

Foreword

This manual was prepared to help you understand the operation and maintenance of your vehicle so that you may enjoy many kilometers (miles) of driving pleasure. Please read through this manual before operating your vehicle.

A separate Warranty Information & Maintenance Booklet explains details about the warranties covering your vehicle.

Your MITSUBISHI dealer knows your vehicle best. When you require any service or have any questions, we will be glad to assist you with the extensive resources available for you.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Reminders for safety!

Follow these important driving rules to help ensure a safe and complete trip for you and your passengers!

- **NEVER drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs.**
- **ALWAYS observe posted speed limits and never drive too fast for conditions.**
- **ALWAYS use your seat belts and appropriate child restraint systems. Preteen children should be seated in the rear seat.**
- **ALWAYS provide information about the proper use of vehicle safety features to all occupants of the vehicle.**
- **ALWAYS review this Owner's Manual for important safety information.**

When reading the manual

This manual includes information for all options available on this model. Therefore, you may find some information that does not apply to your vehicle.

Throughout this manual, some illustrations may show the layout for Right-Hand Drive (RHD) models. For Left-Hand Drive (LHD) models, the illustrated shape and location of some components may differ.

All information, specifications and illustrations in this manual are those in effect at the time of

printing. MITSUBISHI reserves the right to change specifications or designs without notice and without obligation.

MODIFICATION OF YOUR VEHICLE

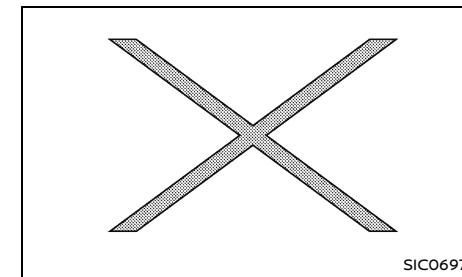
This vehicle should not be modified. Modification could affect its performance, safety or durability, and may even violate governmental regulations. In addition, damage or performance problems resulting from modifications may not be covered under MITSUBISHI warranties.

Read first — then drive safely

Before driving your vehicle, read this Owner's Manual carefully. This will ensure familiarity with controls and maintenance requirements, assisting you in the safe operation of your vehicle.

Throughout this manual we have used the symbol  followed by the word **WARNING**. This is used to indicate the presence of a hazard that could cause death or serious personal injury. To avoid or reduce the risk, the procedures must be followed precisely.

The symbol  followed by the word **CAUTION** is also used throughout this manual to indicate the presence of a hazard that could cause minor or moderate personal injury or damages to your vehicle. To avoid or reduce the risk, the procedures must be followed carefully.



SIC0697

If you see this symbol, it means "**Do not do this**" or "**Do not let this happen**".



If you see a symbol similar to these in an illustration, it means the arrow points to the front of the vehicle.



Arrows in an illustration that are similar to these indicate movement or action.



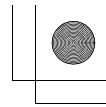
Arrows in an illustration that are similar to these call attention to an item in the illustration.

Air bag warning labels:



"NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it, DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur."

Be sure to read "Air bag warning labels" (P.26).
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MEMO

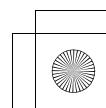
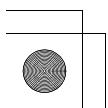
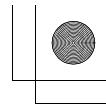
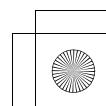
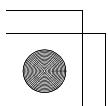


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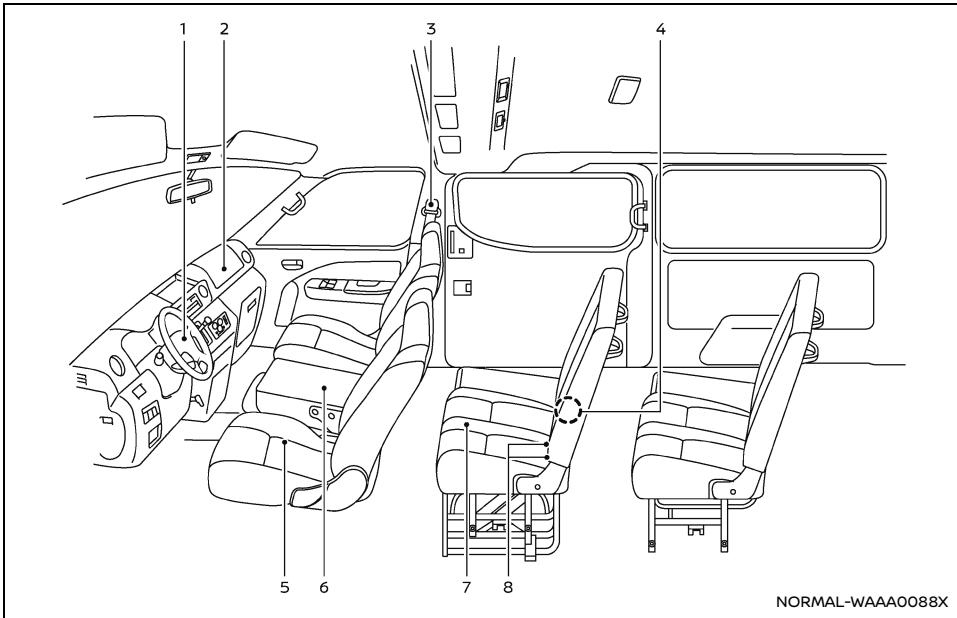
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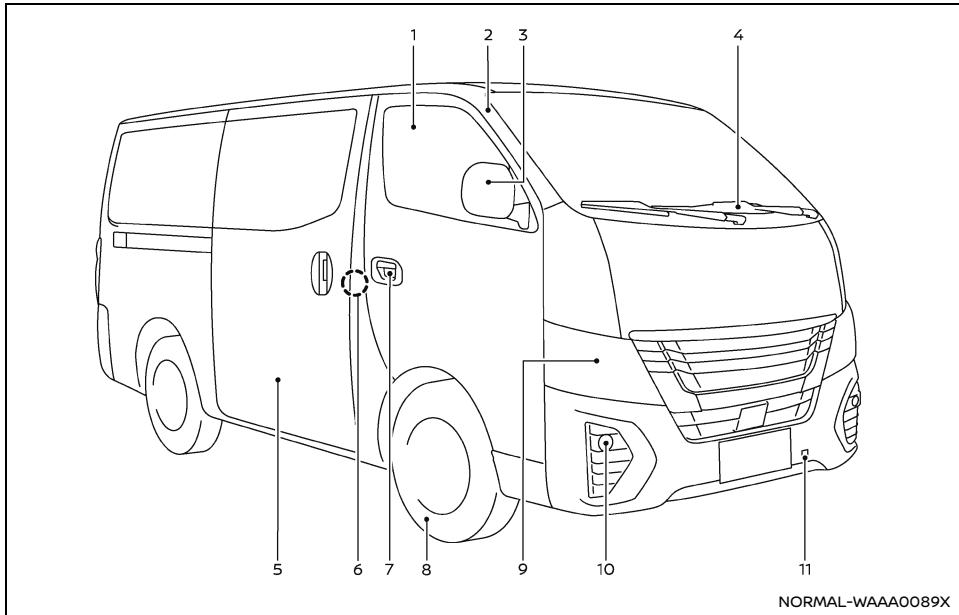
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SEATS, SEAT BELTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM



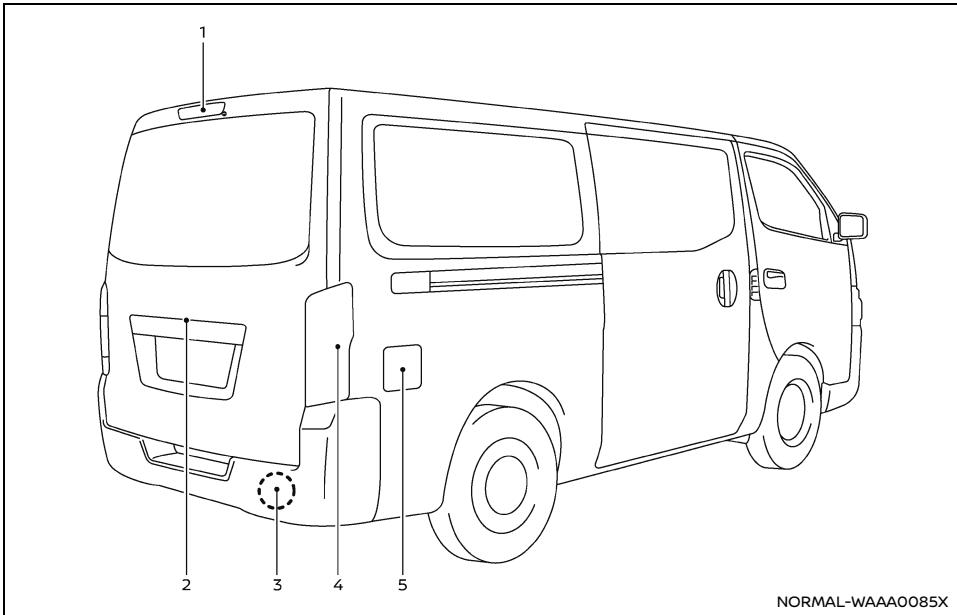
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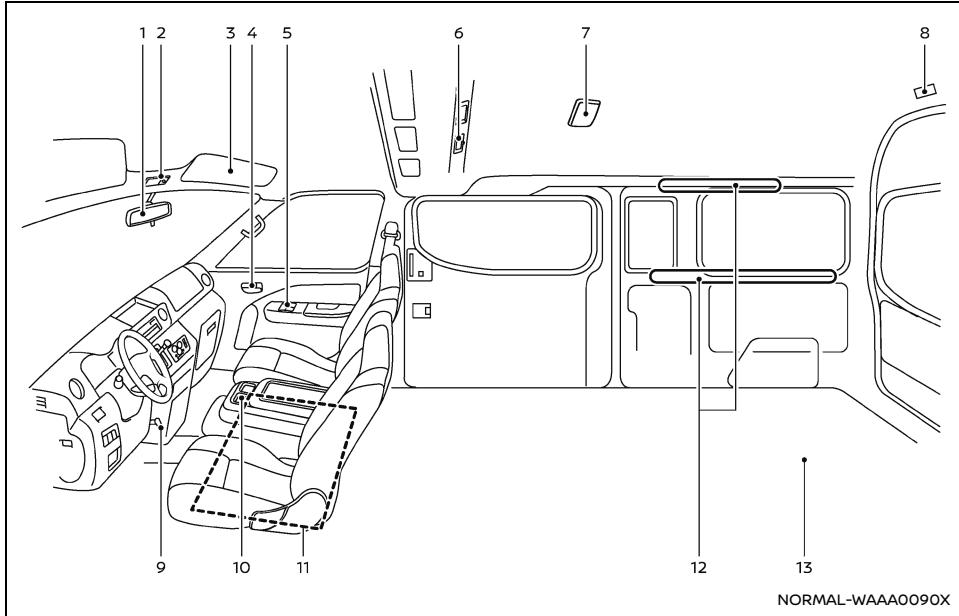
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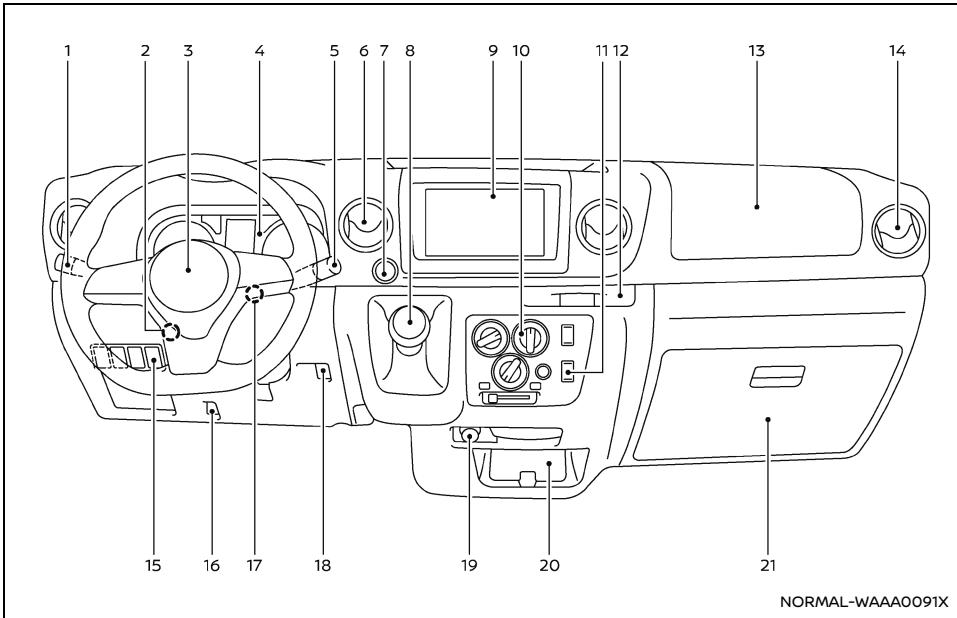
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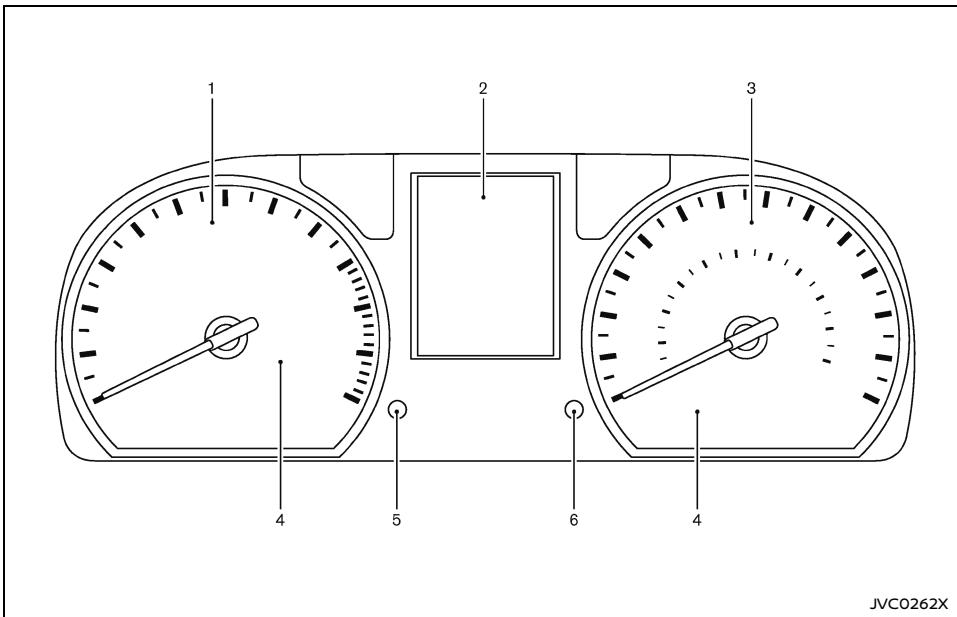
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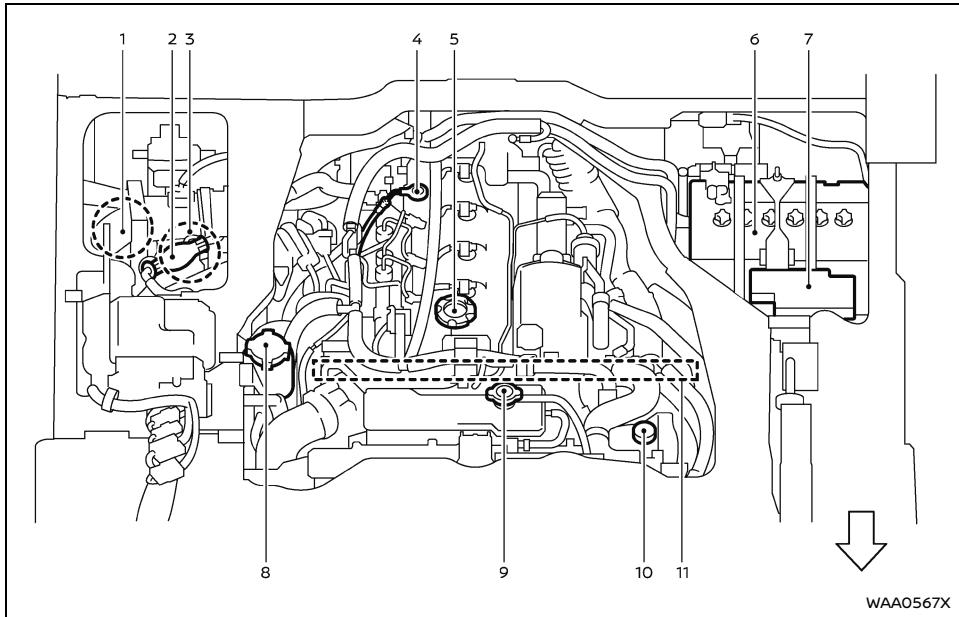


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*: if equipped

ENGINE COMPARTMENT

YD25DDTi ENGINE MODEL



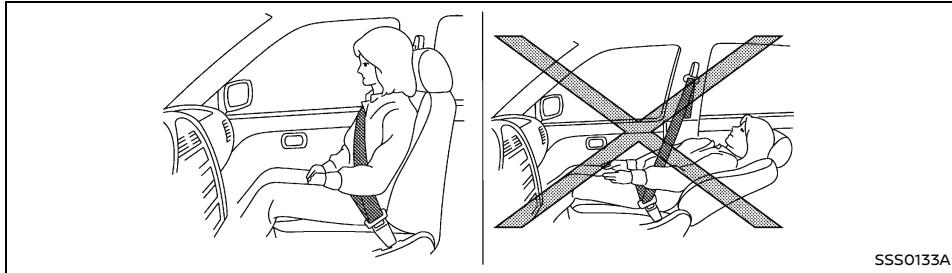
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SEATS



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⚠ WARNING:

- Do not drive and/or ride in the vehicle with the seatback reclined. This can be dangerous. The shoulder belt will not be properly against the body. In an accident, you and your passengers could be thrown into the shoulder belt and receive neck or other serious injuries. You and your passengers could also slide under the lap belt and receive serious injuries.
- For the most effective protection while the vehicle is in motion, the seatback should be upright. Always sit well back and upright in the seat and adjust the seat belt properly. (See "Seat belts" (P.14).)
- Do not leave children unattended inside the vehicle. They could unknowingly activate switches or controls. Unattended children could become involved in serious accidents.
- To help avoid risk of injury or death through unintended operation of the vehicle and/or its systems, do not leave children, people who require the assistance of others or pets unattended in your vehicle. Additionally, the temperature

inside a closed vehicle on a warm day can quickly become high enough to cause a significant risk of injury or death to people and pets.

⚠ CAUTION:

When adjusting the seat positions, be sure not to contact any moving parts to avoid possible injuries and/or damages.

FRONT SEATS

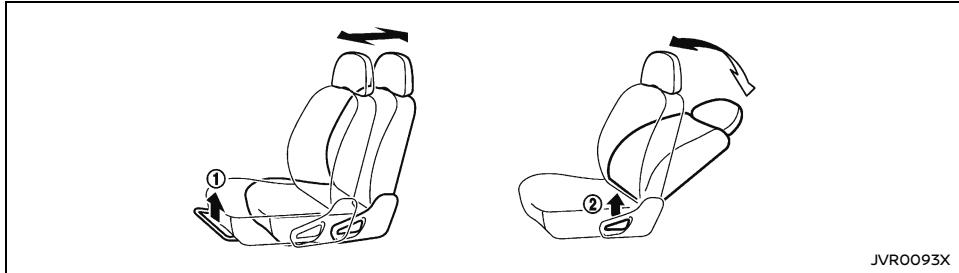
⚠ WARNING:

Do not adjust the driver's seat while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

Manual seat adjustment

⚠ WARNING:

After adjusting a seat, gently shake the seat to confirm that the seat is locked securely. If the seat is not locked securely, it may move suddenly and could cause loss of control of the vehicle.



Forward and backward (if equipped):

1. Pull up the adjusting lever ①.
2. Slide the seat to the desired position.
3. Release the adjusting lever to lock the seat in position.

Reclining:

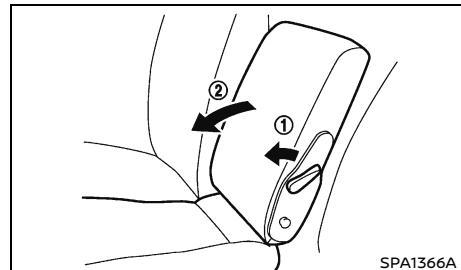
1. Pull up the adjusting lever ②.
2. Tilt the seatback to the desired position.
3. Release the adjusting lever to lock the seatback in position.

The reclining feature allows the adjustment of the seatback for occupants of different sizes to help obtain the proper seat belt fit. (See "Seat belts" (P.14).)

The seatback may be reclined to allow occupants to rest when the vehicle is parked.

The reclining angle to which the seat can be adjusted varies according to the model and the slide position of the seat.

Folding front center seat



To fold the seatback, pull the lock lever ① and fold the seatback down ②.

To raise the seatback, push the lock lever ① and pull the seatback up.

REAR SEATS (if equipped)

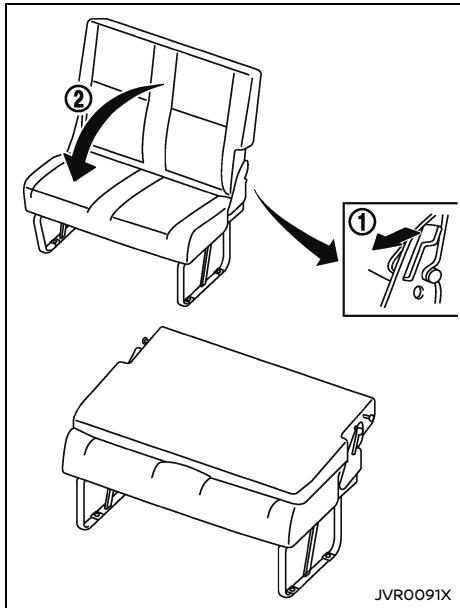
Folding rear seats (if equipped)

WARNING:

- Be careful not to damage the seat belt while folding the rear seats.

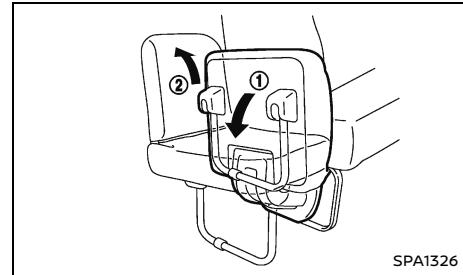
- Never allow anyone to ride in the luggage area or on the rear seats when they are in the folded position. Use of these areas by passengers without proper restraints could result in serious injury or death in an accident or sudden stop.
- Do not fold the rear seats while the vehicle is moving.
- Do not fold the rear seats when occupants are on the rear seat area or any luggage is on the rear seats.
- Properly secure all luggage to help prevent it from sliding or shifting. Do not place luggage higher than the seatbacks.
- When returning the seat to the original position, be certain they are completely secured in the latched position. If they are not completely secured, passengers may be injured in an accident or sudden stop.

SEAT BELTS



Pull the lever ① and fold the seatback down ②.

SPARE SEAT (if equipped)

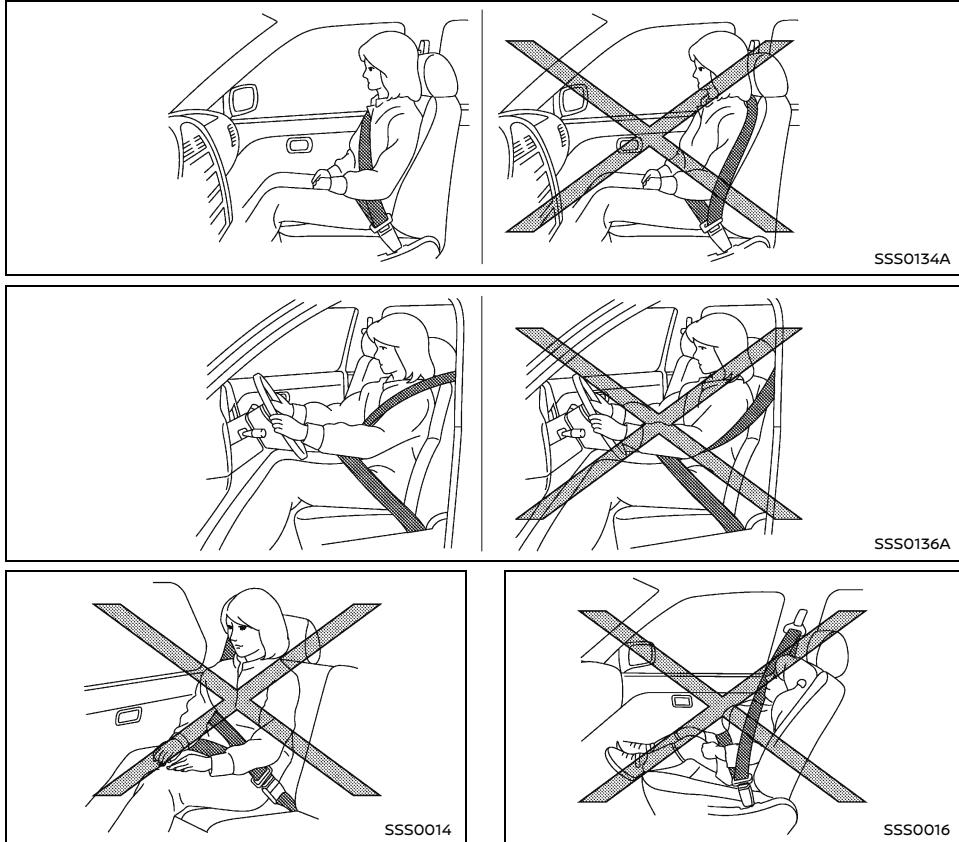


CAUTION:

- Operating the spare seat should be done when the vehicle is stopped, and be careful not to pinch your hands and feet to prevent unexpected injuries.
 - Be especially careful not to pinch your feet between the seat leg and floor because the seat leg automatically drops down when the seat is opened.
1. Pull the spare seat downward to unfold ①.
 2. Raise the seatback up ②.

PRECAUTIONS ON SEAT BELT USAGE

If you are wearing the seat belt properly adjusted and sitting upright and well back in the seat, chances of being injured or killed in an accident and/or the severity of injury may be greatly reduced. MITSUBISHI strongly encourages you and all of your passengers to buckle up every time you drive, even if your seating position includes the supplemental air bag systems.



⚠ WARNING:

- Seatbelts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the front of the pelvis or the pelvis, chest and shoulders, as applicable; wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area must be avoided. Serious injury may occur if a seat belt is not worn properly.
- Position the lap belt as low and snug as possible around the hips, not the waist. A lap belt worn too high could increase the risk of internal injuries in an accident.
- Do not allow more than one person to use the same seat belt. Each belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.
- Never carry more people in the vehicle than there are seat belts.
- Never wear seat belts inside out. Belts should not be worn with straps twisted. Doing so may reduce their effectiveness.
- Seatbelts should be adjusted as firmly as possible, consistent with comfort, to provide the protection, for which they have been designed. A slack belt will greatly reduce the protection afforded to the wearer.
- Every person who drives or rides in this vehicle should use a seat belt at all times. Children should be properly restrained on the rear seat and, if appropriate, in a child restraint system.
- Do not run the belt behind your back or under your arm. Always route the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. The belt should be

away from your face and neck, but not falling off your shoulder. Serious injury may occur if a seat belt is not worn properly.

- No modifications or additions should be made by the user which will either prevent the seat belt adjusting devices from operating to remove slack, or prevent the seat belt assembly from being adjusted to remove slack.
- Care should be taken to avoid contamination of the webbing with polishes, oils and chemicals, and particularly battery acid. Cleaning may safely be carried out using mild soap and water. The belt should be replaced if webbing becomes frayed, contaminated or damaged.
- It is essential to replace the entire assembly after it has been worn in a severe impact even if damage to the assembly is not obvious.
- All seat belt assemblies including retractors and attaching hardware should be inspected after any collision by a MITSUBISHI dealer. MITSUBISHI recommends that all seat belt assemblies in use during a collision be replaced unless the collision was minor and the belts show no damage and continue to operate properly. Seat belt assemblies not in use during a collision should also be inspected and, when necessary, replaced if either damage or improper operation is noted.
- Once the pre-tensioner seat belt (if equipped) has activated, it cannot be reused. It must be replaced together with the retractor. Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

- Removal and installation of the pre-tensioner seat belt system components should be done by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

CHILD SAFETY

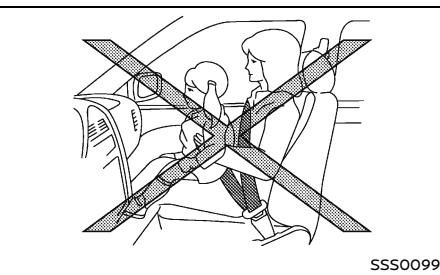


WARNING:

- Infants and children need special protection. The vehicle's seat belts may not fit them properly. The shoulder belt may come too close to the face or neck. The lap belt may not fit over their small hipbones. In an accident, an improperly fitted seat belt could cause serious or fatal injury.
- Always use an appropriate child restraint system.

Children need adults to help protect them. They need to be properly restrained. The proper restraint depends on the child's size.

Infants and small children



SSSO099

MITSUBISHI recommends that infants and small children be seated in a child restraint system. You should choose a child restraint system that fits your vehicle and the child, and always follow the manufacturer's instructions for instal-

lation and use.

Large children



WARNING:

- Never allow children to stand or kneel on any seats.
- Never allow children in the cargo areas while the vehicle is moving. A child could be seriously injured in an accident or sudden stop.

Children who are too large for a child restraint system should be seated and restrained by the seat belts that are provided.

If the child's seating position has a shoulder belt that fits close to the face or neck, the use of a booster seat (commercially available) may help overcome this. The booster seat should raise the child so that the shoulder belt is properly positioned across the top, middle portion of the shoulder and the lap belt is low on the hips. The booster seat should also fit the vehicle seat. Once the child has grown so that the shoulder belt is no longer on or near the face or neck of the child, use the shoulder belt without the booster seat. In addition, there are many types of child restraint systems available for larger children that should be used for maximum protection.

PREGNANT WOMEN

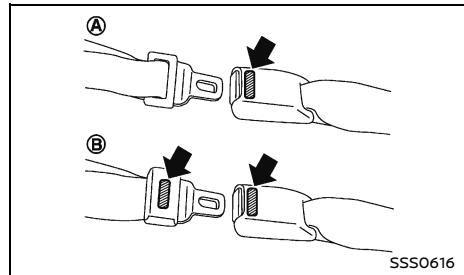
MITSUBISHI recommends that pregnant women use seat belts. The seat belt should be worn snug, and always position the lap belt as low as possible around the hips, not the waist. Place the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. Never run the lap/shoulder belt over your abdominal area. Contact your doctor for specific recommendations.

INJURED PERSONS

mitsubishi recommends that injured persons use seat belts. Contact your doctor for specific recommendations.

CENTER MARK ON SEAT BELTS

Selecting correct set of seat belts



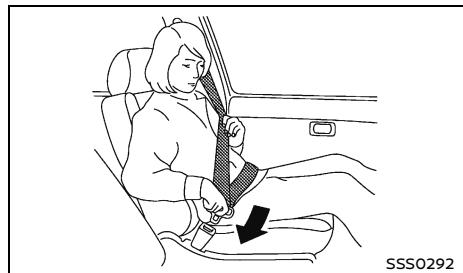
The center seat belt buckle Ⓐ or both the buckle and the tongue Ⓑ are identified by the CENTER mark. The center seat belt tongue can be fastened only into the center seat belt buckle.

THREE-POINT TYPE SEAT BELTS

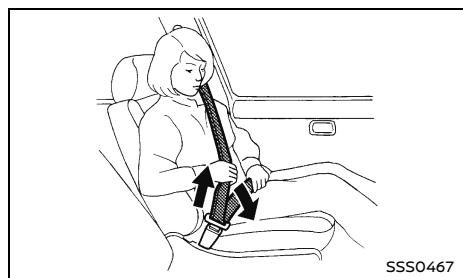
WARNING:

- Every person who drives or rides in this vehicle should use a seat belt at all times.
- The seatback should not be in a reclined position any more than needed for comfort. Seat belts are most effective when the passenger sits well back and straight up in the seat.

Fastening seat belts



1. Adjust the seat. (See "Seats" (P.12).)
2. Slowly pull the seat belt out of the retractor and insert the tongue into the buckle (marked CENTER for the center seat) until you hear and feel the latch engage.
 - The retractor is designed to lock during a sudden stop or on impact. A slow pulling motion permits the seat belt to move, and allows you some freedom of movement in the seat.
 - If the seat belt cannot be pulled from its fully retracted position, firmly pull the belt and release it. Then smoothly pull the belt out of the retractor.



3. Position the lap belt portion low and snug on the hips as shown.

4. Pull the shoulder belt portion toward the retractor to take up extra slack. Be sure the shoulder belt is routed over your shoulder and is snug across your chest.

Unfastening seat belts

Push the button on the buckle. The seat belt automatically retracts.

Checking seat belt operation

Seat belt retractors are designed to lock seat belt movement:

- When the seat belt is pulled quickly from the retractor.
- When the vehicle slows down rapidly.

To increase your confidence in the seat belts, check the operation by grasping the shoulder belt and pulling forward quickly. The retractor should lock and restrict further belt movement. If the retractor does not lock during this check, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer immediately.

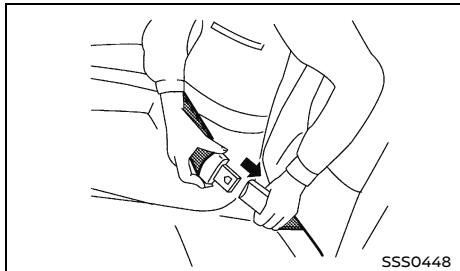
TWO-POINT TYPE SEAT BELTS

WARNING:

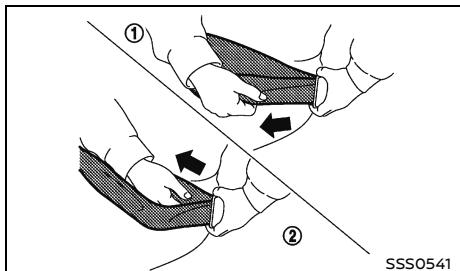
- Every person who drives or rides in this vehicle should use a seat belt at all times.
- The seatback should not be in a reclined position any more than needed for comfort. Seat belts are most effective when the passenger sits well back and straight up in the seat.

CHILD RESTRAINTS

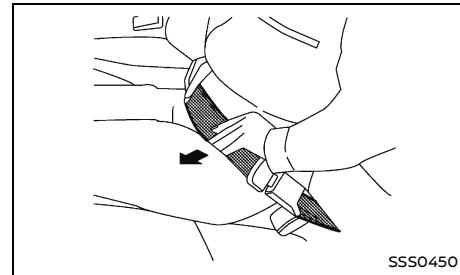
Fastening seat belts



1. Insert the tongue into the buckle (marked CENTER for the center seat) until you hear and feel the latch engage.



2. Adjust the seat belt length. To shorten, hold the tongue and pull the upper belt as illustrated ①. To lengthen, hold the tongue and pull the under belt as illustrated ②.



3. Position the lap belt portion low and snug on the hips as shown.

Unfastening seat belts

Push the button on the buckle.

Fasten the seat belts when not in use to prevent them from being caught in the door.

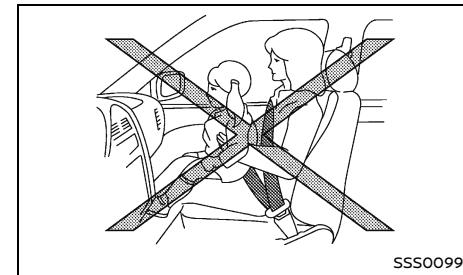
SEAT BELT MAINTENANCE

Periodically check that the seat belt and all the metal components, such as buckles, tongues, retractors, flexible wires and anchors, work properly. If loose parts, deterioration, cuts or other damage on the seat belt webbing is found, the entire seat belt assembly should be replaced.

If dirt builds up in the shoulder belt guide of the seat belt anchors, the seat belts may retract slowly. Wipe the shoulder belt guide with a clean, dry cloth.

To clean the seat belt webbing, apply a mild soap solution or any solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpet. Then wipe with a cloth and allow the seat belts to dry in the shade. Do not allow the seat belts to retract until they are completely dry.

PRECAUTIONS ON CHILD RESTRAINT USAGE



WARNING:

- Infants and small children should never be carried on your lap. It is not possible for even the strongest adult to resist the forces of a severe accident. The child could be crushed between the adult and parts of the vehicle. Also, do not put the same seat belt around both your child and yourself.
- Infants and children need special protection. The vehicle's seat belts may not fit them properly. The shoulder belt may come too close to the face or neck. The lap belt may not fit over their small hip bones. In an accident, an improperly fitting seat belt could cause serious or fatal injury.
- Infants and small children should always be placed in an appropriate child restraint system while riding in the vehicle. Failure to use a child restraint system can result in serious injury or death.
- Child restraint systems specially designed for infants and small children are avail-

able from several manufacturers. When selecting any child restraint systems, place your child in the child restraint system and check the various adjustments to be sure that the child restraint system is compatible with your child. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.

- MITSUBISHI recommends that the child restraint system be installed on the rear seat. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained on the rear seat rather than on the front seat.
- Improper use or improper installation of a child restraint can increase the risk or severity of injury for both the child and other occupants of the vehicle and can lead to serious injury or death in an accident.
- Follow all of the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for installation and use. When purchasing a child restraint system, be sure to select one which will fit your child and vehicle. It may not be possible to properly install some types of child restraint systems in your vehicle.
- The direction of the child restraint, either front-facing or rear-facing, depends on the type of the child restraint and the size of the child. Refer to the child restraint manufacturer's instructions for details.
- For a front-facing child restraint system, check to make sure the shoulder belt does not fit close to child's face or neck. If it does, put the shoulder belt behind the child restraint system.

- When the child restraint is not in use, keep it secured with the ISOFIX child restraint system or a seat belt to prevent it from being thrown around in case of a sudden stop or accident.
- Adjustable seatbacks should be positioned to ensure full contact between child restraint and seatback.
- If the seat belt in the position where a child restraint system is installed requires a locking clip or another locking device and if it is not used, injuries could result from a child restraint system tipping over during normal vehicle braking or cornering.
- After attaching a child restraint, test it before you place the child in it. Push it from side to side and tug it forward to make sure that it is held securely in place. The child restraint should not move more than 25 mm (1 in). If the restraint is not secure, tighten the belt as necessary, or install the restraint in another seat and test it again.
- Check the child restraint system in your vehicle to be sure that it is compatible with the vehicle's seat belt system.
- If a child restraint system is not anchored properly, the risk of a child being injured in a collision or a sudden stop greatly increases.
- Improper use of a child restraint system can increase the risk or severity of injury for both the child and other occupants in the vehicle.
- Always use an appropriate child restraint system. An improperly installed child restraint system could lead to serious injury or death in an accident.

MITSUBISHI recommends that infants and small children be seated in a child restraint system. You should choose a child restraint system that fits your vehicle and always follow the manufacturer's instructions for installation and use. In addition, there are many types of child restraint systems available for larger children that should be used for maximum protection.

 **WARNING:**

- Never allow children to stand or kneel on any seats.
- Never allow children in the luggage areas while the vehicle is moving. A child could be seriously injured in an accident or sudden stop.

 **CAUTION:**

Remember that a child restraint system left in a closed vehicle can become very hot. Check the seating surface and buckles before placing your child in a child restraint system.

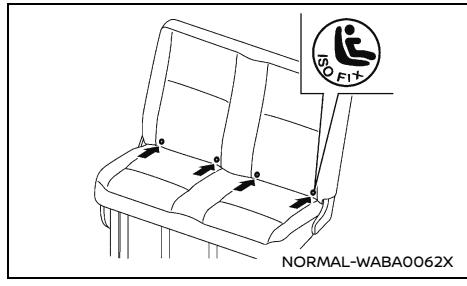
ISOFIX CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM (if equipped for second row seats)

Your vehicle is equipped with special anchor points that are used with ISOFIX child restraint systems.

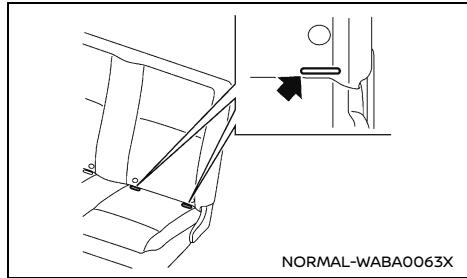
ISOFIX lower anchor point locations

The ISOFIX anchor points are provided to install child restraints in the second row outboard seating positions only.

Do not attempt to install a child restraint in the center position using the ISOFIX anchors.



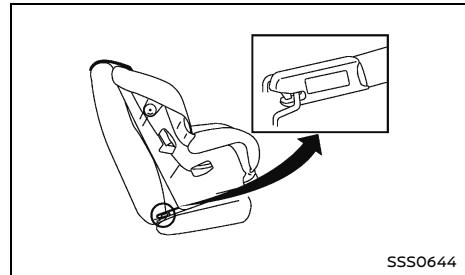
ISOFIX label location



ISOFIX lower anchor location

The ISOFIX anchors are located at the rear of the seat cushion near the seatback. A label is attached to the seatback to help you locate the ISOFIX anchors.

ISOFIX child restraint anchor attachments



SSS0644

Anchor attachment

ISOFIX child restraints include two rigid attachments that can be connected to two anchors located in the seat. With this system, you do not have to use a vehicle seat belt to secure the child restraint. Check your child restraint for a label stating that it is compatible with the ISOFIX child restraints. This information may also be in the instructions provided by the child restraint manufacturer.

ISOFIX child restraints generally require the use of a top tether strap or other anti-rotation devices such as support legs. When installing ISOFIX child restraints, carefully read and follow the instructions in this manual and those supplied with the child restraints. (See "Child restraint installation using ISOFIX (if equipped)" (P.21).)

CHILD RESTRAINT ANCHORAGE (if equipped for second row seats)

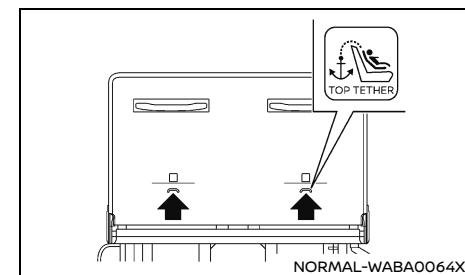
Your vehicle is designed to accommodate a child restraint system on the rear seat. When installing a child restraint system, carefully read and follow the instructions in this manual and

those supplied with the child restraint system.

WARNING:

- Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle. Doing so could damage the child restraint anchorages. The child restraint will not be properly installed using the damaged anchorage, and a child could be seriously injured or killed in a collision.
- The child restraint top tether strap may be damaged by contact with the items in the luggage area. Your child could be seriously injured or killed in a collision if the top tether strap is damaged.

Anchorage location



The anchor points are located on the back side of the seatbacks.

CHILD RESTRAINT INSTALLATION USING ISOFIX (if equipped)

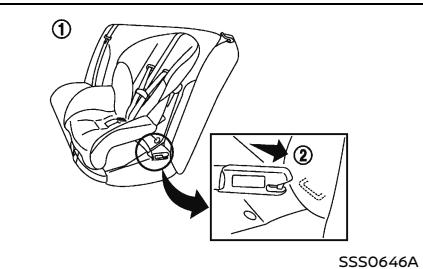
⚠ WARNING:

- Attach ISOFIX child restraints only at the specified locations. For the ISOFIX lower anchor locations, see "ISOFIX child restraint system (if equipped for second row seats)" (P.19). If a child restraint is not secured properly, your child could be seriously injured or killed in an accident.
- Do not install child restraints that require the use of a top tether strap to seating positions that do not have a top tether anchor.
- Do not secure a child restraint in the center rear seating position using the ISOFIX lower anchors. The child restraint will not be secured properly.
- Inspect the lower anchors by inserting your fingers into the lower anchor area and feeling to make sure there are no obstructions over the ISOFIX anchors, such as seat belt webbing or seat cushion material. The child restraint will not be secured properly if the ISOFIX anchors are obstructed.
- Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraints. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle. Doing so could damage the child restraint anchorages. The child restraint will not be properly installed using the damaged anchorage, and a child could be seriously injured or killed in a collision.

Installation on second row outboard seats

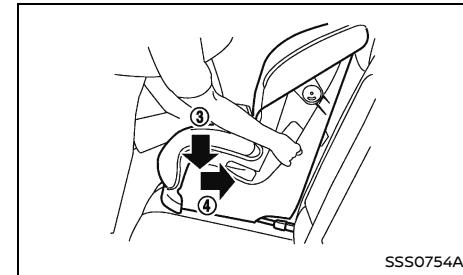
Front-facing:

Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper use of your child restraint. Follow these steps to install a front-facing child restraint on the second row outboard seats using ISOFIX:



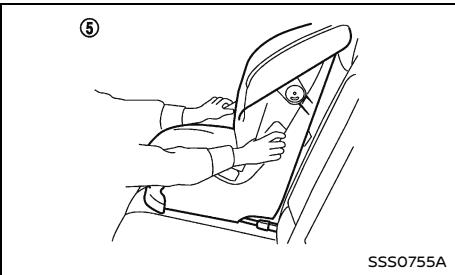
Front-facing: Steps 1 and 2

1. Position the child restraint on the seat ①.
2. Secure the child restraint anchor attachments to the ISOFIX lower anchors ②.
3. The back of the child restraint should be secured against the vehicle seatback. If the seating position does not have an adjustable head restraint and it is interfering with the proper child restraint fit, try another seating position or a different child restraint.



Front-facing: Step 4

4. Shorten the rigid attachment to have the child restraint firmly tightened; press downward ③ and rearward ④ firmly in the center of the child restraint with your knee to compress the vehicle seat cushion and seatback. Adjustable seatbacks should be positioned to ensure full contact between child restraint and seatback.
5. If the child restraint is equipped with a top tether strap, route the top tether strap and secure the tether strap to the tether anchor point. (See "Child restraint anchorage (if equipped for second row seats)" (P.20).)
6. If the child restraint is equipped with other anti-rotation devices such as support legs, use them instead of the top tether strap following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.

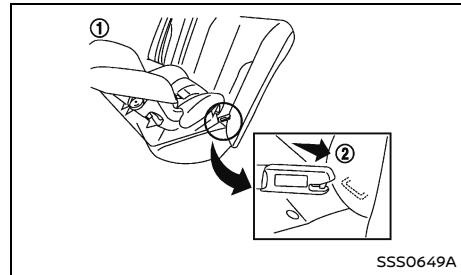


Front-facing: Step 7

7. Test the child restraint before you place the child in it ⑤. Push the child restraint from side to side and tug it forward to make sure that it is held securely in place.
8. Check to make sure that the child restraint is properly secured prior to each use. If the child restraint is loose, repeat steps 3 through 7.

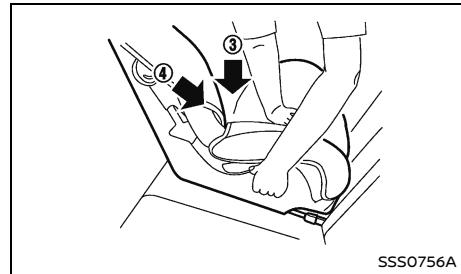
Rear-facing:

Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper use of your child restraint. Follow these steps to install a rear-facing child restraint on the second row outboard seats using ISOFIX:



Rear-facing: Steps 1 and 2

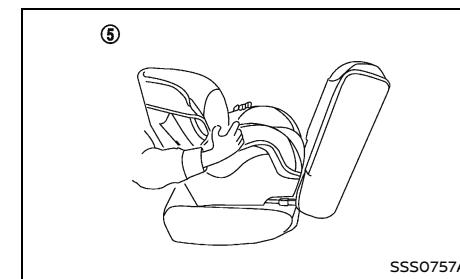
1. Position the child restraint on the seat ①.
2. Secure the child restraint anchor attachments to the ISOFIX lower anchors ②.



Rear-facing: Step 3

3. Shorten the rigid attachment to have the child restraint firmly tightened; press downward ③ and rearward ④ firmly in the center of the child restraint with your hand to compress the vehicle seat cushion and seatback.
4. If the child restraint is equipped with a top tether strap, route the top tether strap and secure the tether strap to the tether anchor point. (See "Child restraint anchorage (if equipped for second row seats)" (P.20).)

5. If the child restraint is equipped with other anti-rotation devices such as support legs, use them instead of the top tether strap following the child restraint manufacturer's instructions.



Rear-facing: Step 6

6. Test the child restraint before you place the child in it ⑤. Push the child restraint from side to side and tug it forward to make sure that it is held securely in place.
7. Check to make sure that the child restraint is properly secured prior to each use. If the child restraint is loose, repeat steps 3 through 6.

INSTALLATION OF CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEM

Installation on rear seats - two-point type seat belts

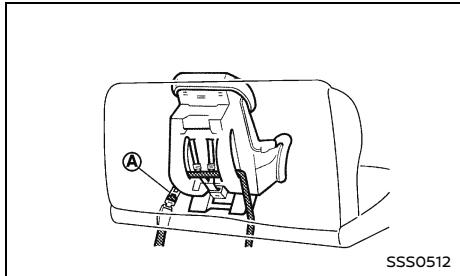
WARNING:

- **MITSUBISHI recommends that the child restraint system be installed in a seat**

equipped with the three-point type seat belt.

- The direction of the child restraint system depends on the type of the child restraint system and the size of the child. Refer to the child restraint manufacturer's instructions for details.

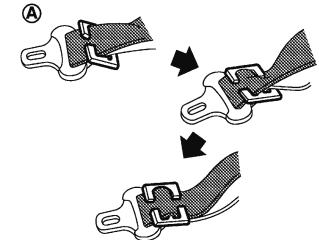
Front-facing:



Example

If you must install a front-facing child restraint system on the rear center seat equipped with the two-point type seat belt, follow these steps:

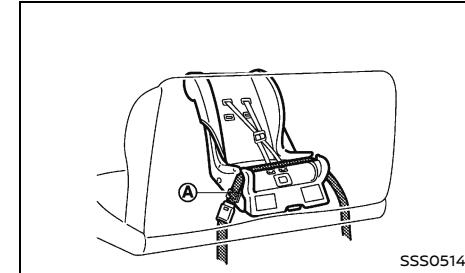
- Position the front-facing child restraint system on the rear center seat.
- Always follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.
- Route the seat belt tongue through the child restraint system and insert it into the buckle until you hear and feel the latch engage.



SSS0513

- To prevent slack in the lap belt, it is necessary to secure the lap belt in place with a locking clip (A). Use the locking clip or another locking device attached to the child restraint system. Be sure to follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for belt routing.
- Test the child restraint system before you place the child in it. Tilt it from side to side. Try to tug it forward and check if it is held securely in place.
- Make sure that the child restraint system is properly secured prior to each use.

Rear-facing:

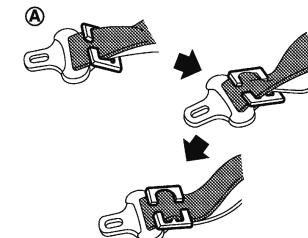


SSS0514

Example

If you must install a rear-facing child restraint system on the rear center seat equipped with the two-point type seat belt, follow these steps:

- Position the rear-facing child restraint system on the rear center seat. Always follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for installation and use.
- Route the seat belt tongue through the child restraint system and insert it into the buckle until you hear and feel the latch engage.



SSS0513

SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

3. To prevent slack in the lap belt, it is necessary to secure the lap belt in place with a locking clip ⑧. Use the locking clip or another locking device attached to the child restraint system. Be sure to follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for belt routing.
4. Test the child restraint system before you place the child in it. Tilt it from side to side. Try to tug it forward and check if it is held securely in place.
5. Make sure that the child restraint system is properly secured prior to each use.

PRECAUTIONS ON SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)

(P.27.)

This Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) section contains important information concerning the driver's and passenger's supplemental front air bags and pre-tensioner seat belts.

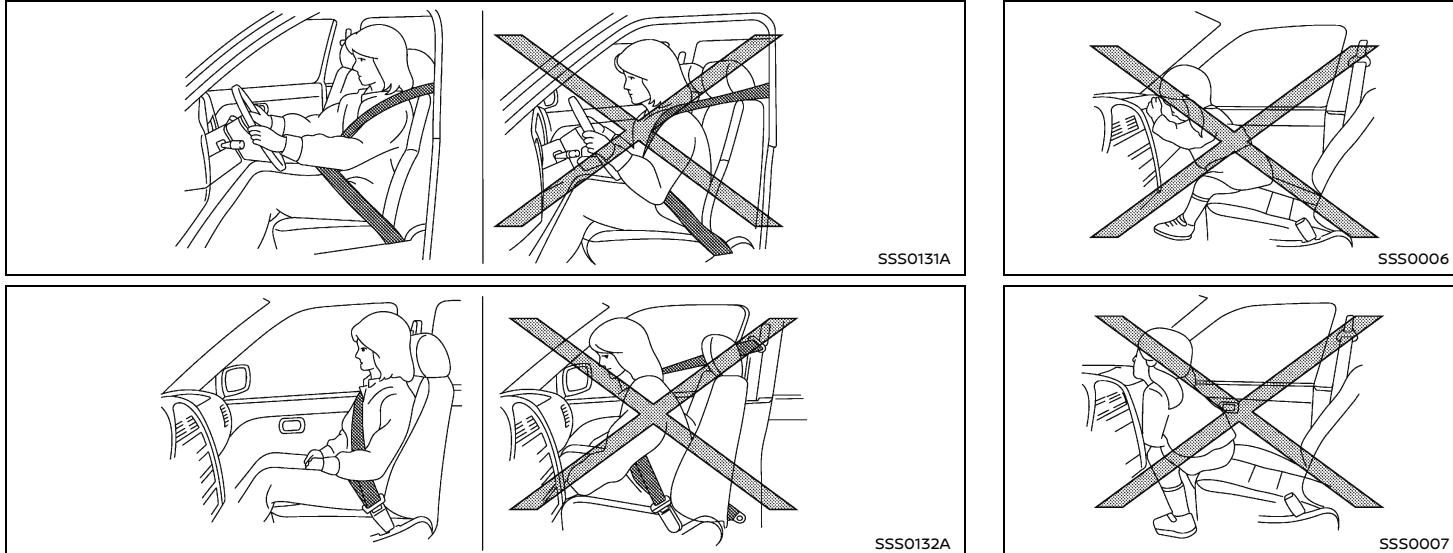
Supplemental front air bags

This system can help cushion the impact force to the head and chest area of the driver and/or front passenger in certain frontal collisions. The supplemental front air bag is designed to inflate on the front where the vehicle is impacted.

The SRS is designed to **supplement** the accident protection provided by the driver's and passenger's seat belts and is **not** designed to **substitute** for them. The SRS can help save lives and reduce serious injuries. However, inflating air bags may cause abrasions or other injuries. Air bags do not provide protection to the lower body. Seat belts should always be correctly worn and the occupants should always be seated a suitable distance away from the steering wheel and instrument panel. (See "Seat belts" (P.14).) The air bags inflate quickly in order to help protect the occupants. The force of the air bags inflating can increase the risk of injury if the occupants are too close to, or are against, the air bag modules during inflation. The air bags will deflate quickly after deployment.

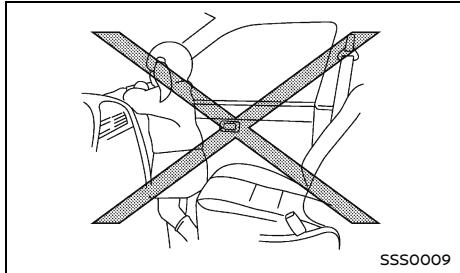
The SRS operates only when the engine switch is in the "ON" or "START" position.

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the SRS air bag warning light illuminates for about 7 seconds and then turns off. This indicates that the SRS air bag system is operational. (See "SRS air bag warning light"

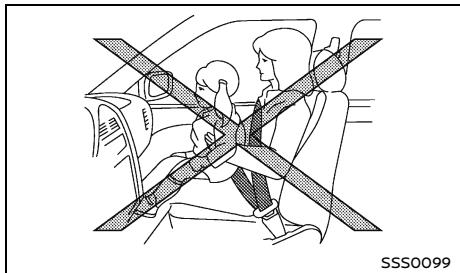
**⚠ WARNING:**

- The supplemental front air bags ordinarily will not inflate in the event of a side impact, rear impact, rollover, or lower severity frontal collision. Always wear the seat belts to help reduce the risk or severity of injury in accidents.
- The seat belts and the supplemental front air bags are most effective when you are sitting well back and upright in the seat. The front air bags inflate with great force. If you and your passengers are unrestrained, leaning forward, sitting sideways, or out of position in any way, you

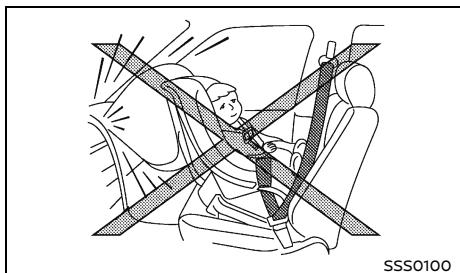
and your passengers are at greater risk of injury or death in an accident. You and your passengers may also receive serious or fatal injuries from the supplemental front air bag if you are up against it when it inflates. Always sit back against the seatback and as far away as practical from the steering wheel or instrument panel. Always use the seat belts.



SSS0009



SSS0099



SSS0100

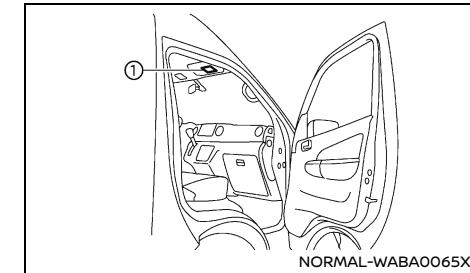
WARNING:

- Never let children ride unrestrained or extend their hands or face out of the window. Do not attempt to hold them in your lap or arms. Some examples of dangerous riding positions are shown in the illustrations.
- Children may be severely injured or killed when the supplemental front air bags inflate if they are not properly restrained.
- Never install a rear-facing child restraint system on the front seat. An inflating supplemental front air bag could seriously injure or kill your child. (See "Child restraints" (P.18).)

Pre-tensioner seat belt system (if equipped)

The pre-tensioner system may activate with the supplemental air bag system in certain types of collisions. Working with the seat belt retractor and anchor, it helps tighten the seat belt the instant the vehicle becomes involved in certain types of collisions, helping to restrain front seat occupants. (See "Pre-tensioner seat belt system (if equipped)" (P.30).)

Air bag warning labels



NORMAL-WABA0065X

Warning labels about the supplemental air bag system are placed in the vehicle as shown in the illustration.

The warning label ① is located on the surface of the passenger's sun visor.

The label(s) warn you not to fit a rear-facing child restraint system on the front passenger seat as such a restraint system used in this position could cause serious injury to the infant in case of air bag deployment during a collision.



JVR0243X

① Air bag warning label

The label ① warns:

"NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it, DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur."

In vehicles equipped with a front-impact passenger air bag system, use a rear-facing child restraint system only on the rear seats.

When installing a child restraint system in your vehicle, always follow the child restraint system manufacturer's instructions for installation. For additional information, see "Child restraints" (P.18).

SRS air bag warning light



The SRS air bag warning light, displaying  in the instrument panel, monitors the circuits for the air bag systems, pre-tensioner seat belt systems and all related wiring.

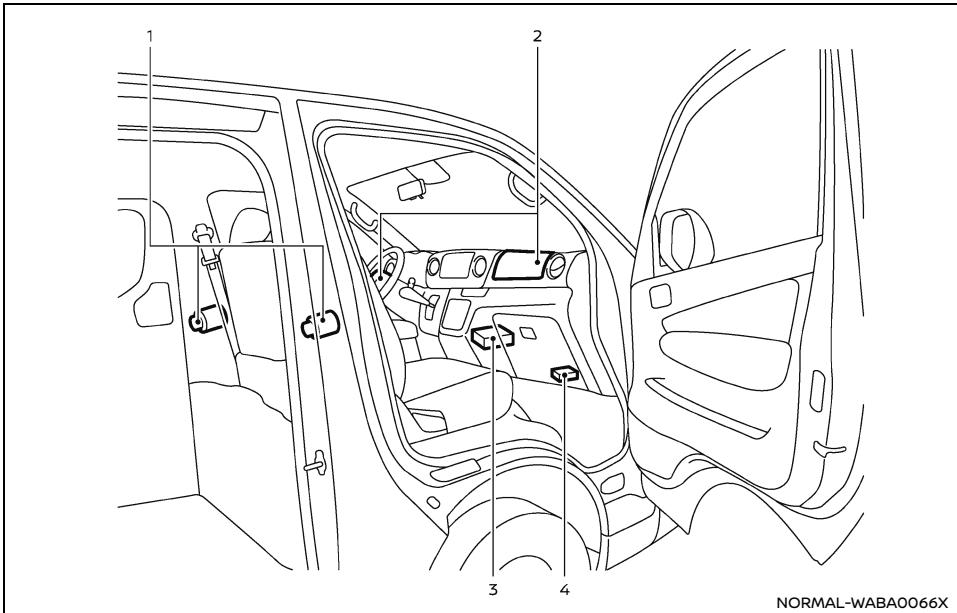
When the engine switch is in the "ON" or "START" position, the SRS air bag warning light illuminates for about 7 seconds and then turns off. This indicates that the SRS air bag systems are operational.

If any of the following conditions occur, the air bag and/or pre-tensioner seat belt systems need servicing:

- The SRS air bag warning light remains on after approximately 7 seconds.
- The SRS air bag warning light flashes intermittently.
- The SRS air bag warning light does not illuminate at all.

Under these conditions, the air bag and/or pre-tensioner seat belt systems may not operate properly. They must be checked and repaired. Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer immediately.

SUPPLEMENTAL AIR BAG SYSTEMS



1. Seat belt pre-tensioner retractors
2. Supplemental front air bag modules
3. Air bag Control Unit (ACU)
4. Crash zone sensor

WARNING:

- Do not place any objects on the steering wheel pad, on the instrument panel, near the front door finishers and the front seats. Do not place any objects between any occupants and the steering wheel pad, on the instrument panel, near the front door finishers and the front seats. Such objects may become dangerous projectiles and cause injury if a supplemental air bag inflates.
- Immediately after inflation, several supplemental air bag system components will be hot. Do not touch them, or you may severely burn yourself.

- No unauthorized changes should be made to any components or wiring of the supplemental air bag systems. This is to prevent accidental inflation of the supplemental air bags or damage to the supplemental air bag systems.
- Do not make unauthorized changes to your vehicle's electrical system, suspension system, front end structure, and side panels. This could affect proper operation of the supplemental air bag systems.
- Tampering with the supplemental air bag systems may result in serious personal injury. Tampering includes changes to the steering wheel and the instrument panel by placing materials over the steering wheel pad and above, around or on the instrument panel or by installing additional trim materials around the supplemental air bag systems.
- Work around and on the supplemental air bag systems should be done by a MITSUBISHI dealer. The SRS wiring should not be modified or disconnected. Unauthorized electrical test equipment and probing devices should not be used on the supplemental air bag systems.
- The SRS wiring harness connectors are yellow and/or orange for easy identification.

When the air bags inflate, a fairly loud noise may be heard, followed by the release of smoke. This smoke is not harmful and does not indicate a fire. Care should be taken not to inhale it, as it may cause irritation and choking. Those with a history of a breathing condition should get fresh air promptly.

Supplemental front air bags

The driver's supplemental front air bag is located at the center of the steering wheel. The passenger's supplemental front air bag is located at the instrument panel above the glove box.

The supplemental front air bags are designed to inflate in higher severity frontal collisions, although it may inflate if the forces in another type of collision are similar to those of a higher severity frontal impact. It may not inflate in certain frontal collisions. Vehicle damage (or lack of it) is not always an indication of proper supplemental front air bags operation.

SRS AIR BAG DEPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

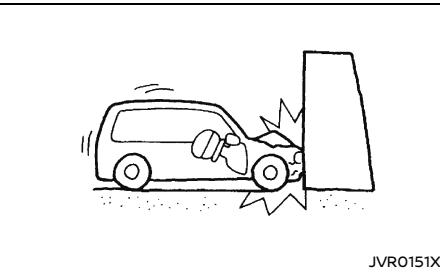
The SRS air bags activate in the event of a front impact in which the vehicle occupants may be severely injured even if they are wearing the seat belts properly.

They may not activate when the crash energy is absorbed and/or distributed by the vehicle body. Vehicle damage (or lack of it) is not always an indication of proper SRS air bag system operation.

When the SRS air bag will deploy

Supplemental front air bags:

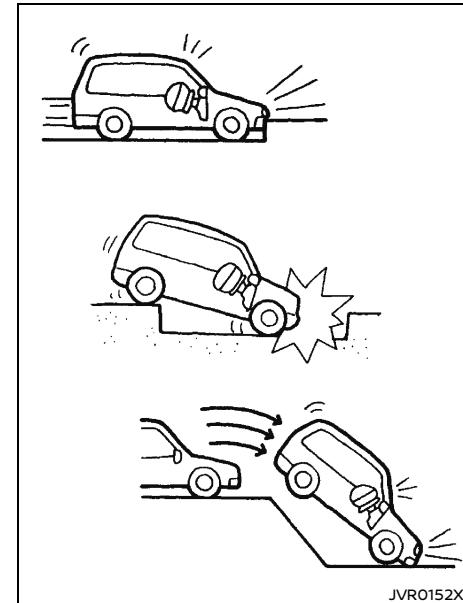
The supplemental front air bags are designed to inflate in higher severity frontal collisions. Some examples are shown in the following illustrations.



JVR0151X

The supplemental front air bags will deploy in the event of an impact which exceeds a 25 km/h (16 MPH) frontal collision with a solid wall that does not move or deform.

The supplemental front air bags may also deploy when the vehicle receives severe damage to the undercarriage.



JVR0152X

- Hitting a curb, pavement edge or hard surface at high speed
- Falling into a deep hole or ditch
- Landing hard on the ground after jumping

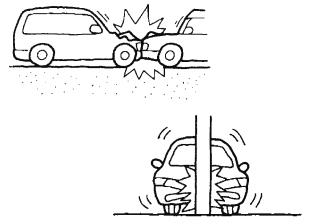
When the SRS air bag is unlikely to deploy

The SRS air bags may not deploy in cases where the impact is not forceful enough to inflate the SRS air bags.

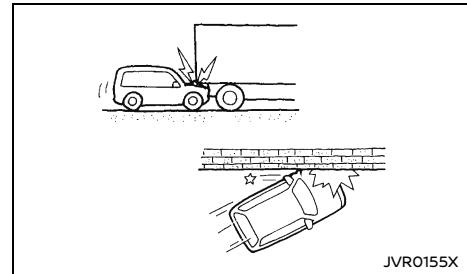
For example, if the vehicle strikes an object, such as a parked vehicle or sign pole, which can

move or deform on impact, the SRS air bags are unlikely to deploy.

Supplemental front air bags:



- Striking a vehicle of the same class that is parked
- Crashing into a solid utility pole



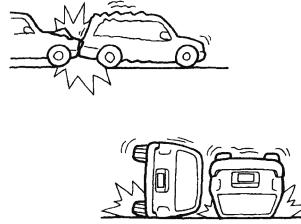
- Running under the tail gate of a truck
- A frontal offset impact to the guard rails

When the SRS air bag will not deploy

Once the SRS air bag has inflated, the air bag module will not function again if your vehicle collides with another vehicle or an object.

Other examples where the SRS air bag will not deploy are shown in the following illustrations.

Supplemental front air bags:



- A collision from the side or rear
- Vehicle rollover

PRE-TENSIONER SEAT BELT SYSTEM (if equipped)

WARNING:

- The pre-tensioner seat belt cannot be reused after activation. It must be replaced together with the retractor and buckle as a unit.
- If the vehicle becomes involved in a collision but the pre-tensioner is not activated, be sure to have the pre-tensioner system checked and, if necessary, replaced by a MITSUBISHI dealer.
- No unauthorized changes should be made to any components or wiring of the pre-tensioner seat belt system. This is to prevent accidental activation of the pre-tensioner seat belt or damage to the pre-tensioner seat belt system.

- Work around or on the pre-tensioner seat belt system should be done by a MITSUBISHI dealer. The SRS wiring should not be modified or disconnected. Unauthorized electrical test equipment and probing devices should not be used on the pre-tensioner seat belt system.
- If you need to dispose of the pre-tensioner seat belt system, or scrap the vehicle, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer. Correct pre-tensioner disposal procedures are set forth in the appropriate MITSUBISHI Service Manual. Incorrect disposal procedures could cause personal injury.

The pre-tensioner is encased with the front seat belt's retractor and anchor. These seat belts are used the same as conventional seat belts.

When the pre-tensioner seat belt activates, a fairly loud noise may be heard, followed by the release of smoke. This smoke is not harmful and does not indicate a fire. Care should be taken not to inhale it, as it may cause irritation and choking. Those with a history of a breathing condition should get fresh air promptly.

REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURE

WARNING:

- Once the air bags have been inflated, the air bag modules will not function and must be replaced. The air bag modules must be replaced by a MITSUBISHI dealer. The inflated air bag modules cannot be repaired.
- The air bag systems should be inspected by a MITSUBISHI dealer if there is any

damage to the front end or side portion of the vehicle.

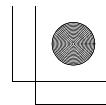
- **If you need to dispose of the SRS or scrap the vehicle, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer. Correct disposal procedures are set forth in the appropriate MITSUBISHI Service Manual. Incorrect disposal procedures could cause personal injury.**

The air bags and pre-tensioner seat belts are designed to activate on a one-time-only basis.

As a reminder, unless the SRS air bag warning light is damaged, the SRS air bag warning light remains illuminated after inflation has occurred.

The repair and replacement of the SRS should be done only by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

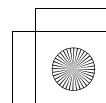
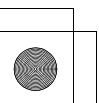
When maintenance work is required on the vehicle, information about the air bags, pre-tensioner seat belts and related parts should be pointed out to the person performing the maintenance. The engine switch should always be in the "LOCK" position when working inside the vehicle.



MEMO



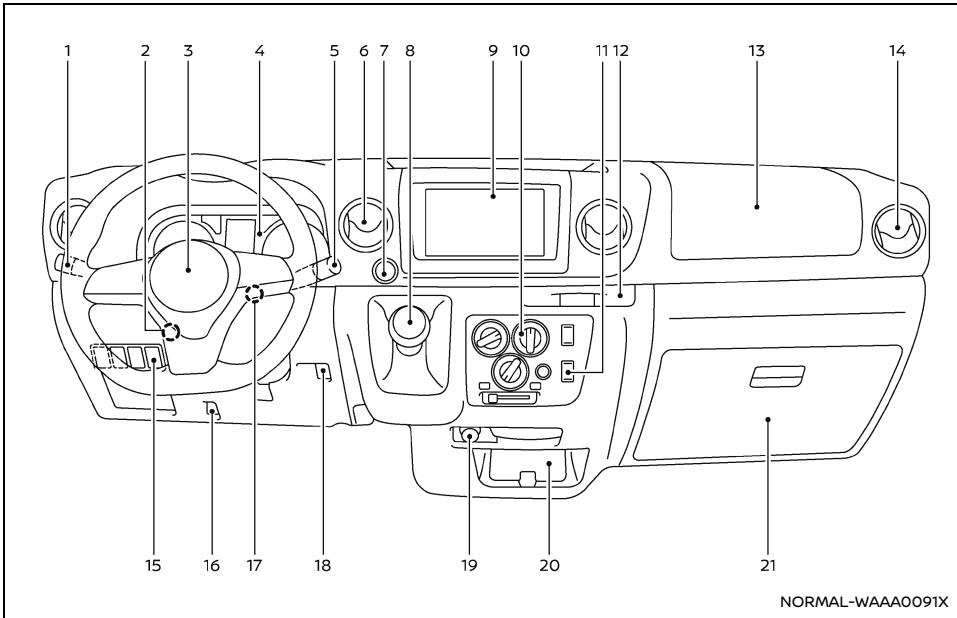
32 Safety – Seats, seat belts and supplemental restraint system



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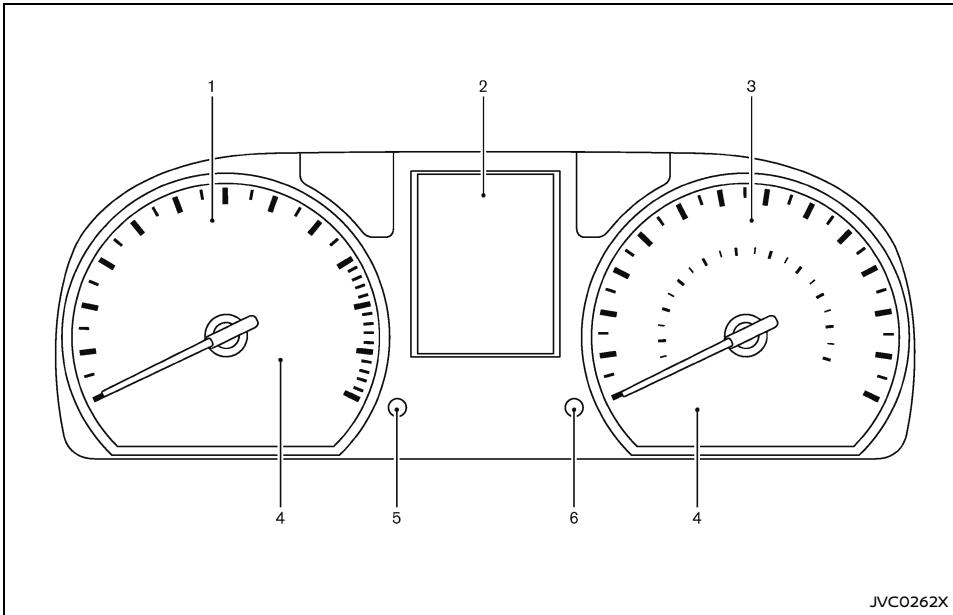
INSTRUMENT PANEL



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Headlamp, turn signal and front fog light switch | 5. Wiper and washer switch |
| - Headlamps | 6. Center ventilator |
| - Turn signals | 7. Hazard indicator flasher switch |
| - Front fog lights* | 8. Selector lever |
| 2. Steering wheel lock lever | 9. Audio system |
| 3. Steering wheel | 10. Heater and air conditioning |
| - Power steering system | 11. Rear cooler switch |
| - Horn | 12. Cup holders |
| - Driver's supplemental front air bag | 13. Passenger's supplemental front air bag |
| 4. Meters and gauges | 14. Side ventilator |

- 15. Heat switch
 - 16. Fuel-filler lid opener
 - 17. Engine switch
 - 18. Active Stability Control (ASC) OFF switch
 - 19. Accessory socket
 - 20. Center lower pocket
 - 21. Glove box
- *: if equipped

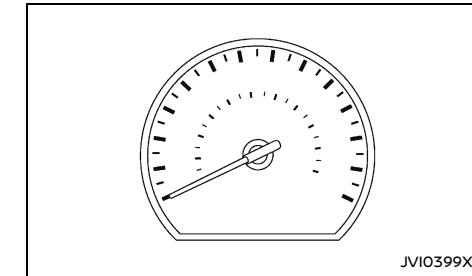
METERS AND GAUGES



1. Tachometer*
2. Multi-information display
3. Speedometer*
4. Warning/indicator lights
5. Instrument brightness control switch
6. Trip odometer mode switch/Trip odometer reset switch

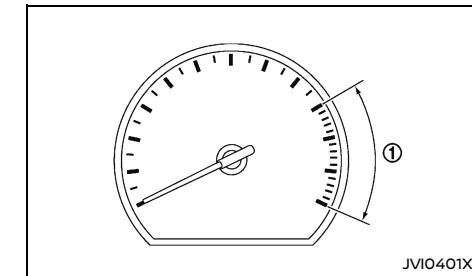
*: The needle indicators may move slightly after the engine switch is turned to the "LOCK" position. This is not a malfunction.

SPEEDOMETER



JVI0399X
The speedometer indicates the vehicle speed.

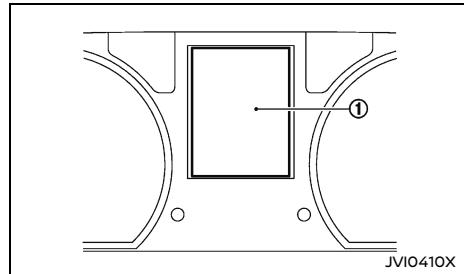
TACHOMETER



JVI0401X
The tachometer indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). **Do not rev the engine into the red zone ①.**

The red zone varies with models.

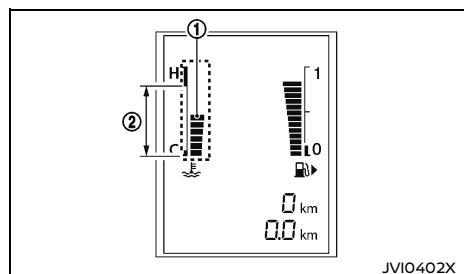
MULTI-INFORMATION DISPLAY



When the engine switch is placed in the "ON" position, the multi-information display ① shows the following information:

- Engine coolant temperature gauge (if equipped)
- Fuel gauge (if equipped)
- Trip odometer
- Odometer
- Instrument brightness control

ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE



The engine coolant temperature gauge ① indi-

cates the engine coolant temperature.

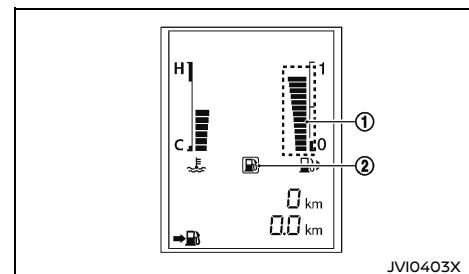
The engine coolant temperature is normal when the gauge is within the zone ② shown in the illustration.

The engine coolant temperature will vary with the outside air temperature and driving conditions.

CAUTION:

- If the gauge indicates engine coolant temperature near the hot (H) end of the normal range, reduce vehicle speed to decrease temperature.
- If the gauge is over the normal range, stop the vehicle as soon as safely possible.
- If the engine is overheated, continued operation of the vehicle may seriously damage the engine. (See "If your vehicle overheats" (P.92).)

FUEL GAUGE



The fuel gauge ① indicates the approximate fuel level in the tank when the engine switch is in the "ON" position.

The gauge may move slightly during braking, turning, accelerating, or going up and down

hills due to movement of fuel in the tank.

The low fuel warning light ② illuminates when the fuel level in the tank is getting low. Refuel as soon as it is convenient, preferably before the gauge reads 0.

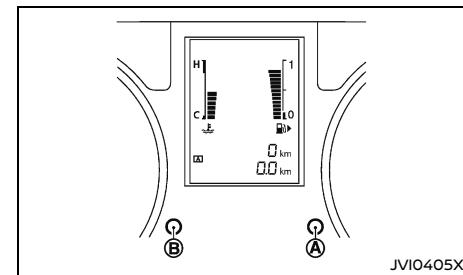
The arrow, ③, indicates that the fuel-filler lid is located on the right side of the vehicle.

CAUTION:

Refuel before the gauge reads 0 (empty).

There is a small reserve of fuel in the tank when the fuel gauge reads 0 (empty).

TRIP ODOMETER



The switch for the trip odometer is located on the meter panel.

When the engine switch is placed in the "ON" position, modes of the trip odometer can be selected by pushing the trip odometer mode switch ④.

Each time the trip odometer mode switch ④ is pushed, the display will change as follows:

(ODO → TRIP A → TRIP B) → Current fuel consumption → Average fuel consumption → Distance to empty (dte) → (ODO)

Current fuel consumption

The current fuel consumption mode shows the current fuel consumption.

Push the trip odometer mode switch ② to toggle the fuel consumption display between L/100 km and km/L (if equipped).

Average fuel consumption (L/100 km)

The average fuel consumption mode shows the average fuel consumption since the last reset. Resetting is done by pushing the trip odometer mode switch ② for longer than 1 second.

The display is updated every 30 seconds. At about the first 500 m (1/3 miles) after a reset, the display shows "----".

Push the trip odometer mode switch ② to toggle the fuel consumption display between L/100 km and km/L (if equipped).

Distance to empty (dte – km)

The distance to empty (dte) mode provides you with an estimation of the distance that can be driven before refueling. The dte is constantly being calculated, based on the amount of fuel in the fuel tank and the actual fuel consumption.

The display is updated every 30 seconds.

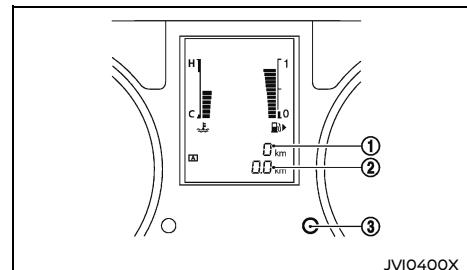
The dte mode includes a low range warning feature: when the fuel level is low, the dte mode is automatically selected and the digits and the low fuel warning light  blink in order to draw the driver's attention. Push the trip odometer mode switch ② to return to the mode that was selected before the warning occurred.

When the fuel level drops even lower, the dte display will change to "----".

- If the amount of fuel added is small, the display just before the engine switch is turned off may continue to be displayed.
- When driving uphill or rounding curves, the fuel in the tank shifts, which may momentarily change the display.

ODOMETER

Odometer/Twin trip odometer



The odometer/twin trip odometer is displayed when the engine switch is in the "ON" position. The odometer ① displays the total distance the vehicle has been driven.

The twin trip odometer ② displays the distance of individual trips.

Changing trip odometer display:

Push the trip odometer reset switch ③ to change the display as follows:

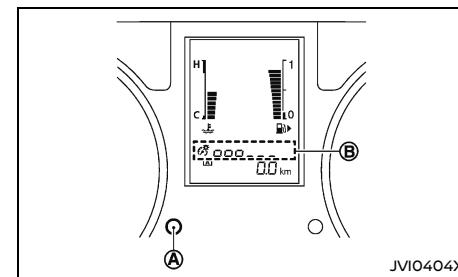
TRIP A → TRIP B → Trip odometer mode → TRIP A

For Trip odometer information, see "Trip odometer" (P.36).

Resetting trip odometer:

Push the trip odometer reset switch ③ for approximately 1 second to reset the trip odometer to zero.

INSTRUMENT BRIGHTNESS CONTROL



The instrument brightness control operates when the engine switch is in the "ON" position and the headlamp switch is in either the  or  position.

Turn the instrument brightness control switch ① to adjust the brightness of the meter. The brightness indicator ② will be shown briefly in the multi-information display when the control is turned.

When the brightness level reaches the maximum or minimum, a beep will sound.

WARNING LIGHTS, INDICATOR LIGHTS AND AUDIBLE REMINDERS

	Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) warning light		Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) air bag warning light		Small light indicator light*
	Brake warning light		Active Stability Control (ASC) warning light		Turn signals/hazard indicator lights
	Charge warning light		Water-in-fuel-filter warning light		Active Stability Control (ASC) off indicator light
	Door ajar warning		Front fog lamp indicator lamp*	*: if equipped	
	Engine oil pressure warning light		Glow plug indicator light		
	Low fuel warning light		Automatic High Beam (AHB) indicator light*		
	Low washer fluid warning light		High beam indicator light		
	Seat belt warning light and chime		Engine warning lamp		

CHECKING LIGHTS

With all doors closed, apply the parking brake, fasten the seat belts and place the engine switch in the "ON" position without starting the engine. The following lights (if equipped) will come on: , , , , 

The following lights (if equipped) will come on briefly and then go off: , , , 

If any light does not come on or operates in a way other than described, it may indicate a burned-out lamp bulb and/or a system malfunction. Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

(See "Meters and gauges" (P.35).)

WARNING LIGHTS

Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) warning light illuminates and then turns off. This indicates the ABS is operational.

If the ABS warning light illuminates while the engine is running, or while driving, it may indicate the ABS is not functioning properly. Have the system checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

If an ABS malfunction occurs, the anti-lock function is turned off. The brake system then operates normally, but without anti-lock assistance. (See "Brake system" (P.80).)

Brake warning light

WARNING:

- If the brake fluid level is below the minimum mark on the brake fluid reservoir, do not drive the vehicle until the brake system has been checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.
- Even if you judge it to be safe, have your vehicle towed because driving it could be dangerous.
- Depressing the brake pedal without the engine running and/or with a low brake fluid level could increase the stopping distance and require greater pedal travel distance and effort.

The brake warning light indicates the parking brake system operation and a low brake fluid level of the brake system.

Parking brake warning indicator:

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, and the parking brake is applied, the brake warning light illuminates. When the parking brake is released while the engine is running, the brake warning light turns off.

If the parking brake is not fully released, the brake warning light remains on. Be sure that the brake warning light has turned off before driving. (See "Parking brake" (P.59).)

Low brake fluid warning indicator:

If the brake warning light illuminates while the engine is running, or while driving, and the parking brake is released, it may indicate the brake fluid level is low.

When the brake warning light illuminates while driving, stop the vehicle safely as soon as possi-

ble. Stop the engine and check the brake fluid level. If the brake fluid level is at the minimum mark, add brake fluid as necessary. (See "Brake and clutch fluid" (P.115).)

If the brake fluid level is sufficient, have the brake system checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

Charge warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the charge warning light illuminates. After starting the engine, the charge warning light turns off. This indicates the charging system is operational.

If the charge warning light illuminates while the engine is running, or while driving, it may indicate the charging system is not functioning properly and may need servicing.

When the charge warning light illuminates while driving, stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible. Stop the engine and check the alternator belt. If the alternator belt is loose, broken or missing, the charging system needs repair. (See "Drive belts" (P.113).)

If the alternator belt appears to be functioning correctly but the charge warning light remains illuminated, have the charging system checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

CAUTION:

Do not continue driving if the alternator belt is loose, broken or missing.

Door ajar warning

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the door ajar warning illuminates if any of the

doors are open or not closed securely.

Engine oil pressure warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the engine oil pressure warning light illuminates. After starting the engine, the engine oil pressure warning light turns off. This indicates that the oil pressure sensors in the engine are operational.

If the engine oil pressure warning light illuminates or blinks while the engine is running, it may indicate that the engine oil pressure is low. Stop the vehicle safely as soon as possible. Stop the engine immediately and call a MITSUBISHI dealer.

CAUTION:

- **Running the engine with the engine oil pressure warning light illuminated could cause serious damage to the engine.**
- **The engine oil pressure warning light is not designed to indicate a low oil level. The oil level should be checked using the dipstick. (See "Engine oil" (P.110).)**

Low fuel warning light

The low fuel warning light illuminates when the fuel level in the tank is getting low. Refuel as soon as it is convenient, preferably before the fuel gauge reaches the empty (0) position.

There will be a small reserve of fuel remaining in the tank when the fuel gauge reaches the empty (0) position.



Low washer fluid warning light

The low washer fluid warning light illuminates when the washer tank fluid is at a low level. Add washer fluid as necessary. (See "Window washer fluid" (P.118).)



Seat belt warning light and chime

For driver:

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the seat belt warning light illuminates. The light will continue to illuminate until the driver's seat belts are fastened.

When the vehicle speed above certain speed, the light will blink and the chime will sound unless the driver's seat belts are securely fastened. The chime will continue to sound for certain time until the seat belts are fastened. (See "Seat belts" (P.14).)



Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) air bag warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" or "START" position, the Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) air bag warning light illuminates for about 7 seconds and then turns off. This indicates the SRS air bag system is operational. If any of the following conditions occur, the SRS air bag system and/or pre-tensioner seat belt need servicing. Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

- The SRS air bag warning light remains illuminated after about 7 seconds.
- The SRS air bag warning light flashes intermittently.

- The SRS air bag warning light does not come on at all.

Unless checked and repaired, the SRS air bag system and/or pre-tensioner seat belt may not function properly. (See "Supplemental Restraint System (SRS)" (P.24).)



Active Stability Control (ASC) warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the Active Stability Control (ASC) warning light illuminates and then turns off.

The warning light blinks when the ASC system is operating.

When the warning light blinks while driving, the driving condition is slippery and the vehicle's traction limit is about to be exceeded.

If the ASC warning light illuminates while the engine is running or while driving, it may indicate that the ASC system is not functioning properly and may need servicing. Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

If a malfunction occurs, the ASC system function is turned off, but the vehicle is still driveable. (See "Active Stability Control (ASC)" (P.76).)



Water-in-fuel-filter warning light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the water-in-fuel-filter warning light illuminates. Depending on the vehicle, this warning light will go off after the engine starts, or it illuminates briefly and then goes off. This indicates that the system is operational. (See "Checking lights" (P.39).)

If the water-in-fuel-filter warning light illuminates

nates while the engine is running, drain the water from the fuel filter promptly. (See "Fuel filter and sedimentor" (P.111).)

 **CAUTION:**

Continuing vehicle operation without properly draining could cause serious damage to the engine.

INDICATOR LIGHTS

 **Front fog lamp indicator lamp (if equipped)**

The front fog lamp indicator lamp illuminates when the front fog lights are on. (See "Front fog light switch (if equipped)" (P.45).)

 **Glow plug indicator light**

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the glow plug indicator light illuminates and turns off after the glow plugs have warmed up.

If the glow plug indicator light stays illuminated after the glow plugs have sufficiently warmed up, it may indicate the glow plug system is not functioning properly and may need servicing. Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

 **Automatic High Beam (AHB) indicator light (if equipped)**

The indicator light illuminates when the headlamps come on while the headlamp switch is in the "AUTO" position with the high beam selected.

This indicates that the Automatic High Beam

(AHB) system is operational. (See "Automatic High Beam (AHB) (if equipped)" (P.43).)



High beam indicator light

The high beam indicator light illuminates when the headlamp high beam is on. The indicator turns off when the low beam is selected. (See "Headlamp and turn signal switch" (P.42).)



Engine warning lamp

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the Engine warning lamp illuminates. After starting the engine, the lamp turns off. This indicates that the engine control system is operational.

If the Engine warning lamp illuminates or blinks (if equipped) while the engine is running, it may indicate that the engine control system is not functioning properly and may need servicing. Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.



CAUTION:

Continuing vehicle operation without properly draining could cause serious damage to the engine.

Malfunction indicator on steady:

An engine control system malfunction has been detected. Have the vehicle checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly. You do not need to have your vehicle towed to the dealer.

Malfunction indicator blinking (if equipped):

An engine misfire has been detected which may damage the engine control system. Have

the vehicle checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

Precautions:

To reduce or avoid possible damage to the engine control system when the Engine warning lamp illuminates or blinks:

- Avoid driving at speeds above 70 km/h (43 MPH).
- Avoid sudden acceleration or deceleration.
- Avoid going up steep uphill grades.
- Avoid carrying or towing unnecessary loads.

 **CAUTION:**

- **Continuing vehicle operation without proper servicing of the engine control system could lead to poor driveability, reduced fuel economy, and damage to the engine control system, which may affect the vehicle's warranty coverage.**
- **Incorrect setting of the engine control system may lead to non-compliance of local and national emission laws and regulations.**

 **Small light indicator light (if equipped)**

The light illuminates when the headlamp switch is turned to the  position.

 **Turn signals/hazard indicator lights**

The turn signals/hazard indicator lights blink when the turn signal switch or hazard indicator

flasher switch is turned on. (See "Headlamp and turn signal switch" (P.42) or "Hazard indicator flasher switch" (P.86).)

Active Stability Control (ASC) off indicator light

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position, the Active Stability Control (ASC) off indicator light illuminates and then turns off.

The ASC off indicator light illuminates when the ASC off switch is pushed to the "OFF" position.

When the ASC off switch is pushed to the "OFF" position, the ASC system is turned off. (See "Active Stability Control (ASC)" (P.76).)

AUDIBLE REMINDERS

Brake pad wear warning

The disc brake pads have audible wear warnings. When a brake pad requires replacement, it will make a high pitched scraping sound when the vehicle is in motion whether or not the foot brake pedal is depressed.

Have the system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly. (See "Brakes" (P.114).)

Reverse warning buzzer (if equipped)

A buzzer will sound outside of the vehicle to warn the people around the vehicle when the selector lever is moved to the "R" (Reverse) position.

Key reminder chime

The chime will sound if the driver's side door is opened while the key is left in the engine switch and the engine switch is in the "ACC", "OFF" or

"LOCK" position.

Be sure to remove the key and carry it with you when you leave the vehicle.

Lamp monitor buzzer

The lamp monitor buzzer will sound if the driver's side door is opened while the headlamp switch is in either the  or  position, and the engine switch is in the "ACC", "OFF" or "LOCK" position.

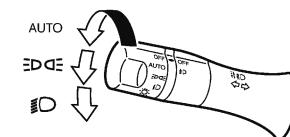
Be sure to turn the headlamp switch to the "OFF" or "AUTO" position (with the front fog light switch (if equipped) in the "OFF" position) when you leave the vehicle.

Parking brake reminder chime

The parking brake reminder chime will sound if the vehicle is driven at more than 7 km/h (4 MPH) with the parking brake applied. Stop the vehicle and release the parking brake.

HEADLAMP AND TURN SIGNAL SWITCH

HEADLAMP SWITCH

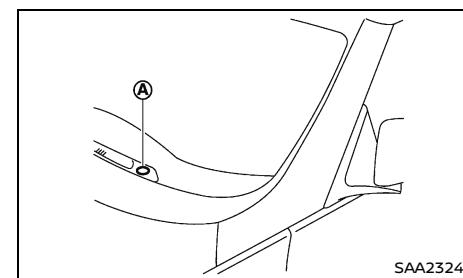


SIC3782

Example

MITSUBISHI recommends that you consult the local regulations concerning the use of lights.

AUTO position



SAA2324

CAUTION:

Do not place any objects on top of the sensor . The sensor senses the brightness level and controls the autolight function. If the sensor is covered, it reacts as if it is dark, and the headlamps will illuminate.

When the engine switch is in the "ON" position

and the headlamp switch is in the "AUTO" position, the headlamps, front clearance lights, rear combination light, and other lights turn on automatically depending on the brightness of the surroundings.

When the engine switch is placed in the "OFF" position, the lights will turn off automatically.

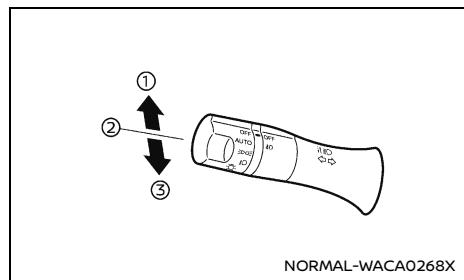
ODO position

The ODO position turns on the front clearance lights, instrument panel lights, rear combination lights and other lights.

H position

The H position turns on the headlamps in addition to the other lights.

Headlamp beam



Example

To turn on the high beam, push the lever towards the front position ①.

To turn off the high beam, push the lever towards the front position ① or pull the lever

towards the rear position ③.

To flash the headlamps when the high beam is not selected, pull the lever towards the rear position ③.

To flash the headlamps when the high beam is selected, pull the lever twice towards the rear position ③.

After the lever is pushed or pulled, it returns to the neutral position ②.

Automatic High Beam (AHB) (if equipped)

The Automatic High Beam (AHB) system will operate when the vehicle is driven at speeds of approximately 40 km/h (25 MPH) and above.

If an oncoming vehicle or leading vehicle appears in front of your vehicle when the headlamp high beam is on, the headlamp will be switched to the low beam automatically.

Precautions on Automatic High Beam (AHB):

WARNING:

- The Automatic High Beam (AHB) system is a convenience but it is not a substitute for safe driving operation. The driver should remain alert at all times, ensure safe driving practices and switch the high beam and low beam manually when necessary.
- The high beam or low beam may not switch automatically under the following conditions. Switch the high beam and low beam manually.
 - During bad weather (rain, fog, snow, wind, etc.).

- When a light source similar to a headlamp or tail light is in the vicinity of the vehicle.

- When the headlamps of the oncoming vehicle or the leading vehicle are turned off, when the color of the light is affected due to foreign materials on the lights, or when the light beam is out of position.

- When there is a sudden, continuous change in brightness.

- When driving on a road that passes over rolling hills, or a road that has level differences.

- When driving on a road with many curves.

- When a sign or mirror-like surface is reflecting intense light towards the front of the vehicle.

- When the container, etc. being towed by a leading vehicle is reflecting intense light.

- When a headlamp on your vehicle is damaged or dirty.

- When the vehicle is leaning at an angle due to a punctured tire, being towed, etc.

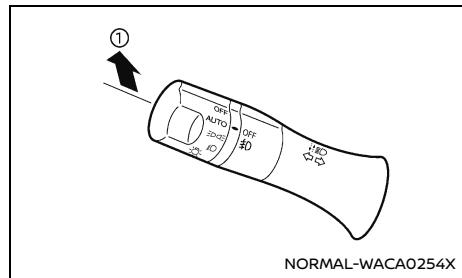
- The timing of switching the low beam and high beam may change under the following situations.

- The brightness of the headlamps of the oncoming vehicle or leading vehicle.

- The movement and direction of the oncoming vehicle and the leading vehicle.

- When only one light on the oncoming vehicle or the leading vehicle is illuminated.
- When the oncoming vehicle or the leading vehicle is a two-wheeled vehicle.
- Road conditions (incline, curve, the road surface, etc.).
- The number of passengers and the amount of luggage.

Automatic High Beam (AHB):



Example

To activate the Automatic High Beam (AHB) system, push the lever forward ① (high beam position) with the headlamp switch in the "AUTO" position. The Automatic High Beam (AHB) indicator light in the meter will illuminate while the headlamps are turned on.

If the Automatic High Beam (AHB) indicator light does not illuminate in the above condition, it may indicate that the system is not functioning properly. Have the system checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

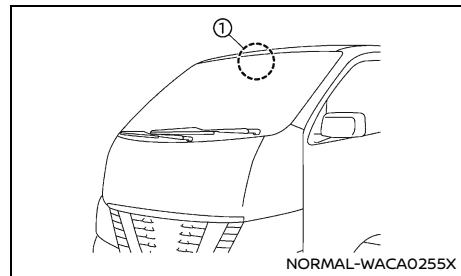
When the vehicle speed lowers to less than approximately 30 km/h (19 MPH), the headlamp

remains the low beam.

To turn off the Automatic High Beam (AHB) system, use one of the following methods:

- Turn the headlamp switch to other than the AUTO position.
- Push the lever towards the front position, the lever will return to the neutral position.
- Pull the lever towards the rear position, the lever will return to the neutral position.

Ambient image sensor maintenance:



The ambient image sensor ① for the Automatic High Beam (AHB) system is located as shown. To keep the proper operation of the Automatic High Beam (AHB) system and prevent a system malfunction, be sure to observe the following:

- Always keep the windshield clean.
- Do not attach a sticker (including transparent material) or install an accessory near the ambient image sensor.
- Do not strike or damage the areas around the ambient image sensor. Do not touch the sensor lens that is located on the ambient image sensor.

If the ambient image sensor is damaged due to an accident, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Battery saver system

The lamp monitor buzzer will sound if the driver's door is opened while the following improper operations are found:

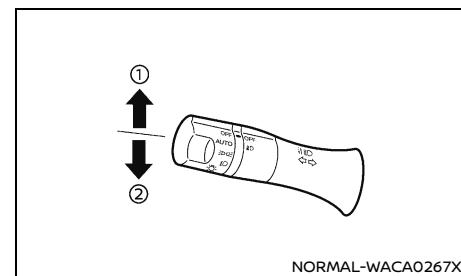
- The headlamp switch is in either the or position, and the engine switch in the "ACC", "OFF" or "LOCK" position.

Be sure to turn the headlamp switch to the "OFF" or "AUTO" position when you leave the vehicle.

CAUTION:

Do not leave the lights on when the engine is not running for extended periods of time to prevent the battery from being discharged.

TURN SIGNAL SWITCH



CAUTION:

The turn signal switch will not be cancelled automatically if the steering wheel turning angle does not exceed the preset amount. After the turn or lane change, make sure that the turn signal switch is returned to its original position.

FRONT FOG LIGHT SWITCH (if equipped)

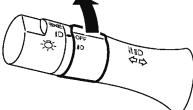
Turn signal

To turn on the turn signals, move the lever up ① or down ② towards the desired direction. When the turn is completed, the turn signal cancels automatically.

Lane change signal

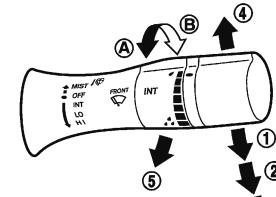
To turn on the lane change signals, move the lever up ① or down ② towards the desired direction.

To cancel the flashing, move the lever to the opposite direction.



SIC3811

WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH



JV11012X

WARNING:

In freezing temperatures, the washer fluid may freeze on the windshield and obscure your vision. Warm the windshield with the defogger before you wash the windshield.

CAUTION:

- Do not operate the washer continuously for longer than 30 seconds.
- Do not operate the washer if the window washer fluid reservoir is empty.
- If the wiper operation is interrupted by snow or ice, the wiper may stop moving to protect its motor. If this occurs, turn the wiper switch to the "OFF" position and remove the snow or ice on and around the wiper arms. In approximately 1 minute, turn the switch on again to operate the wiper.

WINDSHIELD WIPER AND WASHER SWITCH

The windshield wiper and washer operate when the engine switch is in the "ON" position.

HORN

Wiper operation

The lever position "INT" ① operates the wiper intermittently.

The intermittent operation can be adjusted by turning the adjustment control knob, (longer) Ⓐ or (shorter) Ⓑ.

The speed of the intermittent operation varies depending on the vehicle speed.

The lever position "LO" or ② operates the wiper at low speed.

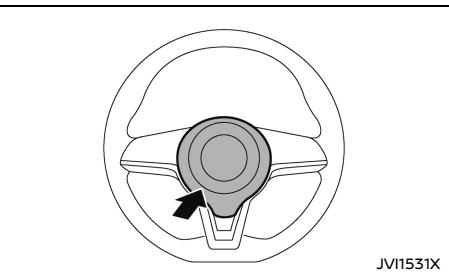
The lever position "HI" or ③ operates the wiper at high speed.

To stop the wiper operation, move the lever up to the "OFF" position.

The lever position "MIST" ④ operates the wiper one sweep. The lever automatically returns to its original position.

Washer operation

To operate the washer, pull the lever toward the back of the vehicle ⑤ until the desired amount of washer fluid is spread on the windshield. The wiper will automatically operate several times.



JV11531X

The horn switch operates regardless of the engine switch position except when the battery is discharged.

When the horn switch is pushed and held, the horn will sound. Releasing the horn switch will cease the horn sound.

WINDOWS

POWER WINDOWS

WARNING:

The driver is always responsible for all the power window operation including passenger's operation. Be sure to observe the following warnings for safety.

- Never allow anyone to extend any portion of their body or objects out of the opening while the vehicle is in motion. Otherwise they may be seriously damaged by coming into contact with objects outside the vehicle or when abruptly braking.
- Make sure that all passengers have their hands, etc. inside the vehicle before operating the power windows. Do not intentionally activate the auto-reverse function. If their hands or faces are caught in the windows, it could cause serious injury.
- Never allow children to operate the power window. Improper operation by children could lead to an accident. Depress the window lock button (if equipped) since children or other persons could be caught in the power window and this may cause serious damage.
- When operating the power windows, let children know it and make sure that their hands, arms, etc. are not placed near the power windows. Otherwise they may be caught in the power windows.
- Make sure that the engine switch is in the "OFF" position and do not leave the key and children unattended inside the vehicle. They could unknowingly activate switches or controls. Unattended children could become involved in serious accidents.

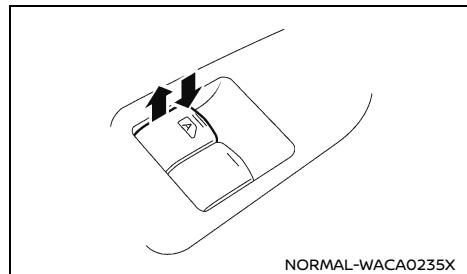
- **To help avoid risk of injury or death through unintended operation of the vehicle and or its systems, including entrapment in windows or inadvertent door lock activation, do not leave children, people who require the assistance of others or pets unattended in your vehicle. Additionally, the temperature inside a closed vehicle on a warm day can quickly become high enough to cause a significant risk of injury or death to people and pets.**

The power windows operate when the engine switch is in the "ON" position.

To open a window, push down the power window switch.

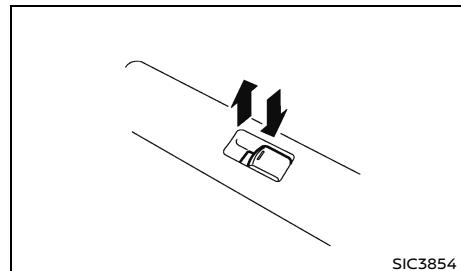
To close a window, pull up the power window switch.

Driver's window switch



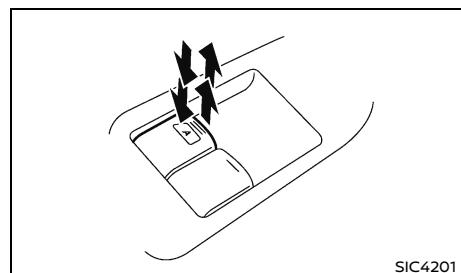
The driver's switch, the main switch, can control the front windows.

Passenger's window switch



The passenger's switch can control its corresponding window.

Automatic function



The automatic function is available for the switch that has an **A** mark on its surface.

The automatic function enables a window to fully open or close (if equipped) without holding the switch down or up.

To fully open the window, push the power window switch down to the second detent and release the switch. To fully close (if equipped)

the window, pull the power window switch up to the second detent and release the switch. The switch does not have to be held during window operation.

To stop the window open/close (if equipped) operation during the automatic function, push down or pull up the switch in opposite directions.

Window timer (if equipped):

The window timer allows the window switch to be operated for a while even if the engine switch is turned to the "LOCK" position and the key is removed from the ignition. The window timer will be cancelled when the corresponding door is opened or the preset time has expired.

Auto-reverse function (if equipped):



There is a small distance just before the closed position which cannot be detected. Make sure that all passengers have their hands, etc. inside the vehicle before closing the windows.

The auto-reverse function enables a window to automatically reverse when something is caught in the window as it is closing by the automatic function. When the control unit detects an obstacle, the window will be lowered immediately.

Depending on the environment or driving conditions, the auto-reverse function may activate if an impact or load similar to something being caught in the window occurs.

When power window switch does not operate

Some power window functions (automatic

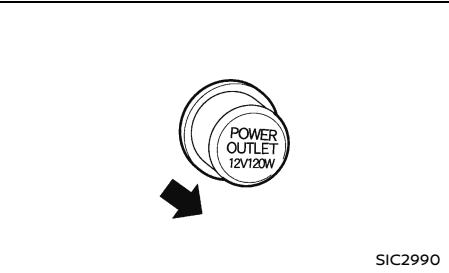
ACCESSORY SOCKET

close function, auto-reverse function and window timer) will not operate as described after the battery cable is disconnected and the electrical supply is interrupted. Perform the following procedure to initialize the power window functions.

1. Turn the engine switch to the "ON" position.
2. If the driver's window is closed, open it completely by operating the driver's window switch.
3. Pull up and hold the driver's window switch to close the driver's window. Hold the switch for approximately 3 seconds after the window has been fully closed, and then release it.
4. Check if the power window functions operate properly.

If you open or close the power window continuously, it may cause the power window not to operate properly. Perform the above procedure.

If the power window functions do not operate properly after performing the above procedure, repeat the steps. See a MITSUBISHI dealer, if necessary, for checking the power window system.



The accessory socket is for powering electrical accessories.



CAUTION:

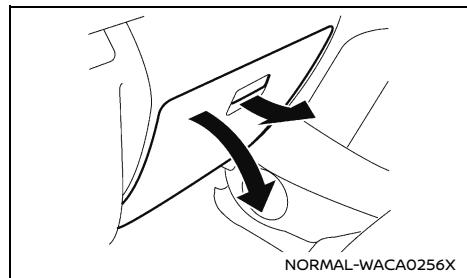
- The outlet and plug may be hot during or immediately after use.
- This accessory socket is not designed for use with a cigarette lighter unit.
- Do not use with accessories that exceed a 12 volt, 120W (10A) power draw. Do not use double adapters or more than one electrical accessory.
- Use accessory socket with the engine running to avoid discharging the vehicle battery.
- Avoid using accessory socket when the air conditioning or headlamps is on.
- Before inserting or disconnecting a plug, be sure to turn off the power switch of the electrical accessory being used and the engine switch.
- Push the plug in as far as it will go. If good contact is not made, the plug may overheat or the internal temperature fuse may blow.

STORAGE

⚠ WARNING:

- The storages should not be used while driving so that the full attention may be given to vehicle operation.
- Keep the storage lids closed while driving to help prevent injury in an accident or a sudden stop.

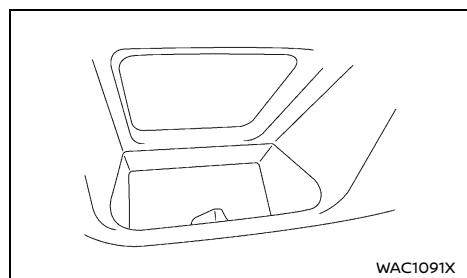
GLOVE BOX



To open the glove box, pull the handle.

To close, push the lid in until the lock latches.

CENTER LOWER POCKET

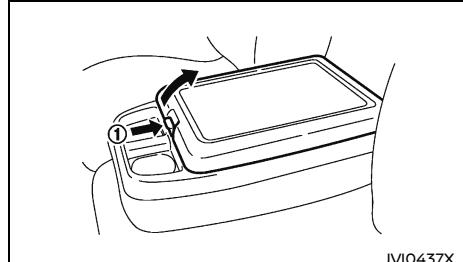


⚠ CAUTION:

Do not put an open can or bottle in the pocket, as the drink may spill while driving.

There is a pocket on the center lower side of the instrument panel.

CONSOLE BOX (if equipped)



To open the center console box, pull the lever up ① and open the lid.

To close, push the lid down.

CUP HOLDERS

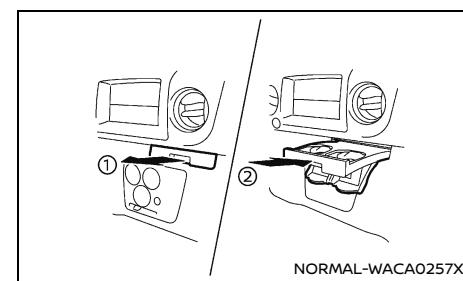
⚠ WARNING:

The driver must not remove or insert cups into the cup holder while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

⚠ CAUTION:

Avoid abrupt starting and braking especially when the cup holder is being used to prevent spilling the contents. If the contents are hot, they could scald you or your passengers.

Front

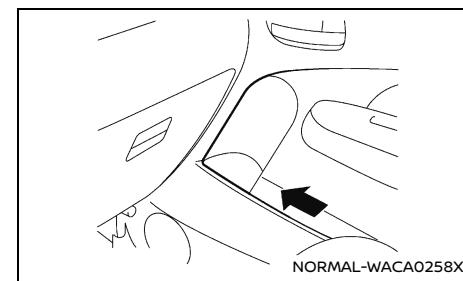


To open the cup holder, pull the holder ① from the instrument panel.

Use the cup holder with it pulled out completely.

To close the cup holder, push the holder ② into the instrument panel.

SOFT BOTTLE HOLDER



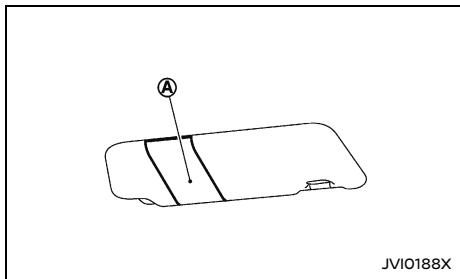
Front doors

The holders are located in the front door.

⚠ CAUTION:

Do not put an open bottle in the holder, as the drink may spill when the door is opened or closed or while driving.

CARD HOLDER (if equipped)

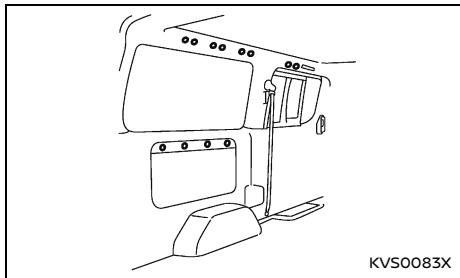


JVI0188X

Sun visor

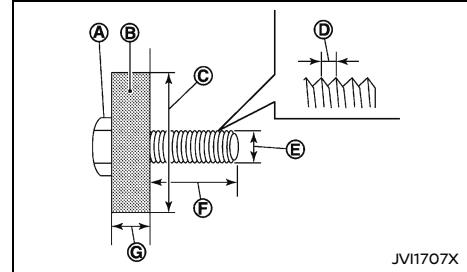
LUGGAGE UTILITY NUT (if equipped)

You can use commercially available bolts to attach various items on both sides of the luggage room of your vehicle.



KVS0083X

The number of utility nuts available is different depending on the vehicle model.



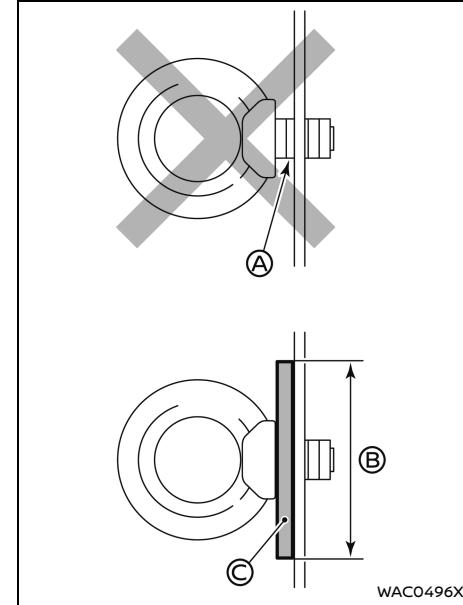
JVI1707X

Bolt dimensions

- Ⓐ Bolt
- Ⓑ Attached object
- Ⓒ Mounting surface (The area is more than $\phi 30$ mm)
- Ⓓ 1.0 mm (0.04 in)
- Ⓔ M6
- Ⓕ 8 mm (0.31 in)
- Ⓖ Less than 12.9 mm (0.51 in)

⚠ CAUTION:

When using the rear seat, do not attach any objects with the utility nuts on the rear side. Doing so could prevent the seat belt from functioning properly. Also, if the vehicle turns sharply or crashes, attached objects could hit the passengers, which may lead to an accident and may result in serious personal injury.



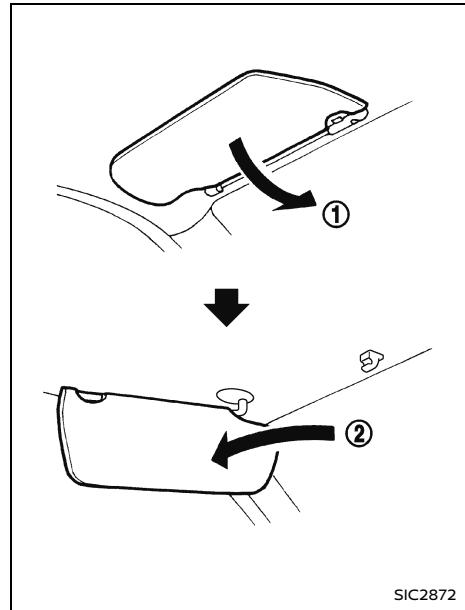
WAC0496X

NOTE:

- Ⓐ Do not use with gaps.
- Ⓑ Mounting area : $\phi 30$ mm or more
- Ⓒ If there is a gap, insert a piece of $\phi 30$ mm or more between the bolt seat and the body, and use the bolt with no gap left.
- When using bolts, tighten them without leaving a gap between the bolt seat and the body.
- Using the bolt with a gap may damage the body.

SUN VISORS

- The illustration shows the installation of eyebolts as an example, but when installing other bolts, tighten them without leaving any gaps likewise.
- To avoid damage, do not load 5 kg (11 lb) or more on the upper side of the window and 3 kg (7 lb) or more on the underside of the window.
- Using a non-specified bolt may damage the utility nut or the vehicle body.
- To avoid damage to the vehicle body, tighten the bolt until clearing the gap between bolt seating surface and the vehicle body.
- Be sure to check the size of the bolt before using a commercially available bolt.
- Be sure that the object attached with the nut does not prevent the engine room inspection cover from opening or closing.

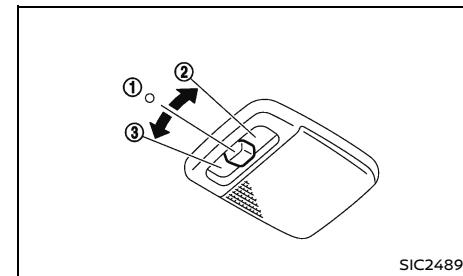


SIC2872

- To block out glare from the front, swing down the sun visor ①.
- To block glare from the side, remove the sun visor from the center mount and swing it to the side ②.

INTERIOR LIGHTS**CAUTION:**

- Do not leave the light switch on when the engine is not running for extended periods of time to prevent the battery from being discharged.
- Turn off the lights when you leave the vehicle.

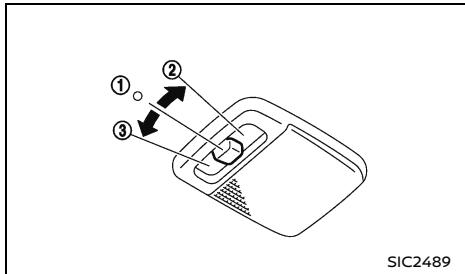
DOME LIGHT

SIC2489

For the dome light, see "Room light" (P.52).

Battery saver system

When the interior light stays on, it will automatically turn off within a period of time after the engine switch has been turned to the "OFF" position. To turn on the light again, turn the engine switch to the "ON" position.

ROOM LIGHT

The room light has a three-position switch.

When the switch is in the "ON" position ②, the room light illuminates.

When the switch is in the "O" (Door) position ①, the room light illuminates when a door is opened.

The interior light timer will keep the room light on for a period of time when:

- The key is removed from the engine switch with all doors closed.
- The driver's door is unlocked without the key in the engine switch.
- The last door is closed without the key in the engine switch.

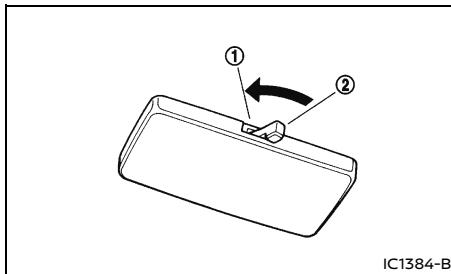
The interior light timer will be cancelled when:

- The driver's door is locked.
- The engine switch is turned to the "ON" position.

When the switch is in the "OFF" position ③, the room light does not illuminate, regardless of any condition.

Battery saver system

When the interior light stays on, it will automatically turn off within a period of time after the engine switch has been turned to the "OFF" position. To turn on the light again, turn the engine switch to the "ON" position.

LUGGAGE ROOM LIGHT (if equipped)

The luggage room light has a two-position switch.

When the switch is in the "ON" position ①, the light illuminates when a door is opened.

When the switch is in the "OFF" position ②, the light does not illuminate.

Battery saver system

When the interior light stays on, it will automatically turn off within a period of time after the engine switch has been turned to the "OFF" position. To turn on the light again, turn the engine switch to the "ON" position.

The interior light will automatically turn off within a period of time after the latest operation of the following with the engine switch in the "ACC" or "OFF" position:

- Opening or closing any door
- Locking or unlocking with a key
- Inserting or removing a key from the engine switch

The light will turn on again when any of the above operations is performed after the light has turned off automatically. (The lights will turn off within a period of time after the latest operation of the above as well.)

3 Pre-driving checks and adjustments

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KEYS

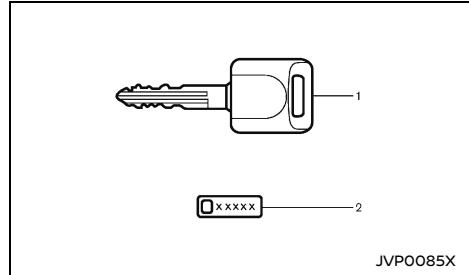
Your vehicle can only be driven with the keys specific to your vehicle. A key number plate is supplied with your key. Record the key number and keep the key number plate in a safe place, except in the vehicle, in case of the need to duplicate the keys.

The key can only be duplicated using an original key or the original key number. The key number is required when you have lost all of the keys and do not have the original key to duplicate from. If the key is lost, or you need extra keys, provide an original key or the key number to a MITSUBISHI dealer.

CAUTION:

Do not leave the keys inside the vehicle when leaving the vehicle.

KEY



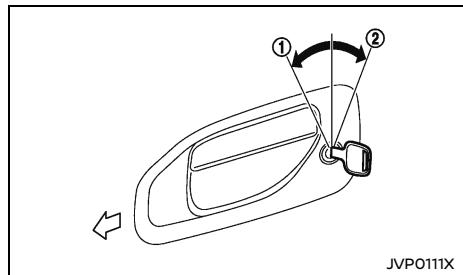
1. Master key (Molded) (2)
2. Key number plate

DOORS

WARNING:

- Always look before opening any doors, to avoid an accident with oncoming traffic.
- To help avoid risk of injury or death through unintended operation of the vehicle and or its systems, including entrapment in windows or inadvertent door lock activation, do not leave children, people who require the assistance of others or pets unattended in your vehicle. Additionally, the temperature inside a closed vehicle on a warm day can quickly become high enough to cause a significant risk of injury or death to people and pets.

FRONT DOORS

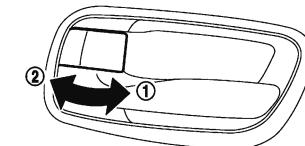


Locking with key

To lock the door, insert the key to the door key cylinder and turn the key to the front side of the vehicle ①. To unlock the door, turn the key to the rear side of the vehicle ②.

Locking or unlocking the driver's door will simultaneously lock or unlock all doors. (if equipped)

Locking with inside lock knob



CAUTION:

When locking the door using the inside lock knob, be sure not to leave the key in the vehicle.

Driver's door:

Pushing or pulling the driver's door inside lock knob to the LOCK ① or UNLOCK ② position will lock or unlock all doors. (if equipped)

The driver's door can only be locked from outside with the key. This is to prevent the door lock from accidentally being locked with the key inside the vehicle.

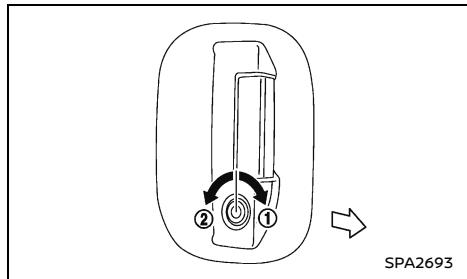
Passenger's door:

To lock or unlock the door, move the inside lock knob to the LOCK ① or UNLOCK ② position.

To lock from the outside without a key, move the inside lock knob to the LOCK position ①, then close the door.

SLIDING DOORS

Model with key cylinder

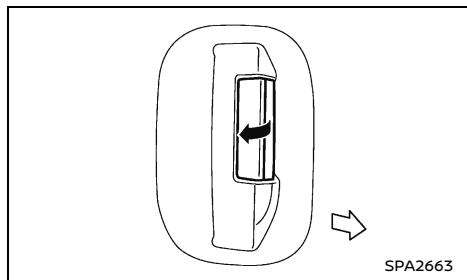


SPA2693

Insert the key to the sliding door key cylinder and turn the key toward the front of the vehicle ① to lock the sliding door.

Turn the key toward the rear of the vehicle ② to unlock the sliding door.

Opening or closing sliding door



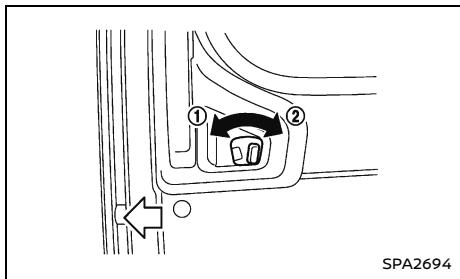
SPA2663

Operate the sliding door by pulling the door handle.

CAUTION:

- Always use the door handle to open or close the sliding door. Do not attempt to open or close the door by merely placing your hand on the door edge or door slide roller as this may cause injury.
- When opening the door on a slope, ensure that it is fully open and that it does not close by itself.

Locking with inside lock knob

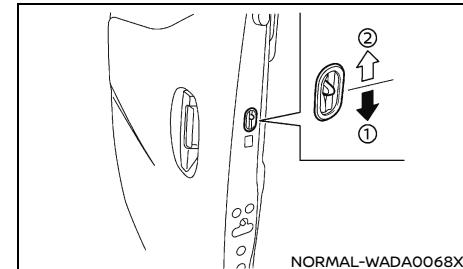


SPA2694

To lock or unlock the sliding door, move the inside lock knob to the LOCK ① or UNLOCK ② position.

To lock from the outside without a key, move the lock knob to the LOCK position ①, then close the door.

Child-protection rear doors



NORMAL-WADA0068X

The child-protection rear doors help prevent sliding door(s) from being opened accidentally, especially when small children are in the vehicle.

When the lever is in the lock position ①, the child-protection rear doors engage and the sliding door can only be opened by the outside door handles.

To disengage, move the lever to the unlock position ②.

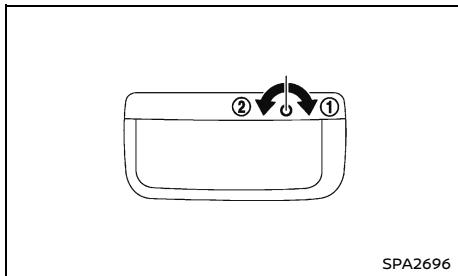
TAILGATE

⚠ WARNING:

- Always be sure the tailgate has been closed securely to prevent it from opening while driving.
- Do not drive with the tailgate open. This will prevent dangerous exhaust gases from being drawn into the vehicle.

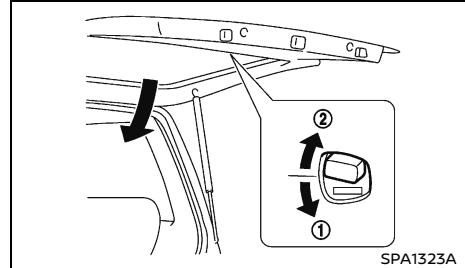
LOCKING or UNLOCKING TAILGATE

Model with key cylinder



Insert the key to the tailgate key cylinder and turn the key clockwise ① to lock the tailgate. Turn the key counterclockwise ② to unlock the tailgate.

LOCKING WITH INSIDE LOCK KNOB (if equipped)

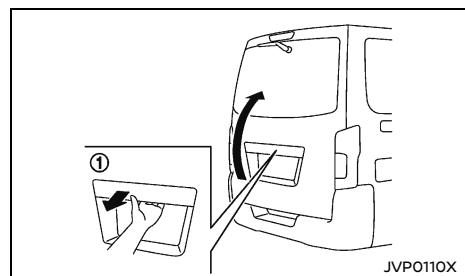


To lock or unlock the tailgate, move the inside lock knob to the LOCK ① or UNLOCK ② position.

To lock from the outside without a key, push the lock knob to the LOCK ① position then close the tailgate securely.

OPERATING TAILGATE

Opening tailgate



Pull the tailgate opener handle ① and lift up the tailgate to fully open.

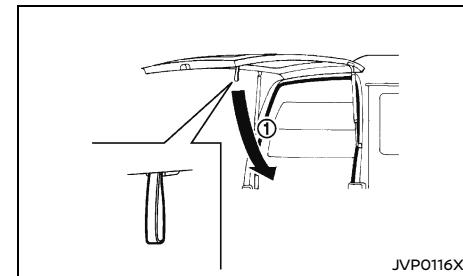
Closing tailgate

⚠ WARNING:

- Do not shut the tailgate with one hand and the other hand remaining on the tailgate or vehicle body. Doing so may lead to your hand becoming trapped and could result in an injury.
- When closing the tailgate, do not place your hands near the edge of the tailgate. Always be sure to close the tailgate from the outside.
- After closing the tailgate, be sure to check that it has been closed securely. If the tailgate opens while the vehicle is being driven, this could result in a serious accident.

To close the tailgate, pull down until it securely locks.

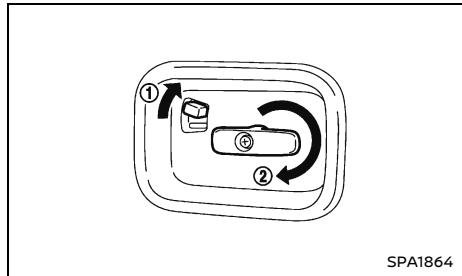
Closing tailgate with strap (if equipped):



Pull down the tailgate with the strap ①. Push the tailgate to securely close the door.

FUEL-FILLER LID

OPENING WITH INSIDE DOOR HANDLE



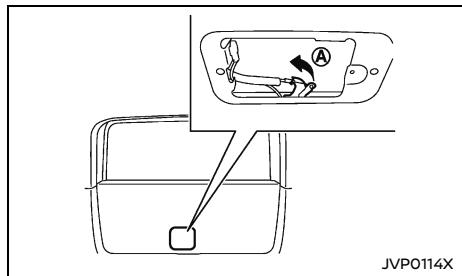
SPA1864

To open the tailgate from inside the vehicle, move the inside lock knob to the UNLOCK ① position and turn the lever clockwise ②.

SECONDARY TAILGATE RELEASE

If the tailgate cannot be opened, follow these steps.

1. Remove the cover inside of the tailgate with a suitable tool.



JVP0114X

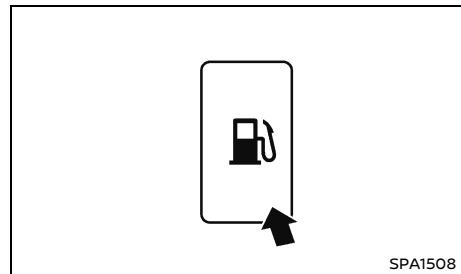
2. Move the lever toward the direction Ⓐ as illustrated to open the tailgate.

Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer promptly.

WARNING:

- Fuel is extremely flammable and highly explosive under certain conditions. You could be burned or seriously injured if it is misused or mishandled. Always stop the engine and do not smoke or allow open flames or sparks near the vehicle when refueling.
- Fuel may be under pressure. Turn the cap a half of a turn, and wait for any "hissing" sound to stop to prevent fuel from spraying out and possibly causing personal injury. Then remove the cap.
- Use only an original equipment type fuel-filler cap as a replacement. It has a built-in safety valve needed for proper operation of the fuel system and emission control system. An incorrect cap can result in a serious malfunction and possible injury.
- Close the sliding door when opening/closing the fuel-filler lid.

OPENING FUEL-FILLER LID



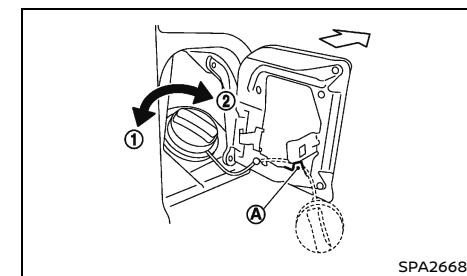
SPA1508

To open the fuel-filler lid, push the fuel-filler lid opener switch located on the lower side of the instrument panel. To lock, close the fuel-filler lid

securely.

FUEL-FILLER CAP

Model without key cylinder



SPA2668

The fuel-filler cap is a ratcheting type. Turn the cap counterclockwise ① to remove. After refueling, tighten the cap clockwise ② until the ratchet clicks more than two times.

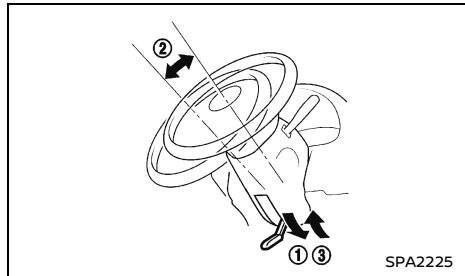
Put the tether strap of the fuel-filler cap on the hook Ⓐ while refueling.

CAUTION:

If fuel is spilled on the vehicle body, flush it away with water to avoid paint damage.

STEERING WHEEL**WARNING:**

Never adjust the steering wheel while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

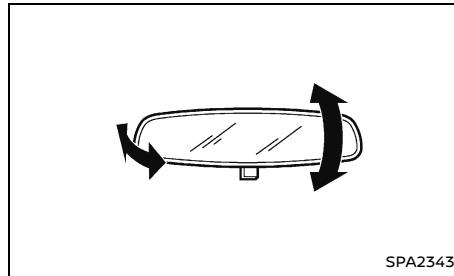


Pull the lock lever down ① and adjust the steering wheel up or down ② until the desired position is achieved.

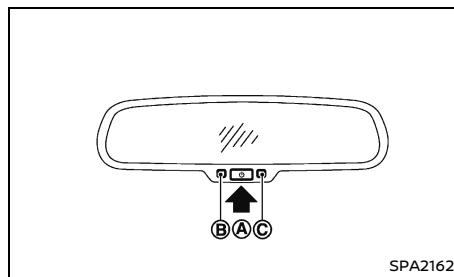
Push the lock lever back ③ firmly to lock the steering wheel in place.

MIRRORS**WARNING:**

Adjust the position of all mirrors before driving. Do not adjust the mirror positions while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

INSIDE REARVIEW MIRROR

While holding the inside rearview mirror, adjust the mirror angles until the desired position is achieved.

Automatic anti-glare type

The inside rearview mirror is designed so that it

automatically changes reflection according to the intensity of the headlamps of the vehicle following you.

The anti-glare system will be automatically turned on when you place the engine switch in the "ON" position.

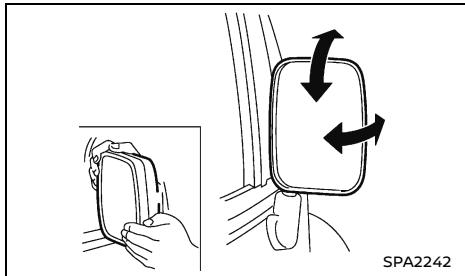
When the system is turned on, the indicator light ④ will illuminate and excessive glare from the headlamps of the vehicle behind you will be reduced.

Push the ④ switch ⑤ to make the inside rearview mirror operate normally and the indicator light will turn off. Push the ④ switch again to turn the system on.

Do not hang any objects on the mirror or apply glass cleaner. Doing so will reduce the sensitivity of the sensor ⑥, resulting in improper operation.

OUTSIDE REARVIEW MIRRORS**WARNING:**

- Never touch the outside rearview mirrors while they are in motion. Doing so may pinch your fingers or damage the mirror.
- Never drive the vehicle with the outside rearview mirrors folded. This reduces rear view visibility and may lead to an accident.
- Objects viewed in the outside mirror are closer than they appear (if equipped).
- The picture dimensions and distance in the outside mirrors are not real.

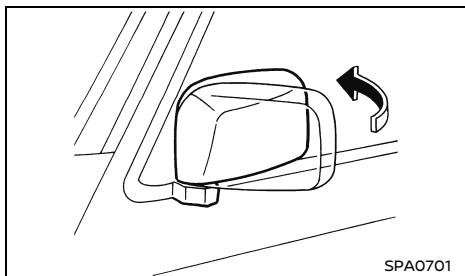
Adjusting

The outside mirror can be moved in any direction for a better rear view.

Folding**NOTE:**

When using an automatic car wash:

- Be sure that the outside mirrors are folded before the vehicle enters an automatic car wash.
- In some cases, using the brush of an automatic car wash may damage the paint surface or accelerate deterioration of the vehicle.



Fold the outside rearview mirror by pushing it toward the rear of the vehicle.

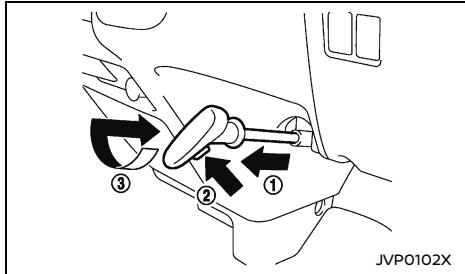
PARKING BRAKE**WARNING:**

- Never drive the vehicle with the parking brake applied. The brake will overheat and fail to operate and will lead to an accident.
- Never release the parking brake from outside the vehicle. If the vehicle moves, it will be impossible to push the foot brake pedal and will lead to an accident.
- Never use the selector lever in place of the parking brake. When parking, be sure the parking brake is fully applied.
- To help avoid risk of injury or death through unintended operation of the vehicle and/or its systems, do not leave children, people who require the assistance of others or pets unattended in your vehicle. Additionally, the temperature inside a closed vehicle on a warm day can quickly become high enough to cause a significant risk of injury or death to people and pets.

CAUTION:

When parking in an area where the outside temperature is below 0°C (32°F), the parking brake, if applied, may freeze in place and may be difficult to release.

For safe parking, it is recommended that you place the selector lever in the "R" (Reverse) position or 1st gear and securely block the wheels.



To apply the parking brake, pull the parking brake lever out ①.

To release the parking brake, firmly depress and hold the foot brake pedal. Push the release button ② and turn the lever ③, then push the lever in completely.

Before driving, be sure that the parking brake warning light has turned off.

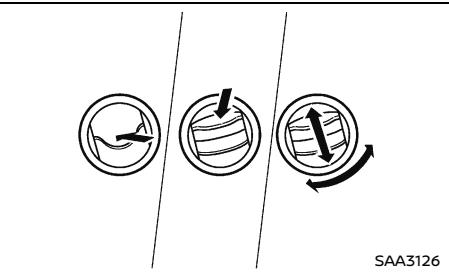
60 Pre-driving checks and adjustments

4 Heater and air conditioning, and audio system

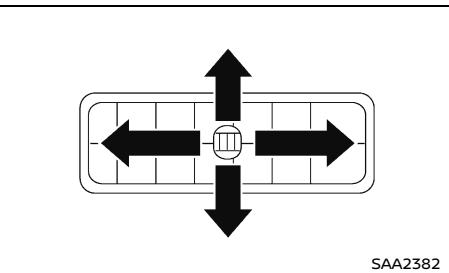
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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**WARNING:**

- Do not adjust the heater and air conditioning controls or audio controls while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.
- If you noticed any foreign objects entering the system hardware, spilled liquid on the system, or noticed smoke or fumes coming out from the system, or any other unusual operation is observed, stop using the system immediately and contact the nearest MITSUBISHI dealer. Ignoring such conditions may lead to an accident, fire or electric shock.

VENTILATORS**CENTER AND SIDE VENTILATORS**

Open/close the ventilators, and adjust the direction of the air flow as illustrated.

REAR VENTILATORS (if equipped)

Adjust the direction of the air flow by moving the center knob (up/down, left/right) until the desired position is achieved.

HEATER AND AIR CONDITIONING**WARNING:**

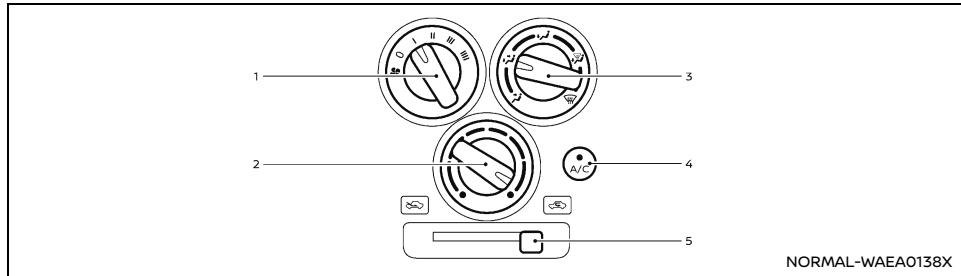
- Never leave children or adults who would normally require the support of others alone in the vehicle. Pets should not be left alone either. They could unknowingly activate switches or controls and inadvertently become involved in a serious accident and injure themselves. On hot, sunny days, temperatures in a closed vehicle could quickly become high enough to cause severe or possibly fatal injuries to people or animals.
- Do not use the recirculation mode for long periods as it may cause the interior air to become stale and the windows to fog up.
- Do not adjust the heating and air conditioning controls while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

The heater and air conditioning operate only when the engine is running. However, the air blower will operate even when the engine is turned off and the engine switch is in the "ON" position.

NOTE:

- Odors from inside and outside the vehicle can build up in the air conditioning unit. Odor can enter the passenger compartment through the vents.
- When parking, set the heater and air conditioning controls to turn off air recirculation to allow fresh air into the passenger compartment. This should help reduce odors inside the vehicle.

MANUAL AIR CONDITIONING AND HEATER



1. Fan speed control dial
2. Temperature control dial
3. Air flow control dial
4. "A/C" (Air Conditioning) button (if equipped)
5. Air intake lever (Outside air circulation "VENT" / Air recirculation "REC")

Controls

Outside air circulation:

Move the air intake lever to the "VENT" position. The air flow is drawn from outside the vehicle.

Air recirculation:

Move the air intake lever to the "REC" position. The air flow is circulated inside the vehicle.

Air flow control:

Turn the air flow control dial to change the air flow mode.

 – Air flows from the center and side ventilators.

-  – Air flows from the center and side ventilators and foot outlets.
-  – Air flows mainly from the foot outlets.
-  – Air flows from the defogger and foot outlets.
-  – Air flows mainly from the defogger outlets.

Fan speed control:

Turn the fan speed control "VENT" dial clockwise to increase the fan speed.

Turn the fan speed control "VENT" dial counter-clockwise to decrease the fan speed.

Temperature control:

Turn the temperature control dial to set the desired temperature. Turn the dial between the middle and the right position to select the hot temperature. Turn the dial between the middle and the left position to select the cool temperature.

Heater operation

Heating:

This mode is used to direct heated air to the foot outlets.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "VENT" position for normal heating.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "REC" position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "VENT" dial to the desired position.
4. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position between the middle and the hot (right) position.

Ventilation:

This mode directs outside air to the side and center ventilators.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "VENT" position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "REC" position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "VENT" dial to the desired position.
4. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position.

Defrosting or defogging:

This mode directs the air to the defogger outlets to defrost/defog the windows.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "VENT" position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "REC" position.

3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position between the middle and the hot (right) position.
5. Turn the side ventilators to the side windows to defrost or defog for a clear view to the side mirrors.
- To remove frost from the outside surface of the windshield quickly, turn the temperature control dial to the maximum hot position and the fan speed control "  " dial to the maximum position.
- If it is difficult to defog the windshield, turn the "A/C" button (if equipped) on.

Bi-level heating:

This mode directs cool air from the side and center vents and warm air from the foot outlets. When the temperature control dial is turned to the maximum hot or cool position, the air between the ventilators and the foot outlets is the same temperature.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "  " position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "  " position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position.

Heating and defogging:

This mode heats the interior and defogs the windows.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "  " position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "  " position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Turn the temperature control dial to the maximum hot (right) position.
5. Turn the side ventilators to the side windows to defrost or defog for a clear view to the side mirrors.

Air conditioning operation

The air conditioning system should be operated for approximately 10 minutes at least once a month. This helps prevent damage to the air conditioning system due to the lack of lubrication.

Cooling:

This mode is used to cool and dehumidify the air.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "  " position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "  " position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Push the "A/C" button on. (The "A/C" indicator light will illuminate.)
5. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position between the middle and the hot (right) position.
- For quick cooling when the outside temperature is high, move the air intake lever to the "  " position.

"  " position. Be sure to move the air intake lever to the "  " position for normal cooling.

- A visible mist may be seen coming from the ventilators in hot, humid conditions as the air is cooled rapidly. This does not indicate a malfunction.

Dehumidified heating:

This mode is used to heat and dehumidify the air.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "  " position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "  " position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Push the "A/C" button on. (The "A/C" indicator light will illuminate.)
5. Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position between the middle and the hot (right) position.

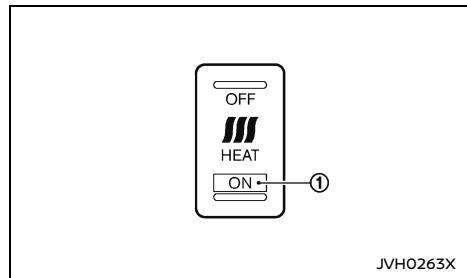
Dehumidified defogging:

This mode is used to defog the windows and dehumidify the air.

1. Move the air intake lever to the "  " position.
2. Turn the air flow control dial to the "  " position.
3. Turn the fan speed control "  " dial to the desired position.
4. Push the "A/C" button on. (The "A/C" indicator light will illuminate.)

- Turn the temperature control dial to the desired position.
- Turn the side ventilators to the side windows to defrost or defog for a clear view to the side mirrors.

HEAT SWITCH



The heat switch is located on the lower side of the instrument panel.

The heat switch is used when the engine is cold to speed up the heater's operation.

To turn the heat mode on, push the ON side of the switch. The indicator light ① on the switch will illuminate. The engine electronic control unit will automatically increase the "cold engine" idle speed.

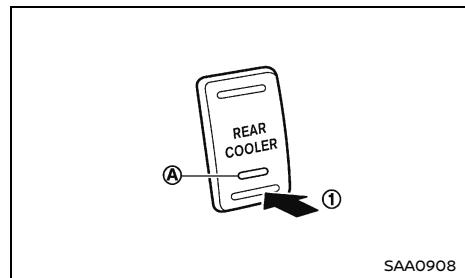
To turn the heat mode off, push the OFF side of the switch. The indicator light will turn off.

NOTE:

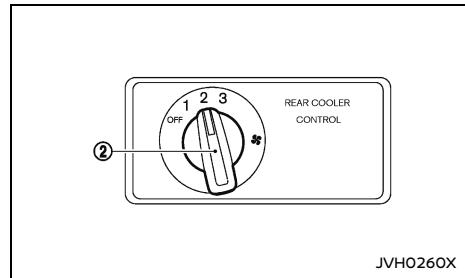
- The system operates when the engine is running.
- The indicator light illuminates when the ON side of the switch is pushed, but the system operates only under the following conditions.

- The selector lever is in the "N" (Neutral) position.

REAR COOLER



Rear cooler front switch



Fan speed control dial

To activate the rear cooler, take the following steps.

- Start the engine.
- Operate the front air conditioning.

Rear cooler function operates only when the engine is running and the front air conditioning is operating.

- Push the rear cooler front switch ① (located on the instrument panel) to turn the rear cooler on. (The indicator light ② will illuminate when the rear cooler is activated.)
- Turn the fan speed control dial ② (located on the ceiling) to the desired position to adjust the fan speed.

SERVICING AIR CONDITIONING

WARNING:

The air conditioning system contains refrigerant under high pressure. To avoid personal injury, any air conditioning service should be done only by an experienced technician with the proper equipment.

The air conditioning system in your vehicle is charged with a refrigerant designed with the environment in mind.

This refrigerant will not harm the earth's ozone layer. However, it may contribute in a small part to global warming.

Special charging equipment and lubricant are required when servicing your vehicle's air conditioning. Using improper refrigerants or lubricants will cause severe damage to the air conditioning system. (See "Air conditioning system refrigerant and lubricant" (P.133).)

A MITSUBISHI dealer will be able to service your environmentally friendly air conditioning system.

Air conditioning filter

The air conditioning system is equipped with an air conditioning filter which collects dirt, dust, etc. To make sure the air conditioning heats defogs, and ventilates efficiently, replace the filter in accordance with the specified main-

AUDIO SYSTEM

tenance intervals listed in the separate maintenance booklet. To replace the filter, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

The filter should be replaced if the air flow decreases significantly or if windows fog up easily when operating the heater or air conditioning.

AUDIO OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

WARNING:

Do not adjust the audio system while driving so that full attention may be given to vehicle operation.

Radio

- Radio reception is affected by station signal strength, distance from radio transmitter, buildings, bridges, mountains and other external influences. Intermittent changes in reception quality normally are caused by these external influences.
- Using a cellular phone in or near the vehicle may influence radio reception quality.

ANTENNA

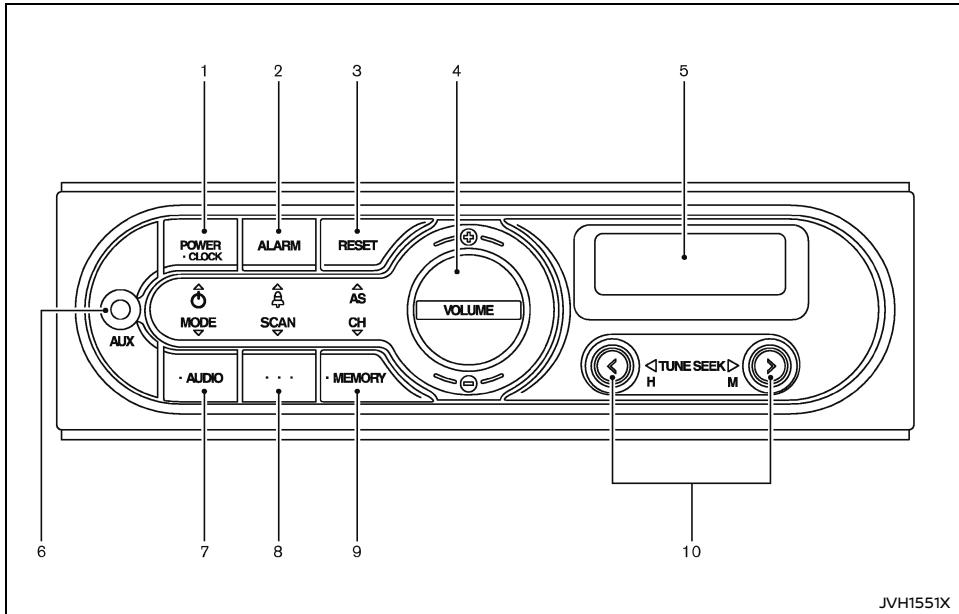
Manual antenna

Adjust the antenna length for the best reception. A fully extended antenna is usually best for distant reception.

CAUTION:

To prevent damage, be sure that the antenna is retracted before the vehicle enters an automatic car wash, before driving in snow for a long period of time, or when putting on or removing the body cover from the vehicle.

FM-AM RADIO



1. POWER/CLOCK button
2. ALARM button
3. RESET/AS button
4. VOLUME button
5. Display
6. AUX jack
7. AUDIO/MODE button
8. SCAN button
9. MEMORY/CH button

10. TUNE/SEEK button

Audio main operation

The audio system operates when the engine switch is in the "ACC" or "ON" position.

Power on/off:

To turn the audio system on and off, push the POWER/CLOCK button.

Volume control:

To control the volume, push the VOLUME button. Push the upper (+) side of the VOLUME button to increase the volume.

Push the lower (-) side of the VOLUME button to decrease the volume.

Audio settings:

1. To change the audio settings (Bass, Treble, Balance), push and hold the AUDIO/MODE button until a beep sounds while the audio system is on.
2. Push the MEMORY/CH button until the desired mode appears on the display.
Bass (BA) → Treble (TR) → Balance (BL)
3. Push the TUNE/SEEK button (< or >) to adjust the audio settings.

If no user input is detected for 5 seconds, the audio setting mode will return to the normal mode.

Clock adjustment:

The clock settings can be adjusted. The clock can be displayed even when the audio system is turned off.

1. Push the POWER/CLOCK button for more than 1 second and the clock display blinks.
2. Push the TUNE/SEEK button to adjust the hour.
Push the < side of the button to adjust the hour digit, and push the > side of the button to adjust the minute digit.
3. Push the RESET/AS button to complete the clock setting and return to the normal mode.

If no user input is detected for 15 seconds while

the clock display is blinking, the clock setting mode will return to the normal mode applying the time set at the time.

If the battery cable is disconnected, the clock setting memory will be erased. Reset the clock in such a case.

Alarm setting:

Even when the power of the audio system is turned off, the alarm can be set to ring at a designated time.

- Push and hold the ALARM button for more than 2 seconds. The clock display and the  icon on the display will start blinking.

- Push the TUNE/SEEK button and set the time for the alarm.

Push the < side of the button to adjust the hour digit, and push the > side of the button to adjust the minute digit.

- Push the ALARM button to complete the alarm setting. The blinking of the clock and the  icon will stop.

The alarm will sound even when the radio is turned on.

The alarm will go off at the time set and will keep ringing for 3 minutes. To stop the alarm, push any button other than the POWER/CLOCK button.

Alarm setting on/off:

Pushing the ALARM button toggles the alarm setting on and off, and the  icon will start/stop illuminating.

The alarm setting can be turned on or off even when the power of the audio system is turned off.

If the battery cable is disconnected or if the

audio fuse blows, the alarm setting will be erased. Reset the alarm in such a case.

The alarm goes off regardless of the engine switch position. Turn on the alarm setting only when necessary.

Audio source select:

Each time the AUDIO/MODE button is pushed, the audio source will change as follows.

AM → FM1 → FM2 → AUX (AU) → AM

AUX mode:

The AUX jack is located on the audio unit. The AUX jack accepts any standard analog audio input such as from a portable cassette tape, CD player, MP3 player or laptop computer.

Push the AUDIO/MODE button until the AUX mode appears on the display to play a compatible device when it is plugged into the AUX jack.

MITSUBISHI strongly recommends using a stereo mini plug cable when connecting your music device to the audio system. Music may not play properly when a monaural cable is used.

FM-AM radio operation

FM-AM radio band:

Push the AUDIO/MODE button until the FM1, FM2 or AM appears on the display.

The FM stereo indicator "ST" will display during FM stereo reception. When the stereo broadcast signal is weak, the radio will automatically change from stereo to monaural reception.

TUNE/SEEK button:

When adjusting the broadcasting station frequency manually, push the TUNE/SEEK button (< or >) briefly until the desired frequency is

achieved.

When adjusting the broadcasting station frequency automatically, push and hold the TUNE/SEEK button (< or >). When the system detects a broadcasting station, it will stop at the station.

SCAN button:

When the SCAN button is pushed, the system will seek and stop at the detected broadcasting station for 5 seconds, and then it will start to seek the next broadcasting station.

Push the SCAN button in this 5-second period to stop seeking.

Radio memory operation:

The audio system can store up to 12 FM station frequencies (for FM1 and FM2) and 6 AM station frequencies.

To store the station frequency manually:

- Tune to the desired broadcasting station frequency using the TUNE/SEEK button (< or >).
- Push and hold the MEMORY/CH button until a beep sounds. The channel number will start blinking.
- Push the MEMORY/CH button to select the channel for storing the station frequency.
- Push and hold the MEMORY/CH button until a beep sounds. The station will be stored in the radio memory.

To store the station frequency automatically:

- Select the radio band (FM1, FM2 or AM).
- Push and hold the RESET/AS button until a beep sounds. The station will be automatically stored in the radio memory in the order of the signal strength.

Once the station registration is complete, it is possible to tune to the registered stations by

CAR PHONE or CB RADIO

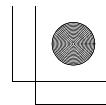
simply pushing the MEMORY/CH button. Push the button multiple times until a preferred preset station is selected. If the battery cable is disconnected or if the audio fuse blows, the radio memory will be erased. In such cases, reset the desired stations.

When installing a CB, ham radio or a car phone in your vehicle, be sure to observe the following cautions, otherwise the new equipment may adversely affect the Engine Control System and other electronic parts.



CAUTION:

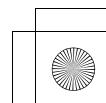
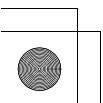
- **Keep the antenna as far away as possible from the Electronic Control Module.**
- **Keep the antenna wire at least 20 cm (8 in) away from the Engine Control harnesses. Do not route the antenna wire next to any harnesses.**
- **Adjust the antenna standing wave ratio as recommended by the manufacturer.**
- **Connect the ground wire from the radio chassis to the body.**
- **For details, consult a MITSUBISHI dealer.**



MEMO



70 Heater and air conditioning, and audio system



5 Starting and driving

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BREAK-IN SCHEDULE

During the first 1,600 km (1,000 miles), follow these recommendations to obtain maximum engine performance and ensure the future reliability and economy of your new vehicle. Failure to follow these recommendations may result in shortened engine life and reduced engine performance.

- Do not drive at a constant speed, either fast or slow, for long periods of time.
- Do not run the engine over 4,000 rpm.
- Do not accelerate at full throttle in any gear.
- Do not start quickly.
- Do not brake hard as much as possible.

BEFORE STARTING ENGINE

⚠ WARNING:

The driving characteristics of your vehicle will change remarkably by any additional load and its distribution, as well as by adding optional equipment (trailer coupling, roof rack, etc.). Your driving style and speed must be adjusted according to the circumstances. Especially when carrying heavy loads, your speed must be reduced adequately.

- Make sure the area around the vehicle is clear.
- Check fluid levels such as engine oil, coolant, brake and clutch fluid, and window washer fluid as frequently as possible, at least whenever you refuel.
- Visually inspect tires for their appearance and condition. Measure and check the tire pressure for proper inflation.
- Check that all windows and lights are clean.
- Adjust the seat.
- Adjust the inside and outside rearview mirror positions.
- Fasten your seat belt and ask all passengers to do the same.
- Check that all doors are closed.
- Check the operation of the warning lights when the engine switch is turned to the "ON" position.
- Maintenance items in the "8. Maintenance and do-it-yourself" section should be checked periodically.

PRECAUTIONS WHEN STARTING AND DRIVING

⚠ WARNING:

- Never leave children or adults who would normally require the support of others alone in your vehicle. Pets should not be left alone either. They could unknowingly activate switches or controls and inadvertently become involved in a serious accident and injure themselves. On hot, sunny days, temperatures in a closed vehicle could quickly become high enough to cause severe or possibly fatal illness to people or animals.
- Properly secure all luggage to help prevent it from sliding or shifting. Do not place luggage higher than the seatbacks. In a sudden stop or collision, unsecured luggage could cause personal injury.

NOTE:

During the first few months after purchasing a new vehicle, if you smell strong odors of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) inside the vehicle, ventilate the passenger compartment thoroughly. Open all the windows before entering or while in the vehicle. In addition, when the temperature in the passenger compartment rises, or when the vehicle is parked in direct sunlight for a period of time, turn off the air recirculation mode of the air conditioning and/or open the windows to allow sufficient fresh air into the passenger compartment.

EXHAUST GAS (carbon monoxide)

⚠ WARNING:

- **Do not breathe exhaust gas; it contains colorless and odorless carbon monoxide.**

Carbon monoxide is dangerous. It can cause unconsciousness or death.

- **If you suspect that exhaust fumes are entering the vehicle, drive with all windows fully open, and have the vehicle inspected immediately.**
- **Do not run the engine in closed spaces such as a garage.**
- **Do not park the vehicle with the engine running for an extended period of time.**
- **Keep the tailgate closed while driving, otherwise exhaust gas could be drawn into the passenger compartment. If you must drive with the tailgate open, follow these precautions:**
 - **Open all the windows.**
 - **Turn the air recirculation mode off and set the fan speed control to the highest level to circulate the air.**
- **If electrical wiring or other cable connections must pass to a trailer through the seal of the tailgate or the body, follow the manufacturer's recommendation to prevent carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle.**
- **If a special body or other equipment is added for recreational or other usage, follow the manufacturer's recommendation to prevent carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle. (Some recreational vehicle appliances such as stoves, refrigerators, heaters, etc. may also generate carbon monoxide.)**
- **The exhaust system and body should be inspected by a qualified mechanic whenever:**
 - **Your vehicle is raised while being serviced.**

- You suspect that exhaust fumes are entering into the passenger compartment.

- You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust system.

- You have had an accident involving damage to the exhaust system, underbody, or rear of the vehicle.

TURBOCHARGER SYSTEM

The turbocharger system uses engine oil for lubrication and cooling of its rotating components. The turbocharger turbine turns at extremely high speeds and it can reach an extremely high temperature. It is essential to maintain a clean supply of oil flowing through the turbocharger system. A sudden interruption of oil supply may cause a malfunction in the turbocharger.

To ensure prolonged life and performance of the turbocharger, it is essential to comply with the following maintenance procedure.



CAUTION:

- **Change the engine oil according to the recommended intervals shown in a separate maintenance booklet.**
- **Use only the recommended engine oil. See "Recommended fluids/lubricants and capacities" (P.132).**
- **If the engine has been operating at high rpm for an extended period of time, let it idle for a few minutes prior to turn off.**
- **Do not accelerate your engine to high rpm immediately after starting it.**

CARE WHEN DRIVING

Driving your vehicle to fit the circumstances is essential for your safety and comfort. As a driver, you should be the one who knows best how to drive in the given circumstances.

ENGINE COLD START PERIOD

Due to the higher engine speeds, when the engine is cold, extra caution must be exercised when selecting a gear during the engine warm-up period after starting the engine.

LOADING LUGGAGE

Loads and their distribution and the attachment of equipment (coupling devices, roof luggage carriers, etc.) will considerably change the driving characteristics of the vehicle. Your driving style and speed must be adjusted according to the circumstances.

DRIVING IN WET CONDITIONS

- Avoid accelerating or stopping suddenly.
- Avoid sharp turning or lane changing suddenly.
- Avoid following too close to the vehicle in front.

When water covers the road surface with water puddles, small water streams, etc., reduce speed to prevent hydroplaning which can cause skidding and loss of control. Worn tires will increase this risk.

ENGINE SWITCH

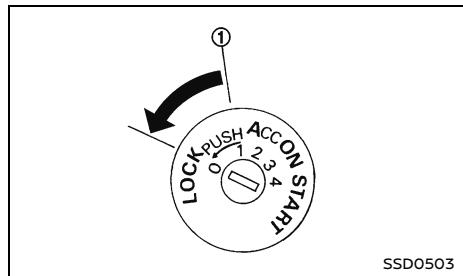
DRIVING IN WINTER CONDITIONS

- Drive cautiously.
- Avoid accelerating or stopping suddenly.
- Avoid sharp turning or lane changing suddenly.
- Avoid sudden steering.
- Avoid following too close to the vehicle in front.

WARNING:

Never remove the key or turn the engine switch to the "LOCK" position while driving. The steering wheel will lock and could cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle. This could result in serious vehicle damage or personal injury.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION (MT)



The engine switch includes a device that helps prevent accidental removal of the key while driving.

The key can only be removed when the engine switch is in the "LOCK" position.

To turn the engine switch to the "LOCK" position from the "ACC" or "ON" position, turn the key to the "OFF" position, push the key in, then turn the key to the "LOCK" position.

The "OFF" position ① is between the "LOCK" and "ACC" positions, although it is not labeled on the engine switch.

STEERING LOCK

To lock steering wheel

1. Turn the engine switch to the "LOCK" position.
2. Remove the key.
3. Turn the steering wheel 1/6 of a turn clockwise from the straight up position.

To unlock steering wheel

1. Insert the key into the engine switch.
2. Gently turn the engine switch while rotating the steering wheel slightly right and left.

KEY POSITIONS

LOCK (0)

The ignition key can only be removed at this position.

The steering lock can only be locked at this position.

OFF (1)

The engine is turned off with the steering wheel unlocked.

ACC (2)

The electrical accessory power activates without the engine turned on.

ON (3)

The ignition system and the electrical accessory power activate without the engine turned on.

STARTING ENGINE

START (4)

The engine starter activates and the engine will start. The engine switch, when released, will automatically turn to the "ON" position.



As soon as the engine has started, release the engine switch immediately.

DIESEL ENGINE

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Depress the foot brake pedal.
3. Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position, and depress the clutch pedal to the floor while starting the engine.
4. Turn the engine switch to the "ON" position and wait until the glow plug indicator light  turns off.
5. Crank the engine with your foot off the accelerator pedal by turning the engine switch to the "START" position.
6. Immediately release the engine switch when the engine starts. If the engine starts, but fails to run, repeat the above procedures.



- Do not operate the starter for more than 15 seconds at a time. If the engine does not start, turn the engine switch off and wait 20 seconds before cranking the engine again. Otherwise, the starter could be damaged.
- If it becomes necessary to start the engine with a booster battery and jumper cables, the instructions and cautions contained in the "6. In case of emergency" section should be carefully followed.
- 7. Allow the engine to idle for at least 30 seconds after starting the engine to warm-up. Drive at moderate speeds for a short distance first, especially in cold weather.



Do not leave the vehicle unattended while the engine is warming up.

DRIVING VEHICLE

DRIVING WITH MANUAL TRANSMISSION (MT)

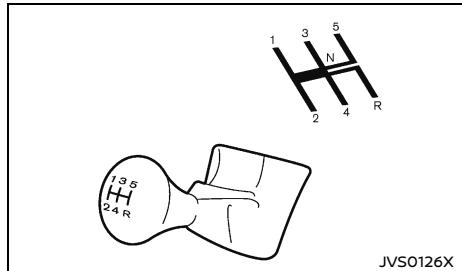


- Do not downshift abruptly on slippery roads. This may cause a loss of vehicle control.
- Do not over-rev the engine when shifting to a lower gear. This may cause a loss of vehicle control or engine damage.



- Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal while driving. This may damage the clutch system.
- Fully depress the clutch pedal before shifting to help prevent transmission damage.
- Stop the vehicle completely before shifting into the "R" (Reverse) position.
- When the vehicle is stopped for a period of time, for example waiting at stoplights, shift to the "N" (Neutral) position and release the clutch pedal with the foot brake pedal depressed.
- Do not shift to the "N" (Neutral) position while driving. Doing so may result in an accident due to loss of engine braking.

Starting vehicle



- After starting the engine, depress the clutch pedal to the floor and move the selector lever to the "1" (1st) or "R" (Reverse) position. MITSUBISHI recommends to start the vehicle in 2nd gear on level, flat ground and in the unladen condition.
- Slowly depress the accelerator pedal, releasing the clutch pedal and parking brake at the same time.

Shifting gear

To change gears, or when upshifting or downshifting, fully depress the clutch pedal, shift into the appropriate gear, then slowly and smoothly release the clutch pedal.

To ensure smooth gear changes, operate the shift gear after fully depressing the clutch pedal. If not, a gear noise may be heard and transmission damage could occur.

Start the vehicle in the "1" (1st) position and shift to the "2" (2nd), "3" (3rd), "4" (4th) and "5" (5th) gear in sequence according to the vehicle speed.

If it is difficult to move the selector lever into

the "R" (Reverse) or "1" (1st) position, shift to the "N" (Neutral) position, and then release the clutch pedal once. Fully depress the clutch pedal again and shift into "R" or "1".

You cannot shift directly from the "5" (5th) position into the "R" (Reverse) position. First shift into the "N" (Neutral) position, then shift into the "R" (Reverse) position.

Suggested maximum speed in each gear

Downshift to a lower gear if the engine is not running smoothly, or if you need to accelerate.

Do not exceed the maximum suggested speed (shown below) in any gear. For level road driving, use the highest gear suggested for that speed. Always observe posted speed limits, and drive according to the road conditions which will ensure safe operation. Do not over-rev the engine when shifting to a lower gear as it may cause engine damage or loss of vehicle control.

km/h (MPH)

1st	25 (16)
2nd	46 (29)
3rd	74 (46)
4th	108 (67)
5th	- (-)

ACTIVE STABILITY CONTROL (ASC)

WARNING:

- The ASC system is designed to help the driver maintain stability but does not prevent accidents due to abrupt steering operation at high speeds or by careless or dangerous driving techniques. Reduce vehicle speed and be especially careful when driving and cornering on slippery surfaces and always drive carefully.
- Do not modify the vehicle's suspension. If suspension parts such as shock absorbers, struts, springs, stabilizer bars, bushings and wheels are not MITSUBISHI recommended for your vehicle or are extremely deteriorated, the ASC system may not operate properly. This could adversely affect vehicle handling performance, and the ASC warning light  may illuminate.
- If brake related parts such as brake pads, rotors and calipers are not MITSUBISHI recommended or are extremely deteriorated, the ASC system may not operate properly and the ASC warning light  may illuminate.
- If engine control related parts are not MITSUBISHI recommended or are extremely deteriorated, the ASC warning light  may illuminate.
- When driving on extremely inclined surfaces such as higher banked corners, the ASC system may not operate properly and the ASC warning light  may illuminate. Do not drive on these types of roads.
- When driving on an unstable surface such as a turntable, ferry, elevator or ramp, the

ASC warning light  **may illuminate. This is not a malfunction. Restart the engine after driving onto a stable surface.**

- If wheels or tires other than the MITSUBISHI recommended ones are used, the ASC system may not operate properly and the ASC warning light**  **may illuminate.**
- The ASC system is not a substitute for winter tires or tire chains on a snow covered road.**

The Active Stability Control (ASC) uses various sensors to monitor driver inputs and vehicle motion. Under certain driving conditions, the ASC system helps to perform the following functions.

- Controls brake pressure to reduce wheel slip on one slipping drive wheel so power is transferred to a non slipping drive wheel on the same axle.
- Controls brake pressure and engine output to reduce drive wheel slip based on vehicle speed (traction control function).
- Controls brake pressure at individual wheels and engine output to help the driver maintain control of the vehicle in the following conditions:
 - understeer (vehicle tends to not follow the steered path despite increased steering input)
 - oversteer (vehicle tends to spin due to certain road or driving conditions)

The ASC system can help the driver to maintain control of the vehicle, but it cannot prevent loss of vehicle control in all driving situations.

When the ASC system operates, the ASC warning light  in the meter flashes so note the following:

- The road may be slippery or the system may determine some action is required to help the vehicle on the steered path.
- You may feel a pulsation in the brake pedal and hear a noise or vibration from under the hood. This is normal and indicates that the ASC system is working properly.
- Adjust your speed and driving to the road conditions.

If a malfunction occurs in the system, the ASC warning light  illuminates in the meter. The ASC system automatically turns off.

The ASC OFF switch is used to turn off the ASC system. The ASC off indicator light  illuminates to indicate the ASC system is off. When the ASC OFF switch is used to turn off the system, the ASC system still operates to prevent one drive wheel from slipping by transferring power to a non slipping drive wheel. The ASC warning light  flashes if this occurs. All other ASC functions are off and the ASC warning light  will not flash. The ASC system is automatically reset to on when the engine switch is placed in the "OFF" position then back to the "ON" position.

See "Active Stability Control (ASC) warning light" (P.40) and "Active Stability Control (ASC) off indicator light" (P.42).

The computer has a built-in diagnostic feature that tests the system each time you start the engine and move the vehicle forward or in reverse at a slow speed. When the self-test occurs, you may hear a "clunk" noise and/or feel a pulsation in the brake pedal. This is normal and is not an indication of a malfunction.

ACTIVE STABILITY CONTROL (ASC) OFF SWITCH



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The vehicle should be driven with the Active Stability Control (ASC) ON for most driving conditions.

When the vehicle is stuck in mud or snow, the ASC system reduces the engine output to reduce wheel spin. The engine speed will be reduced even if the accelerator is depressed to the floor. If maximum engine power is needed to free a stuck vehicle, turn the ASC system off.

To turn off the Active Stability Control (ASC), push the ASC OFF switch. The ASC off indicator light  will illuminate.

Push the ASC OFF switch again or restart the engine to turn ON the system.

FUEL EFFICIENCY AND CARBON DIOXIDE REDUCTION DRIVING TIPS

Follow these easy-to-use Fuel Efficiency and Carbon Dioxide Reduction Driving Tips to help you achieve the most fuel economy from your vehicle and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

1. Use smooth accelerator and brake pedal application.
 - Avoid rapid starts and stops.
 - Use smooth, gentle accelerator and brake application whenever possible.
 - Maintain constant speed while commuting and coast whenever possible.
2. Maintain constant speed.
 - Look ahead to try and anticipate and minimize stops.
 - Synchronizing your speed with traffic lights allows you to reduce your number of stops.
 - Maintaining a steady speed can minimize red light stops and improve fuel efficiency.
3. Drive at economical speeds and distances.
 - Observing the speed limit and not exceeding 97 km/h (60 MPH) (where legally allowed) can improve fuel efficiency due to reduced aerodynamic drag.
 - Maintaining a safe following distance behind other vehicles reduces unnecessary braking.
 - Safely monitoring traffic to anticipate changes in speed permits reduced braking and smooth acceleration changes.
 - Select a gear range suitable to road conditions.
4. Use cruise control (if equipped).
 - Using cruise control during highway driving helps maintain a steady speed.

5. Plan for the shortest route.
 - Utilize a map or navigation system (if equipped) to determine the best route to save time.
6. Avoid idling.
 - Shutting off your engine when safe for stops exceeding 30-60 seconds saves fuel and reduces emissions.
7. Buy an automated pass for toll roads.
 - Automated passes permit drivers to use special lanes to maintain cruising speed through the toll and avoid stopping and starting.
8. Winter warm up.
 - Limit idling time to minimize impact to fuel economy.
 - Vehicles typically need no more than 30 seconds of idling at start-up to effectively circulate the engine oil before driving.
 - Your vehicle will reach its ideal operating temperature more quickly while driving versus idling.
9. Keeping your vehicle cool.
 - Park your vehicle in a covered parking area or in the shade whenever possible.
 - When entering a hot vehicle, opening the windows will help to reduce the inside temperature faster, resulting in reduced demand on your A/C system.
10. Do not carry excessive weight.
 - Remove unnecessary objects from the vehicle to reduce vehicle weight.

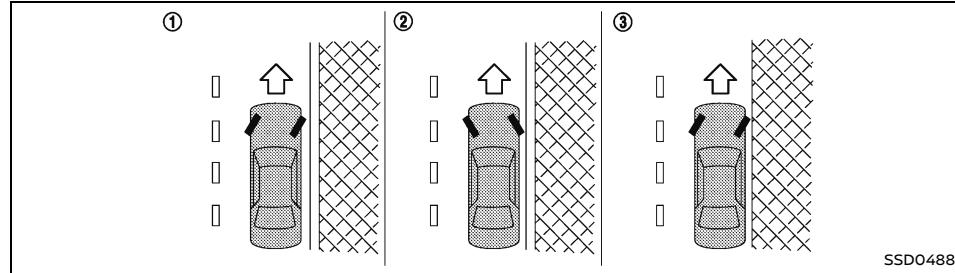
INCREASING FUEL ECONOMY AND REDUCING CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

- Keep your engine tuned up.
- Follow the recommended scheduled maintenance.
- Keep the tires inflated to the correct pressure. Low tire pressure increases tire wear and lowers fuel economy.
- Keep the wheels in correct alignment. Improper alignment increases tire wear and lowers fuel economy.
- Use the recommended viscosity engine oil. (See "Recommended fluids/lubricants and capacities" (P.132).)

PARKING

⚠ WARNING:

- Do not stop or park the vehicle over flammable materials such as dry grass, waste paper or rags. They may ignite and cause a fire.
- Safe parking procedures require that both the parking brake be applied and the transmission be placed in an appropriate gear. Failure to do so could cause the vehicle to move unexpectedly or roll away and result in an accident.
- Never leave the engine running while the vehicle is unattended.
- Do not leave children unattended inside the vehicle. They could unknowingly activate switches or controls. Unattended children could become involved in serious accidents.
- To help avoid risk of injury or death through unintended operation of the vehicle and/or its systems, do not leave children, people who require the assistance of others or pets unattended in your vehicle. Additionally, the temperature inside a closed vehicle on a warm day can quickly become high enough to cause a significant risk of injury or death to people and pets.



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1. Firmly apply the parking brake.
2. Move the selector lever to the "R" (Reverse) position. When parking on an uphill grade, move the selector lever to the "1" (1st) position.

3. To help prevent the vehicle from moving into traffic when parked on an incline, it is a good practice to turn the wheels as illustrated.

HEADED DOWNSHILL WITH CURB ①

Turn the wheels into the curb and move the vehicle forward until the curb side wheel gently touches the curb. Then apply the parking brake.

HEADED UPHILL WITH CURB ②

Turn the wheels away from the curb and allow the vehicle to move back until the curb side wheel gently touches the curb. Then apply the parking brake.

HEADED UPHILL OR DOWNSHILL, WITHOUT CURB ③

Turn the wheels toward the side of the road so the vehicle will move away from the center of the road if the vehicle moves. Then apply the parking brake.

TRAILER TOWING

Your vehicle was designed to be used to carry passengers and luggage. MITSUBISHI does not recommend trailer towing, because it places additional loads on your vehicle's engine, drivetrain, steering, braking, and other systems.

CAUTION:

Vehicle damage resulting from towing a trailer is not covered by the warranties.

POWER STEERING

WARNING:

If the engine is not running or is turned off while driving, the power assist for the steering will not work. The steering will be harder to operate.

The power assisted steering is designed to use a hydraulic pump driven by the engine, to assist steering.

If the engine stops or the drive belt breaks, you will still have control of the vehicle. However, greater steering effort is needed, especially in sharp turns and at low speeds.

BRAKE SYSTEM

The brake system has two separate hydraulic circuits. If one circuit malfunctions, you will still have braking ability at two wheels.

BRAKE PRECAUTIONS

Vacuum assisted brakes

The brake booster aids braking by using engine vacuum. If the engine stops, you can stop the vehicle by depressing the foot brake pedal. However, greater foot pressure on the foot brake pedal will be required to stop the vehicle. The stopping distance will be longer.

If the engine is not running or is turned off while driving, the power assisted brakes will not function. Braking will be harder.

WARNING:

Do not coast with the engine stopped.

Using brakes

Avoid resting your foot on the foot brake pedal while driving. This will overheat the brakes, wear out the brake linings/pads faster, and increase fuel consumption.

To help reduce brake wear and to prevent the brakes from overheating, reduce speed and downshift to a lower gear before going down a slope or long grade. Overheated brakes may reduce braking performance and could result in loss of vehicle control.

While driving on a slippery surface, be careful when braking, accelerating or downshifting. Abrupt braking or acceleration could cause the wheels to skid and result in an accident.

Wet brakes

When the vehicle is washed or driven through

water, the brakes may get wet. As a result, your braking distance will be longer and the vehicle may pull to one side during braking.

To dry the brakes, drive the vehicle at a safe speed while lightly depressing the brake pedal to heat up the brakes. Do this until the brakes return to normal. Avoid driving the vehicle at high speeds until the brakes function correctly.

Driving uphill

When starting on a steep grade, it is sometimes difficult to operate both the brake and clutch. Apply the parking brake to hold the vehicle. Do not slip the clutch. When ready to start, slowly release the parking brake while depressing the accelerator pedal and releasing the clutch pedal.

Driving downhill

The engine braking action is effective for controlling the vehicle while descending hills. The selector lever should be placed in the lower speed position prior to descending.

ANTI-LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM (ABS)

WARNING:

- The Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) is a sophisticated device, but it cannot prevent accidents resulting from careless or dangerous driving techniques. It can help maintain vehicle control during braking on slippery surfaces. Remember that stopping distances on slippery surfaces will be longer than on normal surfaces even with ABS. Stopping distances may also be longer on rough, gravel or snow covered roads, or if you are using tire chains. Always maintain a safe

distance from the vehicle in front of you. Ultimately, the driver is responsible for safety.

- Tire type and condition may also affect braking effectiveness.
 - When replacing tires, install the specified size of tires on all four wheels.
 - When installing a spare tire, make sure that it is the proper size and type as specified on the tire placard. (See "Tire placard" (P.137).)
 - For detailed information, see "Tires and wheels" (P.128).

The Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) controls the brakes so the wheels do not lock during hard braking or when braking on slippery surfaces. The system detects the rotation speed at each wheel and varies the brake fluid pressure to prevent each wheel from locking and sliding. By preventing each wheel from locking, the system helps the driver maintain steering control and helps to minimize swerving and spinning on slippery surfaces.

Using system

Depress the brake pedal and hold it down. Depress the brake pedal with firm steady pressure, but do not pump the brakes. The ABS will operate to prevent the wheels from locking up. Steer the vehicle to avoid obstacles.

WARNING:

Do not pump the brake pedal. Doing so may result in increased stopping distances.

Self-test feature

The ABS includes electronic sensors, electric

pumps, hydraulic solenoids and a computer. The computer has a built-in diagnostic feature that tests the system each time you start the engine and move the vehicle at a low speed in forward or reverse. When the self-test occurs, you may hear a "clunk" noise and/or feel a pulsation in the brake pedal. This is normal and does not indicate a malfunction. If the computer senses a malfunction, it switches the ABS off and illuminates the ABS warning light on the instrument panel. The brake system then operates normally, but without anti-lock assistance.

If the ABS warning light illuminates during the self-test or while driving, have the vehicle checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Normal operation

The ABS operates at speeds above 5 to 10 km/h (3 to 6 MPH). The speed varies according to road conditions.

When the ABS senses that one or more wheels are close to locking up, the actuator rapidly applies and releases hydraulic pressure. This action is similar to pumping the brakes very quickly. You may feel a pulsation in the brake pedal and hear a noise or feel a vibration from the actuator when it is operating. This is normal and indicates that the ABS is operating properly. However, the pulsation may indicate that road conditions are hazardous and extra care is required while driving.

VEHICLE SECURITY

When leaving your vehicle unoccupied:

- Always take the key with you - even when leaving the vehicle in your own garage.
- Close all windows completely and lock all doors.
- Always park your vehicle where it can be seen. Park in a well lit area during the night.
- If the security system is equipped, use it - even for a short period.
- Never leave children or pets in the vehicle unattended.
- Never leave valuables inside the vehicle. Always take valuables with you.
- Never leave the vehicle documents in the vehicle.
- Never leave articles on a roof rack. Remove them from the rack and keep and lock them in a safe place.
- Never leave the spare key in the vehicle.

COLD WEATHER DRIVING

WARNING:

- **Whatever the condition, drive with caution. Accelerate and decelerate with great care. If accelerating or decelerating too fast, the drive wheels will lose even more traction.**
- **Allow more stopping distance in cold weather driving. Braking should be started sooner than on dry pavement.**
- **Keep at a greater distance from the vehicle in front of you on slippery roads.**
- **Wet ice (0°C, 32°F and freezing rain), very cold snow and ice can be slick and very difficult to drive on. The vehicle will have a lot less traction or grip under these conditions. Try to avoid driving on wet ice until the road is salted or sanded.**
- **Watch for slippery spots (glaring ice). These may appear on an otherwise clear road in shaded areas. If a patch of ice is seen ahead, brake before reaching it. Try not to brake while actually on the ice, and avoid any sudden steering maneuvers.**
- **Snow can trap dangerous exhaust gas under your vehicle. Keep snow clear of the exhaust pipe and from around your vehicle.**

BATTERY

If the battery is not fully charged during extremely cold weather conditions, the battery fluid may freeze and damage the battery. To maintain maximum efficiency, the battery should be checked regularly. For details, see "Battery" (P.119) of this manual.

ENGINE COOLANT

If the vehicle is to be left outside without anti-

freeze, drain the cooling system, including the engine block. Refill before operating the vehicle. For details, see "Changing engine coolant" (P.109) of this manual.

TIRE EQUIPMENT

1. If you have snow tires installed on the front/rear wheels of your vehicle, they should be of the same size, loading range, construction and type (bias, bias-belted or radial) as the rear/front tires.
2. If the vehicle is to be operated in severe winter conditions, snow tires should be installed on all four wheels.
3. For additional traction on icy roads, studded tires may be used. However, some countries, provinces and states prohibit their use. Check local, state and provincial laws before installing studded tires. **Skid and traction capabilities of studded snow tires, on wet or dry surfaces, may be poorer than that of non-studded snow tires.**
4. Snow chains may be used if desired. Make sure they are the proper size for the tires on your vehicle and are installed according to the chain manufacturer's instructions. Use chain tensioners when recommended by the tire chain manufacturer to ensure a tight fit. Loose end links of the tire chains must be secured or removed to prevent the possibility of whipping action damage to the fenders or underbody. In addition, drive at a reduced speed, otherwise, your vehicle may be damaged and/or vehicle handling and performance may be adversely affected.

SPECIAL WINTER EQUIPMENT

It is recommended that the following items be carried in the vehicle during the winter:

- A scraper and stiff-bristled brush to remove ice and snow from the windows.
- A sturdy, flat board to be placed under the jack to give it firm support.
- A shovel to dig the vehicle out of snowdrifts.

Engine block heater (if equipped)

WARNING:

Do not use the heater with an ungrounded electrical system or two-pronged (cheater) adapters. You can be injured by an electrical shock if you use an ungrounded connection.

An engine block heater to assist in extreme cold temperature starting is available through a MITSUBISHI dealer.

PARKING BRAKE

When parking in the area where the outside temperature is below 0°C (32°F), do not apply the parking brake to prevent it from freezing. For safe parking:

- Place the selector lever in the "1" (1st) or "R" (Reverse) position.
- Securely block the wheels.

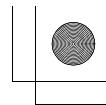
CORROSION PROTECTION

Chemicals used for road surface deicing are extremely corrosive and will accelerate corrosion and the deterioration of underbody components such as the exhaust system, fuel and brake lines, brake cables, floor pan and fenders.

In the winter, the underbody must be cleaned periodically. For additional information, see "Corrosion protection" (P.100) of this man-

ual.

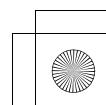
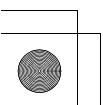
For additional protection against rust and corrosion, which may be required in some areas, consult a MITSUBISHI dealer.



MEMO



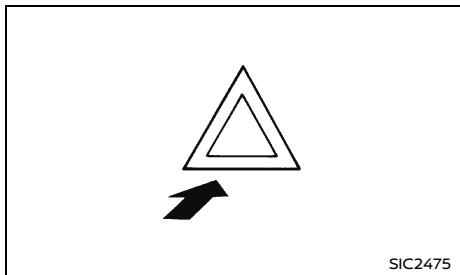
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6 In case of emergency

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HAZARD INDICATOR FLASHER SWITCH



SIC2475

The hazard indicator flasher switch operates regardless of the engine switch position except when the battery is discharged.

The hazard indicator flasher is used to warn other drivers when you have to stop or park under emergency conditions.

When the hazard indicator flasher switch is pushed, all turn signal lights will flash. To turn off the hazard indicator flasher, push the hazard indicator flasher switch again.

FLAT TIRE

If you have a flat tire, follow the instructions as follows.

STOPPING VEHICLE

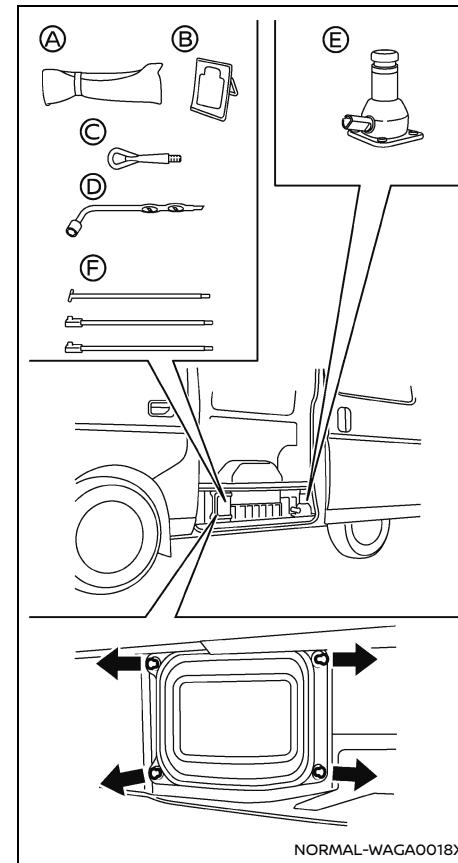
WARNING:

- Be sure to apply the parking brake firmly.
- Be sure to move the selector lever to the "R" (Reverse) position.
- Never change tires when the vehicle is on a slope, ice or slippery area. This is hazardous.
- Never change tires when the oncoming traffic is close to your vehicle. Call for professional road assistance.

1. Safely move the vehicle off the road away from traffic.
2. Turn on the hazard indicator flasher lights.
3. Park on a level surface.
4. Apply the parking brake.
5. Move the selector lever to the "R" (Reverse) position.
6. Turn off the engine.
7. Have all passengers get out of the vehicle and stand in a safe place, away from other traffic and clear of the vehicle.

PREPARING TOOLS AND SPARE TIRE

Tools



④ Tool bag

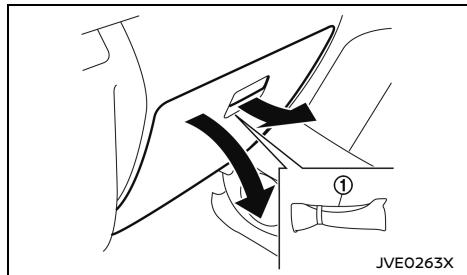
⑤ Wheel block

- Ⓐ Recovery hook
- Ⓑ Jack handle with wheel nut wrench
- Ⓔ Jack
- Ⓕ Jack rods

The tool layout in the illustration shows that of the Right-Hand Drive (RHD) model. For the Left-Hand Drive (LHD) model, the location of the tools by the sliding door step will be on the opposite side of the vehicle.

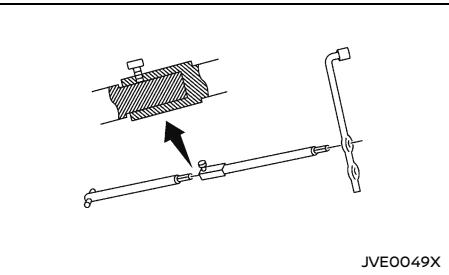
1. Remove the jack, necessary tools from the storage area.
2. Take out the tool bag Ⓐ located by the sliding door step as illustrated.

For Left-Hand Drive (LHD) model equipped with ABS:



The tool bag ① is located in the glove box.

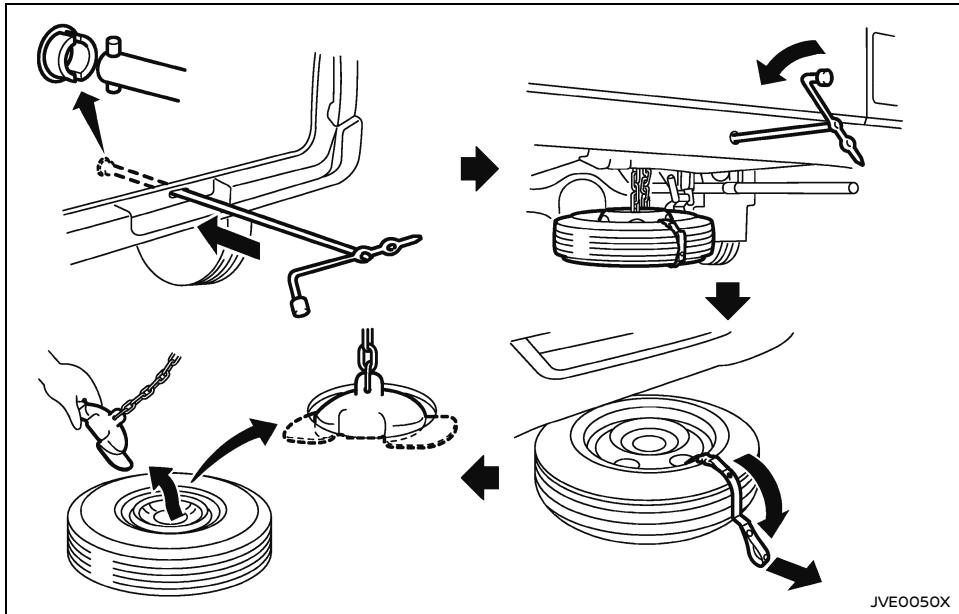
3. Remove the jack Ⓒ and jack rods ⒯ from the sliding door step.
4. Set up the jack handle extension rod as illustrated.



2 jack rod type (example)

The number of jack rods is different depending on the vehicle model.

Spare tire



1. Locate the oval opening above the middle of the rear bumper. Place the T-shaped end of the jack rod through the opening and direct it towards the spare wheel winch assembly, located directly above the spare wheel.
2. Seat the T-shaped end of the jack rod into the T-shaped opening of the spare wheel winch. Apply pressure to keep the jack rod engaged in the spare wheel winch and turn the jack rod counterclockwise to lower the spare wheel.
3. Once the spare wheel is completely lowered, slide the tire from under the rear of the vehicle using the strap as illustrated.

NOTE:
There are two holes available into which the jack rod can be inserted. Depending on the loading conditions, change the position of the holes if necessary.

4. Remove the tire from the hanger bracket.

⚠️ WARNING:

Do not remove the spare tire while the vehicle is jacked up.

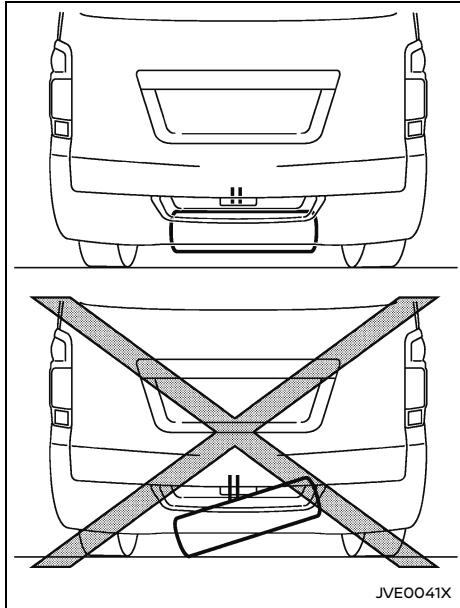
⚠️ CAUTION:

- Be careful not to loosen the hanger bolt excessively. Otherwise, the hanger may fall suddenly.
- Carefully slide the tire from under the rear of the vehicle using the strap as illustrated. Never get under the vehicle while it is supported by a jack.
- When installing the spare tire on your vehicle, be sure to remove the strap from the tire. Then install the removed strap on the flat tire.

When storing the flat tire:

⚠️ CAUTION:

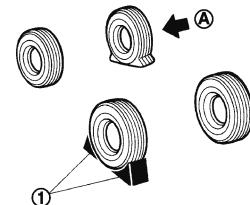
- When storing the flat tire, make sure that the strap with the tire is facing toward the rear of the vehicle.
- Make sure that the flat tire is installed on the hanging plate properly.
- When storing the flat tire, make sure that the hanging plate is in the center of the wheel and then lift it up into the storage area.



⚠ CAUTION:

When storing the wheel, be sure to mount the wheel horizontally. Securing the wheel that is in a tilted position as illustrated may cause looseness and dropping of the wheel while driving. Lower the wheel on the ground again, and make sure that the hanging plate is properly set. Hang the wheel again and make sure that the wheel is held horizontally, then store the wheel.

BLOCKING WHEELS



MCE0001D

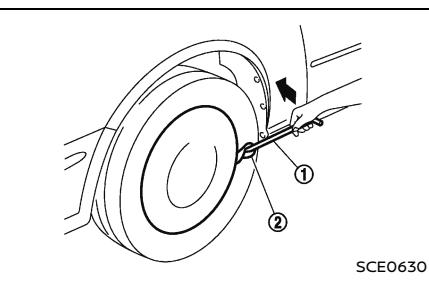
⚠ WARNING:

Be sure to block the appropriate wheel to prevent the vehicle from moving, which may cause personal injury.

Place suitable blocks ① at both the front and back of the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tire ② to prevent the vehicle from moving when it is jacked up.

REMOVING TIRE

Removing wheel cover



SCE0630

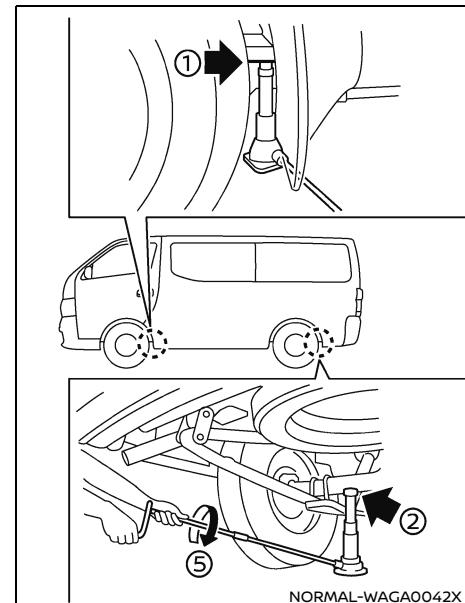
⚠ WARNING:

Never use your hands to remove the wheel cover. This may cause personal injury.

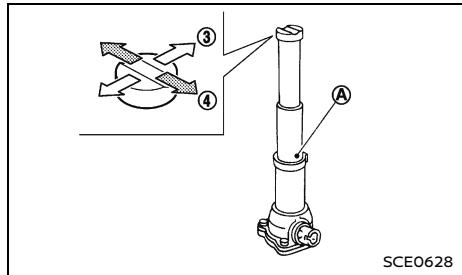
To remove the wheel cover, use the jack handle with wheel nut wrench ① as illustrated.

Apply cloth ② between the wheel and jack handle with wheel nut wrench to prevent damaging the wheel and wheel cover.

Jacking up vehicle



Jack-up points



SCE0628

⚠ WARNING:

- Be sure to read and follow the instructions in this section.
- **DO NOT GET UNDER A VEHICLE THAT IS SUPPORTED BY A JACK.**
- Never use a jack which was not provided with your vehicle.
- The jack, which is provided with your vehicle, is designed only to lift your vehicle during a tire change. Do not use the jack provided with your vehicle on other vehicles.
- Never jack up the vehicle at a location other than the jack-up point that is specified.
- Never lift the vehicle more than necessary.
- Never use blocks on or under the jack.
- Do not extend the jack further than the yellow mark Ⓐ which appears on the cylinder.
- Never start or run the engine while the vehicle is on the jack. The vehicle may

move suddenly, and this may cause an accident.

- Never allow passengers to remain in the vehicle while the tire is off the ground.
 - Be sure to read the caution label attached to the jack body before using.
1. Place the jack directly under the jack-up point as illustrated (Ⓐ: Front, Ⓑ: Rear) so that the top of the jack contacts the vehicle at the jack-up point.
The jack should be placed on firm level ground.
 2. Align the jack head as illustrated (③: The front or the rear side of the vehicle, ④: The right or left side of the vehicle) to fit the groove of the jack head to the jack-up point.
 3. Loosen each wheel nut, counterclockwise, one or two turns with the wheel nut wrench. **Do not remove the wheel nuts until the tire is off the ground.**
 4. Carefully raise the vehicle until the clearance between the tire and ground is achieved.
 5. To lift the vehicle, securely hold the jack handle and rod with both hands and turn the jack handle ⑤.

Removing tire

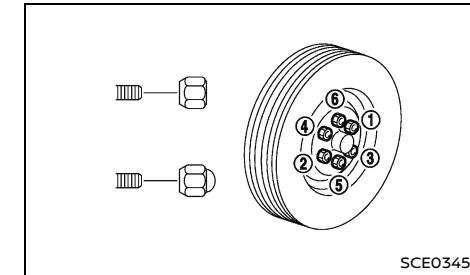
1. Remove the wheel nuts.
2. Remove the damaged tire.

⚠ CAUTION:

- The tire is heavy. Be sure that your feet are clear from the tire and use gloves as necessary to avoid injury.

- Do not remove the brake drum with the tire.

INSTALLING SPARE TIRE



SCE0345

⚠ WARNING:

- Never use wheel nuts which are not provided with your vehicle. Incorrect wheel nuts or improperly tightened wheel nuts may cause the wheel to become loose or come off. This could cause an accident.
 - Never use oil or grease on the wheel studs or nuts. This may cause the wheel nuts to become loose.
1. Clean any mud or dirt from the surface between the wheel and hub.
 2. Carefully put the spare tire on and tighten the wheel nuts with your fingers. Check that all the wheel nuts contact the wheel surface horizontally.
 3. Tighten the wheel nuts alternately and evenly, more than 2 times with the wheel nut wrench, until they are tight.
 4. Lower the vehicle slowly until the tire touches the ground.

JUMP STARTING

5. Tighten the wheel nuts securely, with the wheel nut wrench, in the sequence illustrated.
6. Lower the vehicle completely.

Tighten the wheel nuts to the specified torque with a torque wrench as soon as possible.

Wheel nut tightening torque:
108 N·m (11 kg-m, 80 ft-lb)

The wheel nuts must be kept tightened to specification at all times. It is recommended that the wheel nuts be tightened to specification at each lubrication interval.

WARNING:

Retighten the wheel nuts when the vehicle has been driven for 1,000 km (600 miles) (also in cases of tire rotation, etc.).

STOWING DAMAGED TIRE AND TOOLS

WARNING:

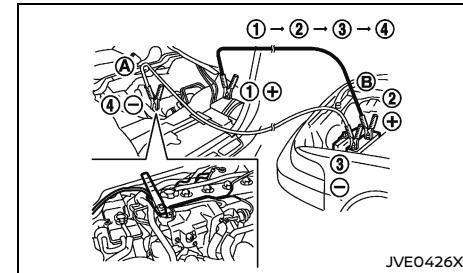
Be sure that the tire, jack and tools used are properly stored after use. Such items can become dangerous projectiles in an accident or sudden stop.

Securely store the damaged tire, jack and tools in the storage area.

WARNING:

- Incorrect jump starting can lead to a battery explosion. The battery explosion may result in severe injury or death. It may also result in damage to the vehicle. Be sure to follow the instructions in this section.

- Explosive hydrogen gas is always present in the vicinity of the battery. Keep all sparks and flames away from the battery.
- Always wear suitable eye protection and remove rings, bracelets, and any other jewelry whenever working on or near a battery.
- Never lean over the battery while jump starting.
- Never allow battery fluid to come into contact with eyes, skin, clothes or the vehicle's painted surfaces. Battery fluid is a corrosive sulfuric acid which can cause severe burns. If the fluid comes into contact with anything, immediately flush the contacted area with plenty of water.
- Keep the battery out of the reach of children.
- **The booster battery must be rated at 12 volts. Use of an incorrectly rated battery will damage your vehicle.**
- Never attempt to jump start a frozen battery. It could explode and cause serious injury.



Your vehicle battery is located under the front left-side seat. Open the engine room inspection cover and approach the battery. For more details of opening the engine room inspection cover, see "Engine room inspection cover" (P.107).

1. If the booster battery is in another vehicle ⑧, position the two vehicles ④ and ⑧ to bring the batteries into close proximity to each other.
2. Apply the parking brake.
3. Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position.
4. Switch off all unnecessary electrical systems (headlamps, heater, air conditioning, etc.).
5. Turn the engine switch to the "LOCK" position.
6. Remove the vent caps, if equipped, on the battery.
7. Cover the battery with a firmly wrung out moist cloth to reduce the hazard of an explosion.
8. Connect the jumper cables in the sequence as illustrated (① ② ③ ④).

PUSH STARTING

⚠ CAUTION:

- Always connect positive \oplus to positive \oplus and negative \ominus to body ground, NOT to the battery's negative \ominus .
- Be sure that the jumper cables do not touch moving parts in the engine compartment.
- Be sure that the jumper cable's clamps do not contact any other metal.
- Start the engine of the booster vehicle ⑧ and let it run for a few minutes.
- Depress the accelerator pedal of the booster vehicle ⑧ at about 2,000 rpm.
- Start the engine of the jumped vehicle ⑧ in the normal manner.

⚠ CAUTION:

Never keep the starter motor engaged for more than 10 seconds. If the engine does not start right away, turn the engine switch "OFF" and wait at least 10 seconds before trying again.

- After the engine is started, carefully disconnect the jumper cables in the opposite sequence from that illustrated (④, ③, ②, ①).
- Remove and dispose of the cloth as it may be contaminated with corrosive acid.
- Replace the vent caps, if removed.

⚠ CAUTION:

- Diesel Oxidation Catalyst equipped model should not be started by pushing. Attempting to do so may cause damage to the catalyst.
- Never try to start the engine by towing. When the engine starts, the forward surge could cause the vehicle to collide with the towing vehicle.

IF YOUR VEHICLE OVERHEATS

⚠ WARNING:

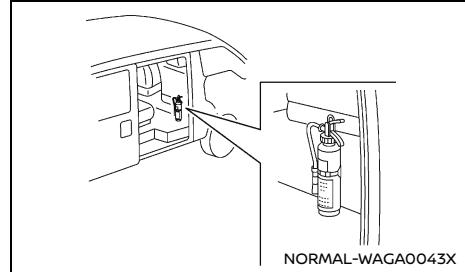
- Never continue driving if your vehicle overheats. Doing so could cause a vehicle fire.
- Never remove the radiator cap while the engine is hot. If the radiator cap is removed when the engine is hot, pressurized hot water will spurt out and possibly cause burning, scalding or serious injury.
- If steam or coolant is coming from the engine, stand clear of the vehicle to prevent getting burned.
- The engine cooling fan will start at anytime when the coolant temperature exceeds preset degrees.
- Be careful not to allow your hands, hair, jewelry or clothing to come into contact with, or to get caught in the cooling fan or drive belts.

If your vehicle is overheating (indicated by the high temperature indicator), or if you feel a lack of engine power, detect unusual noise, etc., take the following steps:

- Safely move the vehicle off the road away from traffic.
- Turn on the hazard indicator flasher lights.
- Apply the parking brake.
- Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position.
- DO NOT STOP THE ENGINE.**
- Open all the windows.
- Turn off the air conditioning. Move the temperature control to maximum hot and the fan control to high speed.
- Get out from the vehicle.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER (if equipped)

8. Visually inspect and listen for steam or coolant escaping from the radiator before opening the engine room inspection cover. Wait until no steam or coolant can be seen before proceeding.
9. Open the engine room inspection cover.
10. Visually inspect if the cooling fan is running.
11. Visually inspect the radiator and radiator hoses for leakage.
If the cooling fan is not running or the coolant is leaking, stop the engine.
12. After the engine cools down, check the coolant level in the reservoir with the engine running. **Do not open the radiator cap.**
13. Add coolant to the reservoir if necessary.
Have your vehicle inspected/repaired at a MITSUBISHI dealer.



Example

If you must use the fire extinguisher, follow the instructions below.

1. Remove the fire extinguisher from the bracket.
2. Pull out the safety ring (yellow).
3. Remove the hose from the holder and aim the nozzle at the base of the fire.
4. Squeeze the handles to release the chemical.

For more details, see the label attached to the fire extinguisher.

TOWING YOUR VEHICLE

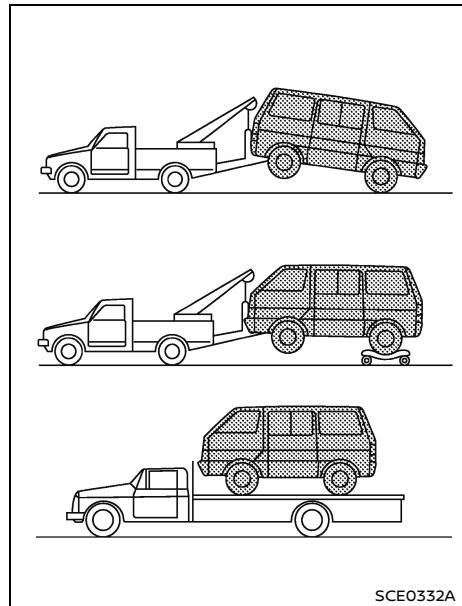
When towing your vehicle, local regulations for towing must be followed. Incorrect towing equipment could damage your vehicle. To assure proper towing and to prevent accidental damage to your vehicle, MITSUBISHI recommends that you have professional road assistance personnel tow your vehicle. It is advisable to have the professional road assistant carefully read the following precautions.

TOWING PRECAUTIONS

- Be sure that the transmission, steering system, and powertrain are in working condition before towing. If any units are damaged, the vehicle must be towed using a dolly or flatbed tow truck.
- MITSUBISHI recommends that your vehicle be towed with the driving (rear) wheels off the ground.

TOWING RECOMMENDED BY MITSUBISHI

Towing Two-Wheel Drive (2WD) model



Front wheels on the ground:

1. Turn the engine switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Secure the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with rope or a similar device.
3. Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position.

4. Release the parking brake.
5. Attach safety chains whenever towing.

Rear wheels on the ground:

1. Turn the engine switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Secure the steering wheel in a straight-ahead position with rope or a similar device.
3. Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position.
4. Release the parking brake.
5. Attach the safety chains whenever towing.

All four wheels on the ground:

1. Turn the engine switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Move the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position.
3. Release the parking brake.

FREEING TRAPPED VEHICLE



WARNING:

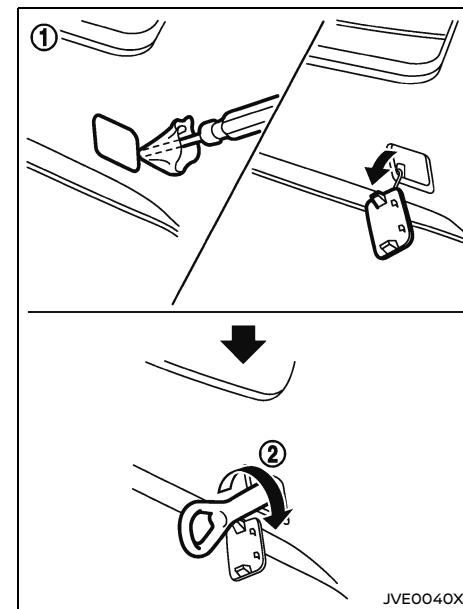
- Never allow anyone to stand near the towing line during the pulling operation.
- Never spin the tires at high speed. This could cause them to explode and result in serious injury. Parts of the vehicle could also overheat and be damaged.

In the event that your vehicle's tires become trapped in sand, snow, or mud, and the vehicle is unable to free itself without being pulled, use the recovery hooks.

- Use the recovery hooks only. Do not attach the pulling device to any other part of the vehicle body. Otherwise, the vehicle body may be damaged.

- Use the recovery hooks to free a vehicle only.
- The recovery hooks are under tremendous stress when used to free a trapped vehicle. Always pull the pulling device straight out from the vehicle. Never pull on the recovery hooks at an angle.

Front



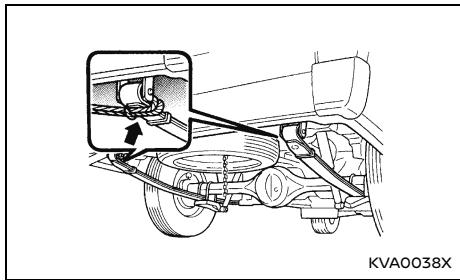
Front

- ① Remove the hook cover from the bumper with a suitable tool.

- ② Securely install the recovery hook as illustrated. (The hook is stored in the tool bag.)

Make sure that the recovery hook is properly secured in its storage area after use.

Rear



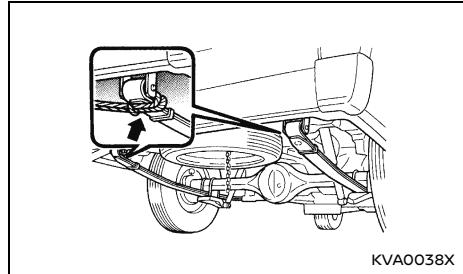
Rear

Anchor a rope around the rear side of the rear spring of your vehicle as illustrated.

TOWING OTHER VEHICLE

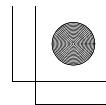
Never tow other vehicle except in an emergency.

In case of emergency, if you tow other vehicle, anchor a rope around the rear side of the rear spring of your vehicle as illustrated.



CAUTION:

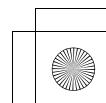
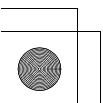
- Never anchor the rope other than in the specified location shown in the illustration. Also, never tow another vehicle that weighs more than your vehicle. Doing so may cause a damage to the spring part of the vehicle, resulting in a serious accident.
- Always use soft ropes for towing whenever possible. Care should be taken not to damage the bumper of your vehicle as the bumper may damage easily when towing another vehicle.



MEMO



96 In case of emergency



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CLEANING EXTERIOR

In order to maintain the appearance of your vehicle, it is important to take proper care of it.

Whenever possible, park your vehicle inside a garage or in a covered area to minimize the chances of damaging the paint surface of your vehicle.

When it is necessary to park outside, park in a shady area or protect the vehicle with a body cover. **Be careful not to scratch the paint surface when putting on or removing the body cover.**

WASHING

In the following instances, wash your vehicle as soon as possible to protect the paint surface:

- After a rainfall, which may cause the paint surface damage from acid rain.
- After driving on coastal roads, which may cause rusting from the sea breeze.
- When contaminants such as soot, bird droppings, tree sap, metal particles or bugs get on the paint surface.
- When dust or mud builds up on the paint surface.
- 1. Wash the vehicle surface with a wet sponge and plenty of water.
- 2. Clean the vehicle surface gently and thoroughly using a mild soap, a special vehicle soap or a general purpose dishwashing liquid mixed with clean, lukewarm (never hot) water.
- Do not wash the engine compartment with water or by directly spraying wax, car polish, engine degreaser, etc. Doing so may cause a failure in engine starting or a malfunction, or a short circuit in the electrical parts. When using water or these products, apply them to a cloth and

then wipe the engine compartment with it.

CAUTION:

- Do not wash the engine compartment with water or by directly spraying wax, car polish, engine degreaser, etc. Doing so may cause a failure in engine starting or a malfunction, or a short circuit in the electrical parts. When using water or these products, apply them to a cloth and then wipe the engine compartment with it.
 - Do not wash the vehicle with strong household soap, strong chemical detergents, gasoline or solvents.
 - Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight or while the vehicle body is hot, as the paint surface may become water-spotted.
 - Avoid using tight-napped or rough cloths, such as washing mitts. Care must be taken when removing caked-on dirt or other foreign substances so the paint surface is not scratched or damaged.
 - Before washing the vehicle by an automatic car wash, make sure that the fuel-filler lid is completely closed.
 - 3. Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with plenty of clean water.
 - 4. Use a dampened chamois to dry the paint surface and avoid leaving water spots.
- When washing the vehicle, take care of the following:
- Inside flanges, joints and folds on the doors, hatches and hood are particularly vulnerable to the effects of road salt. Therefore, these areas must be cleaned regularly.

- Be sure that the drain holes in the lower edge of the doors are not clogged.
- Spray water to the underbody and in the wheel wells to loosen the dirt and/or wash away road salt.

REMOVING SPOTS

Remove tar and oil spots, industrial dust, insects, and tree sap as quickly as possible from the paint surface to avoid lasting damage or staining. Special cleaning products are available at a MITSUBISHI dealer or any automotive accessory store.

WAXING

Regular waxing protects the paint surface and helps maintain a new vehicle appearance.

After waxing, polishing is recommended to remove built-up residue and to avoid a weathered appearance.

A MITSUBISHI dealer can assist you in choosing the appropriate waxing products.

CAUTION:

- Wash your vehicle thoroughly and completely before applying wax to the paint surface.
- Always follow the manufacturer's instructions supplied with the wax.
- Do not use a wax containing any abrasives, cutting compounds or cleaners that may damage the vehicle finish.

Machine compounding or aggressive polishing on a base coat/clear coat paint finish may dull the finish or leave swirl marks.

GLASS

Use glass cleaner to remove smoke and dust

CLEANING INTERIOR

film from the glass surfaces. It is normal for glass to become coated with a film after the vehicle is parked in the hot sun. Glass cleaner and a soft cloth will easily remove this film.

UNDERBODY

In areas where road salt is used in the winter, it is necessary to clean the vehicle's underbody regularly in order to prevent dirt and salt from building up and causing the acceleration of corrosion on the underbody and suspension.

Before the winter and again in the spring, the underseal must be checked and, if necessary, re-treated.

WHEELS

- Wash the wheels when washing the vehicle to maintain their appearance.
- Clean the inner side of the wheels when the wheel is changed or the underside of the vehicle is washed.
- Do not use abrasive cleaners when washing the wheels.
- Inspect wheel rims regularly for dents or corrosion. This may cause loss of pressure or damage the tire bead.
- MITSUBISHI recommends that the road wheels be waxed to protect against road salt in areas where it is used during winter.

CHROME PARTS

Clean all chrome parts regularly with a non-abrasive chrome polish to maintain the finish.

Occasionally remove loose dust from the interior trim, plastic parts and seats using a vacuum cleaner or soft bristled brush. Wipe the vinyl and leather surfaces with a clean, soft cloth dampened in mild soap solution, then wipe clean with a dry, soft cloth.

Regular care and cleaning is required in order to maintain the appearance of the leather.

Before using any fabric protector, read the manufacturer's recommendations. Some fabric protectors contain chemicals that may stain or bleach the seat material.

Use a soft cloth dampened only with water to clean the meter and gauge lens covers.

WARNING:

Do not use wax or silicone based products in the interior of the vehicle. Doing so may cause damage to interior parts, electrical devices, or electronics.

CAUTION:

- Never use benzine, thinner or any similar material.
- Small dirt particles can be abrasive and damaging to leather surfaces and should be removed promptly. Do not use saddle soap, car waxes, polishes, oils, cleaning fluids, solvents, detergents or ammonia-based cleaners as they damage the leather natural finish.
- Never use fabric protectors unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not use glass or plastic cleaner on meter or gauge lens covers. It may damage the lens covers.

- Do not use the chlorine-based cleaning liquid such as chlorine dioxide and hypochlorous acid, which may cause the paint peeling, corrosion, etc. If it is unavoidable to clean or sterilize interior surfaces, use less than 75% ethanol. Wipe the interior parts with a dry cloth dampened with ethanol. Wipe off ethanol completely. If you leave it uncleared, it may cause paint peeling, discoloration, etc. Since ethanol is flammable, be careful offire.

AIR FRESHENERS

Most air fresheners use a solvent that could affect the vehicle interior. If you use an air freshener, take the following precautions:

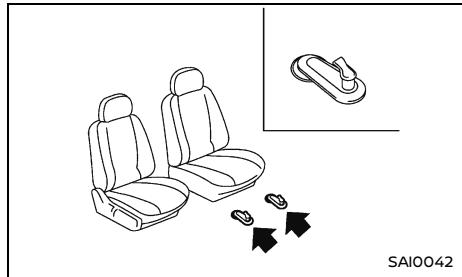
- Hanging-type air fresheners can cause permanent discoloration when they contact vehicle interior surfaces. Place the air freshener in a location that allows it to hang free and not contact an interior surface.
- Liquid-type air fresheners typically clip on the vents. These products can cause immediate damage and discoloration when spilled on interior surfaces.

Carefully read and follow the manufacturer's instructions before using air fresheners.

FLOOR MATS

The use of genuine MITSUBISHI floor mats (if equipped) can extend the life of your vehicle carpet and make it easier to clean the interior. Regardless of what mats are used, be sure they are fitted for your vehicle and are properly positioned in the foot well to prevent interference with pedal operation. Mats should be maintained with regular cleaning and replaced if they become excessively worn.

Floor mat positioning aid (driver's side)

**Example**

This vehicle includes a front floor mat bracket to act as a floor mat positioning aid. MITSUBISHI floor mats have been specially designed for your vehicle model. The driver's floor mat has a grommet hole incorporated in it.

Position the mat by placing the floor mat bracket hook through the floor mat grommet hole while centering the mat in the foot area.

Periodically check that the mats are properly positioned.

GLASS

Use glass cleaner to remove smoke and dust film from the glass surfaces. It is normal for glass to become coated with a film after the vehicle is parked in the hot sun. Glass cleaner and a soft cloth will easily remove this film.

CAUTION:

When cleaning the inside of the windows, do not use sharp-edged tools, abrasive cleaners or chlorine-based disinfectant cleaners. They could damage the electrical conductors.

SEAT BELTS**WARNING:**

- Do not allow wet seat belts to roll up in the retractor.
- Never use bleach, dye or chemical solvents to clean the seat belts, since these materials may severely weaken the seat belt webbing.

The seat belts can be cleaned by wiping them with a sponge dampened in a mild soap solution.

Allow the belts to dry completely in the shade before using them. (See "Seat belts" (P.14).)

CORROSION PROTECTION**MOST COMMON FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VEHICLE CORROSION**

- The accumulation of moisture-retaining dirt and debris in body panel sections, cavities, and other areas.
- Damage to the paint surface and other protective coatings caused by gravel and stone chips or minor traffic accidents.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS INFLUENCE RATE OF CORROSION**Moisture**

The accumulation of sand, dirt and water on the inside floor of the vehicle can accelerate corrosion. Wet floor carpet/floor mats will not dry completely inside the vehicle. They should be removed and completely dried to avoid floor panel corrosion.

Relative humidity

Corrosion will be accelerated in areas of high relative humidity.

Temperature

High temperatures accelerate the rate of corrosion to those parts which are not well ventilated.

Corrosion will also be accelerated in areas where the temperatures stay above freezing.

Air pollution

Industrial pollution, the presence of salt in the air in coastal areas, or heavy road salt use accelerates the corrosion process. Road salt also accelerates the disintegration of paint surfaces.

TO PROTECT YOUR VEHICLE FROM CORROSION

- Wash and wax your vehicle often to keep the vehicle clean.
- Always check for minor damage to the paint surface and if any exists, repair it as soon as possible.
- Keep the drain holes in the lower edge of the doors open to avoid water accumulation.
- Check the vehicle underbody for accumulation of sand, dirt or salt. If present, wash with water as soon as possible.

CAUTION:

- **Never remove dirt, sand or other debris from the passenger compartment by washing it out with a hose. Remove dirt with a vacuum cleaner or broom.**
- **Never allow water or other liquids to come in contact with electronic components inside the vehicle as this may damage them.**

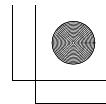
Chemicals used for road surface deicing are extremely corrosive. They accelerate corrosion and deterioration of underbody components such as the exhaust system, fuel and brake lines, brake cables, floor pan and fenders.

In the winter, the underbody must be cleaned periodically.

For additional protection against rust and corrosion, which may be required in some areas, consult a MITSUBISHI dealer.



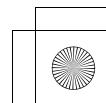
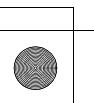
[Edit: 2025/08/01 Model: ME26-A]



MEMO



102 Appearance and care



8 Maintenance and do-it-yourself

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MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Some day-to-day and regular maintenance is essential to maintain your vehicle's good mechanical condition, as well as its emission and engine performance.

It is the owner's responsibility to make sure that the specified maintenance, as well as general maintenance, is performed.

As the vehicle owner, you are the only one who can ensure that your vehicle receives the proper maintenance care.

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

For your convenience, the required scheduled maintenance items are described and listed in a separate maintenance booklet. You must refer to that booklet to ensure that necessary maintenance is performed on your vehicle at regular intervals.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

General maintenance includes those items which should be checked during normal day-to-day operation of the vehicle. They are essential if your vehicle is to continue to operate properly. It is your responsibility to perform these procedures regularly as prescribed.

Performing general maintenance checks requires minimal mechanical skill and a few general automotive tools.

These checks or inspections can be done by yourself, a qualified technician, or if you prefer, your MITSUBISHI dealer.

WHERE TO GO FOR SERVICE

If maintenance service is required or your vehicle appears to malfunction, have the systems checked and tuned by an authorised MITSUBISHI dealer.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

During normal day-to-day operation of the vehicle, general maintenance should be performed regularly as prescribed in this section. If you detect any unusual sounds, vibrations or smells, be sure to check for the cause or have a MITSUBISHI dealer do it promptly. In addition, you should notify a MITSUBISHI dealer if you think that repairs are required.

When performing any checks or maintenance work, closely observe "Maintenance precautions" (P.106).

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Additional information on the following items with "•" is found later in this section.

Outside vehicle

The maintenance items listed here should be performed from time to time, unless otherwise specified.

Doors and hood:

Check that all doors and the hood operate smoothly as well as the tailgate, trunk lid and hatch. Also make sure that all latches lock securely. Lubricate if necessary. Make sure that the secondary latch keeps the hood from opening when the primary latch is released. When driving in areas using road salt or other corrosive materials, check lubrication frequently.

Lights*:

Clean the headlamps on a regular basis. Make sure that the headlamps, stop lights, tail lights, turn signal lights, and other lights are all operating properly and installed securely. Also check the aim of the headlamps.

Tires*:

Check the pressure with a gauge often and always prior to long distance trips. Adjust the pressure in all tires, including the spare, to the pressure specified. Check carefully for damage, cuts or excessive wear.

Tire rotation*:

In the case that Two-Wheel Drive (2WD) and front and rear tires are same size; tires should be rotated every 10,000 km (6,000 miles). Tires marked with directional indicators can only be rotated between front and rear. Make sure that the directional indicators point in the direction of wheel rotation after the tire rotation is completed.

In the case that Four-Wheel Drive and All Wheel Drive (4WD/AWD) and front and rear tires are same size; tires should be rotated every 5,000 km (3,000 miles). Tires marked with directional indicators can only be rotated between front and rear. Make sure that the directional indicators point in the direction of wheel rotation after the tire rotation is completed.

In the case that front tires are different size from rear tires; Tires cannot be rotated.

The timing for tire rotation may vary according to your driving habits and the road surface conditions.

Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) transmitter components (if so equipped):

Replace the TPMS transmitter grommet seal, valve core and cap when the tires are replaced due to wear or age.

Wheel alignment and balance:

If the vehicle should pull to either side while driving on a straight and level road, or if you

detect uneven or abnormal tire wear, there may be a need for wheel alignment. If the steering wheel or seat vibrates at normal highway speeds, wheel balancing may be needed.

Windshield:

Clean the windshield on a regular basis. Check the windshield at least every six months for cracks or other damage. Repair as necessary.

Wiper blades*:

Check for cracks or wear if not functioning correctly. Replace as necessary.

Inside vehicle

The maintenance items listed here should be checked on a regular basis, such as when performing periodic maintenance, cleaning the vehicle, etc.

Accelerator pedal:

Check the pedal for smooth operation and make sure that the pedal does not catch or require uneven effort. Keep the floor mats away from the pedal.

Brake pedal*:

Check the pedal for smooth operation and make sure that it is the proper distance from the floor mat when depressed fully. Check the brake booster function. Be sure to keep the floor mats away from the pedal.

Parking brake*:

Check the parking brake operation regularly. Check that the lever (if so equipped) or the pedal (if so equipped) has the proper travel. Also make sure that the vehicle is held securely on a fairly steep hill when only the parking

brake is applied.

Seat belts:

Check that all parts of the seat belt system (for example, buckles, anchors, adjusters and retractors) operate properly and smoothly, and are installed securely. Check the belt webbing for cuts, fraying, wear or damage.

Steering wheel:

Check for changes in the steering condition, such as excessive play, hard steering or strange noises.

Warning lights and chimes:

Make sure that all warning lights and chimes are operating properly.

Windshield defogger:

Check that the air comes out of the defogger outlets properly and in good quantity when operating the heater or air conditioning.

Windshield wiper and washer*:

Check that the wipers and washer operate properly and that the wipers do not streak.

Under hood and vehicle

The maintenance items listed here should be checked periodically (for example, each time you check the engine oil or refuel).

Battery (except for maintenance free batteries)*:

Check the fluid level in each cell. It should be between the UPPER and LOWER lines. Vehicles operated in high temperatures or under severe conditions require frequent checks of the battery fluid level.

Brake (and clutch) fluid level(s)*:

For Manual Transmission (MT) model; make sure that the brake and clutch fluid levels are between the MAX and MIN lines on the reservoirs.

Except for Manual Transmission (MT) model; make sure that the brake fluid level is between the MAX and MIN lines on the reservoir.

Engine coolant level*:

Check the coolant level when the engine is cold. Make sure that the coolant level is between the MAX and MIN lines on the reservoir.

Engine drive belt(s)*:

Make sure that drive belt(s) is not frayed, worn, cracked or oily.

Engine oil level*:

Check the level after parking the vehicle (on a level ground) and turning off the engine.

Fluid leaks:

Check under the vehicle for fuel, oil, water or other fluid leaks after the vehicle has been parked for a while. Water dripping from the air conditioning after use is normal. If you should notice any leaks or if fuel fumes are evident, check for cause and have it corrected immediately.

Power steering fluid level and lines*:

Check the level when the fluid is cold, with the engine off. Check the lines for proper attachment, leaks, cracks, etc.

Windshield washer fluid*:

Check that there is adequate fluid in the reser-

voir.

MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS

When performing any inspection or maintenance work on your vehicle, always take care to prevent serious accidental injury to yourself or damage to the vehicle. The following are general precautions which should be closely observed.

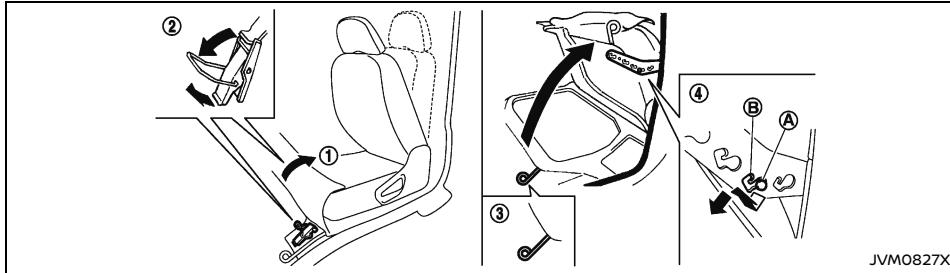
WARNING:

- Park the vehicle on a level surface, apply the parking brake securely and block the wheels to prevent the vehicle from moving. Move the selector lever to the "P" (Park) position (AT model) or the selector lever to the "N" (Neutral) position (MT model).
- Be sure the engine switch is in the "OFF" or "LOCK" position when performing any parts replacement or repairs.
- Do not work under the hood while the engine is hot. Always turn off the engine and wait until it cools down.
- If you must work with the engine running, keep your hands, clothing, hair and tools away from moving fans, belts and any other moving parts.
- It is advisable to secure or remove any loose clothing and any jewelry, such as rings, watches, etc. before working on your vehicle.
- If you must run the engine in an enclosed space such as a garage, be sure there is proper ventilation for exhaust gases to escape.
- Never get under the vehicle while it is supported by a jack.
- Keep smoking materials, flame and sparks away from fuel and the battery.
- Never connect or disconnect either the battery or any transistorized component connector while the engine switch is in the "ON" position.
- On gasoline engine models with the Multiport Fuel Injection (MFI) system, the fuel filter and fuel lines should be serviced by a MITSUBISHI dealer because the fuel lines are under high pressure even when the engine is turned off.
- Your vehicle is equipped with an automatic engine cooling fan. It may come on at any time without warning, even if the engine switch is in the "OFF" position and the engine is not running. To avoid injury, always disconnect the negative battery cable before working near the fan.
- Always wear eye protection whenever you work on your vehicle.
- Never leave the engine or transmission related component harness connector disconnected while the engine switch is in the "ON" position.
- Avoid direct contact with used engine oil and coolant. Improperly disposed engine oil, engine coolant, and/or other vehicle fluids can hurt the environment. Always conform to local regulations for disposal of vehicle fluids.

This "8. Maintenance and do-it-yourself" section provides instructions regarding only those items which are relatively easy for an owner to perform.

You should be aware that incomplete or improper servicing may result in operating difficulties or excessive emissions, and could affect

ENGINE ROOM INSPECTION COVER



JVM0827X

When performing work in the engine compartment, open the engine room inspection cover.

The engine room inspection cover is located under the front left-side seat.

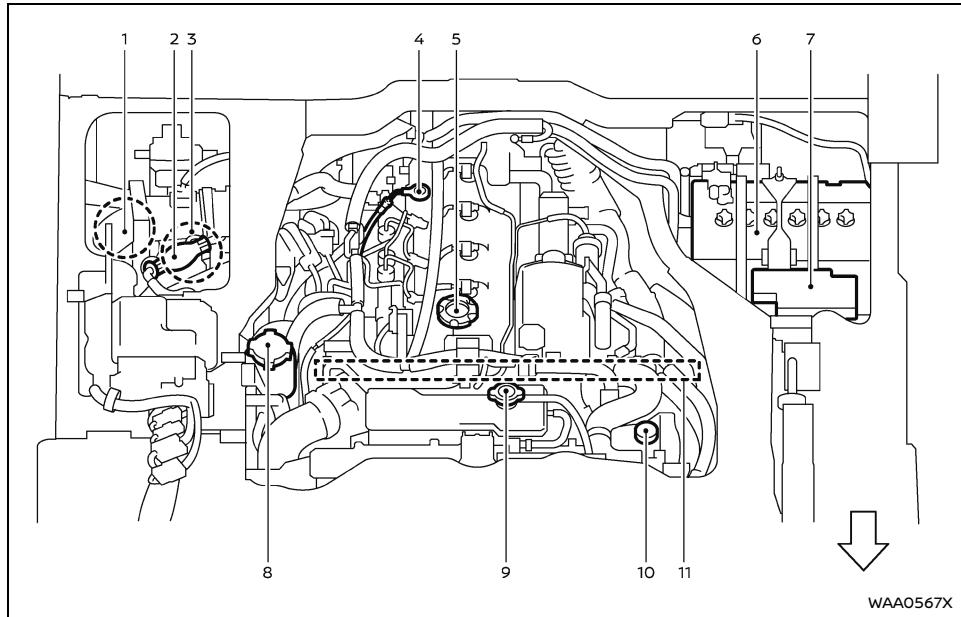
1. Slide the front left-side seat to its rearmost position (if equipped). (See "Front seats" (P.12).)
2. Bring the seatback forward or rearward by pulling the lever up so that the seatback does not contact the ceiling and fire extinguisher (if equipped) when opening the cover. (See "Front seats" (P.12) for reclining the seatback.)
3. Open the cover ① located on the front left-side seat as illustrated.
4. Unfasten the clips ② located on the front left-side seat as illustrated.
5. Pull the inspection cover up with the lever ③.
6. Hook the strap to the hook ④ on the inspection cover ④. Then, slowly lower the inspection cover. Hook ④ will slide to ④ position and support the inspection cover at ④ position.

CAUTION:

Open the engine cover after retracting the personal tables. Failure to do so may damage the personal table. (if equipped)

ENGINE COMPARTMENT CHECK LOCATIONS

YD25DDTi ENGINE MODEL



1. Air cleaner
2. Priming pump
3. Fuel filter
4. Engine oil dipstick
5. Engine oil filler cap
6. Battery
7. Fuse/fusible link box
8. Power steering fluid reservoir
9. Radiator cap
10. Engine coolant reservoir
11. Drive belts

ENGINE COOLING SYSTEM

WARNING:

- Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. Serious burns could be caused by high-pressure fluid escaping from the radiator. Wait until the engine and radiator cool down.
- Engine coolant is poisonous and should be stored carefully in marked containers out of the reach of children.

The engine cooling system is filled at the factory with a high-quality, year-round, anti-freeze coolant solution. The anti-freeze solution contains rust and corrosion inhibitors, therefore additional cooling system additives are not necessary.

CAUTION:

- Never use any cooling system additives such as radiator sealer. Additives may clog the cooling system and cause damage to the engine, transmission and/or cooling system.
- When adding or replacing coolant, be sure to use only MITSUBISHI MOTORS GENUINE SUPER LONG LIFE COOLANT PREMIUM or equivalent in its quality with the proper mixture ratio. Examples of the mixture ratio of coolant and water are shown in the following table:

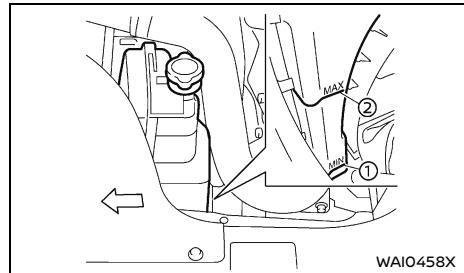
Outside temperature down to	Engine coolant (concentrated)	Demineralized or distilled water
°C	°F	
-15	5	30%
-35	-30	50%

Use MITSUBISHI MOTORS GENUINE SUPER LONG LIFE COOLANT PREMIUM or equivalent in its quality. MITSUBISHI MOTORS GENUINE SUPER LONG LIFE COOLANT PREMIUM is a pre-mixed (mixture ratio 50%) type coolant.

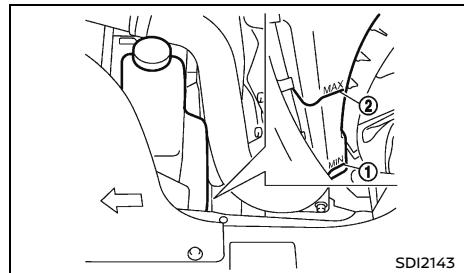
The use of other types of coolant solutions may damage the engine cooling system.

The radiator is equipped with a pressure cap. To prevent engine damage, use only a Genuine MITSUBISHI radiator cap or its equivalent when replacement is required.

CHECKING ENGINE COOLANT LEVEL



Pressurized radiator reservoir tank



Non-pressurized radiator reservoir tank

Check the coolant level in the reservoir when the engine is cold. If the coolant level is below the MIN level ①, add coolant up to the MAX level ②. If the reservoir is empty, check the coolant level in the radiator **when the engine is cold**. If there is insufficient coolant in the radiator, fill the radiator with coolant up to the radiator filler cap above the radiator upper hose opening and also add it to the reservoir up to the MAX level ②. Tighten the cap securely after adding engine coolant.

If the cooling system frequently requires coolant, have it checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

CHANGING ENGINE COOLANT

Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer if replacement is required.

Major engine cooling system repair should be performed by a MITSUBISHI dealer. The service procedures can be found in the appropriate MITSUBISHI Service Manual.

Improper servicing can result in reduced heater performance and engine overheating.

WARNING:

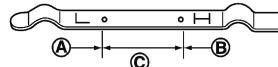
- **To avoid being scalded, never change the coolant when the engine is hot.**
- **Never remove the radiator cap or the engine coolant reservoir cap when the engine is hot. Serious burns could be caused by high pressure fluid escaping from the radiator.**
- **Avoid direct skin contact with used coolant. If skin contact is made, wash thoroughly with soap or hand cleaner as soon as possible.**

- **Keep coolant out of the reach of children and pets.**

Engine coolant must be disposed of properly. Check your local regulations.

ENGINE OIL

CHECKING ENGINE OIL LEVEL



SDI1993

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the parking brake.
2. Start the engine and warm it up until the engine temperature reaches the normal operating temperature (approximately 5 minutes).
3. Stop the engine.
4. Wait at least 10 minutes for the engine oil to drain back to the oil pan.
5. Remove the dipstick and wipe it clean.
6. Reinsert the dipstick all the way.
7. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. It should be within the range **C**.
8. If the oil level is below **A**, remove the oil filler cap and pour the recommended oil into the opening. Do not overfill **B**.
9. Recheck the oil level with the dipstick.

CAUTION:

The oil level should be checked regularly. Operating your vehicle with an insufficient amount of oil can damage the engine, and such damage is not covered by warranty.

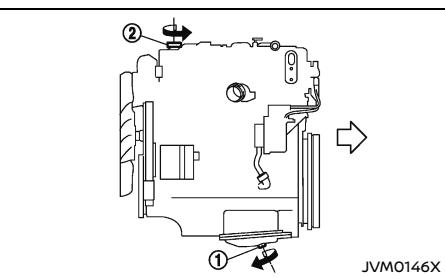
It is normal to add some oil between oil maintenance intervals or during the break-in period, depending on the severity of operating conditions.

CHANGING ENGINE OIL AND OIL FILTER

WARNING:

- Used oil must be disposed of properly. Never pour or dump oil into the ground, canals, rivers, etc. It should be disposed of at proper waste facilities. MITSUBISHI recommends having your oil changed by a MITSUBISHI dealer.
- Be careful not to burn yourself, as the engine oil may be hot.
- Prolonged and repeated contact with used engine oil may cause skin cancer.
- Avoid direct skin contact with used oil. If contacted, wash thoroughly with soap or hand cleaner and plenty of water as soon as possible.
- Store used engine oil in marked containers out of the reach of children.

Engine oil replacement



JVM0146X

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the parking brake.
2. Start the engine and warm it up until the engine temperature reaches the normal operating temperature (approximately 5 minutes).
3. Stop the engine.
4. Wait at least 10 minutes for the engine oil to drain back to the oil pan.
5. Place a large drain pan under the drain plug.
6. Remove the cover under the drain plug (if equipped).
7. Remove the drain plug ① with a wrench.
8. Remove the oil filler cap ② and completely drain the oil.
- If the oil filter is to be changed, remove and replace it at this time. (See "Engine oil filter replacement" (P.111).)
9. Clean and reinstall the drain plug and new washer. Securely tighten the drain plug with a wrench. Do not use excessive force.

Drain plug tightening torque:

29 to 39 N·m

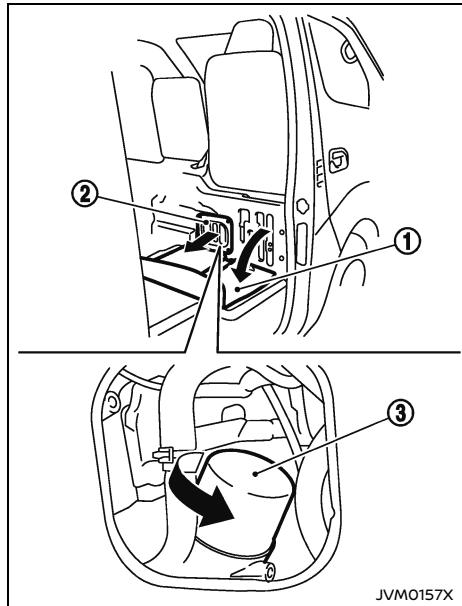
(3.0 to 4.0 kg·m, 22 to 29 ft·lb)

10. Refill the recommended engine oil and quantity. (See "Recommended fluids/lubricants and capacities" (P.132).)

When filling the engine oil, do not remove the dipstick.

11. Securely install the oil filler cap.
12. Start the engine.
13. Check the drain plug for any sign of leakage.
14. Check the engine oil level according to the proper procedure. (See "Checking engine oil level" (P.110).)

Engine oil filter replacement



Example (model equipped with sliding door)

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the parking brake.
2. Turn the engine off and wait at least for 10 minutes.
3. Open the cover ① located behind the front right-hand seat as illustrated.
4. Remove the service hole cover ②.
5. Remove the oil filter ③ by turning it by hand.

NOTE:

Be careful not to burn yourself. The engine oil may be hot.

6. Remove foreign materials thoroughly from the oil filter bracket.
7. Coat the rubber gasket on the new oil filter with clean engine oil.
8. Install the oil filter to the oil filter bracket.

Tightening torque:

**16 to 20 N·m
(1.6 to 2.0 kg·m, 12 to 15 ft-lb)**

9. Check the oil level with the engine oil dipstick and add engine oil. For details, see "Engine oil" (P.110).
10. Start the engine. After the engine has been warmed up, make sure there are no leaks around the oil filter unit. Correct as required.
11. Turn the engine off and wait several minutes.
12. Check the oil level with the engine oil dipstick and add engine oil. For details, see "Engine oil" (P.110).

PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

It is illegal to pollute drains, watercourses and soil. Use authorized waste collection facilities, including civil amenity sites and garages providing facilities for disposal of used oil and used oil filters. If in doubt, contact your local authority for advice on disposal.

The regulations concerning the pollution of the environment will vary from country to country.

FUEL FILTER AND SEDIMENTOR

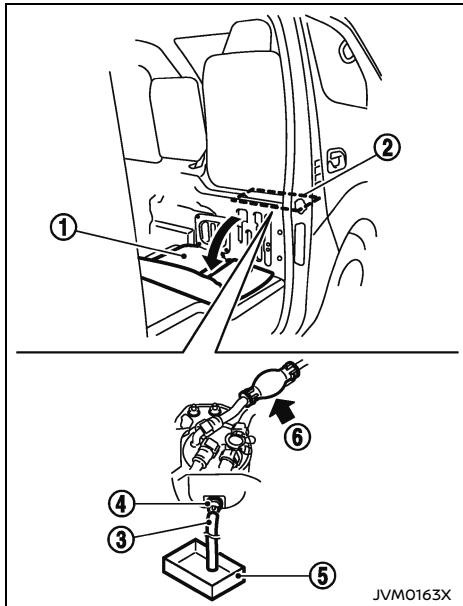
DRAINING WATER

For maintenance intervals, refer to a separate maintenance booklet. If the water-in-fuel-filter warning light  illuminates while the engine is running, there might be water in the fuel filter.

 **CAUTION:**

- The water from the fuel filter is drained with the fuel. Prepare a pan with a larger capacity than the volume of the fuel filter.
- Drained water is mixed with fuel. Therefore, take precautions to prevent the fuel from adhering to rubber parts such as the engine mounting insulator.
- If the drain valve is tightened excessively, it can be damaged and as a result, fuel will leak.
- Do not use tools to tighten the drain plug.

Fuel filter



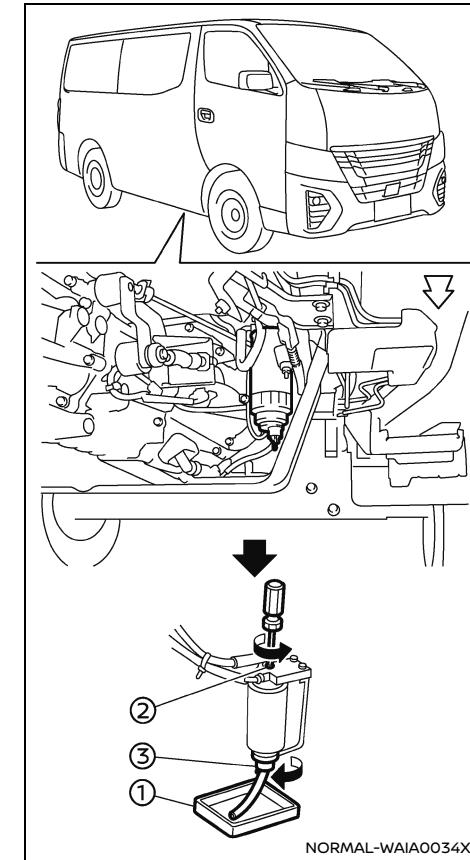
Drain water in the fuel filter as shown.

1. Open the cover ① located behind the front right-hand seat as illustrated.
2. Remove the cover ②.
3. Connect a suitable drain hose ③ to the drain valve ④.
4. Place a container ⑤ under the fuel filter.
5. Loosen the drain valve ④ 4 to 5 turns to drain the water. To avoid dropping it, do not loosen the drain valve too much. If water

does not drain properly, operate the priming pump ⑥.

6. After the water has been completely drained, close the drain valve ④.
7. Bleed any air from the fuel system. (See "Bleeding fuel system" (P.113).)

Sedimentor

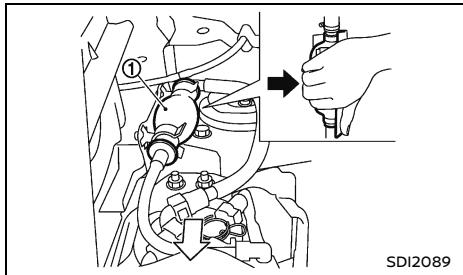


DRIVE BELTS

Perform the following procedures to drain water.

1. Place a container ① under the drain valve.
2. Loosen the drain support screw ② and drain valve ③ 4 to 5 turns to drain the water. To avoid dropping it, do not loosen the drain valve too much.
3. After the water has been completely drained, close the drain valve ③ and drain support screw ②.
4. Bleed any air from the fuel system. (See "Bleeding fuel system" (P.113).)

BLEEDING FUEL SYSTEM

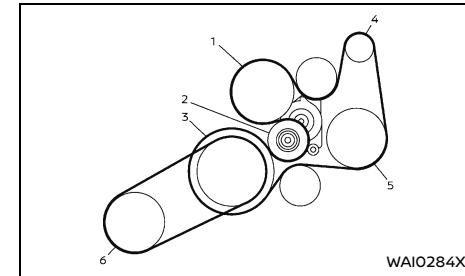


Bleed air out of the fuel system after refilling an empty fuel tank by the following action:

1. Squeeze the priming pump ① several times until there is a sudden resistance felt in the pressure, then stop.
2. Crank the engine until it starts. Do not crank the engine for more than 15 seconds.
3. If the engine does not start, stop cranking and repeat step 1 above.
4. If the engine does not operate smoothly after it has started, race it two or three times.

CAUTION:

Do not continue to operate the priming valve when you feel the resistance for operation it.



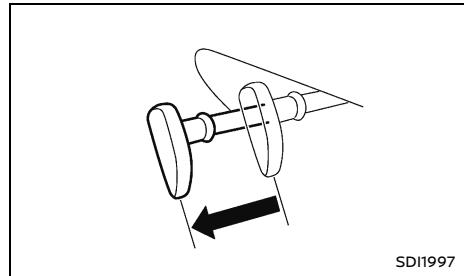
1. Water pump
2. Automatic tensioner
3. Crankshaft pulley
4. Alternator
5. Air conditioning compressor
6. Power steering fluid pump

Be sure the engine switch is in the "OFF" position.

Visually inspect each belt for signs of unusual wear, cuts, fraying or looseness. Check regularly for condition and tension. If the belt is in poor condition or loose, have it replaced or adjusted by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

BRAKES

CHECKING PARKING BRAKE

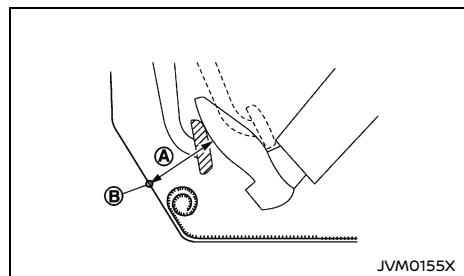


SDI1997

From the released position, pull the parking brake lever out slowly and firmly. If the number of clicks is out of the range listed, see a MITSUBISHI dealer.

9 to 10 clicks under a pulling force of 196 N (20 kg, 44 lb)

CHECKING FOOT BRAKE PEDAL



JVM0155X



WARNING:

See a MITSUBISHI dealer for a brake system check if the foot brake pedal height does not return to normal.

With the engine running, check the distance **A** between the upper surface of the pedal and the embossed marking **B** on the metal floor. If it is out the range listed, see a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Ⓐ: Depressing force

490 N (50 kg, 110 lb)

85 mm (3.35 in) or more

Brake pad wear indicator

The disc brake pads on your vehicle have audible wear indicators. When a brake pad requires replacement, it will make a high pitched scraping or screeching sound when the vehicle is in motion. The noise will be heard whether or not the foot brake pedal is depressed. Have the brakes checked as soon as possible if the wear indicator sound is heard.

Under some driving or climate conditions, occasional brake squeaks, squeals or other noises may be heard. Occasional brake noise during light to moderate stops is normal and does not affect the function or performance of the brake system.

Proper brake inspection intervals should be followed. For additional information, see a separate maintenance booklet.

BRAKE BOOSTER

Check the brake booster function as follows:

- With the engine off, depress and release the foot brake pedal several times. When the brake pedal movement (distance of travel) remains the same from one pedal application to the next, continue on to the next step.

- While depressing the foot brake pedal, start the engine. The pedal height should drop a little.
- With the foot brake pedal depressed, stop the engine. Keep the pedal depressed for about 30 seconds. The pedal height should not change.
- Run the engine for 1 minute without depressing the foot brake pedal, then turn it off. Depress the foot brake pedal several times. The pedal travel distance will decrease gradually with each depression as the vacuum is released from the booster.

If the brakes do not operate properly, have the brakes checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

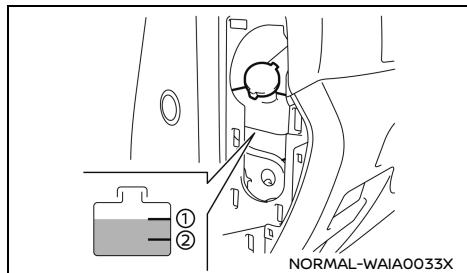
BRAKE AND CLUTCH FLUID

⚠ WARNING:

- Use only new fluid from a sealed container. Old, inferior, or contaminated fluid may damage the brake and clutch systems. The use of improper fluids can damage the brake system and affect the vehicle's stopping ability.
- Clean the filler cap before removing.
- Brake fluid is poisonous and should be stored carefully in marked containers out of the reach of children.

⚠ CAUTION:

Do not spill the brake fluid on painted surfaces. This will damage the paint. If brake fluid is spilled, wash it off with plenty of water immediately.



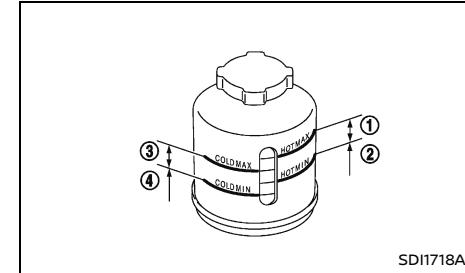
The brake and clutch fluid reservoir is located on the side of the driver's side instrument panel.

Check the fluid level in the reservoir. If the fluid is below the MIN line ②, the brake warning light will illuminate. Add fluid up to the MAX line ①. (See "Recommended fluids/lubricants and capacities" (P.132) for recommended types of

fluid.)

If the fluid must be added frequently, the system should be thoroughly checked by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

POWER STEERING FLUID



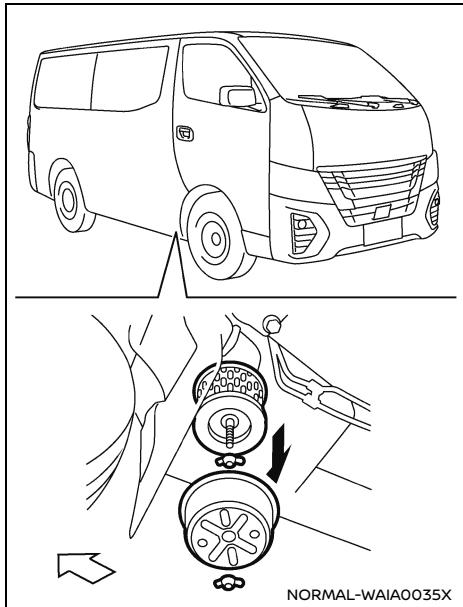
⚠ WARNING:

Power steering fluid is poisonous and should be stored carefully in marked containers out of the reach of children.

Check the fluid level in the reservoir. The fluid level should be checked in the HOT range (①: HOT MAX, ②: HOT MIN) at fluid temperatures of 50 to 80°C (122 to 176°F) or in the COLD range (③: COLD MAX, ④: COLD MIN) at fluid temperatures of 0 to 30°C (32 to 86°F).

If it is necessary to add fluid, use only specified fluid. **Do not overfill.** (See "Recommended fluids/lubricants and capacities" (P.132) for recommended types of fluid.)

AIR CLEANER FILTER



SHI dealer for servicing.

The viscous paper type filter element should not be cleaned and reused. The dry paper type filter element may be cleaned and reused. Replace the air filter according to the maintenance log shown in a separate maintenance booklet.

When replacing the air filter, wipe the inside of the air cleaner housing and the cover with a damp cloth.

⚠️ WARNING:

Operating the engine with the air cleaner filter off can cause you or others to be burned. The air cleaner filter not only cleans the intake air, it also stops flame if the engine backfires. If the air cleaner filter is not installed and the engine backfires, you could be burned. Never drive with the air cleaner filter off. Be cautious working on the engine when the air cleaner filter is off.

When maintenance is required, see a MITSUBI-

WIPER BLADES

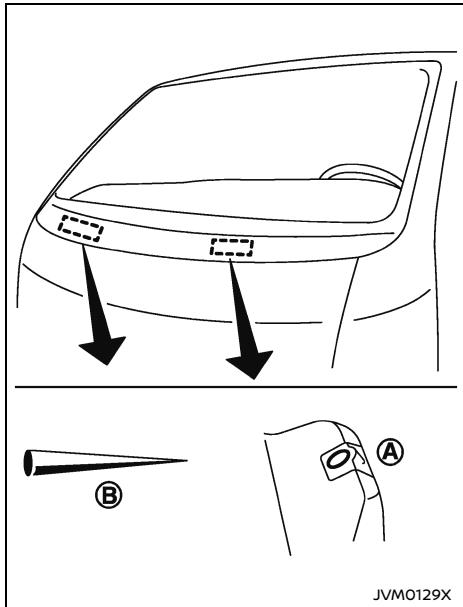
WINDSHIELD WIPER BLADES

Cleaning

If the windshield does not become clear after using the windshield washer or if the wiper blades chatter when operating the windshield wipers, wax or other materials may be on the windshield and/or wiper blades.

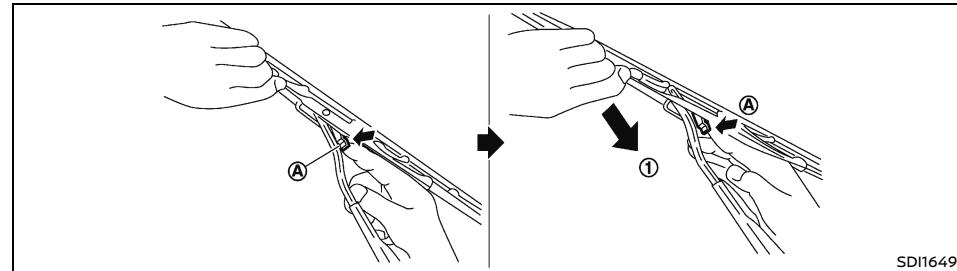
Clean the outside of the windshield surface with a washer solution or mild detergent. Your windshield is clean if beads do not form when rinsing with water.

Clean the blade by wiping it with a cloth soaked in a washer solution or a mild detergent. Rinse the blade with water. If your windshield is still not clear after cleaning the blades and using the wipers, replace the blades.



Be careful not to clog the washer nozzle **Ⓐ**. This may cause improper windshield washer operation. If the nozzle is clogged, remove any objects with a needle or small pin **Ⓑ**. Be careful not to damage the nozzle.

Replacing

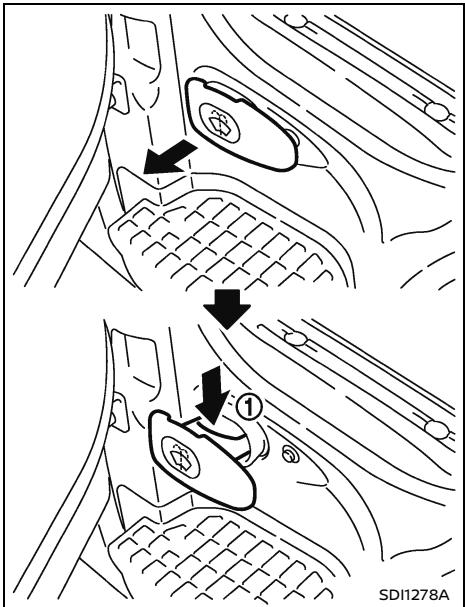


1. Lift the wiper arm away from the windshield. **When lifting the wiper arm, lift the driver's side first, then the passenger's side. Otherwise, the wiper blades may be scratched and may cause damage.**
2. Push and hold the release tab **Ⓐ**, and then move the wiper blade down the wiper arm to remove **①**.
3. Remove the wiper blade.
4. Insert the new wiper blade onto the wiper arm until it clicks into place.

⚠ CAUTION:

- **After wiper blade replacement, return the wiper arm to its original position.**
- **Worn wiper blades can damage the windshield and impair driver vision.**

WINDOW WASHER FLUID



instructions for the mixture ratio.
After refilling, store the lid of the window washer fluid reservoir.

⚠ WARNING:

Anti-freeze is poisonous and should be stored carefully in marked containers out of the reach of children.

The window washer fluid reservoir is located on the front left side step as illustrated.

Add fluid ① when the low washer fluid warning light illuminates.

Add a washer solvent to the water for better cleaning. In the winter season, add a windshield washer anti-freeze. Follow the manufacturer's

BATTERY

VEHICLE BATTERY

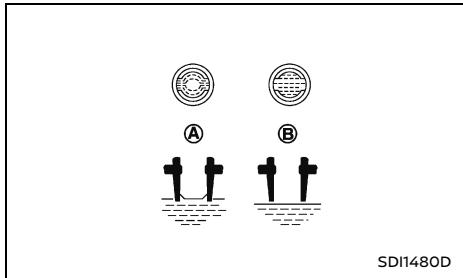
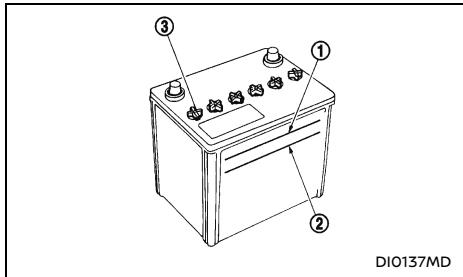
Caution symbols for battery		⚠️ WARNING
①		No smoking, No exposed flames, No sparks Never smoke around battery. Never expose battery to open flames or electrical sparks.
②		Shield eyes Handle the battery cautiously. Always wear eye protection glasses to protect against explosion or battery acid.
③		Keep away from children Never allow children to handle battery. Keep the battery out of the reach of children.
④		Battery acid Do not allow battery fluid to contact your skin, eyes, fabrics, or painted surfaces. After handling the battery or battery cap, immediately wash your hands thoroughly. If the battery fluid gets into your eyes, or onto your skin or clothing, flush with water immediately for at least 15 minutes and seek medical attention. Battery fluid is acid. If the battery fluid gets into your eyes or onto your skin, it could cause loss of your eyesight or burns.
⑤		Note operating instructions Before handling the battery, read this instruction carefully to ensure correct and safe handling.
⑥		Explosive gas Hydrogen gas, generated by battery fluid, is explosive.

SDI1573

⚠️ WARNING:

Do not operate the vehicle if the fluid in the battery is low. Low battery fluid can cause a higher load on the battery which can generate heat, reduce battery life, and in some cases lead to an explosion.

Checking battery fluid level



Check the fluid level in each cell. The battery fluid level should be between the UPPER LEVEL ① and LOWER LEVEL ② lines.

If it is necessary to add fluid, add only demineralized/distilled water to bring the level to the indicator in each filler opening. Do not overfill.

1. Remove the cell plugs ③ (if equipped).
2. Add demineralized/distilled water up to the UPPER LEVEL ① line.

If the side of the battery is not clear, check the distilled water level by looking directly above the cell; the condition ④ indicates OK

and the condition ④ needs more to be added.

3. Replace and tighten the cell plugs.
- Vehicles operated in high temperatures or under severe conditions require frequent checks of the battery fluid level.
- Keep the battery surface clean and dry. Clean the battery with a solution of baking soda and water.
- Make certain the terminal connections are clean and securely tightened.
- If the vehicle is not to be used for more than 30 days, disconnect the negative (-) battery terminal cable to prevent battery discharge.

Jump starting

If jump starting is necessary, see "Jump starting" (P.91). If the engine does not start by jump starting or the battery does not charge, the battery may have to be replaced. Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer for replacing the battery.

VARIABLE VOLTAGE CONTROL SYSTEM (if equipped)

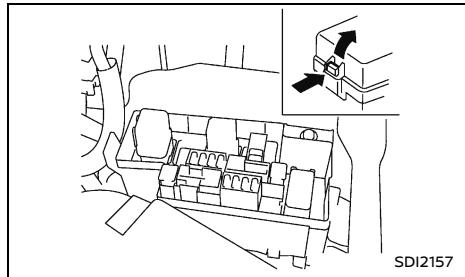
CAUTION:

- Do not ground accessories directly to the battery terminal. Doing so will bypass the variable voltage control system and the vehicle battery may not charge completely.
- Use electrical accessories with the engine running to avoid discharging the vehicle battery.

Your vehicle is equipped with a variable voltage control system. This system measures the amount of electrical discharge from the battery and controls voltage generated by the alternator.

FUSES

ENGINE COMPARTMENT

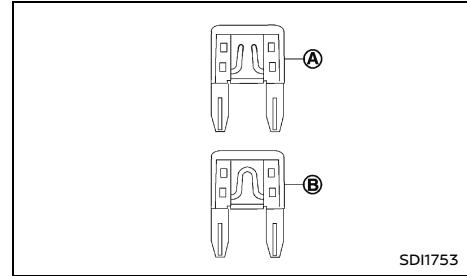


CAUTION:

Never use a fuse of a higher or lower amperage rating than that specified on the fuse box cover. This could damage the electrical system or cause a fire.

If any electrical equipment does not operate, check for an open fuse.

1. Be sure the engine switch is in the "OFF" position.
2. Be sure the headlamp switch is in the "OFF" position.
3. Open the engine room inspection cover.
4. Remove the fusible link cover.
5. Locate the fuse that needs to be replaced.



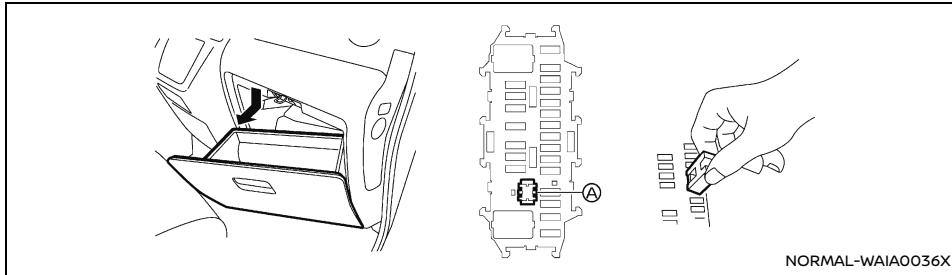
6. Remove the fuse using the fuse puller located in the passenger compartment.
7. If the fuse is open (A) replace it with a new fuse (B).

If the new fuse also opens, after installing, have the electrical system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Fusible links

If any electrical equipment does not operate and the fuses are in good condition, check the fusible links. If any of these fusible links are melted, replace only with genuine MITSUBISHI parts.

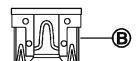
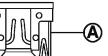
PASSENGER COMPARTMENT


CAUTION:

Never use a fuse of a higher or lower amperage rating than that specified on the fuse box cover. This could damage the electrical system or cause a fire.

If any electrical equipment does not operate, check for an open fuse.

1. Be sure engine switch switch is in the "OFF" position.
2. Be sure the headlamp switch is in the "OFF" position.
3. Remove the glove box.
4. Remove the fuse box cover.
5. Locate the fuse that needs to be replaced.
6. Remove the fuse using the fuse puller Ⓐ.



SDI1754

7. If the fuse is open Ⓐ replace it with a new fuse Ⓑ.
8. If the new fuse also opens, after installing, have the electrical system checked, and if necessary repaired, by a MITSUBISHI dealer.

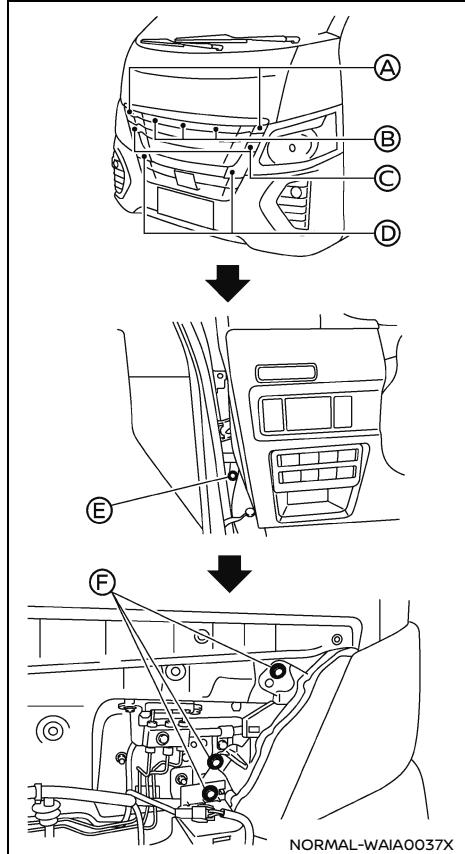
LIGHTS

HEADLAMPS

Replacing halogen headlamp bulb

The halogen headlamp is a semi-sealed beam type which uses replaceable headlamp (halogen) bulbs. They can only be replaced after removing the headlamp assemblies. If replacement is required, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Removal of the grille before replacing the lamp bulb:

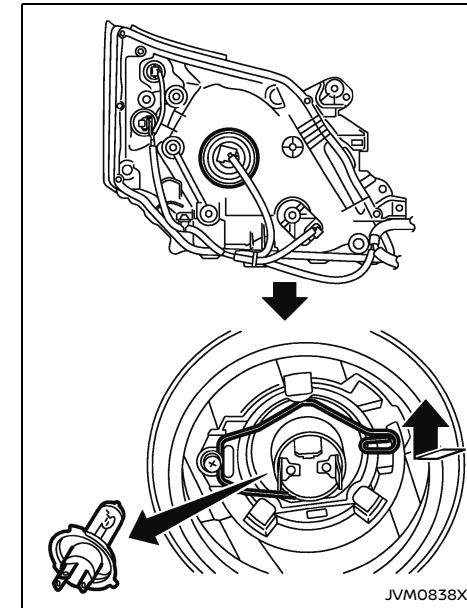


1. Remove the upper clips Ⓐ located at the both ends of front grill by using the suitable tool.
2. Pull the front grill toward the front of the vehicle. Then remove the clips Ⓑ (Standard width model: at 3 portions, wide width model: at 5 portions), and clips Ⓒ in order.
3. Pull the front grill toward the front of the vehicle and put your finger in the clearance to the headlamp, and then remove the tabs Ⓓ to peel off.
4. Open the front door.
5. Remove the bolt Ⓔ.
6. Remove the bolts Ⓕ.
7. Pull the light assembly toward the front of the vehicle to remove it.

NOTE:

- Place a cloth cover the removal tool not to scratch the grill.

Replacement of the halogen headlamp bulb:



Replace the halogen headlamp bulb as illustrated.

Installation of the grille after replacing the lamp bulb:

Install the grille in the reverse order of removal.

⚠ CAUTION:

- High-pressure halogen gas is sealed inside the lamp bulb. The lamp bulb may

break if the glass envelope is scratched or the lamp bulb is dropped.

- When handling the lamp bulb, do not touch the glass envelope.
- Use the same number and wattage as originally installed:
 - High/Low beam lamp bulb: 60/55W (H4)
- Do not leave the lamp bulb out of the headlamp reflector for a long period of time as dust, moisture and smoke may enter the headlamp body and affect the performance of the headlamp.

Aiming adjustment is not necessary if only the lamp bulbs are replaced. When aiming adjustment is necessary, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

Fog may temporarily form inside the lens of the exterior lights in the rain or in a car wash. A temperature difference between the inside and the outside of the lens causes the fog. This is not a malfunction. If large drops of water collect inside the lens, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

*: See a MITSUBISHI dealer for replacement.

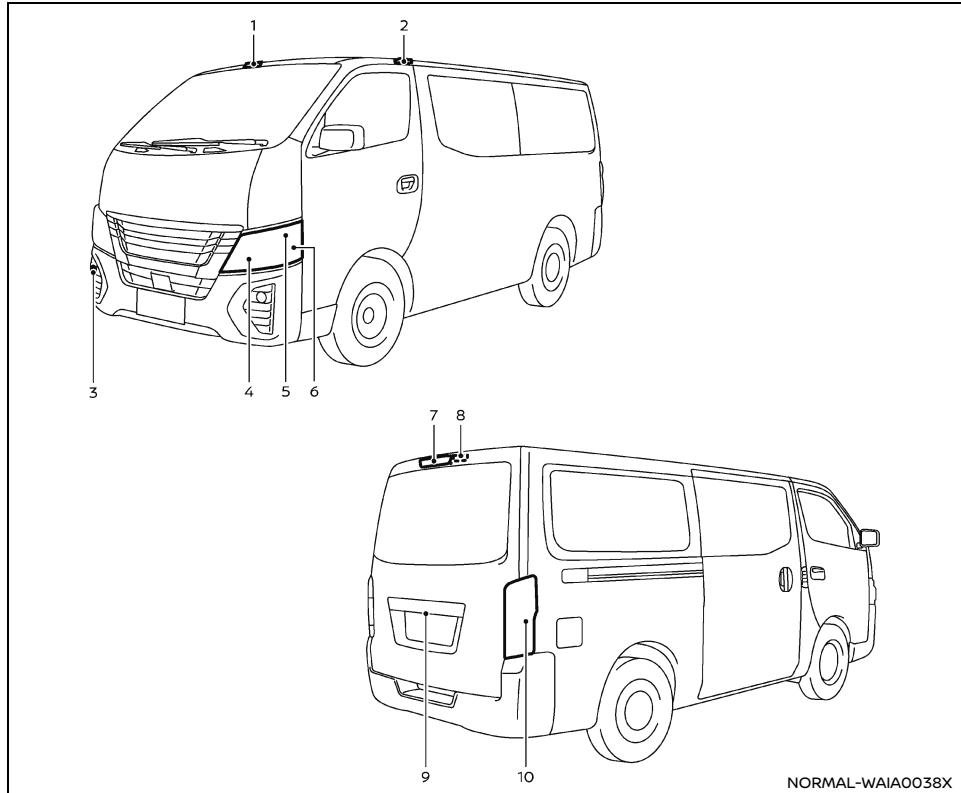
INTERIOR LIGHTS

Item	Wattage (W)
Room light	10
Dome light	10
Luggage room light (if equipped)	5

EXTERIOR LIGHTS

Item	Wattage (W)
Front turn signal light	21
Front clearance light	5
Front fog light (if equipped)*	LED
Rear combination lights	
Turn signal	21
Stop/Tail light	21/5
Reverse light	16
High-mounted stop light*	LED
License plate light	5

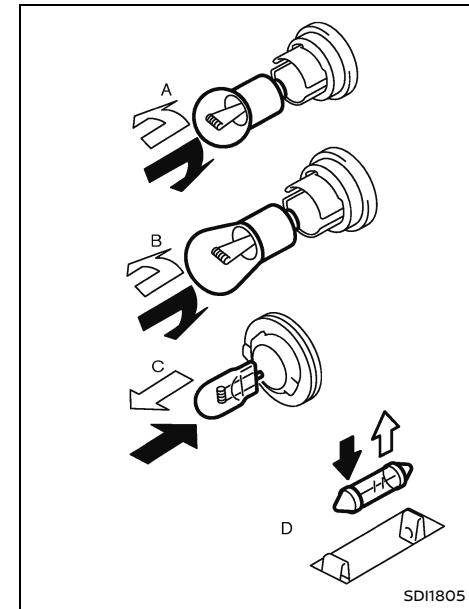
LIGHT LOCATIONS



- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dome light | 4. Headlamp |
| 2. Room light | 5. Clearance light |
| 3. Front fog light (if equipped) | 6. Front turn signal light |

7. High-mounted stop light
8. Luggage room light (if equipped)
9. License plate light
10. Rear combination light

Replacement procedures

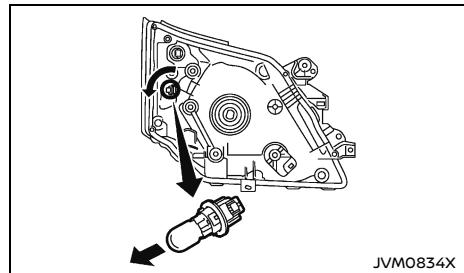


➡: REMOVE

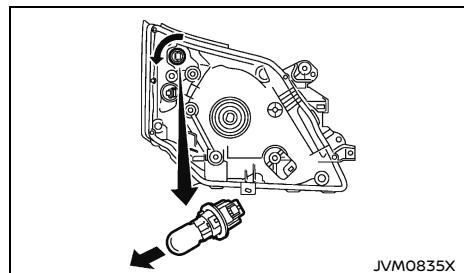
➡: INSTALL

All other lights are either type A, B, C or D. When replacing a lamp bulb, first remove the lens

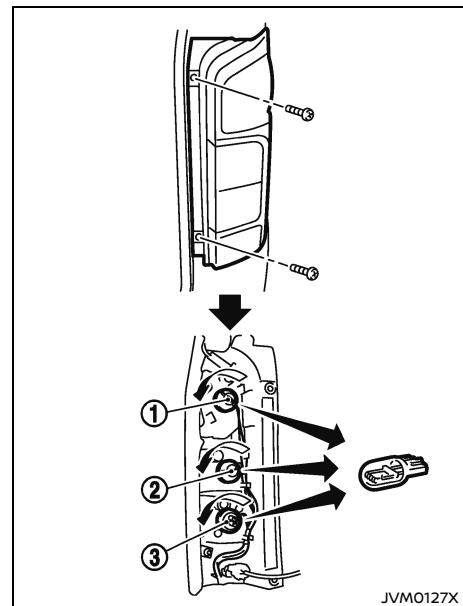
and/or cover.



Front turn signal light

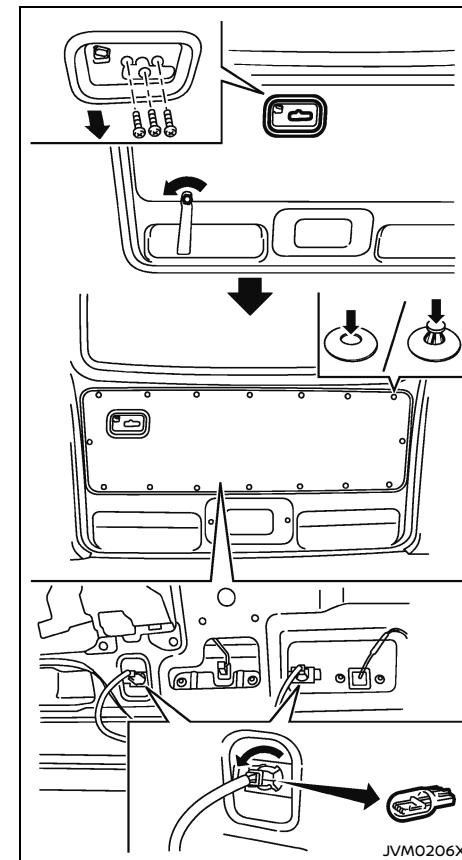


Clearance light (Lamp bulb type)

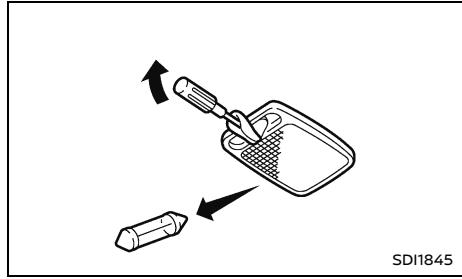


Rear combination light

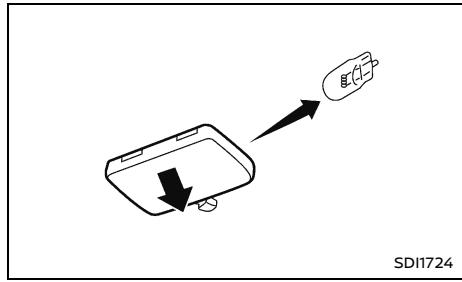
- ① Stop/tail light
- ② Turn signal light
- ③ Reverse light



License plate light



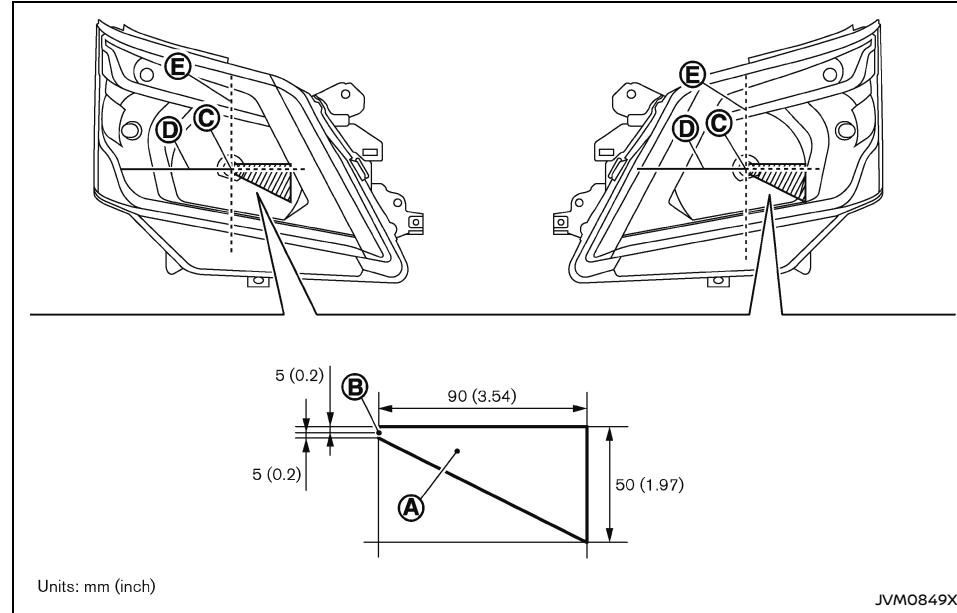
Dome light or room light



Luggage room light (if equipped)

LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO ADJUST HEADLAMP BEAM

When the vehicle is driven in a country where the driving lane is different to your home country, affix an opaque sticker on the headlamp.



1. Turn the engine switch to the "OFF" position and wait until the headlamps cool down.
2. Prepare the stickers referring to the figure. Make the stickers **Ⓐ** that will be affixed to the surface of the right side headlamp and the left side headlamp.
3. Affix the sticker by aligning the mark **Ⓑ** of the sticker with the position of the mark **Ⓒ** that is located on the surface of the headlamp seen from front. Affix the sticker as illustrated by aligning the mark **Ⓒ** with dividing lines **Ⓓ** and **Ⓔ**.

NOTE:

- Use an opaque material that prevents the light from passing through it.
- Note that transparent materials do not work effectively.

TIRES AND WHEELS

If you have a flat tire, see "Flat tire" (P.86).

TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE

Periodically check the pressure of the tires, including the spare. An incorrect tire pressure may adversely affect tire life and vehicle handling. The tire pressure should be checked when tires are COLD. Tires are considered COLD after the vehicle has been parked for 3 or more hours, or driven less than 1.6 km (1 mile). COLD tire pressures are shown on the tire placard.

Insufficient pressure can lead to an overheating of the tire and subsequent internal damage. At high speeds, this could result in tread separation and even bursting of the tire.

In case of "Laden" condition, adjust the tire pressure for the appropriate tire pressure. (See "Tire placard" (P.137).) Please note that the tire pressure settings are different for front axle and rear axle as per vehicle "Laden" and "Unladen" conditions. Adjust the appropriate tire pressure for each axle before loading or unloading the vehicle. The tire pressures should be adjusted when tires are COLD. When the vehicle is in "Unladen" condition, adjust the tire pressure for the appropriate tire pressure.

TYPES OF TIRES

CAUTION:

When changing or replacing tires, be sure all four tires are of the same type (that is, summer, all season or snow) and construction. A MITSUBISHI dealer may be able to help you with information about tire type, size, speed rating and availability.

Replacement tires may have a lower speed rating than the factory equipped tires, and they may not match the potential maximum vehicle

speed. Never exceed the maximum speed rating of the tire.

All season tires

MITSUBISHI specifies all season tires on some models to provide good performance all year, including snowy and icy road conditions. All season tires are identified by ALL SEASON and/or M&S on the tire sidewall. Snow tires have better snow traction than all season tires and may be more appropriate in some areas.

Summer tires

MITSUBISHI specifies summer tires on some models to provide superior performance on dry roads. Summer tire performance is substantially reduced in snow and ice. Summer tires do not have the tire traction rating M&S on the tire sidewall.

If you plan to operate your vehicle in snowy or icy conditions, MITSUBISHI recommends the use of snow or all season tires on all four wheels.

Snow tires

If snow tires are needed, it is necessary to select tires equivalent in size and load rating to the original equipment tires. If you do not, it can adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

Generally, snow tires have lower speed ratings than factory equipped tires and may not match the potential maximum vehicle speed. Never exceed the maximum speed rating of the tire. If you install snow tires, they must be the same size, brand, construction and tread pattern on all four wheels.

For additional traction on icy roads, studded

tires may be used. However, some states and provinces prohibit their use. Check local, state and provincial laws before installing studded tires. Skid and traction capabilities of studded snow tires on wet or dry surfaces may be poorer than that of non-studded snow tires.

TIRE CHAINS

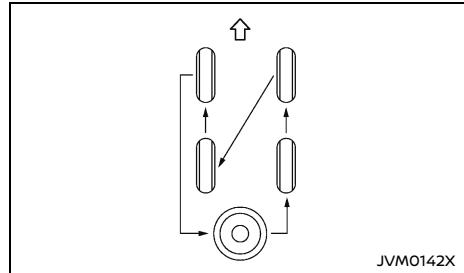
Use of tire chains may be prohibited according to location. Check the local laws before installing tire chains. When installing tire chains, make sure that they are of proper size for the tires on your vehicle and are installed according to the chain manufacturer's instructions.

Use chain tensioners when recommended by the tire chain manufacturer to ensure a tight fit. Loose end links of the tire chains must be secured or removed to prevent the possibility of whipping action damage to the fenders or underbody. If possible, avoid fully loading your vehicle when using tire chains. In addition, drive at a reduced speed. Otherwise, your vehicle may be damaged and/or vehicle handling and performance may be adversely affected.

Tire chains must be installed only on the rear wheels and not on the front wheels. Do not use the chains on dry roads.

Do not drive with tire chains on paved roads which are clear of snow. Driving with chains in such conditions can cause damage to the various mechanisms of the vehicle due to some overstress.

TIRE ROTATION



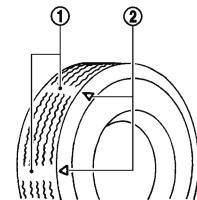
JVM0142X

MITSUBISHI recommends that tires be rotated every 10,000 km (6,000 miles). However, the timing for tire rotation may vary according to your driving habits and the road surface conditions. (See "Flat tire" (P86) for the tire replacement.)

WARNING:

- After rotating the tires, adjust the tire pressure.
- Retighten the wheel nuts when the vehicle has been driven for 1,000 km (600 miles) (also in cases of a flat tire, etc.).
- Incorrect tire selection, fitting, care, or maintenance can affect vehicle safety with risk of accident and injury. If in doubt, consult a MITSUBISHI dealer or the tire manufacturer.

TIRE WEAR AND DAMAGE



SDR1663

- ① Wear indicator
 ② Wear indicator location marks. The locations are shown by "Δ", "TWI", etc. depending on tire types.

Tires should be periodically inspected for wear, cracking, bulging or objects caught in the tread. If excessive wear, cracks, bulging or deep cuts are found, the tire should be replaced immediately.

The original tires have a built-in tread wear indicator. When the wear indicator is visible, the tire should be replaced.

Improper service of a spare tire may result in serious personal injury. If it is necessary to repair the spare tire, contact a MITSUBISHI dealer.

TIRE AGE

Never use a tire over six years old, regardless of whether it has been used or not.

Tires degrade with age as well as with the vehicle usage. Have your tires checked and balanced often by a repair shop or, if you prefer, a MITSUBISHI dealer.

CHANGING TIRES AND WHEELS

WARNING:

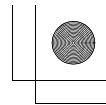
Do not install a deformed wheel or tire even if it has been repaired. Such wheels or tires could have structural damage and could fail without warning.

When replacing a tire, use the same size, speed rating and load carrying capacity as originally equipped. (See "Tires and wheels" (P135) for recommended types and sizes of tires and wheels.) The use of tires other than those recommended or the mixed use of tires of different brands, construction (bias, bias-belted, or radial), or tread patterns can adversely affect the ride, braking, handling, ground clearance, body-to-tire clearance, snow chain clearance, headlamp aim and bumper height. Some of these effects may lead to accidents and could result in serious personal injury.

If the wheels are changed for any reason, always replace with wheels which have the same offset dimension. Wheels of a different offset could cause early tire wear, possibly degraded vehicle handling characteristics and/or interference with the brake discs/drums. Such interference can lead to decreased braking efficiency and/or early brake pad/shoe wear.

WHEEL BALANCE

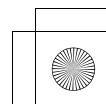
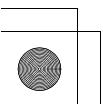
Unbalanced wheels may affect vehicle handling and tire life. Even with regular use, wheels can get out of balance. Therefore, they should be balanced as required.



SPARE TIRE

Conventional spare tire

A standard tire (the same size as the road wheels) is supplied with your vehicle.



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RECOMMENDED FLUIDS/LUBRICANTS AND CAPACITIES

The following are approximate capacities. The actual refill quantities may be slightly different. When refilling, follow the procedures instructed in the "8. Maintenance and do-it-yourself" section to determine the proper refill capacity.

Fluid type		Capacity (approximate)			Recommended Fluids/Lubricants
		Metric Measure	US Measure	Imperial Measure	
Fuel		65 L	17-1/8 gal	14-1/4 gal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See "Fuel information" (P.133).
Engine oil*1 Drain and refill *: For additional information, see "Changing engine oil and oil filter" (P.110).	With oil filter change	7.8 L	8-1/4 qt	6-7/8 qt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine "MITSUBISHI MOTORS Motor Oil 10W-30 CF-4" or "MITSUBISHI MOTORS Motor Oil 5W-30 C3" is recommended. If the above motor oil is not available, use "MITSUBISHI MOTORS Motor Oil" or equivalent that matches the following grade and viscosity. Oil grade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - API CF-4, CH-4 or CI-4* - ACEA A3/B4 *: Never use API CG-4 SAE Viscosity: See "Recommended SAE viscosity number" (P.133).
	Without oil filter change	7.5 L	7-7/8 qt	6-5/8 qt	
Engine coolant with reservoir	Narrow	10.5 L	11-1/8 qt	9-1/4 qt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MITSUBISHI MOTORS GENUINE SUPER LONG LIFE COOLANT PREMIUM or equivalent Use MITSUBISHI MOTORS GENUINE SUPER LONG LIFE COOLANT PREMIUM or equivalent in its quality, in order to avoid possible aluminum corrosion within the engine cooling system caused by the use of non-genuine engine coolant. <p>Note that any repairs for the incidents within the engine cooling system while using non-genuine engine coolant may not be covered by the warranty even if such incidents occurred during the warranty period.</p>
	Wide	11.2 L	11-7/8 qt	9-7/8 qt	
Manual Transmission (MT) gear oil		—	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine NISSAN Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) HQ Multi 75W-85 or equivalent If Genuine NISSAN Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) HQ Multi is not available, API GL-4, Viscosity SAE 75W-85 may be used as a temporary replacement. However, use Genuine NISSAN Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) HQ Multi as soon as it is available.
Differential gear oil		—	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine NISSAN Differential Oil Hypoid Super-S GL-5 synthetic 75W-90 or equivalent
Power steering fluid		Refill to the proper oil level according to instructions in the "8. Maintenance and do-it-yourself" section.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine NISSAN PSF or equivalent DEXRON™ VI type ATF may also be used.
Brake and clutch fluid					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genuine NISSAN Brake Fluid or equivalent DOT3
Multi-purpose grease		—	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NLGI No. 2 (Lithium soap base)
Air conditioning system refrigerant		—	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HFC-134a (R-134a)
Air conditioning system lubricants		—	—	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NISSAN A/C System Oil Type S or exact equivalent

FUEL INFORMATION

Diesel engine*

YD25DDTi engine:

Use diesel fuel of at least 50 cetane.

Use the diesel fuel that is recommended on the fuel label attached to the fuel-filler lid.

- EN590 EURO 3 (with a maximum of 350 ppm of sulfur)
- EN590 EURO 4 (with a maximum of 50 ppm of sulfur)
- If two types of diesel fuel are available, use summer or winter fuel properly according to the following temperature conditions.
- Above -7°C (20°F) ... Summer type diesel fuel.
- Below -7°C (20°F) ... Winter type diesel fuel.

CAUTION:

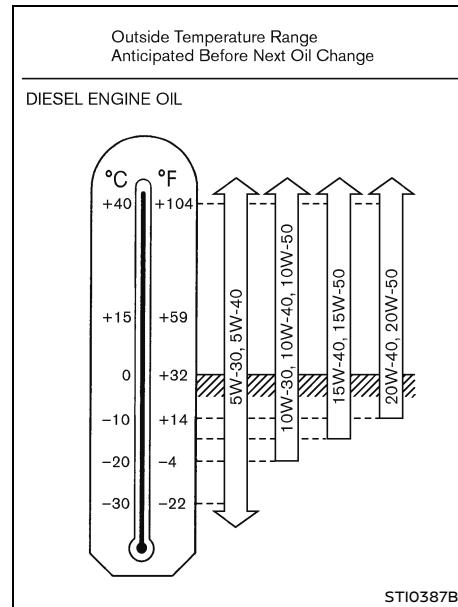
- Do not use home heating oil, gasoline or other alternate fuels in your diesel engine. The use of those or adding those to diesel fuel can cause engine damage.
- Do not use summer fuel at temperatures below -7°C (20°F). The cold temperatures will cause wax to form in the fuel. As a result, it may prevent the engine from running smoothly.
- If fuel sulfur more than the specified fuel is used, white smoke could be emitted, even worse to cause engine damaged.

RECOMMENDED SAE VISCOSITY NUMBER

Diesel engine oil

5W-30 is preferable.

If 5W-30 is not available, select the viscosity, from the chart below, that is suitable for the outside temperature range.



The release of refrigerants into the atmosphere is prohibited in many countries and regions. The refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a) in your vehicle will not harm the Earth's ozone layer. However, it may contribute in a small part to the global warming effect. MITSUBISHI recommends that the refrigerant be appropriately recovered and recycled. Contact a MITSUBISHI dealer when servicing the air conditioning system.

ENGINE

Model	YD25DDTi	
Type	Diesel, 4-cycle	
Cylinder arrangement	4-cylinder, in-line	
Bore × Stroke	mm (in)	89.0 × 100.0 (3.504 × 3.937)
Displacement	cm ³ (cu in)	2,488 (151.82)
Firing order	1-3-4-2	
Idle speed	rpm	675
Ignition timing	degree	—
Spark plugs	—	
Type	—	
Gap	mm (in)	—
Camshaft operation	Timing chain	

TIRES AND WHEELS

	Standard	Spare
Tire size	195R15C 106/104R	Conventional
	Size	Offset mm (in)
Road wheel	Steel	15 x 5-1/2JJ 45 (1.77)

See the tire placard on your vehicle for the cold tire pressure.

DIMENSIONS

Model		Van	Bus
Overall length	mm (in)	5,095 (200.6)	4,710 (185.4)
Overall width	mm (in)	1,695 (66.7)	1,695 (66.7)
Overall height	mm (in)	2,285 (90.0)	1,990 (78.3)
Wheelbase	mm (in)	2,940 (115.7)	2,555 (100.6)
Tread	Front	mm (in)	1,470 (57.9)
	Rear	mm (in)	1,450 (57.1)

WHEN TRAVELLING or REGISTERING IN ANOTHER COUNTRY

When planning to travel in another country or region, find out whether the fuel required for your vehicle is available in that country or region. Using a low octane rated fuel may cause engine damage. Therefore, be sure that the required fuel is available wherever you go. For additional information regarding recommended fuel, see earlier in this section.

When transferring the registration of your vehicle to another country, state, province or district, contact the appropriate authorities to find out that the vehicle complies with the local legal requirements. In some cases, a vehicle cannot meet the legal requirements, and it may be necessary to modify the vehicle to meet local laws and regulations. In addition, there may be possibilities that a vehicle cannot be adapted in certain areas.

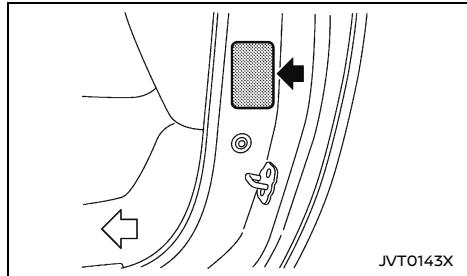
The laws and regulations for motor vehicle emission control and safety standards vary according to the country, state, province or district; therefore, the vehicle specification may differ.

When any vehicles are to be taken into another country, state, province or district, its modification, transportation, registration, and any other expenses which may result, are the responsibility of the user. MITSUBISHI is not responsible for any inconveniences that may result.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

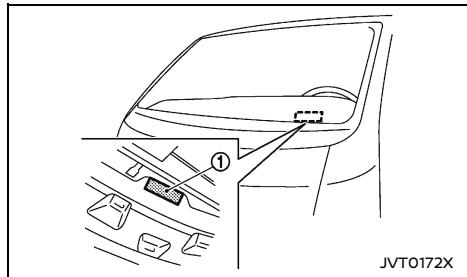
It is prohibited to cover, paint, weld, cut, drill, alter or remove Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION PLATE (if equipped)



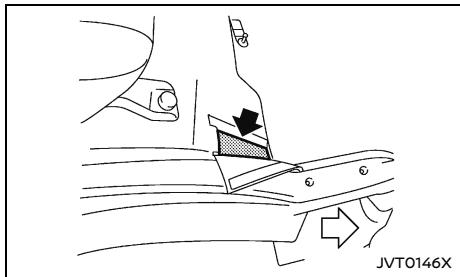
The plate is affixed as shown.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) PLATE (if equipped)



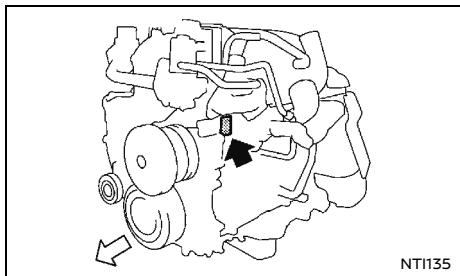
The vehicle identification number plate ① is attached as shown. This number is the identification for your vehicle and is used in the vehicle registration.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (chassis number)



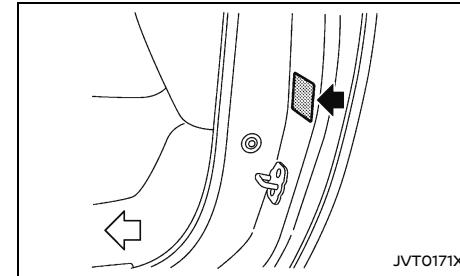
The vehicle identification number is stamped under the front right side seat as shown.

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

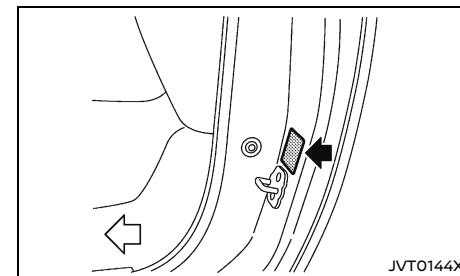


The engine serial number is stamped on the engine as shown.

CERTIFICATION PLATE (if equipped)

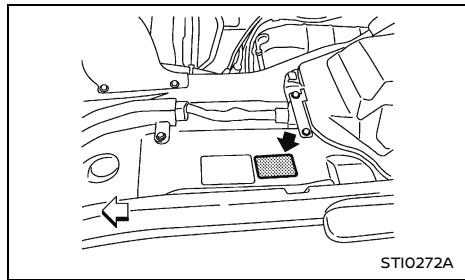


TIRE PLACARD



The tire placard is affixed on the driver's side door pillar as illustrated.

AIR CONDITIONING SPECIFICATION LABEL



UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADING (if equipped)

Quality Grades: All passenger car tires must conform to local safety requirements in addition to these grades.

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

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 AND C

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

WARNING:

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 AND 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 local regulations. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING:

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

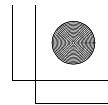
INSTALLATION OF AN RF TRANSMITTER

For countries conforming to UN regulation No.10 or equivalent:

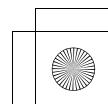
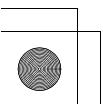
The installation of an RF transmitter in your vehicle could affect electric equipment systems. Be sure to check with your MITSUBISHI dealer for precautionary measures or special instructions regarding installation. Upon request, your MITSUBISHI dealer will provide the detailed information (frequency band, power, antenna position, installation guide, etc.) regarding installation.



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MEMO



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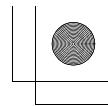
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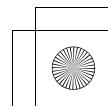
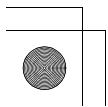
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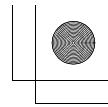


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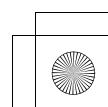
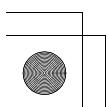


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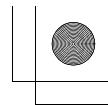


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