



SUBARU

FORESTER

1 9 9 8
O W N E R ' S
M A N U A L

Wear Seat Belts at All Times for Your Own Safety.

Foreword

Congratulations on choosing a SUBARU vehicle. This Owner's Manual has all the information necessary to keep your SUBARU in excellent condition and to properly maintain the emission control system for minimizing emission pollutants. We urge you to read this manual carefully so that you may understand your vehicle and its operation. For information not found in this Owner's Manual, such as details concerning repairs or adjustments, please contact the dealer from whom you purchased your SUBARU or the nearest SUBARU dealer.

The information, specifications and illustrations found in this manual are those in effect at the time of printing. FUJI HEAVY INDUSTRIES LTD. reserves the right to change specifications and designs at any time without prior notice and without incurring any obligation to make the same or similar changes on vehicles previously sold. This Owner's Manual applies to all models and covers all equipment, including factory installed options. Some explanations, therefore may be for equipment not installed in your vehicle.

Please leave this manual in the vehicle at the time of resale. The next owner will need the information found herein.

FUJI HEAVY INDUSTRIES LTD., TOKYO, JAPAN

Warranties

■ Warranties for U.S.A.

All SUBARU vehicles distributed by Subaru of America, Inc. and sold at retail by an authorized SUBARU dealer in the continental U.S., Alaska and Hawaii come with the following warranties:

- SUBARU Limited Warranty
- Emission Control Systems Warranty
- Emissions Performance Warranty

All warranty information, including details of coverage and exclusions, is in the Warranty and Maintenance Booklet. Please read these warranties carefully.

■ Warranties for Canada

All SUBARU vehicles distributed by Subaru Canada, Inc. and sold at retail by an authorized SUBARU dealer in Canada come with the following warranties:

- SUBARU Limited Warranty
- Anti-Corrosion Warranty
- Emission Control Warranty

All warranty information, including details of coverage and exclusions, is in the Warranty and Service Booklet. Please read these warranties carefully.

How to use this owner's manual

■ Using your Owner's manual

Before you operate your vehicle, carefully read this manual. To protect yourself and extend the service life of your vehicle, follow the instructions in this manual. Failure to observe these instructions may result in serious injury and damage to your vehicle.

This manual is composed of thirteen chapters. Each chapter begins with a brief table of contents, so you can usually tell at a glance if that chapter contains the information you want.

Chapter 1: Doors and Locks

This chapter informs you how to operate the keys, locks and windows.

Chapter 2: Seat, seat belt and SRS AIRBAG

This chapter informs you how to use the seat and seat belt and contains precautions for the SRS AIRBAG.

Chapter 3: Instruments and controls

This chapter informs you about the operation of instrument panel indicators and how to use the instruments and other switches.

Chapter 4: Climate Control

This chapter informs you how to operate the climate control.

Chapter 5: Audio

This chapter informs you how to operate your audio system.

Chapter 6: Interior equipment

This chapter informs you how to operate interior equipment.

Chapter 7: Starting and operating

This chapter informs you how to start and operate your SUBARU.

Chapter 8: In case of emergency

This chapter informs you what to do if you have a problem while driving, such as a flat tire or engine overheating.

Chapter 9: Appearance care

This chapter informs you how to keep your SUBARU looking good.

Chapter 10: Maintenance and service

This chapter informs you how to keep your SUBARU running properly.

Chapter 11: Specifications

This chapter informs you about dimension and capacities of your SUBARU.

Chapter 12: Consumer information and Reporting safety defects

This chapter informs you about Uniform tire quality grading standards and Reporting safety defects.

Chapter 13: Index

This is an alphabetical listing of all that's in this manual. You can use it to quickly find something you want to read.

■ Safety warnings

You will find a number of WARNINGS, CAUTIONs and NOTEs in this manual.

These safety warnings alert you to potential hazards that could result in injury to you or others.

Please read these safety warnings as well as all other portions of this manual carefully in order to gain a better understanding of how to use your SUBARU vehicle safely.



WARNING

A WARNING indicates a situation in which serious injury or death could result if the warning is ignored.



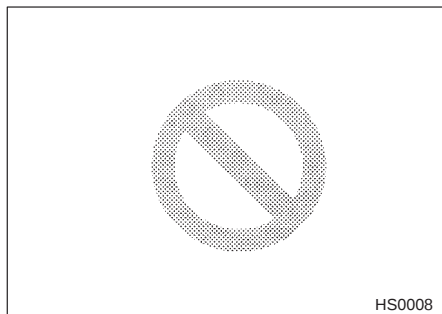
CAUTION

A CAUTION indicates a situation in which injury or damage to your vehicle, or both, could result if the caution is ignored.

NOTE

A NOTE gives information or suggestions how to make better use of your vehicle.

■ Safety symbol



You will find a circle with a slash through it in this manual. This symbol means “Do not”, “Do not do this”, or “Do not let this happen”.

Safety precautions when driving

SEAT BELT AND SRS AIRBAG



WARNING

- All persons in the vehicle should fasten their seat belts **BEFORE** the vehicle starts to move. Otherwise, the possibility of serious injury becomes greater in the event of a sudden stop or accident.
- To obtain maximum protection in the event of an accident, the driver and all passengers in the vehicle should always wear seat belts when the vehicle is moving. The SRS (Supplemental Restraint System) AIRBAG does not do away with the need to fasten seat belts. In combination with the seat belts, it offers the best combined protection in case of a serious accident. Not wearing a seat belt increases the chance of severe injury or death in a crash even when the car has the SRS AIRBAG.
- The SRS AIRBAGs deploy with considerable speed and force. Occupants who are out of proper position when the SRS AIRBAG deploys could suffer very serious injuries. Because the SRS

AIRBAG needs much space for deployment, the driver should always sit upright and well back in the seat as far from the steering wheel as practical while still maintaining full vehicle control and the front passenger should move the seat as far back as possible and sit upright and well back in the seat.

Be sure to carefully read the sections 3-point Type Seat Belts, 2-point Type Seat Belts and SRS AIRBAG in chapter 2 of this owner's manual for instructions and precautions concerning the seat belt system and SRS AIRBAG system.

CHILD SAFETY



WARNING

- **Never hold a child on your lap or in your arms while the vehicle is moving. The passenger cannot protect the child from injury in a collision, because the child will be caught between the passenger and objects inside the vehicle.**
- **While riding in the vehicle, infants and small children should always be placed in an infant or child restraint system in the REAR seat which is appropriate for the child's age, height and weight. If a child is too big for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the REAR seat and be restrained using the seat belts. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions. Never allow a child to stand up or kneel on the seat.**
- **Be sure to put children aged 12 and under in the REAR seat properly restrained at all times in a child restraint device or in a seat belt. The SRS AIRBAG deploys with considerable speed and force and can injure or even kill children, especially if they are 12 years of age and under and are not restrained or improperly restrained. Because children are lighter and weaker than adults, their risk being injured from deployment is greater.**
- **NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO**

– CONTINUED –

THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

- Always use the child safety locks whenever a child rides in the rear seat. Serious injury could result if a child accidentally opened the door and fell out. Refer to the Door Lock section in chapter 1.
- Always lock the passenger's windows using the lock switch when children are riding in the vehicle. Failure to follow this procedure could result in injury to a child operating the power window. Refer to the Power Window section in chapter 1.
- Never leave unattended children in the vehicle. They could accidentally injure themselves or others through inadvertent operation of the vehicle. Also, on hot or sunny days, temperature in a closed vehicle could quickly become high enough to cause severe or possibly fatal injuries to them.

Be sure to carefully read the sections Child Restraint System, SRS AIRBAG, 3-point Type Seat Belts and 2-point Type Seat Belts in chapter 2 of this owner's manual for instructions and precautions concerning the child restraint system, seat belt system and SRS AIRBAG system.

ENGINE EXHAUST GAS (CARBON MONOXIDE)

 WARNING

- Never inhale engine exhaust gas. Engine exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which is dangerous, or even lethal, if inhaled.
- Always properly maintain the engine exhaust system to prevent engine exhaust gas from entering the vehicle.
- Never run the engine in a closed space, such as a garage, except for the brief time needed to drive the vehicle in or out of it.
- Avoid remaining in a parked vehicle for a lengthy time while the engine is running. If that is unavoidable, then use the ventilation fan to force fresh air into the vehicle.
- Always keep the front ventilator inlet grille free from snow, leaves or other obstructions to ensure that the ventilation system always works properly.

- If at any time you suspect that exhaust fumes are entering the vehicle, have the problem checked and corrected as soon as possible. If you must drive under these conditions, drive only with all windows fully open.
- Keep the trunk lid or rear gate closed while driving to prevent exhaust gas from entering the vehicle.

DRINKING AND DRIVING



WARNING

Drinking and then driving is very dangerous. Alcohol in the bloodstream delays your reaction and impairs your perception, judgment and attentiveness. If you drive after drinking – even if you drink just a little – it will increase the risk of being involved in a serious or fatal accident, injuring or killing yourself, your passengers and others. In addition, if you are injured in the accident, alcohol may increase the severity of that injury.

Please don't drink and drive.

Drunken driving is one of the most frequent causes of accidents. Since alcohol affects all people differently, you may have consumed too much alcohol to drive safely even if the level of alcohol in your blood is below the legal limit. The safest thing you can do is never drink and drive. However if you have no choice but to drive, stop drinking and sober up completely before getting behind the wheel.

DRUGS AND DRIVING



WARNING

There are some drugs (over the counter and prescription) that can delay your reaction time and impair your perception, judgment and attentiveness. If you drive after taking them, it may increase your, your passengers' and other persons' risk of being involved in a serious or fatal accident.

If you are taking any drugs, check with your doctor or pharmacist or read the literature that accompanies the medication to determine if the drug you are taking can impair your driving ability. Do not drive after taking any medications that can make you drowsy or otherwise affect your ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. If you have a medical condition that requires you to take drugs, please consult with your doctor.

Never drive if you are under the influence of any illicit mind-altering drugs. For your own health and well-being, we urge you not to take illegal drugs in the first place and to seek treatment if you are addicted to those drugs.

DRIVING WHEN TIRED OR SLEEPY



WARNING

When you are tired or sleepy, your reaction will be delayed and your perception, judgment and attentiveness will be impaired. If you drive when tired or sleepy, your, your passengers' and other persons' chances of being involved in a serious accident may increase.

Please do not continue to drive but instead find a safe place to rest if you are tired or sleepy. On long trips, you should make periodic rest stops to refresh yourself before continuing on your journey. When possible, you should share the driving with others.

CAR PHONES AND DRIVING



CAUTION

A driver's use of a car phone can be distracting and if special care is not taken, can lead to an accident. If you use a car phone while driving, make an extra effort to pay attention to the road and to traffic at all times.

MODIFICATION OF YOUR VEHICLE



CAUTION

Your 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 modification may not be covered under warranties.

DRIVING WITH PETS

Unrestrained pets can interfere with your driving and distract your attention from driving. In a collision or sudden stop, unrestrained pets or cages can be thrown around inside the vehicle and hurt you or your passengers. Besides, the pets can be hurt under these situations. It is also for their own safety that pets should be properly restrained in your vehicle. Restrain a pet with a special traveling harness which can be secured to the rear seat with a seat belt or use a pet carrier which can be secured to the rear seat by routing a seat belt through the carrier's handle. Never restrain pets or pet carriers in the front passenger's seat. For further information, consult your veterinarian, local animal protection society or pet shop.

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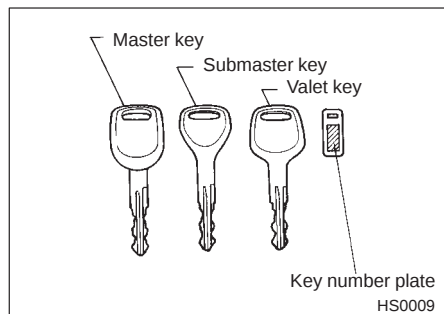
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Keys



■ Master, submaster and valet key

Three types of keys are provided for your vehicle.
Master key, submaster key and valet key.

The master key and submaster key fit all locks on your vehicle.

- Ignition switch
- Doors
- Rear gate
- Glove compartment

The valet key fits only the ignition switch and door locks. You can keep the glove compartment locked when you leave your vehicle and valet key at a parking facility.

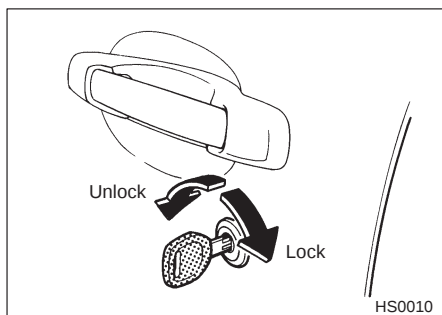
■ Key number

The key number is stamped on the metal plate attached to the key set. Write down the key number and keep it in another safe place, not in the vehicle. This number is needed to make a replacement key if you lose your key or lock it inside the vehicle.

Door locks

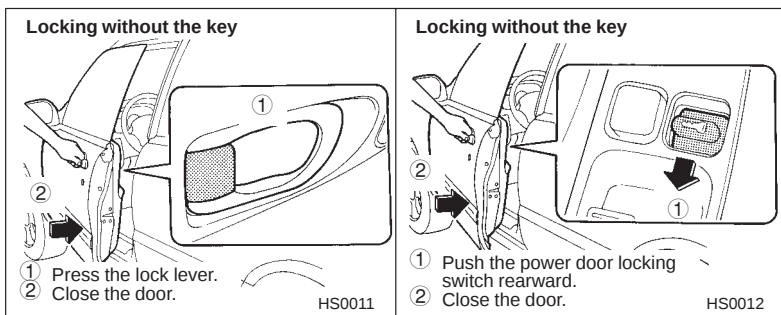
■ Locking and unlocking from the outside

▼ For Vehicles with power door locking switches



To lock the door from the outside with the key, turn the key toward the rear. To unlock the door, turn the key toward the front.

Pull the outside door handle to open an unlocked door.



To lock the door from the outside without the key, press the end of the lock lever down on the door and then close the door.

To lock the door from the outside using the power door locking switch, push the switch rearward ("LOCK" side) and then close the door. In this case, all closed doors and the rear gate are locked at the same

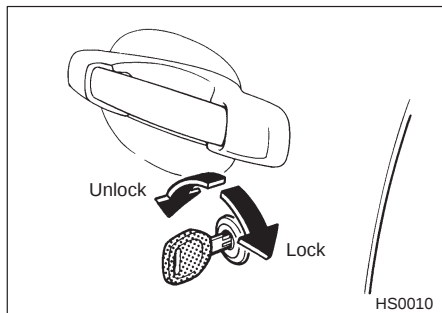
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time. Always make sure that all doors and the rear gate are locked before leaving your vehicle.

NOTE

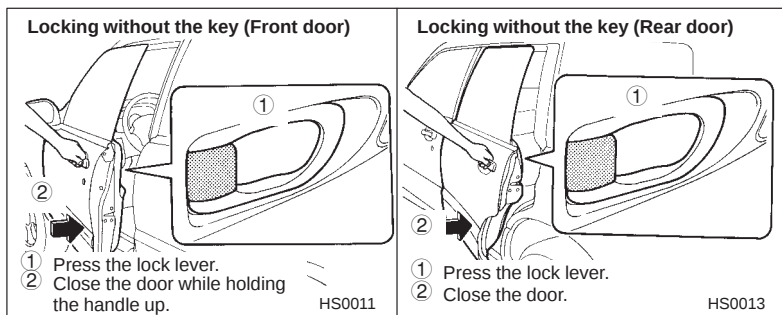
Make sure that you do not leave the key inside the vehicle before locking the doors from the outside without the key.

▼ For vehicles without power door locking switches



To lock the door from the outside with the key, turn the key toward the rear. To unlock the door, turn the key toward the front.

Pull the outside door handle to open an unlocked door.



To lock the **front door** from the outside without the key, press the end of the lock lever down on the door and hold the outside door handle up while closing the door.

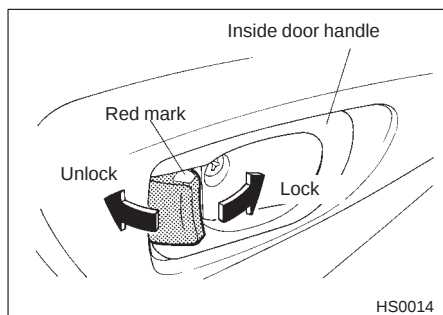
To lock the **rear door** from the outside without the key, press the end of the lock lever down on the door and then close the door.

Always make sure that all doors and the rear gate are locked before leaving your vehicle.

NOTE

Make sure that you do not leave the key inside the vehicle before locking the doors from the outside without the key.

■ Locking and unlocking from the inside



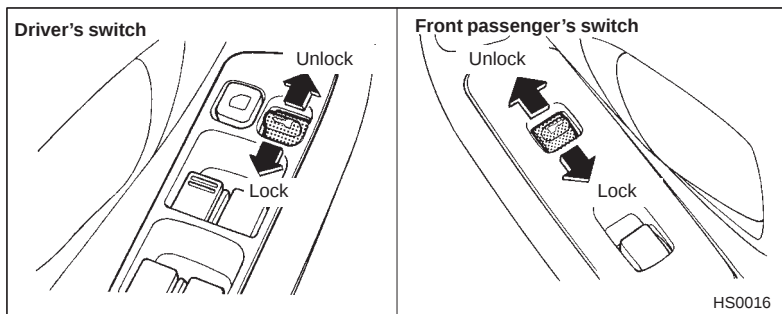
To lock the door from the inside, press the end of the lock lever down. To unlock the door from the inside, pull the front end of the lock lever.

The red mark on the lock lever appears when the door is unlocked.

Pull the inside door handle to open an unlocked door.

Always make sure that all doors and the rear gate are closed before starting to drive.

■ Power door locking switches (if equipped)



All doors and the rear gate can be locked and unlocked by the power door locking switches at the driver's side and the front passenger's side doors.

To lock the doors, push the switch rearward.

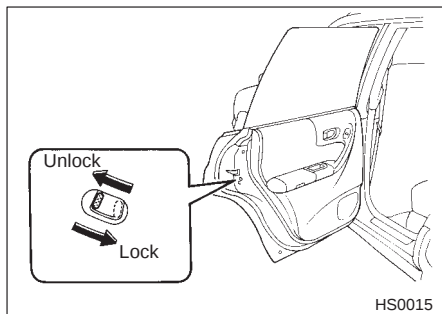
To unlock the doors, push the switch forward.

When you close the doors after you set the door locks, the doors remain locked.

NOTE

Make sure that you do not leave the key inside the vehicle before locking the doors from the outside using power door locking switches.

■ Child safety locks



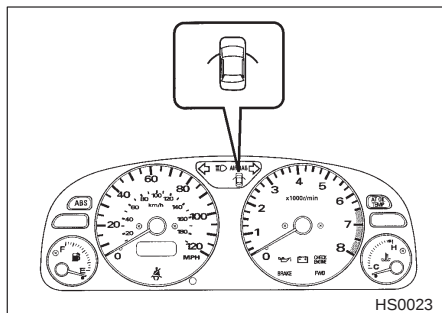
WARNING

Always use the child safety lock whenever a child rides in the rear seat. Serious injury could result if a child accidentally opened the door and fell out.

Each rear door has a child safety lock that prevents the doors from being opened even if the inside door handle is pulled.

When the child safety lock lever is in the lock position, the door cannot be opened from inside regardless of the position of the inner door handle lock lever. The door can only be opened from the outside.

Door open warning lights



The door open warning light comes on if any door is not fully closed. Always make sure this light is out before starting to drive.

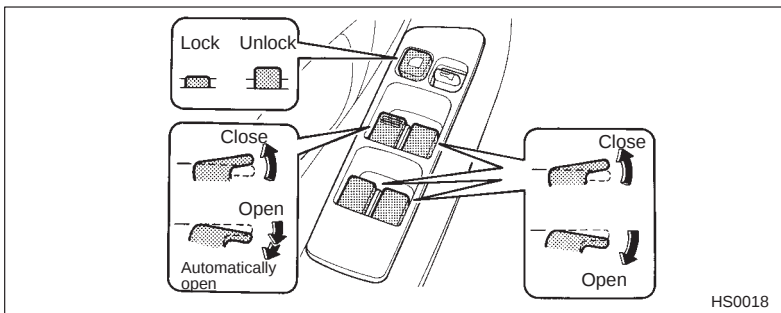
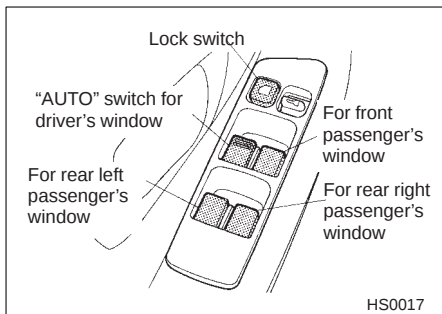
Power windows

WARNING

- When operating power windows, be extremely careful to prevent anyone's fingers, arms or head from being caught in the window.
- Always lock the passengers' windows using the lock switch when children are riding in the vehicle.
- Before leaving the vehicle, always remove the key from the ignition switch for safety if a child remains in the vehicle. Failure to follow this procedure could result in injury to a child operating the power window.

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

■ Power window switch cluster (driver's side)



All door windows can be controlled by the power window switch cluster at the driver side door.

▼ To open or close the driver's window

AUTO switch: This switch has two functions.

Push the switch down until it clicks and release it, and the window will fully open. To stop the window halfway, pull the switch up lightly.

Push the switch down lightly and hold it. The window will open as long as the switch is held.

Pull the switch up lightly and hold it. The window will close as long as the switch is held.

– CONTINUED –

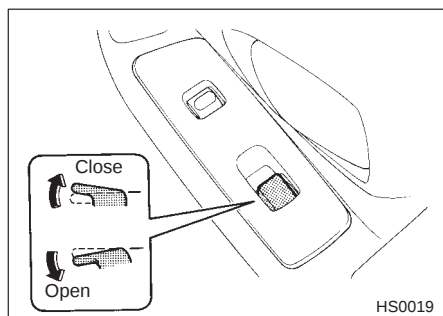
▼ To open or close the passengers' windows

To open the passengers' windows, push the appropriate switch down and hold it until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, pull the switch up and hold it until it reaches the desired position.

▼ To lock the passengers' windows

To lock the passengers' windows, push the lock switch. When the lock switch is in the "LOCK" position, the passengers' windows cannot be opened or closed.

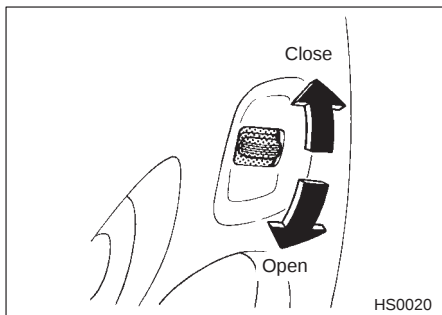
■ Front passenger's switch



To open the window, push the switch down and hold it until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, pull the switch up and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.

When the lock switch on the power window switch cluster, located on the driver's side door, is in the "LOCK" position, the front passenger's window cannot be operated with the front passenger's switch.

■ Rear passenger's switches



To open the window, push the switch down and hold it until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, push the switch up and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.

When the lock switch on the power window switch cluster, located on the driver's side door, is in the "LOCK" position, the rear passengers' windows cannot be operated with the rear passengers' switches.

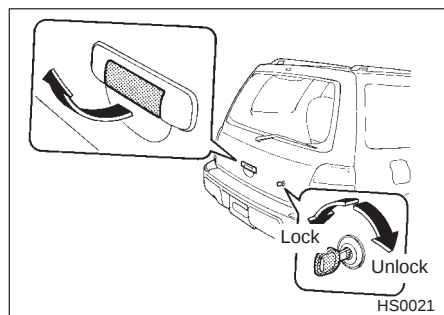
Rear gate



WARNING

To prevent dangerous exhaust gas from entering the vehicle, always keep the rear gate closed while driving.

■ To open and close the rear gate



To unlock the rear gate, insert the key in the keyhole and turn it clockwise. To lock the rear gate, insert the key in the keyhole and turn it counterclockwise. If your vehicle is equipped with power door locking switches, the rear gate can also be locked and unlocked through use of the power door locking switches. Refer to Power Door Locking Switches section in this chapter.

To open the rear gate, first unlock the rear gate lock then pull the outside handle up. To close the rear gate, lower it slowly and push down firmly until the latch engages.

Fuel filler door and cap



WARNING

- Gasoline vapor is highly flammable. Before refueling, always first stop the engine and make sure that there are no lighted cigarettes, open flames or electrical sparks in the adjacent area.
- When opening the cap, do not remove the cap quickly. Fuel may be under pressure and spray out of the fuel filler neck especially in hot weather, which may cause injury.

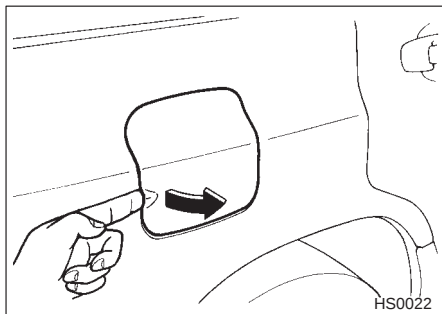


CAUTION

Never add any cleaning agents to the fuel tank. The addition of a cleaning agent may cause damage to the fuel system.

For choosing the right fuel for your SUBARU, refer to the “Fuel Requirements” section (located in chapter 7).

■ To open and close the fuel filler door

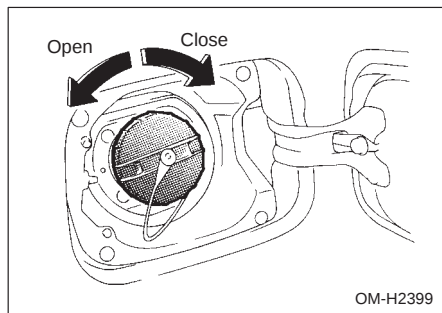


To open the fuel filler door, pull it outward. After refueling, be sure to close the fuel filler door completely.

■ Fuel filler cap

CAUTION

- Make sure that the cap is tightened until it clicks to prevent fuel spillage in the event of an accident.
- Always use a genuine SUBARU fuel filler cap. If you use the wrong cap, it may not fit or have proper venting, and your fuel tank and emission control system might be damaged.



To take off the fuel filler cap, turn it slowly counterclockwise and remove the cap.

To put the cap back on, turn it clockwise until you hear a clicking noise. Be certain not to catch the cap tether under the cap while tightening.

NOTE

If the fuel filler cap is not tightened until it clicks or if the tether is caught under the cap, the CHECK ENGINE warning light may come on. Refer to the “Warning and Indicator Lights” section located in chapter 3.

■ Refueling

After the fuel filler nozzle has automatically stopped, do not add more fuel.

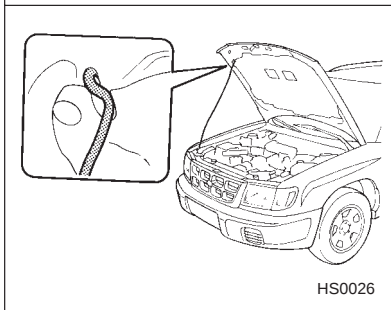
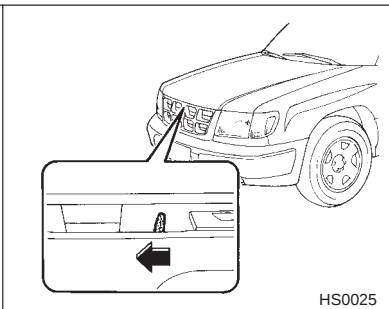
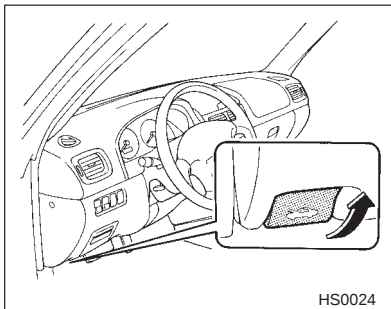
If you spill any fuel on the painted surface, rinse it off immediately. Otherwise, the painted surface could be damaged. Such damage is not cov-

ered under the SUBARU Limited Warranty.

Engine hood

WARNING

Always check that the hood is properly locked before you start driving. If it is not, it might fly open while the vehicle is moving, blocking your view which may cause an accident and serious bodily injury.



To open the hood:

1. Pull the hood release knob under the instrument panel.
2. Release the secondary hood release located under the front of the engine hood by moving the lever toward the left. Lift up the hood, release

– CONTINUED –

the hood prop from its retainer and put the end of the hood prop into the slot in the hood.

To close the hood:

1. Lift the hood slightly and remove the hood prop from the slot in the hood and return the prop to its retainer.
2. Lower the hood until it approaches about 6 in. (15 cm) from the closed position and let it drop.
3. After closing the hood, be sure the hood is securely locked.

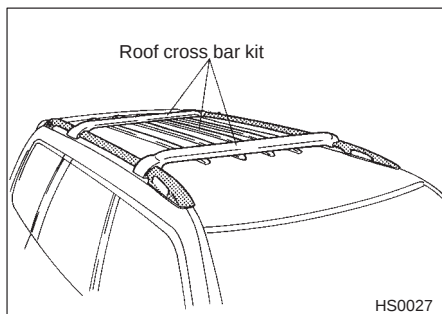
If this does not close the hood, release it from a slightly higher position. Do not push the hood forcibly to close it. It could deform the engine hood.

Roof rail



CAUTION

- For cargo carrying purposes, the roof rail must be used together with a roof cross bar kit. The roof rail must never be used alone to carry cargo. Otherwise, damage to the roof or paint or a dangerous road hazard due to loss of cargo could result.
- When using the roof cross bar kit, make sure that the total carrying capacity of the roof cross bar kit and luggage does not exceed the maximum load limit. Overloading may cause damage to the vehicle and create a safety hazard.



Luggage can be carried on the roof after securing the roof cross bar kit to the roof rail. When installing the roof cross bar kit on the roof rail, follow the manufacturer's instructions. When you carry cargo on the roof using the roof cross bar kit, never exceed maximum load limit explained below. You should also be careful that your vehicle does not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and front and rear Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). See the Loading Your Vehicle section in chapter 7 for information on loading cargo into or onto your vehicle.

■ Roof rack (When luggage is put on the slats of the roof cross bar kit)

When the roof cross bar kit is used as roof rack, make sure the total carrying capacity of the luggage on the slats of the roof cross bar kit does not exceed **100 lb. (45 kg)**. Overloading may cause damage to the roof and create a safety hazard. Always evenly distribute the luggage and secure it with straps or nets.

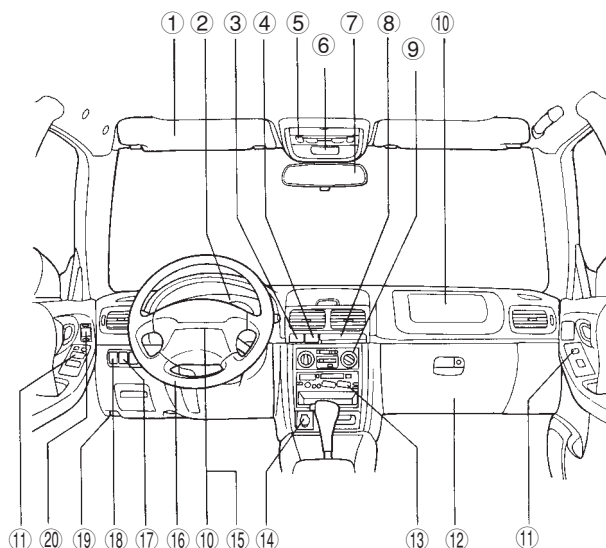
■ Installing carrying attachments on the cross bars

When installing any carrying attachment such as a bike carrier, ski carrier, canoe carrier, etc. on the cross bars, follow the manufacturer's instructions and make sure that the attachment is securely fixed to the cross bars. A set of the cross bars is designed to carry loads (luggage and attachment) of not more than **150 lb. (68 kg)**. Before operating the vehicle, make sure that the luggage is properly secured on the attachment.

Instruments and controls

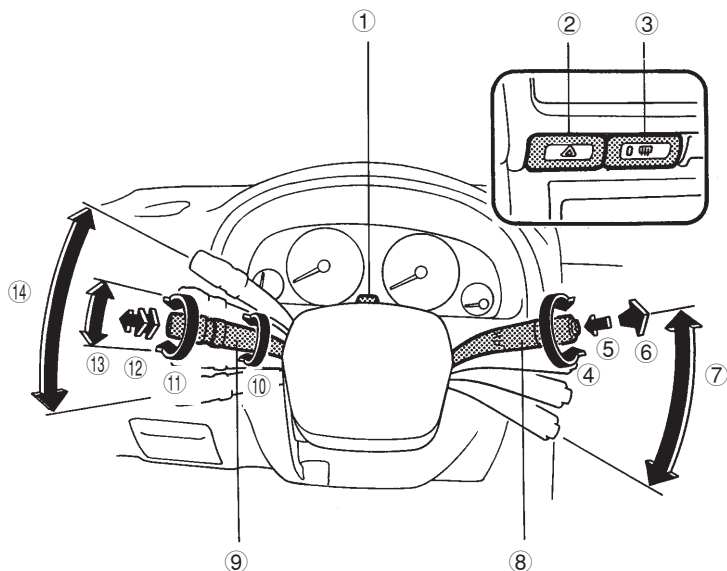
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Instrument panel overview



HS0005

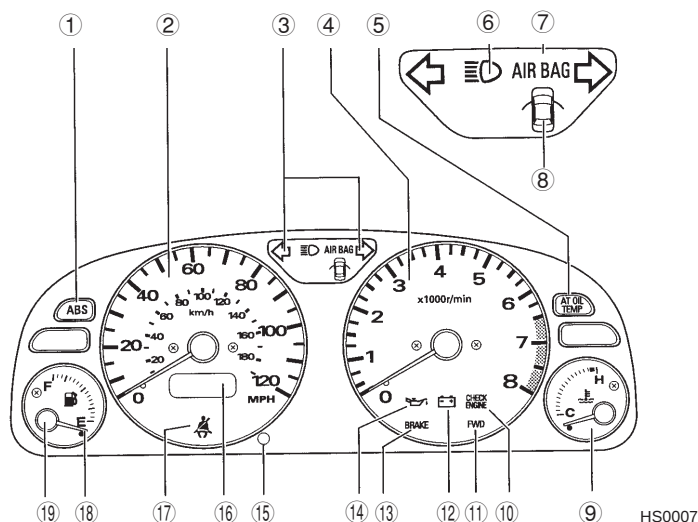
- | | |
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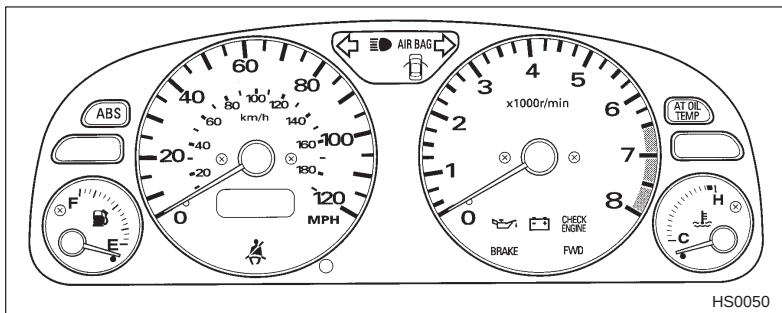
Combination meter overview



HS0007

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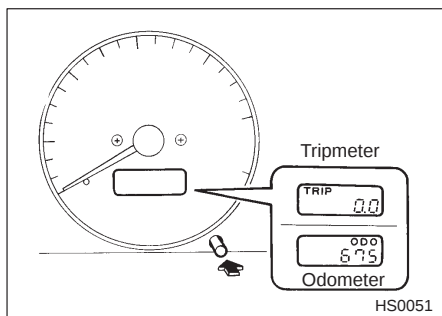
Gauges



■ Speedometer

The speedometer shows the vehicle speed.

■ Odometer/Trip meter



This meter displays the odometer and trip meter when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

To change the mode indication, briefly push the knob.

The odometer shows the total distance that the vehicle has been driven.

The trip meter shows the distance that the vehicle has been driven since you last set it to zero.

To set the trip meter to zero, select the indication of the trip meter by

– CONTINUED –

pushing the knob and keep the knob pushed for more than 2 seconds.

NOTE

If the connection between the combination meter and battery is broken for any reason such as vehicle maintenance or fuse replacement, the data recorded on the trip meter will be lost.

■ Tachometer

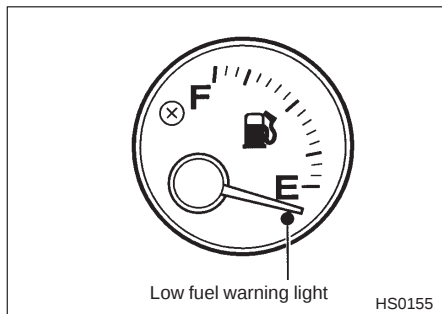


CAUTION

Do not operate the engine with the pointer of the tachometer in the red zone. In this range, fuel injection will be cut by the engine control module to protect the engine from overrevving. The engine will resume running normally after the engine speed is reduced below the red zone.

The tachometer shows the engine speed in thousands of revolutions per minute.

■ Fuel gauge



The fuel gauge shows approximately the amount of the fuel remaining in the tank.

The gauge does not return to “E” even though the ignition switch is in the “ACC” or “LOCK” position.

The gauge may move slightly during braking, turning or acceleration due to fuel movement in the tank.

▼ Low fuel warning light

The low fuel warning light comes on when the tank is nearly empty (about 2.3 U.S. gal., 9.0 liters, 1.9 Imp. gal.). It only operates when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

NOTE

If the fuel tank is completely empty, the **CHECK ENGINE** warning light may come on. Refer to the "**CHECK ENGINE** Warning Light/Malfunction Indicator Lamp" section in this chapter.

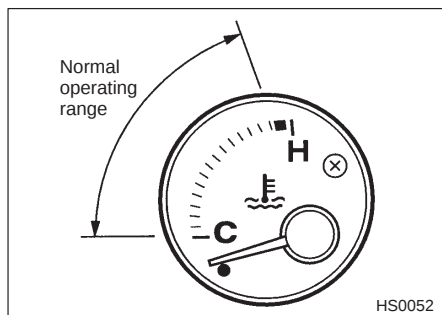
■ Temperature gauge



CAUTION

If the pointer exceeds the normal operating range, safely stop the vehicle as soon as possible.

See "In case of emergency" in this manual.



The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

The coolant temperature will vary in accordance with the outside temperature and driving conditions.

We recommend that you drive moderately until the pointer of the tempera-

– CONTINUED –

ture gauge reaches near the middle of the range. Engine operation is optimum with the engine coolant at this temperature range and high revving operation when the engine is not warmed up enough should be avoided.

Warning and indicator lights

■ Checking bulbs

Several of the warning and indicator lights come on momentarily and then go out when the ignition switch is initially turned to the "ON" position. This permits checking the operation of the bulbs.

Apply the parking brake and turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position. The following lights come on:

- Seat belt warning light
- SRS AIRBAG warning light
- Charge warning light
- Oil pressure warning light
- Brake system warning light
- CHECK ENGINE warning light/Malfunction indicator lamp
- ABS warning light (if equipped)
- AT OIL TEMP warning light (automatic transmission vehicles)

If any lights fail to come on, it indicates a burned-out bulb or a malfunction of the corresponding system.

Consult your authorized SUBARU dealer for repair.

■ Seat belt warning light and chime



When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the seat belt warning light will come on and the reminder chime will sound to remind driver to fasten the seat belt.

The seat belt warning light will remain on for about six seconds and turn off automatically after six seconds.

The seat belt reminder chime will turn off by buckling the driver's side seat belt or turn off automatically after about six seconds.

■ SRS AIRBAG warning light

AIRBAG

When the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, the SRS AIRBAG warning light will come on for about six seconds and go out. This shows

the SRS AIRBAG is in normal operation.

If this light comes on while driving or does not go out after the engine starts, it may indicate that the SRS AIRBAG system is not working properly. Contact your nearest SUBARU dealer immediately.

■ Charge warning light



If this light comes on when the engine is running, it may indicate that the charging system is not working properly.

If the light comes on while driving or does not go out after the engine starts, stop the engine at the first safe opportunity and check the alternator belt. If the belt is loose, broken or if the belt is in good condition but the light remains on, contact your nearest SUBARU dealer immediately.

■ Oil pressure warning light



CAUTION

Do not operate the engine with the oil pressure warning light on. This may cause engine damage.

If this light comes on when the engine is running, it may indicate that the engine oil pressure is low and the lubricating system is not working properly.

If the light comes on while driving or does not go out after the engine starts, stop the engine at the first safe opportunity and check the engine oil level. If the oil level is low, add oil immediately. If the engine oil is at the proper level but the light remains on, contact your nearest SUBARU dealer immediately.

■ Brake system warning light

BRAKE (U.S.)

(!) (Canada)



WARNING

● **Driving with the brake system warning light on is dangerous. This indicates your brake system may not be working properly. If the light remains on, have the brakes inspected by a SUBARU dealer immediately.**

– CONTINUED –

-
- If at all in doubt about whether the brakes are operating properly, do not drive the vehicle. Have your vehicle towed to the nearest SUBARU dealer for repair.

This light has the following two functions:

▼ **Parking brake warning**

The light comes on with the parking brake applied while the ignition switch is in the “ON” position. It goes out when the parking brake is fully released.

▼ **Brake fluid level warning**

This light comes on when the brake fluid level has dropped to near the “MIN” level of the brake fluid reservoir with the ignition switch in the “ON” position and with the parking brake fully released.

If the brake system warning light should come on while driving (with the parking brake fully released and with the ignition switch positioned in “ON”), it could be an indication of leaking of brake fluid or worn brake pads. Have your vehicle checked by a SUBARU dealer immediately.

■ **CHECK ENGINE warning light/
Malfunction indicator lamp**

**CHECK
ENGINE**



CAUTION

If the CHECK ENGINE light comes on while you are driving, have your vehicle checked/repared by your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible. Continued vehicle operation without having the emission control system checked and repaired as necessary could cause serious damage, which may not be covered by your vehicle's warranty.

If this light comes on steadily or blinks while the engine is running, it may indicate that there is a problem or potential problem somewhere in the emission control system.

▼ **If the light comes on steadily:**

If the light comes on steadily while driving or does not go out after the engine starts, an emission control system malfunction has been detected.

You should have your vehicle checked by an authorized SUBARU dealer immediately.

NOTE

This light also comes on in the following cases:

- The fuel tank is completely empty.
- The fuel filler cap is not tightened until it clicks.

If the fuel tank is empty, refill the tank as soon as possible. If you have recently refueled your vehicle, the cause of the CHECK ENGINE warning light/malfunction indicator lamp coming on could be a loose or missing fuel filler cap. Remove the cap and retighten it until it clicks. Make sure nothing is interfering with the sealing of the cap. Tightening the cap will not make the CHECK ENGINE warning light turn off immediately. It may take several driving trips. If the light does not go out, take your vehicle to your authorized SUBARU dealer immediately.

▼ **If the light is blinking:**

If the light is blinking while driving, an engine misfire condition has been detected which may damage the emission control system.

To prevent serious damage to the emission control system, you should do the following:

- Reduce vehicle speed.
- Avoid hard acceleration.
- Avoid steep uphill grades.
- Reduce the amount of cargo, if possible.
- Stop towing a trailer as soon as possible.

The CHECK ENGINE warning light may stop blinking and come on steadily after several driving trips. You should have your vehicle checked by an authorized SUBARU dealer immediately.

■ ABS warning light (for vehicles with ABS)

The ABS warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position and goes out after about two seconds.

This is an indication that the ABS system is working properly.

If the warning light behaves as follows, ABS system may not work properly.

- The warning light does not come on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.
- The warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position, but it does not go out even when the vehicle speed exceeds approximately 8 mph (12 km/h).
- The warning light comes on during driving.

Contact your nearest SUBARU dealer for service immediately.

NOTE

If the warning light behavior is as shown below, the ABS system may be considered normal.

- The warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position but goes out immediately, remaining off.
- The warning light remains on after the engine has been started, but it goes out when the vehicle speed reaches about 8 mph (12 km/h).
- The warning light comes on during driving, but it goes out immediately and remains off.

When the ABS warning light is on, the ABS function shuts down; however, the conventional brake system continues to operate normally.

Refer to the ABS (Anti-Lock Brake System) Section in chapter 7.

■ AT OIL TEMPerature warning light (for AT vehicles)

AT OIL
TEMP

If this light comes on when the engine is running, it may indicate that the automatic transmission fluid temperature is too hot.

If the light comes on while driving, it is unnecessary to stop the vehicle, but avoid driving up steep grades or in stop and go traffic.

▼ Automatic transmission control system warning

If the light flashes after the engine starts, it may indicate that the automatic transmission control system is not working properly. Contact your nearest SUBARU dealer for service immediately.

■ Door open warning lights

The door open warning light comes on if any door or rear gate is not fully closed.

Always make sure this light is out before you start to drive.

■ Front-wheel drive warning light (for AT vehicles)**FWD**

This light comes on when All Wheel Drive is disengaged and the drive mechanism is switched to Front Wheel Drive for maintenance or similar purposes.

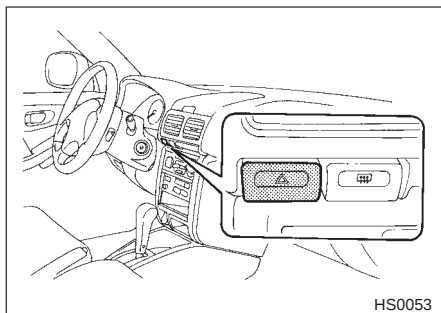
■ Turn signal indicator lights

These lights show the operation of the turn signal or lane change signal. If the indicator lights do not blink or blink rapidly, the turn signal bulb may be burned out. Replace the bulb as soon as possible. Refer to Replacing Bulbs section in Chapter 10.

■ High beam indicator

This light shows that the headlights are in the high beam mode. This indicator light also comes on when operating headlight flasher.

Hazard warning flasher



The hazard warning flasher is used to warn other drivers when you have to park your vehicle under emergency conditions. The hazard warning flasher works with the ignition switch in any position.

When you have to park your vehicle under emergency conditions, pull off the roads safely and park away from the traffic if it is possible.

To turn on the hazard warning flasher, push the hazard warning button on the instrument panel. To turn off the flasher, push the button again.

NOTE

When the hazard warning flasher is on, the turn signals do not work.

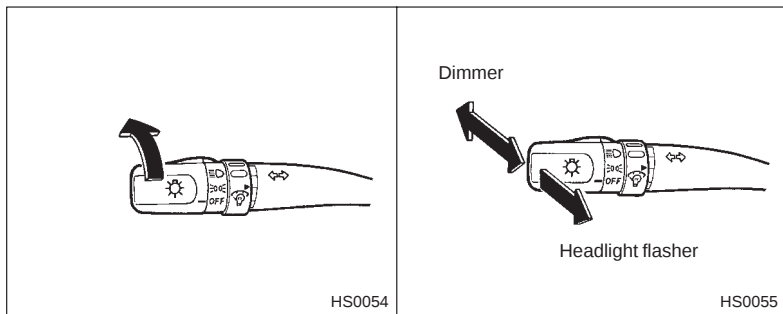
Light controls

■ Light switch



WARNING

To prevent battery discharge resulting from accidentally leaving your lights on when your vehicle is parked, the light switch operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position. In any other position, the vehicle’s lights will be out. If you park your vehicle on a roadside at night, use hazard warning flasher to alert the other drivers.



The light switch operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position.

▼ Headlights

To turn on the headlights, turn the knob on the end of the turn signal lever.

☰ first position

Position lights, instrument panel illumination, tail lights and license plate light are on.

☷ second position

Headlights, position lights, instrument panel illumination, tail lights, and license plate light are on.

▼ High/low beam change (dimmer)

To change from low beam to high beam, push the turn signal lever forward. When the headlights are on high beam, the high beam indicator light “☷” on the instrument panel is also on.

To switch back to low beam, pull the lever back to the detent position.

▼ Headlight flasher



CAUTION

Do not hold the lever in the flashing position for more than just a few seconds.

To flash the headlights, pull the lever toward you and then release it. The high beam will stay on for as long as you hold the lever. The headlight flasher works even though the lighting switch is in the “OFF” position.

When the headlights are on high beam, the high beam indicator light “” on the instrument panel also comes on.

▼ Daytime running light system (for CANADA models)



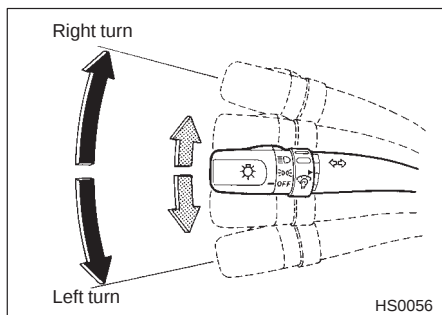
WARNING

The tail lights, parking lights, and side marker lights are not turned on by the daytime running light system. The light switch must always be turned to the “” position when it is dark outside.

The low beam headlights will automatically come on at reduced brightness when the engine has started, under the following conditions:

- The parking brake is fully released.
- The automatic transmission selector lever is set at other than the “P” position.
- The light switch is in the “OFF” position.

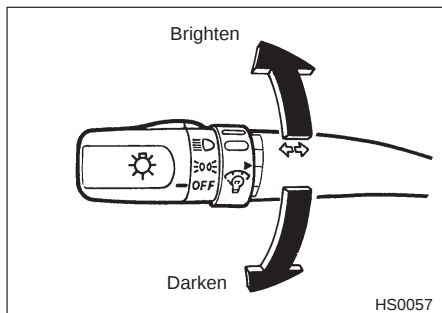
▼ Turn signals



To activate the right turn signal, push the turn signal lever up. To activate the left turn signal, push the turn signal lever down. When the turn is finished, the lever will return automatically. If the lever will not return after cornering, return the lever to the neutral position by hand.

To signal a lane change, push the turn signal lever up or down slightly and hold it during lane change. The turn signal indicator lights will flash in the direction of the turn or lane change. The lever will return automatically to the neutral position when you release it.

■ Illumination brightness control

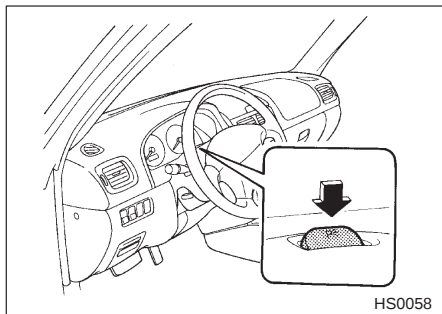


When the lighting switch is in the “ ” or “ ” position, you can adjust brightness of the instrument panel illumination for better visibility.

To brighten, turn the control dial counterclockwise.

To darken, turn the control dial clockwise.

■ Parking light switch



The parking light switch operates regardless of the ignition switch position.

By pushing the rear end of this switch, following lights will come on.

- Parking lights
- Front side marker lights
- Tail lights
- License plate lights

To turn off, push the front end of the parking light switch.

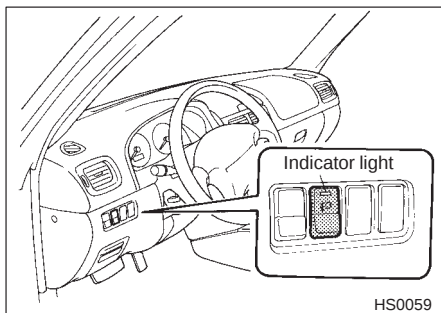
Avoid leaving these lights on for a long time because that will run down the battery.

■ Fog light switch (if equipped)

The fog lights operate only when the headlights are on low beam.

Push the fog light switch to turn the fog lights on.

Press the switch again to turn them off.



The indicator light located on the switch will illuminate when the fog lights are on.

Wiper controls

WARNING

In freezing weather, do not use the windshield washer until the windshield is sufficiently warmed by the defroster.

Otherwise the washer fluid can freeze on the windshield, blocking your view.

CAUTION

- Do not operate the washer continuously for more than ten seconds, or when the washer fluid tank is empty. This may cause overheating of the washer motor. Check the washer fluid level frequently, such as at fuel stops.

- Do not operate the wipers when the windshield or rear window is dry. This may scratch the glass, damage the wiper blades and cause the wiper motor to burn out. Before operating the wiper on a dry windshield or rear window, always use the windshield washer.

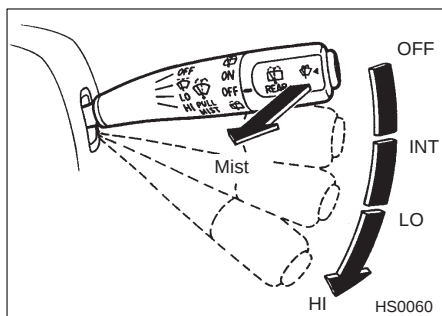
-
- In freezing weather, be sure the wiper blades are not frozen to the windshield or rear window before operating the wipers.
 - Do not operate the wipers if the wiper blades are frozen to the windshield or rear window. If the wiper would be operated with the wiper blades frozen to the windshield or rear window, the wiper blades could be worn or damaged prematurely, resulting in streaking or incomplete wiping. Be sure to use the defroster or rear window defogger, if the wiper blades are frozen to the glass.
 - Do not clean the wiper blades with gasoline or a solvent, such as paint thinner or benzene. This will cause deterioration of the wiper blades.

NOTE

- The wiper operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” or “ACC” position.
- Clean your wiper blades and windshield periodically with a windshield washer solution to prevent streaking, and to remove accumulations of road salt or road film. Keep the windshield washer button depressed at least for 1 second so that washer solution will be sprinkled all over the windshield or rear window.
- Grease, wax, insects or other material on the windshield or the wiper blade results in jerky wiper operation and streaking on the glass. If you cannot remove those streaks after operating the windshield washer or if the wiper operation is jerky, clean the outer surface of the windshield (or rear window) and the wiper blades using a sponge or soft cloth with a neutral detergent or mild-abrasive cleaner. After cleaning, rinse the windshield and wiper blades with clean water. The windshield is clean if beads do not form when you rinse the windshield with water.
- If you cannot eliminate the streaking even after following this method, replace the wiper blades with new ones. Refer to the Wiper Blade Replacement section (chapter 10) for replacement instructions.

■ Windshield wipers and washer switch

▼ Windshield wipers



To turn the wipers on, push the wiper control lever down.

 : Intermittent

LO : Low speed

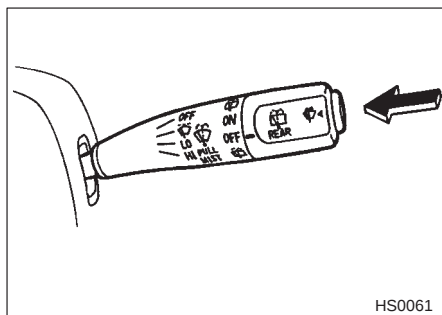
HI : High speed

To turn the wipers off, return the lever to the “OFF” position.

▼ Mist (for a single wipe)

For a single wipe of the wipers, pull the lever toward you. The wipers operate until you release the lever.

▼ Washer



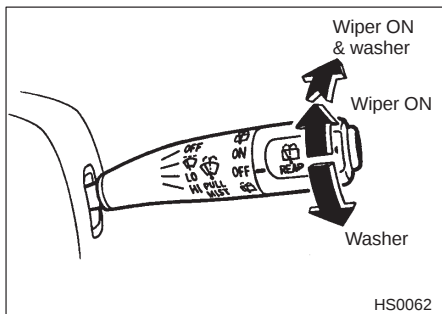
To wash the windshield, push the washer button at the end of the wiper control lever. The washer fluid sprays until you release the washer button. The wipers operate while you push the button.

■ Rear window wiper and washer switch

CAUTION

- In freezing weather, be sure the wiper blade is not frozen to the rear window before operating the rear wiper. Attempting to operate the wiper while the blade is frozen to the rear window could cause the wiper motor to burn out. If the wiper blade is frozen to the rear window, turn on the rear window defogger and wait to melt the frozen wiper blade from the rear window before operating the rear wiper.
- If the wiper stops during operation because of ice or some other obstruction on the rear window, the wiper motor could burn out even if the wiper switch is turned off. If this occurs, promptly stop the vehicle in a safe place, turn the ignition switch to the “LOCK” position and clean the rear window to allow proper wiper operation.
- To prevent the washer motor from overheating, avoid operating the washer switch for more than 10 seconds continuously, or when the washer fluid tank is empty. Check washer fluid level frequently, such as at fuel stops.
- Use clean water if windshield washer fluid is unavailable. In areas where water freezes in winter, use SUBARU Windshield Washer Fluid or the equivalent. (See Windshield Washer Fluid section in chapter 10.)

Also, when driving the vehicle when there are freezing temperatures, use non-freezing type wiper blades.



To turn the rear wiper on, turn the knob on the end of the wiper control lever to the “ON” position.

To turn the wiper off, return the knob on the end of the lever to the “OFF” position.

▼ Washer

To wash the rear window while the rear wiper is operating, turn the knob on the end of the wiper control lever counterclockwise to the “” position. The washer fluid sprays until you release the knob.

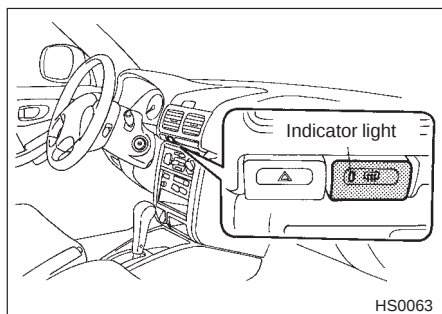
To wash the rear window when the rear wiper is not in use, turn the knob on the end of the wiper control lever clockwise to the “” position. The washer fluid sprays and the wiper operates until you release the knob.

Rear window defogger switch

CAUTION

- Do not use sharp instruments or window cleaner containing abrasives to clean the inner surface of the rear window. They may damage the conductors printed on the window.
- To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not operate the defogger continuously longer than necessary.

The rear window defogger operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position.



To turn on the defogger, push the switch. To turn it off, push the switch again.

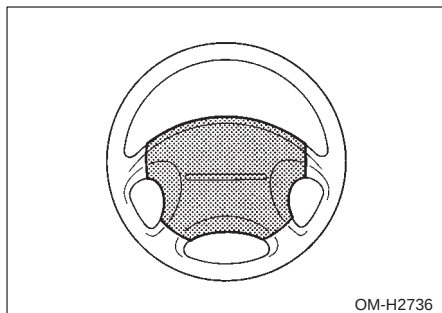
The indicator light located on the switch is on while the rear window defogger is operating.

The defogger will automatically shut off after about 15 minutes. If the window clears before this time, push the switch to turn it off. It also turns off when the ignition switch is turned to the “ACC” or “LOCK” position. If defrosting or defogging is desired when you restart your vehicle, you have to push the switch to turn it on again.

NOTE

If your vehicle is equipped with the outside mirror defogger, the outside mirror defogger operates while the rear window defogger is operating.

Horn

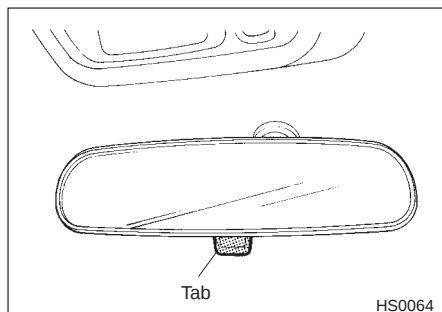


To sound the horn, push the horn pad.

Mirrors

Always check that the inside and outside mirrors are properly adjusted before you start driving.

■ Inside mirror



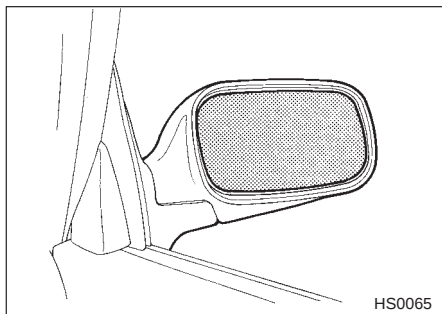
The inside mirror has a day and night position. Pull the tab at the bottom of the mirror toward you for the night position. Push it away for the day position. The night position reduces glare from headlights.

– CONTINUED –

■ Outside mirrors

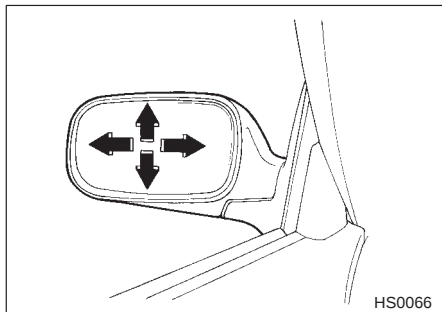
WARNING

Objects look smaller in a convex mirror (passenger side) and farther away than when viewed in a flat mirror. Do not use the convex mirror to judge the distances of vehicles behind you when changing lanes. Use the inside mirror (or glance backwards) to determine the actual size and distance of objects that you view in the convex mirror.



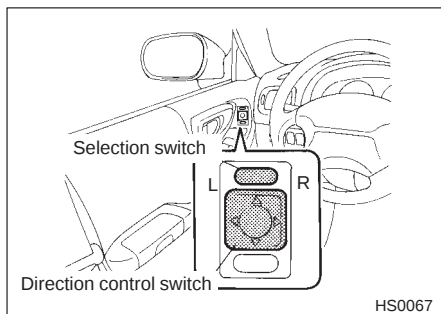
Adjusting mirrors

To adjust the mirrors by hand, push where indicated by the arrows.



▼ Remote control mirror switch (if equipped)

The remote control mirrors operate only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” or “ACC” position.



1. Press either end of the selection switch, “L” for the left and “R” for the right.
2. Move the direction control switch to the direction you want to move the mirror.
3. Return the selection switch to the neutral position to prevent unintentional operation.

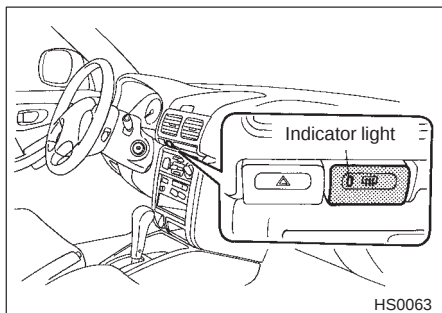
The mirrors can also be adjusted manually.

▼ Outside mirror defogger (if equipped)**CAUTION**

To prevent the battery from being discharged, do not operate the defogger continuously longer than necessary.

The outside mirror defogger shares the switch with rear window defogger.

The outside mirror defogger operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position.



To turn on the outside mirror defogger, push the switch. To turn it off, push the switch again.

The indicator light located on the switch is on while the outside mirror defogger is operation. The defogger will automatically shut off after about 15 minutes. If the mirror clears before this time, push the switch to turn it off. It also turns off when the ignition switch is turned to the "ACC" or "LOCK" position. If defrosting or defogging is desired when you restart your vehicle, you have to push the switch to turn it on again.

NOTE

While the outside mirror defogger is operating, the rear window defogger also operates

Climate control

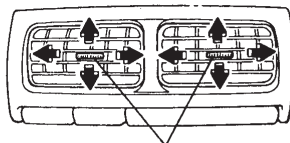
Ventilator	4-2
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Ventilator

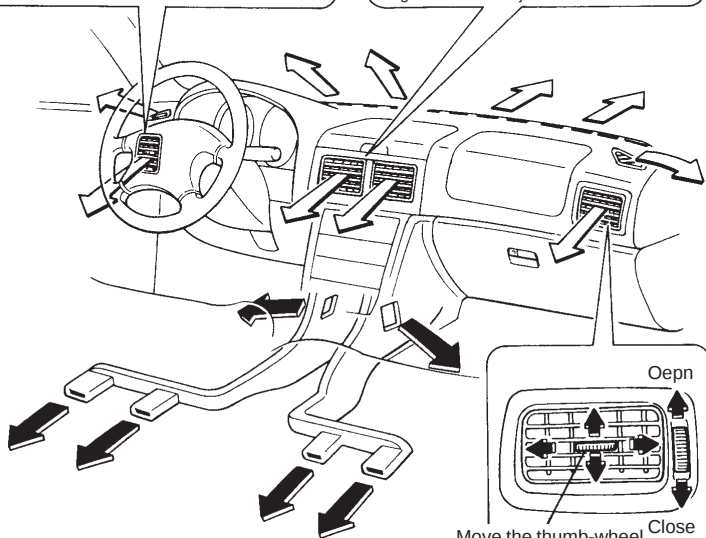
Move the thumb-wheel up and down or right and left to adjust the air flow direction

Open

Close



Move the thumb-wheel up and down or right and left to adjust the air flow direction



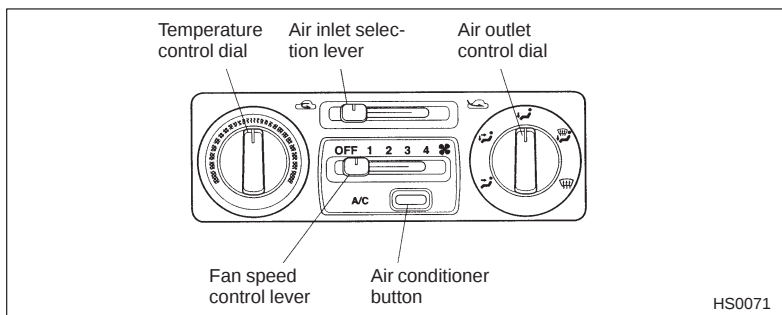
Open

Close

Move the thumb-wheel up and down or right and left to adjust the air flow direction

HS0070

Heating and air conditioning



■ Air flow control dial

This dial has following five positions:

-  : Air flows through the instrument panel outlets.
-  : Air flows through the instrument panel outlets and the foot outlets.
-  : Air flows through the foot outlets and some through the windshield defroster outlets.
-  : Air flows through the windshield defroster outlets and foot outlets.
-  : Air flows through the windshield defroster outlets.

■ Temperature control dial

This dial regulates the hot air flow from the heater over a range from the blue area to red area.

■ Fan speed control lever

The fan operates only when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position. The fan speed control lever is used to select four fan speeds.

■ Air inlet selection lever



WARNING

Continued operation in the “” position may fog up the windows. Switch to the “” position as soon as the outside dusty condition clears.



: Interior air is recirculated inside the passenger compartment.



: Outside air is drawn into the passenger compartment.

■ Air conditioner button (if equipped)

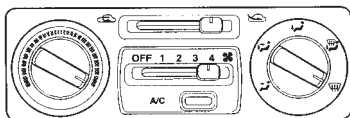
The air conditioner operates only when the engine is running.

Push the air conditioner button while the fan is in operation to turn on the air conditioner. The indicator light will come on.

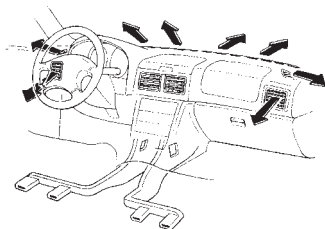
Push it again to turn off the air conditioner.

HEATER OPERATION

■ Defrosting or defogging the windshield



HS0072



HS0073

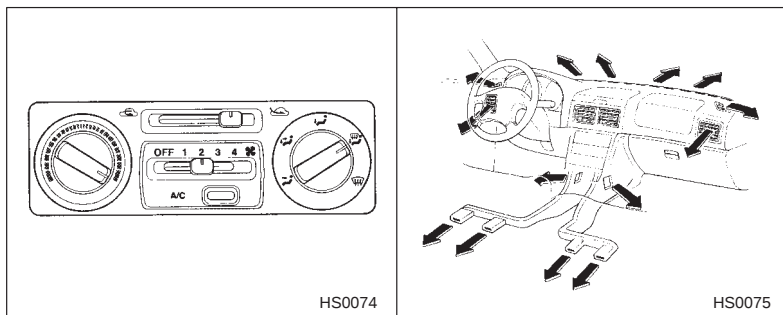
To direct warm air to the windshield and front door windows:

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position.
2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Turn the temperature control dial all the way right.

- Set the fan speed control lever to the highest speed.

Warm air also comes out from the right and left air outlets. To stop warm air flow from these outlets, turn the corresponding thumb-wheel to the "☒" position.

■ Heating and defrosting

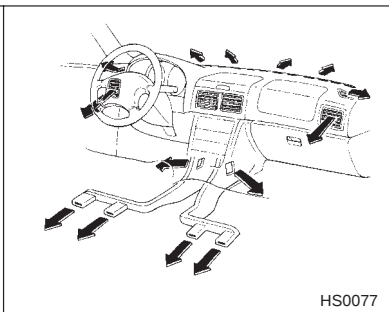
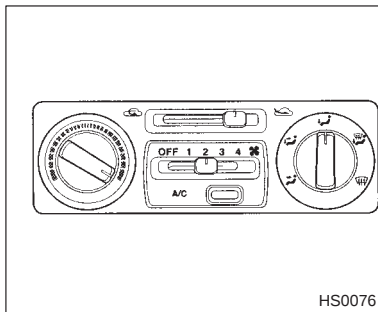


To direct warm air toward the floor and the windshield:

- Set the air inlet selection lever to the "☒" position.
- Set the air outlet control dial to the "☒" position.
- Set the temperature control dial to the most comfortable level.
- Set the fan speed control lever to the desired speed.

Warm air also comes out from the right and left air outlets. To stop warm air flow from these outlets, turn the corresponding thumb-wheel to the "☒" position.

■ Heating

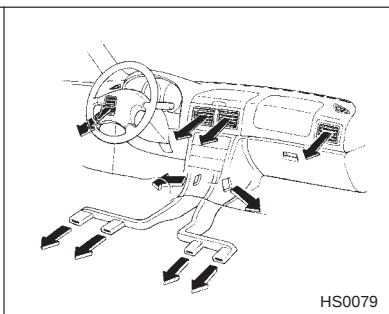
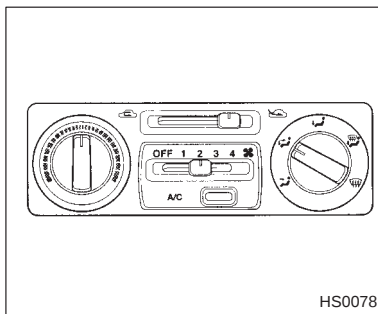


To direct warm air toward the floor:

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position
2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Set the temperature control dial to the most comfortable level.
4. Set the fan speed control lever to the desired speed.

Warm air also comes out from the right and left air outlets. To stop warm air flow from these outlets, turn the corresponding thumb-wheel to the “” position.

■ Bi.level heating



This setting allows you to direct air of different temperatures from the instrument panel and outlets. The air from the foot outlets is slightly

warmer than from the instrument panel outlet.

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position.
2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Set the temperature control dial to the desired temperature level.
4. Set the fan speed control lever to the desired speed.

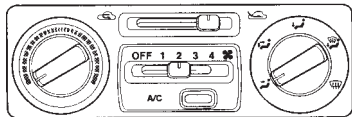
Setting the temperature control dial fully turned to the red area or blue area decreases the temperature difference between the air from the instrument panel outlets and the air from the foot outlets.

■ Ventilation

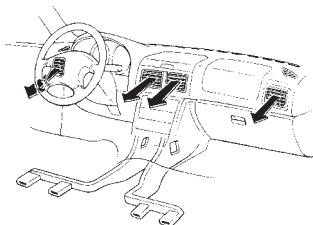


WARNING

Continued operation in the “” position may fog up the windows. Switch to the “” position as soon as the outside dusty condituion clears.



HS0080



HS0081

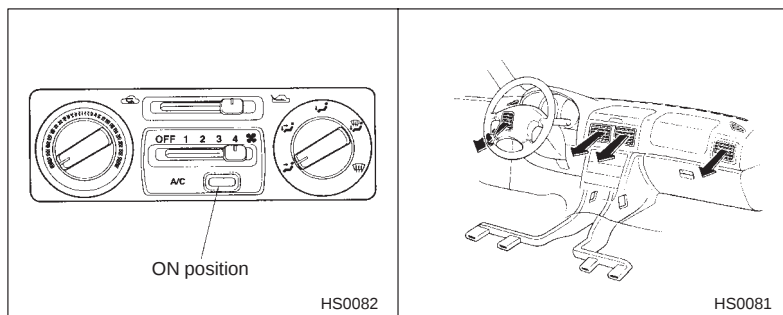
To force outside air through the instrument panel outlets:

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position.
2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Set the temperature control dial all the way left.
4. Set the fan speed control lever to the desired speed.

When driving on a dusty road, set the air inlet control lever to the “” position.

AIR CONDITIONER OPERATION

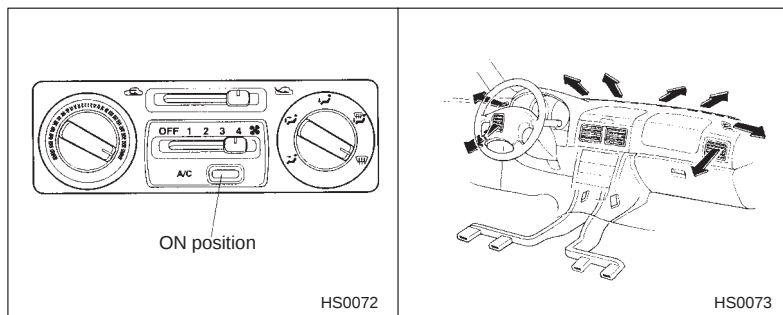
■ Cooling or dehumidifying



For cooling and dehumidification of the passenger compartment, air flows through the instrument panel outlets:

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position.
2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Push the air conditioner button on.
4. Set the temperature control dial to the blue area.
5. Set the fan speed control lever at the highest speed.

■ Defrosting or defogging



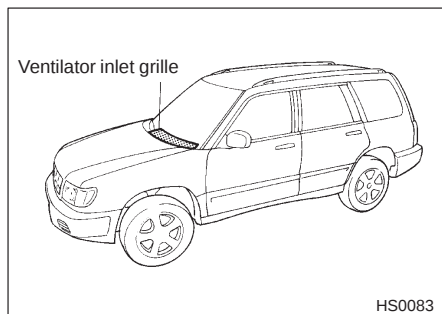
To direct warm air to the windshield and front door windows:

1. Set the air inlet selection lever to the “” position.

2. Set the air outlet control dial to the “” position.
3. Push the air conditioner button on.
4. Set the temperature control dial to the red area.
5. Set the fan speed control lever at the highest speed.

Operating tips for heater and air conditioner

■ Cleaning ventilator grille



Always keep the front ventilator inlet grille free of snow, leaves, or other obstructions to ensure efficient heating and defrosting. Since the condenser is located in front of the radiator, this area should be kept clean because cooling performance is impaired by any accumulation of insects and leaves on the condenser.

■ Efficient cooling after parking in direct sunlight

After parking in direct sunlight, drive with the windows open for a few minutes to allow outside air to circulate into the heated interior. This results in quicker cooling by the air conditioner. Keep the windows closed during the operation of the air conditioner for maximum cooling efficiency.

■ Lubrication oil circulation in the refrigerant circuit

Operate the air conditioner compressor at a low engine speed (at idle or low driving speeds) a few minutes each month during the off-season to circulate its oil.

■ Checking air conditioning system before summer season

Check the air conditioner unit for refrigerant leaks, hose conditions, and proper operation each spring. This check is best performed by your SUBARU dealer.

■ Cooling and dehumidifying in high humidity and low temperature weather condition

Under certain weather conditions (high relative humidity, low temperatures, etc.) a small amount of water vapor emission from the air outlets may be noticed during cooling or dehumidifying. This condition is normal and does not indicate any problem with the air conditioning system.

■ Air conditioner compressor shut-off when engine is heavily loaded

To improve acceleration and gas mileage, this air conditioner compressor is designed to temporarily shut off during air conditioner operation whenever the accelerator is fully depressed. Such as at rapid acceleration or driving on a steep upgrade.

■ Refrigerant for your climate control system

Your air conditioner uses ozone friendly refrigerant HFC134a. Therefore, the method of adding, changing or checking the refrigerant is different from the method for CFC12 (freon). Consult your SUBARU dealer for service. Repairs needed as a result of using the wrong refrigerant are not covered under warranty.

Air filtration system (option)

If your vehicle's air conditioning system is equipped with a optional air filtration system, replace the filter element according to the replacement schedule shown below. This schedule should be followed to maintain the filter's dust collection ability. Under extremely dusty conditions, the filter should be replaced more frequently. Since the filter element is viscous type, it is unnecessary to clean or wash the element. It is recommended that you have your filter checked or replaced by your SUBARU dealer. For replacement, use only a genuine SUBARU air filter kit.

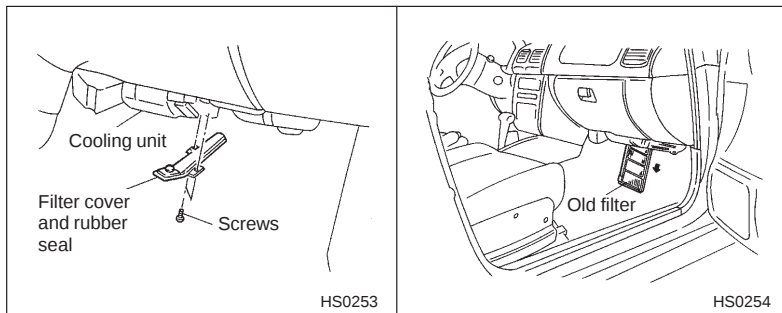
Replacement schedule:

Every 12 months or 7,500 miles (12,000 km) whichever comes first

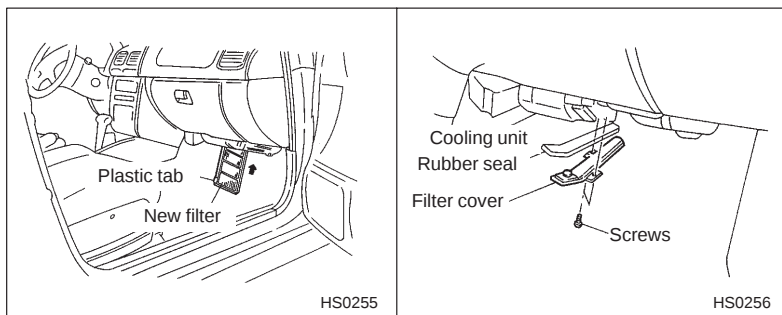
NOTE

The filter can influence the air conditioning, heating and defroster performance.

■ Replacement procedure



1. Remove the filter cover by removing the two (2) screws.
2. Remove the old filter.



3. Insert a new filter with the plastic tab facing forward.
4. Install rubber seal on the duct opening.

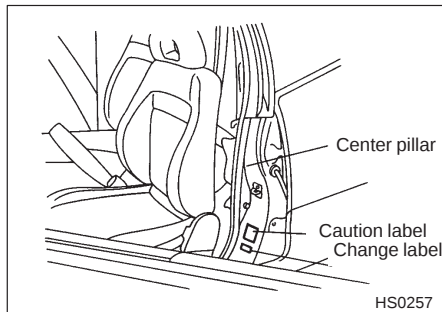
– CONTINUED –



CAUTION

Make certain that the rubber seal is evenly seated on the duct opening.

5. Install the filter cover and secure with two (2) screws.



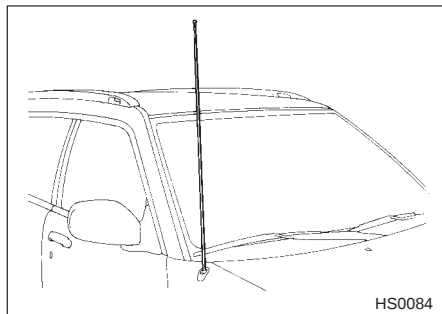
6. Fill out information on the small label supplied with the filter kit.
7. Attach small and large labels on the lower part of the center pillar.

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Radio

■ Antenna

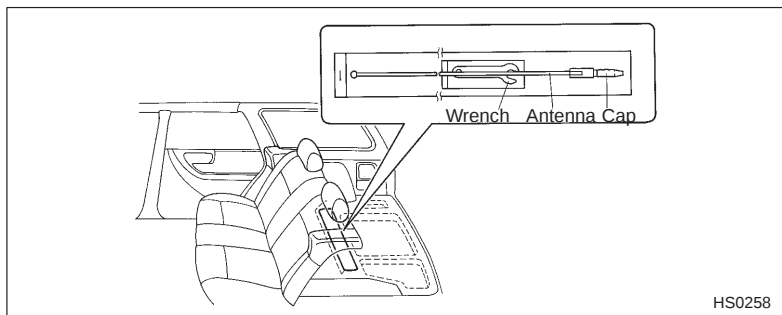


▼ Installation and removal of antenna



CAUTION

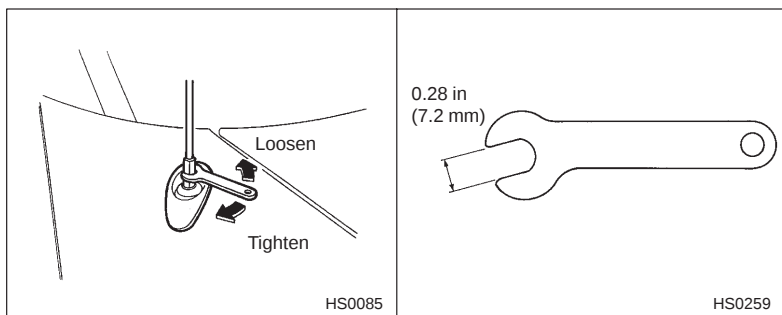
When washing the vehicle, always remove the antenna beforehand to prevent it from being damaged.



The antenna and the special wrench for mounting/dismounting the antenna is stored in the luggage floor storage tray at the front side.

1. Remove the plug from the antenna base.
2. Remove the cap at the threaded portion of the antenna.

3. Install the antenna to the antenna base while turning the antenna clockwise by hand.



4. Tighten the antenna by the dedicated wrench.
5. To remove the antenna, follow the installation sequence in reverse.

Be careful not to lose the special tool.

NOTE

There may be a case that the antenna is already installed on the vehicle at the time of delivery. In such a case, make sure of the storage location of the special wrench by inquiring it of the personnel of your dealer.

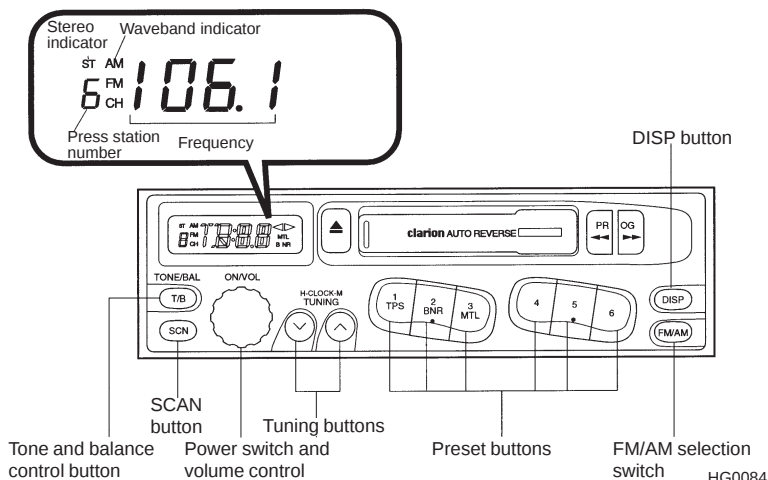
■ FM reception

Although FM is normally static free, reception can be affected by the surrounding area, atmospheric conditions, station strength and transmitter distance. Buildings or other obstructions may cause momentary static, flutter or station interference. If reception continues to be unsatisfactory, switch to a stronger station.

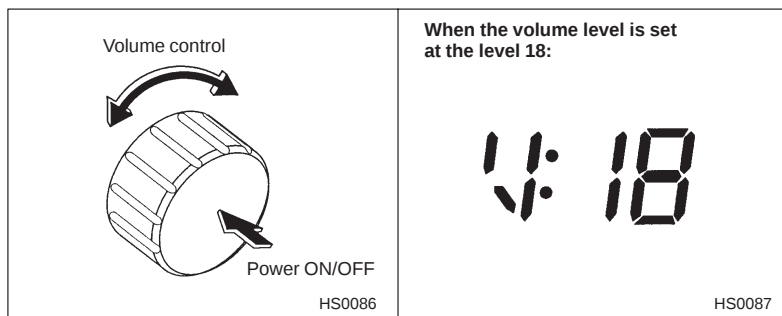
AM/FM stereo radio with cassette player

The radio will operate only when the ignition switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” positions.

RADIO OPERATION



■ Power switch and volume control (ON/VOL)



The same knob is used for both power (on/off) and volume control. The radio is turned on and off by pushing the knob and the volume is controlled by turning the knob.

The volume control has total of 34 volume levels (V: 0 for minimum, V: 33 for maximum).

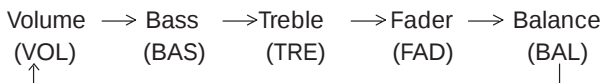
■ Tone and balance control (TONE/BAL)

The volume control knob normally function as volume control. This knob become the controls for Bass, Treble, Fader or Balance when you select the relevant tone and balance control mode.

The “T/B” (Tone and balance) button is used for selecting the following control modes:

- Bass (low note) control
- Treble (high note) control
- Fader control (Volume balance control between front and rear speakers)
- Balance control (Volume balance control between right and left speakers)

To change control modes: Each pushing the “T/B” button changes control modes in the following sequence starting from volume control mode. (When the radio is powered on, control mode is in the volume control.)



▼ Bass control

Bass volume control indication  HG0085	When the bass volume level is set at the level +6  HG0086
--	---

Select the Bass control mode by pressing the “T/B” button. In the bass control mode, the display shows the indication as shown.

– CONTINUED –

The bass control has total of 13 volume levels (B: -6 for minimum, 0 for middle, B: +6 for maximum). Choose desired bass volume level by turning the volume control knob. The control function returns to volume control mode after about 5 seconds.

▼ Treble control

Treble volume control indication  HG0087	When the treble volume level is set at the level -6  HG0088
--	---

Select the Treble control mode by pressing the "T/B" button. In the treble control mode, the display shows the indication as shown.

The treble control has total of 13 volume levels (TR: -6 for minimum, 0 for middle, TR: +6 for maximum). Choose desired treble volume level by turning the volume control knob. The control function returns to volume control mode after about 5 seconds.

▼ Fader control

Fader control indication  HG0089	When the fader setting is at the F12 (front maximum and rear minimum)  HG0090
--	---

Select the Fader control mode by pressing the “T/B” button. In the fader control mode, the display shows the indication as shown.

The fader control has total of 25 settings (F: 12 for front maximum and rear minimum, 0 for neutral, R: 12 for front minimum and rear maximum). Choose desired setting by turning the volume control knob. The control function returns to volume control mode after about 5 seconds.

▼ Balance control

Balance control indication  HG0091	When the balance setting is at the L12 (left side maximum and right side minimum)  HG0092
--	---

Select the Balance control mode by pressing the “T/B” button. In the balance control mode, the display shows the indication as shown.

The balance control has total of 25 settings (L: 12 for left side maximum and right side minimum, 0 for neutral, R: 12 for left side minimum and right side maximum). Choose desired setting by turning the volume control knob. The control function returns to volume control mode after about 5 seconds.

■ FM/AM selection switch

Use this switch to select either FM or AM reception. The display indicates which is currently selected.

■ Stereo indicator

The stereo indicator “ST” will come on when an FM stereo broadcast is received.

■ Manual tuning (TUNING)

Press the tuning button marked “^” to increase the tuning frequency and press the tuning button marked “v” to decrease it.

– CONTINUED –

Each time the button is pressed, the frequency changes 10 KHz in the AM mode and 0.2 MHz in the FM mode.

Constant pressure on the button causes a continuous change in the frequency.

■ Automatic tuning (SCN)

Press the “SCN” button to change the radio to the SCAN mode. In this mode, the radio scans through the radio band until a station is found. The radio will stop at the station for five seconds while displaying the frequency, after which scanning will continue until the entire band has been scanned from the low end to the high end.

Press the “SCN” button again to cancel the SCAN mode and to stop on any displayed frequency.

■ Selecting preset stations

Presetting a station with a preset button allows you to select that station in a single operation. Up to six AM and FM stations each may be preset.

■ How to preset stations

1. Press the FM/AM selection switch to select either FM or AM reception.
2. Press the “SCN” button or tune the radio manually until the desired station frequency is displayed.
3. Press one of the preset buttons for **at least two seconds** to store the frequency. The frequency of the station will flash once on the display at this time. If the button is pressed for less than two seconds, the preceding selection will remain in memory.

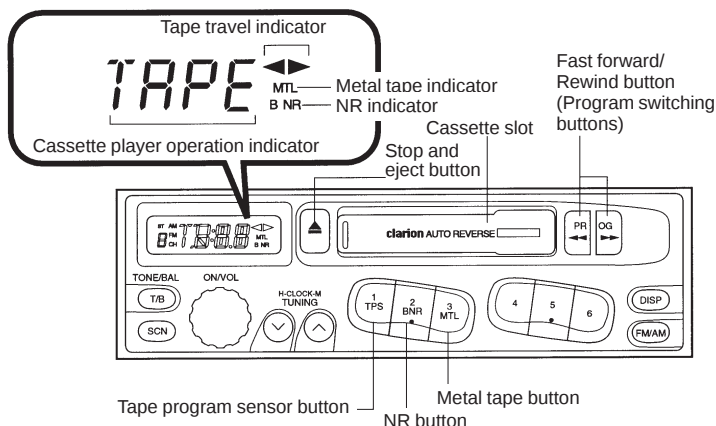
When the “SCN” button is pressed for automatic tuning, stations are scanned in the direction of low frequencies to high frequencies only.

Automatic tuning may not function properly if the station reception is weakened by distance from the station or proximity to tall buildings and hills.

NOTE

If the connection between the radio and battery is broken for any reason such as vehicle maintenance or radio removal, all stations stored in the preset buttons are cleared. If this occurs, it is necessary to reset the preset buttons.

CASSETTE PLAYER OPERATION



HG0093

NOTE

- Only use good quality cassettes (cassettes longer than C-90 are not recommended).
- Put cassettes back in their boxes immediately after use to protect them from dust and dirt and to prevent the tape from unwinding.
- Never expose cassettes to heat, direct sunlight or moisture.
- Clean the tape head (once or twice a month) using a **wet-type cleaning cassette**.

■ Cassette slot

Insert a cassette with the exposed tape side facing to the right. After inserting, playback starts.

■ Tape travel indicators

These indicate the direction the cassette tape is moving.

- ▶ indicates that the top side of the cassette is being played back.
- ◀ indicates that the bottom side of the cassette is being played back.

- CONTINUED -

■ Program switching buttons (PROG)

When the program switching buttons (“◀◀” and “▶▶” buttons) are pressed at the same time during playback, the tape travel indicators will switch and the player will begin playing back the opposite side of the tape. The same mechanism is automatically activated when the end of the tape is reached. This allows the opposite side of the tape to play, providing continuous playback.

■ Fast-forward button

To fast-forward the tape, press the “◀◀” or “▶▶” button in the same direction to the tape travel indicator. To stop fast-forwarding, lightly press the opposite side of the “◀◀” or “▶▶” button.

■ Rewind button

To rewind the tape, press the “◀◀” or “▶▶” button in the opposite direction to the tape travel indicator. To stop rewinding, lightly press the opposite side of the “◀◀” or “▶▶” button.

■ Stop and eject button (▲)

When “▲” button is pressed, play back stops and the cassette tape is ejected.

Before the ignition switch turn to the “OFF” position, eject the tape from the player. Always make certain that you remove the cassette tape.

■ Tape program sensor button (TPS)

Press “TPS” button during playback to return to the beginning of the current selection or to skip to the beginning of the next selection. To use this function, press the “TPS” button to turn on the “TPS” indicator. If the fast-forward button is then pressed, the player advances the tape to the beginning of the next selection and starts playing it. If the rewind button is pressed instead, the player rewinds the tape to the beginning of the current selection and starts replaying it. The “TPS” function may not operate properly under the following conditions:

- When the recording level is low.
- When there are long pauses in the middle of a selection.
- When the tape contains verbal material such as conversations.

- When the blanks between selections are shorter than five seconds.
- When there are no blanks between selections (live concerts, etc.).

■ Dolby NR button (BNR)

Press “BNR” button when playing tapes recorded using the Dolby NR system*. The “BNR” indicator will light up and high-frequency noise on the tape will be reduced for clearer sound reproduction.

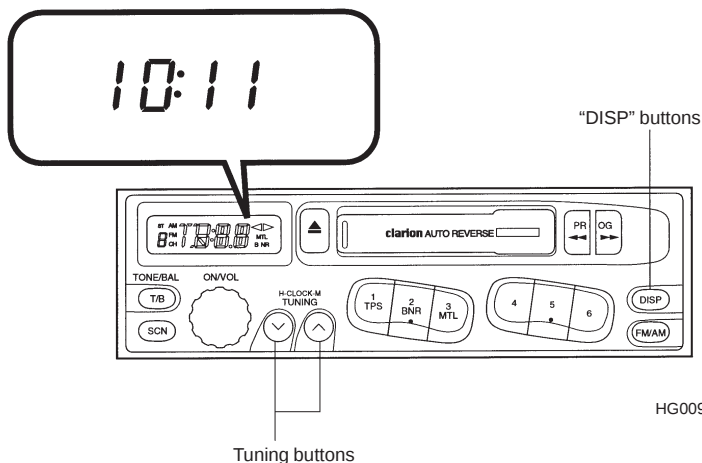
* Noise reduction system manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. “Dolby” and double-D Symbol are trade marks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

■ Metal tape button (MTL)

Press the “MTL” button when playing a metal or CrO₂ tape.

CLOCK FUNCTION

The radio has a built-in clock function that displays the time when the ignition switch is turned either to “ACC” or “ON”.



■ Display mode

You can select either the time display mode or function display mode by pressing the “DISP/CLK” button when the ignition switch is either “ACC” or “ON” position.

– CONTINUED –

▼ Time display mode

When the time display mode is selected, the time display takes priority of the function display. The time is shown on the display whenever the ignition switch is "ACC" or "ON" position.

When the radio is switched on or the station is changed during the time display mode, the time display is replaced by the frequency display. However, after the frequency has been displayed for five seconds, it is replaced by the time display again.

▼ Function display mode

When the function display mode is selected, the time is not shown on the display. The display indicates the current function only.

When the radio is turned off during the function display mode, the back-up light on the display goes out.

■ Setting the time

1. Turn the ignition switch to "ACC" or "ON".
2. **To adjust hour:** Press the "DISP" button and the "TUNING" button indicated with "v" together to advance the hours in one-hour increments. Keeping the buttons pressed advances the hours quickly.
3. **To adjust minute:** Press the "DISP" button and the "TUNING" button indicated with "∧" together to advance the minutes in one-minute increments. Keeping the buttons pressed advances the minutes quickly.

NOTE

If the connection between the radio and battery is broken for any reason such as vehicle maintenance or radio removal, the time setting will be cleared. If this occurs, it is necessary to reset the time.

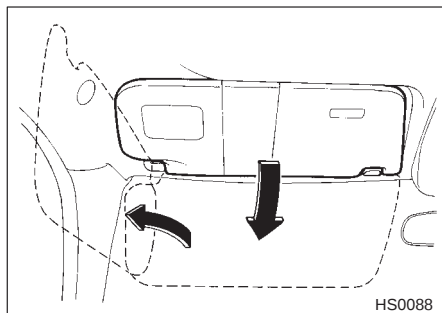
Installation of accessories

Always consult your SUBARU dealer before installing a citizen band radio or other transmitting device in your vehicle. Such devices may cause the electronic control system to malfunction if they are incorrectly installed or if they are not suited for the vehicle.

Interior equipment

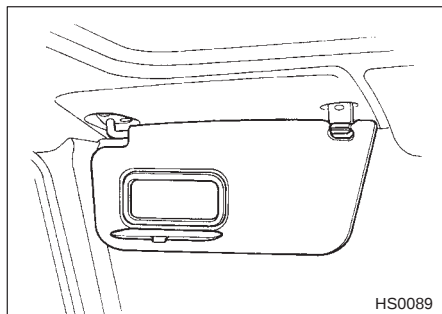
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Sun visors



To block out glare, swing down the visors. To use the sun visor at a side window, swing it down and move it sideways.

■ Vanity mirror (if equipped)



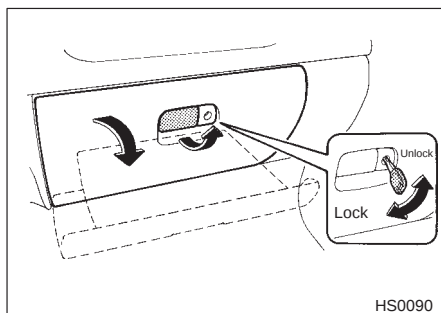
To use the vanity mirror, swing down the visor and open the cover.

Storage compartment

CAUTION

- Always keep the storage compartment closed while driving to reduce the risk of injury in the event of sudden stops or an accident.
- Do not store spray cans, containers with flammable or corrosive liquids or any other dangerous items in the storage compartment.

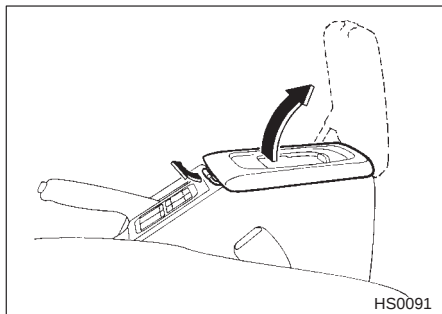
■ Glove compartment



To open the glove compartment, pull the handle. To close it, push the lid firmly upward.

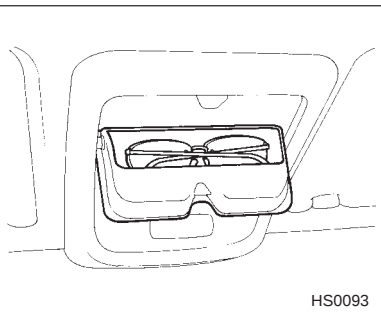
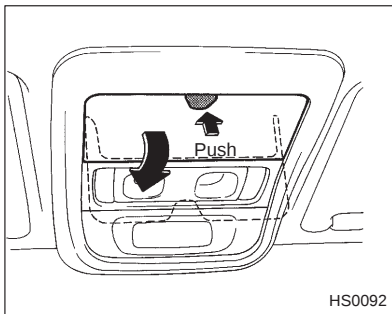
To lock the glove compartment, insert the master key and turn it clockwise. To unlock it, insert the masterkey and turn it counterclockwise.

■ Center console



To open the lid, pull up the lock release.

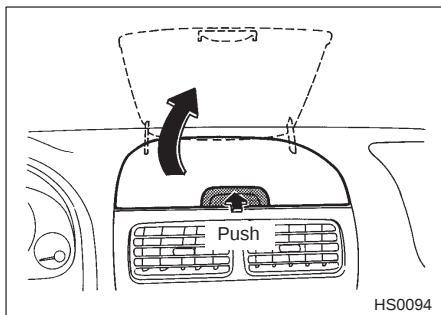
■ Sunglasses storage compartment



The sunglasses storage compartment can be used to store a pair of sunglasses or small items such as a garage door opener.

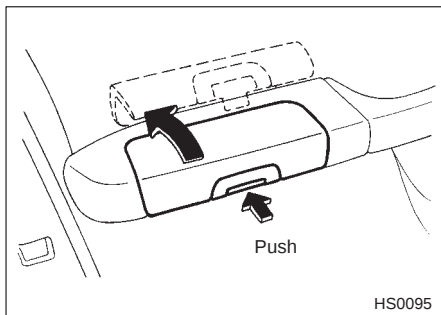
To open the compartment, push the button and it will automatically open.

■ Dashboard storage compartment



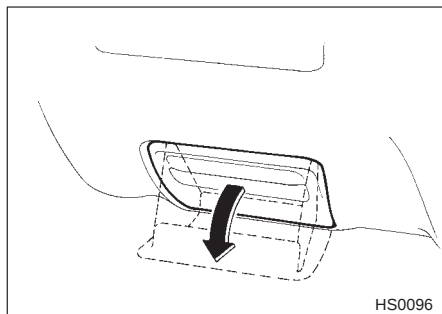
To open the dashboard compartment, push the button and pull up on the lid. Be sure to close the compartment fully before driving.

■ Door storage compartment



Each door is equipped with a door storage compartment. To open the compartment, push the button and pull up on the lid.

■ Coin tray



To open the coin tray, pull the upper edge of the lid.

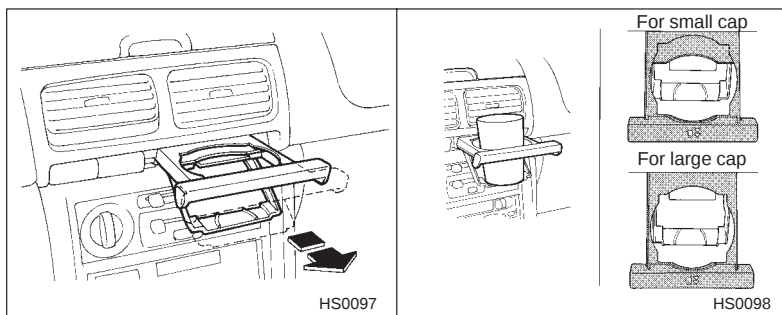
Cup holder



CAUTION

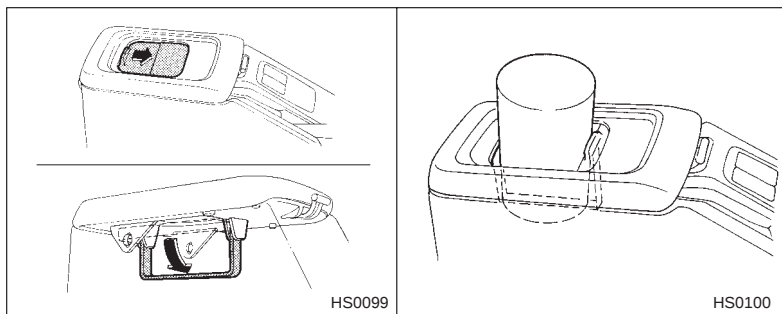
- When not in use, always keep the holder stored while driving to reduce the risk of injury in the event of a sudden stop or an accident.
- Do not pick up a cup from the cup holder or put a cup in the holder while you are driving, as this may distract you and lead to an accident.
- Take care to avoid spills. Beverages, if hot, might burn you or your passengers. Spilled beverages may also damage upholstery, carpets or audio equipment.

■ Driver's cup holder



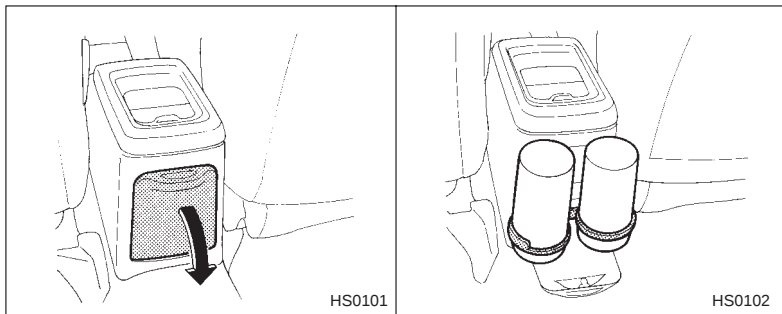
To use the cup holder, pull it out to the first click stop. If you want to use a larger cup, pull it out farther until it stops.

■ Front passenger's cup holder



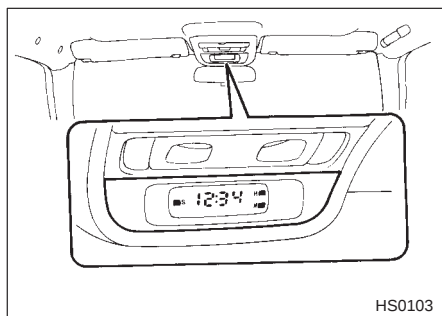
The front passenger's cup holder is built in the lid of the center console. To use the cup holder, open the lid by sliding it forward and unfold the arm. Adjust the opening area by sliding the lid forward or rearward to fit the cup. When not in use, fold the arm and close the lid.

■ Rear passenger's cup holder



The rear passenger's cup holder is located at the back of the center console. To use the cup holder, open the lid by pulling its upper edge.

Clock



The clock displays the time when the ignition switch is in the “ACC” or “ON” positions.

■ Setting the clock

To set the hour, press the “H” button. To set the minutes, press the “M” button. To reset the minutes to “00” with a radio time signal, push the “S” button.

Accessory power socket



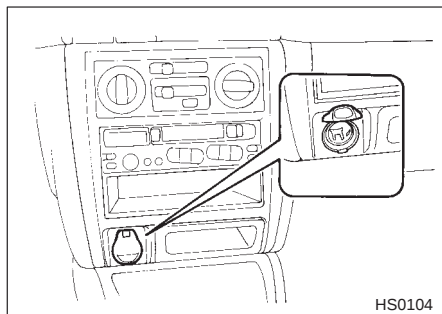
CAUTION

- Do not attempt to use a cigarette lighter in the accessory socket.
- Do not place any foreign objects, especially metal ones such as coins or aluminum foil, into the accessory socket. That could cause a short circuit. Always put the cap on the accessory socket when it is not in use.
- Use only electrical appliances which are designed for 12V DC and which consume less than 120W. Overloading the accessory socket can cause a short circuit. Do not use double adapters or more than one electrical appliance.
- If the plug on your electric appliance is either too loose or too tight for the accessory socket, this can result in a poor contact or cause the plug to get stuck. Only use plugs that fit properly in the accessory socket.
- Use of an electric appliance in the accessory socket for a long period of time while the engine is not running can cause battery discharge.
- Before driving your vehicle, make sure that the plug and the cord on your electrical appliance will not interfere with your shifting gears and operating the accelerator and brake pedals. If they do, do not use the electrical appliance while driving.

Electrical power (12V DC) from the battery is on tap at the socket when the ignition switch is either in the “ACC” or “ON” position.

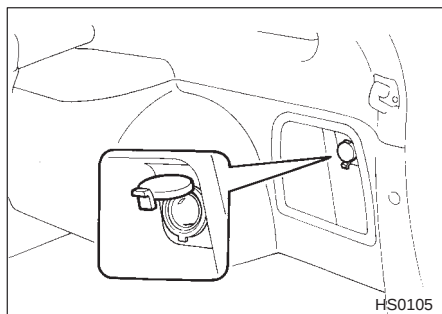
You can use an in-car use electrical appliance by connecting it to the socket.

■ Front accessory socket (if equipped)



The front accessory socket is located on the lower part of the instrument panel.

■ Rear accessory socket



The rear accessory socket is located on the right side of the luggage compartment.

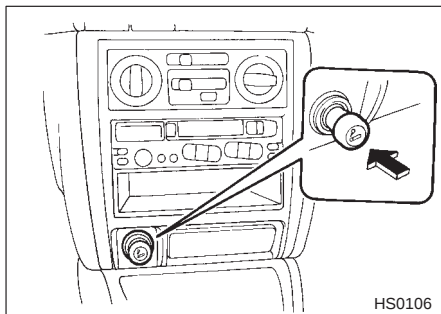
Cigarette lighter (if quipped)

WARNING

To avoid being burned, never grasp the lighter by the end with the heating element. Doing so could result in injury and could also damage the heating element.

CAUTION

- Do not hold the lighter pushed in, because it will overheat.
- If the lighter is replaced, it is best to use only a genuine SUBARU part. The use of parts that are not SUBARU-made may result in a short circuit and overheating.
- Avoid the use of “plug-in” type accessories (spot-lights, shavers, etc.). Such accessories may damage the socket.



The cigarette lighter operates only when the ignition switch is in the “ON” and “ACC” position.

To use the cigarette lighter, push in the knob and wait a few moments. It will automatically spring up when ready for use.

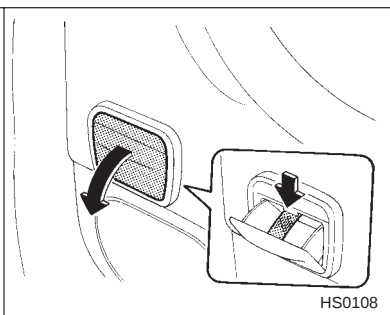
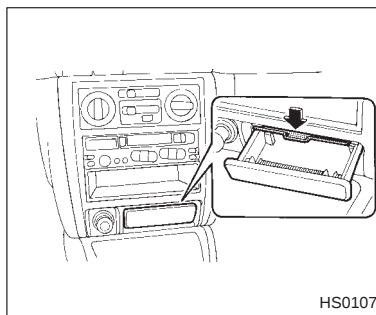
Ashtray (if equipped)



CAUTION

Do not use ashtrays as waste receptacles or leave a lighted cigarette in an ashtray. This could cause a fire.

Fully close the ashtray after using it to help reduce residual smoke.



■ Front ashtray

To open the ashtray, pull the lid out.

To remove the ashtray for cleaning, open it and pull it out while pushing the inner plate down.

■ Rear ashtray

To open the ashtray, pull the upper edge of the lid.

To remove the ashtray for cleaning, open it and pull it out while pushing the inner plate down.

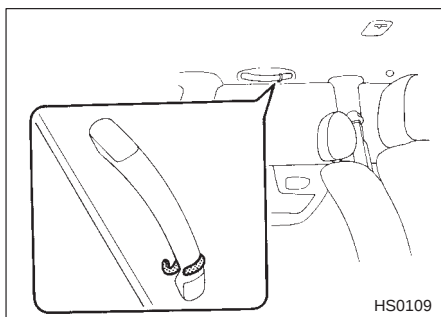
Coat hook



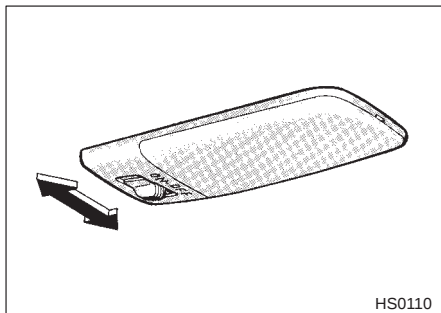
CAUTION

Never hang anything on the coat hook that might obstruct the driver's view. And do not hang items on the coat hook that weight 1 kg (2.2 lb) or more.

The coat hook is attached to the rear passenger's hand grip behind the driver.



Interior light



– CONTINUED –

The interior light switch has three positions:

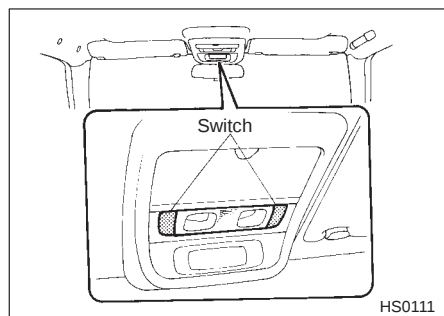
ON: The light stays on continuously.

Middle position: The light comes on when any door is opened and stays on for a few seconds after all doors are closed.

OFF: The light stays off.

When leaving your vehicle, make sure the light is turned off to avoid battery discharge.

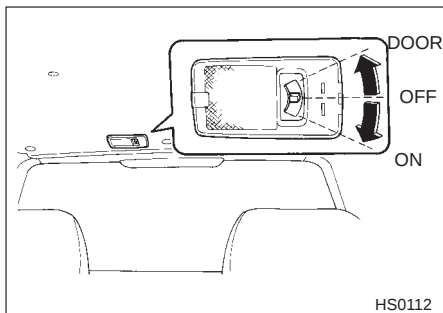
Spotlight



To turn on the spotlight, push the switch. To turn it off, push the switch again.

When leaving the vehicle, make sure the light is turned off to avoid battery discharge.

Luggage area light



The luggage area light switch has three positions:

ON: The light stays on continuously.

DOOR: The light comes on only when the rear gate is opened.

OFF: The light stays off.

When leaving your vehicle, make sure the light is turned off to avoid battery discharge.

Luggage cover (if equipped)

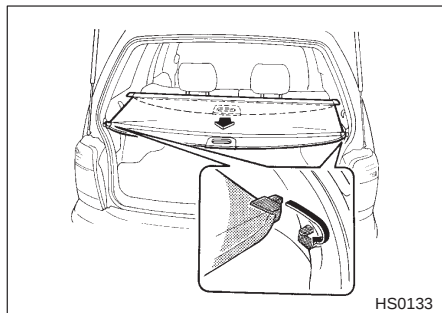


CAUTION

Do not place anything on the extended cover. Putting excessive weight on the extended cover can break it and an object on the cover could tumble forward in the event of a sudden stop or collision. This could cause serious injury.

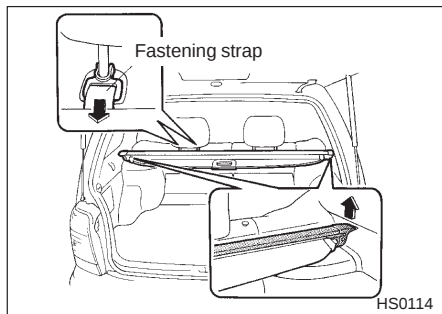
The luggage cover is provided for covering the luggage compartment and to protect its contents from direct sunlight. This cover is detachable to make room for additional cargo.

■ Using the cover



To extend the cover, pull the end of the cover out of the cover housing, then insert its hooks into the catches as shown. To rewind it, unhook it from the catches and it will rewind automatically. You should hold on to the cover and guide it back into the cover housing while it is rewinding.

■ To remove the cover



1. Rewind the cover.
2. Remove the fastening straps of the cover from the pillows.
3. To take it off the retainer, lift it out.
4. Store the cover housing in the luggage area.

■ To install the cover

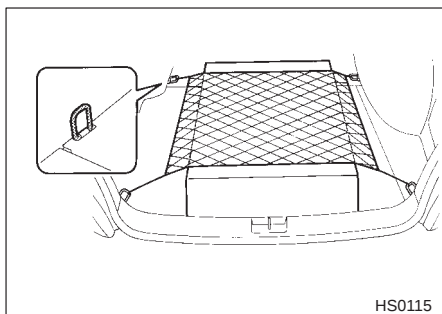
1. Insert the both ends of the cover housing into the retainers.
2. Attach the fastening straps to the pillows.

The cover can be installed in either of two positions.

Cargo anchorage eyelets

**CAUTION**

The cargo anchorage eyelets are designed only for securing light luggage. Never try to secure any luggage which weighs more than the load capacity of the anchorage eyelets. The maximum load capacity is about 44 lb. (20 kg) per eyelet.



The luggage compartment is equipped with four anchorage eyelets so that luggage can be secured with a luggage net or ropes.

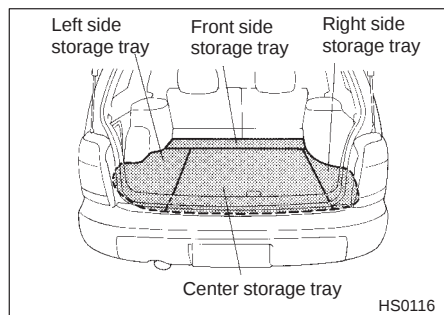
When using the anchorage eyelets, raise them up. When not in use, lower the eyelets down.

Luggage floor storage tray

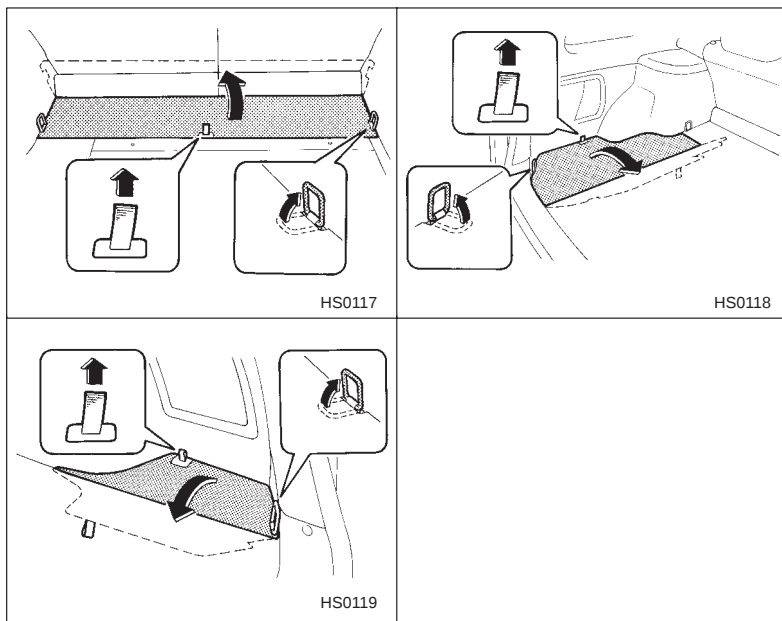


CAUTION

- Always keep the lid of the storage tray closed while driving to reduce the risk of injury in the event of sudden stops or an accident.
- Do not store spray cans, containers with flammable or corrosive liquids or any other dangerous items in the storage tray.

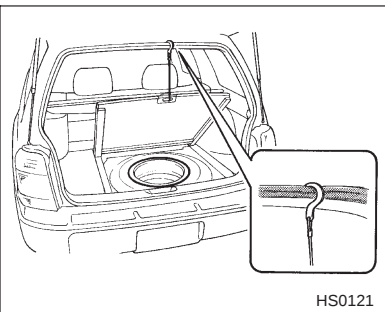
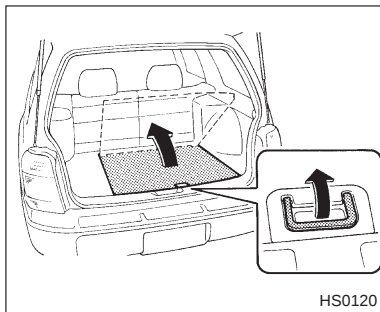


There are four storage trays under the floor of the luggage compartment. They can be used to store small items.

■ Front, left and right side storage tray

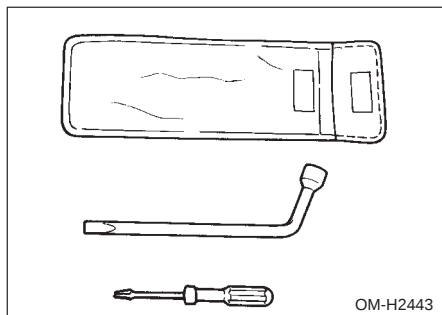
To open the lid, raise the cargo anchorage eyelets and pull the tab up. The jack and jack handle are stored in the left side storage tray.

■ Center storage tray



To open the lid, pull the handle up. To keep the lid open, hang the hook provided on the backside of the lid on the rear edge of the roof. The spare tire is stored under the storage tray.

Maintenance tools



Your vehicle is equipped with the following maintenance tools:

Screwdriver

Wheel nut wrench

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New vehicle break-in driving

■ The first 1,000 miles (1,600 km)

The performance and long life of your vehicle are dependent on how you handle and care for your vehicle while it is new. Follow these instructions during the first 1,000 miles (1,600 km):

- Do not race the engine.

▼ Break-in engine speed limit

Never exceed 4,000 rpm engine speed except for brief acceleration in an emergency.

- Do not drive at one constant engine or vehicle speed for a long time, either fast or slow.
- Avoid starting suddenly and rapid acceleration, except in an emergency.
- Avoid hard braking, except in an emergency.

The same break-in procedures should be applied to an overhauled engine, newly mounted engine or when brake pads or brake linings are replaced with new ones.

Fuel requirements

■ Fuel Octane Rating

Your engine is designed to use only unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of 87 AKI or higher. This octane rating is the average of the Research Octane and Motor Octane numbers and is commonly referred to as the Anti Knock Index (AKI).

Using a gasoline with a lower octane rating can cause persistent and heavy knocking, which can damage the engine. Do not be concerned if your vehicle sometimes knocks lightly when you drive up a hill or when you accelerate. See your dealer or a qualified service technician if you use a gasoline with the specified octane rating and your vehicle knocks heavily or persistently.

■ Unleaded gasoline

The neck of the fuel filler pipe is designed to accept only an unleaded gasoline filler nozzle. Under no circumstances should leaded gasoline be used because it will damage the emission control system and may impair driveability and fuel economy.

■ Gasoline for California-certified TLEV

If your vehicle is a California-certified Transitional Low Emission Vehicle (TLEV) as indicated on the underhood tune-up label, it is designed to optimize engine and emission control system performance with gasoline that meet California specifications. Your vehicle will operate on gasoline meeting Federal specifications.

■ Gasoline for cleaner air



CAUTION

Do not let fuel spill on the exterior surfaces of the vehicle. Fuels containing alcohol may cause paint damage, which is not covered under the SUBARU Limited Warranty.

Your use of gasoline with detergent additives will help prevent deposits from forming in your engine and fuel system. This helps keep your engine in tune and your emission control system working properly, and is a way of doing your part for cleaner air. If you continuously use a high quality fuel with the proper detergent and other additives, you should never need to add any fuel system cleaning agents to your fuel tank.

Many gasolines are now blended with materials called oxygenates. Use of these fuels can also help keep the air cleaner. SUBARU approves the use of oxygenated blend fuels, such as MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) or ethanol (ethyl or grain alcohol). The blended fuels should contain no more than 15% MTBE or 10% ethanol for the proper operation of your SUBARU.

In addition, some gasoline suppliers are now producing reformulated gasolines, which are designed to reduce vehicle emissions. SUBARU approves the use of reformulated gasoline.

If you are not sure what the fuel contains, you should ask your service

station operators if their gasolines contain detergents and oxygenates and if they have been reformulated to reduce vehicle emissions.

As additional guidance, only use fuels suited for your vehicle as explained below.

- Fuel should be unleaded and have an octane rating no lower than that specified in this manual.
- Methanol (methyl or wood alcohol) is sometimes mixed with unleaded gasoline. Methanol can be used in your vehicle **ONLY** if it does not exceed 5% of the fuel mixture **AND** if it is accompanied by sufficient quantities of the proper cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors required to prevent damage to the fuel system. Do not use fuel containing methanol **EXCEPT** under these conditions.
- If undesirable driveability problems are experienced and you suspect they may be fuel related, try a different brand of gasoline before seeking service at your SUBARU dealer.
- Fuel system damage or driveability problems which result from the use of improper fuel are not covered under the SUBARU Limited Warranty.

State emission testing (U.S. only)



WARNING

Testing of an All-Wheel Drive vehicle must **NEVER** be performed on a single two-wheel dynamometer. Attempting to do so will result in uncontrolled vehicle movement and may cause an accident or injuries to persons nearby.



CAUTION

Resultant vehicle damage due to improper testing is not covered under the SUBARU Limited Warranty and is the responsibility of the State I/M Program or its contractors or licensees.

The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement programs to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. States are required to adopt either a “basic” or “enhanced” vehicle Inspection/Maintenance (I/M) Program depending on the severity of their air pollution problem. The “enhanced” I/M test simulates actual driving conditions on a dynamometer and permits more accurate measurement of tailpipe emissions than the “basic” I/M test which measures emissions only during engine operating conditions at idle and 2,500 RPM. The “enhanced” I/M test also includes a pressure check to identify evaporative emissions leaks in the fuel system.

The U.S. EPA has **EXEMPTED** SUBARU Full-Time All-Wheel Drive (AWD) vehicles from the following performance warranty short tests:

- Loaded Test
- Idle Test With Loaded Preconditioning

State I/M Programs should test affected SUBARU AWD models using any other EPA-91 approved performance warranty short test. SUBARU models equipped with the AWD feature should be tested on a four-wheel drive dynamometer or the State I/M Program may elect to use a “double two-wheel dynamometer” arrangement. Under no circumstances should the rear wheels be jacked off the ground, nor should the driveshaft be disconnected for I/M testing.

Engine exhaust gas (Carbon monoxide)



WARNING

- Never inhale engine exhaust gas. Engine exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which is dangerous, or even lethal, if inhaled.
- Always properly maintain the engine exhaust system to prevent engine exhaust gas from entering the vehicle.
- Never run the engine in a closed space, such as a garage, except for the brief time needed to drive the vehicle in or out of it.
- Avoid remaining in a parked vehicle for a lengthy time while the engine is running. If that is unavoidable, then use the ventilation fan to force fresh air into the vehicle.
- Always keep the front ventilator inlet grille free from snow, leaves or other obstructions to ensure that the ventilation system always works properly.
- If at any time you suspect that exhaust fumes are entering the vehicle, have the problem checked and corrected as soon as possible. If you must drive under these conditions, drive only with all windows fully open.
- Keep the trunk lid or rear gate closed while driving to prevent exhaust gas from entering the vehicle.

NOTE

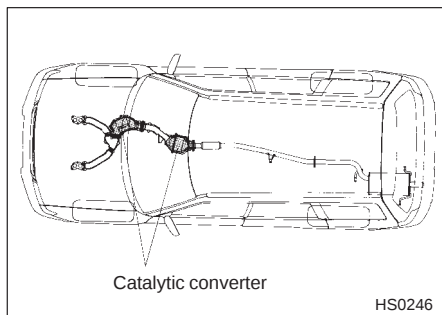
Due to the expansion and contraction of the metals used in the manufacture of the exhaust system, you may hear a crackling sound coming from the exhaust system for a short time after the engine has been shut off. This sound is normal.

Catalytic converter



WARNING

- Avoid fire hazards. Do not drive or park the vehicle anywhere near flammable materials (e.g. grass, paper, rags or leaves), because the catalytic converter operates at very high temperatures.
- Keep everyone and flammable materials away from the exhaust pipe while the engine is running. The exhaust gas is very hot.



The catalytic converter is installed in the exhaust system. It serves as a catalyst to reduce HC, CO and NO_x in exhaust gases, thus providing cleaner exhaust.

To avoid damage to the catalytic converter:

- Use only unleaded fuel. Even a small amount of leaded fuel will damage the catalytic converter.
- Never start the engine by pushing or pulling the vehicle.
- Avoid racing the engine.
- Never turn off the ignition switch while the vehicle is moving.
- Keep your engine tuned-up. If you feel the engine running rough (misfiring, backfiring or incomplete combustion), have your vehicle checked and repaired by an authorized SUBARU dealer.
- Do not apply undercoating or rust prevention treatment to the heat shield of catalytic converter and the exhaust system

Fuel economy hints

The following suggestions will help to save your fuel.

- Select the proper gear position for the speed and road conditions.
- Avoid sudden acceleration or deceleration. Always accelerate gently until you reach the desired speed. Then try to maintain that speed for as long as possible.
- Do not pump the accelerator and avoid racing the engine.
- Avoid unnecessary engine idling.
- Keep the engine properly tuned.
- Keep the tires inflated to the correct pressure shown on the tire placard, which is located under the door latch on the driver's side. Low pressure will increase tire wear and fuel consumption.
- Use the air conditioner only when necessary.
- Keep the front and rear wheels in proper alignment.
- Avoid carrying unnecessary luggage or cargo.

Preparing to drive

You should perform the following checks and adjustments every day before you start driving.

1. Check that all windows, mirrors, and lights are clean and unobstructed.
2. Check the appearance and condition of the tires. Also check tires for proper inflation.
3. Look under the vehicle for any sign of the leaks.
4. Check that the hood, trunk and rear gate are fully closed.
5. Check the adjustment of the seat.
6. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors.
7. Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts.
8. Check the operation of the warning and indicator lights when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position.
9. Check the gauges, indicator and warning lights after starting the engine.

– CONTINUED –

NOTE

Engine oil, engine coolant, brake fluid, washer fluid and other fluid levels should be checked daily, weekly or at fuel stops.

Driving in foreign countries

When planning to use your vehicle in another country:

- Confirm the availability of the correct fuel. (Refer to Fuel Requirement section in this chapter.)
- Comply with all regulations and requirements of each country.

Periodic inspections

To keep your vehicle in the best condition at all times, always have the recommended maintenance services listed in the maintenance schedule in the warranty and maintenance booklet performed at the specified time or mileage intervals.

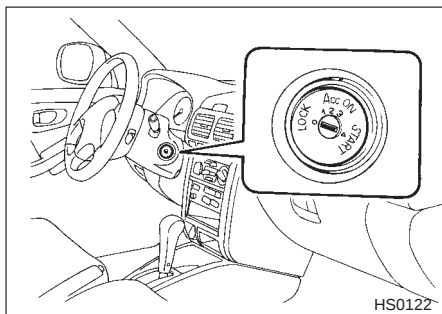
Ignition switch



WARNING

Never turn the ignition switch to “LOCK” while the vehicle is being driven or towed because that will lock the steering wheel, preventing steering control. And when the engine is turned off, it takes a much greater effort than usual to steer.

The ignition switch has four positions: LOCK, ACC, ON and START.

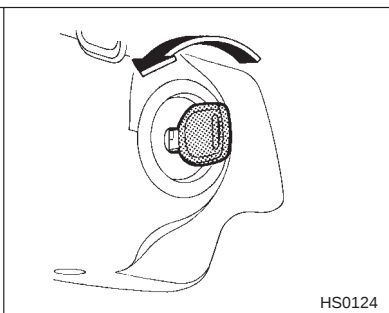
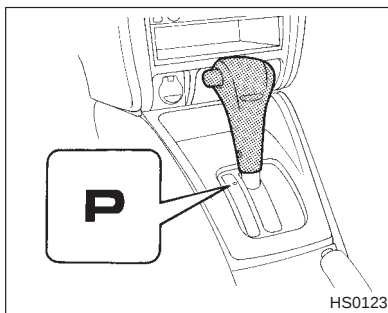


■ LOCK

The key can only be inserted or removed in this position. The ignition switch will lock the steering wheel when you remove the key.

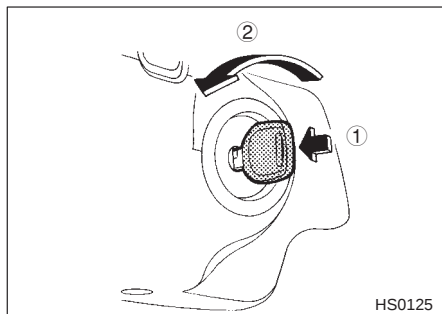
If turning the key is difficult, turn the steering wheel slightly to the right and left as you turn the key.

▼ Automatic transmission vehicles:



The key can be turned from "ACC" to "LOCK" only when the selector lever is in the "P" position.

▼ Manual transmission vehicles:



The key can be turned from “ACC” to “LOCK” only when the key is pushed in while turning it.

■ ACC

In this position the electrical accessories (radio, accessory power socket, etc.) can be used.

■ ON

This is the normal operating position after the engine is started.

■ START



CAUTION

Do not turn the ignition switch to the “START” position while the engine is running.

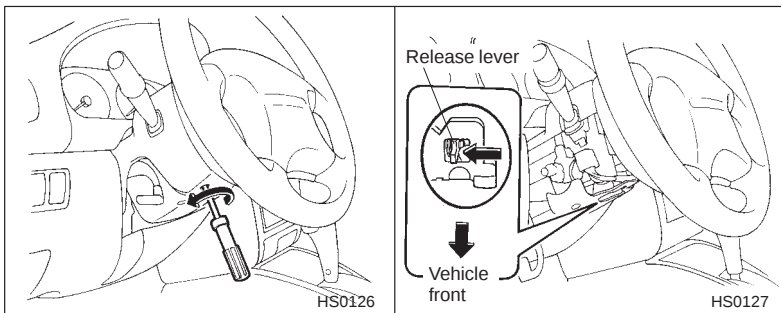
The engine is started in this position. The starter cranks the engine to start it. When the key is released (after the engine has started), the key automatically returns to the “ON” position.

■ Key reminder chime

The reminder chime sounds when the driver's door opens and the key is in the "LOCK" or "ACC" positions. The chime stops when the key is removed from the ignition switch.

■ Key interlock release (AT vehicles only)

If the key can not be turned to the "LOCK" position even when the selector lever is in the "P" position:



1. Take out the screwdriver from the tool bag.
2. Remove three screws securing the undercover of the steering column.
3. Remove the under cover of the steering column.
4. Turn the ignition key while pressing the key interlock release lever.

Take your vehicle to the nearest SUBARU dealer immediately to have the key interlock system repaired.

Starting the engine



CAUTION

Do not operate the starter motor continuously for more than ten seconds. If the engine fails to start after operating the starter for five to ten seconds, wait for ten seconds or more before trying again.

– CONTINUED –

■ Manual transmission vehicles

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. Press the clutch pedal to the floor and shift the shift lever into neutral. Hold the clutch pedal to the floor while starting the engine. The starter motor will only operate when the clutch pedal is pressed fully to the floor.
4. Turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position and check the operation of the warning and indicator lights. Refer to Warning and Indicator Lights section (Chapter 3).
5. Turn the ignition switch to the "START" position without depressing the accelerator pedal. Release the key immediately after the engine has started.

If the engine does not start within ten seconds, wait a while and then turn the ignition switch to the "START" position again while depressing the accelerator pedal half way down.

6. Confirm that all warning and indicator lights have gone off after the engine has started. The fuel injection system automatically lowers the idle speed as the engine warms up.

■ Automatic transmission vehicles



CAUTION

If you restart the engine while the vehicle is moving, shift the selector lever into the "N" position. Do not attempt to place the selector lever of a moving vehicle into the "P" position.

1. Apply the parking brake.
2. Turn off unnecessary lights and accessories.
3. Shift the selector lever to the "P" or "N" position (preferably "P" position).

The starter will only operate when the select lever is at the "P" or "N" position.

4. Turn the ignition switch to the "ON" position and check the operation of the warning and indicator lights. Refer to Warning and Indicator Lights section (Chapter 3).

5. Turn the ignition switch to the “START” position **without depressing the accelerator pedal**. Release the key immediately after the engine has started.

If the engine does not start within ten seconds, wait a while and then turn the ignition switch to the “START” position again while depressing the accelerator pedal half way down.

6. Confirm that all warning and indicator lights have gone out after the engine has started. The fuel injection system automatically lowers the idle speed as the engine warms up.

While the engine is warming up, make sure that the selector lever is at the “P” or “N” position and that the parking brake is applied.

■ During cold weather below –4°F (–20°C)

If the engine is difficult to start using the normal method (without depressing the accelerator pedal), turn the ignition switch to the “START” position while slightly depressing the accelerator pedal.

■ Flooded engine

If the engine does not start, it may be flooded (excessive fuel in the engine).

In case of a flooded engine, turn the starter motor for five seconds with the accelerator pedal fully depressed. Repeat this two or three times until the engine starts. Release the ignition switch and accelerator pedal as soon as the engine starts.

Stopping the engine

WARNING

Do not stop the engine when the vehicle is moving. This will cause loss of power to the power steering and the brake booster, making steering and braking more difficult. It could also result in accidental activation of the “LOCK” position on the ignition switch, causing the steering wheel to lock.

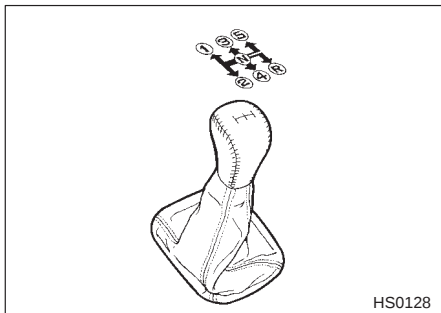
The ignition switch should be turned off only when the engine is idling.

Manual transmission

CAUTION

Shift into reverse **ONLY** when the vehicle has completely stopped. It may cause damage to the transmission to try shifting into reverse when the vehicle is moving.

The manual transmission is a fully synchromeshed 5-forward and 1-reverse speed transmission.



The shift pattern is shown on the shift lever knob. When shifting from 5th gear to reverse gear, first return the shift lever to the neutral position then

shift into reverse gear.

To change gears, fully depress the clutch pedal, move the shift lever, and gradually let the pedal up.

■ Shifting speed for fuel economy

The best compromise between fuel economy and vehicle performance during normal driving is ensured by shifting up at the speeds listed in the following table.

Shift up	mph (km/h)
1st to 2nd	15 (24)
2nd to 3rd	25 (40)
3rd to 4th	40 (65)
4th to 5th	45 (73)

■ Maximum speeds

Never drive with the tachometer needle in the critical engine speed range except for brief acceleration in an emergency.

■ Driving tips

Do not drive with your foot resting on the clutch pedal and do not use the clutch to hold your vehicle at standstill on an upgrade. Either of those actions may cause clutch damage.

Do not drive with your hand resting on the shift lever. This may cause wear on the transmission components.

When it is necessary to reduce vehicle speed due to slow traffic, turning corners, or driving up steep hills, downshift to a lower gear before the engine starts to labor.

On steep downgrades, downshift the transmission to 4th, 3rd or 2nd gear as necessary; this helps to maintain a safe speed and to extend brake pad life.

In this way, the engine provides a braking effect. Remember, if you “ride”

– CONTINUED –

(over use) the brakes while descending a hill, they may overheat and not work properly.

Automatic transmission



WARNING

Do not shift from the “P” or “N” position into the “D”, “3”, “2”, “1” or “R” position while depressing the accelerator pedal. This may cause the vehicle to jump forward or backward.

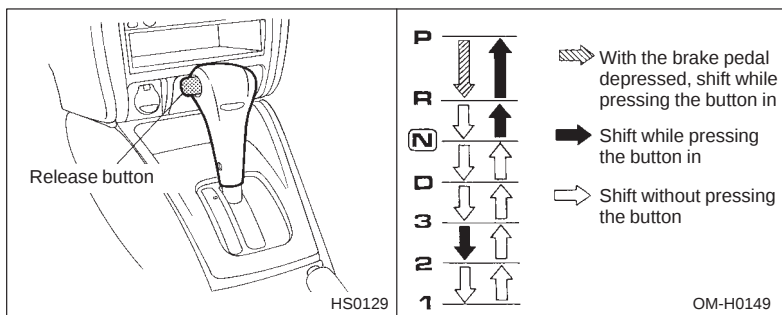


CAUTION

- Shift into the “P” or “R” position only after the vehicle is completely stopped. Shifting while the vehicle is moving may cause damage to the transmission.
- Do not race the engine for more than five seconds in any position except the “N” or “P” position when the brake is set or the tires are on blocks. This may cause the automatic transmission fluid to overheat.

The automatic transmission is an electronically controlled with 4-forward speeds and 1-reverse speed.

■ Selector lever



The selector lever has seven positions.

The release button must be pushed to select the “P”, “R”, or “2” positions.

▼ P (Park)

This position is for parking the vehicle and starting the engine.

In this position, the transmission is mechanically locked to prevent the vehicle from rolling freely.

When you park the vehicle, first set the parking brake fully, then shift into the “P” position. Do not hold the vehicle only with the transmission.

The shift interlock function is employed in this automatic transmission system to ensure safety of starting the vehicle.

To shift the selector lever from the “P” to the any other position, you have to depress the brake pedal fully then push the release button on the selector lever when the ignition switch is in the “ON” position. This prevents the vehicle from lurching off when starting.

If the shift lever should not move from the “P” position with the brake pedal depressed and the release button pushed, refer to Shift Lock Release section in this chapter.

▼ R (Reverse)

This position is for backing the vehicle.

To shift from the “N” to “R” position, first stop the vehicle completely then move the lever to the “R” position while pushing the release button.

▼ N (Neutral)

This position is for restarting a stalled engine.

In this position the wheels and transmission are not locked. In this position, the transmission is neutral; the vehicle will roll freely, even on the slightest incline unless the parking brake or brakes are on.

▼ D (Drive)

This position is for normal driving.

The transmission automatically shifts into a suitable gear from 1st to 4th according to the vehicle speed and the acceleration you require.

When more acceleration is required in this position, press the accelerator pedal fully to the floor and hold that position. The transmission will automatically downshift to 3rd, 2nd or 1st gear. When you release the pedal, the transmission will return to the original gear position.

▼ 3 (Third)

This position is for using engine braking when going down a hill or for climbing a grade.

The transmission automatically shifts into a suitable gear from 1st to 3rd according to the vehicle speed and the acceleration you require.

When more acceleration is required in this position, press the accelerator pedal fully to the floor and hold that position. The transmission will automatically downshift to 2nd or 1st gear. When you release the pedal, the transmission will return to the original gear position.

▼ 2 (Second)

To shift from the “3” to “2” position, push the release button.

This position is for using engine braking when going down a hill or for climbing a steep grade.

In this position, the transmission holds in the 2nd gear.

Use this position when starting off from a standstill on slippery road surfaces such as mud or snow. It will ensure greater traction.

▼ 1 (First)

This position is for driving up or down very steep grades, or driving through mud or sand, or on slippery surfaces. In this position, the transmission holds in the 1st gear.

■ Maximum speeds

Never drive with the tachometer needle in the critical engine speed range except for brief acceleration in an emergency.

■ Driving tips

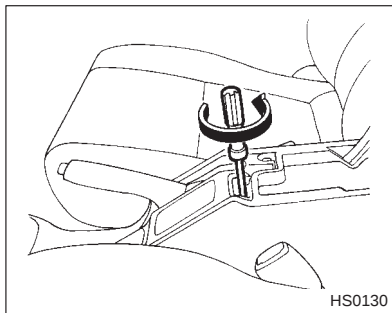
- Always apply the foot or parking brake when the vehicle is stopped in the “D”, “3”, “2”, “1”, or “R” position.
- Always set the parking brake when parking your vehicle. Do not hold the vehicle only with the transmission.
- Never shift into the “D”, “3”, “2” or “1” position while backing the vehicle.
- Do not keep the vehicle in a stationary position on an uphill grade by using the “D”, “3”, “2” or “1” position. Use the brake instead.

■ Shift lock release

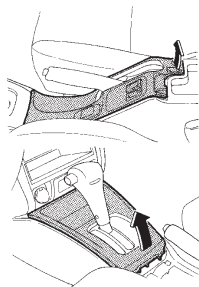
If the selector lever does not move from the “P” position with the brake pedal depressed and the release button pushed in, perform the following steps:

To override the shift lock:

1. Set the parking brake and stop the engine.

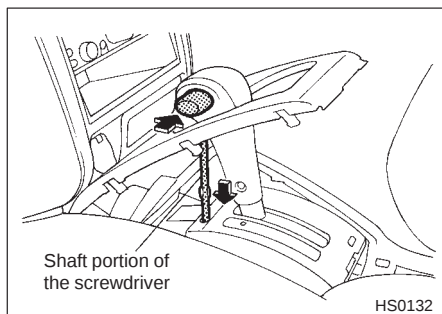


HS0130



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2. Take out the screwdriver from the tool bag.
3. Open the center console and remove two screws securing the parking brake lever cover.
4. Remove the parking brake lever cover by pulling up on the cover's rear end.
5. Raise the rear end of the selector lever cover.



HS0132

6. Draw the shaft portion of the screwdriver from the grip and then insert the shaft into the hole.
7. Push down on the shaft while pushing the release button and move the selector lever from the "P" to the "N" position.
8. Remove the shaft from the hole. Depress the brake pedal and start the engine.

Take your vehicle to the nearest SUBARU dealer immediately to have the system repaired.

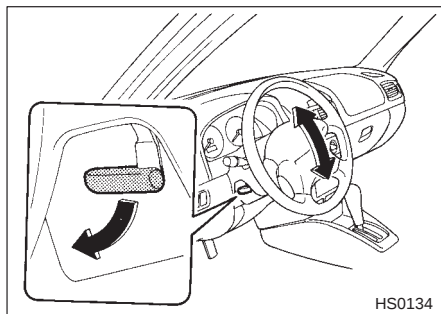
Steering.

■ Tilt steering wheel

WARNING

Do not adjust the steering tilt position while driving. This may cause loss of vehicle control and result in personal injury.

▼ Tilt adjustment



1. Adjust the seat position. Refer to Front Seat section (chapter 2).
2. Pull the tilt lock lever down.
3. Move the steering wheel to the desired level.
4. Push the lever up to lock the steering wheel in place.
5. Make sure that the steering wheel is securely locked by moving it up and down.

■ Power steering

CAUTION

Do not hold the steering wheel at the fully locked position left or right for more than five seconds. This may damage the power steering pump.

The power steering system operates only when the engine is running. If you lose power steering assist because the engine stops or the system fails to function, you can steer but it will take much more effort.

Cruise control (if equipped)

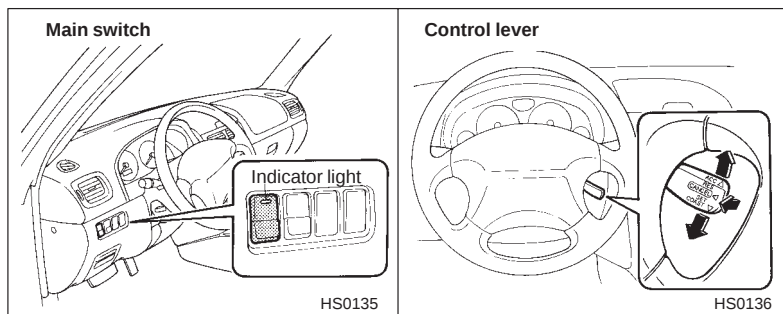
WARNING

Do not use the cruise control under any of the following conditions. This may cause loss of vehicle control:

- driving up or down a steep grade
- driving on slippery or winding roads
- driving in heavy traffic

Cruise control enables you to maintain a constant vehicle speed without holding your foot on the accelerator pedal and it is operative when the vehicle speed is 25 mph (40 km/h) or more. Make sure the main switch is turned “OFF” when the cruise control is not in use to avoid unintentional cruise setting.

■ To set cruise control



1. Push the “CRUISE” main switch.
2. Depress the accelerator pedal until the vehicle reaches to the desired speed.
3. Push the control lever downward in the “SET, COAST” direction and

release it. Then release the accelerator pedal.
The vehicle will maintain the desired speed.

Vehicle speed can be temporarily increased while driving with the cruise control activated. Simply depress the accelerator pedal to accelerate the vehicle. When the accelerator pedal is released, the vehicle will return to and maintain the previous cruising speed.

■ To temporarily cancel the cruise control

There are four ways to cancel the cruise control temporarily:

- Depress the brake pedal.
- Pull the control lever in the "CANCEL" direction.
- Depress the clutch pedal (manual transmission vehicles only).
- Shift the selector lever into the "N" position (automatic transmission vehicles only).

To resume the cruise control after it has been temporarily canceled and with vehicle speed of 25 mph (40 km/h) or more, push the control lever upward in the "ACCEL, RESUME" direction to return to the original cruising speed automatically.

■ To turn off the cruise control

There are two ways to turn off the cruise control:

- Push the main switch again.
- Turn the ignition switch to the "ACC" position (but only when the vehicle is completely stopped).

■ To change the cruising speed

▼ To increase the speed

1. Push the control lever upward in the "ACCEL, RESUME" direction and hold it until the vehicle reaches the desired speed.

The control lever can be used for increasing the cruising speed slightly. Pressing the control lever upward in the "ACCEL, RESUME" direction increases the vehicle speed about 1 mph (1.6 km/h). Press the control lever repeatedly until the desired speed is reached.

OR

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1. Depress the accelerator pedal to accelerate the vehicle to the desired speed.
 2. Push the control lever downward in the “SET, COAST” direction once. Now the desired speed is set and the vehicle will keep running at that speed without depressing the accelerator pedal.

▼ To decrease the speed

1. Push the control lever downward in the “SET, COAST” direction and hold it until the vehicle reaches the desired speed.

The control lever can be used for decreasing the cruising speed slightly. Pressing the control lever downward in the “SET, COAST” direction decreases the vehicle speed about 1 mph (1.6 km/h). Press the control lever repeatedly until the desired speed is reached.

OR

1. Depress the brake pedal to release cruise control temporarily.
2. When the speed decreases to the desired speed, press the control lever downward in the “SET, COAST” direction once. Now the desired speed is set and the vehicle will keep running at that speed without depressing the accelerator pedal.

Parking your vehicle

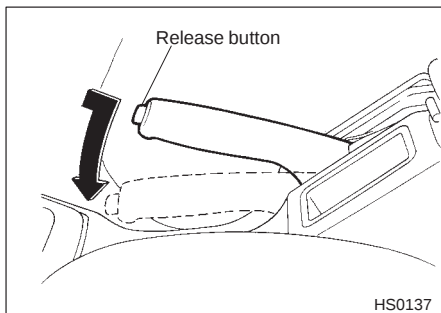
■ Parking brake



CAUTION

Never drive while the parking brake is set because this will cause unnecessary wear on the brake linings. Before starting to drive, always make sure that the parking brake has been fully released.

To set the parking brake, press the brake pedal firmly and hold it down while fully pulling up the parking brake lever.



To release the parking brake, pull the lever up slightly, press the release button, then lower the lever while keeping the button pressed.

When the parking brake is set while the engine is running, the parking brake warning light comes on. After starting the vehicle, be sure that the warning light has gone out before the vehicle is driven. Refer to Warning and Indicator Lights section (Chapter 3).

■ Parking tips



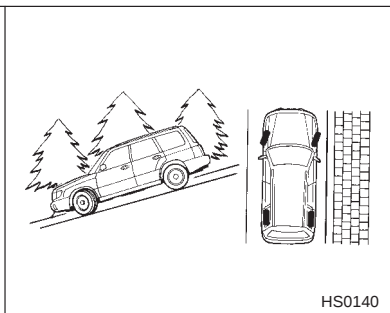
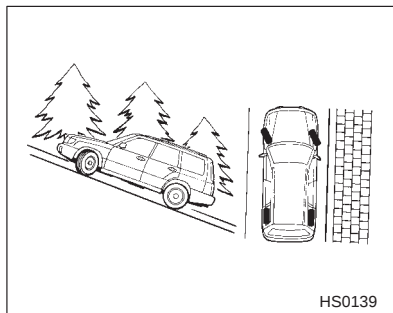
WARNING

- Never leave unattended children or pets in the vehicle. They could accidentally injure themselves or others through inadvertent operation of the vehicle. Also, on hot or sunny days, the temperature in a closed vehicle could quickly become high enough to cause severe or possibly fatal injuries to them.
- Do not park the vehicle over flammable materials such as dry grass, waste paper or rags, as they may burn easily if they come near hot engine or exhaust system parts.
- Always stop the engine if you take a nap in the vehicle. If engine exhaust gas enters the passenger compartment, occupants in the vehicle could die from carbon monoxide (CO) contained in the exhaust gas.

When parking your vehicle, always set the parking brake firmly and put the shift lever in the “1” (1st) for an upgrade or “R” (Reverse) for a down-grade for manual transmission vehicles, or in the “P” (Park) position for automatic transmission vehicles.

Always set the parking brake firmly when parking your vehicle. Never rely on the transmission alone to hold the vehicle.

For better parking brake power, depress the brake pedal firmly while setting the parking brake.



When parking on a hill, always turn the steering wheel. When the vehicle is headed up the hill, the front wheels should be turned away from the curb. When facing downhill, the front wheels should be turned into the curb.

Tips for using the brakes

■ Braking tips



WARNING

Never rest your foot on the brake pedal while driving. This can cause dangerous overheating of the brakes and needless wear on the brake pads and linings.

▼ When the brakes get wet

When driving in rain, in puddle or after washing the vehicle, the brakes may get wet. As a result, brake stopping distance will be longer. To dry the brakes, drive the vehicle at a safe speed while lightly depressing the brake pedal to heat up the brakes.

▼ Use of engine braking

Remember to make use of engine braking in addition to foot braking. When descending a grade, if only the foot brake is used, the brakes may start working improperly because of brake fluid overheating, caused by overheated brake pads. To help prevent this, shift into a lower gear.

▼ Braking when a tire is punctured

Do not depress the brake pedal suddenly when a tire is punctured. This could cause a loss of control of the vehicle. Keep driving straight ahead while gradually reducing speed. Then slowly pull off the road to a safe place.

■ Brake system

▼ Two separate circuits

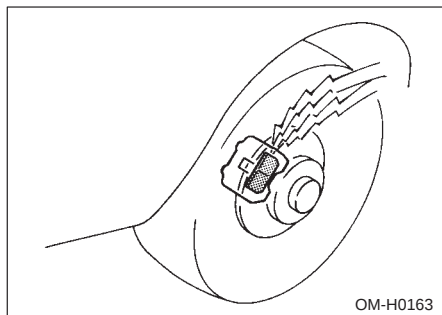
Your vehicle has two separate circuit brake systems. Each circuit works diagonally across the vehicle. If one circuit of the brake system should fail, the other half of the system still works. If one circuit fails, the brake pedal will go down much closer to the floor than usual and you need to press it down much harder. And a much longer distance will be needed to stop the vehicle.

▼ Brake booster

The brake booster uses engine manifold vacuum to assist braking force. Do not turn off the engine while driving because that will turn off the brake booster, resulting in poor braking power.

The brakes will continue to work even when the brake booster completely stops functioning. If this happens, however, you will have to push the pedal much harder than normal and the braking distance will increase.

■ Disc brake pad wear warning indicators



The disc brake pad wear warning indicators on the disc brakes give a warning noise when the brake pads are worn.

If a squeaking or scraping noise is heard from the disc brakes while braking, immediately have your vehicle checked by your SUBARU dealer.

■ ABS (Anti-Lock Brake System) (if equipped)

WARNING

Always use the utmost care in driving – overconfidence because you are driving with an ABS equipped vehicle could easily lead to a serious accident.

CAUTION

- When driving on badly surfaced roads, gravel roads, icy roads, or over deep newly fallen snow, stopping distances may be longer for a vehicle with the ABS system than one without. When driving under these conditions, therefore, reduce your speed and leave ample distance from other vehicles.
- When you feel the ABS system operating, you should maintain constant brake pedal pressure. Do not pump the brake pedal since doing so may defeat the operation of the ABS system.

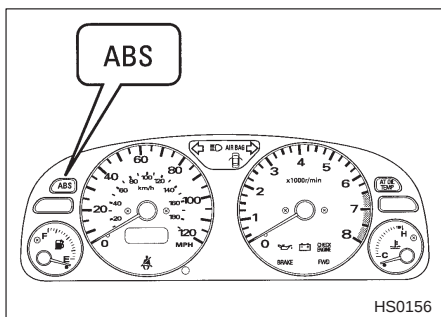
The ABS system prevents the lock-up of wheels which may occur during sudden braking or braking on slippery road surfaces. This helps prevent the loss of steering control and directional stability caused by wheel lock-up.

When the ABS system is operating, you may hear a chattering noise or feel a slight vibration in the brake pedal. This is normal when the ABS operates.

▼ ABS system self-checking

You may feel a slight shock in the brake pedal and hear the operating sound of ABS from the engine compartment just after the vehicle started. These are caused by an automatic functional test of the ABS system being carried out and does not indicate any abnormal condition.

▼ ABS warning light



The ABS warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position and goes out after about two seconds.

This is an indication that the ABS system is working properly.

If the warning light behaves as follows, ABS system may not work properly.

- The warning light does not come on when the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position.
- The warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the “ON” position, but it does not go out even when the vehicle speed

– CONTINUED –

exceeds approximately 8mph (12km/h).

- The warning light comes on during driving.

When the warning light is on, the ABS function shuts down; however, the conventional brake system continues to operate normally. If this occurs, have the ABS system repaired at the first available opportunity by your SUBARU dealer.

NOTE

If the warning light behavior is as shown below, the ABS system may be considered normal.

- The warning light comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the "ON" position but goes out immediately, remaining off.
- The warning light remains on after the engine has been started, but it goes out when the vehicle speed reaches about 8 mph (12 km/h).
- The warning light comes on during driving, but it goes out immediately and remains off.

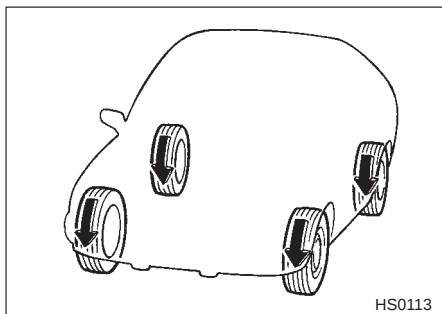
When driving with an insufficient battery voltage such as when the engine is jump started, the ABS warning light may come on. This is due to the low battery voltage and does not indicate a malfunction. When the battery becomes fully charged, the light will go out.

Driving tips for AWD vehicles



WARNING

- Always maintain a safe driving speed according to the road and weather conditions in order to avoid having an accident on a sharp turn, during sudden braking or under other similar conditions.
- Always use the utmost care in driving – overconfidence because you are driving an all wheel drive vehicle could easily lead to a serious accident.



All wheel drive distributes the engine power to all four wheels. AWD vehicles provide better traction when driving on slippery, wet or snow-covered roads and when moving out of mud, dirt and sand. By shifting power between the front and rear wheels, SUBARU AWD can also provide added traction during acceleration and added engine braking force during deceleration.

Therefore, your SUBARU AWD vehicle may handle differently than an ordinary two wheel drive vehicle and it contains some features unique to AWD. For safety purposes as well as to avoid damaging the AWD system, you should keep the following tips in mind:

- An AWD vehicle is better able to climb steeper roads under snowy or slippery conditions than a two wheel drive vehicle. There is little difference in handling, however, during extremely sharp turns or sudden braking. Therefore, when driving down a slope or turning corners, be sure to reduce your speed and maintain an ample distance from other vehicles.
- When replacing a tire, make sure you use only the same size, construction, brand, and load range as the original tires listed on the tire placard. Using other sizes or construction may result in severe mechanical damage to the drive train of your vehicle and may affect ride, handling, braking, speedometer/odometer calibration, and clearance between the body and tires. It also may be dangerous and lead to loss of vehicle control.
- Always check the cold tire pressure before starting to drive. The recommended tire pressure is provided on the tire placard, which is located under the door latch on the driver's side.

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- Tire chains should always be placed on the front wheels only.
 - There are some precautions that you must observe when towing your vehicle. For detail information, see the Towing section in chapter 8.

Off road driving



WARNING

- **Always maintain a safe driving speed according to the road and weather conditions in order to avoid having an accident on a sharp turn, during sudden braking or under other similar conditions.**
- **Always use the utmost care in driving – overconfidence because you are driving an all wheel drive vehicle could easily lead to a serious accident.**

Because of the AWD feature and higher ground clearance, your Subaru can be driven on ordinary roads or off-road. But please keep in mind that an AWD Subaru is a passenger car and is neither a conventional off-road vehicle nor an all-terrain vehicle. If you do take your Subaru off-road, certain common sense precautions such as the following should be taken:

- Make certain that you and all of your passengers are wearing seat belts.
- Carry some emergency equipment, such as a towing rope or chain, a shovel, wheel blocks, first aid kit and portable phone or citizens band radio.
- Drive carefully. Do not take unnecessary risks by driving in dangerous areas or over rough terrain.
- Slow down and employ extra caution at all times. When driving off-road, you will not have the benefit of marked traffic lanes, banked curves, traffic signs and the like.
- Do not drive across steep slopes. Instead, drive either straight up or straight down the slopes. A vehicle can much more easily tip over sideways than it can when moving forward or backward. Avoid driving straight up or down slopes that are too steep.

- Avoid sharp turning maneuvers, especially at higher speeds.
- Do not grip the inside or spokes of the steering wheel. A bad bump could jerk the wheel and injure your hands. Instead drive with your fingers and thumbs on the outside of the rim.
- If driving through water, such as when crossing shallow streams, first check the depth of the water and the bottom of the stream bed for firmness and ensure that the bed of the stream is flat. Drive slowly and completely through the stream. The water should be shallow enough that it does not reach the vehicle's undercarriage. Water entering the engine air intake or the exhaust pipe or water splashing onto electrical parts may damage your vehicle and may cause it to stall. Never attempt to drive through rushing water; regardless of its depth, it can wash away the ground from under your tires, resulting in possible loss of traction and even vehicle rollover.
- Always check your brakes for effectiveness immediately after driving in sand, mud or water. Do this by driving slowly and stepping on the brake pedal. Repeat that process several times to dry out the brake discs and brake pads.
- Do not drive or park over or near flammable materials such as dry grass or fallen leaves, as they may burn easily. The exhaust system is very hot while engine is running and right after engine stops. This could create a fire hazard.
- After driving through tall grass, mud, rock, sand, rivers, etc., check that there is no grass, bush, paper, rags, stones, sand, etc. adhering to or trapped on the underbody. Clear off any such matter from the underbody. If the vehicle is used with these materials trapped or adhering to the underbody, a mechanical breakdown or fire could occur.
- Secure all cargo carried inside the vehicle and make certain that it is not piled higher than the seatbacks. During sudden stops or jolts, unsecured cargo could be thrown around in the vehicle and cause injury. Do not pile heavy loads on the roof. Those loads raise the vehicle's center of gravity and make it more prone to tip over.
- If you must rock the vehicle to free it from sand or mud, depress the accelerator pedal slightly and move the selector lever back and forth between "D" and "R" repeatedly. Do not race the engine. For the best possible traction, avoid spinning the wheels when trying to free the vehicle.

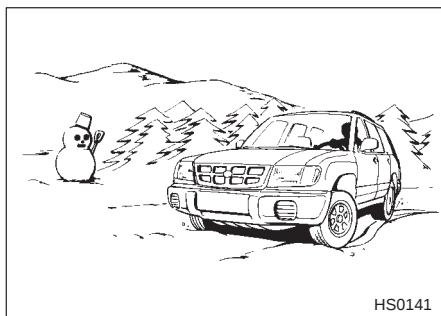
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When the road surface is extremely slippery, you can obtain better traction by starting the vehicle with the transmission in 2nd than 1st (both for MT and AT).

- Never equip your vehicle with tires larger than those specified in this manual.
- Frequent driving of an AWD vehicle under hard-driving conditions such as rough roads or off roads will necessitate more frequent replacement of engine oil, brake fluid and transmission oil than that specified in the maintenance schedule described in the Warranty and Maintenance Booklet.

Remember that damage done to your Subaru while operating off-road and not using common sense precautions such as those listed above is not eligible for warranty coverage.

Winter driving



■ Operation during cold weather

Carry some emergency equipment, such as tire chains, a window scraper, a bag of sand, flares, a small shovel, and jumper cables.

Check the battery and cables. Cold temperatures reduce battery capacity. The battery must be in good condition to provide enough power for cold winter starts.

Use an engine oil of proper grade and viscosity for cold weather. Heavy summer oil will cause harder starting.

Keep the door locks from freezing by squirting them with deicer or glycerin.

Forcing a frozen door open may damage or separate the rubber weather strips around the door. If the door is frozen, use hot water to melt the ice, and afterwards thoroughly wipe the water away.

Use a windshield washer fluid that contains an antifreeze solution. Do not use engine antifreeze or other substitutes because they may damage the paint of the vehicle.

▼ **Before driving your vehicle**

Before entering the vehicle, remove any snow or ice from your shoes because that could make the pedals slippery and dangerous.

While warming up the vehicle before driving, check that the accelerator pedal, brake pedal, and all other controls operate smoothly.

Clear away ice and snow that has accumulated under the fenders to avoid making steering difficult. During severe winter driving, stop when and where it is safe to do so and check under the fenders periodically.

▼ **Parking in cold weather**



WARNING

Snow can trap dangerous exhaust gases under your vehicle. Keep snow clear of the exhaust pipe and from around your vehicle if you park the vehicle in snow with the engine running.

Do not use the parking brake when parking for long periods in cold weather since it could freeze in that position. Instead, observe the following:

1. Place the shift lever in "1" or "R" for manual transmission vehicles, and in "P" for automatic transmission vehicles.
2. Use tire stops under the tires to prevent the vehicle from moving.

When the vehicle is parked in snow or when it snows, raise the wiper blades off the glass to prevent damage to them.

When the vehicle has been left parked after use on roads heavily covered with snow, or has been left parked during a snowstorm, icing may develop on the brake system, which could cause poor braking action. Check for snow buildup or ice on the suspension, disc brakes and brake hoses underneath the vehicle.

If there is caked snow or ice, remove it, being careful not to damage the disc brakes and brake hoses and ABS harness.

▼ Refueling in cold weather

To help prevent moisture from forming in the fuel system and the risk of its freezing, use of an antifreeze additive in the fuel tank is recommended during cold weather.

Use only additives that are specifically designed for this purpose. When an antifreeze additive is used, its effect lasts longer if the tank is refilled whenever the fuel level reaches half empty.

If your SUBARU is not going to be used for an extended period, it is best to have the fuel tank filled to capacity.

■ Driving on snowy and icy roads



WARNING

Do not use the cruise control on slippery roads such as snowy or icy roads. This may cause loss of vehicle control.

To prevent skidding and slipping, avoid sudden braking, abrupt acceleration, high-speed driving, and sharp turning when driving on snowy or icy roads.

Always maintain ample distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead of you to avoid the need for sudden braking.

Use the engine brake effectively to control the vehicle speed. (Shift into a lower gear when necessary.)

Avoid locking the front wheels because that can lead to a loss of steering control. When braking with a vehicle not equipped with an Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS), press the brake pedal repeatedly at short intervals to prevent the wheels from locking. Then apply the brakes softly to bring the vehicle to a stop.

An Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) enhances your vehicle's braking per-

formance on snowy and icy roads. Refer to ABS (Anti-Lock Brake System) in this chapter for information on braking on slippery surfaces in ABS equipped vehicle.

▼ Wiper operation when snowing

Before driving in cold weather, make sure the wiper blades are not frozen to the windshield or rear window. If the wiper blades are frozen to the windshield or rear window, use the defroster with the airflow control dial in the “” position and the temperature control lever turned fully to the right until the wiper blades are completely thawed out. To thaw out the rear wiper blade, use the rear window defogger.

When driving in snow, if frozen snow starts to stick on the surface of the windshield despite wiper operation, use the defroster with the airflow control dial in “” and the temperature control dial turned fully to the right. After the windshield gets warmed enough to melt the frozen snow on it, wash it away using the windshield washer.

Snow stuck on the wiper arm prevents the wiper from working effectively. If snow is stuck on the wiper arm, pull off the road to a safe place, then remove it. If you stop the car at road side, use the hazard warning flasher to alert other drivers.

We recommend use of non-freezing type wiper blades during the seasons you could have snow falling and sub-zero temperature.

■ Snow tires

WARNING

- When replacing a tire, make sure you use only the same size, construction, brand, and load range as the original tires listed on the tire placard. Using other sizes or construction may result in severe mechanical damage to the drive train of your vehicle and may affect ride, handling, braking, speedometer/odometer calibration, and clearance between the body and tires. It also may be dangerous and lead to loss of vehicle control.
- Do not use a combination of radial, belted bias or bias tires since it may cause dangerous handling characteristics and lead to an accident.

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Your vehicle is equipped with “all season tires” which are designed to provide an adequate measure of traction, handling and braking performance in year-round driving. In winter, it may be possible to enhance performance through use of tires designed specifically for winter driving conditions.

If you choose to install winter tires on your vehicle, be sure to use the correct tire size and type. All four tires should be of the same size, construction, brand and load range and you should never mix radial, belted bias or bias tires since this may result in dangerous handling characteristics.

Remember to drive with care at all times regardless of the type of tires on your vehicle.

■ Tire chains

Driving on snowy grades or icy roads may require the use of tire chains, in which case put the chains on the front wheels only. Use only SAE class S type chains that are of the correct size for your tires so as not to damage the vehicle body or suspension.

When driving with tire chains, drive at speeds below 19 mph (30 km/h).

When a temporary spare tire is on a front wheel, replace the temporary spare tire with the rear tire on the same side of the vehicle, and then fit chains on the front tires.

Always use the utmost care when driving with tire chains — overconfidence because you are driving with tire chains could easily lead to a serious accident.

■ Rocking the vehicle

If you must rock the vehicle to free it from snow, sand, or mud, depress the accelerator pedal slightly and move the selector lever back and forth between “D” and “R” repeatedly. Do not race the engine. For the best possible traction, avoid spinning the wheels when trying to free the vehicle.

When the road surface is extremely slippery, you can obtain better traction by starting the vehicle with the transmission in 2nd than 1st (both for MT and AT).

Refer to the Automatic Transmission section in this chapter for information on holding the transmission in 2nd position.

■ Corrosion protection

Refer to the Corrosion Protection section (chapter 9).

Loading your vehicle



WARNING

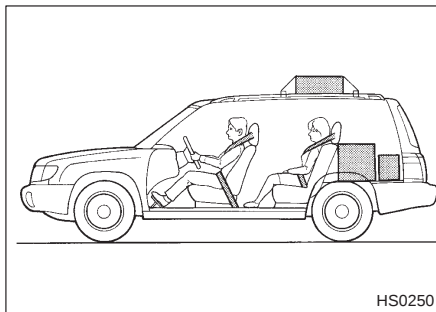
- Never allow passengers to ride on the folded rear seatback or in the cargo area. Doing so may result in serious injury.
- Never stack luggage or other cargo higher than the top of the seatback because it could tumble forward and injure passengers in the event of a sudden stop or accident. Keep luggage or cargo low, as close to the floor as possible.
- When you carry something inside the vehicle, secure it whenever you can to prevent it from being thrown around inside the vehicle in sudden stop, sharp turn or accident.
- Do not pile heavy loads on the roof. These loads raise the vehicle's center of gravity and make it more prone to tip over.
- Secure skis and other lengthy items properly to prevent them from shooting forward and causing serious injury during a sudden stop.
- Never exceed the maximum load limit. If you do, some parts on your vehicle can break, or it can change the way your vehicle handles. This could result in loss of control and cause personal injury. Also, overloading can shorten the life of your vehicle.



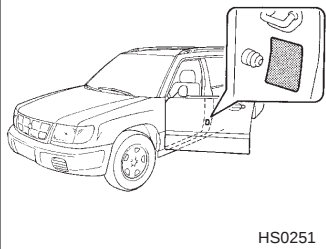
CAUTION

Do not carry spray cans, containers with flammable or corrosive liquids or any other dangerous items inside the vehicle.

■ Vehicle capacity weight



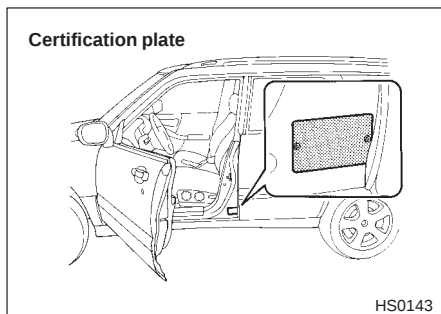
Tire information label



The load capacity of your vehicle is determined by weight, not by available cargo space. The maximum load you can carry in your vehicle is shown as the Vehicle Capacity Weight on the tire information label attached to the driver's side door jamb. It includes the total weight of driver and all passengers and their belongings, any optional equipment such as a trailer hitch, roof rack or bike carrier, etc., and the tongue load of a trailer.

The tire information label also shows recommended tire inflation pressure under full loading and trailer towing conditions. Adjust tire inflation pressures according to the loading conditions. For the tire inflation pressures, refer to “Tires and Wheel” section in Chapter 10.

■ GVWR and GAWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating and Gross Axle Weight Rating)



The certification plate attached to the driver's side door jamb shows GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) and GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating).

The GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight) must never exceed the GVWR. GAW is the combined total of weight of the vehicle, fuel, driver, all passengers, luggage, any optional equipment and trailer tongue load. Therefore, the GVW changes depending on the situation. The GVWR equals Curb Weight (actual weight of your vehicle – including standard equipment, fluids, emergency tools and spare tire assembly) plus the vehicle capacity weight.

In addition, the total weight applied to each axle (GAW) must never exceed the GVWR. The front and rear GAWs can be adjusted by relocating luggage inside the vehicle.

Even if the total weight of your luggage is lower than the vehicle capacity weight, either front or rear GAW may exceed the GAWR, depending on the distribution of the luggage.

If you carry heavy loads in the vehicle, you should confirm that GVW and front and rear GAWs are within the GVWR and GAWR by putting your vehicle on a vehicle scale, found at a commercial weighing station.

Do not use replacement tires with a lower load range than the originals because they may lower the GVWR and GAWR limitations. Replacement

– **CONTINUED** –

tires with a higher load range than the originals do not increase the GVWR and GAWR limitations.

NOTE

For better fuel economy, do not carry unneeded cargo.

Trailer towing

Your car is designed and intended to be used primarily as a passenger-carrying vehicle. Towing a trailer puts additional loads on your car's engine, drivetrain, brakes, tires and suspension and has an adverse effect on fuel economy.

If you do decide to tow a trailer, your safety and satisfaction depend upon proper use of correct equipment and cautious operation of your vehicle. Seek the advice of your SUBARU dealer to assist you in purchasing a hitch and other necessary towing equipment appropriate for your vehicle. In addition, be sure to follow the instructions on correct installation and use provided by the trailer and other towing equipment manufacturers.

SUBARU assumes no responsibility for injuries or vehicle damage that result from trailer towing equipment, or from any errors or omissions in the instructions accompanying such equipment or for your failure to follow the proper instructions.

■ Warranties and maintenance

SUBARU warranties do not apply to vehicle damage or malfunction caused by trailer towing. If you use your vehicle to tow a trailer, more frequent maintenance will be required due to the additional load. (Refer to "Maintenance schedule under severe driving conditions" in the Warranty and Maintenance Booklet.)

Under no circumstances should a trailer be towed with a new vehicle or a vehicle with any new powertrain component (engine, transmission, differential, wheel bearings, etc.) for the first 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) of driving.

■ Maximum load limits



WARNING

Never exceed the maximum load limits explained below. Exceeding the maximum load limits could cause personal injury and/or vehicle damage.

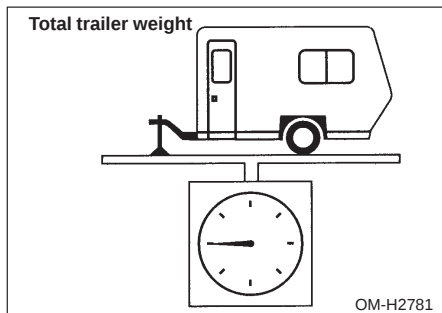


CAUTION

- Adequate size trailer brakes are required when the trailer and its cargo exceed 1,000 lbs (453 kg) total weight.
- Before towing a trailer, check the trailer total weight, GVW, GAWs and tongue load. Make sure the load and its distribution in your vehicle and trailer are acceptable.

▼ Total trailer weight

Model	Conditions	Maximum total trailer weight
MT models	When towing a trailer without brakes.	1,000 lbs (453 kg)
	When towing a trailer with brakes.	2,000 lbs (906 kg)
AT models	When towing a trailer without brakes.	1,000 lbs (453 kg)
	When towing a trailer with brakes.	2,000 lbs (906 kg)
	When towing a trailer on a long uphill grade continuously for over 5 miles (8 km) with an outside temperature of 104°F (40°C) or above.	1,000 lbs (453 kg)

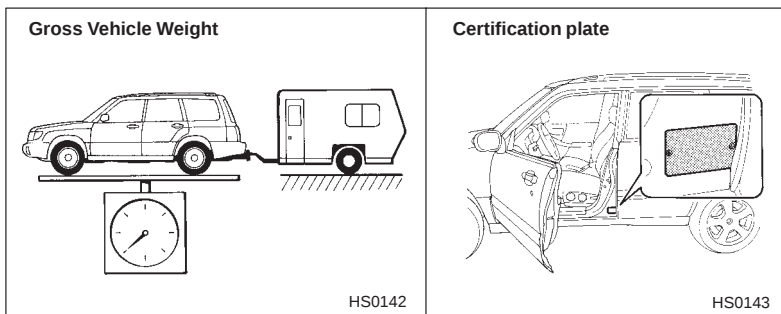


▼ Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) and Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)

The Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) must never exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR).

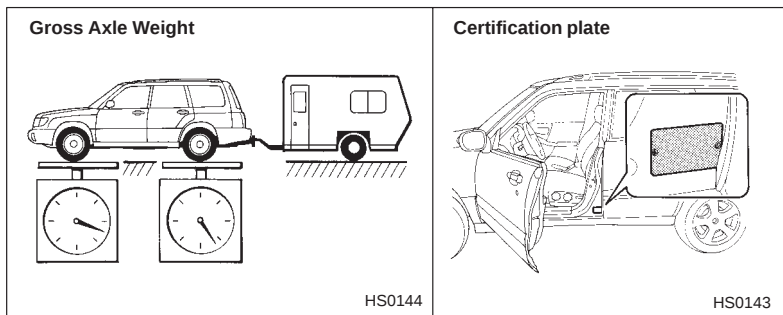
Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) is the combined total of weight of the vehicle, driver, passengers, luggage, trailer hitch, trailer tongue load and any other optional equipment installed on your vehicle. Therefore, the GVW changes depending on the situation. Determine the GVW each time before going on a trip by putting your vehicle and trailer on a vehicle scale.

GVWR is shown on the certification plate located on the driver's door jamb of your vehicle.



▼ Gross Axle Weight (GAW) and Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR)

The total weight applied to each axle (GAW) must never exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). The front and rear GAWs can be adjusted by relocating passengers and luggage inside the vehicle. The front and rear GAWR are also shown on the certification plate.



To check both GVWR and GAWR and to confirm that the total weight and weight distribution are within safe driving limits, you should have your vehicle and trailer weighed at a commercial weighing station. Be sure that all cargo is firmly secured to prevent a change in weight distribution while driving.

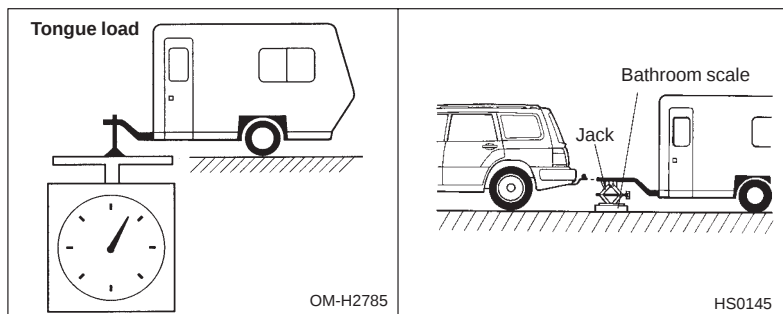
▼ Tongue load

WARNING

If the trailer is loaded with more weight in the back of trailer's axle than in the front, the load on the rear axle of the towing vehicle is taken off. This may cause the rear wheels to skid, especially during braking or when vehicle speed is reduced during cornering, resulting in over-steer, spin out and/or jackknifing.

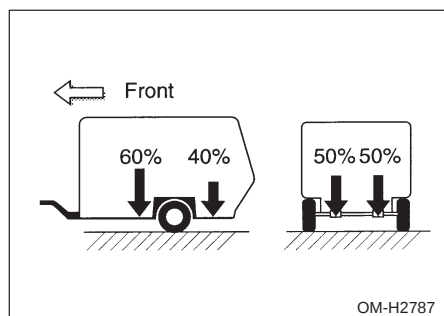
Ensure that the trailer tongue load is from 8 to 11 percent of the total trailer weight and does not exceed the maximum value of 200 lbs (90 kg).

The tongue load can be weighed with a bathroom scale as shown in the illustration below. When weighing the tongue load, be sure to position the towing coupler at the height at which it would be during actual towing, using a jack as shown.



The tongue load can be adjusted by proper distribution of the load in the trailer. Never load the trailer with more weight in the back than in the front; approximately 60 percent of the trailer load should be in the front and approximately 40 percent in the rear. Also, distribute the load as evenly as possible on both the left and right sides.

Be sure that all cargo is firmly secured to prevent a change in weight distribution while driving.



■ Trailer hitches

WARNING

Never drill the frame or under-body of your vehicle to install a commercial trailer hitch. If you do, dangerous exhaust gas, water or mud may enter into the passenger compartment through the drilled hole. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas which is dangerous, or even lethal, if inhaled. Also, drilling the frame or under-body of your vehicle could cause deterioration of strength of your vehicle and cause corrosion around the drilled hole.

CAUTION

Do not modify the vehicle exhaust system, brake system, or other systems when installing a hitch or other trailer towing equipment.

Choose a proper hitch for your vehicle and trailer.

The use of genuine SUBARU trailer hitch is recommended. A genuine SUBARU hitches are available from your SUBARU dealer.

If use of a non-genuine hitch is unavoidable, be sure the hitch is suited to your vehicle and trailer. Consult with a professional hitch supplier to assist you in choosing an appropriate hitch for your vehicle. Be sure to follow all of the hitch manufacturer's instructions for installation and use. For all types of hitches, regularly check that the hitch mounting bolts and nuts are tight.

■ Connecting a trailer

▼ Trailer brakes

WARNING

Do not directly connect your trailer's hydraulic brake system to the hydraulic brake system in your vehicle. Direct connection would cause the vehicle's brake performance to deteriorate and could lead to an accident.



CAUTION

Adequate size trailer brakes are required when the trailer and its cargo exceed 1,000 lbs (453 kg) total weight.

If your trailer's total weight (trailer weight plus its cargo weight) exceeds 1,000 lbs (453 kg), the trailer is required to be equipped with its own brake system. Electric brakes or surge brakes are recommended, and must be installed properly. Check that your trailer's brakes conform with Federal, state/province and/or other applicable regulations. Your SUBARU's brake system is not designed to be tapped into the trailer's hydraulic brake system. Please ask your SUBARU dealer and professional trailer supplier for more information about the trailer's brake system.

▼ Trailer safety chain

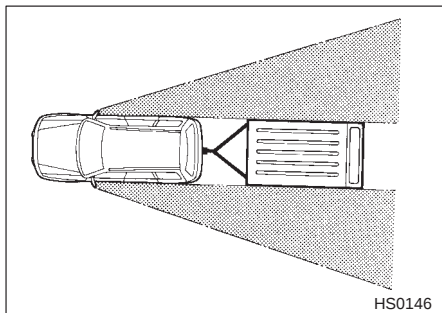
In case the trailer hitch connector or hitch ball should break or become disconnected, the trailer could get loose and create a traffic safety hazard.

For safety, always connect the tow vehicle and trailer with trailer safety chains. Pass the chains crossing each other under the trailer tongue to prevent the trailer from dropping onto the ground in case the trailer tongue should disconnect from the hitch ball. Allow sufficient slack in the chains taking tight-turn situations into account; however, be careful not to let them drag on the ground.

For more information about the safety chain connection, refer to the instructions for your hitch and trailer.

▼ Side mirrors

After hitching a trailer to your vehicle, check that the standard side mirrors provide a good rearward field of view without significant blind spots. If significant blind spots occur with the vehicle's standard side mirrors, use towing mirrors that conform with Federal, state/province and/or other applicable regulations.



▼ Trailer lights



CAUTION

Direct splicing or other improper connection of trailer lights may damage your vehicle's electrical system and cause a malfunction of your vehicle's lighting system.

Connection of trailer lights to your vehicle's electrical system requires modifications to the vehicle's lighting circuit to increase its capacity and accommodate wiring changes. To ensure the trailer lights are connected properly, please consult your SUBARU dealer. Check for proper operation of the turn signals and the brake lights each time you hitch up.

▼ Tires

Make sure that all the tires on your vehicle are inflated to the pressure under towing conditions as shown in following table. These tire inflations are also shown on the tire placard located on the left center pillar of your vehicle. Trailer tire condition, size, load rating and proper inflation pressure should be in accordance with the trailer manufacturer's specifications.

Front	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm ²)
Rear	41 psi (275 kPa, 2.8 kg/cm ²)

■ Trailer towing tips



CAUTION

- **Never exceed 45 mph (72 km/h) when towing a trailer in hilly country on hot days.**
- **When towing a trailer, steering, stability, stopping distance and braking performance will be different from normal operation. For safety's sake, you should employ extra caution when towing a trailer and you should never speed. You should also keep the following tips in mind:**

▼ Before starting out on a trip

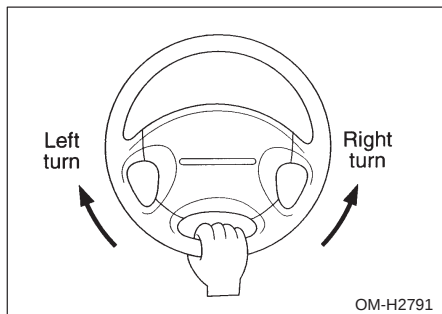
- Check that the vehicle and vehicle-to-hitch mounting are in good condition. If any problems are apparent, do not tow the trailer.
- Check that the vehicle sits horizontally with the trailer attached. If the vehicle is tipped sharply up at the front and down at the rear, check the total trailer weight, GVW, GAWs and tongue load again, then confirm that the load and its distribution are acceptable.
- Check that the tire pressures are correct.
- Check that the vehicle and trailer are connected properly. Confirm that
 - the trailer tongue is connected properly to the hitch ball.
 - the trailer lights connector is connected properly and trailer's brake lights illuminate when the vehicle's brake pedal is pressed, and that the trailer's turn signal lights flash when the vehicle's turn

signal lever is operated.

- the safety chains are connected properly.
 - all cargo in the trailer is secured safely in position.
 - the side mirrors provide a good rearward field of view without a significant blind spot.
- Sufficient time should be taken to learn the “feel” of the vehicle/trailer combination before starting out on a trip. In an area free of traffic, practice turning, stopping and backing up.

▼ **Driving with a trailer**

- You should allow for considerably more stopping distance when towing a trailer. Avoid sudden braking because it may result in skidding or jackknifing and loss of control.
- Avoid abrupt starts and sudden accelerations. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, always start out in first gear and release the clutch at moderate engine RPM.
- Avoid uneven steering, sharp turns and rapid lane changes.
- Slow down before turning. Make a longer than normal turning radius because the trailer wheels will be closer than the vehicle wheels to the inside of the turn. In a tight turn, the trailer could hit your vehicle.
- Crosswinds will adversely affect the handling of your vehicle and trailer, causing sway. Crosswinds can be due to weather conditions or the passing of large trucks or buses. If swaying occurs, firmly grip the steering wheel and slow down immediately but gradually.
- When passing other vehicles, considerable distance is required because of the added weight and length caused by attaching the trailer to your vehicle.
- When backing up with a trailer, never accelerate or steer rapidly. When turning back, grip the bottom of the steering wheel with one hand and turn it to the left for a left turn, and turn it to the right for a right turn.



- If the ABS warning light illuminates while the vehicle is in motion, stop towing the trailer and have repairs carried out immediately by the nearest SUBARU dealer.

▼ Driving on grades

- Before going down a steep hill, slow down and shift into low gear in order to utilize the engine braking effect and prevent overheating of your vehicle's brakes. Do not make sudden downshifts.
- When driving uphill in hot weather, the air conditioner may turn off automatically to protect the engine from overheating.
- When driving uphill in hot weather, pay attention to the water temperature gauge needle (for all vehicles) and ATF OIL TEMP warning light (for AT vehicles) since the engine and transmission are relatively prone to overheating under these conditions. If the water temperature gauge needle approaches the OVERHEAT zone or the ATF OIL TEMP warning light illuminates, immediately switch off the air conditioner and stop the vehicle at the nearest safe place. Refer to Engine Overheat section (chapter 8), and Warning and Indicator Lights section (chapter 3) in the owner's manual.
- If your vehicle has a automatic transmission, avoid using the accelerator pedal to stay stationary on an uphill slope instead of using the parking brake or foot brake. This may cause the transmission fluid to overheat. Also, if your vehicle is equipped with an automatic transmission, avoid driving with the gear selector lever in "D" when towing a heavy trailer to prevent fluid overheating.

▼ **Parking on a grade**

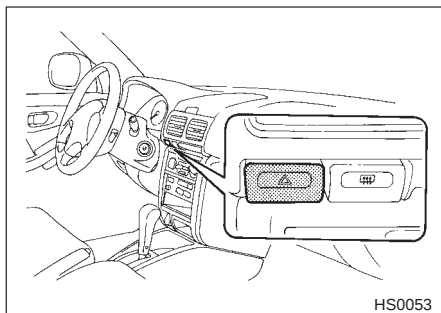
Always block the wheels under both vehicle and trailer when parking. Apply the parking brake firmly. You should not park on a hill or slope. But if parking on a hill or slope cannot be avoided, you should take the following steps:

1. Apply the brakes and hold the pedal down.
2. Have someone place wheel blocks under both the vehicle and trailer wheels.
3. When the wheel blocks are in place, release the regular brakes slowly until the blocks absorb the load.
4. Apply the regular brakes and then apply the parking brake; slowly release the regular brakes.
5. Shift into 1st or reverse gear (manual transmission) or "P" (automatic transmission) and shut off the engine.

In case of emergency

<i>Hazard warning flasher</i>	<i>8-2</i>
<i>Engine overheating</i>	<i>8-2</i>
<i>If steam is coming from the engine compartment</i>	<i>8-2</i>
<i>If no steam is coming from the engine compartment</i>	<i>8-3</i>
<i>Jump starting</i>	<i>8-3</i>
<i>How to jump start</i>	<i>8-4</i>
<i>Flat tires</i>	<i>8-6</i>
<i>Changing a flat tire</i>	<i>8-6</i>
<i>Tire changing tools</i>	<i>8-10</i>
<i>Towing</i>	<i>8-12</i>
<i>Transporting your vehicle using a flat-bed truck</i>	<i>8-12</i>
<i>Towing with the front wheels raised off the ground</i>	
<i>for AT vehicles only</i>	<i>8-12</i>
<i>Towing with all wheels on the ground</i>	<i>8-13</i>
<i>Towing eyelet</i>	<i>8-15</i>

Hazard warning flasher



Day or night, if your vehicle becomes a traffic hazard, use the hazard warning flasher. Avoid stopping on the road. It is best to safely pull off the road if a problem occurs. The hazard warning flasher can be activated regardless of the ignition switch position.

Turn on the hazard warning by pushing the hazard warning flasher switch. Turn it off by pushing the switch again.

Engine overheating

WARNING

Never attempt to remove the radiator cap until the engine has been shut off and has fully cooled down. When the engine is hot, the coolant is under pressure. Removing the cap while the engine is still hot could release a spray of boiling hot coolant, which could burn you very seriously.

If the engine overheats, safely pull off the road and stop the vehicle in a safe place.

■ **If steam is coming from the engine compartment**

Turn the engine off and get everyone away from the vehicle until it cools down.

■ **If no steam is coming from the engine compartment**

1. Keep the engine running at idling speed.
2. Open the hood to ventilate the engine compartment.

Confirm that the cooling fan is turning. If the fan is not turning, immediately turn the engine off and contact your authorized dealer for repair.

3. After the engine coolant temperature has dropped, turn off the engine.

If the temperature gauge stays at the overheated zone, turn the engine off.

4. After the engine has fully cooled down, check the coolant level in the reserve tank.

If the coolant level is below the “MIN” mark, add coolant up to the “MAX” mark.

5. If there is no coolant in the reserve tank, add coolant to the reserve tank. Then remove the radiator cap and fill the radiator with coolant.

If you remove the radiator cap from a hot radiator, first wrap a thick cloth around the radiator cap, then turn the cap counterclockwise slowly without pressing down until it stops. Release the pressure from the radiator. After the pressure has been fully released, remove the cap by pressing down and turning it.

Jump starting



WARNING

- **Battery fluid is SULFURIC ACID. Do not let it come in contact with the eyes, skin, clothing or the vehicle.**

If battery fluid gets on you, thoroughly flush the exposed area with water immediately. Get medical help if the fluid has entered your eyes.

If battery fluid is accidentally swallowed, immediately drink a large amount of milk or water, and obtain immediate medical help.

Keep everyone including children away from the battery.

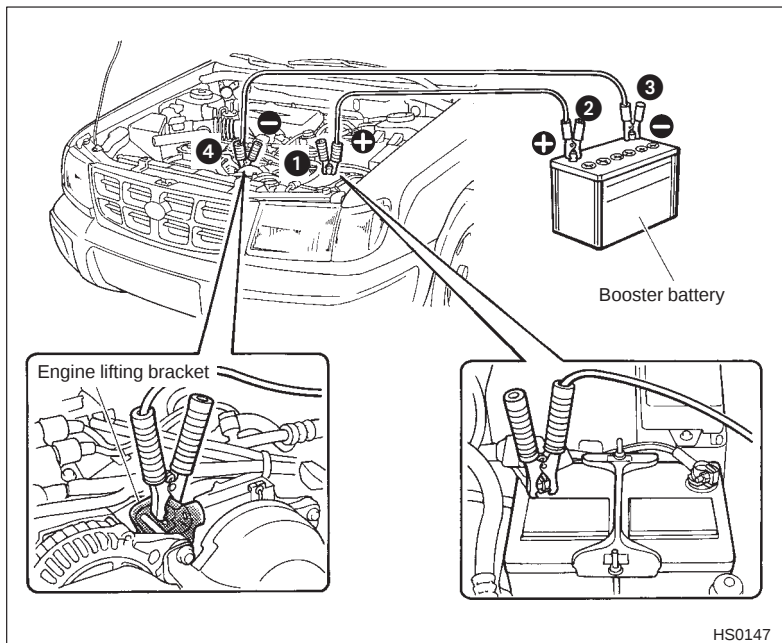
-
- The gas generated by a battery explodes if a flame or spark is brought near it. Do not smoke or light a match while jump starting.
 - Never attempt jump starting if the discharged battery is frozen. It could cause the battery to burst or explode.
 - Whenever working on or around a battery, always wear suitable eye protectors, and remove metal objects such as rings, bands or other metal jewelry.
 - Be sure the jumper cables and clamps on them do not have loose or missing insulation.
- Do not jump start unless cables in suitable condition are available.
- A running engine can be dangerous. Keep your fingers, hands, clothing, hair and tools away from the cooling fan, belts and any other moving engine parts. Removing rings, watches and ties is advisable.

When your vehicle does not start due to a run down (discharged) battery, the vehicle may be jump started by connecting your battery to another battery (called the booster battery) with jumper cables.

Jump starting is dangerous if it done incorrectly. If you are unsure about the proper procedure for jump starting, consult a competent mechanic.

■ How to jump start

1. Make sure the booster battery is 12 volts and the negative terminal is grounded.
2. If the booster battery is in another vehicle, do not let the two vehicles touch.
3. Turn off all unnecessary lights and accessories.
4. Connect the jumper cables exactly in the sequence illustrated.



- ① Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the discharged battery.
- ② Connect the other end of the jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery.
- ③ Connect one end of the other cable to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery.
- ④ Connect the other end of the cable to the engine lifting bracket.

Make sure that the cables are not near any moving parts and that the cable clamps are not in contact with any other metal.

5. Start the engine of the vehicle with the booster battery and run it at moderate speed. Then start the engine of the vehicle that has the discharged battery.
6. When finished, carefully disconnect the cables in exactly the reverse order.

Flat tires



WARNING

- Do not jack up the vehicle on an incline or a loose road surface. The jack can come out of the jacking point or sink into the ground and this can result in a severe accident.
- Use only the jack provided with your vehicle. The jack supplied with the vehicle is designed only for changing a tire. Never get under the vehicle while supporting the vehicle with this jack.
- Always turn the engine off before raising the flat tire off the ground using the jack. Never swing or push the vehicle supported with the jack. The jack can come out of the jacking point due to a jolt and this can result in a severe accident.

If you have a flat tire while driving, never brake suddenly; keep driving straight ahead while gradually reducing speed. Then slowly pull off the road to a safe place.

■ Changing a flat tire

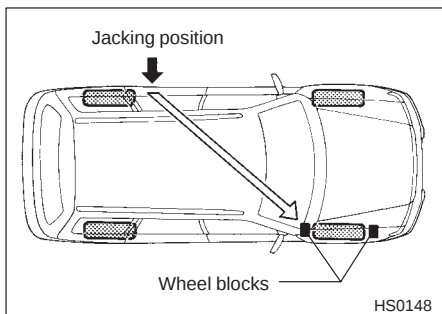


WARNING

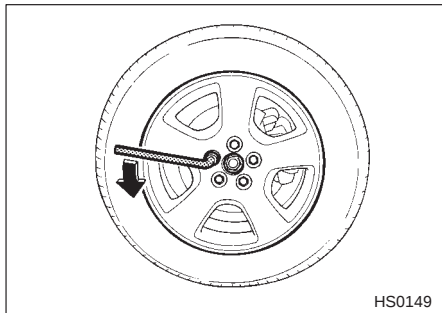
- Do not use oil or grease on the wheel studs or nuts when the spare tire is installed. This could cause the nuts to become loose and lead to an accident.
- Never place a tire or tire changing tools in the passenger compartment after changing wheels. In a sudden stop or collisions, loose equipment could strike occupants and cause injury. Store the tire and all tools in the proper place.

1. Park on a hard, level surface, whenever possible, then stop the engine.
2. Set the parking brake securely and shift a manual transmission vehicle in reverse or an automatic transmission vehicle in the "P" (Park) position.
3. Turn on the hazard warning flasher and have everyone get out of the vehicle.

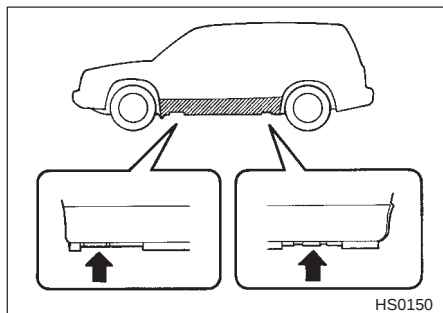
- Put wheel blocks at the front and rear of the tire diagonally opposite the flat tire.



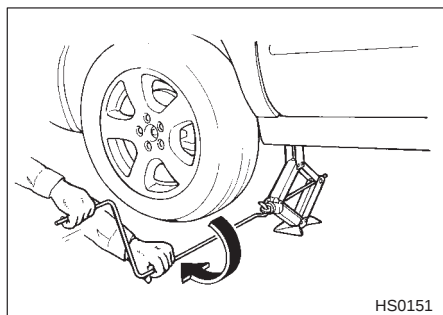
- Take out the spare tire, jack, and wheel nut wrench. See Tire Changing Tools in this chapter.
- Loosen the wheel nuts using the wheel nut wrench but do not remove the nuts.



- Place the jack under the side sill at the front or rear jack-up point closest to the flat tire.
Turn the jackscrew by hand until the jack head engages firmly into the jack-up point.

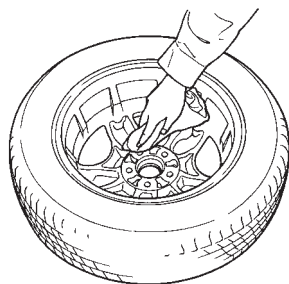
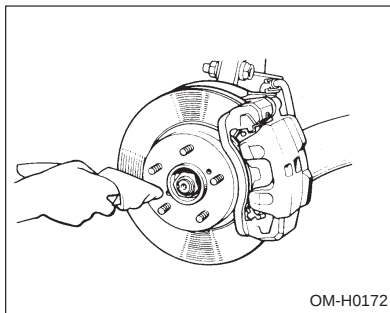


8. Insert the jack handle into the jackscrew, and turn the handle clockwise until the tire clears the ground. Do not raise the vehicle higher than necessary.

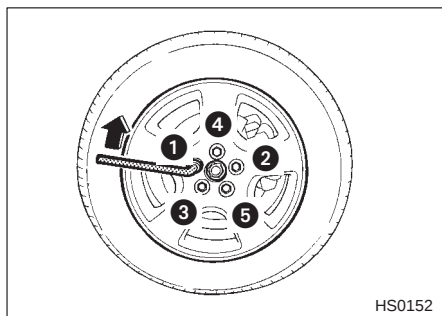


9. Remove the wheel nuts and the flat tire.

10. Before putting the spare tire on, clean the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a cloth.

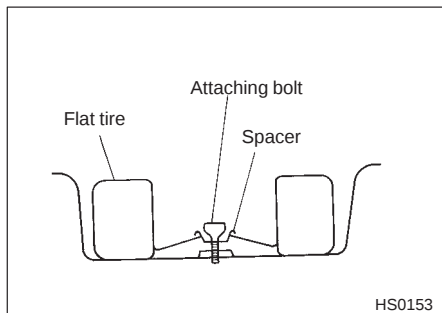


11. Put on the spare tire. Replace the wheel nuts. Tighten them by hand.
12. Turn the jack handle counterclockwise to lower the vehicle.
13. Use the wheel nut wrench to securely tighten the wheel nuts to the specified torque, following the tightening order in the illustration.



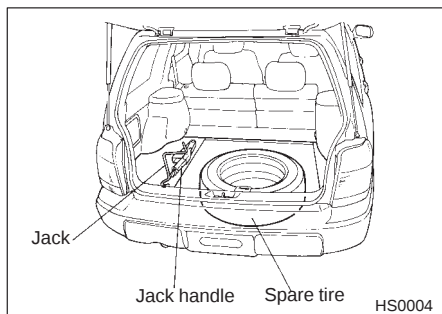
The torque for tightening the nuts is 58 to 72 ft-lb (78 to 98 N-m, 8 to 10 kg-m). This torque is equivalent to applying about 88 to 110 lbs (40 to 50 kg) at the top of the wheel nut wrench. Never use your foot on the wheel nut wrench or a pipe extension on the wrench because you may exceed the specified torque. Have the wheel nut torque checked at a nearest automotive service facility.

14. Store the flat tire in the spare tire compartment.

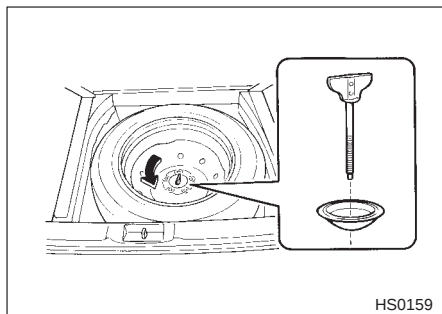


Also store the jack and wheel nut wrench in their storage locations. See Tire Changing Tools in this section.

■ Tire changing tools

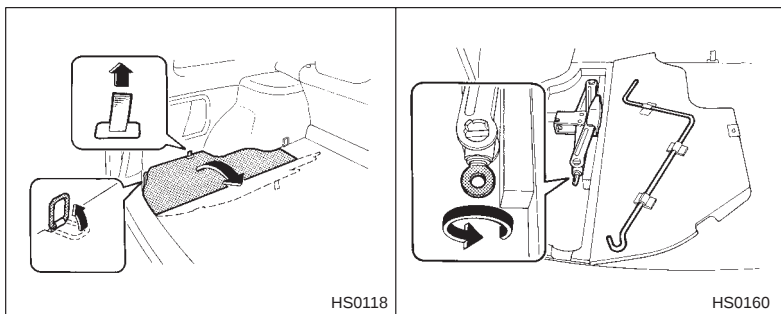


▼ Spare tire



The spare tire is stored under the floor of the luggage compartment. To remove the spare tire, first open the spare tire cover and remove the storage tray, turn the attaching bolt counterclockwise, then take the spare tire out.

▼ Jack and jack handle



The jack is stored under the left side of the luggage floor.

To take out the jack:

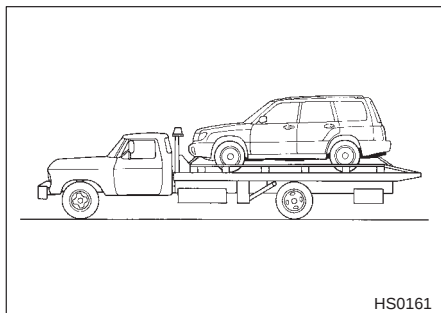
First raise the cargo anchorage eyelet on the rear-left side of the luggage compartment and pull the tab to open the lid, turn the jack screw counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

The jack handle is stored under the lid.

Towing

If towing is necessary, it is best done by your SUBARU dealer or a commercial towing service. Observe the following procedures for safety.

■ Transporting your vehicle using a flat-bed truck



This is the best way to transport your vehicle. Use the following procedures to ensure safe transportation.

1. Shift the selector lever into the "P" position for automatic transmission vehicles or "1st" for manual transmission vehicles.
2. Pull up the parking brake lever firmly.
3. Secure the vehicle onto the carrier properly with safety chains. Each of safety chain should be equally tightened and care must be taken not to pull the chains so tightly that the suspension bottoms out.

■ Towing with the front wheels raised off the ground (for AT vehicles only)



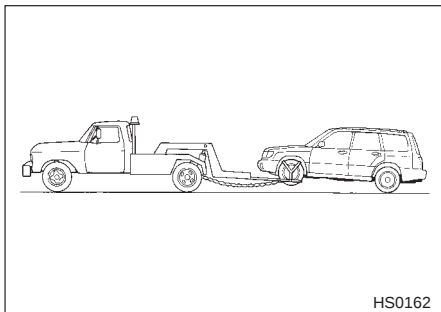
WARNING

Never tow manual transmission AWD vehicles with the front wheels raised off the ground while the rear wheels are on the ground. This will cause the vehicle to spin away due to the operation or deterioration of the viscous coupling.



CAUTION

When transmission failure occurs, transport your vehicle on a flat-bed truck.



1. Check the transmission and differential oil levels and add oil to bring it to the upper level if necessary.
2. Release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.
3. The ignition switch should be in the “ACC” position while the vehicle is being towed.
4. Take up slack in the towline slowly to prevent damage to the vehicle.

■ Towing with all wheels on the ground

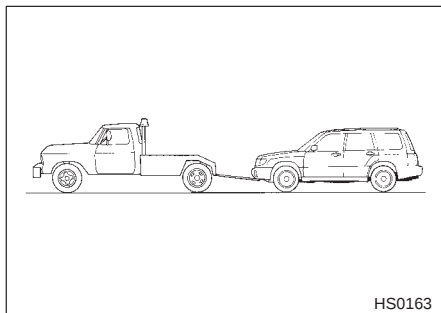


WARNING

- Never turn the ignition switch to the “LOCK” position while the vehicle is being towed because the steering wheel and the direction of the wheels will be locked.
- Remember that the brake booster and power steering do not function when the engine is not running. Because the engine is turned off, it will take greater effort to operate the brake pedal and steering wheel.

CAUTION

- When transmission failure occurs, transport your vehicle on a flat-bed truck.
- For AWD vehicles, the traveling speed must be limited to less than 20 mph (30 km/h) and the traveling distance to less than 31 miles (50 km). For greater speeds and distances, transport your vehicle on a flat-bed truck.



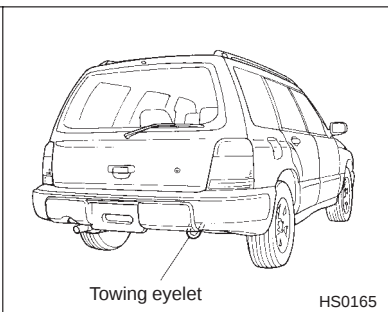
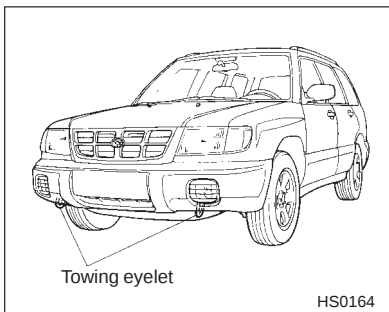
We do not recommend this method of towing. Use this method only when towing service by a SUBARU dealer or a commercial towing service is not available.

1. Check the transmission and differential oil levels and add oil to bring it to the upper level if necessary.
2. Release the parking brake and put the transmission in neutral.
3. The ignition switch should be in the "ACC" position while the vehicle is being towed.
4. Take up slack in the towline slowly to prevent damage to the vehicle.

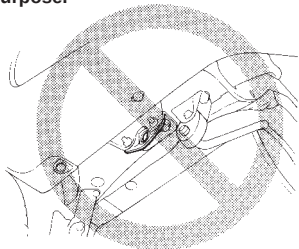
■ Towing eyelet

! CAUTION

- Never use the tie-down eyelet closest to the muffler under the vehicle for towing purposes.
- Do not apply excessive lateral load to the towing eyelets.



! Never use tie-down eyelet for towing purpose.



The towing eyelets should be used only in an emergency (e.g., to free a stuck vehicle from mud, sand or snow).

Appearance care

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Exterior care

■ Washing



CAUTION

- When washing the vehicle, the brakes may get wet. As a result, the brake stopping distance will be longer. To dry the brakes, drive the vehicle at a safe speed while lightly pressing the brake pedal to heat up the brakes.
- Do not wash the engine compartment. If water enters electrical parts or the power steering fluid reservoir, it will cause engine trouble or faulty power steering respectively.

The best way to preserve your vehicle's beauty is frequent washing. Wash the vehicle at least once a month to avoid contamination by road grime.

Wash dirt off with a wet sponge and plenty of lukewarm or cold water. Do not wash the vehicle with hot water and in direct sunlight.

Salt, chemicals, insects, tar, soot and bird droppings should be washed off by using a light detergent, as required. If you use a light detergent, make certain that it is a neutral detergent. Do not use strong soap or chemical detergents. All cleaning agents should be promptly flushed from the surface and not allowed to dry there. Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with plenty of lukewarm water. Wipe the remaining water off with a chamois or soft cloth.

▼ Washing the underbody

Chemicals, salts and gravel used for deicing road surfaces are extremely corrosive, accelerating the corrosion of underbody components, such as the exhaust system, fuel and brake lines, brake cables, floor pan and fenders, and suspension.

Thoroughly flush the underbody and inside of the fenders with lukewarm or cold water at frequent intervals to reduce the harmful effects of such agents.

▼ Using a warm water washer

- Keep a good distance of 12 inches (30 cm) or more between the washer nozzle and the vehicle.
- Do not wash the same area continuously.
- If a stain will not come out easily, wash by hand. Some warm water washers are of the high temperature, high pressure type and they can damage or deform the resin parts such as mouldings, or cause water to leak into the vehicle.

■ Waxing and polishing

Always wash and dry the vehicle before waxing and polishing.

Use a good quality polish and wax and apply them according to the manufacturer's instructions. Wax or polish when the painted surface is cool.

Be sure to polish and wax the chrome trim, as well as the painted surfaces. Loss of wax on a painted surface leads to loss of the original luster and also quickens the deterioration of the surface. It is recommended that a coat of wax be applied at least once a month, or whenever the surface no longer repels water.

If the appearance of the paint has diminished to the point where the luster or tone cannot be recovered, lightly polish the surface with a fine-grained compound. Never polish just the affected area, but include the surrounding area as well. Always polish in only one direction. A No. 2000 grain compound is recommended. Never use a coarse-grained compound. Coarser grained compounds have a smaller grain-size number and could damage the paint. After polishing with a compound, coat with wax to restore the original luster. Frequent polishing with a compound or an incorrect polishing technique will result in removing the paint layer and exposing the undercoat. When in doubt, it is always best to contact your SUBARU dealer or an auto paint specialist.

Corrosion protection

Your SUBARU has been designed and built to resist corrosion. Special materials and protective finishes have been used on most parts of the vehicle to help maintain fine appearance, strength, and reliable operation.

■ Most common causes of corrosion

The most common causes of corrosion are:

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

Corrosion is accelerated on the vehicle when:

1. It is exposed to road salt or dust control chemicals, or used in coastal areas where there is more salt in the air, or in areas where there is considerable industrial pollution.
2. It is driven in areas of high humidity, especially when temperatures range just above freezing.
3. Dampness in certain parts of the vehicle remains for a long time, even though other parts of the vehicle may be dry.
4. High temperatures will cause corrosion to parts of the vehicle which cannot dry quickly due to lack of proper ventilation.

■ To help prevent corrosion

Wash the vehicle frequently. If you drive on salted roads in the winter or if you live in a coastal area, you should flush the underbody with fresh water frequently.

After the winter has ended, it is recommended that the underbody be given a very thorough washing.

Before the beginning of winter, check the condition of underbody components, such as the exhaust system, fuel and brake lines, brake cables, suspension, steering system, floor pan, and fenders. If any of them are found to be rusted, they should be given an appropriate rust prevention

treatment or should be replaced. Contact your SUBARU dealer to perform this kind of maintenance and treatment if you need assistance.

Repair chips and scratches in the paint as soon as you find them.

Check the interior of the vehicle for water and dirt accumulation under the floor mats because that could cause corrosion. Occasionally check under the mats to make sure the area is dry.

Keep your garage dry. Do not park your vehicle in a damp, poorly ventilated garage. In such a garage, corrosion can be caused by dampness. If you wash the vehicle in the garage or put the vehicle into the garage when wet or covered with snow, that can cause dampness.

If your vehicle is operated in cold weather and/or in areas where road salts and other corrosive materials are used, the door hinges and locks, trunk lid lock, and hood latch should be inspected and lubricated periodically.

Cleaning the interior

Use a vacuum cleaner to get rid of the dust and dirt. Wipe the vinyl areas with a clean, damp cloth.

■ Seat fabric

Remove loose dirt, dust or debris with a vacuum cleaner. If the dirt is caked on the fabric or hard to remove with a vacuum cleaner, use a soft brush then vacuum it.

Wipe the fabric surface with a tightly wrung cloth and dry the seat fabric thoroughly. If the fabric is still dirty, wipe using a solution of mild soap and lukewarm water then dry thoroughly.

If the stain does not come out, try a commercially-available fabric cleaner. Use the cleaner on a hidden place and make sure it does not affect the fabric adversely. Use the cleaner according to its instruction.

■ Synthetic leather upholstery

The synthetic leather material used on the SUBARU may be cleaned using mild soap or detergent and water, after first vacuuming or brushing away loose dirt. Allow the soap to soak in for a few minutes and wipe off with a clean, damp cloth. Commercial foam-type cleaners suitable for synthetic leather materials may be used when necessary.

NOTE

Strong cleaning agents such as solvents, paint thinners, window cleaner or gasoline must never be used on leather or synthetic interior materials.

Cleaning aluminum wheels

- Promptly wipe the aluminum wheels clean of any kind of grime or agent. If dirt is left on too long, it may be difficult to clean off.
- Do not use soap containing grit to clean the wheels. Be sure to use a neutral cleaning agent, and later rinse thoroughly with water. Do not clean the wheels with a stiff brush or expose them to a high-speed washing device.
- Clean the vehicle (including the aluminum wheels) with water as soon as possible when it has been splashed with sea water, exposed to sea breezes, or driven on roads treated with salt or other agents.

Cleaning fog light lens

If the fog light protector ought to be removed for cleaning the fog light lens, follow then the instruction given in “Fog Light” section (Replacing bulbs) under Chapter 10.

When cleaning the fog light lens, park the vehicle on a safe place, stop the engine and confirm that the fog light lens is not hot before proceeding with the work.

Specifications

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Specifications

These specifications are subject to change without notice.

Dimensions

Overall length	175.2 in. (4,450 mm)
Overall width	68.3 in. (1,735 mm)
Overall height	62.8 in. (1,595 mm)
Ground clearance	7.5 in. (190 mm)
Front tread	58.1 in. (1,475 mm)
Rear tread	57.1 in. (1,450 mm)
Wheelbase	99.4 in. (2,525 mm)

Engine

Engine model	EJ25D
Engine type	Horizontally opposed, liquid cooled 4 cylinder, 4 stroke gasoline engine
Engine displacement	149.9 cu in. (2,457 cc)
Bore	3.92 in. (99.5 mm)
Stroke	3.11 in. (79.0 mm)
Compression ratio	9.7 : 1
Firing order	1 - 3 - 2 - 4

Electrical system

Battery	
Type	MT: 55D23L, AT: 75D23L
Reserve capacity	MT: 99 min., AT: 118 min.
Cold cranking ampere	MT: 356 amp., AT: 520 amp.
Alternator	12V - 75A
Spark plugs	PFR5B-11 (NGK), RC10PYP4A (Champion)
Spark plug gap	0.039 to 0.043 in. (1.0 to 1.1 mm)

Capacities

Fuel tank	15.9 US gal (60 liter, 13.2 Imp gal)
Engine oil	4.7 US qt (4.5 liter, 3.9 Imp qt)
Transmission oil	3.7 US qt (3.5 liter, 3.1 Imp qt)
Automatic transmission fluid	10.0 US qt (9.5 liter, 8.4 Imp qt)

AT differential gear oil	1.3 US qt (1.2 liter, 1.1 Imp qt)
AWD rear differential gear oil	0.8 US qt (0.8 liter, 0.7 Imp qt)
Power steering fluid	0.7 US qt (0.7 liter, 0.6 Imp qt)
Engine coolant	6.6 US qt (6.2 liter, 5.5 Imp qt)

Tires

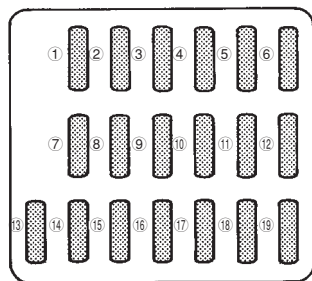
Type	Steel belted radial, Tubeless	
Size	P205/70 R15 95S P215/60 R16 94H	
Pressure	Front	
	(light load)	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm ²)
	(full load)	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm ²)
	Rear	
	(light load)	26 psi (180 kPa, 1.8 kg/cm ²)
	(full load)	36 psi (250 kPa, 2.5 kg/cm ²)
	Trailer towing Front	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm ²)
	Rear	41 psi (280 kPa, 2.8 kg/cm ²)
Wheel size	15 x 6JJ, 16 x 6 ¹ / ₂ JJ	

Wheel alignment

Toe	Front	0 ± 0.12 in. (0 ± 3 mm)
	Rear	0 ± 0.12 in. (0 ± 3 mm)
Camber	Front	0° 20'
	Rear	-0°35'

Fuses and circuits

■ Fuse panel located behind the coin tray

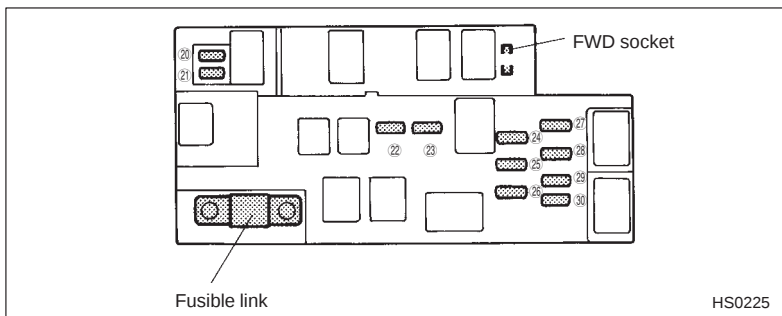


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Fuse panel	Fuse rating	Circuit
1	15A	● Heater fan
2	15A	● Heater fan
3	15A	● Power door lock
4	20A	● Front accessory power socket ● Cigarette lighter ● Remote controlled rear view mirrors
5	10A	● Tail light ● Parking light
6	15A	● SRS AIRBAG
7	15A	● Fog light
8	20A	● ABS solenoid
9	15A	● Radio ● Clock

Fuse panel	Fuse rating	Circuit
10	Empty	
11	15A	● Engine ignition system ● SRS AIRBAG
12	10A	● Illumination brightness control
13	Empty	
14	Empty	
15	20A	● Windshield wiper and washer ● Rear window wiper and washer
16	20A	● Brake light
17	15A	● Air conditioner
18	15A	● Backup light ● Cruise control ● ABS control
19	20A	● Rear accessory power socket ● Seat heater

■ Fuse panel located in the engine compartment

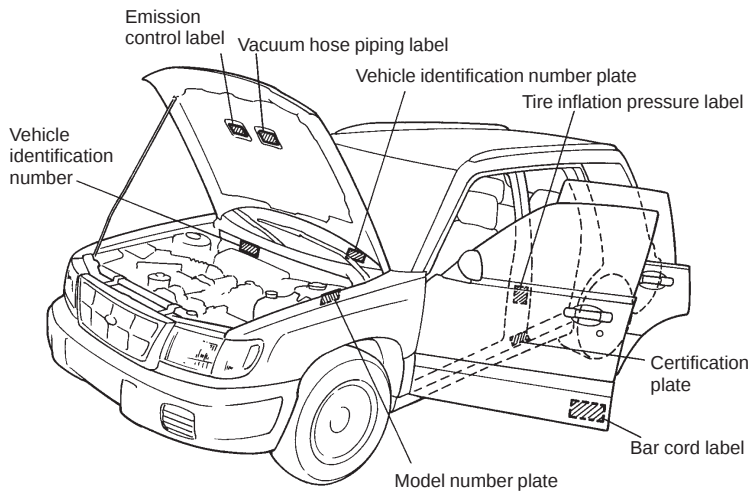


Fuse panel	Fuse rating	Circuit
20	20A	● Radiator cooling fan (Main)
21	20A	● Radiator cooling fan (Sub)
22	20A	● Rear window defogger
23	15A	● Hazard warning flasher ● Horn
24	15A	● Meter ● SRS AIRBAG warning light
25	10A	● Automatic transmission control unit
26	10A	● Alternator
27	15A	● Headlight (right side)
28	15A	● Headlight (left side)
29	20A	● Lighting switch
30	15A	● Clock ● Interior light

Bulb chart

Description	Wattage	Bulb No.
Spot light	12V-8W	—
Room light	12V-8W	—
Front turn signal, parking light and front side marker light	12V-27/8W Amber	1157NA
Fog light	12V-51W	9006
Headlight	12V-60/55W	HB2 (H4)
Brake/tail light	12V-27/8W	1157
Rear turn signal light	12V-27W	1156
Backup light	12V-27W	1156
High mount stop light	12V-13W	912
License plate light	12V-5W	168

Vehicle identification



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Consumer information and Reporting safety defects

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<i>Treadwear</i>	<i>12-2</i>
<i>Traction A, B, C</i>	<i>12-2</i>
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For U.S.A.

The following information has been compiled according to Code of Federal Regulations "Title 49, Part 575".

Uniform tire quality grading standards

This information indicates the relative performance of passenger car tires in the area of treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance. This is to aid the consumer in making an informed choice in the purchase of tires. These grades are molded in the sidewall of the tire and can be interpreted by referring to the following information:

■ 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 A, B, C

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B and C, and they represent a 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 a tire is based on braking (straight-ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

■ Temperature A, B, C

The temperature grades are A (highest), B and C, representing the tire's resistance to 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. Grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.



WARNING

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

Reporting safety defects (USA)

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

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or Subaru of America, Inc. To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in the Washington D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.