell of exhaust fumes in the vehicle.
- Check for vibrations in the steering wheel. Notice any increased steering effort or looseness in the steering wheel, or change in its straight-ahead position.
- Notice if your vehicle constantly turns slightly or “pulls” to one side when traveling on smooth, level road.
- When stopping, listen and check for strange sounds, pulling to one side, increased brake pedal travel or “hard-to-push” brake pedal.
- If any slipping or changes in the operation of your transmission occurs, check the transmission fluid level.
- Check parking brake.
- Check for fluid leaks under your vehicle (water dripping from the air conditioning system after use is normal).

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At least monthly:

- Check coolant level in the coolant recovery reservoir.
- Check the operation of all exterior lights, including the stoplights, turn signals and hazard warning flashers.
- Check the inflation pressures of all tires including the spare.

At least twice a year (i.e., every Spring and Fall) :

- Check radiator, heater and air conditioning hoses for leaks or damage.
- Check windshield washer spray and wiper operation. Clean wiper blades with clean cloth dampened with washer fluid.
- Check headlight alignment.
- Check muffler, exhaust pipes, shields and clamps.
- Check the lap/shoulder belts for wear and function.
- Check for worn tires and loose wheel lug nuts.

At least once a year :

- Clean body and door drain holes.
- Lubricate door hinges and checks, and hood hinges.
- Lubricate door and hood locks and latches.
- Lubricate door rubber weatherstrips.
- Check the air conditioning system before the warm weather season.
- Check the power steering fluid level.
- Clean battery and terminals.
- Check the brake fluid level.

Owner maintenance precautions

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

As explained earlier in this section, several procedures can be done only by an Authorized Kia Dealer with special tools.

*** NOTICE**

Improper owner maintenance during the warranty period may affect warranty coverage. For details, read the separate Kia Warranty & Maintenance book provided with the vehicle. If you're unsure about any servicing or maintenance procedure, have it done by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

⚠ WARNING - Maintenance work

- **Performing maintenance work on a vehicle can be dangerous. You can be seriously injured while performing some maintenance procedures. If you lack sufficient knowledge and experience or the proper tools and equipment to do the work, have it done by an Authorized Kia Dealer.**
- **Working in the engine room with the engine running is dangerous. It becomes even more dangerous when you wear jewelry or loose clothing. These can become entangled in moving parts and result in injury. Therefore, if you must run the engine while working in the engine room, make certain that you remove all jewelry (especially rings, bracelets, watches, and necklaces) and all neckties, scarves, and similar loose clothing before getting near the engine or cooling fans.**

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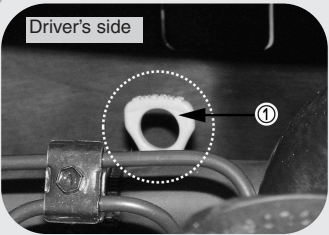
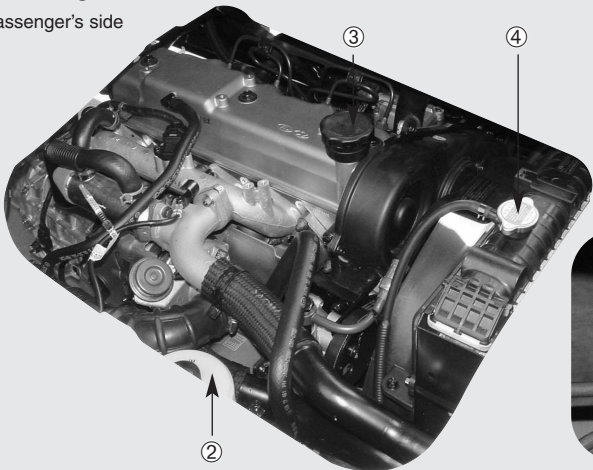
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ENGINE COMPARTMENT

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■ 2.5L Engine
Passenger's side



Hood

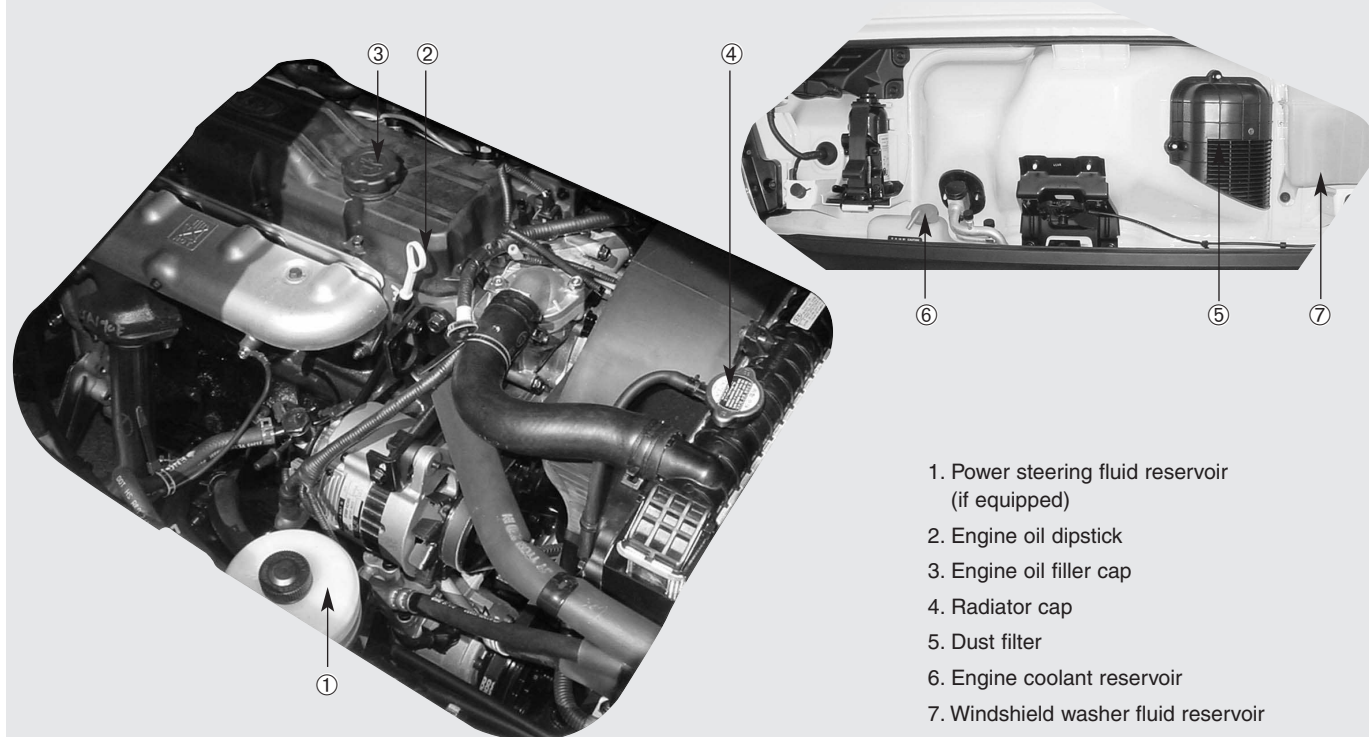


- 1. Engine oil dipstick
- 2. Power steering fluid reservoir (if equipped)
- 3. Engine oil filler cap
- 4. Radiator cap
- 5. Dust filter
- 6. Engine coolant reservoir
- 7. Windshield washer fluid reservoir

* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1PUB7001/1PUB7002/1PUB7003

■ 2.7L / 3.0L Engine



* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

1PUB7004/1PUB7003

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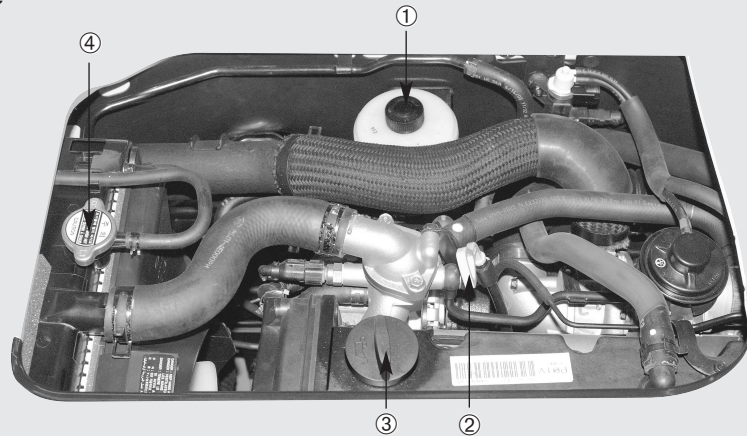
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■ 2.9L Engine



- 1. Power steering fluid reservoir (if equipped)
- 2. Engine oil dipstick
- 3. Engine oil filler cap
- 4. Radiator cap
- 5. Dust filter
- 6. Engine coolant reservoir
- 7. Windshield washer fluid reservoir

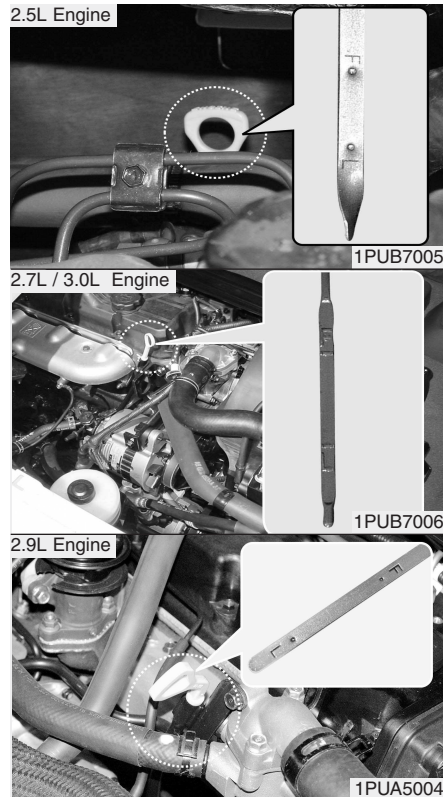
Hood



* The actual engine room in the vehicle may differ from the illustration.

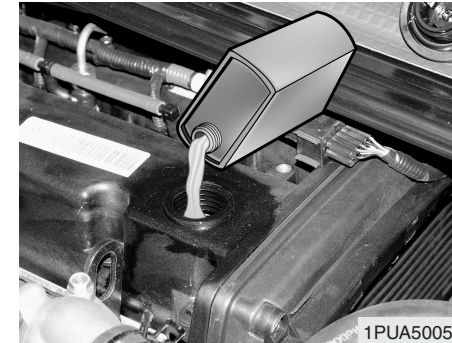
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ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER



Checking the engine oil level

1. Be sure the vehicle is on level ground.
2. Start the engine and allow it to reach normal operating temperature.
3. Turn the engine off and wait for a while (at least 10 minutes) for the oil to return to the oil pan.
4. Pull the dipstick out, wipe it clean, and re-insert it fully.
5. Pull the dipstick out again and check the level. The level should be between F and L.



If it is near or at L, add enough oil to bring the level to F. **Do not overfill.**

* NOTICE - for 2.5 engine only

The engine oil dipstick is located below driver's side seat.

Refer to the engine room access / driver's seat.

Use only the specified engine oil. (Refer to "Recommended Lubricants" later in this section.)

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Changing the engine oil and filter

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Have the engine oil and filter changed by an authorized KIA dealer according to the Maintenance Schedule at the beginning of this section.

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WARNING

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Used engine oil may cause irritation or cancer of the skin if left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods of time. Used engine oil contains chemicals that have caused cancer in laboratory animals. Always protect your skin by washing your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

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ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

The high-pressure cooling system has a reservoir filled with year-round antifreeze coolant. The reservoir is filled at the factory.

Check the antifreeze protection and coolant level at least once a year, at the beginning of the winter season, and before traveling to a colder climate.

Checking the coolant level

⚠ WARNING - Removing radiator cap

- Never attempt to remove the radiator cap while the engine is operating or hot. Doing so might lead to cooling system and engine damage and could result in serious personal injury from escaping hot coolant or steam.
- Turn the engine off and wait until it cools down. Even then, use extreme care when removing the radiator cap. Wrap a thick towel around it, and turn it counterclockwise slowly to the first stop. Step back while the pressure is released from the cooling system. When you are sure all the pressure has been released, press down on the cap, using a thick towel, and continue turning counterclockwise to remove it.

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- Even if the engine is not operating, do not remove the radiator cap or the drain plug while the engine and radiator are hot. Hot coolant and steam may still blow out under pressure, causing serious injury.

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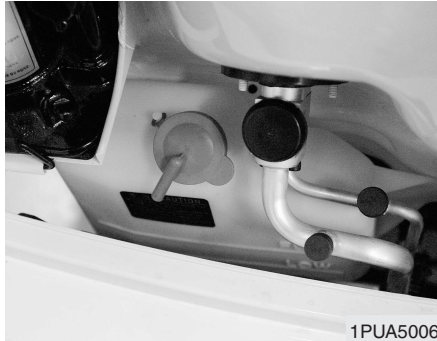
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Check the condition and connections of all cooling system hoses and heater hoses. Replace any swollen or deteriorated hoses.

The coolant level should be filled between F and L marks on the side of the coolant reservoir when the engine is cool.

If the coolant level is low, add enough specified coolant to provide protection against freezing and corrosion. Bring the level to F, but do not overfill. If frequent additions are required, see an Authorized Kia Dealer for a cooling system inspection.

Adding coolant

- Use only soft (de-mineralized) water in the coolant mixture.
- The engine in your vehicle has aluminum engine parts and must be protected by an ethylene-glycol-based coolant to prevent corrosion and freezing.
- DO NOT USE alcohol or methanol coolant or mix them with the specified coolant.
- Do not use a solution that contains more than 60% antifreeze or less than 35% antifreeze, which would reduce the effectiveness of the solution.

Have coolant changed in accordance with the maintenance schedule.

For mixture percentage, refer to the following table.

Ambient Temperature	Mixture Percentage (volume)	
	Coolant Solution	Water
-15°C (5°F)	35	65
-25°C (-13°F)	40	60
-35°C (-31°F)	50	50
-45°C (-49°F)	60	40



⚠ WARNING

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are hot. Scalding hot coolant and steam may blow out under pressure. This could cause serious injury.

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BRAKES AND CLUTCH

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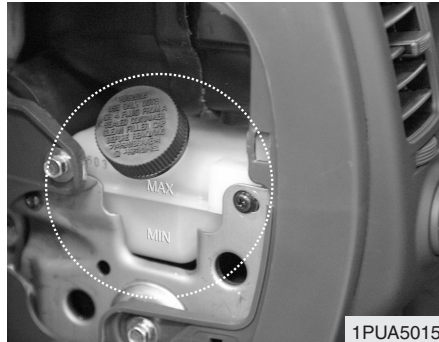
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Checking brake/clutch fluid level

Check the fluid level in the reservoir periodically. The fluid level should be between MAX and MIN marks on the side of the reservoir.

Before removing the reservoir cap and adding brake/clutch fluid, clean the area around the reservoir cap thoroughly to prevent brake/clutch fluid contamination.

If the level is low, add fluid to the MAX level. The level will fall with accumulated mileage. This is a normal condition associated with the wear of the brake linings. If the fluid level is excessively low, have the brake system checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

Use only the specified brake/clutch fluid. (Refer to "Recommended Lubricants" later in this section.)

Never mix different types of fluid.

⚠ WARNING

In the event the brake system requires frequent additions of fluid, the vehicle should be inspected by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

⚠ WARNING

When changing and adding brake/clutch fluid, handle it carefully. Do not let it come in contact with your eyes. If brake/clutch fluid should come in contact with your eyes, immediately flush them with a large quantity of fresh tap water. Have your eyes examined by a doctor as soon as possible.

CAUTION

Do not allow brake/clutch fluid to contact the vehicle's body paint, as paint damage will result. Brake/clutch fluid, which has been exposed to open air for an extended time should never be used as its quality cannot be guaranteed. It should be thrown out. Don't put in the wrong kind of fluid. For example, just a few drops of mineral-based oil, such as engine oil, in your brake clutch system can damage brake clutch system parts.

PARKING BRAKE**Checking the parking brake**

Check the stroke of the parking brake by counting the number of “clicks” heard while fully applying it from the released position. Also, the parking brake alone should securely hold the vehicle on a fairly steep grade. If the stroke is more or less than specified, have the parking brake adjusted by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

Stroke : 5~7 “clicks” at a force of 20 kg (44 lbs, 196 N).

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POWER STEERING (IF EQUIPPED)

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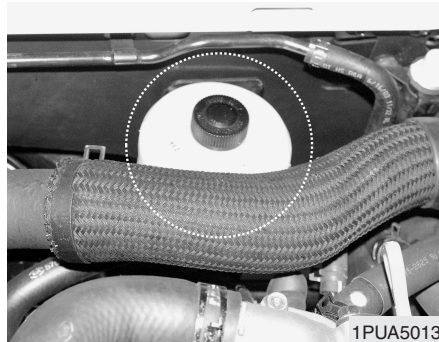
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Checking the power steering fluid level

With the vehicle on level ground, check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir periodically. The fluid should be between MAX and MIN marks on the side of the reservoir at the normal temperature.

Before adding power steering fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the reservoir cap to prevent power steering fluid contamination.

If the level is low, add fluid to the MAX level.

In the event the power steering system requires frequent addition of fluid, the vehicle should be inspected by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

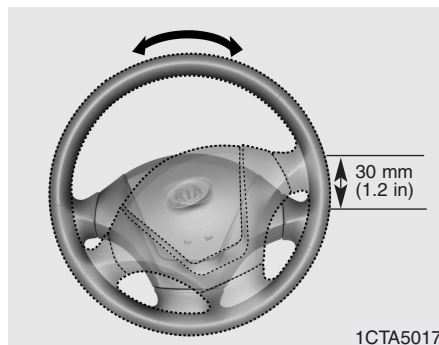
* NOTICE

- To avoid damage to the power steering pump, do not operate the vehicle for prolonged periods with a low power steering fluid level.
- Never start the engine when the reservoir tank is empty.
- When adding fluid, be careful that dirt does not get into the tank.
- Too little fluid can make the steering wheel heavier or strange noise can be generated.
- The use of the non-specified fluid could reduce the effectiveness of the power steering wheel and cause damage to it.

Use only the specified power steering fluid. (Refer to "Recommended Lubricants" later in this section.)

Power steering hose

Check the connections for oil leaks, severe damage and the twists in the power steering hose before driving.

STEERING WHEEL

Park the vehicle on level ground, start the car and place the tire wheels in the straight-ahead position. Turn the steering wheel to the left and right with a little force and check the free play until you get a feel for resistance against the tire wheels movement.

Standard value: 30 mm (1.2 in) or less

*** NOTICE**

If the measured value exceeds the standard value, have the system checked by an authorized Kia dealer.

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LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS

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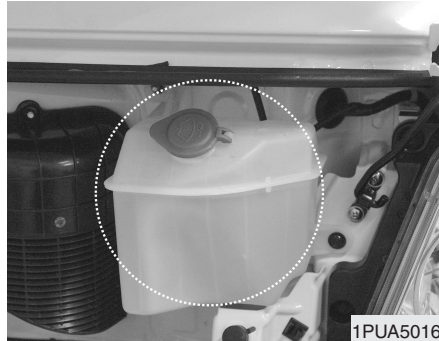
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Checking the washer fluid level

The reservoir is translucent so that you can check the level with a quick visual inspection.

Check the fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir and add fluid if necessary. Plain water may be used if washer fluid is not available. However, use washer solvent with antifreeze characteristics in cold climates to prevent freezing.

⚠ WARNING

- **Do not use radiator coolant or antifreeze in the washer fluid reservoir.**
- **Radiator coolant can severely obscure visibility when sprayed on the windshield and may cause loss of vehicle control or damage to paint and body trim.**
- **Windshield Washer fluid agents contain some amounts of alcohol and can be flammable under certain circumstances. Do not allow sparks or flame to contact the washer fluid or the washer fluid reservoir. Damage to the vehicle or it's occupants could occur.**
- **Windshield washer fluid is poisonous to humans and animals. Do not drink and avoid contacting windshield washer fluid. Serious injury or death could occur.**

Body lubrication

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

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

FUEL FILTER

If water accumulates in the fuel filter, the warning light comes on when the ignition key is in the "ON" position.

CAUTION

If the water accumulated in the fuel filter is not drained at proper times, damages to the major parts such as the fuel system can be caused by water permeation in the fuel filter.

■ 2.5L/2.7L/3.0L Engine



1PUB7010

■ 2.9L Engine



1PUA5022

Extracting air in the fuel system

If you drove until you have no fuel left or if you replaced the fuel filter, be sure to extract air in the fuel system as it makes you difficult to start the engine.

- Remove the air extract plug on the top of the fuel filter.
- Pump up and down until the fuel flows out of the plug opening.
- Set the plug firmly into place if air has been extracted.

* NOTICE

- Use cloths when you extract air so that the fuel is not sprayed around.
- Clean the fuel around the fuel filter or the injection pump before starting the engine to prevent fire.
- Finally, check each part if the fuel is leaking.

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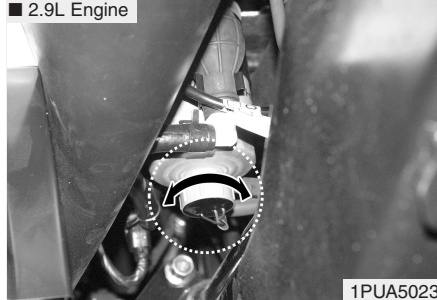
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■ 2.5L/2.7L/3.0L Engine



■ 2.9L Engine



- Pump the pump priming plunger and check to make sure that no fuel is leaking from the drain plug.
- After starting the engine, check to make certain the fuel filter warning light is off.

Draining water from fuel filter

- Place a water tray under the fuel filter.
- Loosen the drain plug and drain water.
- After water is drained, securely tighten the drain plug.

AIR CLEANER



Element cleaning

This element may be air cleaned or replaced, depending on its condition. Unless it is very dirty, merely shake it to remove foreign particles. Each time this filter is inspected, wipe the inside of the air cleaner housing and cover with a damp cloth. If the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty or sandy areas, clean or replace this element more often than at the usual recommended intervals.



Element replacement

A dry paper air cleaner filter is used. It must be replaced when necessary.

1. Loosen the air cleaner cover attaching clips and open the cover.
2. Wipe the inside of the air cleaner housing with a clean, damp cloth.
3. Replace the air cleaner element. We recommend that the air cleaner element be replaced with genuine Kia parts.
4. Lock the cover with the cover attaching clips.

Replace the element according to the Scheduled Maintenance Section.

If the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty or sandy areas, replace the element more often than the usual recommended intervals. (Refer to Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions in this section.)

CAUTION

- **Do not drive with the air cleaner removed; this will result in excessive engine wear.**
- **Driving without an air cleaner encourages backfiring, which could cause a fire in the engine compartment.**
- **When removing the air cleaner element, be careful that dust or dirt does not enter the air intake, or damage may result.**

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DUST FILTER

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The dust filter installed in the entrance of the air duct filters the dust or other foreign substances that come into the vehicle from the outside through the heating and air conditioning system.

The dust filter should be cleaned every 20,000 km (12,000 miles). If the vehicle is operated on dusty rough roads for a long period, it should be inspected more frequently and cleaned earlier.

WIPER BLADES



1PUA5017

Wiper blade maintenance

* NOTICE

Commercial hot waxes applied by automatic car washes have been known to make the windshield difficult to clean.

Contamination of either the windshield or the wiper blades with foreign matter can reduce the effectiveness of the windshield wipers. Common sources of contamination are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial car washes. If the blades are not wiping properly, clean both the window and the blades with a good cleaner or mild detergent, and rinse thoroughly with clean water.

* NOTICE

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

Windshield wiper blade replacement

When the wipers no longer clean adequately, the blades may be worn or cracked, and require replacement.

* NOTICE

To prevent damage to the wiper arms or other components, do not attempt to move the wipers manually.

* NOTICE

The use of a non-specified wiper blade could result in wiper malfunction and failure.

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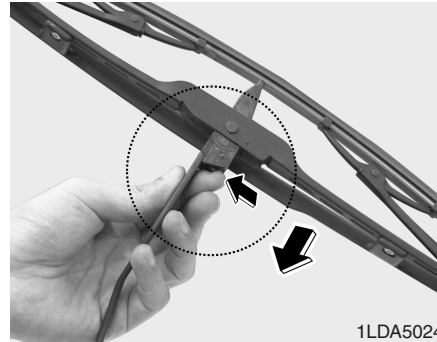
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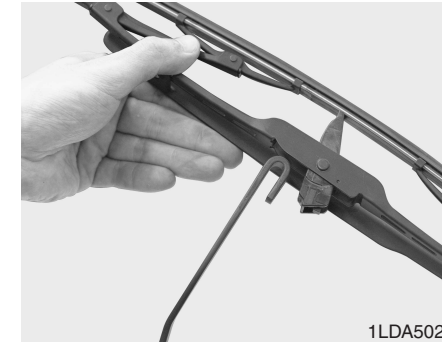
1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the wiper blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.

* NOTICE

Do not allow the wiper arm to fall against the windshield.



2. Compress the clip and slide the blade assembly downward.



3. Lift it off the arm.

4. Install the blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.

BATTERY**⚠ WARNING - Battery dangers**

Always read the following instructions carefully when handling a battery.



Keep lighted cigarettes and all other flames or sparks away from the battery.



Hydrogen, which is a highly combustible gas, is always present in battery cells and may explode if ignited.



Keep batteries out of the reach of children because batteries contain highly corrosive SULFURIC ACID. Do not allow battery acid to contact your skin, eyes, clothing or paint finish.

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If any electrolyte gets into your eyes, flush your eyes with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth until medical attention is received.

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



Wear eye protection when charging or working near a battery. Always provide ventilation when working in an enclosed space.

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- When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the case may cause battery acid to leak, resulting in personal injury. Lift with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.
- Never attempt to charge the battery when the battery cables are connected.
- The electrical ignition system works with high voltage. Never touch these components with the engine running or the ignition switched on.

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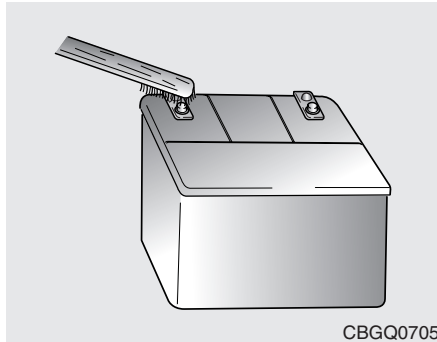
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For best battery service :

- Keep the battery securely mounted.
- Keep the battery top clean and dry.
- Keep the terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse any spilled electrolyte from the battery immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.
- If the vehicle is not going to be used for an extended time, disconnect the battery cables.

Battery recharging

Your vehicle has a maintenance-free, calcium-based battery.

- If the battery becomes discharged in a short time (because, for example, the headlights or interior lights were left on while the vehicle was not in use), recharge it by slow charging (trickle) for 10 hours.
- If the battery gradually discharges because of high electric load while the vehicle is being used, recharge it at 20-30A for two hours.

Items to be reset after the battery has been discharged or the battery has been disconnected.

- Clock (See page 3-41)
- Climate control system (See pages 4-34)
- Audio (See the audio manual)

⚠ WARNING - Recharging battery

When recharging the battery, observe the following precautions:

- The battery must be removed from the vehicle and placed in an area with good ventilation.
- Do not allow cigarettes, sparks, or flame near the battery.
- Watch the battery during charging, and stop or reduce the charging rate if the battery cells begin gassing (boiling) violently or if the temperature of the electrolyte of any cell exceeds 49°C (120°F).

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- Wear eye protection when checking the battery during charging.
- Disconnect the battery charger in the following order.
 1. Turn off the battery charger main switch.
 2. Unhook the negative clamp from the negative battery terminal.
 3. Unhook the positive clamp from the positive battery terminal.

*** NOTICE**

- Before performing maintenance or recharging the battery, turn off all accessories and stop the engine.
- The negative battery cable must be removed first and installed last when the battery is disconnected.

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TIRES AND WHEELS

Tires care

For proper maintenance, safety, and maximum fuel economy, you must always maintain recommended tire inflation pressures and stay within the load limits and weight distribution recommended for your vehicle.

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Inflation pressures

All tire pressures (including the spare) should be checked every day when the tires are cold. "Cold Tires" means the vehicle has not been driven for at least three hours or driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile).

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Recommended pressures must be maintained for the best ride, top vehicle handling, and minimum tire wear.

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WARNING

Severe underinflation (70 kPa (10 psi) or more) can lead to severe heat build-up, especially on hot days and when driving at high speed. This can potentially cause tread separation and other tire irregularities to appear that can result in the loss of vehicle control leading to severe injury or death.

* NOTICE

- Warm tires normally exceed recommended cold tire pressures by 28 to 41 kPa (4 to 6 psi). Do not release air from warm tires to adjust the pressure or the tires will be underinflated.
- Underinflation results in excessive wear, poor handling, reduced fuel economy, and the possibility of blowouts from overheated tires. Also, low tire pressure can cause poor sealing of the tire bead. If the tire pressure is excessively low, wheel deformation and/or tire separation is possible. So, keep your tire pressures at the proper levels. If a tire frequently needs refilling, have it checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

(Continued)

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- Overinflation produces a harsh ride, handling problems, excessive wear at the center of the tire tread, and a greater possibility of damage from road hazards.
- Be sure to reinstall the tire inflation valve caps. Without the valve cap, dirt or moisture could get into the valve core and cause air leakage. If the cap have been lost, install new one as soon as possible.

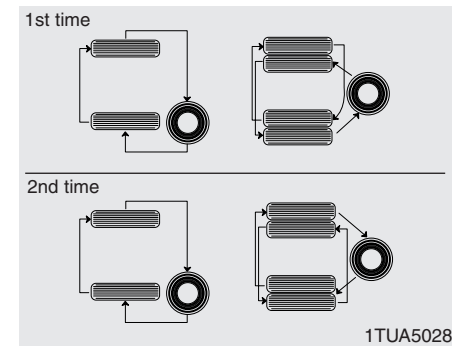
⚠ WARNING - Tire Inflation
Overinflation or underinflation can reduce tire life, adversely affect vehicle handling, and lead to sudden tire failure. This could result in loss of vehicle control.

Tire rotation

To equalize tread wear, it is recommended that the tires be rotated every 12,000 km (7,500 miles) or sooner if irregular wear develops.

During rotation, check the tires for correct balance.

When rotating tires, check for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by incorrect tire pressure, improper wheel alignment, out-of-balance wheels, severe braking or severe cornering. Look for bumps or bulges in the tread or side of tire. Replace the tire if you find either of these conditions. Replace the tire also if you can see fabric or cord. After rotation, be sure to bring the front and rear tire pressures to specification and check lug nut tightness. Refer to Section 8, Specifications.



Disc brake pads and rear brake shoes should be inspected for wear whenever tires are rotated.

* NOTICE

Rotate radial tires that have an asymmetric tread pattern only from front to rear and not from right to left.

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Tire replacement

If the tire is worn evenly, a tread wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1.6 mm (1/16 inch) of tread left on the tire. Replace the tire when this happens.

Do not wait for the band to appear across the entire tread before replacing the tire.

Wheel alignment and tire balance

The wheels on your vehicle were aligned and balanced carefully at the factory to give you the longest tire life and best overall performance.

In most cases, you will not need to have your wheels aligned again. However, if you notice unusual tire wear or your vehicle pulling one way or the other, the alignment may need to be reset.

If you notice your vehicle vibrating when driving on a smooth road, your wheels may need to be rebalanced.

* NOTICE

Improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminum wheels. Use only approved wheel weights.

⚠ WARNING

- When replacing tires, never mix radial, bias-belted, and bias-type tires. All four tires should be of the same size, design and construction. Use only the tire sizes listed on the Tire Label found below the door striker on the driver's side. Make sure that all tires and wheels are the same size and have the same load-carrying capacity. Use only tire and wheel combinations recommended on the Tire Label or by an Authorized Kia Dealer. Failure to follow these precautions can adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

(Continued)

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- The use of any other tire size or type may seriously affect ride, handling, ground clearance, tire clearance, and speedometer calibration.
- Driving on worn-out tires is very hazardous and will reduce braking effectiveness, steering accuracy, and traction.
- It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible, or necessary, then replace the two front or two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your vehicle's handling.

Wheel replacement

When replacing the metal wheels for any reason, make sure the new wheels are equivalent to the original factory units in diameter, rim width and offset.

⚠ WARNING

A wheel that is not the correct size may adversely affect wheel and bearing life, braking and stopping abilities, handling characteristics, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, snow chain clearance, speedometer calibration, headlight aim and bumper height.

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Tire size designation

A tire’s sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tires for your car. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

Example tire size designation:

195 R14C 106/104R

(These numbers are provided as an example only; your tire size designator could vary depending on your vehicle.)

- 195 - Tire width in millimeters.
- R - Tire construction code (Radial).
- 14 - Rim diameter in inches.
- C - Commercial tire.
- 106/104 - Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.
- R - Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

5.00 R12LT 83/81P

(These numbers are provided as an example only; your tire size designator could vary depending on your vehicle.)

- 5.00 - Tire width in inches.
- R - Tire construction code (Radial).
- 12 - Rim diameter in inches.
- LT - Light truck tire.
- 83/81 - Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.
- P - Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel size designation

Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

Example wheel size designation:

6.0 J x 14

6.0 - Rim width in inches.

J - Rim contour designation.

14 - Rim diameter in inches.

Tire speed ratings

The chart below shows many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger car. The speed rating symbol is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
P	150 km/h (93 mph)
Q	160 km/h (99 mph)
R	170 km/h (106 mph)
S	180 km/h (112 mph)
T	190 km/h (118 mph)
H	210 km/h (130 mph)
V	240 km/h (149 mph)
Z	Above 240 km/h (149 mph)

WARNING - Tire temperature

Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible sudden tires failure. This can cause loss of vehicle control and serious injury or death.

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Checking a tire life

Tire strength and performance decline with age. Any tires that are over 6 year old, including the spare (determined by the tire manufacture date), should be replaced regardless of mileage. You can find the tire manufacture date on the tire sidewall (either on the inside or outside of the wheel). The date is a Department Of Transportation (DOT) number consisting of letters and numbers. You can determine the tire manufacture date by the last four numbers of the DOT code.

DOT : XXXX XXXX 0000

The first letters/numbers of the DOT indicate the manufacturing plant, tire size and tread pattern, last four numbers indicate week and year manufactured.

For example:

DOT XXXX XXXX 0803 represents that the tire was produced in the 8th week of 2003.

⚠ WARNING

Tires degrade over time, even when they are not being used. Regardless of the remaining tread, it is recommended that tires generally be replaced after six (6) years of normal service. Heat caused by hot climates or frequent high loading conditions can accelerate the aging process. Failure to follow this warning can result in sudden tire failure, which could lead to a loss of control and an accident involving serious injury or death.

BULB REPLACEMENT

⚠ WARNING - Working on the lights

Prior to working on the light, firmly apply the parking brake, ensure that the ignition switch is turned to the "LOCK" position and turn off the lights to avoid sudden movement of the vehicle and burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

Use only the bulbs of the specified wattage.



- ① Headlight (High/Low)
- ② Position light
- ③ Front turn signal light
- ④ Front fog light - Except Europe (if equipped)

1PUA5025

Headlight bulb replacement

* NOTICE

After heavy, driving rain or washing, headlight and taillight lenses could appear frosty. This condition is caused by the temperature difference between the lamp inside and outside.

(Continued)

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This is similar to the condensation on your windows inside your vehicle during the rain and doesn't indicate a problem with your vehicle. If the water leaks into the lamp bulb circuitry, have the vehicle checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.

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⚠ WARNING - Halogen bulbs

- Halogen bulbs contain pressurized gas that will produce flying pieces of glass if broken.
- Always handle them carefully, and avoid scratches and abrasions. If the bulbs are lit, avoid contact with liquids. Never touch the glass with bare hands. Residual oil may cause the bulb to overheat and burst when lit. A bulb should be operated only when installed in a headlight.

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- If a bulb becomes damaged or cracked, replace it immediately and carefully dispose of it.
- Wear eye protection when changing a bulb. Allow the bulb to cool down before handling it.

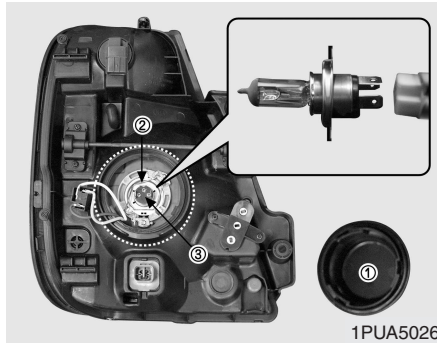
*** NOTICE**

If the vehicle has had front body repair or the headlight assembly has been replaced, an headlight aiming should be checked by an Authorized Kia Dealer.



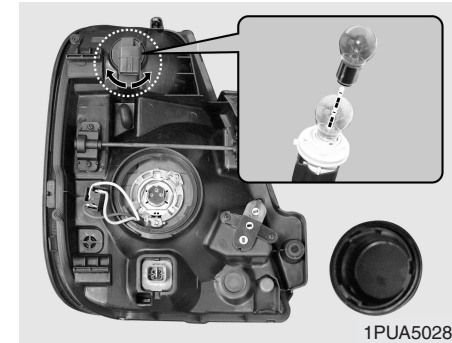
1PUB7012

1. Open the hood.
2. Loosen the retaining bolts and remove the light assembly from the body of the vehicle.



3. Disconnect the headlight main electrical connector. Disconnect the front turn signal light electrical connector.
4. Remove the headlight bulb cover by turning it counterclockwise.
5. Disconnect the headlight bulb socket-connector.
6. Unsnap the headlight bulb retaining wire by depressing the end and pushing it upward.

7. Remove the bulb from the headlight assembly.
8. Install a new headlight bulb and snap the headlight bulb retaining wire into position by aligning the wire with the groove on the bulb.
9. Connect the headlight bulb socket-connector.
10. Install the headlight bulb cover by turning it clockwise.
11. Connect the headlight main connector. Connect the front turn signal light electrical connector.
12. Reinstall the light assembly to the body of the vehicle.



Position / turn signal light bulb replacement

1. Remove the headlight assembly. Refer to "Headlight bulb replacement" on the preceding pages.
2. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.

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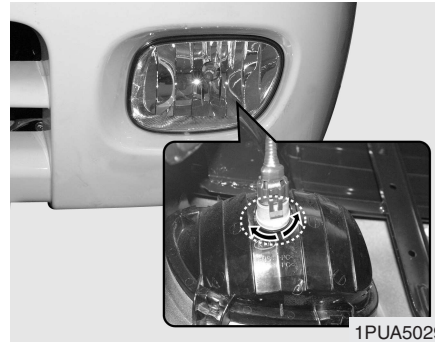
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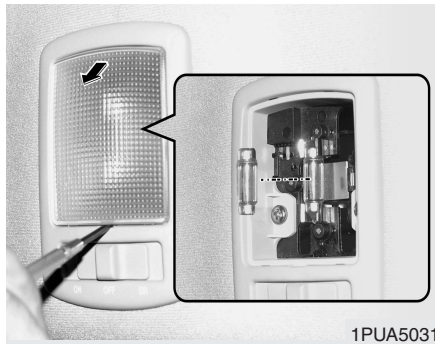
3. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
4. Install a new bulb in the socket.
5. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly. Insert the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.
6. Connect the headlight main connector. Connect the front turn signal light electrical connector.
7. Reinstall the light assembly to the body of the vehicle.



Front fog light bulb replacement (if equipped)

1. Reach your hand into the front bumper below the fog light housing.
2. Remove the socket from the housing by turning the socket counter clockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the housing.

3. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
4. Install a new bulb in the socket.
5. Install the socket in the housing by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the housing. Insert the socket into the housing and turn the socket clockwise.



1PUA5031

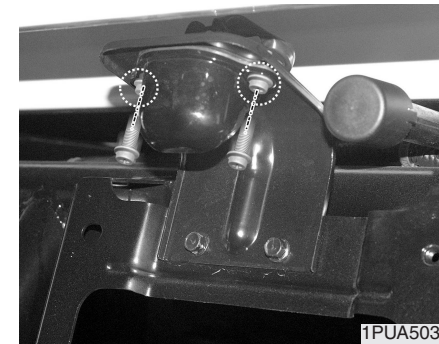
Interior light bulb replacement

1. Using a flat-blade screwdriver, gently pry the lens from the interior light housing.

CAUTION

Prior to working on the Interior Lights, ensure that the "OFF" button is depressed to avoid burning your fingers or receiving an electric shock.

2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out.
3. Install a new bulb in the socket.
4. Align the lens tabs with the interior light housing notches and snap the lens into place.



1PUA5032

License plate light bulb replacement

1. Loosen the lens retaining screws with a cross-tip screwdriver.
2. Remove the bulb from the socket by pressing it in and rotating it until the tabs on the bulb align with the slots in the socket. Pull the bulb out of the socket.
3. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.
4. Install a new bulb.
5. Reinstall the lens securely with the lens retaining screws.

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① Rear turn signal light

② Stop and tail light

③ Rear fog light or Back-up light (For europe)

- LH side : Fog light

- RH side : Back-up light

③ Back-up light (Except europe)

1PUA5034

Rear combination light bulb replacement

1. Press the lock tabs on the cover with your fingers and remove the cover.

2. Remove the socket from the assembly by turning the socket counterclockwise until the tabs on the socket align with the slots on the assembly.

3. Remove the bulb from the socket by pressing it in and rotating it until the tabs on the bulb align with the slots in the socket. Pull the bulb out of the socket.

4. Insert a new bulb by inserting it into the socket and rotating it until it locks into place.

5. Install the socket in the assembly by aligning the tabs on the socket with the slots in the assembly. Push the socket into the assembly and turn the socket clockwise.

6. Install the cover.

LUBRICANT SPECIFICATIONS

Recommended lubricants

To help achieve proper engine and powertrain performance and durability, use only lubricants of the proper quality. The correct lubricants also help promote engine efficiency that results in improved fuel economy.

Engine oils labeled Energy Conserving Oil are now available. Along with other additional benefits, they contribute to fuel economy by reducing the amount of fuel necessary to overcome engine friction. Often, these improvements are difficult to measure in everyday driving, but in a year's time, they can offer significant cost and energy savings.

Recommended SAE viscosity number

* NOTICE

Always be sure to clean the area around any filler plug, drain plug, or dipstick before checking or draining any lubricant. This is especially important in dusty or sandy areas and when the vehicle is used on unpaved roads. Cleaning the plug and dipstick areas will prevent dirt and grit from entering the engine and other mechanisms that could be damaged.

These lubricants and fluids are recommended for use in your vehicle.

Lubricant		Classification
Engine oil *1		API Service CF-4 above (SAE 10W-30)
Manual transmission fluid		API Service GL-4 (SAE 75W-85, fill-for-life)
Differential fluid	With LSD	LSD OIL API Service GL-5 (SAE 85W-90)
	Without LSD	API Service GL-5 (SAE 90)
	4WD (front)	
Transfer case fluid		API Service GL-4 (SAE 75W-85, fill-for-life)
Power steering fluid		PSF-III
Brake/clutch fluid		FMVSS116 DOT-3 or DOT-4

*1 Refer to the recommended SAE viscosity numbers on the next page.



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Engine oil viscosity (thickness) has an effect on fuel economy and cold weather operating (starting and oil flow). Lower viscosity engine oils can provide better fuel economy and cold weather performance, however, higher viscosity engine oils are required for satisfactory lubrication in hot weather. Using oils of any viscosity other than those recommended could result in engine damage.

When choosing an oil, consider the range of temperature your vehicle will be operated in before the next oil change. Proceed to select the recommended oil viscosity from the chart.

Temperature Range for SAE Viscosity Numbers										
Temperature	°C (°F)	-30	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50
		-10	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	
Engine oil	2.5L/ 2.7L/ 3.0L Engine	30								
		20W-40								
		15W-40								
		10W-30								
		5W-30								
		0W-30 ^{*1}								
	2.9L Engine	15W-40								
		10W-30								
		5W-30								
		0W-30 ^{*1}								

^{*1} : It is only for extreme cold area and to be restricted by driving condition and area.
(Especially, not recommended for sustained high loaded and high speed operation.)

EXTERIOR CARE

Exterior general caution

It is very important to follow the label directions when using any chemical cleaner or polish. Read all warning and caution statements that appear on the label.

Finish maintenance

Washing

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

If you use your vehicle for off-road driving, you should wash it after each off-road trip. Pay special attention to the removal of any accumulation of salt, dirt, mud, and other foreign materials. Make sure the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors and rocker panels are kept clear and clean.

Insects, tar, tree sap, bird droppings, industrial pollution and similar deposits can damage your vehicle's finish if not removed immediately.

Even prompt washing with plain water may not completely remove all these deposits. A mild soap, safe for use on painted surfaces, may be used.

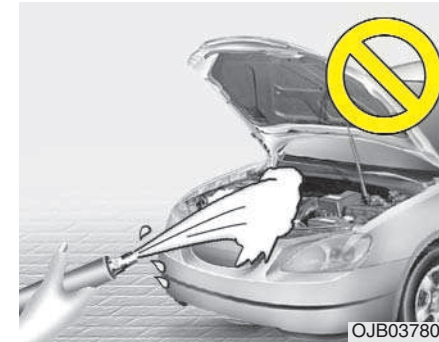
After washing, rinse the vehicle thoroughly with lukewarm or cold water. Do not allow soap to dry on the finish.

* NOTICE

Do not use strong soap, chemical detergents or hot water, and do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight or when the body of the vehicle is warm.

⚠ WARNING

After washing the vehicle, test the brakes while driving slowly to see if they have been affected by water. If braking performance is impaired, dry the brakes by applying them lightly while maintaining a slow forward speed.



⚡ CAUTION

- *Water washing in the engine compartment including high pressure water washing may cause the failure of electrical circuits located in the engine compartment.*
- *Pay extreme attention to wash the engine compartment by using water.*

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Waxing

Wax the vehicle when water will no longer bead on the paint.

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Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing. Use a good quality liquid or paste wax, and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Wax all metal trim to protect it and to maintain its luster.

4

Removing oil, tar, and similar materials with a spot remover will usually strip the wax from the finish. Be sure to re-wax these areas even if the rest of the vehicle does not yet need waxing.

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*** NOTICE**

- Wiping dust or dirt off the body with a dry cloth will scratch the finish.
- Do not use steel wool, abrasive cleaners, or strong detergents containing highly alkaline or caustic agents on chrome-plated or anodized aluminum parts. This may result in damage to the protective coating and cause discoloration or paint deterioration.

Finish damage repair

Deep scratches or stone chips in the painted surface must be repaired promptly. Exposed metal will quickly rust and may develop into a major repair expense.

*** NOTICE**

If your vehicle is damaged and requires any metal repair or replacement, be sure the body shop applies anti-corrosion materials to the parts repaired or replaced.

Bright-metal maintenance

- To remove road tar and insects, use a tar remover, not a scraper or other sharp object.
- To protect the surfaces of bright-metal parts from corrosion, apply a coating of wax or chrome preservative and rub to a high luster.
- During winter weather or in coastal areas, cover the bright metal parts with a heavier coating of wax or preservative. If necessary, coat the parts with non-corrosive petroleum jelly or other protective compound.

Underbody maintenance

Corrosive materials used for ice and snow removal and dust control may collect on the underbody. If these materials are not removed, accelerated rusting can occur on underbody parts such as the fuel lines, frame, floor pan and exhaust system, even though they have been treated with rust protection.

Thoroughly flush the vehicle underbody and wheel openings with lukewarm or cold water once a month, after off-road driving and at the end of each winter. Pay special attention to these areas because it is difficult to see all the mud and dirt. It will do more harm than good to wet down the road grime without removing it. The lower edges of doors, rocker panels, and frame members have drain holes that should not be allowed to clog with dirt; trapped water in these areas can cause rusting.

⚠ WARNING

After washing the vehicle, test the brakes while driving slowly to see if they have been affected by water. If braking performance is impaired, dry the brakes by applying them lightly while maintaining a slow forward speed.

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Aluminum wheel maintenance (if equipped)

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The aluminum wheels are coated with a clear protective finish.

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- Do not use any abrasive cleaner, polishing compound, solvent, or wire brushes on aluminum wheels. They may scratch or damage the finish.

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- Use only a mild soap or neutral detergent, and rinse thoroughly with water. Also, be sure to clean the wheels after driving on salted roads. This helps prevent corrosion.

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- Avoid washing the wheels with high-speed car wash brushes.

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- Do not use any acid detergent. It may damage and corrode the aluminum wheels coated with a clear protective finish.

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INTERIOR CARE

Interior general precautions

Prevent caustic solutions such as perfume and cosmetic oil from contacting the dashboard because they may cause damage or discoloration. If they do contact the dashboard, wipe them off immediately. See the instructions that follow for the proper way to clean vinyl.

Cleaning the upholstery and interior trim

Vinyl

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

Fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt from fabric with a whisk broom or vacuum cleaner. Clean with a mild soap solution recommended for upholstery or carpets. Remove fresh spots immediately with a fabric spot cleaner. If fresh spots do not receive immediate attention, the fabric can be stained and its color can be affected. Also, its fire-resistant properties can be reduced if the material is not properly maintained.

CAUTION

Using anything but recommended cleaners and procedures may affect the fabric's appearance and fire-resistant properties.

Cleaning the lap/shoulder belt webbing

Clean the belt webbing with any mild soap solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet. Follow the instructions provided with the soap. Do not bleach or re-dye the webbing because this may weaken it.

Cleaning the interior window glass

If the interior glass surfaces of the vehicle become fogged (that is, covered with an oily, greasy or waxy film), they should be cleaned with glass cleaner. Follow the directions on the glass cleaner container.

*** NOTICE**

Do not scrape or scratch the inside of the rear window. This may result in damage to the rear window defroster grid.

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	Specifications / 8-2	1
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	Specifications	8
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Specifications

SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications given here are for general information only. Please check with an authorized Kia dealer for more precise and more up-to-date information.

Dimensions

mm

Item		1 Ton							1.4 Ton		
		Long Body		Extra Long Body			Long Body (High deck)				
							2WD	4WD		Standard cab	King cab
		Standard cab	Double cab	Standard cab	King cab	Double cab	Standard cab	Standard cab	Double cab		
Overall length		4,820	4,805	5,120	5,110	5,120	4,820	4,820	4,805	5,450	5,425
Overall width		1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,750	1,750
Overall height		1,975	1,975	^{*)} 1,970 / 2,040	^{*)} 1,970 / 2,040	^{*)} 1,970 / 2,040	1,970	2,090	2,090	2,095	2,095
Front tread		1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,505	1,505	1,470	1,470
Rear tread		1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,460	1,460	1,460	1,270	1,270
Wheel base		2,415	2,415	2,615	2,615	2,615	2,415	2,415	2,415	2,810	2,810
Cargo deck	Length	2,810	1,870	3,110	2,860	2,185	2,810	2,810	1,870	3,400	3,135
	Width	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,630	1,650	1,650
	Height	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	355

Notice

^{*)} 2.7L Engine / 2.5L Engine

Tires

Item			Front		Rear		Remark
			Tire	Inflation pressure kg/cm ² (psi, bar)	Tire	Inflation pressure kg/cm ² (psi, bar)	
Tire	2WD	Standard cab	195R14-6PR ^{*1)}	3.2 (45, 3.1)	5.00R12-8PR	4.0 (57, 3.9)	1 Ton
		King cab			145R13-8PR ^{*a)}		
		Double cab	195R14-6PR ^{*1)}	3.2 (45, 3.1)	145R13-8PR	4.0 (57, 3.9)	
	4WD	High deck	195R14-8PR ^{*2)}	3.2 (45, 3.1)	195R14-8PR	4.0 (57, 3.9)	
		Standard cab	6.70R14-8PR ^{*2)}	4.2 (60, 4.1)	6.70R14-8PR	4.4 (62, 4.3)	
		King cab					
		Double cab	6.70R14-10PR ^{*2)}	4.2 (60, 4.1)	6.70R14-10PR	4.8 (68, 4.7)	
	2WD	Standard cab	6.50R16-10PR ^{*3)}	4.7 (67, 4.6)	5.50R13-8PR	3.6 (51, 3.5)	1.4 Ton
	Wheel lug nut torque kg·m (lb·ft, N·m)		^{*1)} 9.0 ~12.0 (65~87, 88~118) ^{*2)} 19.0 ~22.0 (137~159, 186~216) ^{*3)} 45.0 ~50.0 (326~362, 441~490)		19.0~22.0 (137~159, 186~216)		

Notice

^{*a)} Rear tire: 145R13-8PR (For europe only)

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Specifications

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Item		Front	Rear	Remark
Wheel	Material	Steel	Steel	
	Standard cab King cab	Size	5J × 14	
		Off set (mm)	35 ± 1	
		PCD (mm)	139.7 ± 0.13	
	Double cab	Size	4J ×13	
		Off set (mm)	94 ± 1	
		PCD (mm)	145 ± 0.13	
	4WD	Size	5J × 14	
		Off set (mm)	42 ± 1	
		PCD (mm)	160 ± 0.13	
	1.4 Ton	Size	5.5J × 16WDC	
		Off set (mm)	107 ± 1	
		PCD (mm)	203.2 ± 0.13	

Capacities

Lubricant			Volume	Classification
Engine oil ^{*1} (with filter change)	2.5L		5.7 l (6.0 US qt.)	API Service CF-4 Above SAE 10W-30
	2.7L		6.6 l (6.9 US qt.)	
	2.9L		6.6 l (6.9 US qt.)	
	3.0L (1.4 ton)		7.0 l (6.7 US qt.)	
Manual transmission fluid	2WD	2.5L	2.4 l (2.5 US qt.)	API Service GL-4 SAE 75W-85 (fill for-life)
		2.7L/2.9L/ 3.0L	2.2 l (2.3 US qt.)	
	4WD	2.7L/3.0L	2.2 l (2.3 US qt.)	
Transfer case fluid (if equipped)			1.1 l (1.2 US qt.)	API Service GL-4 SAE 75W-85 (fill for-life)
Differential fluid	With LSD		1.3 l (1.4 US qt.)	LSD OIL API Service GL-5 (SAE 85W-90)
	Without LSD		1.3 l (1.4 US qt.)	API Service GL-5 (SAE 90)
	4WD (front)		1.3 l ~ 1.4 l (1.4 ~ 1.5 US qt.)	
Power steering			1.1 l ~ 1.2 l (1.2 ~ 1.3 US qt.)	PSF-III
Coolant	2.5L		12.6 l (13.3 US qt.)	Ethylene glycol base for aluminum radiator
	2.7L		11.2 l (11.8 US qt.)	
	2.9L		about 9.5 l ~ 11.5 l (10.0 ~ 12.1 US qt.)	
	3.0L		11.4 l (12.0 US qt.)	
Brake/clutch fluid			0.35 l (0.37 US qt.)	FMVSS116 DOT-3 or DOT-4
Fuel			60 l (15.9 US gal)	-

^{*1} Refer to the recommended SAE
viscosity numbers on the page 7-51.

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Specifications

Light bulbs

	Light Bulb	Wattage	
		1 Ton	1.4 Ton
1	Headlights (Low/High)	55/60	55/60
2	Front turn signal lights	21	21
	Position lights	5	5
3	Side repeater lights (if equipped)	5	5
	Front fog lights (if equipped)	27	27
4	Stop and tail lights	21/5	21/5
	Rear turn signal lights	21	21
	Back-up lights	21	21
5	Rear fog lights (if equipped)	21	-
	License plate lights	10	10
6	Front room lamp	10	10
	Dome lamp (if equipped)	10	10
7			
8			
9			

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