Contents

ICONS

Indicates a warning. Read the following section on *Warnings* for a full explanation.

Indicates vehicle information related to recycling and other environmental concerns will follow.

Correct vehicle usage and the authorized disposal of waste cleaning and lubrication materials are significant steps towards protecting the environment.

WARNINGS

Warnings provide information which may reduce the risk of personal injury and prevent possible damage to others, your vehicle and its equipment.

BREAKING-IN YOUR VEHICLE

There are no particular breaking-in rules for your vehicle. During the first 1 600 km (1 000 miles) of driving, vary speeds frequently. This is necessary to give the moving parts a chance to break in.

If possible, you should avoid full use of the brakes for the first 1 600 km (1 000 miles).

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The information found in this guide was in effect at the time of printing. Ford may change the

contents without notice and without incurring obligation.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Using your vehicle as a snowplow

Do not use this vehicle for snowplowing.

Using your vehicle as an ambulance

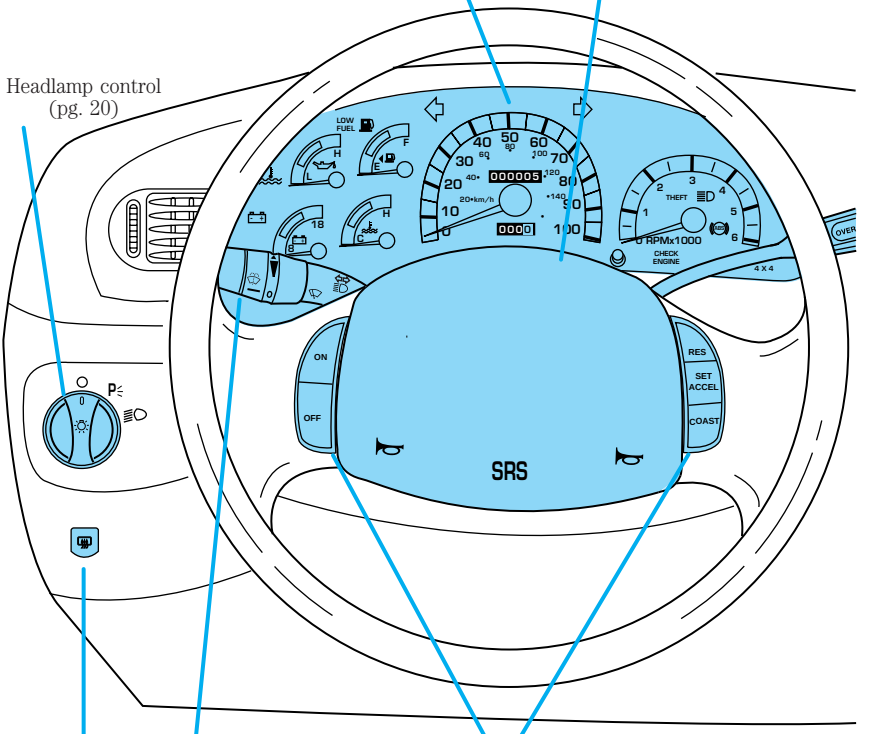
Do not use this vehicle as an ambulance.

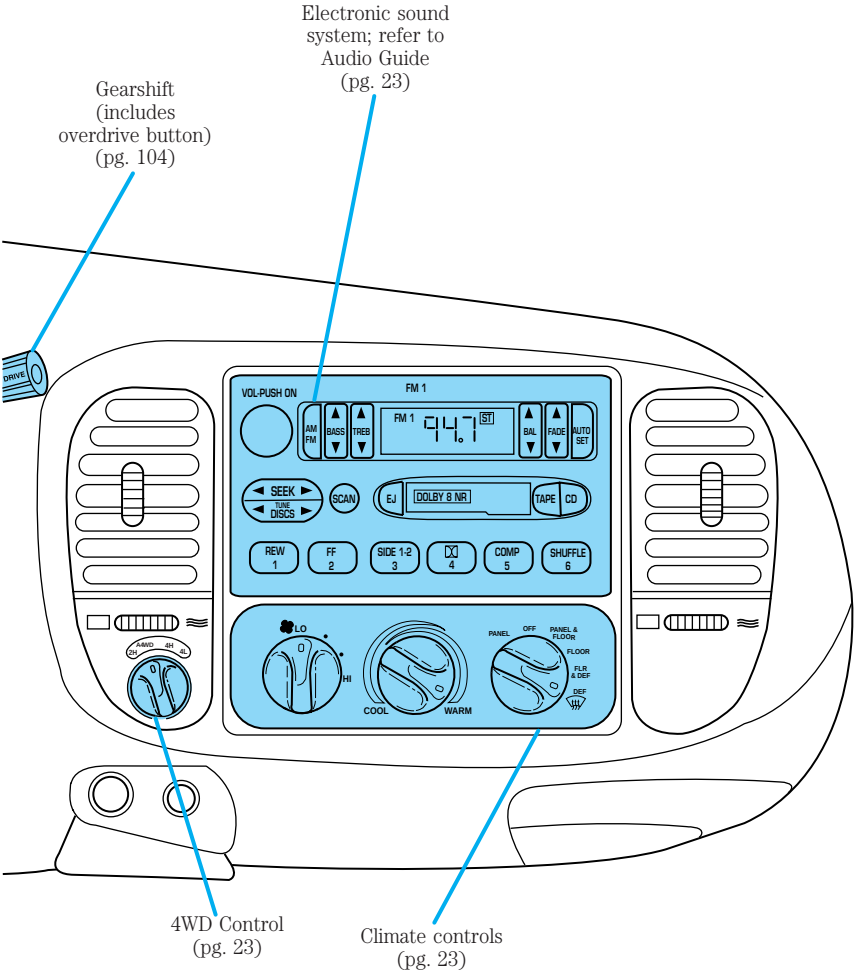
Your vehicle is not equipped with the Ford Ambulance Preparation package.

Notice to owners of utility type vehicles

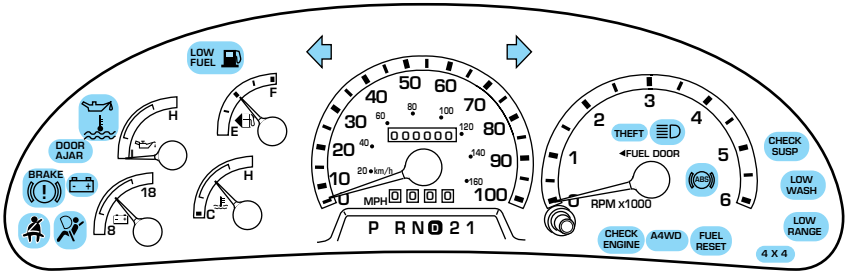
Before you drive your vehicle, please read this Owner's Guide carefully. Your vehicle is not a passenger car. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or an accident.

Be sure to read *Driving off road* in the *Driving* chapter as well as the "Four Wheeling" supplement included with 4WD and utility type vehicles.





WARNING LIGHTS AND CHIMES



Low fuel

Illuminates when the fuel level is low. The lamp will also illuminate when the ignition key is turned to ON and the engine is off.

Check engine

Your vehicle is equipped with a computer that monitors the engine's emission control system. This system is commonly known as the On Board Diagnostics System (OBD II). This OBD II system protects the environment by ensuring that your vehicle continues to meet government emission standards. The OBD II system also assists the service technician in properly servicing your vehicle.

The *Check Engine* indicator light illuminates when the ignition is first turned to the ON position to check the bulb. If it comes on after

the engine is started, one of the engine's emission control systems may be malfunctioning. The light may illuminate without a driveability concern being noted. The vehicle will usually be drivable and will not require towing.

What you should do if the check engine light illuminates

Light turns on solid:

This means that the OBD II system has detected a malfunction.

Temporary malfunctions may cause your *Check Engine* light to illuminate. Examples are:

1. The vehicle has run out of fuel. (The engine may misfire or run poorly.)

2. Poor fuel quality or water in the fuel.

3. The fuel cap may not have been properly installed and securely tightened.

These temporary malfunctions can be corrected by filling the fuel tank with good quality fuel and/or properly installing and securely tightening the gas cap. After three driving cycles without these or any other temporary malfunctions present, the *Check Engine* light should turn off. (A driving cycle consists of a cold engine startup followed by mixed city/highway driving.) No additional vehicle service is required.

If the *Check Engine* light remains on, have your vehicle serviced at the first available opportunity.

Light is blinking:

Engine misfire is occurring which could damage your catalytic converter. You should drive in a moderate fashion (avoid heavy acceleration and deceleration) and have your vehicle serviced at the first available opportunity.

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

Air bag readiness

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned ON. If the light fails to illuminate, continues to flash or remains on, have the system serviced immediately.

Safety belt

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned ON to remind you to fasten your safety belts. For more information, refer to the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

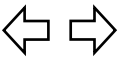
Brake system warning

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned on and the engine is off. Also illuminates when the parking brake is engaged. Illumination after releasing the parking brake indicates low brake fluid level.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned on and the engine is off. If the light remains on, continues to flash or fails to illuminate, have the system serviced immediately.

Turn signal



Illuminates when the left or right turn signal or the hazard lights are turned on. If one or both of the indicators stay on continuously or flash faster, check for a burned-out turn signal bulb. Refer to *Exterior bulbs* in the *Maintenance and care* chapter.

High beams

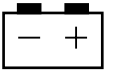
Illuminates when the high beam headlamps are turned on.

SecuriLock™ anti-theft system

THEFT

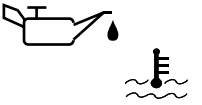
This light indicates the anti-theft alarm system is armed. Refer to *Anti-theft system* in the *Controls and features* chapter. Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned to ON/START. If the light fails to illuminate, continues to flash or remains on, have the system serviced. Refer to *SecuriLock™ anti-theft system* in the *Controls and features* chapter.

Charging system



Momentarily illuminates when the ignition is turned ON and the engine is off. The light also illuminates when the battery is not charging properly, requiring electrical system service.

Oil pressure/Engine coolant



This light will come on when the key is in the ON position and the:

- engine coolant temperature is very high
- engine oil pressure is low

The light serves as a notice that a system needs your attention and to check the engine coolant temperature gauge and the engine oil pressure gauge.

Refer to *Engine coolant temperature gauge* and *Engine*

oil pressure gauge in this chapter for more information.

Four wheel drive low (if equipped)

LOW RANGE

Illuminates when four-wheel drive low is selected.

Four wheel drive indicator (if equipped)

4x4

Illuminates when 4x4 range is selected.

Automatic four wheel drive indicator (if equipped)

A4WD

Illuminates when A4WD (automatic 4–wheel drive) is engaged.

Check air suspension

CHECK SUSP

Illuminates momentarily when the ignition is turned to the ON position and the engine is OFF. The light also illuminates when the air suspension system requires servicing.

For information on the air suspension system, refer to the *Driving* chapter.

Low washer fluid

Illuminates when the ignition is turned to ON and when the windshield washer fluid is low.

LOW WASH

Door ajar

Illuminates when the ignition switch is in the ON or START position and any door is open.

DOOR AJAR

Fuel reset

Illuminates when the ignition key is turned to the ON position and the fuel pump shut-off switch has been triggered. For more information, refer to *Fuel pump shut-off switch* in the *Roadside emergencies* chapter.

FUEL RESET

Safety belt warning chime

Chimes to remind you to fasten your safety belts.

For information on the safety belt warning chime, refer to the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

Supplemental restraint system (SRS) warning chime

For information on the SRS warning chime, refer to the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

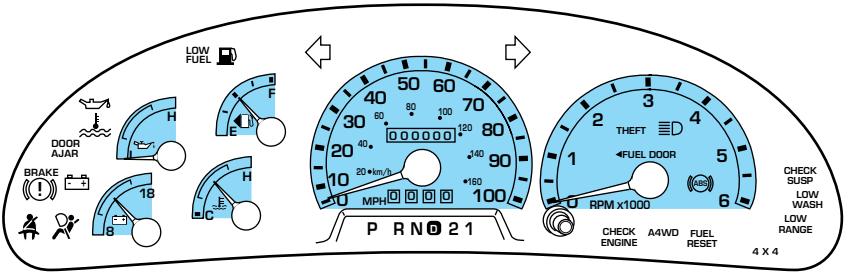
Key-in-ignition warning chime

Sounds when the key is left in the ignition in the OFF/LOCK or ACC position and either front door is opened.

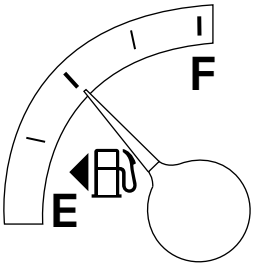
Headlamps on warning chime

Sounds when the headlamps or parking lamps are on, the ignition is off (and the key is not in the ignition) and either front door is opened.

GAUGES



Fuel gauge

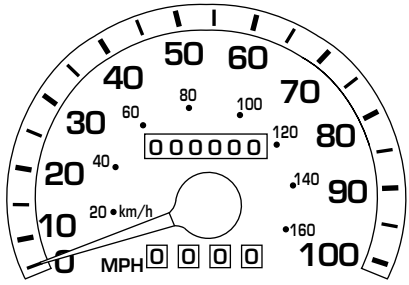


Displays approximately how much fuel is in the fuel tank (when the key is in the ON position). The fuel gauge may vary slightly when the vehicle is in motion. The ignition should be in the OFF position while the vehicle is being refueled. When the gauge first indicates empty, there is a small amount of reserve fuel in the tank. When refueling the vehicle from empty indication, the amount of fuel that can be added will be less

than the advertised capacity due to the reserve fuel.

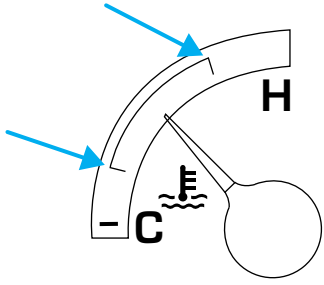
Speedometer

Indicates the current vehicle speed.



Engine coolant temperature gauge

Indicates the temperature of the engine coolant. At normal operating temperature, the needle remains within the normal area (the area between the “H” and “C”). If it enters the red section, the engine is overheating. Stop the vehicle, switch off the ignition and let the engine cool. Refer to *Engine coolant* in the *Maintenance and care* chapter.

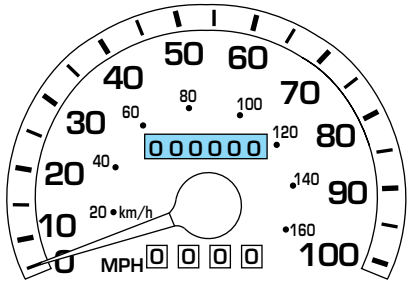


Never remove the coolant recovery cap while the engine is running or hot.

This gauge indicates the temperature of the engine coolant, not the coolant level. If the coolant is not at its proper level or mixture, the gauge indication will not be accurate.

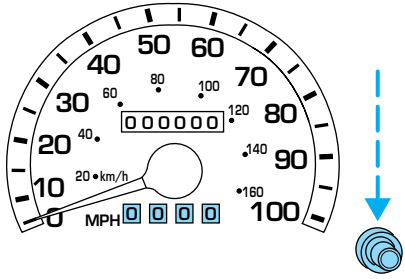
Odometer

Registers the total kilometers (miles) of the vehicle.



Trip odometer

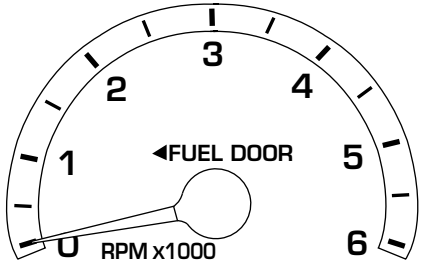
Registers the kilometers (miles) of individual journeys. To reset, depress the control.



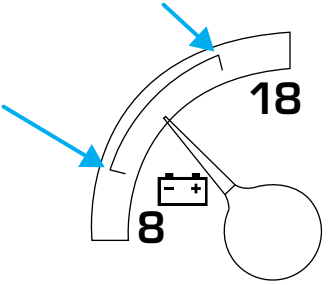
Tachometer

Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute.

Driving with your tachometer pointer continuously at the top of the scale may damage the engine.

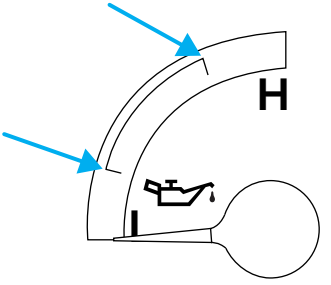


Battery voltage gauge



This gauge shows the battery voltage when the ignition is in the ON position. If the pointer moves and stays outside the normal operating range (as indicated), have the vehicle's electrical system checked as soon as possible.

Engine oil pressure gauge



This shows the engine oil pressure in the system. Sufficient pressure exists as long as the needle remains in the normal range (the area between the "H" and "L").

If the gauge indicates low pressure, switch off the engine immediately. Check the oil level. Add oil if needed (refer to *Checking and adding engine oil* in the *Maintenance and care* chapter). If the oil level is correct, have your vehicle checked at your dealership or by a qualified technician.

TRIP COMPUTER

The trip computer tells you about the condition of your vehicle through a constant monitor of vehicle systems. You may select display features on the trip computer for a display of status.

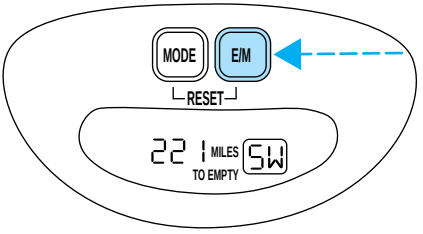
The appearance of your vehicle's trip computer may differ

depending on your vehicle's option package, but the functions are the same.

The trip computer only works when the ignition is in the ON position. Trip computer features follow:

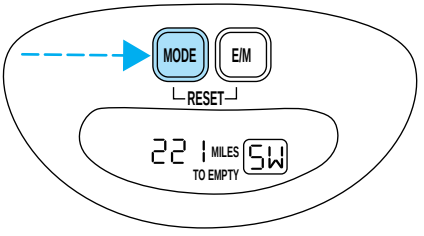
Selectable features

English/metric display



Press this control to change the trip computer display from metric to English units. Press again to change from English to metric units.

Mode control



Each press of the MODE control will display a different feature as follows:

Compass display. Refer to *Electronic compass* in the *Controls and features* chapter for more information.

Fuel range. This displays the approximate number of kilometers (miles) left to drive before the fuel tank is empty. The indicated distance to empty may be inaccurate:

1. with sustained, drastic changes in fuel economy (such as trailer towing), but will eventually recover.

2. if the vehicle is started while parked on an incline.

3. if less than 30 liters (8 gallons) of fuel is added to the fuel tank.

The fuel range function will flash for 5 seconds when you have approximately the following amounts of fuel left before you run out:

- 80 km (50 miles)
- 40 km (25 miles)
- 16 km (10 miles)

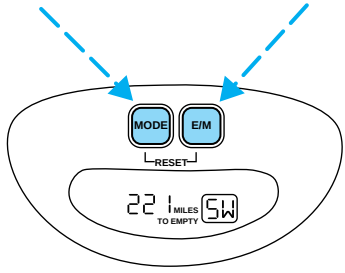
Average fuel economy. The display will indicate the vehicle's average fuel economy in liters/100 km (or miles/gallon) since last reset.

- To reset the average fuel economy:

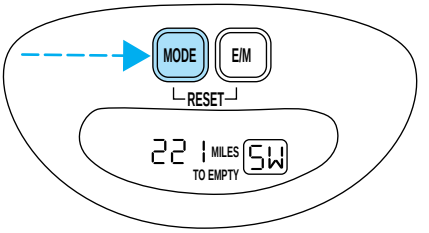
1. Press the MODE control repeatedly until AVG F/ECON is displayed (no other display is resettable).

2. Press the E/M and MODE controls simultaneously.

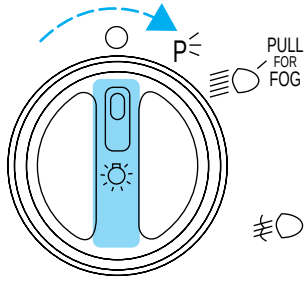
Instantaneous fuel economy. The display will indicate the instantaneous fuel economy of your running vehicle.



Press the MODE control one final time to turn the trip computer display off.



HEADLAMP CONTROL



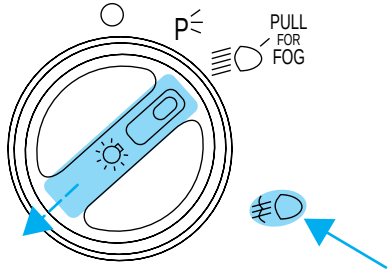
Rotate the headlamp control to the desired position:

○ — OFF.

P — Parking lamps on.

— Headlamps on.

Foglamp control (if equipped)



The headlamp control also operates the foglamps. The foglamps can be turned on only when the headlamps are in the position.

Pull headlamp control towards you to turn foglamps on. The foglamp indicator light (located to the right of the control) will illuminate.

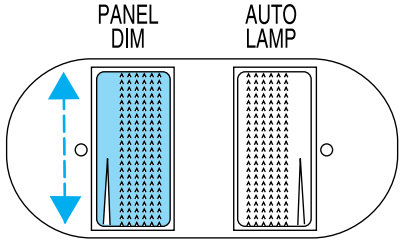
Daytime running light (Canadian vehicles only)

The daytime running light system turns the headlamps on, with a reduced light output, when:

- the vehicle is running
- the parking brake is released
- the headlamp system is in the OFF position

The Daytime Running Light (DRL) system will not illuminate the tail lamps and parking lamps. Turn on your headlamps at dusk. Failure to do so may result in a collision.

PANEL DIMMER CONTROL



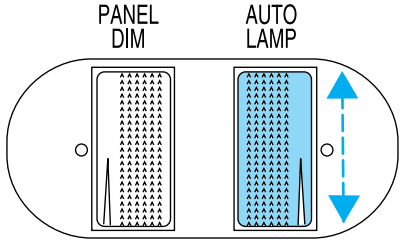
Use to adjust the brightness of the instrument panel during headlight and parklamp operation.

- Rotate up to brighten.
- Rotate down to dim.

Use to control the dome lamps.

- Rotate all the way up to turn on.
- Rotate all the way down to override.

AUTOLAMP CONTROL



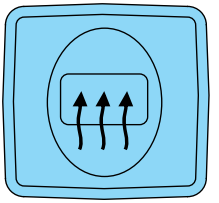
The autolamp system provides light sensitive automatic on-off control of the exterior lights normally controlled by the headlamp control.

The autolamp system also keeps the lights on for a preselected period of time after the ignition switch is turned to OFF.

- To turn autolamps on, rotate the control up. The preselected time lapse is adjustable up to approximately three minutes by continuing to rotate the control upward.

- To turn autolamps off, rotate the control down until it clicks.
- A small LED illuminates next to the autolamp control to indicate that the headlamps have been turned on by the autolamps.
- Foglamps are not controlled by the autolamps. In order to turn on the foglamps, you must turn the lamp switch to the position and pull for fog.

REAR WINDOW DEFROSTER



The rear defroster control is located on the instrument panel.

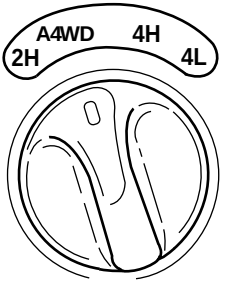
Press the defroster control to clear the rear window of thin ice and fog.

- The small LED will illuminate when the defroster is activated.

The ignition must be in the ON position to operate the rear window defroster.

The defroster turns off automatically after 10 minutes or when the ignition is turned to the OFF position. To manually turn off the defroster before ten minutes have passed, push the control again.

4WD CONTROL (IF EQUIPPED)



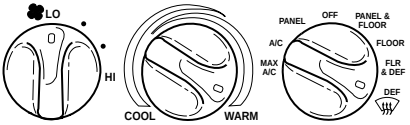
This control operates the Control-Trac 4WD. Refer to *Control trac automatic four-wheel drive system* in the *Driving* chapter for more information.

AUDIO SYSTEM

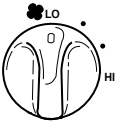
Refer to the “Audio Guide” for instructions on how to operate the audio system.

CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

Manual heating and air conditioning system

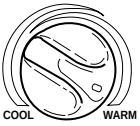


Fan speed control



Controls the volume of air circulated in the vehicle.

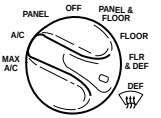
Temperature control knob



Controls the temperature of the airflow inside the vehicle.

Mode selector control

Controls the direction of the airflow to the inside of the vehicle.



The air conditioning compressor will operate in all modes except PANEL and FLOOR. However, the air conditioning will only function if the outside temperature is about 10°C (50°F) or above.

Since the air conditioner removes considerable moisture from the air during operation, it is normal if clear water drips on the ground under the air conditioner drain while the system is working and even after you have stopped the vehicle.

Under normal conditions, your vehicle's climate control system should be left in any position other than MAX A/C or OFF when the vehicle is parked. This allows the vehicle to "breathe" through the outside air inlet duct.

- MAX A/C-Uses recirculated air to cool the vehicle. MAX A/C is noisier than A/C but more economical and will cool the inside of the vehicle faster. Airflow will be from the instrument panel registers. This mode can also be used to prevent undesirable odors from entering the vehicle.
- A/C-Uses outside air to cool the

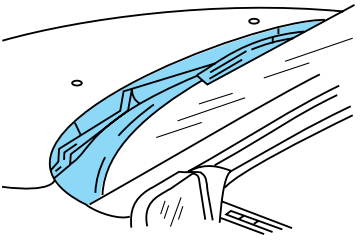
vehicle. It is quieter than MAX A/C but not as economical. Airflow will be from the instrument panel registers.

- PANEL-Distributes outside air through the instrument panel registers. However, the air will not be cooled below the outside temperature because the air conditioning does not operate in this mode.
- OFF-Outside air is shut out and the fan will not operate. For short periods of time only, use this mode to prevent undesirable odors from entering the vehicle.
- PANEL & FLOOR-Distributes outside air through the instrument panel registers and the floor ducts. Heating and air conditioning capabilities are provided in this mode. For added customer comfort, when the temperature control knob is anywhere in between the full hot and full cold positions, the air distributed through the floor ducts will be slightly warmer than the air sent to the instrument panel registers.
- FLOOR-Allows for maximum heating by distributing outside air through the floor ducts. However, the air will not be cooled below the outside temperature because the air conditioning does not operate in this mode.

- FLR & DEF-Distributes outside air through the windshield defroster ducts and the floor ducts. Heating and air conditioning capabilities are provided in this mode. For added customer comfort, the air distributed through the floor ducts will be slightly warmer than the air sent to the windshield defroster ducts. If the temperature is about 10°C (50°F) or higher, the air conditioner will automatically dehumidify the air to prevent fogging.
- DEF  -Distributes outside air through the windshield defroster ducts. It can be used to clear ice or fog from the windshield. If the temperature is about 10°C (50°F) or higher, the air conditioner will automatically dehumidify the air to prevent fogging.

Operating tips

- In humid weather, select DEF  before driving. This will prevent your windshield from fogging. After a few minutes, select any desired position.
- To prevent humidity buildup inside the vehicle, don't drive with the climate control system in the OFF position.
- Don't put objects under the front seat that will interfere with the airflow to the back seats (if equipped).



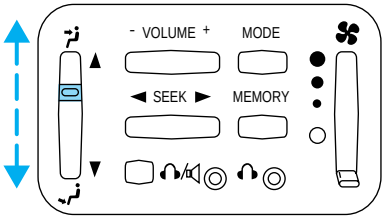
- Remove any snow, ice or leaves from the air intake area (at the bottom of the windshield under the hood).

- If your vehicle has been parked with the windows closed during hot weather, the air conditioner will do a much faster job of cooling if you drive for two or three minutes with the windows open. This will force most of the hot, stale air out of the vehicle. Then operate your air conditioner as you would normally.
- When placing objects on top of your instrument panel, be careful to not place them over the defroster outlets. These objects can block airflow and reduce your ability to see through your windshield. Also, avoid placing small objects on top of your instrument panel. These objects can fall down into the defroster outlets and block airflow and possibly damage your climate control system.

Rear console climate controls (if equipped)

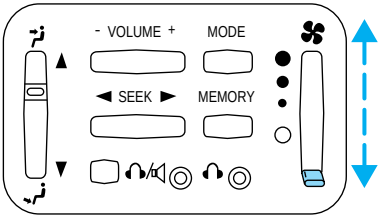
Depending on the equipment package of your vehicle, the rear console may not be equipped with rear console audio/climate controls.

Turn the air distribution control to the desired airflow position.

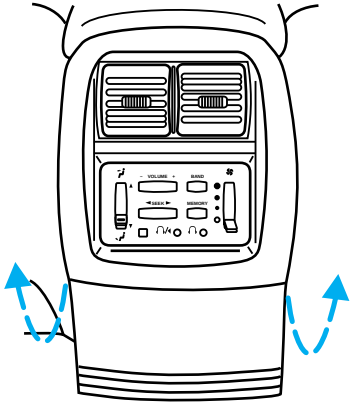


The instrument panel climate controls must be on in order for the rear climate control console controls to work.

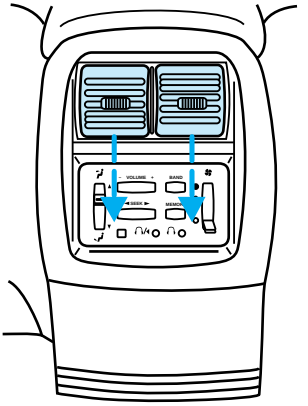
Turn the fan speed control to the desired position.



Select for air to flow through these vents:

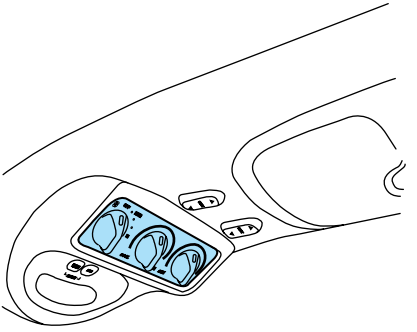


Select for air to flow through these vents:

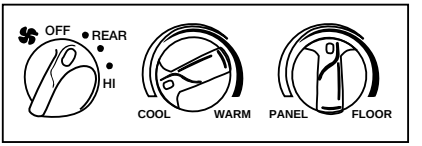


Auxiliary A/C-heater controls (if equipped)

The auxiliary A/C-heater feature provides increased capacity to quickly heat or cool the vehicle. Besides the driver's overhead control panel for the front seat occupants, the second row auxiliary A/C-heater controls allow the rear passengers to control the temperature in the rear of the vehicle through a second control panel above the second row.



In order for the auxiliary A/C-heater controls to function, the driver's auxiliary A/C-heater control must be set to REAR.

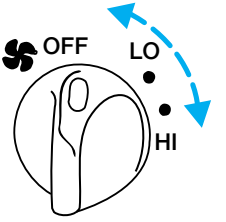


The instrument panel climate controls must be on in order for the auxiliary A/C-heater to operate.

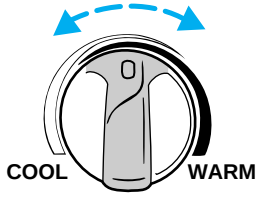
When the auxiliary A/C-heater control is set to FLOOR, airflow only occurs from the third row seat floor vent located in the driver's side rear quarter trim panel.

When the auxiliary A/C-heater control is set to PANEL, airflow occurs from the overhead 2nd and 3rd row vents.

Turn the fan speed control knob to the desired speed.



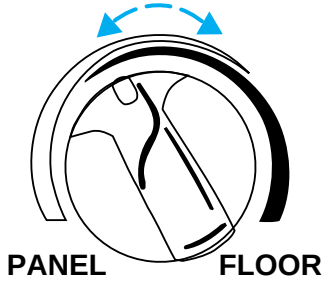
Turn the temperature control to the desired temperature.



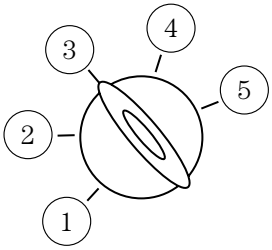
You can get warm or cool air through either the overhead registers or floor vent by turning the auxiliary mode selector:

- Far left for airflow to the overhead registers.
- Far right for airflow to the rear floor vent.

- Anywhere between PANEL and FLOOR to vary airflow between the outlets.



POSITIONS OF THE IGNITION



1. ACCESSORY, allows the electrical accessories such as the radio to operate while the engine is not running.

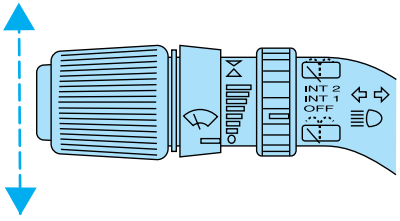
2. LOCK, locks the steering wheel, automatic transmission gearshift lever and allows key removal.

3. OFF, shuts off the engine and all accessories without locking the steering wheel.

4. ON, all electrical circuits operational. Warning lights illuminated. Key position when driving.

5. START, cranks the engine. Release the key as soon as the engine starts.

TURN SIGNAL CONTROL



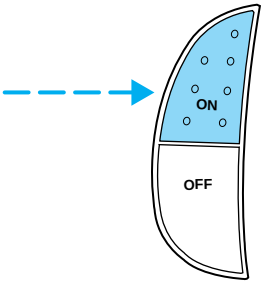
- Push down to activate the left turn signal.
- Push up to activate the right turn signal.

SPEED CONTROL

To turn speed control on

- Press ON.

Vehicle speed cannot be controlled until the vehicle is traveling at or above 48 km/h (30 mph).

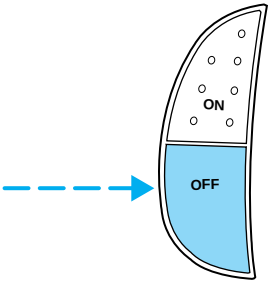


Do not use the speed control in heavy traffic or on roads that are winding, slippery, or unpaved.

Do not shift the gearshift lever into N (Neutral) with the speed control on.

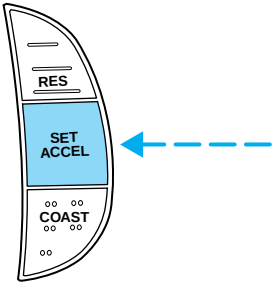
To turn speed control off

- Press OFF or
- Turn off the vehicle ignition.



Once speed control is switched off, the previously programmed set speed will be erased.

To set a speed



- Press SET ACC/SET ACCEL. For speed control to operate, the speed control must be ON and the vehicle speed must be greater than 48 km/h (30 mph).

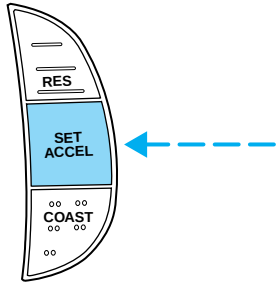
If you drive up or down a steep hill, your vehicle speed may vary momentarily slower or faster than the set speed. This is normal.

Speed control cannot reduce the vehicle speed if it increases above the set speed on a downhill. If your vehicle speed is faster than the set speed while driving on a downhill, you may want to shift to the next lower gear or apply the brakes to reduce your vehicle speed.

If your vehicle slows down more than 16 km/h (10 mph) below your set speed on an uphill, your speed control will disengage. This is normal. Pressing RES/RSM/RESUME will re-engage it.

Do not use the speed control in heavy traffic or on roads that are winding, slippery, or unpaved.

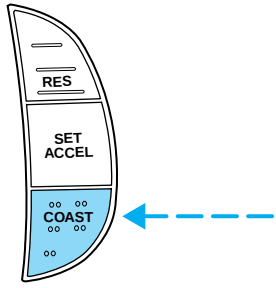
To set a higher set speed



- Press and hold SET ACC/SET ACCEL. Release the control when the desired vehicle speed is reached or
- Press and release SET ACC/SET ACCEL. Each press will increase the set speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) or
- Accelerate with your accelerator pedal, then press and release SET ACC/SET ACCEL.

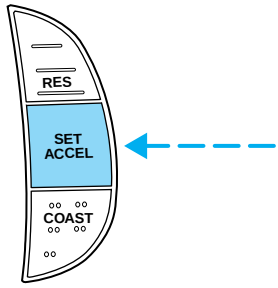
You can accelerate with the accelerator pedal at any time during speed control usage. Releasing the accelerator pedal will return your vehicle to the previously programmed set speed.

To set a lower set speed



- Press and hold CST/COAST. Release the control when the desired speed is reached or
- Press and release CST/COAST. Each press will decrease the set speed by 1.6 km/h (1 mph) or

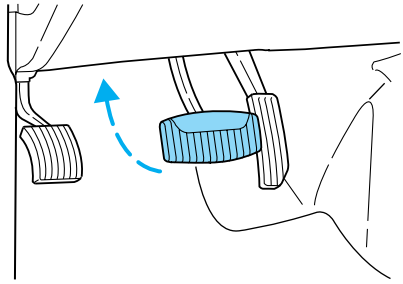
- Depress the brake pedal. When the desired vehicle speed is reached, press SET ACC/SET ACCEL.



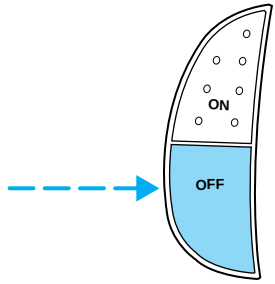
To disengage speed control

- Depress the brake pedal.

Disengaging the speed control will not erase the previously programmed set speed.

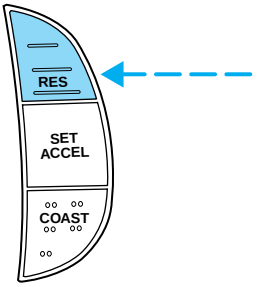


Pressing OFF will erase the previously programmed set speed.



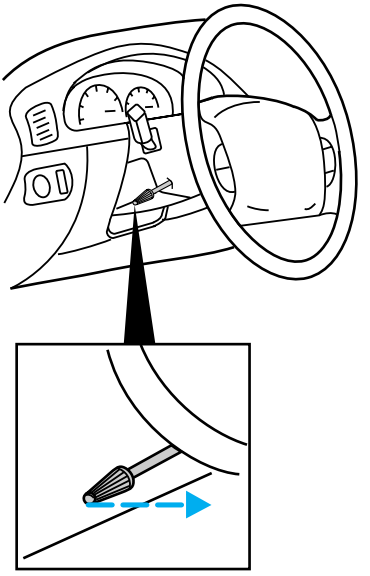
To return to a previously set speed

- Press RES/RSM/RESUME. For RES/RSM/RESUME to operate, the vehicle speed must be faster than 48 km/h (30 mph).



TILT STEERING

Pull the tilt steering control toward you to move the steering wheel up or down. Hold the control while adjusting the wheel to the desired position, then release the control.

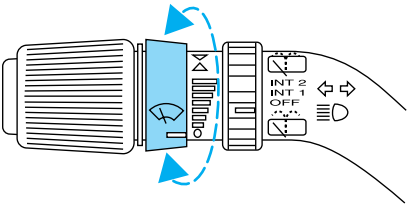


Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving.

HAZARD FLASHER

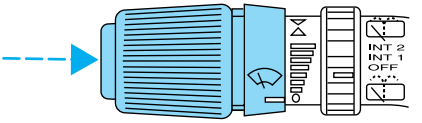
For information on the hazard flasher control, refer to *Hazard lights control* in the *Roadside emergencies* chapter.

WINDSHIELD WIPER/WASHER CONTROLS



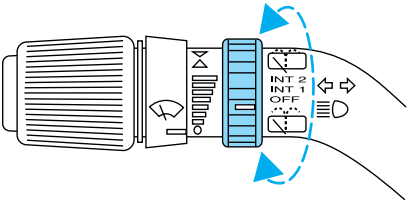
Rotate the windshield wiper control to the desired interval, low or high speed position.

The bars of varying length are for intermittent wipers. When in this position rotate the control upward for fast intervals and downward for slow intervals.



Push the control on the end of the stalk to activate washer. Push and hold for a longer wash cycle.

Rear window wiper/washer controls



Rotate (and hold as desired) the rear wiper/washer control to either position.

From either position, the control will automatically return to the INT2 or OFF position.

For rear wiper operation, rotate the rear window wiper and washer control to the desired position. Select:

INT 2 — One second interval rear wiper.

INT 1 — Ten second interval rear wiper.

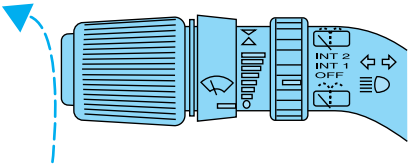
OFF — Rear wiper and washer off.

Speed dependent wipers

When the windshield wiper control is set on the intermittent settings, speed-sensitive front wipers automatically adjust as the vehicle's speed increases.

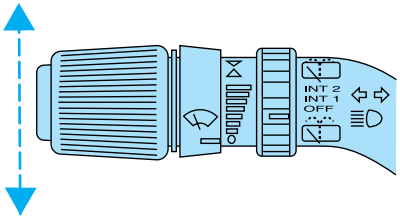
HIGH BEAMS

Push forward to activate.



FLASH TO PASS

Pull back to activate and release to deactivate.



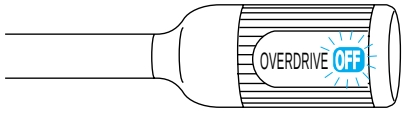
OVERDRIVE CONTROL

Activating overdrive

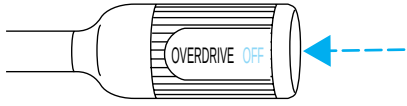
(D) (Overdrive) is the normal drive position for the best fuel economy.

The overdrive function allows automatic upshifts to second, third and forth gear.

Deactivating overdrive



Press the transmission control at the end of the gearshift lever. The transmission control indicator light TCIL (OFF) will illuminate on the end of the gearshift lever



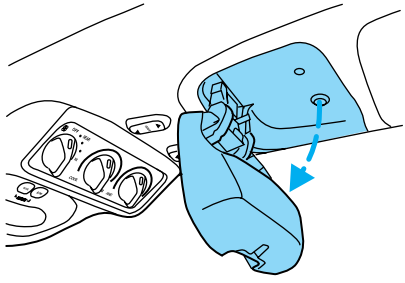
The transmission will operate in gears one through three. To return to normal overdrive mode, press the transmission control again. The TCIL (OFF) will no longer be illuminated.

When you shut off and re-start your vehicle, the transmission will automatically return to normal (D) (Overdrive) mode.

OVERHEAD CONSOLE

The appearance of your vehicle's overhead console will vary according to your option package.

Forward storage bin (if equipped)

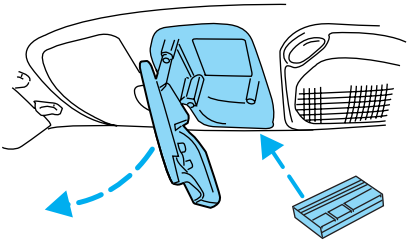


Press the release control to open the storage compartment. The door will open slightly and can be moved to full open.

The storage compartment may be used to secure sunglasses or a similar object.

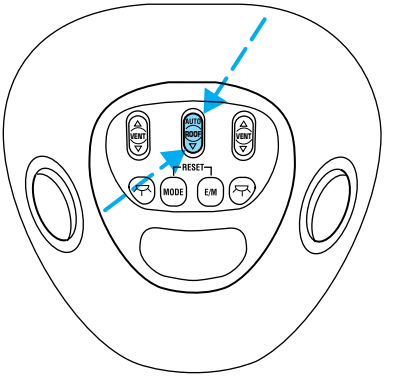
Installing a garage door opener (if equipped)

The storage compartment can be converted to accommodate a variety of aftermarket garage door openers:



- Place Velcro™ hook onto back side of aftermarket transmitter opposite of actuator control.
- Place transmitter into storage compartment, control down.
- Place the provided height adaptors onto the back of the storage bin door as needed.
- Press the storage compartment door to activate the transmitter.

One-touch moon roof (if equipped)



- Press and release the rear portion of the moon roof control to open.
- Press and hold (as desired) the front portion of the moon roof control to close.
- To halt motion at any point during one-touch opening, press the control a second time.
- The moon roof has a sliding shade that can be manually opened or closed when the glass panel is shut.
- To close the shade, pull it toward the front of the vehicle.

Do not let children play with the moon roof. They may seriously hurt themselves.

Message center

For information on the message center, refer to *Electronic message center* in the *Instrumentation* chapter.

Electronic compass (if equipped)

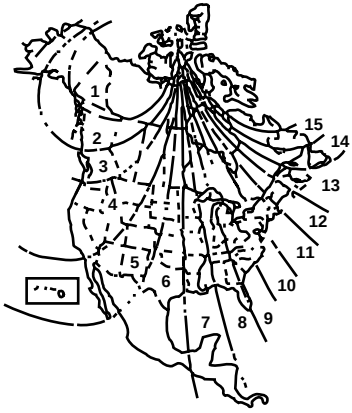
The compass reading may be affected when you drive near large buildings, bridges, power lines and powerful broadcast antenna. Magnetic or metallic objects placed in, on or near the vehicle may also affect compass accuracy.

Usually, when something affects the compass readings, the compass will correct itself after a few days of operating your vehicle in normal conditions. If the compass still appears to be inaccurate, a manual calibration may be necessary. Refer to *Compass calibration adjustment*.

Most geographic areas (zones) have a magnetic north compass point that varies slightly from the northerly direction on maps. This variation is four degrees between adjacent zones and will become noticeable as the vehicle crosses multiple zones. A correct zone setting will eliminate this error. Refer to *Compass zone adjustment*.

Compass zone adjustment

1. Determine which magnetic zone you are in for your geographic location by referring to the zone map.



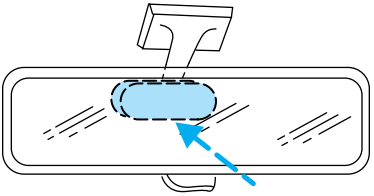
2. Locate the compass module mounted at the base of the mirror.

3. Turn ignition to the ON position.

4. Insert an appropriate diameter rod (paperclip) into the small hole underneath the compass module and gently press the switch for 1 to 2 seconds until ZONE and the current zone setting is displayed on the trip computer.

5. Release the switch, then slowly press down again. Press the switch repeatedly until the correct zone setting for your geographic location is displayed on the trip computer.

6. To exit the zone setting mode, release pressure from the switch for greater than two seconds.



Compass calibration adjustment

Perform this adjustment in an open area free from steel structures and high voltage lines.

For optimum calibration, turn off all electrical accessories (heater/air conditioning, wipers, etc.) and make sure all vehicle doors are shut.

1. Start the vehicle.

2. Locate the compass module mounted on the base of the mirror.

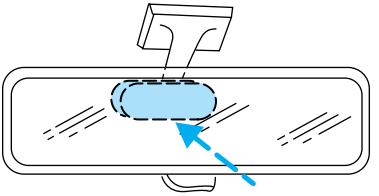
3. Insert an appropriate diameter rod (paperclip) into the switch access hole underneath the compass module.

4. Gently press the switch for 2 to 4 seconds until CAL and a direction are displayed on the trip computer. (To exit CAL mode before performing a compass adjustment, turn the ignition OFF.)

5. Release pressure from the switch.

6. Slowly drive the vehicle in a circle (less than 5 km/h [3 mph]) until the CAL indicator turns off. This will take up to five circles to complete calibration.

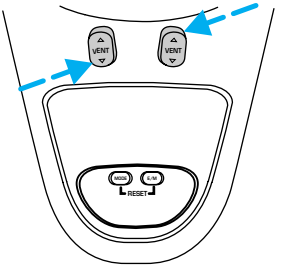
7. The compass is now calibrated.



Power quarter rear windows (if equipped)

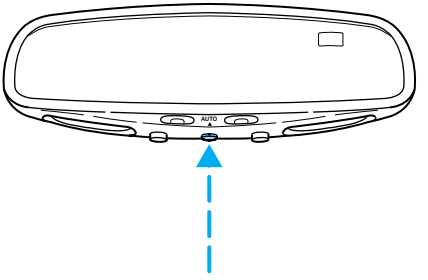
Press the ▲ portion of the VENT control to open the power rear quarter windows.

Press the ▼ portion of the VENT control to close the power rear quarter windows.



AUTOMATIC DIMMING INSIDE REAR VIEW MIRROR (IF EQUIPPED)

The electronic day/night mirror will change from the normal state to the non-glare state when bright lights (glare) reach the mirror. When the mirror detects bright light from front or behind, it will automatically adjust to minimize glare.



Press the control to turn the mirror on or off. The mirror will automatically return to the normal state whenever the vehicle is placed in R (reverse)(when the mirror is on) to ensure a bright clear view when backing up.

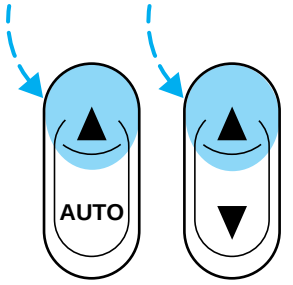
Do not clean the housing or glass of any mirror with harsh abrasives, fuel or other petroleum-based cleaning products.

On vehicles equipped with a moonroof, the automatic rear view mirror has two map lamps. Refer to *Interior lights* for more information.

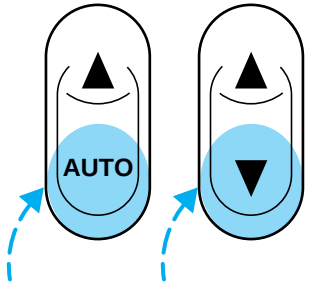
POWER WINDOWS

Press and hold the rocker switches to open and close windows.

- Press the top portion of the rocker switch to close.

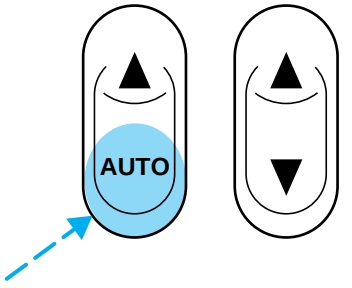


- Press the bottom portion of the rocker switch to open.

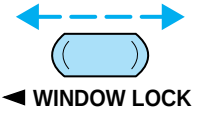


One touch down

- Press AUTO and release quickly. The window will open fully. Depress again to stop window operation.



Window lock

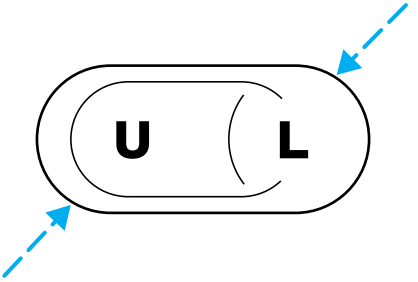


The window lock feature allows only the driver to operate the power windows.

Accessory delay

With accessory delay, the window switches may be used for up to ten minutes after the ignition switch is turned to the OFF position or until either door is opened.

POWER DOOR LOCKS



Press U to unlock all doors and L to lock all doors.

Autolock

This feature automatically locks all doors when:

- all vehicle doors, liftgate and liftgate window are closed
- the ignition switch is in the ON position
- you shift into or through R (Reverse)
- the brake pedal is released.

Relock

The autolock feature repeats when:

- any door is opened and closed
- the brake pedal is released.

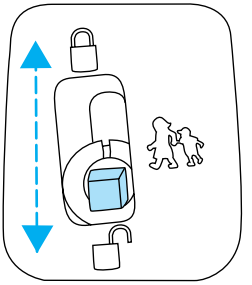
Deactivating/activating the autolock feature

Before following the procedure, make sure that the ignition is OFF and all vehicle doors and the liftgate window are closed.

You must complete steps 1-5 within 30 seconds or the procedure will have to be repeated. If the procedure needs to be repeated, you must wait 30 seconds.

1. Turn the ignition key to ON.
2. Press the power door unlock control three times.
3. Turn the ignition key from ON to OFF.
4. Press the power door unlock control three times.
5. Turn the ignition back to ON. The horn will chirp.
6. Press the unlock control, then press the lock control. The horn will chirp once if autolock was deactivated or twice (one short and one long chirp) if autolock was activated.
7. Turn the ignition to OFF. The horn will chirp once to confirm the procedure is complete.

CHILDPROOF DOOR LOCKS



When these locks are set, the rear doors cannot be opened from the inside. The rear doors can be opened from the outside when the doors are unlocked.

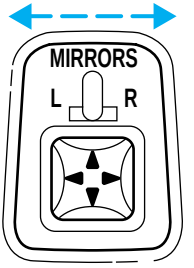
The childproof locks are located on rear edge of each rear door and must be set separately for each door. Setting the lock for one door will not automatically set the lock for both doors.

Move lock control up to engage the lock. Move control down to disengage childproof locks.

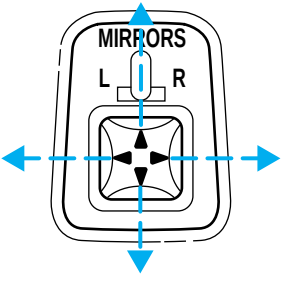
POWER SIDE VIEW MIRRORS

To adjust your mirrors:

1. Select L to adjust the left mirror or R to adjust the right mirror.

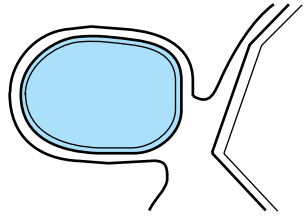


2. Move the control in the direction you wish to tilt the mirror.



3. Return to the center position to lock mirrors in place.

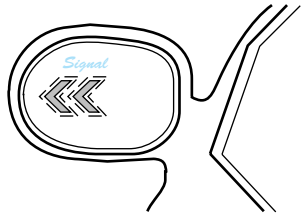
Heated outside mirrors



Both mirrors are heated automatically to remove ice, mist and fog when the rear window defrost is activated.

Do not remove ice from the mirrors with a scraper or attempt to readjust the mirror glass if it is frozen in place. These actions could cause damage to the glass and mirrors.

Signal mirrors (if equipped)



If your vehicle is equipped with signal mirrors, the word “signal” is located at the top of the right and left side view mirrors.

When the turn signal is activated, the appropriate mirror will show a blinking red arrow.

The arrow provides an additional warning to other drivers that your vehicle is about to turn. Driver and passengers seated inside the vehicle cannot see the arrow.

CENTER CONSOLE

Your vehicle may be equipped with a variety of console features. These include:

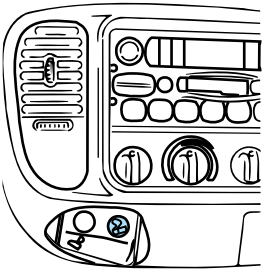
- utility compartment
- cupholders
- coin holder slots

- tissue box holder
- compact disc changer

Use only soft cups in the cupholder. Hard objects can injure you in a collision.

The auxiliary power point is located on the instrument panel.

Do not plug optional electrical accessories into the cigarette lighter. Use the powerpoint.

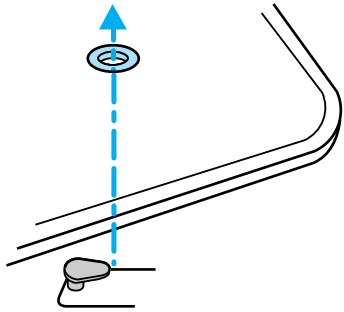


COMPACT DISC CHANGER (IF EQUIPPED)

The compact disc changer is located inside the front center console.

For information on the compact disc changer, refer to the “Audio Guide”.

POSITIVE RETENTION FLOOR MAT (IF EQUIPPED)

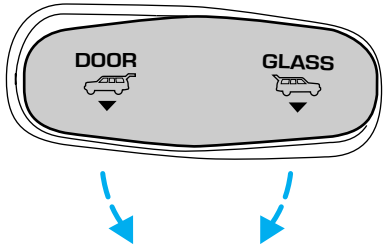


Position the floor mat so that the eyelet is over the pointed end of the retention post and rotate forward to lock in. Make sure that the mat does not interfere with the operation of the accelerator or the brake pedal. To remove the floor mat, reverse the installation procedure.

LIFTGATE

To open the rear window, turn the liftgate handle to the right.

To open the liftgate, turn the liftgate handle to the left.



- Do not open the liftgate or liftgate glass in a garage or other enclosed area with a low ceiling. If the liftgate glass is raised and the liftgate is also opened, both liftgate and glass could be damaged against a low ceiling.
- Do not leave the liftgate or liftgate glass open while driving. Doing so could cause serious damage to the liftgate and its components as well as allowing carbon monoxide to enter the vehicle.

Make sure that the liftgate door and/or window are closed to prevent exhaust fumes from being drawn into the vehicle. This will also prevent passengers and cargo from falling out. If you must drive with the liftgate door or window open, keep the vents open so outside air comes into the vehicle.

SECURILOCK™ ANTI-THEFT SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with a coded-key anti-theft system. Only the correct key will be able to start your vehicle. If your keys are lost or stolen, you must take your vehicle to a Ford/Lincoln-Mercury dealership for re-programming.

Programming additional keys

If you need additional keys electronically coded for your vehicle, spares can be purchased (a maximum of 16 keys can be programmed). To program a new key, perform the following procedure:

1. With the coded key in the ignition, turn the ignition from ON to OFF.

2. Within 15 seconds of turning ignition off, insert the new coded key into the ignition and turn it from OFF to ON or START. If successful, the THEFT indicator

light will illuminate for two seconds. Repeat procedure for all new keys.

If key coding fails, the THEFT indicator light will flash.

Coding failure can be caused by any of the following:

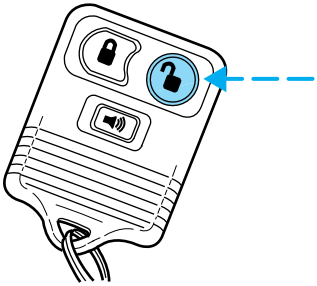
- The new key was not inserted into the ignition within 15 seconds.
- 16 keys have already been programmed.
- The new key does not have an electronic code.

REMOTE ENTRY SYSTEM

The remote entry system allows you to lock or unlock all vehicle doors without a key.

The remote entry features only operate with the ignition in the OFF position.

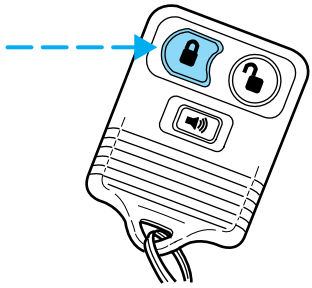
Unlocking the doors



Press this control to unlock the driver door. The interior lamps and running board lamps (if equipped) will illuminate.

Press the control a second time within five seconds to unlock all doors.

Locking the doors

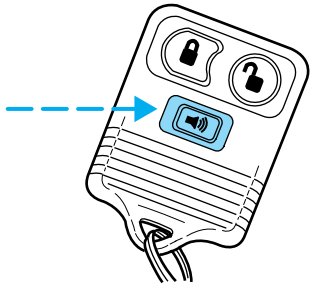


Press this control to lock all doors.

To confirm all doors are closed and locked, press the control a second time within five seconds. The doors will lock again, the horn will chirp and the lamps will flash.

If any of the doors are ajar, the horn will make two quick chirps, reminding you to properly close all doors.

Sounding a panic alarm



Press this control to activate the alarm.

To deactivate the alarm, press the control again or turn the ignition to ACC or ON.

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

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

Replacing the batteries

The transmitter is powered by one coin type three-volt lithium battery CR2032 or equivalent. Typical operating range will allow you to be up to 10 meters (33 feet) away from your vehicle. A decrease in operating range can be caused by:

- battery weakness due to time and use
- weather conditions
- nearby radio towers
- structures around the vehicle
- other vehicles parked next to the vehicle

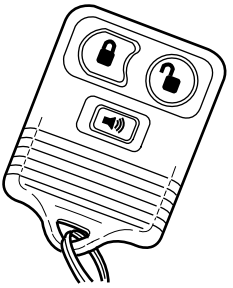
To replace the battery:

1. Twist a thin coin between the two halves of the transmitter near the key ring. DO NOT TAKE THE FRONT PART OF THE TRANSMITTER APART.

2. Place the positive (+) side of new battery in the same orientation. Refer to the diagram inside the transmitter unit.

3. Snap the two halves back together.

Replacing lost transmitters



Take all your vehicle's transmitters to your dealer for reprogramming if:

- a transmitter is lost or
- you want to purchase additional transmitters (up to four may be programmed).

To reprogram the transmitters, place the key in the ignition and switch from OFF to ON eight times in rapid succession within 10 seconds. After doors lock/unlock, press any button on all transmitters (up to four). When completed, switch the ignition to OFF.

All transmitters must be programmed at the same time.

Illuminated entry

The interior lamps and the running board lights illuminate when the remote entry system is used to unlock the door(s) or sound the personal alarm.

The system automatically turns off after 25 seconds or when the ignition is turned to the RUN position. The dome lamp switch (if equipped) must **not** be set to the OFF position for the illuminated entry system to operate.

The inside lights will not turn off if:

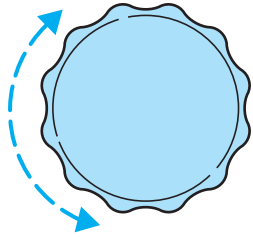
- they have been turned on with the dimmer control or

- any door is open.

Battery saver will shut off the interior lamps 40 minutes after the last door is closed.

SEATING

Using the manual lumbar support



Turn the lumbar support control counterclockwise to increase firmness.

Turn the lumbar support control clockwise to increase softness.

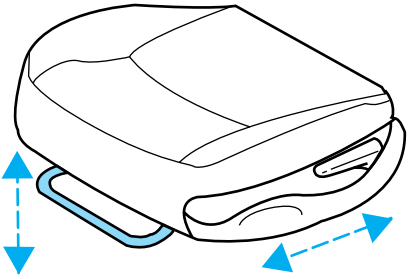
Front seats

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

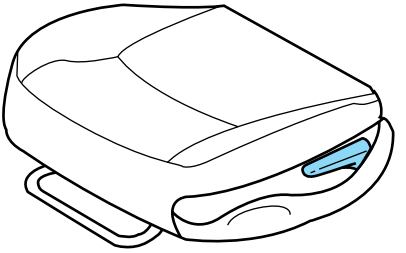
Do not pile cargo higher than the seatbacks to avoid injuring people in a collision or sudden stop.

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

Lift handle to move seat forward or backward.



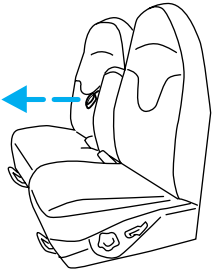
Pull lever up to adjust seatback.



Using the armrest (if equipped)

Pull the strap to move the armrest down.

To move the armrest up, lift it until it latches in the upright position.



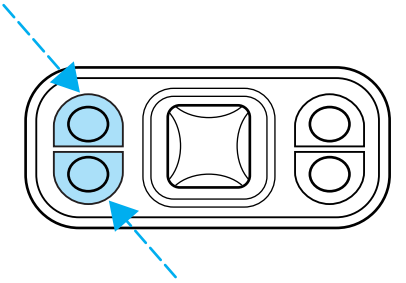
Adjusting the front power seat (if equipped)

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

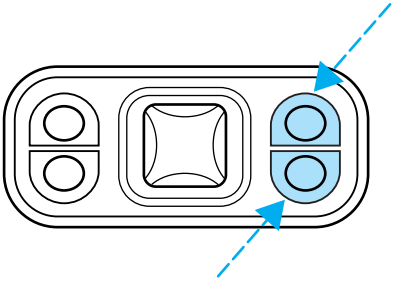
Do not pile cargo higher than the seatbacks to avoid injuring people in a collision or sudden stop.

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

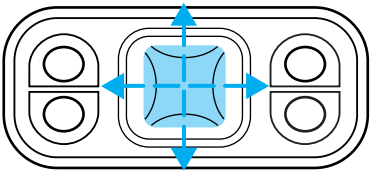
Press to raise or lower the front portion of the seat cushion.



Press to raise or lower the rear portion of the seat cushion.



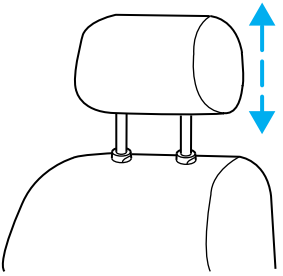
Press the control to move the seat forward, backward, up or down.



REAR SEATS

Head restraints

Push or pull the head rests to the desired position.



Rear folding bench seat (if equipped)

Folding down the rear seats

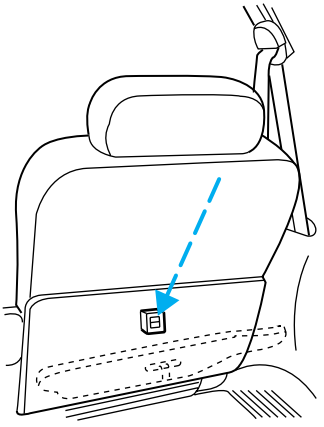
Ensure that no objects such as books, purses or briefcases are on the floor in front of the second row seats before folding them down.

Move front passenger seat forward so that the second row seat head rest clears the front seat.

For assistance, refer to the label located on the lower position of the opening.

1. Locate handle below the seat cushion near the bottom of the door side cushion (this handle is marked “A”).

2. Lift the handle and push the seatback toward the front of the vehicle.

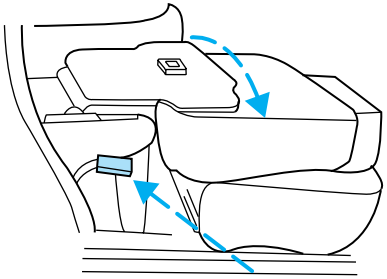


3. Press the green control on the seatback to release the closeout panel. Rotate the panel to closeout the space in the floor.

4. Once the second row seats are in the down position, the front seats may be readjusted.

Returning the seat to upright

Always latch the vehicle seat to the floor, whether the seat is occupied or empty. If not latched, the seat may cause injury during a sudden stop.



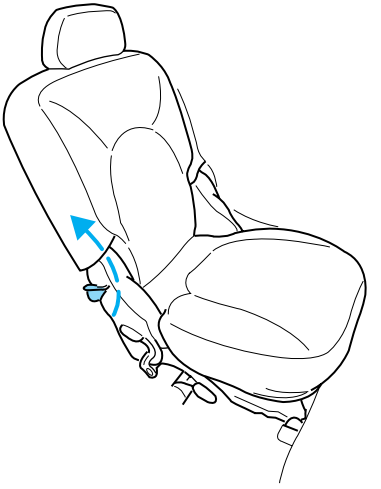
1. Rotate the closeout panel onto the seatback and press the black control (adjacent to the green control) to lock.

2. Locate and lift the handle marked “A”.

3. Pull on the seatback while lifting the handle to lift the seat into the upright position.

Reclining the seatback

Locate the lever at the bottom of the seatback marked “1”. Pull the lever upwards to recline the seatback.

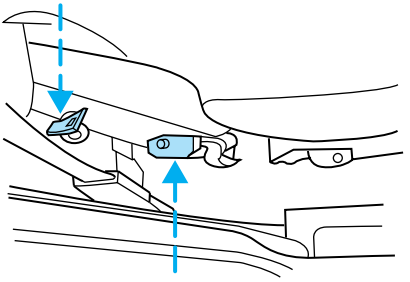


Third row seat (if equipped)

The third row seat is equipped with combination lap and shoulder belts in the outboard seating positions and a manual adjust tongue lap belt in the center seating position. For information on the proper operation of the safety restraints, refer to *Safety Restraints* in this chapter.

The third row seat may be removed from the vehicle for additional cargo space.

Accessing the third row seat



Your vehicle is equipped with an easy entry second row seat feature which allows ready access to the third row seat. You may enter the third row seat:

- through the passenger side rear door if your vehicle has a second row bench seat
- through either rear door if your vehicle has second row bucket seats

Ensure that the second row seat is in the upright position in order to achieve optimum access to the third row.

To minimize the risk of personal injury, the third row seat should not be left in the forward, stowed position while the vehicle is in motion. Please ensure that the seat is in the upright, fully latched position before putting the vehicle in motion.

1. Locate the lever at the bottom of the seatback marked “1”.

2. Press down on the front of lever “1” while pressing the seatback down onto the cushion.

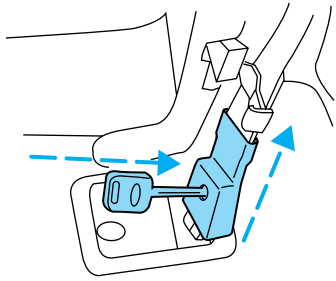
3. Locate and lift the lever marked “2” while rotating the seat toward the front row seat.

4. After entering the seat, reverse this procedure; ensure that the latch tub and surrounding areas are clear.

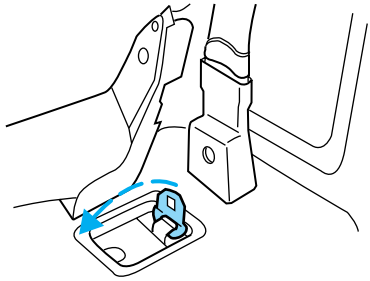
Removing the third row seat

From the rear of the vehicle, with the liftgate open:

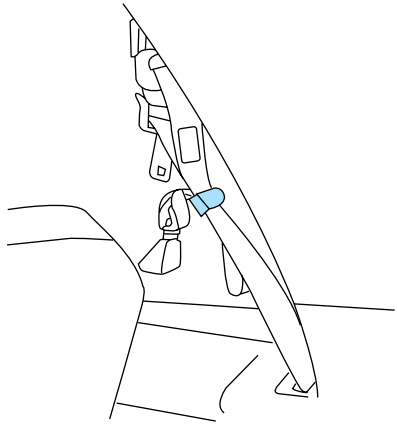
1. Disengage the lap/shoulder belt from the floor by inserting a key or small screwdriver through the hole in the boot of the detachable anchor. Then, press the release button to separate the detachable anchor from the anchor tongue.

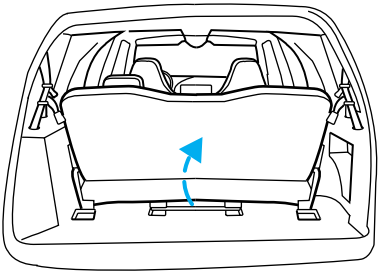


2. Before removing the seat, be sure that the detachable anchor tongue is stowed flat into the vehicle floor.



3. Use the black plastic clip (located just above the detachable anchor) to stow the loose seat belt.





- Pull the seat release lever located on the lower right side of the seatback while pushing the seatback down into the seat cushion.
- The seatback will latch onto the cushion.

4. Lift the seat release bar located at the center of the seat near the floor to release the floor latches.

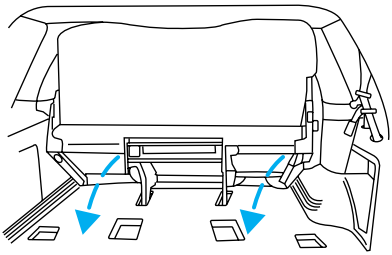
5. While pulling up on the release bar, lift the seat up and out of the floor tubs.

6. With assistance, lift the seat out of the vehicle.

Installing the third row seat

Always latch the vehicle seat to the floor, whether the seat is occupied or empty. If not latched, the seat may cause injury during a sudden stop.

When reinstalling a rear seat in your vehicle it must be placed in its original position. Improper installation of the seat will prevent correct use of the safety belts and could increase the risk of injury. Refer to the warning label on the seat belt.



Before installing your third row seat, ensure that the detachable anchor tongues are stowed into the floor and the loose belts are stored out of the way. For proper latching, ensure that the floor tubs are clear of debris.

From the rear of the vehicle, with the liftgate open:

1. With assistance, lift the seat into the rear of the vehicle and guide the seat positioners over the front pins of the floor tubs.

2. Guide the positioners around each pin and lower the seat.

- When the rear of the seat is 10–13 cm (4–5 in) above the rear pins, let the seat drop. This will ensure that the seat will properly latch into the floor.

3. Locate the seat belt anchor tongue in the plastic housing on the floor.

4. Disconnect the detachable anchor from its stowage location and connect it to the anchor tongue (making sure that the label on the detachable anchor is pointing toward the outside of the vehicle (left side) and that the belts are not twisted or jammed).

5. Insert the seat detachable anchor into detachable anchor tongue until you hear a “click” and feel the latch engage.

6. Push up on the seat to verify that it is latched into the floor.

7. Verify that the safety belts can move freely on either side of the seat.

SAFETY RESTRAINTS

Safety restraints precautions

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

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

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

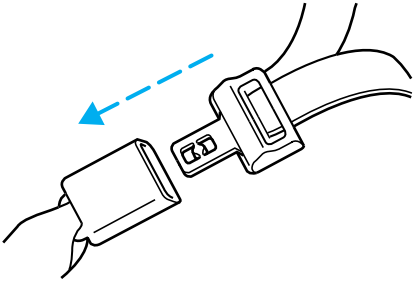
All occupants of the vehicle, including the driver, should always wear their safety belts.

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

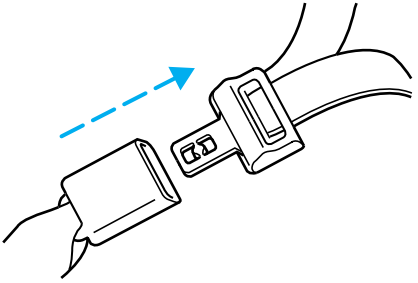
Each seating position in your vehicle has a specific safety belt assembly which is made up of one buckle and one tongue that are designed to be used as a pair. 1) Use the shoulder belt on the outside shoulder only. Never wear the shoulder belt under the arm. 2) Never swing it around your neck over the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

Combination lap and shoulder belts

1. To fasten, insert the tongue into the slot in the buckle.



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



The front and rear outboard safety restraints in the vehicle are combination lap and shoulder belts. The front and rear seat passenger outboard safety belts have two types of locking modes described below:

Vehicle sensitive mode

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

Automatic locking mode

In this mode, the shoulder belt is automatically pre-locked. The belt will still retract to remove any slack in the shoulder belt.

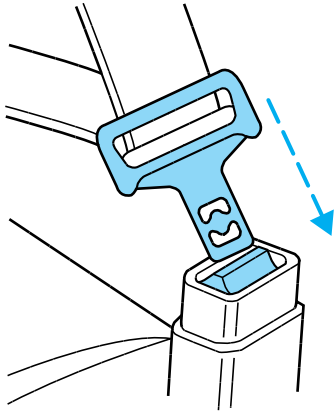
The automatic locking mode is not available on the driver safety belt.

When to use the automatic locking mode

- When a tight lap/shoulder fit is desired.
- **Anytime** a child safety seat is installed in the vehicle. Refer to *Safety Restraints for Children* or *Safety Seats for Children* later in this chapter.

How to use the automatic locking mode

- Buckle the combination lap and shoulder belt.



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

- Allow the belt to retract. As the belt retracts, you will hear a

clicking sound. This indicates the safety belt is now in the automatic locking mode.

How to disengage the automatic locking mode

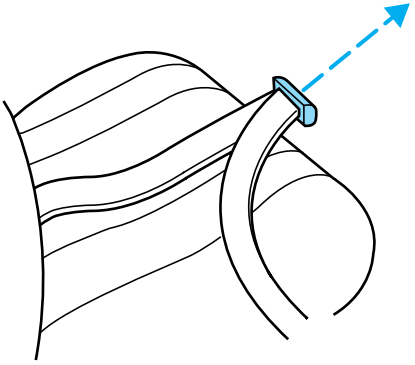
Disconnect the combination lap/shoulder belt and allow it to retract completely to disengage the automatic locking mode and activate the vehicle sensitive (emergency) locking mode.

Lap belts

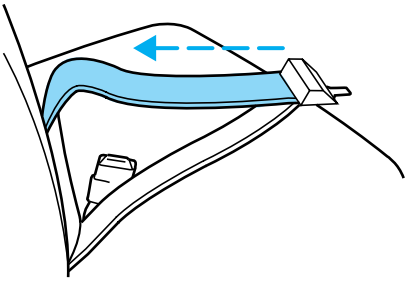
Adjusting the lap belt

The lap belt does not adjust automatically. Adjust to fit snugly and as low as possible around your hips. Do not wear the lap belt around your waist.

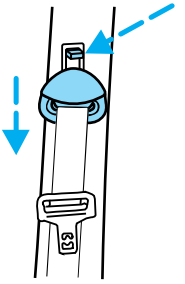
Insert the tongue into the correct buckle. To lengthen the belt, turn the tongue at a right angle to the belt and pull across your lap until it reaches the buckle. To tighten the belt, pull the loose end of the belt through the tongue until it fits snugly across the hips.



Shorten and fasten the belt when not in use.



Front and second row safety belt height adjustment



Your vehicle has safety belt height adjustments for the driver, front passenger and second row passengers. Adjust the height of the shoulder belt so the belt rests across the middle of your shoulder.

To lower the shoulder belt height, push the button and slide the height control down. To raise the height of the shoulder belt, slide the height adjuster up. Pull down on the height adjustment assembly to make sure it is locked in place.

Position the shoulder belt height adjuster so that the belt rests across the middle of your shoulder. Failure to adjust the safety belt properly could reduce the effectiveness of the safety belt and increase the risk of injury in a collision.

Safety belt extension assembly

If the safety belt assembly is too short, even when fully extended, 20 cm (8 inches) can be added to the safety belt assembly by adding a safety belt extension assembly (part number 611C22). Safety belt extension assemblies can be obtained from your dealer at no cost.

Use only extensions manufactured by the same supplier as the safety belt. Manufacturer identification is located at the end of the webbing on the label. Also, use the safety belt extension only if the safety belt is too short for you when fully extended. Do not use extensions to change the fit of the shoulder belt across the torso.

Safety belt warning light and indicator chime

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

Conditions of operation

If...	Then...
The driver's safety belt is not buckled before the ignition key is turned to ON...	The safety belt warning light illuminates for one to two minutes and the warning chime sounds for four to eight seconds.
The driver's safety belt is buckled while the indicator light is illuminated and the warning chime is sounding...	The safety belt warning light turns off.
The driver's safety belt is buckled before the ignition key is turned to ON...	The safety belt warning light remains off.

Safety belt maintenance

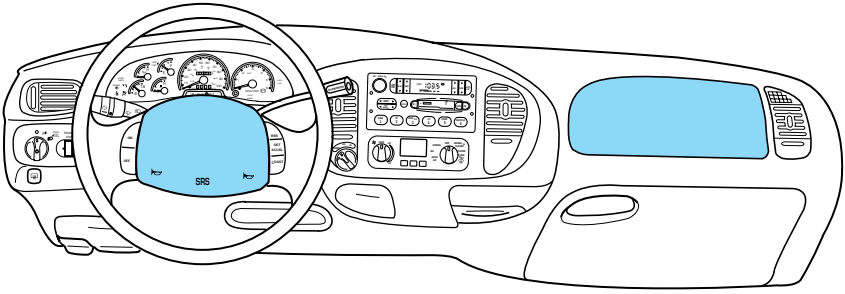
Check the safety belt systems periodically to make sure they work properly and are not damaged. Check the safety belts to make sure there are no nicks, wears or cuts. All safety belt assemblies, including retractors, buckles, front seat belt buckle assemblies (slide bar)(if equipped), shoulder belt height adjusters (if equipped), child safety seat tether bracket assemblies (if equipped), and attaching hardware, should be inspected after a collision. Ford recommends that all safety belt assemblies used in vehicles involved in a collision be replaced. However, if the collision was minor and a qualified technician finds that the belts do not show damage and continue to operate properly, they do not need to be replaced.

Safety belt assemblies not in use during a collision should also be inspected and replaced if either damage or improper operation is noted.

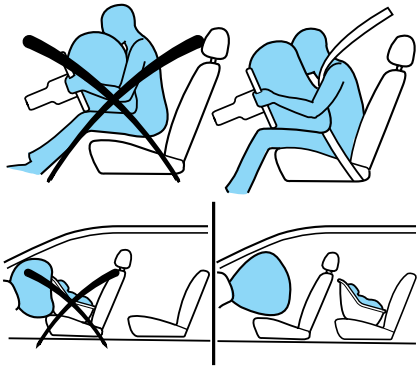
Failure to replace the safety belt assembly under the above conditions could result in severe personal injuries in the event of a collision.

Refer to *Cleaning and maintaining the safety belts* in the *Maintenance and care* section.

AIR BAG SUPPLEMENTAL RESTRAINT SYSTEM (SRS)



Important supplemental restraint system (SRS) precautions



The supplemental restraint system is designed to:

- work with the safety belt to protect the driver and right front passenger
- reduce certain upper body injuries

Failure to follow these instructions will affect the performance of the safety belts and increase the risk of personal injury.

The right front passenger air bag is not designed to restrain occupants in the center front seating position.

All occupants of the vehicle including the driver should always wear their safety belts even when air bag SRS is provided.

Do not place objects or mount equipment on or near the air bag cover on the steering wheel or in front seat areas that may come into contact with a deploying air bag. Failure to follow this instruction may increase the risk of personal injury in the event of a collision.

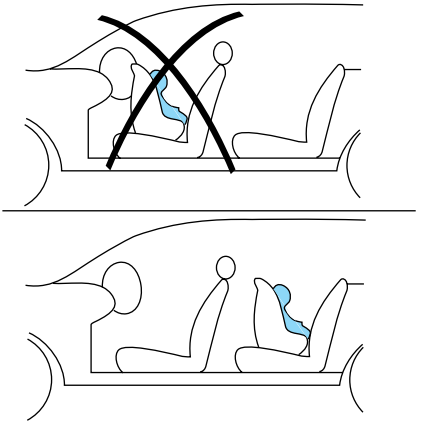
Do not attempt to service, repair, or modify the Air Bag Supplemental Restraint System or its fuses. See your Ford or Lincoln-Mercury dealer.

Children and air bags

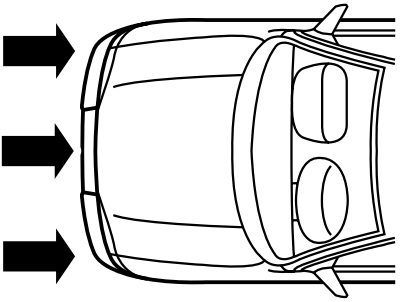
For additional important safety information, read all information on safety restraints in this guide.

Children should always wear their safety belts. Failure to follow these instructions may increase the risk of injury in a collision.

Air bag can kill or injure a child in a child seat. If you must use a forward-facing child seat in the front seat, move seat all the way back.



How does the air bag supplemental restraint system work?



The SRS is designed to activate when the vehicle sustains sufficient longitudinal deceleration.

The fact that the air bags did not inflate in a collision does not mean that something is wrong with the system. Rather, it means the forces were not of the type sufficient to cause activation.

The air bags inflate and deflate rapidly upon activation.

After air bag deployment, it is normal to notice a smoke-like, powdery residue or smell the burnt propellant. This may consist of cornstarch, talcum powder (to lubricate the bag) or sodium compounds (e.g., baking soda) that result from the combustion process that inflates the air bag. Small amounts of sodium hydroxide may be present which may irritate the skin and eyes, but none of the residue is toxic.

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

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

The SRS consists of:

- driver and passenger air bag modules (which include the inflators and air bags),
- one or more impact and safing sensors,
- a readiness light and tone
- and the electrical wiring which connects the components.

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

Determining if the system is operational

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

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

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

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

Disposal of air bags and air bag equipped vehicles

For disposal of air bags or air bag equipped vehicles, see your local dealership or qualified technician. Air bags MUST BE disposed of by qualified personnel.

SAFETY RESTRAINTS FOR CHILDREN

Important child restraint precautions

You are required by law to use safety restraints for children in the U.S. and Canada. If small children ride in your vehicle (generally children who are four years old or

younger and who weigh 18 kg [40 lbs] or less), you must put them in safety seats made especially for children. Check your local and state or provincial laws for specific requirements regarding the safety of children in your vehicle.

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

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

When possible, place children in the rear seat of your vehicle. Accident statistics suggest that children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating position.

Children and safety belts

Children who are too large for child safety seats (as specified by your child safety seat manufacturer) should always wear safety belts.

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

If the shoulder belt portion of a combination lap and shoulder belt can be positioned so it does not cross or rest in front of the child's

face or neck, the child should wear the lap and shoulder belt. Moving the child closer to the center of the vehicle may help provide a good shoulder belt fit.

If the shoulder belt cannot be properly positioned:

- move the child to one of the seats with a lap belt only (if equipped)

OR

- if the child is the proper size, restrain the child in a safety seat.


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

To improve the fit of lap and shoulder belts on children who have outgrown child safety seats, Ford recommends use of a belt-positioning booster seat that is labelled as conforming to all Federal motor vehicle safety standards. Belt-positioning booster seats raise the child and provide a shorter, firmer seating cushion that encourages safer seating posture and better fit of lap and shoulder belts on the child. A belt-positioning booster should be used if the shoulder belt rests in front of the child's face or neck, or if the lap belt does not fit snugly on both thighs, or if the thighs are too short to let the child sit all the way back on the seat cushion when the lower legs hang over the

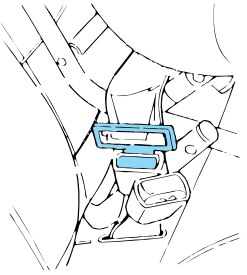
edge of the seat cushion. You may wish to discuss the special needs of your child with your pediatrician.

SAFETY SEATS FOR CHILDREN

Child and infant or child safety seats

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

When installing a child safety seat:



- Use the correct safety belt buckle for that seating position.
- Make sure the tongue is securely fastened in the buckle.
- Keep the buckle release button pointing up and away from the safety seat, with the tongue between the child seat and the release button, to prevent accidental unbuckling.
- Place seat back in upright position.
- Put the safety belt in the automatic locking mode. Refer to *Automatic locking mode*.

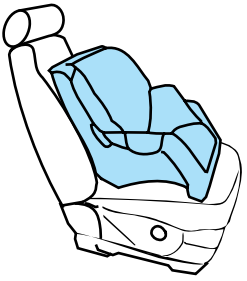
Ford recommends the use of a child safety seat having a top tether strap. Install the child safety seat in a seating position which is

capable of providing a tether anchorage. For more information on top tether straps, refer to *Attaching safety seats with tether straps*.

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

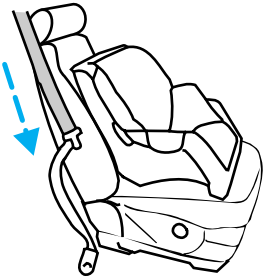
Installing child safety seats in combination lap and shoulder belt seating positions

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

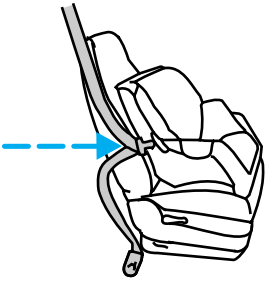


Air bag can kill or injure a child in a child seat. If you must use a forward-facing child seat in the front seat, move seat all the way back.

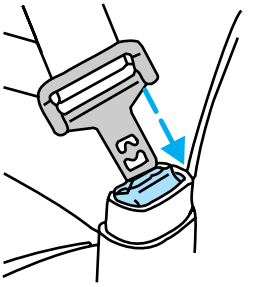
2. Pull down on the shoulder belt and then grasp the shoulder belt and lap belt together.



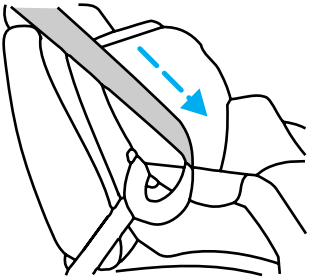
3. While holding the shoulder and lap belt portions together, route the tongue through the child seat according to the child seat manufacturer's instructions. Be sure the belt webbing is not twisted.



4. Insert the belt tongue into the proper buckle for that seating position until you hear and feel the latch engage. Make sure the tongue is latched securely by pulling on it.

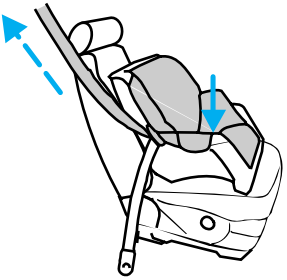


5. To put the retractor in the automatic locking mode, grasp the shoulder portion of the belt and pull downward until all of the belt is extracted and a click is heard.



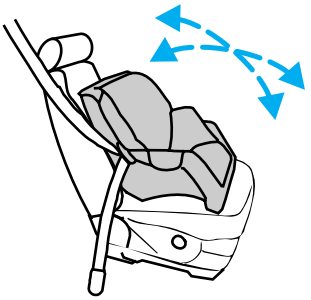
6. Allow the belt to retract. The belt will click as it retracts to indicate it is in the automatic locking mode.

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



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

9. Before placing the child in the seat, forcibly tilt the seat forward and back to make sure the seat is securely held in place.



10. Try to pull the belt out of the retractor to make sure the retractor is in the automatic locking mode (you should not be

able to pull more belt out). If the retractor is not locked, unbuckle the belt and repeat steps two through nine.

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

Attaching safety seats with tether straps

Some manufacturers make safety seats that include a tether strap that goes over the back of the vehicle seat and attaches to an anchoring point. Other manufacturers offer the tether strap as an accessory. Contact the manufacturer of your child safety seat for information about ordering a tether strap.

Tether anchorage hardware

A tethered seat can be installed in the front seat. Put the tether strap over the seatback and attach it to an anchor bracket.

An anchor bracket can be installed on the rear edge of the front seat cushion.

The provision (attaching hole) is provided in the rear edge of the front passenger seat cushion frame. The anchor bracket must be installed using the instructions provided with the kit.

Tether anchorage hardware kits (part number 613D74) including instructions, may be obtained at no charge from any Ford or Lincoln-Mercury dealer.

Tether anchor brackets may also be installed to the floor behind the second row seats.

Tighten the anchor according to specifications. Otherwise, the safety seat may not be properly secured and the child may be injured in a sudden stop or collision.

PREPARING TO START YOUR VEHICLE

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

When starting a fuel-injected engine, avoid pressing the accelerator before or during starting. Only use the accelerator when you have difficulty starting the engine. For more information on starting the vehicle, refer to *Starting the engine* in this chapter.

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

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

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

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

Important safety precautions

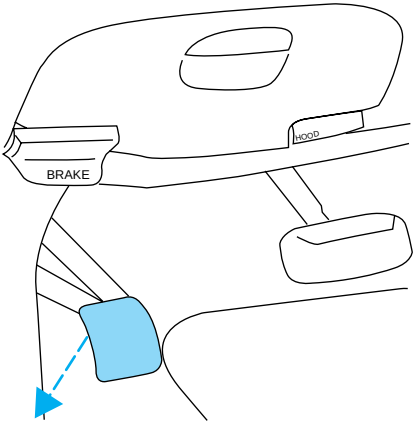
A computer system controls the engine's idle revolutions per minute (RPM). When the engine starts, the idle RPM runs faster to warm the engine. If the engine idle speed does not slow down automatically, have the vehicle checked. Do not allow the vehicle to idle for more than ten minutes.

Before starting the vehicle:

1. Make sure all vehicle occupants have buckled their safety belts. For more information on safety belts and their proper usage, refer to the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

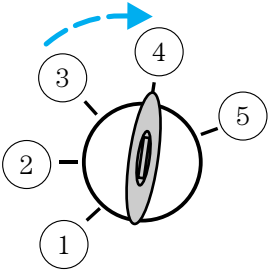
2. Make sure the headlamps and vehicle accessories are off.

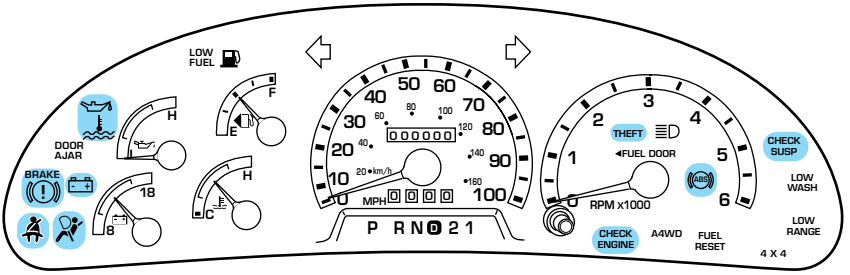
- Make sure the parking brake is set.



- Make sure the gearshift is in P (Park).

3. Turn the key to 4 (ON) without turning the key to 5 (START).

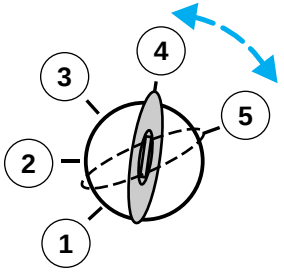




Make sure the corresponding lights illuminate briefly. If a light fails to illuminate, have the vehicle serviced.

- If the driver's safety belt is fastened, the light ( ) will not illuminate.

STARTING THE ENGINE



1. Turn the key to 5 (START) without pressing the accelerator pedal and release as soon as the engine starts. The key will return to 4 (ON).

2. If the engine does not start within five seconds, wait ten seconds and try again.

3. If the engine does not start in two attempts OR if the temperature is below -12°C (10°F), depress the accelerator and start the engine while holding the accelerator down. Release the

accelerator when the engine starts.

4. After idling for a few seconds, apply the brake and release the parking brake.

Using the engine block heater (if equipped)

An engine block heater warms the engine coolant, which improves starting, warms up the engine faster and allows the heater-defroster system to respond quickly. They are strongly recommended if you live in a region where temperatures reach -23°C (-10°F) or below.

For best results, plug the heater in at least three hours before starting the vehicle. Using the heater for longer than three hours will not harm the engine, so the heater can be plugged in the night before starting the vehicle.

To prevent electrical shock, do not use your heater with ungrounded electrical systems or two-pronged (cheater) adapters.

Guarding against exhaust fumes

Although odorless and colorless, carbon monoxide is present in exhaust fumes. Take precautions to avoid its dangerous effects.

If you ever smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your vehicle, have your dealer inspect and fix your vehicle immediately. Do not drive if you smell exhaust fumes. These fumes are harmful and could kill you.

Have the exhaust and body ventilation systems checked whenever:

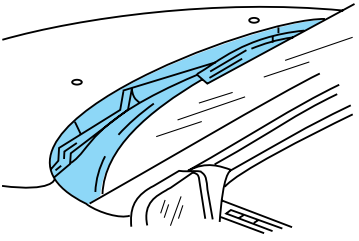
- the vehicle is raised for service
- the sound of the exhaust system changes
- the vehicle has been damaged in a collision

Important ventilating information

If the engine is idling while the vehicle is stopped in an open area for long periods of time, open the windows at least 2.5 cm (one inch).

Adjust the heating or air conditioning (if equipped) to bring in fresh air.

Improve vehicle ventilation by keeping all air inlet vents clear of snow, leaves and other debris.



BRAKES

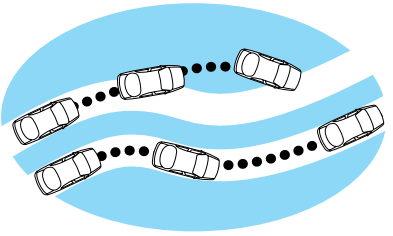
Your brakes are self-adjusting. Refer to the “Service Guide” for scheduled maintenance.

Occasional brake noise is normal and often does not indicate a performance concern with the vehicle’s brake system. In normal operation, automotive brake systems may emit occasional or intermittent squeal or groan noises when the brakes are applied. Such noises are usually heard during the first few brake applications in the morning; however, they may be heard at any time while braking and can be aggravated by environmental conditions such as cold, heat, moisture, road dust, salt or mud. If a “metal-to-metal,” “continuous grinding” or “continuous squeal” sound is present while braking, the brake linings may be worn-out and should be inspected by a qualified service technician.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

On vehicles equipped with an anti-lock braking system (ABS), a noise from the hydraulic pump motor and pulsation in the pedal may be observed during ABS braking events. Pedal pulsation coupled with noise while braking under panic conditions or on loose gravel, bumps, wet or snowy roads is normal and indicates proper functioning of the vehicle’s anti-lock brake system. If the vehicle has continuous vibration or

shudder while braking, felt mainly in the steering wheel, the vehicle most likely needs service.



The ABS operates by detecting the onset of wheel lock up during brake applications and compensating for this tendency. The front wheels are prevented from locking even when the brakes are firmly applied. The accompanying illustration depicts the advantage of an ABS equipped vehicle (on bottom) to a non-ABS equipped vehicle (on top) during hard braking.

ABS warning lamp

The (ABS) warning lamp in the instrument cluster illuminates for about five seconds when starting the vehicle. If an ABS fault is detected, the light will remain on and your vehicle should be serviced as soon as possible.

Normal braking is still effective unless the BRAKE warning lamp is also illuminated.

BRAKE

Using ABS

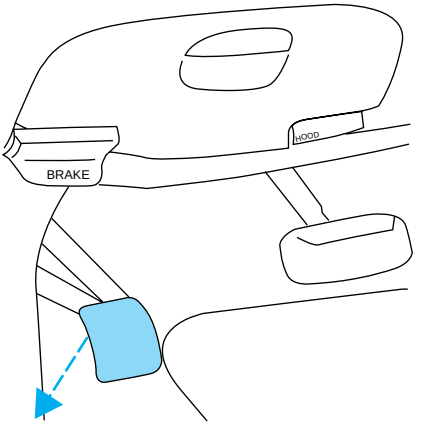
- In an emergency or when maximum efficiency from the ABS is required, apply continuous full force on the brake. The ABS will be activated immediately, thus allowing you to retain full steering control of your vehicle and, providing

there is sufficient space, will enable you to avoid obstacles and bring the vehicle to a controlled stop.

- We recommend that you familiarize yourself with this braking technique. However, avoid taking any unnecessary risks.

Parking brake

Apply the parking brake whenever the vehicle is parked. To set the parking brake, press the parking brake pedal down until the pedal stops.



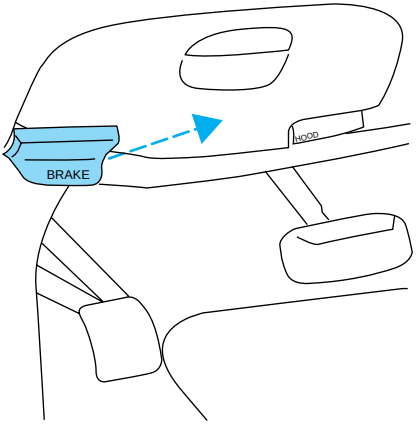
The BRAKE warning lamp in the instrument cluster illuminates and remains illuminated (when the ignition is turned ON) until the parking brake is released.

BRAKE

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

The parking brake is not designed to stop a moving vehicle. However, if the normal brakes fail, the parking brake can be used to stop your vehicle in an emergency. Since the parking brake applies only the rear brakes, the vehicle's stopping distance will be adversely affected.

Pull the release lever to release the brake. Driving with the parking brake on will cause the brakes to wear out quickly and reduce fuel economy.



STEERING

Your vehicle is equipped with power steering. Power steering uses energy from the engine to help steer the vehicle.

Never hold the steering wheel to the extreme right or the extreme left for more than a few seconds when the engine is running. This action could damage the power steering pump.

Speed sensitive steering

The steering in your vehicle is speed sensitive. At high speeds,

steering assist will decrease to improve steering feel. At lower speeds, maneuverability will be increased.

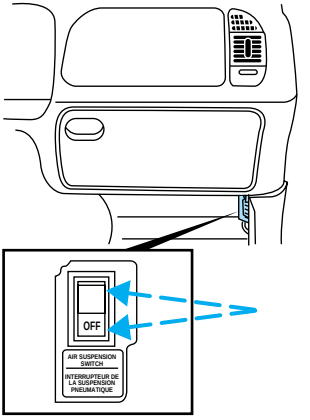
If the amount of effort required to steer your vehicle changes at a constant vehicle speed, have the power steering system checked by your dealer or a qualified service technician.

AIR SUSPENSION SYSTEM (IF EQUIPPED)

The air suspension system is designed to improve ride, handling and general vehicle performance for static, on and off-road driving conditions.

- The load leveling feature of the air suspension automatically keeps the vehicle at a constant level if a load is added or removed from the vehicle.
- The height adjustment feature automatically controls the vehicle height over a range of approximately 5 cm (2 inches) based on vehicle speed, ignition position and selection of two or four-wheel drive modes.

The air suspension shut-off switch is located behind an access panel underneath the passenger side instrument panel.



On vehicles equipped with Air Suspension, turn OFF the Air Suspension switch prior to jacking, hoisting or towing your vehicle.

Normal vehicle operation does not require any action by the driver.

TRACTION-LOK AXLE (IF EQUIPPED)

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

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

To avoid injury, never run the engine with one wheel off the ground, such as when changing a tire.

TRANSMISSION OPERATION

Automatic transmission operation

Brake-shift interlock

This vehicle is equipped with a brake-shift interlock feature that prevents the gearshift from being moved from P (Park) unless the brake pedal is depressed.

If you cannot move the gearshift out of P (Park) with the brake pedal depressed:

1. Apply the parking brake, turn ignition key to LOCK, then remove the key.

2. Insert the key and turn it to OFF. Apply the brake pedal and shift to N (Neutral).

3. Start the vehicle.

If it is necessary to use the above procedure to move the gearshift, it is possible that a fuse has blown and the vehicle's brakelamps may not be operating properly. Refer to *Fuses and relays* in the *Roadside emergencies* chapter.


Do not drive your vehicle until you verify that the brakelamps are working.

If your vehicle gets stuck in mud or snow it may be rocked out by shifting from forward and reverse gears in a steady pattern. Press lightly on the accelerator in each gear.

Do not rock the vehicle for more than a few minutes. The transmission and tires may be damaged or the engine may overheat.

Always set the parking brake fully and make sure the gearshift is latched in P (Park). Turn off the ignition whenever you leave your vehicle.

Driving with a 4–speed automatic transmission

Understanding gearshift positions

Pull the gearshift lever towards you and downward to move the automatic gearshift.

Hold the brake pedal down while you move the gearshift lever from position to position. If you do not hold the brake pedal down, your vehicle may move unexpectedly and injure someone.

P (Park)

Always come to a complete stop before shifting into P (Park). Make sure the gearshift is securely latched in P (Park).

R (Reverse)

With the gearshift in R (Reverse), the vehicle will move backward. Always come to a complete stop before shifting into and out of R (Reverse).

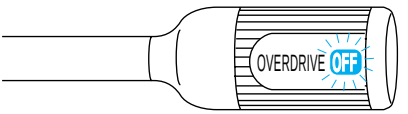
N (Neutral)

With the gearshift in N (Neutral), the vehicle can be started and is free to roll. Hold the brake pedal down while in this gear.

D *(Overdrive)*

The normal driving position for the best fuel economy. Transmission operates in gears one through four.

D (Overdrive) can be deactivated by pressing the transmission control switch on the end of the gearshift lever.



The transmission control indicator light (TCIL) (the word OFF) on the end of the gearshift lever will illuminate.

Drive – Not shown on the display. Activate by pressing the transmission control switch on the end of the gearshift lever with the gearshift in the D position. The TCIL (the word OFF) will illuminate on the gearshift lever. Transmission operates in gears one through three. D (Drive) provides

more engine braking than (D) (Overdrive) and is useful when:

- driving with a heavy load
- towing a trailer up or down steep hills
- additional engine downhill braking is desired. If towing a trailer, refer to *Driving while you tow* in the *Towing a trailer* chapter.

To return to (D) (Overdrive) mode, press the transmission control switch. The TCIL (the word OFF) will no longer be illuminated.

Each time the vehicle is started, the transmission will automatically return to normal overdrive mode.

Every time the vehicle is shut off and restarted, you must press the transmission control switch to cancel overdrive operation if driving in overdrive is not desired.

2 (Second)

Use 2 (Second) to start-up on slippery roads or to provide additional engine braking on downgrades.

1 (First)

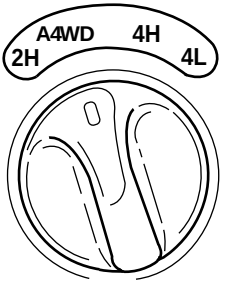
Use 1 (Low) to provide maximum engine braking on steep downgrades. Upshifts can be made by shifting to 2 (Second) or to (D) (Overdrive). Selecting 1 (Low) at higher speeds causes the transmission to shift to a lower

gear, and will shift to 1 (Low) after vehicle decelerates to the proper speed.

CONTROL-TRAC AUTOMATIC FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE SYSTEM (IF EQUIPPED)

Your 4x4 features a heavy-duty Control-Trac system, including a computer-operated transfer case. Coupled with a center-disconnected front axle, this unique system is interactive with the road, continually monitoring and adjusting torque delivery to the front and rear wheels to optimize vehicle control.

Positions of the Control-Trac system



The Control-Trac A4WD system functions in four modes:

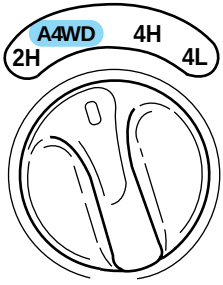
- **2H** position delivers power only to the rear axle.
- **A4WD** position delivers power to the rear axle. If the rear wheels lose traction, power will be automatically delivered to the front axle to maintain traction throughout the slippery condition.
- **4H** position provides mechanically locked four-wheel drive power delivery to front and rear axles.
- **4L** position provides mechanically locked four-wheel

drive when above average power at reduced speeds is required.

Utility and four-wheel drive vehicles are **not** designed for cornering at speeds as high as passenger cars any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily under off-road conditions. Avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers in these vehicles.

Using the Control-Trac system

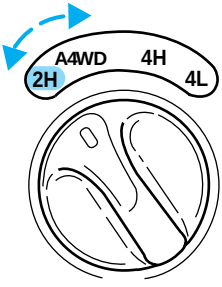
Shifting to A4WD



Move the 4WD control to A4WD at a stop or at speeds up to 88 km/h (55 mph).

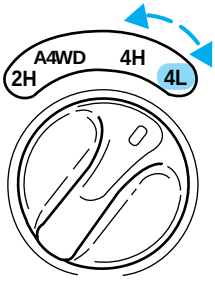
- At temperatures below 0°C (32°F), shifts from 2H to A4WD or 4H should not be performed above 72 km/h (45 mph).
- Do not shift into A4WD when only the rear wheels are spinning.

Shifting to 2H



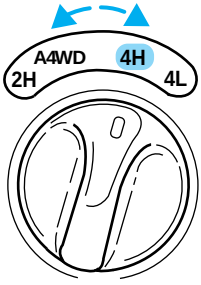
Move the 4WD control to 2H at any forward speed.

Shifting from 4H to 4L (and 4L to 4H)



1. Bring the vehicle to a stop.
2. Depress the brake.
3. Place the gearshift in N (Neutral).
4. Move the 4WD control to the 4H (or 4L) position.

Shifting from A4WD to 4H



Move the 4WD control from A4WD to 4H at any forward speed. Shifting from 2H to 4H can be done at speeds up to 88 km (55 mph).

Driving off-road with 4WD

Your vehicle is specially equipped for driving on sand, snow, mud and rough terrain and has operating characteristics that are somewhat different from conventional vehicles, both on and off the road.

Maintain steering wheel control at all times, especially in rough terrain. Since sudden changes in terrain can result in abrupt steering wheel motion, make sure you grip the steering wheel from

the outside. Do not grip the spokes.

Drive cautiously to avoid vehicle damage from concealed objects such as rocks and stumps.

You should either know the terrain or examine maps of the area before driving. Map out your route before driving in the area. For more information on driving off-road, read the “Four Wheeling” supplement in your owner’s portfolio.

If your vehicle gets stuck

If the vehicle is stuck, shift the transmission in a steady motion between forward and reverse gears. Allow the transmission to engage, then press lightly on the accelerator.

Do not rock the vehicle for more than a few minutes. The transmission and tires may be damaged or the engine can overheat.

Do not spin the wheels at over 56 km/h (35 mph). The tires may fail and injure a passenger or bystander.

Sand

When driving over sand, try to keep all four wheels on the most solid area of the trail. Do not reduce the tire pressures but shift to a lower gear and drive steadily through the terrain. Apply the

accelerator slowly and avoid spinning the wheels.

Mud and water

If you must drive through high water, drive slowly. Traction or brake capability may be limited.

When driving through water, determine the depth; avoid water higher than the bottom of the hubs (if possible) and proceed slowly. If the ignition system gets wet, the vehicle may stall.

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

After driving through mud, clean off residue stuck to rotating driveshafts and tires. Excess mud stuck on tires and rotating driveshafts causes an imbalance that could damage drive components.

If the transmission and transfer case are submerged in water, their fluids should be checked and changed, if necessary.

Water intrusion into the transmission may damage the transmission.

If the rear axle is submerged in water, the rear axle lubricant should be checked and changed, if necessary. The rear axle is filled with a synthetic lubricant and does not normally require a lubricant

change for the life of the vehicle. Rear axle lubricant quantities should not need to be checked unless a leak is suspected.

Driving on hilly or sloping terrain

When driving on a hill, avoid driving crosswise or turning on steep slopes. You could lose traction and slip sideways. Drive straight up, straight down or avoid the hill completely. Know the conditions on the other side of a hill before driving over the crest.

When climbing a steep hill, start in a lower gear rather than downshifting to a lower gear from a higher gear once the ascent has started. This reduces strain on the engine and the possibility of stalling.

When descending a steep hill, avoid sudden braking. Rapid pumping of the brake pedal will help slow the vehicle and still maintain steering control.

When speed control is on and you are driving uphill, your vehicle speed may drop considerably, especially if you are carrying a heavy load.

If vehicle speed drops more than 16 km/h (10 mph), the speed control will cancel automatically. Resume speed with accelerator pedal.

If speed control cancels after climbing the hill, reset speed by pressing and holding the SET

ACCEL button (to resume speeds over 50 km/h (30 mph).

Automatic transmission may shift frequently while driving up steep grades. Eliminate frequent shifting by shifting out of D (Overdrive) into D (Drive).

Driving on snow and ice

A 4WD vehicle has advantages over 2WD vehicles in snow and ice but can skid like any other vehicle.

Avoid sudden applications of power and quick changes of direction on snow and ice. Apply the accelerator slowly and steadily when starting from a full stop.

When braking, apply the brakes as you normally would. In order to allow the anti-lock brake system (ABS) to operate properly, keep steady pressure on the brake pedal.

Allow more stopping distance and drive slower than usual. Consider using one of the lower gears.

DRIVING THROUGH WATER

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

If driving through deep or standing water is unavoidable, proceed very slowly. Never drive through water that is higher than the bottom of

the hubs (truck)/wheel rims (car).

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

VEHICLE LOADING

Before loading a vehicle, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

- **Base Curb Weight**: Weight of the vehicle including any standard equipment, fluids, lubricants, etc. It does not include passengers or aftermarket equipment.
- **Payload**: Combined maximum allowable weight of cargo, passengers and optional equipment. The payload equals the gross vehicle weight rating minus base curb weight.
- **GVW (Gross Vehicle Weight)**: Base curb weight plus payload weight. The GVW is not a limit or a specification.
- **GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating)**: Maximum total weight of the base vehicle, passengers, optional equipment and cargo. The GVWR is specific to each vehicle and is listed on the Safety Compliance Label on the driver's door pillar.
- **GAWR (Gross Axle Weight Rating)**: Carrying capacity for each axle system. The GAWR is

specific to each vehicle and is listed on the Safety Compliance Label on the driver's door pillar.

- **GCWR (Gross Combined Weight Rating)**: Maximum combined weight of towing vehicle (including passengers and cargo) and the trailer. The GCWR indicates the maximum loaded weight that the vehicle is allowed to tow.
- **Maximum Trailer Weight Rating**: Maximum weight of a trailer the vehicle is permitted to tow. The maximum trailer weight rating equals the vehicle curb weight for each engine/transmission combination, any required option weight for trailer towing and the weight of the driver from the GCWR for the towing vehicle.
- **Maximum Trailer Weight**: maximum weight of a trailer the loaded vehicle (including passengers and cargo) is permitted to tow. It is determined by subtracting the weight of the loaded trailer towing vehicle from the GCWR for the towing vehicle.
- **Trailer Weight Range**: Specified weight range that the trailer must fall within that ranges from zero to the maximum trailer weight rating.

Remember to figure in the tongue load of your loaded trailer when figuring the total weight.

Do not exceed the GVWR or the GAWR specified on the Safety Compliance Certification Label.

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

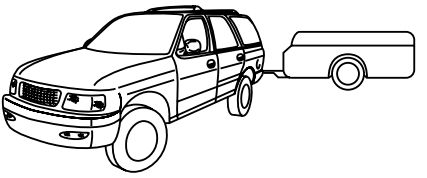
Calculating the load your vehicle can carry/tow

1. Use the Safety Compliance Certification Label to find the axle code number and engine type for your vehicle.

2. Use the appropriate maximum gross combined weight rating (GCWR) chart to find the maximum GCWR for your type engine and rear axle ratio.

3. Weigh your vehicle as you customarily operate the vehicle without cargo. To obtain correct weights, try taking your vehicle to a shipping company or an inspection station for trucks.

4. Subtract your loaded vehicle weight from the maximum GCWR on the following charts. This is the maximum trailer weight your vehicle can tow and must fall below the maximum shown under maximum trailer weight on the chart.



Trailer towing with your vehicle may require the use of a trailer tow option package.

Trailer towing puts additional loads on your vehicle's engine, transmission, axle, brakes, tires, and suspension. For your safety and to maximize vehicle performance, be sure to use the proper equipment while towing.

Follow these guidelines to ensure safe towing procedure:

- Stay within your vehicle's load limits. If exceeded, cargo should be removed from the trailer and/or the vehicle until all weights are within specified limits.
- Thoroughly prepare your vehicle for towing. Refer to *Preparing to tow* in this chapter.
- Use extra caution when driving while trailer towing. Refer to *Driving while you tow* in this chapter.
- Service your vehicle more frequently if you tow a trailer. Refer to the severe duty schedule in the "Service Guide".
- Do not tow a trailer until your vehicle has been driven at least 800 km (500 miles).
- Refer to the instructions included with towing accessories for the proper installation and adjustment specifications.

If your vehicle is equipped with the optional heavy duty trailer tow wiring, it is pre-wired for trailer towing. An electrical connector is provided under the instrument panel for installing a customer-supplied electric brake controller. Another electrical connector is provided at the hitch. This connector provides power to the trailer for taillamps, stop and turn lamps, back up lamps, battery charge, electric brakes (when a customer provided controller is installed) and ground. The kit included with your vehicle provides you with adaptors to attach the brake controller and convert the hitch connector for Class I trailer usage.

Trailer towing table (with heavy duty trailer tow option)

GCWR (Gross Combined Weight Rating)/trailer weights

Engine	Rear axle ratio	Tire size	Maximum GCWR	Trailer weight range (0 - maximum)
4x2				
4.6L	3.31	40.6 cm (16 in)	4 990 kg (11 000 lbs.)	0-2676 kg (0-5 900 lbs.)
5.4L	3.31	40.6 cm (16 in)	5 443 kg (12 000 lbs.)	0-3 039 kg (0-6 700 lbs.)
5.4L	3.73	40.6 cm (16 in)	6 123 kg (13 500 lbs.)	0-3 628 kg (0-8 000 lbs.)

Engine	Rear axle ratio	Tire size	Maximum GCWR	Trailer weight range (0 - maximum)
4x4				
4.6L	3.55	40.6 cm (16 in)	5 216 kg (11 500 lbs.)	0-2 766 kg (0-6 100 lbs.)
4.6L	3.55	43.2 cm (17 in)	4 990 kg (11 000 lbs.)	0-2 494 kg (5 500 lbs.)
5.4L	3.31	40.6 cm (16 in)	5 443 kg (12 000 lbs.)	0-2 902 kg (0-6 400 lbs.)
5.4L	3.73	40.6 cm (16 in)	6 123 kg (13 500 lbs.)	0-3 556 kg (0-7 900 lbs.)
5.4L	3.73	43.2 cm (17 in)	5 897 kg (13 000 lbs.)	0-3 556 kg (0-7 400 lbs.)
Maximum frontal area of trailer is 5.6 square meters (60 square feet)				

Do not exceed the maximum loads listed on the Safety Compliance Certification label. For load specification terms found on the label, refer to *Vehicle loading* in this chapter. Remember to figure in the tongue load of your loaded trailer when figuring the total weight.

Towing trailers beyond the maximum recommended gross trailer weight exceeds the limit of the vehicle and could result in engine damage, transmission damage, structural damage, loss of control and personal injury.

Preparing to tow

Use the proper equipment for towing a trailer, and make sure it

is properly attached to your vehicle. See your dealer or a reliable trailer dealer if you require assistance.

If your vehicle is not equipped with the factory heavy duty trailer tow option, auxiliary coolers are recommended for the automatic transmission system if you are planning on:

- traveling farther than 80 km (50 miles)
- towing in hilly terrain
- towing frequently

Hitches

Do not use hitches that clamp onto the vehicle's bumper or attach to the axle. You must distribute the load in your trailer so that 10 to 15% of the total weight of the trailer is on the tongue.

Load equalizing hitch

When hooking up a trailer using a load equalizing hitch, always use the following procedure:

1. Park the unloaded vehicle on a level surface. With the ignition on and all doors closed, allow the vehicle to stand for several minutes so that it can level.

2. Turn the air suspension (if equipped) control to OFF.

3. Measure the height of a reference point on the front and rear bumpers at the center of the vehicle.

4. Attach the trailer to the vehicle and adjust the hitch equalizers so that the front bumper height is within 0–13 mm (0.5 in) of the reference point. After proper adjustment, the rear bumper should be no higher than in Step 3.

5. Turn the air suspension (if equipped) control to ON.

Adjusting an equalizing hitch so the rear bumper of the vehicle is lower or higher than it was unloaded will defeat the function of the load equalizing hitch and may cause unpredictable handling.

Safety chains

Always connect the trailer's safety chains to the vehicle. To connect the trailer's safety chains, cross the chains under the trailer tongue and allow slack for turning corners.

If you use a rental trailer, follow the instructions that the rental agency gives to you.

Trailer brakes

Electric brakes and manual, automatic or surge-type brakes are safe if installed properly and adjusted to the manufacturer's specifications. The trailer brakes must meet local and Federal regulations.

Do not connect a trailer's hydraulic brake system directly to your vehicle's brake system. Your vehicle may not have enough braking power and your chances of having a collision greatly increase.

Trailer lamps

Trailer lamps are required on most towed vehicles. Make sure your trailer lamps conform to local and Federal regulations. See your dealer or trailer rental agency for proper instructions and equipment for hooking up trailer lamps.

Using a step bumper

The rear bumper is equipped with an integral hitch and requires only a ball with a 25.4 mm (one inch) shank diameter. The bumper has a 1 814 kg (4 000 lb.) trailer weight and 181 kg (400 lb.) tongue weight capability.

Use a frame-mounted weight distributing hitch for trailers over 1814 kg (4 000 lb).

Driving while you tow

Do not drive faster than 88 km/h (55 mph) when towing a trailer.

Speed control may shut off if you are towing on long, steep grades.

When towing a trailer:

- Use D (Drive) or a lower gear when towing up or down steep hills. This will eliminate excessive downshifting and

upshifting for optimum fuel economy and transmission cooling.

- Anticipate stops and brake gradually.

Servicing after towing

If you tow a trailer for long distances, your vehicle will require more frequent service intervals. Refer to the Severe Duty Schedule in your "Service Guide" for more information.

Towing behind another vehicle

Do not tow your vehicle behind another vehicle, such as an RV.

Your vehicle cannot be flat towed with all wheels on the ground.

Trailer towing tips

- Practice turning, stopping and backing up in an area before starting on a trip to get the feel of the vehicle trailer combination. When turning, make wider turns so the trailer wheels will clear curbs and other obstacles.
- Allow more distance for stopping with a trailer attached.
- The trailer tongue weight should be 10–15% of the loaded trailer weight.
- After you have traveled 80 km (50 miles), thoroughly check your hitch, electrical connections and trailer wheel lug nuts.

- When stopped in traffic for long periods of time in hot weather, place the gearshift in P (Park) and increase idle speed. This aids engine cooling and air conditioner efficiency.
- Vehicles with trailers should not be parked on a grade. If you must park on a grade, place wheel chocks under the trailer's wheels.

Launching or retrieving a boat

When backing down a ramp during boat launching or retrieval,

- Do not allow the static water level to rise above the bottom edge of the rear bumper and
- Do not allow waves to break higher than 15 cm (six inches) above the bottom edge of the rear bumper.

Exceeding these limits may allow water to enter critical vehicle components, adversely affecting driveability, emissions and reliability.

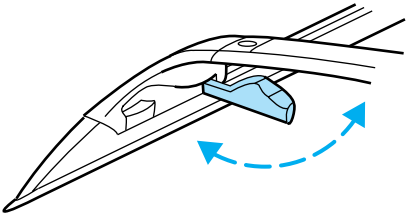
If the rear axle is submerged in water, the rear axle lubricant should be checked and changed, if necessary. The rear axle is filled with a synthetic lubricant and does not normally require a lubricant change for the life of the vehicle. Rear axle lubricant quantities should not need to be checked unless a leak is suspected.

LUGGAGE RACK

Load luggage at the front crossbar and adjust the rear crossbar as necessary.

- Do not exceed 90.7 kg (200 lb) of luggage if the weight is placed directly on the crossbars.
- Do not exceed 68 kg (150 lb) if the weight is resting directly on the roof.

To adjust the luggage rack, loosen the adjusting levers by pushing them toward the front of the vehicle, then slide the crossbar forward and lock the adjusting levers by pulling them toward the back of the vehicle.



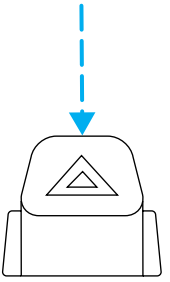
FUEL CONSUMPTION

Fuel economy can be improved by avoiding:

- lack of regular, scheduled maintenance
- excessive speed
- rapid acceleration
- extended idle

HAZARD LIGHTS CONTROL

Use only in an emergency to warn traffic of vehicle breakdown, approaching danger, etc. The hazard flashers can be operated when the ignition is off.



- The hazard lights control is located on top of the steering column.
- Depress hazard lights control to activate all hazard flashers simultaneously.
- Depress control again to turn the flashers off.

FUEL PUMP SHUT-OFF SWITCH

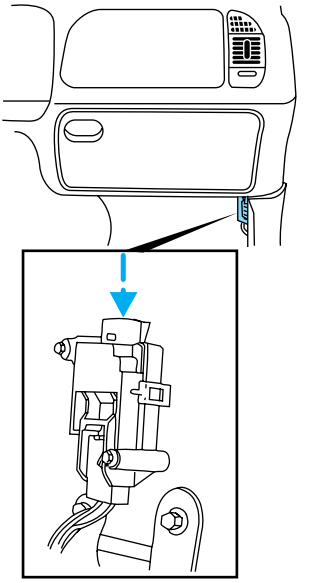
If the engine cranks but does not start after a collision, the fuel pump shut-off switch may have been activated. The “Fuel Reset” indicator light will illuminate in the instrument cluster. The shut-off switch is a device intended to stop the electric fuel pump when your vehicle has been involved in a substantial jolt.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
2. Check the fuel system for leaks.
3. If no fuel leak is apparent, reset the fuel pump shut-off switch by pushing in the button on the switch.
4. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position. Pause for a few

seconds and return the key to the OFF position.

5. Make a further check for leaks in the fuel system.

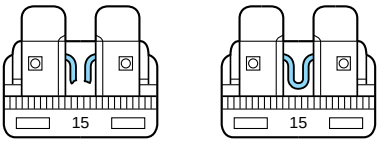
The fuel pump shut-off switch is located in the passenger's foot well, behind the kick panel.



FUSES AND RELAYS

Fuses

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



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

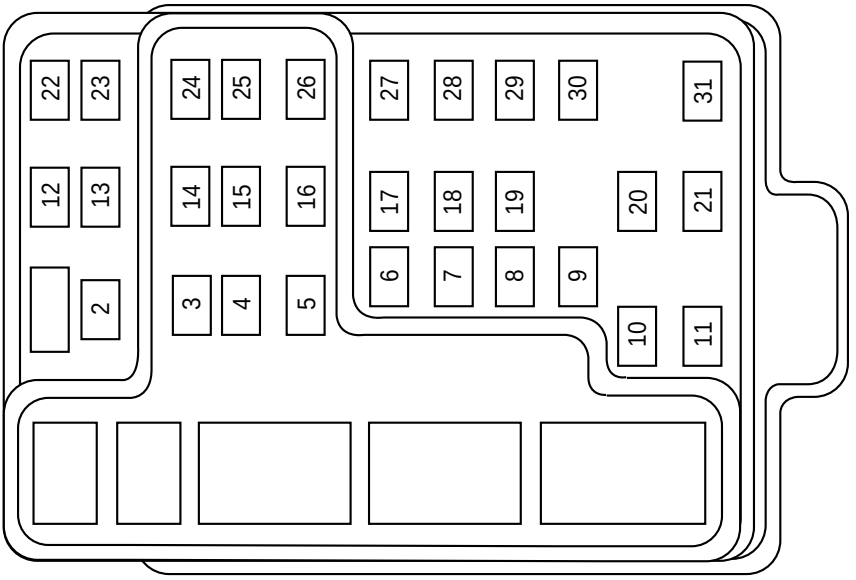
Standard fuse amperage rating and color

Fuse rating	Color
5 amp	Tan
7.5 amp	Brown
10 amp	Red
15 amp	Light blue
20 amp	Yellow
20 amp fuse link	Light blue
25 amp	Natural
30 amp	Light green
30 amp fuse link	Pink
40 amp fuse link	Green
50 amp fuse link	Red
60 amp fuse link	Yellow
80 amp fuse link	Black
100 amp fuse link	Dark blue

Passenger compartment fuse panel

The fuse panel is located below and to the left of the steering wheel by the brake pedal. Pull the panel cover outward to access the fuses.

To remove a fuse use the fuse puller tool provided on the fuse panel cover.



The fuses are coded as follows.

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
1	15A	Flasher Relay
2	5A	Instrument Cluster, Overhead Trip Computer (OTC) Module
3	25A	Cigar Lighter
4	5A	Park Lamp Relay, Headlamp Relay, Autolamp Module, Remote Anti-Theft Personality (RAP) Module, Power Mirror Switch

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
5	15A	Digital Transmission Range (DTR) Sensor, Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) Module, Speed Control Servo/Amplifier Assembly, Heater-A/C Control Assembly, Blend Door Actuator, Electronic Variable Orifice (EVO) Module
6	5A	Shift Lock Actuator, Generic Electronic Module (GEM), 4 Wheel Air Suspension (4WAS) Module, Compass Sensor, Steering Wheel Rotation Sensor, Heated Grid Relay, Overhead Trip Computer (OTC) Module
7	5A	Auxiliary A/C Relay, Console Blower Motor
8	5A	Radio, Main Light Switch, Remote Anti-Theft Personality (RAP) Module
9	—	Not Used
10	—	Not Used
11	30A	Washer Pump Relay, Wiper Run/Park Relay, Wiper Hi/Lo Relay, Windshield Wiper Motor, Rear Wiper Pump Relay
12	5A	Data Link Connector (DLC)
13	15A	Brake On/Off (BOO) Switch, Brake Pressure Switch
14	15A	Battery Saver Relay, Interior Lamp Relay
15	5A	Generic Electronic Module (GEM), Passive Anti-Theft System (PATS) Module

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
16	20A	Instrument Cluster (W/O DRL), Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) Module, Hi-Beam Headlamps (Power supplied through Multi-Function Switch)
17	10A	Heated Backlight Switch, Left Power/Heated Signal Mirror, Right Power/Heated Signal Mirror
18	5A	Main Light Switch, Generic Electronic Module (GEM), Instrument Illumination (Power supplied through Main Light Switch)
19	10A	Instrument Cluster, Air Bag Diagnostic Monitor
20	5A	4 Wheel Air Suspension (4WAS), Generic Electronic Module (GEM)
21	15A	Digital Transmission Range (DTR) Sensor, Junction Box Fuse/Relay Panel (Fuse 20)
22	10A	Air Bag Diagnostic Monitor
23	10A	Trailer Tow Battery Charge Relay, 4X4 Center Axle Disconnect solenoid, 4X2 Center Axle Disconnect Solenoid, Function Selector Switch, Rear Integrated Control Panel, Recirculation Vacuum Solenoid, Auxiliary A/C Mode Acturator, Auxiliary A/C Control Module
24	10A	Function Selector Switch
25	5A	4 Wheel Anti-Lock Brake System (4WABS) Module, 4WABS Relay

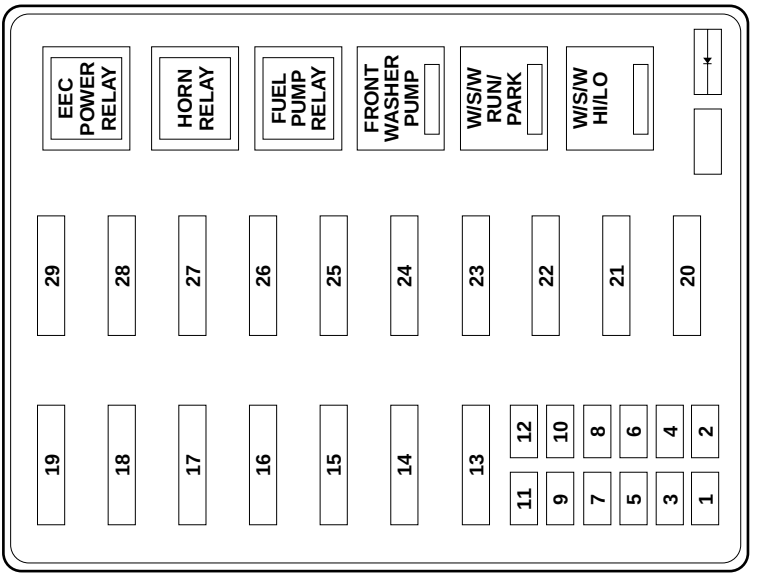
Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
26	10A	Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) Module, Right Headlamp (Power supplied through Multi-Function Switch)
27	5A	Main Light Switch, Fog Lamp Relay
28	10A	Left Headlamp
29	5A	Autolamp Module, Instrument Cluster, Transmission Control Switch (TCS)
30	30A	Radio Noise Capacitor, Ignition Coil, PCM Power Diode, Coil On Plugs
31	—	Not Used

Power distribution box

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

Always disconnect the battery before servicing high current fuses.

Always replace the cover to the Power Distribution Box before reconnecting the battery or refilling fluid reservoirs.



The high-current fuses are coded as follows.

Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
1	20A*	Trailer Tow Running Lamp Relay, Trailer Tow Backup Lamp Relay
2	10A*	Air Bag Diagnostic Monitor
3	30A*	All Unlock Relay, All Lock Relay, Driver's Unlock Relay
4	15A*	Air Suspension Service Switch
5	20A*	Horn Relay
6	30A*	Radio, Premium Sound Amplifier, CD Changer, Rear Integrated Control Panel, Sub-Woofer Power (Fuse 3 & Fuse 5)

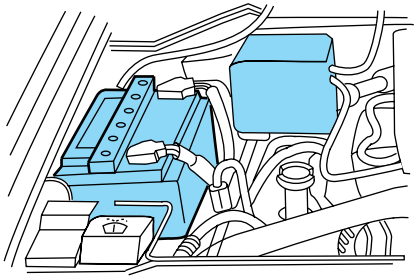
Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
7	15A*	Main Light Switch, Park Lamp Relay
8	30A*	Main Light Switch, Headlamp Relay, Multi-Function Switch
9	15A*	Daytime Running Lamps (DRL) Module, Fog Lamp Relay
10	25A*	I/P Auxiliary Power Socket
11	25A*	Console Auxiliary Power Socket
12	10A*	Rear Wiper Up Motor Relay, Rear Wiper Down Motor Relay
13	30A**	Auxiliary A/C Relay
14	60A**	4 Wheel Anti-Lock Brake System (4WABS) Module
15	50A**	Air Suspension Solid State Compressor Relay
16	40A**	Trailer Tow Battery Charge Relay, Engine Fuse Module (Fuse 2)
17	30A**	Shift on the Fly Relay, Transfer Case Shift relay
18	30A**	Power Seat Control Switch
19	20A**	Fuel Pump Relay
20	50A**	Ignition Switch (B4 & B5)
21	50A**	Ignition Switch (B1 & B3)
22	50A**	Junction Box Fuse/Relay Panel Battery Feed
23	40A**	I/P Blower Relay
24	30A**	PCM Power Relay, Engine Fuse Module (Fuse 1)
25	30A CB	Junction Box Fuse/Relay Panel, ACC Delay Relay
26	—	Not Used

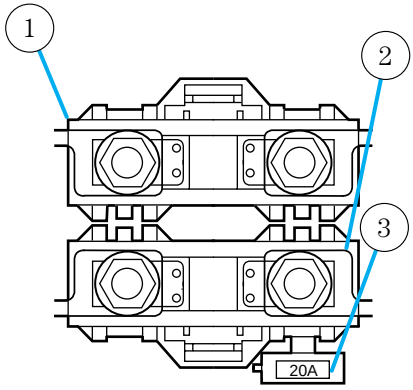
Fuse/Relay Location	Fuse Amp Rating	Description
27	40A**	Junction Box Fuse/Relay Panel, Heated Grid Relay
28	30A**	Trailer Electronic Brake Controller
29	30A**	Flip Window Relay, Hybrid Cooling Fan Relay
* Mini Fuses ** Maxi Fuses		

Relays

Relays are located in the power distribution box and should be replaced by qualified technicians.

Primary battery fuses (megafuses)



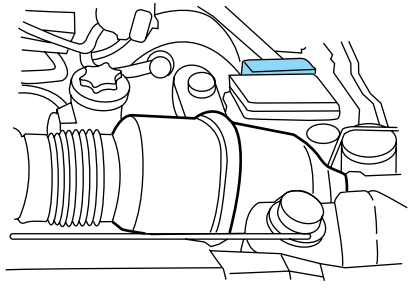


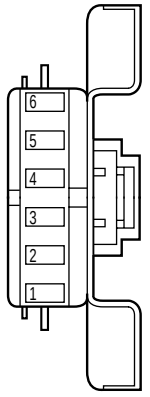
The primary battery fuses are located in the engine compartment near the battery.

Ford recommends that the megafuses are serviced by a qualified service technician.

Location	Amperage	Description
1	175	Power Network Box Megafuse
2	175	Alternator Megafuse
3	20	Alternator Field Minifuse

Engine mini fuse box





The engine mini fuses are located on the drivers side of the engine compartment.

Slot Number	Fuse Amperage Rating	Circuits Protected
1	5 amp	Powertrain Control Module (PCM)
2	20 amp	Trailer Tow Stop/Turn Lamps
3	10 amp	Audio Rear Integrated Control Panel (RICP), Compact Disc Changer, Radio
4	10 amp	Running Board Lamps
5	20 amp	Amplifier, Subwoofer Amplifier
6	—	Not Used

CHANGING THE TIRES

If you get a flat tire while driving, do not apply the brake heavily. Instead, gradually decrease your speed. Hold the steering wheel firmly and slowly move to a safe place on the side of the road.

Spare tire information

Your vehicle is equipped with a spare tire that may be used as a spare or a regular tire. The spare is identical to the other tires on your vehicle, although the wheel cover may not match.

Location of the spare tire and tools

The spare tire and tools for your vehicle are stowed in the following locations:

Item	Location
Spare tire	Under the vehicle, just forward of the rear bumper
Jack, wheel nut wrench, instructions, work gloves	Behind the access panel located on the right rear quarter panel interior trim
Jack handle	On top of the radiator support at the front of the engine compartment

Removing the jack handle

1. Open the hood.
2. Un-snap the end of the handle that is retained by the clip on the top of the windshield washer bottle.
3. Un-snap the shaft of the handle from the two retaining clips attached to the top of the radiator shroud.

Removing the jack and tools

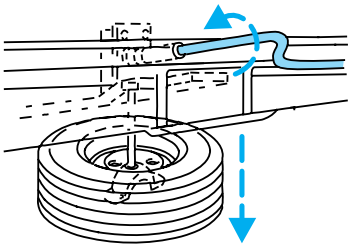
1. Locate the access panel on the interior trim. Lift and rotate the two panel retaining clips and remove the panel.

2. Un-snap the wheel lug nut wrench, instructions and work gloves from their retaining bracket.

3. Remove the jack by turning the thumbwheel counterclockwise to relieve tension against the stowage bracket.

Removing the spare tire

1. Open the liftgate.



2. Insert the straight end of the jack handle into the rear access hole located just above the rear bumper.

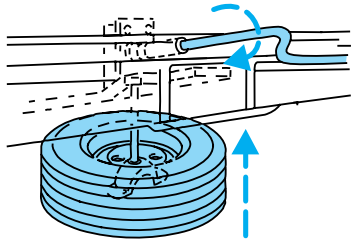
Forward motion will stop and resistance to turning will be felt when properly engaged.

3. Turn the handle counterclockwise until tire is lowered to the ground and the cable is slightly slack.

4. Remove the retainer from the spare tire.

Stowing the spare

1. Lay the tire on the ground with the outboard side facing up.



2. Install the retainer through the wheel center and slide the wheel under the vehicle.

3. Turn the spare handle clockwise until the tire is raised to its original position underneath the vehicle. The spare handle ratchets when the tire is raised to the stowed position. It will not allow you to overtighten.

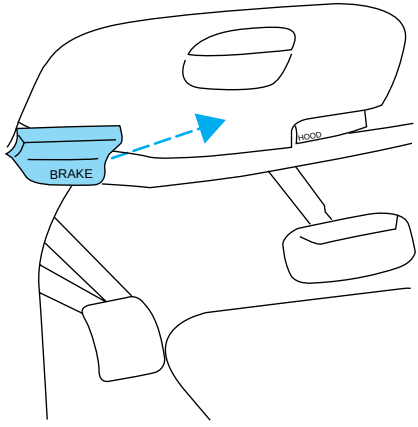
Tire change procedure

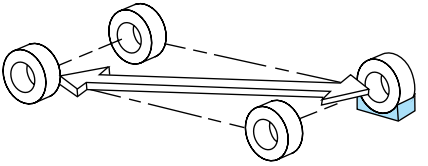
On vehicles equipped with Air Suspension, turn OFF the Air Suspension switch prior to jacking, hoisting or towing your vehicle.

Refer to the instruction sheet (located behind the interior trim access panel with the jack) for detailed tire change instructions.

1. Park on a level surface, activate hazard flashers and set the parking brake.

2. Place gearshift lever in P (Park).

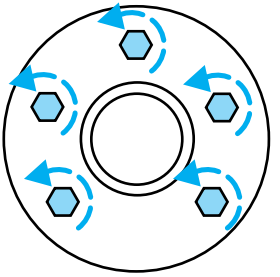




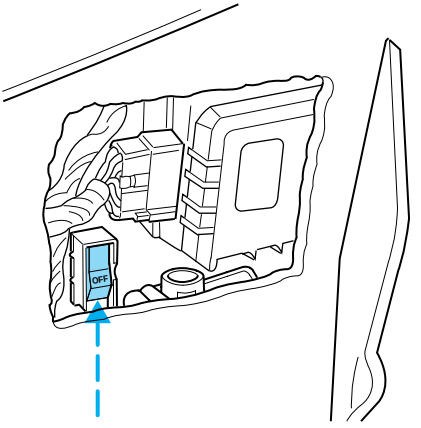
3. Block the diagonally opposite wheel.

4. Obtain the spare tire and jack from their storage locations.

5. Use the tip of the lug wrench to remove any wheel trim.



6. Loosen each wheel lug nuts one-half turn counterclockwise but do not remove them until the wheel is raised off the ground.

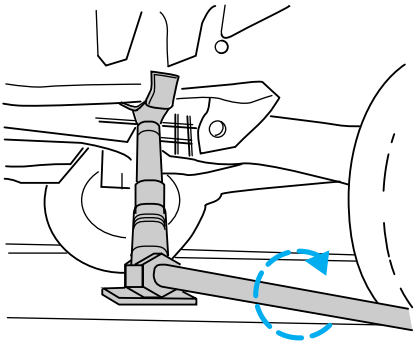


7. Turn OFF the air suspension switch (if equipped).

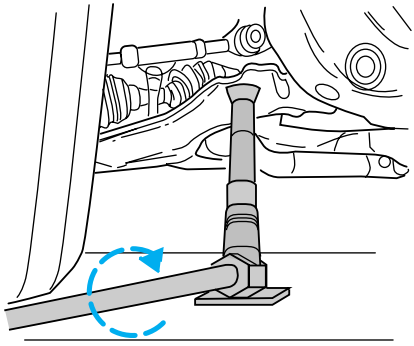
8. Position the jack according to the following guides and turn the jack handle clockwise until the wheel is completely off the ground.

When one of the rear wheels is off the ground, the transmission alone will not prevent the vehicle from moving or slipping off the jack, even if the transmission is in P (Park). To prevent the vehicle from moving when you change the tire, be sure that the parking brake is set and the diagonally opposite wheel is blocked. If the vehicle slips off the jack, someone could be seriously injured.

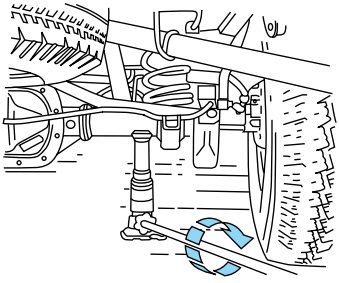
- Front (4x2)



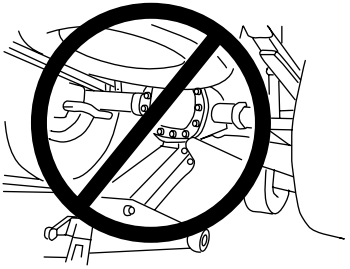
- Front (4x4)



- Rear



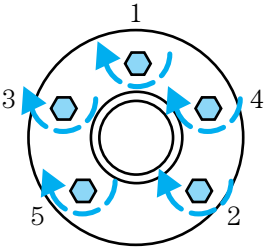
- **Never use the front or rear differential as a jacking point.**



9. Remove the lug nuts with the lug wrench.

10. Replace the flat tire with the spare tire, making sure the valve stem is facing outward. Reinstall the lug nuts until the wheel is snug against the hub. Do not fully tighten the lug nuts until the wheel has been lowered.

11. Lower the wheel by turning the jack handle counterclockwise.



12. Remove the jack and fully tighten the lug nuts in the order shown.

13. Put flat tire, jack and lug wrench away. Make sure the jack is fastened so it does not rattle when you drive.

14. Unblock the wheels.

15. Turn on the air suspension switch (if equipped).

JUMP STARTING YOUR VEHICLE

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

Do not push start your vehicle. You could damage the catalytic converter.

Batteries contain sulfuric acid which burns skin, eyes, and clothing.

Preparing your vehicle

Also see the label on the battery.

1. Use only a 12–volt supply to start your vehicle. If you connect your battery to a 24–volt power supply you can damage your starter, ignition system and other electrical components.

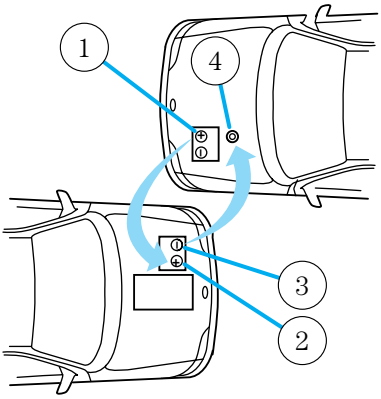
2. Do not disconnect the battery of the disabled vehicle as this could damage the vehicle's electrical system.

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

4. Check all battery terminals and remove any excessive corrosion before you attach the battery cables.

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

Connecting the jumper cables



1. Position the vehicles so that they do not touch one another.

2. Switch off the engine. Switch off any unnecessary electrical equipment.

3. Connect the positive (+) terminal of the discharged battery (1) to the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery (2).

4. Connect one end of the second lead to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery (3) and the other end to a metal part of the engine to be started (4), not to the negative (-) terminal of the discharged battery.

5. Make sure that the jump leads are clear of moving parts of the engine.

Do not connect the end of the second cable to the negative (-) terminal of the battery to be jumped. A spark may cause an explosion of the gases that surround the battery.

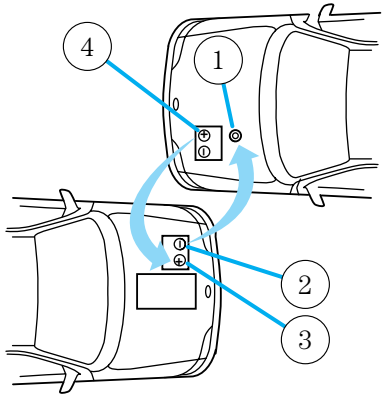
Jump starting

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

2. Start the engine of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

3. Once the engine has been started, run both vehicles for a further three minutes before disconnecting the leads.

Removing the jumper cables

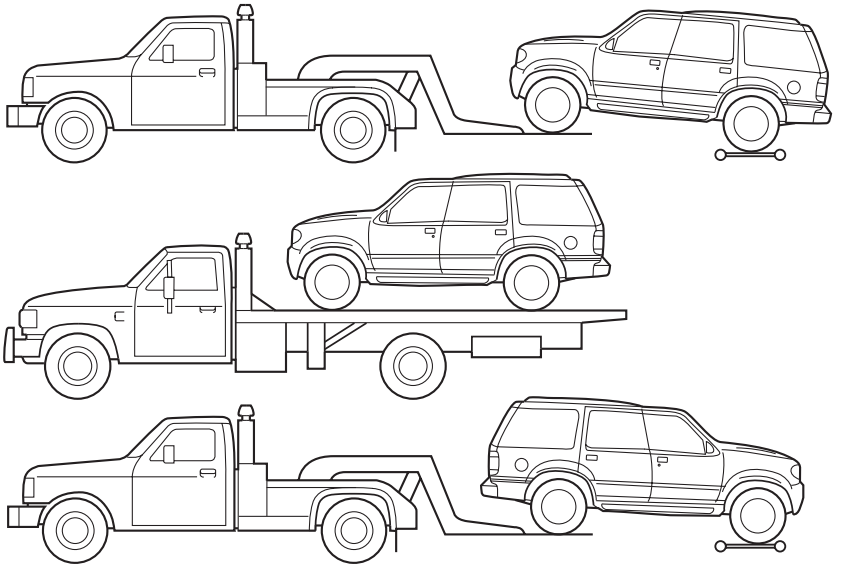


1. Remove the jumper cables in reverse order. Take the cable off the metallic surface (1) first, followed by the cable on the negative (-) booster battery terminal (2).

2. Remove the cable from the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery (3) and then the discharged battery (4).

3. After the disabled vehicle has been started, allow it to idle for a while so the engine can “relearn” its idle conditions.

WRECKER TOWING



If you need to have your vehicle towed, contact a professional towing service or, if you are a member, your roadside assistance center.

On 4x2 vehicles, it is acceptable to tow the vehicle with the front wheels on the ground and the rear wheels off the ground.

On 4x4 vehicles, it is recommended that your vehicle be towed with a wheel lift or flatbed equipment.

Do not tow with slingbelt equipment. Ford Motor Company has not developed or approved a slingbelt towing procedure.

When calling for a tow truck, tell the operator what kind of vehicle you have. A towing manual is available from Ford Motor Company for all authorized tow truck operators. Have your tow truck driver refer to this manual for proper hook-up and towing procedures for your vehicle.

SERVICE RECOMMENDATIONS

To help you service your vehicle:

- We highlight do-it-yourself items in the engine compartment for easy location.
- We provide a “Service Guide” which makes tracking routine service easy.

If your vehicle requires professional service, your dealership can provide necessary parts and service. Check your “Warranty Guide” to find out which parts and services are covered.

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

PRECAUTIONS WHEN SERVICING YOUR VEHICLE

Be especially careful when inspecting or servicing your vehicle.

- Do not work on a hot engine.
- When the engine is running, make sure that loose clothing, jewelry or long hair does not get caught up in moving parts.
- Do not work on a vehicle with the engine running in an enclosed space, unless you are sure you have enough ventilation.

- Keep all lit cigarettes, open flames and other lit material away from the battery and all fuel related parts.

If you disconnect the battery, the engine must “relearn” its idle conditions before your vehicle will drive properly, as explained in *Battery* in this chapter.

Working with the engine off

1. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in P (Park).

2. Turn off the engine and remove the key.

3. Block the wheels to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

Working with the engine on.

1. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in P (Park).

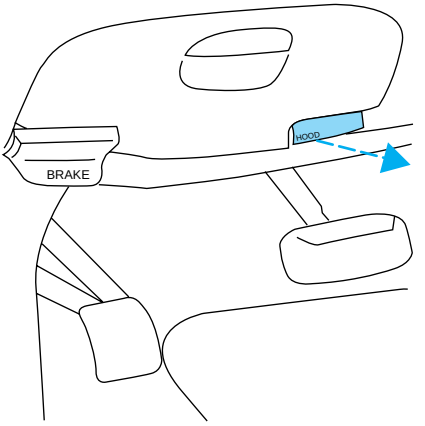
2. Block the wheels to prevent the vehicle from moving unexpectedly.

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

OPENING THE HOOD

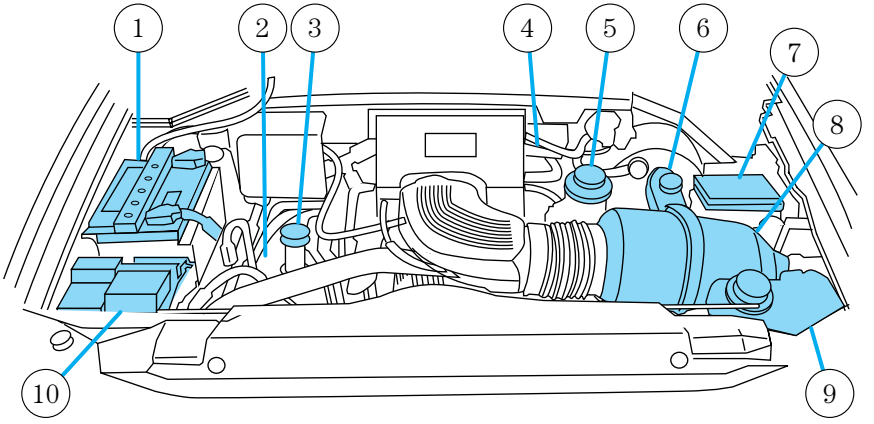
1. Inside the vehicle, pull the hood release handle located under the bottom of the instrument panel.

2. Go to the front of the vehicle and release the auxiliary latch that is located under the front center of the hood. Lift the hood until the lift cylinders hold it open.



IDENTIFYING COMPONENTS IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT

4.6L/5.4L engines



1. Battery

2. Automatic transmission fluid dipstick

3. Engine oil filler

4. Engine oil dipstick

5. Power steering fluid reservoir

6. Brake fluid reservoir

7. Power distribution box

8. Air filter assembly

9. Engine coolant recovery reservoir

10. Windshield washer fluid reservoir

ENGINE OIL

Checking the engine oil

Check the engine oil each time you fuel your vehicle.

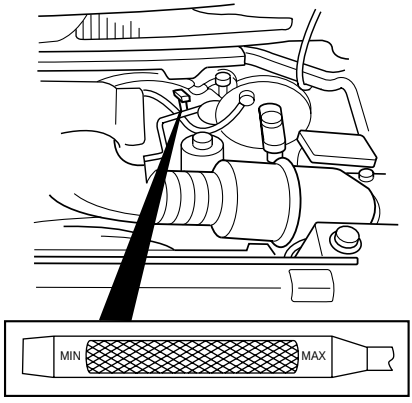
1. Make sure the vehicle is on level ground.

2. Turn the engine off and wait a few minutes for the oil to drain into the oil pan.

3. Set the parking brake and ensure the gearshift is securely latched in P (Park).

4. Open the hood. Protect yourself from engine heat.

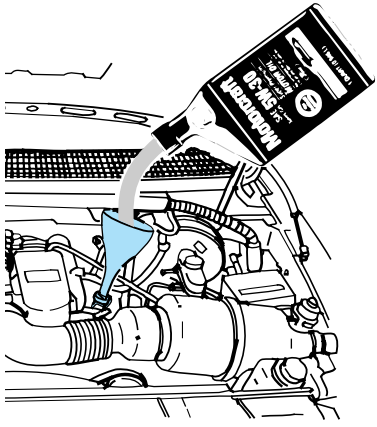
5. Locate and carefully remove the engine oil level indicator (dipstick).



6. Wipe the indicator clean. Insert the indicator fully, then remove it again.

- If the oil level is **between the MIN and MAX marks**, the oil level is acceptable. **DO NOT ADD OIL.**

- If the oil level is below the MIN mark, add enough oil to raise the level within the MIN-MAX range.



- Oil levels above the MAX mark may cause engine damage. Some oil must be removed from the engine by a service technician.

7. Put the indicator back in and ensure it is fully seated.

Adding engine oil

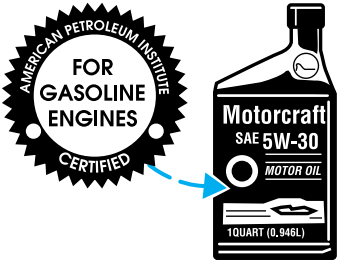
1. Check the engine oil. For instructions, refer to *Checking the engine oil* in this chapter.

2. If the fluid level is not within the normal range, add only certified engine oil of the preferred viscosity. Add engine oil through the oil filler cap. Remove the filler cap and use a funnel to pour oil in the opening.

3. Recheck the oil level. Make sure the oil level is not above the MAX mark on the dipstick.

Engine oil recommendations

Look for this certification mark.



Ford oil specification is WSS-M2C153-G.

Use SAE 5W-30 motor oil certified for gasoline engines by the American Petroleum Institute.

Do not use supplemental engine oil additives, oil treatments or engine treatments. They are unnecessary and could, under certain conditions, lead to engine damage which is not covered by your warranty.

Changing the engine oil and filter

Change your engine oil and filter according to the following mileage and time requirements, whichever occurs first:

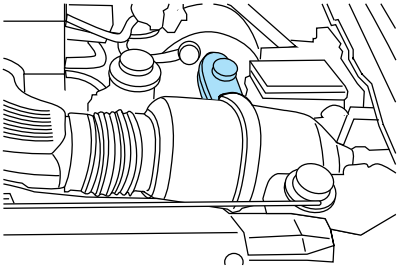
- Normal Schedule – 8,000 km (5,000 miles) or six months.
- Severe Duty Schedule - 5,000 km (3,000 miles) or three months. Severe duty operation would include extensive idling, trailer towing, driving in severe dust and police, taxi or delivery service.

Ford production and aftermarket (Motorcraft) oil filters are designed for added engine protection and long life. If a replacement oil filter is used that does not meet Ford material and design specifications, startup engine noises or knock may be experienced.

It is recommended you use the appropriate Motorcraft oil filter (or another brand meeting Ford specifications) for your engine application.

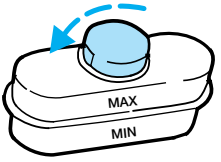
BRAKE FLUID

Checking and adding brake fluid



Brake fluid should be checked and refilled as needed at least once each year:

1. Clean the reservoir cap before removal to prevent dirt or water from entering the reservoir.



2. Visually inspect the fluid level.

3. If necessary, add brake fluid until the level reaches MAX. Do not fill above this line.

4. Use only a DOT 3 brake fluid certified to meet Ford specifications. Refer to *Lubricant specifications* in the *Capacities and specifications* chapter.

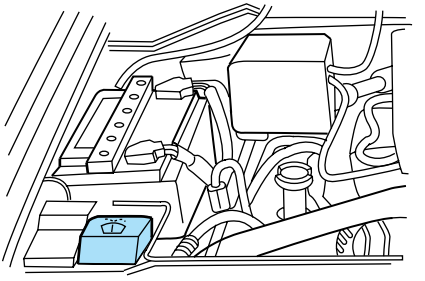
Brake fluid is toxic.

If you use a brake fluid that is not DOT 3, you will cause permanent damage to your brakes.

Do not let the reservoir for the master cylinder run dry. This may cause the brakes to fail.

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

Checking and adding washer fluid



Check the washer fluid whenever you stop for fuel. The reservoir is highlighted with a symbol.

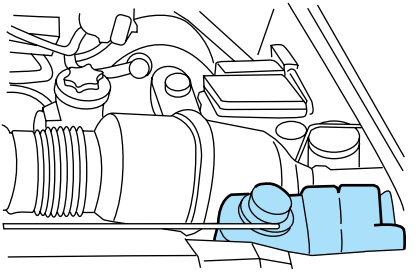
If the level is low, add enough fluid to fill the reservoir. In very cold weather, do not fill the reservoir all the way.

Do not put engine coolant in the container for the windshield washer fluid.

Checking and adding washer fluid for the liftgate

Washer fluid for the liftgate is supplied by the same reservoir as the windshield.

ENGINE COOLANT



Check the level of the coolant in the reservoir at least once a month. Be sure to read and understand *Precautions when servicing your vehicle* in this chapter.

If the engine coolant has not been checked for a long period of time, the engine coolant reservoir may

eventually empty. If this occurs, add engine coolant to the coolant reservoir. For more information on engine coolant maintenance, refer to *Adding engine coolant* in this chapter.

Automotive fluids are not interchangeable; do not use engine coolant, antifreeze or windshield washer fluid outside of its specified function and vehicle location.

Adding engine coolant

Do not put engine coolant in the container for the windshield washer fluid.

If sprayed on the windshield, engine coolant could make it difficult to see through the windshield.

When the engine is cool, add a 50/50 mixture of engine coolant and water to the engine coolant recovery reservoir-DO NOT ADD DIRECTLY TO THE RADIATOR. Add straight water only in an emergency, but you should replace it with a 50/50 mixture of coolant and distilled water as soon as possible.

Check the coolant level in the coolant recovery reservoir the next few times you drive the vehicle. If necessary, add enough of a 50/50 mixture of coolant and water to bring the liquid level to the fill line on the reservoir.

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

If you must remove the coolant recovery cap, follow these steps to avoid personal injury:

1. Before you remove the cap, turn the engine off and let it cool.

2. When the engine is cool, wrap a thick cloth around the cap. Slowly turn cap counterclockwise to the first stop.

3. Step back while the pressure releases.

4. When you are sure that all the pressure has been released, use the cloth to press the cap down, turn it counterclockwise and remove it.

Use Ford Premium Cooling System Fluid E2FZ-19549–AA (in Canada, Motorcraft CXC-8–B) or an equivalent premium engine coolant that meets Ford specification ESE-M97B44–A. Ford Premium Engine Coolant is an optimized formula that will protect all metals and rubber elastomers used in Ford cooling systems for four years or 80,000 km (50,000 miles).

Do not use alcohol or methanol antifreeze or any engine coolants mixed with alcohol or methanol antifreeze. Do not use supplemental coolant additives in your vehicle. These additives may harm your engine cooling system. The use of an improper coolant

may void your warranty of your vehicle's engine cooling system.

Recycled engine coolant

Ford Motor Company recommends that Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers use recycled engine coolant produced by Ford-approved processes. Not all coolant recycling processes produce coolant which meets Ford specification ESE-M97B44–A, and use of such coolant may harm engine and cooling system components.

 Always dispose of used automotive fluids in a responsible manner. Follow your community's regulations and standards for recycling and disposing of automotive fluids.

Coolant refill capacity

To find out how much fluid your vehicle's cooling system can hold, refer to *Refill capacities* in the *Capacities and specifications* chapter.

Have your dealer check the engine cooling system for leaks if you have to add more than a liter (quart) of engine coolant per month.

Severe winter climate

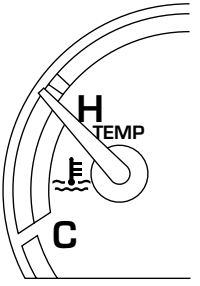
If you drive in extremely cold climates (less than –36°C [–34°F]), it may be necessary to increase the coolant concentration above 50%. Refer to the chart on the coolant

container to ensure the coolant concentration in your vehicle is such that the coolant will not freeze at the temperature level in which you drive during winter months. Never increase the engine coolant concentration above 60%. Leave a 50/50 mixture of engine coolant and water in your vehicle year-round in non-extreme climates.

What you should know about fail-safe cooling

If the engine coolant supply is depleted, this feature allows the vehicle to be driven temporarily before incremental component damage is incurred. The “fail safe” distance depends on ambient temperatures, vehicle load and terrain.

How fail-safe cooling works



If the engine overheats, the engine will automatically switch from eight to alternating four cylinder operation. Each disabled cylinder acts as an air pump and cools the engine.

When this occurs, the engine coolant temperature gauge will move into the red area and the light illuminates.

The check engine light will illuminate, indicating that vehicle service is required.

The vehicle will still operate, but will have limited engine power and

no air conditioning capability.

Continued operation will increase engine temperature and cause the engine to completely shut down. The vehicle will coast to a stop.

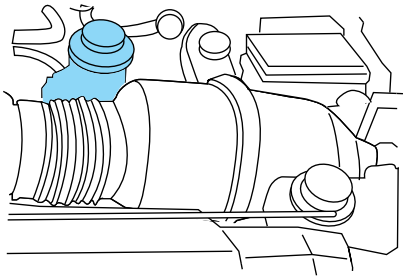
As the engine temperature cools, the engine may be re-started. Take your vehicle to a service facility as soon as possible to minimize engine damage.

When fail-safe mode is activated

- Pull off the road as soon as possible.
- Immediately turn the engine off to prevent severe engine damage.
- Wait for the engine to cool.
- Check the coolant level.

CHECKING AND ADDING POWER STEERING FLUID

Check the power steering fluid at least twice a year. If adding fluid is necessary, use only MERCON® ATF power steering fluid.

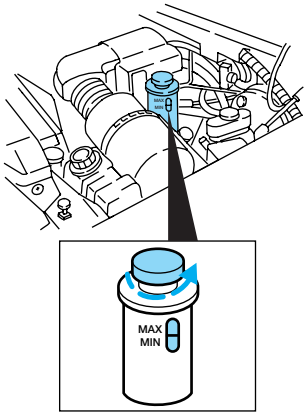


1. Start the engine and let it run until it reaches normal operating temperature (the engine coolant temperature gauge will be near the center of the NORMAL band).

2. While the engine idles, turn the steering wheel left and right several times.

3. Turn the engine off.

4. Check the fluid level in the reservoir. It should be between the MIN and MAX lines. Do not add fluid if the level is in this range.



5. If the fluid is low, add fluid in small amounts, continuously checking the level until it reaches the range between the MIN and MAX lines. Be sure to put the cap back on the reservoir.

TRANSMISSION FLUID

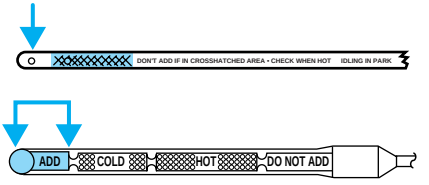
Checking and adding automatic transmission fluid

Follow the scheduled service intervals outlined in the “Service Guide.”

Before adding any fluid, make sure the correct type is used. The type of fluid used is normally indicated on the dipstick and/or dipstick handle and also in the *Lubricant specifications* section in the

Capacities and specifications chapter.

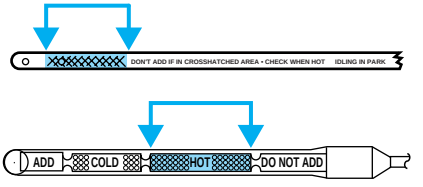
An overfill condition of transmission fluid may cause shift and/or engagement concerns and/or possible damage.



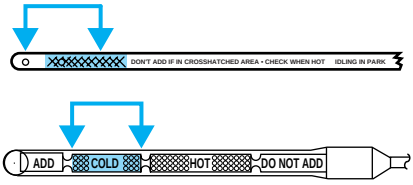
Do not drive the vehicle if the fluid level is below the hole at the bottom of the blade type dipstick (4R70W transmission) or below the COLD area on the bullet type dipstick (E4OD transmission) and outside temperatures are above 10°C (50°F) (see figure to the right).

Your transmission does not use up fluid. However, it is recommended that you check the transmission fluid at least twice a year. The fluid level should be checked if the transmission is not working properly, i.e., if the transmission slips or shifts slowly or if you notice some sign of fluid leakage.

Transmission fluid should be checked at normal operating temperatures 66°C-77°C (150°F-170°F) on a level surface. The normal operating temperature can be reached after approximately 32 km (20 miles) of driving.



The transmission fluid should be in this range if at normal operating temperature (66°C-77°C [150°F-170°F]) (see figure to the right).



The transmission fluid should be in this range if at room temperature (10°C-35°C [50°F-95°F]) (see figure to the right).

If your vehicle has been operated for an extended period at high speeds, in city traffic during hot weather or pulling a trailer, the vehicle should be turned off for about 30 minutes to allow the fluid to cool before checking.

1. Park the vehicle on a level surface and engage the parking brake.

2. With the parking brake engaged and your foot on the brake pedal, start the engine and move the gearshift lever through all of the gear ranges. Allow sufficient time for each gear to engage.

3. Latch the gearshift lever in P (Park) and leave the engine running.

4. Remove the dipstick, wiping it clean with a clean, dry lint free rag.

5. Install the dipstick making sure it is fully seated in the filler tube.

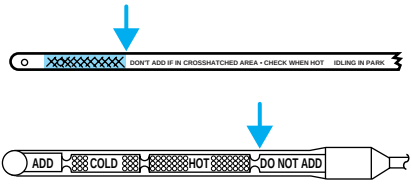
6. Remove the dipstick and inspect the fluid level. The fluid level should be in the crosshatched area on the dipstick.

7. If necessary, add fluid in .25L (1/2 pint) increments through the filler tube until the level is correct.

8. If an overfill occurs, excess fluid should be removed by a qualified technician.

An overfill condition of transmission fluid may cause shift and/or engagement concerns and/or possible damage.

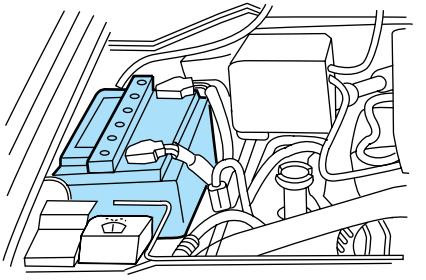
If the fluid level is above the top notch of the hot range after driving the vehicle for approximately 30 km (20 miles), excess fluid should be removed by a qualified technician.



DRIVELINE UNIVERSAL JOINT AND SLIP YOKE

The universal joints standard with your vehicle do not require lubrication. If the original universal joints are replaced with universal joints equipped with grease fittings, lubrication will be necessary.

BATTERY



Your vehicle may be equipped with a Motorcraft maintenance-free battery. If the original equipment battery needs replacing, it may be replaced with a low-maintenance battery. The low-maintenance battery normally does not require additional water during its life of service. However, for severe usage or in high temperature climates, check your battery electrolyte level, at least every 24 months or 40,000 km (24,000 miles). Keep the electrolyte in each cell up to the “level” indicator. Do not overfill the battery cells.

If the electrolyte level in the battery is low, you can add plain tap water to the battery, as long as you do not use hard water (water with a high alkali content). If possible, however, try to only fill the battery cells with distilled water. If the battery needs water often, have the charging system checked.

For longer, trouble-free operation, keep the top of the battery clean and dry. Also, make certain the battery cables are always tightly fastened to the battery terminals.

If you see any corrosion on the battery or terminals, remove the cables from the terminal(s) and clean with a wire brush. You can neutralize the acid with a solution of baking soda and water. Reinstall the cables when you are done

cleaning them, and apply a small quantity of grease to the top of each battery terminal to help prevent corrosion.

If your battery has a cover/shield, make sure it is reinstalled after the battery is replaced.

Because your vehicle's engine is electronically controlled by a computer, some control conditions are maintained by power from the battery. When the battery is disconnected or a new battery is installed, the engine must relearn its idle conditions before your vehicle will drive properly. To begin this process:

1. Put the gearshift in P (Park), turn off all accessories and start the vehicle.

2. Let the engine idle for at least one minute.

3. The relearning process will automatically complete as you drive the vehicle.

- If you do not allow the engine to relearn its idle, the idle quality of your vehicle may be adversely affected until the idle is eventually relearned.
- If the battery has been disconnected or a new battery has been installed, the clock and the preset radio stations must be reset once the battery is reconnected.

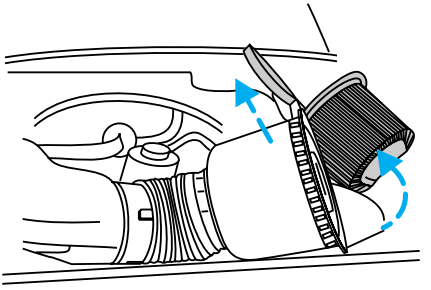
- Always dispose of automotive batteries in a responsible manner. Follow your communities standards for disposal. Call your local recycling center to find out more about recycling automotive batteries.

AIR CLEANER FILTER MAINTENANCE

Refer to the “Service Guide” for the appropriate intervals for changing the air cleaner filter.

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

CHANGING THE AIR FILTER



1. Loosen the clamp that secures the air cleaner in place.
2. Separate the two halves of the air cleaner.
3. Remove the air filter element from the open end of the engine air cleaner and replace it with a new element. Be careful not to crimp the filter edges between halves. This could cause filter damage if not properly seated.
4. Replace the two halves of the air cleaner and secure the clamp.

For information on replacement air filter elements, refer to the *Capacities and specifications* chapter.

WINDSHIELD WIPER BLADES

Check the wiper blades at least twice a year or when they seem less effective. Substances such as tree sap and some hot wax treatments used by commercial car washes reduce the effectiveness of wiper blades.

Checking the wiper blades

If the wiper blades do not wipe properly, clean both the windshield and wiper blades using undiluted windshield wiper solution or a mild detergent. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. To avoid damaging the blades, do not use fuel, kerosene, paint thinner or other solvents.

Changing the wiper blades

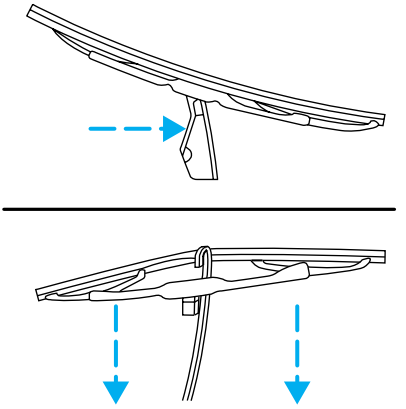
When replacing wiper blade assemblies, always use a Motorcraft part or equivalent. To make replacing the wipers easy, turn the ignition to ACC, then turn the wipers on. When the wipers reach the vertical position, turn the ignition to LOCK.

To replace the wiper blades:

1. Pull the wiper arm away from the windshield and lock into the service position.

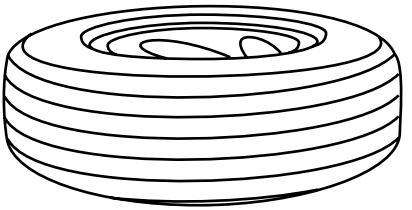
2. Turn the blade at an angle from the wiper arm. Push the lock pin with a screwdriver to release the blade and pull the wiper blade down toward the windshield to remove it from the arm.

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



INFORMATION ABOUT TIRE QUALITY GRADES

New vehicles are fitted with tires that have their Tire Quality Grade (described below) molded into the tire's sidewall. These Tire Quality Grades are determined by standards that the United States Department of Transportation has set.



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

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

Treadwear

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

Traction A B C

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

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

Temperature A B C

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

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

SERVICING YOUR TIRES

Checking the tire pressure

- Use an accurate tire pressure gauge.
- Check the tire pressure when tires are cold, after the vehicle

has been parked for at least one hour or has been driven less than 5 km (3 miles).

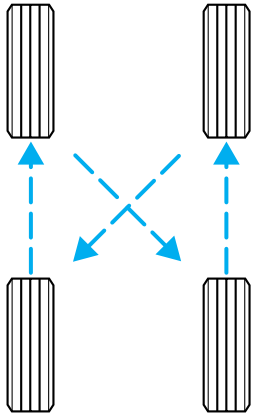
- Adjust tire pressure to recommended specifications found on the Safety Compliance Certification Label.

Improperly inflated tires can affect vehicle handling and can fail suddenly, possibly resulting in loss of vehicle control.

Tire rotation

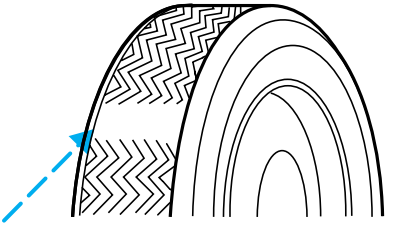
Because your vehicle's tires perform different jobs, they often wear differently. To make sure your tires wear evenly and last longer, rotate them as indicated in the "Service Guide." If you notice that the tires wear unevenly, have them checked.

- Four tire rotation



Replacing the tires

Replace the tires when the wear band is visible through the tire treads.



Failure to follow these precautions may adversely affect the handling of the vehicle and make it easier to lose control and roll over.

Tires that are larger or smaller than your vehicle's original tires may also affect the accuracy of your speedometer.

SNOW TIRES AND CHAINS

Snow tires must be the same size and grade as the tires you currently have on your vehicle.

The tires on your vehicle have all weather treads to provide traction in rain and snow. However, in some climates, you may need to use snow tires and chains.

Follow these guidelines when using snow tires and chains:

- Use only cable type chains offered by Ford as an accessory

or equivalent. SAE class “S” or other conventional link type chains may contact and cause damage to the vehicle’s wheel house and/or body.

- Install chains securely, verifying that the chains do not touch any wiring, brake lines or fuel lines.
- Drive cautiously. If you hear the chains rub or bang against your vehicle, stop and re-tighten the chains. If this does not work, remove the chains to prevent damage to your vehicle.
- If possible, avoid fully loading your vehicle.
- Remove the tire chains when they are no longer needed. Do not use tire chains on dry roads.
- The suspension insulation and bumpers will help prevent vehicle damage. Do not remove these components from your vehicle when using snow tires and chains.
- Do not exceed 48 km/h (30 mph) with tire chains on your vehicle.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AUTOMOTIVE FUELS

Important safety precautions

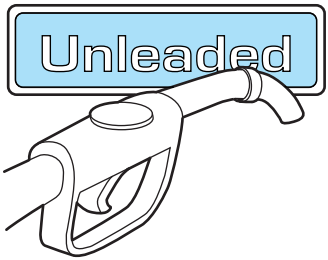
Do not overfill the fuel tank. The pressure in an overfilled tank may cause leakage and lead to fuel spray and fire.

If you do not use the proper fuel cap, the pressure in the fuel tank can damage the fuel system or cause it to work improperly in a collision.

The fuel system may be under pressure. If the fuel cap is venting vapor or if you hear a hissing sound, wait until it stops before completely removing the cap.

Automotive fuels can cause serious injury or death if misused or mishandled.

Observe the following guidelines when handling automotive fuel:



- Extinguish all smoking materials and any open flames before fueling your vehicle.
- Always turn off the vehicle before fueling.
- Automotive fuels can be harmful or fatal if swallowed. If fuel is swallowed, call a physician immediately, even if no symptoms are immediately apparent. The toxic effects of fuel may not be visible for hours.
- Fuels can also be harmful if absorbed through the skin. If fuel is splashed on the skin,

promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

- If fuel is splashed in the eyes, remove contact lenses, flush with water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention.
- Be particularly careful if you are taking “Antabuse” or other forms of disulfiram for the treatment of alcoholism. Breathing gasoline vapors or skin contact could cause an adverse reaction. Consult a physician immediately.

Choosing the right fuel

Use only UNLEADED FUEL. The use of leaded fuel is prohibited by law and could damage your vehicle.

Your vehicle was not designed to use fuel or fuel additives with metallic compounds, including manganese-based compounds containing MMT.

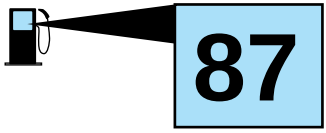
Vehicles certified to California emission standards (indicated on the underhood Vehicle Emissions Control Information label) are designed to operate on California reformulated gasolines. If California reformulated gasoline is not available when you refuel, your vehicle can be operated on non-California fuels. However, even though your engine will perform adequately on other gasolines, the performance of the emission

control devices and systems may be adversely affected.

Repair of damage caused by using a fuel that your vehicle was not designed for may not be covered by your warranty.

Octane recommendations

Your vehicle is designed to use regular unleaded with an (R+M)/2 octane rating of 87. We do not recommend gasolines labeled as "regular" in high altitude areas that are sold with octane ratings of 86 or even less.



Do not be concerned if your vehicle sometimes knocks lightly. However, if it knocks heavily under most driving conditions on fuel with the recommended octane, see your dealer or a qualified service technician to prevent any engine damage.

Fuel quality

If you are experiencing starting, rough idle or hesitation problems try a different brand of fuel. If the condition persists, see your dealer or a qualified service technician.

The American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA) issued a gasoline specification to provide information on high quality fuels that optimize the performance of your vehicle. We

recommend the use of gasolines that meet the AAMA specification if they are available.

It should not be necessary to add any aftermarket products to your fuel tank if you continue to use a high-quality fuel.

Cleaner air

Ford approves the use of gasolines to improve air quality, including reformulated gasolines that contain oxygenates up to 10% ethanol or 15% MTBE.

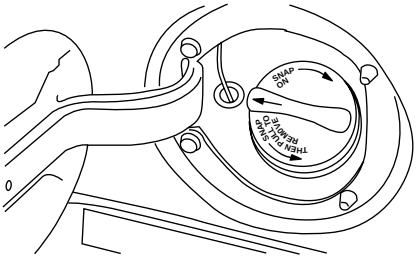
Do not use gasolines containing methanol, which can damage critical fuel system components. Damage resulting from the use of methanol may not be covered by your warranty.

Filling the fuel tank

1. Turn the engine off. After opening the fuel door, remove the cap carefully and slowly by turning it counterclockwise ¼ turn until it stops. Pull to remove the cap. A tether attaches the cap to the fuel filler pipe.

2. Make sure that you pump unleaded fuel and put the fuel nozzle inside the fuel filler pipe.

- To optimize fill, it may be necessary to reposition the nozzle in the filler pipe.



- To help reduce early nozzle shut off and fuel spillage, park your vehicle so the fuel filler door is level.
- Avoid excessively fast fuel dispensing rates (over 38 L [10 gallons] per minute).
- If you spill fuel on the body of your vehicle, clean it off immediately. The fuel may dull or soften the paint if it is not washed off promptly.
- To replace the fuel cap, align the tabs on the cap with the notches on the fuel filler pipe. Turn it clockwise until it stops.
- Push the fuel door closed.

If the check engine warning light illuminates and remains illuminated while the engine is started, the fuel cap may not be properly seated. Turn off the engine, remove the fuel cap and replace it, being sure to align the cap properly.

If the cap is lost, replace it with an authorized Motorcraft or equivalent part.

Calculating fuel economy

To accurately calculate your vehicle's fuel economy:

1. Fill the tank completely and record the initial odometer reading.

2. Each time you fill the tank, record the amount of fuel added (in liters or gallons).

3. After at least three to five fuel tank fill-ups, fill the fuel tank and record the current mileage reading.

4. Use one of the following equations to calculate fuel economy.

Liters used x 100 ÷ Total kilometers traveled

Total miles traveled ÷ Total gallons used

Keep a record for at least one month. This will provide an accurate estimate of the vehicle's fuel economy.

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with various emission control components and a catalytic converter which will enable your vehicle to comply with applicable exhaust emission standards. To make sure that the catalytic converter and other emission control components continue to work properly:

- Use only unleaded fuel.
- Avoid running out of fuel.
- Do not turn off the ignition while your vehicle is moving, especially at high speeds.
- Have the services listed in your "Service Guide" performed according to the specified schedule.

The Scheduled Maintenance Services listed in the "Service

Guide” are required because they are considered essential to the life and performance of your vehicle and to its emissions system.

If other than Ford, Motorcraft or Ford authorized parts are used for maintenance replacements or for service of components affecting emission control such non-Ford parts should be equivalent to genuine Ford Motor Company parts in performance and durability.

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

Watch for fluid leaks, strange odors, smoke, loss of oil pressure, the charging system warning light, the “Check Engine” light or the temperature warning light. These events could indicate that the emission control system is not working properly.

If you smell exhaust fumes of any kind inside your vehicle, have the dealer inspect and fix your vehicle immediately. Do not drive if you smell exhaust fumes. These fumes are harmful and could kill you.

Do not make any unauthorized changes to your vehicle or engine. By law, vehicle owners and anyone

who manufactures, repairs, services, sells, leases, trades vehicles, or supervises a fleet of vehicles are not permitted to intentionally remove an emission control device or prevent it from working. Information about your vehicle's emission system is on the Vehicle Emission Control Information Decal located on or near the engine. This decal identifies engine displacement and gives some tune up specifications.

Please consult your "Warranty Guide" for complete emission warranty information.

Readiness for inspection/maintenance (I/M) testing

In some localities, it may be a legal requirement to pass an I/M test of the on-board diagnostic (OBD-II) system. If your "check engine/service engine soon" light is on, reference the applicable light description in the *Warning Lights and Chimes* section of your owners guide. Your vehicle may not pass the I/M test with the "check engine/service engine soon" light on.

If the vehicle's powertrain system or its battery has just been serviced, the OBD-II system is reset to a "not ready for I/M test" condition. To ready the OBD-II system for I/M testing, a minimum of 30 minutes of city and highway driving is necessary as described below:

- First, at least 10 minutes of driving on an expressway or highway.
- Next, at least 20 minutes driving in stop and go, city type traffic with at least four idle periods.

Allow the vehicle to sit for at least eight hours without starting the engine. Then, start the engine and complete the above driving cycle. The engine must warm up to its normal operating temperature. Once started, do not turn off the engine until the above driving cycle is complete.

EXTERIOR BULBS

Replacing exterior bulbs

Check the operation of the following lamps frequently:

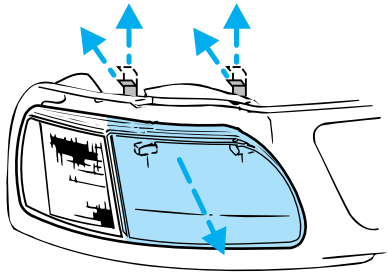
- headlamps
- foglamps
- high-mount brakelamp
- brakelamps
- parking lamps
- turn signals
- license plate lamp
- tail lamps
- back-up lamps

Do not remove lamp bulbs unless they can be replaced immediately with new ones. If a bulb is removed for an extended period of time, contaminants may enter the lamp housings and affect lamp performance.

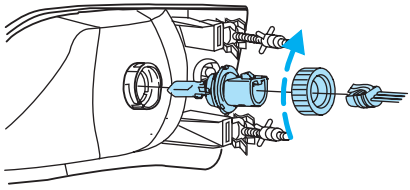
Replacing headlamp bulbs

Handle a halogen headlamp bulb carefully and keep out of children's reach. Grasp the bulb only by its plastic base and do not touch the glass. The oil from your hand could cause the bulb to break the next time the headlamps are operated.

1. Make sure that the headlamp control is in the OFF position.
2. Open the hood.



3. At the back of the headlamp, pull clips rearward and up (about ¾") to release the headlamp assembly.
4. Slide headlamp assembly forward and off of guide ribs to expose the back of the bulb and wiring connector.



5. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by grasping the wire and pulling it rearward.
6. Remove bulb retainer ring by turning it counterclockwise about ¼ turn, then slide the ring off the plastic base.

7. Without turning, carefully pull bulb assembly out of headlamp assembly.

8. Insert the glass end of the new bulb into the headlamp assembly socket. When the grooves in the plastic base are aligned, push the bulb into the socket until the plastic base contacts the rear of the socket.

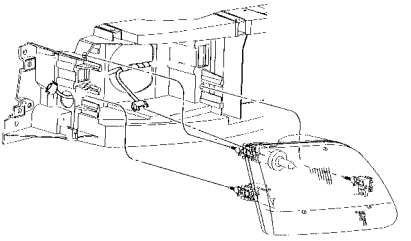
9. Slip bulb retaining ring over the plastic base and lock the ring into the socket by turning it clockwise until you feel a “stop.”

10. Push the electrical connector into the rear of the plastic base until it “snaps.”

11. Straighten alignment pins, making them parallel with the outer edges of the attachment standoff.

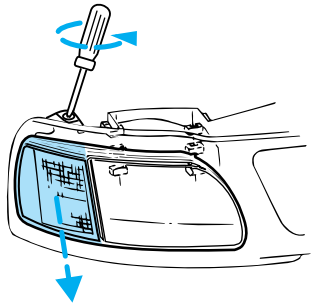
12. Carefully insert the headlamp assembly into the vehicle making sure the alignment pins are inserted into the proper holes and into the guide ribs.

13. Hold the headlamp assembly snugly against the vehicle and push down on the clips to lock the lamp into position.

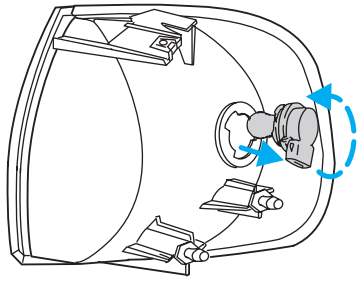


Replacing parking lamp/turn signal bulbs

1. Remove screw from the top of lamp assembly.
2. Disengage lamp assembly (it has a snap fit).



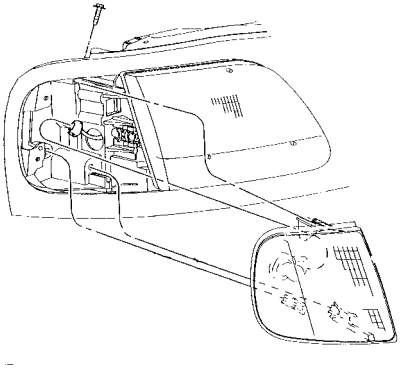
3. Remove the electrical connector from the bulb by grasping the wire and pulling it rearward.
4. Remove bulb retainer ring by turning it counterclockwise about 1/4 turn, then slide the ring off the plastic base.
5. Without turning, carefully pull bulb assembly out of parking lamp assembly.
6. Insert the glass end of the new bulb into the parking lamp assembly socket. When the grooves in the plastic base are aligned, push the bulb into the socket until the plastic base contacts the rear of the socket.
7. Slip bulb retaining ring over the plastic base and lock the ring into the socket by turning it clockwise until you feel a “stop.”
8. Push the electrical connector into the rear of the plastic base until it “snaps.”



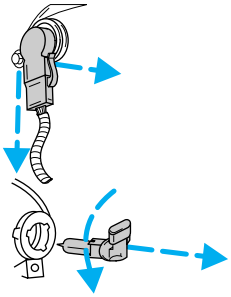
9. Align top and bottom ribs of parking lamp assembly with corresponding slots on front of vehicle.

10. Push gently until parking lamp assembly seats (you will hear a snap).

11. Replace screw removed in step 1.



Replacing foglamp bulbs



1. Disconnect the electrical connector from the back of the foglamp assembly.

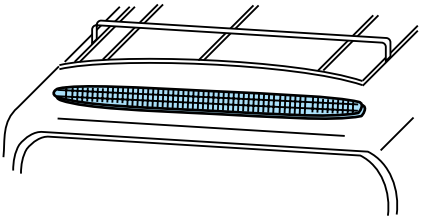
2. Twist, then pull the bulb from the foglamp assembly.

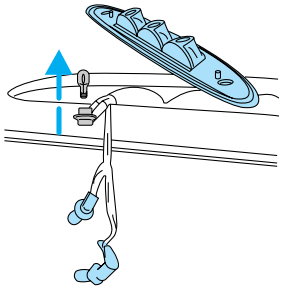
3. Install the new bulb.

4. Connect the electrical connector to the back of the foglamp assembly.

High-mount brakelamp

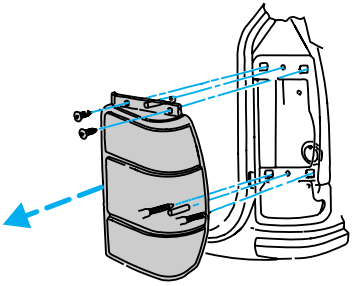
To change the high-mount brakelamp bulbs:





1. Remove the four screws that secure the high-mount brakelamp lens.
2. Carefully remove the lens.
3. Each of the three bulbs may be removed with a ¼ turn counterclockwise and a careful pull.
4. Replace the bulbs as needed and replace the high-mount brakelamp lens.

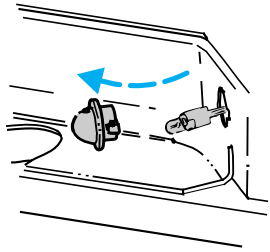
Replacing tail lamp/backup lamp bulbs



The tail lamp/backup lamp assemblies are located in the same portion of the vehicle rear, one just below the other. Follow the same steps to replace either bulb:

1. Open the liftgate to expose the lamp assemblies.
2. Remove the two screws at the top of the lens.
3. Carefully pop the lens off and to the right (it may be necessary to use a screwdriver to remove the lens).
4. Twist the connector ¼ turn counterclockwise and pull it out for replacement.
5. Pull the bulb straight out of the recess and replace it.
6. Replace the lens and secure the two screws.

Replacing license plate lamp bulbs



The license plate bulbs are located under and behind the rear bumper. To change the license plate lamp bulbs:

1. Reach under and behind the rear bumper to locate the bulb connector.
2. Twist the connector counterclockwise ¼ turn and carefully pull to remove it.
3. Pull out the old bulb and press in the replacement bulb.
4. Replace the connector by placing it back into the assembly and turning it ¼ turn clockwise.

Using the right bulbs

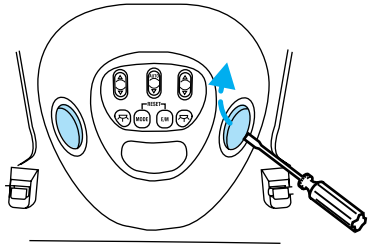
Function	Number of bulbs	Trade number
Headlamps	2	9007
Front park/turn lamps	2	3157NAK
Front sidemarker	2	194NA
Foglamps	2	899
Turn/tail/brake lamps	2	3157K
Liftgate lamp	2	916
Backup lamp	2	579
License lamp	2	168
High-mount brake lamp	See a dealer or qualified service technician	
To replace all instrument panel lights - see your dealer		

REPLACING THE INTERIOR BULBS

Check the operation of the following interior bulbs frequently:

- interior overhead lamp
- map lamp

Map lamps



To change the map lamp bulbs:

1. Use a small screwdriver to remove the map lamp lens.
2. To remove the old bulb, twist ¼ turn and pull it out.
3. Twist in a new bulb.
4. Press the map lamp lens back on and test the lamp operation.

AIMING THE HEADLAMPS

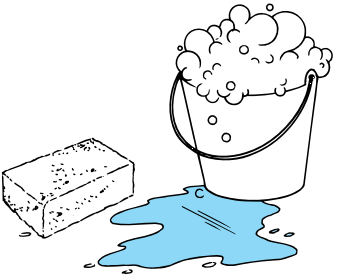
The alignment of your headlamps should be checked by a qualified service technician if:

1. Oncoming motorists frequently signal you to deactivate your high beams, and your high beams are not activated.
2. The headlamps do not seem to provide enough light for clear night vision.
3. The headlamp beams are pointed substantially away from a slightly down and to the right position.

CLEANING AND CARING FOR YOUR VEHICLE

Refer to the “Customer Assistance Guide” for a list of Ford-approved cleaners, polishes and waxes.

Washing your vehicle



Wash your vehicle regularly with cold or lukewarm water. Never use strong detergents or soap. If your vehicle is particularly dirty, use a quality car wash detergent. Always use a clean sponge, washing glove or similar device and plenty of water for best results. To avoid spots, avoid washing when the hood is still warm, immediately after or during exposure to strong sunlight.

During winter months, it is especially important to wash the vehicle on a regular basis. Large quantities of dirt and road salt are difficult to remove and also cause damage to the vehicle. Remove any exterior accessories, such as antennas, before entering a car wash.

After washing, apply the brakes several times to dry them.

Waxing your vehicle

Wax when water stops beading on the surface. This could be every three or four months, depending on operating conditions.

Use only carnauba or synthetic-based waxes. Remove

any bugs and tar before waxing vehicle. Use cleaning fluid or alcohol with a clean cloth to remove. Use tar remover to remove any tar spots.

Repairing paint chips

Minor scratches or paint damage from road debris may be repaired with touch-up, paint repair foil or aerosol paint spray from the Ford accessory line. Observe the application instructions on the products.

Remove particles such as bird droppings, tree sap, insect remains, tar spots, road salt and industrial fallout immediately.

Cleaning the wheels

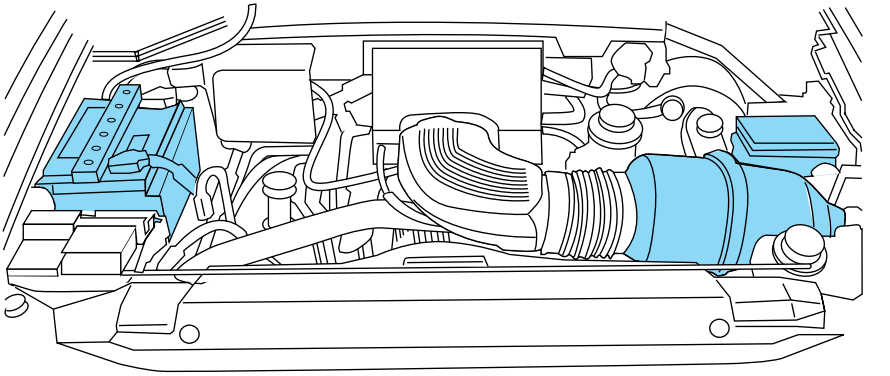
Wash with the same detergent as the body of your vehicle. Do not use acid-based wheel cleaners, steel wool, fuel or strong detergents. Never use abrasives that will damage the finish of special wheel surfaces. Use a tar remover to remove grease and tar.

Cleaning the engine

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

- Take care when using a power washer to clean the engine. The high pressure fluid could penetrate the sealed parts and cause damage.

- Do not spray with cold water to avoid cracking the engine block or other engine components.



- Cover the highlighted areas to prevent water damage when cleaning the engine.
- Never wash or rinse the engine while it is running; water in the running engine may cause internal damage.

Cleaning plastic exterior parts

Use vinyl cleaner for routine cleaning. Clean with a tar remover if necessary. Do not clean plastic parts with thinners, solvents or petroleum-based cleaners.

Cleaning the exterior lamps

Wash with the same detergent as the exterior of your vehicle. Use glass cleaner or tar remover if necessary.

To avoid scratching the lamps, do not use a dry paper towel, chemical solvents or abrasive cleaners.

Cleaning the wiper blades

If the wiper blades do not wipe properly, clean the windshield and wiper blades with undiluted windshield wiper solution or a mild detergent. Rinse thoroughly with clean water. To avoid damaging the blades, do not use fuel, kerosene, paint thinner or other solvents.

Cleaning the instrument panel

Clean with a damp cloth, then dry with a dry cloth.

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

Cleaning the interior fabric

Remove dust and loose dirt with a whisk broom or a vacuum cleaner. Remove fresh spots immediately. Follow the directions that come with the cleaner.

Cleaning and maintaining the safety belts

Clean the safety belts with a mild soap solution recommended for cleaning upholstery or carpets. Do not bleach or dye the belts, because these actions may weaken the belt webbing.

Check the safety belt system periodically to make sure there are no nicks, wear or cuts. If your vehicle has been involved in an accident, refer to the *Safety belt maintenance* section in the *Seating and safety restraints* chapter.

Cleaning leather seats

For routine cleaning, wipe the surface with a soft, damp cloth. For more thorough cleaning, wipe the surface with a leather and vinyl cleaner or a mild soap.

The type of scrubbing pad is very critical because the common 3M "Scotch Brite" green pad is too aggressive and will damage the leather surface

- Spray a small amount of the leather cleaner on the pad and rub the area to be cleaned with the pad using a circular motion. Only clean 1/4 of the area at a time. For heavily soiled areas, spray the cleaner directly onto the leather (two squirts should be adequate) and rub with the pad. Repeat if necessary.
- Use a soft, damp cloth to remove the loosened dirt and foam.
- Dry with a soft cloth.

Do not use household cleaners, glass cleaner, alcohol solutions or cleaner intended for vinyl, rubber or plastics. These

products can damage the leather.

In some instances, color or dye transfer can occur when wet clothing (wool, denim, leathers or other non-colorfast garments) comes in contact with leather upholstery. If this occurs, the leather should be cleaned immediately to avoid permanent staining.

"Tanners Preserve Leather Cleaner" (product number AS-300) is available from "First Brands" by calling 1–800–726–1001. This product may also be available at many local automotive after market stores.

3M "Type T" Clean And Finish Scrubbing Pads (UPC 04011–01276) are available through your local 3M distributor. Call 1–800–742–9649 for the nearest distributor in your area.

PART NUMBER	PART NAME
(Obtain Locally)	Tanners Preserve Leather Cleaner
(Obtain Locally)	3M ″Type T″ Clean and Finish Scrubbing Pads

MOTORCRAFT PART NUMBERS

Component	4.6L engine	5.4L engine
Air filter	FA-1632	FA-1632
Fuel filter	FG-872	FG-872
Battery (standard)	BXT-59	BXT-59
Battery (optional)	BXT-65-750	BXT-65-750
Oil filter	FL-820-S	FL-820-S
PCV Valve	EV-98	EV-233
Spark plugs*-platinum	AWSF-32PP	AWSF-22E
* Replacement double platinum spark plug “EE” will replace “E” and “EG” and “P” will replace “P” and “PG” suffixed spark plugs.		

REFILL CAPACITIES

Fluid	Ford Part Name	Application	Capacity
Engine oil (includes filter change)	Motorcraft 5W30 Super Premium Motor Oil	All	5.7L (6.0 quarts)
Brake fluid	Ford High Performance DOT 3 Brake Fluid	All	Fill to line in reservoir
Power steering fluid	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	All	Fill to line in reservoir
Transmission fluid	Motorcraft MERCON® V ATF	4R70W	13.1L (13.9 quarts)
	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	E4OD (4 x 2)	15.0L (15.9 quarts)
		E4OD (4 x 4)	15.5L (16.4 quarts)
Transfer case fluid	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	4 x 4 vehicles	1.9L (2.0 quarts)

Fluid	Ford Part Name	Application	Capacity
Windshield washer fluid	Ultra-Clear Windshield Concentrate	All	4.1L (4.5 quarts)
Engine coolant	Ford Premium Cooling System Fluid	4.6L engine with 2 row radiator	17.9 L (19.9 quarts)
		4.6L engine with 1 row radiator	17.0L (18.0 quarts)
		5.4L engine	19.7L (20.8 quarts)
Front axle fluid	Motorcraft SAE 75W90 Axle Lubricant	4 x 4 vehicles	1.8-2.0L (3.5-3.7 pints)
Rear axle fluid[1]	Motorcraft SAE 75W140 Synthetic Rear Axle Lubricant	All	2.9-3.1L (5.5-5.8 pints)

[1] Your vehicle's rear axle is equipped with synthetic rear axle lubricant. Rear axles containing synthetic lubricant are lubricated for life. These lubricants are not to be checked or changed unless a leak is suspected, service required or the axle has been submerged in water. The axle lubricant should be changed any time the axle has been submerged in water. Add 118 ml (4 oz.) of additive friction modifier C8AZ-19B546–A, Ford specification EST-M2C118–A whenever the fluid is changed.

Service refill capacities are determined by filling the rear axle 6 mm to 14 mm (1/4 inch to 9/16

inch) below the bottom of the filler hole.

LUBRICANT SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Ford part name	Ford part number	Ford specification
Windshield washer fluid reservoir	Ultra-Clear Windshield Washer Concentrate	C9AZ-19550-AC OR -BC	ESR-M17P5
Body hinges, latches, door striker plates and rotors, seat tracks, fuel filler door hinge and spring, hood latch, auxiliary latch	Multi-Purpose Grease	D7AZ-19584-AA OR DOAZ-19584-AA	ESR-M1C159-A OR ESB-M1C93-B
Lock cylinders, swing-away spare tire carrier padlock	Penetrating Lubricant	E8AZ-19A501-B	NONE
Brake master cylinder	High Performance DOT 3 Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid	C6AZ-19542-AB	ESA-M6C25-A AND DOT 3
Driveshaft, slip spline, double Cardan joint center ball	Premium Long Life Grease	XG-1-C or XG-1-K	ESA-M1C75-B
Engine coolant	Ford Premium Cooling System Fluid	E2FZ-195490-AA	ESE-M97B44-A

Item	Ford part name	Ford part number	Ford specification
Engine oil	Motorcraft 5W30 Super Premium Motor Oil	XO-5W30-QSP	WSS-M2C153-G with API Certification Mark
4x4 front wheel bearings, 4x4 spindle needle bearings, spindle thrust bearings & front drive axle u-joint/slip spline	High Temperature 4x4 Front Axle & Wheel Bearing Grease	E8TZ-19590-A	ESA-M1C198-A
Automatic transmission (E4OD)	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	XT-2-QDX	MERCON®
Automatic transmission (4R70W)	Motorcraft MERCON® V ATF	XT-5-QM	WSS-M2C202-B
Power steering reservoir	Premium Power Steering Fluid	E6AZ-19582-AA	ESW-M2C33-F
Rear axle[1]	Motorcraft SAE 75W140 High Performance Synthetic Rear Axle Lube	F1TZ-19580-B	WSL-M2C192-A
Front axle	75W90 Gear Lube	F1TZ-19C547-MA	WSL-M2C192-A
Transfer case - Four wheel drive	Motorcraft MERCON® ATF	XT-2-QDX	MERCON®

[1] Add 118 ml (4 oz.) of EST-M2C118–A (friction modifier Part No. C8AZ-19B546–A) for

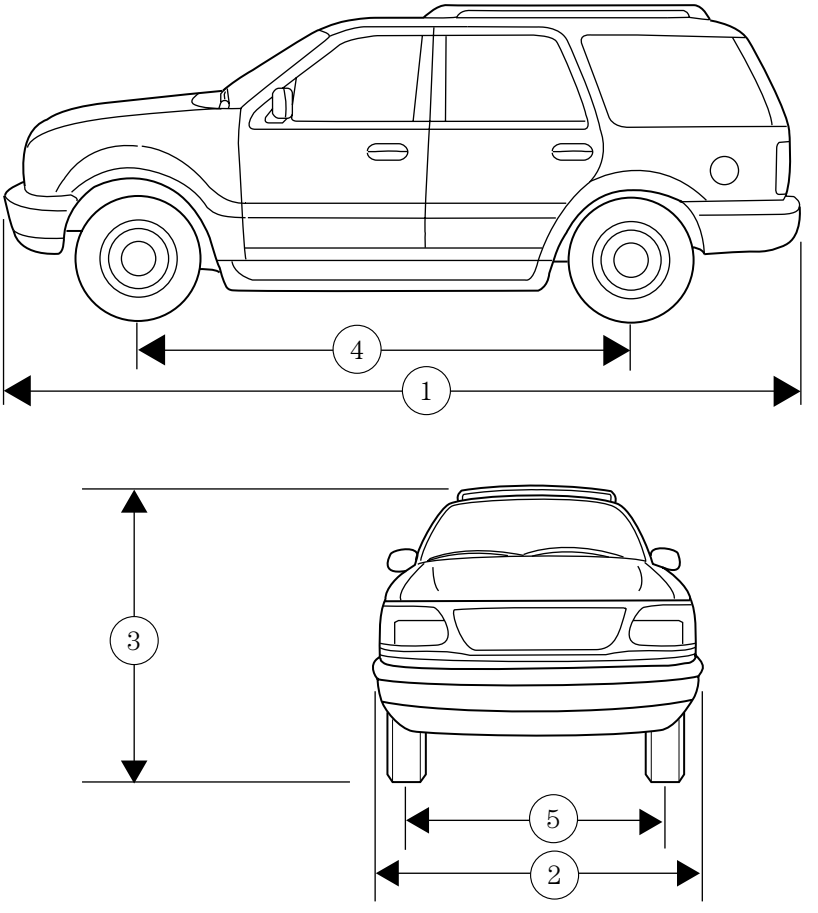
complete refill of Ford
Traction-Lok rear axles.

ENGINE DATA

Engine	4.6L engine	5.4L engine
Cubic inches	281	330
Horsepower	215 @ 4400 rpm	230 @ 4250 rpm
Torque	290 lb. ft. @ 3250 rpm	325 lb. ft. @ 3000 rpm
Required fuel grade	87 octane	87 octane
Firing order	1-3-7-2-6-5-4-8	1-3-7-2-6-5-4-8
Spark plug gap	1.3-1.4 mm (0.052-.056 inch)	1.3-1.4 mm (0.052-.056 inch)
Ignition system	EDIS	Coil on plug
Compression ratio	9.0:1	9.0:1

VEHICLE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions	mm (in.)
(1) Overall length	5 196 (204.6)
(2) Overall width	2 027 (79.8)
(3) Maximum height 4x2/4x4	1 969.8 (77.6)/2 043 (80.4)
(4) Wheelbase	3 023 (119.0)
(5) Front track	1 661 (65.4)



IDENTIFYING YOUR VEHICLE

Safety compliance label

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Regulations require that a Safety Compliance Certification Label be affixed to a vehicle and prescribe where the Safety Compliance Certification Label may be located. The Safety Compliance Certification Label is located on the front door latch pillar on the driver's side.

Vehicle identification number

The vehicle identification number is attached to a metal tag and is located on the driver side instrument panel.

Engine number

The engine number (the last eight numbers of the vehicle identification number) is stamped on the engine block, transmission, frame and transfer case (if so equipped).

REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS (U.S. ONLY)

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

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

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1–800–424–9393 (202–366–0123 in the Washington D.C. area) or write to:

NHTSA

U.S. Department of Transportation

400 Seventh Street

Washington D.C. 20590

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

Index

Index

Filling station information

Recommended fuel	Unleaded fuel only - 87 octane
Fuel tank capacity-4x2 without air suspension	98.0L (26 gallons)
Fuel tank capacity-4x2 vehicles with air suspension and 4x4 vehicles	114.0L (30 gallons)
Engine oil (with filter change)	Use Motorcraft 5W30 Super Premium Motor Oil, Ford Specification WSS-M2C153-G
Tire size and pressure	Refer to Tire Pressure Decal on passenger's door panel
Hood release	Pull handle under the left side of the instrument panel
Oil capacity (with filter change)	5.7L (6.0 quarts)
Coolant capacity	19.7L (20.8 quarts)
Power steering fluid capacity	Fill to line in reservoir
Automatic transmission fluid capacity-4R70W	13.1L (13.9 quarts)
Automatic transmission fluid capacity-E4OD (4x2)	15.0L (15.9 quarts)
Automatic transmission fluid capacity-E4OD (4x4)	15.5L (16.4 quarts)