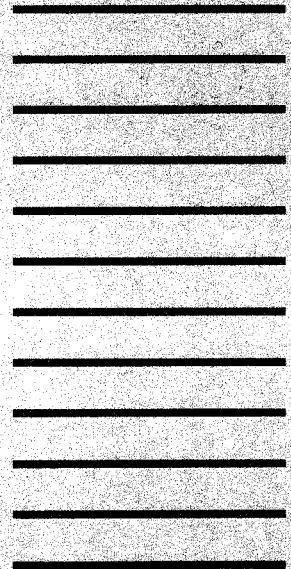


HYUNDAI

**1986
Owner's
Manual**



EXCEL



NEW VEHICLE WARRANTY

Your new Hyundai is covered by the following limited warranties:

- o New Vehicle Limited Warranty
- o New Vehicle Power Train Limited Warranty
- o Anti-Perforation Limited Warranty
- o Emission Control Systems Warranty
(see your Owner's Handbook for additional information)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE

The maintenance requirements for your new Hyundai will be found in Section 5. As the owner, it is your responsibility to see that all maintenance operations specified by the manufacturer are carried out at the appropriate intervals. When the vehicle is used in severe driving conditions, more frequent maintenance is required for some operations. Maintenance requirements for severe operating conditions are also included in Section 5.

HYUNDAI

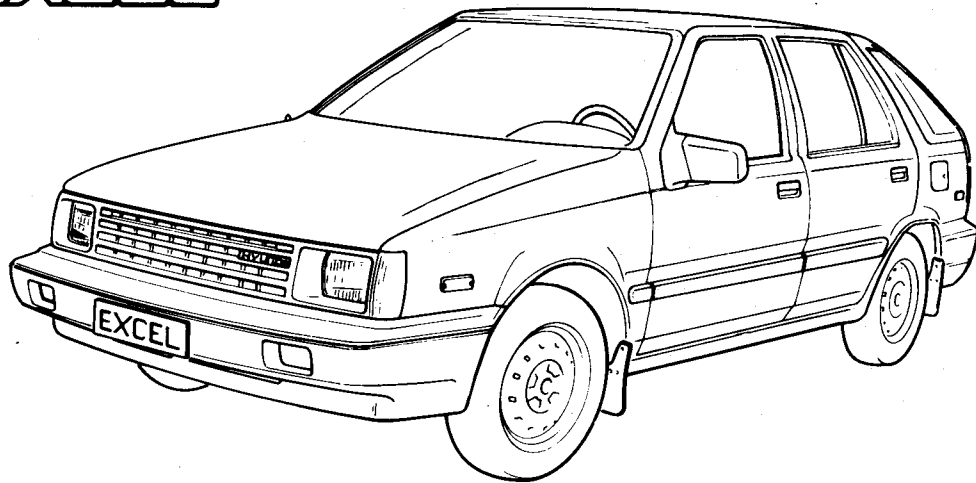
EXCEL

1986
OWNER'S MANUAL

Operation

Maintenance

Specifications



All information in this owner's manual is current at the time of publication. However, Hyundai reserves the right to make changes at any time so that our policy of continual product improvement may be carried out.

This manual applies to all current Hyundai models and includes descriptions and explanations of optional as well as standard equipment. As a result, you may find material in this manual that does not apply to your specific vehicle.

FOREWORD

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

Your Owner's Manual will introduce you to the features and operation of your new **Hyundai**. It is suggested that you read it carefully since the information it contains can contribute much to the satisfaction you receive from your new car.

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

HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY

Note: Because future owners will also need the information included in this manual, when you sell this **Hyundai** please leave it in the vehicle for their use. Thank you.

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CAUTION: MODIFICATIONS TO YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Your Hyundai should not be modified in any way. Such modifications may adversely affect the performance, safety or durability of your Hyundai and may, in addition, violate conditions of the limited warranties covering the vehicle. Certain modifications may also be in violation of regulations established by the U.S. Department of Transportation and other federal or state agencies

1. A GUIDED TOUR

Features of Your Hyundai Excel

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

FUEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Use Unleaded Gasoline

Unleaded gasoline with a Pump Octane Rating of 87 (Research Octane Number 91) or higher must be used in your Hyundai. If leaded gasoline is used, it will cause the catalytic converter to become ineffective and the emission control system to malfunction. This can also result in increased maintenance expense.

To avoid accidental use of leaded fuel, the larger nozzle used with leaded gasoline at service stations cannot be inserted into the fuel tank opening of your Hyundai.

What about Gasohol?

Gasohol (a mixture of 90% unleaded gasoline and 10% ethanol or grain alcohol) may be used in your Hyundai. However, if your engine develops driveability problems, the use of 100% unleaded gasoline is recommended.

Use of fuels with unspecified quantities of alcohol or alcohols other than ethanol should not be used.

Do not Use Methanol

Fuels containing methanol (wood alcohol) should not be used in your Hyundai. This type of fuel can reduce vehicle performance and damage components of the fuel system.

CAUTION:

Your Hyundai's New Vehicle Limited Warranty may not cover damage to the fuel system and performance problems that are caused by the use of methanol or fuels containing methanol.

Operation in Foreign Countries

If you are going to drive your Hyundai in another country, be sure to:

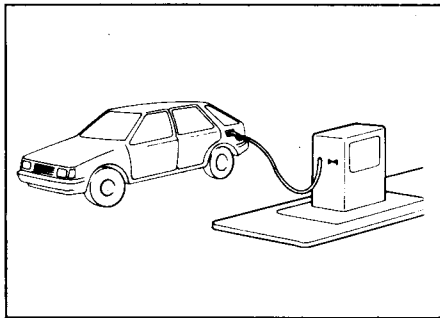
- o Observe all regulations regarding registration and insurance.
- o Determine that acceptable fuel is available.

BREAKING IN YOUR NEW HYUNDAI

During the First 1200 Miles (2000 km)

No formal "break-in" procedure is required with your new Hyundai. However, you can contribute to the economical operation and durability of your Hyundai by observing the following recommendations during the first 1200 miles (2000 km).

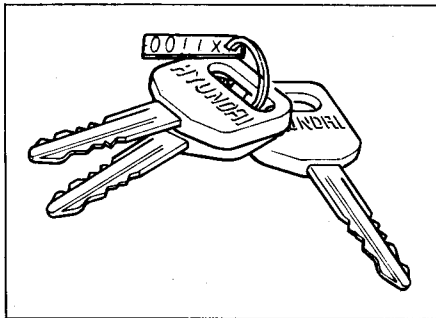
- o Don't drive faster than 55 Mph (88 kph).
- o While driving, keep your engine speed (rpm, or revolutions per minute) between 2000 and 4000 rpm.
- o Use moderate acceleration. Don't use full-throttle starts.
- o For the first 200 miles (300 km), try to avoid hard stops.
- o Don't lug the engine (in other words, don't drive so slowly in too-high a gear that the engine "bucks": shift to a lower gear).
- o Whether going fast or slow, vary your speed from time to time.
- o Don't let the engine idle longer than 3 minutes.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

KEYS

For greater convenience, the same key operates all the locks in your Hyundai. However, because the doors can be locked without a key, carrying a spare key is recommended in case you lock one key inside the car.



Record Your Key Number

A code number is stamped on the number plate that came with the keys to your Hyundai. This key number plate should not be left with the keys but kept in a safe place, not in the vehicle. The key number should also be recorded in a place where it can be found in an emergency.

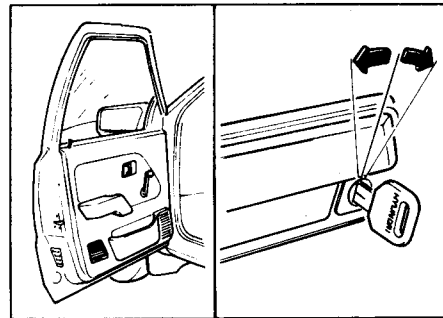
If you need additional keys, or if you should lose your keys, your authorized Hyundai dealer can make new keys if you can supply the key number.

DOOR LOCKS

Before you drive away - - especially if there are children in the car - - be sure that all the doors are securely closed and locked. This helps assure that doors will not be opened accidentally. Also, when combined with the proper use of seat belts, locking the doors helps keep occupants from being ejected from the car in case of accident.

Locking Using the Key

You lock the door by turning the key toward the front of the car and unlock it by turning it toward the rear.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Locking from Outside

There are two steps to locking the door from the outside without using the key :

1. Push the lock button down.
2. When locking the front door, hold the handle up as you close the door. When locking the rear door, it is not necessary to hold the handle up.

CAUTION:

Be careful not to lock your key in the vehicle.

Locking from Inside

To lock your Hyundai from inside, simply close the door and push the lock button down.

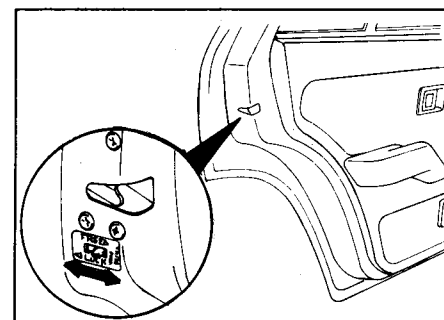
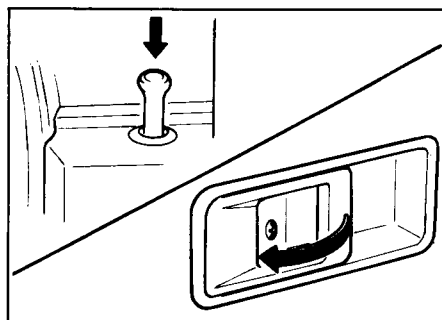
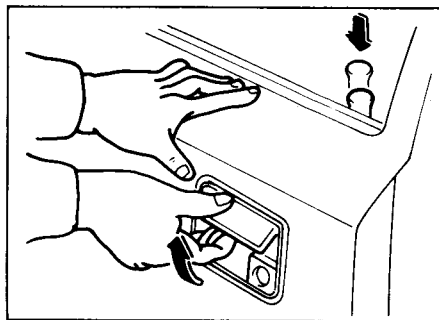
When this is done, the door cannot be opened using either the inside or the outside door handle.

CHILD-PROTECTOR REAR DOOR

Your Hyundai is equipped with a "child-protector" rear door. When this is engaged, the rear door cannot be opened from inside. Its use is recommended whenever there are children in the car.

To engage the child-protector feature so the door cannot be opened from inside, move the child-protector lever to the locked position and close the door.

If you wish to be able to open the door from the outside, pull the outside door handle to its up position.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

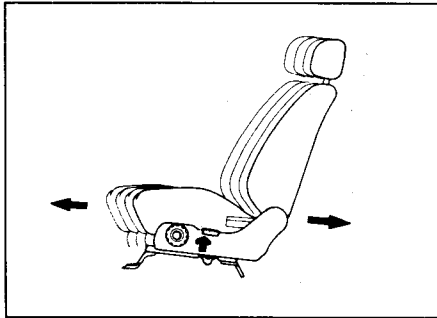
ADJUSTABLE FRONT SEATS

WARNING

Never attempt to adjust the seat while the vehicle is moving. This could cause loss of control.

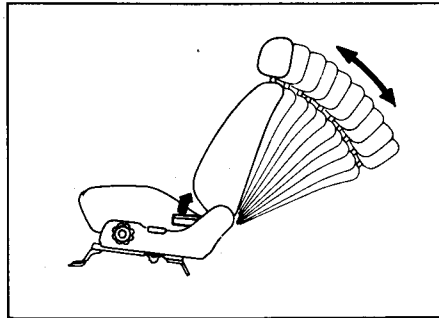
Adjusting Seat Forward and Rearward

To move the seat toward the front or rear, push the lock release knob toward the center of the car. This releases the seat on its track so you can move it forward or rearward to the desired position. When you find the position you want, release the knob and slide the seat forward or rearward on its track until it locks into position and cannot be moved further.



Adjusting Seatback Angle

To release the seatback, lean forward to take your weight off it, then pull up on the recliner control lever at the outside edge of the seat. Now lean back until the desired seatback angle is achieved. To lock the seatback into position, release the recliner control lever.

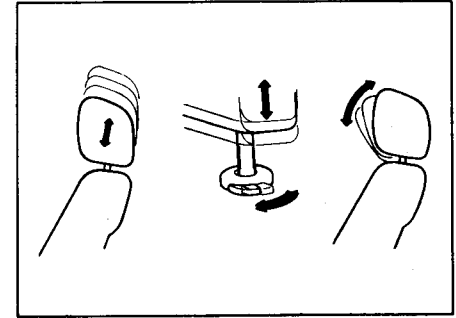


Adjustable Headrests

The headrests in your Hyundai may be raised or lowered by releasing the lock button on the headrest support. For maximum effectiveness in case of accident, it should be adjusted so the top of the headrest is at the same height as the top of the occupant's ears. If the horizontally adjustable headrest type, pull on the top for optimum position. For this reason, the use of a cushion that holds the body away from the seatback is not recommended.

CAUTION:

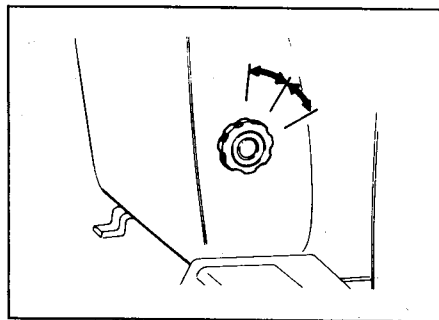
Do not operate vehicle with headrest removed.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

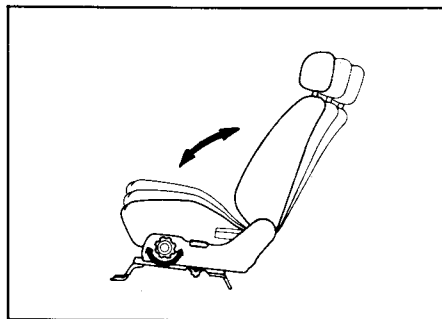
Lumbar Support Control (If installed)

The front seats in your Hyundai are equipped with adjustable lumbar supports. To increase the amount of lumbar support, turn the handle forward. To decrease it, turn the handle toward the rear.



Seat Cushion Height Adjustment (If installed)

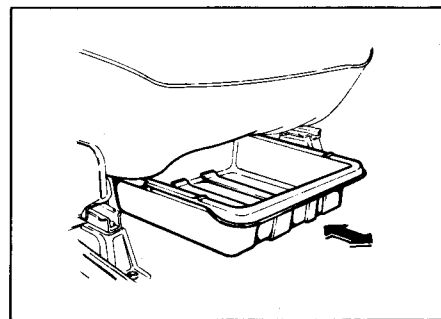
To adjust the height of the seat cushion, turn the seat cushion control knob in the appropriate direction.



Under Tray (If installed)

Pull the tray under the front passenger seat forward to use it for additional storage.

NOTE: Keep it in a position while driving.



SEAT BELT PRECAUTIONS

All occupants of the vehicle should wear their seat belts at all times. Indeed, your state's laws may require that some or all occupants of the vehicle use seat belts. The possibility of injury or the severity of injury in an accident will be decreased if this elementary safety precaution is observed. In addition, the following recommendations are made:

Baby or Small Child

Some states require the use of child restraint systems for babies and small children. Whether this is required by law or not, it is strongly recommended that a child restraint seat or infant restraint system be used for babies or small children weighing less than 40 pounds. Information about the use of such restraints is included in the 11, 12 pages.

Larger Children

It is recommended that larger children occupy the rear seat and wear their seat belts. If the child is in the front seat, it should be securely restrained by the seat belt. Under no circumstances should the child be allowed to stand or kneel on the seat.

Pregnant Women

The use of a seat belt is recommended for pregnant women to lessen the chance of injury in an accident. If a seat belt is used, it should be placed as low and snugly as possible on the hips, not across the abdomen.

For specific recommendations, consult a physician.

Injured Person

A seat belt should be used when an injured person is being transported. When this is necessary, you should consult a physician for recommendations.

One Person Per Belt

Two people (including children) should never attempt to use a single seat belt. This could increase the severity of injuries in case of an accident.

Do not Lie Down

For maximum effectiveness, all passengers should be sitting up and the front seats should be in an upright position. A seat belt cannot operate properly if the person is lying down in the rear seat or if the front seat is at or near the fully reclined position.

CARE OF SEAT BELTS

Seat belt systems should never be disassembled or modified. In addition, care should be taken to assure that seat belts and belt hardware are not damaged by seat hinges, doors or other abuse.

Periodic Inspection

It is recommended that all seat belts be inspected periodically for wear or damage of any kind. Parts of the system that are damaged should be replaced as soon as possible.

Keep Belts Clean and Dry

Seat belts should be kept clean and dry. If belts become dirty, they can be cleaned using a mild soap solution and warm water. Bleach, dye, strong detergents or abrasives should not be used because they may damage and weaken the fabric.

When to Replace Seat Belts

The entire seat belt assembly or assemblies should be replaced if the vehicle has been involved in an accident. This should be done even if no damage is visible.

Additional questions concerning seat belt operation should be directed to your Hyundai Dealer.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

SEAT BELTS (3-Point Type)

When fastening your seat belt, draw it out in one continuous motion and insert the metal tab into the buckle. If this motion is interrupted, the belt will lock and you won't be able to pull it out any further. If this happens, allow the belt to retract and try again. There will be an audible "click" when the tab locks into the buckle.

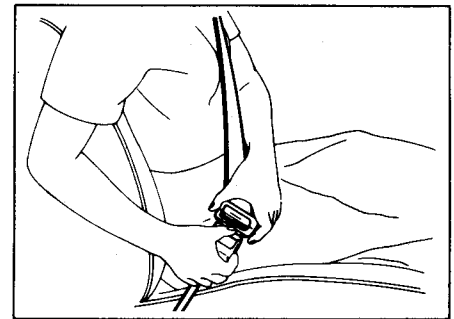
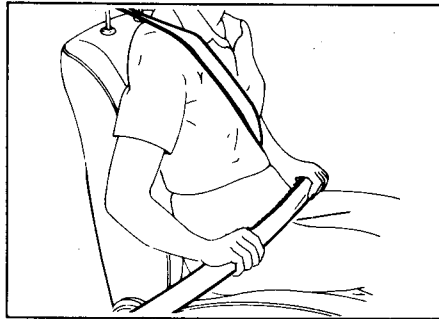
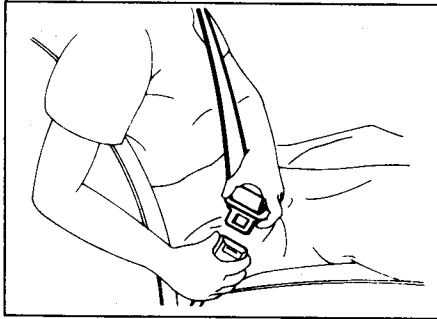
The seat belt automatically adjusts to the proper length. If you lean forward in a slow, easy motion, the belt will extend and let you move around. If there is a sudden stop or impact, however, the belt will lock into position. It will also lock if you try to lean forward too quickly.

Adjusting Your Seat Belt

You should place the belt as low as possible on your hips not on your waist. If located too high on your body the chances of sliding out from under it and being injured are increased. Do not put the shoulder belt under your arm or place your arms in such a position that they rest under the belt.

To Release the Seat Belt

The seat belt is released by pressing the release button in the locking buckle. When it is released, the belt should automatically draw back into the retractor. If this does not happen, check the belt to be sure it is not twisted, then try again.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

SEAT BELT (2-Point Automatic Locking Retractor Type,Rear Seat Outboard)

To Fasten Your Belt

To fasten a 2-point type belt with automatic locking retractor, pull it out of the retractor in one continuous motion and insert the metal tab into the buckle. The length of the belt is automatically locked into position when you stop pulling on it. Once it locks, it cannot be pulled out any further until it is allowed to retract completely. Then it can be pulled out again.

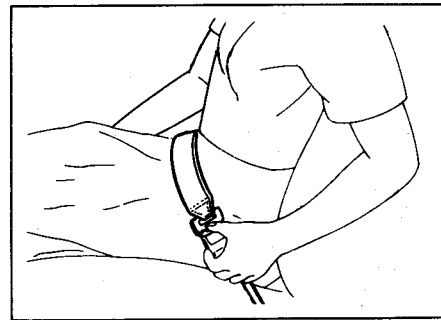
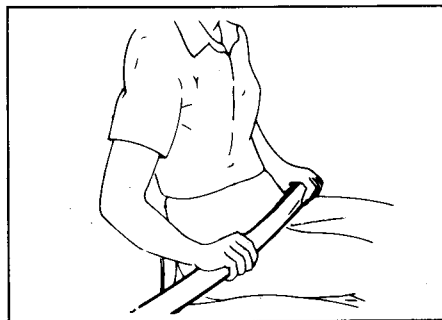
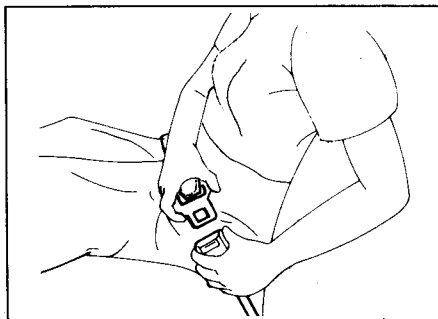
When you let go of the buckle, the excess length of the belt is retracted automatically so it adjusts to fit around you.

Adjusting Your Belt

The belt should be placed as low as possible on your hips, not on your waist. If the belt is too high it could increase the possibility of your being injured in an accident because you could slide under it.

To Release the Belt

When you want to release the seat belt, press the button in the locking buckle. The belt should then retract automatically. If it does not, make sure it is not twisted and try again.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

SEAT BELTS (2-Point Static Type, Rear Seat Center)

To Fasten Your Belt

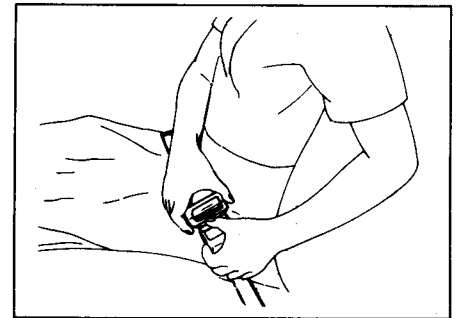
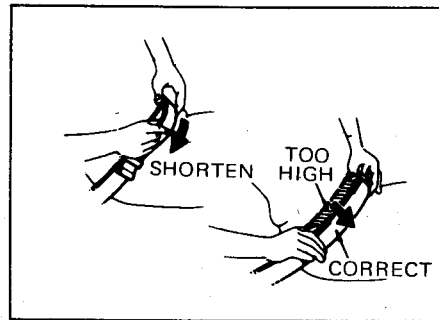
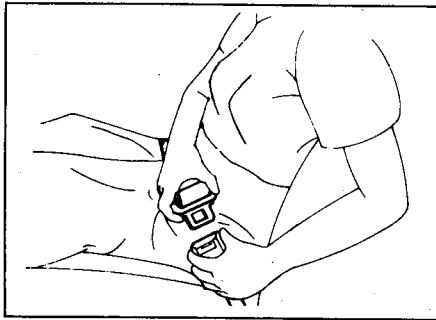
To fasten a 2-point static type belt, insert the metal tab into the locking buckle. There will be an audible "click" when the tab locks into the buckle. Check to make sure the belt is properly locked and that the belt is not twisted.

Adjusting Your Belt

With this type of belt, the length must be adjusted manually so it fits snugly around your body. The belt should be placed as low as possible on your hips, not on your waist. If the belt is too high it could increase the possibility of your being injured in an accident because you could slide under it.

To Release the Belt

When you want to release the seat belt, press the button in the locking buckle.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM

Any number of companies manufacture safety seats for infants and small children. An acceptable child restraint system should always satisfy Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

Moreover, it should be chosen to fit both the size of the child and of the vehicle seat. It is recommended that the child restraint be installed in the rear seat.

Be sure to follow any instructions provided by the manufacturer when installing the child restraint system.

CAUTION

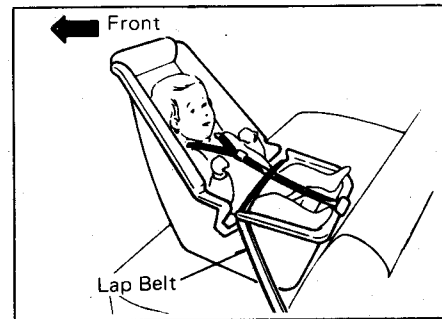
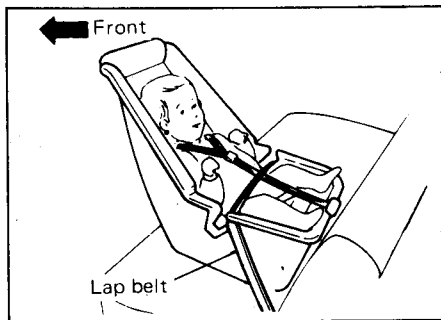
- o Do not select a child restraint system which requires an anchor, because your vehicle is not so equipped.
- o Since a safety belt or child restraint can become very hot if it is left in a closed vehicle, be sure and check the seat cover and buckles before placing a child there.
- o When the child restraint system is not in use, store it in the trunk or fasten it with a safety belt so that it will not be thrown forward in the case of a sudden stop or accident.

Installation on Rear Seat Center

Use the seat belt of the rear seat to install the child restraint as illustrated. After installation of the child restraint, shake the child seat back and forth, and side to side to see that it is positively secured with the seat belt. If the child seat moves, readjust the length of the seat belt.

Installation on Rear Seat Outside

Secure the child restraint with the lap belt as illustrated. When the lap belt is slack adjust for a snug fit by pulling it toward the retractor. The automatic locking retractor will hold it snug.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

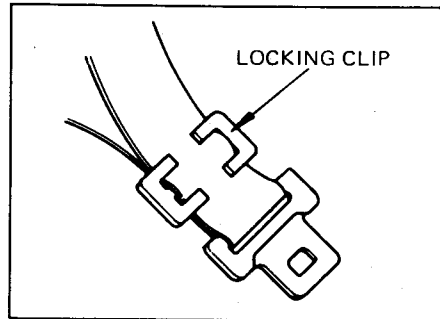
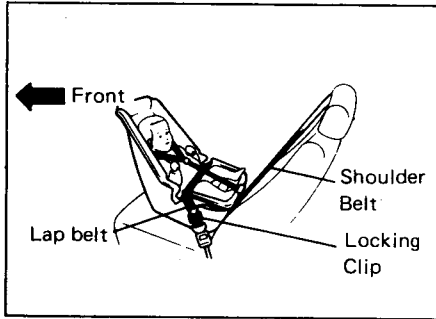
Installation on Front Seat:

To install a child restraint system in the front of your vehicle a seat belt locking clip is required.

Secure the child restraint with the lap belt, as shown in the example illustration.

To prevent looseness of the lap belt, use a genuine Hyundai locking clip (available from your Hyundai dealer) or one of equivalent dimensions and strength. To install the locking clip, insert the lap and shoulder webbing through the recesses of the locking clip near the top of the lap and shoulder belt, as shown in the example illustration. (Follow the instructions attached to the locking clip for its use.) After securing the belt by use of the locking clip, tuck the shoulder portion of the belt between the child restraint and the seatback.

When your child restraint system is not installed, the locking clip should be stored in the glove box to prevent it from being lost.



WALK-IN DEVICE (For 3-door model)

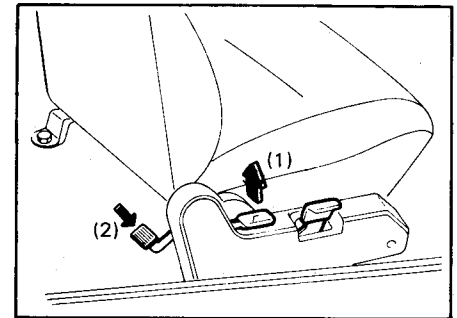
The front passenger seatback should be tilted to enter the rear seat.

By pulling up on the recliner control lever (1) at the outside of the front passenger seat, the seatback tilt forward and the seat will automatically slide forward.

Rear seat occupant can tilt the front passenger seatback by depressing the foot lever (2) as shown in the drawing.

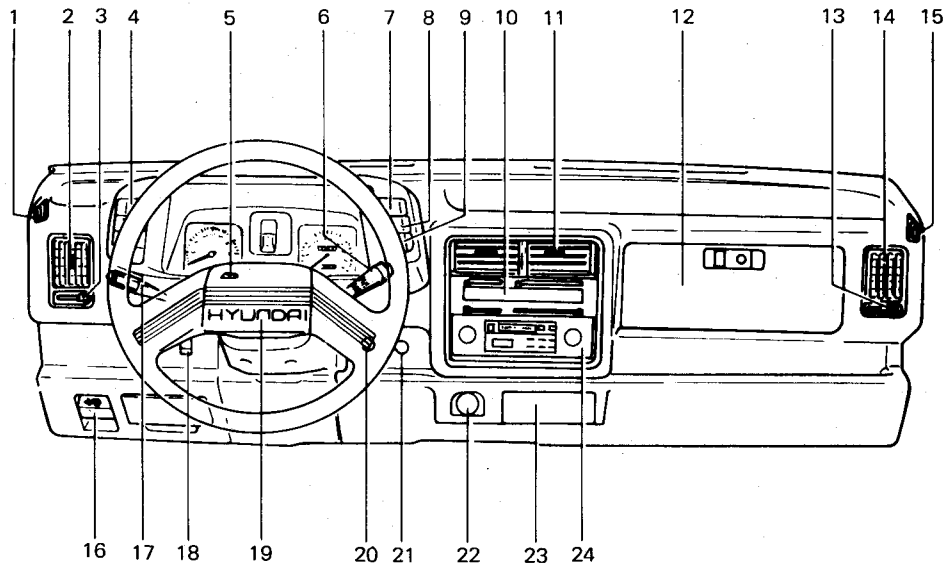
WARNING

Passengers sitting in rear seat should be careful not to accidentally press the foot lever (2) while the vehicle is moving.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

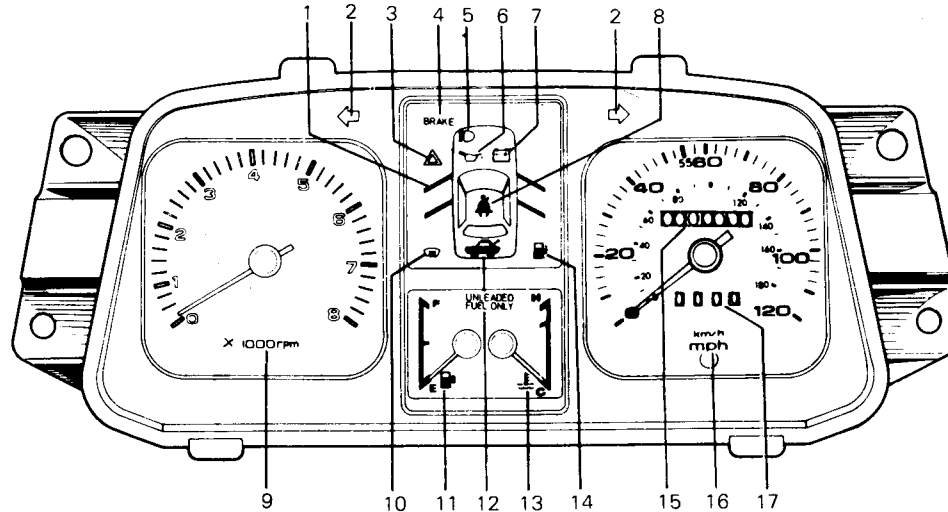
INSTRUMENTS AND CONTROLS



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Side Window Defogger Vent | 10. Heater Control Panel | 19. Horn Button |
| 2. Side Air Vent Louver | 11. Center Vent | 20. Panel Brightness Control Knob (Rheostat switch) |
| 3. Side Air Vent Louver Lever | 12. Glove Box | 21. Windshield Wiper Interval Adjuster |
| 4. Rear Defroster Switch | 13. Side Air Vent Louver Lever | 22. Cigarette Lighter |
| 5. Hazard Warning Switch | 14. Side Air Vent Louver | 23. Ashtray |
| 6. Windshield Wiper/Washer Switch | 15. Side Window Defogger Vent | 24. Audio System. |
| 7. Air Conditioner Switch | 16. Hood Release Lever | |
| 8. Rear Wiper Switch | 17. Multi-Function Switch | |
| 9. Rear Washer Switch | 18. Remote Hatchback Release Switch. | |

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

INSTRUMENT CLUSTER AND INDICATOR LIGHTS



- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Door Ajar Warning Light | 6. Oil Pressure Warning Light | 12. Tail Gate Opening Warning Light |
| 2. Turn Signal Indicator Light | 7. Voltage Warning Light | 13. Temperature Gauge |
| 3. Hazard Warning Indicator Light | 8. Seat Belt Warning Light | 14. Low Fuel Warning Light |
| 4. Parking Brake/Brake Fluid Leak Warning Light | 9. Tachometer | 15. Odometer |
| 5. High Beam Indicator Light | 10. Rear Window Defroster Indicator | 16. Speedometer |
| | 11. Fuel Gauge | 17. Trip Odometer |

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

TACHOMETER

The tachometer registers the speed of your engine in revolutions per minute (rpm). It is useful to help you shift at the appropriate engine speed to avoid lugging or overrevving.

CAUTION:

The engine should not be raced to such a speed that the needle enters the red zone on the tachometer face. This can cause severe engine damage.

HAZARD WARNING INDICATOR LIGHT

When the hazard warning switch is turned on, the four turn signal lamps, the turn signal indicator arrows and the hazard warning indicator light all blink at the same time.

DOOR AJAR WARNING LIGHT AND CHIME

The door ajar warning light and chime warns you that a door is not completely closed.

NOTE:

To remind you not to lock the key inside the car, the warning chime sounds and the warning light comes on whenever the key is in the "LOCK" position and the door is open. The chime sounds and the light remains on until the key is removed from the ignition.

REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER INDICATOR LIGHT

The rear window defroster indicator light comes on when the the ignition switch is on and the rear window defroster is switched to "ON." The light should turn itself off after about 15 minutes.

HIGH-BEAM INDICATOR LIGHT

The high-beam indicator light comes on whenever the headlights are switched to high beam.

TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR LIGHTS

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

OIL PRESSURE WARNING LIGHT

CAUTION:

If the oil pressure warning light stays on while the engine is running, serious engine damage may result.

The oil pressure warning light comes on whenever there is insufficient oil pressure. In normal operation, it should come on when the ignition switch is turned on, then go out when the engine is started. If the oil pres-

sure warning light stays on while the engine is running, there is a serious malfunction.

If this happens, stop the car as soon as it is safe to do so, turn off the engine and check the oil level. If the oil level is low, fill engine oil to the proper level and start the engine again. If the light stays on with the engine running, turn the engine off immediately. In any instance where the oil light stays on when the engine is running, the engine should be checked by a Hyundai dealer before the car is driven again.

SEAT BELT REMINDER LIGHT AND CHIME

The seat belt reminder light comes on for 4-8 seconds when the ignition key is turn from the "OFF" position to "ON" or "START." If the driver's seat belt is not fastened the warning chime will sound at the same time.

BRAKE PARKING BRAKE/BRAKE FLUID LEAK WARNING LIGHT

CAUTION:

If you suspect brake trouble, have your brakes checked by a Hyundai dealer as soon as possible. Driving your car with a problem in either the brake electrical system or brake hydraulic system is dangerous.

(See the next page.)

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Warning Light Operation

The parking brake/brake fluid leak warning light should come on when the parking brake is set and the ignition switch is turned to "ON" or "START." After the engine is started, the light should go out when the parking brake is released.

If the parking brake is not set, the warning light should come on when the ignition switch is turned to "ON" or "START", then go out when the engine starts.

If the light comes on at any other time, you should slow the vehicle and bring it to a complete stop in a safe location off the roadway. The brake warning light indicates that the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder is low and hydraulic brake fluid conforming to DOT 3 specifications should be added. After adding fluid, if no other trouble is found, the car should be carefully driven to a Hyundai dealer for inspection. If further trouble is experienced, the vehicle should not be driven at all but taken to a dealer by a professional towing service or some other safe method.

Your Hyundai is equipped with dual-diagonal braking systems. This means you still have braking on two wheels even if one of the dual systems should fail. With only one of the dual systems working, more than normal pedal travel and greater pedal pressure are

required to stop the car. Also, the car will not stop in as short a distance with only half of the brake system working.

If the brakes fail while you are driving, shift to a lower gear for additional engine braking and stop the car as soon as it is safe to do so.

CHARGING SYSTEM WARNING LIGHT

The charging system warning light should come on when the ignition is turned on, then go out when the engine is running. If the light stays on while the engine is running, there is a malfunction in the electrical charging system.

If the light comes on while you are driving, stop, turn off the engine and check under the hood. First, make certain the alternator drive belt is in place. If it is, check the tension of the belt. You do this as shown in the drawing by pushing down on the center of the belt. When you push hard with your finger, you should not be able to deflect the belt more than 0.4 inch. If the belt is loose, either tighten it so there is 0.3-0.4-in. (7-10mm) deflection at a pressure of 22 lbs (98 N) or see your Hyundai dealer.

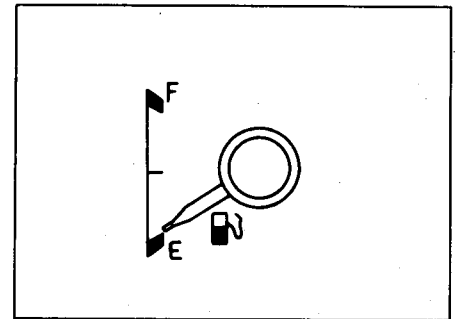
LOW FUEL LEVEL WARNING LIGHT

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

FUEL GAUGE

The needle on the gauge indicates the fuel level in the fuel tank.

The fuel capacity is given in Section 9. When the needle reached "E", there is about 1.1 U.S. gallons (4 liters) remaining in the tank.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

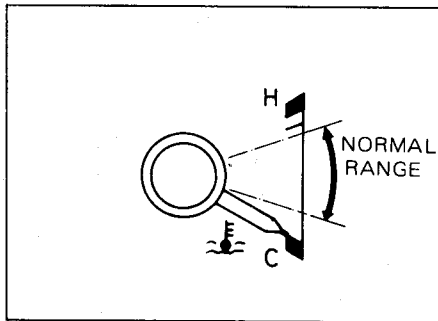
COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE

CAUTION:

Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. The coolant is under pressure and could erupt and cause severe burns. Wait until the engine is cool before adding coolant.

The needle on the coolant temperature gauge should stay in the normal range.

If it moves across the dial to "H" (Hot), stop as soon as possible and turn off the engine. Then open the hood and check the coolant level in the plastic tank at the side of the radiator.



SPEEDOMETER

Your Hyundai's speedometer is calibrated in miles per hour (on the outer scale) and kilometers per hour (on the inner scale).

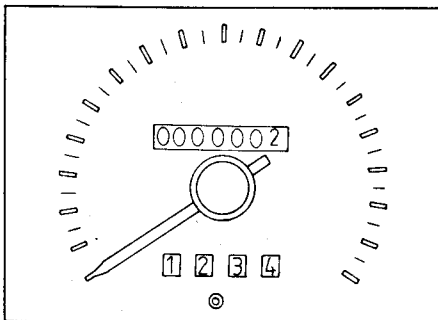
ODOMETER

The odometer records the total distance traveled in miles and tenths of a mile. You will also find the odometer useful to determine when periodic maintenance should be performed.

Note:

Federal law forbids alteration of the odometer of any vehicle with the intent to change the number of miles indicated.

Any alteration of the odometer may void your warranty coverage.



TRIP ODOMETER

The trip odometer records distance in miles and tenths of a mile. It is equipped with a push-button reset feature. This allows you to return the trip odometer to zero by pushing in on the small knob beside the speedometer.

TAIL GATE OPEN WARNING LIGHT

This light remains on until the tail gate are completely closed.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

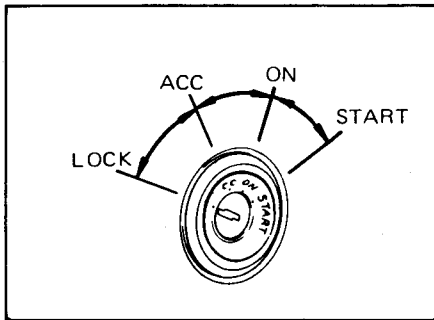
COMBINATION IGNITION SWITCH AND STEERING LOCK

To Start the Engine

Before starting the engine:

- o If your Hyundai is equipped with manual transmission, place the shift lever in neutral and depress the clutch.
- o If your Hyundai has an automatic transmission, place the shift lever in "P" (preferred) or "N."

To start the engine, insert the ignition key, turn it to the "START" position, then release it as soon as the engine starts. Do not hold the key in the "START" position for more than 15 seconds.



KEY POSITIONS

CAUTION:

The engine should not be turned off or the key removed from the ignition key cylinder while the car is in motion.

"ON"

When the key is in the "ON" position, the ignition is on and all accessories may be turned on. If the engine is not running, the key should not be left in "ON" position. This will discharge the battery and may also damage the ignition system.

Note:

For additional information about starting, see page 43.

"ACC"

With the key in the "ACC" position, the radio and other accessories may be operated. If you open the driver's door with the key in the "ACC" or "LOCK" position, the chime will sound to remind you that the key should be removed.

"LOCK"

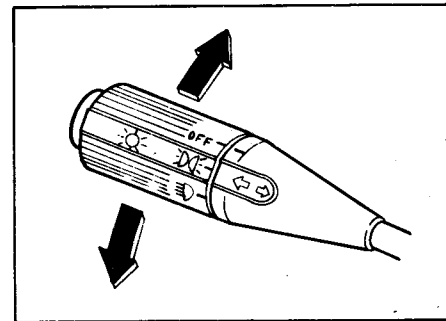
The key can be removed or inserted in this position. Steering is locked by removing the key. When unlocking the steering, insert the key and then, turn the steering wheel and key simultaneously.

COMBINATION TURN SIGNAL, HEADLIGHT AND LOW-BEAM SWITCH

TURN SIGNAL OPERATION

Pulling down on the lever causes the turn signals on the left side of the car to blink. Pushing upwards on the lever causes the turn signals on the right side of the car to blink. As the turn is completed, the lever will automatically return to the center position and turn off the turn signals at the same time.

If either turn signal indicator light blinks more rapidly than usual, goes on but does not blink, or does not go on at all, there is a malfunction in the system. Check for a burned-out fuse or bulb or see your Hyundai dealer.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

HEADLIGHT SWITCH

To operate the headlights, turn the barrel on the end of the multifunction switch. The first position turns on the parking lights, side lights, tail lights and instrument panel lights. The second position turns on the headlights.

HIGH-BEAM SWITCH

To turn on the headlight high beams, push the lever forward (away from you). Light will come on at the same time. For low beams, pull the lever back (toward you) time.

HEADLIGHT FLASHER

To flash the headlights, pull the switch lever toward you, then release it. The headlights can be flashed even though the headlight switch is in the "OFF" position.

WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

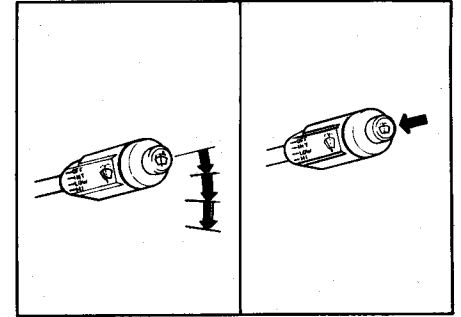
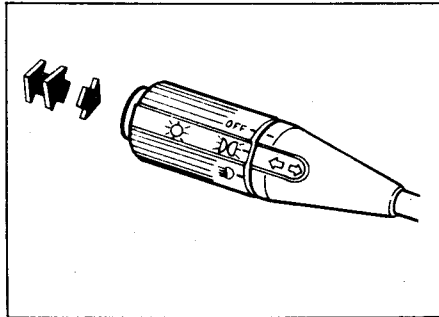
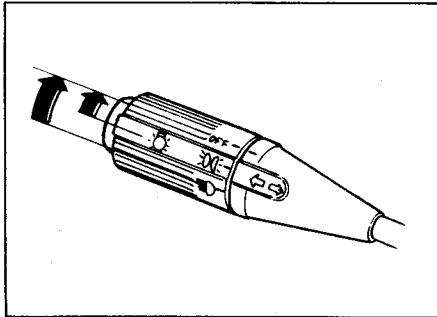
The windshield wiper switch has three positions:

1. Intermittent wiper operation.
2. Low-speed operation.
3. High-speed operation.

WINDSHIELD WASHER OPERATION

To use the windshield washer, press in on the button on the end of the wiper/washer lever. When the washer button is pressed, the wipers automatically make two passes across the windshield.

The washer continues to operate as long as the button is depressed.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

ADJUSTABLE INTERMITTENT WIPER OPERATION (If installed)

To use the intermittent wiper feature, place the wiper switch in the first of "INT" position. With the switch in this position, the interval between wipes can be varied from 4 to 20 seconds depending on the interval adjuster setting.

FILLING THE WASHER RESERVOIR

A good quality washer fluid should be used to fill the windshield washer reservoir. The fluid level should be checked more frequently during bad weather or whenever the washer system is in more frequent use.

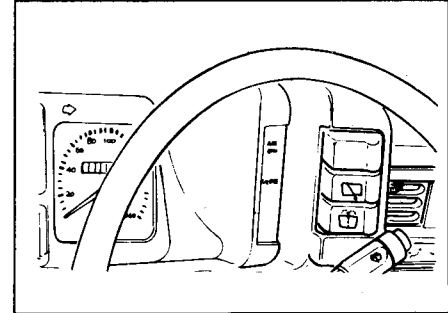
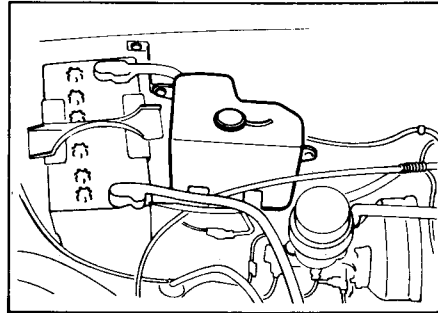
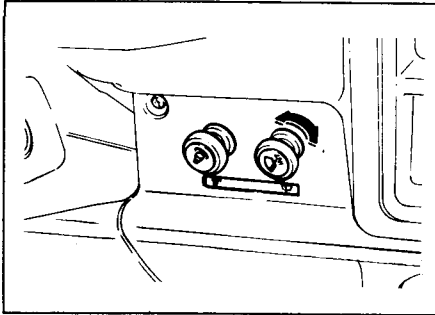
The capacity of the washer reservoir is 3.0 U.S. quarts (3.0 Liters).

- o Radiator anti-freeze (engine coolant) should not be used in the washer system because it will damage the car's finish.
- o The washer button should not be pressed if the washer reservoir is empty. This can damage the washer fluid pump.

REAR WINDOW WIPER AND WASHER (If installed)

The rear wiper is turned on by pushing in on the switch. Washer fluid is sprayed onto the glass as long as the switch is depressed. Do not operate the washer continuously for more than 20 seconds; this could damage the system.

Do not operate the washer when the window is dry; this can result in scratching as well as premature wiper blade failure. For the same reason, do not operate the washer when the washer fluid reservoir is empty.

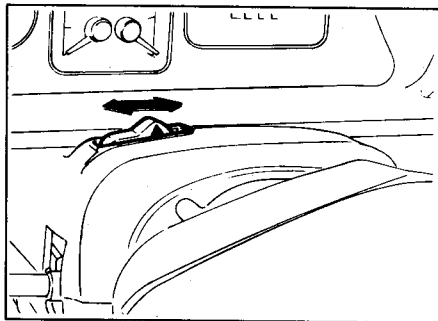


FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

HAZARD WARNING SYSTEM

The hazard warning system should be used whenever you find it necessary to stop the car in a hazardous location. When you must make such an emergency stop, always pull off the roadway as far as possible.

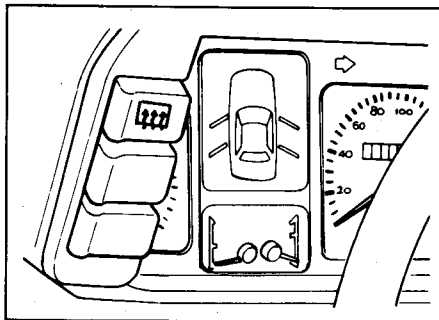
To turn on the hazard warning lights, push the hazard switch. This causes all turn signal lights to blink. The hazard warning lights will operate even though the key is not in the ignition.



REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER SWITCH

The rear window defroster is turned on by pushing in on the switch. At the same time, the rear window defroster indicator light is turned on. To turn the defroster off, push in on the switch a second time.

To rear window defroster automatically turns itself off after about 15 minutes. To re-start the defroster cycle, push in on the switch again after it has turned itself off.

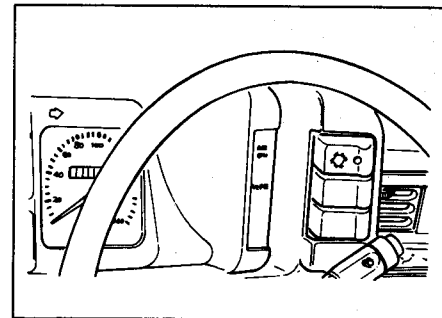


AIR CONDITIONER CONTROL (If installed)

The air conditioner is turned on by pushing the switch.

Note:

For additional details about operation of the air conditioning system see page 27.

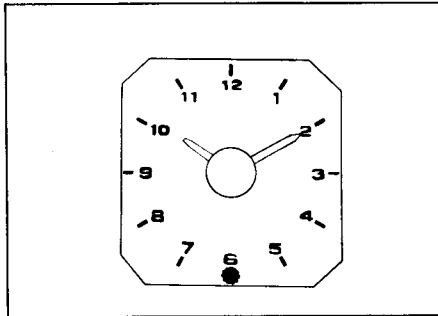


FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

CLOCK

Analog Clock (If installed)

The time can be set by pulling in on the knob. The hands can then be turned in the desired direction by twisting the knob.



Digital Clock

There are four control buttons for the digital clock. Their functions are:

HOUR - Push "Hour" to advance the hour indicated.

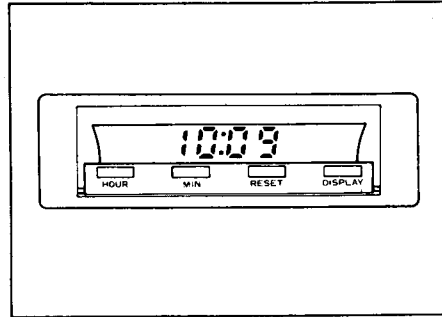
MIN - Push "Min" to advance the minute indicated.

DISPLAY - Push "Display" to display time when the ignition is not on.

RESET - Push "Reset" to reset minutes to ":00" to facilitate resetting the clock to the correct time. When this is done :

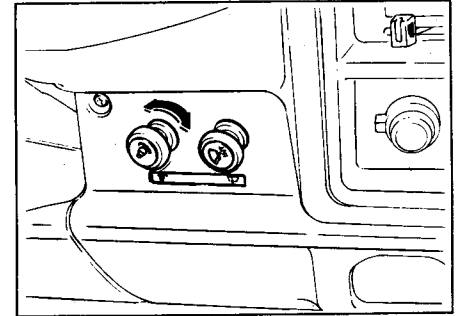
Pressing "Reset" between 10:30 and 11:20 changes the readout to 11:00

Pressing "Reset" between 11:30 and 12:20 changes the readout to 12:00



INSTRUMENT PANEL LIGHT CONTROL (RHEOSTAT)

The instrument panel lights can be made brighter or dimmer by turning the instrument panel light control knob.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

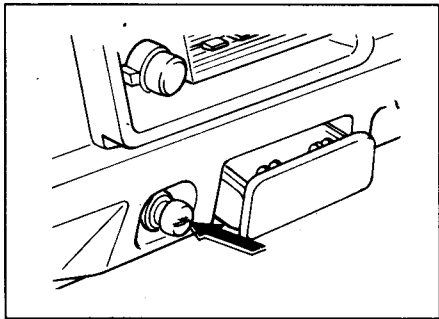
CIGARETTE LIGHTER

For the cigarette lighter to work, the engine must be running or the key must be in the "ACC" position.

To use the cigarette lighter, push it all the way into its socket. When the element has heated, the lighter will pop out to the "ready" position.

Do not hold the cigarette lighter pressed in. This can damage the heating element and create a fire hazard.

If it is necessary to replace the cigarette lighter, use only a genuine Hyundai replacement or its approved equivalent.

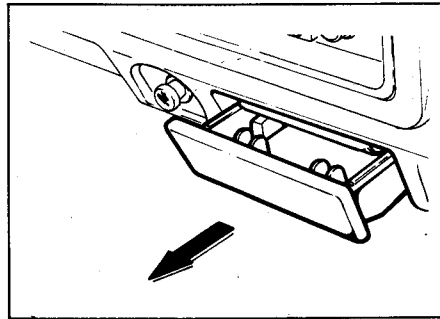


FRONT ASHTRAY

The front ashtray may be opened by pulling it out by its bottom edge.

To remove the ashtray to empty or clean it, press down on the spring-loaded tab inside the ashtray and pull it all the way out.

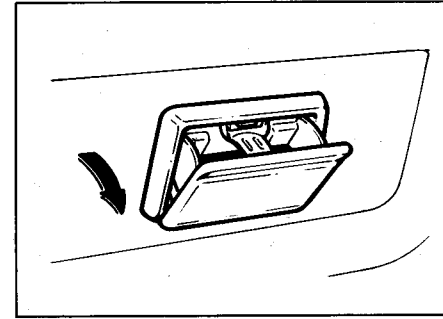
The ashtray lamp will only illuminate when the external lights are on.



REAR ASHTRAY

The rear ashtray may be opened by pulling it out by its top edge.

To remove the ashtray to empty or clean it, press down on the spring-loaded tab inside the ashtray and pull it all the way out.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

SUNROOF (If installed)

The sunroof can be electrically opened or closed. To open or to close press and hold the button located in the front of the roof panel. Release the button when the sunroof reaches the desired position.

CAUTION:

- o Do not open the sunroof in severe cold or when it is covered with ice or snow.
- o Periodically remove any dirt that may have accumulated on the guide rail.

WARNING

Do not close a sunroof if anyone's hands, arms, etc., are between the sliding glass and the sunroof sash.

Sun shade

Your HYUNDAI also is equipped with a sliding sunshade which can manually adjust to let in light with the sunroof closed, or to block out light entirely.

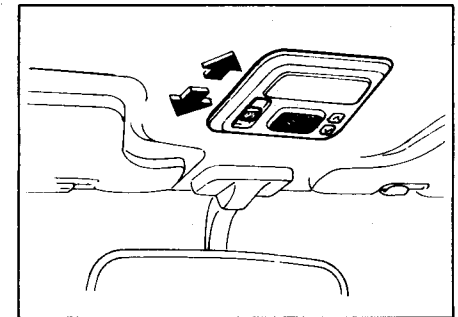
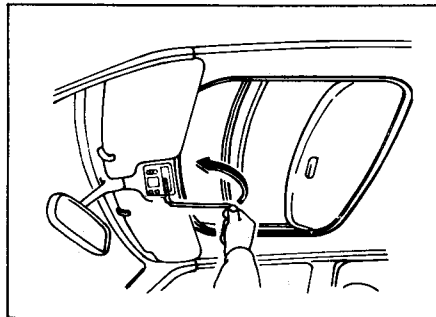
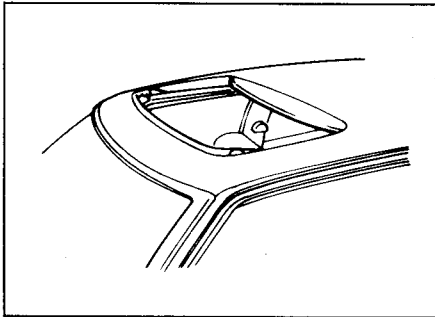
If the sunroof does not electrically operate.

1. Remove the rectangular plastic lens in the front of the roof panel.
2. Insert the hexagonal head wrench into the socket.
3. Turn the wrench clockwise to open or counter clockwise to close.

ROOM LAMP (with sun roof)

The lamp is located in the control switch of sunroof, has three position.

1. LEFT: Lamp will remain on all the time.
2. MD: Lamp will come on when a door is opened.
3. RIGHT: Lamp is always off.

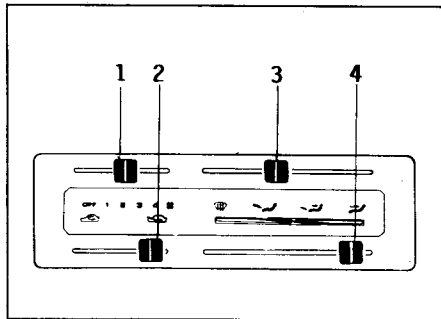


FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

HEATING AND COOLING

There are four controls for the heating and cooling system. They are:

1. Fan Speed Control.
This is used to turn the fan on and select the fan speed.
2. Air Intake Control.
This allows you to select fresh outside air or to recirculate inside air.
3. Air Flow Control.
This is used to direct the flow of air. Air can be directed to the floor, dashboard outlets or windshield.
4. Temperature Control.
This is used to turn the heater on and off and to select the degree of heating desired.



HEATING CONTROLS

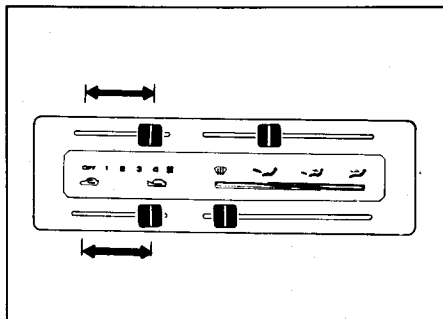
For Normal heater operation, move the air intake control to the "Fresh" position and the air flow control to "Foot."

For faster heating, the air intake control should be placed in the intermediate position between "Fresh" and "Recirc."

For quickest heating, the control should be in the "Recirc" position.

If the windows fog up, move the air flow control to the "Def" (defroster) position and the air intake control to "Fresh."

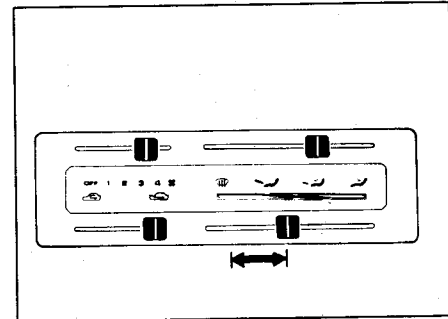
For maximum heat, move the temperature control to "Warm."



BI-LEVEL HEATING

Your Hyundai is equipped with bi-level heating controls. This makes it possible to have cooler air from the dashboard vents and warmer air from the floor outlets at the same time. To use this feature:

- o Set the air intake control to "Fresh."
- o Set the air flow control at the "Bi-Level" position.
- o Set the temperature control between "cool" and "warm".



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

VENTILATION

To operate the ventilation system:

- o Set the air intake control on "Fresh."
- o To direct all intake air to the dashboard vents, set the air flow control to "Face."
- o Adjust the fan speed control to the desired speed.
- o Set the temperature control between "cool" and "warm".

SIDE VENTILATION

The side vent knobs control the amount of outside air entering the vehicle through the side vents. These vents can also be closed so no air enters through the side vents.

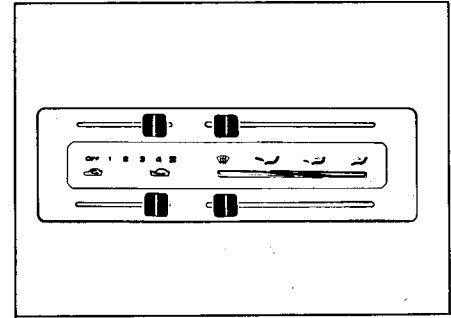
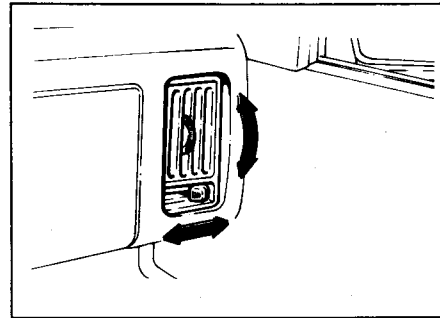
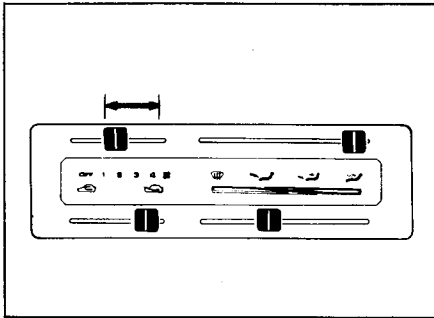
Note:

The quantity of air passing through these vents depends on the speed of the vehicle.

DEFROSTING/DEFOGGING

To use the heating/ventilation system to defrost or defog the windshield:

- o Set the air intake control at "Fresh".
- o Set the air flow control at "Def." With this setting, most of the air is directed through the windshield and side vent outlets.
- o Set the temperature control at "Warm"
- o Turn the fan speed control to one of the higher settings.
- o If so equipped, the air conditioning system may be turned on for increased defogging action.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Operation Tips

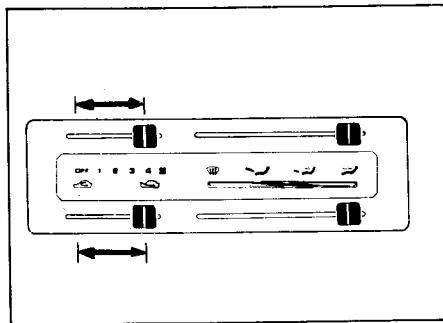
- o To keep dust or unpleasant fumes from entering the car through the ventilation system, set the air intake control at "Recirc."
- o Air for the heating/cooling system is drawn in through the grilles just ahead of the windshield. Care should be taken that these are not blocked by leaves, snow, ice or other obstructions.

AIR CONDITIONING OPERATION (If installed)

COOLING

To use the air conditioner to cool the interior:

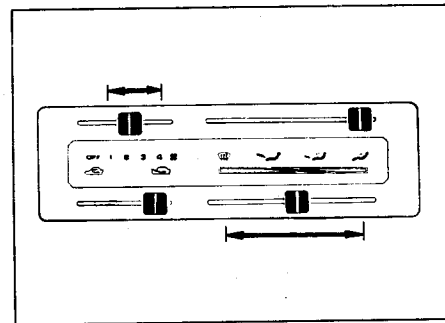
- o Set the side vent control to "Off."
- o Turn on the air conditioner switch by pushing in on the switch. The air conditioner indicator light should come on at the same time.
- o Set the air intake control to "Fresh."
- o Set the temperature control to "Cool." ("Cool" provides maximum cooling. The temperature may be moderated by moving the control toward "Warm.")
- o Adjust the fan control to the desired speed. For greater cooling, turn the fan control to one of the higher speeds or select the "Recirc" position on the air intake control.



DEHUMIDIFIED HEATING

For dehumidified heating:

- o Turn the air conditioner switch on by pushing in on the switch. The air conditioner indicator light should come on at the same time.
- o Set the air intake control to "Fresh."
- o Set the air flow control to "Face".
- o Adjust the fan control to the desired speed. For more rapid action, set the fan at one of the higher speeds.
- o Adjust the temperature control to provide the desired amount of warmth.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Operation Tips

- o If the interior of the car is hot when you first get in, open the windows for a few minutes to expel the hot air.
- o When you are using the air conditioning system, keep all windows closed to keep hot air out.
- o When you must drive slowly, as in heavy traffic, shift to a lower gear. This increases engine speed, which in turn increases the speed of the air conditioning compressor.
- o When driving up long grades, turn the air conditioner off to avoid the possibility of engine overheating.

HOW CAR AUDIO WORKS

AM and FM radio signals are broadcast from transmitter towers located around your city. They are intercepted by the radio antenna on your car fender. This signal is then received by the radio and sent to your car speakers. When a strong radio signal has reached your vehicle, the precise engineering of your audio system ensures high quality reproduction. However, in some cases the signal coming to your vehicle is not strong and clear. This can be due to factors such as the distance from the radio station, closeness of other strong radio stations or the presence of buildings, bridges or other large obstructions in the area.

AM signal reception is usually better than FM reception. This is because AM radio waves are transmitted at low frequency. These long, low frequency radio waves can follow the curvature of the earth rather than travelling straight out into the atmosphere. In addition, they curve around obstructions so that they can provide better signal coverage. Because of this, clear AM broadcasts can be received at greater distances than FM broadcasts.

FM broadcasts are transmitted at high frequency and do not bend to follow the earth's surface. Because of this, FM broadcasts generally begin to fade at short distances from the station. Also, FM signals are easily affected by buildings, mountains, or other

obstructions. These can result in certain listening conditions which might lead you to believe a problem exists with your radio. The following conditions are normal and do not indicate radio trouble:

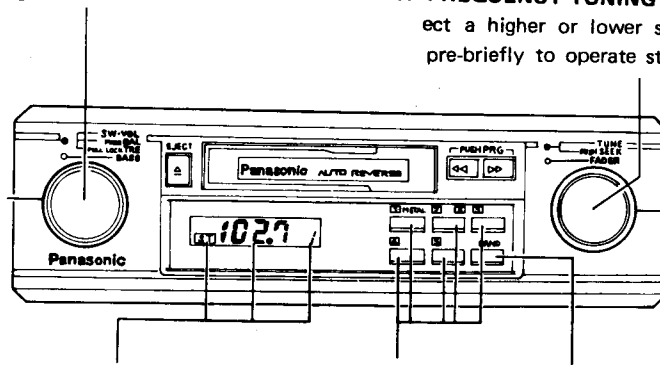
- o Fading — As your car moves away from the radio station, the signal will weaken and sound will begin to fade. When this occurs, we suggest that you select another stronger station.
- o Flutter/Static — Weak FM signals or large obstructions between the transmitter and your radio can disturb the signal causing static or fluttering noises to occur. Reducing the treble level may lessen this effect until the disturbance clears.
- o Station Swapping — As an FM signal weakens, another more powerful signal near the same frequency may begin to play. This is because your radio is designed to lock onto the clearest signal. If this occurs, select another station with a stronger signal.
- o Multi-Path Cancellation — Radio signals being received from several directions can cause distortion of fluttering. This can be caused by a direct and a reflected signal from the same station, or by signals from two stations with close frequencies. If this occurs, select another station until the condition has passed.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

STEREO RADIO OPERATION

- 1. POWER SWITCH** – Rotate to turn radio/ tape player unit "ON" or "OFF".
VOLUME CONTROL – Rotate knob to raise or lower volume.
BALANCE CONTROL – Push in and hold while rotating to adjust for best left/right stereo effect.
TREBLE CONTROL (If equipped) – Pull knob and retate to adjust high tones.

- 6. FREQUENCY TUNING** – Rotate to select a higher or lower station frequency pre-briefly to operate station seek mode.



- 2. TONE (or BASS) CONTROL** – Rotate the sleeve to adjust tones.

- 7. FADER CONTROL** – Rotate to adjust sound levels between front and rear speakers this control only operate if rear seat speakers are installed.

- 3. STATION DISPLAY** – Indicates station frequency. ST stereo reception and pre-set station selection.

- 4. STATION SELECT** – Press to select desired pre-set stations see "How to preset stations".

- 5. BAND SELECT** – Press to select AM or FM band.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

OPERATING THE RADIO

1. POWER/VOLUME/BALANCE

CONTROL AND TROUBLE CONTROL

(If equipped) — The radio unit may be operated when the ignition key is in the "ACC" or "IGN" position. Rotate the knob clockwise to switch the radio unit on, and to increase the volume. Turn the knob counterclockwise to reduce the volume, and to switch the radio unit off.

To adjust the left/right balance, push the knob in and while holding it in, rotate the knob.

To adjust the treble level (high tones), pull the knob outward. Then, rotate the knob clockwise to increase the high tones and counterclockwise to decrease the high tones. Push the knob in when finished to restore the power and volume control functions.

2. TONE (or BASS) CONTROL — Rotate the sleeve to adjust the tone level.

3. STATION DISPLAY — The digital display will illuminate when the radio unit is switched on. The display contains the frequency of the station being played, as well as indicators for stereo FM reception and preset station selection.

4. STATION SELECT — Press each button to choose the preset stations. Presetting of five AM and five FM stations is possible. The selected station number will be indicated in the Station Display. See "How to Preset Stations".

5. BAND SELECT — Press the button to select between AM and FM bands. FM stereo reception will be indicated by the ST symbol in the Station Display.

6. FREQUENCY TUNING — Briefly rotate the knob to the left or right to select a higher or lower station frequency. Holding the knob to the left or right will cause the frequency to scan up or down quickly. Pressing the knob in will cause the tuner to seek the next highest broadcasting station frequency. The radio will automatically lock in and hold the channel. This may be used to easily locate your desired programming.

7. FADER CONTROL — Found on four speaker sound systems only. Rotate the sleeve to adjust the sound levels between the front and rear speakers.

HOW TO PRESET STATIONS — Five AM and five FM stations may be programmed into the memory of the radio. Then, by simply press-

ing the band Select button and/or one of the five station select buttons, you may recall any of these stations instantly. To program the stations, follow these steps:

- Select either AM or FM band.
- Tune to the desired station using the Frequency Tuning Knob.
- Determine the Preset Station button you wish to use to access that station (such as Station Select button)
- Press the Station Select button and hold it in for several seconds. While holding the button in, you will not hear the radio sound. This is because the memory circuit has been activated. The radio sound will automatically return once the station has been memorized. You should then release the button, and proceed to program the next desired station to button and so on. A total of 10 stations may be programmed by selecting one AM and one FM station per button.
- When completed, any preset station may be recalled by selecting AM or FM band and the appropriate station button.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

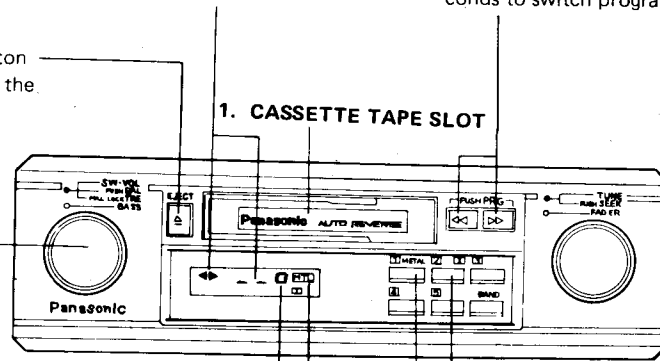
CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER OPERATION

3. TAPE TRAVEL INDICATOR –
Arrows indicate direction of tape travel

4. TAPE TRAVEL/PROGRAM SELECT –
Press left or right arrow to select fast forward or reverse. Press both for 3 seconds to switch programs.

2. TAPE EJECT – Press the button firmly to stop play and remove the cassette.

POWER
VOLUME
BALANCE
(See radio)



1. CASSETTE TAPE SLOT

5. DOLBY NR INDICATOR (If installed) – Symbol indicates that player has been switched to operate with Dolby on coded tapes.

6. METAL TAPE INDICATOR – Symbol indicates that player has been switched to operate with metal/CrO₂ coated tapes.

8. Dolby NR Switch (If installed) – Press the button to turn on the Dolby NR circuit. Press the switch again to turn it off.

7. METAL TAPE SWITCH – Press to turn on and off the Metal/CrO₂ Tape circuit.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

OPERATING THE CASSETTE PLAYER

The cassette player operates using the same power, volume and tone controls as the radio unit (See "Operating the Radio" above). In addition, several other controls are available to control the direction of tape travel, sound quality, tape eject and to provide information on operating conditions.



- 1. Cassette Tape Slot** — Insert the cassette tape here. The tape should be positioned with the open, exposed tape side towards the right. Either side 1 or 2 may be on top when inserting the tape. Push the cassette in with your hand until the player mechanism captures the cassette. Insertion of the cassette will automatically cut off the radio and tape play will begin. The radio will play again automatically when the cassette is ejected.
- 2. Cassette Eject Button** — Press the button firmly to stop tape play and to eject the cassette from the player. Be sure to remove the cassette from the player whenever it is not in use. Do not leave the tape inserted when not being played as it can cause damage to the tape and player and allow dust to enter the player mechanisms. Eject the tape when listening is finished and return it to its protective cassette case.

3. Tape Travel Indicator — Direction of tape travel is shown by the ◀ left or right ▶ arrow. The ◀ left arrow indicates that the program shown on the cassette label which is facing up is being played. The right ▶ arrow indicates that the bottom program (label facing down) is being played.

The ◀ and ▶ symbols indicate tape travel towards the "winding end" of the symbol similar to the arrows above.

4. Tape Travel Select — Press the ◀ left or right ▶ button to select fast forward or fast reverse tape travel. Press the button with the arrow pointing in the same direction as shown in the digital tape travel indicator for fast forward. Press the opposite direction for fast rewind.

Program Select — Pressing both buttons at the same time for several seconds will reverse the tape play direction and cause the other program, or side, of the tape to play.

- 5.  Dolby NR Indicator (If installed)** — Indicates operation of the tape player with the Dolby Noise Reduction switch press.
- 6.  Metal Tape Indicator** — Indicates operation of the tape player with the Metal/CrO₂ switch pressed.

7. Metal Tape Switch — Press the button to turn on the Metal/CrO₂ tape circuitry. Press the switch again to turn it off. Operation is indicated by the Metal Tape Indicator.

"Metal/CrO₂" reproduction is designed to provide enhanced high frequency sounds. Operation of this feature is designed for use with "Metal" or "Chrome" tapes recorded with 70 us equalization, or Normal taper recorded with 120us equalization. Incorrect setting will not damage the tape or cassette player, but will cause imbalance of high frequencies.

8. Dolby NR Switch (If installed) — Press the button to turn on the Dolby NR circuitry. Press the switch again to turn it off.

Dolby NR (noise reduction) is designed for use with cassette taper originally reproduced with Dolby NR encoding process. It is designed to reduce tape hiss. Use of the Dolby NR feature on non-Dolby encoded tapes will result in a loss of high frequency sounds, but will not cause any damage to the tape or cassette player unit. In some cases, use of the Dolby NR feature can eliminate annoying hiss from a worn or poorly recorded non-Dolby tape, and can contribute to listening pleasure.

FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Noise reduction has been manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. Dolby and the double-D symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

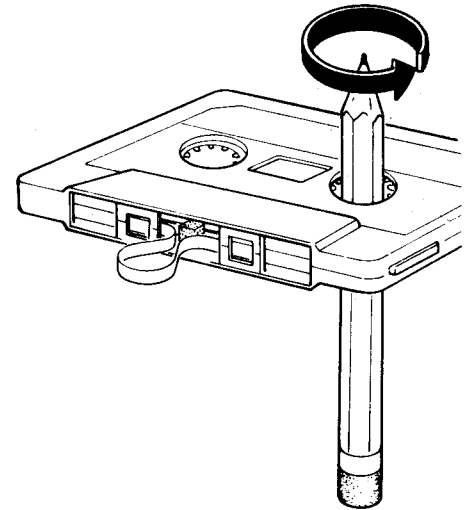
Care of Cassette Tapes

Proper care of your cassette tapes will extend the tape life and increase your listening enjoyment. Always protect your tapes and cassette cases from direct sunlight, severe cold and dusty conditions. When not in use, cassettes should always be stored in the protective cassette case in which they were originally supplied. When the vehicle is very hot or cold, allow the interior temperature to become more comfortable before listening to your cassettes.

- o Never leave a cassette inserted in the player when not being played. This could damage the tape player unit and the cassette tape.
- o We strongly recommend against the use of tapes longer than C-90 (90 minutes total). Tapes such as C-120 or C-180 are very thin and do not perform as well in the automotive environment.
- o Be sure that the cassette label is not loose or peeling off or tape ejection may be difficult.

- o Never touch or soil the actual audio tape surfaces.
- o Keep all magnetized objects, such as electric motors, speakers or transformers away from your cassette tapes and tape player unit.
- o Store cassettes in a cool, dry place with the open side facing down to prevent dust from settling in the cassette body.
- o Avoid repeated fast reverse usage to replay one given tune or tape section. This can cause poor tape winding to occur, and eventually cause excessive internal drag and poor audio quality in the cassette. If this occurs, it can sometimes be corrected by fast winding the tape from end to end several times. If this does not correct the problem, do not continue to use the tape in your vehicle.
- o The playback head, capstan and pinch rollers will develop a coating of tape residue that can result in deterioration of sound quality, such as wavering sound. They should be cleaned monthly using a commercially available head cleaning tape or special solution available from audio specialty shops. Follow the supplier's directions carefully and never oil any part of the tape player unit.

- o Always be sure that the tape is tightly wound on its reel before inserting in the player. Rotate a pencil in the drive sprockets to wind up any slack.

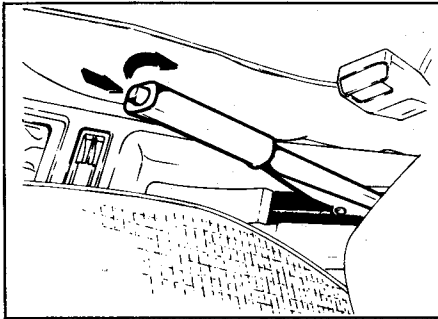


FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

PARKING BRAKE

Always engage the parking brake before leaving the car. This also turns on the parking brake indicator light when the key is in the "ACC" or "ON" position. Before driving away, be sure that the parking brake is fully released and the indicator light is off.

- o To engage the parking brake, pull the lever up.
- o To release the parking brake, pull up and press thumb button.

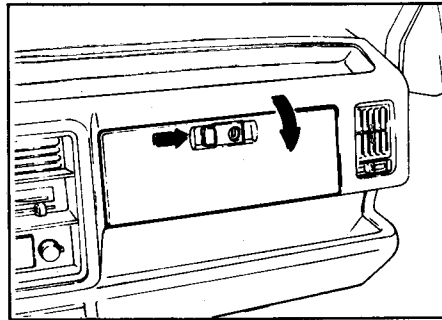


GLOVE BOX

CAUTION:

To avoid the possibility of injury in case of accident or a sudden stop, the glovebox door should be kept closed when the car is in motion.

- o To open the glovebox, push in on the release button.
- o The glovebox door can be locked (and unlocked) with the key.



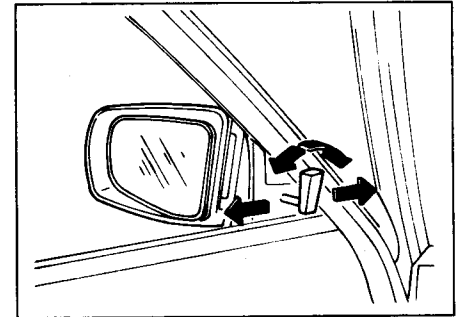
REMOTE-CONTROL REAR VIEW MIRROR

The outside rear view mirror on the driver's side is equipped with remote control for your convenience. It is operated by the control lever in the bottom front corner of the window.

Before driving away, always check that your mirror is positioned so you can see directly behind you. When using the mirror, always exercise caution when attempting to judge the distance of vehicles behind you.

Note:

If the mirror control is jammed with ice, do not attempt to break it free using the control handle or by manipulating the face of the mirror. Use an approved spray de-icer (not radiator antifreeze) to release the frozen mechanism or move the vehicle to a warm place and allow the ice to melt.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

DAY-NIGHT REAR VIEW MIRROR

You Hyundai is equipped with a day-night inside rear view mirror.

The "night" position is selected by flipping the tab at the bottom of the mirror toward you. In the "night" position, the glare of headlights of cars behind you is reduced.

INTERIOR LIGHT

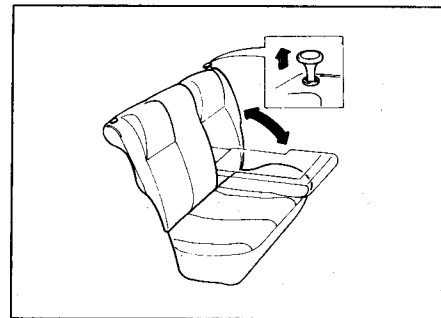
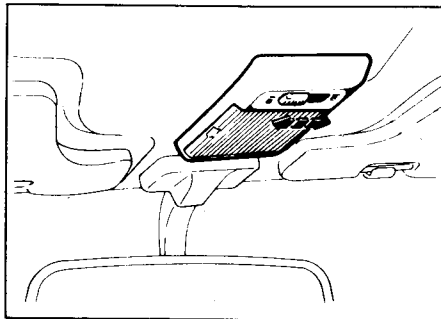
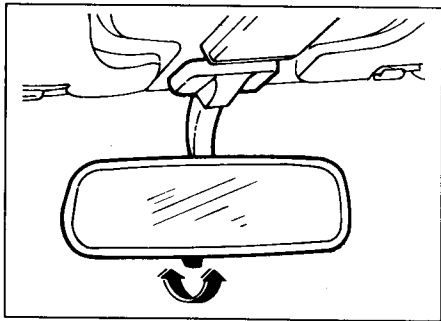
The interior courtesy light has a 3-position switch. The three positions are:

- o **"DOOR"** In the "DOOR" position, the interior courtesy light comes on when any door is opened, then goes out when it is closed.
- o **"OFF"** In the "OFF" position, the light stays off even though a door is open.
- o **"ON"** In the "ON" position, the light stays on at all times.

FOLD-DOWN REAR SEAT BACKS

CAUTION:

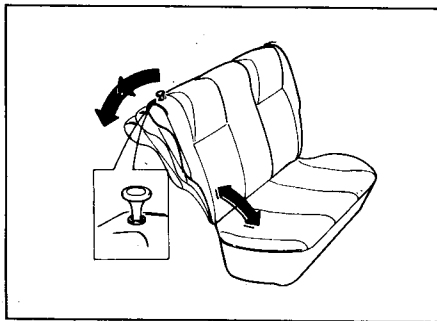
The purpose of the fold-down rear seat backs is to allow you to carry longer objects than could otherwise be accommodated. Do not allow passengers to sit on top of the folded-down seat back. This could result in injury in case of accident or sudden braking. Objects carried on the folded-down seat back should not extend higher than the top of the front seats. This could allow cargo to slide forward and cause injury or damage during sudden stops.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

For greater convenience, the entire seatback may be folded down or the seat backs may be folded down individually. In addition, the seat backs may be reclined to one of three positions for added comfort.

- o To unlock the seat back, pull up on the seat back locking knob, then pull forward on the seat back.
- o When you return the seatback to its upright position, always be sure it has locked into position by pulling and pushing on the top of the seat back.

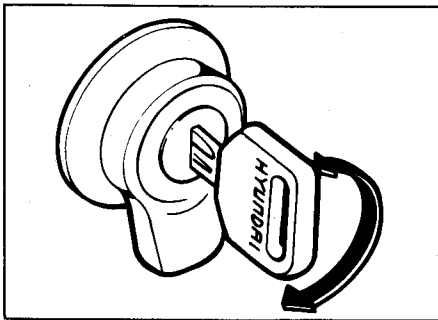


HATCHBACK DOOR/TRUNK LID

CAUTION:

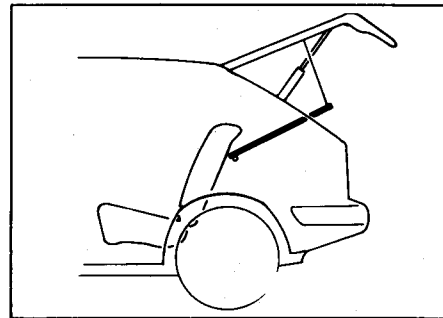
The hatchback door or trunk lid should always be kept completely closed while the vehicle is in motion. If it is left open or ajar, exhaust gases may enter the car.

- o The hatchback or trunk lid is opened by turning the key clockwise to release the lock, then raising the door manually.
- o To close, lower the door, then press down on it until it locks. To be sure the door is securely fastened, always try to pull it up again.



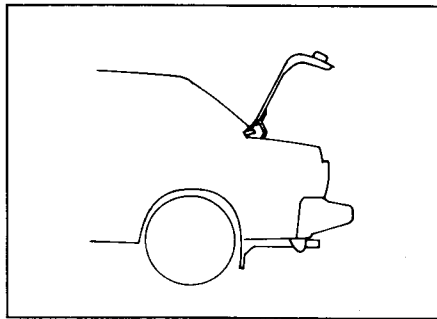
CARGO AREA COVER (HATCH BACK)

Nothing should be carried on top of the luggage cover. This could result in injury to vehicle occupants during sudden braking.



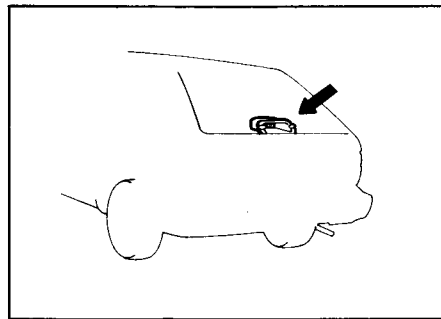
FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

TRUNK LID (NOTCH BACK)



HIGH-MOUNTED REAR STOP LIGHT

In addition to the lower-mounted rear stop lights on either side of the car, the high-mounted rear stop light in the center of the rear window also comes on when the brakes are applied.

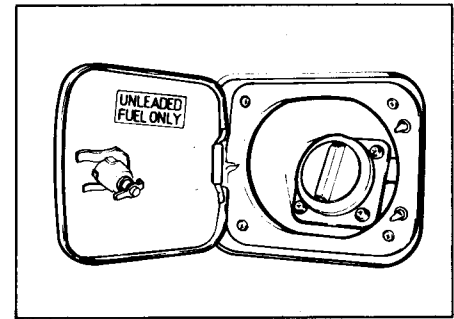


FUEL FILLER CAP

CAUTION:

Gasoline vapors are dangerous. Before refueling, always stop the engine and never allow sparks or open flames near the filler area. If you need to replace the filler cap, it is recommended that you use a genuine Hyundai replacement part.

To remove the fuel filler cap turn the cap counterclockwise until it can be removed. When installing the cap, always be sure that it is securely tightened.



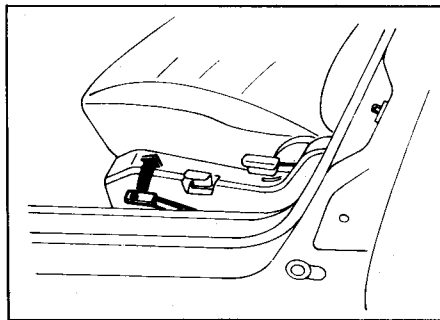
FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

REMOTE FUEL-FILLER LID RELEASE (If installed)

The fuel-filler lid may be opened from inside the vehicle by pulling up on the fuel-filler lid release.

Note:

If the fuel-filler lid will not open because ice has formed around it, tap lightly or push on the lid to break the ice and release the lid. Do not pry on the lid. If necessary, spray around the lid with an approved de-icer fluid (do not use radiator anti-freeze) or move the vehicle to a warm place and allow the ice to melt.



HOOD

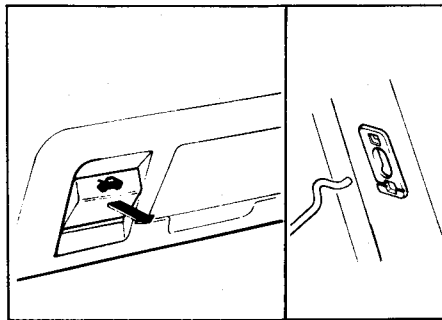
To release the hood, pull on the hood release lever located on the lower dashboard area on the left side of the car. The rear edge of the hood will raise up slightly when the hood is released. This allows you to raise the hood to its upright position so you can prop it open with the support rod.

To close the hood, lift up on the hood slightly so you can unhook the support rod. Then lower the hood until it is open about one foot and let it drop.

CAUTION:

Assure that the support rod has been released prior to closing the hood. Always double check to be sure the hood is firmly latched before driving away.

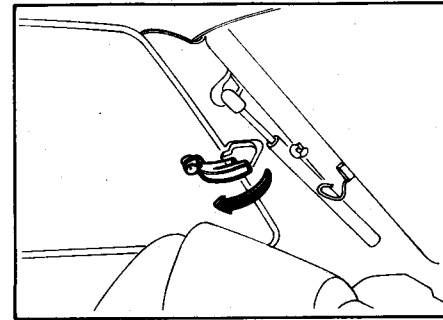
The support rod must be inserted into the hole near the edge of the hood whenever you inspect the engine compartment to prevent the hood from falling and possibly injuring you.



REAR SIDE GLASS OPENER (For 3 door model)

The rear side glass on each side can be opened by releasing the latch and pushing the glass. Pull the lever to close the glass.

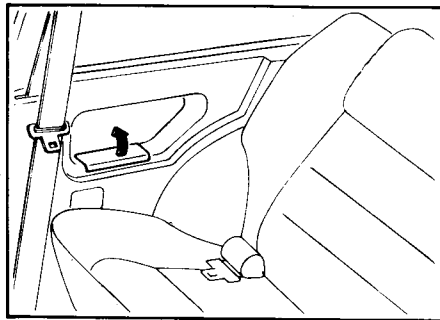
Be sure that the glass is securely closed.



FEATURES OF YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

QUARTER POCKET (For 3 door model)

Your HYUNDAI is equipped with rear quarter pocket on each side for additional storage.



2. BEHIND THE WHEEL

Driving Your Hyundai Excel

WARNING

WARNING: ENGINE EXHAUST CAN BE DANGEROUS!

Engine exhaust fumes can be extremely dangerous. If, at any time, you smell exhaust fumes inside the vehicle, open the windows immediately. If your car is a hatchback, make sure the hatchback door is firmly closed. Have the cause diagnosed and corrected as soon as possible.

o **Do not inhale**

Exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas that can cause unconsciousness and death by asphyxiation.

o **Be sure the exhaust system does not leak.**

The exhaust system should be checked whenever the vehicle is raised to change the oil or for any other purpose. If you hear a change in the sound of the exhaust or if you drive over something that strikes the underneath side of the car, have the exhaust system checked as soon as possible.

o **Do not run the engine in an enclosed area.**

Letting the engine idle in your garage, even with the garage door open, is a hazardous practice. Never run the engine in your garage any longer than it takes to start the engine and back the car out.

o **Avoid running the engine for prolonged periods with people inside the car**

If it is necessary to run the engine for a prolonged period with people inside the car, be sure to do so only in an open area with the air intake set at "Fresh" and fan operating at one of the higher speeds so fresh air is drawn into the interior.

o **Keep hatchback closed while driving.**

The hatchback door should be completely closed at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

If you must drive with the hatchback/trunk open because you are carrying objects that make this necessary:

1. Close all windows.
2. Open side vents.
3. Set the air intake control at "Fresh," the air flow control at "Foot" or "Face" and the fan at one of the higher speeds.

To assure proper operation of the ventilation system, be sure the ventilation air intakes located just in front of the windshield are kept clear of snow, ice, leaves or other obstructions.

DRIVING YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

BEFORE STARTING THE ENGINE

Before you start the engine, you should always:

1. Look around the vehicle to be sure there are no flat tires, puddles of oil or water or other indications of possible trouble.
2. After entering the car, check to be sure the parking brake is engaged.
3. Check your seat, seatback and headrest to be sure they are in their proper positions.
4. Check the position of the interior and exterior mirrors.
5. Lock all the doors.
6. Fasten your seat belt and be sure that all other occupants have fastened theirs.
7. Turn off all lights and accessories that are not needed.
8. When you turn the ignition switch to "ON" check that all appropriate warning lights are operating and that you have sufficient fuel.

STARTING THE ENGINE

Normal Starting Procedure

1. If your car has manual transmission, place the shift lever in neutral and depress the clutch. If your car has automatic transmission, place the shift lever in "P" or "N."
2. Turn the key to "START". Release the key as soon as the engine starts. If the engine does not start immediately, do not operate the starter for more than 15 seconds at a time. Try again after waiting a few seconds.

If the engine is cold.

1. Press the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor, then release it.
2. Turn the key to the "START". Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

WARNING

Do not start the engine engaged in gear.

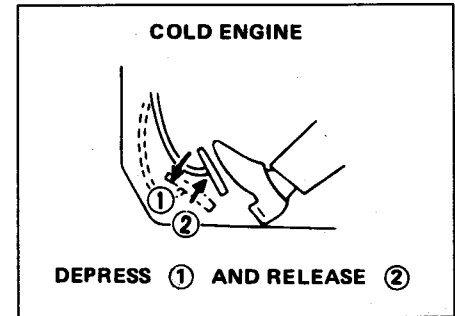
Cold Start Procedure

If the weather is below freezing or the car has not been driven for several days:

- o Before attempting to start the engine, press the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor three or four times. This provides a richer fuel mixture to facilitate starting.
- o Remove your foot from the accelerator pedal and turn the key to "START." Release the key as soon as the engine starts.
- o Allow the engine to warm up for a few minutes before driving away.

CAUTION:

Do not leave the car unattended during this warm-up period. If the car is in a garage, be sure that the garage door is open.



Warm Engine

- o Depress and hold the accelerator pedal about half of the way down while cranking.

NOTE

If the engine is hard to start at high ambient temperatures, hold the accelerator pedal on the floor during cranking.

- o Turn the ignition key to "START" position, and then release the key and the pedal when the engine starts.

Flooded Engine

Depress the accelerator pedal fully and hold it to the floor until the engine starts. Never "pump" the accelerator pedal.

NOTE

When it is necessary to warm up the engine for an extended period, make sure there is no wastepaper or any other combustible matter near the end of the exhaust pipe.

If the Engine Stalls

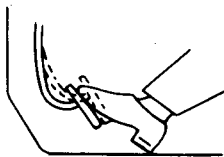
If the engine stalls or dies after being started, repeat the appropriate starting procedure as directed above depending on whether the engine is cold, warm or hot.

OPERATING THE MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Your Hyundai's manual transmission has a conventional shift pattern. This shift pattern is also imprinted on the shift knob. The transmission is fully synchronized in all forward gears so shifting to either a higher or lower gear is easily accomplished.

(See the next page)

WARM ENGINE



DEPRESS 1/2 DOWN

FLOODED ENGINE



DEPRESS FULLY

DRIVING YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

Using the Clutch

The clutch should be pressed all the way to the floor before shifting, then released slowly.

Don't "ride" the clutch. Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal while driving. This can cause unnecessary wear.

Don't "slip" the clutch. Do not partially engage the clutch to hold the car on an incline. This causes unnecessary wear. Use the parking brake to hold the car on an incline. This will also help you get underway again.

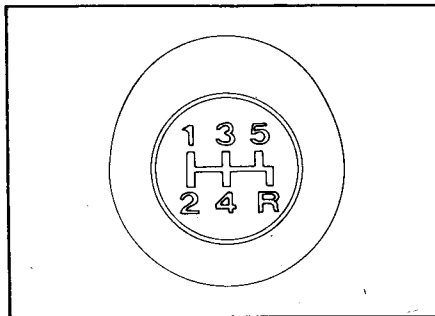
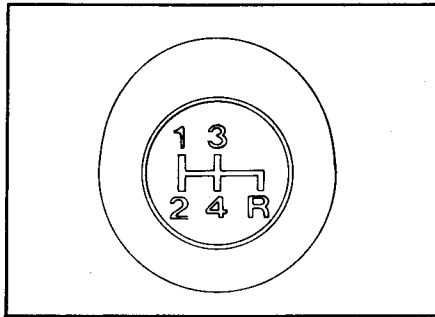
Recommended Shift Speeds

The shift speeds as shown below are recommended for optimum fuel economy and performance.

Shift from- to	Recommended mph (km/h)
1-2 or 2-1	15 (20)
2-3 or 3-2	20 (30)
3-4 or 4-3	30 (45)
4-5 or 5-4	40 (60)

NOTE:

On cars equipped with a 5-speed manual transmission, a slight clicking sound may be heard when shifting to 5th or reverse gears. This sound does not indicate any abnormality as it is produced by electric control of the shifting mechanism in the transmission.



Good Driving Practices

- o Never take the car out of gear and coast down a hill. This is extremely hazardous. Always leave the car in gear.
- o Don't "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, slow down and shift to a lower gear. When you do this, engine braking will help retard the car.
- o Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. This will help avoid over-rewinding the engine, which can cause damage.
- o Slow down when you encounter crosswinds. This gives you much better control of your car.
- o Be sure the car is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into reverse. The transmission can be damaged if you do not. To shift into reverse, depress the clutch, move the shift lever to neutral, then to the reverse position.
- o Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface and abrupt change in engine speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.

OPERATING THE AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

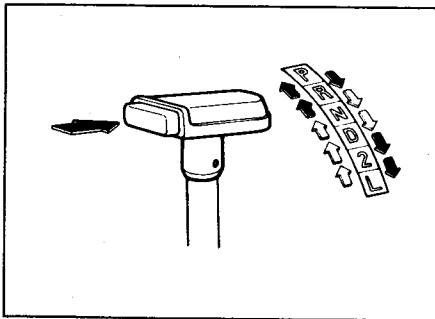
The highly efficient Hyundai 3-speed automatic transmission has a conventional shift pattern as shown below.

To select "P", "R", "2" or "L", the thumb-operated release button must be pressed.

Normal Driving

For normal driving, place the shift lever in "D" and gradually increase the pressure on the accelerator pedal. The car starts up in low gear and the transmission automatically shifts to second and third.

For optimum fuel economy, accelerate gradually. If you need to accelerate rapidly press the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor. If you are in "D" or "2," the transmission may shift to a lower gear, depending on the speed.



Using "2" and "L"

The usual reason for manually selecting "2" or "L" is for better climbing ability going uphill and increased engine braking going downhill. "2" is also often useful in heavy traffic.

With the gear selector lever in "2," the car starts up in low, automatically shifts to second but will not shift to third.

With the lever in "L," the transmission remains in first gear and does not shift at all.

These features provide you with positive control over engine speed similar to that experienced with a manual transmission.

When accelerating, do not exceed these speeds, before shifting:

- o With the lever in "L," do not exceed 34 mph (55 km/h).
- o With the lever in "2," do not exceed 65 mph (104 km/h).

Shift Lever Positions

The positions of the shift lever and their functions are:

"P" (park)

Put the transmission lever in "P" after the parking brake is engaged and you are going to turn off the engine and leave the car.

Never attempt to move the lever to "P" while the car is in motion. This can cause severe damage. It is recommended that the transmission lever be in "P" when you park the car. Always set the parking brake before leaving the vehicle.

"R" (reverse)

Use "R" to back up. Never move the shift lever to "R" when the car is in motion.

"N" (neutral)

In the "N" position, the transmission is in neutral, which means that no gears are engaged. The engine can be started (or restarted) with the shift lever in "N" although this is not recommended except when the engine dies and the car is moving.

"D" (drive)

"D" is the position the shift lever should be in for normal driving.

"2" (second)

In this position, the transmission is in an intermediate gear that is often useful in mountain driving or heavy traffic.

"L" (low)

"L" should be used when driving up (or down) steep hills. It is also useful for driving through mud, sand, deep snow or for maximum engine braking.

Good Driving Practices

- o Never move the gear selector lever from "P" or "N" to any other position with the accelerator pedal depressed.
- o Never move the gear selector lever into "P" when the vehicle is in motion.
- o Be sure the car is completely stopped before you attempt to shift into "R".
- o Never take the car out of gear and coast down a hill. This is extremely hazardous. Always leave the car in gear.
- o Do not "ride" the brakes. This can cause them to overheat and malfunction. Instead, when you are driving down a long hill, slow down and shift to a lower gear. When you do this, engine braking will help retard the car.
- o Slow down before shifting to a lower gear. Otherwise, the lower gear may not be engaged.
- o Slow down when you encounter crosswinds. This gives you much better control of your car.
- o Always use the parking brake. Do not depend on placing the transmission in

"P" to keep the car from moving.

- o Exercise extreme caution when driving on a slippery surface. Be especially careful when braking, accelerating or shifting gears. On a slippery surface an abrupt change in engine speed can cause the drive wheels to lose traction and the vehicle to go out of control.

GOOD BRAKING PRACTICES

CAUTION:

Nothing should be carried on top of the cargo area cover behind the rear seat. If there were an accident or a sudden stop, such objects could move forward and cause damage to the vehicle or injure the occupants.

- o After being parked, check to be sure the parking brake is not engaged and that the parking brake indicator light is out before driving away.
- o Driving through deep water may get the brakes wet. They can also get wet when the car is washed. Wet brakes can be dangerous! Your car will not stop as quickly if the brakes are wet and it may also pull to one side. If you suspect that the brakes may be wet, cautiously apply the brakes. Your brakes are probably wet if the braking action is not normal and requires either more pedal pressure than

usual or pulls to one side. To dry the brakes, apply the brakes lightly until the braking action returns to normal, taking care to keep the car under control at all times. If the braking action does not return to normal, stop as soon as it is safe to do so and call your Hyundai dealer for assistance.

- o Don't coast down hills with the car out of gear. This can be dangerous. Keep the car in gear at all times, use the brakes to slow down, then shift to a lower gear so that engine braking will help you maintain a safe speed.
- o Don't "ride" the brake pedal. Resting your foot on the brake pedal while driving can be dangerous because it can result in the brakes overheating and losing their effectiveness.
- o If a tire goes flat while you are driving, apply the brakes gently and keep the car pointed straight ahead while you slow down. When you are moving slowly enough for it to be safe to do so, pull off the road and stop in a safe place.
- o If your car is equipped with automatic transmission, don't let your car creep forward. To avoid creeping, keep your foot on the brake pedal when the car is stopped.
- o Use caution when parking on a hill. Engage the parking brake and place the gear

DRIVING YOUR HYUNDAI EXCEL

selector lever in "P" (automatic transmission) or in first or reverse gear (manual transmission). If your car is facing downhill, turn the front wheels into the curb to help keep the car from rolling. If your car is facing uphill, turn the front wheels into the curb to help keep the car from rolling. If your car is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the curb. If there is no curb or if it is required by other conditions to keep the car from rolling, block the wheels.

- o Under some conditions your parking brake can freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the rear brakes or if the brakes are wet. If you think the parking brake may freeze, apply it only temporarily while you put the gear selector lever in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse gear (manual transmission) and block the rear wheels so the car cannot roll. Then release the parking brake.

DRIVING FOR ECONOMY

You can save fuel and get more miles from your car if you follow these suggestions:

- o Drive smoothly. Accelerate at a moderate rate. Don't make "jack-rabbit" starts or full-throttle shifts and maintain a steady cruising speed. Don't race between stoplights. Try to adjust your speed to that of the other traffic so you don't have to change speeds unnecessarily. Avoid heavy traffic whenever possible. Always maintain a safe distance from other vehicles so you can avoid unnecessary braking. This also reduces brake wear.
- o Drive at moderate speed. The faster you drive, the more fuel your car uses. Driving at moderate speed, especially on the highway, is one of the most effective ways to reduce fuel consumption.
- o Don't "ride" the brake or clutch pedal. This can increase fuel consumption and also increase wear on these components. In addition, driving with your foot resting on the brake pedal may cause the brakes to overheat, which reduces their effectiveness and may lead to more serious consequences.
- o Take care of your tires. Keep them inflated to the recommended pressure. Incorrect inflation, either too much or too little, results in unnecessary tire wear. Check the tire pressures at least once a month.
- o Be sure that the wheels are aligned correctly. Improper alignment can result from hitting curbs or driving too fast over irregular surfaces. Poor alignment causes faster tire wear and may also result in other problems as well as greater fuel consumption.
- o Keep your car in good condition. For better fuel economy and reduced maintenance costs, maintain your car in accordance with the maintenance schedule in Section 5. If you drive your car in severe conditions, more frequent maintenance is required (see Section 5 for details).
- o Keep your car clean all over. For maximum service, your Hyundai should be kept clean and free of corrosive materials. It is especially important that mud, dirt, ice, etc. not be allowed to accumulate on the underneath side of the car. This extra weight can result in increased fuel consumption and also contribute to corrosion.
- o Travel lightly. Don't carry unnecessary weight in your car. Weight is an enemy of good fuel economy.
- o Don't let the engine idle longer than necessary. If you are waiting (and not in traffic), turn off your engine and restart only when you're ready to go.
- o Remember, your Hyundai does not require extended warm-up. As soon as the engine is running smoothly, you can drive away. In very cold weather, however, give your engine a slightly longer warm-up period.

- o Don't "lug" or "over-rev" the engine. Lugging is driving too slowly in too high a gear with the result that the engine bucks. If this happens to you, shift to a lower gear. Overrevving is racing the engine beyond its safe limit. This can be avoided by shifting at the recommended speeds.
- o Use your air conditioning sparingly. The air conditioning system is operated by engine power so your fuel economy is reduced when you use it.

DRIVING IN WINTER

The more severe weather conditions of winter result in greater wear and other problems. To minimize the problems of winter driving, you should follow these suggestions:

Use Ethylene Glycol Coolant

Your Hyundai is delivered with ethylene glycol coolant in the cooling system. It is the only type of coolant that should be used because it prevents corrosion in the cooling system, lubricates the water pump and prevents freezing. Be sure to replace or replenish your coolant in accordance with the maintenance schedule in Section 5. Before winter, have your coolant tested to assure that its freezing point is sufficient for the temperatures anticipated during the winter.

Check Battery and Cables

Winter puts additional burdens on the battery system. Visually inspect the battery and cables as described in Section 6. The level of charge in your battery can be checked by your Hyundai dealer or a service station.

Change to "Winter Weight" Oil if Necessary

In some climates it is recommended that a lower viscosity "winter weight" oil be used during cold weather. See Section 8 for recommendations. If you aren't sure what weight oil you should use, consult your Hyundai dealer.

Check Spark Plugs and Ignition System

Inspect your spark plugs as described in Section 6 and replace them if necessary. Also check all ignition wiring and components to be sure they are not cracked, worn or damaged in any way.

To Keep Lock from Freezing

To keep the locks from freezing, squirt an approved de-icer fluid or glycerine into the key opening. If a lock is covered with ice, squirt it with an approved de-icing fluid to remove the ice. If the lock is frozen internally, you may be able to thaw it out by using a heated key. Handle the heated key with

care to avoid burning the fingers.

Use Approved Anti-Freeze in Window Washer System

To keep the water in the window washer system from freezing, add an approved anti-freeze solution in accordance with instructions on the container. Window washer anti-freeze is available from Hyundai dealers and most auto parts outlets. Do not use engine coolant or other type of anti-freeze as these may damage the finish.

Don't Let Your Parking Brake Freeze

Under some conditions your parking brake can freeze in the engaged position. This is most likely to happen when there is an accumulation of snow or ice around or near the rear brakes or if the brakes are wet. If you think the parking brake may freeze, apply it only temporarily while you put the gear selector lever in "P" (automatic) or in first or reverse gear (manual transmission) and block the rear wheels so the car cannot roll. Then release the parking brake.

Don't Let Ice and Snow Accumulate Underneath

Under some conditions, snow and ice can build up under the fenders and interfere with the steering. When driving in severe winter

conditions where this may happen, you should periodically check underneath the car to be sure the movement of the front wheels and the steering components are not obstructed.

Carry Emergency Equipment

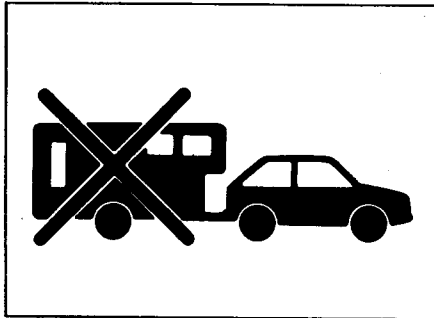
Depending on the severity of the weather where you drive your car, you should carry appropriate emergency equipment. Some of the items you may want to carry include tire chains, tow straps or chains, flashlight, emergency flares, sand, a shovel, jumper cables, a window scraper, gloves, ground cloth coveralls, a blanket, etc.

TRAILER TOWING

Your Hyundai should not be used to tow a trailer. It is designed to be compact and light for good fuel economy, and is not desi-

gned as a trailer-towing vehicle.

Damages or malfunctions caused by towing may not be covered by the limited warranties applying to your Hyundai. Damages or malfunctions that result from towing a trailer for commercial purposes are specifically not covered by Hyundai limited warranties.



3. TROUBLE ON THE ROAD

What to do in an Emergency

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

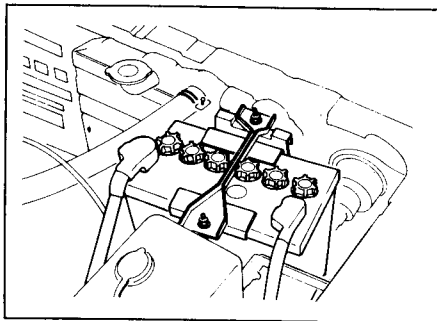
IF THE ENGINE WILL NOT START

CAUTION:

If the engine will not start, do not push or pull the car to start it. This could result in a collision or cause other damage. In addition, push or pull starting may cause the catalytic converter to be overloaded and create a fire hazard.

If Engine Doesn't Turn Over or Turns Over Slowly

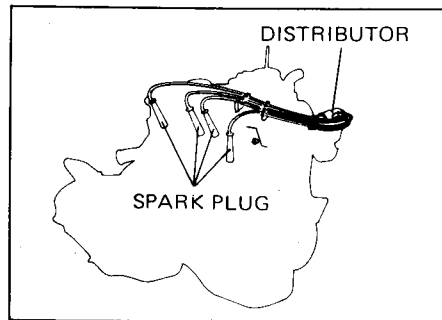
1. If your car has automatic transmission, be sure the gear selector lever is in "N" or "P".
2. Check the battery connections to be sure they are clean and tight.
3. Turn on the interior light. If the light dims or goes out when you operate the starter, the battery is discharged.



4. Do not push or pull the vehicle to start it. See instructions for "Jump Starting" on the following pages.

If Engine Turns Over Normally but Does Not Start

1. Check fuel level.
2. Check all connectors at distributor and spark plugs. Replace any that may be disconnected or loose.
3. If you smell gasoline, the engine may be flooded. See starting instructions in Section 2.
4. If engine still refuses to start, call a Hyundai dealer or seek other qualified assistance.



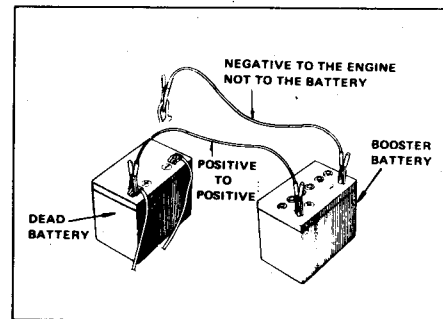
JUMP STARTING

CAUTION:

Jump starting can be dangerous! If these instructions are not followed exactly, serious personal injury and damage to the vehicle may occur! If you are not sure how to follow this procedure, seek qualified assistance.

WARNING

Automobile batteries contain sulfuric acid. This is poisonous and highly corrosive. When jump starting, wear protective glasses and be careful not to get acid on yourself, your clothing or on the car. (See the next page.)



WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

- o If you should accidentally get acid on your skin or in your eyes, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and flush the area with clear water for at least 15 minutes. Then promptly obtain medical attention. If you must be transported to an emergency facility, continue to apply water to the affected area with a sponge or cloth.
- o The gas produced by the battery during the jump-start operation is highly explosive. Do not smoke or allow a spark or open flame in the vicinity.
- o The battery being used to provide the jump start must be 12-volt. If you cannot determine that it is a 12-volt battery, do not attempt to use it for the jump start.
- o To jump start a car with a discharged battery, follow this procedure exactly:
 1. If the booster battery is installed in another vehicle, be sure the two vehicles are not touching.
 2. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories in both vehicles.
 3. If applicable remove all vent caps from both batteries. Check the fluid level in the discharged battery and replenish if required, preferably with distilled water. Next, cover the open vents with rags or pieces of cloth. This is done to reduce the spread of dangerous gases and the chance of explosion.

4. Start the engine in the car with the booster battery and let it run for a few minutes. This will help to assure that the booster battery is fully charged. During the jumping operation, run the engine in this vehicle at about 2000 rpm.
5. Attach the clamps of the jumper cable in the exact order shown in the drawing. That is, first, attach one clamp of the jumper cable to the positive (+) post or cable of the discharged battery. Then attach the other end of the same cable to the positive (+) post or cable of the booster battery. Next, using the other cable, attach one clamp to the negative (-) post or cable of the booster battery. Then attach the other end of that cable to a solid metal part of the engine away from the battery. Do not connect the cable to any moving part.
6. Start your engine using the normal starting procedure. After the engine starts, leave the jumper cables connected and let the engine run at fast idel or about 2000 rpm for several minutes.
7. Following the exact reverse order of their being attached, carefully remove the jumper cables. Remove the negative cable first, then the positive cable.
8. Carefully remove the pieces of cloth that were used to cover the batteries and dispose of them. These cloths may now

be contaminated with sulfuric acid.
9. Replace battery vent caps.

If you do not know why your battery became discharged (because the lights were left on, etc.), have the charging system checked by your Hyundai dealer.

IF THE ENGINE OVERHEATS

If your temperature gauge indicates overheating, you experience a loss of power, or hear loud pinging or knocking, the engine is probably too hot. If this happens to you, you should:

1. Pull off the road and stop as soon as it is safe to do so.
2. Place the gear selector lever in "P" (automatic), or neutral (manual transmission) and set the parking brake. If the air conditioner is on, turn it off.
3. If coolant is running out under the car or steam is coming out from the hood, stop the engine. Do not open the hood until the coolant has stopped running or the steaming has stopped.

If there is no visible loss of coolant and no steam, leave the engine running and check to be sure the engine cooling fan is operating. If the fan is not running, turn the engine off.

4. Check to see if the water pump drive

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

belt is missing. If it is not missing, check to see that it is tight. If the drive belt seems to be satisfactory, check for coolant leaking from the radiator, hoses or under the car. (If the air conditioner had been in use, it is normal for cold water to be draining from it when you stop.)

CAUTION:

While the engine is running, keep hands and clothing away from moving parts such as the fan and drive belts.

5. If the water pump drive belt is broken or coolant is leaking out, stop the engine immediately and call the nearest Hyundai dealer for assistance.

CAUTION:

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. This can allow coolant to be blown out the opening and cause serious burns.

6. If you cannot find the cause of the overheating, wait until the engine temperature has returned to normal. Then, if coolant has been lost, carefully remove the radiator cap and add water to bring the fluid level in the reservoir up to the half-way mark.
7. Proceed with caution, keeping alert for further signs or overheating. If overheating happens again, call a Hyundai dealer for assistance.

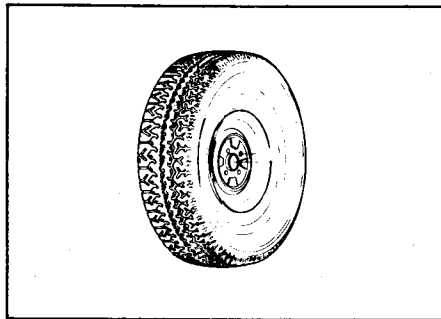
CAUTION:

Serious loss of coolant indicates there is a leak in the cooling system and this should be checked as soon as possible by a Hyundai dealer.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT TIRE

If a tire goes flat while you are driving:

1. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and let the car slow down while driving straight ahead. Do not apply the brakes immediately or attempt to pull off the road as this may cause a loss of control. When the car has slowed to a speed when it is safe to do so, brake carefully and pull off the road. Drive off the road as far as possible and park on firm, level ground. If you are on a divided highway, do not park in the median area between the two traffic lanes.



2. When the car is stopped, turn on your emergency hazard flashers, set the parking brake and put the transmission in "P" (automatic) or reverse (Manual transmission).
3. Have all passengers get out of the car. Be sure they all get out on the side of the car that is away from traffic.
4. Change the tire following the instructions provided below.

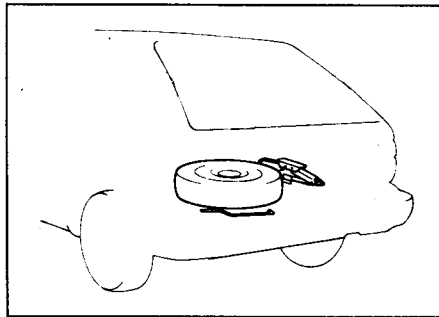
CHANGING A FLAT TIRE

The procedure described below can be used to rotate tires as well as to change a flat tire. When preparing to change a flat tire, check to be sure the gear selector lever is in "P" (automatic) or reverse gear (manual transmission) and that the parking brake is set, then:

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

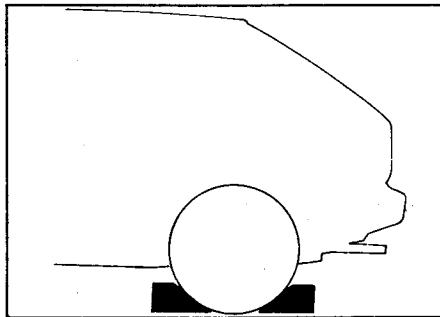
1. Obtain Spare Tire and Tool

Remove spare tire and take out jack and tool bag from the trunk.



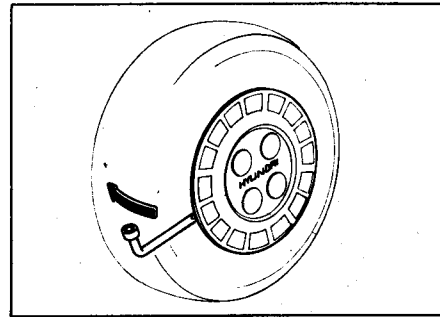
2. Block the Wheel

Block the wheel that is diagonally opposite from the flat to keep the vehicle from rolling when the car is raised on the jack.



3. Remove Wheel Cover (If installed)

To remove the wheel cover, insert the flattened end of the wheel wrench under the edge of the cover and twist the wrench against the wheel.



WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

4. Loosen Wheel Nuts

The wheel nuts should be loosened slightly before raising the car. To loosen the nuts, turn the wrench handle counter-clockwise. When doing this, be sure that the socket is seated completely over the nut so it cannot slip off. For maximum leverage position the wrench so the handle is to the right as shown in the drawing. Then, while holding the wrench near the end of the handle, pull up on it with steady pressure.

Do not remove the nuts at this time. Just loosen them about one-half turn.

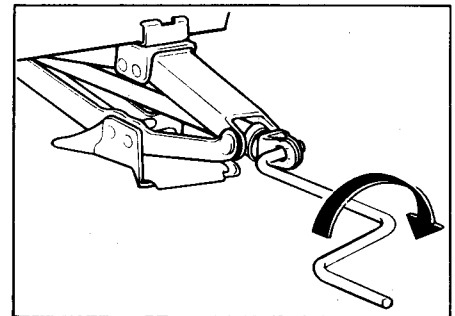
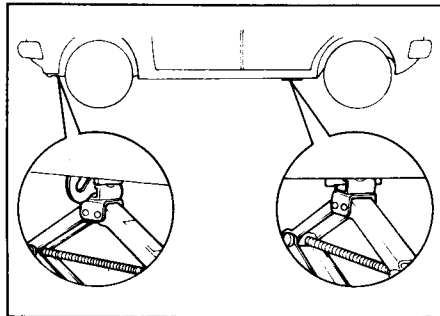
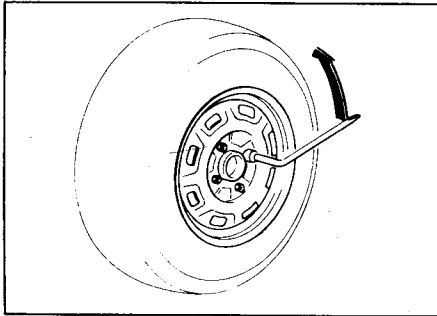
5. Put the Jack in Place

The base of the jack should be placed on firm, level ground. The jack should be positioned as shown in the drawing.

6. Raising the Car

Note the hook on the end of the jack handle, then fit it into the jack. To raise the vehicle, turn the jack handle clockwise. As the jack begins to raise the vehicle, double check that it is properly positioned and will not slip. If the jack is on soft ground or sand, you may find it necessary to place a board, brick, flat stone or other object under the base of the jack to keep it from sinking in.

Raise the car high enough that the fully inflated spare tire can be installed. To do this, you will need more ground clearance than is required to remove the flat tire.



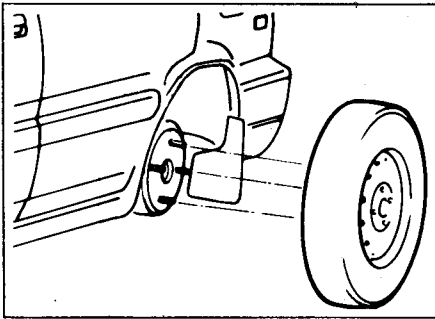
CAUTION:

Do not get under the car when it is supported by the jack! This would be very dangerous as the vehicle could fall and injure you.

7. Change Wheels

Use the wheel wrench to loosen the wheel nuts, then remove them with your fingers. Slide the wheel off the studs and lay it flat so it cannot roll away.

To put the wheel on the hub, pick up the spare tire, lined up the holes with the studs and slide the wheel onto them. If this is difficult, tip the wheel slightly and get the top hole in the wheel lined up with the top stud. Then jiggle the wheel back and forth until the wheel can be slid over the other studs.

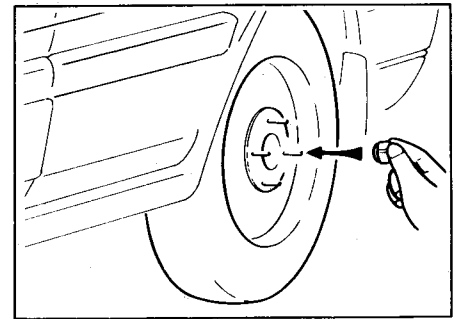


CAUTION:

Before putting the wheel into place, be sure that there is nothing on the hub or wheel (such as mud, tar, gravel, etc.) that interferes with the wheel fitting solidly against the hub. If there is, remove it. If there is not good contact on the mounting surface between the wheel and hub, the wheel nuts could come loose and cause the loss of a wheel.

8. Re-install Wheel Nuts

Put the wheel nuts on the studs and screw them finger tight. Jiggle the tire to be sure it is completely seated, then tighten the nuts with your fingers again.



9. Lower Vehicle and Tighten Nuts

Low the car to the ground by turning the jack handle counterclockwise. Then position the wrench as shown in the drawing and tighten the wheel nuts. Be sure the socket is seated completely over the nut. Do not stand on the wrench handle or use an extension pipe over the wrench handle.

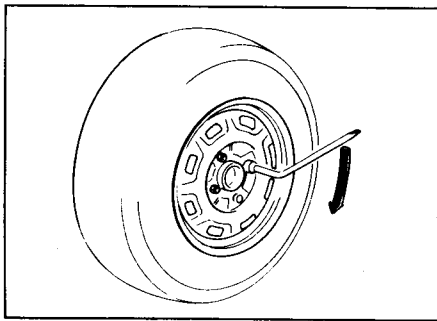
Go around the wheel tightening every other nut until they are all tight. Then double-check each nut for tightness.

After changing wheels, have a technician tighten the wheel nuts to their proper torque value as soon as possible.

Wheel nut tightening torque

Steel wheel 50–57 lb-ft
(7–8 kg-m)

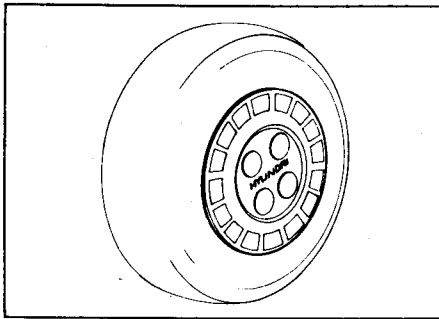
Aluminium
alloy wheel 65–72 lb-ft
(9–10 kg-m)



10 Re-install Wheel Cover

To re-install the wheel cover, hold it in position and firmly tap it with the side or heel of your hand until it snaps into place. If you have a tire gauge, check the air pressure. If the pressure is lower than recommended, drive slowly to the nearest service station and inflate to the correct pressure. If it is too high, adjust it until it is correct.

Always replace the valve cap after checking or adjusting tire pressure. If the cap is not replaced, the valve core could be damaged by dirt or moisture and cause air to leak from the tire. If you lose a valve cap, buy another and replace it as soon as possible.



AFTER CHANGING WHEELS

After you have changed wheels, always secure the flat tire in its place in the trunk and return the jack and tools to their storage locations.

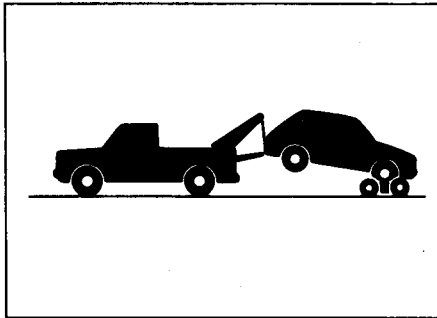
WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

IF YOUR CAR MUST BE TOWED

CAUTION:

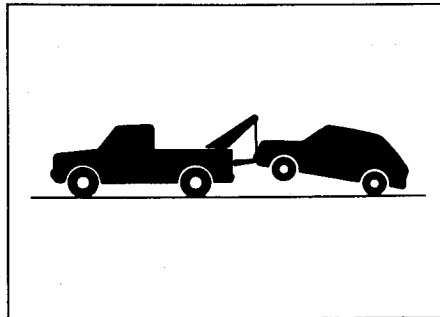
Your car can be damaged if towed incorrectly!

If your car has to be towed, it should be done by your Hyundai dealer or a commercial tow truck service. This will help assure that your car is not damaged in towing. Also, professionals are generally aware of state and local laws governing towing. In any case, rather than risk damage to your car, it is suggested that you show this information to the tow truck operator, be sure that a safety chain system is used and that all state and local laws are observed.



TOWING A CAR WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION

- o If the car is being towed with the rear wheels on the ground, be sure the parking brake is released.
- o If the car is being towed with the front wheels on the ground, be sure that the transmission is in neutral. Also, be sure that the ignition key is in the "acc" position. This is necessary to prevent damage to the steering lock mechanism, which is not designed to hold the front wheels straight while the car is being towed.
- o If any of the loaded wheels or suspension components are damaged, a towing dolly must be used.

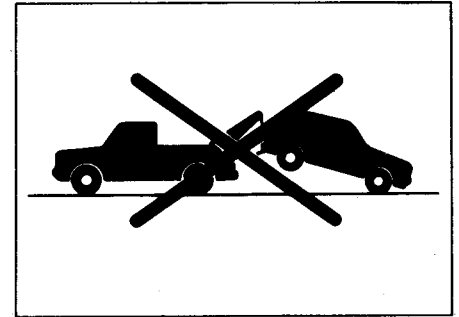


TOWING A CAR WITH AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

CAUTION:

A car with an automatic transmission should never be towed from the rear with the front wheels on the ground. This can cause serious damage to the transmission. If the car must be towed from the rear, a towing dolly must be used under the front wheels.

- o If the car is being towed with the rear wheel on the ground, be sure the parking brake is released.
- o If the car is being towed with all four wheels on the ground, it can be towed only from the front. Do not tow at speeds greater than 30 mph (45 kph) and for more than 50 miles (80 km).



WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY

Before towing, check the level of the transmission fluid. If it is below the "HOT" mark on the dipstick, add fluid. If you cannot add fluid, a towing dolly must be used as described above.

EMERGENCY TOWING

For emergency towing when no commercial tow vehicle is available, attach a tow cable, chain or strap to one of the tie-down hooks under the front of your car. Do not attempt to tow your vehicle in this manner on any unpaved surface. This could result in serious damage to your car. Nor should it be attempted if the wheels, drive train, axles, steering or brakes are damaged. Before towing, be sure the transmission is in neutral and the key in "acc" (with the engine off) or in the "on" position (with the engine running).

A driver must be in the towed car to steer it and operate the brakes.

IF YOU LOSE YOUR KEYS

If you lose your keys, many Hyundai dealers can make you a new key if you have your key number.

If you lock the keys inside your car and you cannot obtain a new key, many Hyundai dealers can use special tools to open the door for you.

4. KEEPING THOSE GOOD LOCKS

Corrosion Prevention & Appearance Care

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

PROTECTING YOUR HYUNDAI FROM CORROSION

By using the most advanced design and construction practices to combat corrosion, Hyundai produces cars of the highest quality. This is only part of the job, however. To achieve the long-term corrosion resistance your Hyundai can deliver, the owner's cooperation and assistance is also required.

Common Causes of Corrosion

The most common causes of corrosion of your car are:

- o Road salt, dirt and moisture that is allowed to accumulate underneath the car.
- o Removal of paint or protective coatings by stones, gravel, abrasion or minor scrapes and dents which leave unprotected metal exposed to corrosion.

High-Corrosion Areas

If you live in an area where your car is regularly exposed to corrosives, corrosion protection is particularly important. Some of the common causes of accelerated corrosion are road salts, dust-control chemicals, ocean air and industrial pollution.

Moisture Breeds Corrosion

Moisture creates the conditions in which

corrosion is most likely to occur. For example, corrosion is accelerated by high humidity, particularly when temperatures are just above freezing. In such conditions, the corrosive material is kept in contact with the car surfaces by moisture that is slow to evaporate.

Mud is a particular enemy of corrosion protection because it is slow to dry and holds moisture in contact with the vehicle. Even though the mud appears to be dry, it can still retain the moisture and promote corrosion.

High temperatures can also accelerate corrosion of parts that are not properly ventilated so the moisture can be dispersed.

For all these reasons, it is particularly important to keep your car clean and free of mud or accumulations of other materials. This applies not only on the visible surfaces but particularly to the underneath side of the car.

TO HELP PREVENT CORROSION

You can help prevent corrosion from getting started by observing the following:

Keep Your Car Clean

The best way to prevent corrosion is to keep your car clean and free of corrosive materials. Attention to the underneath side of the car

is particularly important.

- o If you live in a high-corrosion area - - where road salts are used, near the ocean, area with industrial pollution, acid rain, etc. - - You should take extra care to prevent corrosion. In winter, hose off the underneath side of your car at least once a month and be sure to clean the underside thoroughly when winter is over.
- o When cleaning underneath the car, give particular attention to the components under the fenders and other areas that are hidden from view. Do a thorough job; just dampening the accumulated mud rather than washing it away will accelerate corrosion rather than prevent it. Water under high pressure and steam are particularly effective in removing accumulated mud and corrosives.
- o When cleaning lower door panels, rocker panels and frame members, be sure that drain holes are kept open so that moisture can escape and not be trapped inside to accelerate corrosion.

Keep Your Garage Dry

Don't park your car in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. This creates a favorable environment for corrosion. This is particularly true if you wash your car in the garage or drive it into the garage when it is still wet

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

or covered with snow or ice or mud. Even a heated garage can contribute to corrosion unless it is well ventilated so moisture is dispersed.

Keep Paint and Trim in Good Condition

Scratches or chips in the finish should be covered with "touch-up" paint as soon as possible to reduce the possibility of corrosion. If bare metal is showing through, the attention of a qualified body and paint shop is recommended.

Don't Neglect the Interior

Moisture can collect under the floor mats and carpeting to cause corrosion. Check under the mats periodically to be sure the carpeting is dry. Use particular care if you carry fertilizers, cleaning materials or chemicals in the car. These should be carried only in proper containers and any spills or leaks should be cleaned up, flushed with clear water and thoroughly dried.

WASHING AND WAXING

Washing Your Hyundai

Never wash your car when the surface is hot from being in the sun. Always wash your car in the shade.

Wash your car frequently. Dirt is abrasive and can scratch the paint if it is not removed. Air pollution or acid rain may damage the paint and trim through chemical action if pollutants are allowed to remain in contact with the surface. If you live near the ocean or is an area where road salts or dust-control chemicals are used, you should give particular attention to the underneath side of the car.

Start by hosing off the car to remove dust and loose dirt. In winter, or if you have driven through mud or muddy water, be sure to thoroughly clean the underneath side as well. Use a hard direct stream to remove accumulations of mud or corrosives.

Use a good quality car-washing solution and follow the manufacturer's directions on the package. These are available at your Hyundai dealer or auto parts outlet. Don't use strong household detergents, gasoline, strong solvents or abrasive cleaning powders as these may damage the finish.

Use a clean sponge or cloth, rinse it frequently and don't damage the finish by rubbing too hard. For stubborn spots, dampen them frequently and remove them a little at a time.

To clean whitewall tires, use a stiff brush or soap-impregnated steel-wool scouring pad.

To clean resin-molded wheel covers, use a clean sponge or soft cloth and water.

To clean cast aluminum alloy wheels, use a mild soap or neutral detergent. Do not use abrasive cleaners. Protect the bare-metal surfaces by cleaning, polishing and waxing. Because aluminum is subject to corrosion, be sure to give aluminum alloy wheels special attention in winter. If you drive on salted roads, clean the wheels thoroughly afterwards.

After washing, be sure to rinse thoroughly. If soapy water dries on the finish, streaking will result.

When the weather is warm and humidity low, you may find it necessary to rinse each section immediately after washing to avoid streaking.

After rinsing, dry the car using a damp chamois skin or soft, absorbent cloth. The reason for drying the car is to remove water standing on the car so it will dry without water spots. Don't rub, this can damage the finish.

If you find any nicks or scratches in the paint, use touch-up paint to cover them to prevent corrosion.

Spot Cleaning

Don't use gasolins, strong solvents or corrosive cleaning agents. These can damage the finish of the car.

CORROSION PREVENTION AND APPEARANCE CARE

To remove road tar, use turpentine on a clean, soft cloth. Be gentle.

To remove dead insects or tree sap, use warm water and mild soap or car-washing solution. Soak the spot. Rub gently.

If the paint has lost its luster, use a commercial car-cleaning polish.

Polishing and Waxing

Always wash and dry the car before polishing or waxing or using a combination cleaner and wax. Use good quality commercial product and follow the manufacturer's directions on the container.

Polish and wax the bright trim pieces as well as the paint.

When to Wax Again

You should polish and wax the car again when water no longer beads on a clean surface but spreads out over a larger area.

Maintaining Urethane Bumpers

Special precautions must be observed to preserve the appearance of the urethane bumpers on your Hyundai. They are:

- o Be careful not to spill battery electrolyte or hydraulic brake fluid on the bumpers. If you do, wash it off immediately with clear water.

- o Be gentle when cleaning the bumpers surfaces. They are made of soft plastic and the surface can be damaged if mistreated. Do not use abrasive cleaners. Use warm water and mild soap or car-washing solution.
- o Do not expose the bumpers to high temperatures. For example, if you have your car repainted, do not leave the bumpers on the car if the car is going to be placed in a high-temperature paint booth.

CLEANING THE INTERIOR

To Clean the Vinyl Upholstery

To clean the vinyl upholstery, first remove loose dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner. Then apply a solution of mild soap or detergent and water using a clean sponge or soft cloth. Allow this to stay on the surface to loosen the dirt, then wipe with a clean damp sponge or cloth. If all the dirt stains are not removed, repeat this procedure until the upholstery is clean.

Do not use gasoline, solvent, paint thinner or other strong cleaners.

Cleaning the Carpets

Use a foam-type carpet cleaner. Cleaners of this type are available in aerosol cans, in liquid form or in powder. Read the instructions

and follow them exactly.

Using a vacuum cleaner with the appropriate attachment, remove as much dirt from the carpets as possible. Apply the foam following the manufacturer's directions, then rub in overlapping circles. (Don't apply foam in overlapping circles: rub in overlapping circles.) Do not add water. These cleaners work best when the carpet is kept as dry as possible.

Cleaning the Seat Belts

To clean the seat belts, use a cloth or sponge with mild soap or detergent and warm water. Do not use strong detergents, dye, bleach or abrasive materials on the seat belts as this may weaken them.

While cleaning the belts, inspect them for excessive wear, cuts, fraying or other signs of damage and replace them if necessary.

Cleaning the Windows

You may use any household window cleaner on the windows. However, when cleaning the inside of the rear window, be careful not to damage the rear window defroster wiring.

Any Questions?

If you have any questions about the care of your car, consult your Hyundai dealer

5. THE KEY TO TROUBLE-FREE OPERATION

Vehicle Maintenance Requirements

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

To assure that you receive the greatest number of miles of satisfying operation from your Hyundai Excel, certain maintenance procedures must be performed. Although careful design and engineering have reduced these to a minimum, those that are required are of the utmost importance.

It is your responsibility to have these maintenance procedures performed to comply with the terms of the warranties covering your new Hyundai. The Owner's Handbook supplied with your new vehicle provides further information about these warranties.

Maintenance Requirements

The maintenance required for your Hyundai can be divided into three main areas:

- o Specified scheduled procedures
- o General everyday checks
- o Do-it-yourself maintenance

Specified Scheduled Procedures

These are the procedures such as inspections, adjustments and replacements that are listed in the maintenance charts starting on page 61. These procedures must be performed at the intervals shown in the maintenance schedule to assure that your warranty remains

in effect. Although it is strongly recommended that they be performed by the factory-trained technicians at your Hyundai dealer, these procedures may be performed at any qualified service facility.

It is suggested that genuine Hyundai service parts be used for any required repairs or replacements. Other parts of equivalent quality may be used without affecting your warranty coverage but you should always be sure these are equivalent to the quality of the original Hyundai parts. Your Owner's Handbook provides further information about your warranty coverage.

General Everyday Checks

These are the everyday checks you should perform each time you drive your Hyundai or when you fill the fuel tank. A list of these items will be found on page 75.

Do-It-Yourself Maintenance

If you are mechanically inclined, own the few tools that are required and want to take the time to do them, you can inspect and service a number of items. For more information about doing it yourself, see page 74.

A Few Tips

- o Whenever you have your Hyundai serviced, keep copies of the service records in your glovebox. This will help assure that you can document that the required procedures have been performed to keep your warranties in effect. This is especially important when service is not performed at an authorized Hyundai dealer.
- o If you choose to do your own maintenance and repairs, you may find it helpful to have an official Hyundai Shop Manual. A copy of this publication may be purchased at your Hyundai dealer's parts department.

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspection should be performed any time a malfunction is experienced or suspected.

Receipts for all emission control system services should be retained to demonstrate compliance with conditions of the emissions system.

For severe usage maintenance requirements, see page 69 of this section.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance services must be performed to assure good emission control and performance. Keep receipts for all vehicle emission services to protect your emission warranty.

Where both mileage and time are shown, the frequency of service is determined by whichever occurs first.

- R : REPLACE
- I : INSPECT, AFTER INSPECTION CLEAN
- ADJUST, REPAIR OR REPLACE IF NECESSARY

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	MILES X 1000		7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	50	60
		KILOMETERS X 1000		12	24	36	48	60	72	80	96
		MONTHS		6	12	18	24	30	36	40	48
EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE											
1	ENGINE OIL	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R/
2	ENGINE OIL FILTER	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
3	DRIVE BELT (FOR WATER PUMP AND ALTERNATOR)		I		R		I				R
4	VALVE CLEARANCE		I		I		I				I
5	IGNITION TIMING									I	
6	IDLE SPEED		I		I		I		I		I
7	CARBURETOR CHOKE MECHANISM				I						I
8	FUEL FILTER/LINES				I/I					R/I	
9	VACUUM, SECONDARY AIR, CRANKCASE VENTILATION HOSES									R	
10	AIR CLEANER FILTER				R						R
11	PCV VALVE									I	

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

R : REPLACE
 I : INSPECT, AFTER INSPECTION, CLEAN
 ADJUST, REPAIR OR REPLACE : IF NECESSARY

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	MILES X 1000	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	50	60
		KILOMETERS X 1000	12	24	36	48	60	72	80	96
		MONTHS	6	12	18	24	30	36	40	48
12	EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM								I	
13	SPARK PLUGS					R				R
14	IGNITION WIRINGS								R	
15	OXYGEN SENSOR								R	
16	EGR SYSTEM								I	
17	CANISTER								R	
18	THROTTLE POSITIONER			I					I	

NO	DESCRIPTION	MILES X 1000	7.5	15	22.5	30	37.5	45	52.5	60
		KILOMETERS X 1000	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
		MONTHS	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
GENERAL MAINTENANCE										
1	COOLING SYSTEM (HOSES, CONNECTIONS, ETC)			I		I		I		I
2	ENGINE COOLANT					R				R
3	TIMING BELT									R
4	MANUAL T/M OIL					R				R
5	AUTO T/M OIL					R				R
6	BRAKE HOSES, LINES			I		I		I		I
7	BRAKE FLUID			I		R		I		R
8	REAR BRAKE DRUMS/LININGS			I		I		I		I
9	BRAKE PADS, CALIPERS, ROTORS		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
10	PARKING BRAKE			I		I		I		I
11	EXHAUST PIPE CONNECTIONS, MUFFLER & SUSPENSION BOLTS			I		I		I		I
12	STEERING GEAR BOX, LINKAGE & BOOTS			I		I		I		I
13	REAR WHEEL BEARING GREASE					I				I
14	DRIVESHAFTS & BOOTS			I		I		I		I

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

MAINTENANCE UNDER SEVERE USAGE CONDITIONS

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

I = Inspect, correct or replace if necessary. R = Replace

MAINTENANCE ITEM	MAINTENANCE OPERATION	MAINTENANCE INTERVALS	DRIVING CONDITION
ENGINE OIL	R	EVERY 3,000 MILES (4,800 KM) OR 3 MONTHS	A, B, C, F
ENGINE OIL FILTER	R	EVERY 3,000 MILES (4,800 KM) OR 3 MONTHS	A, B, C, F
AIR CLEANER FILTER	R	MORE FREQUENTLY	C, E
CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (PCV VALVE)	I	MORE FREQUENTLY	C,
SPARK PLUGS	R	EVERY 24,000 MILES (40,000 KM) OR 18 MONTHS	B,
BRAKE PADS, CALIPERS, ROTORS	I	MORE FREQUENTLY	C, D
REAR BRAKE DRUMS/LININGS	I	MORE FREQUENTLY	C, D
STEERING GEAR BOX LINKAGE & BOOTS	I	EVERY 7,500 MILES (12,000 KM) OR 6 MONTHS	C, D, E, F,
DRIVESHAFTS & BOOTS	I	EVERY 7,500 MILES (12,000 KM) OR 6 MONTHS	C, E, F

SEVERE DRIVING CONDITIONS

- A - Repeated short distance driving
- B - Extensive idling
- C - Driving in dusty conditions

- D - Driving in areas using salt or other corrosive materials or in very cold weather
- E - Driving in sandy areas
- F - More than 50% driving in heavy city traffic during hot weather above 32°C (90°F)

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE ITEMS

o Engine oil and filter

The engine oil and filter should be changed at those intervals specified in the maintenance schedule. If car is being driven in severe conditions, more frequent oil and filter changes are required.

o Drive belts

Inspect drive belt (for water pump and alternator) for evidence of cuts, cracks, excessive wear or oiliness, and replace drive belt if necessary. Drive belts should be checked periodically for proper tension and adjusted as necessary.

o Valve clearances

Incorrect valve clearance will not only result in unsteady engine operation, but will also cause excessive noise and reduced engine output. Inspect valve clearance and adjust as required while the engine is hot.

Valve-to-rocker arm clearance

Intake valves. . . . 0.15mm (0.006 in)

Exhaust valves. . . . 0.25mm (0.010 in)

Jet valves. 0.25mm (0.010 in)

o Ignition timing

For basic ignition timing, refer to the "Vehicle Emission Control Information" label located under the hood.

o Engine idle speed

After warming up the engine, check and adjust the idle speed according to the spe-

cifications on the "Vehicle Emission Control Information" label located under the hood.

o Carburetor choke mechanism

The choke mechanism is used to facilitate engine starting during cold weather. Inject solvent into the end of the auto-choke and the throttle valves (where they pass through the air horn) to prevent the choke from becoming stuck by gum deposits on the shaft. At the same time, inject a solvent to clean dirt from the fast idle cam and link.

o Fuel filter and lines

A clogged filter can limit the speed at which the vehicle can be driven, and cause hard starting. If an excessive amount of foreign matter accumulates in the fuel tank, the filter may require replacement more frequently.

After installing a new filter, run the engine for several minutes, and check for leaks at connections.

o Vacuum, secondary air and crankcase ventilation hoses

Inspect the surface of hoses for evidence of heat and mechanical damage. Hard and brittle rubber, cracking, checking, tears, cuts, abrasions, and excessive swelling indicate deterioration of the rubber. Particular attention should be paid to examining those hose surfaces nearest to

high heat sources, such as the exhaust manifold.

Inspect the hose routing to assure that the hoses do not come in contact with any heat source or moving component which might cause heat damage or mechanical wear. Inspect all hose connections, such as clamps and couplings, to make sure they are secure and that no leaks are present. Hoses should be replaced immediately if there is any evidence of deterioration or damage.

o Air cleaner filter

A genuine Hyundai part is recommended for replacement of the air cleaner filter.

o PCV valve

The PCV valve must be kept clean to maintain good engine performance.

o Evaporative emission control system

Check the evaporative emission control system for leaks, clogging, or restricted lines. If the fuel-vapor vent line is clogged or damaged, the fuel-vapor mixture will escape into the atmosphere and cause ineffective emission control.

o Spark plugs

Make sure to install new spark plugs of the correct heat range.

o Ignition wiring

The ignition wiring should be kept clean

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- and properly connected. Visually inspect for cracks, damage or burning.
Replace any damaged parts.
- o **Oxygen sensor**
The oxygen sensor is a device which controls the fuel mixture.
If the oxygen sensor is damaged, exhaust-gas emission level and driveability deteriorate.
 - o **EGR system**
The EGR system reduces the formation of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) by recirculation part of the engine exhaust gases through the EGR system, and back to the combustion chamber.
 - o **Canister**
Replace the canister periodically, with a new one.
The canister filter may become clogged, causing the purge air volume to decrease, thus reducing canister capacity.
 - o **Throttle positioner**
Check the throttle position adjustment of the throttle position system.
For detail procedures to check, see Shop Manual.
 - o **Cooling system**
Check the cooling system parts, such as radiator, coolant reservoir, hoses and connections for leakage and damage.
Replace any damaged parts.
 - o **Engine coolant**
The coolant should be changed at those intervals specified in the maintenance intervals.
 - o **Timing belt**
Inspect all parts related with the timing belt for damage and deformation.
Replace any damaged parts.
 - o **Manual transmission oil**
Change manual transmission oil according to the maintenance schedule.
NOTE: If the oil level is low, check for possible leaks before adding oil. Do not overfill.
 - o **Automatic transmission fluid**
Use only ATF DEXRON® II when adding or changing fluid.
 - o **Brake hoses and lines**
Visually check for proper installation, chafing, cracks, deterioration, and any evidence of leaking. Replace any deteriorated or damaged parts immediately.
 - o **Brake fluid**
Check brake fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir.
The level should be between "A" and "MAX" marks on the side of the reservoir.
Use only hydraulic brake fluid conforming to DOT 3.
 - o **Rear brake drums and linings**
Check for scoring, burning, leaking fluid, broken parts, and excessive wear.
 - o **Brake pads, calipers and rotors.**
Check the pads for excessive wear, discs for runout and wear, and calipers for leaking fluid.
 - o **Parking brake**
Inspect the parking brake system such as parking brake lever and cables and so on.
For detailed service procedures, refer to the Shop Manual.
 - o **Exhaust pipe connections, muffler and suspension bolts.**
Check the exhaust pipe, muffler and suspension connections for looseness or damage.
 - o **Steering gear box, linkage and boots**
With the car stopped, check for excessive freeplay in the steering wheel.
Check the linkage for bend or damage.
Check the dust boots and ball joints for deterioration, cracks, or damage. Replace any damaged parts.
 - o **Rear wheel bearing grease**
Check rear wheel bearing grease whenever the brake drums are removed to inspect the service brake system.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- o **Driveshaft and boots**

Check the drive shafts boots and clamps for cracks, deterioration, or damage.

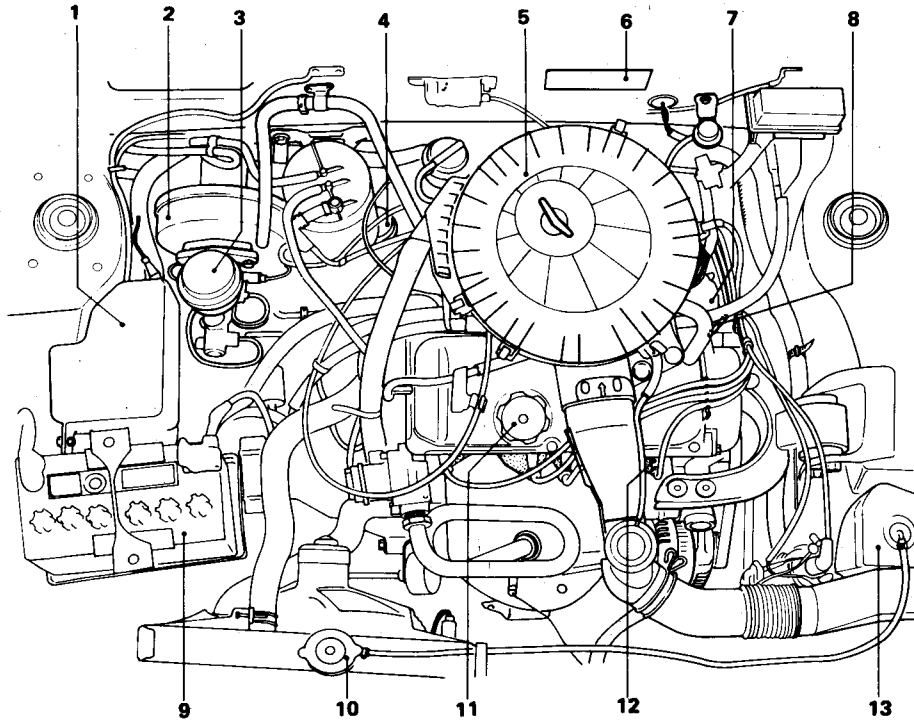
Replace any damaged parts and, if necessary, repack the grease.

6. SATURDAY MECHANICS

Do-It-Yourself Maintenance

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

ENGINE COMPARTMENT



1. Windshield washer fluid reservoir
2. Brake booster
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Fuel filter
5. Air cleaner

6. Manufacturer's plate
7. Distributor
8. Engine oil level dipstick
9. Battery
10. Radiator cap

11. Engine oil filler cap
12. Spark plugs
13. Coolant reservoir

GENERAL EVERYDAY CHECKS

Engine Compartment

The followings should be checked regularly:

- o Engine oil level and condition
- o Transmission fluid level and condition
- o Brake reservoir fluid level
- o Engine coolant level
- o Windshield washer fluid level
- o Accessory drive belts condition
- o Coolant hose condition
- o Air filter element condition
- o Exhaust system condition
- o Fluid leaks (on or below components)

Vehicle Exterior

The followings should be checked monthly:

- o Overall appearance and condition
- o Tire pressures and condition (including spare)
- o Wheel condition and wheel nut tightness
- o Exhaust system condition
- o Lamp condition and operation
- o Windshield glass condition
- o Wiper blade condition
- o Paint condition and corrosion
- o Fluid leaks
- o Door and hood lock condition

Vehicle Interior

The followings should be checked each time the vehicle is driven:

- o Lights operation
- o Windshield wiper operation
- o Horn operation
- o Defroster, heater operation (and air conditioning, if equipped)
- o Steering operation and condition
- o Mirror condition and operation
- o Turn signal operation
- o Throttle pedal operation
- o Brake operation, including parking brake
- o Manual transmission operation, including clutch operation
- o Automatic transmission operation, including "Park" mechanism operation
- o Seat control condition and operation
- o Seat belt condition and operation
- o Sun visor operation

If you notice anything that does not operate correctly or appear to be functioning correctly, inspect it carefully and seek assistance from your Hyundai dealer if service is needed.

CHECKING THE BATTERY

WARNING

Batteries can be dangerous! When working with batteries, carefully observe the following precautions.

The fluid in the battery contains a strong solution of sulfuric acid, which is poisonous and highly corrosive. Be careful not to spill it on yourself or the car. If you do spill battery fluid on yourself, immediately do the following;

- o If fluid is on your skin, flush the affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes and then seek medical assistance.
- o If fluid is in your eyes, wash them out with water and get medical assistance as soon as possible. While you are being driven to get medical assistance, continue washing out your eyes using a sponge or soft cloth and a bucket of water.
- o If you swallow battery fluid, drink a large quantity of water or milk followed by milk of magnesia, eat raw egg or vegetable oil. Get medical assistance as soon as possible.

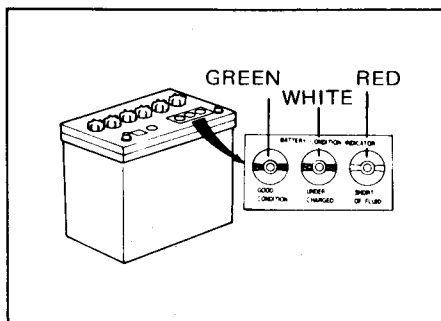
While being charged (either by a battery charger or by the vehicle's alternator), batteries produce explosive gases. Always observe these precautions:

- o Charge batteries only in a well ventilated area.
- o Do not permit flame, sparks or smoking in the area.
- o Keep children away from the area.

Checking the Battery

Keep the battery clean. Any evidence of corrosion around the battery posts or terminals should be removed using a solution of household baking soda and warm water. After the battery terminals are dry, cover them with a light coating of grease.

To determine the battery charge, check the battery test indicator on top of the battery. If the indicator green, the battery is normal. If the indicator is white, the battery must be charged. If the indicator is red, the battery must be replaced. Refer to the drawing.



REPLACING LIGHT BULBS

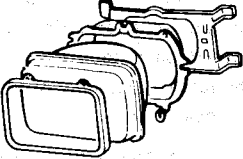
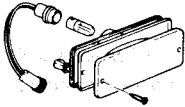
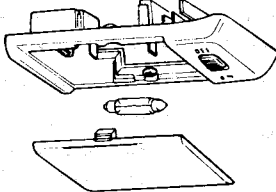

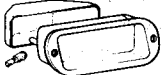
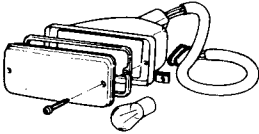
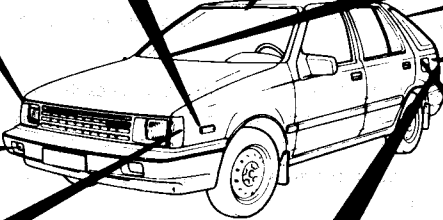
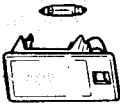
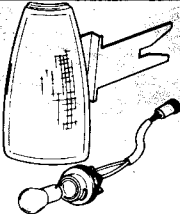
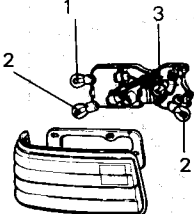
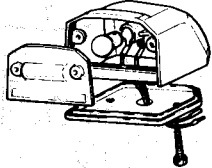
Before attempting to replace a light bulb, be sure the switch is turned to the "Off" position.

The drawings in the next page show how to reach light bulbs so they may be changed.

Be sure to replace the burned-out bulb with one of the same number and wattage rating.

DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

REPLACING LIGHT BULBS

<p>Headlamp: 65/35W</p> 	<p>R/Reflector & S/Mark Lamp: 4W</p> 	<p>Interior Lamp: 10W</p> 	<p>Glove Box Lamp: 3.4W</p> 	<p>High Mounted Rear Stop Lamp 3.5DR: 17W 4 DR: 27W</p> 
<p>Front Turn Signal Lamp: 27W</p> 				<p>Luggage Compartment Lamp: 5W</p> 
<p>Position Lamp: 8W</p> 	<p>1 3 2</p> 	<p>Rear Combination Lamp</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Turn Signal Lamp: 27W2. Stop & Tail Lamp: 27/8W3. Back-up Lamp: 27W	<p>Licence Plate Lamp: 8W</p> 	

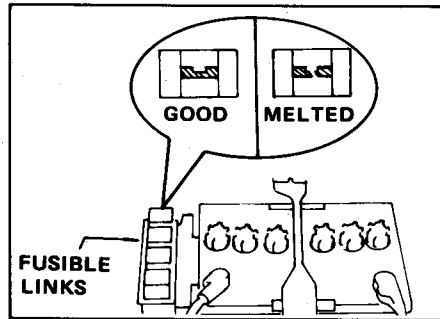
CHECKING AND REPLACING FUSES

Replacing a Fusible Link

A fusible link will melt if the circuits from the battery are ever overloaded, thus preventing damage to the entire wiring harness. (This could be caused by a dead short in the system drawing too much current.) Of this ever happens, have a Hyundai dealer determine the cause, repair the system and replace the fusible link. The fusible links are located in a holder next to the battery for easy inspection.

CAUTION:

When replacing a fusible link, never use anything but a new fusible link with the same or lower amperage rating. Never use a piece of wire or a higher-rated fusible link. This could result in serious damage and create a fire hazard.

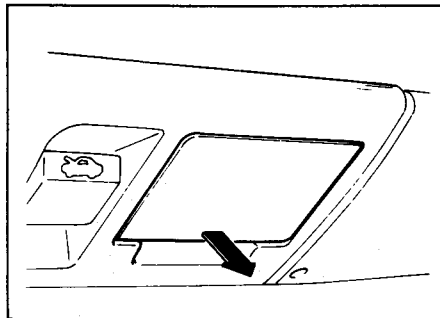


Replacing Accessory Fuses

The fuse box for the lights and other electrical accessories will be found low on the dashboard on the driver's side. Inside the box you will find a list showing the circuits protected by each fuse.

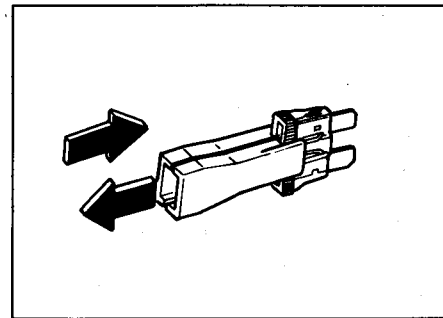
If any of your car's lights or other electrical accessories stop working, a blown fuse could be the reason. If the fuse has burned out, you will see that the metal strip inside the fuse has burned through. If you suspect a blown fuse, follow this procedure:

1. Turn off the ignition and all other switches.
2. Open the fuse box and examine each fuse. Remove each fuse by pulling it toward you. A small "fuse puller" tool is contained in the fuse box to simplify this operation.



3. Be sure to check all other fuses even if you find one that appears to have burned out.
4. Replace the blown fuse by pressing a new fuse of the same rating into place. The fuse should be a snug fit. If it is not, have the fuse clip repaired or replaced by a Hyundai dealer.

If you do not have a spare fuse, you may be able to borrow a fuse of the same or lower rating from an accessory you can temporarily get along without. The radio or cigarette lighter, for example. Always remember to replace the borrowed fuse.



CAUTION:

A burned-out fuse indicates that there is a problem in the electrical circuit. If you replace a fuse and it blows as soon as the accessory is turned on, the problem is serious and should be referred to a Hyundai dealer for diagnosis and repair. Never replace a fuse with anything except a fuse with the same or a lower amperage rating. A higher capacity fuse could cause damage and create a fire hazard.

CHECKING THE ENGINE OIL

Engine oil is essential to the performance and service of the engine. It is suggested that you check the oil level at least once a week in normal use and more often if you are on a trip or driving in severe conditions.

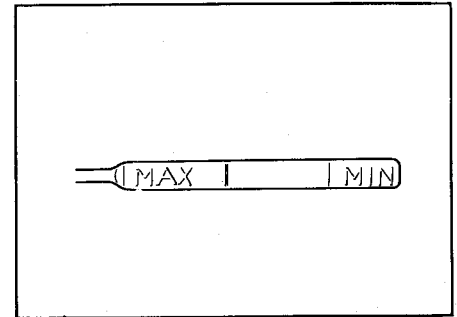
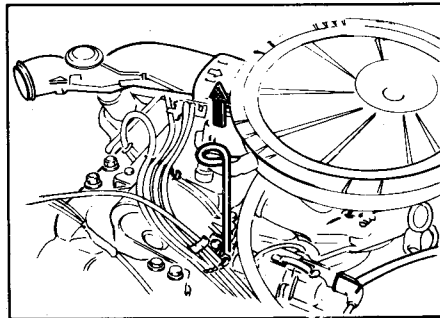
Recommended Oil

SF or SF/CC (API) multigrade and fuel-efficient oil is recommended.

To Check the Oil Level

Before checking the oil, warm up the engine to normal operating temperature and ensure it is parked on level ground. Turn the engine off.

Wait a minute, then remove the dipstick, wipe it off, fully reinsert the dipstick and withdraw it again. Then note the highest level the oil has reached on the dipstick. It should be between the upper ("MAX") and lower ("MIN") marks.

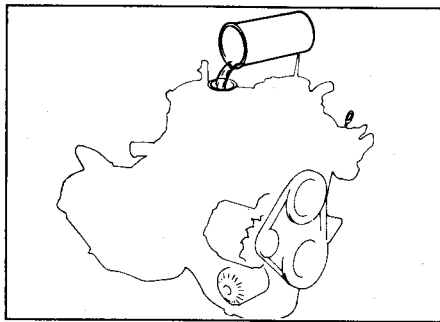


DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

Adding Oil

If the oil level is close to or below the "MIN" mark, add oil until it reaches the "MAX" mark. To add oil.

1. Remove the oil filler cap by turning it counterclockwise.
2. Add oil, then check the level again. Do not overfill.
3. Replace the cap by turning it clockwise.

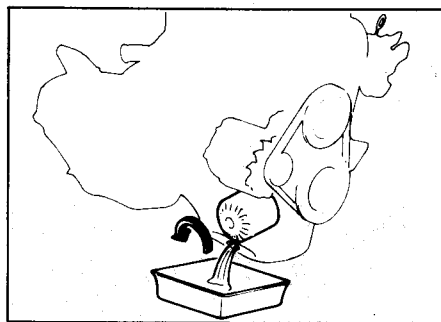


CHANGING THE OIL AND FILTER

The engine oil and filter should be changed at those intervals specified in the maintenance schedule in Section 5. If the car is being driven in severe conditions, more frequent oil and filter changes are required

The procedure for changing the oil and filter is as follows:

1. Park the car on level ground and set the parking brake. Start the engine and let it warm up until the needle on the temperature gauge moves above the lowest mark. Turn the engine off and place the gear selector lever in "P" (automatic) or reverse gear (manual transmission).
2. Open the hood and remove the engine oil filler cap.



3. Slide underneath the car and loosen the drain plug by turning it counterclockwise with a wrench of the proper size. Be sure that the drain pan is in position to catch the oil as it drains out, then remove the drain plug.

CAUTION:

The engine oil may be hot enough to burn you!

4. When the oil has stopped draining, replace the drain plug using a new washer and retighten by turning it clockwise.
5. Remove the oil filter. You should be able to unscrew the filter with your hands. (If your hands are slippery, try using a cloth between your hands and the filter to give yourself a better grip.) A certain amount of oil will come out when you remove the filter so be sure to have your drain pan in place underneath it.
6. Install a new oil filter in accordance with the instructions on the carton or on the filter itself. Do not over-tighten. Be sure that the mounting surface on the engine is clean and that the old gasket is removed completely. Lubricate the new gasket before installation.
7. Refill the crankcase with the recommended engine oil. The engine oil capacity is 4.2 U.S. quarts (4.0 liters). This includes the amount of oil in the filter.

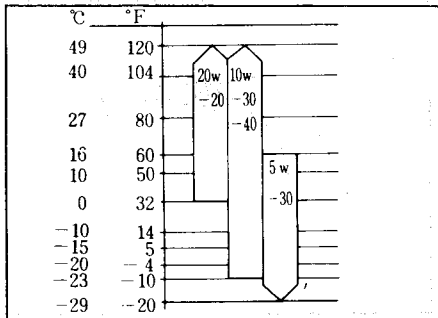
8. Start the engine and check to be sure no oil is leaking from the drain plug or oil filter.
9. Shut off the engine and recheck the oil level.

NOTE:

Always dispose of used engine oil in an environmentally acceptable manner. It is suggested that it be placed in a sealed container and taken to a service station for reclamation. Do not pour the oil on the ground or put it in with household trash.

CAUTION:

Used motor oil may cause irritation or cancer of the skin if left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods of time. Although this will probably not happen unless you handle used oil on a regular basis, you should wash your hands with soap and warm water as soon as possible after handling used oil.



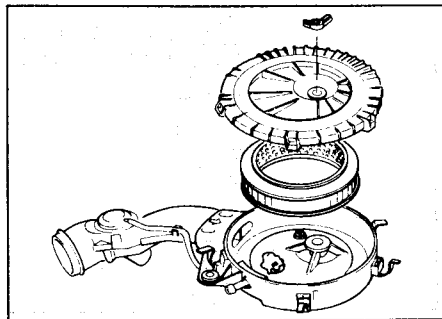
CHANGING THE AIR FILTER

CAUTION:

Operating your vehicle without proper air filter in place can result in excessive engine wear.

To change the filter, remove the wing nut in the center of the air filter cover, then unsnap the clips around the cover. When this is done, the cover can be lifted off, the old filter removed and the new filter put in its place.

Genuine Hyundai replacement parts are recommended.



CHANGING THE FUEL FILTER

WARNING

While changing the fuel filter, be sure that sparks, open flame and excessive heat are excluded from the area. Do not smoke during this procedure. Change the fuel filter only when the engine is cool so that fuel will not come into contact with hot engine parts. Fuel is highly flammable and may cause severe personal injury and damage to the vehicle if ignited.

The fuel filter should be changed at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5 or whenever replacement is indicated. Accumulations of foreign material in the fuel tank may result in the fuel filter becoming blocked.

A blocked or nearly blocked fuel filter can cause hard starting, fuel starvation during acceleration or limit the speed at which the car can be driven.

The fuel filter is clamped to the firewall at the rear of the engine. To remove the filter, loosen the clamps holding the fuel lines to the filter and then carefully pull the lines off the filter fittings.

Remove the filter from its holder and dispose of it in a safe, environmentally acceptable manner.

Insert the new filter into the holder and slip the fuel lines onto the fittings until they cover the fittings completely. Then slide the fuel-line clamps back into position and re-tighten them.

Run the engine for one minute while checking for leaks.

WINDSHIELD AND REAR WIPER BLADES

The wiper blades should be carefully inspected from time to time and cleaned to remove accumulations of road film or other debris. To clean the wiper blades and arms, use a clean sponge or cloth with a mild soap or detergent and water.

If the wipers continue to streak or smear the glass, replace them with genuine Hyundai replacement parts or their equivalent.

NOTE:

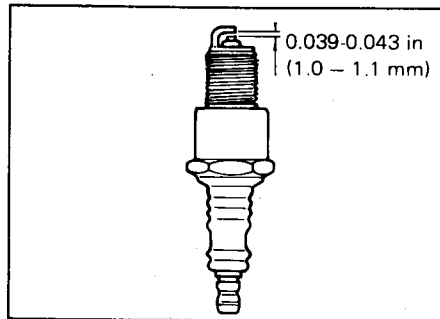
Do not operate the wipers on dry glass. This can result in more rapid wear of the wiper blades and may scratch the glass.

REPLACING THE SPARK PLUGS

The spark plugs should be changed at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5 or whenever engine performance indicates they should be changed. Symptoms that suggest poor spark plug performance include engine misfiring under load, loss of fuel economy, poor acceleration, etc. When spark plugs are replaced, always use spark plugs recommended by Hyundai. The use of other spark plugs can result in loss of performance, radio interference or engine damage.

Recommended Spark Plugs:

CHAMPION : RN9YC4
NGK : BUR 6EA-11



Changing the Spark Plugs

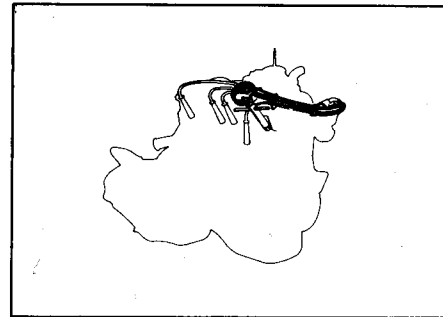
You will find it easier to change spark plugs if the engine is cold.

Always change one spark plug at a time. This helps avoid getting the wires mixed up.

1. Using a clean cloth, remove any dirt that has accumulated around the base of the spark plug so it cannot fall into the cylinder when the spark plug is removed.
2. To remove the spark plug cable, pull straight up on the insulated connector, not the cable. Pulling on the cable may damage the carbon core conductor.

CAUTION:

It is recommended that the engine be cool or cold when changing the spark plugs. If the engine is hot, you could burn yourself on the insulated connector, the spark plug or the engine itself.

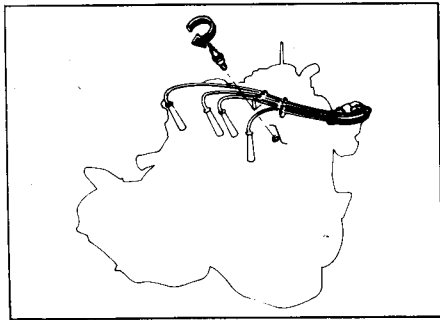


3. When preparing to remove the old spark plug, guide the socket down over the spark plug, being careful not to damage the ceramic insulator.
4. To remove the spark plug, turn the wrench handle in a counterclockwise direction.
5. Start the new spark plug in by hand, then tighten with the wrench. Guide the socket down over the spark plug, being careful not to damage the ceramic insulator.

NOTE:

Spark plugs should be tightened firmly. Overtightening can damage the threads in the aluminum cylinder head. Also, leaving them too loose can cause the spark plug to get very hot and possibly result in damage to the engine.

6. Replace the cable by pushing the insulated connector directly down onto the electrode. Check to be sure it has snapped into place and can't fall off.



CHECKING THE TRANSMISSION OIL (MANUAL)

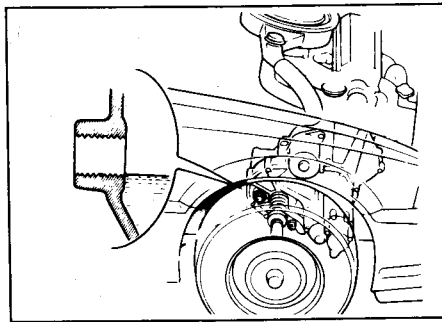
Transmission lubricant in the manual transmission should be changed at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5.

Recommended Oil

Use only API GL-4 SAE 75W-85W in the manual transmission.

Manual Transmission Oil Capacity

The oil capacity of the manual transmission is 2.2 U.S. quarts (approx 2 liters).



WARNING

It is always better to check the transmission oil level when the engine is cool or cold. If the engine is hot, you should exercise great caution to avoid burning yourself on hot engine or exhaust parts.

To Check the Transmission Oil Level

Park the car on level ground with the engine off.

1. Using a wrench of the correct size, loosen the oil filler bolt turning it counterclockwise and remove it with your fingers.
2. Use your finger to feel inside the hole. The oil level should be at its bottom edge. If it is not, check for leaks before adding oil.

To refill the transmission or bring the oil level up, add oil slowly until it reaches the proper level. Do not overfill.

3. Replace the bolt, screw it in with your fingers and then tighten securely with the wrench.

CHECKING THE TRANSMISSION FLUID (AUTOMATIC)

Transmission fluid in the automatic transmission should be changed at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5.

Recommended Fluid

Use only DEXRON[®] II automatic transmission fluid.

Transmission Fluid Capacity

The fluid capacity of the automatic transmission is 6.0 U.S. quarts (5.7 liters).

CAUTION:

The transmission fluid level should be checked when the engine is at normal operating temperature. This means that the engine,

radiator, exhaust system etc., are very hot so you should exercise great care not to burn yourself during this procedure.

To Check the Transmission Fluid Level

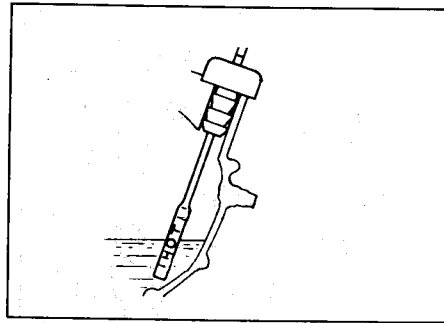
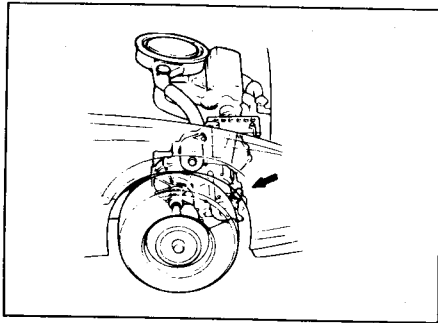
Park the car on level ground with the parking brake engaged. When the transmission fluid level is checked, the transmission fluid should be at normal operating temperature and the engine idling.

While the engine is idling, apply the brakes and move the gear selector lever from "P" to each of its other positions - - "R," "N," "D," "2," "L" - - and then return to "N" With the engine still idling:

1. Open the hood, being careful to keep hands and clothing clear of any moving parts.

2. Remove the transmission dipstick, wipe it clean, reinsert the dipstick as far as it will go, then remove it again. Now check the fluid level on the dipstick. It should be in the range marked "HOT."

3. If the transmission fluid level is low, use a funnel to add transmission fluid through the dipstick tube until it is the "HOT" range. Do not overfill.



CHECKING AND CHANGING THE ENGINE COOLANT

CAUTION:

Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. When the engine is hot, the coolant is under pressure and may erupt through the opening if the cap is removed. You could be seriously burned if you do not observe this precaution.

Recommended Coolant

Use or high quality ethylene-glycol coolant. No additional corrosion inhibitors or additives should be used.

To Check the Coolant Level

The coolant level can be seen on the side of the plastic coolant reservoir. The level of the coolant should be between the "LOW"

and "FULL" lines on the reservoir. If the level is below the "LOW" mark, add coolant to bring it up between "LOW" and "FULL"

If the level is low, inspect for coolant leaks and recheck the fluid level frequently. If the level drops again, visit your Hyundai dealer for an inspection and diagnosis of the reason.

To Change the Coolant

The coolant should be changed at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5.

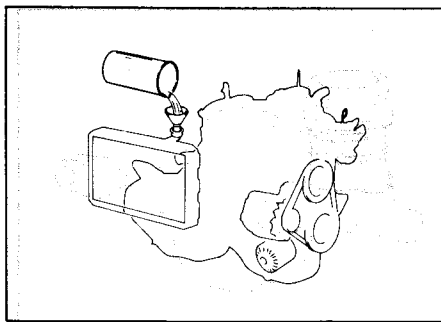
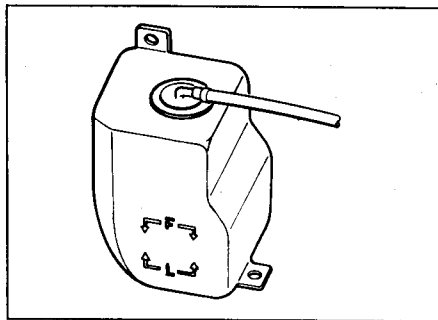
CAUTION:

Do not attempt to change coolant if the engine is hot. The coolant is under pressure when the engine is hot and can cause serious burns if the radiator cap is removed or the drain cocks are opened.

NOTE:

Coolant can damage the finish of your car. If you spill coolant on the car, wash it off thoroughly with clear water.

1. Park the car on level ground, set the parking brake and remove the radiator cap when cool.
2. Be sure your drain receptacle is in place, open the drain cocks on either side of the radiator. Allow all the coolant to drain from the cooling system, then securely close both drain cocks.
3. Check Section 8 for the capacity of the cooling system in your car. Then, following the manufacturer's directions on the coolant container, add the appropriate quantity of coolant to the radiator. Now fill the radiator with clean water. Continue to add water in small quantities until the fluid level stays at the full mark.
4. Start the engine, top off the radiator and then add water to the reservoir until the level is between "LOW" and "FULL".
5. Replace the radiator and reservoir caps and check to be sure the drain cocks are fully closed and not leaking.



DO-IT-YOURSELF MAINTENANCE

CHECKING THE BRAKES

CAUTION:

Because brakes are essential to the safe operation of the car, it is suggested that they be checked and inspected by your Hyundai dealer. The brakes should be checked and inspected for wear at those intervals specified in the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5.

Checking the Brake Fluid Level

CAUTION:

Use caution when handling brake fluid. It can damage your vision if you get it in your eyes. It will also damage your vehicle's paint if spilled on it and not removed immediately.

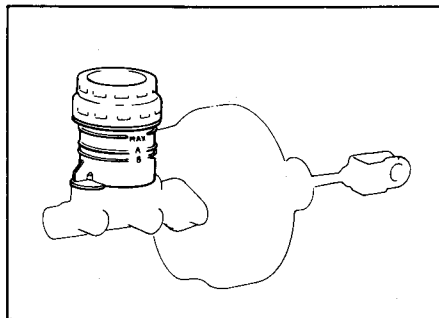
Recommended Brake Fluid

Use only hydraulic brake fluid conforming to DOT 3 specifications in your braking system. Follow the instructions printed on the container.

To Check the Fluid Level

The fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir should be checked periodically.

The level should be between the "A" (MIN) and "MAX" marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the "A" (MIN) mark, carefully add fluid to bring it up to "MAX." Do not overfill.



AIR CONDITIONER CARE

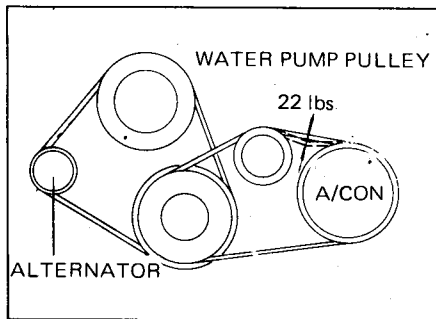
Keeping the Condenser Clean

The air conditioner condenser (and engine radiator) should be checked periodically for accumulations of dirt, dead insects, leaves, etc. These can interfere with maximum cooling efficiency. When removing such accumulations, brush or hose them away carefully to avoid bending the cooling fins.

Checking the Compressor Drive Belt

When the air conditioner is being used regularly, the compressor drive belt tension should be checked at least once a month.

To check the drive belt tension, press down on the belt halfway between the engine crankshaft and compressor pulleys. Pressing with your finger, you should not be able to deflect this belt as much as one-half inch. If you have the instruments to check it, with a force of 22 lb. (98N), the deflection should be 0.3-0.4 inches (8-10 mm). If the belt is too loose, have it adjusted by your Hyundai dealer.



Checking the Refrigerant

1. Start the engine and let it run at fast idle for several minutes with the air conditioner set at one of its colder settings.
2. Open the hood and look through the small window on the top of the receiver-dryer (this is a cylindrical black object near the condenser). If there are continuous bubbles or foam passing the window, the refrigerant is low and the system should be recharged by your Hyundai dealer.

CAUTION:

Running the air conditioning system for extended periods of time with a low refrigerant level may damage the compressor.

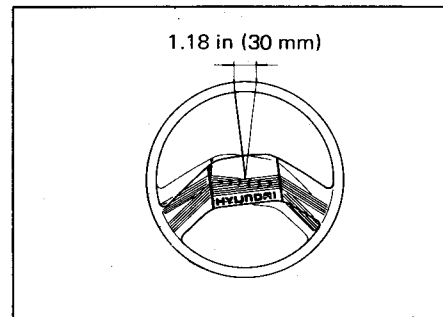
Lubrication

To lubricate the compressor and the seals in the system, the air conditioner should be run for at least 10 minutes each week. This is particularly important during cool weather when the air conditioning system is not otherwise in use.

CHECKING STEERING WHEEL FREEPLAY

To check the steering wheel freeplay, stop the car with the wheels pointed straight ahead and gently move the steering wheel back and forth. Use very light finger pressure and be sensitive to changes in resistance that mark the limits of the freeplay.

If the freeplay is greater than specified, have it inspected by your Hyundai dealer and adjusted or repaired if necessary.



CHECKING CLUTCH PEDAL FREE-PLAY

With the engine off, press lightly on the clutch pedal until you feel a change in resistance. This is the clutch pedal freeplay.

The freeplay should be within the limits specified. If it is not, have it inspected by your Hyundai dealer and adjusted or repaired if necessary.

CHECKING BRAKE PEDAL FREE-PLAY

With the engine off, press down on the brake pedal several times to reduce the vacuum in the brake booster.

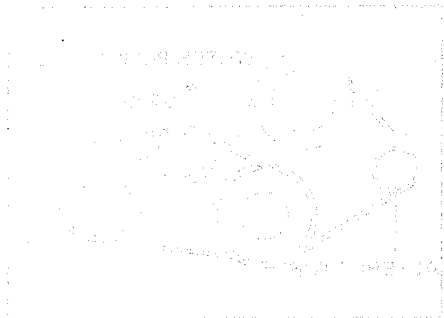
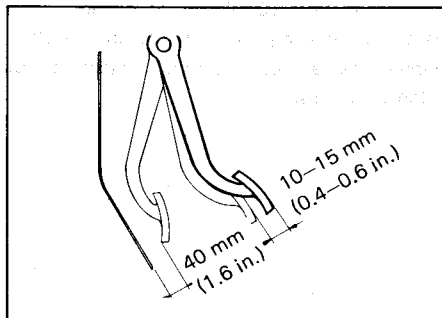
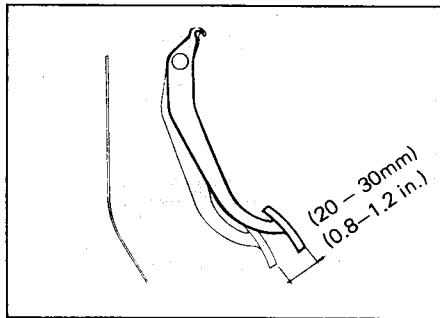
Then, using your hand, press down slowly on the brake pedal until you feel a change in resistance. This is the brake pedal freeplay.

The freeplay should be within the limits specified. If it is not, have it inspected by your Hyundai dealer and adjusted or repaired if necessary.

CHECKING BRAKE PEDAL CLEARANCE

You need a helper to check the brake pedal clearance. With the engine running, have your helper press down on the brake pedal several times and then hold it down with a force of about 110 lbs (50 kg, 490N). The brake pedal clearance is the distance from the top surface of the brake pedal to the asphalt sheeting under the floor mat.

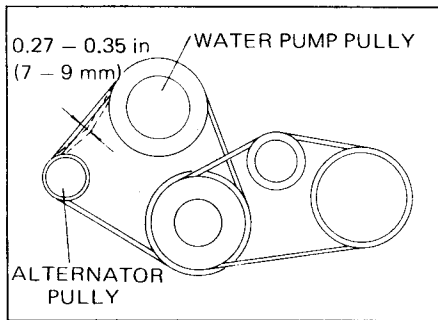
If the brake pedal clearance is not within the limits specified. Have it inspected by your Hyundai dealer and adjusted or repaired if necessary.



CHECKING DRIVE BELTS

Drive belts should be checked periodically for proper tension and adjusted if necessary. At the same time, belts should be examined for cracks, wear, fraying or other evidence of deterioration and replaced if necessary. Belt routing should also be checked to be sure there is no interference between the belts and other parts of the engine.

After a belt is replaced, the new belt should be adjusted again after two or three weeks to eliminate slack resulting from initial stretching after use.



CHECKING ELECTRIC COOLING FANS

CAUTION:

Before working around cooling fans, be sure that the ignition is turned off.

Checking Engine Cooling Fan

With the ignition is "ON" or "ACC" the engine cooling fan (behind the radiator) should automatically come on if the engine coolant temperature is high.

Checking Condenser Cooling Fan

The condenser cooling fan (in front of the radiator) should come on automatically whenever the air conditioner is in operation.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR HYUNDAI

If you desire additional information about maintaining and servicing your Hyundai, you may purchase a factory service manual at your Hyundai dealer's parts department. This is the same manual used by dealership technicians and while it is highly technical it can be useful in obtaining a better understanding of your car and how it works.

7. EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

Your Hyundai is equipped with an emission control system to meet all requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

There are three emission control systems which are as follows.

- (1) Crankcase emission control system
- (2) Evaporative emission control system
- (3) Exhaust emission control system

In order to assure the proper function of the emission control system, it is recommended that you have your cars inspected and maintained by an authorized Hyundai dealer in accordance with the schedule in this manual.

1. CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The positive crankcase ventilation system is employed to prevent air pollution caused by blow-by gases being emitted from the crankcase.

This system supplies fresh air to the crankcase through the air cleaner. Inside the crankcase, the fresh air mixes with blow-by gases, then passes through the PCV valve into the induction system.

2. EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

The Evaporative Emission Control System is designed to prevent fuel vapors from escaping into the atmosphere.

Fuel vapors from the fuel tank and carburetor are directed into the charcoal canister where they are absorbed and stored while the engine is stopped.

When the engine is running and engine coolant temperature is above the set temperature of a thermovalve, the purge control diaphragm valve opens so that fuel vapors in the charcoal canister may be drawn into the engine through the intake manifold and carburetor.

3. EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

This system has been integrated into a highly effective system which controls exhaust emission while maintaining good vehicle performance.

Secondary air supply system

This system supplies secondary air to the exhaust manifold for the purpose of promoting oxidation and deoxidation of exhaust gases in the catalytic converter.

The air injection system consists of a reed valve, a secondary air control valve, a solenoid valve, a check valve, ECU and sensors.

EGR system

This system helps control oxides of nitrogen by recirculating a part of exhaust gas into the intake manifold, thereby reducing cylinder combustion temperatures.

High altitude compensation system (HAC)

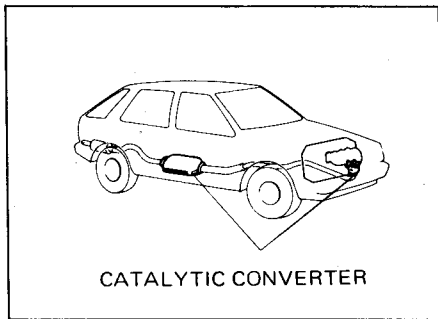
In order to satisfy the Emission Requirements at high altitudes, all vehicles are equipped with a high altitude compensation system.

The air/fuel ratios at high altitude are maintained by the HAC to approximately the same degrees as at sea level, by supplying additional bleed air into the carburetor primary main wall through the HAC.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER

The catalytic converter is part of the emission control system. Its purpose is to remove certain engine emission products from the engine's exhaust. It looks something like a muffler and is located underneath the car in the exhaust system.

To assure that your car conforms to all applicable emission control regulations, the catalytic converter and emission control system must be inspected and serviced as specified by the vehicle maintenance schedule in Section 5.



CATALYTIC CONVERTER

About the Catalytic Converter

Exhaust gases passing through the catalytic converter cause it to operate at very high temperatures. As a result, the introduction of large amounts of unburned gasoline may cause it to overheat and create a fire hazard. This can be avoided by observing the following:

- o Use unleaded fuel only.
- o Maintain your engine in good condition. Extremely high converter temperatures can result from improper operation of the electrical, ignition or carburetion systems.
- o If your engine stalls, pings, knocks, or is hard to start, take your car to your Hyundai dealer as soon as possible and have the difficulty corrected.
- o Avoid driving with a very low fuel level. If you run out of gasoline, it could cause the engine to misfire and result in excessive loading of the catalytic converter.
- o Avoid idling the engine for periods longer than 20 minutes.
- o Your Hyundai should not be either pushed or pulled to get it started. This can cause the catalytic converter to overload.
- o Don't turn off the ignition while your Hyundai is in motion. This can cause unburned gasoline to be passed into the exhaust system.

- o Take care not to stop your Hyundai over any combustible material such as grass, paper, leaves or rags.
- o Do not touch the catalytic converter or any other part of the exhaust system while the engine is running.
- o Remember that your Hyundai dealer is your best source of assistance.

8. THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Consumer information

CONSUMER INFORMATION

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the number used in registering your car and in all legal matters pertaining to its ownership, etc. It can be found in two different places on your car:

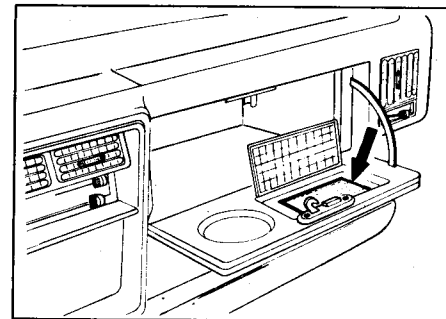
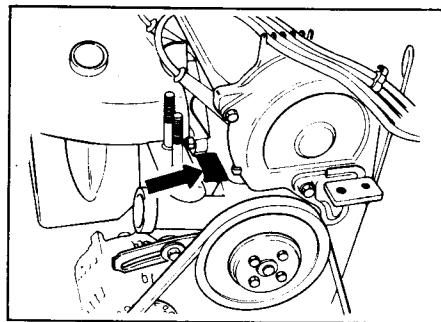
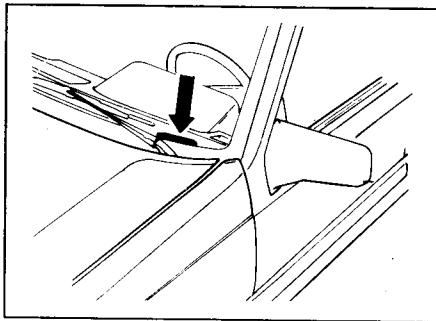
- o On the left top side of the crashpad where it can be seen by looking down through the windshield.
- o On the identification plate attached to the engine side of the firewall between the engine and passenger compartments.

Engine Number

The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown in the drawing.

TIRE INFORMATION

The tires supplied on your new Hyundai are chosen to provide the best performance for normal driving. (See the next page.)



CONSUMER INFORMATION

RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

The tire label located on the housing of the glove box gives the tire pressures recommended for your car. These pressures were chosen to provide the most satisfactory combination of ride comfort, tire wear and stability under normal conditions.

Tire pressures should be checked at least monthly. Proper tire inflation pressures should be maintained for these reasons:

- o Lower-than-recommended pressures cause uneven tread wear and poor handling.
- o Higher-than-recommended tire pressures increase the chance of damage from impacts and cause uneven tread wear.

CAUTION:

Always observe the following:

- o Check pressures when the tires are cold. That is, after the car has been parked for at least three hours and hasn't been driven more than one mile or 1.6 km since starting up.
- o Check the pressure of your spare tire each time you check the pressure of other tires. Also see notes about tires.

- o Never overload your car. Be especially careful about overloading if you equip your car with a luggage rack or cartop carrier.

SNOW TIRES

If you equip your car with snow tires, they should be the same size and have the same load capacity as the original tires.

Snow tires should be installed on all four wheels; otherwise, poor handling may result.

Snow tires should carry 4 psi (28 kPa) more than the pressure recommended for the standard tires on the tire label on the housing of the glove box.

Do not drive faster than 75 mph (120 km/h) when you car is equipped with snow tires.

TIRE CHAINS

CAUTION :

The chains should not be used on 175/70SR 13 tires. With these tires there is not sufficient clearance for chains between the tires and other vehicle components and damage may result.

Tire chains should be installed on the front wheels. Be sure that the chains are the proper size and that they are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

To minimize tire and chain wear, do not drive on bare roads with tire chains installed.

CAUTION :

When driving on roads covered with snow or ice, drive at less than 20 mph (30 km/h).

CONSUMER INFORMATION

TIRE ROTATION

Tires should be rotated every 6000 miles (10,000 km). If you notice that tires are wearing unevenly between rotations, have the car checked by a Hyundai dealer so the cause may be corrected.

After rotating, adjust the tire pressures and be sure to check wheel nut tightness.

If you wish to include a FULL SIZE spare tire in the tire rotation process, use the proper 4-tire rotation pattern, but insert the spare in the rear position, and place the tire which would have gone to the rear position in the trunk as the new spare.

CAUTION :

Do not include a steel wheel spare tire when rotating aluminium alloy wheel tires.

TIRE BALANCING

A tire that is out of balance may affect handling and tire wear.

The tires on your Hyundai were balanced before the car was delivered but may need balancing again during the years you own the car.

Whenever a tire is dismantled for repair, it should be rebalanced before being reinstalled on the car.

TIRE TRACTION

Tire traction can be reduced if you drive on worn tires, tires that are improperly inflated or on slippery road surfaces. Tires should be replaced when tread wear indicators appear. To reduce the possibility of losing control, slow down whenever there is rain, snow or ice on the road.

WHEN TO REPLACE TIRES

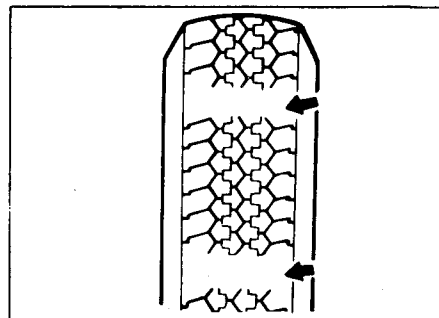
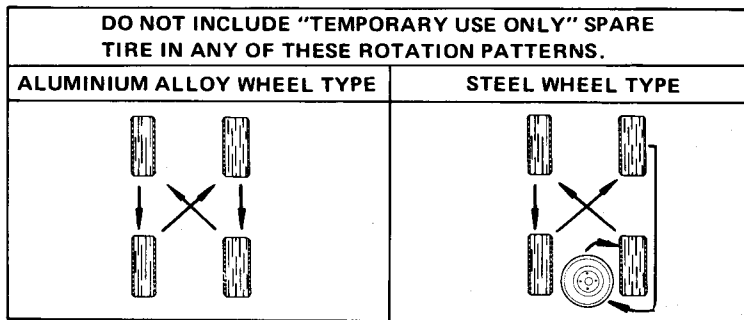
Driving on worn-out tires is dangerous! Worn-out tires can cause loss of braking effectiveness, steering control and traction. When replacing tires, never mix radial and bias-ply tires on the same car. If you replace radial tires with bias-ply tires, they must be installed in sets of four.

The original tires on your car have tread wear indicators. The tread wear indicators appear when the tread depth is 0.06 in. (1.6 mm). The tire should be replaced when these appear as a solid bar across two or more grooves of the tread.

Always replace your tires with those of the recommended size.

If you change wheels, the new wheel's rim width and offset must be those specified by Hyundai.

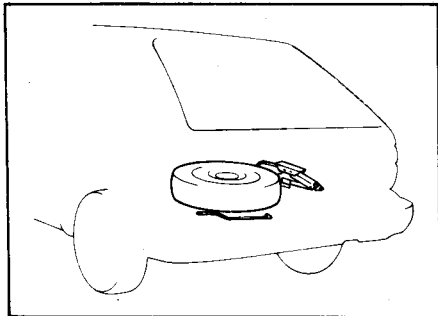
Using tires and wheels of other than the recommended sizes can be dangerous!



SPARE TIRE AND TOOLS

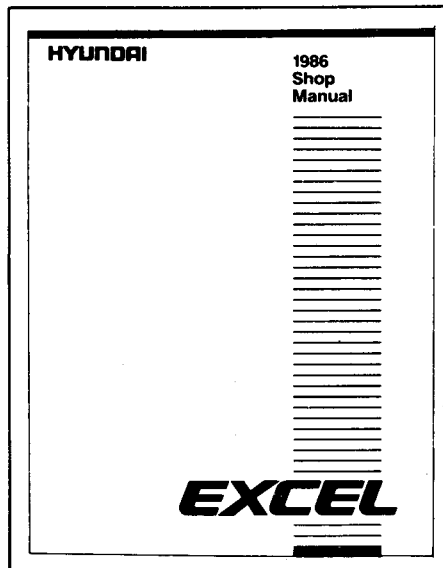
Your Hyundai is delivered with the following:

- Spare tire and wheel
- Jack and handle
- Wheel wrench



SHOP MANUAL

A Hyundai Shop Manual is available from your authorized Hyundai dealer. It's written for the professional technicians, but is simple enough for most mechanically-inclined owners to understand.



CONSUMER INFORMATION

This consumer information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of your Hyundai with information on uniform tire quality grading and stopping distance.

Since the results shown here are obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, the results may differ under other conditions. This data is for your information to assist your judgement while driving. Do not rely on these figures completely, but follow safe driving practices, remain calm, alert and ready for any maneuver that may be required.

Your Hyundai dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

(Continue to the next page.)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Stopping distance

These figures indicate braking performance that can be met or exceeded by the vehicle to which they apply, without locking the wheels, under different conditions of loading and with partial failures of the braking system.

NOTICE:

The information presented represents results obtainable by skilled drivers under controlled road and vehicle conditions, and the information may not be correct under other conditions.

All models

Condition	Stopping distance in feet (meter) from 60 mph (97 km/h)
Fully operational service brake – Light load	166.5 ft (50.7 m)
Fully operational service brake – Maximum load	202.6 ft (61.7 m)
Emergency service brakes (with partial service brake system failure)	393.4 ft (119.9 m)
Brake power unit failure Maximum load	232.0 ft (70.7 m)

0 100 200 300 400

Uniform tire quality grading

DOT quality grades – All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades. These quality grades are molded on the sidewall.

Treadwear – The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1 - 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction A, B, C – The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straightahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

(Continue to the next page)

Temperature A, B, C – The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

9. VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS

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VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS

MEASUREMENT

	4 DOOR	3/5 DOOR
Overall length mm(in.)	4,266 (168.0)	4,088 (161.0)
Overall width mm(in.)	1,604 (63.2)	1,604 (63.2)
Overall height mm(in.)	1,373 (54.1)	1,373 (54.1)
Wheel base mm(in.)	2,380 (93.7)	2,380 (93.7)

ENGINE

Firing order	1 - 3 - 4 - 2
Valve clearance (warm engine)	
Intake mm(in.)	0.15 (.006)
Exhaust mm(in.)	0.25 (.010)
Jet mm(in.)	0.25 (.010)
Spark plug gap mm(in.)	1.0 - 1.1 (.039 - .043)
Oil capacity qt. (Imp.qt., liter)	
Oil pan with oil filter	3.7 (3.1, 3.5)
Oil filter	0.53 (0.44, 0.5)
Oil grade (API)	
SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel-efficient oil	

COOLING SYSTEM

Coolant capacity qt. (Imp. qt., liter)	
With heater	5.8 (4.9, 5.5)
With air conditioner	6.0 (5.1, 5.7)
Coolant type	
Ethylene-glycol coolant	

FUEL SYSTEM

Fuel tank capacity gal. (Imp. gal, liter)	
Original	10.6 (8.8, 40)
Optional	13.2 (11.0, 50)

MANUAL TRANSMISSION

Oil capacity, qt (Imp. qt., liter)	
2.2 (1.9, 2.1)	
Oil type	
Multipurpose gear oil API GL-4	
Recommended oil viscosity	
SAE 75W-85W	

VEHICLE SPECIFICATIONS

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Fluid capacity qt. (Imp. qt., liter)
6.0 (5.0, 5.7)

Fluid type

Automatic transmission fluid DEXRON® II.

STEERING

Type Manual, rack and pinion
Wheel free play Less than 1.2 in. (30 mm)

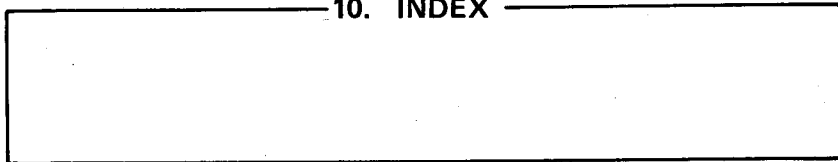
BRAKE

Type, front Hydraulic disc brake with power assist
rear Hydraulic drum brakes with power assist
Parking brake Mechanical, internal expanding on rear wheels

SUSPENSION

Type front Mcpherson strut with coil spring.
rear Tailing arm with coil springs.

10. INDEX



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This Owner's manual should be considered a part of the car and remain with it when it is sold for the use of the next owner.

OWNER'S I.D.		
OWNER _____		
ADDRESS _____		
CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP CODE _____
DELIVERY DATE _____		
(Date Sold to Original Retail Purchaser)		
DEALER NAME _____		DEALER NO. _____
ADDRESS _____		
CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP CODE _____

All information in this Owner's Manual is current at the time of publication.

However, Hyundai reserves the right to make changes at any time so that our policy of continual product improvement may be carried out.

SERVICE STATION INFORMATION

FUEL :

UNLEADED gasoline only.
Pump Octane Rating of 87 (Research Octane Number 91)
or higher.

FUEL TANK CAPACITY

Original, gal (Imp. gal., liter) 10.6 (88, 40)
Optional, gal (Imp. gal., liter) 13.2 (110, 50)

TIRE PRESSURE :

See the label on the inside of the glovebox door.

OTHER TIRE INFORMATION :

See pages 96 through 98

HOOD RELEASE :

Pull handle under left side of dash.

ENGINE OIL :

API grade SF or SF/CC multigrade and fuel efficient oil.
Use SAE 10W-30 or 10W-40 if normal temperatures are
above -10° F (-23° C). For other viscosity recommenda-
tions, see page 91.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION :

API GL-4 SAE 75W-85W
Oil level should be up to filler-bolt hole in housing beside
differential.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION :

Apply the parking brake, with the engine running, shift the
selector lever through all ranges and return to "N". Then
check the level of fluid on the dipstick. Use DEXRON[®] II
automatic transmission fluid.

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