

Starting and driving

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Running-in recommendations

EA01ASD

During the running-in period of the first 1,000 km (630 miles), it is advisable to drive your new vehicle using the following precautions as a guideline to aid long life as well as future economy and performance.

- (1) Do not race the engine at high speeds.
- (2) Avoid rapid starting, accelerating, braking and prolonged high-speed running.
- (3) Keep to the running-in speed limit shown below.

Please note that the legal speed limits displayed must be adhered to.

- (4) Do not exceed loading limits.
- (5) Refrain from towing a trailer.

Vehicles with manual transmission

km/h (mph)

Drive range	Speed limit		
	1300	1600	
		GL	GLX
1st	30 (19)	35 (22)	30 (19)
2nd	55 (34)	65 (41)	60 (38)
3rd	80 (50)	95 (59)	90 (56)
4th	115 (72)	135 (84)	125 (78)
5th	140 (88)	160 (100)	150 (94)

Vehicles with automatic transmission

km/h (mph)

Drive range	Speed limit
"L" (LOW)	35 (22)
"2" (SECOND)	70 (44)
"3" (THIRD)	105 (66)
"D" (DRIVE)	150 (94)

Fuel usage

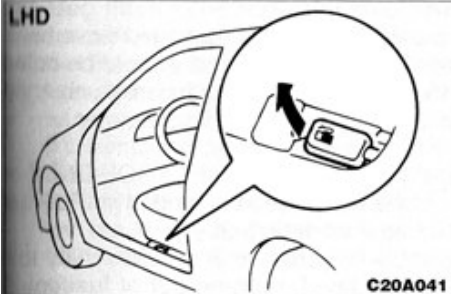
EC20A

Recommended fuel	Unleaded petrol octane rating (DIN 51607) 1300 model 90 RON or higher (Normal) 1600 model 95 RON or higher (Super)
Fuel tank capacity	50 litres

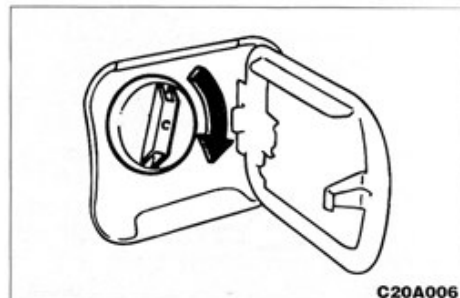
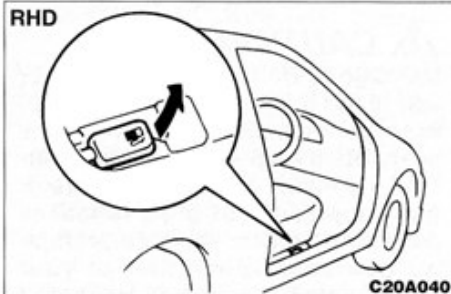
NOTE

1600 model has the octane number automatic change device so that you can use unleaded normal petrol 91 RON as an emergent measure in case unleaded premium petrol 95 RON or higher is not available on journey, etc. In such a case, you don't need to adjust the engine specially. In case of using unleaded normal petrol 91 RON, the engine performance will suffer a little degradation.

LHD



RHD



Refuelling

1. Before filling with fuel, switch off the engine.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel is explosive and combustible. Therefore, when handling fuel, keep naked flames away from it. Do not smoke cigarettes.

2. The fuel filler door can be opened from inside the vehicle by using the fuel filler door release lever (located beside the driver's seat).
3. To fill with fuel correctly depends mainly on correct handling of the fuel filler gun. Do not tilt the gun. Insert the gun in the tank port as far as it goes.

4. When the gun stops automatically, put the gun half the way in the tank port. After the second automatic stop, do not fill with fuel any more.

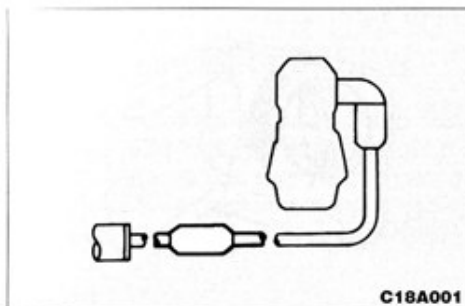
NOTE

Do not try to fill up the level fuel port, leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.

5. Mount the tank cap and turn it clockwise until you hear click sounds.

⚠ CAUTION

These vehicles have label located on the fuel filler lid that states, "UNLEADED FUEL ONLY". These vehicles also have fuel filler tube specially designed to accept the smaller diameter unleaded fuel dispensing nozzles only. If the tank cap must be replaced, use only a MITSUBISHI original part specified for your vehicle.



Catalytic converter

EC18A-Di

For ordinary use, there are no particular precautions except that of using unleaded petrol.

The exhaust gas scavenging device with catalytic converter is extremely efficient for the reduction of noxious gases. The catalytic converter is installed in the exhaust system.

It is important to keep the engine properly tuned to ensure proper catalyst operation and prevent possible catalyst damage.

⚠ CAUTION

Damage to the catalytic converter can result if your vehicle is not kept in proper operating condition. In the event of an engine malfunction particularly involving engine misfire or other apparent loss of performance have your vehicle serviced promptly. Continued operation of your vehicle with a severe overheated condition may result in possible damage to the converters and vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

- (1) As with any vehicle, do not park or operate this vehicle in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves can come in contact with a hot exhaust since a fire could occur.
- (2) Undercoating paint should not be applied to the catalytic converter.

The catalytic converter itself gets hot quickly, and may be damaged if overheated. The following points should be noted in order to prevent the ignition of unburned petrol within the catalytic converter.

- (1) Use UNLEADED PETROL ONLY of the type of recommended in "Fuel usage" on page 5-2.
- (2) Do not drive with an extremely low fuel level; running out of fuel could cause damage to the catalytic converter.
- (3) Do not switch OFF the ignition switch while driving.
- (4) Do not try to start the engine by pushing the vehicle. If the battery is weak or discharged, use another battery to start the engine.
- (5) Do not idle the engine with any spark plug wires disconnected or removed such as performing diagnostic tests.
- (6) Do not idle the engine for prolonged periods during very rough idle or malfunctioning operating conditions.
- (7) Do not race the engine when turning off the ignition switch to prevent catalytic converter from being damaged due to unburnt fuel.

- (8) Stop driving the vehicle if you think the performance is noticeably low, or that there is unnecessary engine rotation, or any other engine trouble, such as with the ignition, etc.

If it is impractical to stop driving immediately, reduce the speed and drive for only a short time. Have an inspection made by your nearest authorized MITSUBISHI dealer as soon as possible.

- (9) In unusual situations involving grossly malfunctioning engine operation, a burnt smell may indicate severe and abnormal catalyst overheating. If this occurs, the vehicle should be stopped in a safe place, the engine switched off and the vehicle allowed to cool. Once the engine is cool, a service, including a tune-up to manufacturer's specifications, should be obtained immediately.

Economical driving

EC19A-Id

For economical driving, there are some technical requirements that have to be met. The prerequisite for low fuel consumption is a properly adjusted engine. In order to achieve longer life of the vehicle and the most economical operation, have the vehicle serviced by an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer at regular intervals in accordance with the service standards.

Fuel economy and generation of exhaust gas and noise are highly influenced by personal driving habits as well as the particular operating conditions. The following points should be observed in order to minimize wear of brakes, tyres and engine as well as to reduce environmental pollution.

- (1) **Starting**
Avoid rapid acceleration and sudden starts; such operation will result in higher fuel consumption.
- (2) **Shifting**
Shift only at an appropriate speed and engine speed. Always use the highest gear possible.

- (3) **City traffic**

Frequent starting and stopping increases the average fuel consumption. Use roads with smooth traffic flow whenever possible. When driving on congested roads, avoid use of a low gear at high engine speeds.

- (4) **Idling**

The vehicle consumes fuel even during idling. Avoid extended idling whenever possible.

- (5) **Speed**

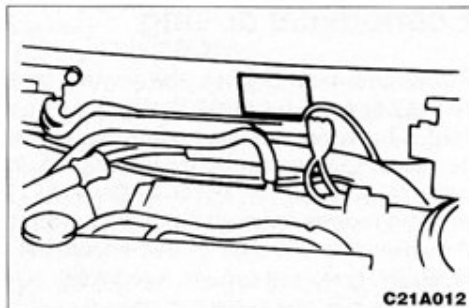
The higher the vehicle speed, the more fuel consumed. Avoid driving at full speed. Even a slight release of the accelerator pedal will save a significant amount of fuel.

- (6) **Tyre inflation pressure**

Check the tyre inflation pressures at regular intervals. Low tyre inflation pressure increases road resistance and fuel consumption. In addition, low tyre pressures adversely affect tyre wear and driving stability.

(7) **Load**

Do not drive with unnecessary articles in the luggage compartment. Especially during city driving where frequent starting and stopping is necessary, the increased weight of the vehicle will greatly affect fuel consumption. Also avoid driving with unnecessary luggage, etc., on the roof; the increased air resistance will increase more fuel consumption.



(8) **Cold engine starting**

Starting of a cold engine consumes more fuel.

Unnecessary fuel consumption is also caused by keeping a hot engine running. After the engine is started, commence driving as soon as possible.

(9) **Air conditioning***

The use of the air conditioning will increase the fuel consumption.

Trailer towing

EC21ASDa

In order to tow a trailer with your vehicle, have a trailer towing device that meets all pertinent regulations in your area mounted at an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer.

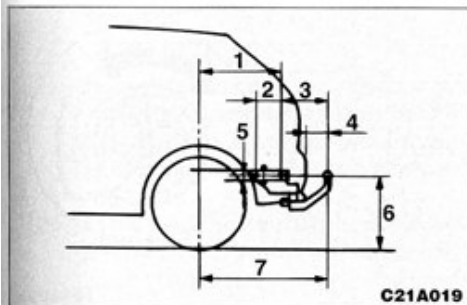
The regulations concerning the towing of a trailer may differ from country to country. It is recommended that you obey the regulations in each area.

If you are going to tow a trailer, pay careful attention to the following points.

Maximum towable weight with brake and maximum trailer-nose weight

Never exceed the maximum trailer-nose weight as listed in the specifications. (Refer to page 10-5)

If you tow a trailer at an altitude of more than 1000 m above sea-level, reduce the maximum towable weight by 10 % of the gross combination weight for every increase of 1000 m above sea-level, because the engine output is lowered owing to decrease in atmospheric pressure.



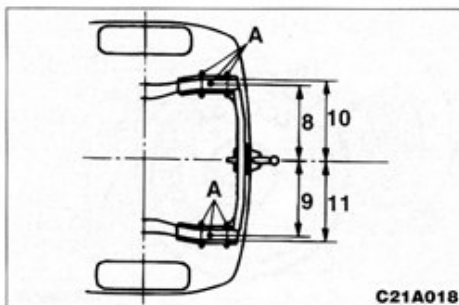
C21A019

Towing bar mounting specifications

See the following table for fixing points for the towing bar.

mm (in)

1	510 (20,1)
2	155 (6,1)
3	245 (9,6)
4	95 (3,7)
5	30 (1,2)
6	449 (17,7)
7	755 (29,7)
8	470 (18,5)
9	470 (18,5)
10	501 (19,7)
11	501 (19,7)



C21A018

NOTE

The values under item 6 are applicable to unladen vehicles. These values can also be varied depending on the tyre size, optional equipment and suspension conditions.

Operating hints

- (1) Do not let the clutch slip (vehicles with a manual transmission only) and do not increase the engine speed more than necessary when starting.
- (2) Be sure that the driving speed does not exceed 100 km/h (62 mph) for trailer operation.

It is also recommended that you obey the local regulations in case driving speed with a trailer is limited to less than 100 km/h (62 mph).

- (3) To prevent shocks from the overrun brake, depress the brake pedal lightly at first and then more strongly.
- (4) To make full use of engine braking, change to a lower gear before descending a slope.
- (5) The body, brakes, clutch, and chassis will be under additional strain when towing a trailer.
- (6) The heavier weight and higher rolling and air resistance will increase fuel consumption.

Additional precautions for vehicles equipped with an automatic transmission

It is recommended the "2" position on slopes or at low speed. Use the "L" position in mountainous areas in order to make better use of engine braking and to assist the brake system. However, be sure that the speed does not exceed the maximum speed limit for the selected gear.

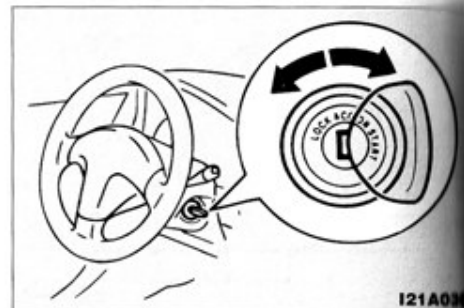
For maximum speed, refer to the description of the "Possible driving speed" on p. 5-12.



Ignition switch

EI21A-Za

- 1 - With the engine stopped, and the steering wheel is locked. The key can be inserted and removed only in this position.
- 2 - Engine stopped, radio, cigarette lighter, etc., can be operated.
- 3 - The engine is running and all electrical systems can be operated.
- 4 - The starter motor operates. After the engine has started, release the key and it will automatically return to the "ON" position.

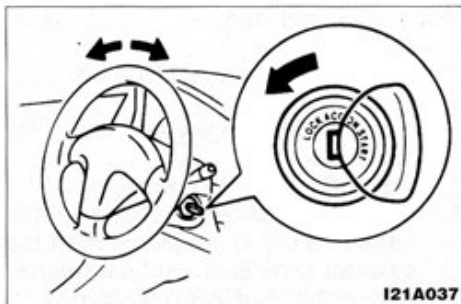


NOTE

- (1) To remove the key, push the key at the "ACC" position and keep it depressed until it is turned to the "LOCK" position, and remove.
- (2) For vehicles equipped with the Daytime Running Light, when the ignition switch is "ON", the headlamp low beams etc. are turned on. Refer to "Headlights".
- (3) For vehicles equipped with an electronic immobilizer, to start the engine, the ID code which the transponder inside the key sends must match the one registered to the immobilizer computer. (Refer to p. 2-2)

CAUTION

- (1) Do not remove the ignition key from the ignition switch while driving. The steering wheel will be locked, causing loss of control.
- (2) If the engine is stopped while driving, the brake servomechanism will cease to function and braking efficiency will deteriorate. Also, power steering system will not function and it will require greater manual effort to operate the steering.
- (3) Do not leave the key in the "ON" position for a long time when the engine is not running, doing so will cause the battery to be discharged.
- (4) Do not turn the key to the "START" position when the engine is running, doing so could damage the starter motor.



How to lock and unlock the steering wheel

EI01B-Ga

To lock

Remove the key at the "LOCK" position.
Turn the steering wheel until it is locked.

To unlock

Turn the key to the "ACC" position while moving the steering wheel slightly.

CAUTION

Remove the key when leaving the vehicle.

Starting

Tips for starting

- (1) Do not operate the starter motor continuously for longer than 10 seconds; doing so could run down the battery. If the engine does not start, turn the ignition switch back to the "LOCK", wait a few seconds, and then try again.
- (2) If the engine cannot be started because the battery is weak or dead, refer to the "Emergency starting" section for instructions on starting the engine.
- (3) The engine is well warmed up if the pointer of the coolant temperature gauge starts to move (the engine speed decreases). Extended warming-up operation will result in excessive fuel consumption.

WARNING

Never run the engine in a closed or poorly ventilated area any longer than is needed to move your vehicle in or out the area. Carbon monoxide gases are odorless and can be fatal.

CAUTION

- (1) Do not start the vehicle by pushing or towing.
- (2) Do not run the engine at high rpm or drive the vehicle at high speed until the engine has a chance to warm up.
- (3) Release the ignition key as soon as the engine starts to avoid damaging the starter motor.

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

Normal conditions

The starting procedure is as follows:

1. Insert the ignition key and fasten the seat belt.
2. Depress and hold the brake pedal.
3. Place the gearshift lever (manual transmission) in the "Neutral" or the selector lever (automatic transmission) in the "P" (PARK) position.
4. Fully depress the clutch pedal (manual transmission).
5. After turning the ignition key to the "ON" position, make certain that all warning lamps are functioning properly before starting the engine.
6. Turn the ignition key to the "START" position without depressing the accelerator pedal, and release it when the engine starts.

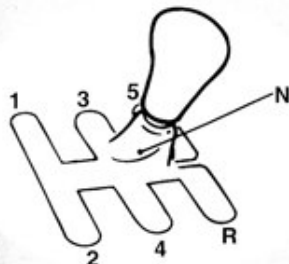
Flooded engine

If the engine has become flooded during starting, first operate the starter for 5 to 6 seconds while fully depressing the accelerator pedal, then start the engine without depressing the accelerator pedal at all.

At extreme cold ambient temperature

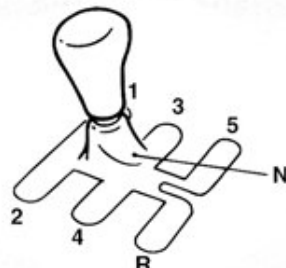
If the engine won't start, depress the accelerator pedal about halfway during cranking the engine. Once the engine starts, release the accelerator pedal.

LHD



I29A012

RHD



I29A010

Manual transmission EI29A-Ac

The shift pattern is shown on the gearshift lever knob. Be sure to always fully depress the clutch pedal before attempting to shift the lever.

CAUTION

- (1) Do not move the gearshift lever into reverse while the vehicle is moving forward; doing so will damage the transmission.
- (2) Do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal as this will cause premature clutch wear or damage.

NOTE

- (1) If it is hard to shift into 1st, depress the clutch pedal again; the shift will then be easier to make.
- (2) To shift into reverse from 5th gear, move the gearshift lever to the "N" position (neutral), and then shift it into reverse.

Changing gears

EI03CSD

Always use care to change the gear with the vehicle speed matched to the engine speed. Proper shifting will improve fuel economy and prolong engine life. Avoid shifting down at high speed, as this may cause excessive engine speed (on vehicles with a tachometer, the tachometer needle into the red zone) and damage the engine.

Economical driving speed

The following shift points are recommended to assist fuel economy. The driver may vary these points to suit driving conditions and load.

km/h (mph)

Shifting point	1300	1600	
		GL	GLX
1st to 2nd	20 (13)	35 (22)	30 (19)
2nd to 3rd	40 (25)	70 (44)	55 (34)
3rd to 4th	55 (34)	100 (63)	80 (50)
4th to 5th	80 (50)	140 (88)	115 (72)

Possible driving speed

km/h (mph)

Drive range	1300	1600	
		GL	GLX
1st	45 (28)	50 (31)	50 (31)
2nd	85 (53)	100 (63)	90 (56)
3rd	125 (78)	145 (91)	135 (84)
4th	170 (106)	200 (125)	185 (116)

Fifth gear is an overdrive ratio and its use reduces engine speed below that of the 4th gear. Use fifth gear whenever vehicle speed allows, for maximum fuel economy.

Automatic transmission

EI04A-Yc

Designed for optimum control and equipped with adaptive control capabilities, the electronically controlled transmission optimally matches gear shifts to almost all driving and road conditions.

UPHILL

The transmission may not upshift to a higher gear if the computer determines the current speed cannot be maintained once a higher gear is engaged.

For smoother vehicle performance, if you release the throttle while climbing a steep grade, the transmission may not upshift. This is normal, as the computer is temporarily preventing shifting. After reaching the top of the hill, normal gear shift function will resume.

DRIVING DOWNHILL

When traveling down steep grades, the computer may automatically select a lower gear. This function assists engine braking efforts, reducing the need for using the brakes.

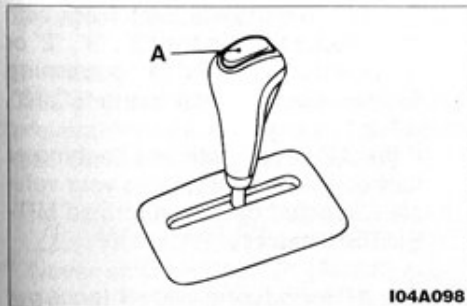
CAUTION

This system is strictly intended to provide supplementary functions. When the downhill is under certain conditions, no automatic shiftdown may be made. The driver should shiftdown to 3rd or 2nd gear to apply engine braking. Try to drive safely without putting too much confidence in the system.

NOTE

During brake-in period or immediately after reconnection of the battery cable, there may be a case where shiftings are not made smoothly. This does not indicate a faulty transmission.

Shiftings will become smooth after the transmission has been shifted several times by the electronic control system.



Selector lever operation

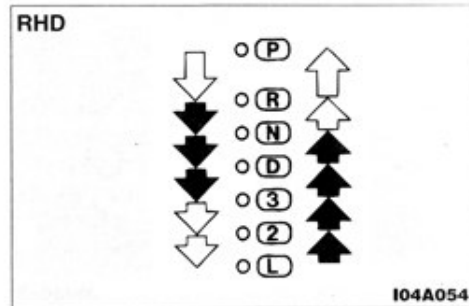
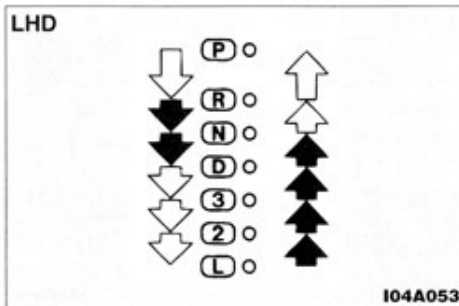
The transmission has 4 forward gears and 1 reverse gear.

The individual gears are selected automatically, depending on the position of the gear selector lever, the speed of the vehicle and the position of the accelerator pedal.

The selector lever has 7 positions, and is equipped with a lock button (A) to avoid inadvertent selection of the wrong gear.

↴ Button must be pushed to move the lever.

↓ Button need not be pushed to move the lever.



⚠ WARNING

- (1) If the button is always depressed to operate the selector lever, the lever may be accidentally shifted into the following position:

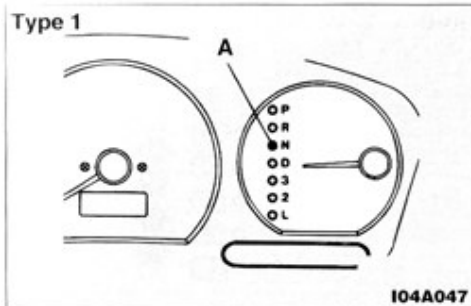
LHD: "P", "R", "3", "2" or "L"

RHD: "P", "R", "2" or "L".

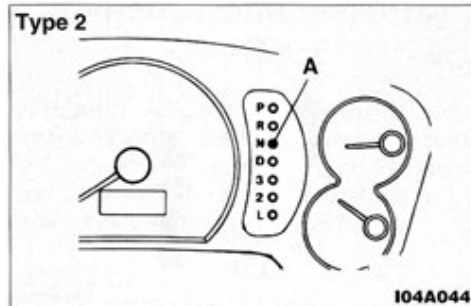
Be sure not to pull the lever when performing the operations indicated by ↓ in the illustration.

- (2) Always depress the brake pedal when shifting the selector lever into a gear from the "N" (NEUTRAL) position.

When beginning to drive, do not shift the selector lever from the "N" (NEUTRAL) position while depressing the accelerator pedal, doing so is dangerous because the vehicle will "jump" forward or backward.



The indication lamps in the instrument panel are for indicating the selector lever position and one of them illuminated when the ignition is switched "ON".



If the "N" indicator (A) in the selector position flashes, there could be a malfunction in the automatic transmission. Identify and rectify the problem in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The "N" lamp flashes rapidly (twice per second) with the "D", "3", "2" or "L" range selected.

The automatic transmission fluid is overheating.

Park your vehicle in a safe place but do not turn off the engine. Move the selector lever to the "P" position and open the bonnet. Keep the engine idling.

After a while, move the selector lever to the "D", "3", "2" or "L" position and confirm that the "N" lamp stops flashing. It is safe to continue driving if the "N" lamp no longer flashes.

Be sure to carry out this check with the selector lever in the "D", "3", "2" or "L" position. The "N" lamp warning function operates only in the "D", "3", "2" or "L" range.

If the "N" lamp continues flashing or flashes intermittently, have your vehicle inspected by an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer.

2. The "N" lamp flashes slowly (once per second) with the "D", "3", "2" or "L" range selected

The automatic transmission safety device may be operating due to a malfunction.

Have your vehicle inspected by an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer as soon as possible.

Selector positions

E104B-Jb

P - PARK

This position locks the transmission to prevent the vehicle from moving. The engine can be started in this position.

WARNING

Never shift into the "P" (PARK) position while the vehicle is in motion. If the lever is shifted into the "P" or "R" position while the vehicle is in motion, the transmission may be damaged.

R - REVERSE

Move the lever to this position only after the vehicle has come to a complete stop.

N - NEUTRAL

At this position the transmission is disengaged. It is the same as the neutral position on a manual transmission, and should be used when the vehicle is stationary for an extended length of time during driving, such as in a traffic jam.

WARNING

- (1) Never move the lever to the "N" position while the vehicle is being driven because engine braking becomes unavailable.
- (2) On a slope gradient the engine should be started in the "P" (PARK) position, not in the "N" (NEUTRAL) position.

D - DRIVE

This position is used for most city and highway driving, for movement from a full stop to maximum speed. Engine braking is automatically applied when necessary, depending on road conditions.

3 - THIRD/2 - SECOND

This position is for extra power when driving up moderately steep hills, and for engine braking when descending moderately steep gradients.

L - LOW

This position is for driving up very steep hills and for engine braking at low speeds when descending steep gradients.

WARNING

This position can be used for maximum engine braking. Be very careful not to shift into "L" suddenly. Sudden engine braking may cause the tyres to skid. Select this position according to the road conditions and vehicle speed.

Operation

E104D-Ca

- (1) Before selecting a gear with the engine running and the vehicle stationary, fully depress the brake pedal to prevent the vehicle from creeping. The vehicle will begin to move as soon as the gear is engaged, especially when the engine speed is high, at fast idle or the air conditioning operating, the brakes should only be released when you are ready to drive away.
- (2) Depress the brake pedal with the right foot at all times. Using the left foot could cause driver movement delay in case of an emergency.
- (3) To prevent sudden acceleration, never race the engine when shifting from the "P" or "N".

- (4) Operating the accelerator pedal while the other foot is resting on the brake pedal will affect braking efficiency and may cause premature wear of brake pads.

Do not race the engine with brake pedal pressed.

This can damage the transmission.

Possible driving speed

EI04ISDa

In order to avoid damage to the engine for excessively high rpm, do not exceed the possible driving speed when the selector lever is set to the "3" (THIRD) position, the "2" (SECOND) position or the "L" (LOW) position.

km/h (mph)

Drive range	Speed
"L" (LOW)	55 (34)
"2" (SECOND)	105 (66)
"3" (THIRD)	160 (100)

Passing acceleration

EI04F-H

For quick acceleration when passing, depressing the accelerator pedal all the way to the floor will cause the transmission to automatically shift from 4th gear to 3rd gear, from 3rd gear to 2nd gear or from 2nd gear to 1st gear, in accordance with the driving speed, without having to move the selector lever from either the "D", "3" or "2" positions.

Waiting

EI04G-B0

For short waiting periods such as at traffic lights, the vehicle can be left in gear and held stationary with the service brake.

For longer waiting periods with the engine running, the selector lever should be placed in the "N" position.

CAUTION

- (1) **Never hold the vehicle stationary while in gear on a hill with the accelerator; always apply the parking brake and/or service brake.**
- (2) **Do not race the engine unnecessarily while the vehicle is slowing down.**

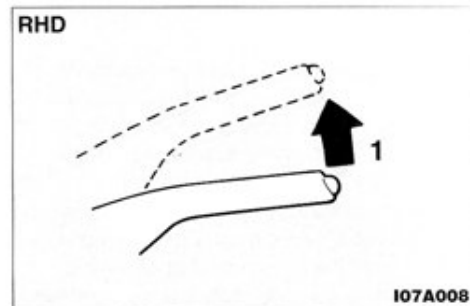
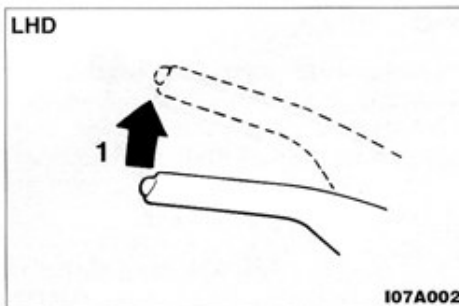
Unexpected acceleration may occur if the selector lever is in a position other than "P" or "N". When restarting after having stopped the vehicle, make sure that the selector lever is in "D" position.

Parking

E104H-Ba

To park the vehicle, first bring it to a complete stop, fully engage the parking brake, and then move the selector lever to the "P" position.

If you are going to leave the vehicle unattended, always switch off the engine and remove the ignition key.



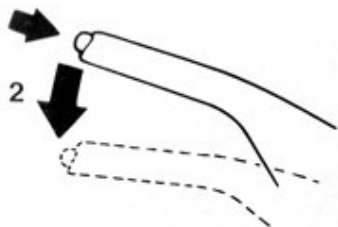
Parking brake

E107A-Jf

To park the vehicle, first bring it to a complete stop, fully engage the parking brake, and then move the gearshift lever to 1st (on facing uphill) or Reverse (on facing downhill) position, for vehicles with a manual transmission or set the selector lever to "P" position on automatic transmission vehicles.

- 1 - To apply, pull the lever up without pushing the button at the end of hand grip.

LHD



I07A003

- 2 - To release, pull the lever up slightly, push the button at the end of hand grip, and then push downward.

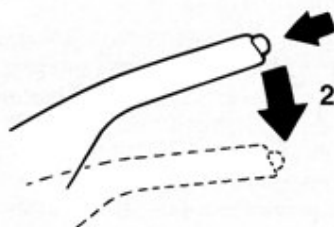
When parking on a hill, apply the parking brake and turn the front wheels toward the kerb on a downhill grade; away from the kerb on an uphill grade.

CAUTION

Before driving, be sure that the parking brake is fully released and brake warning lamp is off.

If a vehicle is driven without releasing the parking brake, the brake will be overheated, resulting in ineffective braking and possible brake failure.

RHD



I07A012

Parking

EI22A-Au

Parking on a slope

Fully engage the parking brake, and then move the gearshift lever to 1st (on facing uphill), reverse (on facing downhill) position on manual transmission vehicle.

On automatic transmission vehicle, move the selector lever to "P" position.

When parking on a hill, apply chocks to wheels for greater safety.

Parking with the engine running

Do not keep the engine running in a closed or poorly ventilated place. Carbon monoxide gas is odourless and extremely poisonous and dangerous.

Where you park

Avoid parking in a place where there are inflammable objects such as dry grass, leaves, etc. Because the exhaust system with catalyst produces very high temperatures.

When leaving the vehicle

Always remove the key from the ignition switch and lock all doors when leaving the vehicle unattended.

Always try to park your vehicle in a well lit area.

Braking

E123A-0b

All the parts of the brake system are critical to safety. Have the vehicle serviced by an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer at regular intervals according to the service booklet.

Brake system

- (1) The service brake is divided into two brake circuits should one brake circuit fail, the other is available to stop the vehicle. If this occurs, however, the brake pedal must be depressed further than usual; stop driving as soon as possible and have the brake system repaired at the nearest authorized MITSUBISHI dealer.
- (2) The brake boosting force is lost after the brake pedal is depressed once or twice while the engine is off. If this occurs, the brake will require greater force than usual. This is especially important when the vehicle is being towed.

Warning lamp

The brake warning lamp lets you know if your brake system is working properly. Read "Brake warning lamp" on page 4-7. Periodically confirm that the brake warning lamp functions properly.

When brakes are wet

Check the brake system while driving at a low speed immediately after starting, especially when the brakes are wet, to confirm they work normally.

A film of water can form on the brake discs or brake drums and prevent normal functioning after driving in heavy rain or through large puddles, or after the vehicle is washed. If this occurs, repeatedly tap the brake pedal lightly while driving to dry out the brakes.

When driving downhill

It is important to take advantage of the engine braking by shifting to a lower gear while driving on steep downhill roads in order to prevent the brakes from overheating.

Brake pads and linings

- (1) With new brake pads or linings, avoid where possible, sudden full application of the brakes for the first 200 km (125 miles) of driving.
- (2) The disc brakes are provided with a warning device which emits a shrieking metallic sound while braking if the brake pads have reached their limit. If you hear this sound, have the brake pads replaced by your MITSUBISHI dealer.

CAUTION

- (1) **Do not leave any objects or place a thick floor mat around the brake pedal; doing so could prevent the full pedal stroke that would be necessary in an emergency. Make sure that the pedal can be operated freely at all times.**
- (2) **Avoid driving habits that cause heavy braking and never "ride" the brakes by resting your left foot on the brake pedal while driving. It causes brake overheating and fade.**

Anti-lock brake system (A.B.S.)*

EI24A-Rc

When the brakes are applied on a moving vehicle, excessive force on the brake pedal in snow, ice, oil, etc., on the road surface could cause the vehicle to skid. If such a skid occurs, the braking force will be reduced and the braking distance increased, and the vehicle could turn sideways and go into a spin with the driver losing control.

The A.B.S. prevents the wheels from locking during braking, thus maintaining directional stability, ensuring control is maintained, and providing optimum braking force.

Driving hints

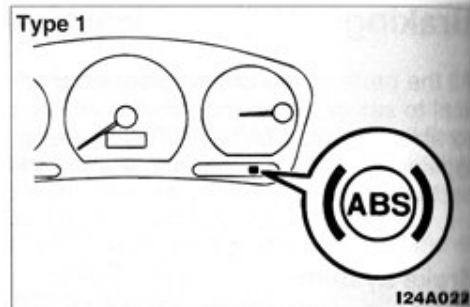
- (1) With A.B.S. fitted, steering during sudden braking (when the A.B.S. functions) differs slightly from when the brakes are not being applied. Steer the vehicle carefully in these conditions.
- (2) The braking distance for vehicles equipped with an A.B.S. is generally shorter than for those without. Because this difference will vary according to the road condition and other factors, maintain a safe distance from

the vehicle in front of you as for a vehicle not equipped with an A.B.S.

- (3) Also, braking distances on gravel or snowy roads may be longer than for a vehicle not equipped with an A.B.S., these roads should be driven at reduced speeds.

CAUTION

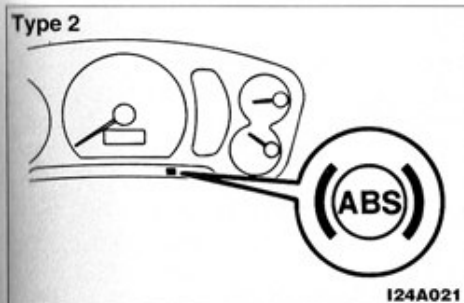
- (1) **Even the A.B.S. can not prevent the natural laws of physics from acting on the vehicle. It cannot for instance avoid accidents that maybe resulting from excessive speed in turns, following another vehicle too closely or aquaplaning. It should remain the driver's task with safety precautions to judge speeds and brake applications correctly in such conditions.**
- (2) **Be sure to use the tyres of the same type and size on four wheels. If a different tyre is mixed, A.B.S. may not function normally.**
- (3) **Do not replace the differential with a limited slip differential, as the A.B.S. may not function normally.**



Warning lamp

The A.B.S. warning lamp should illuminate when the ignition switch is turned "ON", and should go off in approx. 3 seconds.

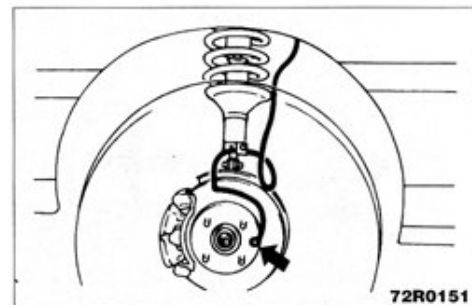
If the warning lamp stays ON, it indicates that the A.B.S. is not functioning and that only the standard hydraulic brake system is in operation. (In this condition the standard hydraulic brake system will still function normally.)



If the lamp illuminates while driving

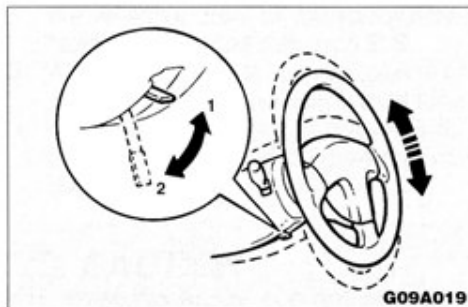
- (1) Stop the vehicle in a safe place and turn off the engine. Restart the engine and check to see whether the lamp goes out; if it then remains off during driving, there is no problem. However, if the lamp does not go out, or if it lights up again when the vehicle is driven, have the vehicle checked by an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer as soon as possible.

- (2) After starting the engine using jumper cables, if you attempt to start the vehicle before the battery is sufficiently charged, the engine will run irregularly and the A.B.S. warning lamp will blink indicating that the vehicle should not be driven. This situation, however, is caused merely by insufficient battery voltage and is not an abnormal situation. If such a situation occurs, run the engine at idle for some time to charge the battery.



NOTE

- (1) Although some vibration will be felt in the vehicle body, the steering wheel, and the brake pedal when the A.B.S. functions, this is a normal result of the A.B.S. operation, and does not indicate a malfunction.
- (2) Immediately after the vehicle starts running following the engine start up, a whining sound of a motor will be heard from the engine compartment, and if the brake pedal is depressed at that moment, a kick-back is felt. These sound and shock are due to the self-diagnosis operation of the A.B.S., and does not indicate a malfunction.



- (3) After driving on snowy roads, remove any snow and ice which may have become adhered to the wheel areas. When doing this, be careful not to damage the wheel speed sensors and cables located at each wheel on vehicles equipped with an A.B.S.
- (4) The A.B.S. does not function at low speeds (approx. 10 km/h [6.2 mph] or lower), and the brake system operates just as a conventional brake system.

Steering wheel height adjustment

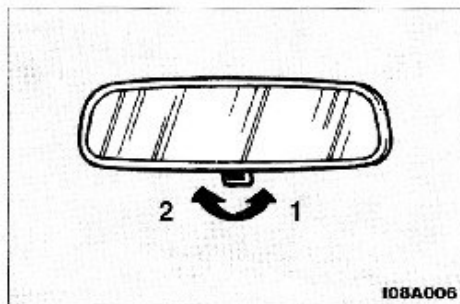
EG09A-Cg

To adjust the steering wheel height, release the tilt lock lever while holding the steering by hand, and raise or lower the steering wheel to the desired height. After adjustment, securely lock the lever by pulling it upward.

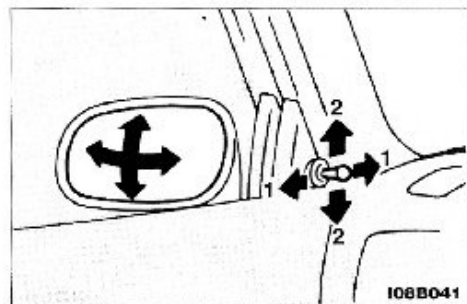
- 1 - Locked
- 2 - Release

WARNING

- (1) After adjusting to the desired height, make sure that the lever is locked.
- (2) Do not attempt to adjust the steering wheel while you are driving the vehicle.
- (3) When releasing the tilt lock lever move it to position 2, hold the steering wheel by hand to prevent it falling to the lowest position.



I08A006



I08B041

Power steering system

EC13A-AI

When the engine is stopped, the power steering system will not function and it will require greater manual effort to operate the steering wheel. Keep this in mind in particular when towing the vehicle. Never turn off the engine while driving.

Periodically check the power steering fluid level.

CAUTION

On vehicles with power steering, do not hold the steering wheel in the fully turned position (either left or right), for longer than 10 seconds. This can cause damage to the power steering pump due to poor lubrication.

Interior rear-view mirror

EI06A-Bc

The lever at the bottom of the mirror can be used to adjust the mirror to reduce the glare from the headlights of vehicles behind you during night driving.

- 1 - Normal
- 2 - Anti-glare

WARNING

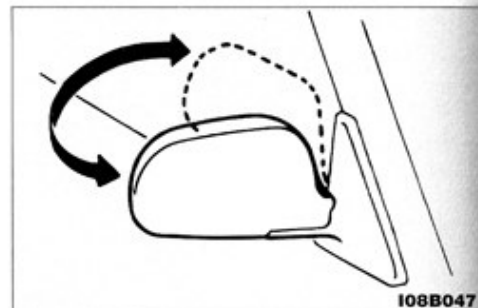
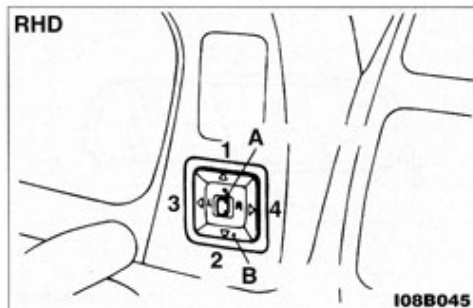
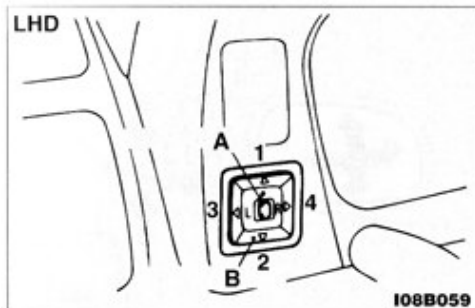
Do not attempt to adjust the rear-view mirrors while driving. This can be dangerous. Always adjust the mirrors before driving.

Exterior rear-view mirrors*

EI08B-I/II

Adjust the mirrors by operating the lever as indicated by the arrows.

- 1 - Left and right
- 2 - Up and down



Electric remote-controlled exterior rear-view mirrors*

EI08B-Sc

The exterior rear-view mirrors can be operated when the ignition switch is in the "ON" or "ACC" position. Place the lever to the same side as the mirror whose adjustment is desired.

L - Left exterior mirror adjustment
R - Right exterior mirror adjustment

Press the left, right, up, or down switches to adjust the mirrors.

1 - Up
2 - Down
3 - Left
4 - Right

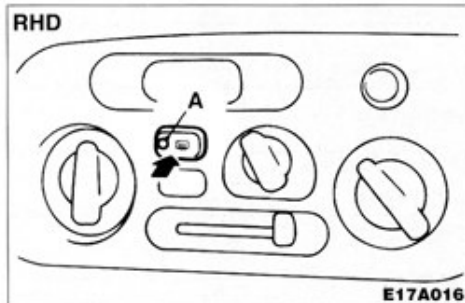
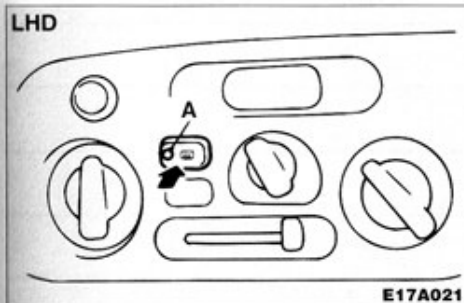
A - Lever
B - Switch

WARNING

- (1) Do not attempt to adjust the rear-view mirror while driving. This can be dangerous. Always adjust the mirrors before driving.**
- (2) Please take into consideration that the glass of the mirror is convex. The objects you see in the mirror will look smaller and farther away than if you see in a normal flat mirror. Do not use this mirror to estimate distance of following vehicles when changing lanes.**

NOTE

After making adjustments, return the lever to its neutral position.



With the rear window demister switch in the "ON" position, the exterior rear-view mirrors are demisted or defrosted. Current will flow through the heater elements inside the mirrors, thus clearing away frost or condensation.

The indication lamp (A) will illuminate while the demister is on.