



owner's

handbook



ROVER

There are well over 20,000 'bona fide' motor traders in the UK (and that's not including those who fix exhausts and tyres, or those without proper workshops). So many in fact that you might believe you're spoilt for choice.

But Rover dealers make your choice easy.

Where else would you find factory trained mechanics with immediate access to a range of over 70,000 approved parts?

And where else could you see workshops equipped with the latest tuning and diagnostic equipment, not to mention a range of very special tools designed to make servicing your car simple?

And, for that matter, who else enjoys full technical support from the vehicle manufacturer and offers no-quibble guarantees on almost everything they do?

YOUR ROVER DEALER

— *who better to care for your car!*



Controls & Operating

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This Handbook contains information
on Mini Cooper models.

To avoid inconvenience
RECORD KEY NUMBERS,
(on metal tag attached to key ring)
AND KEEP YOUR
RADIO SECURITY CODE CARD
IN A SAFE PLACE NOW
(e.g. with vehicle registration document).

Introduction

We welcome you as the owner of a new Mini Cooper. Our cars have a tradition of quality and refinement and this model is no exception.

This handbook is designed with the same care as your Mini Cooper, to help you drive safely and with pleasure and will supply the information on the care and attention necessary to maintain the reliability and performance we have designed into the car.

The first part of this handbook tells you how to operate the controls, switches and accessories and gives the necessary information on driving and using the car.

The second part of this handbook gives a full summary of the maintenance required by your car, together with instructions, if appropriate, on how to do it, and the time intervals at which it should be done.

Certain items require special equipment and expert knowledge which the average owner will not possess and these items should be entrusted to your Dealer, particularly during the warranty period.

The third part of this handbook gives simple instructions on how to do minor repairs. Your Dealer will undertake this work for you, or if you are able and willing, and have the right tools, you can do it yourself.

Printed on the back cover of the handbook, for quick reference, you will find information you may require when calling at a service station.

Carefully read this handbook from cover to cover. While no guide can anticipate every possible driving condition, it should always be kept handy for easy reference.

Leave the handbook in the car when it is sold to make the operating, maintenance, repairs and replacement and safety information available to the next owner.

The vehicle's specification may vary according to market requirements and from model to model. The manufacturers reserve the right to alter specifications with or without notice at any time. The policy of constant product improvement by the manufacturers may involve major or minor changes to the vehicle specification.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the particulars contained in this handbook, no liabilities for inaccuracies or the consequences thereof can be accepted by the manufacturer or your Dealer who supplied the handbook.

For the protection of yourself and others and the longer service life of your car please heed the instructions carefully and note the **WARNINGS** and **CAUTIONS** that are given throughout this handbook in the following form:

WARNING: Procedures which must be followed precisely to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

CAUTION: This calls attention to procedures which must be followed to avoid damage to components.

Note: This calls attention to methods which make a job easier to perform.

Children – general precautions

WARNING: Accidents and injury may be caused by unsupervised children operating many of the controls and switches fitted to your car.

To prevent child induced accidents or personal injury **DO NOT** leave children inside the vehicle without adult supervision.

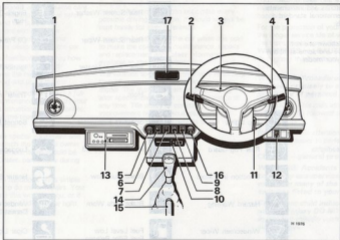
SYMBOLS

For your convenience and ease of use certain controls, switches and instruments are marked with international standard identification symbols.

Note: The symbols shown are not necessarily exhaustive and some symbols may not appear on your model

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
|  | Side and Headlights |  | Fog Lights |  | Rear Screen Washer |  | Engine Temperature High |
|  | Side Lights |  | Rear Fog Guard |  | Rear Screen Wiper |  | Oil Pressure Low |
|  | Main Beam |  | Direction Indicators |  | Rear Screen Heater |  | Ignition/No Charge |
|  | Dip Beam |  | Hazard Warning |  | Horn |  | Trailer Indicators |
|  | Headlamp Adjust |  | Windscreen Wiper |  | Speakers Front/Rear Fader |  | Bonnet Release |
| | |  | Windscreen Washer |  | Handbrake Applied |  | Luggage Release |
| | | | |  | Brake Fluid Low |  | Heater Blower |
| | | | |  | Brake Pads Worn |  | Windscreen Demist/Defrost |
| | | | |  | Fuel Level Low Fuel Filler Release |  | Cigar Lighter |
| | | | | | |  | Mixture Control-choke |

Introduction



CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND SWITCHES

Controls and switches

1. Fresh-air ventilators
2. Dip, direction indicators and horn switch
3. Instrument and warning light panel
4. Windscreen wiper/washer control switch
5. Choke
6. Brake fluid low warning light and test switch
7. Rear screen demister
8. Hazard warning switch
9. Headlight switch
10. Heater distribution control
11. Ignition/starter switch
12. Rear fog guard light switch
13. Radio/cassette player
14. Gear lever
15. Handbrake
16. Heater temperature control
17. Ashtray

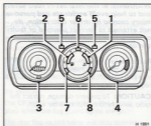


Fig. 1

Instruments – Fig. 1

1. Coolant temperature gauge
2. Fuel gauge
3. Speedometer
4. Tachometer

CAUTION: To avoid the possibility of damaging the battery, always use electrical equipment as soon as it is safe to do so, particularly in congested traffic and when idle operations. Do not let electrical accessories, which are a significant load to the electrical system, run idly, except your Clock.

Warning lights – Fig. 1

5. Direction indicator
6. Main beam on
7. Ignition/No charge
8. Oil pressure low

The warning light symbols when illuminated identify the subject and the colour defines the level of importance you should attach to the function being illuminated.

RED – Warning
ORANGE – Caution
BLUE or GREEN – Unit operating

Instruments

Speedometer

The speedometer indicates the road speed and also records the total distance travelled.

Tachometer

The tachometer indicates the engine speed in rpm X 1000 (revolutions per minute). The maximum continuous safe speed for the engine is 5500 rpm.

CAUTION: Never allow the engine speed to exceed 6000 rpm.

Coolant temperature gauge

Normal operating temperature of the engine is shown when the gauge pointer is between 'C' (cold) and 'H' (hot). The gauge pointer position will fluctuate depending on the air temperature, engine workload and vehicle speed. See 'Warming up' and 'Excessive temperature'.

Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge indicates the quantity of fuel in the fuel tank when the ignition is switched on. A full tank is indicated when the pointer is towards the 'F' (full) marker, and as fuel is used the pointer moves towards the 'E' (empty) marker.

Radio and radio/cassette players

For detailed instructions on radios or radio/cassette players, refer to the 'In-Car Entertainment book'.

WARNING: In the interest of road safety and to help avoid accidents and personal injury caused by driver distraction, do not attempt to correct jammed or faulty cassette operation when you are driving the car.

Radio aerial

To unlock the aerial, insert the key and using side pressure, lift and fully extend when required for use.

CAUTION: To prevent damage, retract the radio aerial before entering a car wash.

CONTROLS & INSTRUMENTS AND SWITCHES

Controls and switches

- 1 Front air ventilation
- 2 Disc direction indicator and front wiper
- 3 Rear wiper and wiper light control
- 4 Windscreen wiper/washer control
- 5 Clock
- 6 Brake and rear warning light and horn switch
- 7 Rear wiper/washer
- 8 Hazard warning switch
- 9 Headlight switch
- 10 Master dashboard control
- 11 Ignition/steering lock
- 12 New log book light switch
- 13 Radio/cassette player
- 14 Gear lever
- 15 Handbrake
- 16 Master instrument control
- 17 Airflow

SWITCHES – panel mounted**Side and head lights****Ignition off**

Press the lower end of the switch to its first position to switch on the side and panel lights.

Ignition on

Press the lower end of the switch to its first position to switch on the side and panel lights. The headlight dipped beams will illuminate in the dim mode.

IMPORTANT: The intensity of the headlights in the dim mode does not meet the requirements of UK legislation governing the use of headlights when driving in darkness or in seriously reduced visibility. In these conditions the headlights must be switched on.

Press the lower end of the switch to its second position to switch on the headlights at normal intensity.

**Rear screen demister**

Press the lower end of the switch to operate the rear screen demister; the ORANGE warning light in the switch will glow.

To switch off, press the top end of the switch.

The demister will only operate with the ignition switch at position 'II'.

CAUTION: Do not attach labels or stickers over the heater elements. Do not operate the demister for longer periods than necessary; switch off when the glass is clear.

**Rear fog-guard light**

Press the lower end of the switch to operate the rear fog-guard lights. To switch off, press the top end of the switch.

The ORANGE warning light in the switch will glow when the fog guard lights are on.

The rear fog-guard lights will only operate when the headlights are switched on.

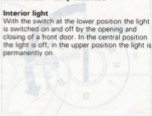
**Hazard warning lights**

Press the lower end of the switch to make all the direction indicators flash together as hazard warning lights. The switch symbol will be illuminated while the switch is in the on position. To switch off, press the top end of the switch.

CAUTION: To avoid the possibility of discharging the battery, switch off electrical equipment as soon as it is safe to do so, particularly in congested traffic and winter time conditions. Do not fit electrical accessories which add a significant load to the electrical system, if in doubt, consult your Dealer.

SWITCHES – lamp mounted**Interior light**

With the switch at the lower position the light is switched on and off by the opening and closing of a front door. In the central position the light is off; in the upper position the light is permanently on.



Switches

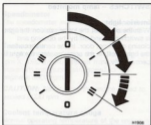


Fig. 1

SWITCHES – Steering column

Ignition, starter and steering lock – Fig. 1

The combined switch operates the ignition, starter motor and mechanical steering lock.

'O' –Steering locked, ignition and auxiliary circuits switched off.

To unlock the steering, insert the key fully and turn to position 'I'. If the steering lock is engaged, slight movement of the steering wheel will assist in disengaging the lock.

CAUTION: Damage may occur if the key is not fully engaged in the lock before it is turned.

'I' –Steering unlocked. The following electrical items function: Radio cassette player, heater blower, windscreen wiper.

'II' –Ignition switched on: instruments, gauges and warning lights register as appropriate. All electrical circuits can be operated.

CAUTION: Do not leave the ignition switched on without the engine running, the battery may become discharged and you will not be able to start the car.

'III' –Starter motor operates: the key when released will return to position 'II'

WARNING: Do not remove or attempt to move the ignition key to the **LOCKED Position (O)** while the car is moving. You will be unable to steer the car. In the interests of safety, particularly where children are concerned, always remove the ignition key when leaving the car.

To lock the steering and remove the ignition key, turn the key to 'O'. Withdraw the key from the lock. Turn the steering wheel until the lock engages.

Headlights, direction indicators and horn – Fig. 2

Headlight dip and main beams

With the headlights switched on at the lighting switch, move the lever away from the steering wheel (1) to switch on the headlight main beams and auxiliary driving lights. The BLUE warning light will glow whilst the lever is in the main beam position. Return the lever to the midway position (2) to dip the beams.

Headlight flasher

Flick the lever towards the steering wheel (3) to flash the headlights irrespective of whether they are switched on at the lighting switch or not.

Direction indicators

Move the lever down (4) to indicate the intention to turn LEFT.

Move the lever up (5) to indicate the intention to turn RIGHT. The appropriate GREEN warning light will flash until the lever is automatically or manually returned to the central position after turning. Hold the lever against spring pressure when indicating lane change.

Horn

To operate, press the end of the lever inwards (6).

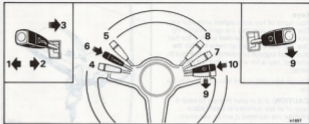


Fig 2

Windscreen wiper and washer – Fig. 2

CAUTION: To prevent possible damage to the windscreen wiper operating mechanism in freezing or very hot conditions it is essential that prior to operation you ensure that the wiper blades are not frozen or otherwise adhering to the glass. Any accumulation of snow or ice must be removed from around the wiper arms and blades including the wiped area of the windscreen and the heater air intakes and surrounds. Never operate the windscreen wipers on a dry windscreen.

Windscreen wiper

Raise the lever to its first position (7) for normal wipe and to its second position (8) for a fast wipe.

Single wipe

Flick the lever downwards (9) to obtain a single wipe.

Windscreen washer

Press the end of the lever inwards (10) to operate the windscreen washer.

Keys & Locks

Keys

Four types of key are supplied with your car. The large key operates the ignition/steering lock, the small black handled key fits the fuel filler cap and the small all metal key fits the doors and luggage compartment. The fourth, smallest, key is for withdrawing the radio aerial.

Always take care not to leave the keys in the car.

CAUTION: It is in your interest to keep a note of all key numbers in a safe place. Without the numbers it will be extremely difficult to obtain key replacements in the event of a loss.

The ignition key number is stamped on a tag attached to the key ring; remove the tag after recording the number. Proof of ownership will be required by your Dealer when requesting key replacements.

Anti-theft SECURITY precautions

Your vehicle is equipped with a high security built in steering lock and door locks. When leaving your vehicle unattended always make sure you:

- Fully close all windows
- Fully close the sunroof
- Remove the ignition key from the steering lock and **turn the steering wheel until the lock engages.**
- Lock all the doors
- Keep your spare keys in a safe place.



Fig. 1

- DO NOT leave valuables inside the car in view of a would be thief. Remember out of sight, out of temptation.
- DO NOT leave the key number tag in place readily accessible for someone to copy the number.

Door locking and unlocking

From outside - Fig. 1

To lock a door, turn the key towards the front of the car, return it to the vertical and remove it.

To unlock a door, turn the key towards the rear of the car, return it to the vertical and remove it. Press the release button (1) to open the door.

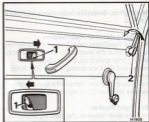


Fig. 2

From inside - Fig. 2

To lock the door, move the latch (1) rearwards. To unlock the door, move the latch (1) forwards. Pull the release lever (2) rearwards to open the door.

Luggage compartment

Turn the handle in an anti-clockwise direction to open the luggage compartment. When the luggage compartment lid is closed turn the handle clockwise to secure it. The handle can be locked in the secured position with the door locking key.

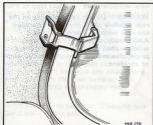


Fig 1

Door windows

Turn the regulator handle to open or close the door window, as required.

Rear ventilators – Fig. 1

To open, pull the catch forwards and push outwards.

To close, pull the centre of the catch inwards and then push rearwards until the catch is felt to snap into the locked position.

When closed, the safety mechanism must lock automatically and prevent any opening of the window. Check that the mechanism is free from catches and straps.



Fig 2

Always use the correct seat belt when wearing a seat belt. Never drink and drive.

Before using the seat belt, always check that the seat belt is properly adjusted and that the seat belt is not damaged.

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WARNING: To correct the risk of injury do not attempt to adjust the seat while the car is in motion. The seat adjustment could cause loss of vehicle control.

Best adjustment: Fig. 1. The seat should be adjusted so that the seat belt is properly positioned over the shoulder and across the hip.

WARNING: Never adjust the seat position by hand or use a tool. The seat adjustment could be damaged.

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WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury do not attempt to adjust the seats while the car is in motion, the seat movement could cause loss of vehicle control.

Seat adjustment – Fig. 1

Lift the lever (1) and slide the seat forward or backward to the required position. Lower the lever and check that the seat is locked in position by trying to slide it forwards and backwards.

The range of seat adjustment can be extended by repositioning the seat on the front anchorage brackets (2).

WARNING: When adjusting the position of the seats, to reduce the risk of injury from seat movement, care should be taken to ensure that passengers, particularly children, are kept away from the front seats.

Backrest adjustment – Fig. 1

Lift the locking handle (4) and move the backrest to the required angle. Push the handle down to lock the backrest in the selected position.

WARNING: Front seat passengers should not ride in a moving vehicle with the backrest reclined. Seat belts offer protection when they are properly positioned on the body. Improperly positioned seat belts may cause serious personal injury in an accident.

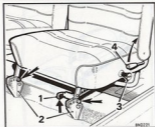


Fig. 1

Rear seat access – Fig. 1

To gain access to the rear seats, pull the knob (3) and tilt the seat forward. When the seat is returned to its normal position ensure that it is locked.

Head restraint adjustment

WARNING: To reduce the risk of neck or head injury the head restraint should be adjusted to support the back of the head and not the neck. Do not adjust the head restraints while the car is in motion. Do not drive the car with the head restraints removed.

Raise or lower the head restraint as required.

Rear window shelf

WARNING: Do not carry objects on the rear window shelf, they could damage the rear window heater element. Additionally, objects placed on the window shelf may become dangerous projectiles in the event of a sudden stop or accident.



Fig. 2

Rear window shelf

To use the shelf, raise the rear window shelf to the required height. Do not place any objects on the shelf. The shelf is designed to hold small items only.

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Care of seat belts

Regularly inspect the belt webbing for signs of abrasion or wear, paying particular attention to the fixing points and adjusters.

WARNING: In the interest of safety, replace a seat belt that has withstood the strain of an impact or shows signs of severe fraying or has been cut. Do not attempt to make any alterations or additions to the seat belts or their fasteners as this could impair their efficiency.

Before cleaning the belts, see 'Cleaning and Car Care – Seats and trim'.

Static testing

Sit in the seat and fasten the seat belt. Grasp the horizontal and diagonal belt webbing at a point near the locking buckle. Give the webbing a quick upward pull. The buckle must remain securely locked.

Unfasten the seat belt, pull the buckle tongue and unreel the webbing to the limit of its travel. Check that unreeling is free from snatches and snags.

Allow the webbing to re-reel to the half-way point. Hold the buckle tongue and give it a quick forward pull. The safety mechanism must lock automatically and prevent any unreeling of the webbing. Check that the reeling action is free from snatches and snags.

Wearing precautions

WARNING: To reduce the risk of personal injury the following must be observed:

- Passengers who find that the front seat shoulder belt is on or very close to the face or neck should sit in the rear seats and use the lap/shoulder belt. If the rear shoulder belt is on or very close to the face, move closer to the centre of the car.
- Never use a belt for more than one person.
- Never attempt to use clips or devices for additional comfort which would create slack in the shoulder belt.
- Always remove rigid or breakable objects such as eye glasses, pens and keys from clothing before wearing seat belts.
- Before fitting the seat belt ensure the webbing is not twisted, looped or obstructed in any way that could impair the function of the operating mechanism.
- Wear the seat belt over the shoulder as a complete lap and diagonal assembly, never wear the seat belt under the arm nearest the door or otherwise out of position.
- A pregnant woman should seek the advice of her doctor on the appropriate way to wear the seat belt.

- Avoid positioning the belt across the abdomen. Position the belt across your lap as low on your hips as possible.
- For maximum protection the lap belt portion webbing should fit comfortably tight. A loosely fitted seat belt will permit body movement and may be less effective in the event of an accident.
- Seat belts must be kept clean otherwise the retractor may not operate properly, see 'Cleaning and Car Care'.
- Do not remove the seat belts from the car to clean them.
- In the interest of safety ensure that the seat belt installations operate satisfactorily throughout the life of the vehicle by regularly carrying out the checks and tests given in this Handbook.

Seat Belts

Front seat belts – Fig. 1

To fasten, pull the tongue (1) of the belt over the shoulder and across the chest and push it into the lock (2) nearest the wearer; a click will indicate that the belt is locked.

Note: Withdraw the belt with a steady pull; a sudden snatch will lock the reel.

To release, hold the tongue and press the panel (3) on the lock. Stow the belt by allowing it to retract fully, manually assisting the last part. Position the belt slider (4) to retain the belt tongue close to the top bracket.

CAUTION: DO NOT allow the belt to fly back unassisted.



Fig. 1

Backrest adjustment – Fig. 2

Let the reclining handle (1) and move the backrest to the required angle. Push the handle down to lock the backrest in the selected position.

WARNING: Front and rear passengers should not ride in a moving vehicle with the backrest reclined. Seat belts offer protection when they are properly positioned on the body. Improperly positioned seat belts may cause serious personal injury or an accident.

Rear seat belts – Fig. 2

The belts are fastened and released in the same manner as described for 'Front seat belts'.

Release the belt from the retainer (1) by lifting the tongue away from the seat and withdrawing it.

Adjust the belt by feeding it through the adjuster (2) and slide the clip (3) along the belt until the belt is comfortably tight.

Stow the belt when not in use by engaging the tongue in the retainer (1).

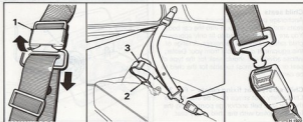


Fig 2

Seat Belts

Child seats

Anchorage points for approved child safety seats and harness are built into the car body. You are strongly advised to fit only approved child safety seats and harnesses. A range of this equipment is available from your Dealer, whose advice you should seek for the type of seat or restraint most suitable for the child to be carried.

Child safety seat fixing points – Fig. 3

Child safety seat straps must be attached to the rear seat belt anchorage points using the fixings supplied with the child safety seat.

To gain access to the rear seat belt anchorage points:

1. Lift the front of rear seat cushion and pull forwards.
2. Remove 2 screws securing seat straps and backrest brackets to the body.
3. Remove the seat cushion.
4. Open luggage compartment. Remove 2 screws securing the top of the backrest.
5. Lift the backrest and remove.

CAUTION: It is important that the installation instructions provided with a child safety seat are followed.

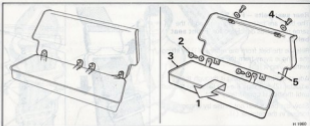


Fig.3

WARNING: To reduce the risk of personal injury the following must be observed:

- Do not allow children to travel unrestrained, child safety seats or harnesses should be used.
 - Do not allow a child to be held in a passenger's arms while the car is moving, this does not protect the child in the event of an accident, even if the passenger is wearing a seat belt.
 - Never use an infant carrier or child seat that 'hooks' over a seatback, it generally does not provide adequate security in an accident.
- Ensure that the child restraint system meets the relevant Safety Standards. Be sure to read and follow the installation and use instructions provided with the child accessory.

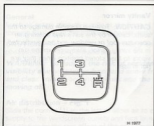


Fig. 1

Gear lever – Fig. 1

The gear positions are as indicated on the gear lever knob. Synchronmesh engagement is provided on all forward gears.

Reverse must only be engaged when the vehicle is stationary.

To engage reverse, fully depress the clutch pedal, and pause for a few seconds, move the lever to the right in the neutral position. Lift the lever and move it fully right and rearwards.

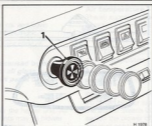


Fig. 2

Choke – Fig. 2

When starting the engine from cold it will be necessary to use the mixture control. To obtain the full benefit from the control, follow the instructions given under '**Driving Information**'.

To operate, pull out the control (1) to the required position.



Fig. 2

Choke – Fig. 2

When starting the engine from cold it will be necessary to use the mixture control. To obtain the full benefit from the control, follow the instructions given under '**Driving Information**'.

To operate, pull out the control (1) to the required position.

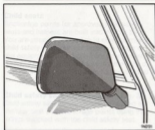


Fig. 1

Exterior mirrors – Fig. 1

Move the heads of the exterior mirrors to give the required view from the driver's seat.

1. Remove the rear cushion.
2. Open luggage compartment. Remove 2 screws including the top of the backrest.
3. Lift the backrest and remove.

CAUTION: It is important that the instructions instructions provided with a child safety seat are followed.

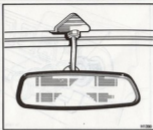


Fig. 2

Interior mirror – Fig. 2

Adjust the interior mirror to give the required view through the rear window.

Move the stem of the interior mirror to the required position within the limits of its mounting socket. The suction pad will retain the stem in the required position on the windscreen.

CAUTION: Do not use the interior mirror if the passenger is wearing a seat belt.

- Never use an infant carrier or child seat that "hooks" over a headrest. It generally does not provide adequate security in an accident.

Vanity mirror

CAUTION: To avoid possible damage to the seats, caused by the sun's rays entering an open sun roof or window and being reflected in the vanity mirror, always return the sun visors to their stored position when they are not in use.



• Never use an infant carrier or child seat that "hooks" over a headrest. It generally does not provide adequate security in an accident.

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General

Fresh air enters through a grille at the front of the car and flows through trunking to the combined heater and ventilation unit.

CAUTION: Always ensure the air intake grille is kept clear of obstruction, including ice and snow.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of accidents caused by poor visibility always scrape frost and snow from all glass surfaces and clear snow from the bonnet and the roof panel before moving off.

Air distribution – Fig. 1

Slide the control (1) to the left to allow air to enter the heater unit. Air supply to the windscreen outlets and foot level vents may be blower assisted or by the ram effect of the car moving forwards.

Fresh unheated unblown air supply to the side fascia vents is available in all the control positions.

Control positioned at 'OFF'

Air outlets to screen and foot level vents closed. Fresh air supply from the side fascia vents only.

Control positioned at 'SCREEN'

Main air flow from the windscreen outlets with reduced flow from foot level vents.

Control positioned at 'CAR'

Main air flow from the foot level vents with reduced flow from the windscreen outlets.

The control may be placed between the named positions as required.

Air temperature – Fig. 1

The air supply is unheated with the control (2) pushed fully in. To increase the temperature of the air supply, pull the control out to the required position and turn it one quarter turn clockwise to lock it. Turn it one quarter turn anti-clockwise to unlock and reposition it.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to move the control in or out while it is in the locked position.

Full heat output will not be available until the engine has reached its normal operating temperature.

Blower switch – Fig. 1

To obtain blower assisted air circulation press the left-hand side of the blower switch (3). Press the right-hand side of the switch to switch the blower off. The blower will only operate when the ignition key is at position 'I' or 'II'.



Heating & Ventilation

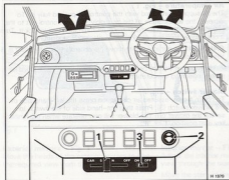


Fig 1

Maximum demisting or defrosting – Fig 1

Move the air distribution control (1) to the 'SCREEN' position, pull the air temperature control (2) fully out, and press the left-hand side of the blower switch (3).

Return to normal heating when the screen has cleared.

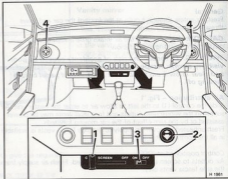


Fig 2

Maximum heating – Fig 2

Move the air distribution control (1) to the 'CAR' position, pull the air temperature control (2) fully out and press the left-hand side of the blower switch (3). Ensure that the face level vents are closed by rotating the knob (4) anti-clockwise.

When the desired temperature is reached, move the temperature control inwards to reduce heat output. With increased road speed turn the blower off.

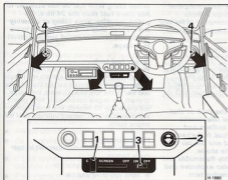


Fig. 3

Maximum ventilation – Fig. 3

Move the air distribution control (1) to the CAR position push the air temperature control (2) fully in and press the left-hand side of the blower switch (3).

Open and adjust the side fascia vents as required by rotating the knob (4). When conditions permit, or with increased road speed, turn the blower off.

Face level ventilation – Fig. 3

Air flow from the side fascia vents is individually controlled by the knob (4) and is independent of the heater and blower. Rotate the knob anti-clockwise to shut off the air supply.

Direct the air flow from the vents by moving them as required.

The volume of air obtainable from the side fascia vents depends on the road speed.

Fuel grade and type

You must use unleaded fuel of the grade and Research Octane Number (RON) specified. See **Forecourt Data** on the rear cover of this Handbook.

CAUTION: Serious damage to the engine may occur if a lower octane number fuel than that recommended is used and serious damage to the catalytic converter will occur if LEADED fuel is used.

Fuel filler

The fuel filler is located behind and above the left hand rear wheel.

To open, insert and turn the key anti-clockwise and remove the cap.

It is normal for a slight vacuum to be created within the fuel tank, this will become evident in the form of a hissing noise as the fuel filler cap is released.

Refit the filler cap, lock and remove the key.

WARNING: When refitting the fuel cap, ensure both tongues of the cap engage in the slots of the filler neck. Failure to fit the fuel filler cap correctly may result in fuel spillage. Use only an approved filler cap.

The fuel filler neck is fitted with a restrictor which is designed to accept a small diameter fuel delivery nozzle of the type specified for UNLEADED fuel.

CAUTION: Some service stations dispense UNLEADED fuel through large diameter delivery nozzles. Do not attempt to fill the tank using this type of nozzle as fuel spillage will occur.

Insert the delivery nozzle sufficiently to open the flap before pressing the trigger.

CAUTION: To avoid premature fuel delivery cut-off or fuel spillage when filling, the delivery nozzle must be inserted up to half its length (80 mm to 120 mm maximum) into the fuel filler neck.

WARNING: Do not fill the tank so that fuel is visible in the fuel filler intake tube. This could cause spillage and danger from exposed fuel. If the tank is inadvertently overfilled and the car is to be parked, park it in the shade. Petroleum spirit is highly flammable and in confined spaces is also explosive and toxic. In the event of inadvertent spillage, switch off the engine, use no naked flame or light. Do not smoke. Do not use oxygenated fuels such as blends of methanol/gasoline or ethanol/gasoline (eg GASOHOL). Never carry additional fuel in portable containers. They may leak and a fire may result.

When filling with fuel do not attempt to add more fuel than the 34 litre, 7½ gallon capacity. Slow filling or allowing the level to drop and then adding more fuel is not recommended and can result in spillage.

Empty fuel tank

In the event of the fuel tank becoming completely empty, the fuel system will require priming before the engine can be started. First add fuel to the fuel tank. Operate the starter to crank the engine continuously for a period not exceeding 10 seconds at a time. Repeat this procedure at 10 second intervals until the engine starts.

Fuel economy

Fuel consumption can be influenced by two major factors:

- How you maintain your car
- How you drive your car

To obtain the best fuel economy it is essential that your engine is correctly tuned and that the car is maintained in accordance with the recommendations given in this Handbook.

Items such as tyre pressures, front wheel alignment, fuel system settings, air cleaner element and viscosity of the engine oil used can have a significant affect on the amount of fuel your car will use.

Above all, the way in which you drive can radically affect fuel consumption.

Catalytic converter

The catalytic converter fitted into the exhaust system is designed to convert the harmful hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides of nitrogen found in exhaust gas into harmless water and nitrogen.

Fitting of a catalytic converter will not affect the performance or fuel consumption of your car and the fuel and ignition system settings are unchanged. However, when taking the car to a dealer always inform him that a catalytic converter is fitted to the car.

CAUTION: To prevent the catalytic converter being damaged, there are several important points which **MUST** be noted.

- Always use **UNLEADED** fuel.
- Do not operate the car if the engine is burning oil (blue smoke from the exhaust).
- Do not operate the car if the engine develops a misfire.
- If the engine does not start within three operations of the starter motor, seek assistance. Do not continue to operate the starter motor.
- Do not push or tow start the car.
- Do not allow the fuel tank to run dry.
- Do not switch off the engine if it is running above fast idle speed.
- The converter contains ceramic material. Avoid heavy impacts on the casing.

Unleaded fuel contains sulphur which can cause an obnoxious smell to be emitted during frequent stop/start motoring. This is not detrimental to the catalytic converter.

The smell is usually more noticeable when the car is new and will be much less pronounced with use.

WARNING: Because of high engine compartment and exhaust system temperatures, do not operate or park your car in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves may come into contact with the exhaust system. Under certain weather conditions, the exhaust system could ignite such material.

CAUTION: When refuelling and operating the engine, always use UNLEADED fuel.

CAUTION: Do not operate the car if the engine develops a misfire.

CAUTION: Do not allow the fuel tank to run dry.

CAUTION: Do not switch off the engine if it is running above fast idle speed.

CAUTION: The converter contains ceramic material. Avoid heavy impacts on the casing.

CAUTION: Do not push or tow start the car.

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CAUTION: Do not push or tow start the car.

CAUTION: Do not allow the fuel tank to run dry.

Driving hints

The following driving hints will help you to save fuel.

- Ensure that the tyres are inflated to the correct pressures.
- Avoid fast starts; accelerated smoothly and firmly from rest.
- Do not drive in the lower gears longer than is needed.
- Stay in as high a gear as possible as long as possible without labouring the engine.
- Decelerate gently and avoid sudden and heavy braking.
- Anticipate obstructions, road junctions, sharp corners or traffic lights and adjust your speed accordingly well in advance.
- Avoid short start-stop journeys.

DRIVE GENTLY – SAVE FUEL

Refer to the User's Guide, look and remove the cap.

WARNING: When refuelling the fuel cap, ensure both tongue of the cap engage in the slots of the filler neck. Failure to fit the fuel filler cap correctly may result in fuel spillage. Use only an approved filler cap.

The fuel filler neck is fitted with a connector which is designed to accept a small diameter fuel delivery nozzle of the type specified for UNLEADED fuel.

Fuel consumption

The results of the officially approved tests as required by the Passenger Car Fuel Consumption Order 1983 for this range of models in miles per gallon and litres per 100 kilometres are as shown.

These results are intended to provide fuel economy information, for model to model comparison, achieved in standard tests.

Important note

The results given here do not express or imply any guarantee of the fuel consumption of the particular car with which this information is supplied. The car itself has not been tested and there are inevitably differences between individual cars of the same model. In addition, this car may incorporate particular modifications. Furthermore, the driver's style and road traffic conditions, as well as the extent to which the car has been driven and the standard of maintenance, will effect its fuel consumption.

| Model | Simulated Urban Driving | | Constant Speed 56 m.p.h. (90 km/h) | | Constant Speed 75 m.p.h. (120 km/h) | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | m.p.g. | litre/100km | m.p.g. | litre/100km | m.p.g. | litre/100km |
| Mini Cooper | 37.4 | 7.6 | 49.4 | 5.7 | 38.8 | 7.3 |

Do not use oxygenated fuels such as blends of methanol/gasoline or ethanol/gasoline (eg. GASOLINE). Never carry additional fuel in portable containers. They may leak and affect safety.

WARNING: Do not release the handbrake before the steering lock has been disengaged. Do not remove or attempt to move the ignition key to the **LOCKED** position while the car is moving. You will be unable to steer the car.

Freewheeling with the engine switched off is dangerous as assistance from the brake servo is not available under these conditions and greater brake effort will be required to control the car.

Always ensure that loose objects such as floor mats and empty containers are not allowed to restrict movement of the foot pedals or steering mechanism.

Starting

Check that the handbrake is on and that the gear lever is in neutral.

If the engine is not at normal operating temperature, pull the choke out to its fourth position.

Insert and turn the ignition key to position 'III' to operate the starter; release the key as soon as the engine is running.

Do not operate the starter for longer than five or six seconds. If the engine does not start, wait until the engine is at rest before operating the starter again.

When the engine has started, push the choke in to its third, second or first position as necessary to achieve consistent idle and smooth driving.

Note: The first position does not provide a rich mixture, it raises the idle speed during warm-up to prevent stalling.

Push the choke fully in as soon as the engine will idle and run smoothly without its use.

CAUTION: Continued use of the starter will not only discharge the battery but may damage the starter.

WARNING: Carbon monoxide is a dangerous gas and can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal. Do not breath exhaust gas because it contains carbon monoxide which by itself has no colour or odour. Never start or leave the engine running in an enclosed unventilated area. If you think exhaust fumes are entering the car have the cause determined and corrected as soon as possible. If you drive under these conditions, drive only with all windows fully open.

Starting a hot engine

If the engine is hot, depress the accelerator pedal half way while the starter is cranking the engine and release the pedal as soon as the engine fires.

Warming up

It is not necessary to allow the engine to warm-up before being driven, the car may be driven as soon as the engine is started.

CAUTION: Harsh acceleration and labouring the engine before normal temperature is reached can damage the engine.

Excessive temperature

WARNING: An injury such as scalding could be caused by escaping steam or water, do not remove the pressure relief cap from the radiator whilst the system is hot. Wait until the system is cold, use a cloth or glove to protect hands from escaping steam and slowly turn the pressure cap, wait until all the pressure is released and then remove the cap from the radiator.

Any sudden unaccountable increase in engine temperature must be investigated. Stop the engine and allow it to cool, then remove the radiator cap and check that the cooling system is full.

Do not restart the engine until the fault has been rectified.

Ignition/No charge warning light

The ignition warning light will glow when the ignition is switched on and should extinguish when the engine is started. If the light continues to glow with the engine running it indicates that the battery is not being charged.

Consult your Dealer and have the battery charging system checked. Failure to have this fault rectified will cause the battery to become discharged.

Driving Information

CAUTION: A discharged battery can cause considerable inconvenience. Observation of the ignition warning light is recommended.

Oil pressure low warning light

The oil pressure warning light will glow when the ignition is switched on and should extinguish when the engine is started. If the light continues to glow when the engine is running, it indicates low engine oil pressure.

Stop the engine immediately and investigate the cause. Begin by checking engine oil level. Do not start the engine until the fault has been rectified.

Electrically operated cooling fan

An additional cooling fan, mounted outboard of the radiator, is controlled by the temperature of the engine and may operate even after the ignition is switched off.

Running-in

During the first 500 miles or 800 km:

DO NOT exceed 60 m.p.h. or 95 km/h.

DO NOT exceed 3000 engine revolutions per minute (rpm) in any gear.

DO NOT operate at full throttle in any gear.

DO NOT allow the engine to labour in any gear.

The brakes and tyres also need time to run in, so avoid situations where heavy braking is required. After running-in distance has been

reached, the engine and vehicle speed may be gradually increased, within the legal limits.

Economic driving

The way in which you drive your car has a major bearing on the amount of fuel used. To drive in an economical manner the Driving Hints given should be heeded – see 'Fuel Economy'.

Handbrake

WARNING: Always fully apply the handbrake when parking your car. As an additional precaution against the car moving select 1st gear. On hills also turn the wheels towards the kerb.

Pull the handbrake lever up firmly to apply the rear brakes.

WARNING: Do not release the handbrake before the steering lock has been disengaged. You will not be able to steer the car.

To release the handbrake: pull the lever up slightly, depress the button and lower the lever fully.

WARNING: Always ensure the handbrake lever is fully lowered as a partially engaged brake will overheat the rear brakes, reduce their effectiveness, cause excessive wear and may result in injury.

WARNING: The movement of the brake pedal must never be obstructed by a floor mat or any other object. Secure the floor mats against sliding into positions that could interfere with the safe operation of any pedal or control.

Bedding in

As with other components of a new motor car the brakes require a period of bedding in. This will also apply to replacement brake pads. During the first 200 miles (320 km), avoid

situations where heavy braking or continued use of the brakes is required.

Brake fluid low level

If the RED brake fluid low level warning light should come on at any time whilst driving, the car must be **stopped** and the fluid level in the brake master cylinder checked. If the fluid level is low, the cause must be rectified.

To test the warning light, press the lower end of the rocker switch in which the warning light is located. If the bulb fails to illuminate, have the bulb and circuit checked by your Dealer.

WARNING: Brake pads and brake shoes must be renewed in axle sets only. Braking efficiency may otherwise be impaired. Do not drive with brake pads which need renewing.

Wet brakes

WARNING: Driving through water deep enough to wet the brake friction components, e.g. heavy rain, slushy roads, car wash etc, will considerably reduce braking efficiency. As a result, the vehicle will not slow down at the usual rate and it may pull to the left or right. In winter months ice can form and salt accumulates on the brake pads and discs. Ice and salt accumulation will be cleaned off after a few light applications of the brake pedal.

In these conditions allow a greater distance between your car and the vehicle in front and dry the brakes as soon as it is safe to do so by applying the brakes lightly while the car is in motion. The heat generated will help to keep the friction components dry for a short period. In severe wet weather this drying process may need to be repeated every few miles.

Split braking system

As a precaution against total brake failure the brakes are operated by a primary or secondary hydraulic system. Should one of the hydraulic circuits fail the other circuit will continue to function. This will result in increased brake pedal travel and effort.

Do not pump the brake pedal in an attempt to restore pedal pressure.

WARNING: If there is pressure failure in one of the brake circuits the cause must be investigated immediately.

Unless as a result of investigation you are satisfied that it is safe to proceed, you should leave the car and call for assistance. Even if you are satisfied that it is safe to proceed, extreme care should be taken and heavy braking avoided.

Note that in the event of one of the hydraulic circuits failing, increased brake pedal travel is required.

Brakes Information

General

WARNING: If the engine stalls or stops for whatever reason brake servo assistance will exhaust after two pedal operations and as a result a much greater effort will be required in operating the pedal to achieve expected braking efficiency. In these circumstances the stopping distance may be longer.

CAUTION: Never drive the vehicle with the handbrake applied. Never rest your foot on the brake pedal as this may overheat the brakes, reduce their efficiency and cause excessive wear.

If the vehicle is not in regular use or is garaged for long periods the efficiency of the braking system could be impaired. See 'Long Term Storage' and consult your Dealer.

Before descending steep hills requiring nearly constant braking, reduce the braking effort required by selecting a lower gear and using the braking effect of the engine.

WARNING: Overheating the brakes will reduce braking efficiency.

Downhill driving on steep hills requires extra engine power to maintain a safe speed. Do not use the engine to drive the vehicle.

Brake fluid level
If the ECU detects that the brake fluid level is low, it will illuminate the low brake fluid warning lamp. Do not drive the vehicle until the brake fluid level is topped up to the full level. Do not top up the brake fluid if the level is low. The cause must be investigated and corrected. To top the warning lamp, press the power and the brake switch in which the warning lamp is located. It is not advised to continue to drive the car until the cause is fixed by your Dealer.

WARNING: Brake pads and brake discs must be replaced in sets only. Braking efficiency may otherwise be impaired. Do not drive with brake pads which need replacing.

Wear brakes
WARNING: Driving through water deep enough to wet the brake friction components, e.g. heavy rain, splash, road salt, wet car, will considerably reduce braking efficiency. As a result, the vehicle will not slow down as fast as you expect and it may pull to the left or right.

Do not drive on the road with wet and salt contaminated brake pads and discs. The wet and salt contaminated brake pads will be cleaned off after a few dry applications of the brake pedal.

Handbrake

WARNING: Always fully apply the handbrake when parking your car. Use an additional precaution against the car moving whilst the gear is in the stop position by the wheels towards the front.

The handbrake level is fixed to body level. Do not adjust.

WARNING: Do not release the handbrake before the steering lock has been disengaged. You will not be able to steer the car.

To release the handbrake pull the lever up slightly above the button and lower the lever fully.

WARNING: Always release the handbrake lever fully lowered as a partially engaged brake will overheat, wear brake, reduce fuel efficiency, cause excessive wear and may result in injury.

WARNING: The movement of the brake pedal must never be obstructed by a foot mat or any other object. Ensure the foot mats against sliding into positions that could interfere with the safe operation of the pedal or control.

Braking
At all other components a new brake pad will be replaced in pairs. It is not advised to replace only one pad. The front disc will be replaced in pairs.

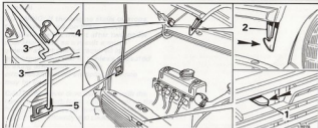


Fig 1

Bonnet – Fig. 1

The bonnet release lever (1) is located in the front grille. To release the bonnet catch, move the release lever in the direction shown.

Push the safety catch lever (2) and raise the bonnet. Unclip the support stay (3) and fit the end into the support bracket (5).

To close: raise the bonnet slightly, unclip and stow the support stay in the clip (4) and lower the bonnet.

WARNING: In the interest of safety, slam the bonnet shut to ensure engagement of the latch. Lift at the front of the bonnet and check that the latch has engaged.

Never drive the car with the bonnet released and unlatched and retained only by the safety catch. Correct operation of the bonnet release latching and safety mechanism is dependent on regular lubrication, see 'Maintaining Your Car'.

latch and forms

CAUTION: When releasing the bonnet, always hold the bonnet up with one hand to prevent it from falling on the hood of the vehicle.

Rear window shelf

WARNING: To prevent risk of injury to occupants and possible damage to the rear window panel, always do not lean your body against or excessive objects on the rear window shelf. Additionally, objects placed on the rear window shelf may become dangerous projectiles in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

Ramps and ferries

CAUTION: When negotiating sharp or severely inclined ramps, e.g. ferries etc., exercise caution to avoid damage to the underside of the vehicle.

Rear window shelf

WARNING: To prevent risk of injury to occupants and possible damage to the rear window heater elements do not stow sharp edged or abrasive objects on the rear window shelf.

Additionally, objects placed on the rear window shelf may become dangerous projectiles in the event of a sudden stop or accident.



Additional provisions apply:

The following Daily and Weekly checks in the Maintenance section of the owner's manual are limited to:

Daily

- Visual checks on loading
- Operation of wipers
- Operation of horn
- Operation of warning indicators
- Operation of exterior mirrors and washers
- Condition of driving mirrors
- Check the operation of seat belts
- Check operation of lock and handbrake
- Visually check for damage to the garage floor or other vehicle which may expose a fault

Always drive the car with the front suspension relaxed and unladen and remain only in the vehicle only in the event of an emergency. Correct operation of the front suspension and steering is dependent on correct wheel alignment. Refer to the regular inspection and adjustment of your car.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Refer to the Owner's Manual for details of the maintenance and inspection which should be carried out by your Dealer.

Regular maintenance carried out in the prescribed intervals will ensure the economy of motoring.

Your Dealer will advise you of any additional work which may be required on completion of a service.

Owner's Manual - Fig. 1
The front wheel level (1) is located in the rear door. To release the front door, move the release lever in the direction shown.

Push the safety catch lever (2) and raise the front door. Check the support lever (3) and the front door can be opened normally.

To close, lower the front door slightly and push the support lever (3) to the front door. The door will close normally.

WARNING: In the interest of safety, ensure the front door is fully engaged in the latch. Lift at the front of the door and check that the latch has engaged.

MAINTAINING YOUR CAR

WARNING: *It must be remembered that the responsibility for maintaining your car in a safe, roadworthy condition rests ultimately with you, the owner. It is in your best interests that you discuss the maintenance needs of your car with your Dealer. Your Dealer will be pleased to advise you of any special servicing that may be necessary relative to the particular way your car is operated.*

OWNER MAINTENANCE

If the car is operated under unusual or extreme conditions, ask your Dealer about the need for:

1. More frequent oil changes.
2. Additional brake maintenance.

The following Daily and Weekly checks are the responsibility of the owner and must be carried out.

Daily

For safety, check the following:

- Operation of lamps.
- Operation of horn
- Operation of warning indicators
- Operation of screen wipers and washers
- Condition of driving mirrors.
- Check the operation of seat belts.
- Check operation of foot and handbrake.
- Visually check for deposits on the garage floor or drive which may indicate a fluid leak.

Weekly

Check the following weekly and before a long journey and top-up or rectify as necessary:

- Engine oil level
- Screen washer level
- Condition and pressure of tyres (including spare) and adjust pressure as necessary. Any damage or abnormalities should be rectified as soon as possible.

Note: Wheel alignment should be checked/adjusted in the event of abnormal tyre wear.

Monthly

Check the following:

- Coolant level
- Brake fluid level, consult your Dealer if the level falls to the minimum.
- Ensure all latches, hinges and door check mechanisms are adequately lubricated.
- DO NOT lubricate the steering lock.
- Regularly operate all locks using the key.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Refer to the **Owner Information & Service Record** booklet for details of the Lubrication and Main Services which should be carried out by your Dealer.

Regular maintenance, carried out at the prescribed intervals will ensure reliable, economic motoring.

Your Dealer will advise you of any additional work which may be required on completion of a service.

General

The engine of a new car is filled with quality oil. The engine is drained at the First 6,000 mile service and refilled with a service Lubricant of the correct grade and specification before driving at high speed.

CAUTION: You should always use a high quality oil of the correct viscosity range in the engine and gearbox during maintenance and when topping-up. The use of oil not to the correct specification can lead to high oil and fuel consumption and ultimately to damaged components.

Oil to the correct specification contains additives which disperse the corrosive acids formed by combustion and prevent the formation of sludge which can block the oilways. Additional oil additives should not be used. Always adhere to the recommended servicing intervals.

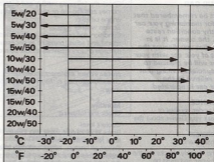
Engine, oil can

Use oil meeting specification BLS.22.OL.07 or the requirements of CCMC G3, and having a viscosity band recommended for the temperature range of your locality.

Where oils to these BL and European specifications are not available, well known brands of oil meeting API SF or SF/CD quality should be used.

Check the oil level at the front of the bonnet and check that the clutch has engaged.

SERVICE LUBRICANTS – Grade and specifications



Engine oil S.A.E. viscosity/temperature ranges

General greasing

Use Multi-purpose lithium-based grease N.L.G.I. consistency No. 2.

CAUTION: Consult your Dealer if in any doubt regarding these lubricants

Body and paintwork maintenance

Careful attention to the following will help to retain the value of your car and help to ensure that you do not invalidate the Corrosion Warranty.

- Wash the bodywork frequently using plenty of water to soften dirt adhering to the surface, use a hose to wash the underside of the car and inside the wheel arches. Use white spirit to remove grease and tar spots from the bodywork. While still wet, wash the pantwork using a soft sponge and generous quantities of water containing car shampoo. Rinse thoroughly and dry off with a chamois leather.
- The underside of your car should be washed frequently during the spring and winter months, using a water jet. This is specially important during periods when salt has been used on the roads. When cleaning the underside pay particular attention to the wheel arches, panel seams and any accumulations of caked mud or debris lodged in exposed areas.
- Hot water should not be used on painted surfaces. In very cold weather, for example, it may cause the paint to crack.
- After cleaning, inspect the pantwork for damage; pay particular attention to the bonnet and front panels for stone chips and to the doors and side panels for damage caused when parked. Apply Touch-up Paint to chipped or damaged pantwork. Protect the painted surface with an occasional application of the recommended car polish.

- Dented or distorted body panels or damaged paintwork must be rectified in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Failure to rectify damaged paintwork or corrosion protected components to the manufacturer's specification will invalidate the Corrosion Warranty.
- Any damage to the suspension gaiters or seals should be repaired as soon as possible.

Seats and trim

- Clean plastic-faced or cloth upholstery with diluted Upholstery Cleaner. Clean nylon-faced upholstery with a brush or vacuum cleaner, and remove stains with Nylon Upholstery cleaner using a patting action. DO NOT rub.
- Clean leather seats occasionally with a damp cloth moistened with undiluted Upholstery Cleaner and leave for five minutes. Repeat the operation using a clean cloth and water only and avoid flooding the area being cleaned. Dry and polish the upholstery with a dry, clean, lint-free cloth. DO NOT use petrol, detergents, or furniture creams and polishes.
- Clean seat belts by sponging with warm water and a non-detergent soap, allow to dry naturally – DO NOT heat or expose to direct sunlight.

WARNING: In the interest of safety, do not allow a seat belt to be retracted until it is completely dry.

- Clean carpets with a brush or vacuum cleaner and occasionally clean with diluted Nylon Upholstery Cleaner – DO NOT dry-clean.

Glass

- The windscreen should be washed at frequent intervals with soapy water. Tar spots should be removed using white spirit and the area re-washed. Use glass cleaner GAC 2066 or Screenwash GAC 2067 or 2068 for general glass cleaning.

CAUTION: Do not allow white spirit to remain in contact with paint surfaces. Wash off any traces of white spirit from paint surfaces. Do not clean the inside of the rear window by scratching, wiping with a ringed hand or use any abrasive fluid or materials as these are liable to damage the heater element.

Exterior Mirrors

Exterior mirrors should be washed with soapy water and cleaned with a soft cloth. Frost and snow should be removed with a plastic scraper.

CAUTION: To avoid damage to the mirror surface, do not use abrasive cleaning compound's. Never use a metal scraper to remove frost and snow.

Cleaning & Car Care

The sun roof handle mechanism and hinges may also be lubricated with a silicon spray if they become stiff.

Lamp lenses

Lamp lenses, excluding headlamps, are manufactured from plastic and should be cleaned with soap and water only.

CAUTION: To avoid damage do not use Glass Cleaner GAC 2066 or Screenwash fluid GAC 2067/8 to clean the plastic lamp lenses or other plastic materials.

Exterior body colour and internal trim

The part and trim codes are stamped on the Vehicle Identification Plate. Should you wish to obtain colour touch-up paint or matching trim items, refer the code to your Dealer who will identify the correct match.

Body drainage points – Fig. 1

Periodically examine the body and door drainage slots to ensure they are clear of obstruction. Use a probe to clear the apertures taking care not to damage the surrounding paintwork.

Wiper blades

Lift the wiper blades from the windscreen, wash with soapy water paying particular attention to the wiping edges, dry with a soft lint free cloth.

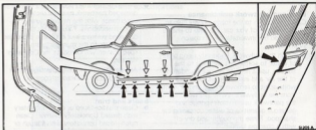


Fig. 1

RECOMMENDED CAR CARE PRODUCTS

Use the following products, obtainable from your Dealer, to ensure maximum effectiveness in maintaining the appearance and condition of your car.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Carpets, seats and trim | GAC2080 Upholstery Cleaner |
| Engine grime and grease | GAC2081 Nylon Upholstery Cleaner |
| Washing | GAC2083 Engine Degreaser (Aerosol) |
| | GAC2085 Wash and Wax – 300 ml |
| | GAC2083 Wash and Wax – 500 ml |
| | GAC2084 Wash and Wax – Sachet |
| | GAC2090 Car sponge – cellulose |
| | GAC2091 Car sponge – synthetic |
| | GAC2098 Chamois-leather |
| Glass | GAC2066 Glass Cleaner |
| Bodywork | GAC2075 Hi-Shine Car Polish |
| Winter aids | |
| De-icing | GAC2090 High Power De-icer |
| | GAC2051 Lock De-icer |
| Washer Reservoir | GAC2067 Screen wash – sachet |
| | GAC2068 Screen wash – 300 ml |

WARNING: Do not work beneath the car with the vehicle lifting jack as the only support. Place suitable stands under the car as a safety precaution.

The following safety precautions must be observed when the bonnet is open and the engine is running or the ignition is switched on.

- Keep hands, tools and items of clothing clear of all drive belts, pulleys and operating mechanisms.
- Avoid skin contact with all exhaust system components. They may be hot and will burn you.
- Do not touch the ignition coil, distributor, ignition cables or connectors, you may receive an electric shock. On vehicles fitted with electronic ignition systems the electric shock could be severe.

- Keep children and pets clear of the car. Do not allow anyone inside the car unless specifically working to your instructions.
- Whenever possible work in the engine compartment with the engine stopped and the battery disconnected.
- Carbon monoxide is a dangerous gas and can cause unconsciousness and may even be fatal. Do not breathe exhaust gas because it contains carbon monoxide which by itself has no colour or odour. Never start or leave the engine running in an enclosed unventilated area.

DA

ANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

WARNING: Many liquids and other substances used in motor vehicles are poisonous and should under no circumstances be consumed and should so far as possible, be kept from contact with the skin. These substances among others include acid, anti-freeze, brake fluid, fuel, windscreen washer additives, lubricants, refrigerant and various adhesives. Particular care should be taken to avoid unnecessary contact with used engine oil. Always read carefully the instructions printed on labels or stamped on components and obey them implicitly. Such instructions are included for reasons of your health and personal safety. Never disregard them.

Fuel tank filling

WARNING: Petroleum spirit is highly flammable and in confined spaces is also explosive and toxic. In the event of inadvertent spillage, switch off engine, use no naked flame or light. Do not smoke.

Used engine oils

WARNING: Prolonged and repeated contact may cause serious skin disorders, including dermatitis and cancer.

- Avoid excessive contact, wash thoroughly after contact.
- Keep out of reach of children.

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT – it is illegal to pollute drains, water courses or soil. Use authorised waste disposal facilities, including civic amenity sites and garages providing facilities for receipt of used oil. If in doubt, contact your Local Authority for advice.

Wiper blades

Wiper blades should be replaced regularly. Wash with soapy water paying particular attention to the wiper edges. Dry with a cloth to free them.

COMPONENTS CONTAINING ASBESTOS

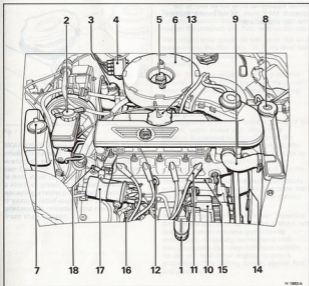
Safety Instructions

WARNING: Certain components such as front and rear brake shoes, clutch linings, clutch plates and brake bands in automatic transmissions, heat shields and certain gaskets fitted to your vehicle may contain asbestos. Inhaling asbestos dust is dangerous to health. The following safety instructions must therefore be observed when working with these components.

- Wear a protective breathing mask suitable for asbestos dust.
- Never use an airline or blow dust from components.
- Clean friction components using methylated spirit.

- Replace worn components with recommended replacements.
- Operate if possible out of doors or in a well ventilated place.
- Preferably use hand tools or low speed tools equipped, if necessary, with an appropriate dust extraction facility. If high speed tools are used, they should always be so equipped.
- If possible, dampen before cutting or drilling.
- Dampen dust and place in a properly closed receptacle and dispose of it safely.

Engine Compartment



1. Engine oil filter
2. Brake fluid reservoir
3. Clutch fluid reservoir
4. Fusebox
5. Carburettor piston damper
6. Air cleaner
7. Washer reservoir
8. Radiator filler cap
9. Top hose - coolant
10. Alternator
11. Spark plug - No. 1
12. Engine oil dipstick
13. Engine oil filler cap and breather filter
14. Radiator cooling fan
15. Engine number
16. Distributor
17. Coil
18. Sampling point for exhaust gas CO content reading

Engine Compartment

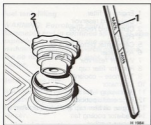


Fig. 1

Oil level topping-up – Fig. 1

Always check oil levels and drain oil with the vehicle standing on level ground. Use the correct grade of oil for topping-up and refilling.

WARNING: Before working on any part within the engine compartment, switch off the engine and let it cool down sufficiently.

With the engine stopped for at least one minute, withdraw the dipstick (1) and wipe the blade clean. Re-insert the dipstick fully and withdraw it. Check the oil level indication.

The oil level must be maintained between the 'MIN' and 'MAX' marks.

Rotate the oil filler cap (2) anti-clockwise and remove it.

When topping-up bring the oil level to the dipstick 'MAX' mark. do not overfill. Replace the filler cap securely.

Safety instructions

WARNING: Do not touch any hot parts of the engine and do not touch the dipstick until it has cooled down. Do not touch the dipstick until it has cooled down. Do not touch the dipstick until it has cooled down.

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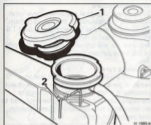


Fig. 1

WARNING: Since injury such as scalding could be caused by escaping steam or water, do not remove the pressure relief cap from the radiator while the system is hot. Wait until the system is cold, use a cloth or glove to protect hands from escaping steam and slowly turn the pressure relief cap, then wait until all pressure is released and remove the cap from the radiator.

appreciable drop in fluid level over a short period, consult your Dealer immediately.

Driving the car with the level below the "MIN" mark may reduce the efficiency of the brakes.

Topping-up – Fig. 1

Turn the pressure relief cap (1) slowly to release the pressure and then remove the cap.

The coolant level should be just over the wire bridge below the filler neck (2). If the level has fallen appreciably, suspect leakage or overheating.

Note: To ensure coolant displaced into the expansion tank is drawn back into the system when cool, always fit the pressure relief cap tightly

Frost precautions

We recommend that the specific gravity of the coolant, water mixed with anti-freeze solution, is checked by your Dealer at the beginning of autumn. When topping-up the cooling system use an anti-freeze solution to protect the engine against the freezing conditions encountered in the winter months.

The overall anti-freeze concentration should not fall below 30% by volume, to ensure that the anti-corrosion properties of the coolant are maintained.

We recommend the use of Unipart Superplus Anti-freeze and Summer Coolant. If this is not available, use an ethylene glycol based anti-freeze, containing no methanol with non-phosphate corrosion inhibitors suitable for use in mixed metal engines to ensure protection of the cooling system against frost and corrosion.

Tyre pressures

WARNING: To help avoid the risk of personal injury, wheel rim and tyre combinations are matched to suit the handling characteristics of your vehicle. Never install or attempt to use wheels from other vehicles or wheels from a similar model, the road handling of your vehicle may be affected. Before planning on exchanging wheels or tyres consult your Dealer.

Driving with tyres of a different specification or type is hazardous. Replacement tyres must be identical in type and specification to the tyres originally fitted to the car.

Do not drive the vehicle with the tyres showing signs of excessive wear, cuts or other damage as this may lead to sudden deflation causing loss of vehicle control.

To help avoid personal injury always ensure that the tyres are inflated to the recommended pressures. Driving with incorrectly inflated tyres can be hazardous and cause rapid tyre wear and possible permanent damage to the cords of the tyre casing.

Owners are reminded that tyre wear and inflation pressures may be subject to legal requirements.

Check the tyre pressures weekly, including the spare, and adjust if necessary to the recommendations given on the back of this Handbook. The spare tyre should be maintained at the highest recommended pressure and adjusted before use.

Pressures should be checked with a tyre gauge when the tyres are cold, and should not be reduced in warm tyres where the increase in pressure is due to temperature. Tyres are permeable and a natural pressure loss will occur with time: any unusual loss should be investigated.

Valves and caps

Screw the valve caps down firmly by hand. The cap prevents the entry of dirt into the valve mechanism and forms an additional seal on the valve.

Tyre care

The tyres should be inspected at frequent intervals for damage and wear. Excessive local distortions as a result of striking a kerb, a brick, a deep pot-hole, etc, may cause the casing cords to fracture. Every effort should be made to avoid such obstacles.

Any oil or grease which may get onto the tyre should be cleaned off by using petrol (gasoline) sparingly. Do not use paraffin (kerosene), which has a detrimental effect on rubber.

Flints and other sharp objects should be removed with a penknife or similar tool. If neglected, they work through the tyre.

Wear indicators

Tyres fitted as original equipment have wear indicators incorporated in their tread pattern. When the tyre tread has worn down until 1.6 mm of the tread is remaining, the wear indicator bar will appear across the full width of the tread pattern.

Tubeless tyres

Normally a tubeless tyre will not leak as a result of penetration by a nail or similar object, provided it is left in the tyre. Punctured or damaged tubeless tyres should be entrusted to an accredited tyre specialist for examination and permanent repair.

Tread patterns

Tyres are available in different tread patterns to suit particular driving conditions. Should you intend operating your vehicle on road surfaces or in climatic conditions where special tyres may be more suitable, consult your Dealer.



Fig. 1: 1 - Filler cap, 2 - Filler neck

BRAKES

General

The level of fluid in the brake fluid reservoir will drop as a result of normal brake pad wear.

WARNING: In normal circumstances the level should not require topping-up. If the fluid level has dropped below the 'MIN' mark or there has been an appreciable drop in fluid level over a short period, consult your Dealer immediately.

Driving the car with the level below the 'MIN' mark may impair the efficiency of the brakes.

Fluid topping-up – Fig. 1

Wipe the reservoir body and filler cap. When removing the filler cap (1), hold the centre terminal block stationary and unscrew. The level must be maintained between the 'MAX' and 'MIN' marks.

WARNING: To avoid premature wear and damage to the brake system, do not allow dirt or foreign liquids to enter the reservoir when filling.

For filling, use only new brake fluid from airtight containers. Brake fluid in an uncapped container absorbs moisture and if used may adversely affect braking performance and efficiency.

CAUTION: Ensure no dirt or liquids are allowed to enter the reservoir when topping up.

For topping-up we recommend the use of AP New Premium Super DOT 4 brake fluid.

CAUTION: Do not allow brake fluid to contact paint finished surfaces as the paintwork could be damaged.

ADDITIONAL BRAKE MAINTENANCE

Every 60,000 miles or 3 years, whichever is the sooner, all brake hydraulic seals and hoses should be changed by a competent mechanic.

Care must be taken to observe the following points:

- At all times use the recommended brake fluid.

- Never leave fluid in unsealed containers. It absorbs moisture quickly and can be dangerous if used in the braking system in this condition.
- Fluid drained from the system or used for bleeding is best discarded.
- The necessity for absolute cleanliness throughout cannot be over emphasised.

CLUTCH

Fluid topping-up – Fig. 1

Maintain the fluid level up to the bottom of the clutch reservoir filler neck (2).

Use the same type of fluid and observe the same precautions as for the brake system.

Battery charging

WARNING: Batteries generate explosive gases, contain corrosive acid and supply levels of electric current high enough to cause burns. To avoid the risk of personal injury the following precautions must be observed.

- Always shield your eyes and avoid leaning over the battery wherever possible.
- Recharge the battery out of the vehicle and keep the top well ventilated. Batteries emit hydrogen gas while being charged or discharged and for approximately 15 minutes afterwards. This gas is flammable.
- Always ensure any battery charging area is well ventilated. As explosive gas and sulphuric acid are present do not use an open flame or spark.
- Battery acid that may spill during charging should be washed off with a solution of warm water and baking soda to neutralize the acid.
- If you get battery acid in your eyes or on your skin, immediately rinse off with cold water and consult a doctor.

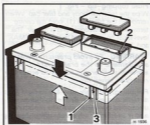


Fig. 1

Battery maintenance

The battery is located in the luggage compartment. Keep the battery case clean and dry. Clean the battery connections and smear the terminals with petroleum jelly.

Topping-up – Fig. 1

Top-up the electrolyte if the level is down to the low mark (1). To top-up, lift the covers completely off vertically and pour distilled or de-ionized water into each cell (2) until the separator plates are just covered. Press the covers firmly into position. The electrolyte level should not be above the high mark (3).

Battery disconnecting

Before disconnecting the battery switch off all electrical equipment. Note the routing of the battery cables and ensure they are routed correctly before reconnecting.

Always disconnect the battery earth ('-') lead first and reconnect it last.

DOOR LATCH AND HINGE LUBRICATION

Following lubrication ensure excess oil or grease is removed.

WARNING: Do not allow oil or grease to contact electrical cables or conduits as this may cause electrical faults and in extreme circumstances lead to a fire.

LONG TERM STORAGE

If for any reason you wish to store your car for a long period, seek the advice of your Dealer on the precautions to be taken and on the method and site for storage.

WARNING: Before using a car after it has been stored, consult your Dealer. Certain checks may be required to ensure that it is safe to drive and that its reliability has not been impaired.

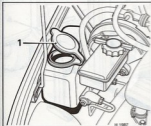


Fig. 7

Washer reservoir topping-up – Fig. 1

The windscreen washer reservoir is situated in the engine compartment.

The reservoir should be kept topped-up with clean water. During freezing conditions fill the reservoir with the recommended mixture of water and All Seasons Screenwash. This will assist in the dispersal of ice and snow from the front screen.

To top-up, lift the cap (1), add the solution and refit the cap.

Do not use any other fluids in the reservoir.

Mixture:

| Reservoir Capacity | Temperature – °C | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| | –3° | –7° | –12° |
| 1.75 litre | 175 ml | 350 ml | 700 ml |

CAUTION: To avoid damage to painted surfaces, wiper blades and glass sealing rubbers, do not use anti-freeze solution in the screen washer reservoir.

Fig. 8

Road wheel changing – Fig. 1 and 2

WARNING: The vehicle jack is designed for emergency roadside wheel changing only. Ensure that the surface on which the base of the jack is to bear is firm, level and free of loose material.

Do not work beneath the car with the lifting jack as the only supports are outside stands under the car as a safety precaution.

When working under the vehicle always use safety stands specifically designed for the purpose. Do not use substitute material in place of a safety stand, it may collapse under the conditions used.

Always remove any load from a road wheel.

Washer jets

The windscreen washer jets are adjacent to the windscreen wiper spindles. Prior to carrying out jet adjustment or cleaning, ensure that the washer reservoir is topped up.

Cleaning: To clean a jet, use a thin piece of wire as a probe.

Adjusting: To adjust a windscreen washer jet, insert a needle into the hole and use it as a lever to re-position the jet hole. Direct the spray from the windscreen washer jet towards the top of the windscreen.

Do not use any other fluids in the reservoir.

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Wipers & Washers

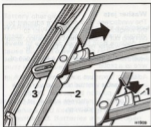


Fig 2 Pushed and far approximately 15 minutes afterwards. This gap is

Windscreen wiper blades renewing – Fig. 2

Lift the wiper arm from the windscreen.

Press the retaining lever (1) on the wiper blade, slide the blade (2) down the arm (3) and detach the blade from the arm. Position the new blade assembly on the arm and push it into engagement with the arm, check that it is retained.

- If you get battery acid in your eyes or on your skin, immediately rinse off with cold water and consult a doctor.



Fig 3 The battery is located in the largest compartment. Keep the battery compartment

clean and dry. Clean the battery connections and smear the terminals with petroleum jelly.

Topping-up – Fig. 3

Top-up the electrolyte if the level is down to the 1/2 mark (1). To top-up, fill the correct quantity of vertically-oriented lead-cased or 'de-lead' acid cells (2) with the separator plates not covered. Press the covers back into position. Do not use a metal brush on the battery. High class 55.

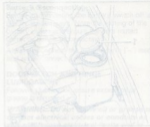


Fig 4 To top-up the electrolyte, remove the battery cover and clean the battery compartment

Remove the battery cover and clean the battery compartment. Top-up the electrolyte if the level is down to the 1/2 mark (1). To top-up, fill the correct quantity of vertically-oriented lead-cased or 'de-lead' acid cells (2) with the separator plates not covered. Press the covers back into position. Do not use a metal brush on the battery. High class 55.

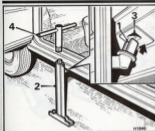


Fig 1

WARNING: To help avoid personal injury, when changing a wheel, ensure that passengers are waiting in a safe traffic free area away from the disabled vehicle.

When the car is disabled, switch on the hazard signals, see 'Controls and Operating - Switches', and use any other warning devices to alert other road users to your hazardous situation.

The spare wheel and the tool kit are stowed in the luggage compartment. Occasionally grease the screw thread and oil the pivots of the jack.

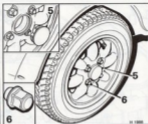


Fig 2

Road wheel changing - Fig. 1 and 2

WARNING: The vehicle jack is designed for emergency roadside wheel changing only. Ensure that the surface on which the base of the jack is to bear is firm, level and free of loose material.

Do not work beneath the car with the lifting jack as the only support; place suitable stands under the car as a safety precaution.

When working under the vehicle always use safety stands specifically designed for the purpose. Do not use substitute material in place of a safety stand, it may collapse under the continuous load.

Always remove any load from a roof rack.

Apply the handbrake, select 1st gear and place blocks at the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite the one to be removed.

Open the luggage compartment and lift out the spare wheel.

One jacking point is provided on each side of the car. Make sure that the jacking socket (3) is not obstructed and insert the spigot (1) of the jack (2) into the jacking socket on the side where the wheel is to be removed.

Lean the jack slightly outwards at the top and, using the wheelbrace (4), extend the jack to take the weight of the car. Slacken the wheel nuts (5) by turning them anti-clockwise. Raise the car until the tyre is clear of the ground, remove the nuts and lift off the wheel.

Ensure the wheel locating spigot is clean and lightly oiled, place the spare wheel on the studs and locate the spigot. Fit the wheel nuts but do not tighten them. Ensure that each nut enters the wheel smoothly and lightly tighten them.

CAUTION: To avoid damage to cast alloy wheels ensure that all wheel nuts are fully seated before tightening. Tighten the wheel nuts in diagonal sequence.

Lower and remove the jack, remove the wheel chock. Tighten the wheel nuts in diagonal sequence, remove the hub cover (5) from the removed wheel and fit it to the spare wheel. Check and adjust the tyre pressure.

Stow the wheel and tool kit.

Wheels & Towing

As soon as possible have the tyre pressure and tightness of the road wheel nuts checked. Have the damaged tyre repaired or replaced and the wheel balanced.

Towing for recovery

WARNING: To ensure that the steering does not lock when the car is being towed, it is essential that the ignition key is turned to position 'I' and remains there whilst the car is moving.

Before towing commences release the handbrake, place the gear lever in neutral and the ignition switch at 'I'. Do not tow at a speed greater than 30 m.p.h. (50 km/h). On no account must the car be towed with the front wheels on the ground if the transmission is faulty, the engine/gearbox oil level is low, or the towing distance exceeds 30 miles (50 km).

WARNING: If the car is being towed without the engine running, greater pedal effort than normal will be necessary to apply the brakes.

CAUTION: To help avoid personal injury when changing a wheel, ensure that passengers are waiting in a safe traffic flow away from the disabled vehicle. When the car is disabled, switch on the hazard signals, see 'Controls and Operating - 2-Wheelers', and use any other warning devices to alert other road users to your hazardous situation. The spare wheel and the tool kit are stored in the luggage compartment. Occasionally the luggage compartment lid or the front of the boot will collapse under the continuous load. Always remove any load from a road wheel.

Always remove any load from a road wheel.



Do not work beneath the car with the lifting jack as the only support place outside stands under the car as a safety precaution. When working under the vehicle always use safety stands specifically designed for the purpose. Do not use substitutes in place of a safety stand. It may collapse under the continuous load. Always remove any load from a road wheel.

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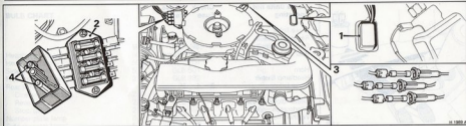


Fig. 1

Ignition switch

WARNING: The steering lock/ignition/starter switch and its electrical circuit are designed to prevent the ignition system and starter from being energized while the steering lock is engaged. Serious consequences could result from alterations to or substitution of the steering lock/ignition switch or its wiring. In no circumstances must the ignition switch be separated from the steering lock.

Hazard warning flasher unit – Fig. 1

The hazard warning flasher unit (1) is fitted in the left-hand side of the engine compartment. To renew the flasher unit, pull it straight from its holder.

Direction indicator flasher unit – Fig. 2

The direction indicator flasher unit (arrowed) is behind the fascia adjacent to the steering column. To renew the flasher unit, pull it from its clip and disconnect the Lucas connectors.

FUSES

Fuse location – Fig. 1

The fusebox (2) is located near the centre of the engine compartment, see illustration. To gain access to the fuses, remove the cover.

Line fuses (3) are also located in the engine compartment, behind the air cleaner.

Spare fuses

Spare fuses (4) are located in the fusebox cover. Ensure a spare fuse of each rating is carried. Failure of a particular fuse is indicated when the circuits it protects become inoperative.

Remove the fuse from its location and insert a new one of the rating specified.

WARNING: To help avoid personal injury, do not install a fuse that exceeds the amperage for each location listed, the electrical circuits may become overloaded with the subsequent possibility of a fire.



Fig 2

If the new fuse blows immediately and the cause of the fault cannot be traced have the circuit checked by your Dealer.

No attempt should be made to repair a fuse that is blown, this may cause a fire hazard or serious damage elsewhere in the electrical circuit.

These units not operating

Brake lights
Reverse Lights
Direction indicators
Rear screen demister

Check Fuse rating

1 - 2¹ 35 amp

Horn
Headlamp flasher
Brake failure circuit

3 - 4 25 amp

Heater blower motor
Windscreen wipers
Washer motor
Instruments

5 - 6² 25 amp

Side and tail lights
Panel lights

7 - 8 15 amp

¹ These circuits only operate with the ignition switch at position 'II'.

² These circuits only operate with the ignition switch at position 'I' or 'II'.

Line fuses

15 amp - Purple/orange wire
Hazard warning and interior lamps.

15 amp - Brown/orange wire
Dim/dip lighting

10 amp - Blue/orange wire
Rear fog guard lamps

15 amp - Blue/red wire
Auxiliary cooling fan



Fig 3

BULB CHART

| | Watts |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Headlamp (Halogen bulb) | 60/55 |
| Headlamp (sealed beam unit) | 60/45 |
| Sidelamp | 5 |
| Front indicator lamp | 21 |
| Rear lamp | |
| Direction indicator | 21 |
| Reversing | 21 |
| Stop/tail | 21/5 |
| Number plate lamp | 6 |
| Side repeater lamp | 5 |
| Rear fog guard lamp | 21 |
| Interior lamp | 10 |

To install a replacement bulb, identify the lamp type in the bulb chart and refer to the illustrations and Fig. No listed in the bulb chart for the method of replacement.

Before replacing a bulb that is faulty, switch off the respective circuit.

Always use a bulb of the same type and specification. The designation is marked on the base of the bulb.

CAUTION: Do not touch the replacement bulb glass with the fingers, wipe clean with denatured alcohol.

Part No.

| |
|---------|
| GLB 472 |
| GLB 104 |
| GLB 501 |
| GLB 382 |
| GLB 382 |
| GLB 382 |
| GLB 390 |
| GLB 254 |
| GLB 501 |
| GLB 382 |
| GLB 245 |

Illustration Ref.

| |
|--------|
| Fig. 1 |
| Fig. 1 |
| Fig. 1 |
| Fig. 2 |
| Fig. 3 |
| Fig. 3 |
| Fig. 3 |
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| Fig. 5 |
| Fig. 6 |
| Fig. 7 |



Lamp Bulbs

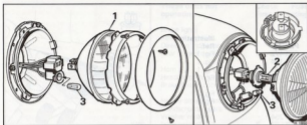


Fig. 1 Headlamp sealed beam unit (1), Headlamp halogen bulb (2), Sidelamp (3)

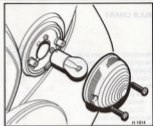


Fig. 2 Front indicator lamp

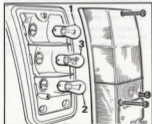


Fig. 3 Rear lamp - Direction indicator (1), reversing (2), stop/tail (3)



Fig. 4 Number plate lamp



Fig. 5 Side repeater lamp

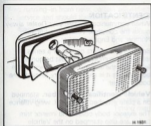


Fig. 6 Rear fog guard lamp

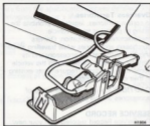


Fig. 7 Interior lamp

Parts & Identification

General

Our policy is one of continued improvement and to make available to owners replacement parts and accessories that meet rigorous standards of safety, durability and performance at the most competitive prices.

These are the only parts which have the full backing of the vehicle warranty and only when these parts are used can responsibility be considered under the terms of that warranty.

Only franchised Dealers are able to provide the full range of recommended replacement parts and accessories. For information on parts and accessories designed to maintain and enhance your car consult your Dealer.

WARNING: To avoid the risk of injury or damage resulting from overloading electrical circuits, changes in driving characteristics or vehicle handling, use only approved accessories or replacement part.



Fig. 3 Rear lamp – Direction indicator (1), reversing (2), stop/tail (3)

Overseas Territories

In certain territories, legislation prohibits the fitting of parts not to the vehicle manufacturer's specification. Owners purchasing accessories while travelling abroad should ensure that the accessory and its method of location or fitment to the vehicle conform to mandatory requirements existing in their country of origin.

CAUTION: For advice on the fitting of accessories always consult your Dealer.

SERVICE RECORD

The Service Record supplied with your new car contains the Vehicle Identification Number and the date the car was purchased as new.

A correctly endorsed Service Record is the owner's proof that the vehicle has been serviced in accordance with the maintenance and inspection checks required by the manufacturer.

Your Service Record is an important document, keep it safe. If you should lose your Service Record, contact your Dealer immediately.



Fig. 4 Number plate lamp

IDENTIFICATION

When communicating with your Dealer always quote the complete Vehicle Identification Number and Engine Number.

Both these numbers consist of a series of letters and numbers and must be quoted in full. When the communication concerns the body details it is also necessary to quote the body number.

Vehicle identification number. stamped on a plate attached to the R.H. wing valance.

The exterior body colour and interior trim codes are also stamped on the Vehicle Identification Plate and should be quoted to your Dealer if matching paint or trim items are required.

Engine number. Stamped on a plate attached to the face of the cylinder block below the spark plugs.

Body number. Stamped on a plate attached to the bonnet lock platform.



Fig. 5 Dip repeater lamp

During running-in from new, certain adjustments vary from the specification figures detailed. They will be set to specification by your Dealer at the First Service and should thereafter be maintained throughout the car's life.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| Engine | Capacity | 1275 cm ³ | 77.8 in ³ |
| | Firing order | 1 - 3 - 4 - 2 | |
| | Valve clearance (cold) | | |
| | Inlet and Exhaust | 0.33 to 0.38 mm | 0.013 to 0.015 in |
| | Idle speed | 850 ± 50 rev/min | |
| | Fast idle speed | 1200 ± 50 rev/min | |
| | Exhaust gas CO content at engine idle speed | 1.0 to 3.0% hot, measured at sampling point under bonnet | |
| Ignition | Dynamic timing (vacuum disconnected) | 5° ± 1° B.T.D.C. at 1500 rev/min | |
| | Timing marks: | | |
| | L.E.D. | Sensor bracket and disc | |
| | Stroboscopic | Groove in crankshaft pulley and 4° pointers | |
| | Spark plugs | GSP 4362 | |
| | Gap | 0.85 mm | 0.035 in |
| Electrical | Circuit polarity and voltage | Negative (-) earth. 12V | |
| Wheels and tyres | Wheel size | 4.50 B x 12 | |
| | Tyre size: | 145/70 SR 12 | |
| | Tyre pressures: See FORECOURT DATA on the rear cover of this handbook | | |
| Capacities | Fuel tank | 34 litre | 7½ gal |
| | Engine refill and filter change | 4.8 litre | 8½ pt |
| | Cooling system refill | 4.0 litre | 7 pt |

General Data

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|----------------|
| Weights | Unladen weight (full fuel tank without options)..... | 695 kg | 1531 lb |
| | Max gross vehicle weight | 1020 kg | 2247 lb |
| Dimensions | Overall height | 1.331 m | 4 ft 5 in |
| | Overall width (including mirrors) | 1.56 m | 5 ft 1 1/4 in |
| | Overall length | 3.061 m | 10 ft 0 1/4 in |
| | Ground clearance | 125 mm | 5 in |
| | Wheelbase | 2.035 m | 6 ft 8 1/4 in |
| | Turning circle (kerb to kerb)..... | 8.55 m | 28 ft 6 in |
| | Front wheel alignment: | | |
| | toe-out | 1.6 mm | 3/16 in |

WARNING: To avoid the risk of injury or damage resulting from overloading, electrical circuits, changes in driving characteristics or vehicle handling, only approved accessories or replacement parts.

Service Record

A correctly endorsed Service Record is a legal requirement for all vehicles. It is a record of the work done on your vehicle and is essential for the sale of your vehicle. It is also a requirement for the insurance of your vehicle. It is your responsibility to ensure that your vehicle has a valid Service Record. You should contact your local DVLA office for more information.

FORSALE DATA

Your Service Record is a legal requirement for all vehicles. It is a record of the work done on your vehicle and is essential for the sale of your vehicle. It is also a requirement for the insurance of your vehicle. It is your responsibility to ensure that your vehicle has a valid Service Record. You should contact your local DVLA office for more information.

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| Seat belt wearing | 13-16 | Warning up | without engine-start in use | 25 | 22 | Washers | A |
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| Vehicle weights | 54 | | | | | | |
| Ventilation | 11, 21 | | | | | | |

Forecourt Data

| | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| Fuel | Grade | Premium 95 RON minimum - UNLEADED |
|-------------|-------|---|

CAUTION: *Serious damage to the catalytic converter will occur if leaded fuel is used and serious damage to the engine may occur if a lower octane number fuel than that recommended is used.*

Tank capacity 34 litres 7½ gal

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|---|
| Engine oil | Grade | 10W/30, 10W/40 |
| | Topping-up | Maintain level between 'MIN' and 'MAX' marks on the dipstick (Quantity to raise level from 'MIN' to 'MAX' 0.5 litre, ½ pt) |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tyre pressures | | Bar | kgf/cm² | lbf/in² |
| | Front and rear | 2.0 | 2.0 | 28 |

Replacement tyres must be of the same type and specification.

