

Trucks for life
ISUZU

ISUZU MOTORS LIMITED

® No.F&G-IE-1101
Printed in Japan

2011

ISUZU

F&G SERIES

**OWNER'S AND
DRIVER'S MANUAL[®]**

F&G SERIES

OWNER'S AND DRIVER'S MANUAL[®]



PICTORIAL INDEX

VEHICLE INFORMATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

DOORS, WINDOWS AND
SEATS

CONTROLS AND
INSTRUMENTS

COMFORT AND
CONVENIENCE

TIPS ON SAFE AND
SMOOTH OPERATION

SERVICE AND
MAINTENANCE

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

MAIN DATA

INDEX

Symbols Used in This Manual



DANGER

Failure to follow these instructions identified by this symbol could result in death or serious injury to you and/or other people.



WARNING

Failure to follow these instructions identified by this symbol could result in a fire inside your vehicle in addition to death or serious injury to you and/or other people.



CAUTION

Failure to follow these instructions identified by this symbol could result in injuries or an accident.



ADVICE

Failure to follow these instructions identified by this symbol could cause malfunction or damage to your vehicle.



NOTE

This symbol identifies information that you need to know.

This symbol also identifies information that would be useful for operating the vehicle.

The following symbols are also used in this manual.

-  : Market-/type-specific equipment (Your vehicle may not have the equipment with this symbol.)
-  : Manual transmission vehicle
-  : Automatic transmission vehicle
-  : Vehicle equipped with the air-over hydraulic brake system
-  : Vehicle equipped with the full-air brake system

Abbreviations

This manual uses the following abbreviations, as interpreted below.

Abbreviations	Description
A/C	Air Conditioner
ABS	Antilock Brake System
ACEA	Association des Constructeurs Europeens d'Automobiles (Association of European Automobile Constructors)
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASR	Anti-Slip Regulator
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
A/T	Automatic Transmission
BS	British Standard
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Normen
ELR	Emergency Locking Retractor
ETRTO	The European Tyre and Rim Technical Organisation
FMVSS	Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HSA	Hill Start Aid
JASO	Japanese Automobile Standards Organization
JATMA	The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufactures Association
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standards
M/T	Manual Transmission
PTO	Power Take-Off
r/min	revolutions per minute
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SRS	Supplemental Restraint System
SVS	Service Vehicle Soon
TRA	The Tire and Rim Association
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number
2WD	Two Wheel Drive
4WD	Four Wheel Drive

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL AND HOW TO FIND A SPECIFIC TOPIC

0

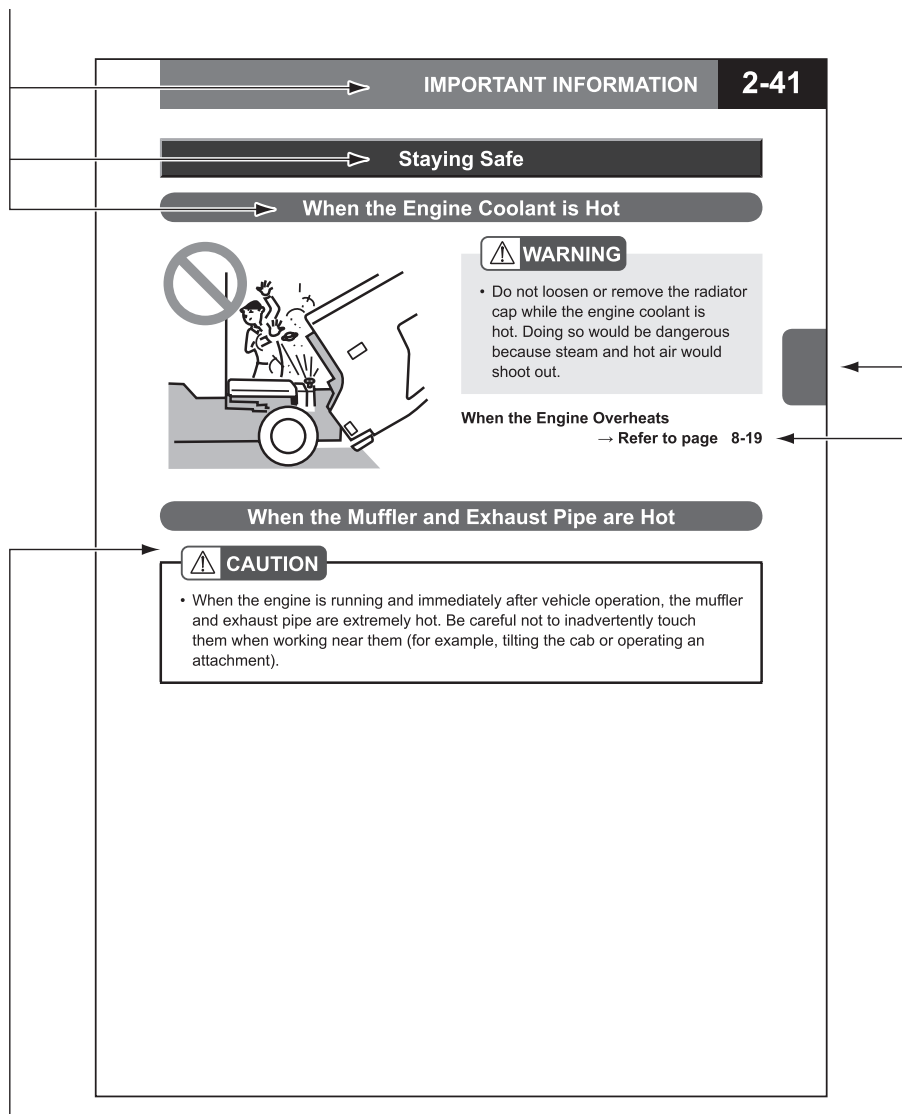
• HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL	0-2
• HOW TO FIND A SPECIFIC TOPIC	0-3
• CHAPTERS IN THIS MANUAL	0-5
• PICTORIAL INDEX	0-6
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• WARNING/CAUTION LABELS	0-17

Chapter/section titles

These titles are useful for getting the gist of the content descriptions that follow at a glance.

Chapter index tab

Use this for quick access to your desired chapter.



DANGER

WARNING

CAUTION

ADVICE

NOTE

Symbols

See the preceding page for the meanings of these symbols.

Reference page

Refers you to a page (or pages) of this manual that concerns the present topic and that you should also read concerning the topic you are now reading.

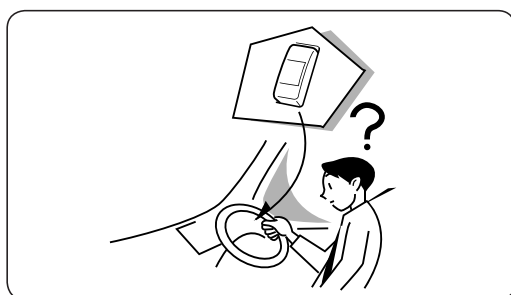
All values in this manual are indicated primarily according to the International System of Units (or in SI units) with the conventional metric values and American units system values indicated in parentheses.

Note: This page is shown only as an example. It is not intended to give you information on your particular vehicle.



Use chapter/section titles as keys
➔ Page 0-5

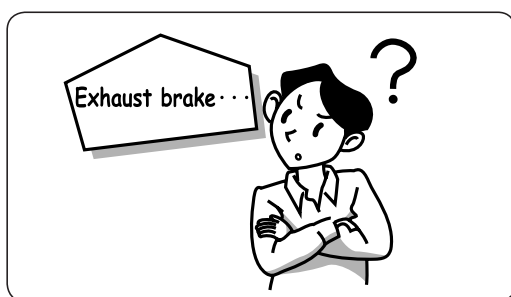
Search for the page describing the specific topic by using the general table of contents under CHAPTERS IN THIS MANUAL, the CHAPTER INDEX, and/or the TABLE OF CONTENTS on the first page of each chapter.



Use the pictorial indexes
➔ Pages 0-6 to 0-13

PICTORIAL INDEX

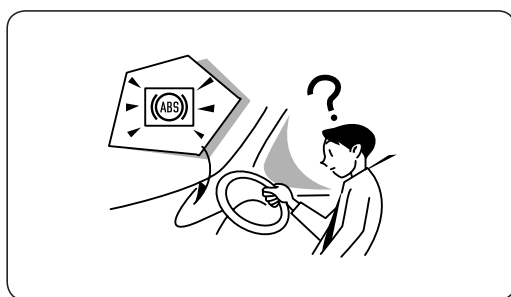
If you don't know the name of the switch or other device for which you need information, locate the page describing it by using the pictorial indexes.



Use device names as keys
➔ Pages 10-1 to 10-4

INDEX

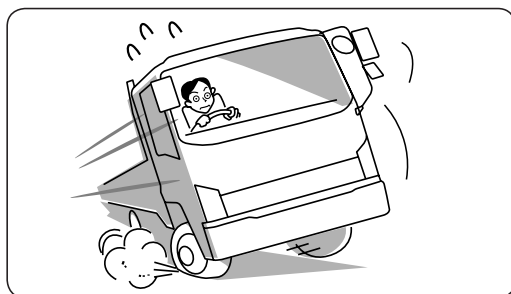
If you know the name of the switch or other device for which you need information, locate the page describing it by using the Index at the end of this manual.



Use the Warning/Indicator Light Index
➔ Pages 0-14 to 0-16

WARNING/INDICATOR LIGHT INDEX

If a warning or indicator light is illuminated, you can use the WARNING/INDICATOR LIGHT INDEX to find the page that provides information on the light.



If you have a problem with your vehicle
➔ Pages 8-2 to 8-65

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

PICTORIAL INDEX 0-6**VEHICLE INFORMATION 1****IMPORTANT INFORMATION 2**

Describes what you should know before you can operate the vehicle safely and smoothly.

DOORS, WINDOWS AND SEATS 3

Shows the proper way to open/close the doors, windows and fuel filler cap. Also explains how to adjust the mirrors and seats including how to correctly fasten the seat belts.

CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS 4

Explains how to start and stop the engine; describes various controls and instruments; describes special equipment such as the HSA.

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE 5

Contains information on the audio system, air conditioning system, and other comfort and convenience features.

TIPS ON SAFE AND SMOOTH OPERATION .. 6

Describes the points you should be aware of to operate the vehicle safely and smoothly under various conditions and in different seasons.

SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE 7

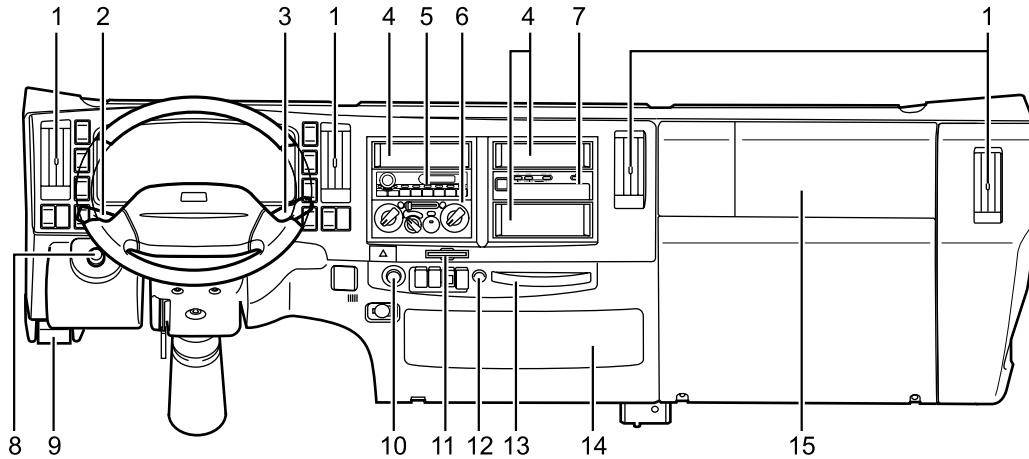
Describes daily and periodic inspections and other vehicle care and maintenance information necessary to keep your vehicle in good condition.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY 8

Enumerates possible emergency situations and describes the actions you should take to deal with any one of them.

MAIN DATA 9**INDEX 10**

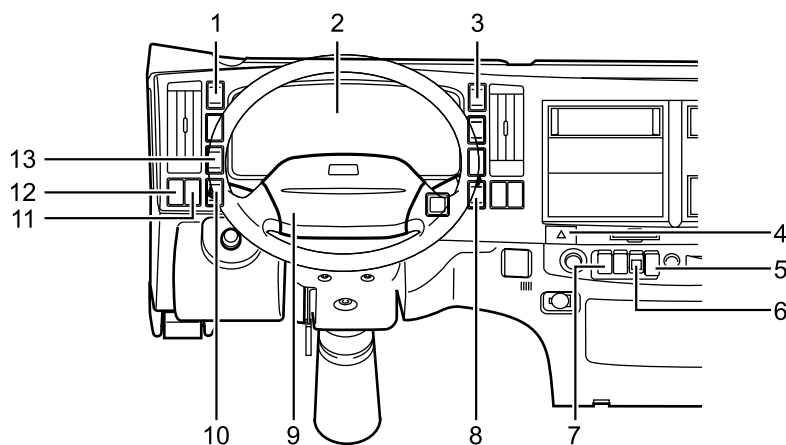
Left-hand drive



No.	Equipment	Page
1	Air flow direction control lever	5-3
2	Combination light control switch	4-42
3	Windshield wiper and windshield washer switch	4-50
	Exhaust brake switch	4-47
4	☐ Small article storage pocket	5-19
5	☐ AM/FM Radio	5-28
	☐ CD player (with AM/FM radio)	5-36

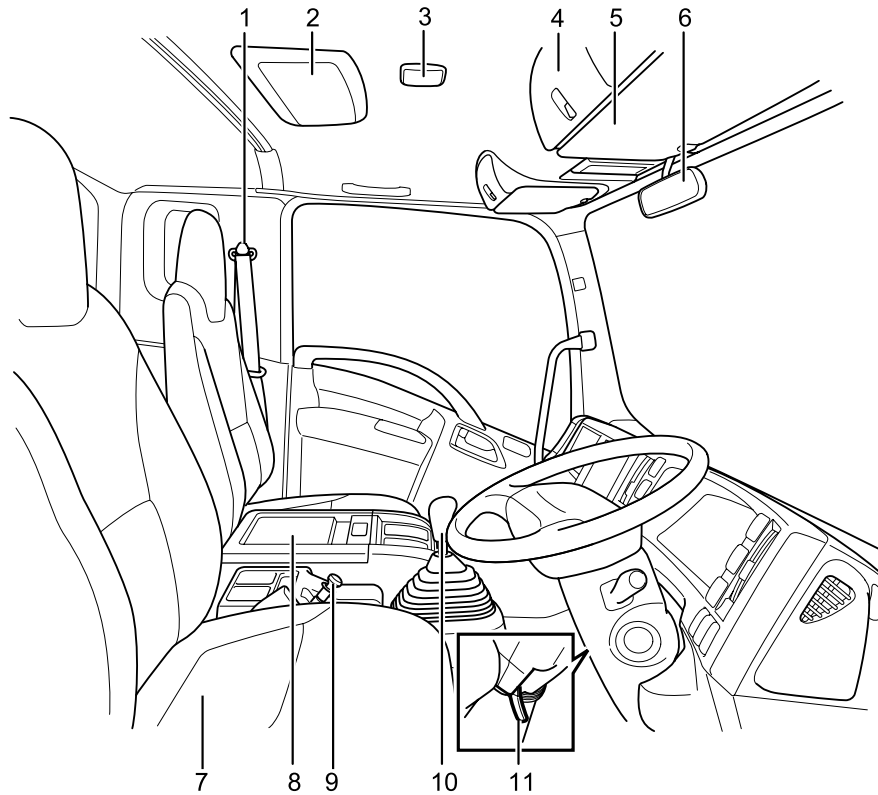
6	☐ Ventilator	5-4
	☐ Heater/manual air conditioner	5-6
7	☐ Analog tachograph	4-10
8	Idling control knob	4-40
9	Front lid lever	7-8
10	Cigarette lighter	5-16
11	Card holder	5-19
12	Hook	5-25
13	Cup holder	5-24
14	Relay box	8-48
15	Glove compartment	5-20 5-21

Left-hand drive



No.	Equipment	Page
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2	Instruments, warning lights and indicator lights	4-8 4-15
3	☐ Transfer gear control switch	4-112
4	Hazard warning flasher switch	4-46
5	☐ HSA reset switch	4-88
6	☐ HSA adjustment switch	4-83
7	☐ PTO switch	4-117
8	☐ HSA OFF switch	4-82
9	Horn button	4-52

No.	Equipment	Page
10	☐ Headlight leveling switch	4-45
	☐ Front differential lock switch	4-113
11	☐ Inter-differential lock switch	4-49
	☐ Rear differential lock switch	4-48
12	☐ Center differential lock switch	4-110
	☐ 4WD switch	4-109
13	☐ Fog light switch	4-45

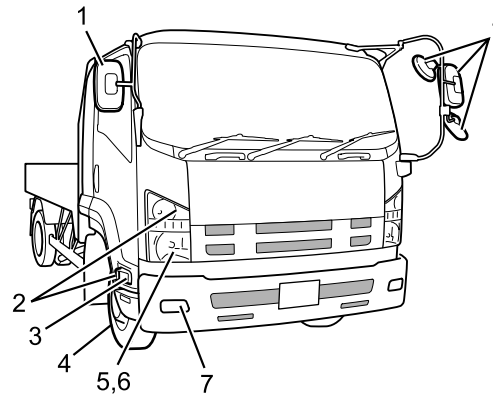
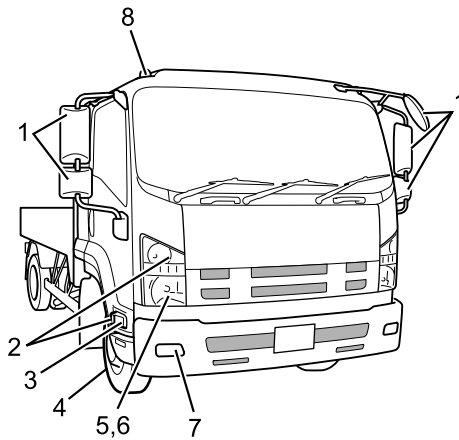


No.	Equipment	Page
1	Seat belts	3-33
2	☐ Interior light (fluorescent light)	5-15
3	Dome light	5-16
4	Overhead shelf	5-23
5	Sun visor	5-16
6	☐ Inside mirror	3-30

No.	Equipment	Page
7	Seats	3-20
8	☐ Center console box	5-22
9	Parking brake lever	4-57
10	☐ Gearshift lever	4-61
	☐ Selector lever	4-64
11	Fully adjustable steering	3-29

Exterior

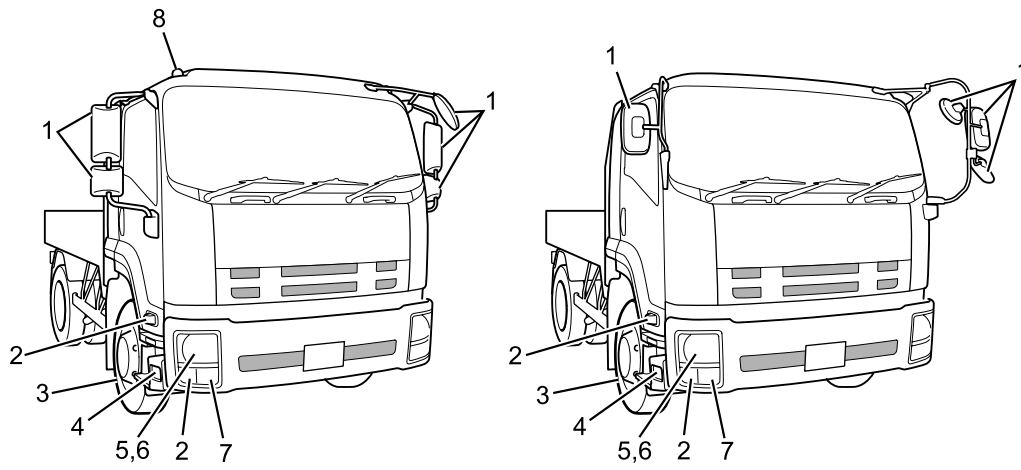
FRR/FSR models



No.	Equipment	Page
1	Outside mirrors	3-31
2	Turn signal light	8-25
3	☐ Cornering light	8-25
4	Wheels and tires	7-73
5	Headlight	8-25

No.	Equipment	Page
6	Clearance light	8-25
7	☐ Fog light	8-25
8	☐ Front end outline marker light	8-25

FTR/FVR/FVM/FVZ/GVR models



No.	Equipment	Page
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2	Turn signal light	8-25
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4	☐ Cornering light	8-25
5	Headlight	8-25

No.	Equipment	Page
6	Clearance light	8-25
7	☐ Fog light	8-25
8	☐ Front end outline marker light	8-25

Warning/Indicator Light Index

Instrument Panel

Warning Lights

Name	Symbol	Color	Page
Check engine warning light		Amber	4-24
Engine oil pressure warning light		Red	4-21
Engine overheat warning light		Red	4-22
 ABS warning light		Amber	4-20
 SRS airbag warning light		Red	4-18
Generator warning light		Red	4-23
Air pressure warning light		Red	4-19
Water separator (fuel filter) warning light		Red	4-25
 Brake system warning light		Red	4-19
Parking brake warning light		Red	4-29
Seat belt warning light		Red	4-18
 Automatic transmission fluid (ATF) temperature warning light		Red	4-26

Name	Symbol	Color	Page
 Check trans warning light		Amber	4-26
 Range inhibited warning light		Red	4-34
Cab tilt warning light		Red	4-28
 Trailer brake warning light		Red	4-28
 Engine over run warning light		Red	4-21
Low accessory air pressure warning light		Amber	4-35
Low fuel warning light	 Low fuel warning light	Amber	4-27

Indicator Lights

Name	Symbol	Color	Page
 HSA indicator light		Green	4-30
 Glow plug indicator light		Amber	4-32
High beam indicator light		Blue	4-29
 ASR indicator light		Green/ Amber	4-31
Exhaust brake indicator light		Green	4-30
 Rear differential lock indicator light		Amber	4-33

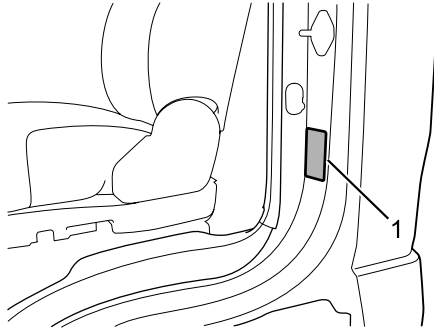
Name	Symbol	Color	Page
 Inter-differential lock indicator light		Amber	4-33
 Center differential lock indicator light		Amber	4-34
 4WD indicator light		Green	4-33
 Transfer LOW indicator light		Amber	4-27
 Low range indicator light		Green	4-27
Turn signal and hazard warning flasher indicator light – left		Green	4-29
Turn signal and hazard warning flasher indicator light – right		Green	4-29
 SVS indicator light		Amber	4-25
 Front differential lock indicator light		Amber	4-33
 Air cleaner indicator light		Amber	4-23
 PTO indicator light		Red	4-32

Warning/Caution Labels in Your Vehicle

- The warning/caution labels in your vehicle indicate very important instructions and information that you should respect to ensure safe and proper use of the vehicle. Be sure to read them before using the vehicle.
- If any of these labels are peeling or illegible due to wear or scratches, please contact your Isuzu Dealer for a replacement.
- These warning/caution labels only concern the vehicle, not any additional installation. If your vehicle is equipped with a special body, check the instruction manual from the body manufacturer for warning/caution labels, if any.
- Some examples of warning/caution labels are indicated on the following pages, but there are many others not shown. Also, the contents of these labels may vary from model to model.
- The warning/caution labels indicated may be located differently in your vehicle.

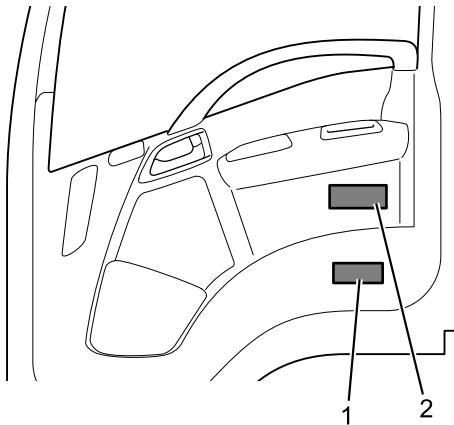
Warning/Caution Labels – Cab Interior

Areas around the passenger's door

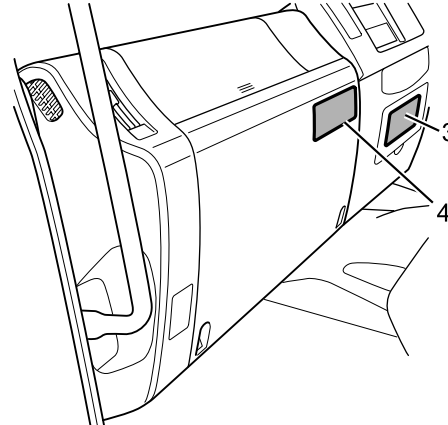


1	☐ GCC plate
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Driver's door

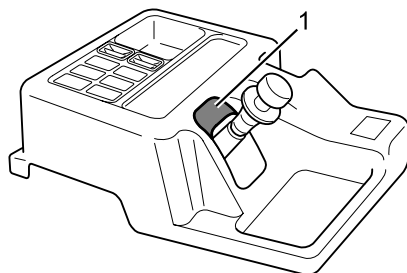


Dashboard

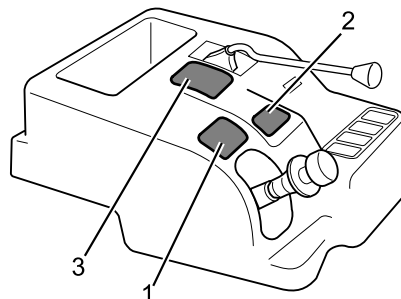


1	☐ Towing
	☐ Free wheel hub
2	☐ Hill Start Aid (HSA)
	☐ Differential lock
	☐ Speed limit device
3	Fuses and relays
4	☐ Non-spin differential
	☐ Differential lock

Center console Except GVR model

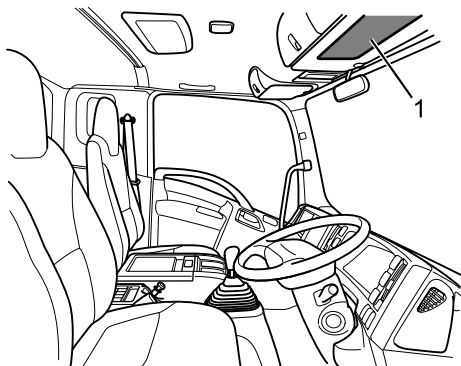


GVR model

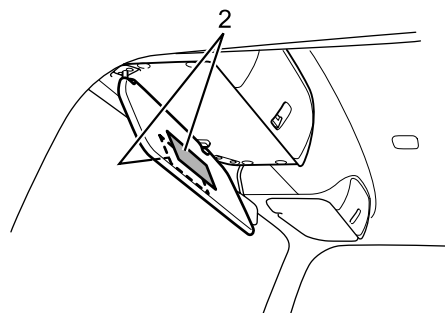


1	☒ Wheel parking brake
2	☒ Gearshift pattern
3	☒ Trailer hand brake

Driver's sun visor



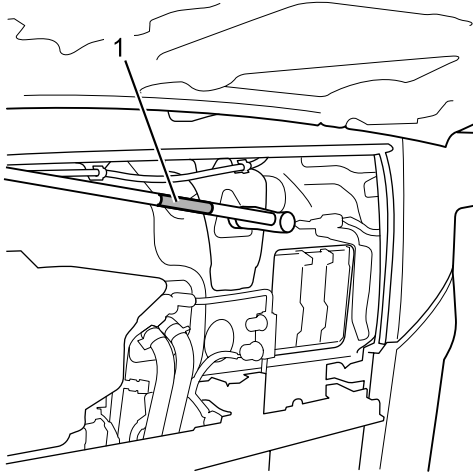
Passenger's sun visor



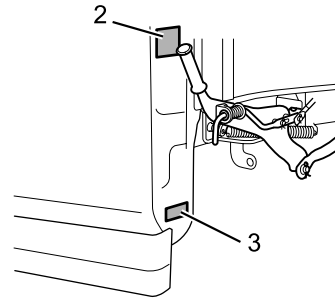
1	☒ Driver supplemental restraint system (SRS) airbag
2	☒ Passenger SRS airbag

Warning/Caution Labels – Cab Exterior

Inside the front lid



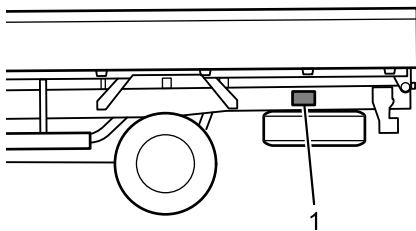
Left rear side of the cab



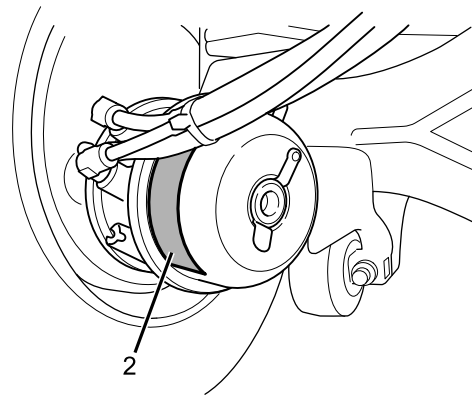
1	Windshield wiper
2	☐ Cab tilt
3	☐ Electric cab tilt

Warning/Caution Labels – Chassis

Rear of the vehicle

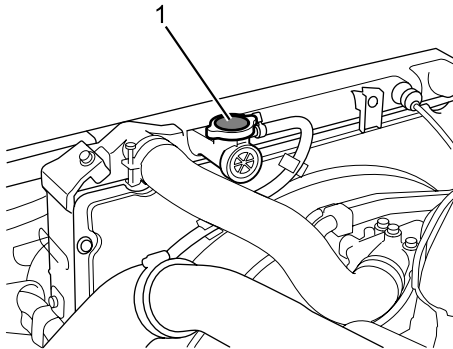


Wheel brakes



1	☐ Spare wheel
2	☐ Brake chamber

Warning/Caution Labels – Engine Compartment



1	Radiator cap
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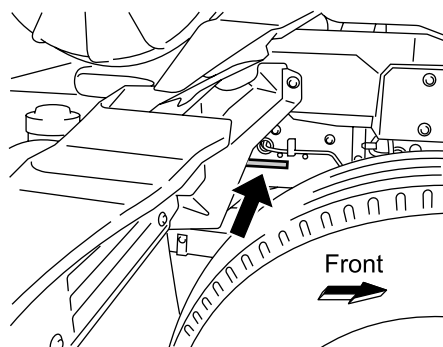
VEHICLE INFORMATION

1

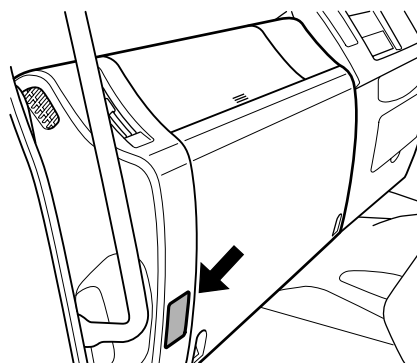
-
- **Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) and Engine Numbers** 1-2
-

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) and Engine Numbers

The VIN and engine number are necessary for registering your vehicle. They are also necessary when your vehicle undergoes official inspections. Provide your Isuzu Dealer with these numbers when you are having the vehicle repaired or are ordering replacement parts. The Dealer will be able to do the requested jobs more competently and quickly.

VIN**VIN location on frame**

The VIN is stamped on the right-side front part of the frame.

ID plate

The ID plate at the lower part of the dashboard indicates the VIN together with other information such as the option code.

**ADVICE**

- The location of the ID plate may differ depending on the market. For further details, ask your Isuzu Dealer.

You can determine the vehicle model, engine model, and so on, from the VIN stamped on the frame or indicated on the ID plate.

**ADVICE**

- There are two types of VIN, and either type is used according to the market. They are different in interpreting method from each other. For further details, ask your Isuzu Dealer.

Type 1 (Example)

J	A	L	F	R	R	3	4	L	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6											

Section	Description
1	World Manufacturer Identifier (WMI)
2	Vehicle model code FRR/FSR/FTR/FVR: 4 × 2 truck FVZ: 6 × 4 truck FVM: 6 × 2 truck GVR: 4 × 2 tractor FSS/FTS: 4 × 4 truck or tractor
3	Engine code 34: 6HK1 Engine 90: 4HK1 Engine
4	Wheelbase code
5	Model year code 8: 2008 model 9: 2009 model A: 2010 model B: 2011 model
6	Chassis number

Type 2 (Example)

J	A	L	H	5	K	1	6	*	8	7	7	0	0	0	0	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							

No.	Description	No.	Description
1	World Manufacturer Identifier (WMI)	5	Chassis code 1: 4 × 2, 2 Axles, 1 driving 2: 4 × 4, 2 Axles, 2 driving 4: 6 × 4, 3 Axles, 2 driving
2	GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight) and brake system	6	Engine code 3: 6HK1-TC 6: 4HK1-TC
3	Series code 5: FRR 6: FSR 7: FTR/FVR/FTS	7	Check digit
4	Line/Cab type code K: Tilt cab, BBC (Bumper to Back of Cab) = 1,726 mm (67.95 in), Narrow Cab M: Tilt cab, BBC = 2,066 mm (81.34 in), Narrow Cab S: Tilt cab, BBC = 2,066 mm (81.34 in), Wide Cab	8	Model year code 8: 2008 model 9: 2009 model A: 2010 model B: 2011 model
		9	Plant code
		10	Production sequential number

Option Codes

The ID plate also indicates option codes. These codes are three-digit, alphanumeric codes, each assigned to a particular component of the vehicle.

You will be able to use these codes to identify the model or type of engine, brake system or other components when your vehicle needs inspection and other services.

Option Codes	Engine
RDV	4HK1-TCC
RJS	4HK1-TCS
80L	6HK1-TCS
82L	6HK1-TCN

Option Codes	Transmission
RSA	MZZ6W model
RSZ	MZW6P model
X5J	MLD6Q model
X7W	MLD6S model
Y2C	MLD6W model
Y3A	FS8209A model
Y4F	ALLISON2500 model
Y4V	FSO5206B model
Y5D	ZF6S1000 model
Y5E	ZF9S1110 model

Option Codes	Brake system
Z05	Air-over-hydraulic brake system
Z06	Full-air brake system

Option Codes	Rear axle and final drive
W1G	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.143 (43/7)
W1H	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.571 (39/7)
W1J	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.500 (39/6)
W1L	16.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.500 (39/6)
W1R	15.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.143 (43/7)
W1T	15.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.500 (39/6)
W1U	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.875 (39/8)
W3B	16.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.571 (39/7)
W3D	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.875 (39/8)
W3F	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.167 (37/6)
W3G	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.667 (40/6)
W3K	15.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.571 (39/7)
W3L	16.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.143 (43/7)
W3M	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.125 (41/8)
W3N	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.556 (41/9)
W3S	15.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.857 (41/7)
W3U	17.5-inch, gear ratio: 7.167 (43/6)

Option Codes	Rear axle and final drive
W3X	17.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.429 (45/7)
W3Y	17.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.143 (43/7)
W3Z	17.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.571 (39/7)
W4F	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 5.125 (41/8)
W4T	18.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.333 (39/9)
W4W	17.5-inch, gear ratio: 6.833 (41/6)
W4X	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.333 (39/9)
W5M	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.100 (41/10)
W8F	14.5-inch, gear ratio: 4.555 (41/9)

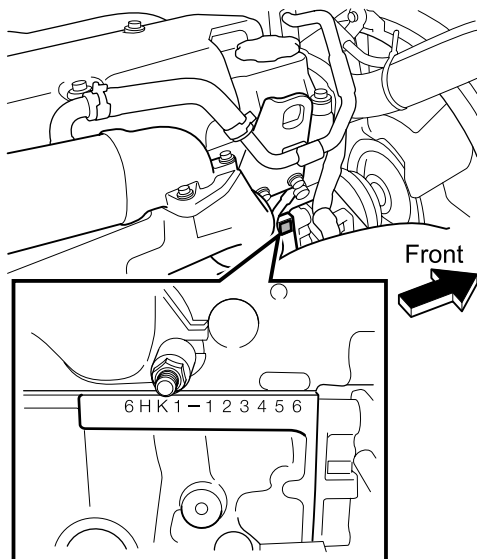
Option Codes	Other components
BDM	Power take-off (PTO) – at rear of ZF transmission
B1S	Parking brake drum, 8.5-inch
B1T	Parking brake drum, 10-inch
SH5	PTO – transmission side mounted
K44	24V-90A generator
K89	24V-50A generator
KG2	24V-60A generator

**ADVICE**

- There are more option codes than those indicated above. For detailed specifications of your vehicle, please ask your Isuzu Dealer.

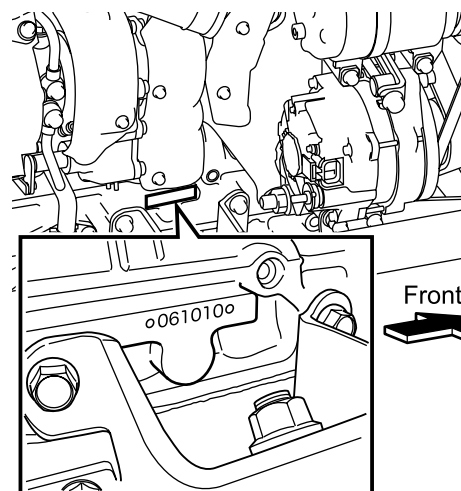
Engine Number

6HK1 engine model



The engine number is stamped on the right top area of the cylinder block.

4HK1 engine model



The engine number is stamped on the right side of the cylinder block.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

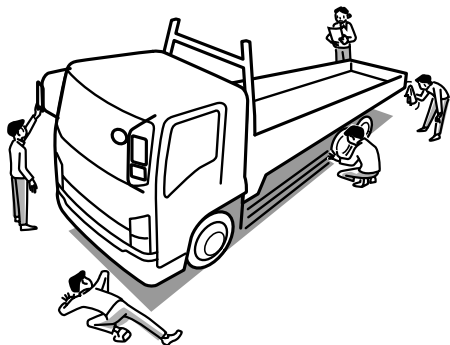
2

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• Vehicle Data Collection	2-53

This chapter contains information and cautions that you should observe for safe and comfortable vehicle operation. Be sure to read it before using the vehicle.

Before Driving

Perform Daily (Pre-operation) Inspections



ADVICE

- For safe and comfortable driving, keep a record of the distances driven and the condition of the vehicle during operation. Perform inspections at appropriate intervals, and perform maintenance in accordance with the findings of the inspections. If an inspection reveals an abnormality or there was an abnormality the previous time the vehicle was driven, have the vehicle repaired by your Isuzu Dealer before it is driven again.

[1. Checking where there was an abnormality the previous time the vehicle was driven]

Check item	Reference page
Checking components that showed abnormalities during previous operation	7-24

[2. Checks to perform with the front lid opened or cab tilted]

Check item	Reference page
Loose or damaged fan belt	7-43
Windshield washer fluid level	7-153
Engine oil level	7-27
Engine coolant level	7-37
Power steering fluid level	7-134
Clutch fluid level M/T	7-103

[3. Checks to perform in the driver's seat]

Check item	Reference page
Operation of meters, gauges and warning/indicator lights	4-8, 4-15
Engine start ability, abnormal noise and color of exhaust emissions	7-26
Brake pedal free play	7-64
Exhaust sound from brake valve	7-64
Increase in air pressure	7-62
Parking brake lever stroke	7-65
Windshield washer fluid spray condition and windshield wiper effectiveness	7-153, 7-154
Steering position and free play	3-29, 7-138
Operation of horn and turn signal lights	4-44, 4-52
Fuel level	4-14
Operation of door locks	3-9, 3-10, 3-11
Water separator (fuel filter) warning light	4-25

[4. Checks to perform during a walk around the vehicle]

Check item	Reference page
Illumination, flashing or stained or damaged lights	7-157
Battery fluid level	7-163
Brake fluid level AHB	7-58
Condensation in air tank (draining water)	7-101
Leaf spring damage	—
Leakage of oil, engine coolant, fuel, brake fluid or power steering fluid	—

[5. Checking wheels and tires]

Check item	Reference page
Air pressure	7-73
Cracks and other damage	7-76
Abnormal wear	7-76
Tread depth	7-76
Disc wheel mounting condition	7-77

[6. Checks to perform while driving the vehicle]

Check item	Reference page
Brake effectiveness	7-64
Checking the engine at low speeds and during acceleration	7-26
Clutch system function M/T	7-105

Use the Specified Fuel

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to use diesel fuel. For models conforming to EuroIV emission standards, be sure to use low-sulfur diesel fuel (containing sulfur of 50 ppm or lower) or extra-low-sulfur diesel fuel (containing sulfur of 10 ppm or lower). If you supply the vehicle with poor-quality fuel, water-removal additive or other additive, gasoline, kerosene or alcohol-based fuel, it could harm the fuel filter, prevent proper movement of fuel-lubricated parts in the injectors and adversely affect engine components, possibly resulting in a breakdown. If you accidentally put the wrong fuel in the tank, drain it all out. Starting the engine with the wrong fuel in the tank could result in fire and engine damage.
- Using diesel fuel other than extra-low-sulfur diesel fuel or low-sulfur diesel fuel in a model conforming to EuroIV emission standards could prevent the vehicle from complying with local legal requirements.
- Open the fuel tank filler cap slowly. If you open it quickly, fuel may spurt out.

**NOTE**

- The specifications of diesel fuel differ according to the climate and region.

Fuel Tank

→ Refer to page 3-17

Fuel

→ Refer to page 6-24

Using Self-service Filling Stations



WARNING

[Be sure to obey the following instructions when refueling the vehicle]

- Stop the engine and close the vehicle's doors and windows.
- Keep cigarettes and other flames away from the vehicle.
- Before opening the fuel tank filler cap, touch a metallic object to discharge static electricity from your body. If you have static charge on your body while refueling the vehicle, a spark caused by its discharge could ignite the fuel, resulting in burns.
- When filling, place the nozzle deeply into the fuel tank. If you try to fill more fuel by pulling out the nozzle from the fuel tank, the fuel may spill out, thus causing danger.
- All parts of the refueling procedure (from opening the fuel tank filler cap to completing the refueling and closing the fuel tank filler cap) must be performed by the same person.
Other people may be carrying static electricity. Do not allow them to approach the fuel filler.
The person performing the refueling procedure must not return to the seat in the cab part-way through the procedure. He/she could pick up another charge of static electricity by doing so.
- Do not use any fuel tank filler cap that is not an Isuzu genuine part.
- Obey all cautions posted in filling stations.



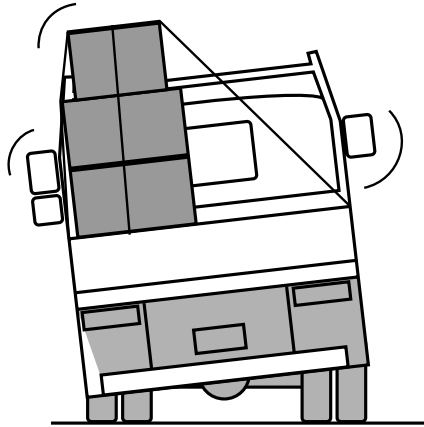
CAUTION

[Caution when refueling the vehicle]

- Be careful not to inhale fuel vapor when refueling the vehicle.

Fuel Tank → Refer to page 3-17

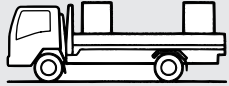
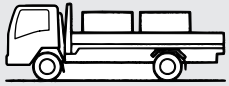
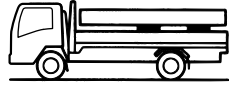
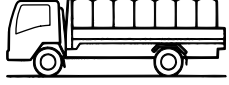
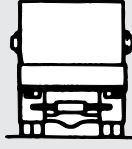
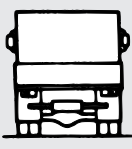
Load Cargo Correctly

**WARNING**

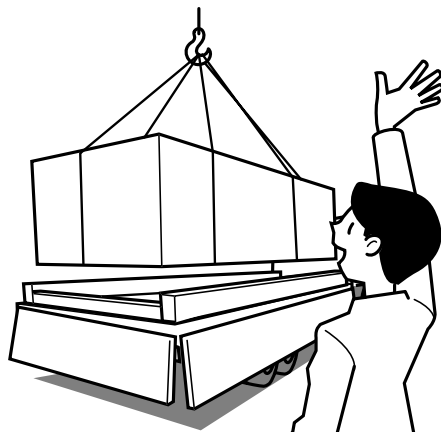
- Overloading can result in an accident because it places too much strain on the wheel bolts with the result that they break and the wheels come off.

**CAUTION**

- It is extremely dangerous to overload the vehicle or to load the vehicle with the cargo positioned on one side. Load the vehicle correctly, observing the maximum loading capacity.
- Incorrect loading can make the cargo unstable. It can also cause overload condition confined to a small area, resulting in damage to the cargo bed and frame.
- Overloading places undue strain on vehicle parts. It can shorten the vehicle's service life and cause an accident.

Cargo loading caution	Incorrect	Correct
Do not place cargo only at the front or only at the rear. Distribute it evenly.		
When using supports under cargo, position them uniformly along the cargo.		
To the greatest extent possible, do not allow long cargo to protrude beyond the rear edge of the cargo bed. Rather, use supports to raise it at an angle. Avoid supporting it using just the front guard frame and the rear edge of the cargo bed.		
Use ropes and tarpaulins to secure the cargo so it does not fall off the cargo bed. Use rubber bands or bungee cords to prevent the tarpaulins from flapping in the wind.		
Avoid loading cargo too high. It can cause the vehicle to tip sideways when it catches sidewinds and when turning the vehicle.		

Loading Heavy Cargo

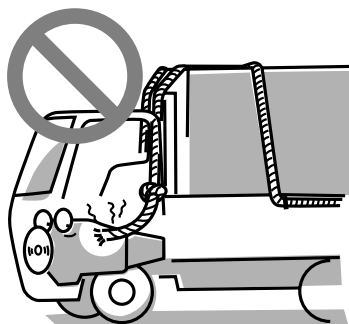


CAUTION

- When the cargo is heavy, take steps to prevent it from slipping and secure it with wire cables.

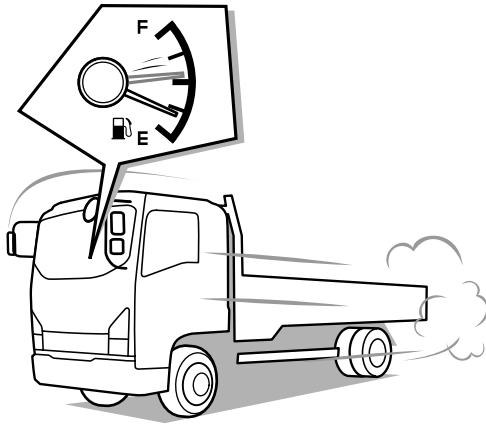
Do Not Secure Cargo Too Tightly**ADVICE**

- To prevent cargo from falling off the cargo bed, it is essential to secure it with ropes and tarpaulins. However, retaining it too tightly can damage the cargo bed's gates and front guard frame.

Make Sure There is No Flammable Material between the Cab and Cargo Bed**WARNING**

- Be careful not to allow the ends of ropes or edges of tarpaulins to come lower than the heat protector at the back of the cab. During vehicle operation, the engine's heat could set them on fire. Carefully secure the ends of ropes and edges of tarpaulins.

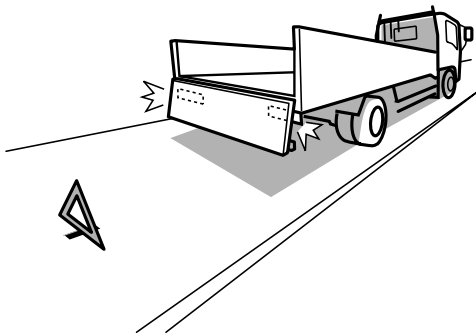
Economical Driving



Driving too fast, driving so slowly that the engine knocks, driving with the exhaust brake switched on all the time, and frequently using the exhaust brake to adjust your speed lead to poor fuel economy. To the greatest extent possible, drive at a constant speed.

When accelerating, increase your speed gently and slowly, and upshift early. Warming up the engine for longer than necessary and revving the engine are a waste of fuel. Driving with the vehicle overloaded is also a waste of fuel. Frequently check the tire pressures and make sure they are always correct.

Unloading Cargo



CAUTION

- When you load or unload cargo at the roadside and the cargo bed's gates or other body parts obscure the taillights, stop lights, hazard warning flashers, turn signal lights and/or reflectors, be sure to warn other drivers and road users by placing signs or emergency warning triangles where they are easy to see.
- When you load or unload cargo at the roadside, select a place where stopping and parking are allowed and other drivers and passersby will not be inconvenienced.

Do Not Carry Fuel and Spray Cans in the Cab**WARNING**

- It is extremely dangerous to carry fuel and spray cans in the cab. If such a container were to ignite or rupture, it could cause a fire or explosion.

Using Curtains**CAUTION**

- Retain the curtains so as not to obscure your view and hinder your driving.

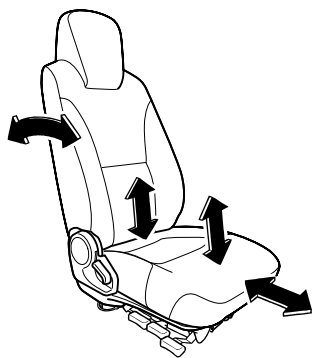
Keep the Floor around the Driver's Seat Clean and Tidy**WARNING**

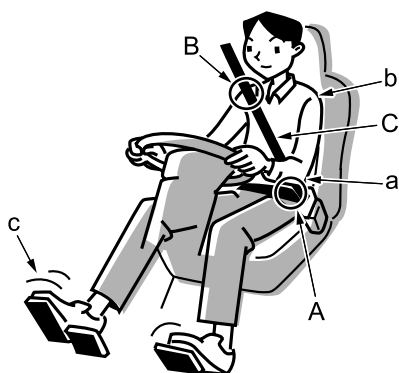
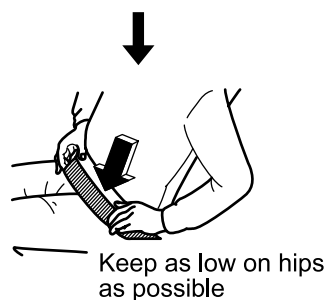
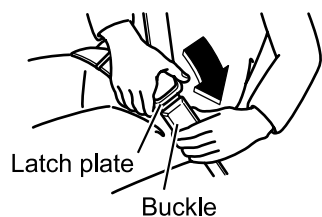
- It is extremely dangerous to have empty cans, empty bottles or other items rolling around on the floor because they could get trapped under the brake pedal and prevent brake application. For proper pedal operation, it is also essential to lay floor mats properly. Otherwise, secure operation of each pedal cannot be performed.
- Do not use the dashboard pocket or the top of the dashboard as a place to put items that could roll, which could interfere with your driving.

- Before driving, be sure to adjust the seat, steering wheel and mirrors to positions that give you a correct driving posture. Make sure the seat is securely retained by trying to rock it forward and backward, and put on the seat belt. All other passengers must wear seat belts.

Mirrors → Refer to page 3-30

Adjusting the seat for a correct driving posture is a fundamental part of safe driving.





Fastening Your Seat Belt

Be sure to wear your seat belt. Sit up straight with your lower back pressed against the seat and the lap belt as low on your hips as possible.

	Seat adjustment recommendations
a	Make adjustments that allow you to easily turn the steering wheel with your elbows slightly bent.
b	Position the seatback so it is always touching your shoulders.
c	Make sure you can adequately press each pedal.

	Seat belt fastening cautions	Why?
A	Position the lap belt as low on your hips as possible.	The pressure applied by the seat belt in a collision would be dangerous if the belt is positioned incorrectly.
B	Position the shoulder belt so it is on your shoulder (not touching your neck chin or face).	
C	Make sure the seat belt is not twisted when you put it on.	To ensure that the seat belt is fully effective.

Passengers and Seat Belts

Only one person should use each seat belt.

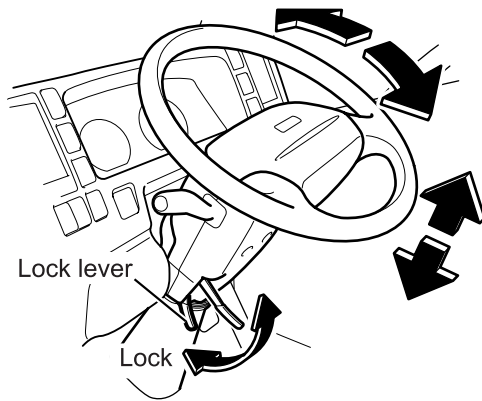
WARNING

- Be sure to adjust the seat before driving. Achieve the correct driving posture, gently rock the seat to make sure it is locked in place, and put on your seat belt before you start driving. In addition to the driver, all other passengers must wear seat belts.
- For a child who is so small that the seat belt touches his/her face or does not rest across his/her hips, use a child seat or other suitable restraint, not the seat belt. Using the seat belt could be dangerous.

Carrying Children → Refer to page 2-15

Adjusting the Position of the Steering Wheel

You can adjust the position of the steering wheel in the up-down and fore-aft directions. After making an adjustment, make sure the steering wheel and lock lever are securely locked.



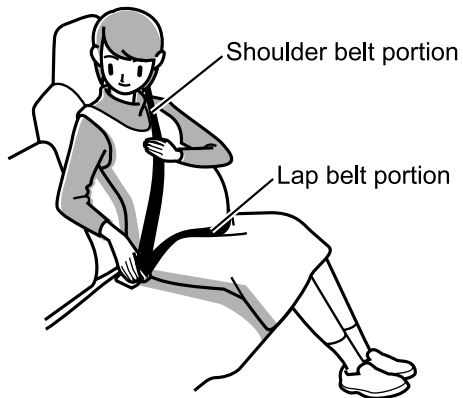
WARNING

- When you have adjusted the steering wheel, try pulling the steering wheel up and down to check that it is securely locked in position before driving.
- Adjust the position of the steering wheel before you start driving. Adjusting the position of the steering wheel while driving would be extremely dangerous because the steering wheel would rattle up and down, preventing precise steering.

Fully Adjustable Steering

→ Refer to page 3-29

Carrying an Expectant Mother or a Person Who is Ill

**WARNING**

- An expectant mother or a person who is ill riding in the vehicle must also wear a seat belt. In light of the risk that the seat belt will apply pressure to the abdomen, chest and shoulders in the event of a collision, however, an expectant mother or a person who is ill should get advice from a physician beforehand.
 - An expectant mother should use a three-point seat belt.
 - An expectant mother should position the lap belt snugly as low as possible on the hips (not across the abdomen). Also, she should fasten the shoulder belt so it rests on her chest, not on her abdomen.
 - Unless the seat belt is correctly worn, it may dig into the abdomen in the event of hard braking or a collision, harming not only the expectant mother but also the unborn child, putting them both in danger of serious injuries or death.

Seat Belts → Refer to page 3-33

Carrying Children

Using Seat Belts with Children



WARNING

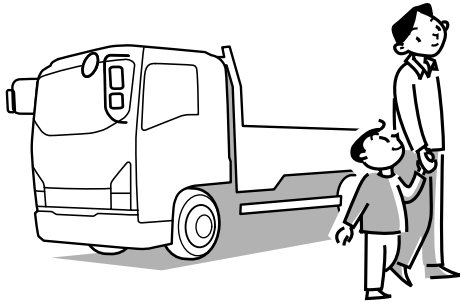
- The vehicle's seat belts are designed for adults. If a seat belt touches a child's neck or chin, or does not rest across his/her hips, use a baby seat, child seat or junior seat. If the seat belt were used as it is, it could apply intense pressure to the child's abdomen in the event of a collision. A small child who is not able to sit up by him/herself must be placed in a child seat.
- Do not fit a baby seat, child seat or junior seat on the center seat. It could hinder your driving.
- If the vehicle has a passenger airbag, do not fit a baby seat, child seat or junior seat facing rearward. If the baby seat, child seat or junior seat were facing rearward, the impact on the child seat during deployment of the passenger airbag could inflict life-threatening injuries on the child.



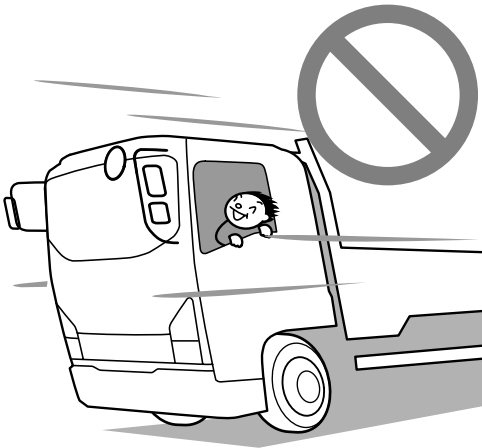
NOTE

- The appropriate type of baby seat, child seat or junior seat and the proper installation for it depend upon the weight and height of the child. It may not be possible to correctly fit certain child seats depending on their shapes. Be sure to use a child seat that is suitable for the vehicle.
* For detailed instructions, see the instruction manual supplied with the baby seat, child seat or junior seat.

Seat Belts → Refer to page 3-33

Do not Leave a Child Alone in the Vehicle**WARNING**

- When you leave the vehicle, take the child with you. If you leave the child alone in the cab, the child could interfere with things, causing vehicle movement, a fire or some other accident. Also, the cab inside could become dangerously hot when heated by the sun.

Do not Allow a Child to Put His/Her Head or Hands out of the Window**WARNING**

- Regardless of whether the vehicle is moving or stationary, you must never allow a child to put his/her head, hands, or other body parts out of the window. Allowing such behavior would be dangerous because the child could hit an obstacle.

An Adult must Open, Close, and Lock the Door for a Child



WARNING

- To protect the child from the danger of getting his/her hands and head trapped, an adult must open, close and lock the door for the child. Be careful that the child does not interfere with the power window switches and get his/her hands or head trapped in the window. While a child is in the cab, be sure to control the power windows using the power window switches beside the driver's seat.

Opening and Closing Doors

→ Refer to page 3-9

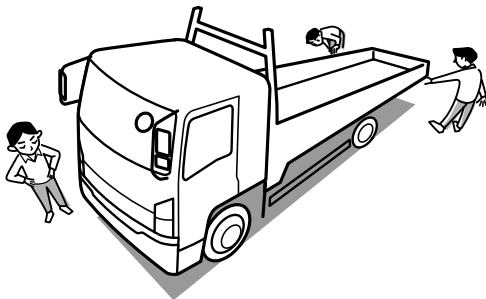
Power Windows ☐ V

→ Refer to page 3-15

Driving

Check around the Vehicle before Starting the Engine

Before pulling away, perform a thorough safety check, making sure there are no children or obstructions around the vehicle.



WARNING

- Before starting the engine, make sure there is no flammable material under or around the vehicle. The presence of any such material could lead to a fire. If there is any wood within 50 cm (20 in) from the vehicle's heat source, it would represent a severe hazard as the wood could deform or discolor from the heat it could catch fire.

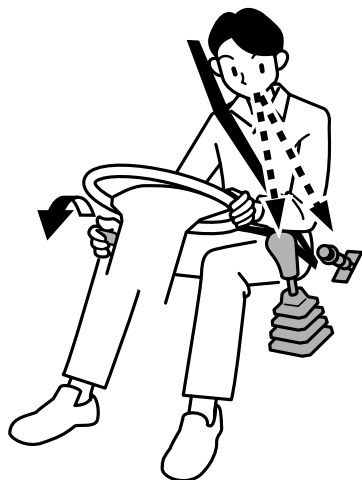
Starting the Engine

→ Refer to page 4-4

Be Careful about Exhaust Emissions**WARNING**

- Exhaust emissions contain carbon monoxide, which is colorless, odorless and poisonous. If you inhale exhaust emissions, you may suffer carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Do not keep the engine running for any length of time in a place that is poorly ventilated. It is particularly dangerous to run the engine in a garage or other indoor place that could easily fill with exhaust gases because you could suffer carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Inspect the exhaust pipe from time to time. If you notice any abnormality (for example, a damaged joint, or a hole or crack caused by corrosion), have checks and maintenance performed by the nearest Isuzu Dealer. Continuing to use the vehicle without having the defect repaired would be dangerous because exhaust gases could get into the cab and cause carbon monoxide poisoning.
- If exhaust gases get into the cab, completely open all of the windows and place the inside/outside air selector of the heater or air conditioner to outside air. Promptly have checks and maintenance performed by the nearest Isuzu Dealer. Continuing to use the vehicle without having the defect repaired would be dangerous because exhaust gases could get into the cab and cause carbon monoxide poisoning.

Starting the Engine



CAUTION

- On a manual transmission model, make sure the parking brake lever is firmly pulled, make sure the gearshift lever is in "N", and fully press the clutch pedal before starting the engine.
- On an automatic transmission model, make sure the parking brake lever is firmly pulled, place the selector lever in "N", and firmly press the brake pedal before starting the engine.
- Be sure to sit in the driver's seat to start the engine. If you are not sitting in the driver's seat (if, for example, you reach through the window or through the door opening), you cannot check the gearshift lever "N" position. If you start the engine with the transmission in any position other than "N", the vehicle would move.

Starting the Engine

→ Refer to page 4-4

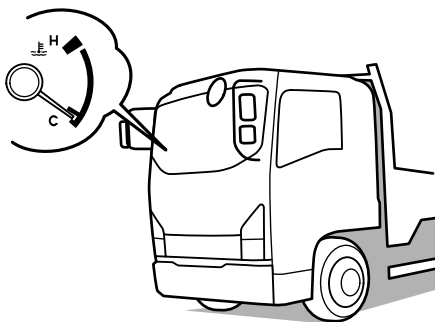
If the Vehicle Has Not Been Driven for a Long Period



ADVICE

- Before using a vehicle that has not been driven for a long period, check the engine, transmission and transfer case for oil leakage, and make sure the oil is at the required levels. If there is insufficient oil, it will not adequately reach and lubricate components, and a breakdown will result.
- Start the engine and allow it to idle for at least 5 minutes. Check for abnormal noises.
- For instructions on warming up the engine, refer to "Starting the Engine" on page 4-4.

Recommendations for Warming Up the Engine



The engine is sufficiently warmed up when the needle of the engine coolant temperature gauge starts to move.



ADVICE

- Do not rev the engine or quickly accelerate before the engine has sufficiently warmed up (in other words, when the engine is cold). Oil would not have adequately reached and lubricated components, so a breakdown would result.
- The exhaust pipe becomes extremely hot while the engine is idling. Before warming up the engine, make sure there is no flammable material (for example, grass, waste paper, oil or old tires) near the exhaust pipe.

Do not Run the Engine in a Garage



WARNING

- Running the engine in a poorly ventilated place can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning. Start and warm up the engine only in places that have good ventilation.

Do not Forget to Release the Parking Brake



ADVICE

- Pulling away with the parking brake still applied can damage the brake system.
- Your vehicle has either of 2 types of parking brake:
 - Center parking brake:
When the parking brake lever is pulled, the center parking brake holds the propeller shaft in position, thereby locking the rear wheels.
 - Wheel parking brake:
When the parking brake lever is pulled, the rear wheel brakes are activated to lock the rear wheels. An air exhaust sound is heard at this time.

Parking Brake Warning Light

→ Refer to page 4-29

Parking Brake Lever

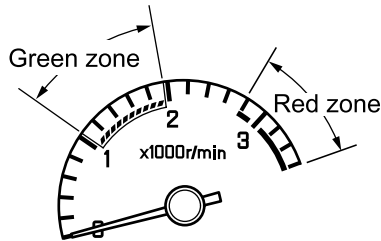
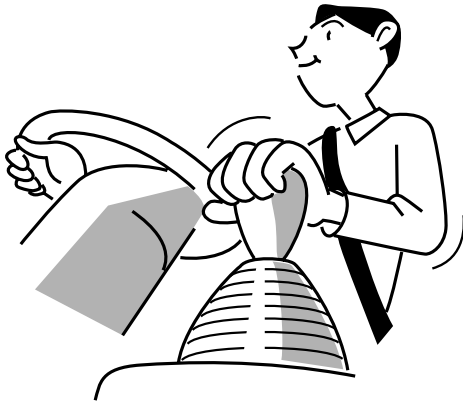
→ Refer to page 4-57

Pulling Away in a Manual Transmission Model**ADVICE**

- Pull away gently in the gear indicated below. Pulling away in a high gear, pulling away rapidly or slipping the clutch for a long time while pulling away would damage the clutch.

Transmission model	Pulling away on a level road	Pulling away on a slope
ZF9S1110	1st	C1 or C
FS8209A	1st	Low
Except for ZF9S1110 or FS8209A	2nd	1st

Appropriate Gearshifts



Engine model	Green zone (r/min)	Red zone (r/min)
6HK1	1,000 - 2,000	2,800 - 3,600
4HK1	1,000 - 2,000	3,300 - 4,000



ADVICE

- Downshifts are performed for two main purposes:
 - For engine braking on a steep and/or long downward slope
 - For responsiveness and economy on an uphill slope

[Cautions for downshifts]

- Allowing the engine to overrun can result in engine damage. Do not allow the engine to overrun when downshifting.
- Driving uphill
Downshift early to avoid heavy engine load.
- Driving downhill
In principle, you should use the same gear(s) that you used to drive up the hill. Drive at a speed that does not cause the engine to overrun (exceed its r/min limit) and the tachometer needle to enter the red zone.

Drive at a speed that does not cause the tachometer needle to enter the red zone. The green zone is a guide for economical driving.

The graduation and the red zone of tachometer are various depending on the models fitted.

Tachometer → Refer to page 4-11

Gearshift Lever M/T

→ Refer to page 4-61

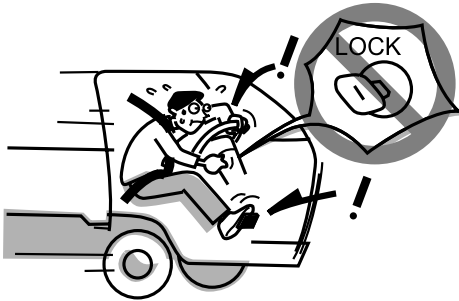
Selector Lever A/T

→ Refer to page 4-64

**NOTE**

[What is engine brake?]

- Engine brake is the braking effect that occurs when you release the accelerator pedal while driving. The lower the gear, the stronger the engine brake.

Never Stop the Engine While Driving**WARNING**

- Do not place the starter switch in any position other than "ON" while driving.
If the engine stops while the vehicle is moving, the brakes would work poorly, and the steering wheel and clutch pedal would become extremely stiff and hard to operate. Also, the engine could be damaged.
- Stopping the engine while driving would be extremely dangerous because the power steering would stop working, making the steering wheel extremely hard to turn.
- Stopping the engine while driving would be extremely dangerous because the warning lights, indicator lights and other electrical circuitry would completely stop working.
- Placing the starter switch in the "LOCK" position while driving would be extremely dangerous because the key could come out, causing the steering wheel to lock so that you could not turn it.

Starter Switch → Refer to page 4-38

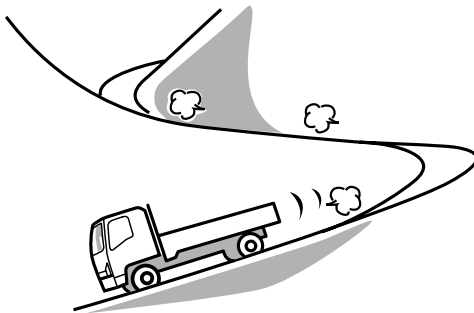
Do not Use the Bed While the Vehicle is Moving



CAUTION

- It is not possible to hold a person's body in position on the bed. Using the bed while the vehicle is moving would be dangerous because the occupant of the bed could be thrown out of the bed in the event of a collision or hard braking.

Driving Down a Long Slope



When driving down a long slope, use engine brake and auxiliary brake together with the foot brakes. Using the auxiliary brake and low-gear engine brake reduces the work load on the foot brakes and yields greater braking force. Even so, use the foot brakes appropriately to prevent the engine overrunning.

Exhaust Brake Switch

→ Refer to page 4-47



CAUTION

- Frequent use of the foot brakes can cause vapor lock and brake fade, resulting in reduced brake effectiveness. Even so, you should be very careful when using engine braking in a low gear because the engine is likely to over-run.
- Do not adjust the exhaust brake valve.

**NOTE**

[What is engine brake?]

- Engine brake is the braking effect that occurs when you release the accelerator pedal while driving. The lower the gear, the stronger the engine brake.

[What is the exhaust brake?]

- The exhaust brake is a system that closes the exhaust pipe and uses the force of the exhaust emissions to enhance the effectiveness of engine brake.

[What is brake fade?]

- Frequent use of the brakes can cause the brakes to overheat so that the frictional force of the friction surface decreases and the brakes become less effective than normal. This phenomenon is called brake fade.

[What is vapor lock?]

- If the brakes overheat due to frequent use, the heat can cause the brake fluid to boil so that air bubbles are created in the brake hoses. Pressing the brake pedal simply compresses the air bubbles; pressure is not transmitted to the wheel cylinders, so the brakes' effectiveness sharply deteriorates. This phenomenon is called vapor lock.

[What is an engine overrun?]

- An engine overrun is an engine-speed increase that causes the tachometer needle to enter the red zone.

Driving in Bad Weather (Rain, Icy Roads, Snowy Roads, etc.)



CAUTION

- In bad weather, visibility is reduced and slippery road surfaces increase stopping distances. Drive more slowly than you would in good weather. Also, avoid sharp turns of the steering wheel and hard braking. Use engine brakes together with the foot brakes to decelerate. Using the exhaust brake on a slippery road surface could cause the tires to slip.



ADVICE

- There is a risk of hydroplaning, particularly where water tends to collect on the road surface. Drive at speeds that allow you to stay in complete control.
- If you cannot avoid driving on a flooded road, first check the depth of the water and then drive through the water at a slow, constant speed. There is a risk that water will get into the engine's cylinders and cause engine damage (water hammering). Keep your speed down, and drive with great care.



NOTE

[What is hydroplaning?]

- If a vehicle is driven at high speed on a road that is covered with water, a layer of water can form between the tires and road surface, causing the tires to lose their grip and slide across the water. This phenomenon is called hydroplaning. It is dangerous because it makes the steering wheel and brakes useless.

Brake Effectiveness When the Vehicle Has Been Driven on a Flooded Road or Washed**CAUTION**

- When the vehicle is driven on a flooded road, parked on a flooded road or washed, water can get into the brakes and reduce their effectiveness. If the brakes do not work well afterward, drive slowly and gently press the brake pedal several times until the brakes dry out and start working normally. Before parking the vehicle in winter, press the brake pedal several times in the same way to get rid of moisture in the brakes. Otherwise, the moisture in the brakes may freeze and make the vehicle immovable.
- On a wheel parking brake model, the wheel parking brake chambers are submerged when the vehicle is driven on a flooded road, immediately have checks and maintenance performed by your Isuzu Dealer.
- Promptly have your Isuzu Dealer perform water-ingress checks and, where necessary, lubricate brake, engine, electrical, transmission, differential and transfer case components.

Sidewinds



ADVICE

If the vehicle catches a sidewind and drifts sideways, firmly grip the steering wheel, decelerate to a speed that allows you to stay completely in control and make a directional correction. The vehicle may catch strong sidewinds in the following situations:

- emerging from a tunnel; driving over a bridge, driving on an embankment or driving through a cutting
- being overtaken by a large truck or bus
- overtaking a large truck or bus

Dealing with a Blowout or Flat Tire While Driving



WARNING

- If you feel any abnormality in a tire while driving, immediately stop in a safe place. If you continue to drive on a flat tire, undue force would be applied to the wheel bolts, possibly causing the bolts to break and the wheel to come off.



ADVICE

- If a blowout or flat tire occurs while you are driving, calmly grip the steering wheel and gradually apply the brakes to decelerate. (Hard braking would be dangerous because it could cause the steering wheel to be pulled to one side.) Stop the vehicle in a safe place, and change the tire.

Spare Tire ☐ **→ Refer to page 7-98**

Handling the Jacks

→ Refer to page 7-148

Changing a Tire (JIS 6-Bolt or 8-Bolt Wheels) ☐ **→ Refer to page 7-82**

Changing a Tire (ISO 10-Bolt

Wheels) ☐ **→ Refer to page 7-91**

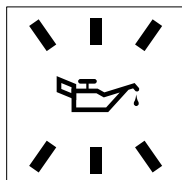
If the Underside of the Vehicle Receives a Hard Bump



ADVICE

- If the underside of the vehicle receives a hard bump, stop in a safe place where the vehicle will not obstruct traffic and check for air leakage, brake fluid leakage, fuel leakage and component damage. If any part of the vehicle is damaged or broken, promptly have the vehicle inspected and repaired by the nearest Isuzu Dealer.

If a Warning Light or Indicator Light Comes On or Flashes



ADVICE

- If a warning light comes on or flashes, do not ignore it and keep driving. Be sure to take corrective action while referring to the explanation of the meters, warning lights and indicator lights.

How to Read the Instruments (Instruments Layout)

→ Refer to page 4-8

Warning and Indicator Lights Layout

→ Refer to page 4-15

ZF9S1110 Manual Transmission Model V

The ZF9S1110 manual transmission differs from the 6 speed manual transmission in that it requires selection of low range or high range when the gearshift lever is used. Be sure to learn how to correctly use the gearshift lever.

Model with ZF9S1110 Model Manual Transmission V

→ Refer to page 4-66

FS8209A Manual Transmission Model ☐ V

The FS8209A manual transmission differs from the 6 speed manual transmission in that it requires selection of low range or high range when the gearshift lever is used. Be sure to learn how to correctly use the gearshift lever.

Model with FS8209A Model Manual Transmission ☐ V

→ Refer to page 4-70

Automatic Transmission Model ☐ A/T

On an automatic transmission model, there is no need to use a clutch pedal; you can pull away, change gears and stop the vehicle using the selector lever, accelerator pedal, and brake pedal. Be sure to learn the characteristics of the automatic transmission and how to correctly operate it. When the vehicle is stationary, remember to keep the brake pedal firmly pressed and, if necessary, place the selector lever in "N", and apply the parking brake.

Immediately after engine startup, while the air conditioner is running, the engine speed rises, making creep stronger than it is at other times. When you move the selector lever out of "N", firmly press the brake pedal.

Model with Automatic Transmission ☐ A/T

→ Refer to page 4-73



NOTE

[Creep]

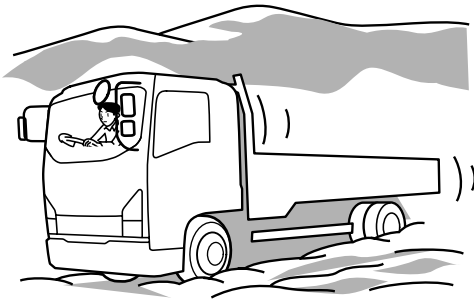
- With the engine running and the selector lever in a position other than "N" selected, power reaches the wheels even when the accelerator pedal is not pressed, causing the vehicle to tend to move. This phenomenon is called creep. The higher the engine speed, the stronger the creep and the greater the vehicle's tendency to move.

Four Wheel Drive (4WD) Model ☒

Four-wheel drive does not make it possible to drive a vehicle absolutely everywhere. Exercise caution when using the accelerator pedal, steering wheel and brake pedal. Concentrate on driving safely, paying attention to the condition and slope angle of the road surface.

Four Wheel Drive (4WD) Model ☒

→ Refer to page 4-105

Driving on Snow-covered or Icy Roads

On a snow-covered or icy road, drive at a constant speed and keep your speed low enough to stay completely in control.

When applying the brakes, lightly push the pedal several times rather than giving it one hard push. A single hard push of the pedal would be dangerous because it could cause the vehicle to slip, making the steering wheel useless.

**ADVICE**

- Use tire chains and winter tires on snow-covered or icy roads.

Winter Tires → Refer to page 6-25

Using Tire Chains → Refer to page 6-27

Driving in Sand or Mud



When driving in sand or mud, go as slowly as possible, avoiding hard braking, sudden acceleration and sharp turns of the steering wheel.

It is difficult to ascertain the condition of the road surface when you are driving in sand or mud, so there is a risk of getting stuck. When necessary, get out of the vehicle and check the condition of the road surface.



NOTE

- When you cannot avoid driving through deep mud, using tire chains is an effective way to avoid getting stuck.

Driving through Water



The vehicle is not completely impervious to water. Avoid driving through water. After driving through water, check the effectiveness of the brakes.

Also, promptly have your Isuzu Dealer perform water-ingress checks and, where necessary, greasing on the engine, electrical components, transmission, differential and transfer case.

Stopping and Parking

Parking



ADVICE

- Choose a flat place where stopping and parking are permitted and where the vehicle will not obstruct traffic. Firmly apply the parking brake and make sure the vehicle does not move.
- Avoid parking for long periods with cargo on the vehicle.
- Remove all dirt from the vehicle's light lenses and reflectors to ensure that the vehicle can be seen from other vehicles.

Applying the Parking Brake



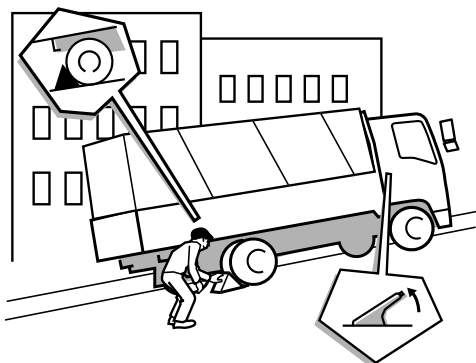
CAUTION

- Except in an emergency, do not apply the parking brake until the vehicle has come to a complete stop. Applying the parking brake before the vehicle has stopped can cause the tires to lock or the vehicle to spin, possibly causing an accident.

Parking Brake Lever

→ Refer to page 4-57

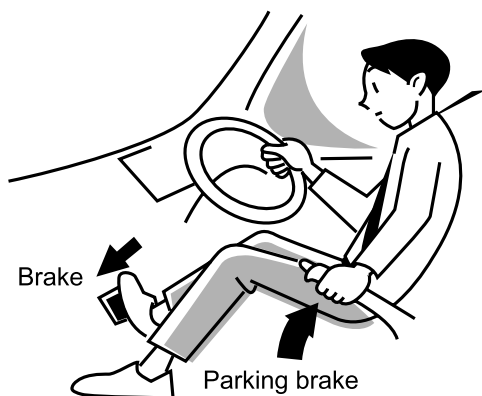
Parking Safely on a Slope



CAUTION

- As much as possible, choose level places to park and avoid parking on slopes. If you cannot avoid parking on a slope, firmly apply the parking brake and make sure the vehicle does not move. Apply chocks to the wheels for safety. Also, leave the vehicle in gear to further ensure that it will not move.
- Leave the steering wheel turned so that the vehicle will be stopped by an obstruction (for example, the curb) in the unlikely event that it moves.

Do not Use the Hill Start Aid (HSA) for Parking



CAUTION

- HSA is a device to stop the vehicle temporarily and cannot replace the parking brake. When parking, be sure to firmly apply the parking brake.

Hill Start Aid (HSA) ☐

→ Refer to page 4-80

Napping in the Vehicle

**WARNING**

Before taking a nap in the vehicle, be sure to stop the engine and place the starter switch in the "LOCK" position. Otherwise, any unintended contact with the gearshift lever or accelerator pedal while you are asleep could cause the vehicle to move, resulting in an accident.

- If you leave the engine running and unintentionally keep the accelerator pedal pressed while asleep, the engine and exhaust pipe could become abnormally hot, resulting in a fire.
- If you leave the engine running while taking a nap with the vehicle parked in a place where exhaust gases could get into the cab (for example, a place that is poorly ventilated), you could suffer carbon monoxide poisoning.
- In a vehicle with a bed, use the bed when you wish to take a nap.

Keep Flammable Material away from the Vehicle



CAUTION

- The exhaust pipe is extremely hot immediately after vehicle operation. Before parking, make sure the area is free of flammable material (for example, grass, waste paper, oil or old tires). Take particular care when parking in a garage.
- Use caution concerning hot exhaust gases while the engine is idling. Be particularly careful when the power take-off (PTO) is operating (if your vehicle is equipped with a PTO) while the engine is idling.

Stopping and Parking with the Engine Running



WARNING

- When stopping and parking with the engine running: If your vehicle is equipped with a manual transmission, be sure to place the gearshift lever in "N" to select neutral. If the vehicle has an automatic transmission, place the selector lever in "N". Then, firmly apply the parking brake. Unless you take these steps, any unintended pressure on the accelerator pedal could cause an accident.



CAUTION

- To prevent a fire, make sure there is no flammable material near the muffler, and exhaust pipe. Be careful not to get burned by hot exhaust gases.

Do not Touch the Gearshift Lever/Selector Lever While the Vehicle is Stationary



WARNING

- Do not touch the gearshift lever/selector lever while the vehicle is stationary with the engine idling. If you touch the gearshift lever/selector lever at this time, a gear could be selected and the vehicle could move even with parking brake applied. The risk of knocking against the gearshift lever/selector lever and causing an accident is particularly great when you move in or out of your seat.

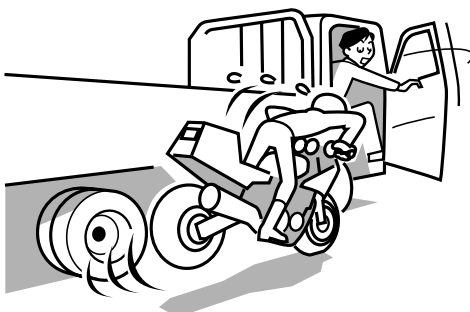
Be Sure to Have the Engine Running When the Vehicle is Moving



CAUTION

- When the engine is not running, the power steering system does not work so the steering wheel is hard to turn. Also, the braking system does not work so there is little braking ability. If you coast down a slope without the engine running, you would not be able to properly control the vehicle and could have an accident.

Look around before Opening a Door



CAUTION

- Before opening a door, check the area around the vehicle by looking forward, rearward and to the sides. If you suddenly open a door without checking the surrounding area, the door could hit by a vehicle following you or a pedestrian.

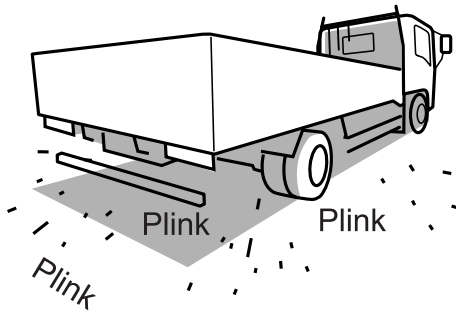
Leaving the Vehicle



WARNING

- When leaving the vehicle, be sure to apply the parking brake, stop the engine and lock the doors. Do not leave valuables where they can be seen from outside the vehicle.
- If you are traveling with a child, do not leave the child alone in the vehicle. If the child touches the controls or equipment, an accident could occur. (For example, the vehicle could move or a fire could start.) Also, the cab inside could become dangerously hot when heated by the sun.
- Do not leave eyeglasses or a lighter in the vehicle. If the cab inside becomes hot, a lighter left there could explode and plastic eyeglass lenses or frames could deform or crack.

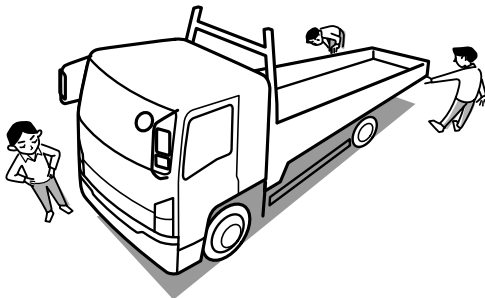
Metallic Plinking Sound from the Muffler



NOTE

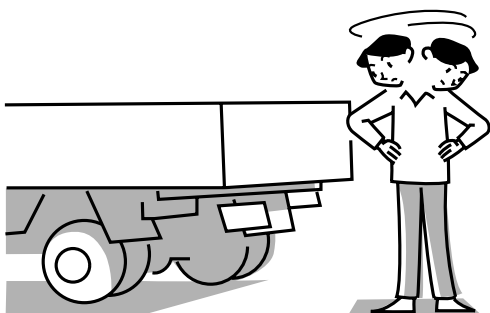
- Immediately after stopping the engine, you may hear a metallic plinking sound from the muffler. This sound occurs as the muffler cools down and contracts. It does not indicate an abnormality or breakdown.

Starting to Drive When the Vehicle has been Parked



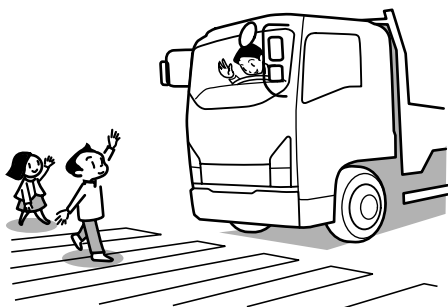
Before pulling away, perform a thorough safety check, making sure there are no children or obstructions around the vehicle.

Reversing



If you cannot see the area behind your vehicle well enough to confirm it is safe to back up, get out of the vehicle and check behind it.

Pulling away After a Temporary Stop

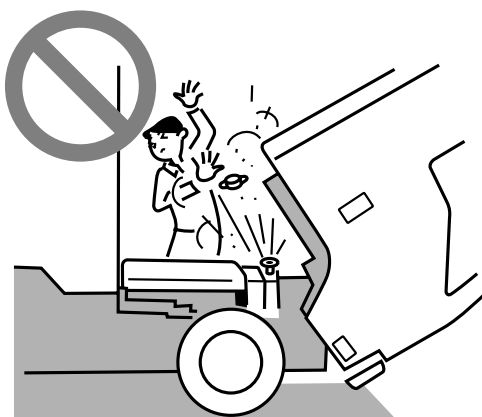


CAUTION

- Make it a habit to look around and confirm it is safe to pull away after a temporary stop (at traffic lights, for example).

Staying Safe

When the Engine Coolant is Hot



WARNING

- Do not loosen or remove the radiator cap while the engine coolant is hot. Doing so would be dangerous because steam and hot air would shoot out.

When the Engine Overheats

→ Refer to page 8-19

When the Muffler and Exhaust Pipe are Hot



CAUTION

- When the engine is running and immediately after vehicle operation, the muffler and exhaust pipe are extremely hot. Be careful not to inadvertently touch them when working near them (for example, tilting the cab or operating an attachment).

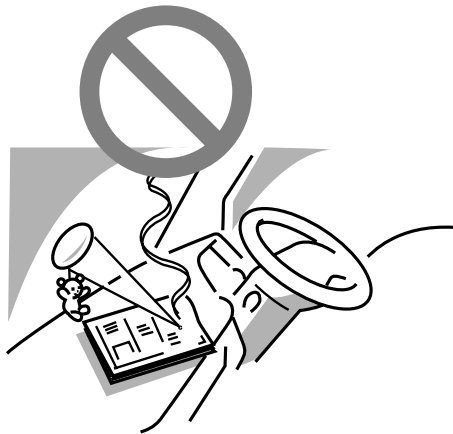
After Using the Ashtray



WARNING

- Be sure to close the ashtray after using it. Otherwise, any unextinguished cigarette butt could set fire to other cigarette butts, resulting in a fire.
- Do not allow the ashtray to become overly full of cigarette butts. Also, do not put flammable material in the ashtray.
- Never throw lit cigarette butts out the window. They not only litter the road and around but also can cause a fire.

Ashtray → Refer to page 5-18

Do not Attach Accessories to the Windshield or Windows**WARNING**

- Do not attach ornaments, films or other accessories to the windshield or windows. They would impair visibility. Also, any plastic suction cups used to attach accessories could cause a fire or other accident by acting as lenses.

Do not Use a Mobile Telephone While Driving**CAUTION**

- Drivers should never use mobile telephones or car phones in any mode while driving. Doing so is dangerous.
- Using a mobile telephone while driving could result in an accident because you would not be paying full attention to your surroundings.
- If you are driving and you wish to use a mobile telephone, first stop the vehicle in a safe place.

Using the Jack

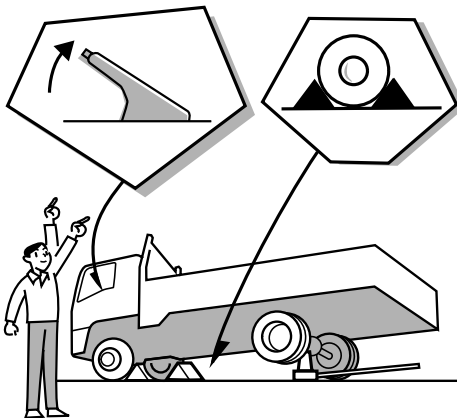


WARNING

- Jacking up a vehicle on a slope or soft ground is extremely dangerous. Be sure to jack up the vehicle on a firm, level surface.
- Set the jack in the correct position. Do not forget to first apply the parking brake and place chocks around the wheels.
- When a rear wheel is jacked up, the parking brake has no effect. Failing to first put chocks in the correct places would be dangerous because the vehicle could move.
- When jacking up a differential lock model, be sure to switch off all of the differential locks. When jacking up a part-time 4x4 model, be sure to switch off the front drive.

On a differential lock model and non-spin differential model, any transmission of torque to the front wheels or the rear wheels can make the vehicle move even if one front wheel and/or one rear wheel is off the ground. If any front or rear wheel is on the ground, do not apply torque to the front and rear wheels.

- Do not look under the vehicle or get under the vehicle while the vehicle is only supported by jacks. Doing so is dangerous. Always use the vehicle support stand.



Tools

→ Refer to page 7-7

Handling the Jacks

→ Refer to page 7-148

If the Battery Goes Flat**CAUTION**

- Do not try to start the engine by pushing or towing the vehicle. You could damage the engine.

When the Battery Goes Flat

→ Refer to page 8-9

Preventing Breakdowns

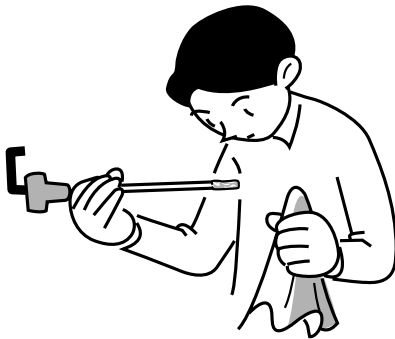
Do not Rest Your Foot on the Clutch Pedal While Driving M/T



ADVICE

- If you rest your foot on the clutch pedal while driving, the clutch could partially disengage without you realizing it, causing the clutch plates to wear and the clutch to slip. Also, do not slip the clutch as a way to hold the vehicle in position (instead of using the brakes) on, for example, an uphill road.

Is the Engine Oil Dirty?



ADVICE

- The engine oil performs the following important functions:
 - It prevents engine parts from becoming worn.
 - It cools engine parts.
 - It cleans engine parts.
 - It seals the combustion chambers and prevents rust.
- Replace the engine oil at regular intervals.

Daily Check (Preoperational Check)

→ Refer to page 7-22

Engine Oil

→ Refer to page 7-27

Maintenance Schedule

→ Refer to page 7-183

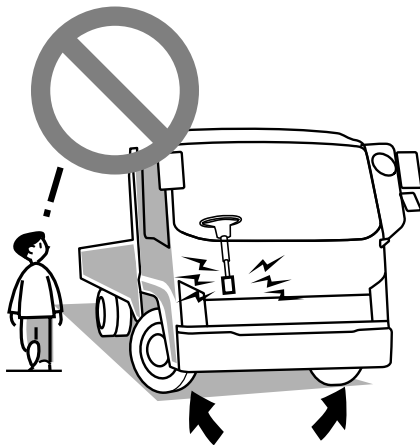
Do not Climb onto the Engine



ADVICE

- Do not step on the engine or climb onto it. You could cause an engine failure by, for example, damaging the cylinder head cover or various connectors.

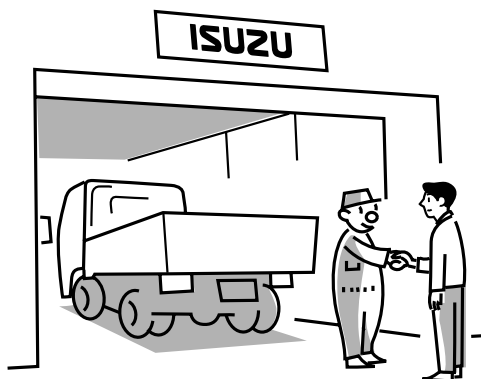
Do not Leave the Steering Wheel Fully Turned for a Long Time



WARNING

- If you leave the steering wheel fully turned for a long time, the oil in the power steering oil pump would become extremely hot. This would cause poor lubrication, oil tank damage and seal deterioration, leading to power steering oil pump damage, power steering unit damage and power steering hose damage. As a result, the steering wheel could become extremely hard to turn and a fire or other accident could occur.

Make Sure the Vehicle is Inspected at Regular Intervals



ADVICE

- Inspections and maintenance enable you to use the vehicle with peace of mind. They also extend the vehicle's service life.

Daily Check (Preoperational Check)

→ Refer to page 7-22

Engine Oil

→ Refer to page 7-27

Maintenance Schedule

→ Refer to page 7-183

When to Visit an Isuzu Dealer

Do not Modify the Vehicle

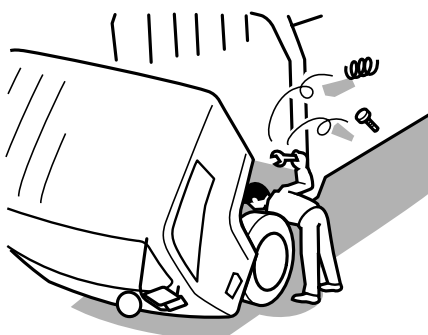


CAUTION

- Attaching parts that are not suitable for the vehicle's performance and functions could lead to a breakdown or accident. For adjustments (for example, engine adjustments) and equipment installation, consult your Isuzu Dealer.
- If you wish to attach accessories to the vehicle, consult your Isuzu Dealer.



Have Engine Adjustments Made by an Isuzu Dealer



CAUTION

- Do not make engine adjustments yourself.
- Be sure to consult your Isuzu Dealer.

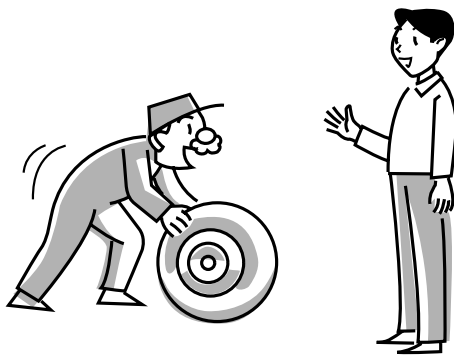
Electric Welding



ADVICE

- Careless electric welding of vehicle parts can cause welding current to flow back through the vehicle's ground circuit and damage electrical and electronic parts so that they do not function normally. Whenever electric welding is necessary, consult your Isuzu Dealer.

Replacing Tires and Wheels



CAUTION

- Consult your Isuzu Dealer before replacing tires or wheels. Never use wheels that are not designed for the vehicle, tires of different types at the same time or tires that are not the specified size. Doing so would impede safe vehicle operation.

Wheels and Tires → Refer to page 7-73

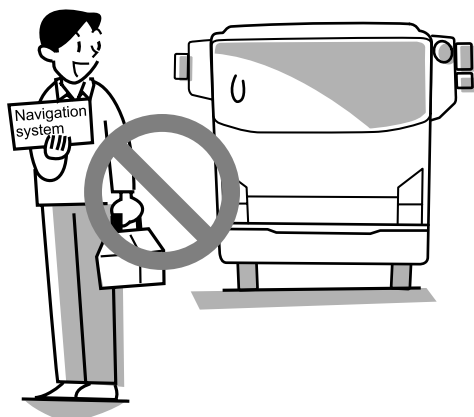
Changing a Tire (JIS 6-Bolt or 8-Bolt

Wheels) ☐ V → Refer to page 7-82

Changing a Tire (ISO 10-Bolt

Wheels) ☐ V → Refer to page 7-91

Installing Electrical Equipment



CAUTION

- Inappropriate installation or removal of audio, radio or other electrical equipment can adversely affect other electrical equipment and cause a breakdown or fire. It can also cause unexpected, dangerous airbag (including the passenger airbag, if equipped) deployment. Be sure to have electrical equipment installed or removed by your Isuzu Dealer.



ADVICE

[Installation of radio equipment]

- Do not install any unauthorized radio set, or any radio set or antenna that does not comply with relevant standards. Noise from the radio set could cause electromagnetic interference with the vehicle's electronic equipment and other systems, resulting in a vehicle breakdown or in a malfunction of electronic equipment. Consult your Isuzu Dealer if you wish to install radio equipment.

Speed Limit Device **Characteristics of the Speed Limit Device**

The speed limit device is a device that restricts excessive speed to prevent a serious accident.

Market	Vehicle model	Set speed
Kenya	FRR/FTR/FVR/FVM/FVZ	80 km/h (50 MPH)
Morocco	FTR/FVR	85 km/h (53 MPH)

**NOTE**

- The speed limit device restricts the vehicle's speed by controlling the fuel injection volume. It prevents the speed from exceeding a certain, predetermined level regardless of the pressure on the accelerator pedal.

**CAUTION**

- The speed limit device does not control braking, so it is possible for the vehicle to exceed the set speed on downhill slopes.
- If the tire size is changed, the speed limit device may not work normally. Have adjustments made by the nearest Isuzu Dealer.

Seat Belt with Pretensioner and Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) Airbag System V



If a vehicle that has seat belts with pretensioner and an SRS airbag system suffers a frontal impact above certain level, seat belts with pretensioner and airbag (including the passenger airbag, if equipped) securely restrain the driver and passenger in their seats and lessen the physical shock to their heads. To prevent the seat belts with pretensioner and airbag themselves from causing life-threatening injuries, be sure to observe the following points:



WARNING

- Before driving, adjust the seat to give you a correct driving position and fasten your seat belt. Do not sit closer than necessary to the steering wheel, and do not lean back further than necessary. If the vehicle has a passenger airbag, the passenger must not put his/her hands or feet on the instrument panel or sit with his/her face or chest close to the instrument panel.
When the airbag(including the passenger airbag, if equipped) deploys, the driver and passenger can suffer burns and other serious injuries on the arms and face.
- No person riding in the vehicle should hold any object on his/her lap or otherwise place any object between him/herself and the airbag. In the event of airbag deployment, the object would represent a hazard because it could be propelled toward the person's face and/or prevent normal airbag operation.
- If you carry a child in the vehicle, be sure to observe the following points. Otherwise, the force of airbag deployment could give the child life-threatening injuries.
 - Do not drive the vehicle while letting the child stand in front of the passenger airbag or while holding him/her on your lap. The child would be in danger in either of these positions because he/she would be exposed to a powerful physical shock in the event of airbag deployment.
 - Do not use a passenger seat that has a passenger airbag to carry a child who needs a baby seat, child seat, junior seat or other seat designed specifically for children.
- If the vehicle has a passenger airbag, do not fit a baby seat, child seat or junior seat facing rearward. If the baby seat, child seat or junior seat were facing rearward, the shock created by deployment of the passenger airbag could inflict life-threatening injuries on the child.

Seats → Refer to page 3-20

Seat Belts → Refer to page 3-33

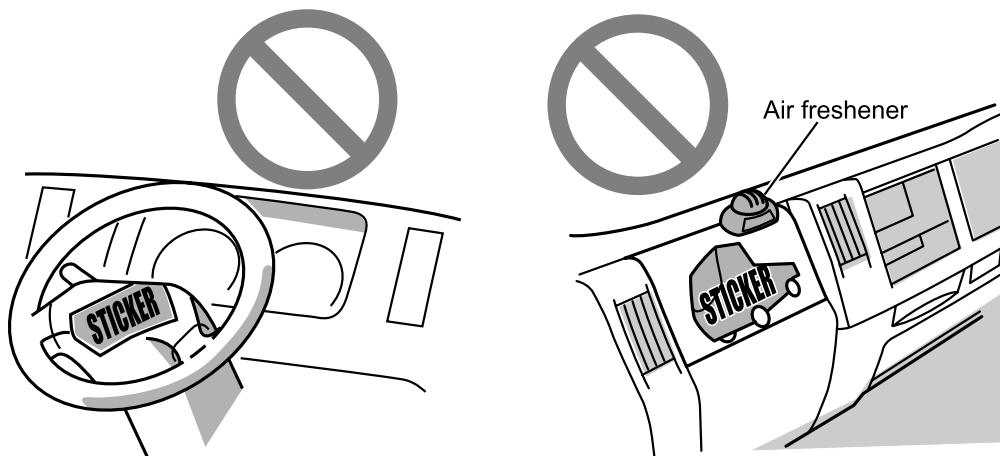
Seat Belt with Pretensioner and
Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)

Airbag System ☒

→ Refer to page 4-120

**WARNING**

- Any improper modification of the vehicle or attachment of accessories could prevent the seat belts with pretensioner or airbag (including the passenger airbag, if equipped) from operating normally.
- Replacing the steering wheel with a steering wheel other than an Isuzu-specified one or affixing a sticker to the steering wheel pad would be dangerous because it could result in defective operation and cause the sticker to be propelled toward you in the event of airbag deployment. Also, do not affix any sticker to the top surface of the instrument panel or place any accessory or air freshener there. Such items could prevent the passenger airbag from functioning normally, and they could be propelled toward a passenger in the event of airbag deployment.
- The actions listed below require special measures. Please consult your Isuzu Dealer. Unless the correct measures are taken, a seat belt with pretensioner or airbag could be activated unexpectedly such that the seat belt rewind or the airbag deploy, causing injuries. Also, the systems could be adversely affected such that they fail to operate.
 - Any repair or replacement in the vicinity of the steering wheel, instrument panel, center console or accelerator pedal
 - Repair, replacement or disposal of the seat belts with pretensioner and airbag, or scrapping of a vehicle that has seat belts with pretensioner and airbag
 - Installation of audio equipment or accessories, or installation of body parts
 - Repairing or painting of panels at the front of the vehicle or panels on the cab



Vehicle Data Collection

Your vehicle, like other modern motor vehicles, has a number of sophisticated computer systems that monitor and control several aspects of the vehicle's performance. Your vehicle uses on-board vehicle computers to monitor emission control components, to optimize fuel economy, to monitor conditions for airbag deployment and to help the driver control the vehicle in difficult driving situations. Some of the information may be stored during the regular operations to facilitate repair of detected malfunctions.

Isuzu may download and retrieve stored information for the purpose of diagnosing, servicing, and repairing your motor vehicle or further improvement to future Isuzu motor vehicles.

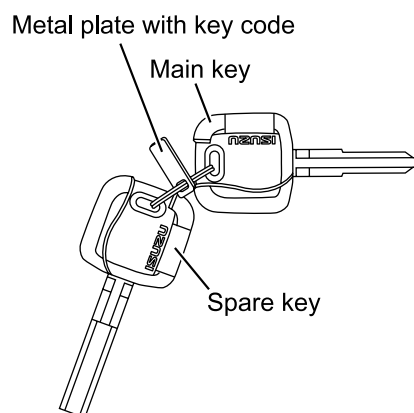
DOORS, WINDOWS AND SEATS

3

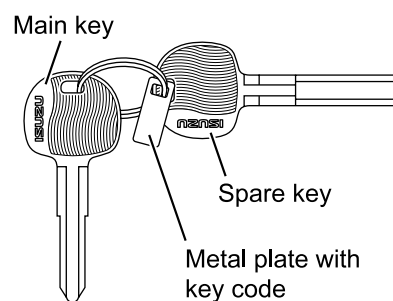
• Key	3-2
• Key with Immobilizer Transponder Chip ☐	3-3
• Keyless Entry System ☐	3-4
• Opening and Closing Doors	3-9
• Getting In and Out of the Vehicle	3-13
• Power Windows ☐	3-15
• Manually Operated Windows ☐	3-16
• Fuel Tank	3-17
• Seats	3-20
• Fully Adjustable Steering	3-29
• Mirrors	3-30
• Seat Belts	3-33

Key

Key with immobilizer transponder chip



Key without immobilizer transponder chip



Both sides of the key are identical, so you can insert the key in the starter switch without worrying about which way you insert it.

The key code is indicated on a separate metal plate in order to prevent it from being acquired by an unauthorized person.

Where Is the Key Used?

Where	For what
Starter switch	Starting and stopping the engine
Front doors	Locking and unlocking the doors
Fuel tank filler cap (if equipped)	Locking and unlocking the filler cap



ADVICE

- Wipe off the key to remove any dirt or dust, etc. before using it.



NOTE

- To prevent theft, store the metal plate with key code in a safe place other than the vehicle.
- Should you lose the key, please give the key number to your Isuzu Dealer. The Isuzu Dealer will be able to duplicate your key.
- If you resell the vehicle, be sure to hand over the plate with key code to the new owner together with the vehicle.

Opening and Closing Doors



CAUTION

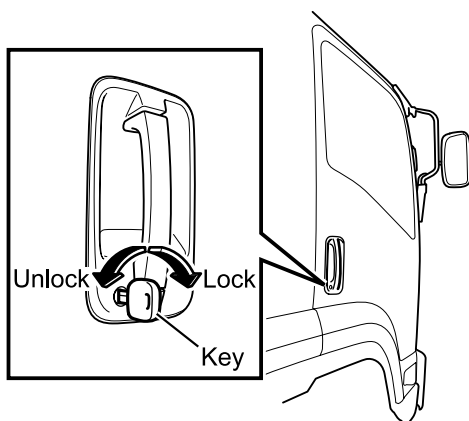
- Be sure to do the following whenever you leave the vehicle: 1) Fully engage the parking brake. 2) Stop the engine. 3) Lock the doors.
- When you close the door after sitting behind the steering wheel, check that the door is fully closed. Driving with any door ajar is very dangerous.
- Before opening the door when climbing into or out of the cab, carefully check all areas around the vehicle for safety, especially the area at the rear of the vehicle.
- Never leave the key in the vehicle.
- Tilt the cab only after fully closing the doors.

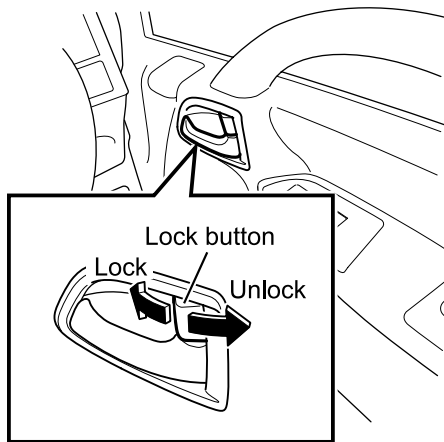
Locking and Unlocking the Front Doors

Locking and Unlocking the Door from Outside Using the Key

Firmly insert the key.

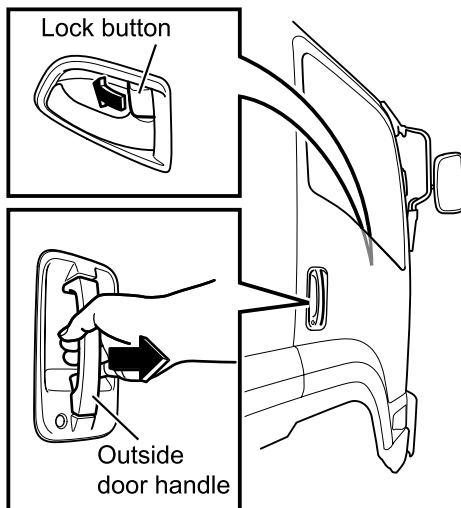
Turn the key toward the rear of the vehicle to unlock the door and turn it toward the front of the vehicle to lock it.





Locking and Unlocking the Door from Inside

Push the lock button forward to lock the door; pull the lock button backward to unlock it.



Locking the Door from Outside without Using the Key

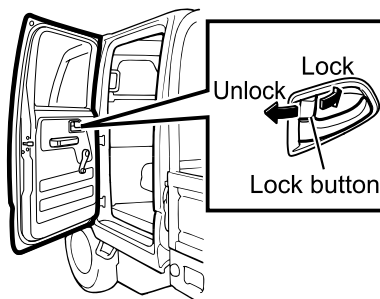
First, push the lock button on the inside door handle forward and then close the door while keeping the outside door handle raised.



ADVICE

- Before closing the door, be sure to check that you have the key with you.

Locking and Unlocking the Rear Doors (Crew Cab Model)



Locking and Unlocking the Door from Inside

Push the lock button forward to lock the door and pull the lock button backward to unlock it.

Locking the Door from Outside

Push the door lock button forward and then close the door; the door will be locked.

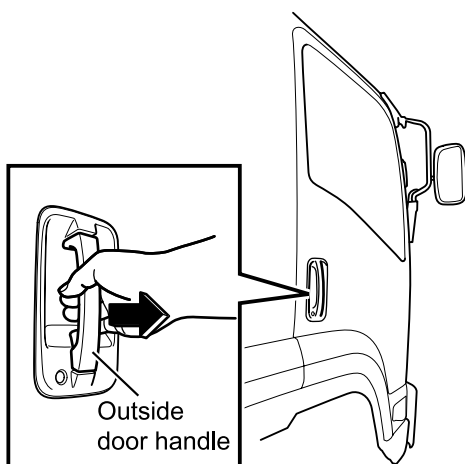
Power Door Lock (Central Door Lock) **How the Power Door Lock System Operates:**

When you lock or unlock the driver's door using the key or by operating the lock button, the power door lock system will automatically lock or unlock all doors simultaneously.

Opening and Closing the Front Doors**Opening and Closing the Door from Outside**

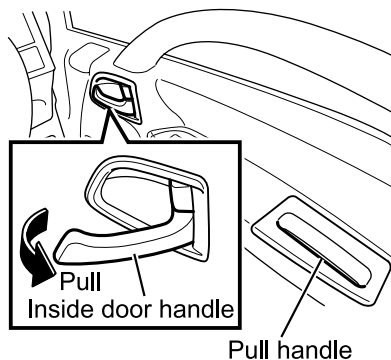
To open the door, pull the outside door handle.

To close the door, push the outside door handle.

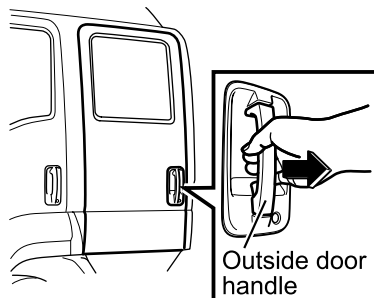
**Opening and Closing the Door from Inside**

To open the door, pull the inside door handle.

To close the door, pull the pull handle.

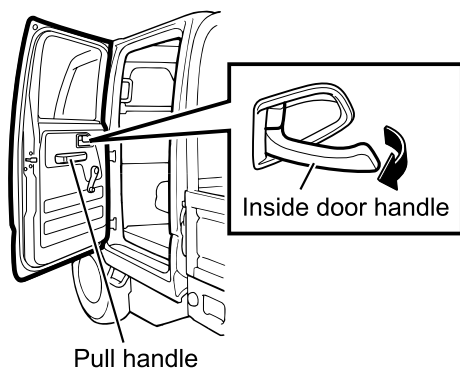
**ADVICE**

- When leaving the vehicle, be sure to stop the engine and lock the doors. Never leave the key in the vehicle.

Opening and Closing the Rear Doors (Crew Cab Model)**Opening and Closing the Door from Outside**

To open the door, pull the outside door handle.

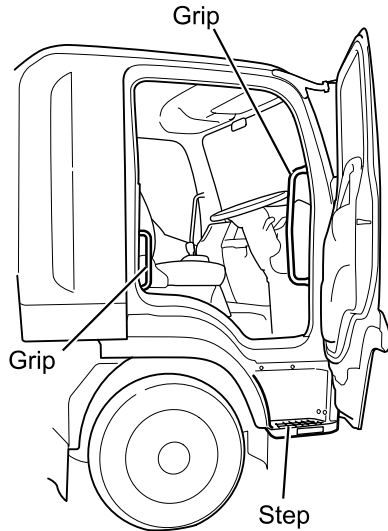
To close the door, push the outside door handle.

**Opening and Closing the Door from Inside**

To open the door, pull the inside door handle.

To close the door, pull the pull handle.

Getting In and Out of the Vehicle



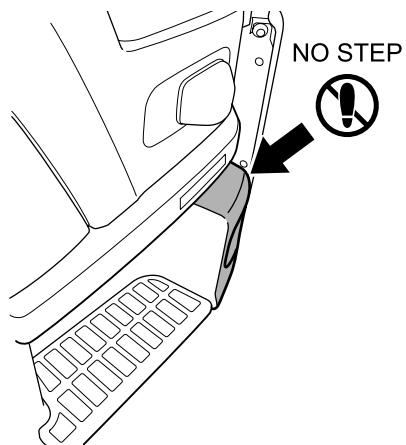
Carefully check that the area around the vehicle is safe, hold the grip, and place your foot on the step when getting in or out of the vehicle.



CAUTION

- When getting in or out of the vehicle, make sure you use the grip and step to always support yourself from at least 3 points. It is very dangerous to stand on the tire or wheel when getting in or out of the vehicle. Furthermore, do not try to jump in or out of the vehicle, as doing so could cause unexpected accidents or injuries.
- Getting in or out of the vehicle with oily or greasy hands or shoes could cause you to slip. Always thoroughly clean grease etc. from your hands and shoes before getting in or out of the vehicle.
- Rain and snow can cause the step to become very slippery. Therefore, always remove snow and ice from your shoes and the step, and be careful not to slip when getting in and out of the vehicle.
- Exercise caution when opening or closing doors, as strong winds or steep slopes may cause doors to open or close suddenly.

FTR/FVR/FVM/FVZ/GVR models

**ADVICE**

- Do not hold parts other than the grip when getting in or out of the vehicle. Doing so may cause damage to the vehicle or injuries to yourself or others.
- When climbing into the cab, do not step on the plastic cover of the lower step; otherwise the plastic cover might be damaged. Use only the step. (FTR/FVR/FVM/FVZ/GVR models)

Power Windows V

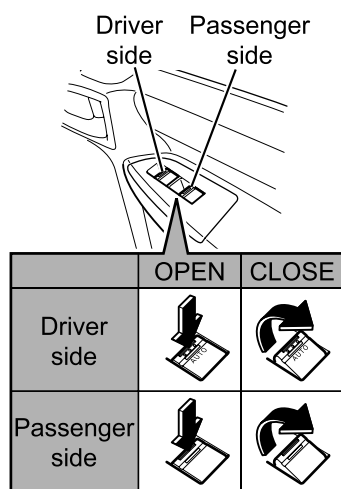
The power windows operate only when the starter switch is in the "ON" position. Open each door window by pressing the power window switch; close each one by raising the switch.



WARNING

- Before closing the windows, make sure that there is no risk of a hand, head or anything else being trapped in the moving window. Failure to do so could result in serious injury. This is especially true when a child is with you.

Window Switches on Driver's Door



To Open the Driver's Window

Lightly pressing the driver-side window switch will lower the driver's window until the switch is released (manual mode operation). When the switch is firmly pressed, the window will lower completely without the need to press the switch continuously (automatic mode operation). If you want to stop the automatic movement of the window before it lowers completely, raise the switch lightly.

To Close the Driver's Window

Lightly raising the driver-side window switch will cause the driver's window to move up until the switch is released.

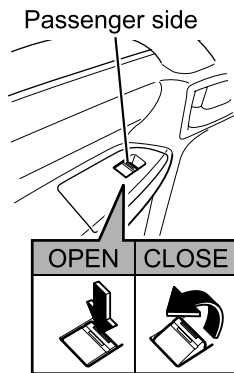
To Open the Passenger's Window

The passenger's window continues to lower while the passenger-side switch on the driver's door is being pressed.

To Close the Passenger's Window

The passenger's window continues to move up while the passenger-side switch on the driver's door is being raised.

Window Switch on Passenger's Door



CAUTION

- Be sure to warn passengers, especially in the case of a child, not to let any part of the body become trapped or caught in a moving window.

The window continues to lower while the window switch is being pressed and continues to rise while the switch is being raised. It will stop moving at any position when the switch is released.

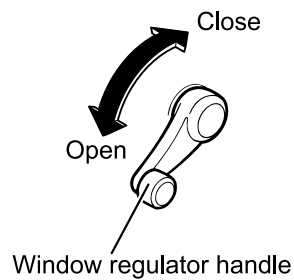
Manually Operated Windows V



CAUTION

- Be sure that you and the passenger are at no risk of having any part of the body become trapped in the window. You should be especially careful if a child is with you.

Window Regulator Handle



Turn the window regulator handle to open or close the window.

Fuel Tank**WARNING**

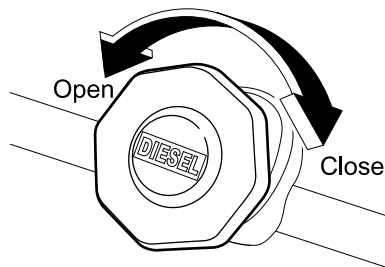
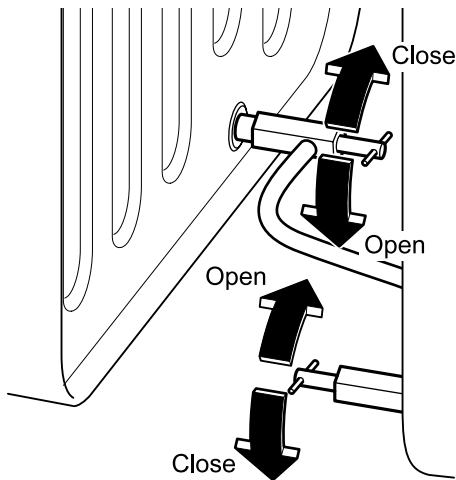
- Be sure to place the starter switch in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position to shut down the engine before refueling the vehicle. Refueling while the engine is running could cause a fire in your vehicle.
- When refueling, never smoke or place any ignition source nearby. There is a risk of fire.
- After refueling, make sure that the fuel tank filler cap is tightly closed.

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to use diesel fuel. For models conforming to EuroIV emission standards, be sure to use low-sulfur diesel fuel (containing sulfur of 50 ppm or lower) or extra-low-sulfur diesel fuel (containing sulfur of 10 ppm or lower). Avoid using the following: a low-quality fuel; any types of fuel additive including water remover; gasoline; kerosene; alcohol fuels; and a mixture of any of these with a permitted diesel fuel. Using such fuel will result in damage to the fuel filter, poor lubrication of injectors, and adversely affected engine components, likely causing vehicle malfunction. Should you refuel the vehicle with the wrong fuel, drain it completely before refueling the vehicle with the correct fuel. Starting the engine without replacing the wrong fuel is dangerous as it can cause damage to the engine and even a fire.
- Using diesel fuel other than extra-low-sulfur diesel fuel or low-sulfur diesel fuel in a model conforming to EuroIV emission standards could prevent the vehicle from complying with local legal requirements.
- Be sure to slowly open the fuel tank filler cap. If the cap is opened quickly, fuel may jet out from the filler port.

Using Self-service Filling Stations

→ Refer to page 2-5



Emergency Fuel Tank V

If the taps of the fuel tanks are open and only a small quantity of fuel remains in the tanks, you should be warned while idling the engine or driving on a steep slope. The engine can become starved of fuel because the fuel moves between tanks due to the difference in level between the tanks.



ADVICE

- When you will idle the engine or drive on steep slopes, we recommend you refill the tanks sufficiently or close the fuel tank taps beforehand.

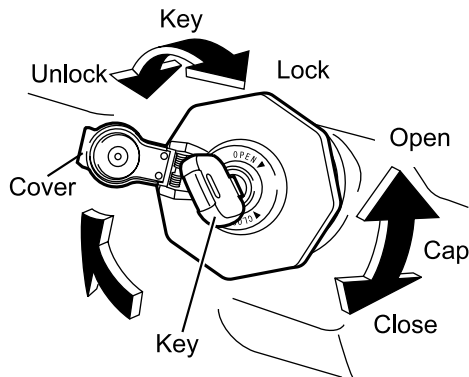
How to Open and Close the Fuel Tank Filler Cap (without Key Lock)

1. Eliminate static from your body before opening the fuel tank filler cap.
2. Slowly turn the cap counterclockwise to open it.
3. Refuel the tank.
4. Align the grooves on the cap and tank and turn the cap clockwise to close it.
5. Check that the cap is tightly closed.



WARNING

- If the fuel tank filler cap is not tightly closed, leaking fuel could start a fire while the engine is running.



Opening and Closing the Fuel Tank Filler Cap (with Key Lock)

1. Eliminate static from your body before opening the fuel tank filler cap.
2. Open the cover, then firmly insert the key and turn it to "OPEN" position.
3. Slowly turn the cap counterclockwise to open it.
4. Refuel the tank.
5. Securely screw the fuel tank filler cap onto the fuel tank.
6. Turn the key to lock the fuel tank filler cap.
7. Pull the key out, then make sure the fuel tank filler cap is securely closed.



WARNING

- If the fuel tank filler cap is not tightly closed, leaking fuel could start a fire during driving.



ADVICE

- When opening or closing the fuel tank filler cap, be sure to grasp the fuel tank filler cap itself, not the key. If you try to turn the fuel tank filler cap using the key, you could damage the key.
- Wipe off the key to remove any dirt or dust, etc. after pulling it out.

Seats

The driver's seat must be adjusted so that when you sit well back in the seat, you can fully depress the pedals without moving your back from the seatback, and you can operate the steering wheel easily and freely. After making adjustments, check that the seat is completely locked.

A correctly adjusted seat for the proper driving position is fundamental to safe vehicle operation.

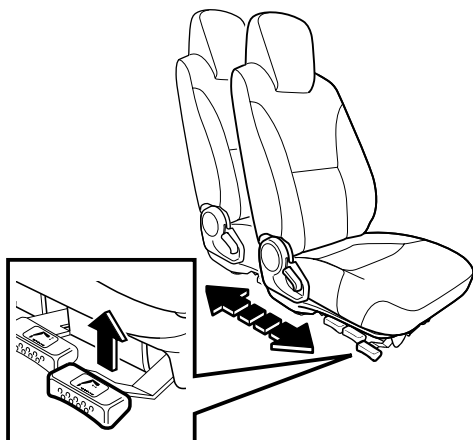


WARNING

- Adjust the seat only before you start driving. Adjusting the seat while the vehicle is in motion must be avoided not only because the unlocked seat will move back and forth unstably, preventing you from taking the correct position, but might also cause you to lose control of the vehicle, possibly resulting in an accident.
- Try to move the seat without unlatching it after making adjustments to check that it is completely locked. A loosely locked seat may move unexpectedly and your position might then become unstable; this could lead to an accident.
- Do not place a cushion or similar object between your back and the seatback. Doing so not only affects the stability of your driving position but also prevents the seat belt from working effectively in the event of a collision.
- Before making adjustments, check that the seat rails are free of anything that could obstruct the locking of the seat. Be careful that your hand or foot does not become trapped in the seat or rails when adjusting the seat.

Driver's Seat (Except ISRI 6860/875 NTS Model) V**Forward/Backward Adjustment**

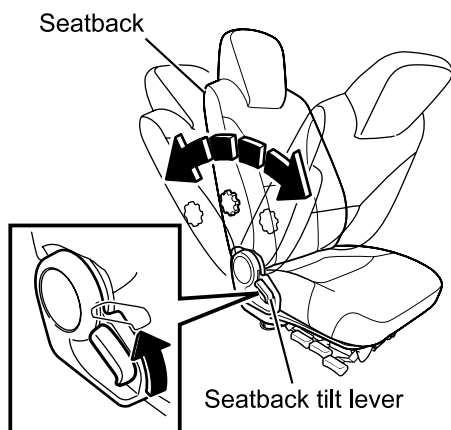
While raising the unlock lever, move the seat forward or backward. Release the lever when the seat is in the desired position. After making adjustments, try to move the seat back and forth to check that it is fully locked.

**Reclining Adjustment**

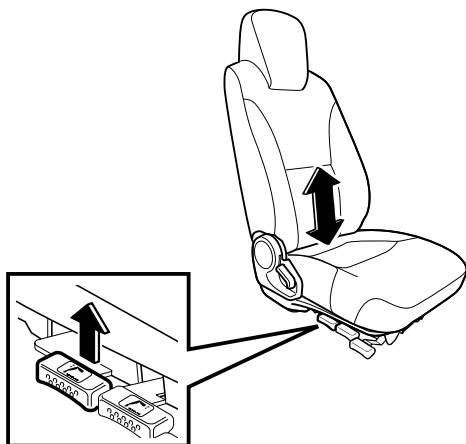
To recline the seatback, raise the seatback tilt lever and gently lean back to the desired position.

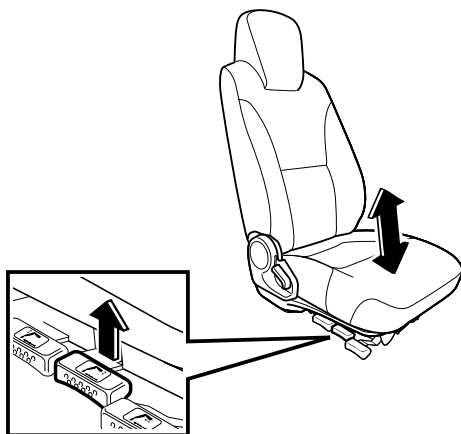
To move the seatback forward, lean forward with your back slightly clear of the seatback and raise the lever.

After making adjustments, check that the seatback is fully locked.

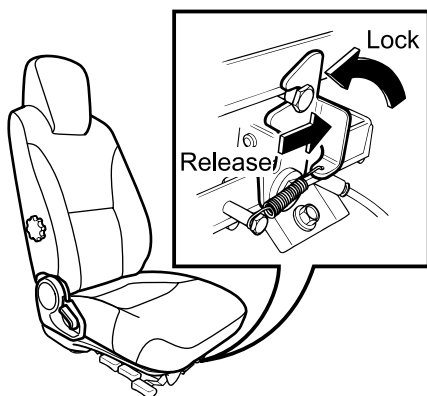
**Rear Tilt Adjustment of Cushion**

The height of the rear of the cushion can be adjusted by raising the rear cushion tilt lever.

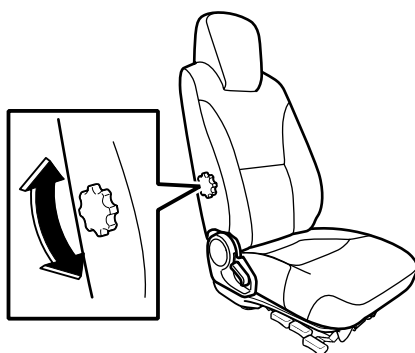


**Front Tilt Adjustment of Cushion**

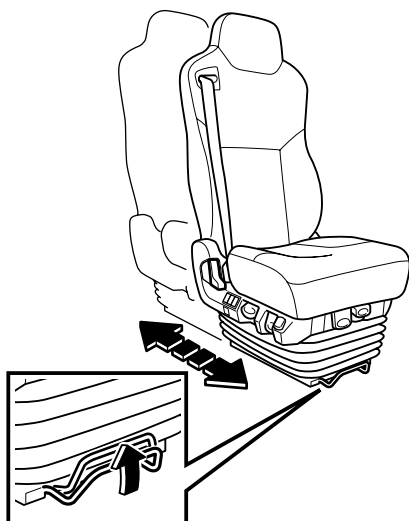
The height of the front of the cushion can be adjusted by raising the front cushion tilt lever.

**Suspension Lock
(Air Suspension Seat)**

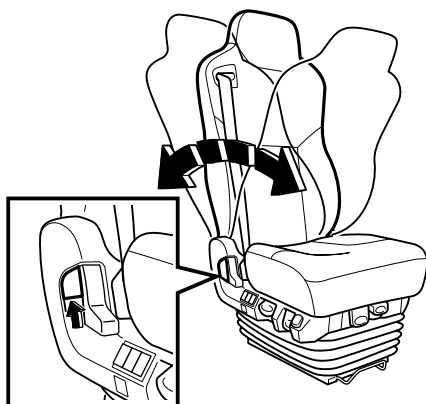
Turn the lever up to lock the seat at the fixed height.

**Lumbar Support**

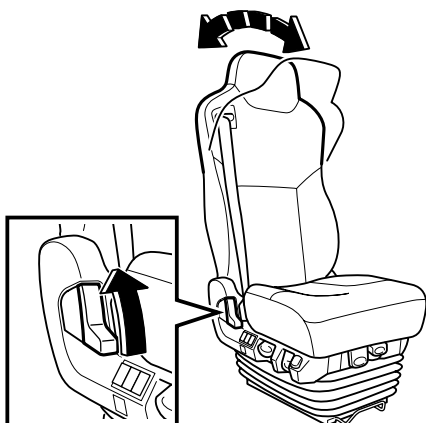
Select the desired firmness for lumbar support for your back by turning the knob. The appropriate setting will help alleviate fatigue during long-haul driving.

Driver's Seat (ISRI 6860/875 NTS Model) V**Horizontal Adjustment**

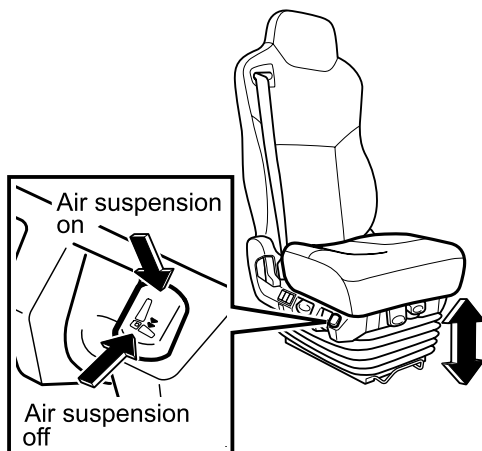
Pull the lever and move the seat forward or backward. Release the lever to lock the seat. After making adjustments, try to move the seat back and forth to check that it is fully locked.

**Seatback Adjustment**

Pull the lever and adjust the seatback position by applying your weight to the seatback. After making adjustments, check that the seatback is fully locked.

**Shoulder Adjustment**

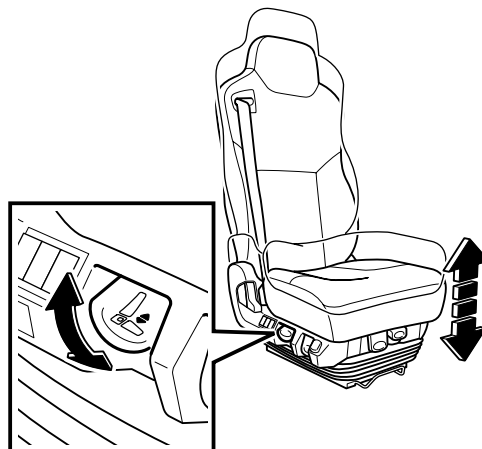
Pull the lever and adjust the seatback upper shoulder section to the desired position. After adjusting, check that the shoulder section of the seatback is fully locked.



Air Suspension On-off Switch

Press the top of the switch to turn on the air suspension.

To turn off the air suspension, press the bottom of the switch.



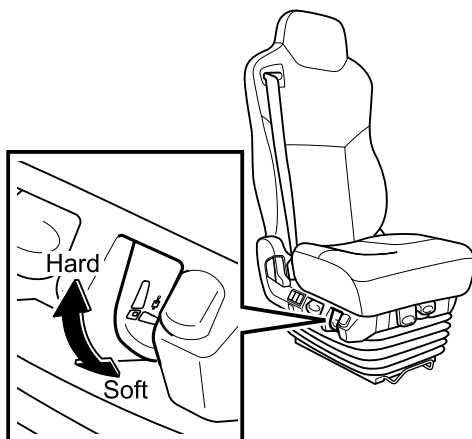
Height Adjustment

Pull or push the lever and adjust the seat to the desired height.



NOTE

- The seat height adjustment does not work when the air suspension is turned off.
- Turn on the air suspension using the air suspension on-off switch if the height of the seat does not change even when you operate the seat height adjusting lever.



Damper Adjustment

By adjusting the damper, the suspension characteristics of the seat can be optimally adapted to all types of roadways and drivers.

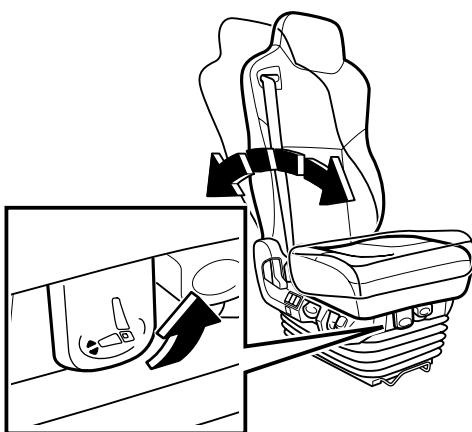
Lever up: minimum damper force

Lever down: maximum damper force



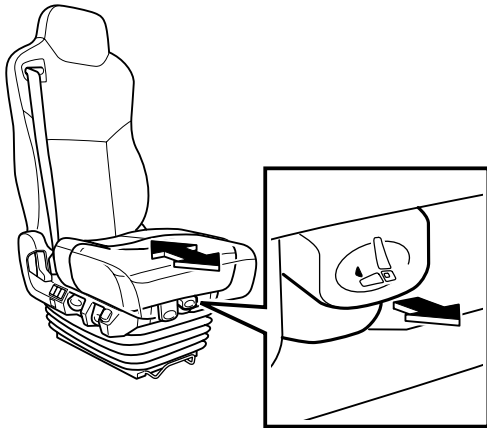
NOTE

- The damping force adjustment of the shock absorber does not work when the air suspension is turned off.
- Turn on the air suspension using the air suspension on-off switch if the damping force of the shock absorber does not change even when you operate the damping force adjusting lever.

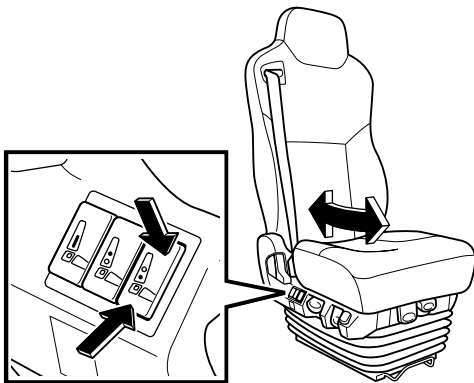


Tilt Adjustment

Pull the lever and adjust the seat tilt by applying/removing weight to the front seat cushion area.

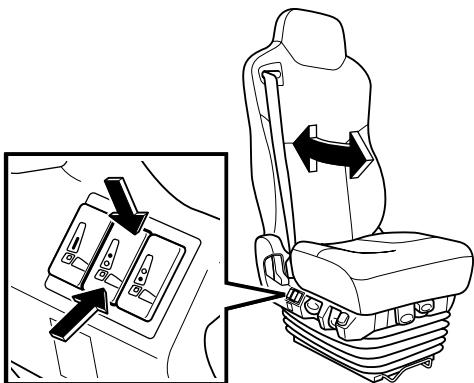
**Seat Cushion Adjustment**

Pull the lever and move the seat cushion forward or backward. Release the lever to lock the seat position.

**Lower Lumbar Support**

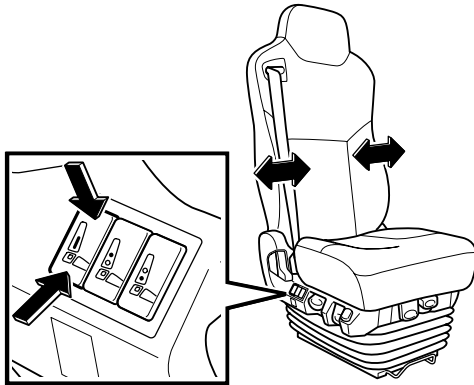
Select the desired firmness for lumbar support that is provided at the bottom of the seatback.

The appropriate setting will help alleviate fatigue during long-haul driving.

**Upper Lumbar Support**

Select the desired firmness for back support that is provided at the center of the seatback.

The appropriate setting will help alleviate fatigue during long-haul driving.

**Side Lumbar Support (Seatback Side Bolsters)**

Select the desired firmness for lateral support that is provided at both sides of the seatback.

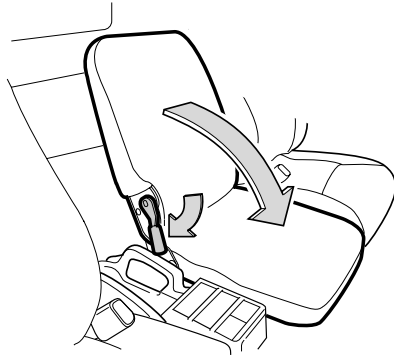
The appropriate setting will help alleviate fatigue during long-haul driving.

Passenger's Seat**Reclining Adjustment**

Raise the reclining lever to adjust the seatback angle.

**CAUTION**

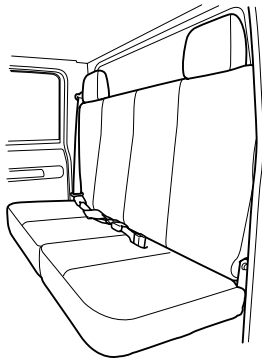
- As with the driver, the passenger must also have a correctly fastened seat belt during driving, in case his/her body should undergo dangerously strong force from a collision or sudden braking.
- During driving, the passenger's seat should not have the seatback tilted forward. The passenger seat in this position will obstruct the driver's view of the passenger side.

Center Seat 

If the center seat is not occupied, fold its seatback forward by using the lever positioned in the side of the center seat.

**CAUTION**

- As with the driver, the passenger must also have a correctly fastened seat belt during driving, in case his/her body should undergo dangerously strong force from a collision or sudden braking.
- Baggage must not be placed on the center seat. If the baggage falls on the floor when the vehicle is braked, it may prevent the driver from operating the pedals.

Rear Seats **CAUTION**

- Do not use the rear seats with the headrests removed during driving.

**NOTE**

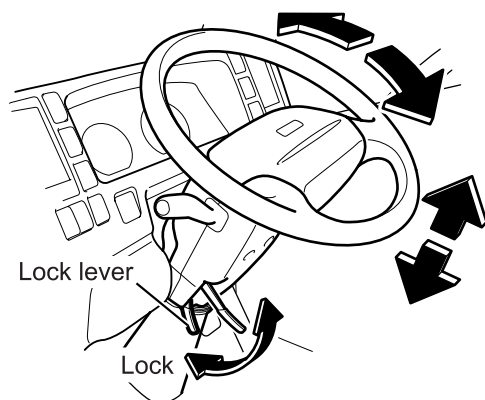
- The rear seat headrests are not adjustable.

Fully Adjustable Steering

The steering wheel is adjustable up and down as well as forward and backward.

WARNING

- After adjusting the steering wheel, try moving it up and down to make sure it is fully locked before you drive the vehicle.
- Adjust the steering wheel only when the vehicle is not in motion. Steering wheel adjustment on a moving vehicle is very dangerous, since a vertically moving steering wheel prevents the driver from properly controlling the vehicle.



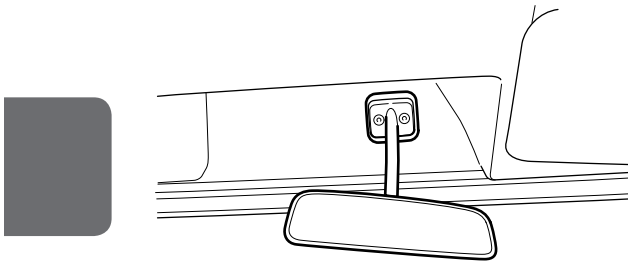
Adjustment

1. Lift the lock lever toward you to unlock the steering column.
2. Sit in the correct driving position, and then move the steering wheel up and down, and forward and backward to select the optimum steering wheel position.
3. Firmly lock the steering wheel at the selected position by moving the lock lever to the lock position.

Mirrors

Sit in the correct driving position on the properly adjusted seat, and then check each mirror to ensure that it provides a proper view of the rear, the sides, the area just in front of the vehicle, and the area directly opposite to the driver's seat. Make adjustments if necessary and clean any dirty mirrors.

Inside Mirror ▼



Adjustment

Move the mirror to a position where it provides a proper rear view.



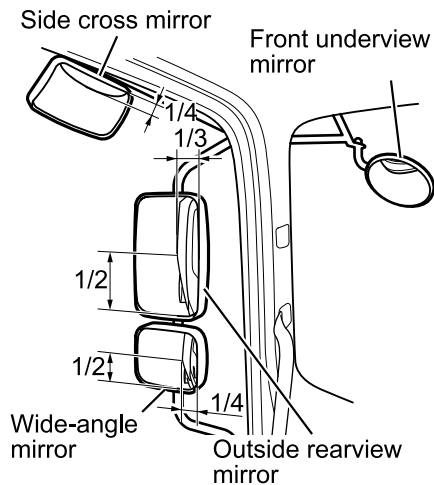
CAUTION

- Adjust the mirror when the vehicle is stationary, not while the vehicle is in motion.

Outside Mirrors

Door-mounted Mirrors ☐ V

After properly adjusting your seat for the correct driving position, adjust the mirrors indicated below so that they provide adequate views for checking the rear, the side and the areas just in front and immediately to the side of the vehicle by moving each of the mirrors.



Outside Rearview Mirror

Lateral-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you can see the vehicle's side including the cargo bed within the inner one-third of the mirror.

Vertical-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see the rear bottom corner of the vehicle halfway up the height of the mirror.

Wide-angle Mirror

Lateral-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you can see the vehicle's side within the inner one-fourth of the mirror.

Vertical-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see the rear bottom corner of the vehicle halfway up the height of the mirror.

Front Underview Mirror

Adjust the mirror so that you see the bumper's edge at the center of the mirror and the windshield's lower corner along the edge of the mirror.

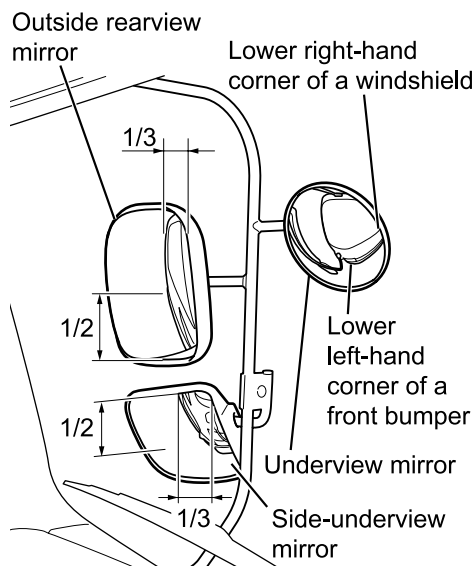
Side Cross Mirror

Lateral-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you can see the cab's side in the mirror.

Vertical-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see the cab within the upper one-fourth of the mirror.

Pillar-mounted Mirrors V

After properly adjusting your seat for the correct driving position, adjust the mirrors indicated below so that they provide adequate views for checking the rear, the side and the areas just in front and immediately to the side of the vehicle by moving each of the mirrors.

**Outside Rearview Mirror**

Lateral-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you can see an image of the vehicle's side within the inner one-third of the mirror.

Vertical-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see an image of the rear bottom corner of the door window halfway up the height of the mirror.

Side-Underview Mirror

Lateral-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see an image of the vehicle's side within the inner one-third of the mirror.

Vertical-direction: Adjust the mirror so that you see an image of the bumper's left-hand corner halfway up the height of the mirror.

Underview Mirror

Adjust the mirror so that you see an image of the bumper's edge at the center of the mirror and the corner of the windshield along the upper edge of the mirror.

**CAUTION**

- Adjust the mirrors when the vehicle is stationary, not while the vehicle is in motion.
- When checking the rear of the vehicle with mirrors, be careful that this does not distract your attention from the traffic ahead.
- Rearview mirrors may make the vehicle behind you appear farther away than it really is. Use these mirrors very carefully until you are able to correctly determine distances from the images.
- Keep the mirrors in mind when passing another vehicle on a narrow road, moving the vehicle into a garage or driving near pedestrians.
- Do not drive with the mirrors folded.

Seat Belts



The protection provided by seat belts might be significantly reduced if they are not fastened properly; in certain cases, improperly fastened seat belts can even play a role in causing injury to the wearer. Seat belts must be worn not only by the driver but also by the passenger(s) before the vehicle starts moving. You should be fully acquainted with the proper use of seat belts and important points to be respected as described below. Familiarizing yourself with the correct use of seat belts is essential for your safety.



WARNING

- Seat belts must always be fastened BEFORE starting to drive.
- Seat belts provide full protection only when the driver and passenger(s) fasten them while sitting upright and fully back on the seat.
- Wearing a seat belt with the seatback excessively reclined could be very dangerous in a collision or sudden stop since the occupant may slide under the belt and be seriously injured. Seat belts work best only when the occupant is sitting well back and straight up in the seat.
- Be sure to insert the latch plate into the buckle until a click is heard. An incompletely inserted latch plate is dangerous in the event of a collision or sudden stop.
- Do not run the seat belt over your face, chin or neck.
- Wear the seat belt as low as possible around the hips, not around the waist. A seat belt running over the waist would press the abdomen with a strong force and could increase the likelihood of injuries in a collision or sudden stop.
- Do not use a seat belt for a small child if the belt is on or very close to the child's neck or chin. Also, do not use a seat belt if it does not fit snugly over the child's hips because restraining the child under those conditions could be dangerous in the event of a collision or sudden stop. Instead, use an appropriate child restraint system available on the market. For further details, please contact your Isuzu Dealer.

WARNING (Continued)

WARNING (Continued)

- Use a child restraint system that fits the size of the infant or child. Install the system according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Remove any twists in the seat belt before fastening it. A seat belt with twists will not provide full protection because it cannot disperse shocks efficiently in the event of a collision or sudden stop.
- Pregnant women or people suffering from chest or abdominal conditions should check with their doctor for specific recommendations about wearing seat belts.
- Do not use one seat belt for more than one person. If worn by more than one person, the seat belt would not work effectively in a collision or sudden stop.
- Have seat belts inspected and, if necessary, replaced by your Isuzu Dealer when the webbing becomes frayed or worn and/or when the buckle or other mechanical parts fail to work properly.
- If your vehicle has been involved in a collision, the seat belts worn at the time may have lost their original strength due to impact even if they appear intact. These seat belts must be inspected and, if necessary, replaced by your Isuzu Dealer.
- Be careful to keep the buckles and retractors free of dust and foreign matter.
- Wearing seat belts is a legal requirement in most countries. The driver is responsible not only for wearing a seat belt himself/herself but also for prompting all passengers to wear their seat belts. It is necessary, however, to check with a doctor about the appropriateness of a seat belt for a pregnant woman or a passenger with a chest/abdominal condition.

Seats → Refer to page 3-20

Seat Belt Warning Light

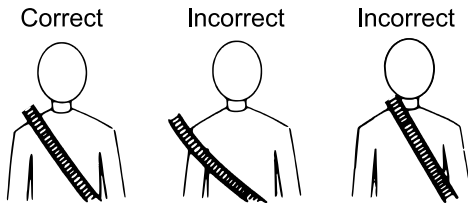
→ Refer to page 4-18

Seat Belt Care (Except ISRI 6860/875

NTS Model) → Refer to page 7-177

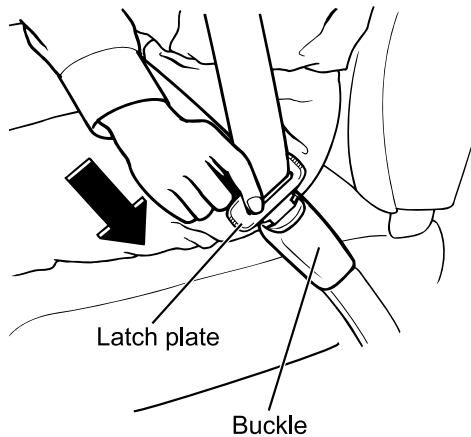
Three-Point Seat Belts

Every seat except the center seat on your vehicle is equipped with a three-point seat belt. The seat belt extends or retracts freely if the wearer moves slowly, but it locks and restrains the occupant during forward force caused in the occupant's body following a strong shock. Adjust the driver's shoulder belt for proper position by means of the shoulder anchor.



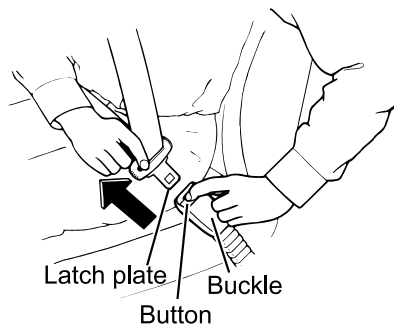
WARNING

- The shoulder belt should be adequately positioned on your shoulder but should not touch your neck and/or face. The shoulder belt could harm you in a collision or sudden stop if it is in contact with your neck and/or face.



To Fasten

1. Sit on the seat in the correct driving position.
2. Pull out the seat belt holding the latch plate. After checking that there are no twists in the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks.
3. Position the lap belt so that it snugly fits as low as possible on the hips.



To Unfasten

Push the button on the buckle. As the belt automatically retracts, let it be taken up slowly by holding on to the latch plate until the belt is fully retracted.

**ADVICE**

- While being automatically retracted, the seat belt could damage a nearby window or interior trim unless the latch plate is properly held. Hold the latch plate to ensure that the belt is taken up slowly.
- Before closing the door, check that the retracted seat belt is taut. A slack belt could become trapped in the door or seat rail.
- When the passenger's seat belt is fully taken up (or not pulled out), check that the stopper is holding the belt in a fully taut state.

**CAUTION**

- If you repair any components around the steering wheel, instrument panel, center console and brake/clutch pedal or on the driver's seat belt, or if you install an audio system or other equipment, the seat belt system (with a pretensioner) and supplemental restraint system (SRS) airbag system may be adversely affected, possibly causing the seat belt to unintentionally retract or the airbag (including the passenger airbag, if equipped) to suddenly deploy, resulting in injury. Be sure to have any repair or installation done by your Isuzu Dealer.

**NOTE**

- The driver's seat belt system and the passenger's seat belt system (model with a passenger airbag) are provided with both pretensioner and load limiter functions. If your vehicle is equipped with ISRI seats, the driver's seat belt system is provided with a pretensioner function and the passenger's seat belt system (model with a passenger airbag) is provided with both pretensioner and load limiter functions.
- The three-point seat belts are provided with an emergency locking retractor (ELR) function.

[ELR function]

- The ELR normally allows the seat belt to move in and out freely as the occupant moves. However, it locks the seat belt to restrain the occupant when a forward force resulting from a collision or sudden stop acts on the occupant.
- The ELR also locks the seat belt when the belt is pulled out quickly. If this happens, allow it to retract once and then pull it out slowly.

[Load limiter function]

- The load limiter allows the seat belt to extend while maintaining the load working on the belt at a constant level. This helps alleviate the shock applied on the occupant's chest.

**Seat Belt with Pretensioner and
Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)
Airbag System** ☐

→ **Refer to page 4-120**