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CALIFORNIA Proposition 65 Warning

WARNING: Engine exhaust, some of its constituents, and certain vehicle components contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. In addition, certain fluids contained in vehicles and certain products of component wear contain or emit chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations on acquiring your new Ford. Please take the time to get well acquainted with your vehicle by reading this handbook. The more you know and understand about your vehicle, the greater the safety and pleasure you will derive from driving it.

For more information on Ford Motor Company and its products visit the following website:

- In the United States: www.ford.com
- In Canada: www.ford.ca
- In Australia: www.ford.com.au
- In Mexico: www.ford.com.mx

Additional owner information is given in separate publications.

This *Owner's Guide* describes every option and model variant available and therefore some of the items covered may not apply to your particular vehicle. Furthermore, due to printing cycles it may describe options before they are generally available.

Remember to pass on this *Owner's Guide* when reselling the vehicle. It is an integral part of the vehicle.

Fuel pump shut-off switch: In the event of an accident the safety switch will automatically cut off the fuel supply to the engine. The switch can also be activated through sudden vibration (e.g. collision when parking). To reset the switch, refer to the *Fuel pump shut-off switch* in the *Roadside Emergencies* chapter.

SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

Warning symbols in this guide

How can you reduce the risk of personal injury to yourself or others? In this guide, answers to such questions are contained in comments highlighted by the warning triangle symbol. These comments should be read and observed.

Warning symbols on your vehicle

When you see this symbol, it is imperative that you consult the relevant section of this guide before touching or attempting adjustment of any kind.

Protecting the environment

We must all play our part in protecting the environment. Correct vehicle usage and the authorized disposal of waste, cleaning and lubrication materials are significant steps towards this aim. Information in this respect is highlighted in this guide with the tree symbol.

BREAKING-IN YOUR VEHICLE

Your vehicle does not need an extensive break-in. Try not to drive continuously at the same speed for the first 1,000 miles (1,600 km) of new vehicle operation. Vary your speed frequently in order to give the moving parts a chance to break in.

Do not add friction modifier compounds or special break-in oils during the first few thousand miles (kilometers) of operation, since these additives may prevent piston ring seating. See *Engine oil* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter for more information on oil usage.

Introduction

SPECIAL NOTICES

Emission warranty

The New Vehicle Limited Warranty includes Bumper-to-Bumper Coverage, Safety Restraint Coverage, Corrosion Coverage, and 6.0L Power Stroke Diesel Engine Coverage. In addition, your vehicle is eligible for Emissions Defect and Emissions Performance Warranties. For a detailed description of what is covered and what is not covered, refer to the *Warranty Guide* that is provided to you along with your *Owner's Guide*.

Special instructions

For your added safety, your vehicle is fitted with sophisticated electronic controls.

Please read the section *Supplemental restraint system (SRS)* in the *Seating and Safety Restraints* chapter. Failure to follow the specific warnings and instructions could result in personal injury.

Front seat mounted rear-facing child or infant seats should **NEVER** be placed in front of an active passenger air bag.

Service Data Recording

Service data recorders in your vehicle are capable of collecting and storing diagnostic information about your vehicle. This potentially includes information about the performance or status of various systems and modules in the vehicle, such as engine, throttle, steering or brake systems. In order to properly diagnose and service your vehicle, Ford Motor Company, Ford of Canada, and service and repair facilities may access vehicle diagnostic information through a direct connection to your vehicle when diagnosing or servicing your vehicle.

Event Data Recording

Other modules in your vehicle — event data recorders — are capable of collecting and storing data during a crash or near crash event. The recorded information may assist in the investigation of such an event. The modules may record information about both the vehicle and the occupants, potentially including information such as:

- how various systems in your vehicle were operating;
- whether or not the driver and passenger seatbelts were buckled;

- how far (if at all) the driver was depressing the accelerator and/or the brake pedal;
- how fast the vehicle was traveling; and
- where the driver was positioning the steering wheel.

To access this information, special equipment must be directly connected to the recording modules. Ford Motor Company and Ford of Canada do not access event data recorder information without obtaining consent, unless pursuant to court order or where required by law enforcement, other government authorities or other third parties acting with lawful authority. Other parties may seek to access the information independently of Ford Motor Company and Ford of Canada.

Introduction

These are some of the symbols you may see on your vehicle.

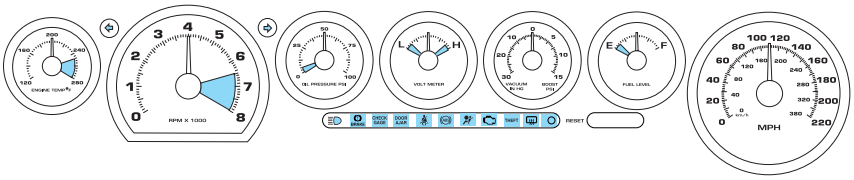
Vehicle Symbol Glossary

Safety Alert		See Owner's Guide	
Fasten Safety Belt		Air Bag-Front	
Air Bag-Side		Child Seat	
Child Seat Installation Warning		Child Seat Lower Anchor	
Child Seat Tether Anchor		Brake System	
Anti-Lock Brake System		Brake Fluid - Non-Petroleum Based	
Powertrain Malfunction		Speed Control	
Master Lighting Switch		Hazard Warning Flasher	
Fog Lamps-Front		Fuse Compartment	
Fuel Pump Reset		Windshield Wash/Wipe	
Windshield Defrost/Demist		Rear Window Defrost/Demist	

Vehicle Symbol Glossary

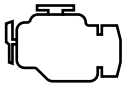
Power Windows Front/Rear		Power Window Lockout	
Child Safety Door Lock/Unlock		Interior Luggage Compartment Release Symbol	
Panic Alarm		Engine Oil	
Engine Coolant		Engine Coolant Temperature	
Do Not Open When Hot		Battery	
Avoid Smoking, Flames, or Sparks		Battery Acid	
Explosive Gas		Fan Warning	
Power Steering Fluid		Maintain Correct Fluid Level	
Emission System		Engine Air Filter	
Passenger Compartment Air Filter		Jack	
Check fuel cap		Low tire warning	

WARNING LIGHTS AND CHIMES



Warning lights and gauges can alert you to a vehicle condition that may become serious enough to cause expensive repairs. A warning light may illuminate when a problem exists with one of your vehicle's functions. Many lights will illuminate when you start your vehicle to make sure the lights work. If any light remains on after starting the vehicle, have the respective system inspected immediately.

Service engine soon: The *Service engine soon* indicator light illuminates when the ignition is first turned to the ON position to check the light function. Solid illumination after the engine is started indicates the On Board Diagnostics System (OBD-II) has detected a malfunction. Refer to *On board diagnostics (OBD-II)* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter. If the light is blinking, engine misfire is occurring which could damage your catalytic converter. Drive in a moderate fashion (avoid heavy acceleration and deceleration) and have your vehicle serviced immediately.



Under engine misfire conditions, excessive exhaust temperatures could damage the catalytic converter, the fuel system, interior floor coverings or other vehicle components, possibly causing a fire.

Brake system warning light: To confirm the brake system warning light is functional, it will momentarily illuminate when the ignition is turned to the ON position when the engine is not running or by applying the parking brake when the ignition is turned to the ON position. If the brake system warning light does not illuminate at this time, seek service immediately from your dealership. Illumination after releasing the parking brake indicates low brake fluid level and the brake system should be inspected immediately by your servicing dealership.

Driving a vehicle with the brake system warning light on is dangerous. A significant decrease in braking performance may occur. It will take you longer to stop the vehicle. Have the vehicle checked by your dealer immediately.

Anti-lock brake system: Illuminates indicating an ABS fault. If the lamp stays on for more than a few seconds, then an ABS fault is indicated, have the system serviced immediately. Normal braking is still functional unless the brake warning light also is illuminated.

Check gage: Illuminates when any of the following conditions has occurred:

CHECK GAGE

- The engine coolant temperature is high.
- The engine oil pressure is low.
- The fuel gauge is at or near empty.
- The charging system is malfunctioning.

Air bag readiness: If this light fails to illuminate when ignition is turned to ON, continues to flash or remains on, have the system serviced immediately. A chime will also sound when a malfunction in the supplemental restraint system has been detected.

Safety belt: Reminds you to fasten your safety belt. A chime will also sound to remind you to fasten your safety belt.

Anti-theft system: Flashes when the Securilock™ Passive Anti-theft System has detected a fault.

THEFT

Door ajar: Illuminates when the ignition is in the ON position and any door, trunk or the engine cover is ajar.

Turn signal: Illuminates when the left or right turn signal or the hazard lights are turned on. If the indicators stay on or flash faster, check the tail lamps for proper function.

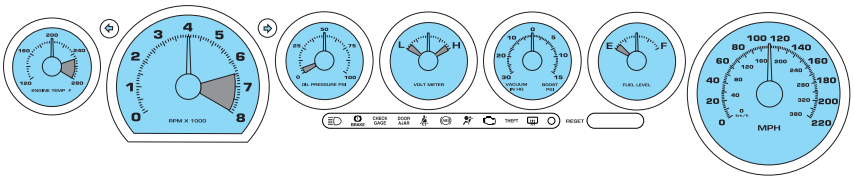
High beams: Illuminates when the high beam headlamps are turned on.

Defrost: Illuminates when the rear window defroster is turned on.

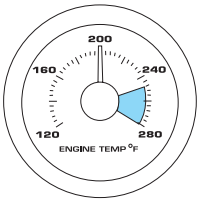
Key-in-ignition warning chime: Sounds when the key is left in the ignition in the OFF/LOCK or ACCESSORY position and the driver's door is opened.

Headlamps on warning chime: Sounds when the headlamps or parking lamps are on, the ignition is off (the key is not in the ignition) and the driver's door is opened.

GAUGES

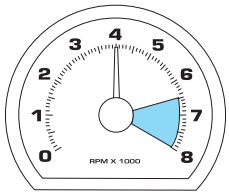


Engine coolant temperature gauge: Indicates engine coolant temperature. At normal operating temperature, the needle will be outside the red section. **If it enters the red section, the engine is overheating. Stop the vehicle as soon as safely possible, switch off the engine and let the engine cool.**

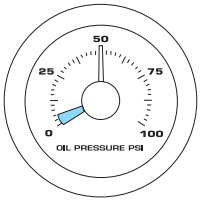


Never remove the coolant reservoir cap while the engine is running or hot.

Tachometer: Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute. Driving with your tachometer pointer continuously at the top of the scale may damage the engine.



Engine oil pressure gauge: Indicates engine oil pressure. If the pointer drops to the red section when the engine is running, stop your vehicle as soon as possible, shut off the engine and check the oil tank level. Add oil if necessary.

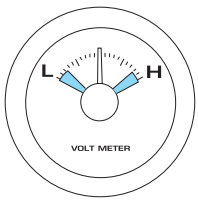


Do not continue to operate your engine as long as the pointer is in the red section. Otherwise, your engine may be severely damaged.

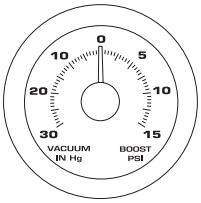
If the gauge indicates zero or very low oil pressure (needle in the red section) stop the vehicle and engine as soon as safe to do so and check the engine oil tank level.

After running, the engine may be hot. Allow the engine to cool before handling any components.

Voltmeter gauge: Measures the battery charging voltage. If the pointer moves above or below the normal operating range under normal vehicle operation, have your vehicle's electrical system checked.

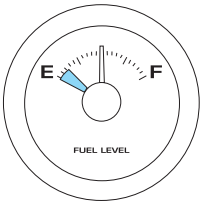


Boost/Vac gauge: Boost VAC shows that supercharger boost and engine vacuum are functioning properly. If no boost or reduced boost is shown, have engine checked.

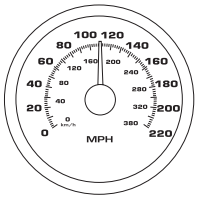


Fuel gauge: Indicates approximately how much fuel is left in the fuel tank (when the ignition is in the ON position). The fuel gauge may vary slightly when the vehicle is in motion or on a grade.

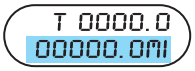
Refer to *Filling the tank* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter for more information.



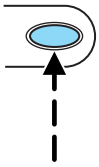
Speedometer: Indicates the current vehicle speed.

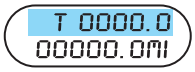


Odometer: Registers the total miles of the vehicle.

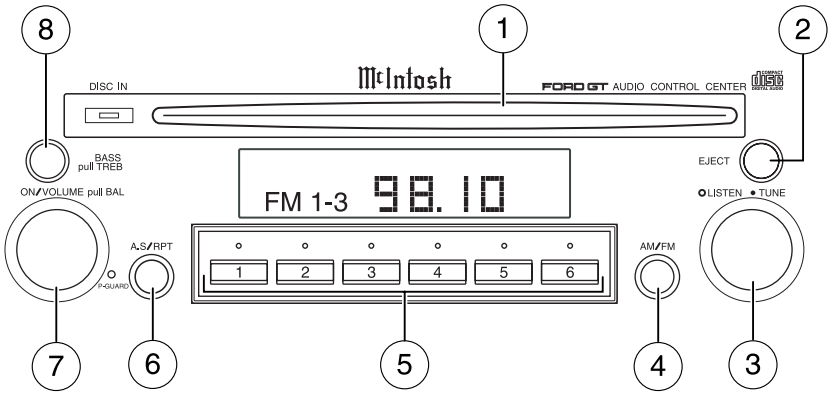


Trip odometer: Registers the miles of individual journeys. To reset, press and hold the button.

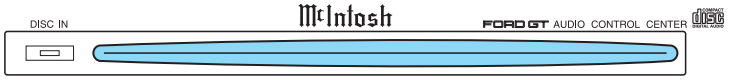




AM/FM MCINTOSH CD SYSTEM



A flashing anti-theft indicator (Disc in lamp), may be activated and de-activated by pressing and holding the CD Eject control for two seconds or more with the radio turned off.



1. **CD door:** Insert a CD label side up. Once loaded, the “Disc in” indicator light will illuminate and playback begins automatically.

2. **Eject:** Press to eject a CD when the power is on or off.

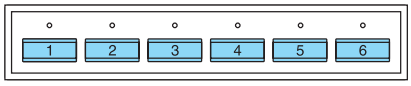
3. **Listen/Tune:** In radio mode, turn and release the inner ring right or left to incrementally tune radio frequency up or down. Hold the ring at the right or left tune position for over a second to seek-up or seek-down. In CD mode, turn and release the inner ring to select a desired track. **To change modes** (Radio, CD, AUX), turn and release the outer ring. Each time you turn and release the outer ring, the mode will change and appear on the display. The AUX mode is inoperative for this application.

4. **AM/FM:** Press to select a frequency band (FM1/FM2/FM3/AM). The selected band appears in the display.

Displaying the Clock: While pressing and holding the AM/FM band control, press and release the #4 preset control. Each time this operation is performed, the display will toggle between the selected mode (Radio, CD) and clock mode.

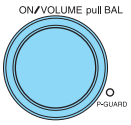
Setting the Clock: Set the display to clock mode. (Press and hold AM/FM while you press and release the #4 preset control. Do this until the time is displayed.) To set the time, press and hold AM/FM again while pressing and holding the #4 preset control for three seconds or longer. The clock display will flash. Turn and release the TUNE control to the right to advance the minutes incrementally. Turn and hold to advance the minutes continually. Turn and release the TUNE control to the left to advance the hours incrementally. Turn and hold to advance the hours continually. When the correct time is set, press AM/FM to confirm the current time.

5. **Memory presets:** In radio mode, use to select stored stations. A total of 24 stations can be stored in your system — six in each band (FM1/FM2/FM3/AM). Turn the TUNE control to select a station. Then press and hold the desired memory preset. The sound will mute. When the station is stored, the sound will return and the indicator light above the control will illuminate.



6. **A.S./RPT:** (Autostore and Repeat): In radio mode, this control automatically stores the strongest radio stations on the frequency band. Select the desired frequency band (FM1/FM2/FM3/AM), then press and hold A.S until AS appears in the display to indicate that the stations have been stored. Any previously stored stations will be erased as the new ones are saved. In CD mode, press the button to play the current track repeatedly. RPT will appear in the display. Press again for normal CD operation.

7. **ON/OFF/Volume/Bal:** Turn outer ring of the control to the right to turn the system ON. Once ON, turn to the right to increase the volume, turn to the left to decrease the volume. To turn the system OFF, turn the control fully to the left until the display turns off. For Balance adjustment, pull the control out and turn to the left/right to shift the sound between the left and right speakers. After adjustment, push the control back to the original position.



8. **Bass/Treb:** Press in and release to extend the control for adjustment. Turn the control left/right to decrease/increase the amount of Bass. For Treble, pull the extended control out further and turn to the left/right to decrease/increase the amount of treble. After adjustment, push the control in fully to hide the control.

Power Guard: The indicator illuminates when the audio system has reached its maximum power output and the Power Guard system is controlling overload distortion.

RADIO FREQUENCIES

AM and FM frequencies are established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Canadian Radio and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). Those frequencies are:

AM - 530, 540–1700, 1710 kHz

FM- 87.7, 87.9–107.7, 107.9 MHz

RADIO RECEPTION FACTORS

There are three factors that can effect radio reception:

- Distance/strength: The further you travel from an FM station, the weaker the signal and the weaker the reception.
- Terrain: Hills, mountains, tall buildings, power lines, electric fences, traffic lights and thunderstorms can interfere with your reception.
- Station overload: When you pass a broadcast tower, a stronger signal may overtake a weaker one and play while the weak station frequency is displayed.

CD/CD PLAYER CARE

Do:

- Handle discs by their edges only. Never touch the playing surface.
- Inspect discs before playing. Clean only with an approved CD cleaner and wipe from the center out.

Don't:

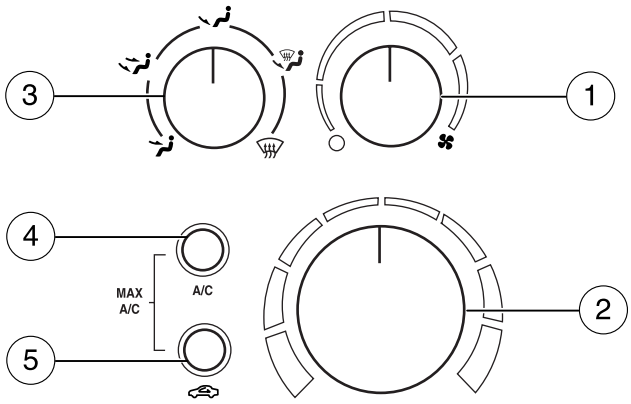
- Expose discs to direct sunlight or heat sources for extended periods of time.
- Insert more than one disc into the CD player.
- Clean using a circular motion.

CD units are designed to play commercially pressed 4.75 in (12 cm) audio compact discs only. Due to technical incompatibility, certain recordable and re-recordable compact discs may not function correctly when used in Ford CD players. Irregular shaped CDs, CDs with a scratch protection film attached, and CDs with homemade paper (adhesive) labels should not be inserted into the CD player. The label may peel and cause the CD to become jammed. It is recommended that homemade CDs be identified with permanent felt tip marker rather than adhesive labels. Ballpoint pens may damage CDs. Please contact your dealer for further information.

AUDIO SYSTEM WARRANTY AND SERVICE

Refer to the *Warranty Guide* for audio system warranty information. If service is necessary, see your dealer or qualified technician.

MANUAL A/C SYSTEM



1. **Fan speed adjustment:** Controls the volume of air circulated in the vehicle.

2. **Temperature selection:** Controls the temperature of the airflow in the vehicle.

3. **Air flow selections:** Controls the direction of the airflow in the vehicle. See the following for a brief description on each control.

: Distributes air through the instrument panel vents.

: Distributes air through the instrument panel vents and the floor vents.

: Distributes air through the floor vents.

: Distributes air through the windshield defroster vents and floor vents. The system will automatically provide outside air to reduce window fogging.

: Distributes outside air through the windshield defroster vents to clear ice or fog from the windshield. The system will automatically provide outside air to reduce window fogging.

4. **A/C:** Press and hold down briefly to engage/disengage. Uses outside or recirculated air to cool the vehicle. Engages automatically in MAX A/C, Defrost and Floor/Defrost. The A/C indicator light will illuminate in MAX A/C mode and may or may not illuminate in Defrost, Floor/Defrost modes depending on the previous selections. **Note:** A/C cannot be activated without the fan speed adjustment being activated.

5. **Recirculated air:** Used to select fresh or recirculated air operation. May also help reduce undesired outside odors from reaching the interior of the vehicle. Press and hold down briefly to engage/disengage. To reduce humidity inside the vehicle, turn recirculation off. **Note:** The indicator light will be on when in recirculate mode, and will reduce the amount of time to cool down the interior of the vehicle with A/C.

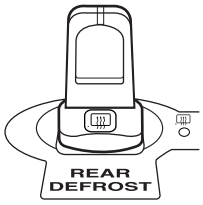
OPERATING TIPS

- To reduce fog build up on the windshield during humid weather, place the air flow selector in the position.
- To demist the side glass, place the air flow selector in the position and aim the outboard panel vents toward the side glass.
- To reduce humidity build up inside the vehicle:
  during **cold weather,** do not drive with the air flow selector in the OFF or MAX A/C position.
  during **warm weather,** do not drive with the air flow selector in the OFF position.
- Remove any snow, ice or leaves from the air intake area at the base of the windshield.

Do not place objects on top of the instrument panel as these objects may become projectiles in a collision or sudden stop.

REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER

Ensure that the ignition is in the 3 (ON) position. In order to clear the rear window of thin ice and fog, push the control forward to activate the rear window defroster. While the defroster is active, the yellow indicator lamp will be illuminated.



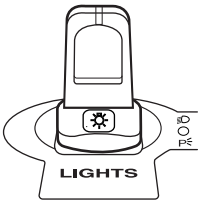
The rear window defroster turns off automatically after 10 minutes or when the ignition is turned to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position. To manually deactivate the rear window defroster before 10 minutes, push the control forward again (the indicator lamp will turn off).

Do not use razor blades or other sharp objects to clean the inside of the rear window or to remove decals from the inside of the rear window. This may cause damage to the heated grid lines and will not be covered by your warranty.

HEADLAMP CONTROL

Pull the control rearward once to turn on your parking lamps. Push it forward to turn on your headlamps.

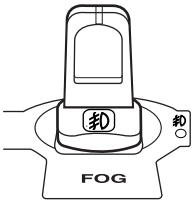
To turn the headlamps and parking lamps off, put the control in the center detent.



Foglamp control

The fog lamps can only be turned on when the headlamp control is in the parking lamp or headlamp position.

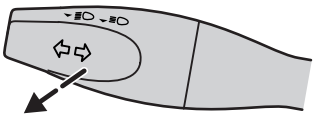
Press the foglamp control forward to activate the fog lamps. When the highbeams are activated, the fog lamps will not operate.



Pull the fog lamp control back to center to deactivate the fog lamps.

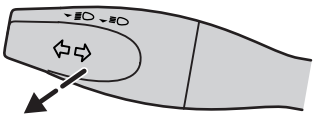
High beams

Pull the lever toward you to activate. Pull the lever towards you to deactivate.



Flash to pass

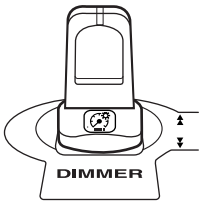
Pull toward you slightly to activate and release to deactivate.



PANEL DIMMER CONTROL

Use to adjust the brightness of the instrument panel.

- Push the control forward to brighten.
- Pull the control back to dim.

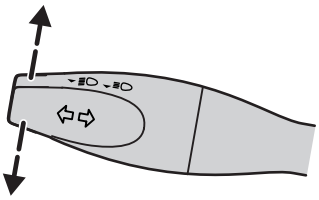


AIMING THE HEADLAMPS

The headlamps on your vehicle are properly aimed at the assembly plant. If your vehicle has been in an accident the alignment of your headlamps should be checked by a qualified service technician.

TURN SIGNAL CONTROL ⇦⇨

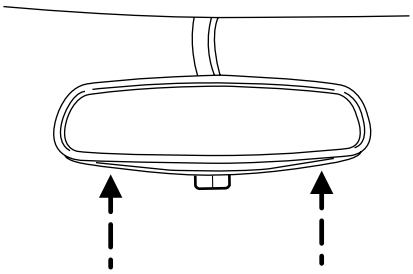
- Push down to activate the left turn signal.
- Push up to activate the right turn signal.



INTERIOR LAMPS

Map lamps

The map lamps and controls are located on the rearview mirror. Press the controls on the bottom of the mirror to activate the lamps.



BULBS

Replacing exterior bulbs

Check the operation of all of the bulbs periodically.

Using the right bulbs

Replacement bulbs are specified in the chart below. Headlamp bulbs must be marked with an authorized “D.O.T.” for North America to ensure lamp performance, light brightness, pattern and safe visibility. The correct bulbs will not damage the lamp assembly or void the lamp assembly warranty and will provide quality bulb burn time.

Function	Trade number
Park/turn lamps (front)	5701 KA
Front side marker lamps	W3W
Rear side marker lamps	W3W
Headlamps	HID (see dealer)
Rear stop/turn/tail lamps	LED (see dealer)
Backup lamps	921
Rear license plate lamps	168
High-mount brake lamp	See a dealer or qualified technician
Map lamps	3886X
To replace all instrument panel lights - see your dealer.	

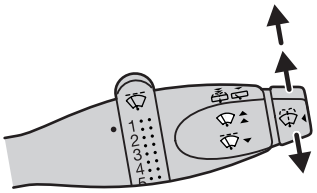
Interior bulbs

Check the operation of all of the bulbs periodically.

Replacing bulbs

For bulb replacement, see a dealer or qualified technician.

MULTI-FUNCTION LEVER

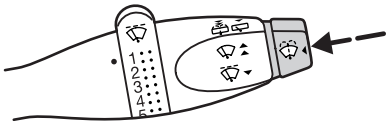


Windshield wiper: Move the lever down for a single wipe.

For intermittent operation, move control up one position and adjust the rotary control to the desired speed.

For normal operation, move control up two positions.

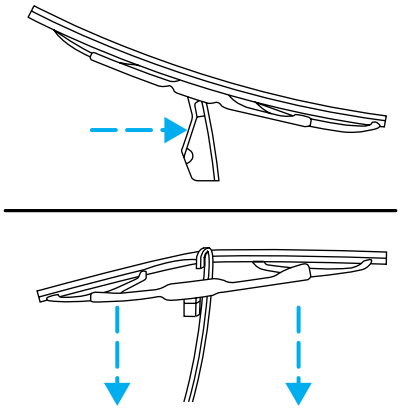
For high speed operation, move control up three positions.



Mist function: To mist, push and release the windshield washer control quickly. The wipers will cycle two or three times to clear the windshield.

Windshield washer: To activate the windshield washer, push the windshield washer control. Release control to stop washer fluid spray. The wipers will provide three wipes after the wash is turned off.

CHANGING THE WIPER BLADES



1. Pull the wiper arm away from the vehicle. Turn the blade at an angle from the wiper arm. Push the lock pin manually to release the blade and pull the wiper blade down toward the windshield to remove it from the arm.

2. Attach the new wiper to the wiper arm and press it into place until a click is heard.

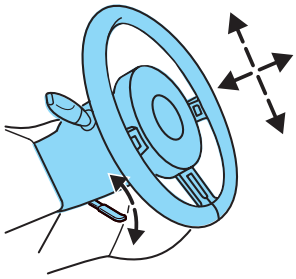
3. Replace wiper blades at least once per year for optimum performance.

4. Poor wiper quality can sometimes be improved by cleaning the wiper blades, refer to *Window and wiper blades* in the *Cleaning* chapter.

5. To prolong the life of the wiper blades, it is highly recommended to scrape off the ice on the windshield before turning on the wipers. The layer of ice has many sharp edges and can damage the micro edge of the wiper rubber element.

TILT STEERING COLUMN

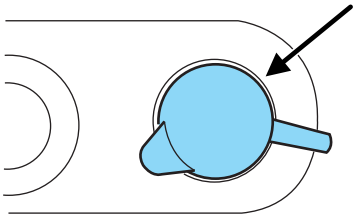
Pull the locking lever down to tilt and telescope the steering column to the desired orientation. Return the lever to its original position to secure the wheel.



Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving.

AUXILIARY POWER POINT

Power point outlets are designed for accessory use only. Do not hang any type of accessories or accessory bracket from the their plugs. Improper use of the power point outlet can cause damage not covered by your warranty.



The maximum power the power point can supply is 20A and 240 Watts. Exceeding these limits will result in a blown fuse.

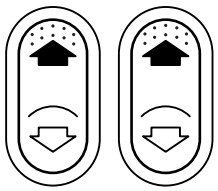
Always keep the power point caps closed when not being used.

POWER WINDOWS

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle and do not let children play with the power windows. They may seriously injure themselves.

When closing the power windows, you should verify they are free of obstructions and ensure that children and/or pets are not in the proximity of the window openings.

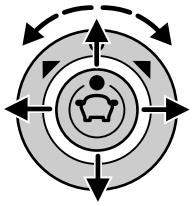
Press and hold the bottom part of the rocker switch to open the window. Press and hold the top part of the rocker switch to close the window.



POWER SIDE VIEW MIRRORS

To adjust your mirrors:

1. Rotate the control clockwise to adjust the right mirror and rotate the control counterclockwise to adjust the left mirror.
2. Move the control in the direction you wish to tilt the mirror.
3. Return to the center position to lock mirrors in place.



CELL PHONE USE

The use of Mobile Communications Equipment has become increasingly important in the conduct of business and personal affairs. However, drivers must not compromise their own or others' safety when using such equipment. Mobile Communications can enhance personal safety and security when appropriately used, particularly in emergency situations. Safety must be paramount when using mobile communications equipment to avoid negating these benefits.

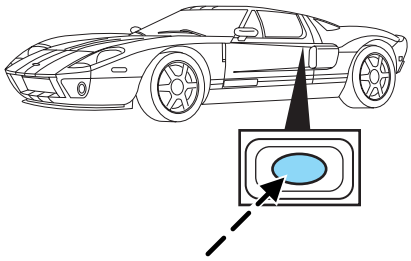
Mobile Communication Equipment includes, but is not limited to cellular phones, pagers, portable email devices, in-vehicle communications systems, telematics devices and portable two-way radios.

A driver's first responsibility is the safe operation of the vehicle. The most important thing you can do to prevent a crash is to avoid distractions and pay attention to the road. Wait until it is safe to operate Mobile Communications Equipment.

ELECTRIC DOOR RELEASE

To open the door, unlock (with the remote entry transmitter) and push the release button on the door.

Note: The vehicle doors may be unlocked by using the remote entry transmitter, however, in the event of a low battery charge, the driver's door can be manually unlocked and opened by inserting the key into the door lock cylinder and turning counterclockwise.



KEYS

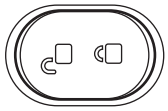
The key operates all locks on your vehicle. You should always carry a second key with you in a safe place in case you require it in an emergency.

Your keys are programmed to your vehicle; using a non-programmed key will not permit your vehicle to start. If you lose your dealer supplied keys, replacement keys are available through your authorized dealer.

POWER DOOR LOCKS

The power door lock controls are located on the driver and front passenger door panels.

- Pressing the portion of the control will unlock both doors.
- Pressing the portion of the control will lock both doors.



The power door lock controls are disabled 20 seconds after the ignition is turned to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position. **Note:** The door chime will sound once when the doors are locked and twice when the doors are unlocked.

Autolock

The autolock feature will lock the vehicle's doors when:

- both doors are closed,
- the ignition is in the 3 (ON) position,
- you shift into forward or reverse, and
- the vehicle speed is greater than 4 mph (7 km/h).

Note: The door chime will sound once to indicate the doors are locked.

Relock

The autolock feature repeats when:

- either door is opened then closed while the ignition is in the 3 (ON) position, and
- you shift into forward or reverse, and
- the vehicle speed is greater than 4 mph (7 km/h).

To deactivate/reactivate the autolock feature using the power door unlock control

You must complete steps 1-7 within 30 seconds or the procedure will have to be repeated. If the procedure needs to be repeated, you must wait 30 seconds. **Note:** The default setting for the autolock feature is "disabled."

1. Turn the ignition to the 3 (ON) position. **Note:** Both vehicle doors must be closed during the activation/deactivation procedure.
2. Press the power door unlock control three times.
3. Turn the ignition from 3 (ON) position to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position.
4. Press the power door unlock control three times.
5. Turn the ignition back to 3 (ON) position. The horn will chirp.
6. Press the unlock control, then press the lock control. The horn will chirp once if autolock was deactivated or twice (one short and one long chirp) if autolock was activated.
7. Turn the ignition to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position. The horn will chirp once to confirm the procedure is complete.

REMOTE ENTRY SYSTEM

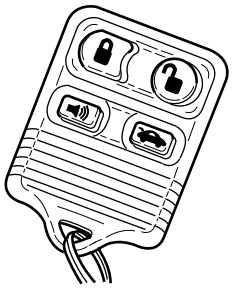
This device complies with part 15 of the FCC rules and with RS-210 of Industry Canada. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

The typical operating range for your remote entry transmitter is approximately 33 feet (10 meters). A decrease in operating range could be caused by:

- weather conditions,
- nearby radio towers,
- structures around the vehicle, or
- other vehicles parked next to your vehicle.

Your vehicle has an all-door remote entry system.



The all-door remote entry system allows you to:

- lock or unlock both vehicle doors without a key.
- arm and disarm the anti-theft system. For more information on the anti-theft system, refer to *SecuriLock™ Passive Anti-theft System* in this chapter.
- open the luggage compartment without a key.
- activate the panic alarm.

If there are problems with the remote entry system, make sure to take **ALL remote entry transmitters** with you to the dealership in order to aid in troubleshooting the problem.

Unlocking the doors

1. Press and release to unlock the driver's door. **Note:** The interior lamps will illuminate, the door chime will sound twice and the park lamps will flash twice.

2. Press and release again within three seconds to unlock both doors. The door chime will again sound twice and the park lamps will again flash twice.

The remote entry system activates the illuminated entry feature. This feature turns on the interior lamps for 25 seconds or until the ignition is turned to the 3 (ON) position.

Note: The vehicle doors may be unlocked by using the remote entry transmitter, however, in the event of a low battery charge, the door can be manually unlocked and opened by inserting the key into the driver's door lock cylinder and turning counter clockwise.

Locking the doors

- Press and release to lock both doors. **Note:** The parking lamps will flash once.

If either of the doors, the luggage compartment or the engine cover are not properly closed, the horn will make two quick chirps if you press a second time and release.

This process will also activate the vehicle's anti-theft system. For more information on arming the anti-theft system, refer to *SecuriLock™ Passive Anti-theft System* in this chapter.

Opening the luggage compartment

Press once to open the luggage compartment. **Note:** This feature is inoperative with the ignition in the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position.

- The luggage compartment can be released using the remote entry transmitter. It can also be unlatched manually by inserting the key into the lock on the driver's side front fender. Once the key is turned, the aluminum release handle may be gently pulled to unlatch the trunk. Use care when loading items into the luggage compartment to ensure that the lid can be closed without binding.
- Ensure that the luggage compartment is closed and latched before driving your vehicle. Failure to properly latch the luggage compartment may cause objects to fall out or block the driver's forward view.

Sounding a panic alarm

Press to activate the alarm. Press the control again, or turn the ignition to the 3 (ON) position to deactivate.

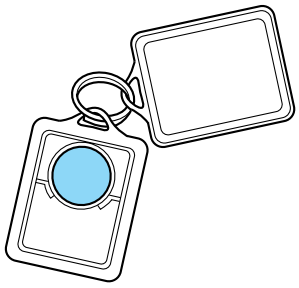
Note: The panic alarm will only operate when the ignition is in the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position.

Replacing the battery

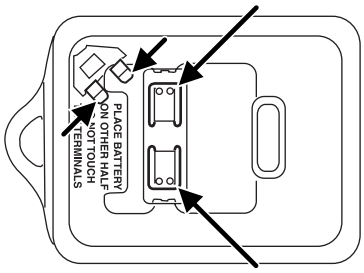
The remote entry transmitter uses one coin type three-volt lithium battery CR2032 or equivalent.

To replace the battery:

1. Twist a thin coin between the two halves of the remote entry transmitter near the key ring. DO NOT TAKE THE RUBBER COVER AND CIRCUIT BOARD OFF THE FRONT HOUSING OF THE REMOTE ENTRY TRANSMITTER.



2. Do not wipe off any grease on the battery terminals on the back surface of the circuit board.



3. Remove the old battery. **Note:** Please refer to local regulations when disposing of transmitter batteries.

4. Insert the new battery. Refer to the diagram inside the remote entry transmitter for the correct orientation of the battery. Press the battery down to ensure that the battery is fully seated in the battery housing cavity.

5. Snap the two halves back together.

Note: Replacement of the battery will **not** cause the remote transmitter to become deprogrammed from your vehicle. The remote transmitter should operate normally after battery replacement.

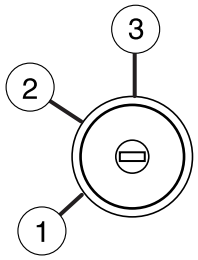
Replacing lost remote entry transmitters

If you would like to have your remote entry transmitter reprogrammed because you lost one, or would like to buy additional remote entry transmitters, you can either reprogram them yourself, or take **all remote entry transmitters** to your authorized dealer for reprogramming.

How to reprogram your remote entry transmitters

You must have **all remote entry transmitters** (maximum of four) available before beginning this procedure.

To reprogram the remote entry transmitters:



1. Close both doors and fasten the driver's seat belt to ensure conflicting chimes do not sound during the procedure.
2. Put the key in the ignition.
3. Turn the key from the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position to the 3 (ON) position.
4. Cycle eight times rapidly (within 10 seconds) between the 1 (OFF/LOCK) and the 3 (ON) position. **Note:** The eighth turn must end in the 3 (ON) position.
5. Within 20 seconds press any button on the remote entry transmitter. **Note:** If more than 20 seconds have passed you will need to start the procedure over again.
6. Repeat Step 5 to program each additional remote entry transmitter.
7. Turn the ignition to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position after you have finished programming all of the remote entry transmitters.

SECURILOCK™ PASSIVE ANTI-THEFT SYSTEM

SecuriLock™ passive anti-theft system is an engine immobilization system. This system is designed to help prevent the engine from being started unless a **coded key programmed to your vehicle** is used. The use of the wrong type of coded key may lead to a "no-start" condition.

Your vehicle comes with two coded keys; additional coded keys may be purchased from your dealer. The dealer can program your spare keys to your vehicle or you can program the keys yourself. Refer to *Programming spare keys* for instructions on how to program the coded key.

Note: The SecuriLock™ passive anti-theft system is not compatible with non-Ford aftermarket remote start systems. Use of these systems may result in vehicle starting problems and a loss of security protection.

Note: Large metallic objects, electronic devices that are used to purchase gasoline or similar items, or a second coded key on the same key chain may cause vehicle starting issues. You need to prevent these objects from touching the coded key while starting the engine. These objects will not cause damage to the coded key, but may cause a momentary issue if they are too close to the key when starting the engine. If a problem occurs, turn the ignition off, remove all objects on the key chain away from the coded key and restart the engine.

Theft indicator

The theft indicator is located on the instrument panel, below the Boost/Vac gauge.

- When the ignition is in the 3 (ON) position, the indicator will glow for 3 seconds, then turn off, to indicate normal system functionality.

If a problem occurs with the SecuriLock™ system, the indicator will flash rapidly or glow steadily when the ignition is in the 3 (ON) position. If this occurs, the vehicle should be taken to an authorized dealer for service.

Replacement keys

If your keys are lost or stolen and you don't have an extra coded key, you will need to have your vehicle towed to a dealership. The key codes need to be erased from your vehicle and new coded keys will need to be programmed.

Replacing coded keys can be very costly. Store an extra programmed key away from the vehicle in a safe place to help prevent any inconveniences. Please visit an authorized dealer to purchase additional spare or replacement keys.

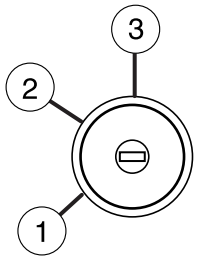
Programming spare keys

You can program your own coded keys to your vehicle. Please read and understand the entire procedure before you begin.

Tips:

- A maximum of eight keys can be coded to your vehicle.
- Only use SecuriLock™ keys.
- You must have two previously programmed coded keys (keys that already operate your vehicle's engine) and the new unprogrammed key(s) readily accessible.
- If two previously programmed coded keys are not available, you must take your vehicle to your dealer to have the spare key(s) programmed.

1. Insert a previously programmed coded key into the ignition.



2. Turn the ignition from the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position to the 3 (ON) position. Keep the ignition in the 3 (ON) position for at least one second, but no more than 10 seconds.

3. Turn the ignition to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position.

4. Remove the previously programmed coded key from the ignition.

5. Within ten seconds of removing the previously programmed coded key, insert the other previously programmed coded key into the ignition.

6. Turn the ignition from the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position to the 3 (ON) position. Keep the ignition in the 3 (ON) position for at least one second but not more than 10 seconds.

7. Turn the ignition to the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position.

8. Remove the previously programmed coded key from the ignition.

9. Within twenty seconds of removing the previously programmed coded key, insert the unprogrammed key (new/valet key) into the ignition.

10. Turn the ignition from the 1 (OFF/LOCK) position to the 3 (ON) position. Keep the ignition in the 3 (ON) position for at least one second, but no more than 10 seconds.

11. Your new, unprogrammed key is now programmed.

If the key has been successfully programmed it will start the vehicle's engine and the theft indicator light will illuminate for three seconds and then go out.

If the key was not successfully programmed, it will not start your vehicle's engine and the theft indicator light will flash on and off, or stay on for more than three seconds. If failure repeats, bring your vehicle to your dealer to have the new key(s) programmed.

To program additional new unprogrammed key(s), repeat this procedure from Step 1 for each additional key.

PERIMETER ALARM SYSTEM

The perimeter anti-theft system will warn you in the event of an unauthorized entry to your vehicle.

If there is any potential perimeter anti-theft problem with your vehicle, ensure **ALL remote entry transmitters** are taken to the dealership to aid in troubleshooting.

Arming the system

When armed, this system will respond if unauthorized entry is attempted. When unauthorized entry occurs, the system will flash the park/turn lamps and will sound the horn.

The system is ready to arm whenever the key is removed from the ignition. Either of the following actions will prearm the alarm system:

- Press the control on the remote entry transmitter.
- Lock the doors with the key in the key cylinder.
- Open a door and press the power door lock control to lock all the doors, and then close the door.

Disarming the system

You can disarm the system by any of the following actions:

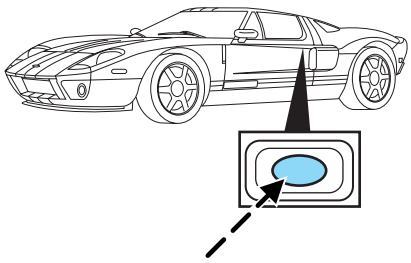
- Unlock the doors by pressing the control on your remote entry transmitter.
- Unlock the doors with a key. Turn the key full travel (toward the front of the vehicle) to ensure the alarm disarms.

Triggering the anti-theft system

The armed system will be triggered if either door, the luggage compartment or the engine cover is opened without using the remote entry transmitter.

ELECTRIC DOOR RELEASE

To open the door, unlock (with the remote entry transmitter) and push the release button on the door.



Note: The vehicle doors may be unlocked by using the remote entry transmitter, however, in the event of a low battery charge, the driver's door can be manually unlocked and opened by inserting the key into the door lock cylinder and turning counterclockwise.

SEATING

Notes:

Reclining the seatback can cause an occupant to slide under the seat's safety belt, resulting in severe personal injuries in the event of a collision.

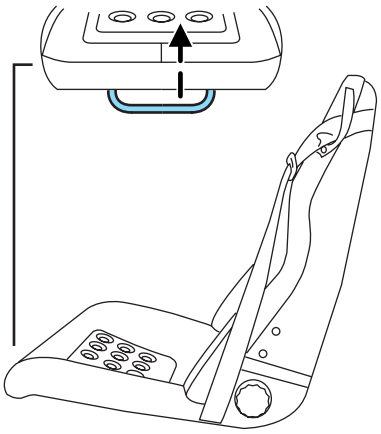
Do not pile cargo higher than the seatbacks to reduce the risk of injury in a collision or sudden stop.

Adjusting the front manual seat

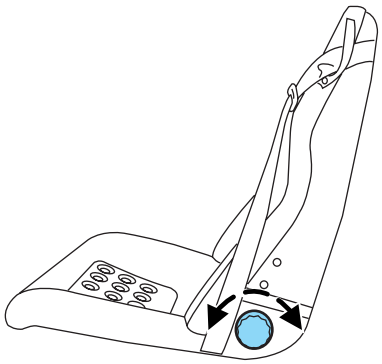
Never adjust the driver's seat or seatback when the vehicle is moving.

Always drive and ride with your seatback upright and the lap belt snug and low across the hips.

Lift handle to move seat forward or backward.



Rotate the control to adjust seatback.



SAFETY RESTRAINTS

Safety restraints precautions

To maximize restraint system effectiveness, the driver and passenger seat must be in the upright position and the lap belt must be snug and low across the hips while the vehicle is moving.

To reduce the risk of injury, make sure children sit where they can be properly restrained.

Never let a passenger hold a child on his or her lap while the vehicle is moving. The passenger cannot protect the child from injury in a collision.

All occupants of the vehicle, including the driver, should always properly wear their safety belts, even when an air bag supplemental restraint system (SRS) is provided.

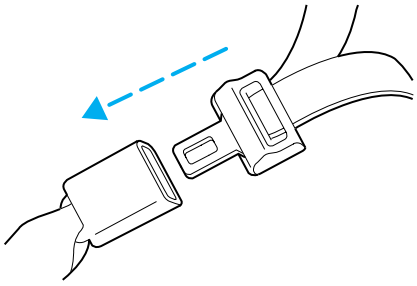
It is extremely dangerous to ride in a cargo area, inside or outside of a vehicle. In a collision, people riding in these areas are more likely to be seriously injured or killed. Do not allow people to ride in any area of your vehicle that is not equipped with seats and safety belts. Be sure everyone in your vehicle is in a seat and using a safety belt properly.

In a rollover crash, an unbelted person is significantly more likely to die than a person wearing a safety belt.

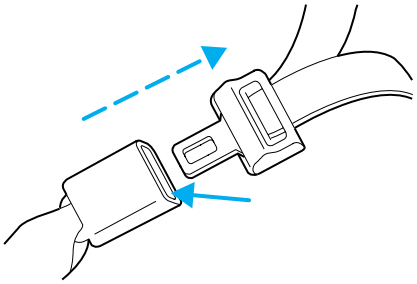
Each seating position in your vehicle has a specific safety belt assembly which is made up of one buckle and one tongue that are designed to be used as a pair. 1) Use the shoulder belt on the outside shoulder only. Never wear the shoulder belt under the arm. 2) Never swing the safety belt around your neck over the inside shoulder. 3) Never use a single belt for more than one person.

Combination lap and shoulder belts

1. Insert the belt tongue into the proper buckle (the buckle closest to the direction the tongue is coming from) until you hear a snap and feel it latch. Make sure the tongue is securely fastened in the buckle.



2. To unfasten, push the release button and remove the tongue from the buckle.



Energy Management Feature

The safety belts in the vehicle are combination lap and shoulder belts.

- This vehicle has a seat belt system with an energy management feature at the front outboard seating positions to help further reduce the risk of injury in the event of a head-on collision.

- This seat belt system has a retractor assembly that is designed to pay out webbing in a controlled manner. This feature is designed to help reduce the belt force acting on the occupant's chest.

The safety restraints in the vehicle are combination lap and shoulder belts. The safety belts have two types of locking modes described below.

Vehicle sensitive mode

The vehicle sensitive mode is the normal retractor mode, allowing free shoulder belt length adjustment to your movements and locking in response to vehicle movement. For example, if the driver brakes suddenly or turns a corner sharply, or the vehicle receives an impact of approximately 5 mph (8 km/h) or more, the combination safety belts will lock to help reduce forward movement of the driver and passengers.

Automatic locking mode

The automatic locking mode is not available on the driver safety belt.

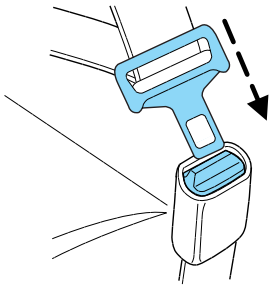
When to use the automatic locking mode

In this mode, the shoulder belt is automatically pre-locked. The belt will still retract to remove any slack in the shoulder belt. The automatic locking mode is not available on the driver safety belt.

This mode should be used **any time** a child safety seat is installed in a passenger front seating position. Refer to *Safety restraints for children* or *Safety seats for children* later in this chapter.

How to use the automatic locking mode

- Buckle the combination lap and shoulder belt.



- Grasp the shoulder portion and pull downward until the entire belt is pulled out.

- Allow the belt to retract. As the belt retracts, you will hear a clicking sound. This indicates the safety belt is now in the automatic locking mode.

How to disengage the automatic locking mode

Ford Motor Company recommends that all safety belt assemblies and attaching hardware should be inspected by a qualified technician after any collision. Safety belt assemblies not in use during a collision should also be inspected and replaced if either damage or improper operation is noted.

Disconnect the combination lap/shoulder belt and allow it to retract completely to disengage the automatic locking mode and activate the vehicle sensitive (emergency) locking mode.

After any vehicle collision, the front passenger seat belt systems must be checked by a qualified technician to verify that the “automatic locking retractor” feature for child seats is still functioning properly. In addition, all seat belts should be checked for proper function.

BELT AND RETRACTOR ASSEMBLY MUST BE REPLACED if the seat belt assembly “automatic locking retractor” feature or any other seat belt function is not operating properly when checked according to the procedures in Workshop Manual.

Failure to replace the Belt and Retractor assembly could increase the risk of injury in collisions.

Safety belt pretensioner

Your vehicle is equipped with safety belt pretensioners at the driver and front passenger seating positions.

The safety belt pretensioner is a device which removes excess webbing from the safety belt system. The safety belt pretensioner uses the same crash sensor system as the front air bag supplemental restraint system (SRS). When the safety belt pretensioner deploys, webbing from the lap and shoulder belt is tightened. The driver and front passenger seat belt system (including retractors and buckles) must be replaced if the vehicle is involved in a collision that results in deployment of front air bags and safety belt pretensioners. Refer to the *Safety belt maintenance* section in this chapter.

Failure to replace the safety belt assembly under the above conditions could result in severe personal injuries in the event of a collision.

Safety belt warning light and indicator chime

The safety belt warning light illuminates in the instrument cluster and a chime sounds to remind the occupants to fasten their safety belts.

Conditions of operation

If...	Then...
The driver's safety belt is not buckled before the ignition switch is turned to the ON position...	The safety belt warning light illuminates1-2 minutes and the warning chime sounds 4-8 seconds.
The driver's safety belt is buckled while the indicator light is illuminated and the warning chime is sounding...	The safety belt warning light and warning chime turn off.
The driver's safety belt is buckled before the ignition switch is turned to the ON position...	The safety belt warning light and indicator chime will remain off.

BeltMinder™

The BeltMinder™ feature is a supplemental warning to the safety belt warning function. This feature provides additional reminders to the driver that the driver's safety belt is unbuckled by intermittently sounding a chime and illuminating the safety belt warning lamp in the instrument cluster.

If...	Then...
The driver's safety belt is not buckled approximately 5 seconds after the safety belt warning light has turned off and the vehicle speed is over about 4 mph (7 km/h)...	The BeltMinder™ feature is activated - the safety belt warning light illuminates and the warning chime sounds for 6 seconds every 30 seconds, repeating for approximately 5 minutes or until safety belt is buckled.
The driver's safety belt is buckled while the safety belt indicator light is illuminated and the safety belt warning chime is sounding...	The BeltMinder™ feature will not activate.
The driver's safety belt is buckled before the ignition switch is turned to the ON position...	The BeltMinder™ feature will not activate.

The following are reasons most often given for not wearing safety belts (All statistics based on U.S. data):

Reasons given...	Consider...
"Crashes are rare events"	**367 00 crashes occur every day.** The more we drive, the more we are exposed to "rare" events, even for good drivers. *1 in 4 of us will be seriously injured in a crash during our lifetime.*
"I'm not going far"	**3 of 4** fatal crashes occur within **25** miles of home.

Reasons given...	Consider...
“Belts are uncomfortable”	We design our safety belts to enhance comfort. If you are uncomfortable - try different positions for the seatback which should be as upright as possible; this can improve comfort.
“I was in a hurry”	**Prime time for an accident.** BeltMinder™ reminds us to take a few seconds to buckle up.
“Safety belts don’t work”	**Safety belts,** when used properly, **reduce risk of death** to front seat occupants by **45% in cars,** and by **60% in light trucks.**
“Traffic is light”	**Nearly 1 of 2 deaths occur in single-vehicle crashes,** many when no other vehicles are around.
“Belts wrinkle my clothes”	Possibly, but a serious crash can do much more than wrinkle your clothes, particularly if you are unbelted.
“The people I’m with don’t wear belts”	Set the example, teen deaths occur 4 times more often in vehicles with TWO or MORE people. Children and younger brothers/sisters imitate behavior they see.
“I have an air bag”	Air bags offer greater protection when used with safety belts. Frontal airbags are not designed to inflate in rear and side crashes or rollovers.
“I’d rather be thrown clear”	Not a good idea. **People** who are **ejected are 40 times more likely to DIE.** Safety belts help prevent ejection, WE CAN’T “PICK OUR CRASH”.

Do not sit on top of a buckled safety belt to avoid the Belt Minder chime. Sitting on the safety belt will increase the risk of injury in an accident. To disable (one-time) or deactivate the Belt Minder feature please follow the directions stated below.

One time disable

Any time the driver's safety belt is buckled and then unbuckled during an ignition ON cycle, the BeltMinder™ will be disabled for that ignition cycle only.

Deactivating/activating the BeltMinder™ feature

Read Steps 1 - 9 thoroughly before proceeding with the deactivation/activation programming procedure.

The BeltMinder™ feature can be deactivated/activated by performing the following procedure:

Before following the procedure, make sure that:

- The parking brake is set.
- The gearshift is in N (Neutral).
- The ignition switch is in the OFF position.
- All vehicle doors are closed.
- The driver's safety belt is unbuckled.
- The parklamps are in OFF position.

To reduce the risk of injury, do not deactivate/activate the Belt Minder feature while driving the vehicle.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the RUN (or ON) position. (DO NOT START THE ENGINE.)

2. Wait until the safety belt warning light turns off. (Approximately 1–2 minutes.)

- Steps 3–5 must be completed within 60 seconds or the procedure will have to be repeated.

3. Buckle then unbuckle the safety belt three times, ending with the safety belt unbuckled.

4. Turn on the parklamps, turn off the parklamps.

5. Buckle then unbuckle the safety belt three times, ending with the safety belt unbuckled.

- After Step 5 the safety belt warning light will be turned on for three seconds.

6. Within seven seconds of the safety belt warning light turning off, buckle then unbuckle the safety belt.

- This will disable BeltMinder™ if it is currently enabled, or enable BeltMinder™ if it is currently disabled.

7. Confirmation of disabling BeltMinder™ is provided by the safety belt warning light flashing four times per second for three seconds.

8. Confirmation of enabling BeltMinder™ is provided by:

- The safety belt warning light flashing four times per second for three seconds.
- Followed by three seconds with the safety belt warning light off.
- Once again, the safety belt warning light will flash four times per second for three seconds.

9. After receiving confirmation, the deactivation/activation procedure is complete.

Safety belt extension assembly

If the safety belt is too short when fully extended, there is a 8 inch (20 cm) safety belt extension assembly that can be added (part number 611C22). This assembly can be obtained from your dealer at no cost.

Use only extensions manufactured by the same supplier as the safety belt. Manufacturer identification is located at the end of the webbing on the label. Also, use the safety belt extension only if the safety belt is too short for you when fully extended.

Do not use extensions to change the fit of the shoulder belt across the torso.

Safety belt maintenance

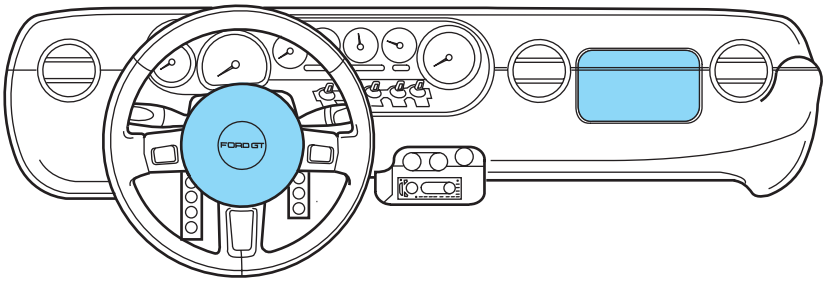
Inspect the safety belt systems periodically to make sure they work properly and are not damaged. Inspect the safety belts to make sure there are no nicks, tears or cuts. Replace if necessary. All safety belt assemblies, including retractors, buckles, front seat belt buckle assemblies, buckle support assemblies (slide bar-if equipped), shoulder belt height adjusters (if equipped), shoulder belt guide on seatback (if equipped), child safety seat tether bracket assemblies (if equipped), LATCH child seat tether anchors and lower anchors (if equipped), and attaching hardware, should be inspected after a collision. Ford recommends that all safety belt assemblies used in vehicles involved in a

collision be replaced. However, if the collision was minor and a qualified technician finds that the belts do not show damage and continue to operate properly, they do not need to be replaced. Safety belt assemblies not in use during a collision should also be inspected and replaced if either damage or improper operation is noted.

Failure to inspect and if necessary replace the safety belt assembly under the above conditions could result in severe personal injuries in the event of a collision.

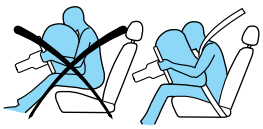
Refer to *Interior* in the *Cleaning* chapter.

AIR BAG SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

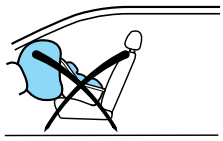


Important supplemental restraint system (SRS) precautions

The supplemental restraint system is designed to work with the safety belt to help protect the driver and right front passenger from certain upper body injuries.



Air bags DO NOT inflate slowly or gently and the risk of injury from a deploying air bag is greatest close to the trim covering the air bag module.



All occupants of the vehicle, including the driver, should always properly wear their safety belts, even when an air bag supplemental restraint system (SRS) is provided.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) recommends a minimum distance of at least 10 inches (25 cm) between an occupant's chest and the driver air bag module.

Never place your arm over the air bag module as a deploying air bag can result in serious arm fractures or other injuries.

Steps you can take to properly position yourself away from the air bag:
- Move your seat to the rear as far as you can while still reaching the pedals comfortably.
- Recline the seat slightly (one or two degrees) from the upright position.

Do not put anything on or over the air bag module. Placing objects on or over the air bag inflation area may cause those objects to be propelled by the air bag into your face and torso causing serious injury.

Do not attempt to service, repair, or modify the air bag supplemental restraint system (SRS) or its fuses. See your Ford or Lincoln Mercury dealer.

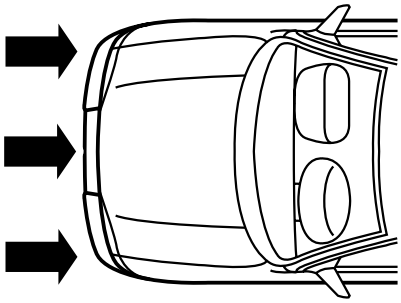
Modifying or adding equipment to the front end of the vehicle (including frame, bumper, front end body structure and tow hooks) may affect the performance of the air bag system, increasing the risk of injury. Do not modify the front end of the vehicle.

Children and air bags

For additional important safety information, read all information on safety restraints in this guide.
Children must always be properly restrained. Failure to follow these instructions may increase the risk of injury in a collision.

Air bags can kill or injure a child in a child seat. **NEVER** place a rear-facing child seat in front of an active air bag. If you must use a forward-facing child seat in the front seat, move the seat all the way back and turn the passenger air bag off. Refer to *Passenger air bag ON/OFF switch* in this chapter of the owner's guide.

How does the air bag supplemental restraint system work?



The air bag SRS is designed to activate when the vehicle sustains a longitudinal deceleration sufficient to cause the air bag sensors to close an electrical circuit that initiates air bag inflation. The fact that the air bags did not inflate in a collision does not mean that something is wrong with the system. Rather, it means the forces were not sufficient enough to cause activation. Air bags are designed to inflate in frontal and near-frontal collisions, not rollover, side-impact, or rear-impacts unless the collision causes sufficient longitudinal deceleration.

The air bags inflate and deflate rapidly upon activation. After air bag deployment, it is normal to notice a smoke-like, powdery residue or smell the burnt propellant. This may consist of cornstarch, talcum powder or sodium compounds which may irritate the skin and eyes, but none of the residue is toxic.

While the SRS is designed to help reduce serious injuries, contact with a deploying air bag may also cause abrasions, swelling or temporary hearing loss. Because air bags must inflate rapidly and with considerable force, there is the risk of death or serious injuries such as fractures, facial and eye injuries or internal injuries, particularly to occupants who are not properly restrained or are otherwise out of position at the time of air bag deployment. It is extremely important that occupants be properly restrained as far away from the air bag module as possible while maintaining vehicle control.

The SRS consists of:

- driver and passenger air bag modules (which include the inflators and air bags)
- one or more impact and safing sensors

- a readiness light and tone
- a diagnostic module
- and the electrical wiring which connects the components

The diagnostic module monitors its own internal circuits and the supplemental air bag electrical system wiring (including the impact sensors), the system wiring, the air bag system readiness light, the air bag back up power and the air bag ignitors.

Several air bag system components get hot after inflation. Do not touch them after inflation.

If the air bag has deployed, **the air bag will not function again and must be replaced immediately.** If the air bag is not replaced, the unrepaired area will increase the risk of injury in a collision.

Determining if the system is operational

The SRS uses a readiness light in the instrument cluster or a tone to indicate the condition of the system. Refer to *Air bag readiness* section in the *Instrument Cluster* chapter. Routine maintenance of the air bag is not required.

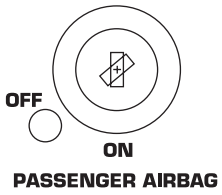
A difficulty with the system is indicated by one or more of the following:

- The readiness light will either flash or stay lit.
- The readiness light will not illuminate immediately after ignition is turned on.
- A series of five chimes will be heard. The tone pattern will repeat periodically until the problem and/or light are repaired.

If any of these things happen, even intermittently, have the SRS serviced at your dealership or by a qualified technician immediately. Unless serviced, the system may not function properly in the event of a collision.

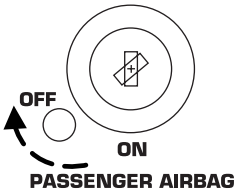
Passenger front air bag ON/OFF switch

An air bag ON/OFF switch has been installed in this vehicle. Before driving, *always* look at the face of the switch to be sure the switch is in the proper position in accordance with these instructions and warnings. Failure to put the switch in a proper position can increase the risk of serious injury or death in a collision.



Turning the passenger front air bag off

1. Insert the ignition key, turn the switch to OFF position and hold in OFF position while removing the key.
2. When the ignition is turned to the ON position the OFF light illuminates briefly, momentarily shuts off and then turns back on. This indicates that the passenger front air bag is deactivated.



If the OFF light fails to illuminate when the front passenger air bag switch is in the OFF position and the ignition switch is in ON, have the front and side passenger air bag switch serviced at your Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer.

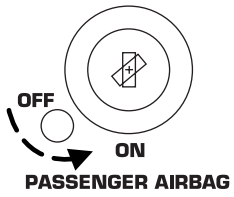
In order to avoid inadvertent activation of the switch, always remove the ignition key from the front and side passenger air bag ON/OFF switch.

Turning the front passenger air bags back on

The front passenger air bag remains OFF until you turn them back ON.

1. Insert the ignition key and turn the switch to ON.

2. The OFF light will briefly illuminate and then shut off when the ignition is turned to ON. This indicates that the passenger front air bag is operational.



If the OFF light is illuminated when the front passenger air bag ON/OFF switch is in the ON position and the ignition switch is in ON, have the front and side passenger air bag ON/OFF switch serviced at your Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer immediately.

The front passenger air bag should always be ON (the air bag OFF light should *not* be illuminated) unless the passenger is a person who meets the requirements stated either in Category 1, 2 or 3 of the NHTSA/Transport Canada deactivation criteria which follows.

The safety belts for the driver and right front passenger seating positions have been specifically designed to function together with the air bags in certain types of crashes. When you turn OFF your air bag, you not only lose the protection of the air bag, you also may reduce the effectiveness of your safety belt system, which was designed to work with the air bag. If you are not a person who meets the requirements stated in the NHTSA/Transport Canada deactivation criteria turning OFF the air bag can increase the risk of serious injury or death in a collision.

Always use safety belts and child restraints properly. If a child in a rear facing infant seat must be transported in front, the passenger air bag *must* be turned OFF. This is because the back of the infant seat is too close to the inflating air bag and the risk of a fatal injury to the infant when the air bag inflates is substantial.

The vast majority of drivers and passengers are much safer with an air bag than without. To do their job and reduce the risk of life threatening injuries, air bags must open with great force, and this force can pose a potentially deadly risk in some situations, particularly when a front seat

occupant is not properly buckled up. The most effective way to reduce the risk of unnecessary air bag injuries, without reducing the overall safety of the vehicle, is to make sure all occupants are properly restrained in the vehicle, especially in the front seat. This provides the protection of safety belts and permits the air bags to provide the additional protection they were designed to provide. If you choose to deactivate your air bag, you are losing the very significant risk reducing benefits of the air bag and you are also reducing the effectiveness of the safety belts, because safety belts in modern vehicles are designed to work as a safety system with the air bags.

Read all air bag Warning labels in the vehicle as well as the other important air bag instructions and Warnings in this Owner's Guide.

NHTSA deactivation criteria

1. **Infant.** An infant (less than 1 year old) must ride in the front seat because:

- the vehicle has no rear seat, or
- the vehicle has a rear seat too small to accommodate a rear-facing infant seat, or
- the infant has a medical condition which, according to the infant's physician, makes it necessary for the infant to ride in the front so that the driver can constantly monitor the child's condition.

2. **Child age 1 to 12.** A child age 1 to 12 must ride in the front seat because:

- the vehicle has no rear seat, or
- although children ages 1 to 12 ride in the rear seat(s) whenever possible, children ages 1 to 12 sometimes must ride in the front because no space is available in the rear seat(s) of the vehicle, or
- the child has a medical condition which, according to the child's physician, makes it necessary for the child to ride in the front seat so that the driver can constantly monitor the child's condition.

3. **Medical condition.** A passenger has a medical condition which, according to his or her physician:

- causes the passenger air bag to pose a special risk for the passenger and
- makes the potential harm from the passenger air bag in a crash greater than the potential harm from turning OFF the air bag and allowing the passenger, even if belted, to hit the dashboard or windshield in a crash.

This vehicle has special energy management safety belts for the driver and right front passenger. These particular belts are specifically designed to work with air bags to help reduce the risk of injury in a collision. The energy management safety belt is designed to give or release additional belt webbing in some accidents to reduce concentration of force on an occupant's chest and reduce the risk of certain bone fractures and injuries to underlying organs. In a crash, if the air bag is turned OFF, this energy management safety belt might permit the person wearing the belt to move forward enough to incur a serious or fatal injury. The more severe the crash, and the heavier the occupant, the greater the risk is. Be sure the air bag is turned ON for any person who does not qualify under the NHTSA deactivation criteria.

Disposal of air bags and air bag equipped vehicles (including pretensioners)

See your local dealership or qualified technician. Air bags MUST BE disposed of by qualified personnel.

SAFETY RESTRAINTS FOR CHILDREN

See the following sections for directions on how to properly use safety restraints for children. Also see *Air bag supplemental restraint system (SRS)* in this chapter for special instructions about using air bags.

Important child restraint precautions

You are required by law to use safety restraints for children in the U.S. and Canada. If small children (generally children who are four years old or younger and who weigh 40 lb. [18 kg] or less) ride in your vehicle, you must put them in safety seats made especially for children. Many states require that children use approved booster seats until they are eight years old. Check your local and state or provincial laws for specific requirements regarding the safety of children in your vehicle.

Never let a passenger hold a child on his or her lap while the vehicle is moving. The passenger cannot protect the child from injury in a collision.

Always follow the instructions and warnings that come with any infant or child restraint you might use.

Children and safety belts

If the child is the proper size, restrain the child in a safety seat. Children who are too large for child safety seats (as specified by your child safety seat manufacturer) should always wear safety belts.

Follow all the important safety restraint and air bag precautions that apply to adult passengers in your vehicle.

If the shoulder belt portion of a combination lap and shoulder belt can be positioned so it does not cross or rest in front of the child's face or neck, the child should wear the lap and shoulder belt. Moving the child closer to the center of the vehicle may help provide a good shoulder belt fit.

Do not leave children, unreliable adults, or pets unattended in your vehicle.

Child booster seats

Children outgrow a typical convertible or toddler seat when they weigh 40 pounds (18 kg) and are around 4 years of age. Although the lap/shoulder belt will provide some protection, these children are still too small for lap/shoulder belts to fit properly, which could increase the risk of serious injury.

To improve the fit of both the lap and shoulder belt on children who have outgrown child safety seats, Ford Motor Company recommends use of a belt-positioning booster.

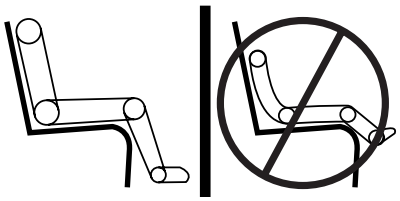
Booster seats position a child so that safety belts fit better. They lift the child up so that the lap belt rests low across the hips and the knees bend comfortably. Booster seats also make the shoulder belt fit better and more comfortably for growing children.

When children should use booster seats

Children need to use booster seats from the time they outgrow the toddler seat until they are big enough for the vehicle seat and lap/shoulder belt to fit properly. Generally this is when they weigh about 80 lb. (36 kg) (about 8 to 12 years old).

Booster seats should be used until you can answer YES to ALL of these questions:

- Can the child sit all the way back against the vehicle seat back with knees bent comfortably at the edge of the seat without slouching?



- Does the lap belt rest low across the hips?
- Is the shoulder belt centered on the shoulder and chest?
- Can the child stay seated like this for the whole trip?

Types of booster seats

There are two types of belt-positioning booster seats:

- Those that are backless.

  If your backless booster seat has a removable shield, remove the shield and use the lap/shoulder belt.

- Those with a high back.

  A backless booster would be a better choice because the high back booster will place the child closer to the instrument panel and airbag.

Both can be used in any vehicle in a seating position equipped with lap/shoulder belts if your child is over 40 lb. (18 kg).

The shoulder belt should cross the chest, resting snugly on the center of the shoulder. The lap belt should rest low and snug across the hips, never up high across the stomach.

If the booster seat slides on the vehicle seat, placing a rubberized mesh sold as shelf or carpet liner under the booster seat may improve this condition.

The importance of shoulder belts

Using a booster without a shoulder belt increases the risk of a child's head hitting a hard surface in a collision. For this reason, you should never use a booster seat with a lap belt only. It is best to use a booster seat with lap/shoulder belts.

Follow all instructions provided by the manufacturer of the booster seat.

Never put the shoulder belt under a child's arm or behind the back because it eliminates the protection for the upper part of the body and may increase the risk of injury or death in a collision.

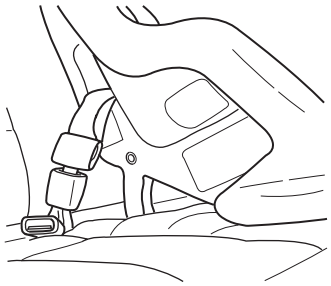
Never use pillows, books, or towels to boost a child. They can slide around and increase the likelihood of injury or death in a collision.

SAFETY SEATS FOR CHILDREN

Child and infant or child safety seats

Use a safety seat that is recommended for the size and weight of the child. Carefully follow all of the manufacturer's instructions with the safety seat you put in your vehicle. If you do not install and use the safety seat properly, the child may be injured in a sudden stop or collision.

When installing a child safety seat:



- Review and follow the information presented in the *Air Bag Supplemental Restraint System* section in this chapter.
- Use the correct safety belt buckle for that seating position.
- Insert the belt tongue into the proper buckle until you hear a snap and feel it latch. Make sure the tongue is securely fastened in the buckle.
- Keep the buckle release button pointing up and away from the safety seat, with the tongue between the child seat and the release button, to prevent accidental unbuckling.
- Place seat back in upright position.
- Put the safety belt in the automatic locking mode. Refer to *Automatic locking mode.*
- LATCH lower anchors are recommended for use by children up to 48 pounds (22 kg) in a child restraint. Top tether anchors can be used for children up to 60 pounds (27 kg) in a child restraint, and to provide upper torso restraint for children up to 80 pounds (36 kg) using an upper torso harness and a belt-positioning booster.

Ford recommends the use of a child safety seat having a top tether strap. Install the child safety seat in a seating position with LATCH and tether anchors. For more information on top tether straps and anchors, refer to *Attaching safety seats with tether straps* in this chapter. For more information of LATCH anchors refer to *Attaching safety seats with LATCH (Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children) attachments* in this chapter.

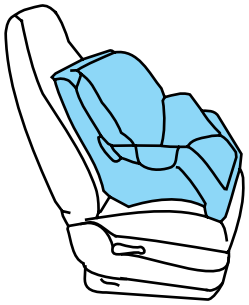
Carefully follow all of the manufacturer's instructions included with the safety seat you put in your vehicle. If you do not install and use the safety seat properly, the child may be injured in a sudden stop or collision.

Rear-facing child seats or infant carriers should never be placed in the front seat unless the airbag On/Off switch is in the Off position.

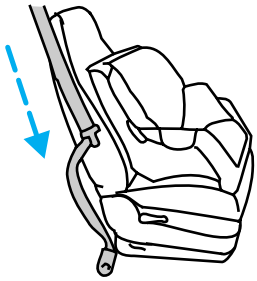
Installing child safety seats with combination lap and shoulder belts

Air bags can kill or injure a child in a child seat. **NEVER** place a rear-facing child seat in front of an active air bag. If you must use a forward-facing child seat in the front seat, move the seat all the way back and turn the passenger air bags OFF.

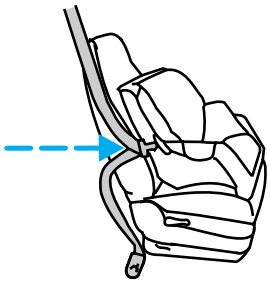
1. Position the child safety seat in a seat with a combination lap and shoulder belt.



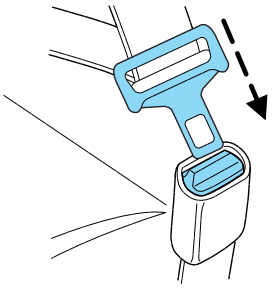
2. Pull down on the shoulder belt and then grasp the shoulder belt and lap belt together.



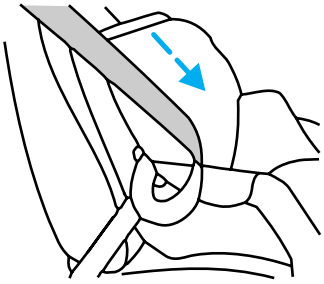
3. While holding the shoulder and lap belt portions together, route the tongue through the child seat according to the child seat manufacturer's instructions. Be sure the belt webbing is not twisted.



4. Insert the belt tongue into the proper buckle (the buckle closest to the direction the tongue is coming from) for that seating position until you hear a snap and feel the latch engage. Make sure the tongue is latched securely by pulling on it.

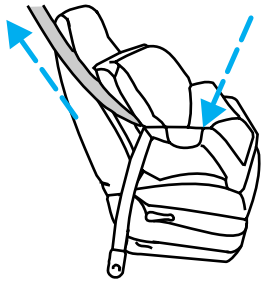


5. To put the retractor in the automatic locking mode, grasp the shoulder portion of the belt and pull downward until all of the belt is extracted and a click is heard.



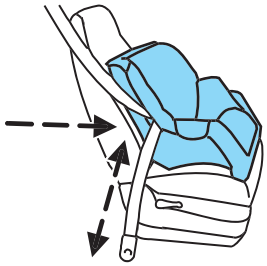
6. Allow the belt to retract. The belt will click as it retracts to indicate it is in the automatic locking mode.

7. Pull the lap belt portion across the child seat toward the buckle and pull up on the shoulder belt while pushing down with your knee on the child seat.



8. Allow the safety belt to retract to remove any slack in the belt.

9. Before placing the child in the seat, forcibly move the seat forward and back to make sure the seat is securely held in place. To check this, grab the seat at the belt path and attempt to move it side to side and forward. There should be no more than one inch of movement for proper installation.



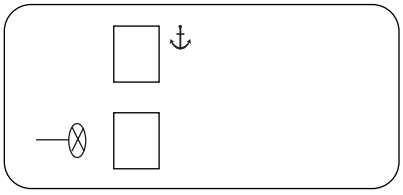
10. Try to pull the belt out of the retractor to make sure the retractor is in the automatic locking mode (you should not be able to pull more belt out). If the retractor is not locked, unbuckle the belt and repeat Steps 2 through 9.

Check to make sure the child seat is properly secured before each use.

Attaching child safety seats with tether straps

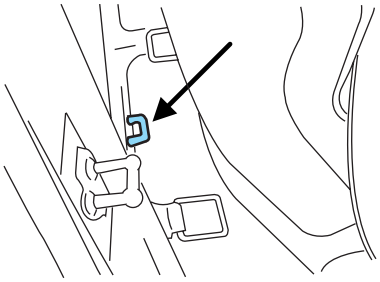
Most new forward-facing child safety seats include a tether strap which goes over the back of the seat and hooks to an anchoring point. Tether straps are available as an accessory for many older safety seats. Contact the manufacturer of your child seat for information about ordering a tether strap.

The tether strap anchors in your vehicle are in the following positions (shown from top view):

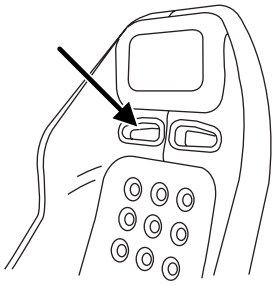


Attach the tether strap only to the appropriate tether anchor as shown. The tether strap may not work properly if attached somewhere other than the correct tether anchor.

1. Position the child safety seat on the passenger seat cushion.
2. Locate the tether anchor located behind the passenger seat.

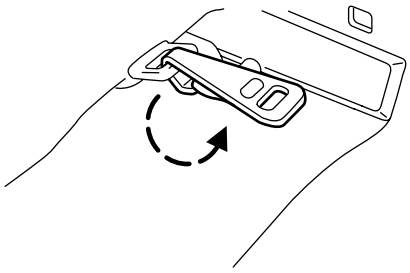


3. Route the child safety seat tether strap through the openings on top of the seatback.



4. You may need to pull the seat forward to access the tether anchors.

5. Clip the tether to the anchor as shown.



If the tether strap is clipped incorrectly, the child safety seat may not be retained properly in the event of a collision.

6. Refer to the *Installing child safety seats in combination lap and shoulder belt seating positions* section of this chapter for further instructions to secure the child safety seat.

7. Tighten the child safety seat tether strap according to the manufacturer's instructions.

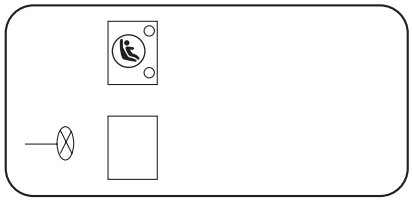
If the safety seat is not anchored properly, the risk of a child being injured in a collision greatly increases.

Attaching child safety seats with Lower Anchor and Tethers for Children (LATCH) attachments for child seat anchors

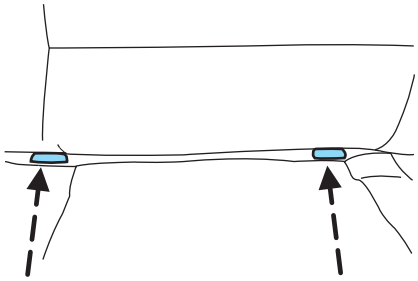
LATCH lower anchors are recommended for use by children up to 48 lb. (22 kg) in a child restraint. Top tether anchors can be used for children up to 60 lb. (27 kg) in a child restraint, and to provide upper torso restraint for children up to 80 lb. (36 kg) using an upper torso harness and a belt-positioning booster.

Some child safety seats include two rigid or webbing mounted attachments that connect to two anchors at specific seating positions in your vehicle. This type of child seat eliminates the need to use safety belts to attach the child seat. For forward-facing child seats, the tether strap must also be attached to the proper tether anchor point. For information on using tether straps with the child safety seats, refer to *Passenger front and side air bag ON/OFF switch* and *Attaching child safety seats with tether straps* in this chapter.

A LATCH system for child seat installation has been provided in your vehicle at the following location:



The lower anchors for child seat installation are located at the rear section of the passenger seat between the cushion and seat back. The seat back must be in the full rear position to access the LATCH anchors.



To attach a child seat to the lower anchors, place the vehicle seat in the full rear position and the seatback in upright position.

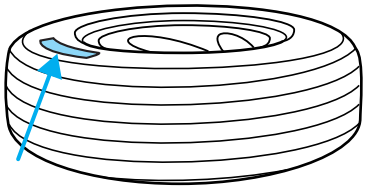
Follow the child seat manufacturer's instructions to properly install safety seats with LATCH attachments.

Attach LATCH lower attachments of the child seat only to the anchors shown.

If you install a child seat with rigid LATCH attachments, do not tighten the tether strap enough to lift the child seat off the seat when the child is seated in it. Keep the tether strap just snug without raising the front of the child seat. Keeping the child seat just touching the front of the vehicle seat gives the best protection in a severe crash. Each time you use the child seat, check that the seat is properly attached to the lower anchors for child seat installation and tether anchors. Try to tilt the seat from side to side. Also try to tug the seat forward. Check to see if the anchors hold the seat in place.

If the safety seat is not anchored properly, the risk of a child being injured in a collision greatly increases.

INFORMATION ABOUT UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADING



New vehicles are fitted with tires that have a rating on them called Tire Quality Grades. The Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example:

- **Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A**

These Tire Quality Grades are determined by standards that the United States Department of Transportation has set.

Tire Quality Grades apply to new pneumatic tires for use on passenger cars. They do not apply to deep tread, winter-type snow tires, space-saver or temporary use spare tires, tires with nominal rim diameters of 10 to 12 inches or limited production tires as defined in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 575.104(c)(2).

U.S. Department of Transportation-Tire quality grades: The U.S. Department of Transportation requires Ford to give you the following information about tire grades exactly as the government has written it.

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 one-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 AA A B C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest are AA, A, B, and C. The grades 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.

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning or peak traction characteristics.

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.

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.

TIRES

Tires are designed to give many thousands of miles of service, but they must be maintained in order to get the maximum benefit from them.

Glossary of tire terminology

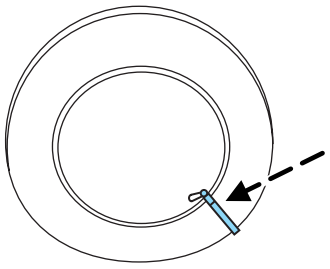
- **Tire label:** A label showing the OE (Original Equipment) tire sizes, recommended inflation pressure and the maximum weight the vehicle can carry.
- **Tire Identification Number (TIN):** A number on the sidewall of each tire providing information about the tire brand and manufacturing plant, tire size and date of manufacture.
- **Inflation pressure:** A measure of the amount of air in a tire.
- **Standard load:** A class of P-metric or Metric tires designed to carry a maximum load at 35 psi [37 psi (2.5 bar) for Metric tires]. Increasing the inflation pressure beyond this pressure will not increase the tire's load carrying capability.

- **Extra load:** A class of P-metric or Metric tires designed to carry a heavier maximum load at 41 psi [43 psi (2.9 bar) for Metric tires]. Increasing the inflation pressure beyond this pressure will not increase the tire's load carrying capability.
- **kPa:** Kilopascal, a metric unit of air pressure.
- **PSI:** Pounds per square inch, a standard unit of air pressure.
- **Cold inflation pressure:** The tire pressure when the vehicle has been stationary and out of direct sunlight for an hour or more and prior to the vehicle being driven for 1 mile (1.6 km).
- **Recommended inflation pressure:** The cold inflation pressure found on the tire label located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door.
- **B-pillar:** The structural member at the side of the vehicle behind the front door.
- **Bead area of the tire:** Area of the tire next to the rim.
- **Sidewall of the tire:** Area between the bead area and the tread.
- **Tread area of the tire:** Area of the perimeter of the tire that contacts the road when mounted on the vehicle.
- **Rim:** The metal support (wheel) for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated.

INSPECTING AND INFLATING YOUR TIRES

Safe operation of your vehicle requires that your tires are properly inflated. Remember that a tire can lose up to half of its air pressure without appearing flat.

Every day before you drive, check your tires. If one looks lower than the others, use a tire gauge to check pressure of all tires, and adjust if required.



At least once a month and before long trips, inspect each tire and check the tire pressure with a tire gauge (including spare, if equipped). Inflate all tires to the inflation pressure recommended by Ford Motor Company.

Inspecting your tires

Periodically inspect the tire treads for uneven or excessive wear and remove stones, nails, glass or other objects that may be wedged in the tread grooves. Check for holes or cuts that may permit air leakage from the tire and make necessary repairs.

Also inspect the tire sidewalls for cuts, bruises and other damage. If internal damage to the tire is suspected, have the tire demounted and inspected in case it needs to be repaired or replaced. For your safety, tires that are damaged should not be used because they are more likely to blow out or fail. Tires can be damaged during off-road use, so inspection after off-road use is also recommended.

Inflating your tires

Use a tire gauge to check the tire inflation pressure, including the spare (if equipped), at least monthly and before long trips. You are strongly urged to buy a reliable tire pressure gauge, as automatic service station gauges may be inaccurate. Ford recommends the use of a digital or dial type tire pressure gauge rather than a stick type tire pressure gauge.

Use the recommended cold inflation pressure for optimum tire performance and wear. Under-inflation or over-inflation may cause uneven treadwear patterns.

Under-inflation is the most common cause of tire failures and may result in severe tire cracking, tread separation or ″blowout″, with unexpected loss of vehicle control and increased risk of injury. Under-inflation increases sidewall flexing and rolling resistance, resulting in heat buildup and internal damage to the tire. It also may result in unnecessary tire stress, irregular wear, loss of vehicle control and accidents. A tire can lose up to half of its air pressure and not appear to be flat!

Always inflate your tires to the Ford recommended inflation pressure even if it is less than the maximum inflation pressure information found on the tire. The Ford recommended tire inflation pressure is found on the tire label or certification label which is located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door. Failure to follow the tire pressure recommendations can cause uneven treadwear patterns and adversely affect the way your vehicle handles.

Maximum Permissible Inflation Pressure is the tire manufactures' maximum permissible pressure and/or the pressure at which the maximum load can be carried by the tire. This pressure is normally

higher than the manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure which can be found on either the tire label or certification label which is located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door. The cold inflation pressure should never be set lower than the recommended pressure on the tire label or certification label.

When weather temperature changes occur, tire inflation pressures also change. A 10° F (6° C) temperature drop can cause a corresponding drop of 1 psi (7 kPa) in inflation pressure. Check your tire pressures frequently and adjust them to the proper pressure which can be found on the tire label or certification label.

If you are checking tire pressure when the tire is hot, (i.e. driven more than 1 mile [1.6 km]), never "bleed" or reduce air pressure. The tires are hot from driving and it is normal for pressures to increase above recommended cold pressures. A hot tire at or below recommended cold inflation pressure could be significantly under-inflated.

To check the pressure in your tire(s):

1. Make sure the tires are cool, meaning they are not hot from driving even a mile.

Note: If you have to drive a distance to get air for your tire(s), check and record the tire pressure first and add the appropriate air pressure when you get to the pump. It is normal for tires to heat up and the air pressure inside to go up as you drive. Never "bleed" or reduce air pressure when tires are hot.

2. Remove the cap from the valve on one tire, then firmly press the tire gauge onto the valve and measure the pressure with the tire gauge.

3. Add enough air to reach the recommended air pressure

Note: If you overfill the tire, release air by pushing on the metal stem in the center of the valve. Then recheck the pressure with your tire gauge.

4. Replace the valve cap.

5. Repeat this procedure for each tire, including the spare.

Note: Some spare tires require higher inflation pressure than the other tires. Check the tire label on the B pillar or the edge of the driver's door for the recommended spare tire pressure.

6. Visually inspect the tires to make sure there are no nails or other objects embedded that could poke a hole in the tire and cause an air leak.

7. Check the sidewalls to make sure there are no gouges, cuts or bulges.

TIRE REPLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Your vehicle is equipped with tires designed to provide a safe ride and handling capability.

Only use replacement tires and wheels that are the same size and type (such as P-metric versus LT-metric or all-season versus all-terrain) as those originally provided by Ford. Use of any tire or wheel not recommended by Ford can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could result in an increased risk of loss of vehicle control, vehicle rollover, personal injury and death. Additionally the use of non-recommended tires and wheels could cause steering, suspension, axle or transfer case/power transfer unit failure. If you have questions regarding tire replacement, see an authorized Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer.

Make sure all tires and wheels on the vehicle are of the same size, type, tread design, brand, load-carrying capacity and speed rating because it can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could result in an increased risk of loss of vehicle control, vehicle rollover, personal injury and death.

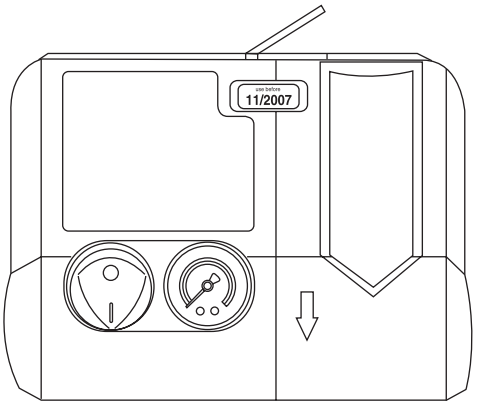
CHANGING A FLAT TIRE

If you get a flat tire while driving:

- do not brake heavily.
- gradually decrease the vehicle's speed.
- hold the steering wheel firmly.
- slowly move to a safe place on the side of the road.

Note: This vehicle is not equipped with a spare tire, but does include an emergency tire inflation kit that can be used to repair one flat tire. Read the entire *Tire inflation kit* section that follows before attempting to repair a flat tire.

Tire inflation kit



Your vehicle is equipped with an emergency tire inflation kit (located in the luggage compartment). The inflation kit consists of an air compressor to reinflate the tire and a sealing compound that will effectively seal most punctures caused by nails or similar objects. This kit will provide a temporary seal allowing you to drive your vehicle up to 120 miles at a maximum speed of 50 mph.

Note: The inflation kit is to be used for one tire only. See your dealer for additional kits.

General information

It is possible that, especially with tire punctures larger than ¼ inch or damage to the tire's sidewall, a tire can not be completely sealed.

Note: Do not use the tire inflation kit if a tire has become severely damaged by driving the vehicle with a tire that has insufficient air pressure or is totally flat. Only punctured areas located within the tire tread can be sealed with the tire inflation kit. **For safety reasons, damage to the sidewall must not be repaired.**

Loss of air pressure may adversely affect tire performance. For this reason:

- **Do not** drive the vehicle above 50 mph.
- **Do not** drive further than 120 miles. Drive only to the closest Ford Motor Company dealership or tire dealer.

- Drive carefully and avoid abrupt steering maneuvers.
- Periodically monitor tire inflation pressure in the affected tire; if the tire is losing pressure, have the vehicle towed.
- Read the information in the *Tips for use of the tire inflation kit* section to ensure safe operation of the tire inflation kit and your vehicle.

Tips for use of the tire inflation kit

Read the following list of tips to ensure safe operation of the tire inflation kit:

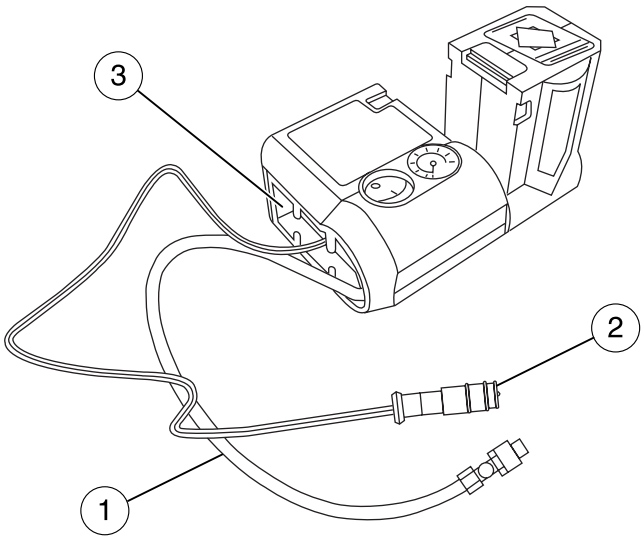
- Before operating the inflation kit, make sure your vehicle is safely off the road and away from moving traffic.
- Always set the parking brake to ensure the vehicle doesn't move unexpectedly.
- Do not remove any foreign objects, such as nails or screws, from the tire.
- When using the inflation kit, leave the engine running **(only if the vehicle is outdoors or in a well-ventilated area)** so the compressor doesn't drain the vehicle's battery.
- Do not allow the compressor to operate continuously for more than 10 minutes; this will help prevent the compressor from overheating.
- Never leave the inflation kit unattended when it is operating.
- Keep the inflation kit away from children.
- Only use the inflation kit when the ambient temperature is above –20°F.
- Only use the inflation kit for sealing/inflating the tires on your vehicle. Do not use the kit for inflating tires on motorcycles, bicycles or any other type of tire.
- Only use the sealing compound before the expiration date. The expiration date is labeled on the unit.
- Do not store the inflation kit inside the passenger compartment of the vehicle as it may cause injury during a sudden stop or collision. Store the kit in its proper location.

What to do when a tire is punctured

A tire puncture within the tire's tread area can be repaired in two stages with the tire inflation kit:

- In the first stage, the tire will be reinflated with a sealing compound and air. After the tire has been reinflated, you will need to drive the vehicle a short distance (approximately two miles) to activate the sealing compound inside the tire.
- In the second stage, you will need to check the tire pressure and, if necessary, adjust tire inflation to its proper pressure.

First stage: Reinflating the tire with sealing compound and air

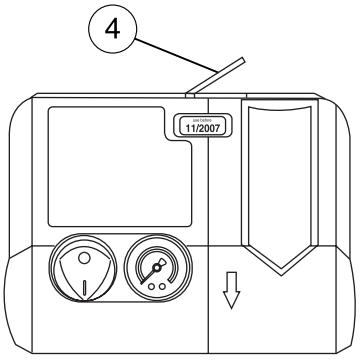


1. Remove the hose (1) and the cable with the electrical plug (2) from the kit's storage compartment (3).

2. Remove the valve cap from the punctured tire, then screw the hose firmly onto the tire's air valve.

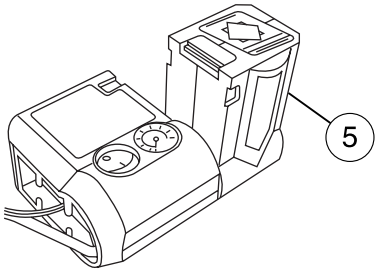
3. Insert the electrical plug into the vehicle's dash mounted power point.

4. Loosen the safety latch (4) on the sealing compound container (5) and rotate the container until it is upright and clicks into place.

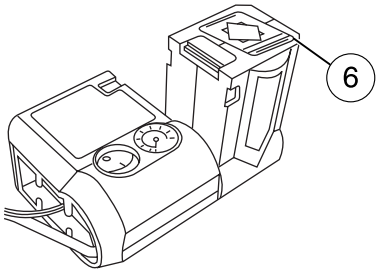


5. Peel the speed limit sticker (6) off the side of the container and affix it to the center of the steering wheel or the instrument panel so it can be seen in plain view.

6. Start the engine **(only if the vehicle is outdoors or in a well-ventilated area)** to prevent the vehicle's battery from draining.

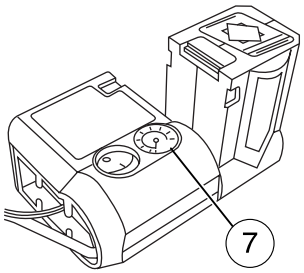


Do not start your vehicle in a closed garage or in other enclosed areas. The carbon monoxide in exhaust fumes can be toxic. Always open the garage door before you start the engine.



7. Turn the air compressor on by pressing the "I" side of the orange button.

Note: When the sealing compound is first added into the tire, the air pressure gauge reading (7) on the compressor unit may increase up to 90 psi; this is normal and should be no reason for concern. The pressure will drop after about 30 seconds of operation.



Do not stand next to the damaged tire while it is inflating. If you notice any unusual bulges or deformations in the tire's sidewall during inflation, stop the air compressor and deflate the tire using the pressure release valve.

8. Inflate the tire for nine minutes or until the pressure reaches 22 psi, then turn the air compressor off by pressing the "O" side of the orange button.

Note: If the damaged tire does not reach 22 psi within nine minutes, the tire is too severely damaged and the car must not be driven. Call for roadside assistance.

9. Once the tire pressure reaches 22 psi, quickly unscrew the hose from the tire's air valve and reinstall the valve cap. Unplug the electrical plug from the power point. Turn the sealing compound container back to its original position and close the safety latch. Stow the inflation kit in an easily accessible place since you will need it to check the tire's air pressure again in the second stage of this operation.

10. Immediately, and cautiously, drive the vehicle a short distance (approximately two miles) to activate the sealing compound within the damaged tire. Do not exceed 50 mph.

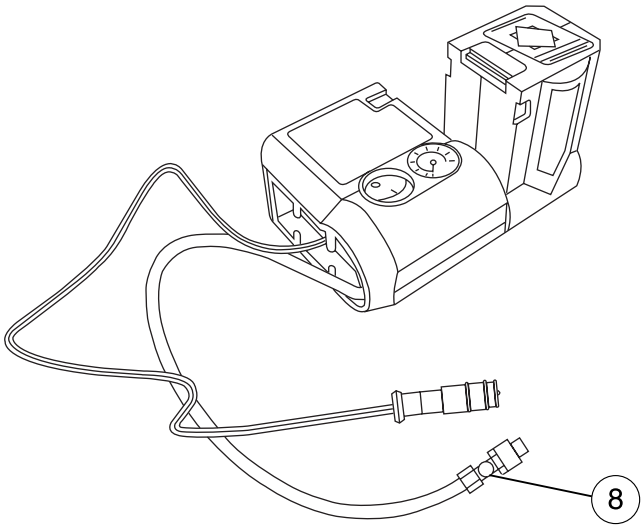
Note: If you experience any unusual vibration, ride disturbance or noise while driving, reduce your speed until you can safely pull off to the side of the road to call for roadside assistance. **Do not proceed to the second stage of this operation.**

Second stage: Checking tire pressure

1. Stop driving after approximately two miles. Refer to the *Tips for use of the tire inflation kit* for safe operation of the tire inflation kit. Then check the air pressure of the damaged tire as follows:

- Ensure the compressor is turned off by pressing the “O” side of the orange button.
- Remove the hose and the cable with the electrical plug from the kit’s storage compartment.
- Remove the valve cap from the sealed tire, then screw the hose firmly onto the tire’s air valve.
- Start the engine **(only if the vehicle is outdoors or in a well-ventilated area)** to prevent the vehicle’s battery from draining.
- Insert the electrical plug into the vehicle’s power point.
- Read the air pressure gauge on the inflation kit.

2. If the air pressure reads 19 psi or higher, switch the air compressor on by pressing the “I” side of the orange button and adjust the air pressure to the recommended pressure. This pressure can be found on a label affixed to the B-Pillar. If the air pressure is higher than the label states, reduce the excess pressure by pressing down on the pressure release valve (8).



Note: Before driving any further, adjust the tire pressure to the recommended pressure.

3. Turn the air compressor off by pressing the “O” side of the orange button, then unscrew the hose from the tire’s air valve, reinstall the tire valve cap, unplug the electrical plug from the power point and stow the inflation kit in its proper place.

What to do after the tire has been sealed

After using the inflation kit to seal you tire, you will need to replace the sealing compound and hose. Sealing compound and spare parts can be obtained and replaced at an authorized Ford Motor Company dealership or tire dealer. Empty sealing compound bottles may be disposed of at home; however, liquid residue from the sealing compound should be disposed by your local Ford Motor Company dealership or tire dealer, or in accordance with local waste disposal regulations.

Note: After the sealing compound has been used, the maximum vehicle speed is 50 mph and the maximum driving distance is 120 miles. The sealed tire should be replaced immediately, or at least within the 120 miles.

Note: If you experience any unusual vibration, ride disturbance or noise while driving, reduce your speed until you can safely pull off to the side of the road to call for roadside assistance.

You can check the tire pressure any time within the 120 miles by performing the following:

1. Ensure the compressor is turned off by pressing the “O” side of the orange button.
2. Remove the hose and the cable with the electrical plug from the kit’s storage compartment.
3. Remove the valve cap from the sealed tire, then screw the hose firmly onto the tire’s air valve.
4. Insert the electrical plug into the vehicle’s power point.
5. Start the engine **(only if the vehicle is outdoors or in a well-ventilated area)** to prevent the vehicle’s battery from draining.
6. Read the air pressure gauge on the inflation kit.

If the tire pressure needs to be increased, operate the air compressor and inflate the tire to the recommended pressure as indicated on the label on the B-Pillar.

WHEEL LUG NUT TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

Retighten the lug nuts to the specified torque at 500 miles (800 km) after any wheel disturbance (tire rotation, changing a flat tire, wheel removal, etc.).

Bolt size	Wheel lug nut torque*	
	lb.ft.	N•m
½ x 20	100	135
* Torque specifications are for nut and bolt threads free of dirt and rust. Use only Ford recommended replacement fasteners.		

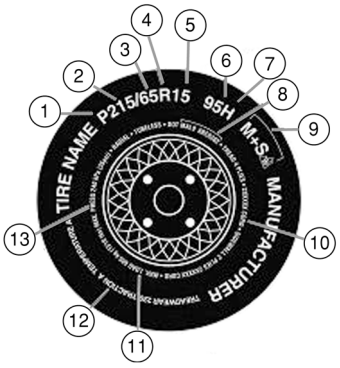
When a wheel is installed, always remove any corrosion, dirt or foreign materials present on the mounting surfaces of the wheel or the surface of the front disc brake hub and rotor that contacts the wheel. Installing wheels without correct metal-to-metal contact at the wheel mounting surfaces can cause the wheel nuts to loosen and the wheel to come off while the vehicle is in motion, resulting in loss of control.

INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE TIRE SIDEWALL

Federal law requires tire manufacturers to place standardized information on the sidewall of all tires. This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tire and also provides a U.S. DOT Tire Identification Number for safety standard certification and in case of a recall.

Information on “P” type tires

P215/65R15 95H is an example of a tire size, load index and speed rating. The definitions of these items are listed below. (Note that the tire size, load index and speed rating for your vehicle may be different from this example.)



1. **P:** Indicates a tire, designated by the Tire and Rim Association (T&RA), that may be used for service on cars, SUVs, minivans and light trucks.

Note: If your tire size does not begin with a letter this may mean it is designated by either ETRTO (European Tire and Rim Technical Organization) or JATMA (Japan Tire Manufacturing Association).

2. **215:** Indicates the nominal width of the tire in millimeters from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. In general, the larger the number, the wider the tire.

3. **65:** Indicates the aspect ratio which gives the tire’s ratio of height to width.

4. **R:** Indicates a “radial” type tire.

5. **15:** Indicates the wheel or rim diameter in inches. If you change your wheel size, you will have to purchase new tires to match the new wheel diameter.

6. **95:** Indicates the tire’s load index. It is an index that relates to how much weight a tire can carry. You may find this information in your *Owner’s Guide*. If not, contact a local tire dealer.

Note: You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by federal law.

7. **H:** Indicates the tire's speed rating. The speed rating denotes the speed at which a tire is designed to be driven for extended periods of time under a standard condition of load and inflation pressure. The tires on your vehicle may operate at different conditions for load and inflation pressure. These speed ratings may need to be adjusted for the difference in conditions. The ratings range from 81 mph (130 km/h) to 186 mph (299 km/h). These ratings are listed in the following chart.

Note: You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by federal law.

Letter rating	Speed rating - mph (km/h)
M	81 mph (130 km/h)
N	87 mph (140 km/h)
Q	99 mph (159 km/h)
R	106 mph (171 km/h)
S	112 mph (180 km/h)
T	118 mph (190 km/h)
U	124 mph (200 km/h)
H	130 mph (210 km/h)
V	149 mph (240 km/h)
W	168 mph (270 km/h)
Y	186 mph (299 km/h)
Note: For tires with a maximum speed capability over 149 mph (240 km/h), tire manufacturers sometimes use the letters ZR. For those with a maximum speed capability over 186 mph (299 km/h), tire manufacturers always use the letters ZR.	

8. **U.S. DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN):** This begins with the letters "DOT" and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next two numbers or letters are the plant code designating where it was manufactured, the next two are the tire size code and the last four numbers represent the week and year the tire was built. For example, the numbers 317 mean the 31st week of 1997. After 2000 the numbers go to four digits. For example, 2501 means the 25th week of 2001. The numbers in between are identification codes used for traceability. This information is used to contact customers if a tire defect requires a recall.

9. **M+S or M/S:** Mud and Snow, or
AT: All Terrain, or
AS: All Season.

10. **Tire Ply Composition and Material Used:** Indicates the number of plies or the number of layers of rubber-coated fabric in the tire tread and sidewall. Tire manufacturers also must indicate the ply materials in the tire and the sidewall, which include steel, nylon, polyester, and others.

11. **Maximum Load:** Indicates the maximum load in kilograms and pounds that can be carried by the tire. Refer to the tire label or the safety certification label, which is located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door, for the correct tire pressure for your vehicle.

12. **Treadwear, Traction and Temperature Grades**

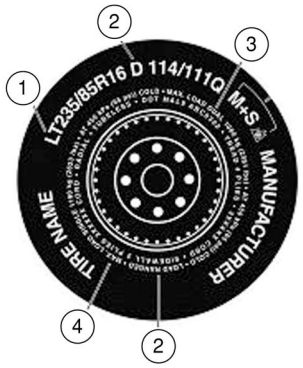
- **Treadwear:** The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half (1½) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100.
- **Traction:** The traction grades, from highest to lowest are AA, A, B, and C. The grades 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.
- **Temperature:** 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.

13. **Maximum Permissible Inflation Pressure:** Indicates the tire manufacturers' maximum permissible pressure and/or the pressure at which the maximum load can be carried by the tire. This pressure is normally higher than the manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure which can be found on either the tire label or certification label which is located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door. The cold inflation pressure should never be set lower than the recommended pressure on the vehicle label.

The tire suppliers may have additional markings, notes or warnings such as standard load, radial tubeless, etc.

Additional information contained on the tire sidewall for “LT” type tires

“LT” type tires have some additional information beyond those of “P” type tires; these differences are described below:



1. **LT:** Indicates a tire, designated by the Tire and Rim Association (T&RA), that is intended for service on light trucks.

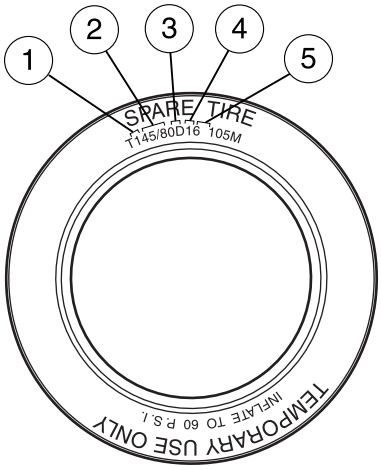
2. **Load Range/Load Inflation Limits:** Indicates the tire’s load-carrying capabilities and its inflation limits.

3. **Maximum Load Dual lb. (kg) at psi (kPa) cold:** Indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a dual; defined as four tires on the rear axle (a total of six or more tires on the vehicle).

4. **Maximum Load Single lb. (kg) at psi (kPa) cold:** Indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a single; defined as two tires (total) on the rear axle.

Information on “T” type tires

“T” type tires have some additional information beyond those of “P” type tires; these differences are described below:



T145/80D16 is an example of a tire size.

Note: The temporary tire size for your vehicle may be different from this example.

1. **T:** Indicates a type of tire, designated by the Tire and Rim Association (T&RA), that is intended for temporary service on cars, SUVs, minivans and light trucks.

2. **145:** Indicates the nominal width of the tire in millimeters from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. In general, the larger the number, the wider the tire.

3. **80:** Indicates the aspect ratio which gives the tire’s ratio of height to width. Numbers of 70 or lower indicate a short sidewall.

4. **D:** Indicates a “diagonal” type tire.
R: Indicates a “radial” type tire.

5. **16:** Indicates the wheel or rim diameter in inches. If you change your wheel size, you will have to purchase new tires to match the new wheel diameter.

Location of the tire label

You will find a tire label containing tire inflation pressure by tire size and other important information located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver’s door.

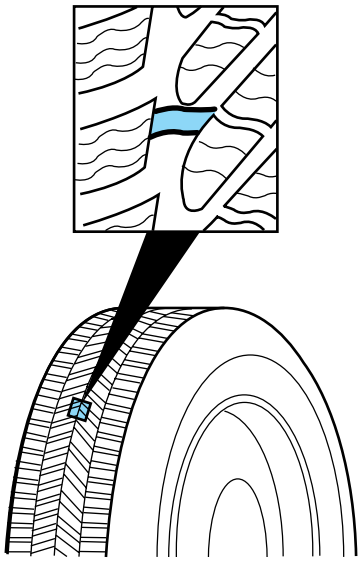
TIRE CARE

Improper or inadequate vehicle maintenance can also cause tires to wear abnormally. Here are some of the important maintenance items:

Tire wear

Measure and inspect the tire tread on all your tires periodically. Advanced and unusual tire wear can reduce the ability of tread to grip

the road in adverse (wet, snowy, etc.) conditions. Visually check your tires for uneven wear, looking for high and low areas or unusually smooth areas. Also check for signs of tire damage.



When the tread is worn down to 1/16th of an inch (2 mm), tires must be replaced to prevent your vehicle from skidding and hydroplaning. Built-in treadwear indicators, or "wear bars", which look like narrow strips of smooth rubber across the tread will appear on the tire when the tread is worn down to 1/16th of an inch (2 mm). When the tire tread wears down to the same height as these "wear bars", the tire is worn out and should be replaced.

Inspect your tires frequently for any of the following conditions and replace them if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Fabric showing through the tire rubber
- Bulges in the tread or sidewalls
- Cracks or cuts on the sidewalls
- Cracks in the tread groove
- Impact damage resulting from use
- Separation in the tread
- Separation in the sidewall
- Severe abrasion on the sidewall

If your vehicle has a leak in the exhaust system, a road tire or the spare tire may be exposed to hot exhaust temperatures requiring the tire to be replaced.

Tire tips

Your Ford GT is equipped with unique wheels and tires designed to enhance performance and appearance. To continue providing this performance, extra care must be taken when operating and maintaining your vehicle.

Tires

Your Ford GT is equipped with low profile, high performance tires that are designed to optimize handling, steering and braking. These tires are not designed for off-road or winter performance, and their ride, noise and wear characteristics are different than other tires. Also, because of their lower profile, the tires are more susceptible to damage due to potholes and rough or unpaved roads. To ensure that your tires perform as designed, it is important that you maintain your tires properly:

- Always maintain your tire pressures according to the tire information label on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door using an accurate gauge.
- Tire pressures are specified "cold" and should be checked after the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours. Do not reduce pressure of warm tires.
- Check your tire pressure often to maintain it properly. Tire pressure can diminish over time and fluctuate with temperature.
- Do not overload your vehicle. Maximum vehicle and axle weights are listed on the tire information placard.
- Extra caution should be taken when operating the vehicle near its maximum load, including assuring proper tire pressure and reducing speeds.
- Extra caution should be taken when operating on rough roads to avoid impacts that could cause tire damage.
- In the event that you encounter an abnormally harsh impact, inspect you tires for damage.
- Inspect your tires for damage on a regular basis. If a tire is damaged, replace it immediately.
- Proper suspension alignment is critical for maximum performance and optimal tire wear. If you notice uneven tire wear, have you alignment checked.
- Rotate tires as recommended in this section of the Owner Guide.
- When replacing tires, the only way to assure original performance is to use the original equipment tire.

Wheels

Your Ford GT is equipped with unique wheels matched to the tires. These wheels are more susceptible to damage due to their diameter, width and low profile tires. To avoid damage to your wheels:

- Maintain proper tire pressure (see "Tires" previously listed).
- When installing wheels, always torque lug nuts to specification with a torque wrench.
- Inspect your wheels for damage on a regular basis. If a wheel is damaged, replace it immediately.
- In the event that you encounter an abnormally harsh impact, inspect the outer diameter of your wheels, both inside and out, for damage

Operating a performance vehicle at higher than normal speeds

Your Ford GT is capable of operating at higher than normal speeds and is equipped with tires rated for the vehicles' maximum speed. However, it is important to remember to always drive safely, obey all traffic laws and only operate your Ford GT at higher than normal speeds at locations and under conditions where such can be done safely. Also, before operating your vehicle at higher than normal speeds:

- Maintain your tire pressures according to the tire information and high speed warning labels located on the B-pillar or the edge of the driver's door.
- Inspect wheels and tires for wear and damage. Replace any damaged wheels or tires.

Winter driving

The original equipment tires on your Ford GT are designed for maximum performance in dry and wet conditions. They are not designed for winter use on ice or snow and cannot be used with snow chains or other tire mounted traction aids.

Tire and wheel alignment

A bad jolt from hitting a curb or pothole can cause the front end of your vehicle to become misaligned or cause damage to your tires. If your vehicle seems to pull to one side when you're driving, the wheels may be out of alignment. Have a qualified technician at a Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer check the wheel alignment periodically.

Wheel misalignment in the front or the rear can cause uneven and rapid treadwear of your tires and should be corrected by a qualified technician at a Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer. Front wheel drive (FWD) vehicles and those with an independent rear suspension (if equipped) may require alignment of all four wheels.

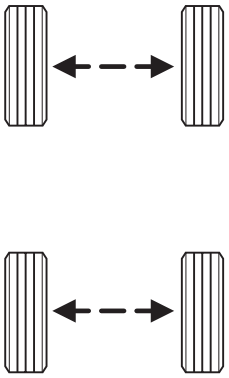
The tires should also be balanced periodically. An unbalanced tire and wheel assembly may result in irregular tire wear.

Tire rotation

Because your vehicle is equipped with unique larger tires on the rear wheels, you can only rotate tires side to side. You must not rotate tire in a crisscross pattern or front to rear. If you notice that the tires wear unevenly, have them checked.

Rotating your tires at the recommended interval (as indicated in the *Scheduled Maintenance* chapter) will help your tires wear more evenly, providing better tire performance and longer tire life. Unless otherwise specified, rotate the tires approximately every 5,000 miles (8,000 km).

- Tire rotation



Sometimes irregular tire wear can be corrected by rotating the tires.

Note: If your tires show uneven wear ask a qualified technician at a Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealership to check for and correct any wheel misalignment, tire imbalance or mechanical problem involved before tire rotation.

Note: After having your tires rotated, inflation pressure must be checked and adjusted to the vehicle requirements.

SNOW TIRES

The original equipment tires on your Ford GT are designed for maximum performance in dry and wet conditions. They are not designed for winter use on ice or snow and cannot be used with snow chains or other tire mounted traction aid devices.

TRAILER TOWING

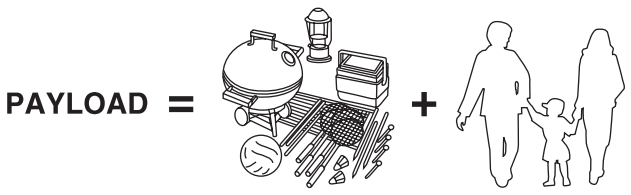
Your vehicle is not equipped to tow. No towing packages are available through Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealers.

VEHICLE LOADING

This section will guide you in the proper loading of your vehicle and/or trailer, to keep your loaded vehicle weight within its design rating capability. Properly loading your vehicle will provide maximum return of vehicle design performance. Before loading your vehicle, familiarize yourself with the following terms for determining your vehicle's weight ratings from the vehicle's Safety Certification Label and Tire Label:

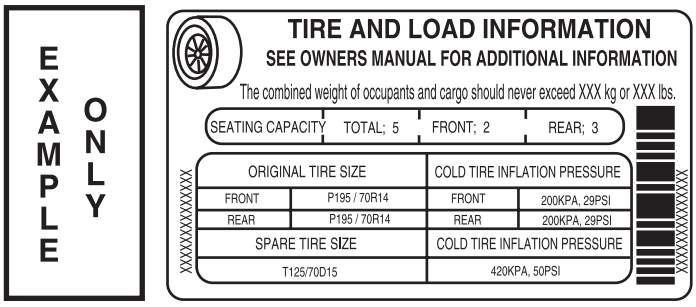
Base Curb Weight – is the weight of the vehicle including a full tank of fuel and all standard equipment. It does not include passengers, cargo, or optional equipment.

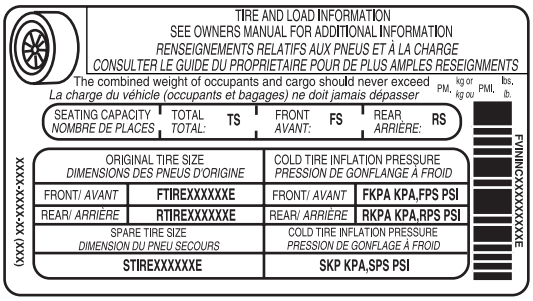
Vehicle Curb Weight – is the weight of your new vehicle when you picked it up from your dealer plus any aftermarket equipment.

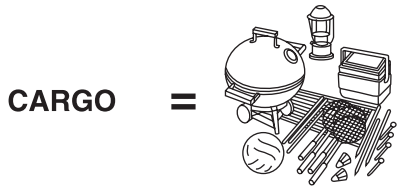


Payload – is the combined weight of cargo and passengers that the vehicle is carrying. The maximum payload for your vehicle can be found on the Tire Label on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door. Look for **"THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF OCCUPANTS AND CARGO SHOULD NEVER EXCEED XXX kg OR XXX lb."** for maximum payload. The payload listed on the tire label is the maximum payload for the vehicle as built by the assembly plant. If any aftermarket or dealer installed equipment has been installed on the vehicle, the weight of the equipment must be subtracted from the payload listed on the tire label in order to determine the new payload.

The appropriate loading capacity of your vehicle can be limited either by volume capacity (how much space is available) or by payload capacity (how much weight the vehicle should carry). Once you have reached the maximum payload of your vehicle, do not add more cargo, even if there is space available. Overloading or improperly loading your vehicle can contribute to loss of vehicle control and vehicle rollover.





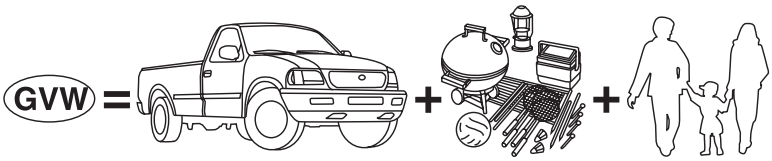


Cargo Weight – includes all weight added to the Base Curb Weight, including cargo and optional equipment.

GAW (Gross Axle Weight) – is the total weight placed on each axle (front and rear) – including vehicle curb weight and all payload.

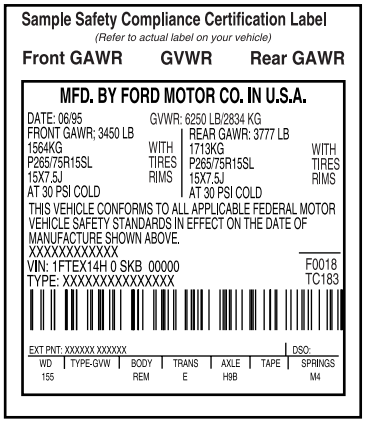
GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating) – is the maximum allowable weight that can be carried by a single axle (front or rear). **These numbers are shown on the Safety Compliance Certification Label located on the B-Pillar or the edge of the driver's door. The total load on each axle must never exceed its GAWR.**

Exceeding the Safety Certification Label axle weight rating limits could result in substandard vehicle handling or performance, engine, transmission and/or structural damage, serious damage to the vehicle, loss of control and personal injury.



GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight) – is the Vehicle Curb Weight + cargo + passengers.

GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) – is the maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including all options, equipment, passengers and cargo). **The GVWR is shown on the Safety Compliance Certification Label located on the driver's door or B-Pillar. The GVW must never exceed the GVWR.**


Sample Safety Compliance Certification Label
(Refer to actual label on your vehicle)
Front GAWR GVWR Rear GAWR
MFD. BY FORD MOTOR CO. IN U.S.A.
DATE: 06/95
FRONT GAWR: 3450 LB
1564KG
P265/75R15SL
15X7.5J
AT 30 PSI COLD
WITH TIRES RIMS
GVWR: 6250 LB/2834 KG
REAR GAWR: 3777 LB
1713KG
P265/75R15SL
15X7.5J
AT 30 PSI COLD
WITH TIRES RIMS
THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.
XXXXXXXXXXX
VIN: 1FTEX14H 0 SKB 00000
TYPE: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
F0018
TC183
EXT PNT: XXXXXX XXXXXX
DSO:
WD | TYPE-GVW | BODY | TRANS | AXLE | TAPE | SPRINGS
155 REM E H9B M4

Exceeding the Safety Certification Label vehicle weight rating limits could result in substandard vehicle handling or performance, engine, transmission and/or structural damage, serious damage to the vehicle, loss of control and personal injury.

Do not exceed the GVWR or the GAWR specified on the certification label.

Do not use replacement tires with lower load carrying capacities than the originals because they may lower the vehicle's GVWR and GAWR limitations. Replacement tires with a higher limit than the originals do not increase the GVWR and GAWR limitations.

Exceeding any vehicle weight rating limitation could result in serious damage to the vehicle and/or personal injury.

Steps for determining the correct load limit:

1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX pounds" on your vehicle's placard.

2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.

3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kilograms or XXX pounds.

4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1,400 lb. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lb. (1400–750 (5 x 150) = 650 lb.).

5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.

6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

The following gives you a few examples on how to calculate the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity:

- An example for your vehicle with 1400 lb. (636 kg) of cargo and luggage capacity. You decide to go golfing. You and your friends average 220 lb. (100 kg) each and the golf bags weigh approximately 30 lb. (14 kg) each. Is there enough load capacity to carry you, 4 of your friends and all the golf bags? The calculation would be: 1400 – (5 x 220) – (5 x 30) = 1400 – 1100 – 150 = 150 lb. Metric conversion; 636 kg – (5 x 100) – (5 x 14) = 636 – 570 = 66 kg. Yes, you have enough load capacity in your vehicle to transport 4 of your friends and golf bags.
- Another example for your vehicle with 1400 lb. (636 kg) of cargo and luggage capacity. You and one of your friends decide to pick up cement from the local home improvement store to finish that patio you have been planning for the past 2 years. Measuring the inside of the vehicle with the rear seat folded down, you have room for 12-100 lb. (45 kg) bags of cement. Do you have enough load capacity to transport the cement to your home? If you and your friend each weighed 220 lb. (100 kg), the calculation would be: 1400 – (2 x 220) – (12 x 100) = 1400 – 440 – 1200 = – 240 lb. Metric conversion; 636 kg – (2 x 100) – (12 x 45) = 636 – 200 – 540 = –104 kg. No, you do not have enough cargo capacity to carry that much weight. You will need to reduce the load weight by at least 240 lb. (104 kg). If you remove 3-100 lb. (45 kg) cement bags, then the load calculation would be:

1400 – (2 x 220) – (9 x 100) = 1400 – 440 – 900 = 60 lb. Metric conversion; 636 kg – (2 x 100) – (9 x 45) = 636 – 200 – 405 = 31 kg. Now you have the load capacity to transport the cement and your friend home.

The above calculations also assume that the loads are positioned in your vehicle in a manner that does not overload the Front or the Rear Gross Axle Weight Rating specified for your vehicle on the Certification label found on the driver's door.

TRAILER TOWING

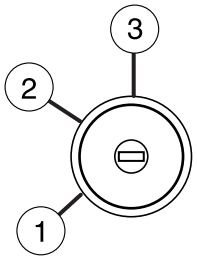
Your vehicle is not equipped to tow. No towing packages are available through Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealers.

RECREATIONAL TOWING (ALL WHEELS ON THE GROUND)

Recreational towing is not approved for this vehicle.

STARTING

Positions of the ignition



1. OFF/LOCK, shuts off the engine and all electrical accessories except the audio system and power windows, which retain power for 10 minutes or until the door is ajar. This position also locks the steering wheel and allows key removal.

2. ACC, allows electrical accessories to operate while the engine is not running.

3. ON, all electrical circuits are operational and warning lights are illuminated. Key position when driving.

Preparing to start your vehicle

Engine starting is controlled by the powertrain control system. This system meets all Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment standard requirements regulating the impulse electrical field strength of radio noise.

When starting a fuel-injected engine, don't press the accelerator before or during starting. Only use the accelerator when you have difficulty starting the engine. For more information on starting the vehicle, refer to *Starting the engine* in this chapter.

Extended idling at high engine speeds can produce very high temperatures in the engine and exhaust system, creating the risk of fire or other damage.

Do not park, idle, or drive your vehicle in dry grass or other dry ground cover. The emission system heats up the engine compartment and exhaust system, which can start a fire.

Do not start your vehicle in a closed garage or in other enclosed areas. Exhaust fumes can be toxic. Always open the garage door before you start the engine. See *Guarding against exhaust fumes* in this chapter for more instructions.

If you smell exhaust fumes inside your vehicle, have your dealer inspect your vehicle immediately. Do not drive if you smell exhaust fumes.

Important safety precautions

When the engine starts, the idle RPM runs faster to warm the engine. If the engine idle speed does not slow down automatically, have the vehicle checked.

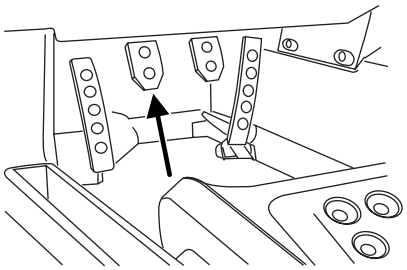
Before starting the vehicle:

1. Make sure all occupants buckle their safety belts. For more information on safety belts and their proper usage, refer to the *Seating and Safety Restraints* chapter.

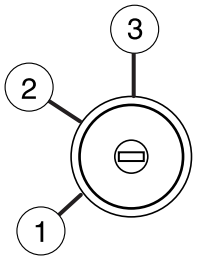
2. Make sure the headlamps and electrical accessories are off.

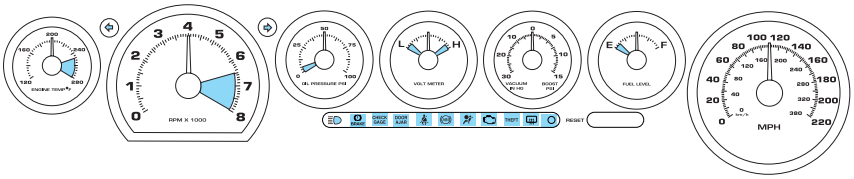
3. Make sure the parking brake is set.

4. Push the clutch pedal to the floor.



5. Turn the key to 3 (ON).





Make sure the corresponding lights illuminate or illuminate briefly. If a light fails to illuminate, have the vehicle serviced.

Cold weather starting/operating tips

Due to the high-performance design of this vehicle, certain precautions should be taken when starting and operating the vehicle at temperatures below 0°F (-18°C):

1. Ensure battery is fully charged.

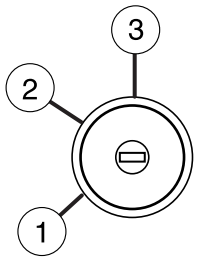
2. Once engine is started, allow to operate at idle for 10-15 minutes to allow engine fluids to reach operating temperature

3. Extra care should be taken engaging the clutch for the first few minutes of driving. Quick engagement of the clutch or throttle should be avoided.

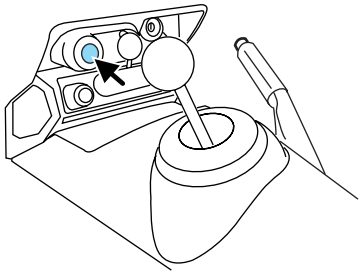
4. Transmission shift efforts and clutch effort will be higher than normal due to the viscosity of the fluids being higher at low temperatures.

Starting the engine

1. Turn the key to 3 (ON).



2. Press the red START ENGINE button on the instrument panel, then release the button as soon as the engine starts. Excessive cranking could damage the starter.



Note: If the engine does not start within five seconds on the first try, turn the key to 1 (OFF/LOCK), wait 10 seconds and try again. If the engine still fails to start, press the accelerator to the floor and try again; this will allow the engine to crank with the fuel shut off in case the engine is flooded with fuel.

Guarding against exhaust fumes

Carbon monoxide is present in exhaust fumes. Take precautions to avoid its dangerous effects.

If you smell exhaust fumes inside your vehicle, have your dealer inspect your vehicle immediately. Do not drive if you smell exhaust fumes.

Important ventilating information

If the engine is idling while the vehicle is stopped for a long period of time, open the windows at least one inch (2.5 cm) or adjust the heating or air conditioning to bring in fresh air.

BRAKES

Occasional brake noise is normal. If a metal-to-metal, continuous grinding or continuous squeal sound is present, the brake linings may be worn-out and should be inspected by a qualified service technician. If the vehicle has continuous vibration or shudder in the steering wheel while braking, the vehicle should be inspected by a qualified service technician.

Refer to *Brake system warning light* in the *Instrument Cluster* chapter for information on the brake system warning light.

Four-wheel anti-lock brake system (ABS)

Your vehicle is equipped with an Anti-lock Braking System (ABS). This system helps you maintain steering control during emergency stops by keeping the brakes from locking. Noise from the ABS pump motor and brake pedal pulsation may be observed during ABS braking and the brake pedal may suddenly travel a little farther as soon as ABS braking is done and normal brake operation resumes. These are normal characteristics of the ABS and should be no reason for concern.

ABS warning lamp

The ABS lamp in the instrument cluster momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned on. If the light does not illuminate during start up, remains on or flashes, the ABS may be disabled and may need to be serviced.

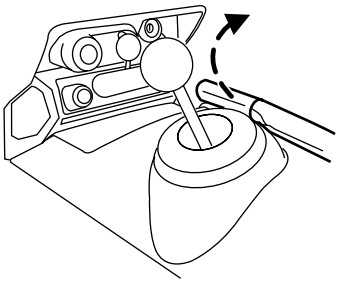
Even when the ABS is disabled, normal braking is still effective. (If your BRAKE warning lamp illuminates with the parking brake released, have your brake system serviced immediately.)

Using ABS

When hard braking is required, apply continuous force on the brake pedal; do not pump the brake pedal since this will reduce the effectiveness of the ABS and will increase your vehicle's stopping distance. The ABS will be activated immediately, allowing you to retain full steering control during hard braking and on slippery surfaces. However, the ABS does not decrease stopping distance.

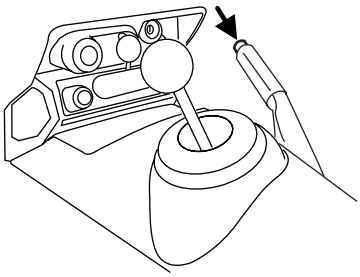
Parking brake

To set the parking brake, pull the parking brake handle up as far as possible.



The BRAKE warning lamp will illuminate and will remain illuminated until the parking brake is released.

To release, press and hold the button, pull the handle up slightly, then push the handle down.



Always set the parking brake fully and make sure that the gearshift is securely latched in 1 (First).

If the parking brake is fully released, but the brake warning lamp remains illuminated, the brakes may not be working properly. See your dealer or a qualified service technician.

STEERING

To prevent damage to the power steering system:

- Never hold the steering wheel at its furthest turning points (until it stops) for more than a few seconds when the engine is running.
- Do not operate the vehicle with a low power steering pump fluid level (below the MIN mark on the reservoir). Refer to *Checking and adding power steering power fluid* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter for information on checking and filling the power steering fluid reservoir.

If the power steering system breaks down (or if the engine is turned off), you can steer the vehicle manually, but it takes more effort.

If the steering wanders or pulls, check for:

- an improperly inflated tire
- uneven tire wear
- loose or worn suspension components
- loose or worn steering components
- improper steering alignment

A high crown in the road or high crosswinds may also make the steering seem to wander/pull.

LIMITED-SLIP AXLE

This axle provides added traction on slippery surfaces, particularly when one wheel is on a poor traction surface. Under normal conditions, the limited slip axle functions like a standard rear axle.

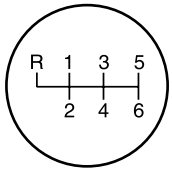
Extended use of other than the manufacturer's specified size tires on a limited slip rear axle could result in a permanent reduction in effectiveness. This loss of effectiveness does not affect normal driving and should not be noticeable to the driver.

PREPARING TO DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE

Your vehicle has special design features, such as a decreased ground clearance; care should be taken when driving your vehicle near curbs, speed bumps and parking lot bump-stops.

Use extra caution while becoming familiar with your vehicle. Know the capabilities and limitations of both you as a driver and your vehicle.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION OPERATION



Using the clutch

The manual transmission has a starter interlock that prevents cranking the engine unless the clutch pedal is fully depressed.

To start the vehicle:

1. Make sure the parking brake is fully set.

2. Press the clutch pedal to the floor, then put the gearshift lever in the neutral position.

3. Start the engine, then press the brake pedal and release the parking brake.

4. Move the gearshift lever to 1st gear, then slowly release the clutch pedal while slowly pressing on the accelerator.

During each shift, the clutch pedal must be fully depressed to the floor. Failure to fully depress the clutch pedal to the floor may cause increased shift efforts, prematurely wear transmission components or damage the transmission. Make sure the floor mat is properly positioned so it doesn't interfere with the full extension of the clutch pedal.

Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal or use the clutch pedal to hold your vehicle at a standstill while waiting on a hill. These actions will reduce the life of the clutch.

Recommended shift speeds

Do not downshift into 1 (First) when your vehicle is moving faster than 30 mph (48 km/h). This may damage the clutch and/or transmission.

Upshift according to the following chart:

Upshifts when accelerating (recommended for best fuel economy)	
Shift from:	
1 - 2	15 mph (24 km/h)
2 - 3	25 mph (40 km/h)
3 - 4	40 mph (64 km/h)
4 - 5	45 mph (72 km/h)
5 - 6	50 mph (80 km/h)

Reverse

1. Make sure that your vehicle is at a complete stop before you shift into R (Reverse). Failure to do so may damage the transmission.

2. Move the gearshift lever into the neutral position and wait at least three seconds before shifting into R (Reverse).

3. Shift into R (Reverse) by pulling the gearshift lever fully to the left through the detent, then forward. The detent force is high to prevent inadvertently shifting into R (Reverse).

Parking your vehicle

1. Apply the brake and shift into the neutral position.

2. Fully apply the parking brake, then shift into 1 (First).

3. Turn the ignition off.

Do not park your vehicle in Neutral, it may move unexpectedly and injure someone. Use 1 (First) gear and set the parking brake fully.

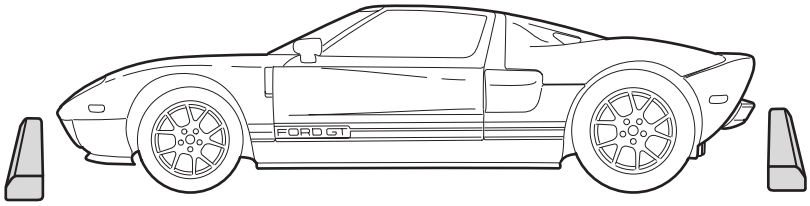
DRIVING THROUGH WATER

Do not drive quickly through standing water, especially if the depth is unknown. Traction or brake capability may be limited and if the ignition system gets wet, your engine may stall. Water may also enter your engine's air intake and severely damage your engine.

If driving through deep or standing water is unavoidable, proceed very slowly. Never drive through water that is higher than the bottom of the hubs (for trucks) or the bottom of the wheel rims (for cars).

Once through the water, always try the brakes. Wet brakes do not stop the vehicle as effectively as dry brakes. Drying can be improved by moving your vehicle slowly while applying light pressure on the brake pedal.

GROUND CLEARANCE



Note: Because of low vehicle ground clearance, use caution when approaching curbs/curb stops from front and rear — vehicle damage could occur.

GETTING ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

To fully assist you should you have a vehicle concern, Ford Motor Company offers a complimentary roadside assistance program. This program is separate from the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. The service is available:

- 24–hours, seven days a week
- for the New Vehicle Limited Warranty period of three years or 36,000 miles (60,000 km), whichever occurs first on Ford and Mercury vehicles, and four years or 50,000 miles (80,000 km) on Lincoln vehicles.

Roadside assistance will cover:

- a flat tire change with a good spare (except Ford GT which has a tire inflation kit)
- battery jump start
- lock-out assistance (key replacement cost is the customer's responsibility)
- fuel delivery (2.0 gallons [7.5L], maximum two occurrences within 12 month period)
- towing of your disabled vehicle to the nearest Ford Motor Company dealership, or your selling dealer if within 35 miles (56.3 km) of the nearest Ford Motor Company dealership (one tow per disablement). Even non-warranty related tows, like accidents, are covered (some exclusions apply, such as impound towing or repossession).

Canadian customers refer to your Owner Information Guide for information on:

- coverage period
- exact fuel amounts
- towing of your disabled vehicle
- emergency travel expense reimbursement
- travel planning benefits

USING ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

Complete the roadside assistance identification card and place it in your wallet for quick reference. In the United States, this card is found in the Owner Guide portfolio in the glove compartment. In Canada, the card is found in the *Owner Information Guide* in the glove compartment.

U.S. Ford or Mercury vehicle customers who require roadside assistance, call 1–800–241–3673; Lincoln vehicle customers call 1–800–521–4140.

Canadian customers who require roadside assistance, call 1–800–665–2006.

If you need to arrange roadside assistance for yourself, Ford Motor Company will reimburse a reasonable amount. To obtain reimbursement information, U.S. Ford or Mercury vehicles customers call 1-800-241-3673; Lincoln vehicle customers call 1–800–521–4140.

Canadian customers who need to obtain reimbursement information, call 1–800–665–2006.

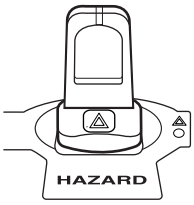
ROADSIDE COVERAGE BEYOND BASIC WARRANTY

In the United States, you may purchase additional roadside assistance coverage beyond this period through the Ford Auto Club by contacting your Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealer.

Similarly in Canada, for uninterrupted Roadside Assistance coverage, you may purchase extended coverage prior to your Basic Warranty's Roadside Assistance expiring. For more information and enrollment, contact 1–877–294–2582 or visit our website at www.ford.ca.

HAZARD FLASHER

The hazard flasher control is located on the instrument panel. The hazard flashers will operate when the ignition is in any position or if the key is not in the ignition.



Push the flasher control forward to activate the hazard flashers. Pull the flasher control toward you to turn them off. Use it when your vehicle is disabled and is creating a safety hazard for other motorists.

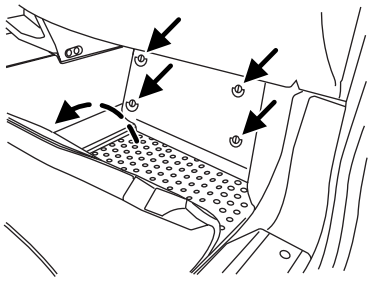
Note: With extended use, the flasher may run down your battery.

FUEL PUMP SHUT-OFF SWITCH

This device stops the electric fuel pump from sending fuel to the engine when your vehicle has had a substantial jolt or severe road impact, such as a large bump or dip in the road.

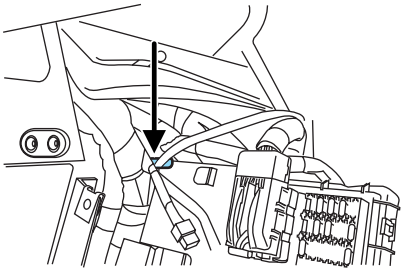
After an accident or road impact, if the engine cranks but does not start, this switch may have been activated.

This switch has a red reset button on top of it and is located in the front passenger's footwell, behind an access panel and to the left of the fuse panel. To access the switch, roll back the floor mat and unscrew the four release pins on the panel.



To reset the switch:

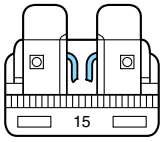
1. Turn the ignition OFF.
2. Check the fuel system for leaks.
3. If no leaks are apparent, reset the switch by pushing in on the reset button.
4. Turn the ignition ON.
5. Wait a few seconds and return the key to OFF.
6. Make another check for leaks.



FUSES AND RELAYS

Fuses

If electrical components in the vehicle are not working, a fuse may have blown. Blown fuses are identified by a broken wire within the fuse. Check the appropriate fuses before replacing any electrical components.



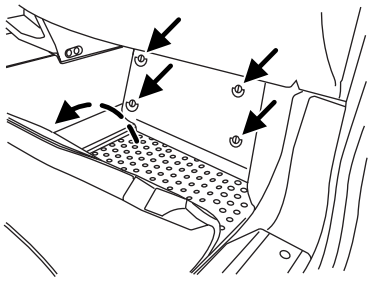
Note: Always replace a fuse with one that has the specified amperage rating. Using a fuse with a higher amperage rating can cause severe wire damage and could start a fire.

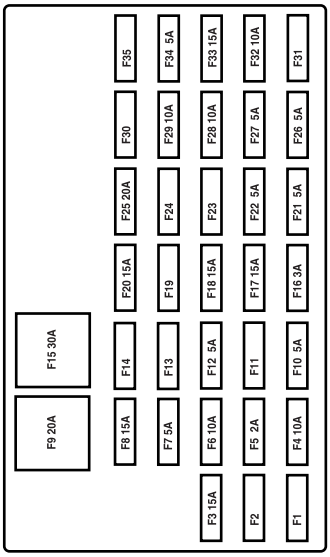
Standard fuse amperage rating and color

COLOR					
Fuse rating	**Mini fuses**	**Standard fuses**	**Maxi fuses**	**Cartridge maxi fuses**	**Fuse link cartridge**
2A	Grey	Grey	—	—	—
3A	Violet	Violet	—	—	—
4A	Pink	Pink	—	—	—
5A	Tan	Tan	—	—	—
7.5A	Brown	Brown	—	—	—
10A	Red	Red	—	—	—
15A	Blue	Blue	—	—	—
20A	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Blue	Blue
25A	Natural	Natural	—	—	—
30A	Green	Green	Green	Pink	Pink
40A	—	—	Orange	Green	Green
50A	—	—	Red	Red	Red
60A	—	—	Blue	—	Yellow
70A	—	—	Tan	—	Brown
80A	—	—	Natural	—	Black

Passenger compartment fuse panel

The fuse panel is located in the passenger footwell, behind an access panel. Roll back the floor mat and unscrew the four release pins on the panel to access the fuse panel.





The fuses are coded as follows:

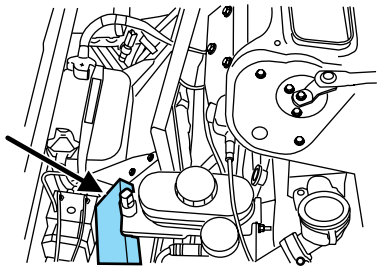
Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
1	—	Not used
2	—	Not used
3	15A*	Front and rear park lamps, License plate lamps, Side markers
4	10A*	Ignition switch, Start relay, Cluster start signal, Start cut-out relay
5	2A*	Powertrain Control Module (PCM) relay coil, Injector relay coil
6	10A*	Center High-Mounted Stop Lamp (CHMSL), Stop lamps
7	5A*	Climate control module (if equipped), EPATS module

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
8	15A*	Door ajar indicator, Headlamp indicator, Cluster, Radio, OBD II, Mirrors
9	20A**	Power door lock motors, Electronic door latch motors
10	5A*	Rear defroster switch indicator light
11	—	Not used
12	5A*	Radio delayed accessory
13	—	Not used
14	—	Not used
15	30A**	Power window motors
16	3A*	McIntosh audio power supply
17	15A*	Headlamps
18	15A*	Lighting (interior); Stop/turn/hazard lamps
19	—	Not used
20	15A*	Horn
21	5A*	Seat belt indicator
22	5A*	Climate control module (if equipped)
23	—	Not used
24	—	Not used
25	20A*	Wiper motor, Washer motor
26	5A*	Heated PCV
27	5A*	EPATS module
28	10A*	Instrument cluster Run/Start power
29	10A*	Back-up lamps
30	—	Not used
31	—	Not used
32	10A*	Climate control module

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Passenger Compartment Fuse Panel Description
33	15A*	Restraint Control Module (RSM), Passenger Air bag Deactivation (PAD) indicator lamp, ACS switch
34	5A*	Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) Run/Acc Input
35	—	Not used
* Mini fuse ** Cartridge fuse		

Power distribution box

The power distribution box is located in the front compartment. The power distribution box contains high-current fuses that protect your vehicle's main electrical systems from overloads.

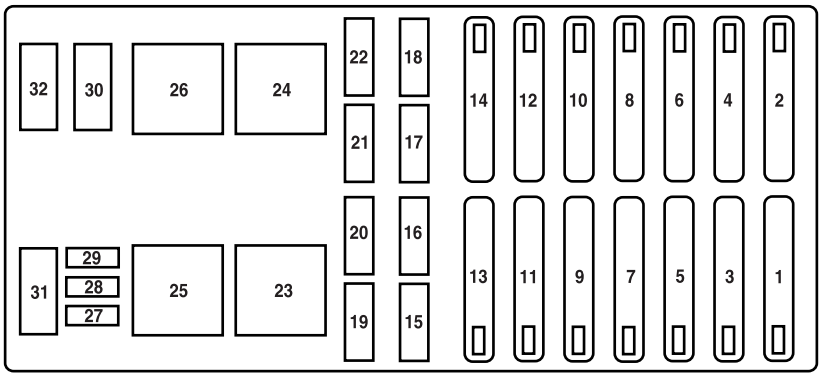


Note: The luggage compartment liner must be removed to access the power distribution box. Refer to *Removing the luggage compartment liner* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter.

Always disconnect the battery before servicing high current fuses.

To reduce risk of electrical shock, always replace the cover to the Power Distribution Box before reconnecting the battery or refilling fluid reservoirs.

If the battery has been disconnected and reconnected, refer to the *Battery* section of the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter.

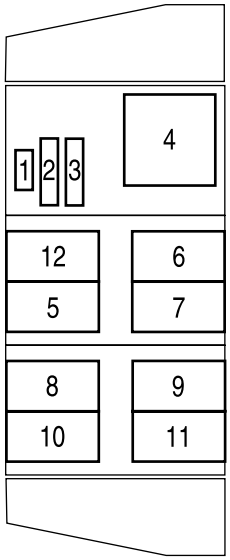


The high-current fuses are coded as follows.

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Power Distribution Box Description
1	40A**	SJB (Instrument panel fuse panel)
2	40A**	SJB (Instrument panel fuse panel)
3	30A**	SJB (Instrument panel fuse panel)
4	40A**	Anti-lock Brakes System (ABS) motor
5	30A**	Blower motor
6	30A**	Rear defroster, Park lamp fuse
7	40A**	Powertrain Control Module (PCM) power fuse, Heated Exhaust Gas Oxygen (HEGO) sensor fuse
8	40A**	Cooling fan (High-speed fan #2)
9	40A**	Cooling fan (High-speed fan #1)
10	40A**	Cooling fan (Low-speed fan)
11	30A**	Starter solenoid, Ignition switch, SJB (Instrument panel fuse panel) Run/Start power
12	30A**	Subwoofer (McIntosh audio only)

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Power Distribution Box Description
13	30A**	Primary Fuel Pump Delivery Module (FPDM), Secondary Fuel Pump Delivery Module (FPDM)
14	30A**	Intercooler pump
15	20A*	Alternator field circuit
16	5A*	EEC keep alive power
17	25A*	Lighting (Left headlamp)
18	25A*	Lighting (Right headlamp)
19	20A*	Fog lamps
20	20A*	Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) module
21	10A*	A/C clutch coil
22	20A*	Power point
23	Full ISO relay	High-speed fan #2
24	Full ISO relay	Low-speed fan
25	Full ISO relay	PCM
26	Full ISO relay	High-speed fan #1
27	20A*	Injector
28	15A*	HEGO sensors
29	15A*	PCM power: PCM, Mass Air Flows (MAF) sensor/IAT sensor, BFIM, VMV, CVS, SCBS, Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) valve, Idle Air Control (IAC)
30	½ ISO relay	Supercharger intercooler
31	½ ISO relay	Right headlamp
32	½ ISO relay	Left headlamp
* Mini fuse **Cartridge fuse		

Auxiliary relay box



The relay box is located in the front of the vehicle under the hood.

Fuse/Relay location	Fuse amp rating	Auxiliary Relay Box Description
1	Mini resistor	Anti- lock Brakes System (ABS)
2	15A*	Primary Fuel Pump Delivery Module (FPDM)
3	15A*	Secondary Fuel Pump Delivery Module (FPDM)
4	Mini relay	Starter
5	Micro relay	Air conditioning
6	Micro relay	Fog lamp
7	Micro relay	Accessory cut-out
8	Micro relay	Fuel pump #2
9	Micro relay	Fuel pump #1

Fuse/Relay location	Fuse amp rating	Auxiliary Relay Box Description
10	Micro relay	High speed wiper
11	Micro relay	Intermittent wiper
12	Micro relay	Wiper stop relay
* Mini fuse		

JUMP STARTING YOUR VEHICLE

The gases around the battery can explode if exposed to flames, sparks, or lit cigarettes. An explosion could result in injury or vehicle damage.

Batteries contain sulfuric acid which can burn skin, eyes and clothing, if contacted.

Note: The luggage compartment liner must be removed to access the battery for jump starting. Refer to *Removing the luggage compartment liner* in the *Maintenance and Specifications* chapter.

Preparing your vehicle

1. **Use only a 12–volt supply to start your vehicle.**

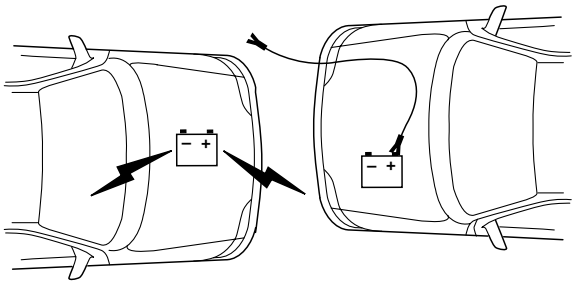
2. Do not disconnect the battery of the disabled vehicle as this could damage the vehicle's electrical system.

3. Park the booster vehicle close to the hood of the disabled vehicle making sure the two vehicles **do not** touch. Set the parking brake on both vehicles and stay clear of the engine cooling fan and other moving parts.

4. Check all battery terminals and remove any excessive corrosion before you attach the battery cables. Ensure the vent caps are tight and level.

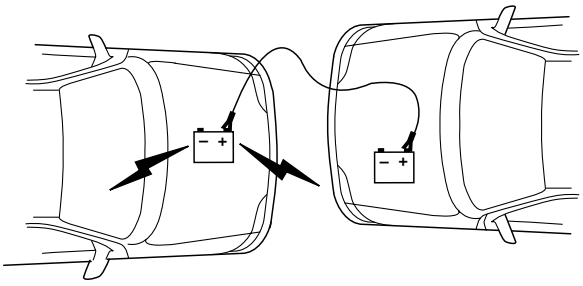
5. Turn the heater fan on in both vehicles to protect any electrical surges. Turn all other accessories off.

Connecting the jumper cables

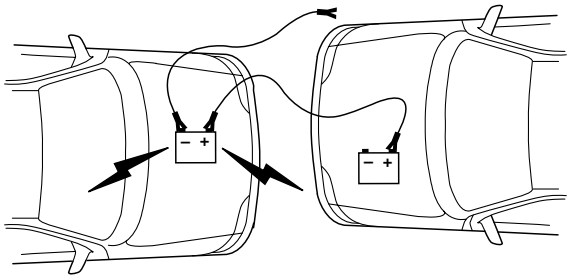


1. Connect the positive (+) jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal of the discharged battery.

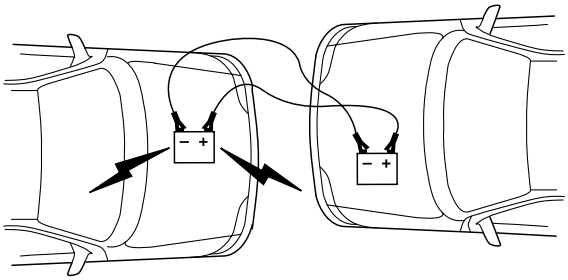
Note: In the illustrations, *lightning bolts* are used to designate the assisting (boosting) battery.



2. Connect the other end of the positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal of the assisting battery.



3. Connect the negative (-) cable to the negative (-) terminal of the assisting battery.



4. Make the final connection of the negative (-) cable to the negative (-) battery terminal of the stalled vehicle.

5. Ensure that the cables are clear of fan blades, belts, moving parts of both engines, or any fuel delivery system parts.

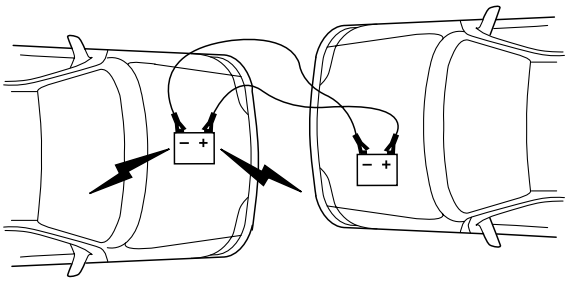
Jump starting

1. Start the engine of the booster vehicle and run the engine at moderately increased speed.

2. Start the engine of the disabled vehicle.

3. Once the disabled vehicle has been started, run both engines for an additional three minutes before disconnecting the jumper cables.

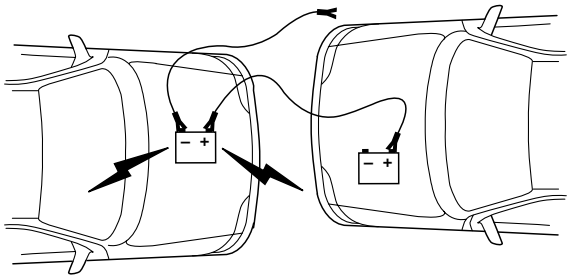
Removing the jumper cables



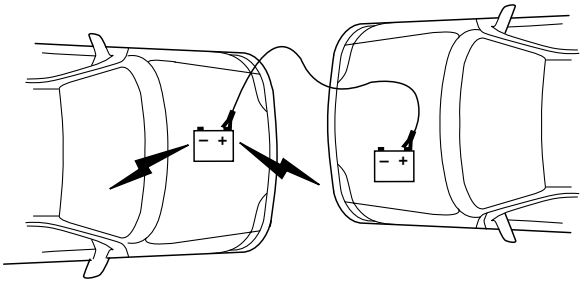
Remove the jumper cables in the reverse order that they were connected.

1. Remove the jumper cable from the negative (-) battery terminal of the stalled vehicle.

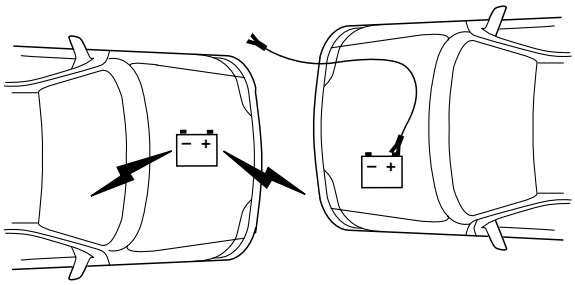
Note: In the illustrations, *lightning bolts* are used to designate the assisting (boosting) battery.



2. Remove the jumper cable on the negative (-) connection of the booster vehicle's battery.



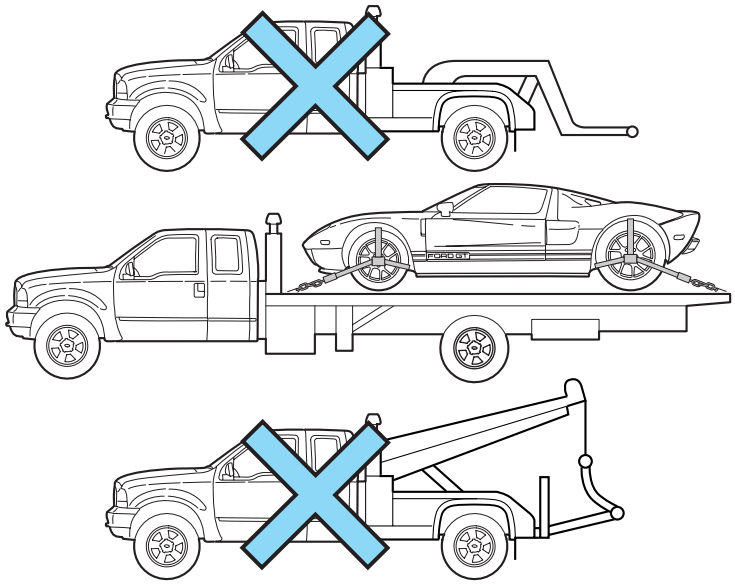
3. Remove the jumper cable from the positive (+) terminal of the booster vehicle's battery.



4. Remove the jumper cable from the positive (+) terminal of the disabled vehicle's battery.

After the disabled vehicle has been started and the jumper cables removed, allow it to idle for several minutes so the engine computer can *relearn* its idle conditions.

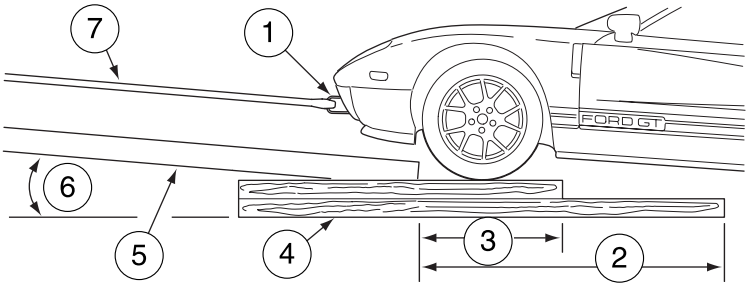
WRECKER TOWING



Note: Do not attempt to tow this vehicle from the rear. Ford Motor Company has not approved towing this vehicle from the rear.

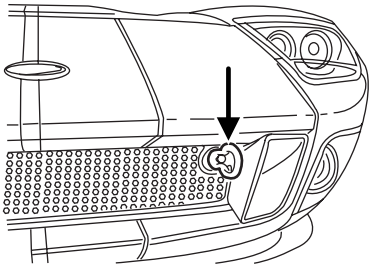
Note: It is recommended that the Ford GT be towed with flatbed equipment only. Do not tow with a slingbelt or wheel lift. Ford Motor Company has not approved a slingbelt or wheel lift towing procedure. If the vehicle is towed by other means or incorrectly, vehicle damage may occur.

TRANSPORTATION INSTRUCTIONS

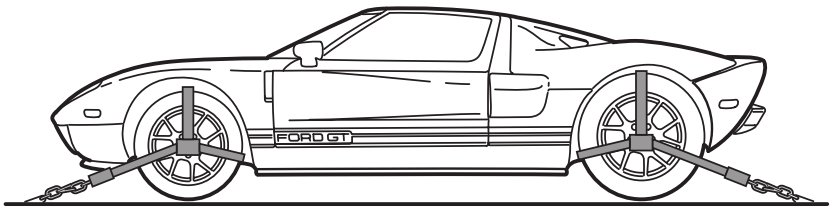


1. Tow hook
2. 60 inches (152 cm)
3. 36 inches (91 cm)
4. Stacked 4x4
5. Flatbed
6. 7.5° maximum
7. Tow line

Use the following procedure to transport your vehicle:



1. Install the tow hook. (Located in luggage compartment). Refer to *Tow hook* later in this chapter.
2. Stack one long and one short 4x4 wood block per side (used to extend the flatbed deck length).
3. Lower the flatbed deck to hold the wood blocks in place. Upper 4x4 should extend 36 inches (91 cm) behind the flatbed deck. Lower 4x4 should extend 60 inches (152 cm) behind the flatbed deck.
4. Use the supplied tow hook on the front of the vehicle.



5. Transport the vehicle with the parking brake OFF and the transmission in NEUTRAL.

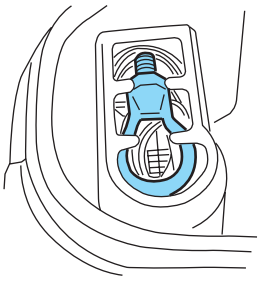
6. Secure the vehicle with wheel basket tie-downs to the flatbed deck.

Note: Inspect tie-downs periodically for tightness. Never fasten J-hooks to any suspension wheel or driveline component because J-hooks will damage these components.

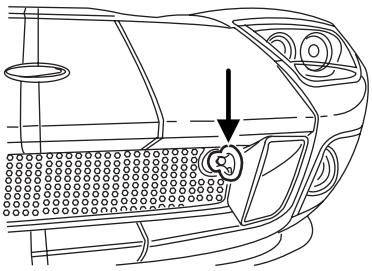
Note: If you have this vehicle transported by either air, water, or rail, follow the wheel tie-down procedure starting with Step 5.

TOW HOOK

Your vehicle is equipped with a tow hook located in the tire inflation kit in the luggage compartment.



The tow hook should be threaded into the hole provided in the front grill area as shown. **Note: This is a left-handed thread.**



GETTING THE SERVICES YOU NEED

At home

You must take your Ford vehicle to an authorized Ford dealer for warranty repairs. While any Ford dealership handling your vehicle line will provide warranty service, we recommend you return to your selling dealer who wants to ensure your continued satisfaction. Please note that certain warranty repairs require special training and/or equipment, so not all dealers are authorized to perform all warranty repairs. This means that, depending on the warranty repair needed, you may have to take your vehicle to another dealer. A reasonable time must be allowed to perform a repair after taking your vehicle to the dealership. Repairs will be made using Ford or Motorcraft parts, or remanufactured or other parts that are authorized by Ford.

If you have questions or concerns, or are unsatisfied with the service you are receiving, follow these steps:

1. Contact your Sales Representative or Service Advisor at your selling/servicing dealership.

2. If your inquiry or concern remains unresolved, contact the Sales Manager, Service Manager or Customer Relations Manager.

3. If you require assistance or clarification on Ford Motor Company policies or procedures, please contact the Ford Customer Relationship Center at 1-800-392-3673 (FORD).

Away from home

If you own a Ford or Mercury vehicle and are away from home when your vehicle needs service, or if you need more help than the dealership could provide, after following the steps described above, contact the Ford Customer Relationship Center to find an authorized dealership to help you.

In the United States:

Ford Motor Company
Customer Relationship Center
P.O. Box 6248
Dearborn, MI 48121
1-800-392-3673 (FORD)
(TDD for the hearing impaired: 1-800-232-5952)
www.customersaskford.com

Customer Assistance

In Canada:
Customer Relationship Centre
Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
P.O. Box 2000
Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E4
1-800-565-3673 (FORD)
www.ford.ca

If you own a Lincoln vehicle and are away from home when your vehicle needs service, or if you need more help than the dealership could provide, after following the steps described above, contact the Ford Customer Relationship Center to find an authorized dealership to help you.

In the United States:
Ford Motor Company
Customer Relationship Center
P.O. Box 6248
Dearborn, MI 48121
1-800-521-4140
(TDD for the hearing impaired: 1-800-232-5952)
www.customersaskford.com

In Canada:
Lincoln Centre
Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
P.O. Box 2000
Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E4
1-800-387-9333
www.lincolncanada.com

In order to help you service your Lincoln vehicle, please have the following information available when contacting the Lincoln Centre:

- Your telephone number (home and business)
- The name of the dealer and the city where the dealership is located
- The year and make of your vehicle
- The date of vehicle purchase
- The current odometer reading
- The vehicle identification number (VIN)

Additional Assistance

If you still have a complaint involving a warranty dispute, you may wish to contact the Dispute Settlement Board (U.S.).

In some states (in the U.S.) you must directly notify Ford in writing before pursuing remedies under your state's warranty laws. Ford is also allowed a final repair attempt in some states.

In the United States, a warranty dispute must be submitted to the Dispute Settlement Board before taking action under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, or to the extent allowed by state law, before pursuing replacement or repurchase remedies provided by certain state laws. This dispute handling procedure is not required prior to enforcing state created rights or other rights which are independent of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act or state replacement or repurchase laws.

FORD EXTENDED SERVICE PLAN

You can get more protection for your new car or light truck by purchasing Ford Extended Service Plan (Ford ESP) coverage. It provides the following:

- Benefits during the warranty period depending on the plan you purchase (such as: reimbursement for rentals; coverage for certain maintenance and wear items).
- Protection against covered repair costs after your Bumper-to-Bumper Warranty expires.

You may purchase Ford ESP from any participating Ford and Lincoln Mercury and Ford of Canada dealer. There are several plans available in various time, distance and deductible combinations which can be tailored to fit your own driving needs. Ford ESP also offers reimbursement benefits for towing and rental coverage.

When you buy Ford ESP, you receive Peace-of-Mind protection throughout the United States and Canada, provided by a network of more than 4,600 participating Ford or Lincoln Mercury and Ford of Canada dealers.

If you did not take advantage of the Ford Extended Service Plan at the time of purchasing your vehicle, you may still be eligible. Since this information is subject to change, please ask your dealer for complete details about Ford Extended Service Plan coverage options, or visit the Ford ESP website at www.ford-esp.com.

THE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BOARD (U.S. ONLY)

The Dispute Settlement Board is:

- an independent, third-party arbitration program for warranty disputes.
- available free to owners and lessees of qualifying Ford Motor Company vehicles.

The Dispute Settlement Board may not be available in all states. Ford Motor Company reserves the right to change eligibility limitations, modify procedures and/or to discontinue this service without notice and without incurring obligations per applicable state law.

What kinds of cases does the Board review?

Unresolved warranty repair concerns or vehicle performance concerns as on Ford and Lincoln/Mercury cars and Ford and Lincoln/Mercury light trucks which are within the terms of any applicable written new vehicle warranty are eligible for review, except those involving:

- a non-Ford product
- a non-Ford dealership
- sales disputes between customer and dealer except those associated with warranty repairs or concerns with the vehicle's performance as designed
- a request for reimbursement of consequential expenses unless a service or product concern is being reviewed
- items not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty (including maintenance and wear items)
- alleged personal injury/property damage claims
- cases currently in litigation
- vehicles not used primarily for family, personal or household purposes (except in states where the Dispute Settlement Board is required to review commercial vehicles)
- vehicles with non-U.S. warranties

Concerns are ineligible for review if the New Vehicle Limited Warranty has expired at receipt of your application and, in certain states eligibility is dependent upon the customer's possession of the vehicle.

Eligibility may differ according to state law. For example, see the unique brochures for California, West Virginia, Georgia and Wisconsin purchasers/lessees.

Board membership

The Board consists of:

- Three consumer representatives
- A Ford or Lincoln/Mercury dealership representative

Consumer candidates for Board membership are recruited and trained by an independent consulting firm. The dealership Board member is chosen from Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealership management, recognized for their business leadership qualities.

What the Board needs

To have your case reviewed you must complete the application in the DSB brochure and mail it to the address provided on the application form. Some states will require you to use certified mail, with return receipt requested.

Your application is reviewed and, if it is determined to be eligible, you will receive an acknowledgment indicating:

- The file number assigned to your application.
- The toll-free phone number of the DSB's independent administrator.

Your dealership and a Ford Motor Company representative will then be asked to submit statements.

To properly review your case, the Board needs the following information:

- Legible copies of all documents and maintenance or repair orders relevant to the case.
- The year, make, model, and Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) listed on your vehicle ownership license.
- The date of repair(s) and mileage at the time of occurrence(s).
- The current mileage.
- The name of the dealer(s) who sold or serviced the vehicle.
- A brief description of your unresolved concern.
- A brief summary of the action taken by the dealer(s) and Ford Motor Company.
- The names (if known) of all the people you contacted at the dealership(s).
- A description of the action you expect to resolve your concern.

You will receive a letter of explanation if your application does not qualify for Board review.

Oral presentations

If you would like to make an oral presentation, indicate YES to question 6 on the application. While it is your right to make an oral presentation before the Board, this is not a requirement and the Board will decide the case whether or not an oral presentation is made. An oral presentation may be requested by the Board as well.

Making a decision

Board members review all available information related to each complaint, including oral presentations, and arrive at a fair and impartial decision. Board review may be terminated at any time by either party.

Every effort is made to decide the case within 40 days of the date that all requested information is received by the Board. Since the Board generally meets once a month, it may take longer for the Board to consider some cases.

After a case is reviewed, the Board mails you a decision letter and a form on which to accept or reject the Board's decision. The decisions of the Board are binding on Ford (and, in some cases, on the dealer) but not on consumers who are free to pursue other remedies available to them under state or federal law.

To request a DSB Brochure/Application

For a brochure/application, speak to your dealer or write/call the Board at the following address/phone number:

Dispute Settlement Board
P.O. Box 1424
Waukesha, WI 53187–1424
1–800–428–3718

You may also contact the North American Customer Relationship Center at 1-800-392-3673 (Ford), TDD for the hearing impaired: 1-800-232-5952 or by writing to the Center at the following address:

Ford Motor Company
Customer Relationship Center
P.O. Box 6248
Dearborn, Michigan 48121

UTILIZING THE MEDIATION/ARBITRATION PROGRAM (CANADA ONLY)

In those cases where you continue to feel that the efforts by Ford of Canada and the dealer to resolve a factory-related vehicle service concern have been unsatisfactory, Ford of Canada participates in an

impartial third party mediation/arbitration program administered by the Canadian Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan (CAMVAP).

The CAMVAP program is a straight-forward and relatively speedy alternative to resolve a disagreement when all other efforts to produce a settlement have failed. This procedure is without cost to you and is designed to eliminate the need for lengthy and expensive legal proceedings.

In the CAMVAP program, impartial third-party arbitrators conduct hearings at mutually convenient times and places in an informal environment. These impartial arbitrators review the positions of the parties, make decisions and, when appropriate, render awards to resolve disputes. CAMVAP decisions are fast, fair, and final as the arbitrator's award is binding both to you and Ford of Canada.

CAMVAP services are available in all territories and provinces. For more information, without charge or obligation, call your CAMVAP Provincial Administrator directly at 1-800-207-0685.

GETTING ASSISTANCE OUTSIDE THE U.S. AND CANADA

Before exporting your vehicle to a foreign country, contact the appropriate foreign embassy or consulate. These officials can inform you of local vehicle registration regulations and where to find unleaded fuel.

If you cannot find unleaded fuel or can only get fuel with an anti-knock index lower than is recommended for your vehicle, contact a regional office or owner relations/customer relationship office.

The use of leaded fuel in your vehicle without proper conversion may damage the effectiveness of your emission control system and may cause engine knocking or serious engine damage. Ford Motor Company/Ford of Canada is not responsible for any damage caused by use of improper fuel. Using leaded fuel may also result in difficulty importing your vehicle back into the U.S.

If your vehicle must be serviced while you are traveling or living in Central or South America, the Caribbean, or the Middle East, contact the nearest Ford dealership. If the dealership cannot help you, write or call:

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
WORLDWIDE DIRECT MARKET OPERATIONS
1555 Fairlane Drive
Fairlane Business Park #3
Allen Park, Michigan 48101
U.S.A.
Telephone: (313) 594-4857
FAX: (313) 390-0804

If you are in another foreign country, contact the nearest Ford dealership. If the dealership employees cannot help you, they can direct you to the nearest Ford affiliate office.

If you buy your vehicle in North America and then relocate outside of the U.S. or Canada, register your vehicle identification number (VIN) and new address with Ford Motor Company Worldwide Direct Market Operations.

ORDERING ADDITIONAL OWNER'S LITERATURE

To order the publications in this portfolio, contact Helm, Incorporated at:

HELM, INCORPORATED
P.O. Box 07150
Detroit, Michigan 48207

Or call:

For a free publication catalog, order toll free: 1-800-782-4356

Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. EST

Helm, Incorporated can also be reached by their website: www.helminc.com.

(Items in this catalog may be purchased by credit card, check or money order.)

Obtaining a French owner's guide

French Owner's Guides can be obtained from your dealer or by writing to Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Service Publications, P.O. Box 1580, Station B, Mississauga, Ontario L4Y 4G3.

IN CALIFORNIA (U.S. ONLY)

California Civil Code Section 1793.2(d) requires that, if a manufacturer or its representative is unable to repair a motor vehicle to conform to the vehicle's applicable express warranty after a reasonable number of attempts, the manufacturer shall be required to either replace the vehicle with one substantially identical or repurchase the vehicle and reimburse the buyer in an amount equal to the actual price paid or payable by the consumer (less a reasonable allowance for consumer use). The consumer has the right to choose whether to receive a refund or replacement vehicle.

California Civil Code Section 1793.22(b) presumes that the manufacturer has had a reasonable number of attempts to conform the vehicle to its

applicable express warranties if, within the first 18 months of ownership of a new vehicle or the first 18,000 miles (29,000 km), whichever occurs first:

1. Two or more repair attempts are made on the same non-conformity likely to cause death or serious bodily injury OR

2. Four or more repair attempts are made on the same nonconformity (a defect or condition that substantially impairs the use, value or safety of the vehicle) OR

3. The vehicle is out of service for repair of nonconformities for a total of more than 30 calendar days (not necessarily all at one time)

In the case of 1 or 2 above, the consumer must also notify the manufacturer of the need for the repair of the nonconformity at the following address:

Ford Motor Company
16800 Executive Plaza Drive
Mail Drop 3NE-B
Dearborn, MI 48126

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS (U.S. ONLY)

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Ford Motor Company.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Ford Motor Company.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1–800–424–9393 (or 366–0123 in the Washington D.C. area) or write to:

NHTSA
400 Seventh Street
U.S. Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C. 20590

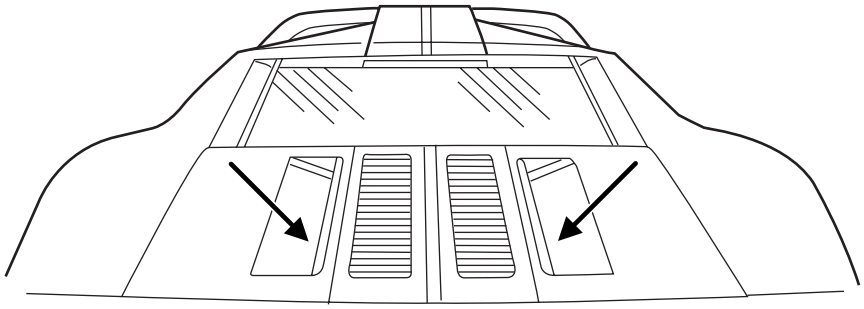
You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

Cleaning

WASHING THE EXTERIOR

Wash your vehicle regularly with cool or lukewarm water and a neutral Ph shampoo, such as Motorcraft Detail Wash (ZC-3–A), which is available from your dealer.

- **Do not drive your vehicle through an automated, commercial car wash due to the vehicle's low ground clearance, tire width and track. Wash your vehicle by hand, with a commercial wand, or by using a touchless commercial wash with no mechanical tracks on the floor.**
- Never use strong household detergents or soap, such as dish washing or laundry liquid. These products can discolor and spot painted surfaces.
- Never wash a vehicle that is "hot to the touch" or during exposure to strong, direct sunlight.
- Always use a clean sponge or car wash mitt with plenty of water for best results.
- Dry the vehicle with a chamois or soft terry cloth towel in order to eliminate water spotting.
- It is especially important to wash the vehicle regularly during the winter months, as dirt and road salt are difficult to remove and cause damage to the vehicle.
- Immediately remove items such as gasoline, diesel fuel, bird droppings and insect deposits because they can cause damage to the vehicle's paintwork and trim over time.
- **Suntan lotions and insect repellents can damage any painted surface; if these substances come in contact with your vehicle, wash off as soon as possible.**



- **Do not let excess water drain into the engine air intakes located on the engine cover.**

WAXING

Applying a polymer paint sealant to your vehicle every six months will assist in reducing minor scratches and paint damage.

- Wash the vehicle first.
- Do not use waxes that contain abrasives.
- Do not allow paint sealant to come in contact with any non-body (low-gloss black) colored trim, such as grained door handles, roof racks, bumpers, side moldings, mirror housings or the windshield cowl area. The paint sealant will “gray” or stain the parts over time.

PAINT CHIPS

Your dealer has touch-up paint and sprays to match your vehicle’s color. Take your color code (printed on a sticker in the driver’s door jam) to your dealer to ensure you get the correct color.

- Remove particles such as bird droppings, tree sap, insect deposits, tar spots, road salt and industrial fallout before repairing paint chips.
- Always read the instructions before using the products.

Cleaning

ALUMINUM WHEELS AND WHEEL COVERS

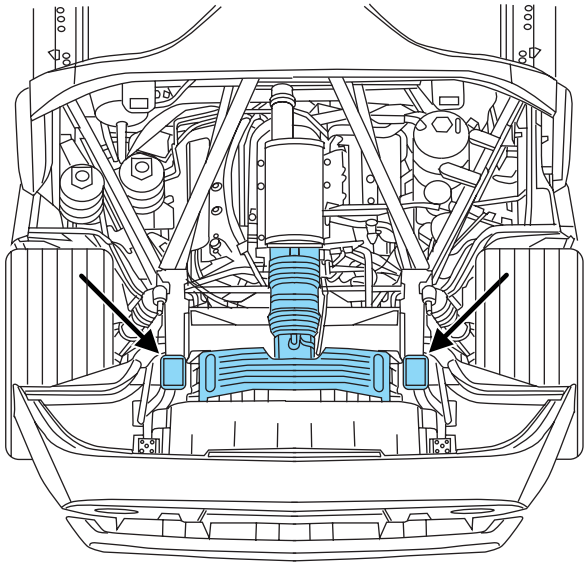
Aluminum wheels and wheel covers are coated with a clearcoat paint finish. In order to maintain their shine:

- Clean weekly with Motorcraft Wheel and Tire Cleaner (ZC-37–A), which is available from your dealer. Heavy dirt and brake dust accumulation may require agitation with a sponge. Rinse thoroughly with a strong stream of water.
- Never apply any cleaning chemical to hot or warm wheel rims or covers.
- Some automatic car washes may cause damage to the finish on your wheel rims or covers. Chemical-strength cleaners, or cleaning chemicals, in combination with brush agitation to remove brake dust and dirt, could wear away the clearcoat finish over time.
- Do not use hydrofluoric acid-based or high caustic-based wheel cleaners, steel wool, fuels or strong household detergent.
- To remove tar and grease, use Motorcraft Bug and Tar Remover (ZC-42), available from your dealer.

ENGINE

Engines are more efficient when they are clean because grease and dirt buildup keep the engine warmer than normal. When washing:

- Take care when using a power washer to clean the engine. The high pressure fluid could penetrate the sealed parts and cause damage.
- Do not spray a hot engine with cold water to avoid cracking the engine block or other engine components.
- Spray Motorcraft Engine Shampoo and Degreaser (ZC-20) on all parts that require cleaning and pressure rinse clean.
- Cover the highlighted area to prevent water damage when cleaning the engine. **Note:** Use caution when cleaning the engine, ensuring that water does not enter the air intakes.



5.4L DOHC Supercharged V8 Engine

- Never wash or rinse the engine while it is running; water in the running engine may cause internal damage.

PLASTIC (NON-PAINTED) EXTERIOR PARTS

Use only approved products to clean plastic parts. These products are available from your dealer.

- For routine cleaning, use Motorcraft Detail Wash (ZC-3–A).
- If tar or grease spots are present, use Motorcraft Bug and Tar Remover (ZC-42).

WINDOWS AND WIPER BLADES

The windshield, rear and side windows and the wiper blades should be cleaned regularly. If the wipers do not wipe properly, substances on the vehicle's glass or the wiper blades may be the cause. These may include

hot wax treatments used by commercial car washes, tree sap, or other organic contamination. To clean these items, please follow these tips:

- The windshield, rear windows and side windows may be cleaned with a non-abrasive cleaner such as Motorcraft Ultra Clear Spray Glass Cleaner (ZC-23), available from your dealer.
- Do not use abrasives, as they may cause scratches.
- Do not use fuel, kerosene, or paint thinner to clean any parts.
- Wiper blades can be cleaned with isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol or windshield washer solution. Be sure to replace wiper blades when they appear worn or do not function properly.

Do not use sharp objects, such as a razor blade, to clean the inside of the rear window or to remove decals, as it may cause damage to the rear window defroster's heated grid lines.

INSTRUMENT PANEL AND CLUSTER LENS

Clean the instrument panel with a damp cloth, then dry with a dry cloth.

- Avoid cleaners or polish that increase the gloss of the upper portion of the instrument panel. The dull finish in this area helps protect the driver from undesirable windshield reflection.

Do not use chemical solvents or strong detergents when cleaning the steering wheel or instrument panel to avoid contamination of the air bag system.

- Be certain to wash or wipe your hands clean if you have been in contact with certain products such as insect repellent and suntan lotion in order to avoid possible damage to the interior painted surfaces.

SAFETY BELTS

For safety belts:

- Remove dust and loose dirt with a vacuum cleaner.
- Remove light stains and soil with Motorcraft Extra Strength Upholstery Cleaner (ZC-41).
- If grease or tar is present on the material, spot-clean the area first with Motorcraft Spot and Stain Remover (ZC-14).
- Never saturate the safety belts with cleaning solution.
- Do not use household cleaning products or glass cleaners, which can stain and discolor the fabric and affect flame retardant abilities.

Do not use cleaning solvents, bleach or dye on the vehicle's safety belts, as these actions may weaken the belt webbing.

LEATHER SEATS

Your vehicle is equipped with seating covered in premium, top-grain Frau® leather which is extremely durable, but still requires special care and maintenance in order to ensure longevity and comfort.

Regular cleaning and conditioning will maintain the appearance of the leather. Failure to care for the leather can result in drying out and fading of the material.

Cleaning

For dirt, use a vacuum cleaner then use a clean, damp cloth or soft brush.

- Clean spills immediately.
- Soak a soft cloth with distilled water and neutral soap, then wring out before use.
- Do not use household cleaning products, alcohol solutions, solvents or cleaners intended for rubber, vinyl or plastics.

Allow the area to dry, then apply conditioner.

Scratches

In order to lessen the appearance of certain scratches and other wear marks, apply conditioner on the affected area following the same instructions as in the *Conditioning* section.

Conditioning

Use only premium leather conditioner.

- Apply your first conditioning treatment within six months of taking delivery of your vehicle. Condition twice yearly in order to replenish lost oils and revitalize the aroma, suppleness and resilience of the leather.
- Clean the surfaces using the steps outlined under *Cleaning* in this section.
- Ensure the leather is dry then apply a nickel-sized amount of conditioner to a clean, dry cloth
- Rub the conditioner into leather until it disappears. Allow the conditioner to dry and repeat the process for the entire interior. If a film appears, wipe off film with a dry, clean cloth.

Cleaning

UNDERBODY

Flush the complete underside of your vehicle frequently. Keep body and door drain holes free from packed dirt.

FORD, LINCOLN AND MERCURY CAR CARE PRODUCTS

Your Ford, Lincoln or Mercury dealer has many quality products available to clean your vehicle and protect its finishes. These quality products have been specifically engineered to fulfill your automotive needs; they are custom designed to complement the style and appearance of your vehicle. Each product is made from high quality materials that meet or exceed rigid specifications. For best results, use the following products or products of equivalent quality:

Motorcraft Custom Clearcoat Polish (ZC–8–A)

Motorcraft Custom Vinyl Protectant (not available in Canada) (ZC-40–A)

Motorcraft Vinyl Cleaner (Canada only) (CXC-93)

Motorcraft Vinyl Conditioner (Canada only) (CXC-94)

Motorcraft Deluxe Leather and Vinyl Cleaner (not available in Canada) (ZC-11–A)

Motorcraft Bug and Tar Remover (ZC-42)

Motorcraft Extra Strength Upholstery Cleaner (not available in Canada) (ZC-41)

Motorcraft Custom Bright Metal Cleaner (ZC-15)

Motorcraft Wheel and Tire Cleaner (ZC-37–A)

Motorcraft Dash and Vinyl Cleaner (ZC-38–A)

Motorcraft Car Care Kit (ZC-26)

Motorcraft Premium Car Wash Concentrate (ZC-17-B)

Motorcraft Carlite Glass Cleaner (Canada only) (CXC-100)

Motorcraft Spot and Stain Remover (ZC-14)

Motorcraft Detail Wash (ZC-3–A)

Motorcraft Tire Clean and Shine (ZC-28)

Motorcraft Triple Clean (ZC-13)

Motorcraft Ultra-Clear Spray Glass Cleaner (not available in Canada) (ZC-23)

Motorcraft Engine Shampoo and Degreaser (ZC-20)

SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

To help you service your vehicle:

- We highlight do-it-yourself items in the engine compartment for easy location.
- We provide a scheduled maintenance guide which makes tracking routine service easy.

If your vehicle requires professional service, your dealership can provide the necessary parts and service. Check your *Warranty Guide/Owner Information Guide* to find out which parts and services are covered.

Use only recommended fuels, lubricants, fluids and service parts conforming to specifications. Motorcraft parts are designed and built to provide the best performance in your vehicle.

PRECAUTIONS WHEN SERVICING YOUR VEHICLE

- Do not work on a hot engine.
- Make sure that nothing gets caught in moving parts.
- Do not work on a vehicle with the engine running in an enclosed space, unless you are sure you have enough ventilation.
- Keep all open flames and other burning (cigarettes) material away from the battery and all fuel related parts.

Working with the engine off

1. Set the parking brake, depress the clutch and place the gearshift in 1 (First).

2. Turn off the engine and remove the key.

3. Block the wheels.

Working with the engine on

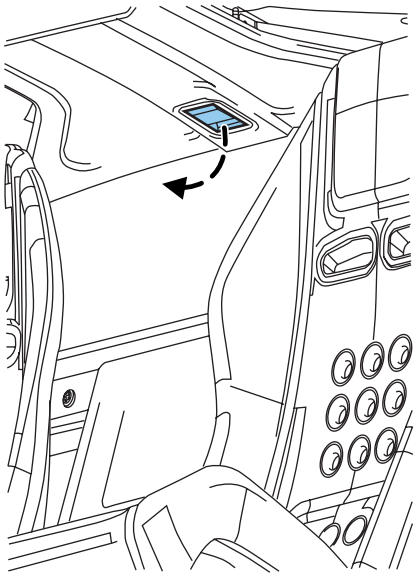
1. Set the parking brake, depress the clutch and place the gearshift in N (Neutral).

2. Block the wheels.

Note: Do not start your engine with the air cleaner removed and do not remove it while the engine is running.

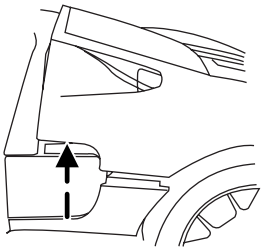
OPENING ENGINE COMPARTMENT

1. Inside the vehicle, pull the decklid release handle located on the roof panel between the driver and passenger seats.

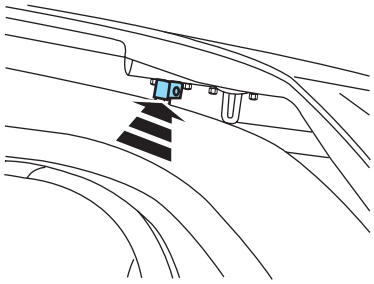


Note: Do not operate the decklid release while the vehicle is in motion.

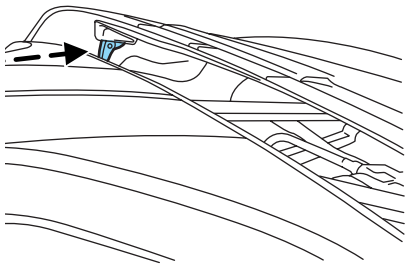
2. Lift up on the decklid at the side air scoop area to provide better access to the auxiliary release.

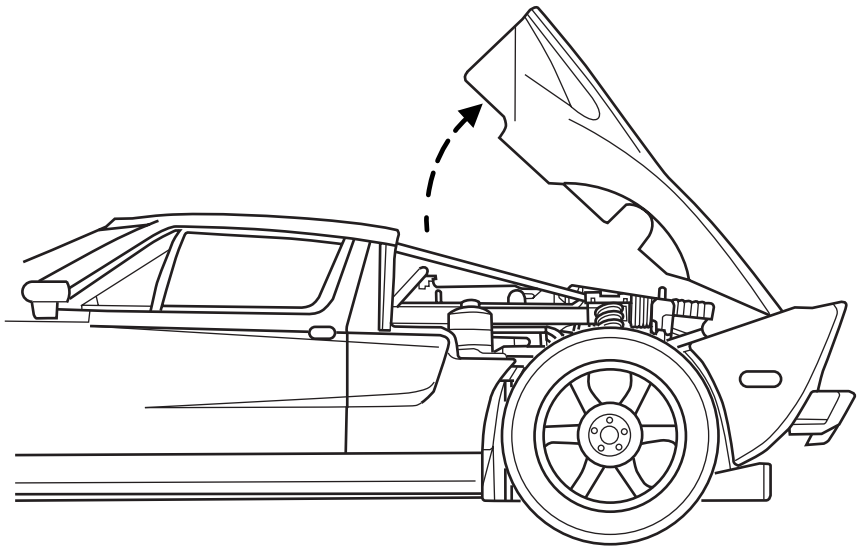


3. While pushing down slightly on the decklid, push in on the auxiliary release located at the rear of the passenger compartment behind the driver's side seat area.



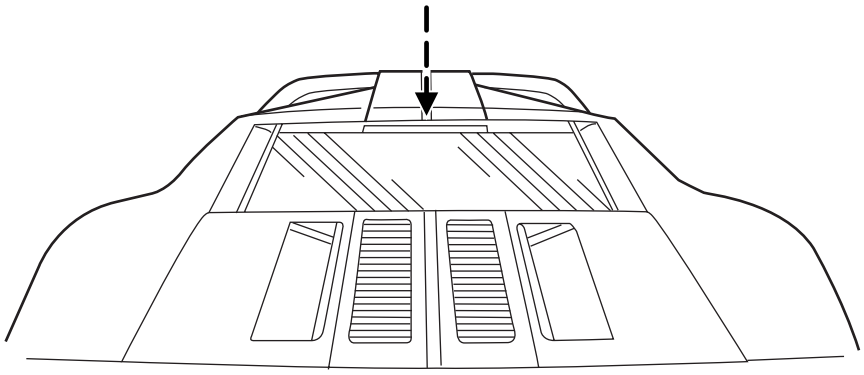
4. Go to the other side of the vehicle and release the right side auxiliary latch located behind the passenger seat area. Note: make sure not to relatch the driver's side.





5. Lift the decklid and ensure that it is secure.

CLOSING THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

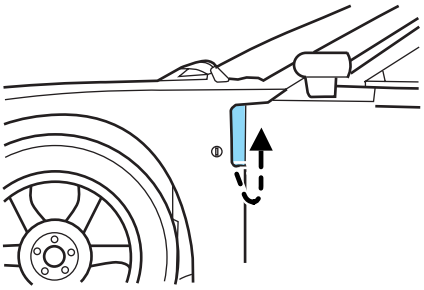


1. Pull the decklid downward to the secondary latch position. Push down on the center of the decklid firmly to close.
2. Ensure that both latches are engaged.

Both latches need to be fully latched. If one or both are not fully latched a chime will sound and the “Door Ajar” warning lamp will illuminate.

OPENING THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT

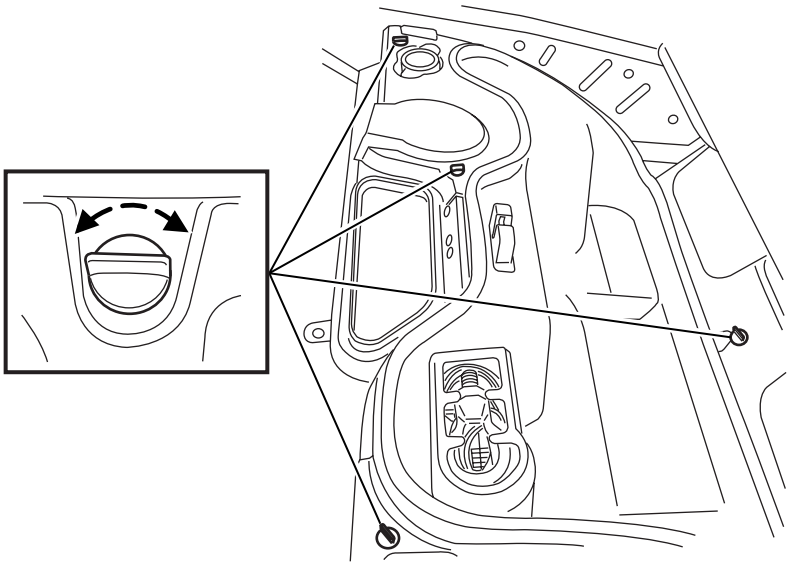
1. Push the button on remote entry transmitter (see *Remote Entry System* in the *Locks and Security* chapter). To manually release, unlock with key and pull the release handle on the drivers side fender to release the hood.
2. Open the hood and make sure it is secure.



When closing the luggage compartment, push down on the center area to ensure latches secure correctly.

REMOVING THE LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT LINER

Some components are located under the luggage compartment liner. Follow these steps to remove and install the liner.



1. Open the front compartment.

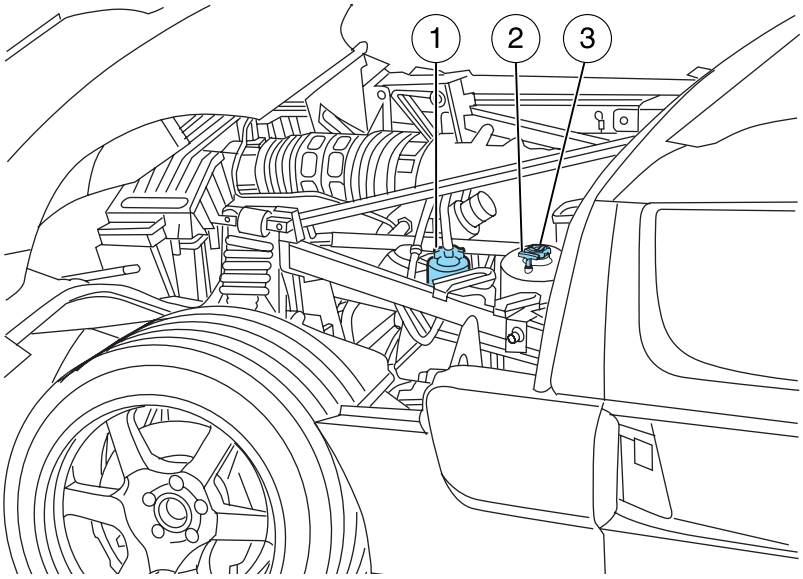
2. Unlock all four retainers by turning each one a quarter turn in either direction. Leave retainers attached to tray. The tire inflation kit can be left in place or removed during tray removal.

3. Remove the tray by lifting it up from the middle. It may be necessary to tilt up to remove.

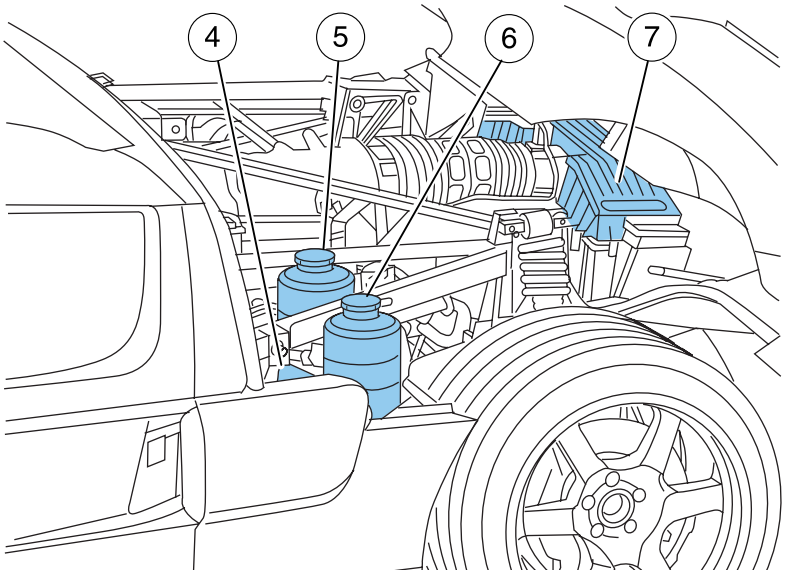
To reinstall the tray, reverse the previous steps. Ensure that all four retainers are locked by rotating them one quarter turn.

IDENTIFYING COMPONENTS IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

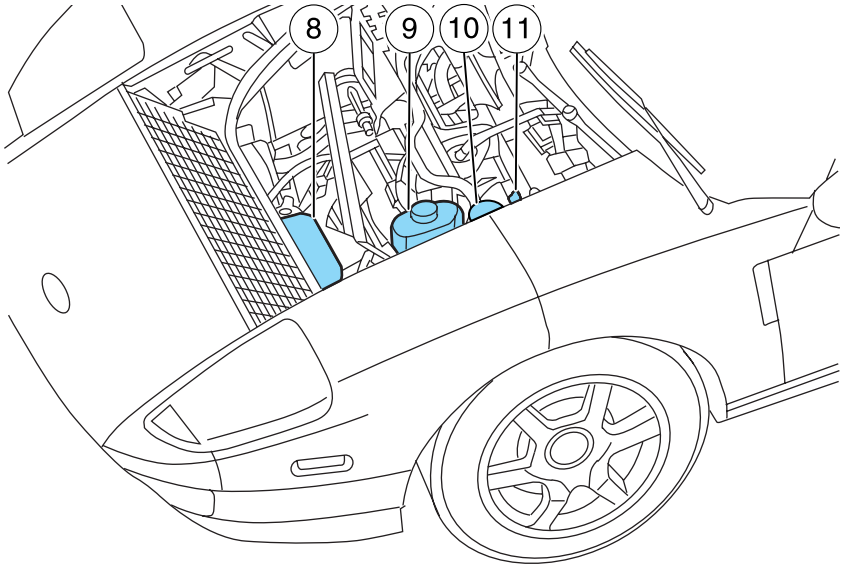
5.4L 4V DOHC Supercharged V8 engine



1. Power steering fluid reservoir
2. Engine oil dipstick
3. Engine oil filler cap

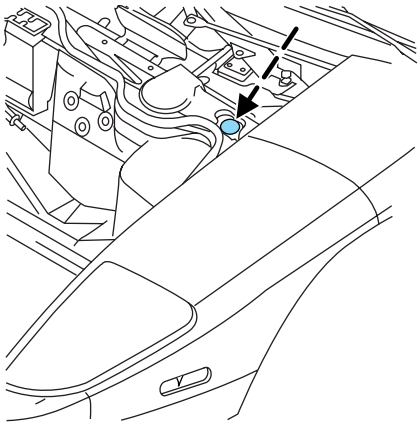


4. Engine oil filter
5. Engine coolant reservoir
6. Intercooler coolant reservoir
7. Engine air filter



8. Battery
9. Brake fluid reservoir
10. Clutch fluid reservoir
11. Washer fluid filler port

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID



Add fluid to fill the reservoir if the level is low. Standard fill amount is 1 quart (0.9 L).

Only use a washer fluid that meets Ford specification WSB-M8B16–A2. Refer to *Lubricant specifications* in this chapter.

State or local regulations on volatile organic compounds may restrict the use of methanol, a common windshield washer antifreeze additive. Washer fluids containing non-methanol antifreeze agents should be used only if they provide cold weather protection without damaging the vehicle's paint finish, wiper blades or washer system.

If you operate your vehicle in temperatures below 40° F (4.5°C), use washer fluid with antifreeze protection. Failure to use washer fluid with antifreeze protection in cold weather could result in impaired windshield vision and increase the risk of injury or accident.

Note: Do not put washer fluid in the engine coolant reservoir. Washer fluid placed in the cooling system may harm engine and cooling system components.

ENGINE OIL

Checking the engine oil

Refer to the scheduled maintenance guide for the appropriate intervals for checking the engine oil.

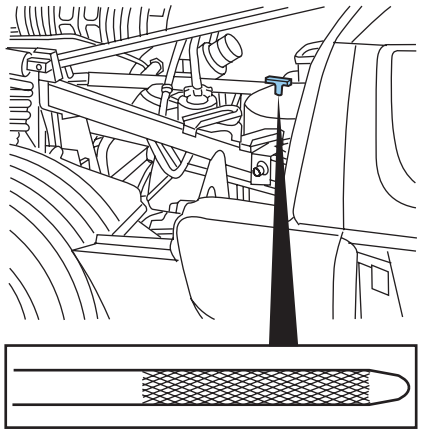
1. Make sure the vehicle is on level ground.
2. Turn the engine off.
3. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in 1 (First).

4. Open the engine compartment cover. Protect yourself from engine heat.

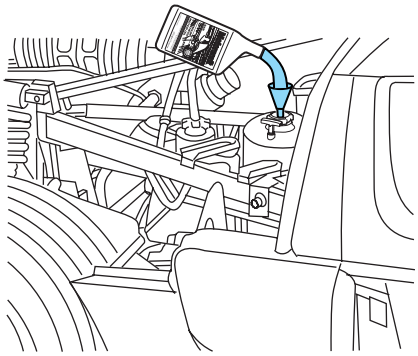
5. Locate and carefully remove the engine oil level indicator (dipstick).

6. Wipe the indicator clean. Insert the indicator fully, then remove it again.

Check oil level within 1 minute of shutting off the vehicle.



- If the oil level is **between the MIN—MAX marks,** the oil level is acceptable. **DO NOT ADD OIL.**
- If the oil level is below the MIN mark, add enough oil to raise the level within the MIN—MAX range.
- Oil levels above the MAX mark may cause engine damage. Some oil must be removed from the engine by a service technician.



7. Put the indicator back in and ensure it is fully seated.

Adding engine oil

1. Check the engine oil. For instructions, refer to *Checking the engine oil* in this chapter.

2. If the engine oil level is not within the normal range, add only certified engine oil of the recommended viscosity. Remove the engine oil filler cap and use a funnel to pour the engine oil into the opening.

3. Recheck the engine oil level. Make sure the oil level is not above the MAX mark on the engine oil level indicator (dipstick).

4. Install the indicator and ensure it is fully seated.

5. Fully install the engine oil filler cap by turning the filler cap clockwise 1/4 of a turn until three clicks are heard or until the cap is fully seated.

To avoid possible oil loss, DO NOT operate the vehicle with the engine oil level indicator and/or the engine oil filler cap removed.

Engine oil and filter recommendations

Use SAE 5W-50 full synthetic engine oil.

To protect your engine's warranty use Motorcraft SAE 5W-50 full synthetic or an equivalent 5W-50 full synthetic oil meeting Ford specification WSS-M2C931–A. **SAE 5W-50 full synthetic oil provides durability performance meeting all requirements for your vehicle's engine**.

Do not use supplemental engine oil additives, cleaners or other engine treatments. They are unnecessary and could lead to engine damage that is not covered by Ford warranty.

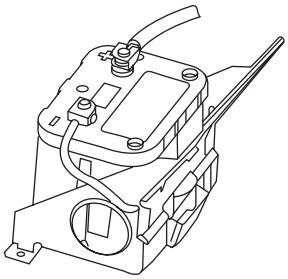
Change your engine oil and filter according to the appropriate schedule listed in the scheduled maintenance guide.

Ford production and aftermarket (Motorcraft) oil filters are designed for added engine protection and long life. If a replacement oil filter is used that does not meet Ford material and design specifications, start-up engine noises or knock may be experienced.

It is recommended you use the appropriate Motorcraft oil filter (or another brand meeting Ford specifications) for your engine application.

BATTERY

If your battery has a cover/shield, make sure it is reinstalled after the battery has been cleaned or replaced.



For longer, trouble-free operation, keep the top of the battery clean and dry. Also, make certain the battery cables are always tightly fastened to the battery terminals.

If you see any corrosion on the battery or terminals, remove the cables from the terminals and clean with a wire brush. You can neutralize the acid with a solution of baking soda and water.

Note: Electrical or electronic accessories or components added to the vehicle by the dealer or the owner may adversely affect battery performance and durability.

Batteries normally produce explosive gases which can cause personal injury. Therefore, do not allow flames, sparks or lighted substances to come near the battery. When working near the battery, always shield your face and protect your eyes. Always provide proper ventilation.

When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the end walls could cause acid to flow through the vent caps, resulting in personal injury and/or damage to the vehicle or battery. Lift the battery with a battery carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.

Keep batteries out of reach of children. Batteries contain sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Shield your eyes when working near the battery to protect against possible splashing of acid solution. In case of acid contact with skin or eyes, flush immediately with water for a minimum of 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention. If acid is swallowed, call a physician immediately.

Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash hands after handling.**

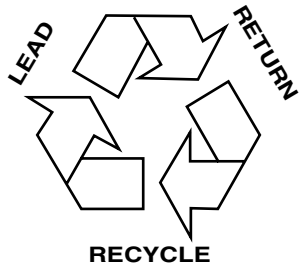
Because your vehicle's engine is electronically controlled by a computer, some control conditions are maintained by power from the battery. When the battery is disconnected or a new battery is installed, the engine must relearn its idle and fuel trim strategy for optimum driveability and performance. To begin this process:

1. With the vehicle at a complete stop, set the parking brake.
2. Put the gearshift in the neutral position (manual transmission), turn off all accessories and start the engine.
3. Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature.
4. Allow the engine to idle for at least one minute.
5. Turn the A/C on and allow the engine to idle for at least one minute.
6. Drive the vehicle to complete the relearning process.

- The vehicle may need to be driven 10 miles (16 km) or more to relearn the idle and fuel trim strategy.
- **If you do not allow the engine to relearn its idle trim, the idle quality of your vehicle may be adversely affected until the idle trim is eventually relearned.**

If the battery has been disconnected or a new battery has been installed, the clock and the preset radio stations must be reset once the battery is reconnected.

- Always dispose of automotive batteries in a responsible manner. Follow your local authorized standards for disposal. Call your local authorized recycling center to find out more about recycling automotive batteries.



ENGINE COOLANT

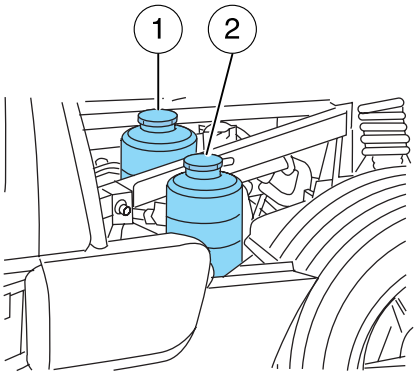
Checking engine/intercooler coolant

The concentration and level of engine/intercooler coolant should be checked at the mileage intervals listed in the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide*. The coolant concentration should be maintained at 50/50 coolant and distilled water, which equates to a freeze point of -34°F (-36°C). Coolant concentration testing is possible with a hydrometer or antifreeze tester (such as the Rotunda Battery and Antifreeze Tester, 014–R1060). The level of coolant should be maintained at the bottom of the lower baffle in the coolant reservoir. If the level falls below, add coolant per the instructions in the *Adding engine coolant* section.

Your vehicle was factory-filled with a 50/50 engine coolant and water concentration. If the concentration of coolant falls below 40% or above 60%, the engine parts could become damaged or not work properly. **A 50–50 mixture of coolant and water provides the following:**

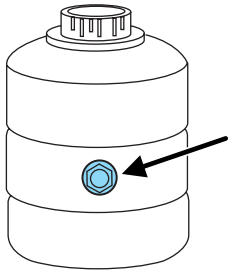
- **Freeze protection down to -34°F (-36°C).**
- **Boiling protection up to 265°F (129°C).**
- **Protection against rust and other forms of corrosion.**
- **Enables calibrated gauges to work properly.**

1. Engine coolant reservoir
2. Intercooler coolant reservoir



When the engine is cold, check the level of the engine coolant in the reservoirs.

- The engine coolant level should be maintained at the bottom of the lower baffle in the coolant reservoir and the bottom of the upper baffle in the intercooler reservoir (or to the sight windows, if equipped).



- Refer to the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* chapter for service interval schedules.
- Be sure to read and understand *Precautions when servicing your vehicle* in this chapter.

If the engine coolant has not been checked at the recommended interval, the engine coolant reservoir may become low or empty. If the reservoir is low or empty, add engine coolant to the reservoir. Refer to *Adding engine coolant* in this chapter.

Note: Automotive fluids are not interchangeable; do not use engine coolant, antifreeze or windshield washer fluid outside of its specified function and vehicle location.

Adding engine coolant

When adding coolant, make sure it is a 50/50 mixture of engine coolant and distilled water. Add the mixture to the coolant reservoir, **when the engine is cool**, until the appropriate fill level is obtained.

Do not add engine coolant when the engine is hot. Steam and scalding liquids released from a hot cooling system can burn you badly. Also, you can be burned if you spill coolant on hot engine parts.

Do not put engine coolant in the windshield washer fluid container. If sprayed on the windshield, engine coolant could make it difficult to see through the windshield.

- **Add Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant (yellow-colored), VC-7–A (U.S., except CA, OR and NM), VC-7–B (CA, OR and NM), meeting Ford Specification WSS-M97B51–A1.**

Note: Use of Motorcraft Cooling System Stop Leak Pellets, VC-6, may darken the color of Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant from yellow to golden tan.

- **Do not add/mix an orange-colored, extended life coolant such as Motorcraft Speciality Orange Engine Coolant, VC-2 (US) or CXC-209 (Canada), meeting Ford specification WSS-M97B44–D with the factory-filled coolant.** Mixing Motorcraft Speciality Orange Engine Coolant or any orange-colored extended life product with your factory filled coolant can result in degraded corrosion protection.
- A large amount of water without engine coolant may be added, in case of emergency, to reach a vehicle service location. In this instance, the cooling system must be drained and refilled with a 50/50 mixture of engine coolant and distilled water as soon as possible. Water alone (without engine coolant) can cause engine damage from corrosion, overheating or freezing.
- **Do not use alcohol, methanol, brine or any engine coolants mixed with alcohol or methanol antifreeze (coolant).** Alcohol and other liquids can cause engine damage from overheating or freezing.
- **Do not add extra inhibitors or additives to the coolant.** These can be harmful and compromise the corrosion protection of the engine coolant.

Your vehicle has a coolant degas system with a pressurized cap, follow these steps to add engine coolant.

To reduce the risk of personal injury, make sure the engine is cool before unscrewing the coolant pressure relief cap. The cooling system is under pressure; steam and hot liquid can come out forcefully when the cap is loosened slightly.

1. Before you begin, turn the engine off and let it cool.
2. When the engine is cool, wrap a thick cloth around the coolant pressure relief cap on the coolant reservoir. Slowly turn cap counterclockwise (left) until pressure begins to release.
3. Step back while the pressure releases.
4. When you are sure that all the pressure has been released, use the cloth to turn it counterclockwise and remove the cap.
5. Fill the coolant reservoir slowly with the proper coolant mixture (see previous) until the level of coolant is at the bottom of the lower baffle of the reservoir.

6. Replace the cap. Turn until clicking sound is heard. (Cap must be tightly installed to prevent coolant loss.)

After any coolant has been added, check the coolant concentration, refer to *Checking engine coolant*. If the concentration is not 50/50 (protection to –34° F/–36° C), drain some coolant and adjust the concentration. It may take several drains and additions to obtain a 50/50 coolant concentration.

Whenever coolant has been added, the coolant level in the coolant reservoir should be checked the next few times you drive the vehicle. If necessary, add enough 50/50 concentration of engine coolant and distilled water to bring the liquid level to the proper level.

If you have to add more than 1.0 liter (1.0 quart) of engine coolant per month, have your dealer check the engine cooling system. Your cooling system may have a leak. Operating an engine with a low level of coolant can result in engine overheating and possible engine damage.

Recycled engine coolant

Ford Motor Company does NOT recommend the use of recycled engine coolant in vehicles originally equipped with Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant since a Ford-approved recycling process is not yet available.

 Used engine coolant should be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Follow your community's regulations and standards for recycling and disposing of automotive fluids.

Coolant refill capacity

To find out how much fluid your vehicle's cooling system can hold, refer to *Refill capacities* in this section.

Fill your engine coolant reservoir as outlined in *Adding engine coolant* in this section.

Severe climates

If you drive in extremely cold climates (less than –34° F [–36° C]):

- **It may be necessary to increase the coolant concentration above 50%.**
- **NEVER increase the coolant concentration above 60%.**
- **Increased engine coolant concentrations above 60% will decrease the overheat protection characteristics of the engine coolant and may cause engine damage.**

- **Refer to the chart on the coolant container to ensure the coolant concentration in your vehicle will provide adequate freeze protection at the temperatures in which you drive in the winter months.**

If you drive in extremely hot climates:

- **It is still necessary to maintain the coolant concentration above 40%.**
- **NEVER decrease the coolant concentration below 40%.**
- **Decreased engine coolant concentrations below 40% will decrease the corrosion protection characteristics of the engine coolant and may cause engine damage.**
- **Decreased engine coolant concentrations below 40% will decrease the freeze protection characteristics of the engine coolant and may cause engine damage.**
- **Refer to the chart on the coolant container to ensure the coolant concentration in your vehicle will provide adequate protection at the temperatures in which you drive.**

Vehicles driven year-round in non-extreme climates should use a 50/50 mixture of engine coolant and distilled water for optimum cooling system and engine protection.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AUTOMOTIVE FUELS

Important safety precautions

Do not overfill the fuel tank. The pressure in an overfilled tank may cause leakage and lead to fuel spray and fire.

Automotive fuels can cause serious injury or death if misused or mishandled.

Gasoline may contain benzene, which is a cancer-causing agent.

Observe the following guidelines when handling automotive fuel:

- Extinguish all smoking materials and any open flames before fueling your vehicle.
- Always turn off the vehicle before fueling.
- Automotive fuels can be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Fuel such as gasoline is highly toxic and if swallowed can cause death or permanent injury. If fuel is swallowed, call a physician immediately, even if no symptoms are immediately apparent. The toxic effects of fuel may not be visible for hours.
- Avoid inhaling fuel vapors. Inhaling too much fuel vapor of any kind can lead to eye and respiratory tract irritation. In severe cases, excessive or prolonged breathing of fuel vapor can cause serious illness and permanent injury.
- Avoid getting fuel liquid in your eyes. If fuel is splashed in the eyes, remove contact lenses (if worn), flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention. Failure to seek proper medical attention could lead to permanent injury.
- Fuels can also be harmful if absorbed through the skin. If fuel is splashed on the skin and/or clothing, promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Repeated or prolonged skin contact with fuel liquid or vapor causes skin irritation.
- Be particularly careful if you are taking “Antabuse” or other forms of disulfiram for the treatment of alcoholism. Breathing gasoline vapors, or skin contact could cause an adverse reaction. In sensitive individuals, serious personal injury or sickness may result. If fuel is splashed on the skin, promptly wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a physician immediately if you experience an adverse reaction.

When refueling always shut the engine off and never allow sparks or open flames near the filler neck. Never smoke while refueling. Fuel vapor is extremely hazardous under certain conditions. Care should be taken to avoid inhaling excess fumes.

The flow of fuel through a fuel pump nozzle can produce static electricity, which can cause a fire if fuel is pumped into an ungrounded fuel container.

Use the following guidelines to avoid static build-up when filling an ungrounded fuel container:

- Place approved fuel container on the ground.
- DO NOT fill a fuel container while it is in the vehicle (including the cargo area).
- Keep the fuel pump nozzle in contact with the fuel container while filling.
- DO NOT use a device that would hold the fuel pump handle in the fill position.

Fuel filler door

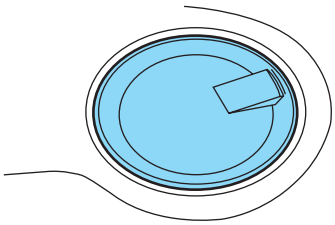
Your fuel tank filler is located on the passenger side fender.

When fueling your vehicle:

1. Turn the engine off.

2. Unlock the fuel door by inserting the key into the lock cylinder on the passenger side fender and turning.

3. Once unlocked, the aluminum handle can be pulled which will unlatch the fuel door.



4. Insert fuel nozzle fully into the filler pipe using the nozzle to slide the plasted cover to the side.

5. Fill the vehicle with fuel.

6. Remove nozzle and close fuel door.

Choosing the right fuel

Use only UNLEADED FUEL. The use of leaded fuel is prohibited by law and could damage your vehicle.

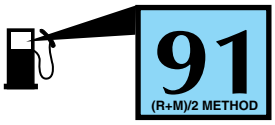
Your vehicle was not designed to use fuel or fuel additives with metallic compounds, including manganese-based additives. Studies indicate that these additives can cause your vehicle's emission control system to

deteriorate more rapidly. In Canada, premium grade fuel generally contains more metallic additives than regular fuel. We recommend using regular grade fuel. In Canada, many fuels contain metallic additives, but fuels free of such additives may be available; check with your local fuel dealer.

Do not use fuel containing methanol. It can damage critical fuel system components.

Repairs to correct the effects of using a fuel for which your vehicle was not designed may not be covered by your warranty.

Octane recommendations



Your vehicle is designed to use "Premium" unleaded gasoline with an (R+M)/2 octane rating of 91 or higher for optimum performance. The use of gasolines with lower octane ratings may degrade performance. The use of gasolines labeled as "Premium" in high altitude areas that are sold with octane ratings of less than 91 is not recommended.

Do not be concerned if your engine sometimes knocks lightly. However, if it knocks heavily under most driving conditions while you are using fuel with the recommended octane rating, see your dealer or a qualified service technician to prevent any engine damage.

Fuel quality

If you are experiencing starting, rough idle or hesitation driveability problems, try a different brand of unleaded gasoline. "Premium" unleaded gasoline is not recommended for vehicles designed to use "Regular" unleaded gasoline because it may cause these problems to become more pronounced. If the problems persist, see your dealer or a qualified service technician.

It should not be necessary to add any aftermarket products to your fuel tank if you continue to use high quality fuel of the recommended octane rating. Aftermarket products could cause damage to the fuel system. Repairs to correct the effects of using an aftermarket product in your fuel may not be covered by your warranty.

Many of the world's automakers approved the World-wide Fuel Charter that recommends gasoline specifications to provide improved performance and emission control system protection for your vehicle. Gasolines that meet the World-wide Fuel Charter should be used when available. Ask your fuel supplier about gasolines that meet the World-wide Fuel Charter.

Cleaner air

Ford endorses the use of reformulated “cleaner-burning” gasolines to improve air quality.

Running out of fuel

Avoid running out of fuel because this situation may have an adverse affect on powertrain components.

If you have run out of fuel:

- You may need to cycle the ignition from OFF to ON several times after refueling, to allow the fuel system to pump the fuel from the tank to the engine.
- Your *Service engine soon* indicator may come on. For more information on the *Service engine soon* indicator, refer to the *Instrument cluster* chapter.

Fuel Filter

For fuel filter replacement, see your dealer or a qualified service technician. Refer to the scheduled maintenance guide chapter for the appropriate intervals for changing the fuel filter.

Replace the fuel filter with an authorized Motorcraft part. The customer warranty may be void for any damage to the fuel system if an authorized Motorcraft fuel filter is not used.

ESSENTIALS OF GOOD FUEL ECONOMY

Measuring techniques

Your best source of information about actual fuel economy is you, the driver. You must gather information as accurately and consistently as possible. Fuel expense, frequency of fill-ups or fuel gauge readings are NOT accurate as a measure of fuel economy. We do not recommend taking fuel economy measurements during the first 1,000 miles (1,600 km) of driving (engine break-in period). You will get a more accurate measurement after 2,000 miles-3,000 miles (3,000 km–5,000 km).

Filling the tank

The advertised fuel capacity of the fuel tank on your vehicle is equal to the rated refill capacity of the fuel tank as listed in the *Refill capacities* section of this chapter.

The advertised capacity is the amount of the indicated capacity and the empty reserve combined. Indicated capacity is the difference in the

amount of fuel in a full tank and a tank when the fuel gauge indicates empty. Empty reserve is the small amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tank after the fuel gauge indicates empty.

The amount of usable fuel in the empty reserve varies and should not be relied upon to increase driving range. When refueling your vehicle after the fuel gauge indicates empty, you might not be able to refuel the full amount of the advertised capacity of the fuel tank due to the empty reserve still present in the tank.

For consistent results when filling the fuel tank:

- Turn the engine/ignition switch to the off position prior to refueling, an error in the reading will result if the engine is left running.
- Use the same filling rate setting (low — medium — high) each time the tank is filled.
- Allow no more than 2 automatic click-offs when filling.
- Always use fuel with the recommended octane rating.
- Use a known quality gasoline, preferably a national brand.
- Use the same side of the same pump and have the vehicle facing the same direction each time you fill up.
- Have the vehicle loading and distribution the same every time.

Your results will be most accurate if your filling method is consistent.

Calculating fuel economy

1. Fill the fuel tank completely and record the initial odometer reading (in miles or kilometers).

2. Each time you fill the tank, record the amount of fuel added (in gallons or liters).

3. After at least three to five tank fill-ups, fill the fuel tank and record the current odometer reading.

4. Subtract your initial odometer reading from the current odometer reading.

5. Follow one of the simple calculations in order to determine fuel economy:

   Calculation 1: **Divide total miles traveled by total gallons used.**

   Calculation 2: **Multiply liters used by 100, then divide by total kilometers traveled.**

Keep a record for at least one month and record the type of driving (city or highway). This will provide an accurate estimate of the vehicle's fuel economy under current driving conditions. Additionally, keeping records during summer and winter will show how temperature impacts fuel economy. In general, lower temperatures give lower fuel economy.

Driving style — good driving and fuel economy habits

Give consideration to the lists that follow and you may be able to change a number of variables and improve your fuel economy.

Habits

- Smooth, moderate operation can yield up to 10% savings in fuel.
- Steady speeds without stopping will usually give the best fuel economy.
- Idling for long periods of time (greater than one minute) may waste fuel.
- Anticipate stopping; slowing down may eliminate the need to stop.
- Sudden or hard accelerations may reduce fuel economy.
- Slow down gradually.
- Driving at reasonable speeds (traveling at 55 mph [88 km/h] uses 15% less fuel than traveling at 65 mph [105 km/h]).
- Revving the engine before turning it off may reduce fuel economy.
- Using the air conditioner or defroster may reduce fuel economy.
- Resting your foot on the brake pedal while driving may reduce fuel economy.
- Combine errands and minimize stop-and-go driving.

Maintenance

- Keep tires properly inflated and use only recommended size.
- Operating a vehicle with the wheels out of alignment will reduce fuel economy.
- Use recommended engine oil. Refer to *Lubricant specifications* in this chapter.
- Perform all regularly scheduled maintenance items. Follow the recommended maintenance schedule and owner maintenance checks found in the scheduled maintenance guide chapter.

Conditions

- Heavily loading a vehicle or towing a trailer may reduce fuel economy at any speed.
- Carrying unnecessary weight may reduce fuel economy (approximately 1 mpg [0.4 km/L] is lost for every 400 lb [180 kg] of weight carried).
- Adding certain accessories to your vehicle (for example bug deflectors, rollbars/light bars, running boards, ski/luggage racks) may reduce fuel economy.
- Using fuel blended with alcohol may lower fuel economy.
- Fuel economy may decrease with lower temperatures during the first 8–10 miles (12–16 km) of driving.
- Driving on flat terrain offers improved fuel economy as compared to driving on hilly terrain.
- Transmissions give their best fuel economy when operated in the top cruise gear and with steady pressure on the gas pedal.
- Close windows for high speed driving.

EPA window sticker

Every new vehicle should have the EPA window sticker. Contact your dealer if the window sticker is not supplied with your vehicle. The EPA window sticker should be your guide for the fuel economy comparisons with other vehicles.

It is important to note the box in the lower left corner of the window sticker. These numbers represent the Range of MPG (L/100 km) expected on the vehicle under optimum conditions. Your fuel economy may vary depending upon the method of operation and conditions.

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with various emission control components and a catalytic converter which will enable your vehicle to comply with applicable exhaust emission standards. To make sure that the catalytic converter and other emission control components continue to work properly:

- Use only the specified fuel listed.
- Avoid running out of fuel.
- Do not turn off the ignition while your vehicle is moving, especially at high speeds.

- Have the items listed in your *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* performed according to the specified schedule.

The scheduled maintenance items listed in the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* are essential to the life and performance of your vehicle and to its emissions system.

If other than Ford, Motorcraft or Ford-authorized parts are used for maintenance replacements or for service of components affecting emission control, such non-Ford parts should be equivalent to genuine Ford Motor Company parts in performance and durability.

Do not park, idle, or drive your vehicle in dry grass or other dry ground cover. The emission system heats up the engine compartment and exhaust system, which can start a fire.

Illumination of the *Service engine soon* light, charging system warning light or the temperature warning light, fluid leaks, strange odors, smoke or loss of engine power, could indicate that the emission control system is not working properly.

Exhaust leaks may result in entry of harmful and potentially lethal fumes into the passenger compartment.

Do not make any unauthorized changes to your vehicle or engine. By law, vehicle owners and anyone who manufactures, repairs, services, sells, leases, trades vehicles, or supervises a fleet of vehicles are not permitted to intentionally remove an emission control device or prevent it from working. Information about your vehicle's emission system is on the Vehicle Emission Control Information Decal located on or near the engine. This decal identifies engine displacement and gives some tune up specifications.

Please consult your *Warranty Guide* for complete emission warranty information.

On board diagnostics (OBD-II)

Your vehicle is equipped with a computer that monitors the engine's emission control system. This system is commonly known as the On Board Diagnostics System (OBD-II). This OBD-II system protects the environment by ensuring that your vehicle continues to meet government emission standards. The OBD-II system also assists the service technician in properly servicing your vehicle. When the *Check engine/Service engine soon* light illuminates, the OBD-II system has

detected a malfunction. Temporary malfunctions may cause your *Check engine/Service engine soon* light to illuminate. Examples are:

1. The vehicle has run out of fuel. (The engine may misfire or run poorly.)

2. Poor fuel quality or water in the fuel.

These temporary malfunctions can be corrected by filling the fuel tank with good quality fuel. After three driving cycles without these or any other temporary malfunctions present, the *Check engine/Service engine soon* light should turn off. (A driving cycle consists of a cold engine startup followed by mixed city/highway driving.) No additional vehicle service is required.

If the *Check engine/Service engine soon* light remains on, have your vehicle serviced at the first available opportunity.

Readiness for Inspection/Maintenance (I/M) testing

In some localities, it may be a legal requirement to pass an I/M test of the on-board diagnostics system. If your *Check engine/Service engine soon* light is on, refer to the description in the *Warning lights and chimes* section of the *Instrument Cluster* chapter. Your vehicle may not pass the I/M test with the *Check engine/Service engine soon* light on.

If the vehicle's powertrain system or its battery has just been serviced, the on-board diagnostics system is reset to a "not ready for I/M test" condition. To ready the on-board diagnostics system for I/M testing, a minimum of 30 minutes of city and highway driving is necessary as described below:

- First, at least 10 minutes of driving on an expressway or highway.
- Next, at least 20 minutes driving in stop-and-go, city-type traffic with at least four idle periods.

Allow the vehicle to sit for at least eight hours without starting the engine. Then, start the engine and complete the above driving cycle. The engine must warm up to its normal operating temperature. Once started, do not turn off the engine until the above driving cycle is complete.

CHECKING AND ADDING POWER STEERING FLUID

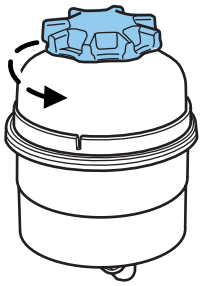
Check the power steering fluid. Refer to the scheduled maintenance guide for the service interval schedules. **If adding fluid is necessary, use only MERCON® ATF**.

1. Start the engine and let it run until it reaches normal operating temperature (the engine coolant temperature gauge indicator will be near the center of the normal area between H and C).

2. While the engine idles, turn the steering wheel left and right several times.

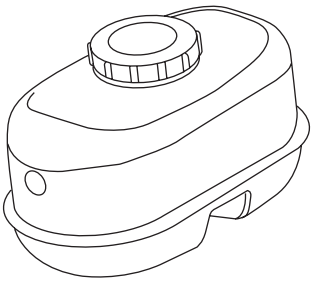
3. Turn the engine off.

4. Check the fluid level in the reservoir. It should be between the MIN and MAX lines. Do not add fluid if the level is in this range.



5. If the fluid is low, add fluid in small amounts, continuously checking the level until it reaches the range between the MIN and MAX lines. Be sure to put the cap back on the reservoir.

BRAKE FLUID RESERVOIR



The fluid level will drop slowly as the brakes wear, and will rise when the brake components are replaced. Fluid levels below the “MAX” line that do not trigger the brake system warning lamp are within the normal operating range, there is no need to add fluid. If the fluid levels are outside of the normal operating range, the performance of your brake system could be compromised, seek service from your dealer immediately.

Refer to *Removing Luggage Compartment Liner* in this chapter to gain access to the brake fluid reservoir.

CLUTCH FLUID

Check the fluid level. Refer to the Scheduled Maintenance Guide for the service interval schedules.

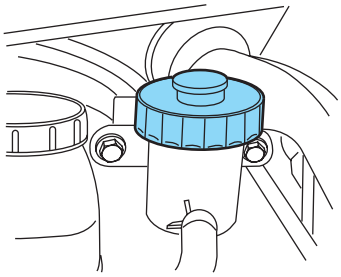
During normal operation, the fluid level in the clutch reservoir should remain constant. If the fluid level drops, refill the fluid level to the step in the reservoir.

Use only a DOT 3 brake fluid designed to meet Ford specification ESA-M6C25–A. Refer to *Lubricant specifications* in this chapter.

Brake fluid is toxic. If brake fluid contacts the eyes, flush eyes with running water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. If taken internally, drink water and induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

Refer to *Removing Luggage Compartment Liner* in this chapter to gain access to the clutch fluid reservoir.

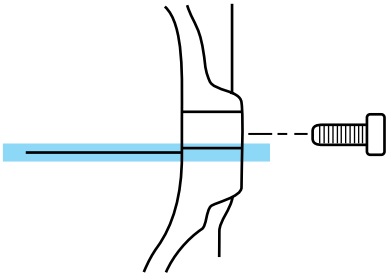
1. Clean the reservoir cap before removal to prevent dirt and water from entering the reservoir.
2. Remove cap from reservoir.
3. Add fluid until the level reaches the step in the reservoir.
4. Reinstall cap onto reservoir.



TRANSAXLE FLUID

Checking and adding transaxle fluid

5. Clean the filler plug.
6. Remove the filler plug and inspect the fluid level.
7. Fluid level should be at the bottom of the opening.
8. Add enough fluid through the filler opening so that the fluid level is at the bottom of the opening.
9. Install and tighten the fill plug securely.



Use only fluid that meets Ford specifications. Refer to *Lubricant specifications* in this chapter.

MOTORCRAFT PART NUMBERS

Component	5.4L DOHC Supercharged V8
Air filter element (2)	FA-1682
Fuel filter	FG-1091
Oil filter	FL-2023
PCV valve	[1]
Spark plugs	[2]

[1]The PCV valve is a critical emission component. It is one of the items listed in the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* chapter and is essential to the life and performance of your vehicle and to its emissions system.

For PCV valve replacement, see your dealer or a qualified service technician. Refer to the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* chapter for the appropriate intervals for changing the PCV valve.

Replace the PCV valve with one that meets Ford material and design specifications for your vehicle, such as a Motorcraft or equivalent replacement part. The customer warranty may be void for any damage to the emissions system if such a PCV valve is not used.

[2]For spark plug replacement, see your dealer or a qualified service technician. Refer to the *Scheduled Maintenance Guide* chapter for the appropriate intervals for changing the spark plugs.

Replace the spark plugs with ones that meet Ford material and design specifications for your vehicle, such as Motorcraft or equivalent replacement parts. The customer warranty may be void for any damage to the engine if such spark plugs are not used.

REFILL CAPACITIES

Fluid	Ford Part Name	Application	Capacity
Brake fluid and clutch fluid	Motorcraft High Performance DOT 3 Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid	All	Fill to line on reservoir
Engine coolant [1]	Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant (yellow-colored)	All	6.6 gallons (25L)
Intercooler coolant	Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant (yellow-colored)	All	4.5 gallons (17L)
Engine oil (includes filter change)	Motorcraft SAE 5W-50 Full Synthetic Motor Oil	All	9.5 quarts (9.0L)
Fuel tank	N/A	All	17.5 gallons (66.2L)
Power steering fluid	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	All	Fill to between MIN and MAX lines on reservoir
Transaxle [2]	Motorcraft SAE 75W-90 Premium Synthetic Transaxle Lubricant	All	4.5 quarts (4.3L)
Windshield washer fluid	Motorcraft Premium Windshield Washer Concentrate	All	1.0 quart (0.9L)

[1]Add the coolant type originally equipped in your vehicle.

[2]The transaxle lubricant should be changed any time the transaxle has been submerged in water. Service refill capacity is determined by filling the transaxle to 1/4-9/16 inch (6-14 mm) below the bottom of the filler hole with the vehicle on a level surface.

LUBRICANT SPECIFICATIONS

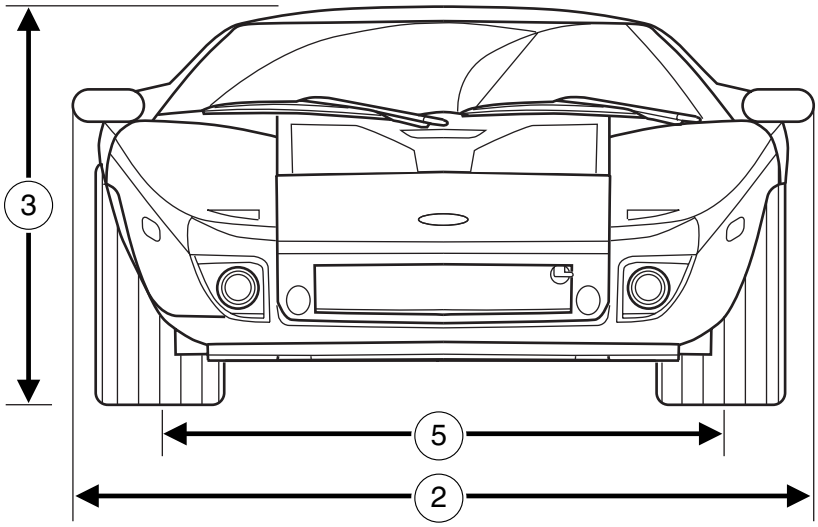
Item	Ford part name	Ford part number	Ford specification
Brake/Clutch fluid	Motorcraft High Performance DOT 3 Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid	PM-1	ESA-M6C25-A and DOT 3
Door weatherstrips	Silicone Lubricant	XL-6	ESR-M13P4-A
Door latch, hood latch, auxiliary hood latch, door hinges, striker plates, seat tracks and fuel filler door hinge	Multi-Purpose Grease	XG-4 or XL-5	ESR-M1C159-A or ESB-M1C93-B
Engine coolant	Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant (yellow-colored)	VC-7-A (U.S., except CA, OR and NM), VC-7-B (CA, OR and NM)	WSS-M97B51–A1
Engine oil	Motorcraft SAE 5W-50 Full Synthetic Motor Oil	XO-5W50–QGT	WSS-M2C931-A
Lock cylinders	Penetrating and Lock Lubricant	Motorcraft XL-1	none
Power steering fluid	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	XT-2-QM	MERCON®
Transaxle fluid	Motorcraft SAE 75W-90 Premium Synthetic Transaxle Lubricant	XT-75W90-QGT	—
Windshield washer fluid	Motorcraft Premium Windshield Washer Concentrate	ZC-32–A	WSB-M8B16–A2

ENGINE DATA

Engine	5.4L DOHC Supercharged V8 engine
Displacement (cubic inches)	330
Required fuel	91 octane
Firing order	1-3-7-2-6-5-4-8
Spark plug gap	1.1–1.2mm (0.042–0.046 inch)
Ignition system	Coil on plug
Compression ratio	8.4:1

VEHICLE DIMENSIONS

Vehicle dimensions	Inches (mm)
(1) Overall length	182.8 (4644)
(2) Overall width	76.9 (1952.5)
(3) Overall height	44.3 (1124.8)
(4) Wheelbase	106.7 (2709.9)
(5) Tread - Front	63.0 (1599.4)
(5) Tread - Rear	63.6 (1617.6)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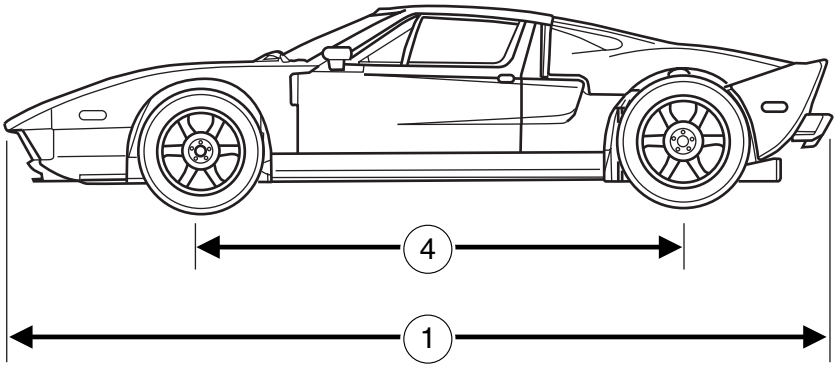
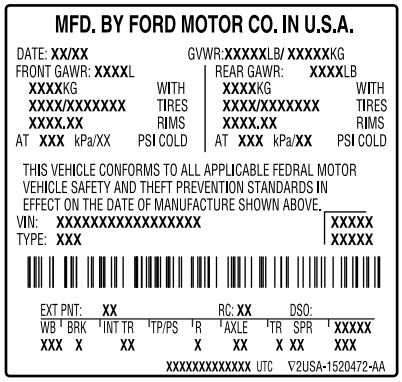


IDENTIFYING YOUR VEHICLE

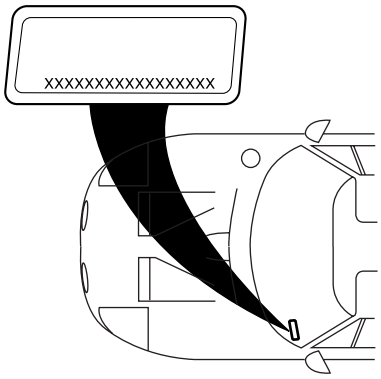
Certification label

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Regulations require that a Certification label be affixed to a vehicle and prescribe where the Certification label may be located. The Certification label is located on the structure by the trailing edge of the driver's door or the edge of the driver's door.



Vehicle identification number (VIN)

The vehicle identification number is attached to a metal tag and is located on the driver side instrument panel. (Please note that in the graphic XXXX is representative of your vehicle identification number.)



Engine number

The engine number (the last eight numbers of the vehicle identification number) is stamped on the engine block and transmission.

GENUINE FORD ACCESSORIES FOR YOUR VEHICLE

A wide selection of Genuine Ford Accessories are available for your vehicle through your local authorized Ford or Ford of Canada dealer. These quality accessories have been specifically engineered to fulfill your automotive needs; they are custom designed to complement the style and aerodynamic appearance of your vehicle. In addition, each accessory is made from high quality materials and meets or exceeds Ford's rigorous engineering and safety specifications. Ford Motor Company will repair or replace any properly dealer-installed Genuine Ford Accessory found to be defective in factory-supplied materials or workmanship during the warranty period, as well as any component damaged by the defective accessory. The accessory will be warranted for whichever provides you the greatest benefit:

- 12 months or 12,000 miles (20,000 km) (whichever occurs first), or
- the remainder of your new vehicle limited warranty.

This means that Genuine Ford Accessories purchased along with your new vehicle and installed by the dealer are covered for the full length of your New Vehicle's Limited Warranty — 3 years or 36,000 miles (60,000 km) (whichever occurs first). Contact your dealer for details and a copy of the warranty.

Not all accessories are available for all models.

The following is a list of several Genuine Ford Accessory products for your vehicle. Not all accessories are available for all models. For a complete listing of the accessories that are available for your vehicle, please contact your dealer or visit our online store at: www.fordaccessoriesstore.com.

Peace of mind

First aid kit

Highway safety kit

Wheel anti-theft locks

For maximum vehicle performance, keep the following information in mind when adding accessories or equipment to your vehicle:

- When adding accessories, equipment, passengers and luggage to your vehicle, do not exceed the total weight capacity of the vehicle or of the front or rear axle (GVWR or GAWR as indicated on the Safety Compliance Certification label). Consult your dealer for specific weight information.

Accessories

- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Canadian Radio Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) regulate the use of mobile communications systems — such as two-way radios, telephones and theft alarms - that are equipped with radio transmitters. Any such equipment installed in your vehicle should comply with FCC or CRTC regulations and should be installed only by a qualified service technician.
- Mobile communications systems may harm the operation of your vehicle, particularly if they are not properly designed for automotive use.
- To avoid interference with other vehicle functions, such as anti-lock braking systems, amateur radio users who install radios and antennas onto their vehicle should not locate the Amateur Radio Antennas in the area of the driver's side hood.
- Electrical or electronic accessories or components that are non-Genuine Ford Accessories added to the vehicle by the dealer or the owner may adversely affect battery performance and durability.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

Why maintain your vehicle?

This guide describes the scheduled maintenance required for your vehicle. Carefully following this schedule helps protect against major repair expenses resulting from neglect or inadequate maintenance and may also help to increase the value of your vehicle when you sell or trade it.

It is your responsibility to see that all scheduled maintenance is performed and that the materials used meet Ford engineering specifications. Failure to perform scheduled maintenance specific in this guide will invalidate warranty coverage on parts affected by the lack of maintenance. Be sure receipts for completed maintenance are kept with the vehicle and confirmation of the work performed is always recorded in this guide.

Your Ford or Lincoln Mercury dealer, or Ford or Lincoln Mercury Quality Care Center has factory trained technicians who can perform the required maintenance using genuine Ford parts. They are committed to meeting your service needs and to assuring your continuing satisfaction.

Protecting your investment

Maintenance is an investment that will pay dividends in the form of improved reliability, durability and resale value. To assure the proper performance of your vehicle and its emission control systems, it is imperative that scheduled maintenance be completed at the designated intervals.

Ford strongly recommends the use of genuine Ford replacement parts. Parts other than Ford, Motorcraft or Ford authorized remanufactured parts that are used for maintenance replacement or for the service of components affecting emission control must be equivalent to genuine Ford Motor Company parts in performance and durability. It is the owner's responsibility to determine the equivalency of such parts. Please consult your *Warranty Guide* for complete warranty information.

Engine Emissions label

Emissions information appears on the Engine Emissions label on the engine valve cover. This decal identifies engine displacement and provides certain engine specifications.

Any modification of the emissions control system could create liability under federal law (U.S.) if made prior to sale and registration, under the laws of some states if made thereafter. Further, federal law prohibits

vehicle manufacturers, dealers and other persons engaged in the business of repairing, servicing, selling, leasing or trading motor vehicles as well as fleet operations from knowingly removing or rendering an emissions control system inoperative after sale and delivery to an ultimate purchaser. In Canada, modifications of the emissions control system could create liability under applicable federal or provincial laws.

Genuine Ford Parts and Service

When planning your maintenance services, consider your Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealership for all your vehicle's needs.

Get the most from your service and maintenance visits

There are a lot of reasons why your Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealership is a great way to help keep your vehicle running great.

Convenience

To make your service visit even more convenient, in many cases, you'll find extended evening hours and Saturday hours. How's that for quality service?

Factory-trained Technicians

Ford and Lincoln Mercury service technicians participate in extensive factory-sponsored training to help them become the experts on the operation of your vehicle. Many participate in Ford-sponsored training to become certified. Ask your dealer about the training and certification their technicians have received.

Genuine Ford and Motorcraft Replacement Parts

Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealerships stock Ford and Motorcraft branded replacement parts. These parts meet or exceed Ford Motor Company's specifications, and we stand behind them. Maintenance parts installed at your Ford or Lincoln Mercury dealership carry a nationwide, 12 months, 12,000 mile parts and labor limited warranty. Your dealer can give you details.

Value Shopping for Your Vehicle's Maintenance Needs

Your dealership recognizes the competitive landscape of maintenance and light repair automotive services. With factory-trained technicians, and one-stop service from routine maintenance like oil changes and tire rotations to repairs like brake service, check out the value your Ford and Lincoln Mercury dealers can offer.

WHICH MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE SHOULD YOU FOLLOW?

Owner Checks and Services

Refer to Mileage Intervals for Additional Checks and Services

Certain basic maintenance checks and inspections should be performed by the owner or a service technician at the intervals indicated. Service information and supporting specifications are provided in this Owner's Guide.

Any adverse condition should be brought to the attention of your dealer or qualified service technician as soon as possible for the proper service advice. The owner maintenance service checks are generally not covered by warranties so you may be charged for labor, parts or lubricants used.

Maximum Oil Change Interval:

12 months or 5,000 miles (8,000 km), whichever occurs first.

Check every month:

- Check function of all interior and exterior lights
- Check tires for wear and correct air pressure
- Check engine oil sump tank fluid level
- Check windshield washer fluid level

Check every six months:

- Check lap/shoulder belts and seat latches for wear and function
- Check power steering fluid level
- Check safety warning lamps (brake, ABS, air bag, safety belt) for operation
- Check cooling system fluid level and coolant strength
- Check intercooler system fluid level and correct strength
- Check battery connections and clean if necessary
- Check clutch fluid level
- Check washer spray, wiper operation and clean all wiper blades (replace as necessary)
- Check and lubricate all hinges, latches and outside locks. Inspect for correct operation
- Check and lubricate door rubber weatherstrips. Inspect for excessive wear
- Check and clean body and door drain holes. Inspect for clogs and obstructions

Scheduled Maintenance Guide

Multi-point Inspection

In order to keep your vehicle running right, it is important that you have the systems on your vehicle checked regularly. This can help identify any potential issue before there are any problems. Ford Motor Company suggests the following multi-point inspection to be performed at every scheduled maintenance as the way to ensure your vehicle keeps running right.

Multi-point inspection - Recommended at every visit

- Check and top up fluid levels: brake, engine coolant recovery reservoir, intercooler coolant, power steering and window washer.
- Inspect tires for wear and correct air pressure.
- Check exhaust system for leaks, damage, loose parts and foreign materials.
- Check battery performance.
- Check operation of horn, exterior lamps, turn signals and hazard warning lights.
- Check radiator, coolers and heater and air conditioning hoses.
- Inspect windshield washer spray and wiper operation.
- Check windshield for cracks, chips and pitting.
- Inspect for oil and fluid leaks.
- Inspect engine air cleaner filter and elements.
- Inspect half-shaft dust boots.
- Check shocks, struts and other suspension components for leaks and damage.

NORMAL SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE AND LOG

The following maintenance schedule applies only if the vehicle is operated in a typical manner. If the vehicle is operated in a non-typical manner, maintenance frequency will be increased. The following maintenance schedules are listed in both time intervals and mileage (kilometer) intervals.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE WEB

To learn more about the importance of routine and dealer-performed maintenance on your vehicle, please visit the Ford Customer Service website. You'll also find important warranty information, customer assistance, technical expertise, frequently asked questions and much more. The website location is: www.ford.com.

Then go to the vehicles and service pick at the web site.

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE TIME INTERVAL

Note: Repeat maintenance at scheduled intervals for the life of the vehicle.

1 Year:

- Change engine oil
- Inspect engine and intercooler cooling systems
- Inspect engine air filter elements, replace if required
- Perform six month checks as outlined earlier in this section
- Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, brake lines and hoses and parking brake system.
- Inspect steering linkage, suspension, and ball joints

3 Years:

- Change engine oil
- Inspect engine and intercooler cooling systems
- Change manual transaxle fluid
- Perform six month checks as outlined earlier in this section
- Replace engine air filter elements
- Replace fuel filter
- Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, brake lines and hoses and parking brake system.
- Inspect steering linkage, suspension, and ball joints

Mileage (kilometer) intervals

Maintenance item	Miles (x 1000)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
	Km (x 1000)	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
Change engine oil and replace oil filter		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect tires for wear, measure tread depth and rotate		•	•		•		•		•		•
Multi–point inspection		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect steering linkage, suspension and ball joints		•		•			•			•	
Inspect engine cooling system and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, brake lines and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Adjust parking brake		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect half-shaft boots		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect exhaust system and heat shields		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect drive belts		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace fuel filter							•				
Replace sump drive belt							•				
Inspect engine air filter		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
Replace engine air filter							•				
Change engine coolant (Three years/30,000 miles maximum)							•				

Maintenance item	Miles (x 1000)	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
	Km (x 1000)	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
Change engine oil and replace oil filter		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect tires for wear, measure tread depth and rotate			•		•		•		•		•
Multi–point inspection		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect steering linkage, suspension and ball joints			•			•			•		
Inspect engine cooling system and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, brake lines and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Adjust parking brake		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect half-shaft boots		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect exhaust system and heat shields		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect drive belts		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace fuel filter			•						•		
Replace sump drive belt			•						•		
Inspect engine air filter		•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Replace engine air filter			•						•		
Change engine coolant (Three years/30,000 miles maximum)			•						•		
Replace brake fluid			•								
Replace drive belt(s)			•								
Replace spark plugs											•
Inspect/Replace PCV valve											•

Maintenance item	Miles (x 1000)	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
	Km (x 1000)	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240
Change engine oil and replace oil filter		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect tires for wear, measure tread depth and rotate			•		•		•		•		•
Multi–point inspection		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect steering linkage, suspension and ball joints		•			•			•			•
Inspect engine cooling system and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, brake lines and hoses		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Adjust parking brake		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect half-shaft boots		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect exhaust system and heat shields		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inspect drive belts		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace fuel filter					•						•
Replace sump drive belt					•						•
Inspect engine air filter		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Replace engine air filter					•						•
Change engine coolant (Three years/30,000 miles maximum)					•						•
Replace brake fluid					•						
Replace drive belt(s)					•						•
Inspect/Replace PCV valve											•

Date: Odometer reading: R.O.#	Dealer's Stamp:

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PREMIUM GOLD ENGINE COOLANT

Change Motorcraft Premium Gold Engine Coolant at three years or 30,000 miles (48,000 km), whichever comes first and every three years or 30,000 miles (48,000 km) thereafter.

Current mileage goes here =>		**Dealer Stamp**
Add 50,000 miles to the current miles	+ 50,000	
Next change due at this mileage =>		
Or		
Today's date goes here =>		
Add 3 years	+ 00 / 00 / 03	
Date of next change =>		**P & A CODE**
whichever comes first		**R.O.#**

Current mileage goes here =>		**Dealer Stamp**
Add 50,000 miles to the current miles	+ 50,000	
Next change due at this mileage =>		
Or		
Today's date goes here =>		
Add 3 years	+ 00 / 00 / 03	
Date of next change =>		**P & A CODE**
whichever comes first		**R.O.#**

Current mileage goes here =>		**Dealer Stamp**
Add 50,000 miles to the current miles	+ 50,000	
Next change due at this mileage =>		
Or		
Today's date goes here =>		
Add 3 years	+ 00 / 00 / 03	
Date of next change =>		**P & A CODE**
whichever comes first		**R.O.#**

Current mileage goes here =>		**Dealer Stamp**
Add 50,000 miles to the current miles	+ 50,000	
Next change due at this mileage =>		
Or		
Today's date goes here =>		
Add 3 years	+ 00 / 00 / 03	
Date of next change =>		**P & A CODE**
whichever comes first		**R.O.#**

OIL PUMP DRIVE BELT

Change the engine oil pump drive belt if your vehicle has been stored for an extended period of time (three years or more) without the engine being operated for at least 30 minutes per year.

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