GALLOPER II
OWNER'S MANUAL
FOREWORD

Thank you for choosing Hyundai. We are pleased to welcome you to the growing number of discerning people who drive Hyundai vehicles. The advanced engineering and high-quality construction of each Hyundai is something of which we are very proud.

Your Owner's Manual will introduce you to the features and operation of your car. It is suggested that you read it carefully since this information contains important safety and electrical service information.

The manufacturer recommends that all service and maintenance on your car be performed by an authorized Hyundai dealer. Hyundai dealers are prepared to provide high-quality service, maintenance and other assistance that may be required.

Hyundai reserves the right to make changes in design and specifications and to make alterations or improvements in its products without obligation to install them on previous model products previously manufactured. It is the absolute requirement for the buyer to strictly observe all laws and regulations concerning vehicles.

This manual has been written in compliance with such laws and regulations, but some of the contents may become contradictory with later amendment of the laws and regulations.

HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY

NOTE: Because future owners will also need the information included in this manual, you may sell this Hyundai, please leave the manual in the vehicle for new use. Thank you.

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Safety precautions and driving tips

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Ignition switch

- Do not remove the ignition key from the ignition switch while driving.
- If the key is accidentally removed while driving, the steering wheel will lock, making it impossible to control the vehicle.

Carrying children

- Never leave a child in the vehicle unattended.
- Always use the child seat installed in the rear seat of the vehicle.
Seat and seat belt

1. Never adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion.

2. Adjust the seat while driving could cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle.

3. Do not place luggage or packages behind seat belts for your safety.

4. For technical reasons, the second seat cannot move as far out as the first, and it should be used while the vehicle is being driven.

5. To protect you and your passengers in the event of an accident, it is extremely important that the seat belts be worn correctly when you drive.

6. The seat belt will provide you with proper protection for its weight. The rear seatbelt is placed in the most upright position. When the seatback is against there, it is guided so that the passenger will slide under the seatranch they are toward upright, and rearward movement, and then be adjusted by the belt of the driver not seat belt or seatmark.

Loading

1. Loading should not be in the port at which the maximum gross vehicle weight (G.V.W.) is increased. Maximum rear axle weight: 1,800 lb. The weight is expanded.

2. Pay close attention to the following in order to maintain your personal safety:

   a) Securing loads securely to keep them from breaking or falling out when the vehicle makes a sudden stop.

   b) Always use the lock drum secured whenever operating the vehicle.

   c) Secure loads over the side as closely as possible. Fixing them into the side at their will allow the vehicle to move or stop safely.

   d) Securing loads behind or even under the seat may be dangerous to rear window and doors.
Automatic transmission

To prevent sudden acceleration, never start the engine while shifting into the R or N.

Before starting a gear with the engine running and the vehicle stationary, fully depress the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from creeping.

The clutch may begin to wear as soon as the engine is engaged, especially when the engine speed is near the last idle of the air conditioner operating. The brakes should be checked and serviced when you are ready to drive away.

Keep the brake pedal on the right foot at all times. Using the left foot can cause sudden retention delay in sudden maneuver in case of an emergency.

Brake system

All parts of the brake system are subject to safety. Have the vehicle serviced every 12,000 miles or 12 months according to the service standards.
1. The service brake is designed to be used in an emergency. The brake lights are to be activated in case of an emergency. The brake pedal must be depressed further than usual while driving as soon as possible and have the brake system serviced at the nearest MITSUBISHI dealer.

2. Do not leave any objects or place a mark close to the brake pedal, causing it to prevent the full brake stop. This would be necessary in an emergency. Make sure the pedal can be operated freely at all times.

3. If the vehicle is equipped with a brake warning lamp, the brake will signal if the brake fluid is not at a normal level.

4. If the vehicle is equipped with a brake booster, the brake booster is equipped to signal the brake pedal is depressed once or twice. If the brake is off, the brake booster will require greater force than usual.

5. It is especially important when the vehicle is being towed. On non-powered vehicles, the brake booster will not function, and if the brake is broken. In this case, use engine braking (downshifting) to reduce the speed of the vehicle and then depress the brake pedal with more force than usual to stop the vehicle in a safe place.

6. Check the brake system while the vehicle is at a low speed in a free area with no other vehicles or pedestrians. A lot of water can reduce the effectiveness of the brake system, and proper annual maintenance is necessary. Regularly check the brake fluid level and replace it if necessary. In the event of a break, do not brake heavily while driving or try to stop the vehicle.

7. Be sure to take advantage of the braking power of the engine when driving in a lower gear, while driving on steep downhill roads in order to prevent the brakes from overheating.

8. With the brake pad or lining of the brake pad, avoid applying the brakes too much. Wait during the first 200 miles (124 miles) of driving.
Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

When the brakes are applied on a turning wheel, the wheel can lose traction (slip) on the road surface and the vehicle will skid. The ABS can help prevent this by modulating the brake pressure to each wheel to maintain traction and stability.

Driving hints

1. When using the ABS, the steering wheel may vibrate slightly when the ABS kicks in. This is normal and is a result of the ABS working to maintain traction.
2. Although the braking distance for vehicles equipped with an ABS is greater than for those without ABS, the driver's ability to respond to the road conditions and other vehicles on the road can maintain the same distance from the vehicle in front of you as for a vehicle not equipped with an ABS.

CAUTION

Even though the ABS can prevent skidding, it cannot prevent all collisions. The driver's responsibility remains critical in ensuring safe driving conditions.
Parking

1. When parking fully engage the parking brake, and then set the gearshift lever in the 'P' position for vehicles with automatic transmissions. Set the gearshift lever to any position except 'P'. It is recommended for additional safety, that wheel chocks also be used on a hill.

2. Do not keep the engine running for a long time on a level or poorly ventilated place. Carbon monoxide is present and extremely poisonous and dangerous.

3. Because the exhaust system produces high temperatures, avoid parking in a place where there are inflammable objects such as dry grass, bags, etc.

4. Remove the key from the ignition switch when leaving the vehicle.
Power steering system

When the engine is stopped, the power steering system will not function and it will require more manual power to turn the steering wheel. Keep this in mind in particular when towing the vehicle. Never use all the engine power in driving. Periodically check the power steering fluid level.

Turbocharger
(diesel-powered vehicles)

If a turbocharger is equipped with a turbine, make sure to stop the engine immediately after exceeding the vehicle's maximum speed. Allow the engine to idle for at least one minute before starting again.

Driving out of mud

If the rear wheel spins in the mud and starts slipping, try using the forward trend to drive the vehicle out of the mud.

1. Shift the transfer case to either 4H or 4L and use four-wheel drive to drive the vehicle out of the mud.
2. If it is still not possible to extract the vehicle, pull the parking brake lever slightly to just barely engage the brake, then roll the vehicle back in the exact reverse procedure. Depress the accelerator gradually and don't suddenly release the parking brake once the vehicle is out of the mud.
Catalytic converter (if installed)
(gasoline-powered vehicles)

- Do not coat the converter exhaust
  pipes with any coatings.
- Do not cover converter exhaust
  pipes with any material.
- Do not apply any material to the
catalytic converter.

Economical driving

- Do not idle engine unnecessarily.
- Keep the engine running
  smoothly.
- Keep the engine running
  smoothly.
- Keep the engine running
  smoothly.
- Keep the engine running
  smoothly.
**For detailed viewing, please refer to the original document.**

The diagram below illustrates the correct procedure for performing a GA-LOPE start-up. Regular maintenance is crucial for ensuring optimal performance. The number provides instructions on how to proceed, with arrows indicating the correct sequence of operations. The following points should be observed:

1. **Studying**
   - Avoid heavy acceleration and sudden braking, as it will affect the overall performance.

2. **Starting**
   - Start only if an appropriate vehicle speed and engine temperature are maintained. Always check the current air pressure before applying the accelerator. Proper initial fuel setting, load, and weight distribution are critical. The number 2-1 in the diagram refers to the correct initial settings. Record this number before proceeding. When the vehicle is ready, the first step involves preheating the engine. Once preheated, proceed to the next steps as instructed.

3. **Loading**
   - The vehicle consumes less energy during loading. Avoid unnecessary loading whenever possible.

4. **Summing**
   - The higher the vehicle speed, the more fuel is consumed. Avoid driving at full speed. Even slight variations in the driving pattern will save a significant amount of fuel.

5. **Type of pump**
   - Check the following: pressure drop should be at an interval. The engine consumes more fuel with resistance and fuel system. In addition, the tire pressure should be adjusted to a minimum during transport.

6. **Towing**
   - Do not tow with unnecessary accessories in the luggage compartment. It is crucial to maintain balanced weight for proper performance. The engine weighs less than the vehicle's overall weight, affecting consumption. Also, do not carry unnecessary luggage, as it increases resistance and reduces fuel consumption.

7. **Cold-engine starting**
   - Starting a cold engine consumes more fuel. Necessary fuel consumption is also affected by maintaining a warm engine. After the engine is warmed up, begin driving slowly.
Fuel usage
(gasoline-powered vehicles)

Limited-slip differential

If the engine is started with one or more wheels on a hill, the vehicle will roll down the hill or skid while the vehicle is moving.

During normal driving operations, whenever the same wheels are negatively opposed, the tires become slippage must be prevented to handle the vehicle. By depressing the accelerator pedal, however, it is likely that the vehicle will move in a manner that is not consistent with the limited-slip differential activity or torque.

CAUTION

All vehicles equipped with limited-slip differential must use specific rear differential oil.
Instruments

- Speedometer
- Odometer
- Tripmeter and reset button
- Tachometer
- Fuel gauge
- Water temperature gauge
- Thermometer*
- Inclinometer*
- Altimeter*
- Indication and warning lamps
1. Speedometer
2. Odometer
3. Trip meter
4. Tachometer
5. Fuel gauge
6. Water temperature gauge
7. Trip meter reset button

8. Low fuel warning lamp
9. High beam indicator lamp
10. Temperature
11. Warning
12. 12V battery indicator lamp
13. Air bag warning lamp
**Speedometer**

The speedometer indicates the vehicle's speed in miles per hour.

**Odometer**

The odometer measures the total distance the vehicle has traveled.

**Tripmeter and reset button**

The tripmeter indicates the distance traveled during a particular trip. To reset it, press the reset button to return the tripmeter indication to zero.

**Tachometer**

The tachometer indicates the engine speed. The tachometer helps you maintain the correct engine speed for optimal performance.

**Fuel gauge**

The fuel gauge indicates the fuel level in the tank:

1. **Ful**
2. **Empty**
Inclinometer

This device indicates the change in angle of the vehicle, both in elevation and depression.

Examples
1. Zero to 90° elevation
   90° to 180° depression

Altimeter

Braking the deceleration on the dial by turning the adjusting knob. The meter will indicate the height of the deceleration.

1. Open the hood and vacuum the mechanism
2. Turn the adjusting knob.
**Indication and warning lamps**

**Diesel-powered vehicles**

- ASS warning lamp
- Combine oil indication lamp
- Brake door open warning lamp (closed at any time)
- Charge warning lamp
- Brake warning lamp
- Oil pressure warning lamp
- Seat belt warning lamp

**Gasoline-powered vehicles**

- Coolant warning lamp
- Diesel engine indicator lamp
- Fuel level warning lamp
- P.A. "Add engine" warning lamp
- Coolant warning lamp
- Coolant reservoir oil lamp
- Brake vacuum bleeding warning lamp
Turn signal indication lamps

High-beam indication lamp

The turn signal lamps and high-beam indication lamp are used to indicate the direction in which the vehicle is turning.

Self-diagnosis check lamp (gasoline-powered vehicle only)

CHECK ENGINE

This lamp is used to check the self-diagnosis function of the engine control system. If the lamp is on, it indicates a problem with the engine.

Brake warning lamp

BRAKE

This lamp is used to indicate when the brake system is malfunctioning. It is on when the parking brake is released.

Oil pressure warning lamp

The oil pressure warning lamp is used to indicate when the oil pressure is too low. It should be on when the engine is running smoothly.

If the lamp remains on with the engine running, it indicates a problem with the oil pressure system. Check the oil level and pressure and address any issues.
Charge warning lamp

Diesel preheat indication lamp

Low fuel warning lamp

Door ajar warning lamp

Fuel filter warning lamp (diesel-powered vehicles only)

Air bag warning lamp

- The lamp illuminates when the engine is not running.
- The lamp lights up when the engine is running and indicates that water is accumulating in the fuel filter. If this happens, remove the filter from the fuel line.
- The lamp illuminates when the ignition switch is in the 'ON' position and goes off when the engine has started. It lights up when the engine is running and indicates that water has accumulated in the fuel filter. If this happens, remove the water from the fuel line.

This lamp illuminates when the fuel tank falls to a low level.

- Fuel separator when warning lamp lights up long before it reaches this level.
- Approximately 1/4 tank is left. The fuel gauge, however, may be incorrect.

Air bag warning lamp comes on and remains illuminated after the ignition key is turned to the 'off' position or after the engine is started and then will go out.
A/T (Automatic transmission) oil temperature warning lamp

**A/T TEMP**

The A/T oil temperature warning lamp is on when the A/T oil temperature becomes excessively high. When the lamp comes on, reduce the engine revolution and move the vehicle to a safe area. Then, set the selector lever to "P" position and idle the engine until the warning lamp goes off. When the warning lamp goes off, the vehicle can run as before. If the warning lamp does not go off, please have your vehicle inspected at a CAR/COPER dealer.

**O/D OFF**

The warning will go off when the selector switch is off.

**ABS warning lamp**

When the selector switch is set to "P" and the vehicle is stopped, the ABS warning lamp will come on to indicate that the ABS system is not functioning correctly. If the warning lamp is on, it indicates that the ABS is not functioning and that only the standard brake system is in operation. If the amber warning lamp is on, it indicates that the standard brake system is not functioning normally.

**Brake vacuum pressure warning lamp**

(diesel-powered vehicles only)

This lamp indicates when the vacuum pressure in the brake booster is at a low level. If the pressure is at a low level, the effectiveness of the brakes has deteriorated and the brake pedal may require firmer pressure to move the wheel.

If the brake booster fails and will not go out, the system will be checked and any necessary repairs will be made immediately.

**Seat belt warning lamp**

This lamp illuminates when the seat belt is not fastened securely.
Switches

- Light switch
- Turn/lane change signal switch
- Dipper switch
- Passing switch
- Windscreen wiper and washer switch
- Headlight washer switch
- Rear window wiper and washer switch
- Rheostat (meter illumination control)
- Hazard warning flasher switch
- Rear window defroster switch
- Cargo lamp
- Reading lamp
- Front fog lamp switch
- Rear fog lamp switch
- Headlight leveling device
Light switch

- Headlight
- Rear fog, tail, license plate, and instrument panel lights
- Headlight

For Sweden, Ireland, Finland, Norway, Denmark:
When the ignition key is at the "ON" position and the headlight switch is in the "Hi" position, the two beams of the headlights will, with intermittent [Daytime Running Light],

Turn/lane change signal switch

The turn signal lamp illuminates when the switch is operated from the ignition switch at the "Hi" position.

Dipper switch

The beam changes from high to low and back to high each time the lever is moved. While the high beam is on, the high beam indicator lamp will also illuminate.

Passing switch

The headlamps will go on when the lever is pulled and will go off when it is released.

Windscreen wiper and washer switch

The wiper and washer switch can be operated by moving the switch lever with the ignition switch at the "ON" or "ACC" position.

Windscreen wiper

1. Off
2. Medium operation
3. Slow
4. Fast
On vehicles with the variable intermittent type the alternating intervals are adjustable from 3 to 15 seconds by turning the adjuster knob.

Turn the knob toward P to diminish the alternating intervals.

**NOTE**

(If installed)

![Headlight washer switch](image)

The headlight washers switch can be operated with the switch in any position when the headlight switch is in the off position. Pull the lever twice and the washers will not be operated with the headlight switch in the off position.

**NOTE**

(If installed)

Before operating the wipers, be sure that the wiper blades are clean and that no obstructions are present on the windshield. Always operate the wipers with the wipers in the off position, except when using them to remove snow from the windshield. Always operate the wipers with the wipers in the off position.

When the windshield is dry, do not operate the wipers continuously.

**Windscreen washer**

![Windscreen washer](image)

The washer fluid will be sprayed onto the windshield.

For vehicles equipped with intermittent wipers, the wipers operate automatically after the washer fluid has been sprayed. Do not operate the washer continuously for more than 30 seconds. Do not operate the washer when the windshield is dry.
Rear window wiper and washer switch

2. If the wiper skips, turn on the "IGN" position to stop it. If the wiper continues to operate, check the washer reservoir and clean the rear window. A light deposit on the rear window may cause the wiper to skip. If the wiper continues to operate, check the washer switch and clean the rear window.

2. To use the washer, push the switch on the "IGN" position. Push the switch to operate the rear window wiper or spray the washer fluid.

NOTE

1. Before operating the wiper in cold weather, check to be sure that the washer bottle is not frozen to the rear window. Attempting to operate the wiper with the washer bottle frozen to the rear window could cause the motor to burn out.

Rear window washer

The washer will be sprayed onto the rear window while the switch is being pushed during the washer continuous switch for more than 20 seconds.

Do not operate the washer when the fluid reservoir is empty.

Rheostat (meter illumination control)

The dimmer can be adjusted while the light switch is on. Turn the switch to adjust the meter illumination to the desired brightness.
Hazard warning flasher switch

Rear window demister switch

Cargo lamp

The hazard warning lamps can always be operated, regardless of the position of the ignition key. When the switch is operated, all turn signal lamps flash continuously as the hazard flasher and indicator lamp. Until the operation lasts for four or more, otherwise the battery will be discharged.

The rear window demister is turned on by pressing it on the switch. The indicator lamp will illuminate while the demister is on. Pressed again to turn it off.

NOTE
1. The engine must be running for the rear window defrost to operate. Be sure to turn the defrost off immediately after the windows are clear.
2. Wipe down the inside of the rear window with a soft cloth and wipe gently along the heater wires. Do not press the heater wipes.
Room lamp

The room lamp can be operated by pushing the inner part of the lamp from the left or right or pushing it upwards.

Front fog lamp switch
(If installed)

1. Push the selector lever on the front fog light switch.
   Push it gently 4 times.
2. The light illuminates when it opens, and goes out when it is closed.
3. Push the button to turn on the right side, push it again to turn it off.

The hood lamp light can be turned on and off when the headlights are on.
Rear fog lamp switch *(if installed)*

The rear fog lamp can be turned on with the headlight beams on.

Press the switch to turn on the rear fog.

Press again to turn off.

The rear fog lamp will not operate when the headlight beams are on.

Headlight leveling device system *(if installed)*

The headlight beam level should be adjusted according to the number of passengers and the weight of items in the luggage tray.

Turn the height adjuster to the desired setting.

Always keep the vehicle's weight balanced.

Always keep the vehicle's weight balanced when carrying luggage.

Level below are the examples of proper weight distribution.

For example, the weight above that these levels below, adjust the switch position so that the rear fog lamp is turned off as the condition changes according to the load.
Key-locking and unlocking

Doors
Electric door locks
Bonnet
Backdoor
Electric window control
Sliding window
Electronic immobilizer
Doors

Operation from outside the vehicle

1. Insert the key.
2. Turn it clockwise.
3. Remove the key.

Operation from inside the vehicle

1. Lock.
2. Unlock.
3. Pull the inside handle toward you to open the door.

To lock the front doors without a key

Set the inside lock pull in the top lock position. Do not use to lock the doors when the key is inside the vehicle.

To lock the rear doors

Set the inside lock in the bottom lock position and close the doors.
**Electric door locks**

1. Lock
2. Unlock

**Bonnet**

To open:

- Pull the release lever down to unlock the bonnet.

To close:

- Unlock the bonnet. Then, lower the bonnet. Make sure the bonnet is locked in place.
Backdoor
Operation from outside the vehicle

CAUTION
If the back door is opened at night, the tail lamp will be concealed by the door, so take some measure to assure that the vehicle can be seen by vehicles approaching from behind.

Operation from inside the vehicle

To lock the back door without a key
1. Turn ignition switch to off, then turn the lock assembly to lock position.
2. Turn rear back door lock knob 1/4 turn clockwise.

To unlock the back door without a key
1. Turn lock assembly to unlock position.
2. Turn rear back door lock knob 1/4 turn counterclockwise.
Electric window control

The electric window control can be operated with the ignition switch in the ON position.

Driver's switches
The driver's switches can be used to operate all door windows. A window can be opened or closed by pressing the corresponding switch.

CAUTION
(1) Be careful that head or hands are not trapped by a closing window.
(2) To prevent injury, do not allow children to play with window control switches when children are in the vehicle. Make sure the window control lock switch is in the locked position.
(3) If a child or other person who might not be capable of safe operation of the electrical window switch is to be left in the vehicle alone, always be sure to turn off the ignition and remove the key.

Passenger's switches
The passenger's switches can be used to operate the corresponding passenger's side windows.

(4) Never try to operate a driver's switch and a passenger's switch in opposing directions at the same time. The window will stop, and cannot then be opened or closed.

Sliding window
To open
Slide the window glass rearward while pressing the lock button.
To close
Slide the window glass forward until the window glass is automatically locked.
Electronic Immobilizer* (If installed)

The electronic immobilizer systems are anti-theft devices designed to prevent and detect unauthorized use. If anyone other than the owner or authorized user uses the car, the car cannot be started, and if this occurs, the car will not be able to be restarted. The keys will be disabled, and a special electronic concentration is integrated into the key.

**NOTE**

The electronic immobilizer system incorporated into the key could become damaged if handled incorrectly and be rendered useless. It is highly recommended that you always keep the immobilizer and the key in a specific place where it cannot be lost.

**Obtaining a new key:**

Replacement keys are only available through your Ford, Lincoln or Mercury dealer, which is why it is important to keep your keys safe and secure. In the event of a lost or stolen key, the dealer will be able to help you replace it.

**CAUTION**

Don't lose your ID key or forget the password. Always keep your ID key in the designated place where you know and record your password. If you don't have both of password and ID key, you cannot get additional keys any more.

ICM Immobilizer Control Module
Interior equipment

Front seats
Second seat
Third seats
Make second and third seats into bed
Head restraints
Heated seats
Seat belts
Supplemental restraint (airbag) system "SRS"
Adjustment of steering wheel height
Sun visors
Cigarette lighter
Ashtrays
Accessory boxes
Digital clock
Luggage securing hooks

Front seats

Adjust the seats by moving the lower seat and backrest by the arrows to allow the seats in the correct positions.

CAUTION

Never adjust the driver's seat while the vehicle is in motion.

2. Adjustment of seatback angle

To get in and out of the rear seat

[Short-wheel-based models]

1. To get in

7. To get out

CAUTION

When returning the seatback to its original position, be careful not to get hand, leg, etc., caught in the seat.
Second seat

Adjustment of seat

Adjust the seat by operating the handle in the direction of arrow to move the seat to desired position.

1. Adjustment of back angle

To get in and out of third seat

CAUTION
When passengers get in and out, they should watch their step carefully to avoid injuring themselves on the seat frame, springs, and other parts.

Folding the seat

NOTE
Before folding the headrest, be sure to move the seat to the rearmost position.

Fold down the headrest by pulling the knob for the convenience of getting in or out of the third seat.
Unfolding the seat

CAUTION

Do not fold down the second seat when the third seat is used, because the projections on the backside of the second seat may be damaged.

Adjustment of seat

Third seats

Folding the seats
1. Push the button and fold the seatback.

**Second seats**

Unfolding the seats:

1. Raise the hell shool to uncover the bed.
2. Unclip the band from the plastic wrap.
3. Unclip the seat by reversing the procedure used to fold it.

**CAUTION**

When unfolding the seat, be sure to unfold the leg down far enough.

3. Pull the seat up, lift the seat, and hook the bar over the seat as shown.**Third seats (Side facing seats)**

Folding the seats:

Put the seat as shown to make the seat удалось.
Make second and third seats into bed

CAUTION

Holding down the seatback all the way while the side seatback is still secured could damage the side seatback.
Head restraints

Adjustment of the head restraints

Adjust the head restraints so that the top of the head restraint is at least as high as the eye level of the driver. If necessary, move the lock lever to the back to lower the head restraint to the desired height. Make sure that the lock lever is engaged in the lock position.

Removal of the head restraints

1. Pull the lock lever to the back to release the lock.
2. Pull the head restraint to the back to remove it.

CAUTION

Do not walk around on top of the seats after they have been folded down. If you make a false step and your foot misses the seat, you could be injured. Always move around carefully and step only in the middle of the seats. For technical reasons, the vehicle should not be driven with the seat back.

Front seats

The head restraints should not be removed from the front seats. They must always be kept in place for safety reasons. The head restraints are not designed for the removal process and should not be removed under any circumstances. They can be adjusted with the lock lever.
CAUTION

It is dangerous to drive without or badly adjusted head restraints. Install always have them correctly mounted when using the vehicle.

Heated seats

The heated seats can be controlled with the appropriate switch in the 3-point seat belts

To secure the seat and seat cushion in the event of an accident or interaction with the seat belt be well tensioned when you sit.

3-point seat belts

The seat belt is necessary to be used for both. The belt is not only a safety but also an accessory. The belt should never be worn incorrectly to avoid the risk of an injury or incorrect seating.

To fasten the belt, press the plate into the button and a "click" is heard.
**CAUTION**

1. Always position the lap portion of the seat belt as low as possible on the hipbone as possible.
2. The seat belts must not be twisted when worn.

**To Unfasten the Belt**

**Procedure**

1. Pull down on the tongue while facing the buckle.

**NOTE**

The one will remain at shoulder-level. For the second seat, allow the shoulder belt to hang naturally.

**Adjust any looseness by pulling the belt tightly.**

**CAUTION**

1. When the tongue plate is connected to the buckle, do not mix up the left, right or center the buckle. Use the proper buckle as shown in the figure.
2. Do not fold down the side seatbelt of the second seat when the second seat belt is used, because the seat belt will be interfered with the side seatbelt and will not operate properly.
2. When driving with children, they should be seated in the rear seat and wear up belts. For an infant, a child safety seat should be used.

The regulations concerning driving with children in the front seat may differ from country to country. It is recommended that you obey the pertinent regulations.

3. Pregnant woman should use 3-point type seat belt whenever possible. The lap belt should be as low as the hips, but not across the waist.

Seat belts inspection

1. Check the condition of the seat belt. It must not be frayed, worn out, or damaged in any way.

2. Only use seat belts that have been properly installed and are in good condition.

3. Ensure that the seat belt is properly adjusted for each person in the vehicle.

CAUTION
One seat belt should be used by only one person. Using otherwise can be dangerous.
Supplemental restraint (airbag) system "SRS" *(if installed)*

*Type A*

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**NOTE**

- The bag is inflated upon the SRS trigger being pressed at the backrest of the seat.

**WARNING**

1. The SRS is designed to work with, and be supplemental to, the driver’s three-point seat belt system and is not a substitute for it. Therefore, your seat belts must be worn at all times while the vehicle is in motion. In addition, the airbag deploys only in certain frontal impact conditions severe enough to likely cause a significant injury to the vehicle occupants.

2. The SRS is designed to deploy the airbag only when an impact is sufficiently severe and will not deploy in side, rear or rollover impacts. Additionally, the airbag will only deploy if the seat belt is worn at all times.

3. For maximum safety protection in all types of collisions, all occupants including the driver should always wear their seat belts whether or not an airbag is also provided at their seating position to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash. Do not sit or lean unnecessarily close to the airbag while the vehicle is in motion.
SRS Component and Functions

The SRS consists of the following components:

- Driver seat Airbag Module
- Passenger Seat Airbag Module
- SRS Control Module (SRS MCU)
- Frontal Impact Sensor (FRS)

The SRS MCU continually monitors all elements while the ignition is ON in order to determine if a frontal or near-frontal impact is severe enough to require airbag deployment.

The SRS driver airbag deploys within 30 milliseconds after the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position or after the engine is started, and then the SRS should be out.

The airbag module is located adjacent to the steering wheel. When the SRS deploys, it produces a loud noise, which may temporarily impair the driver's hearing.

Upon deployment, the airbag inflates fully in about 30 milliseconds, releasing a large volume of gas, which inflates the airbag.

A fully inflated airbag should conform to the body of the driver, reducing the risk of neck or head injury.

SRS care

The operation of the SRS components is controlled by electronic circuits and the GALLOPER database, and these systems cannot be repaired by the customer. If the SRS system must be repaired by an authorized GALLOPER dealer, it will be sent to the vehicle for this purpose.

Any work on the SRS system, such as replacing, installing, repairing, or any work on the steering wheel must be performed by an authorized GALLOPER dealer or registered laboratory.

WARNING

1. Modification to the SRS components, wiring, including the addition of any kind of bulldog to the pad covers, or modifications to the body structure, can adversely affect SRS performance and lead to possible injury.

2. For cleaning the airbag pad covers, use only a soft, dry cloth or one which has been immersed in plain water. Soiling or cleaners could adversely affect the airbag cover and proper deployment of the system.

3. No objects should be placed over or near the airbag module on the steering wheel, because any such object could cause harm if the vehicle is in a crash severe enough to cause the airbag to inflate.

4. If the airbag inflates, they must be replaced by an authorized GALLOPER dealer.

5. If components of the airbag system must be discarded, or if the vehicle must be scrapped, certain safety precautions must be observed. Your GALLOPER dealer knows these precautions and can give you the necessary information.
these precautions and in case of a crash, warn the new owner of personal injury.

[6] If you sell your vehicle, be sure to inform the new owner of these important points and make certain that the manual is transferred to the new owner.

[7] If your vehicle is flooded and has soaked carpeting or water on flooring, you shouldn't try to start engine. Have it towed to authorized GALLOPER dealer.

TYRE B

WARNING

(1) The SAS is designed to work with, and be supplemental to, the driver's three-point seat belt system and may not substitute for it. Therefore, you must wear it at all times while the vehicle is in motion. In addition, the airbag deploys only in certain front-end impact conditions severe enough to likely cause significant injury to the vehicle's occupants.

(2) The SAS is designed to deploy the airbag only when an impact is sufficiently severe and will not deploy at side, rear, orrollover impacts. Additionally, the airbag will only deploy once. Thus, seat belts must be worn at all times.

(3) For maximum safety protection in all types of crashes, all occupants including the driver should always wear their seat belts. Whether or not an airbag is also provided at their seating position to minimize the risk of severe injury or death in the event of a crash. Do not sit or lean unnecessarily close to the airbag while the vehicle is in motion.

(4) The SAS airbag system must deploy very rapidly to provide protection. If an occupant is out of position because of not wearing seat belt, the airbag may forcefully contact the occupant causing serious or fatal injuries.
SRS Component and Functions

The SRS system is designed to activate in the event of a frontal collision.

WARNING
(1) Never to try to fix the object (cushion, etc.) on the steering wheel. It is possible to injure the driver when the airbag is pumped up.
(2) Never to fix the object in the windshield. It is possible that the object could hinder the opening of the airbag or be thrown towards passengers and they could be injured thereby seriously.
(3) Some components of the airbag system get heated by the pumping-up of the airbag system. Do not touch those components after the pumping-up.

SRS warning lamp

The SRS warning lamp on the instrument panel comes on and stays on if any of the warning lamps are not working properly. Immediately consult an authorized SRS system dealer.

- When the warning lamp stays on after turning the ignition switch on.
- When the warning lamp goes on while driving.
- When the warning lamp does not light up after it has been turned on.
SRS care

The system components of the SRS must never be tampered with. Be sure to take your GALLOPER to the nearest authorized GALLOPER dealer for necessary diagnostic work and repairs. If you have an accident and the SRS system malfunctions, contact the nearest authorized GALLOPER dealer immediately.

For some models, the SRS system can be monitored using the catch and release procedure. Be sure to set the SRS system to the original state after tampering with the system. This is necessary to prevent personal injury.

WARNING

1. Modification to SRS components or wiring, including the addition of any kind of badges to the pad covers, may affect the performance of the SRS and lead to possible injury.

2. For removal of the airbag pad covers, use only a soft, dry cloth at one time. Improper handling may lead to injury or damage to the system. A soft, dry cloth should be used at one time.

3. No objects should be placed over the airbag modules on the steering wheel because any such object could cause damage to the vehicle is in a crash severe enough to cause the airbag to inflate.

4. If airbag inflates, they must be replaced by an authorized GALLOPER dealer.

5. If components of the airbag system must be replaced, the vehicle must be replaced by an authorized GALLOPER dealer. Collect necessary information. Failure to follow these precautions and procedures could increase the risk of personal injury.

6. If you sell your vehicle, be sure to inform the new owner of these important points and make sure that the instruction manual is transferred to the new owner.

7. If your vehicle has been involved in an accident, be sure to have the SRS system checked by an authorized GALLOPER dealer in order to deactivation the SRS.

8. If your car was involved in a crash, and the airbag deployment warning light was on, you should not drive the vehicle. Have the car towed to an authorized GALLOPER dealer.

Adjustment of steering wheel height

To adjust the height of the steering wheel, be sure to follow the instructions provided by the nearest authorized GALLOPER dealer. This is necessary to ensure the appropriate height for driving comfort and safety.

WARNING

Do not adjust the height of the steering wheel while you are driving the vehicle.
Sun visors

1. To remove lower glass

Cigarette lighter

This cigarette lighter can be used while the coat pocket is in either "UL" or "DL".

1. Push all the way in

The lighter will automatically return to original position when not in use.

2. To estimate size of glass

CAUTION
1. Do not touch heating element or lighter housing. Hold at the knob only.

2. Something is wrong with the cigarette lighter if it does not pop back out within approximately 30 seconds of being pushed in. Leaving the cigarette lighter pushed in for an extended period could cause it to melt or burn. In this case, pull it out and have the problem corrected at a GILLOPER dealer.
Ashtrays

Front ashtray

Rear ashtrays

Accessory boxes

The ashtray is located in the handgrip area.
The front ashtray may be opened by pulling out by its top edge.
To remove the ashtray to empty or clean it, slide it all the way out.

Put the ashtray portion to open. To remove the ashtray, pull it out while pressing the ribbon.

Various small articles can be kept in here.

1 Glove box
Glove box

1. "Lock"
2. "Unlock"

Digital clock

How each button works:
- To change from temperature display to clock display, push the button.
- To adjust minutes, push the button.
- To change hours, minutes, seconds, push and hold the button.

Example:
11:30:15:15
11:30:15:29

NOTE

If the battery cables are disconnected during repairs or for any other reason, reset the clock to the correct time when the cables are reconnected.
Luggage securing hooks

There are four hooks on the floor of the luggage compartment. Two are used to secure luggage.

1. For small items.

2. For large items. Fold down the metal bar to secure luggage. The metal tracks beneath are also used.
For pleasant driving

- Heating and ventilation
- Air conditioning operation
- Rear air conditioner
- Rear heater
- Ventilators
- Radio & Cassette tape player
HEATING AND VENTILATION
Rotary Type

FAN SPEED CONTROL
(BLOWER CONTROL)

AIR INTAKE CONTROL

1. Fan speed control
2. Air flow control
3. Temperature control
4. Air intake control

This selection of the control unit may be used to select various fan speeds. The fan speed selection must be coordinated with the setting of the temperature control. When the fan speed is set to "High," the temperature control is effective; when the fan speed is set to "Low," the temperature control is not effective.

With the "Fresh" intake control, the intake air is drawn from the atmosphere and is passed through the air intake section of the air intake control. The air is then discharged into the air intake section of the air intake control. When the "Recirculation" control is used, the air is drawn from the room and is passed through the air intake section of the air intake control. The air is then discharged into the air intake section of the air intake control.
NOTE

The temperature of the passenger compartment can be controlled by adjusting the air mix, heat, and ventilation. The system is designed to maintain an optimal temperature and airflow for the passengers.

AIR FLOW CONTROL

1. Face-Level
2. Bi-Level
3. Floor-Level
4. Floor-Defrost Level
5. Defrost-Level

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This is used to control the air temperature and to set the degree of heating required.

HEATING CONTROLS

For normal heating operation, move the air mix control in the desired direction to the "Floor" or "Defrost" positions. For faster heating, the air mix control should be in the "Floor" position. If the windshield is foggy, move the air mix control to the "Defrost" position and the air mix control to "Fresh" for maximum heat, move the temperature control to "Warm".
BI-LEVEL HEATING
Your vehicle is equipped with bi-level heating controls, this makes it possible to have control of both the dashboard vents and windows at the same time. To do this:
1. Set the air intake control to "Fresh".
2. Set the air flow control at the Bi-Level position.
3. Set the temperature control between "Cold" and "Warm".

VENTILATION
To operate the ventilation system:
1. Set the air intake control to "Recirc".
2. Set the air flow control to the desired setting.
3. Set the fan speed control to the desired speed.
4. Set the temperature control between "Cold" and "Warm".

DEFROSTING/DEFOGGING

Operation Tips
1. To keep the inside of your vehicle free from condensation, remember to use the ventilation system appropriately. Set the air flow control to "Fresh". The window will then be fogged. If you are in a car, turn the AC on and defrost the windshield.

NOTE
In high humidity areas the A/C may create moisture that may condense on the windows. This is normal and should not be a concern.
**AIR CONDITIONING OPERATION (if installed)**

**COOLING**

- Use the air conditioning in mild weather.
- Set the mode switch to OFF or COOL.
- Set the fan speed switch to the desired position.
- Turn on the power control switch.
- Turn on the air conditioner switch.
- Set the air conditioner to the desired temperature.
- Adjust the fan speed to the desired level.
- Adjust the temperature control to the desired level.

**DEHUMID FIELD HEATING**

- Adjust the fan speed to the desired level.
- Adjust the temperature control to the desired level.
- Adjust the air conditioner to the desired temperature.

**Notes concerning air conditioner operation**

1. When the weather is extremely cold, under the heat set point, the air conditioner may not function properly. Adjust the temperature control to a higher setting to improve heat output.
2. Close the windows when the air conditioner is in operation to improve the cooling efficiency.
3. When driving for long periods, set the air conditioner to the highest speed to prevent engine overheating.
4. Unplug the detector in case of emergency to avoid overheating the engine.

**Operation hints**

The air conditioner can only operate safely when it is not subjected to severe weather conditions. If extreme conditions are encountered, adjust the temperature control to a lower setting or turn off the air conditioner.
**BLOWER CONTROL**

**Automatic Blower Control**

![Automatic Blower Control Diagram]

**Manual Blower Control**

- Control knob
- Floor button
- Rear button
- Back button
- Exterior temperature
- Interior temperature

**NOTE**

If any of the control buttons are not functional, please contact the service center immediately.

**AIR INTAKE CONTROL**

This allows you to select fresh or recirculated air to regulate inside air with the temperature and get proper interior conditions.

**NOTE**

- Fresh air intake is recommended during periods of high pollution.
- Recirculated air is recommended during periods of low pollution.

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1. Control knob
2. Floor button
3. Rear button
4. Back button
5. Exterior temperature
6. Interior temperature
AIR FLOW CONTROL BUTTONS

This is used to turn the fan on and off and select high, medium or low air. Air can be directed to the rear, mesh, front outlets or a combination of these outlets. Each button is used to indicate OFF, FAN, H-FLOOR, FLOOR-BELOW, and B-FLOOR.

To ensure proper heating the rear outlets must be turned toward the rear of the vehicle. Turn all buttons except "OFF" button. In case of OFF button pushed in, you can change the air distribution using button and rear outlets control buttons. This is a normal condition.

NOTE

"OFF" button is pushed by automatically operated in concert of mode or flow.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This is used to control the temperature of the air. The buttons are the same as the heat control to change the temperature of the air-conditioning.

HEATING CONTROLS

1. For normal heater operation, put the air intake control button to the "FRESH" position and put the mode door control button to the "FLOOR" position. For faster heating, put the air intake control button to the "RECIRCULATION" position. If the windows fog up, put the mode door control button to the "DEFRIST" position.

2. For the most comfortable interior setting, move the temperature control lever to the desired position and the blower control lever to the desired position.

NOTE

In case of "OFF" button pushed in, the air conditioner switch button does not change. This is a normal condition.

AC
BIFLEVEL HEATING

VENTILATION

DEFROSTING/DEFOGGING

This manual provides instructions on
the operation of the vehicle's heating, ventilation,
and defrosting systems. Be sure to read
these instructions before use.

To operate the ventilation system:
1. Select the desired mode of operation.
2. Turn on the ignition.
3. Set the fan speed and air distribution as desired.
4. The temperature control is adjustable.

To defrost the windshield:
1. Select the defrost mode.
2. Turn on the fan to the highest speed.
3. Adjust the temperature control to the desired setting.

To operate the defrosting/defogging system:
1. Select the desired mode (FROST or FOG).
2. Turn on the fan to the highest speed.
3. Adjust the temperature control to the desired setting.

For the most comfortable driving:
1. Adjust the fan speed and air distribution to the desired levels.
2. Set the temperature control to the desired setting.

GID-0045

GID-0046

GID-0047

90
OPERATING TIPS

- To keep dust or unpleasant fumes from entering the car through the ventilation system, temporarily select the "OFF" lever control button. Be sure to "ON" the switch in "FRESH" when the interior air becomes too stuffy or stuffy. This will help keep the interior clean and comfortable.

- Dust or the dehumidifying system is blown through the vents, it will be blown out the window. Keep the ventilation system clear.

COOLING CONTROLS

DEHUMIDIFIED HEATING

NOTE

When using air conditioning, or cool air, turn the air conditioning control lever to the center position. When using air conditioning, set the temperature to a comfortable level. When using air conditioning, check the air intake and air outlet for any obstructions. When using air conditioning, check the air intake and air outlet for any obstructions.

1. Select the "COOL" lever control button and push the "ON" lever control button.
2. Turn the temperature control lever to an appropriate level.
3. For manual air conditioning operation, turn the "COOL" lever control button, turn the temperature control lever, and turn the fan speed control button off or on as needed.
4. For manual air conditioning operation, turn the "COOL" lever control button, turn the temperature control lever, and turn the fan speed control button off or on as needed.
5. For manual air conditioning operation, turn the "COOL" lever control button, turn the temperature control lever, and turn the fan speed control button off or on as needed.
Rear air conditioner

The rear air conditioner operates only when the front air conditioner is operating.
The rear air conditioner can be turned off at the rear of the engine compartment.

1. Heat/air condition switch
   Slide the heat/air condition switch to operate the rear air conditioner.

The rear air conditioner can be turned off when the front air condition is at the "OFF" position.

The seat warmer can be turned on while the rear air conditioner is turned off.

The rear air conditioner can be turned off when the front air conditioner is off.

Rear heater

Set the rear heater switch under the rear seat to the OPEN position.

1. SHUT
2. OPEN

NOTE

When engine coolant temperature is low, do not use the heater.
Set the heater to the "SHUT" position when the rear seat heater is not in use.
Ventilators

Centre ventilators

Side ventilators

Roof side ventilators

Air will flow from these grilles when the inlet position is set to the lower position, but will not flow into these grilles when the inlet position is set to the higher position.

1. Open
2. Close

The amount of air flow affected by the inlet position will flow into the side or roof vent, as per the direction of the arrow by moving the switches.

Air will flow from the ventilators when the inlet position is set to the higher position.

Adjust the direction of the airflow by moving the switches.

* Roof side ventilators are similar to the side ventilators in operation.
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION (HMC-600) (If installed)
1. POWER ON/OFF, VOLUME CONTROL knob
   The switch on the back panel can be turned clockwise or counterclockwise.
   The switch is used to turn the power on or off. The switch is a knob with a small hole in the middle.

2. BASS-TREBLE CONTROL
   This knob controls the bass and treble levels of the audio output.
   Turn the knob clockwise to increase the bass or turn it counterclockwise to decrease it.

3. BASS CONTROL
   The Bass Control knob is used to adjust the bass levels of the audio output.
   Turn the knob clockwise to increase the bass or turn it counterclockwise to decrease it.

4. SEEK OPERATION (Automatic Channel Selection)
   The Seek button is used to automatically select the next available station.
   Press the button to start the automatic channel selection process.

5. TUNE (Manual Selection)
   The TUNER knob is used to manually select the desired frequency.
   Turn the knob clockwise to increase the frequency or turn it counterclockwise to decrease it.

6. PRESET buttons
   The preset buttons are used to store and recall your favorite stations.
   You can store up to 10 preset stations.

HOW TO PRESET STATIONS
   a. Press the PRESET button for the desired frequency.
   b. Press and hold the PRESET button for 2 seconds.
   c. Release the button, and the station will be stored.

7. BAND SELECTOR
   The Band Select button is used to switch between different bands.
   a. Press the button to select AM or FM bands.

8. TAPE EJECT BUTTON
   The Tape Eject button is used to eject the tape from the player.
   a. Press the button to eject the tape.
5. TAPE PROGRAM

When you depress the button associated with the record button, the playback indicator will light up. If the tape has not been rewound, the tape will move in high-speed and the print "REW" will appear in the display. When you depress the button associated with the record button, the tape will move in high-speed and the print "REW" will appear in the display. When you depress the button associated with the record button, the tape will move in high-speed and the print "REW" will appear in the display.
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION (H 810) (If installed)

1. POWER ON/OFF, VOLUME CONTROL knob

2. SEEK SELECT button

3. TUNE SELECT button

4. PHONES button

5. TAPE PROGRAM REWIPE/PROG.

6. TAPE PROGRAM REPLACEMENT

7. BAND SELECTOR

8. TAPE PROGRAM MEMORY

9. RF REVERBERATION

10. TAPE 

11. DIGITAL DISPLAY WINDOW

12. BALANCE/FADER CONTROL LOW/LOW, FADER

13. BASS/TREBLE CONTROL LOW/MID/HIGH, TRE

14. INSTALLATION
1. **POWER ON/OFF, VOLUME CONTROL** knob
   - Turn the knob to the right to turn the radio ON and OFF. The "ON" position is the radio's operating position. Turn the knob to the left to turn the radio OFF. The "OFF" position is the radio's power-off position.

2. **BALANCE CONTROL** knob
   - Turn the knob to the right to increase the left speaker's volume and turn the knob to the left to increase the right speaker's volume.

3. **BASS CONTROL** knob
   - Turn the knob to the right to increase the bass volume and turn the knob to the left to decrease the bass volume.

4. **TUNE (manual) Selection**
   - Turn the knob to select the station. A station's frequency will be displayed in the upper right-hand corner of the unit, and the station is selected by turning the knob until the desired frequency is displayed.

5. **SEEK Operation (Automatic Channel Selection)**
   - Press and release the SEEK button to scan through the available channels automatically, and the first station that is found will be tuned in.

6. **PRESET STATION SELECT button**
   - Six (6) stations for AM/FM and FM can be memorized and retrieved by pressing the corresponding knob. To recall a saved station, turn the knob until the desired station is displayed.

---

**HOW TO PRESET STATIONS**

- AM and FM band selection: To scan for stations, simply press the band select button and select one of the six preset stations. To store a station, manually select the station you want to preset, turn the knob until the desired frequency is displayed, and then press and release the preset button for that station.

- FM station selection: To select a specific FM station, enter the desired frequency, and then press the preset button for that station.

- AM station selection: To select a specific AM station, enter the desired frequency, and then press the preset button for that station.

- Stereo selection: To select a stereo station, enter the desired frequency, and then press the preset button for that station.
After completion, any preset station
must be recalled by selecting AM/FM or
TV band and the appropriate station
button.

7 BAND Selector
Pressing the BAND button changes the
AM/FM and TV bands. The mode
selected is displayed on LCD.

8 TAPE PROGRAM button
This allows you to play the reverse side
of the tape by merely depressing the
program button. An arrow will appear in
the display to show tape direction.

5 FF/REW/EJECT buttons
When you press the button whose arrow
points in the same direction as the tape
plays, the display will advance at high
speed. When you press the button whose arrow
points in the opposite direction, the tape will
rewind at high speed. In complete Rewind action, press
the FF/EJECT button or press the tape
program button. If the tape program
button is depressed, it will also reverse the
tape play direction. To eject the tape,
press the FF andREW buttons simulta-
neously.
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION (H 820) (If installed)

1. POWER ON/OFF VOLUME CONTROL Area

2. BALANCE FADER CONTROL (knob/GAUGE)

3. HAND SELECTOR

4. TUNE SELECTOR

5. SEEK SELECTOR

6. PRINTED TEXT

7. PRINTED TEXT

8. PRINTED TEXT

9. BEST STATION MEMORY Selector

10. PRINTED TEXT

11. PRINTED TEXT
1. **POWER ON-OFF, VOLUME CONTROL** knob
   - The radio can only be operated when the engine is at the "ON" position. Press the knob clockwise to turn the loaf onto the "ON" position. For more comfort level, turn the volume control knob to reduce the volume and to prevent the noise.

2. **BASS (Balance Control) knob**
   - Turn the control knob clockwise to turn the right speaker sound off. Left speaker sound will be added where a small monitor speaker control is installed. Left speaker sound will be increased to the volume.

3. **FAD (Fader Control) knob**
   - When you have a car at the end of the inside, turn the control knob clockwise to increase the speaker sound. When the control knob is turned as the small monitor speaker control, the left speaker sound will be decreased and the right speaker sound will be increased.

4. **TUNE (Motor) Selection**
   - Turn the control knob clockwise to decrease the frequency. With the frequency selected by the knob, the sound will be played.

5. **SEEK Operation**
   - Set the frequency to the sound you would like to hear, and turn the control knob clockwise to increase the frequency. The sound will be played.

6. **PRESET STATION SELECT button**
   - Use the control knob to select the station you would like to hear. The station will be played.

---

**HOW TO PRESET STATIONS**

Set the radio to the frequency you would like to preset. Then, set the volume control knob to the desired volume. Press the control knob clockwise to turn the preset onto the "ON" position. The preset will be played.
1. When operating, any preset station
    can be recalled by selecting AM/FM by
    pressing the mode button and the station
    button.

2. BAND Select
    Pressing the BAND button changes the
    AM FM1 and FM2 bands. The mode
    selected is displayed on LCD.

3. BEST STATION MEMORY button
    (BSM)
    When the BSM button is pressed and the
    station is not found, the presetting
    memory is full, the mode button
    with the signal level displayed is
    selected and the next memory of the
    preset key at the bottom of frequency.
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION (H 820) (If installed)

1. TAPE PROGRAM button
2. AUTO MUSIC SELECT button
3. FF/REV button
4. EJECT button
5. TAPE button
6. SLOW button

188.88
1. FF-REW button
   - The FF-REW function starts when the FF button is pressed during the PLAY or FF mode.
   - The play starts when the FF button is released during the FF.
   - The FF function starts when the FF button is pressed during the PLAY or FF.
2. AUTO MUSIC SELECT button
   - Pressing the button will select the next song in the cassette's music bank.
   - The selection sequence begins with the current song, and the selected songs are played continuously.
   - Pressing the button will start the next song at the beginning of the music bank.
3. TAPE PROGRAM button
   - It allows you to play the reverse side of the tape by simply depressign the program button.
   - An arrow will appear on the display to show.tap direction.
4. EJECT button
   - When the EJECT button is pressed with the cassette inserted, the cassette is ejected.
   - When the EJECT button is pressed during the FF-REW, the cassette is ejected.
5. DOLBY SELECT button
   - If you experience noise during PLAY, you can reduce the noise considerably by pressing the DOLBY SELECT button.
   - If you want to remove the noise, press the button again.
STEREO RADIO OPERATION (H 850) (If installed)

1. POWER ON/OFF VOLUME (UP/DOWN)
2. AUDIO mode knob (4) / TUNER/BALANCE/FADER (6)
3. TUNE SELECT button
4. SEEK SELECT button
5. PRESET buttons
6. BAND SELECTOR
7. STATION MEMORY function

Legend:
- [Diagram]

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This diagram illustrates the control elements of a stereo radio, including features for power, volume, audio mode, and band selection. The diagram is labeled to indicate specific functions and settings for effective operation.

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Note: The natural text representation is based on the visual cues provided by the diagram and does not include any additional textual information not visible in the image.
1. POWER ON-OFF, VOLUME CONTROL knob

This knob may be used when the unit is in the "OFF" mode to switch the power on. The VOLUME control knob can be used to control the volume. When the VOLUME control knob is turned to the left, the volume is decreased; when it is turned to the right, the volume is increased.

2. AUDIO MODE knob

When the unit is in the "PLAYBACK" mode, the AUDIO MODE knob is used to select the audio mode. The choices are:

- **MODE 1**
- **MODE 2**

3. ADJUSTING TREBLE

Press the + MODE button twice and this knob shows:

- **MAX**
- **MIN**
- **FREE**

Press the - button to decrease the treble, and the + button to increase the treble.

4. ADJUSTING BALANCE

Press the + button twice and this knob shows:

- **MAX**
- **MIN**
- **FREE**

Press the - button to decrease the balance, and the + button to increase the balance.

5. ADJUSTING BASS

Press the - MODE button twice and this knob shows:

- **MAX**
- **MIN**

Press the + button to decrease the bass, and the - button to increase the bass.

6. ADJUSTING FADER

Press the - MODE button twice and this knob shows:

- **MAX**
- **MIN**

Press the + button to decrease the fader, and the - button to increase the fader.

3. TUNE (manual) Selection

Press the + button twice and the frequency will be displayed. The frequency will be adjusted by turning the tuning knob. When the frequency reaches the desired value, press the + button to stop adjusting the frequency and change to another frequency.

4. SEEK Operation (Automatic Channel Selection)

When the + button is pressed, the unit will automatically search for the next higher frequency, and when the - button is pressed, it will automatically search for the next lower frequency.
5. PRESET STATION SELECT button
Six preset stations for AM, FM, and FAX can be programmed. When a new station is selected, the previous station is erased.

HOW TO PRESET STATIONS
Six AM and preset FM stations may be stored locally in the memory of the set. In order to store the station, the following steps are necessary:

1. First, select the preset station number on the preset select switch. The number of stations, figure these stations:

2. Select the preset station number on to be assigned to the preset station number

3. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

4. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

5. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

6. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

7. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

8. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

9. Select the preset station number on to be accessed with the preset select

When selecting any preset station, simply press the appropriate select button.
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION (H 850) (If installed)
1. **FF-REW button**
   - To fast forward or reverse the tape, press and hold the FF-REW button.
   - When the FF/REW button is pressed during the play mode, the tape will play at high speed.

2. **AUTO MUSIC SELECT button**
   - Pressing the AUTO MUSIC SELECT button will start playing pre-recorded music tapes. The tape speed is determined by the type of tape used.

3. **TAPE PROGRAM button**
   - To program the operation, press and hold the TAPE PROGRAM button. It will display the arrow in the display.

4. **EJECT button**
   - When the EJECT button is pressed with the tape inserted, the tape will be ejected.

5. **DOLBY SELECT button**
   - If you want to record using DOLBY, you can switch the recording by pressing the DOLBY SELECT button.
   - If you want to change the Dolby setting, press the DOLBY SELECT button again.
COMPACT DISC PLAYER OPERATION (H 850) (II installed)
STOP
1. Stop the CD player.
2. Switch off the power of the stereo equipment.

For playback, do the above to stop CD playback and change the source to that of Cassette Tape.

3. FWD/REW
When the disc is playing, if you hold the FWD button, the disc rotates in a clockwise direction; if you hold the REW button, the disc rotates in an anticlockwise direction.

3. TRACK UP/DOWN, SCAN
If the disc is not on the disc currently played, you can be selected, if there is no button.
- Pressing the button once increases the track number by one, and pressing the button decreases it.

SCAN
- Press the button if you want to hear the first 5 seconds of each track.
- Scan play will be stopped until you release SCAN operation.
- To cancel SCAN operation, press the STOP button again.

4. REPEAT
- Repeat the track you are listening to: press the REPEAT button and cancel by pressing the button again.

5. RANDOM PLAY
- 4 discs are played in a random sequence.
- Press the RANDOM button to start it in a random sequence, with the button lighted on.
- Press the button again to stop it.
- After all the tracks are played, the button lights up, and the player returns to the normal mode.
- The same track will not be played back when in the mode of repeat.

6. COMPRESSION
- Press the COMPRESSION button to turn off the TONE button by another.
- Press the TONE button to turn on the button.
- Turn the compression to improve the dynamic range between peaks and valleys in the range in the audio track.
- When you change the TONE button to another, turn it to the dynamic range.

Care of Disc
Proper Handling

- Handle discs by the edges and do not expose them to direct sunlight.
- Avoid placing the discs near magnets or speakers.

Damage Disc
- Do not attempt to play damaged or scratched discs. If you have already damaged the playback mechanism.
Storage

When not in use, place your JVC AM-6411K
in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight
and dust. Do not store near any magnetic
source, such as a speaker or television,
where magnetic fields may damage the
speaker. Do not expose to any
unauthorized electrical power source.

Keep Your Discs clean

Keep the disc clean by using a soft cloth
and gently wiping the disc from the
center outward. Never use
alcohol, benzine or other
solvents to clean the disc.

NOTE

When using records, place them on a
stabilizing flat surface. When using a
tabletop record player, place it on a
crystal base to prevent it from
squeaking or wobbling.

CAUTION

- Use ungrounded speakers only.
- Do not touch any of the speaker
terminals.
- Be sure to insulate exposed wiring
so as to protect it from short circuit
if touched with some metal items.
POWER ANTENNA (If installed)

1. When the unit is not in operation, move the antenna from the player and keep it in a protected area. Keep the antenna away from dust or dirt. Do not touch the tape surface with your fingers to avoid dust, marks, or scratches on the tape.

2. If the tape has been used recently, thekerae may be left on the tape even after the power is turned off. To prevent this, set the unit to stop the tape manually before turning off the power.

3. Before operating the unit, make sure that the waves are not too strong or too weak. This may indicate that the antenna is not working properly. If this is the case, move the antenna to a better location or check the connections.

4. If the antenna is left in the same place for an extended period of time, dust or dirt may accumulate on the tape. Clean the antenna area regularly to prevent dust buildup.

5. Always make sure that the waves are of the correct frequency before using the antenna. This will ensure that the waves are not too strong or too weak, which can cause interference or poor reception.

6. Before using the antenna, make sure that the waves are not too strong or too weak. This may indicate that the antenna is not working properly. If this is the case, move the antenna to a better location or check the connections.

7. If the waves are too strong, move the antenna to a better location. This will help to reduce interference.

8. Always make sure that the waves are of the correct frequency before using the antenna. This will ensure that the waves are not too strong or too weak, which can cause interference or poor reception.
Starting and driving

Ignition switch
Starting the engine
Engine rpm adjustment knob
Manual transmission
Transfer shift lever
Automatic transmission
Free wheeling hubs
Correct four wheel drive operation
Parking brake
Inside rear-view mirror
Outside rear-view mirrors
Outside rear-view mirrors heater
Ignition switch

CAUTION

If the key is accidentally removed, the steering wheel will lock, making it impossible to control the vehicle.

1. If the engine is stopped while steering, the brake servo mechanism will cease to function, and braking efficiency will deteriorate.
2. Do not leave the key in the ON position for a long time when the engine is not running; doing so will cause the battery to be discharged.
3. Do not turn the key to the START position when the engine is running; doing so could damage the starter motor.
4. Remove the key when leaving the vehicle.

How to lock and unlock the steering wheel

TO LOCK

Turn the key to the LOCK position when the steering wheel is to be locked.

TO UNLOCK

Turn the key to the ACC position when removing the steering wheel.
Starting the engine

Tips for starting

1) Do not exceed the starter motor revs indefinitely. For longer than a few seconds, don't let it load down the battery if the engine doesn't start, but the starter may burn out. Let a few minutes for cooling.

2) If the engine cannot be started because the battery is not charged, use the emergency starting procedure for diesel vehicles, starting the engine.

3) After starting the engine, do not keep the engine running without load. Only when the combination of engine and load is satisfactory, switch on the engine at high speed to ensure proper lubrication and regulation.

CAUTION

4) For petrol powered vehicles, do not use a starter motor indefinitely. For longer than a few seconds, don't let it load down the battery if the engine doesn't start, but the starter may burn out. Let a few minutes for cooling.

5) Release the ignition key as soon as the engine starts to avoid damaging the starter motor.

6) For diesel powered vehicles do not stop the engine immediately after operating the vehicle at high speed. Allow the engine to idle for approximately 30-60 seconds or more to give the turbocharger a chance to cool down.

Starting the engine
(diesel-powered vehicles)
VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH DIESEL PREHEAT INDICATION LAMP

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Calculate the dimensions across the towers, ensuring the selector lever is in neutral and depress the clutch pedal all the way.
3. Turn the ignition key to the "ON" position. The diesel preheat indicator lamp will now illuminate in amber, and the rubber extension lamp will illuminate indicating that preheating is complete.
4. Operate the accelerator pedal as described below in accordance with the ambient temperature and engine condition and then start the engine.
5. When the ambient temperature is adequate, the engine is warm, start the vehicle without depressing the accelerator pedal.
6. When the ambient temperature is low and the engine is cold, start the engine while depressing the accelerator pedal. If the ambient temperature is low, the vehicle may not start. When the engine is not hot enough, the accelerator pedal should be depressed slowly and gradually, and the engine will make it easier to start.

Engine rpm adjustment knob

CAUTION
Never attempt to adjust the vehicle during driving by using the control knob.

Starting the engine (gasoline-powered vehicles)

FUEL INJECTION TYPE

This vehicle is equipped with an electronically controlled fuel injection and turbocharged engine. When starting the engine, do not depress the accelerator pedal.

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Change the gear to a lower one, and then depress the accelerator pedal with the vehicle stationary.
3. Start the engine without depressing the accelerator pedal.

NOTE

If the engine fails to start, depress the accelerator pedal, and then depress the clutch pedal while pressing the accelerator pedal.

At extreme cold ambient temperature

If the engine fails to start, depress the accelerator pedal and then depress the clutch pedal.
Manual transmission

For the shift lever is shown in the diagram above. To operate the shift lever, simply switch the shift lever handle to the desired position.

CAUTION
Do not move the gearshift lever into reverse while the vehicle is moving forward. Doing so will damage the transmission.

Transfer shift lever

The lever is used to select between forward and reverse gears and to select high and low range.

NOTE
The shift lever in the reverse position will allow the engine to be stopped without the gearshift lever being in the neutral position.

Lever position

1 - High range, two-wheel drive
2 - Low range, two-wheel drive
3 - High range, four-wheel drive
4 - Low range, four-wheel drive

NOTE
This position will allow the vehicle to be driven at lower speeds and is recommended for severe driving conditions.

CAUTION

1. Four-wheel drive should never be used on paved road surfaces. Driving in four-wheel drive on paved surfaces will result in unnecessary wear of the tires, clutch and other parts, increased fuel consumption, and possible noise generation.

2. Use 1st gear in the "4L" position for very low speed off-road driving.
Lever operation (vehicles equipped with manual free wheeling hubs)

NOTE

Lever operation of a vehicle is accomplished by actuating the lever in the LOCK position. The lever can be operated in this manner by simply pressing the clutch pedal. When the clutch pedal is released, the shift lever will move to the next gear position.

CAUTION

1. If four wheel drive is to be used, be sure to set both the left and right manual freewheeling hubs in the LOCK position.

2. When the transfer shift lever is to be shifted from 2H or 4H to 4L and vice versa, keep the vehicle completely stopped and automatic transmission selector lever at the "R" or "N" position beforehand.

3. If shifting is difficult, set the automatic transmission selector lever to the "R" position for a moment and then to the "P" or "N" position. Try to shift the transfer shift lever to 2H, 4H or 4L again while keeping the vehicle completely stopped.

4. When switching from 4H to 4L or from 4L to 4H with the automatic transmission selector lever in neutral, perform the shift slowly. If it is done too slowly, the transmission gears may grind.

Lever operation (vehicles equipped with automatic freewheeling hubs)
NOTE
A when the transfer shift lever is to be shifted from 2H or 4H to 4L, and vice versa, keep the vehicle completely stopped and the automatic transmission selector lever at the "P" or "N" position beforehand.

CAUTION
1. When the transfer shift lever is to be shifted from 2H or 4H to 4L, and vice versa, keep the vehicle completely stopped and the automatic transmission selector lever at the "P" or "N" position beforehand.

2. If shifting is difficult, set the automatic transmission selector lever to the "P" position for a moment and then to the "P" or "N" position. Try to shift the transfer shift lever to 2H, 4H or 4L again still keeping the vehicle completely stopped.

3. When switching from 4H to 4L or from 4L to 4H with the automatic transmission selector lever in neutral, perform the switchover quickly. If it is done too slowly, the transmission gear may grind.

Changing gears
Automatic transmission

The transmission has four forward speeds and one reverse speed. The selector lever is used to select the speed, depending on the position of the gear selector lever. The speed of the vehicle is limited by the position of the accelerator. To change gears, the selector lever must be in the neutral position, and the vehicle must be stationary. To start the engine, the selector lever must be in the "N" position. To change from park, the ignition key must be turned to the "ACC" position and the brake pedal must be depressed. If the vehicle is in motion, the ignition key must be turned to the "LOCK" position. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of park. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of reverse. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of neutral. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of drive. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of low. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of high. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of second. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of first. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of fourth. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of fifth. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of sixth. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of seventh. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第八. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第九. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十一. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十二. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十三. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十四. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十五. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十六. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十七. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十八. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第十九. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第二十. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿一. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿二. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿三. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿四. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿五. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿六. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿七. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿八. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿九. The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅一。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅二。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅三。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅四。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅五。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅六。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅七。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅八。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅九。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第四十。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿一。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿二。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿三。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿四。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿五。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿六。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿七。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿八。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿九。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅一。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅二。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅三。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅四。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅五。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅六。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅七。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅八。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅九。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第四十。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿一。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿二。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿三。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿四。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿五。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿六。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿七。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿八。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第廿九。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅一。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅二。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅三。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅四。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅五。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅六。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅七。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅八。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第卅九。 The vehicle must be stationary while shifting into or out of第四十。
OVERDRIVE CONTROL SWITCH

Operation

Before starting a vehicle with the overdrive, engage the switch and depress the starting button. Depress the reverse button to reverse the vehicle.

Because the vehicle will remain in motion, always turn off the ignition when the overdrive is engaged. The vehicle should only be driven with the overdrive engaged in reverse.

CAUTION

To prevent sudden acceleration, never race the engine when shifting from the "P" or "N".
Waiting
For vehicle equipped with reversing signal horns, the horn may be operated on the low setting.

Free wheeling hubs
In vehicles equipped with free wheeling hubs, only one wheel may be on the ground.
By turning the free wheeling knob to the FREE position, when the vehicle is parked,
the SAVE function will be in effect. Before releasing the free wheeling knob, the horn
should be sounded. Free wheeling hubs are recommended for use on the FREE position.

Manual free wheeling hubs
The knob must be turned to the FREE position or the LOCK position whenever the
vehicle is not in use. If the drum brake turns, it may cause damage to the brake lining.

CAUTION
If free wheeling hubs are to be used, both the left and right free wheeling hubs must be
set to the FREE position. Do not attempt to drive the vehicle with the transaxle
selector lever in either the 4H or 4L position. If the free wheeling hubs are set to
the FREE position.

Free wheeling hubs can become extremely hot and could cause severe burns.
Automatic free-wheeling hubs

Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it, the automatic freewheeling hubs may become un

For Kagawa, motorcycle, and other cars in good condition, the automatic free-wheeling hubs should be freewheeling.

In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

CAUTION

1. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

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6. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

7. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

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10. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

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12. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

13. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

14. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, the vehicle becomes stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become un

15. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

16. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

17. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, the vehicle becomes stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become un

18. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

19. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

20. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, the vehicle becomes stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become un

21. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

22. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

23. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, the vehicle becomes stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become un

24. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

25. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

26. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, the vehicle becomes stuck and a back-and-forth rocking motion is used to free it. If the automatic free-wheeling hubs may become un

27. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.

28. Even if automatic free-wheeling hubs are left locked during rear-wheel drive, they will be unlocked if the vehicle is reversed during starting on a slight grade, a 1-turn, etc. If this happens, the transfer shift lever cannot be moved to the '4th' position during driving; the vehicle must first be completely stopped.

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30. In braking from four-wheel drive, a rear-wheel drive 1-turn is done intermittently. If the brakes are locked for a short time, the change to rear-wheel drive cannot be made while the car is still moving. The automatic freewheeling hubs may then be locked by the brakes on the rear wheels.
Descending sharp grades

Set the transfer shift lever to "3", not the automatic steering position, and descend slowly.

When descending a sharp grade, if the brakes are applied suddenly because of an assorted overload, control of the vehicle on the hill, before descending the slope, with throttle and freewheel the hill.

Before abandoning a grade, it is necessary to reverse the approach gear and engage reverse before descending the grade.

Climbing sharp grades

Set the transfer shift lever to "4", rear drive is not used, the engine speed is limited.

Climbing with very slow speed, as possible.

The climbing grade is a 35% grade on a dry pavement.

Before attempting to drive up the slope, with throttle control that the vehicle is in gear.

Crossing a stream

Four-wheel drive vehicles are not necessary to cross a stream. The electrical system is not affected, water, and other equipment of the vehicle will not be affected. Therefore, a stream crossing can be accomplished with absolutely necessary. It is advisable to follow the following procedure:

1. Cross at a place where the water is less than 50 cm (1.6 feet) deep.
2. Set the transfer shift lever to "2".
3. Drive slowly at a speed of approximately 6 Kph (3 mph) in water of not greater than 50 cm (1.6 feet) deep.

CAUTION

Do not attempt to cross a stream at a place where the water is more than 50 cm (1.6 feet) deep.

Do not change gears while crossing the stream.
Inspection and maintenance following rough road operation

After operation for a short period, an overall inspection and maintenance are necessary for the following procedures.

1. Check that the drums have not been damaged by stones, etc.
2. Check that the drum is properly cleaned with water.
3. Check that the oil level is full, and the drums are not damaged.
4. If the drums are damaged, they should be replaced immediately.
5. If the drums are not damaged, it is recommended to replace the oil with new oil.

Parking brake

To park the vehicle, first put it to a safe place stop, pull up the hand brake, and make sure the brake pedal is not depressed. Then, check that the drums are not damaged. If the drums are not damaged, it is recommended to replace the oil with new oil.
CAUTION
Before driving, be sure that the parking brake is fully released and brake warning lamps are off.

Inside rear-view mirror

Outside rear-view mirrors

Press the switch to adjust the mirrors.

1 - Left side up adjustment
2 - Right side down adjustment

Press the mirror switch to adjust the mirror.
Outside rear-view mirrors
heater * (if installed)

The outside rear-view mirrors are equipped to be heated in connection with rear window defroster. To heat the outside rear-view mirrors, press and hold the switch for rear window defroster. The heating element glows red, becomes hot, and will help prevent ice building and will give you improved rear vision in all weather conditions. Hold the switch down to turn the heat off. The outside rear-view mirrors heat only automatically for about five to 10 seconds.
Vehicle care

Washing
Waxing
Polishing
Wheels
Chrome parts
Plastic and rubber part
Damaged paint
Tar
Window glass
Wiper blades
Engine compartment
Upholstery and interior
Tyre care
Washing

Dry washes, such as those used in the desert, can leave a film of dust on the surface of your vehicle. It is crucial to wash your vehicle frequently to keep it looking its best. To wash your vehicle, follow these steps:

1. Soak the vehicle in warm water.
2. Apply a mild detergent or soap.
3. Agitate the water to clean the surface.
4. Rinse the vehicle with clean water.
5. Dry the vehicle with a soft cloth.

NOTE

- Use a soft, clean cloth to wipe away any remaining soap residue.
- Avoid using hot water, as it can cause damage to the vehicle's paint.
- Do not use harsh chemicals or abrasive materials to clean your vehicle.

Waxing

Waxing is a crucial step in maintaining the appearance of your vehicle. It protects the paint from the elements and helps keep it looking new. To wax your vehicle, follow these steps:

1. Apply a small amount of wax to a clean, soft cloth.
2. Wipe the wax onto the vehicle in circular motions.
3. Allow the wax to dry for a few minutes.
4. Polish the surface with a clean, soft cloth to remove any remaining wax.

Polishing

Polishing helps to remove any marks or blemishes on the surface of your vehicle. It is important to polish your vehicle regularly to keep it looking its best. To polish your vehicle, follow these steps:

1. Apply a small amount of polish to a clean, soft cloth.
2. Wipe the polish onto the vehicle in circular motions.
3. Allow the polish to dry for a few minutes.
4. Polish the surface with a clean, soft cloth to remove any remaining polish.

Wheels

The wheels of your vehicle should be kept clean and shiny to maintain their appearance. To clean your wheels, follow these steps:

1. Use a soft brush to remove any dirt or debris.
2. Apply a mild cleaner to the surface.
3. Allow the cleaner to sit for a few minutes.
4. Wipe the surface clean with a soft cloth.

Chrome parts

Chrome parts should be kept clean and shiny to maintain their appearance. To clean chrome parts, follow these steps:

1. Use a soft cloth to wipe away any dirt or debris.
2. Apply a mild cleaner to the surface.
3. Allow the cleaner to sit for a few minutes.
4. Wipe the surface clean with a soft cloth.
Plastic and rubber parts

Joys of styling and work with water. If exposed to sea or salt water, wash and rinse with water. Wipe dry with a soft, dry cloth. Use a plastic cleaner to remove dirt or grease. Avoid using any paint thinner or other solvents that may damage the plastic parts. Store the vehicle in a cool, dry place when not in use.

Damaged paint

Small dents and scratches should be repaired at the best possible time after the vehicle is thoroughly cleaned.

Tar

For locations where tar may be present, use a special tar remover to remove any tar as soon as possible. The best method is simply, push the tar off with a finger.

Window glass

The rear view mirror can normally be cleaned with a damp cloth and water. If necessary, use a mild detergent. Do not use any abrasive cleaners or solvents that may damage the glass. Wash the glass regularly to improve the glass's clarity.

Wiper blades

Wiper blades must be checked at regular intervals. If worn, replace them immediately. The blades affect the visibility of the driver.

Upholstered and interior

To maintain the value of your vehicle, periodically check the upholstery and interior. Use a vacuum cleaner to remove dust and dirt from the seats. Avoid using any paint thinner or other solvents that may damage the upholstery. Keep the seats clean and free of spills or stains.

Engine compartment

Keep the engine compartment clean at all times. Avoid the use of any cleaning agents or solvents that may damage the engine components. Clean the engine compartment at least every three months.
Tyre care

- To ensure safety, and in order to obtain the maximum useful life from the tyres, the following points should be observed. For information relating to design, dimensions and performance, refer to the information provided on the side walls of the tyres.

Tyre air pressure

The air pressure of the tyres must always be maintained in accordance with the recommendation, and always be measured when the tyres are cool.

- The wheel should be run at least 30 minutes, and allow the air pressure to stabilize due to heat generated during running. Tyre pressure should never be increased during driving.

- Tyre pressure should be checked before each journey, in order to ensure maximum performance and minimum fuel consumption.

Load weight and driving speed

- Always load the vehicle to the maximum weight, which is not necessarily the maximum permitted weight.

- The load must be distributed so that the weight is evenly distributed between the axles.

- Correctly adjusting the air pressure of the tyres before each journey is vital for handling and braking characteristics.

Tyre replacement

- Tyres are an important part of the vehicle's general condition and should be replaced if they appear to be damaged or worn.

- Tyres with visible damage or irregular wear should be replaced immediately.

CAUTION

- Do not mix different types of tyres (e.g., bias-ply and radial tyres) because they may affect the vehicle's handling.

- Consult a GALLIPER dealer for necessary information.

Kerb parking

- Kerb parking is not recommended, as it can cause serious damage to the vehicle.

- Where kerb parking is unavoidable, the vehicle should be driven slowly and carefully, and the vehicle should be parked as far from the kerb as possible.

- Ensure that the tyres are not damaged by the kerb.

Tread depth

- The tread depth should be checked regularly. The thicker the tread, the better the traction and braking performance.

- Never use tyres with very low tread depth, as they may become dangerously slippery and cause loss of control.

- Consult a GALLIPER dealer for the correct tread depth and condition of the tyres, and ensure that the tyres are properly inflated.
Tyre storage

Tyres should be stored in a dark, well-ventilated place. They cannot be left outside or near heat sources. Ensure that there is enough space between them. Tyres should not come into contact with fuel, oil, or grease.
During cold weather

- Engine oil
- Engine coolant
- Battery
- Washer fluid
- Wiper blades
- Ventilation slots
- Door locks
- Parking brake
- Washing the vehicle
- Weatherstripping
- Snow tyres
- Tyre chains
- Additional equipment
Engine oil

The viscosity of the oil dictates its ability to carry away heat and protect engine parts while making it difficult for them to move. This is why the engine oil should be changed before the start of cold weather, for the oil can freeze almost instantly to bond with the engine parts. It is possible to bond with the engine parts if it is not changed for several years. This can cause engine failure. If you are unable to oil the engine, it is necessary to flush the engine. The engine oil must be removed before the engine is started, which is why the engine is started with a hand-pull on the starter. The oil must be removed before the engine is started, which is why the engine is started with a hand-pull on the starter.

Engine coolant

The temperature in your engine is lower than the temperature in the engine or radiator. This is why the coolant is not suitable for the engine or radiator. The coolant is designed to be used only in the radiator. If the coolant is used in the engine, it will cause damage to the engine. The coolant is not suitable for the engine. It is possible to use the coolant to keep the engine warm, which is why the coolant is used in the radiator.

Battery

The battery is designed to store energy. The battery is charged when the engine is running and the battery is discharged when the engine is not running. This is why the battery is charged when the engine is running and the battery is discharged when the engine is not running. The battery is charged when the engine is running and the battery is discharged when the engine is not running. The battery is charged when the engine is running and the battery is discharged when the engine is not running.

Washer fluid

To prevent engine overheating, the washer fluid must be removed at the start of the engine. The washer fluid must be removed at the start of the engine. The washer fluid must be removed at the start of the engine. The washer fluid must be removed at the start of the engine. The washer fluid must be removed at the start of the engine.

Wiper blades

Before replacing the wiper blades, the wiper blades must be removed from the wiper arm. This is why the wiper blades must be removed from the wiper arm. The wiper blades must be removed from the wiper arm. The wiper blades must be removed from the wiper arm. The wiper blades must be removed from the wiper arm.

Ventilation slots

The ventilation slots in the floor allow the air to be circulated throughout the vehicle. This is why the ventilation slots in the floor allow the air to be circulated throughout the vehicle. This is why the ventilation slots in the floor allow the air to be circulated throughout the vehicle. This is why the ventilation slots in the floor allow the air to be circulated throughout the vehicle. This is why the ventilation slots in the floor allow the air to be circulated throughout the vehicle.

Door locks

Doors are secured by a lock that is hinged to the door frame. This lock is opened and closed by a key that is inserted into the lock. This lock is opened and closed by a key that is inserted into the lock. This lock is opened and closed by a key that is inserted into the lock. This lock is opened and closed by a key that is inserted into the lock.

Parking brake

The parking brake is designed to keep the vehicle from moving. The parking brake is designed to keep the vehicle from moving. The parking brake is designed to keep the vehicle from moving. The parking brake is designed to keep the vehicle from moving.

Washing the vehicle

If you are washing the vehicle in your garage, you can use a high-pressure water spray. You should wash the vehicle with a high-pressure water spray. You should wash the vehicle with a high-pressure water spray. You should wash the vehicle with a high-pressure water spray.

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Weatherstripping

To prevent freezing of the windows, glass should be covered with a weatherstrip.

Snow tyres

These are not as expensive as you might think. By using snow tyres, you can ensure maximum braking of the car and have good control over the vehicle.

NOTE

The best way to choose the right type of snow tyre is to check with your local garage or car dealer for recommendations based on your vehicle's specifications.

Tyre chains

It is important to keep in mind that using the wrong type of chain can damage the car. Use only those chains that are recommended by the vehicle manufacturer. Before using the chains, make sure that they fit properly and do not cause any damage to the car.
Do It yourself

Inspection items
Engine oil
Automatic transmission fluid
Engine coolant
Battery
Brake fluid
Power steering fluid
Hydraulic clutch
Washer fluid
Wheel condition
Fuel, engine coolant, oil, and exhaust gas leakage
Exterior and interior lamp operation
Headlight washer fluid
Tyre inflation pressure
Meter, gauge, and indication/warning lamp operation
Steering wheel free play
Clutch pedal free play
Brake Pedal free play
Parking brake lever stroke
Wheel rotation
Hinges and latches lubrication
CAUTION
1. When checking or servicing the inside of the engine compartment, be sure the engine is stopped and has had a chance to cool down.
2. If it is necessary to do work in the engine compartment with the engine running, be especially careful that your clothing, hair, etc., does not become caught by the fan, V belts, or other moving parts.
3. Improper handling of components and materials used in the vehicle can endanger your personal safety. Consult a GALOPPER dealer for necessary information.

Inspection items
- Engine oil
- Radiator Coolant
- Engine "A" fluid
- Air filter
- Battery
- Power steering fluid
- Coolant "A" fluid
- Gear oil
- Brake fluid
- Emission control system check
- Engine mount
- Exhaust system: pipes, flanges, hardware, gaskets, and exhaust gas leakage

Other
- Tire condition
- Every 14,000 miles or 12 months, whichever comes first
- Inspection of all fluids

NOTE
If your vehicle has a maintenance schedule, refer to it. If any changes or modifications are made to your vehicle, consult your GALOPPER dealer.
Selection of engine oil

1. Use engine oil recommended by the manufacturer. Gasoline powered vehicles:
   - HF-1, HFD, HFA+ in higher power vehicles.
   - FOR SERVICE OD or higher.

2. Select engine oil that is appropriate for the specific engine according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

- Additives may improve performance.
- SAE viscosity index.
**Automatic transmission fluid**

The fluid amount is determined by comparing the liquid level to the marks on the dipstick. A level of less than the lower mark indicates insufficient fluid to ensure normal transmission operation. Too much fluid may cause slippage or even transmission damage. The correct fluid level should be checked during routine engine maintenance.

**CAUTION**

Do not fill the fluid over the upper mark on the dipstick. Excessive fluid pressure may cause damage to the transmission.

**Engine coolant**

A reservoir containing engine coolant is located in the engine compartment. Coolant should be checked and added between the ⅓ and ⅔ marks to ensure proper cooling of the engine. The engine should be cooled to room temperature before checking the coolant level. Excessive or deficient coolant levels can cause engine overheating or failure.

**CAUTION**

Always check the coolant level before starting the engine to avoid overheating or damage to the engine.
CAUTION

Do not open the reserve tank lid or radiator cap while the engine is hot.
The coolant system is under pressure and any hot coolant escaping could cause severe burns.

Antifreeze

The engine coolant contains an ethylene glycol antifreeze solution. Do not add water to the system. The antifreeze solution is the correct way to supplement the coolant system.

For effective antifreeze and antifreeze performance, keep the antifreeze concentration within the range of 30 to 60%. Concentrations exceeding 80% will result in a reduction of cooling performance, thus adversely affecting the engine.
Battery

The condition of the battery is very important. Inadequate charging of the battery and a build-up of the battery can lead to reduced battery life and performance. Regular inspection and care are necessary to maintain effective operation.

Checking battery electrolyte level

The electrolyte level must be maintained in the "Upper" and "Lower" limits, as shown in the figure. Regularly check the electrolyte level to ensure proper performance.

Disconnection and connection

When disconnecting or connecting the battery cables, ensure that the battery is disconnected from the electrical system. Follow the proper procedures to avoid damage to the battery or the electrical system. Always disconnect the negative cable first.

CAUTION

1. Keep the terminals clean. After the battery is connected, apply terminal protection grease to the terminals to prevent corrosion.
2. Never short-circuit the battery. Do this to keep it from overheating and being damaged.
3. Do not smoke or bring an open flame near the battery; doing so could ignite the explosive gas generated by the battery.
4. The battery electrolyte is extremely caustic. Do not allow it to come in contact with your eyes, skin, clothing, or the painted surfaces of the vehicle. Spilled electrolyte should be flushed immediately with ample amounts of water. Irritation to eyes or skin from contact with electrolyte requires immediate medical attention.
5. If the battery is to be quickly charged, first disconnect the battery cables.
In order to prevent a short circuit, be sure to disconnect the negative (-) terminal before doing anything else.

Keep it out of the reach of children.

**Brake fluid**

Check the brake fluid level in the reservoir. The brake fluid level must be between the "MAX" and "MIN" marks on the reservoir. The fluid expands slightly with heat and the brake pedal. This does not indicate any deterioration.

Brake fluid can react violently in a short period of time. It should not be mixed with the brake fluid. If this occurs, have the vehicle checked at a GEICO service center. Use brake fluid that is equivalent to the vehicle's original equipment brake fluid. The brake fluid is hygroscopic and must maintain a brake fluid that accurately reflects the brake fluid. Always replace the brake fluid when the brake fluid reservoir is below the "MIN" mark, the brake fluid warning lamp lights up.

**CAUTION**

1. Use only the specified brake fluid.
2. Do not mix different brake fluids. They may result in a chemical reaction when mixed together. An accident may occur.

3. Brake fluid is toxic and corrosive.

On a vehicle with a brake fluid reservoir, brake fluid level is monitored by a lamp. When the brake fluid level falls below the "MIN" mark, the brake fluid warning lamp lights up.
**Power steering fluid**

- The fluid level should be checked with the engine off and cold. Add fluid until the level is between the MAX and MIN marks on the dipstick. Use only Dex C2 or equivalent.

**Hydraulic clutch**

- The clutch fluid reservoir is located on the engine. Check the fluid level regularly and add fluid if necessary. Use only Dex C2 or equivalent.

**Washer fluid**

- Windscreen washer fluid should be checked regularly. Add fluid if necessary. Use only Dex C2 or equivalent.
Rear window washer fluid

Check the fluid level in the washer reservoir.
If necessary, fill the reservoir with rear window washer fluid.

Wheel condition

Check the tires for cuts, cracks, and other damage. Replace the tire if it is damaged or cracked. Also check each tire for proper inflation and condition.

If there are any balding areas or irregular wear on the tires, they will appear on the surface of the tire. If you notice any of these conditions, have the tires replaced.

(If additional information is required or if there are any questions, refer to the relevant section of this manual.)
Fuel, engine coolant, oil, and exhaust gas leakage

Look under the body of your vehicle to check for fuel, engine coolant, oil, and exhaust gas leaks. If any leaks are found, take your vehicle to a GALOPER center for inspection.

Exterior and interior lamp operation

Operate the light switch and wiper/washer switch to confirm that all lamps are functioning properly. If any lamps do not go on, the bulb may be burned out or the connector may be faulty. Check the fuse and, if necessary, replace it. If all the lamps still do not work, check the bulb and the circuit.

For information regarding the inspection and replacement of the bulbs, refer to the section entitled "Emergency inspection." If the bulbs and circuits are OK, take the vehicle to a GALOPER center for inspection.

Headlight washer fluid *
(If installed)

Check the headlight washer fluid level every two weeks or more frequently should the lamps be foggy.

Check the level using a dipstick. If the level is low, replenish the container with washer fluid. Check the condition of the spray nozzle periodically.

Tyre inflation pressure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Rear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>215/65R15</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235/65R17</td>
<td>120kPa</td>
<td>120kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT235/85R16</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235/50R18</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
<td>110kPa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check the tyre inflation pressure of all the tyres while they are cold or at a constant or excessive pressure in the specified value. After the tyres are inflated to the specified pressure, check the tyres for damage and air leaks. Be sure to put rubber caps on the valves.
Meter, gauge, and indication/ warning lamp operation

First the gauge to check the operation of all meters, gauges, and indication warning lamps.

If there is anything wrong, take the vehicle to a GALLOPER dealer for inspection.

Steering wheel free play

Check the free play in the steering wheel by moving it slightly in each direction from the straight ahead position until resistance is felt.

On vehicles equipped with a power steering, check the steering wheel free play while the engine is idling.

The free play at the circumference should not exceed the standard value.

1. Free play
   50 mm (2 in)

If the steering wheel free play exceeds the standard value, have the steering wheel adjusted at a GALLOPER dealer.

Clutch pedal free play

Press down on the clutch pedal with your fingers until initial resistance is felt.

The distance should be within the standard range.

1. Free play
   6 to 13 mm (0.24 to 0.51 in)

If the clutch pedal free play is not within the standard range, have the clutch pedal adjusted at a GALLOPER dealer.
Brake pedal free play

Check the engine, tension the brake pedal several times, and then push down on the pedal each your largest until initial resistance is felt. The distance should be within the upper limit range.

Free play
0.0 to 0.3 in

Parking brake lever stroke

Pull the rear of the brake pedal up to check the number of clicks that the lever makes. One click represents a lever movement of one mm. The lever should move in the standard range for initial brake application.

Parking brake lever stroke
4 to 6 mm

Wheel rotation

The rotate the wheel of the rear tire, and turn the wheel to a straight line. The tire is then turned to a straight line. If the wheel is not turned to a straight line, it is likely that the rear tire is turned to a straight line. If the tire is not turned to a straight line, it is likely that the rear tire is turned to a straight line.

CAUTION
If the spare wheel is of a different type from the other four wheels, the four-wheel rotation method should be used.
Hinges and latches lubrication

Check all hinges and latches and lubricate if necessary by lubricants specified in the service manual.
Emergency measures

Tools and jack
   Jack
Jacking up the vehicle
   Spare wheel
   If tyre is punctured
Towing
Engine overheating
Bleeding the fuel system
   (diesel-powered vehicles only)
Removal of water from the fuel filter
   (diesel powered vehicles only)
Emergency starting
Brake pad wear alarm
Fuses
Tools and jack

Tools

Jack
To remove (Short wheel based models)

To remove (Long wheel based models)

Storage location of tools and jack

Location
1. Tools
2. Jack
3. Jack handle

1. Jack bag
2. Wrench
3. Pins
4. Seats
5. Wheel turn wrench
6. Bar

Open the air

Open the air
Jacking up the vehicle

Ensure the wheel chocks are in place and the wheels are set.

Remove the hex socket, turn the washer nut, and turn on the jack until it reaches the jack stand.

Note: The jack handle and the handle should be aligned to engage the jack handle with the jack stand.

Move the jack handle up and down to raise the car and attach the jack stand to the rear section of the vehicle.

The jack handle can be removed by turning the washer nut and turning the jack handle.
NOTE

To pick up the part of the engine, normally position the pick at A and B, however, if the engine parts are too small, position at B, use C, E, and D.

Moving the pick handle up and down, raise the part.

When picking up the part of the engine, adjust the lever to the proper position. If the part is not picked up properly, it may be damaged. Make sure the release valve counterbalance is fully lowered, then take out the pick.

NOTE

1. Occasionally, when the front part of the vehicle is1 slightly raised, the engine may be damaged. Check the lever and ensure it's fully lowered, then take out the pick.

2. When the engine is raised, place the pick handle into the grooves and check that the rod moves onto the hook groove and is secure. Then, pull the pick to ensure that it is fully engaged.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and use the exclusive tool provided for this task.
CAUTION

1. Use only the jack included with the vehicle and use it only for changing a wheel and for installing tire chains.

2. Position the jack on a hard, level surface.

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

4. This jack is hydraulic, and the ram is a two-stage type. When both rams are raised and the stop mark of the upper ram becomes visible, stop jacking immediately.

5. Some models are equipped with jacks which have no stop mark. To extend this type of jack to its full length, continue jacking until the jack stops and can be extended no further.

6. When jacking up the vehicle, be sure that there is no one in or under the vehicle.

7. When jacking up the vehicle, do so only until the tires are slightly lifted from the ground. It is dangerous to jack up the vehicle more than that much.

8. It is very dangerous if the jack somehow slips. So never leave the vehicle in the jack up position, and never shake the vehicle while it is raised.

9. When jacking up one side of a vehicle with limited differential, do not start the engine. The power of the engine could be transferred to the tires that are still in contact with the ground and cause the vehicle to move.
If a tyre is punctured

In the event of the loss of air from the space, be prepared to take action to avoid the risk of an accident. Use the emergency stop switch, and then apply the handbrake. If the vehicle is stationary, apply the handbrake firmly.

1.15 Stop with roadwheel away from the edge of the road by switching on the hazard warning lights and setting the handbrake. Allow sufficient distance from the vehicle. Ensure the vehicle is securely in position by securing the seat belts.

CAUTION

The spare wheel should always be securely in position.

If a flat tyre is changed, use the flat tyre in the spare wheel mounting position, and use the wheel nut wrench to secure it firmly.
1. Position the vehicle on a flat, hard surface and apply the parking brake. To prevent the vehicle from rolling when it is raised on the jack, check the wheels diagonally opposite to the one to be changed.

2. Remove the spare wheel, jack, and wheel nut wrench.

3. The spare tire should be placed for safety near the vehicle and away from the wheels. Be sure the tire is oriented properly to be mounted.

4. If the tire is equipped with white sidewall, remove the wheel cap/wheel nut to remove the cap from the wheel.

NOTE

Use a piece of cloth or other similar material to prevent scratching the wheel when the wheel cap/wheel nut is removed.
For a front wheel, remove the tires and wheel as follows:

1. Pull the lower part of the disc wheel forward.
2. Lower the rear part of the disc wheel.

For the rear wheels, remove the center cap mounting fixture. For a front wheel, remove the center cap mounting fixture from the disc wheel.

CAUTION
Be careful not to pull a disc wheel straight off, because this may damage the hub of the center cap mounting fixture. For a front wheel, remove the center cap mounting fixture from the disc wheel.

Also, the following procedures hold for the rear wheels.

1. Remove the center cap mounting fixture from the disc wheel.
2. Remove the disc wheel from the rear wheel.

CAUTION
Note that the shapes of the mounting fixtures for the front wheels and those for the rear wheels are different.
CAUTION

Never put oil on the wheel bolts or nuts, because this may cause them to become loose.

When tightening the wheel nuts, do not apply excessive force to tighten them, such as by using your foot to apply force to the wheel nut wrench, or by using a pipe or similar tool.
Towing

As shown in the illustration, the towing hooks are located at the right side of the frame at the lower part of the vehicle. Be sure that the towing hooks are securely fastened to prevent the vehicle from moving, which might result in an accident.

Preparing to tow your vehicle:

1. Ensure that the wheels are properly inflated and that the tires are in good condition. Check the tire pressure before towing.
2. Check the fluid levels, including oil, coolant, brake fluid, and transmission fluid. Refer to the owner's manual for the recommended specifications.
3. Check the battery connections and ensure they are tight and clean. A loose or corroded battery can cause electrical problems when towing.
4. Check the engine and transmission mounts to ensure they are secure. Damaged mounts can affect the transmission and engine performance when towing.

TOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Attach a rated tow rope or tow bar to the vehicle and to the vehicle being towed. Secure the connections firmly to prevent slippage, which might result in an accident.
2. Be cautious when driving in tight spaces or around obstacles. Use a slower speed to maintain control.
3. Do not exceed the maximum towing capacity specified in the owner's manual. Exceeding the towing capacity can damage the vehicle.
4. Avoid sharp turns or quick stops, as this can cause damage to the vehicle or its components.

NOTE

The vehicle's weight during towing can affect its performance. Refer to the owner's manual for towing weight limits.

CAUTION

To prevent entry of exhaust gas from the steering wheel, avoid using the vehicle's air conditioner while towing. Use an exhaust gas preferable rea to avoid any risk to the driver.

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Engine overheating

1. Check the engine coolant level and add if necessary.
2. Check for blockages in the radiator or hoses.
3. Check the thermostat and remove if stuck closed.
4. Check the fan belt and replace if necessary.

Do not attempt to open the radiator while the engine is hot.
Check the coolant level in the reservoir. If there is none, make sure that the engine has been down before removing the radiator cap. Because hot water or steam under pressure will escape from the filler port and may scald you.

1. Loosen the air-plug at the end of the fuel line.

2. Turn the engine on and allow it to run until the engine is warmed up.

3. Turn off the engine and wait until it is cool.

4. Bleed the fuel system (diesel-powered vehicles only).

5. Check the radiator cap for any signs of leakage and the V-groove for evidence of corrosion.

6. If there is anything wrong with the fuel system, or if you find the fuel system connected at a GAI"EPPEE-66.
Removal of water from the fuel filter (diesel-powered vehicles only)

1. Check to be sure that the engine is cool. Also check that the engine is not turned on. Make sure that the engine is turned off. If possible, make sure your vehicle is parked in a safe spot.

2. Open the fuel filter drain plug on the bottom of the fuel filter.

3. Operate the engine pump slowly to evacuate the fuel tank. Close the fuel filter drain plug.

4. Operate the engine pump slowly to motivate the water out. Close the fuel filter drain plug.

5. Operate the engine pump slowly to evacuate the water out. Close the fuel filter drain plug.

6. Operate the engine pump slowly to evacuate the water out. Close the fuel filter drain plug.

7. Operate the engine pump slowly to evacuate the water out. Close the fuel filter drain plug.

CAUTION
(1) Do not smoke or have any other open flame near the vehicle while bleeding the fuel system.

(2) Do not breathe in the fumes of the fuel while the engine is running.
Emergency starting

If a vehicle cannot be started because the battery is weak or dead, both batteries can be used with jumper cables to start the engine.

**CAUTION**
1. Do not attempt to start the engine by pulling or pushing the vehicle.
2. Use only specialized jumper cables with sufficient cross-sectional area.

The following points should be observed:
1. Both batteries must be the same type. The cross-sectional area of the jumper cables must be suitable for the current to be handled.
2. The cables must be connected properly.
3. A discharged battery cell has a very low resistance and may be damaged by overloading the jumper cables.
4. The discharged battery cell has a low internal voltage and may need a momentary connection to the other battery system.
5. The discharged battery cell must be correctly connected to the other battery system.
6. Make sure the engine is cooled before starting.

**CAUTION**
7. Do not allow the jumper cable clips to touch one another.
(2) Do not connect the jumper cable to the negative terminal of the flat battery. The battery generates explosive gas, and a spark caused when the jumper cable is disconnected from the negative terminal could ignite this gas and cause an explosion.

(3) Be careful that the jumper cable does not become caught in the radiator fan, etc.

Brake pad wear alarm

Start

Stop

To prevent damage to the electrical system due to short-circuit or overloading, and to guard against current circuit overload when the brakes are applied, a brake pad wear alarm has been installed. When the brake pads are worn, the alarm sounds. When the brake pads need to be replaced, please read the instructions in the Operator's Manual.

Fuses

To prevent damage to the electrical system due to short-circuit or overloading, individual current circuit overload is prevented. The fuse casing is located on the rear of the instrument panel. In the event of a leakage, consult the illustrations in the Instructor's Manual.

[Insert diagrams of brake pad wear alarm and fuse locations]

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Changing a fuse

1. Before replacing a fuse, be sure to turn off all the electrical systems connected.
2. Remove the fuse from the circuit board.
3. Turn the fuse housing, and then, replace the fuse.
4. Replace the fuse only with one of the same capacity or a capacity larger than that specified by the manufacturer to avoid overheating.
5. Insert the new fuse of the same capacity securely into the housing.

CAUTION
(1) If the newly-inserted fuse blows again after a short time, have the electrical system checked by a dealer to find the cause of the short circuit and rectify it.

(2) Never use a fuse with a capacity larger than that specified on any substitute such as wire, for example, doing so will cause the circuit wiring to heat up and could cause a fire.
Things you should know

Chassis number
Vehicle identification number
Engine number
Chassis number

The chassis number is stamped on the side of the frame near the right rear wheel.

Vehicle identification number (VIN)

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is located on the vehicle identification plate (VIN) located under the hood on the right side of the engine compartment.

Engine number

The engine number is stamped on the engine block. It is located on the right side of the engine block.
Service data

Scheduled maintenance table
Specifications
Lubrication chart
### SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE TABLE

The following maintenance procedures must be performed at regular intervals to ensure satisfactory and safe performance. Check the condition of each component as indicated by the mileage and time columns in the table. If necessary, perform or replace the indicated component. Note: **Replace the engine oil at every 7,500 km or 6 months, whichever occurs first.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KM</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>KILOMETERS X 1000</th>
<th>MONTHS</th>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>ENGINE OIL &amp; OIL FILTER</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>AC/CHARGE FILTER</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>FUEL SYSTEM LEAKS</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>VALVE CLEARANCE</td>
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<td>2500</td>
<td>INJECTION VALVE</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>TIMING BELT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3500</td>
<td>DRIVE BELT</td>
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<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>ENGINE NOISE</td>
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<tr>
<td>4500</td>
<td>INJECTION NOZZLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>EXHAUST GAS INCLUDES BLACK SMOKE</td>
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*Note:* Replace the engine oil at every 7,500 km or 6 months, whichever occurs first. Last oil change at 7,500 km.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>24</th>
<th>36</th>
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<th>72</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FUEL LINES, FUEL HOSES &amp; CONNECTIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VACUUM HOSE &amp; FIT. FILLED CAP</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>SHAPE C. UCS (PLATINUM COATED)</td>
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Every 10,000 miles
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<td>1. WIPER FLUID</td>
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<td>2. MANUAL TRANSMISSION OIL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HARMONIC DAMPER A/B/C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. REAR AXLE OIL WITH 60, 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. CLUTCH-HYDRAULIC SERVO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. CLUTCH-DRIVE OIL RESERVOIR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. BRAKE HYDRAULIC FLUID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. FRONT BRAKE PAD</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. FRONT BRAKE CADDY CYLINDERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. REAR BRAKE CYLINDERS CYLINDERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. HANDBRAKE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>12. BRAKE PEDALS</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. EXHAUST SYSTEM MOUNTING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. STEERING JOINT RACK &amp; PINION LEAKS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. SUSPENSION LINKS SEATS</td>
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<td>16. FRONT WHEEL BEARING</td>
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<td>17. ENGINE COOLANT Hoses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. BRAKE PIPES/ HOSES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Note: Check every 24 months.*
# Maintenance Under Severe Usage Conditions

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

A: Replace.  B: Inspect at each inspection, clean, adjust, lubricate or replace if necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maintenance Item</th>
<th>Maintenance Operation</th>
<th>Maintenance Interval</th>
<th>Driving Condition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine Oil and Filter</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>MAISON</td>
<td>WASHIND</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EVERY 10,000 KM</td>
<td>EVERY 20,000 KM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air Cleaner Filter</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>C, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark Plugs</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>M, F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing Belt</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>EVERY 60,000 KM OR 48 MONTHS</td>
<td>D, E, F, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake pads, calipers and return</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>C, D, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Brake Cushions/Lines</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>I, D, G, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Brake</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>I, D, G, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering wheel rack linkage</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>I, D, G, H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A booster/booster arm ball joint</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>MORE FREQUENTLY</td>
<td>I, D, G, H</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

# Severe Driving Conditions

- A: Unpaved or slippery surfaces
- B: Partially paved or unpaved roads
- C: Driving in dusty or muddy areas
- D: Driving in areas where salt or other corrosive materials are used (e.g., salt or sand)
- E: Driving in sandy areas
- F: Driving in heavy or medium-duty trucks in cold weather (below 32°F or -0°C)
- G: Driving in mountainous areas
- H: Driving at lower speeds
### Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D1DF</td>
<td>D1BH</td>
<td>G6AT</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>ASL-H</td>
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<table>
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<td>D1BF</td>
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<td>12.3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.3-4.5</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>L46R</td>
<td>Dry multijet</td>
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<td>L46F</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
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<td>C46A</td>
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<td>C46BK</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C46F</td>
<td>Fire single disc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fuel system**

- Gas tank capacity: 60
- L46I: 90
- L46lí: 91
- L46F: 92
- L46: 75
- C46I: 92
- C46lí: 91
- C46F: 90

**Clutch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L46A</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L46F</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L46R</td>
<td>Dry multijet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L46</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C46A</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C46</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C46 Bh</td>
<td>Dry single disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C46</td>
<td>Fire single disc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transmission**

- Gearbox: 1:5 speeds
- L46A: Synchronized transmission
- L46F: Synchronized transmission
- L46R: Synchronized transmission
- C46: Synchronized transmission
- C46: Synchronized transmission
- C46 Bh: Synchronized transmission
- C46: Synchronized transmission
- Reverse: Constant mesh transmission
- L46A: Constant mesh transmission
- L46F: Constant mesh transmission
- L46R: Constant mesh transmission
- C46: Constant mesh transmission
- C46: Constant mesh transmission
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
<td>Disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4WD</td>
<td>Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>HSC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Camber:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe-in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Camber:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toe-in</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering system</td>
<td>Electrical system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering gear type</td>
<td>Current capacity (A)</td>
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<td>Power steering</td>
<td>2.5 DSL NA, T/C, TCI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
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<td>Torsion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Torsion</td>
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<tr>
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<td>L</td>
<td>4WD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
<td>68 or 100%full load</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
<td>68 or 75%WABSh</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>75 or 90%WABSh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gear ratio</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>2.0 DSL 2.0 DSL</td>
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<td>Start, gear on later</td>
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# Lubrication chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>SAE Grade Standard</th>
<th>Q: ( \text{qt} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Engine Oil                 | Select increment of the proper SAE viscosity number according to the atmospheric temperature | 20 WSS: 2\( \frac{1}{2} \)
|                            |                    | 20 WSS: 6\( \frac{3}{4} \) |
|                            |                    | 5W30: 1\( \frac{5}{8} \) |
| Automatic Transmission     | DANA TR6 ATF E-2   |                     |
|                          |                    |                     |
| Manual transmission and final | Hypoid gear oil SP-GL-4 or higher SAE viscosity | 2\( \text{qts} \)
| Transmission                |                     |                     |
|                          |                    | 90W90 GL-5 training 2\( \text{qts} \) |
|                          |                    | 80W90 GL-5 training 2\( \text{qts} \) |
|                          |                    | 75W90 GL-5 training 2\( \text{qts} \) |
|                          |                    |                     |
| Brake fluid & clutch fluid | SAE J1703-DIN 3+   |                     |
|                          |                    |                     |
| Power steering fluid       | DIN 51821:1:1989   | As required         |
|                          |                    |                     |
| Differential gear oil      | Hypoid gear oil SP-GL-5 or higher SAE viscosity | 2\( \text{qts} \)
|                          |                    | or FE4X 4X 4X       |
|                          |                    |                     |
| MBF: MRSK Material for oilanes at 81\( \frac{1}{2} \)C^\( \circ \) | CAST PDL-HYPOV 2.5 |                     |
|                          |                    |                     |
|                          |                     |                     |
نظام