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MAINTENANCE

INTRODUCTION

Dear Customer,

Congratulations on the purchase of your new Jeep® vehicle. Every Jeep® vehicle represents high precision workmanship, distinctive styling, and unmatched quality.

This Essential Information Guide has been prepared with the assistance of service and engineering specialists to acquaint you with essential information for the operation and maintenance of your vehicle. It is supplemented by customer-oriented documents. Within this information, you will find a description of the services that FCA offers to its customers as well as the details of the terms and conditions for maintaining its validity. Please take the time to read these publications carefully. Following the instructions and recommendations in this manual will help ensure safe and enjoyable operation of your vehicle. For comprehensive vehicle information, refer to your vehicle's Owner's Manual on the FCA India Jeep® website.

This Essential Information Guide describes all versions of this vehicle. Options and equipment dedicated to specific markets or versions are not explicitly indicated in the text. Therefore, you should only consider the information that is related to the trim level, engine, and version that you have purchased. Any content introduced throughout the Owner's Information, which may or may not be applicable to your vehicle, will be identified with the wording "If Equipped". All data contained in this publication are intended to help you use your vehicle in the best possible way. FCA reserves the right to make changes to the model described for technical and/or commercial reasons. For further information, contact an authorized dealer.

When it comes to service, remember that authorized dealers know your Jeep® vehicle best, and only factory-trained technicians use genuine parts and care about your satisfaction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ALL MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION IS BASED ON THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION APPROVAL. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO PUBLISH REVISIONS AT ANY TIME.

After you have read the Essential Information Guide, it should be stored in the vehicle for convenient reference and remain with the vehicle when sold.

The Essential Information Guide illustrates and describes the features that are standard or available as extra cost options. Therefore, some of the equipment and accessories in this publication may not appear on your vehicle.

NOTE:

Be sure to read the Owner's Manual first before driving your vehicle and before attaching or installing parts/accessories or making other modifications to the vehicle.

In view of the many replacement parts and accessories from various manufacturers available in the market, FCA cannot be certain that the driving safety of your vehicle will not be impaired by the attachment or installation of such parts. Even if such parts are officially approved (for example, by a general operating permit for the part or by constructing the part in an officially approved design), or if an individual operating permit was issued for the vehicle after the attachment or installation of such parts, it cannot be implicitly assumed that the driving safety of your vehicle is unimpaired. Therefore, neither experts nor official agencies are liable. FCA only assumes responsibility when parts, which are expressly authorized or recommended by FCA, are attached or installed at an authorized dealer. The same applies when modifications to the original condition are subsequently made on FCA vehicles.

Your warranties do not cover any part that FCA did not supply. Nor do they cover the cost of any repairs or adjustments that might be caused or needed because of the installation or use of non-manufacturer parts, components, equipment, materials, or additives. Nor do your warranties cover the costs of repairing damage or conditions caused by any changes to your vehicle that do not comply with FCA specifications.

FCA reserves the right to make changes in design and specifications, and/or to make additions to or improvements in its products without imposing any obligations upon itself to install them on products previously manufactured.

SYMBOLS KEY

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| WARNING! | These statements are against operating procedures that could result in a collision, bodily injury and/or death. |
| CAUTION! | These statements are against procedures that could result in damage to your vehicle. |
| NOTE: | A suggestion which will improve installation, operation, and reliability. If not followed, may result in damage. |
| TIP: | General ideas/solutions/suggestions on easier use of the product or functionality. |

PAGE REFERENCE ARROW



Follow this reference for additional information on a particular feature.

FOOTNOTE



Supplementary and relevant information pertaining to the topic.

If you do not read the entire Owner's Manual, you may miss important information. Observe all Cautions and Warnings.

ROLLOVER WARNING

Utility vehicles have a significantly higher rollover rate than other types of vehicles. This vehicle has a higher ground clearance and a higher center of gravity than many passenger vehicles. It is capable of performing better in a wide variety of off-road applications. Driven in an unsafe manner, all vehicles can go out of control. Because of the higher center of gravity, if this vehicle is out of control it may roll over when some other vehicles may not.

Do not attempt sharp turns, abrupt maneuvers, or other unsafe driving actions that can cause loss of vehicle control. Failure to operate this vehicle safely may result in a collision, rollover of the vehicle, and severe or fatal injury. Drive carefully.



80bfe0f0

Rollover Warning Label

VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS/ALTERATIONS

WARNING!







Any modifications or alterations to this vehicle could seriously affect its roadworthiness and safety and may lead to a collision resulting in serious injury or death.







SYMBOL GLOSSARY







Some car components have colored labels with symbols indicating precautions to be observed when using this component. It is important to follow all warnings when operating your vehicle. See below for the definition of each symbol ➞ page 24.







NOTE:






Warning and Indicator lights are different based upon equipment options and current vehicle status. Some telltales are optional and may not appear.



| Red Warning Lights | |
|---|--|
|  | Air Bag Warning Light ⇨ page 24 |
|  | Brake Warning Light ⇨ page 24 |
|  | Battery Charge Warning Light ⇨ page 25 |
|  | Door Open Warning Light ⇨ page 25 |
|  | Drowsiness Detected Warning ⇨ page 25 |
|  | Electric Power Steering (EPS) Fault Warning Light ⇨ page 26 |


| Red Warning Lights | |
|--|--|
|  | Electronic Throttle Control (ETC) Warning Light ⇨ page 26 |
|  | Engine Temperature Warning Light ⇨ page 26 |
|  | Hood Open Warning Light ⇨ page 26 |
|  | Liftgate Open Warning Light ⇨ page 27 |
|  | Oil Pressure Warning Light ⇨ page 27 |
|  | Oil Temperature Warning Light ⇨ page 27 |






| Red Warning Lights | |
|---|---|
|  | Seat Belt Reminder Warning Light → page 27 |
|  | Speed Alert System Warning Light → page 27 |
|  | Speed Alert System Warning Light → page 27 |
|  | Transmission Fault Warning Light → page 27 |
|  | Transmission Temperature Warning Light → page 28 |
|  | Vehicle Security Warning Light → page 28 |







| Yellow Warning Lights | |
|--|--|
|  | Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light → page 28 |
|  | Electric Park Brake Warning Light → page 29 |
|  | Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Active Warning Light → page 29 |
|  | Electronic Stability Control (ESC) OFF Warning Light → page 29 |
|  | Fuel Cutoff Warning Light → page 29 |
|  | Low Coolant Level Warning Light → page 29 |

| Yellow Warning Lights | |
|---|--|
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
|  | |
| SERV 4WD | |
|  | |

| Yellow Warning Lights | |
|--|---|
|  | Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Warning Light ➔ page 31 |
|  | Towing Hook Breakdown Warning Light ➔ page 32 |

| Yellow Indicator Lights | |
|--|--|
| 4WD LOW | 4WD Low Indicator Light ➔ page 32 |
| 4WD LOCK | 4WD Lock Indicator Light ➔ page 33 |
| HOLD! | Auto HOLD! Fault Indicator Light ➔ page 33 |
|  | Immobilizer Fail / VPS Electrical Alarm Indicator Light ➔ page 33 |

| Yellow Indicator Lights | |
|---|---|
|  | Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) Cleaning In Progress Indicator Light — Diesel Versions With DPF Only → page 33 |
|  | Low Diesel Emissions Additive AdBlue® (UREA) Indicator Light → page 34 |
|  | Rear Fog Indicator → page 34 |
|  | Water In Fuel Indicator Light → page 34 |
|  | Wait To Start Indicator Light → page 34 |

| Green Indicator Lights | |
|--|---|
|  | Active Speed Limiter SET Indicator Light → page 35 |
|  | Active Lane Management Indicator Light → page 35 |
|  | Auto HOLD Indicator Light → page 35 |
|  | Parking/Headlights On Indicator Light → page 35 |
|  | Front Fog Indicator Light → page 35 |
|  | Turn Signal Indicator Lights → page 35 |

Green Indicator Lights



Cruise Control SET Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 35



Stop/Start Active Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 35

White Indicator Lights



Active Speed Limiter SET Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36



Hill Descent Control (HDC) Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36

White Indicator Lights



Cruise Control SET Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36



Speed Alert System Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36

Blue Indicator Lights



High Beam Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36

Gray Indicator Lights



Active Speed Limiter Ready Indicator Light
 ⇨ page 36

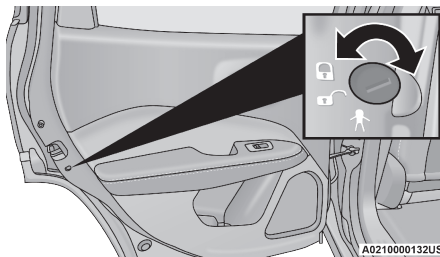
GETTING TO KNOW YOUR VEHICLE

DOORS

CHILD-PROTECTION DOOR LOCK SYSTEM — REAR DOORS

To provide a safer environment for small children riding in the rear seats, the rear doors are equipped with a Child-Protection Door Lock system.

To use the system, open each rear door, use a flat blade screwdriver (or emergency key) and rotate the dial to the lock or unlock position. When the system on a door is engaged, that door can only be opened by using the outside door handle even if the inside door lock is in the unlocked position.



Child-Protection Door Lock Function

NOTE:

- When the Child-Protection Door Lock system is engaged, the door can be opened only by using the outside door handle even though the inside door lock is in the unlocked position.

- After disengaging the Child-Protection Door Lock system, always test the door from the inside to make certain it is in the desired position.
- After engaging the Child-Protection Door Lock system, always test the door from the inside to make certain it is in the desired position.
- For emergency exit with the system engaged, rotate the door lock button until the lock indicator is hidden (unlocked position), lower the window, and open the door with the outside door handle.

WARNING!

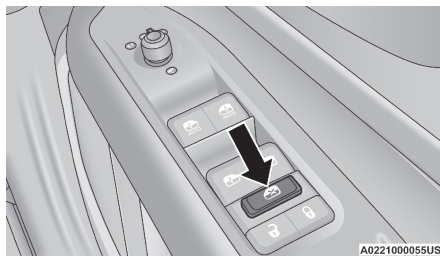
Avoid trapping anyone in a vehicle in a collision. Remember that the rear doors can only be opened from the outside when the Child-Protection locks are engaged (locked).

NOTE:

- Always use this device when carrying children. After engaging the child lock on both rear doors, check for effective engagement by trying to open a door with the internal handle. Once the Child-Protection Door Lock system is engaged, it is impossible to open the doors from inside the vehicle. Before getting out of the vehicle, be sure to check that there is no one left inside.
- The Child-Protection Door Lock system is to be disabled for vehicles used for taxi application and yellow license plates as per the local government laws.

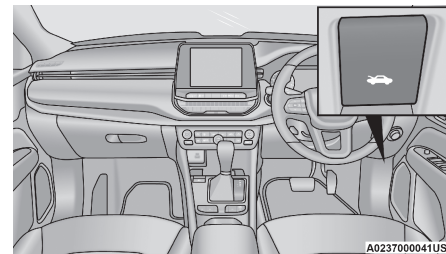
WINDOWS**WINDOW LOCKOUT SWITCH**

The window lockout switch on the driver's door trim panel allows you to disable the window controls on the rear passenger doors. To disable the window controls, push and release the window lockout switch (the indicator light on the switch will turn on). To enable the window controls, push and release the window lockout switch again (the indicator light on the switch will turn off).

**Window Lockout Switch****HOOD****OPENING THE HOOD**

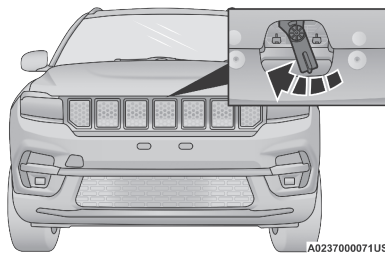
Two latches must be released to open the hood.

1. Pull the hood release lever located underneath the driver's side of the instrument panel.

**Hood Release Location (Underneath Instrument Panel)**

16 GETTING TO KNOW YOUR VEHICLE

2. Move to the outside of the vehicle. The safety latch release lever is located behind the front edge of the hood at the center. Reach in at the center of the hood with a palm facing the ground. Once contact is made with the safety latch release lever, push it to the left to fully release the hood.



Hood Safety Latch Release Lever Location

CLOSING THE HOOD

WARNING!

Be sure the hood is fully latched before driving your vehicle. If the hood is not fully latched, it could open when the vehicle is in motion and block your vision. Failure to follow this warning could result in serious injury or death.

CAUTION!

To prevent possible damage, do not slam the hood to close it. Lower hood to approximately 12 inches (30 cm) and drop the hood to close. Make sure hood is fully closed for both latches. Never drive vehicle unless hood is fully closed, with both latches engaged.

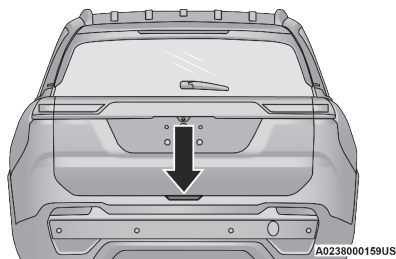
LIFTGATE

UNLOCK/OPEN THE LIFTGATE

The liftgate may be released in one of several ways:

- Key fob
(if equipped with power liftgate)
- Outside handle
- Button on overhead console
(if equipped with power liftgate)

The overhead console switch and liftgate key fob button (if equipped) will release the liftgate when the liftgate is unlocked or locked. The outside handle requires the liftgate to be unlocked prior to opening.



Liftgate Entry

To Unlock The Liftgate

Use the key fob or the interior door unlock button on the door panel to unlock the liftgate. The manual door locks on the doors will not unlock the liftgate.

WARNING!

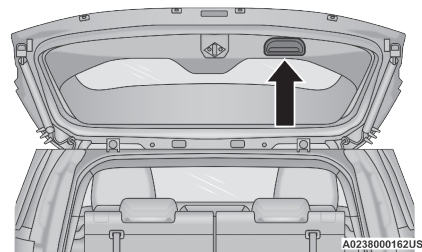
Driving with the liftgate open can allow poisonous exhaust gases into your vehicle. You and your passengers could be injured by these fumes. Keep the liftgate closed when you are operating the vehicle.

CAUTION!

High-pressure gas is enclosed in the left and right dampers supporting the liftgate when in the open position. Do not disassemble or throw the dampers into fire.

LOCK/CLOSE THE LIFTGATE

To manually close the liftgate, grab the liftgate closing handle and pull in a downward motion.



Liftgate Pull Handle/Closing Liftgate

NOTE:

Before closing the liftgate, make sure to be in possession of the key fob because the liftgate may be locked.

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To Lock The Liftgate

Use the key fob or the interior door lock button on the door panel to lock the liftgate. The manual door locks on the doors will not lock the liftgate.

POWER LIFTGATE — IF EQUIPPED



The power liftgate may be opened by pushing the liftgate button on the key fob. Push the liftgate button on the key fob twice within five seconds to open or close the power liftgate. You can also open the liftgate by pushing the electronic liftgate release handle.

Pushing the liftgate button on the key fob or the liftgate release handle:

- When the liftgate is fully closed, the liftgate will open.
- When the liftgate is fully open, the liftgate will close.
- When the liftgate is moving, the liftgate will reverse.

The power liftgate may also be opened or closed by pushing the liftgate button located on the front overhead console. If the liftgate is fully open, the liftgate can be closed by pushing the liftgate button located on the left rear trim panel. If the liftgate is in motion, pushing the button again will reverse the liftgate.

When the liftgate button on the key fob is pushed two times, the turn signals will flash twice to signal that the liftgate is opening or closing, and an audible chime can be heard.

The key fob and the overhead console switch will open the liftgate when the liftgate is locked. The outside handle requires the liftgate to be unlocked. If the vehicle is equipped with Passive Entry, and a valid Passive Entry key fob is within 5 ft (1.5 m) of the liftgate, pulling the outside handle will unlock and open the liftgate.

NOTE:

- Before closing the liftgate, make sure to be in possession of the key fob because the liftgate may be locked.
- Use the interior door lock/unlock button on the door panel or the key fob to lock and unlock the liftgate. The manual door locks on the doors and the exterior door lock cylinder will not lock and unlock the liftgate.
- The liftgate will either unlock along with the vehicle doors, or it will need to be unlocked by pushing the electronic liftgate release, depending on the selected setting in the Uconnect system.
- The power liftgate open button will not operate if the vehicle speed is above 0 mph (0 km/h).
- The power liftgate will not operate in temperatures below -22°F (-30°C) or temperatures above 150°F (65°C). Be sure to remove any buildup of snow or ice from the liftgate before pushing any of the power liftgate switches.

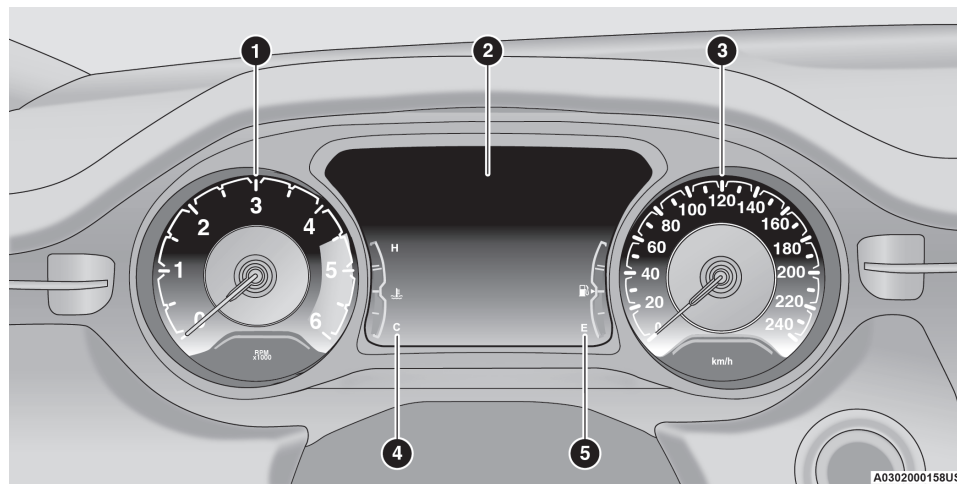
- If anything obstructs the power liftgate while it is closing or opening, the liftgate will automatically reverse to the closed or open position. After multiple obstructions in the same cycle, the liftgate will automatically stop and must be opened or closed manually.
- There are pinch sensors attached to the side of the liftgate. Light pressure anywhere along these strips will cause the liftgate to return to the open position.
- The power liftgate must be in the full open position in order to reach the rear liftgate close button, on the left rear trim near the liftgate opening, to operate. If the liftgate is not fully open, push the liftgate button on the key fob to fully open the liftgate and then push it again to close.
- If the electronic liftgate release handle is pushed a second time while the power liftgate is opening, the liftgate motor will disengage to allow manual operation.
- If your liftgate is power closing and you put the vehicle in gear, the liftgate will continue to power close. However, vehicle movement may result in the detection of an obstruction.
- Allow the power system to open the liftgate. Manually pushing or pulling the liftgate may activate the liftgate obstacle detection feature and stop the power operation or reverse its direction.

WARNING!

- Driving with the liftgate open can allow poisonous exhaust gases into your vehicle. You and your passengers could be injured by these fumes. Keep the liftgate closed when you are operating the vehicle.
- If you are required to drive with the liftgate open, make sure that all windows are closed, and the climate control blower switch is set at high speed. Do not use the recirculation mode.
- During power operation, personal injury or cargo damage may occur. Ensure the liftgate travel path is clear. Make sure the liftgate is closed and latched before driving away.
- Personal injury or cargo damage may occur if caught in the path of the liftgate. Make sure the liftgate path is clear before activating the liftgate.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

BASE / MIDLINE INSTRUMENT CLUSTER



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

1. Tachometer
 - Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM x 1000).
2. Instrument Cluster Display
 - The instrument cluster display features a driver interactive display .
3. Speedometer
 - Indicates vehicle speed.

NOTE:

A chime will sound when the vehicle speed is above 80 km/h and 120 km/h.

4. Temperature Gauge

- The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature. Any reading within the normal range indicates that the engine cooling system is operating satisfactorily.
- The gauge pointer will likely indicate a higher temperature when driving in hot weather or up mountain grades. It should not be allowed to exceed the upper limits of the normal operating range.

WARNING!

A hot engine cooling system is dangerous. You or others could be badly burned by steam or boiling coolant. It is recommended to call an authorized dealer for service if your vehicle overheats.

CAUTION!

Driving with a hot engine cooling system could damage your vehicle. If the temperature gauge reads "H" pull over and stop the vehicle. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the "H", turn the engine off immediately and call an authorized dealer for service.

5. Fuel Gauge

- The gauge shows the level of fuel in the fuel tank when the ignition switch is in the ON/RUN position.



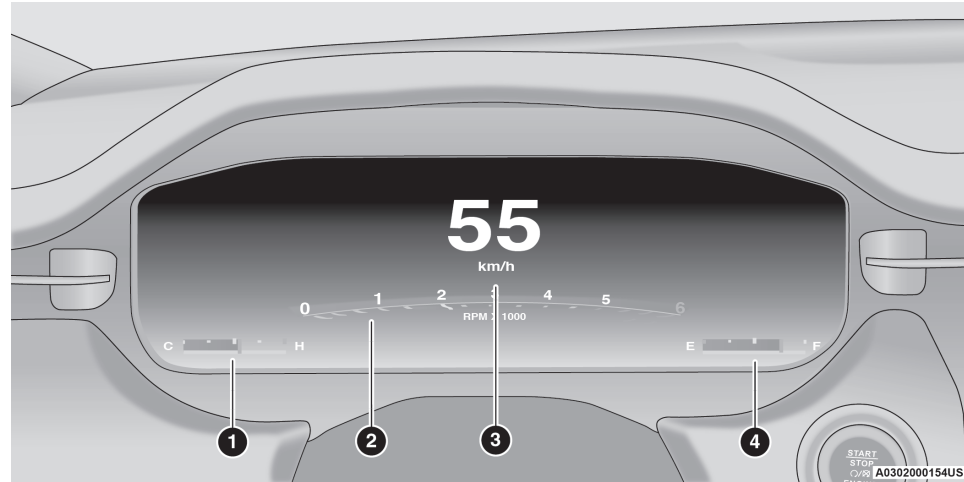
- The fuel pump symbol points to the side of the vehicle where the fuel door is located.

NOTE:

The hard telltales will illuminate for a bulb check when the ignition is first cycled.

22 GETTING TO KNOW YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

PREMIUM INSTRUMENT CLUSTER



INSTRUMENT CLUSTER DESCRIPTIONS

1. Temperature Gauge

- The temperature gauge shows engine coolant temperature. Any reading within the normal range indicates that the engine cooling system is operating satisfactorily.
- The pointer will likely indicate a higher temperature when driving in hot weather, up mountain grades, or when towing a trailer. It should not be allowed to exceed the upper limits of the normal operating range.

WARNING!

A hot engine cooling system is dangerous. You or others could be badly burned by steam or boiling coolant. It is recommended to call an authorized dealer for service if your vehicle overheats
 ➞ page 82.

CAUTION!

Driving with a hot engine cooling system could damage your vehicle. If the temperature gauge reads "H" pull over and stop the vehicle. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the "H", turn the engine off immediately and call an authorized dealer for service.

2. Tachometer

- Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (RPM x 1000).

3. Speedometer

- Indicates vehicle speed.

NOTE:

A chime will sound when the vehicle speed is above 80 km/h and 120 km/h.

4. Fuel Gauge

- The pointer shows the level of fuel in the fuel tank when the Keyless Push Button Ignition is in the ON/RUN position.



- The fuel pump symbol points to the side of the vehicle where the fuel door is located.

NOTE:

The Instrument Cluster Warning Indicators will illuminate briefly for a bulb check when the ignition is first cycled.

24 GETTING TO KNOW YOUR INSTRUMENT PANEL

WARNING LIGHTS AND MESSAGES

For a full copy of the owner's manual please visit Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

The warning/indicator lights will illuminate in the instrument panel together with a dedicated message and/or acoustic signal when applicable. These indications are indicative and precautionary and as such must not be considered as exhaustive and/or alternative to the information contained in the Owner's Manual, which you are advised to read carefully in all cases. Always refer to the information in this chapter in the event of a failure indication. All active telltales will display first if applicable. The system check menu may appear different based upon equipment options and current vehicle status. Some telltales are optional and may not appear.

RED WARNING LIGHTS

Air Bag Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to indicate a fault with the air bag, and will turn on for four to eight seconds as a bulb check when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position. This light will illuminate with a single chime when a fault with the air bag has been detected, it will stay on until the fault is cleared. If the light is either not on during startup, stays on, or turns on while driving, have the system inspected at an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

Brake Warning Light



This warning light monitors various brake functions, including brake fluid level and parking brake application. If the brake light turns on it may indicate that the parking brake is applied, that the brake fluid level is low, or that there is a problem with the Anti-Lock Brake System.

If the light remains on when the parking brake has been disengaged, and the fluid level is at the full mark on the master cylinder reservoir, it indicates a possible brake hydraulic system malfunction or that a problem with the Brake Booster has been detected by the Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) / Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system. In this case, the light will remain on until the condition has been corrected. If the problem is related to the brake booster, the ABS pump will run when applying the brake, and a brake pedal pulsation may be felt during each stop.

The dual brake system provides a reserve braking capacity in the event of a failure to a portion of the hydraulic system. A leak in either half of the dual brake system is indicated by the Brake Warning Light, which will turn on when the brake fluid level in the master cylinder has dropped below a specified level.

The light will remain on until the cause is corrected.

NOTE:

The light may flash momentarily during sharp cornering maneuvers, which change fluid level conditions. The vehicle should have service performed, and the brake fluid level checked. If brake failure is indicated, immediate repair is necessary.

WARNING!

Driving a vehicle with the red brake light on is dangerous. Part of the brake system may have failed. It will take longer to stop the vehicle. You could have a collision. Have the vehicle checked immediately.

Vehicles equipped with the Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) are also equipped with Electronic Brake Force Distribution (EBD). In the event of an EBD failure, the Brake Warning Light will turn on along with the ABS Light. Immediate repair to the ABS system is required.

Operation of the Brake Warning Light can be checked by turning the ignition switch from the OFF position to the ON/RUN position. The light should illuminate for approximately four seconds. The light should then turn off unless the parking brake is applied or a brake fault is detected. If the light does not illuminate, have the light inspected by an authorized dealer.

The light also will turn on when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the ON/RUN position.

NOTE:

This light shows only that the parking brake is applied. It does not show the degree of brake application.

Battery Charge Warning Light

This warning light will illuminate when the battery is not charging properly. If it stays on while the engine is running, there may be a malfunction with the charging system. Contact an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

This indicates a possible problem with the electrical system or a related component.

Door Open Warning Light

This indicator will illuminate when a door is ajar/open and not fully closed.

NOTE:

If the vehicle is moving, there will also be a single chime.

Drowsiness Detected Warning — If Equipped

Driver drowsiness detection helps to avoid crashes caused by fatigue by advising drivers to take a break in time. Once Drowsy Driver is detected, A pop-up

will display continuously until the driver presses the **OK** button to clear.

Once the pop-up message is cleared, it is stored until the condition is no longer true.

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Electric Power Steering (EPS) Fault Warning Light



This warning light will turn on when there's a fault with the EPS system.

WARNING!

Continued operation with reduced assist could pose a safety risk to yourself and others. Service should be obtained as soon as possible.

Electronic Throttle Control (ETC) Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to indicate a problem with the ETC system. If a problem is detected while the vehicle is running, the light will either stay on or flash depending on the nature of the problem.

Cycle the ignition when the vehicle is safely and completely stopped and the transmission is placed in the PARK position. The light should turn off. If the light remains on with the vehicle running, your vehicle will usually be drivable; however, see an authorized dealer for service as soon as possible.

NOTE:

This light may turn on if the accelerator and brake pedals are pressed at the same time.

If the light continues to flash when the vehicle is running, immediate service is required and you may experience reduced performance, an elevated/rough idle, or engine stall and your vehicle may require towing. The light will come on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position and remain on briefly as a bulb check. If the light does not come on during starting, have the system checked by an authorized dealer.

Engine Temperature Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to warn of an overheated engine condition. If the engine coolant temperature is too high, this light will illuminate and a single chime will sound.

If the light turns on while driving, safely pull over and stop the vehicle. If the Air Conditioning (A/C) system is on, turn it off. Also, shift the transmission into NEUTRAL (N) and idle the vehicle. If the temperature reading does not return to normal, turn the engine off immediately and call for service.

Hood Open Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate when the hood is left open and not fully closed.

NOTE:

If the vehicle is moving, there will also be a single chime.

Liftgate Open Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate when the liftgate is open.

NOTE:

If the vehicle is moving, there will also be a single chime.

Oil Pressure Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to indicate low engine oil pressure. If the light turns on while driving, stop the vehicle, shut off the engine as soon as possible, and contact an authorized dealer. A chime will sound when this light turns on.

Do not operate the vehicle until the cause is corrected. This light does not indicate how much oil is in the engine. The engine oil level must be checked under the hood.

Oil Temperature Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to indicate the engine oil temperature is high. If the light turns on while driving, stop the vehicle and shut off the engine as soon as possible. Wait for oil temperature to return to normal levels.

Seat Belt Reminder Warning Light



This warning light indicates when the driver or passenger seat belt is unbuckled. When the ignition is first placed in the ON/RUN position and if the driver's seat belt is unbuckled, a chime will sound and the light will turn on. When driving, if the driver or front passenger seat belt remains unbuckled, the Seat Belt Reminder Light will flash or remain on continuously and a chime will sound.

Speed Alert System Warning Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate when the vehicle speed is equal to or greater than 80 km/h or 120 km/h. A chime will sound and a message will display.

Audible warning frequency:



- Speeds above 80 km/h (49 mph) - 1 cycle / 2 minute (primary level)



- Speeds above 120 km/h (75 mph) - 1 cycle / 2 sec (secondary level)

NOTE:

Speed alert system warning signal cannot be stopped by means other than control of the speed by the driver.

Transmission Fault Warning Light — If Equipped



This light will illuminate (together with a message in the instrument cluster display and a buzzer) to indicate a transmission fault. Contact an authorized dealer if the message remains after restarting the engine.

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Transmission Temperature Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light will illuminate to warn of a high transmission fluid temperature. This may occur with strenuous usage such as trailer towing. If this light turns on, stop the vehicle and run the engine at idle or slightly faster, with the transmission in PARK or NEUTRAL, until the light turns off. Once the light turns off, you may continue to drive normally.

WARNING!

If you continue operating the vehicle when the Transmission Temperature Warning Light is illuminated you could cause the fluid to boil over, come in contact with hot engine or exhaust components and cause a fire.

CAUTION!

Continuous driving with the Transmission Temperature Warning Light illuminated will eventually cause severe transmission damage or transmission failure.

Vehicle Security Warning Light — If Equipped



This light will flash at a fast rate for approximately 15 seconds when the Vehicle Security system is arming, and then will flash slowly until the vehicle is disarmed.

YELLOW WARNING LIGHTS

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Warning Light



This warning light monitors the ABS. The light will turn on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position and may stay on for as long as four seconds.

If the ABS light remains on or turns on while driving, then the Anti-Lock portion of the brake system is not functioning and service is required as soon as possible. However, the conventional brake system will continue to operate normally, assuming the Brake Warning Light is not also on.

If the ABS light does not turn on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position, have the brake system inspected by an authorized dealer.

Electric Park Brake Warning Light



This warning light will illuminate to indicate the Electric Park Brake is not functioning properly and service is required. Contact an authorized dealer.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Active Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light will indicate when the ESC system is Active. The ESC Indicator Light in the instrument cluster will come on when the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position, and when ESC is activated. It should go out with the engine running. If the ESC Indicator Light comes on continuously with the engine running, a malfunction has been detected in the ESC system. If this warning light remains on after several ignition cycles, and the vehicle has been driven several miles (kilometers) at speeds greater than 30 mph (48 km/h), see an authorized dealer as soon as possible to have the problem diagnosed and corrected.

- The ESC OFF Indicator Light and the ESC Indicator Light come on momentarily each time the ignition is placed in the ON/RUN position.
- The ESC system will make buzzing or clicking sounds when it is active. This is normal; the sounds will stop when ESC becomes inactive.
- This light will come on when the vehicle is in an ESC event.

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) OFF Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light indicates the ESC is off. Each time the ignition is turned to ON/RUN position, the ESC system will be on, even if it was turned off previously.

Fuel Cutoff Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light will illuminate after an accident has occurred, and the system has shut the fuel off.

Low Coolant Level Warning Light



This telltale will turn on to indicate the vehicle coolant level is low.

Low Fuel Warning Light



Depending on whether the tank size is 13.5 gal (51 L) or 15.8 gal (60 L), the Low Fuel Indicator Light will turn on when the fuel level goes below 1.5 gal (5.6 L) or 1.7 gal (6.6 L) respectively.

Low Washer Fluid Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light will illuminate when the windshield washer fluid is low.

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Engine Check/Malfunction Indicator (MIL) Warning Light



The MIL is a part of an Onboard Diagnostic System called OBD II that monitors engine and automatic transmission control systems. This warning light will illuminate when the ignition is in the ON/RUN position before engine start. If the bulb does not come on when turning the ignition switch from OFF to ON/RUN, have the condition checked promptly.

Certain conditions, such as a loose or missing gas cap, poor quality fuel, etc., may illuminate the light after engine start. The vehicle should be serviced if the light stays on through several typical driving styles. In most situations, the vehicle will drive normally and will not require towing.

When the engine is running, the MIL may flash to alert serious conditions that could lead to immediate loss of power or severe catalytic converter damage. The vehicle should be serviced by an authorized dealer as soon as possible if this occurs.

WARNING!

A malfunctioning catalytic converter, as referenced above, can reach higher temperatures than in normal operating conditions. This can cause a fire if you drive slowly or park over flammable substances such as dry plants, wood, cardboard, etc. This could result in death or serious injury to the driver, occupants or others.

CAUTION!

Prolonged driving with the Malfunction Indicator Light (MIL) on could cause damage to the vehicle control system. It also could affect fuel economy and driveability. If the MIL is flashing, severe catalytic converter damage and power loss will soon occur. Immediate service is required.

AdBlue® (UREA) Injection System Failure Warning Light — If Equipped



This warning light will illuminate along with a dedicated message on the display (If Equipped) if an unknown fluid not conforming with acceptable characteristics is inserted, or if an average consumption of AdBlue® (UREA) over 50% is detected. Contact an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

If the problem is not solved, a specific message will appear on the Instrument Cluster Display whenever a certain threshold is reached until it will no longer be possible to start the engine.

When about 125 miles (200 km) are remaining before the AdBlue® tank is empty, a continuous dedicated message will appear on the instrument panel, accompanied by a buzzer sound (If Equipped).

Service 4WD Warning Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate to signal a fault with the 4WD system. If the light stays on or comes on during driving, it means that the 4WD system is not functioning properly and that service is required. We recommend you drive to the nearest service center and have the vehicle serviced immediately.

Service Stop/Start System Warning Light — If Equipped

This warning light will illuminate when the Stop/Start system is not functioning properly and service is required. Contact an authorized dealer for service.

Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Warning Light — If Equipped

The warning light switches on and a message is displayed to indicate that the tire pressure is lower than the recommended value and/or that slow pressure loss is occurring. In these cases, optimal tire duration and fuel consumption may not be guaranteed.

Should one or more tires be in the condition mentioned above, the display will show the indications corresponding to each tire.

CAUTION!

Do not continue driving with one or more flat tires as handling may be compromised. Stop the vehicle, avoiding sharp braking and steering. If a tire puncture occurs, repair immediately using the dedicated tire repair kit and contact an authorized dealer as soon as possible.

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label. If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a TPMS that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale when one or more of your tires is significantly underinflated. Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure. Driving on a significantly underinflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Underinflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

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Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if underinflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is combined with the low tire pressure telltale. When the system detects a malfunction, the telltale will flash for approximately one minute and then remain continuously illuminated. This sequence will continue upon subsequent vehicle start-ups as long as the malfunction exists. When the malfunction indicator is illuminated, the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended. TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or

wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly. Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

CAUTION!

The TPMS has been optimized for the original equipment tires and wheels. TPMS pressures and warning have been established for the tire size equipped on your vehicle. Undesirable system operation or sensor damage may result when using replacement equipment that is not of the same size, type, and/or style. Aftermarket wheels can cause sensor damage. Using aftermarket tire sealants may cause the Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) sensor to become inoperable. After using an aftermarket tire sealant it is recommended that you take your vehicle to an authorized dealer to have your sensor function checked.

Towing Hook Breakdown Warning Light — If Equipped



This light illuminates when there is a failure with the tow hook. Contact an authorized dealer for service.

YELLOW INDICATOR LIGHTS

4WD Low Indicator Light — If Equipped



This light alerts the driver that the vehicle is in the 4WD Low mode. The front and rear driveshafts are mechanically locked together forcing the front and rear wheels to rotate at the same speed. Low range provides a greater gear reduction ratio to provide increased torque at the wheels.

Active Speed Limiter Fault Indicator Light — If Equipped



This warning light will illuminate to signal when there is a fault detected with the Active Speed Limiter.

Auto HOLD! Fault Indicator Light — If Equipped



The Auto HOLD! Fault Indicator light will illuminate. If a fault is detected, it will be indicated by a yellow 'HOLD!' indicator light that will stay on as long as the fault condition exists.

4WD Lock Indicator Light — If Equipped



This light alerts the driver that the vehicle is in the 4WD Lock mode. The front and rear driveshafts are mechanically locked together, forcing the front and rear wheels to rotate at the same speed.

Fuel Cutoff Failure Light — If Equipped



This light will illuminate if there is a fuel cutoff failure. If this light illuminates, take it to an authorized dealer and have them inspect it.

Immobilizer Fail / VPS Electrical Alarm Indicator Light



This telltale will illuminate when the Vehicle Security system has detected an attempt to break into the vehicle.

NOTE:

After cycling the ignition to the ON/RUN position, the Vehicle Security Warning Light could illuminate if a problem with the system is detected. This condition will result in the engine being shut off after two seconds.

Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) Cleaning In Progress Indicator Light — Diesel Versions With DPF Only — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate, or a message will appear, to indicate that the DPF system needs to eliminate the trapped pollutants (particulate) through the regeneration process. The light/message does not switch on during every DPF regeneration, but only when driving conditions require that the driver is notified. To turn off the symbol, keep the vehicle in motion until the regeneration process is over. On average, the process lasts 15 minutes.

Optimal conditions for completing the process are achieved by traveling at 37 mph (60 km/h) with engine speed above 2,000 rpm.

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When this light/message switches on, it does not indicate a vehicle failure and thus it should not be taken to a workshop.

NOTE:

On some versions, together with the symbol switching on, the display shows a dedicated message.

CAUTION!

Vehicle travel speed should always be adapted to the traffic and weather conditions, and must always comply with traffic regulations.

The engine can be turned off if the DPF warning light is on; however, repeated interruptions of the regeneration process could cause premature deterioration of the engine oil. For this reason, it is important to wait for the symbol to turn off before turning off the engine. Do not complete the DPF regeneration process when the vehicle is stopped.

Low Diesel Emissions Additive AdBlue® (UREA) Indicator Light — If Equipped



The Low Diesel Exhaust Emissions Additive AdBlue® (UREA) indicator light illuminates when the AdBlue® level is low.

Fill the AdBlue® tank as soon as possible with at least 1.3 gallons (5 liters) of AdBlue®.

If filling the tank is done with a remaining range of AdBlue® in the tank equal to zero, you may need to wait two minutes before starting the vehicle.

Rear Fog Indicator — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate when the rear fog lights are on.

Water In Fuel Indicator Light — If Equipped



The Water In Fuel Indicator Light will illuminate when there is water detected in the fuel filter. If this light remains on, DO NOT start the vehicle before you drain the water from the fuel filter to prevent engine damage, and please see an authorized dealer.

CAUTION!

The presence of water in the fuel system circuit may cause severe damage to the injection system and irregular engine operation. If the indicator light is illuminated, contact an authorized dealer as soon as possible to bleed the system. If the above indications come on immediately after refuelling, water has probably been poured into the tank: switch the engine off immediately and contact an authorized dealer.

Wait To Start Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate for approximately two seconds when the ignition is turned to the RUN position. Its duration may be longer based on colder operating conditions. Vehicle will not initiate start until telltale is no longer displayed.

NOTE:

The Wait To Start telltale may not illuminate if the intake manifold temperature is warm enough.

GREEN INDICATOR LIGHTS

Active Speed Limiter SET Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate when the Active Speed Limiter is on and set to a specific speed.

Auto HOLD Indicator Light — If Equipped



Auto HOLD keeps your vehicle at a complete stop without you having to keep your foot on the brake pedal. Once engaged a green “HOLD” indicator will appear in the Instrument Cluster Display.

Active Lane Management Indicator Light — If Equipped



The Active Lane Management indicator light illuminates solid green when both lane markings have been detected and the system is “armed” and ready to provide visual and torque warnings if an unintentional lane departure occurs.

Parking/Headlights On Indicator Light



This indicator light will illuminate when the parking lights or headlights are turned on.

Front Fog Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate when the front fog lights are on.

Turn Signal Indicator Lights



When the left or right turn signal is activated, the turn signal indicator will flash independently and the corresponding exterior turn signal lamps will flash. Turn signals can be activated when the multifunction lever is moved down (left) or up (right).

NOTE:

- A continuous chime will sound if the vehicle is driven more than 1 mile (1.6 km) with either turn signal on.
- Check for an inoperative outside light bulb if either indicator flashes at a rapid rate.

Cruise Control SET Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate when the cruise control is set to the desired speed.

Stop/Start Active Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator light will illuminate when the Stop/Start function is in “Autostop” mode.

Automatic High Beam Indicator Light — If Equipped



This indicator shows that the automatic high beam headlights are on.

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WHITE INDICATOR LIGHTS**Active Speed Limiter Ready Indicator Light — If Equipped**

This light will turn on when the Active Speed Limiter is on, but not set.

Active Speed Limiter SET Indicator Light — If Equipped

This light will turn on when the Active Speed Limiter is on and set to a specific speed.

Hill Descent Control (HDC) Indicator Light — If Equipped

This indicator shows when the HDC feature is turned on. The light will be on solid when HDC is armed. HDC can only be armed when the transfer case is in the

4WD Low position and the vehicle speed is less than 30 mph (48 km/h). If these conditions are not met while attempting to use the HDC feature, the HDC indicator light will flash on/off.

Cruise Control SET Indicator Light — If Equipped

This indicator light will illuminate when the cruise control is set.

Speed Alert System Indicator Light — If Equipped

When Set Speed Warning is turned on and when the set speed is exceeded, a single chime will sound along with a pop-up message of "Speed Warning Exceeded." Speed Warning can be turned on and off in the instrument cluster display.

The number "55" is only an example of a speed that can be set.

BLUE INDICATOR LIGHTS**High Beam Indicator Light**

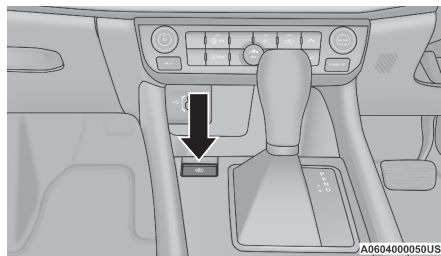
This indicator light will illuminate to indicate that the high beam headlights are on. With the low beams activated, push the multifunction lever forward (toward the front of the vehicle) to turn on the high beams. Pull the multifunction lever rearward (toward the rear of the vehicle) to turn off the high beams. If the high beams are off, pull the lever toward you for a temporary high beam on, "flash to pass" scenario.

GRAY INDICATOR LIGHTS**Active Speed Limiter Ready Indicator Light — If Equipped**

This light will turn on when the Active Speed Limiter is on, but not set.

STARTING AND OPERATING

ELECTRIC PARK BRAKE (EPB)



EPB Switch

If the Auto Park Brake feature is enabled, the parking brake will automatically engage whenever the transmission is placed into PARK, or with a manual transmission, when the ignition switch is turned OFF. If your foot is on the brake pedal, you may notice a small amount of brake pedal movement while the parking brake is engaging.

AUTO PARK BRAKE

The EPB can be programmed to be applied automatically whenever the vehicle speed is below 1.9 mph (3 km/h) and the automatic transmission is in PARK, or with a manual transmission, whenever the ignition switch is in the OFF position. Auto Park Brake is enabled and disabled by customer selection through the Customer Programmable Features section of the Uconnect Settings.

Any single Auto Park Brake application can be bypassed by pushing the EPB switch to the release position while the transmission is in PARK (automatic transmission) and the ignition is in the ON/RUN position.

SAFEHOLD

SafeHold is a safety feature of the EPB system that will engage the parking brake automatically if the vehicle is left unsecured while the ignition switch is in ON/RUN.

For automatic transmissions, the EPB will automatically engage if all of the following conditions are met:

- Vehicle speed is below 1.9 mph (3 km/h).
- There is no attempt to press the brake pedal or accelerator pedal.
- The seat belt is unbuckled.
- The driver door is open.
- The vehicle is not in the PARK position.

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For manual transmissions, the EPB will automatically engage if all of the following conditions are met:

- Vehicle speed is below 1.9 mph (3 km/h).
- There is no attempt to press the brake pedal or accelerator pedal.
- The clutch pedal is not pressed.
- The seat belt is unbuckled.
- The driver door is open.

SafeHold can be temporarily bypassed by pushing the EPB switch while the driver door is open and the brake pedal is pressed. Once manually bypassed, SafeHold will be enabled again once the vehicle reaches 12 mph (20 km/h) or the ignition is turned to the OFF position and back to ON/RUN again.

STOP/START SYSTEM — IF EQUIPPED

The Stop/Start function is designed to reduce fuel consumption. The system will stop the engine automatically during a vehicle stop if the required conditions are met. Releasing the brake pedal, clutch pedal or pressing the accelerator pedal will automatically restart the engine.

WARNING!

Before opening the hood, make sure that the engine is off and that the ignition is in the OFF position. Follow the indications on the plate underneath the hood. We recommend that you remove the key fob if other people remain in the vehicle. The vehicle should only be exited after the key fob has been removed and the ignition is in the OFF position. During refueling, make sure that the engine is off (ignition device in the OFF position).

CAUTION!

When replacing the battery, always contact an authorized dealer. Replace the battery with the same type (Heavy Duty) and with the same specifications.

OPERATING MODES

Engine Stopping Mode

Models equipped with a manual transmission:

With the vehicle stopped, the engine stops with the transmission in NEUTRAL and clutch pedal released.

Models equipped with an automatic transmission:

With the vehicle at a standstill and brake pedal pressed, the engine stops if the gear selector is in a position other than REVERSE.

In the event of stops uphill, the Stop/Start system will disable in order to activate the Hill Start Assist system (works only with the engine running).

The Stop/Start indicator light on the instrument panel illuminates to signal that the engine has stopped.

Engine Restarting Mode

Models equipped with manual transmission:

To restart the engine, press the clutch pedal.

If the vehicle does not start after pressing the clutch, place the gear selector in NEUTRAL and repeat the procedure. If the problem persists, contact an authorized dealer.

Models equipped with an automatic transmission:

To restart the engine, release the brake pedal.

With the brake pedal pressed, if the gear selector is in DRIVE, the engine can be restarted moving the selector to REVERSE or NEUTRAL or AutoStick.

With the brake pedal pressed, if the gear selector is in AutoStick mode, the engine can be restarted moving the selector to "+" or "-", or REVERSE or NEUTRAL.

POSSIBLE REASONS THE ENGINE DOES NOT AUTOSTOP

Prior to engine shut down, the system will check many safety and comfort conditions to see if they are fulfilled. Detailed information about the operation of the Stop/Start system may be viewed in the instrument cluster display Stop/Start screen. In the following situations the engine will not stop:

- Driver's seat belt is not buckled.
- Driver's door is not closed.
- Battery temperature is too warm or cold.
- Battery charge is low.
- The vehicle is on a steep grade.
- Cabin heating or cooling is in process and an acceptable cabin temperature has not been achieved.
- HVAC is set to full defrost mode at a high blower speed.

- HVAC is set to MAX A/C.
- Engine has not reached normal operating temperature.
- The transmission is not in a forward gear.
- Hood is open.
- Vehicle is in 4WD LOW.
- Brake pedal is not pressed with sufficient pressure.
- Accelerator pedal input.
- Engine temperature is too high.
- 5 mph (8 km/h) threshold not achieved from previous Autostop.
- Steering angle is beyond threshold.
- Adaptive Cruise Control is on and speed is set.

It may be possible for the vehicle to be driven several times without the Stop/Start system going into a STOP/START READY state under more extreme conditions of the previously listed items.

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TO START THE ENGINE WHILE IN AUTOSTOP MODE

While in a forward gear, the engine will start when the brake pedal is released or the throttle pedal is pressed. The transmission will automatically re-engage upon engine restart.

Conditions That Will Cause The Engine To Start Automatically While In Autostop Mode:

- The transmission selector is moved out of DRIVE (D).
- To maintain cabin temperature comfort.
- HVAC is set to full defrost mode.
- HVAC system temperature or fan speed is manually adjusted.
- Battery voltage drops too low.
- Stop/Start OFF button is pushed.
- A Stop/Start system error occurs.
- Vehicle is in 4WD LOW.

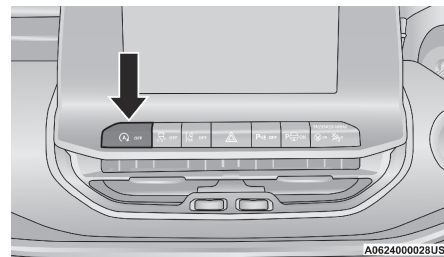
Conditions That Force An Application Of The Electric Park Brake While In Autostop Mode:

- The driver's door is open and brake pedal released.
- The driver's door is open and the driver's seat belt is unbuckled.
- The engine hood has been opened.
- A Stop/Start system error occurs.

MANUAL ACTIVATION / DEACTIVATION

To activate/deactivate the system manually, push the button on the instrument panel.

- LED off: system activated
- LED on: system deactivated

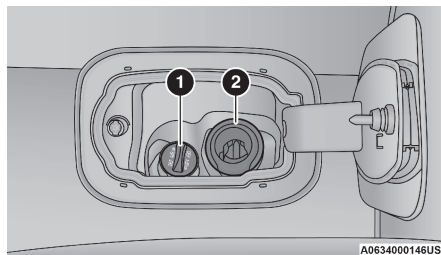


Stop/Start OFF Button

REFUELING THE VEHICLE

The capless fuel system uses a flapper placed at the filler pipe of the fuel tank; it opens and closes automatically upon insertion/extraction of the fuel nozzle. The capless fuel system is designed so that it prevents the filling of an incorrect type of fuel.

1. Unlock the fuel filler door by pushing the unlock button on the key fob or the unlock button on the driver-side door trim panel.
2. Open the fuel filler door by pushing on the rear edge of the fuel door.
3. There is no fuel filler cap. A flapper door inside the pipe seals the system.
4. Insert the fuel nozzle fully into the filler pipe; the nozzle opens and holds the flapper door while refueling.



Fuel Filler

- 1 — AdBlue® (UREA) Filler Cap - If Equipped
2 — Fuel Filler

WARNING!

- Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when the fuel door is open or the tank is being filled.
- Never add fuel when the engine is running. This is in violation of most countries regulations and may cause the Malfunction Indicator Light to turn on.
- A fire may result if fuel is pumped into a portable container that is inside of a vehicle. You could be burned. Always place fuel containers on the ground while filling.

CAUTION!

For diesel engines, only use diesel fuel for motor vehicles in accordance with EN 590 European specifications. The use of other products or mixtures may damage the engine beyond repair and consequently void the warranty, due to the damage caused. If you accidentally introduce other types of fuel into the tank, do not start the engine. Empty the tank. If the engine has been run for even an extremely limited amount of time, you must not only drain the fuel tank, but the rest of the supply circuit as well.

ADBLUE® (UREA) — IF EQUIPPED

The vehicle is equipped with an UREA injection system and Selective Catalytic Reduction to meet emission standards. These two systems ensure compliance with the diesel emission requirements; at the same time, they ensure fuel-efficiency, handling, torque and power. For messages and system warnings ➤ page 24.

42 STARTING AND OPERATING

AdBlue® (UREA) is a very stable product with a long shelf life. Stored at temperatures LOWER than 90°F (32°C), it has a shelf life of at least one year. For more information on the AdBlue® liquid type ➔ page 103. The vehicle is equipped with an automatic AdBlue® heating system when the engine starts allowing the system to work correctly at temperatures lower than 12°F (-11°C).

NOTE:

AdBlue® freezes at temperatures lower than 12°F (-11°C).

ADBLUE® (UREA) STORAGE

AdBlue® (UREA) is considered a very stable product with a long shelf life. If AdBlue® (UREA) is kept in temperatures between 10° and 90°F (-12° and 32°C), it will last a minimum of one year.

AdBlue® (UREA) is subject to freezing at the lowest temperatures. For example, AdBlue® (UREA) may freeze at temperatures at or below 12°F (-11°C). The system has been designed to operate in this environment.

NOTE:

When working with AdBlue® (UREA), it is important to know that:

- Any containers or parts that come into contact with AdBlue® (UREA) must be AdBlue® (UREA) compatible (plastic or stainless steel). Copper, brass, aluminum, iron or non-stainless steel should be avoided as they are subject to corrosion by AdBlue® (UREA).
- If AdBlue® (UREA) is spilled, it should be wiped up completely.

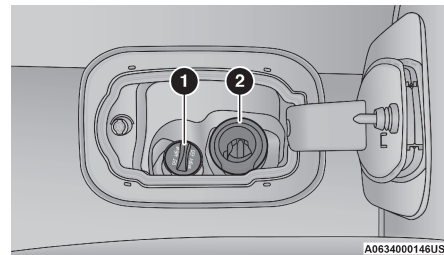
ADDING ADBLUE® (UREA)

Preliminary Conditions

AdBlue® (UREA) freezes at temperatures lower than 12°F (-11°C). If the car stands for a long time at this temperature refilling could be difficult. For this reason, it is advised to park the vehicle in a garage and/or heated environment and wait for the UREA to return to liquid state before topping up.

Proceed as follows:

- Park the car on flat ground and stop the engine by placing the ignition in the OFF position.
- Open the fuel door, undo and remove the cap (blue) from the AdBlue® (UREA) filler.



Fuel Filler

- 1 — AdBlue® (UREA) Filler Cap
- 2 — Fuel Filler

Refilling With Nozzles

You can fill up at any AdBlue® (UREA) distributor.

CAUTION!

Never fill AdBlue® (UREA) or diesel fuel into the wrong filling ports. This may result in serious damage to the engine, fuel system, and emission system components. If wrongly filled do not start the engine, contact an authorized dealer.

Proceed as follows:

- Insert the AdBlue® (UREA) nozzle in the filler, start refilling and stop refilling at the first shut-off (the shut-off indicates that the AdBlue® (UREA) tank is full). Do not proceed with the refilling, to prevent spillage of AdBlue® (UREA).
- Extract the nozzle.

Refilling With Containers

Proceed as follows:

- Check the expiration date.
- Read the advice for use on the label before pouring the content of the bottle into the AdBlue® (UREA) tank.
- If systems which cannot be screwed in (e.g. tanks) are used for refilling, after the indication appears on the instrument panel display ➞ page 24, fill the AdBlue® (UREA) tank with no more than 2 gal (8 L).
- If containers which can be screwed to the filler are used, the reservoir is full when the AdBlue® (UREA) level in the container stops pouring out. Do not proceed further.

Operations After Refilling

Proceed as follows:

- Fit the cap back on the AdBlue® (UREA) filler by turning it clockwise and screwing it completely.
- Place the ignition to RUN (it is not necessary to start the engine).

- Wait for the indication on the instrument panel to switch off before moving the car. The indication may stay on for a few seconds to approximately half a minute. If the engine is started and the car is moved, the indication will remain on for longer. This will not compromise engine operation.
- If the AdBlue® (UREA) was topped up when the tank was empty, wait for two minutes before starting the engine.

NOTE:

- If AdBlue® (UREA) is spilled out of the filler neck, immediately clean up the area well and then proceed to fill up again. If the liquid crystallizes, eliminate it with a sponge and warm water.
- DO NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM LEVEL: this could cause damage to the reservoir. AdBlue® (UREA) freezes at under 12 °F (-11 °C). Although the system is designed to operate below the freezing point of the UREA, it is advisable not to fill the tank beyond the maximum level because if the UREA freezes the system can be damaged. Follow the instructions in this section.

44 STARTING AND OPERATING

- Your vehicle is equipped with an automatic DEF heating system. This allows the DEF injection system to operate properly at temperatures below 12°F (-11°C). If your vehicle is not in operation for an extended period of time with temperatures below 12°F (-11°C), the DEF in the tank may freeze. Do not overfill the DEF tank. If the tank is overfilled and freezes, it could be damaged.
- If the AdBlue® (UREA) is spilled on painted surfaces or aluminum, immediately clean the area with water and use absorbent material to collect the fluid that has been spilled on the ground.
- Do not try to start the engine if AdBlue® (UREA) was accidentally added to the diesel fuel tank, this can result in serious engine damage; contact an authorized dealer.
- Do not add additives or other fluids to AdBlue® (UREA), doing so could damage the system.
- The use of non-conforming or degraded AdBlue® (UREA) may lead to indications appearing on the instrument panel display
➔ page 24.

- Never pour AdBlue® (UREA) into another container: it could be contaminated.
- If the AdBlue® (UREA) runs out, see ➔ page 24 to continue using the vehicle normally.

DRIVING TIPS

ON-ROAD DRIVING TIPS

Utility vehicles have higher ground clearance and a narrower track to make them capable of performing in a wide variety of off-road applications. Specific design characteristics give them a higher center of gravity than conventional passenger cars.

An advantage of the higher ground clearance is a better view of the road, allowing you to anticipate problems. They are not designed for cornering at the same speeds as conventional passenger cars any more than low-slung sports cars are designed to perform satisfactorily in off-road conditions.

Avoid sharp turns or abrupt maneuvers. As with other vehicles of this type, failure to operate this vehicle correctly may result in loss of control or vehicle rollover.

OFF-ROAD DRIVING TIPS

When To Use 4WD LOW

When off-road driving, shift to 4WD LOW for additional traction and control on slippery or difficult terrain, ascending or descending steep hills, and to increase low-speed pulling power. This range should be limited to extreme situations such as deep snow, mud, or sand where additional low speed pulling power is needed. Vehicle speeds in excess of 25 mph (40 km/h) should be avoided when in 4WD LOW.

Driving Through Water

Although your vehicle is capable of driving through water when the water level is at a safe depth, there are a number of precautions that must be considered before entering the water:

CAUTION!

When driving through water, do not exceed 5 mph (8 km/h). Always check water depth before entering as a precaution, and check all fluids afterward. Driving through water may cause damage that may not be covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Driving through water more than a few inches/centimeters deep will require extra caution to ensure safety and prevent damage to your vehicle. If you must drive through water, try to determine the depth and the bottom condition (and location of any obstacles) prior to entering. Proceed with caution and maintain a steady controlled speed less than 5 mph (8 km/h) in deep water to minimize wave effects.

Flowing Water

If the water is swift flowing and rising (as in storm run-off) avoid crossing until the water level recedes and/or the flow rate is reduced. If you must cross flowing-water, avoid depths in excess of 9 inches (22 cm). The flowing water can erode the streambed causing your vehicle to sink into deeper water. Determine exit point(s) that are downstream of your entry point to allow for drifting.

Standing Water

Avoid driving in standing water deeper than 16 inches (40.5 cm), and reduce speed appropriately to minimize wave effects. Maximum speed in 16 inches (40.5 cm) of water is less than 5 mph (8 km/h).

(Trailhawk only): Avoid driving in standing water deeper than 19 inches (48 cm), and reduce speed appropriately to minimize wave effects. Maximum speed in 19 inches (48 cm) of water is less than 5 mph (8 km/h).

CAUTION!

Do not drive the vehicle in waterlogged, standing, or flowing water in areas where there is traffic movement. The relative movement of other vehicles in waterlogged areas will displace huge amounts of water and create abnormally high waves. Driving through water may cause damage to your vehicle, use extra caution to ensure safety and prevent damage to your vehicle.

Maintenance

After driving through deep water, inspect your vehicle fluids and lubricants (engine, transmission, Power Transfer Unit, and Rear Drive Module) to ensure they have not been contaminated. Contaminated fluids and lubricants (milky, foamy in appearance) should be flushed/changed as soon as possible to prevent component damage.

46 STARTING AND OPERATING

Driving In Snow, Mud And Sand

In heavy snow, when pulling a load, or for additional control at slower speeds, shift the transmission to a low gear and shift the 4WD system to the appropriate terrain mode, using 4WD LOW if necessary. Do not shift to a lower gear than necessary to maintain headway. Over-revving the engine can spin the wheels and traction will be lost.

Avoid abrupt downshifts on icy or slippery roads because engine braking may cause skidding and loss of control.

Hill Climbing

NOTE:

Before attempting to climb a hill, determine the conditions at the crest and/or on the other side.

Before climbing a steep hill, shift the transmission to a lower gear and shift the 4WD System to 4WD LOW. Use FIRST gear and 4WD LOW for very steep hills.

NOTE:

Brakes should be applied at increased slippage, but before coming to a stop to avoid digging into the loose surface and rendering the vehicle stuck/immobile.

If you stall or begin to lose headway while climbing a steep hill, allow your vehicle to come to a stop and immediately apply the brakes. Once stopped, shift to REVERSE. Back slowly down the hill allowing the compression braking of the engine to help regulate your speed. If the brakes are required to control vehicle speed, apply them lightly and avoid locking or skidding the tires.

WARNING!

If the engine stalls or you lose headway or cannot make it to the top of a steep hill or grade, never attempt to turn around. To do so may result in tipping and rolling the vehicle. Always back straight down a hill in REVERSE gear carefully. Never back down a hill in NEUTRAL using only the brake.

NOTE:

Remember, never drive diagonally across a hill - drive straight up or down.

If the wheels start to slip as you approach the crest of a hill, ease off the accelerator and maintain headway by turning the front wheels slowly left and right. This may provide a fresh “bite” into the surface and may provide traction to complete the climb.

Traction Downhill

Shift the transmission into a low gear and the four-wheel drive system to 4WD Low range or select Hill Descent Control (if equipped). Let the vehicle go slowly down the hill with all four wheels turning against engine compression drag. This will permit you to control the vehicle speed and direction.

When descending mountains or hills, repeated braking can cause brake fade with loss of braking control. Avoid repeated heavy braking by downshifting the transmission whenever possible.

After Driving Off-Road

Off-road operation puts more stress on your vehicle than does most on-road driving. After going off-road, it is always a good idea to check for damage.

- Completely inspect the underbody of your vehicle. Check tires, body structure, steering, suspension, and exhaust system for damage.
- Inspect the radiator for mud and debris and clean as required.
- Check threaded fasteners for looseness, particularly on the chassis, drivetrain components, steering, and suspension. Retighten them, if required, and torque to the values specified in the Service Manual.
- Check for accumulations of plants or brush. These things could be a fire hazard. They might hide damage to fuel lines, brake hoses, axle pinion seals, and propeller shafts.
- After extended operation in mud, sand, water, or similar dirty conditions, have the radiator, fan, brake rotors, wheels, brake linings, and axle yokes inspected and cleaned as soon as possible.

WARNING!

Abrasive material in any part of the braking system may cause excessive wear or unpredictable braking performance. Full braking power may not be available to prevent a collision. If you have been operating your vehicle in dirty conditions, inspect and clean the braking components as soon as possible.

- Impacted material can cause wheel imbalance. Freeing the wheels of impacted material will likely rectify imbalance condition.

MULTIMEDIA

RADIO OPERATION AND MOBILE PHONES

Under certain conditions, the mobile phone being on in your vehicle can cause erratic or noisy performance from your radio. This condition may be lessened or eliminated by repositioning the mobile phone within the vehicle.

This condition is not harmful to the radio. If your radio performance does not satisfactorily improve from repositioning the mobile phone, it is recommended that the volume be turned down or off during mobile phone operation when not using the Uconnect system.

NOTE:

For more information on radio and mobile phone uses, please refer to the full Owner's Manual available at www.jeep-india.com.

SAFETY

OCCUPANT RESTRAINT SYSTEMS

Some of the most important safety features in your vehicle are the restraint systems:

OCCUPANT RESTRAINT SYSTEMS

FEATURES

- Seat Belt Systems
- Supplemental Restraint Systems (SRS) Air Bags
- Child Restraints

Some of the safety features described in this section may be standard equipment on some models, or may be optional equipment on others. If you are not sure, ask an authorized dealer.

IMPORTANT SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Please pay close attention to the information in this section. It tells you how to use your restraint system properly, to keep you and your passengers as safe as possible.

Here are some simple steps you can take to minimize the risk of harm from a deploying air bag:

1. Children 12 years old and under should always ride buckled up in the rear seat of a vehicle with a rear seat.



Warning Label On Front Passenger Sun Visor

50 SAFETY

2. A child who is not big enough to wear the vehicle seat belt properly must be secured in the appropriate child restraint or belt-positioning booster seat in a rear seating position .

For information on Child Restraints, please refer to the full copy of the Owner's Manual at Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

3. If a child from 2 to 12 years old (not in a rear-facing child restraint) must ride in the front passenger seat, move the seat as far back as possible and use the proper child restraint .

For information on Child Restraints, please refer to the full copy of the Owner's Manual at Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

4. Never allow children to slide the shoulder belt behind them or under their arm.
5. You should read the instructions provided with your child restraint to make sure that you are using it properly.
6. All occupants should always wear their lap and shoulder belts properly.
7. The driver and front passenger seats should be moved back as far as practical to allow the front air bags room to inflate.
8. Do not lean against the door or window. If your vehicle has side air bags, and deployment occurs, the side air bags will inflate forcefully into the space between occupants and the door and occupants could be injured.
9. If the air bag system in this vehicle needs to be modified to accommodate a disabled person, see ➔ page 106 for customer service contact information.

WARNING!

- NEVER use a rearward facing child restraint on a seat protected by an ACTIVE AIRBAG in front of it, DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY to the CHILD can occur.
- It is advisable to always carry children in a child restraint system on the rear seat, which is the most protected position in the event of a collision.
- Should it be necessary to carry a child on the passenger side front seat in a rear-facing child restraint system, the passenger side front air bag must be deactivated. Always make sure the airbag deactivation indicator light is illuminated when using a child restraint system. The passenger seat must also be positioned backward as far as possible to avoid the child restraint system from coming into contact with the dashboard.
- A deploying passenger front air bag can cause death or serious injury to a child 12 years or younger, including a child in a rear-facing child restraint.

SEAT BELT SYSTEMS

Buckle up even though you are an excellent driver, even on short trips. Someone on the road may be a poor driver and could cause a collision that includes you. This can happen far away from home or on your own street.

Research has shown that seat belts save lives, and they can reduce the seriousness of injuries in a collision. Some of the worst injuries happen when people are thrown from the vehicle. Seat belts reduce the possibility of ejection and the risk of injury caused by striking the inside of the vehicle. Everyone in a motor vehicle should be belted at all times.

Seat Belt Pretensioner

The front outboard seat belt system is equipped with pretensioning devices that are designed to remove slack from the seat belt in the event of a collision. These devices may improve the performance of the seat belt by removing slack from the seat belt early in a collision. Pretensioners work for all size occupants, including those in child restraints.

NOTE:

These devices are not a substitute for proper seat belt placement by the occupant. The seat belt still must be worn snugly and positioned properly.

The pretensioners are triggered by the Occupant Restraint Controller (ORC). Like the air bags, the pretensioners are single use items. A deployed pretensioner or a deployed air bag must be replaced immediately.

SAFETY TIPS

SAFETY CHECKS YOU SHOULD MAKE INSIDE THE VEHICLE

Seat Belts

Inspect the seat belt system periodically, checking for cuts, frays, and loose parts. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately. Do not disassemble or modify the system.

If your vehicle is involved in a collision, or if you have questions regarding the seat belt or retractor conditions, take your vehicle to an authorized FCA dealer for inspection.

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Air Bag Warning Light

The Air Bag Warning Light will turn on for four to eight seconds as a bulb check when the ignition switch is first placed in the ON/RUN position. If the light is either not on during starting, stays on, or turns on while driving, have the system inspected at an authorized dealer as soon as possible. After the bulb check, this light will illuminate with a single chime when a fault with the Air Bag System has been detected. It will stay on until the fault is removed. If the light comes on intermittently or remains on while driving, have an authorized dealer service the vehicle immediately → page 49.

Floor Mat Safety Information

Always use floor mats designed to fit your vehicle. Only use a floor mat that does not interfere with the operation of the accelerator, brake or clutch pedals. Only use a floor mat that is securely attached using the floor mat fasteners so it cannot slip out of position and interfere with the accelerator, brake or clutch pedals or impair safe operation of your vehicle in other ways.

WARNING!

An improperly attached, damaged, folded, or stacked floor mat, or damaged floor mat fasteners may cause your floor mat to interfere with the accelerator, brake, or clutch pedals and cause a loss of vehicle control. To prevent **SERIOUS INJURY or DEATH**:



- ALWAYS securely attach your floor mat using the floor mat fasteners. DO NOT install your floor mat upside down or turn your floor mat over.

Lightly pull to confirm mat is secured using the floor mat fasteners on a regular basis.



- ALWAYS REMOVE THE EXISTING FLOOR MAT FROM THE VEHICLE before installing any other floor mat. NEVER install or stack an additional floor mat on top of an existing floor mat.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- ONLY install floor mats designed to fit your vehicle. NEVER install a floor mat that cannot be properly attached and secured to your vehicle. If a floor mat needs to be replaced, only use a FCA approved floor mat for the specific make, model, and year of your vehicle.
- ONLY use the driver's side floor mat on the driver's side floor area. To check for interference, with the vehicle properly parked with the engine off, fully depress the accelerator, the brake, and the clutch pedal (if present) to check for interference. If your floor mat interferes with the operation of any pedal, or is not secure to the floor, remove the floor mat from the vehicle and place the floor mat in your trunk.
- ONLY use the passenger's side floor mat on the passenger's side floor area.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- ALWAYS make sure objects cannot fall or slide into the driver's side floor area when the vehicle is moving. Objects can become trapped under accelerator, brake, or clutch pedals and could cause a loss of vehicle control.
- NEVER place any objects under the floor mat (e.g., towels, keys, etc.). These objects could change the position of the floor mat and may cause interference with the accelerator, brake, or clutch pedals.
- If the vehicle carpet has been removed and re-installed, always properly attach carpet to the floor and check the floor mat fasteners are secure to the vehicle carpet. Fully depress each pedal to check for interference with the accelerator, brake, or clutch pedals then re-install the floor mats.

*(Continued)***WARNING!**

- It is recommended to only use mild soap and water to clean your floor mats. After cleaning, always check your floor mat has been properly installed and is secured to your vehicle using the floor mat fasteners by lightly pulling mat.

PERIODIC SAFETY CHECKS YOU SHOULD MAKE OUTSIDE THE VEHICLE**Tires**

Examine tires for excessive tread wear and uneven wear patterns. Check for stones, nails, glass, or other objects lodged in the tread or sidewall. Inspect the tread for cuts and cracks. Inspect sidewalls for cuts, cracks, and bulges. Check the lug nuts/bolt torque for tightness. Check the tires (including spare) for proper cold inflation pressure.

Lights

Have someone observe the operation of brake lights and exterior lights while you work the controls. Check turn signal and high beam indicator lights on the instrument panel.

Door Latches

Check for proper closing, latching, and locking.

Fluid Leaks

Check area under the vehicle after overnight parking for fuel, coolant, oil, or other fluid leaks. Also, if gasoline fumes are detected or if fuel or brake fluid leaks are suspected, the cause should be located and corrected immediately.

54 SAFETY**EXHAUST GAS****WARNING!**

Exhaust gases can injure or kill. They contain carbon monoxide (CO), which is colorless and odorless. Breathing it can make you unconscious and can eventually poison you. To avoid breathing (CO), follow these safety tips:

- Do not run the engine in a closed garage or in confined areas any longer than needed to move your vehicle in or out of the area.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- If you are required to drive with the trunk/lift-gate/rear doors open, make sure that all windows are closed and the climate control BLOWER switch is set at high speed. DO NOT use the recirculation mode.
- If it is necessary to sit in a parked vehicle with the engine running, adjust your heating or cooling controls to force outside air into the vehicle. Set the blower at high speed.

The best protection against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle body is a properly maintained engine exhaust system.

Whenever a change is noticed in the sound of the exhaust system, when exhaust fumes can be detected inside the vehicle, or when the underside or rear of the vehicle is damaged, have an authorized dealer inspect the complete exhaust system and adjacent body areas for broken, damaged, deteriorated, or mispositioned parts. Open seams or loose connections could permit exhaust fumes to seep into the passenger compartment. In addition, inspect the exhaust system each time the vehicle is raised for lubrication or oil change. Replace as required.

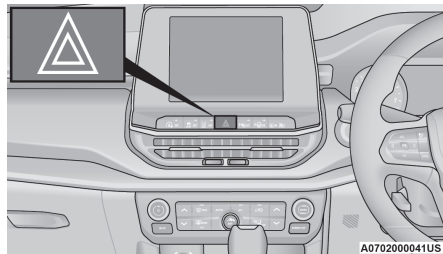
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

HAZARD WARNING FLASHERS

The Hazard Warning Flashers button is located in the lower center area of the instrument panel.

NOTE:

Your vehicle may be equipped with an Emergency Stop Signal (ESS). For more information on Emergency Stop Signal (ESS), please refer to the full copy of the Owner's Manual at Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.



Hazard Warning Flashers Button

Push the button to turn on the Hazard Warning Flashers. When the button is activated, all directional turn signals will flash on and off to warn oncoming traffic of an emergency. Push the button a second time to turn off the Hazard Warning Flashers.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT – IF EQUIPPED

Depending on your vehicle's trim level, the vehicle may be equipped with the following emergency equipment:

- Red emergency signal light
- Triangle stop signal plate

Red Emergency Signal Light

If equipped, the red emergency signal light (flash light type) will be located in the driver's or passenger's side door pocket. This light can be used to warn following vehicles both day and night. The light should only be used for emergency purposes.

How To Use

1. Turn the bottom part (opposite side of the flashing part) counterclockwise to flash the red light.
2. Further turning counterclockwise will allow removal of the bottom to access the batteries.

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3. Turning the bottom fully clockwise will turn off the flashing.
4. The light has a built in magnet on the bottom for attaching to metal surfaces.

CAUTION!

- Sliding the emergency light magnet will cause scratching on the vehicle body.
- Do not drive the vehicle with the emergency light attached to the body.

The stop signal plate triangle should be placed behind the rear of the vehicle only when your vehicle is disabled or signaling a safety hazard warning for other motorists.

JACKING AND TIRE CHANGING**WARNING!**

- Do not attempt to change a tire on the side of the vehicle close to moving traffic. Pull far enough off the road to avoid the danger of being hit when operating the jack or changing the wheel.
- Being under a jacked-up vehicle is dangerous. The vehicle could slip off the jack and fall on you. You could be crushed. Never put any part of your body under a vehicle that is on a jack. If you need to get under a raised vehicle, take it to a service center where it can be raised on a lift.
- Never start or run the engine while the vehicle is on a jack.
- The jack is designed to be used as a tool for changing tires only. The jack should not be used to lift the vehicle for service purposes. The vehicle should be jacked on a firm level surface only. Avoid ice or slippery areas.

PREPARATIONS FOR JACKING

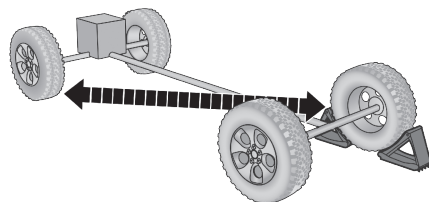
1. Park the vehicle on a firm level surface as far from the edge of the roadway as possible. Use warning triangle (if provided) to alert oncoming traffic when replacing tire in drive way "lay by". Avoid icy or slippery areas.

WARNING!

Do not attempt to change a tire on the side of the vehicle close to moving traffic. Pull far enough off the road to avoid being hit when operating the jack or changing the wheel.

2. Turn on the Hazard Warning Flashers.
3. Apply the Electric Park Brake.
4. Place the gear selector into PARK (P) (automatic transmission) or REVERSE (R) (manual transmission).

5. Place the ignition in the OFF position.
6. Block both the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite of the jacking position. For example, if the left front wheel is being changed, block the right rear wheel.



Wheel Blocked Example

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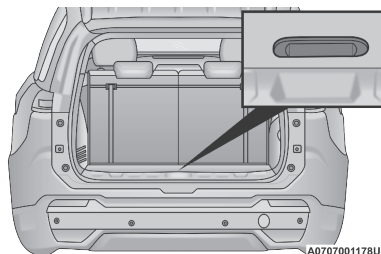
NOTE:

Passengers should not remain in the vehicle when the vehicle is being raised or lifted.

JACK AND TOOLS LOCATION

The scissor-type jack and tire changing tools are located in rear cargo area, below the load floor.

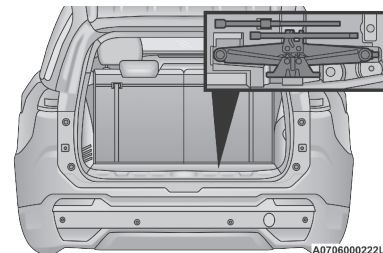
1. Open the liftgate.
2. Lift the load floor by using the handle.



Load Floor Handle

A0707001178US

3. Access the jack and tool storage.
4. Remove the jack and tools.

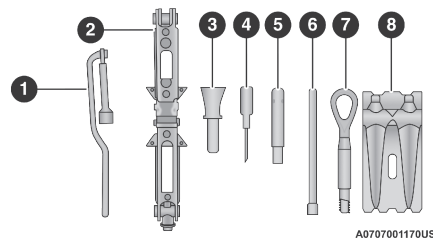


A0706000222US

Jack And Tools Location

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5. See the following for jack and tools description.



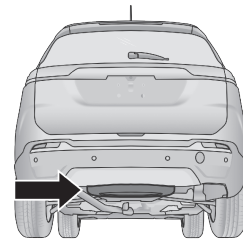
Jack And Tools Description

- 1 — Jack Handle/Lug Nut Wheel Wrench
- 2 — Jack
- 3 — Emergency Fuel Funnel
- 4 — Screwdriver
- 5 — Alignment Pin
- 6 — Wheel Wrench Extension
- 7 — Tow Eye
- 8 — Wheel Chocks (If Equipped)

SPARE WHEEL STOWAGE

Your vehicle is equipped with a space saver spare Wheel. The spare wheel does not share the same specifications or size as the other wheels of the vehicle, and should only be used in emergency situations. For further information please see ➞ page 94.

The spare Wheel is stowed under the rear of the vehicle by means of a cable winch mechanism. To remove or stow the spare, use the jack handle/lug wrench connected to the square socket extension to rotate the “spare tire drive” nut. The nut is located under a plastic cover at the rear of the cargo floor area, just inside the liftgate opening.



A0707001180US

Spare Wheel Location

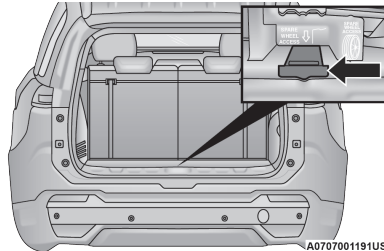
CAUTION!

The winch mechanism is designed for use with the jack wrench extension tool only. Use of air an wrench or power tool may damage the winch.

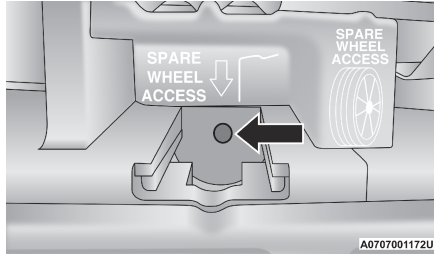
SPARE TIRE REMOVAL

Remove the spare tire before attempting to jack up the vehicle.

1. Lower the third row seating flat. Lift up on the rear load floor to access the spare tire winch. Locate and remove the winch hole access cover in the storage compartment to expose the winch hole.



Winch Access Cover Location

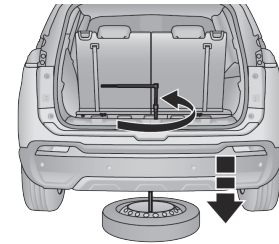


Winch Drive Nut Location

2. Fit the jack handle extension over the winch drive nut. Use the lug wrench handle and extension to completely lower the spare tire. Keep turning the handle counterclockwise until the winch stops.

CAUTION!

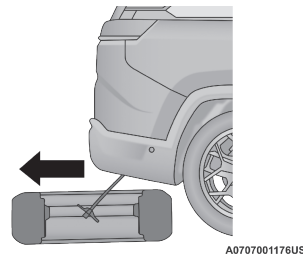
The winch mechanism is designed for use with the jack wrench extension tool only. Use of air an wrench or power tool may damage the winch.



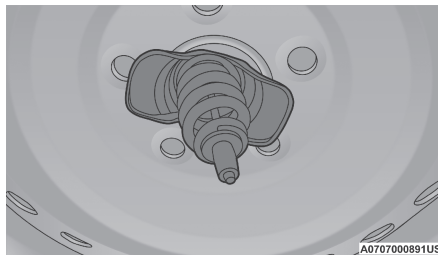
Lowering The Spare Wheel

60 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

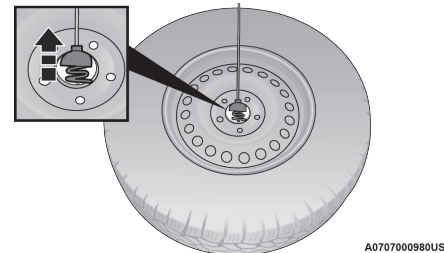
3. Slide the tire out from under the vehicle and rotate it vertically behind the rear fascia/bumper.

**Removing The Spare Wheel**

4. Pull the metal retainer toward you to release it.

**Spare Tire Retainer**

5. Slide the retainer up the steel extension tube and winch cable. Rotate the retainer and push it through the hole in the wheel.

**Releasing The Retainer****JACKING INSTRUCTIONS****WARNING!**

Carefully follow these tire changing warnings to help prevent personal injury or damage to your vehicle:

- Always park on a firm, level surface as far from the edge of the roadway as possible before raising the vehicle.
- Turn on the Hazard Warning Flashers.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- Block the wheel diagonally opposite the wheel to be raised.
- Set the transmission in PARK and activate the Electric Park Brake.
- Never start or run the engine with the vehicle is on a jack.
- Do not let anyone sit in the vehicle when it is on a jack.
- Do not get under the vehicle when it is on a jack. If you need to get under a raised vehicle, take it to a service center where it can be raised on a lift.
- Only use the jack in the positions indicated and for lifting this vehicle during a tire change.
- If working on or near a roadway, be extremely careful of motor traffic.
- To assure that spare tires, flat or inflated, are securely stowed, spares must be stowed with the valve stem facing the ground.



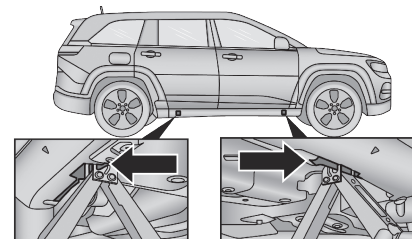
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Jack Warning Label

1. Remove the jack and necessary tools.
2. If equipped with aluminum wheels where the center cap covers the wheel bolts, use the lug nut wheel wrench to pry the center cap off carefully before raising the vehicle.
3. Before raising the vehicle, use the lug nut wheel wrench to loosen, but not remove, the wheel bolts on the wheel with the flat tire. Turn the wheel bolts counterclockwise one turn while the wheel is still on the ground.

NOTE:

Placement for the front and rear jack locations are critical. See following images for proper jacking locations.



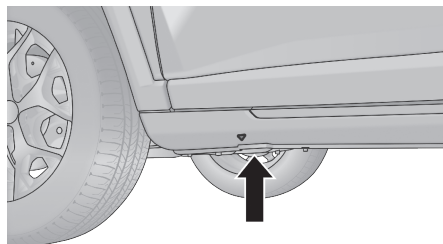
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Jacking Locations**CAUTION!**

Do not attempt to raise the vehicle by jacking on locations other than those indicated in the Jacking Instructions for this vehicle.

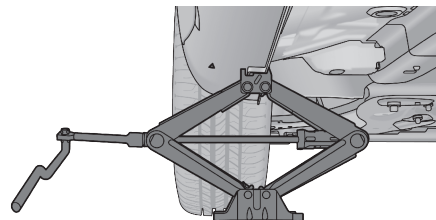
62 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

- Place the jack underneath the lift area that is closest to the flat tire. Turn the jack screw clockwise to firmly engage the jack saddle with the lift area of the sill flange, centering the jack saddle inside the cutout in the sill cladding.



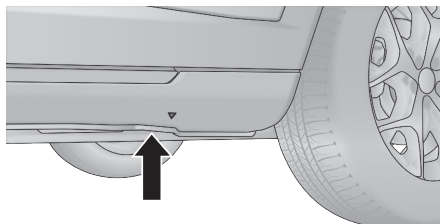
Front Lifting Point

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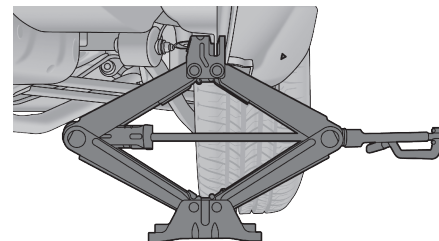
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Front Jacking Location



A0707001189US

Rear Lifting Point



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Rear Jacking Location

- Raise the vehicle just enough to remove the flat tire.

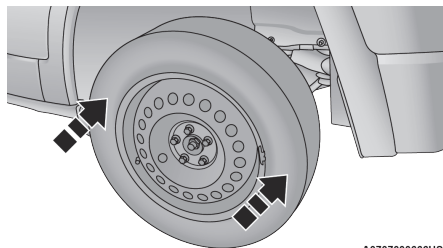
WARNING!

Raising the vehicle higher than necessary can make the vehicle less stable. It could slip off the jack and hurt someone near it. Raise the vehicle only enough to remove the tire.

6. Remove the wheel bolts and tire.
7. Thread the alignment pin into the wheel hub to assist in mounting the spare tire.
8. Mount the spare tire.

CAUTION!

Be sure to mount the spare tire with the valve stem facing outward. The vehicle could be damaged if the spare tire is mounted incorrectly.



Mounting Spare Tire

NOTE:

For vehicles equipped, do not attempt to install a center cap or wheel cover on the compact spare.

9. Install and lightly tighten the wheel bolts.

WARNING!

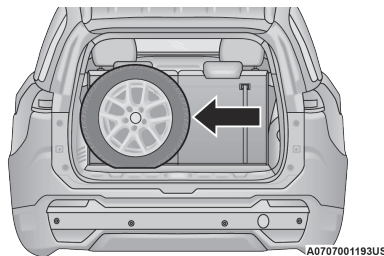
To avoid the risk of forcing the vehicle off the jack, do not tighten the wheel nuts fully until the vehicle has been lowered. Failure to follow this warning may result in serious injury.

10. Lower the vehicle to the ground by turning the jack handle counterclockwise.

11. Finish tightening the wheel bolts. Push down on the wrench while at the end of the handle for increased leverage. Tighten the wheel bolts in a star pattern until each wheel bolt has been tightened twice ➞ page 100. If in doubt about the correct tightness, have them checked with a torque wrench by an authorized dealer or at a service station.
12. Lower the jack until it is free from the vehicle. Remove the wheel blocks.
13. Recline the third row seating back to the lowest possible recline angle. Making sure the cargo bin cover is folded up against the third row seat. Return the Jack and tools back into the jack storage bin.

64 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

14. Place the damaged wheel in the storage bin within the rear cargo area of the vehicle (this will help reduce wheel movement during travel). Release the parking brake before driving the vehicle.



Storing The Damaged Wheel

WARNING!

A loose tire or jack thrown forward in a collision or hard stop could endanger the occupants of the vehicle. Always stow the jack parts and the spare tire in the places provided. Have the deflated (flat) tire repaired or replaced immediately.

15. After 25 miles (40 km), check the wheel bolt torque with a torque wrench to ensure that all wheel bolts are properly seated against the wheel.

JUMP STARTING

If your vehicle has a discharged battery, it can be jump started using a set of jumper cables and a battery in another vehicle or by using a portable battery booster pack. Jump starting can be dangerous if done improperly, so please follow the procedures in this section carefully.

NOTE:

When using a portable battery booster pack, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions and precautions.

WARNING!

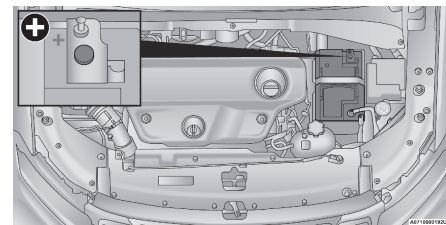
Do not attempt jump starting if the battery is frozen. It could rupture or explode and cause personal injury.

CAUTION!

Do not use a portable battery booster pack or any other booster source with a system voltage greater than 12 Volts or damage to the battery, starter motor, alternator or electrical system may occur.

PREPARATIONS FOR JUMP START

The battery in your vehicle is located in the front of the engine compartment, behind the left headlight assembly.



Positive (+) Battery Post

NOTE:

The positive battery post is covered with a protective cap. Lift up on the cap to gain access to the post.

CAUTION!

- Never use a fast battery charger to start the engine, as this could damage the electronic systems of your vehicle.
- Make sure all doors and power lift gate (if equipped) are closed while preparing for jump starting, to avoid damage to the electrical system.

See the following steps to prepare for jump starting:

1. Apply the parking brake, shift the automatic transmission into PARK (manual transmission in NEUTRAL) and turn the ignition to OFF.
2. Turn off the heater, radio, and all electrical accessories.

3. If using another vehicle to jump start the battery, park the vehicle within the jumper cables reach, set the parking brake and make sure the ignition is OFF.

WARNING!

Do not allow vehicles to touch each other as this could establish a ground connection and personal injury could result.

WARNING!

- Take care to avoid the radiator cooling fan whenever the hood is raised. It can start anytime the ignition switch is ON. You can be injured by moving fan blades.
- Remove any metal jewelry such as rings, watch bands and bracelets that could make an inadvertent electrical contact. You could be seriously injured.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- Batteries contain sulfuric acid that can burn your skin or eyes and generate hydrogen gas which is flammable and explosive. Keep open flames or sparks away from the battery.

JUMP STARTING PROCEDURE**WARNING!**

Failure to follow this jump starting procedure could result in personal injury or property damage due to battery explosion.

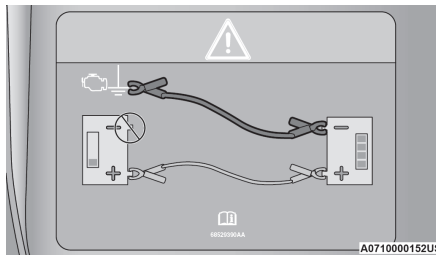
CAUTION!

Failure to follow these procedures could result in damage to the charging system of the booster vehicle or the discharged vehicle.

66 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Connecting The Jumper Cables

1. Connect the positive (+) end of the jumper cable to the positive (+) post of the discharged vehicle.
2. Connect the opposite end of the positive (+) jumper cable to the positive (+) post of the booster battery.
3. Connect the negative (-) end of the jumper cable to the negative (-) post of the booster battery.
4. Connect the opposite end of the negative (-) jumper cable to a good engine ground. A "ground" is an exposed metallic/unpainted part of the engine, frame or chassis, such as an accessory bracket or large bolt. The ground must be away from the battery and the fuel injection system.



Suitable Engine Ground (Example)

WARNING!

Do not connect the jumper cable to the negative (-) post of the discharged battery. The resulting electrical spark could cause the battery to explode and could result in personal injury.

5. Start the engine in the vehicle that has the booster battery, let the engine idle for a few minutes, and then start the engine in the vehicle with the discharged battery.
6. Once the engine is started, remove the jumper cables in the reverse sequence.

Disconnecting The Jumper Cables

1. Disconnect the negative (-) end of the jumper cable from the engine ground of the vehicle with the discharged battery.
2. Disconnect the opposite end of the negative (-) jumper cable from the negative (-) post of the booster battery.
3. Disconnect the positive (+) end of the jumper cable from the positive (+) post of the booster battery.
4. Disconnect the opposite end of the positive (+) jumper cable from the positive (+) post of the vehicle with the discharged battery, and reinstall the protective cap.

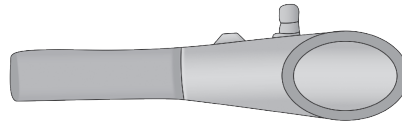
If frequent jump starting is required to start your vehicle, you should have the battery and charging system inspected at an authorized dealer.

CAUTION!

Accessories plugged into the vehicle power outlets draw power from the vehicle's battery, even when not in use (i.e., cellular devices, etc.). Eventually, if plugged in long enough without engine operation, the vehicle's battery will discharge sufficiently to degrade battery life and/or prevent the engine from starting.

REFUELING IN EMERGENCY

The vehicle is equipped with an emergency refueling funnel for a Cap-Less Fuel System. The fuel funnel can be found in the rear cargo area under the load floor. If refueling is necessary, while using an approved gas can, insert the refueling funnel into the filler neck opening. Take care to open both flappers with the funnel to avoid spills
 ➞ page 40.



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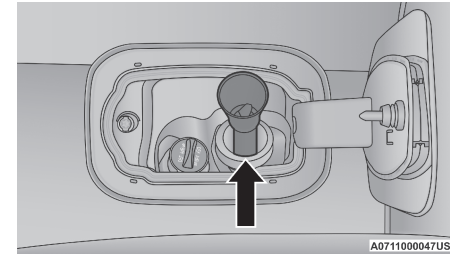
Refueling Funnel

NOTE:

In certain cold conditions, ice may prevent the fuel door from opening. If this occurs, lightly push on the fuel door to break the ice buildup and re-release the fuel door using the inside release button. Do not pry on the door.

Emergency Gas Can Refueling

Most gas cans will not open the flapper doors. A funnel is provided to allow emergency refueling with a gas can.



Inserting Funnel

3. Ensure funnel is inserted fully to hold flapper doors open.

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4. Pour fuel into funnel opening.

CAUTION!

To avoid fuel spillage and overfilling, do not “top off” the fuel tank after filling.

5. Remove funnel from filler pipe, clean off prior to putting back in the spare tire storage area.

WARNING!

- Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when the fuel door is open or the tank is being filled.
- Never add fuel when the engine is running. This is in violation of most countries regulations and may cause the Malfunction Indicator Light to turn on.
- A fire may result if fuel is pumped into a portable container that is inside of a vehicle. You could be burned. Always place fuel containers on the ground while filling.

CAUTION!

For diesel engines, only use diesel fuel for motor vehicles in accordance with EN 590 European specifications. The use of other products or mixtures may damage the engine beyond repair and consequently void the warranty, due to the damage caused. If you accidentally introduce other types of fuel into the tank, do not start the engine. Empty the tank. If the engine has been run for even an extremely limited amount of time, you must not only drain the fuel tank, but the rest of the supply circuit as well.

IF YOUR ENGINE OVERHEATS

If the vehicle is overheating, it will need to be serviced by an authorized dealer.

Potential signs of vehicle overheating:

- Temperature gauge is at HOT (H)
- Strong smell of coolant
- White smoke coming from engine or exhaust
- Coolant bubbling within coolant bottle

WARNING!

You or others can be badly burned by hot engine coolant (antifreeze) or steam from your radiator. If you see or hear steam coming from under the hood, do not open the hood until the radiator has had time to cool. Never try to open a cooling system pressure cap when the radiator or coolant bottle is hot.

In the event it is observed that the temperature gauge is moving towards or close to the HOT (H) position, you can reduce the potential for overheating by taking the appropriate action.

- On the highways — slow down.
- In city traffic — while stopped, place the transmission in NEUTRAL (N), but do not increase the engine idle speed while preventing vehicle motion with the brakes.
- If your Air Conditioner (A/C) is on, turn it off. The A/C system adds heat to the engine cooling system and turning the A/C off can help remove this heat.

- You can also turn the temperature control to maximum heat, the mode control to floor and the blower control to high. This allows the heater core to act as a supplement to the radiator and aids in removing heat from the engine cooling system.

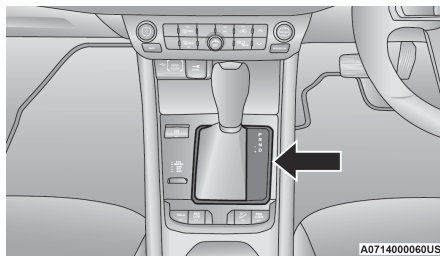
CAUTION!

Driving with a hot cooling system could damage your vehicle. If the temperature gauge reads "H," pull over and stop the vehicle. Idle the vehicle with the air conditioner turned off until the pointer drops back into the normal range. If the pointer remains on the "H" and you hear continuous chimes, turn the engine off immediately and call for service.

GEAR SELECTOR OVERRIDE

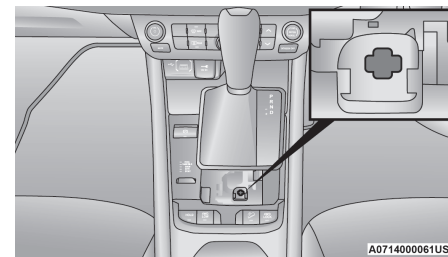
If a malfunction occurs, and the gear selector cannot be moved out of the PARK position, you can use the following procedure to temporarily move the gear selector:

1. Turn the engine OFF.
2. Apply the park brake.
3. Grab the boot material rearward of the gear selector and pull up to carefully separate the gear selector bezel and boot assembly from the center console.



Gear Selector Bezel

4. Press and maintain firm pressure on the brake pedal.
5. Insert a small screwdriver or similar tool down into the gear selector override access hole (at the right rear corner of the gear selector assembly), and push and hold the override release lever down.



Gear Selector Override Access Hole

6. Move the gear selector to the NEUTRAL (N) position.
7. The vehicle may then be started in NEUTRAL.
8. Reinstall the gear selector boot.

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FREEING A STUCK VEHICLE

If your vehicle becomes stuck in mud, sand or snow, it can often be moved using a rocking motion. Turn the steering wheel right and left to clear the area around the front wheels. For vehicles with automatic transmission, push and hold the lock button on the gear selector. Then shift back and forth between DRIVE (D) and REVERSE (R) (for automatic transmission) or SECOND gear and REVERSE (for manual transmission) while gently pressing the accelerator.

NOTE:

For vehicles with automatic transmission, shifts between DRIVE and REVERSE can only be achieved at wheel speeds of 5 mph (8 km/h) or less. Whenever the transmission remains in NEUTRAL (N) for more than two seconds, you must press the brake pedal to engage DRIVE or REVERSE.

Use the least amount of accelerator pedal pressure that will maintain the rocking motion without spinning the wheels or racing the engine.

WARNING!

Fast spinning tires can be dangerous. Forces generated by excessive wheel speeds may cause damage, or even failure, of the axle and tires. A tire could explode and injure someone. Do not spin your vehicle's wheels faster than 30 mph (48 km/h) or for longer than 30 seconds continuously without stopping when you are stuck and do not let anyone near a spinning wheel, no matter what the speed.

NOTE:

Push the ESC OFF button (if necessary), to place the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system in "Partial Off" mode, before rocking the vehicle. Once the vehicle has been freed, push the ESC OFF button again to restore "ESC On" mode. **For a full copy of the owner's manual please visit Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.**

CAUTION!

- Racing the engine or spinning the wheels may lead to transmission overheating and failure. Allow the engine to idle with the transmission in NEUTRAL for at least one minute after every five rocking-motion cycles. This will minimize overheating and reduce the risk of clutch or transmission failure during prolonged efforts to free a stuck vehicle.
- When "rocking" a stuck vehicle by shifting between DRIVE/SECOND gear and REVERSE, do not spin the wheels faster than 15 mph (24 km/h), or drivetrain damage may result.
- Revving the engine or spinning the wheels too fast may lead to transmission overheating and failure. It can also damage the tires. Do not spin the wheels above 30 mph (48 km/h) while in gear (no transmission shifting occurring).

TOWING A DISABLED VEHICLE

This section describes procedures for towing a disabled vehicle using a commercial towing service.

Proper towing or lifting equipment is required to prevent damage to your vehicle. Use only tow bars and other equipment designed for this purpose, following equipment manufacturer's instructions. Use of safety chains is mandatory. Attach a tow bar or other towing devices to main structural members of the vehicle, not to fascia/bumpers or associated brackets. State and local laws regarding vehicles under tow must be observed.

NOTE:

- You must ensure that the Auto Park Brake feature is disabled before towing this vehicle to avoid inadvertent Electric Park Brake engagement. The Auto Park Brake feature is disabled via the customer programmable features in the Uconnect Settings.

- Vehicles with a discharged battery, or total electrical failure when the Electric Park Brake (EPB) is engaged, will need a wheel dolly or jack to raise the rear wheels off the ground when moving the vehicle onto a flatbed.

If you must use the accessories (wipers, defrosters, etc.) while being towed, the ignition must be in the ON/RUN mode.

Note that the Safehold feature will engage the Electric Park Brake whenever the driver's door is opened (if the battery is connected, ignition is ON, transmission is not in PARK, and brake pedal is released). If you are towing this vehicle with the ignition in the ON/RUN mode, you must manually disable the Electric Park Brake each time the driver's door is opened by pressing the brake pedal and then releasing the EPB.

If the vehicle's battery is discharged, instructions on shifting the automatic transmission out of PARK so that the vehicle can be moved → page 69.

CAUTION!

- Do not use sling-type equipment when towing. Vehicle damage may occur.
- When securing the vehicle to a flatbed truck, do not attach to front or rear suspension components. Damage to your vehicle may result from improper towing.
- Ensure that the Electric Park Brake is released, and remains released, while being towed.
- Do not use a fascia/bumper mounted clamp-on tow bar on your vehicle. The fascia/bumper face bar will be damaged.

WITHOUT THE KEY FOB

Special care must be taken when the vehicle is towed with the ignition in the OFF mode. The only approved method of towing without the key fob is with a flatbed truck. Proper towing equipment is necessary to prevent damage to the vehicle.

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FRONT-WHEEL DRIVE (FWD) MODELS — WITH KEY FOB

FCA recommends towing your vehicle with all four wheels **OFF** the ground using a flatbed.

If flatbed equipment is not available, this vehicle must be towed with the front wheels **OFF** the ground (using a towing dolly, or wheel lift equipment with the front wheels raised).

Ensure that the Electric Park Brake is released, and remains released, while being towed. The Electric Park Brake does not need to be released if all four wheels are **OFF** the ground.

CAUTION!

Towing this vehicle in violation of the above requirements can cause severe engine and/or transmission damage. Damage from improper towing is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

4x4 MODELS

FCA requires towing with all four wheels **OFF** the ground.

Acceptable methods are to tow the vehicle on a flatbed, or with one end of the vehicle raised and the opposite end on a towing dolly.

CAUTION!

- Front or rear wheel lifts must not be used (if the remaining wheels are on the ground). Internal damage to the transmission or transfer case will occur if a front or rear wheel lift is used when towing.
- Towing this vehicle in violation of the above requirements can cause severe transmission and/or transfer case damage. Damage from improper towing is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.
- Proper towing or lifting equipment is required to prevent damage to your vehicle. Use only tow bars and other equipment designed for this purpose, following equipment manufacturer's instructions.

(Continued)

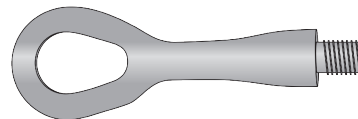
CAUTION!

- Use of safety chains is mandatory. Attach a tow bar or other towing devices to main structural members of the vehicle, not to fascia/bumpers or associated brackets.

TOW EYE USAGE

Your vehicle is equipped with a tow eye that can be used to move a disabled vehicle.

When using a tow eye, see the following precautions.



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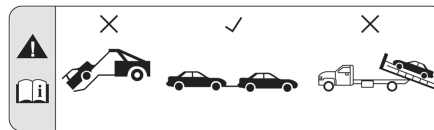
Tow Eye

Tow Eye Usage Precautions**CAUTION!**

- The tow eye must be securely fastened on the vehicle, and the vehicle must be safely loaded on the flat bed trailer. The vehicle and flat bed trailer must be on a flat surface to avoid any damages during loading the vehicle on the trailer.
- The tow eye must only be used for roadside emergencies. Use with an appropriate device in accordance with highway code (a rigid bar or rope) to maneuver the vehicle in preparation for transport via a tow truck.
- The tow eye must not be used to move the vehicle off the road or where there are obstacles.
- Do not use the tow eyes for tow truck hookup or highway towing.

*(Continued)***CAUTION!**

- Do not use the tow eye to free a stuck vehicle
➞ page 70.
- Damage to your vehicle may occur if these guidelines are not followed ➞ page 71.

**Tow Eye Warning Label**

0614050352

WARNING!

Stand clear of vehicles when pulling with tow eyes.

- Do not use a chain with a tow eye. Chains may break, causing serious injury or death.
- Do not use a tow strap with a tow eye. Tow straps may break or become disengaged, causing serious injury or death.
- Failure to follow proper tow eye usage may cause components to break resulting in serious injury or death.
- The brake and steering power assist systems will not function while the vehicle is being towed. You will, therefore, need to apply more force on the brake pedal and steering wheel. Do not use flexible ropes when towing, and avoid jerky movements. Do not start the engine while towing the car. Before tightening the ring, clean the threaded housing thoroughly. Make sure that the ring is fully screwed into the housing before towing the car.

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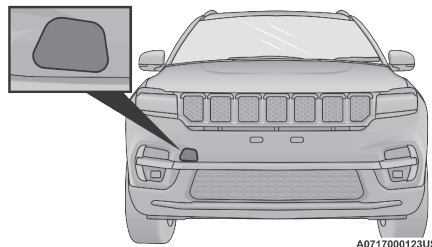
Tow Eye Installation

Front Tow Eye

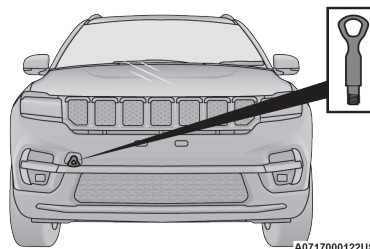
The front tow eye receptacle is located behind a small access door on the passenger's side of the front fascia/bumper.

To install the tow eye, open the door using the vehicle key or a small screwdriver. Thread the tow eye into the receptacle, making sure it is fully tightened.

The tow eye must be securely seated to the attaching bracket through the lower front fascia/bumper. If the tow eye is not securely seated to the attaching bracket, the vehicle should not be moved.



Front Tow Eye Access Door



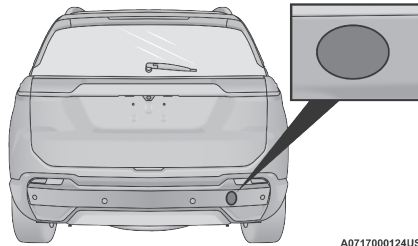
Front Tow Eye Installed

Rear Tow Eye

The rear tow eye receptacle is located behind a small access door on the passenger's side of the rear fascia/bumper.

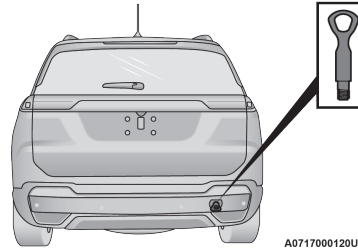
To install the tow eye, open the door using the vehicle key or a small screwdriver. Thread the tow eye into the receptacle, making sure it is fully tightened.

The tow eye must be securely seated to the attaching bracket through the lower front fascia/bumper. If the tow eye is not securely seated to the attaching bracket, the vehicle should not be moved.



Rear Tow Eye Access Door

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Rear Tow Eye Location

A0717000120US

ENHANCED ACCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (EARS)

This vehicle is equipped with an Enhanced Accident Response System.

This feature is a communication network that takes effect in the event of an impact. For further information and a full copy of the owner's manual please visit Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

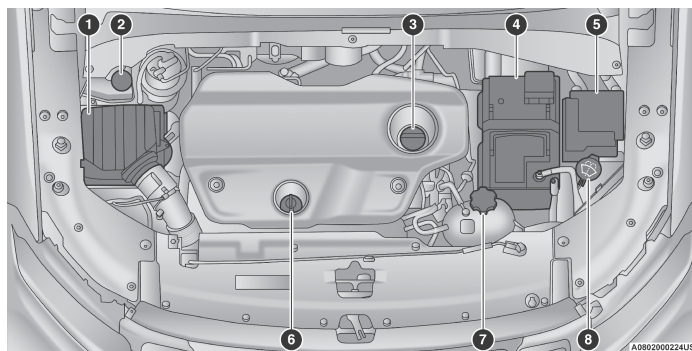
EVENT DATA RECORDER (EDR)

This vehicle is equipped with an event data recorder (EDR). The main purpose of an EDR is to record data that will assist in understanding how a vehicle's systems performed under certain crash or near crash-like situations, such as an air bag deployment or hitting a road obstacle. For further information, and a full copy of the owner's manual please visit Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

ENGINE COMPARTMENT

2.0L DIESEL ENGINE



- 1 — Engine Air Cleaner Filter
- 2 — Brake Fluid Reservoir Cap
- 3 — Engine Oil Fill
- 4 — Battery

- 5 — Power Distribution Center (Fuses)
- 6 — Engine Oil Dipstick
- 7 — Engine Coolant Reservoir Pressure Cap
- 8 — Washer Fluid Reservoir Cap

CHECKING OIL LEVEL

To ensure proper engine lubrication, the engine oil must be maintained at the correct level. Check the oil level at regular intervals, such as every fuel stop. The best time to check the engine oil level is about five minutes after a fully warmed up engine is shut off.

Checking the oil while the vehicle is on level ground will improve the accuracy of the oil level readings.

There are four possible dipstick types:

- Crosshatched zone.
- Crosshatched zone marked SAFE.
- Crosshatched zone marked with MIN at the low end of the range and MAX at the high end of the range.
- Crosshatched zone marked with dimples at the MIN and the MAX ends of the range.

NOTE:

Always maintain the oil level within the crosshatch markings on the dipstick.

Adding 1 qt (1.0 L) of oil when the reading is at the low end of the dipstick range will raise the oil level to the high end of the range marking.

CAUTION!

Overfilling or underfilling the crankcase will cause aeration or loss of oil pressure. This could damage your engine.

ADDING WASHER FLUID

The fluid reservoir is located in the front of the engine compartment. Be sure to check the fluid level in the reservoir at regular intervals. Fill the reservoir with windshield washer solvent (not radiator antifreeze) and operate the system for a few seconds to flush out the residual washer fluid.

When refilling the washer fluid reservoir, take some washer fluid, apply it to a cloth or towel, and wipe clean the wiper blades; this will help blade performance.

To prevent freeze-up of your windshield washer system in cold weather, select a solution or mixture that meets or exceeds the temperature range of your climate. This rating information can be found on most washer fluid containers.

WARNING!

Commercially available windshield washer solvents are flammable. They could ignite and burn you. Care must be exercised when filling or working around the washer solution.

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BATTERY

Your vehicle is equipped with a low maintenance enhanced flooded battery. The battery de-mineralized water needs to be inspected and topped up every six months. Have the vehicle battery inspected by an authorized dealer.

NOTE:

Maintenance is not required for AGM battery.

WARNING!

- Using the battery with low fluid will irreparably damage the battery and may cause an explosion.
- When performing any operation on the battery or near it, always protect your eyes with special goggles.
- Batteries contain substances which are very dangerous for the environment. For battery replacement, contact an authorized dealership.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- Battery fluid is a corrosive acid solution and can burn or even blind you. Do not allow battery fluid to contact your eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not lean over a battery when attaching clamps. If acid splashes in eyes or on skin, flush the area immediately with large amounts of water.
- Battery gas is flammable and explosive. Keep flame or sparks away from the battery. Do not use a booster battery or any other booster source with an output greater than 12 Volts. Do not allow cable clamps to touch each other.
- Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling.

CAUTION!

- It is essential when replacing the cables on the battery that the positive cable is attached to the positive post and the negative cable is attached to the negative post. Battery posts are marked positive (+) and negative (-) and are identified on the battery case. Cable clamps should be tight on the terminal posts and free of corrosion.
- If a "fast charger" is used while the battery is in the vehicle, disconnect both vehicle battery cables before connecting the charger to the battery. Do not use a "fast charger" to provide starting voltage.

PRESSURE WASHING

Cleaning the engine compartment with a high pressure washer is not recommended.

CAUTION!

Precautions have been taken to safeguard all parts and connections however, the pressures generated by these machines is such that complete protection against water ingress cannot be guaranteed.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

An authorized dealer has the qualified service personnel, special tools, and equipment to perform all service operations in an expert manner. Service Manuals are available which include detailed service information for your vehicle. Refer to these Service Manuals before attempting any procedure yourself.

NOTE:

Intentional tampering with emissions control systems may void your warranty and could result in civil penalties being assessed against you.

WARNING!

You can be badly injured working on or around a motor vehicle. Only do service work for which you have the knowledge and the proper equipment. If you have any doubt about your ability to perform a service job, take your vehicle to a competent mechanic.

ENGINE OIL

Engine Oil Selection

For engine oil selection ➞ page 103.

ENGINE OIL FILTER

The engine oil filter should be replaced with a new filter at every engine oil change.

Engine Oil Filter Selection

A full-flow type disposable oil filter should be used for replacement. The quality of replacement filters varies considerably. Only high quality Mopar® certified filters should be used.

ENGINE AIR CLEANER FILTER

Refer to the "Service and Warranty Handbook" for the proper maintenance intervals. See an authorized dealer for the replacement of the filter.

WARNING!

The air induction system (air cleaner, hoses, etc.) can provide a measure of protection in the case of engine backfire. Do not remove the air induction system (air cleaner, hoses, etc.) unless such removal is necessary for repair or maintenance. Make sure that no one is near the engine compartment before starting the vehicle with the air induction system (air cleaner, hoses, etc.) removed. Failure to do so can result in serious personal injury.

Engine Air Cleaner Filter Selection

The quality of replacement filters varies considerably. Only high quality Mopar® certified filters should be used.

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AIR CONDITIONER MAINTENANCE

For best possible performance, your air conditioner should be checked and serviced by an authorized dealer at the start of each warm season. This service should include cleaning of the condenser fins and a performance test. Drive belt tension should also be checked at this time.

WARNING!

- Use only refrigerants and compressor lubricants approved by the manufacturer for your air conditioning system. Some unapproved refrigerants are flammable and can explode, injuring you. Other unapproved refrigerants or lubricants can cause the system to fail, requiring costly repairs. Refer to Warranty Information Book, located in your owner's information kit, for further warranty information.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- The air conditioning system contains refrigerant under high pressure. To avoid risk of personal injury or damage to the system, adding refrigerant or any repair requiring lines to be disconnected should be done by an experienced technician.

CAUTION!

Do not use chemical flushes in your air conditioning system as the chemicals can damage your air conditioning components. Such damage is not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Refrigerant Recovery And Recycling R-134a — If Equipped

R-134a Air Conditioning Refrigerant is a hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) that is an ozone-friendly substance. The manufacturer recommends that air conditioning service be performed by an authorized dealer or other service facilities using recovery and recycling equipment.

NOTE:

Use only manufacturer approved A/C system PAG compressor oil and refrigerants.

Refrigerant Recovery And Recycling HFO 1234yf — If Equipped

R-1234yf Air Conditioning Refrigerant is a hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) that is endorsed by the Environmental Protection Agency and is an ozone-friendly substance with a low global-warming potential. The manufacturer recommends that air conditioning service be performed by authorized dealer using recovery and recycling equipment.

NOTE:

Use only manufacturer approved A/C system PAG compressor oil, and refrigerants.

Cabin Air Filter

Refer to the “Service And Warranty Handbook” for the proper maintenance intervals. See an authorized dealer for service.

EXHAUST SYSTEM

The best protection against carbon monoxide entry into the vehicle body is a properly maintained engine exhaust system.

If you notice a change in the sound of the exhaust system; or if the exhaust fumes can be detected inside the vehicle; or when the underside or rear of the vehicle is damaged; have an authorized technician inspect the complete exhaust system and adjacent body areas for broken, damaged, deteriorated, or mispositioned parts.

Open seams or loose connections could permit exhaust fumes to seep into the passenger compartment. In addition, have the exhaust system inspected each time the vehicle is raised for lubrication or oil change. Replace as required.

WARNING!

- Exhaust gases can injure or kill. They contain carbon monoxide (CO), which is colorless and odorless. Breathing it can make you unconscious and can eventually poison you. To avoid breathing CO ➔ page 54.
- A hot exhaust system can start a fire if you park over materials that can burn. Such materials might be grass or leaves coming into contact with your exhaust system. Do not park or operate your vehicle in areas where your exhaust system can contact anything that can burn.

CAUTION!

- The catalytic converter requires the use of unleaded fuel only. Leaded gasoline will destroy the effectiveness of the catalyst as an emissions control device and may seriously reduce engine performance and cause serious damage to the engine.
- Damage to the catalytic converter can result if your vehicle is not kept in proper operating condition. In the event of engine malfunction, particularly involving engine misfire or other apparent loss of performance, have your vehicle serviced promptly. Continued operation of your vehicle with a severe malfunction could cause the converter to overheat, resulting in possible damage to the converter and vehicle.
- The use of biodiesel blends or high sulfur diesel may clog the Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF).

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Under normal operating conditions, the catalytic converter will not require maintenance. However, it is important to keep the engine properly tuned to ensure proper catalyst operation and prevent possible catalyst damage.

NOTE:

Intentional tampering with emissions control systems can result in civil penalties being assessed against you.

In unusual situations involving grossly malfunctioning engine operation, a scorching odor may suggest severe and abnormal catalyst overheating. If this occurs, stop the vehicle, turn off the engine and allow it to cool. Service, including a tune-up to manufacturer's specifications, should be obtained immediately.

To minimize the possibility of catalytic converter damage:

- Do not interrupt the ignition when the transmission is in gear and the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not try to start the vehicle by pushing or towing the vehicle.

- Do not idle the engine with any ignition components disconnected or removed, such as when diagnostic testing, or for prolonged periods during very rough idle or malfunctioning operating conditions.

COOLING SYSTEM

WARNING!

- You or others can be badly burned by hot engine coolant (antifreeze) or steam from your radiator. If you see or hear steam coming from under the hood, do not open the hood until the radiator has had time to cool. Never open a cooling system pressure cap when the radiator or coolant bottle is hot.
- Keep hands, tools, clothing, and jewelry away from the radiator cooling fan when the hood is raised. The fan starts automatically and may start at any time, whether the engine is running or not.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- When working near the radiator cooling fan, disconnect the fan motor lead or turn the ignition to the OFF position. The fan is temperature controlled and can start at any time the ignition is in the ON position.

Coolant Checks

Check engine coolant (antifreeze) protection every 12 months (before the onset of freezing weather, where applicable). If the engine coolant is dirty or rusty in appearance, the system should be drained, flushed and refilled with fresh engine coolant. Check the front of the A/C condenser for any accumulation of bugs, leaves, etc. If dirty, clean by gently spraying water from a garden hose vertically down the face of the condenser.

Cooling System — Drain, Flush And Refill

NOTE:

Some vehicles require special tools to add coolant properly. Failure to fill these systems properly could lead to severe internal engine damage. If any coolant is needed to be added to the system please contact an authorized dealer.

If the engine coolant (antifreeze) is dirty or contains visible sediment, have an authorized dealer clean and flush with Organic Additive Technology (OAT) coolant (conforming to MS.90032).

Refer to the “Service And Warranty Handbook” for the proper maintenance intervals.

Selection Of Coolant

NOTE:

- Mixing of engine coolant (antifreeze) other than specified Organic Additive Technology (OAT) engine coolant, may result in engine damage and may decrease corrosion protection. OAT engine coolant is different and should not be mixed with Hybrid Organic Additive Technology (HOAT) engine coolant or any “globally compatible” coolant. If a non-OAT engine coolant is introduced into the cooling system in an emergency, the cooling system will need to be drained, flushed, and refilled with fresh OAT coolant (conforming to MS.90032), by an authorized dealer as soon as possible.
- Do not use water alone or alcohol-based engine coolant products. Do not use additional rust inhibitors or anti-rust products, as they may not be compatible with the radiator engine coolant and may plug the radiator.

- This vehicle has not been designed for use with propylene glycol-based engine coolant. Use of propylene glycol-based engine coolant is not recommended.
- Some vehicles require special tools to add coolant properly. Failure to fill these systems properly could lead to severe internal engine damage. If any coolant is needed to be added to the system please contact an authorized dealer.

Adding Coolant

Your vehicle has been built with an improved engine coolant (OAT coolant conforming to MS.90032) that allows extended maintenance intervals. This engine coolant (antifreeze) can be used up to ten years or 150,000 miles (240,000 km) before replacement. To prevent reducing this extended maintenance period, it is important that you use the same engine coolant (OAT coolant conforming to MS.90032) throughout the life of your vehicle.

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Please review these recommendations for using Organic Additive Technology (OAT) engine coolant that meets the requirements of the manufacturer Material Standard MS.90032. When adding engine coolant:

- We recommend using Mopar® Antifreeze/Coolant 10 Year/150,000 mile (240,000 kilometers) Formula OAT (Organic Additive Technology) meeting the requirements of the manufacturer Material Standard MS.90032.
- Mix a minimum solution of 50% OAT engine coolant that meets the requirements of the manufacturer Material Standard MS.90032 and distilled water. Use higher concentrations (not to exceed 70%) if temperatures below -34°F (-37°C) are anticipated. Please contact an authorized dealer for assistance.
- Use only high purity water such as distilled or deionized water when mixing the water/engine coolant solution. The use of lower quality water will reduce the amount of corrosion protection in the engine cooling system.

NOTE:

- It is the owner's responsibility to maintain the proper level of protection against freezing according to the temperatures occurring in the area where the vehicle is operated.
- Some vehicles require special tools to add coolant properly. Failure to fill these systems properly could lead to severe internal engine damage. If any coolant is needed to be added to the system, please contact an authorized dealer.
- Mixing engine coolant types is not recommended and can result in cooling system damage. If HOAT and OAT coolant are mixed in an emergency, have an authorized dealer drain, flush, and refill with OAT coolant (conforming to MS.90032) as soon as possible.

Cooling System Pressure Cap

The cap must be fully tightened to prevent loss of engine coolant (antifreeze), and to ensure that engine coolant will return to the radiator from the coolant expansion bottle/recovery tank (if equipped).

The cap should be inspected and cleaned if there is any accumulation of foreign material on the sealing surfaces.

WARNING!

- Do not open hot engine cooling system. Never add engine coolant (antifreeze) when the engine is overheated. Do not loosen or remove the cap to cool an overheated engine. Heat causes pressure to build up in the cooling system. To prevent scalding or injury, do not remove the pressure cap while the system is hot or under pressure.
- Do not use a pressure cap other than the one specified for your vehicle. Personal injury or engine damage may result.

Disposal Of Used Coolant

Used ethylene glycol-based coolant (antifreeze) is a regulated substance requiring proper disposal. Check with your local authorities to determine the disposal rules for your community. To prevent ingestion by animals or children, do not store ethylene glycol-based coolant in open containers or allow it to remain in puddles on the ground, clean up any ground spills immediately. If ingested by a child or pet, seek emergency assistance immediately.

Coolant Level

The coolant expansion bottle provides a quick visual method for determining that the coolant level is adequate. With the engine off and cold, the level of the engine coolant (antifreeze) in the bottle should be between the “MIN” and “MAX” marks.

As long as the engine operating temperature is satisfactory, the coolant bottle need only be checked once a month.

When additional engine coolant is needed to maintain the proper level, it should be added to the coolant bottle. Do not overfill.

Cooling System Notes

NOTE:

When the vehicle is stopped after a few miles/kilometers of operation, you may observe vapor coming from the front of the engine compartment. This is normally a result of moisture from rain, snow, or high humidity accumulating on the radiator and being vaporized when the thermostat opens, allowing hot engine coolant (antifreeze) to enter the radiator.

If an examination of your engine compartment shows no evidence of radiator or hose leaks, the vehicle may be safely driven. The vapor will soon dissipate.

- Do not overfill the coolant expansion bottle.
- Before the onset of freezing weather (where applicable) check the condition of coolant in radiator and coolant expansion bottle. If the coolant needs to be added, the contents of the coolant expansion bottle must also be protected against freezing ➔ page 83.

- Check the coolant freeze point in the radiator and in the coolant expansion bottle. If engine coolant needs to be added, the contents of the coolant expansion bottle must also be protected against freezing.
- If frequent engine coolant additions are required, the cooling system should be pressure tested for leaks.
- Maintain engine coolant concentration at a minimum of 50% OAT coolant (conforming to MS.90032) and distilled water for proper corrosion protection of your engine which contains aluminum components.
- Make sure that the coolant expansion bottle overflow hoses are not kinked or obstructed.
- Keep the front of the radiator clean. If your vehicle is equipped with air conditioning, keep the front of the condenser clean.
- Do not change the thermostat for Summer or Winter operation. If replacement is ever necessary, install ONLY the correct type thermostat. Other designs may result in unsatisfactory engine cooling performance, poor gas mileage, and increased emissions.

86 SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE**BRAKE SYSTEM****WARNING!**

Riding the brakes can lead to brake failure and possibly a collision. Driving with your foot resting or riding on the brake pedal can result in abnormally high brake temperatures, excessive lining wear, and possible brake damage. You would not have your full braking capacity in an emergency.

Brake Master Cylinder

The fluid in the master cylinder should be checked when performing under hood services or immediately if the Brake Warning Light is illuminated.

WARNING!

- Use only manufacturer-recommended brake fluid ➞ page 104. Using the wrong type of brake fluid can severely damage your brake system and/or impair its performance. The proper type of brake fluid for your vehicle is also identified on the original factory installed hydraulic master cylinder reservoir.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- To avoid contamination from foreign matter or moisture, use only new brake fluid or fluid that has been in a tightly closed container. Keep the master cylinder reservoir cap secured at all times. Brake fluid in an open container absorbs moisture from the air resulting in a lower boiling point. This may cause it to boil unexpectedly during hard or prolonged braking, resulting in sudden brake failure. This could result in a collision.
- Overfilling the brake fluid reservoir can result in spilling brake fluid on hot engine parts, causing the brake fluid to catch fire. Brake fluid can also damage painted and vinyl surfaces, care should be taken to avoid its contact with these surfaces.
- Do not allow petroleum based fluid to contaminate the brake fluid. Brake seal components could be damaged, causing partial or complete brake failure. This could result in a collision.

MANUAL TRANSMISSION — IF EQUIPPED

Fluid Level Check

Remove the transmission fill plug and check that the fluid level is just below the bottom edge of the fill hole.

Add fluid, if necessary, to maintain the proper level.

Please see an authorized dealer for service.

Frequency Of Fluid Change

Under normal operating conditions, the fluid installed at the factory will give satisfactory lubrication for the life of the vehicle. Fluid changes are not necessary unless lubricant has become contaminated with water.

NOTE:

If contaminated with water, the fluid should be changed immediately. See an authorized dealer.

Lubricant Selection

Use only the manufacturers recommended transmission fluid ➞ page 104.

AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION — IF EQUIPPED

Special Additives

The manufacturer strongly recommends against using any special additives in the transmission. Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF) is an engineered product and its performance may be impaired by supplemental additives. Therefore, do not add any fluid additives to the transmission. Avoid using transmission sealers as they may adversely affect seals.

CAUTION!

Do not use chemical flushes in your transmission as the chemicals can damage your transmission components. Such damage is not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

Fluid Level Check

The fluid level is preset at the factory and does not require adjustment under normal operating conditions. Routine fluid level checks are not required; therefore the transmission has no dipstick. An authorized dealer can check your transmission fluid level using special service tools. If you notice fluid leakage or transmission malfunction, visit an authorized dealer immediately to have the transmission fluid level checked. Operating the vehicle with an improper fluid level can cause severe transmission damage.

CAUTION!

If a transmission fluid leak occurs, visit an authorized dealer immediately. Severe transmission damage may occur. An authorized dealer has the proper tools to adjust the fluid level accurately.

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Fluid And Filter Changes

Under normal operating conditions, the fluid installed at the factory will provide satisfactory lubrication for the life of the vehicle.

Routine fluid and filter changes are not required. However, change the fluid and filter if the fluid becomes contaminated (with water, etc.), or if the transmission is disassembled for any reason.

Selection Of Lubricant

It is important to use the proper transmission fluid to ensure optimum transmission performance and life. Use only the manufacturer's specified transmission fluid →page 104. It is important to maintain the transmission fluid at the correct level using the recommended fluid.

NOTE:

No chemical flushes should be used in any transmission; only the approved lubricant should be used.

CAUTION!

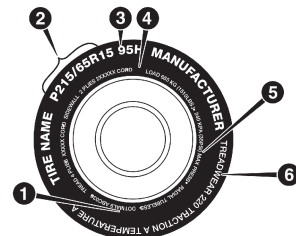
Using a transmission fluid other than the manufacturer's recommended fluid may cause deterioration in transmission shift quality and/or torque converter shudder →page 104.

TIRES

TIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

Tire safety information will cover aspects of the following information: Tire Markings, Tire Identification Numbers, Tire Terminology and Definitions, Tire Pressures, and Tire Loading.

Tire Markings



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Tire Markings

- 1 – US DOT Safety Standards Code (TIN)
- 2 – Size Designation
- 3 – Service Description
- 4 – Maximum Load
- 5 – Maximum Pressure
- 6 – Treadwear, Traction and Temperature Grades

Tire Loading And Tire Pressure

NOTE:

The proper cold tire inflation pressure is listed on the driver's side B-pillar or the rear edge of the driver's side door.

Check the inflation pressure of each tire, including the spare tire (if equipped), at least monthly and inflate to the recommended pressure for your vehicle.

Tire And Loading Information Placard

This placard tells you important information about the:

1. Tire size designed for your vehicle, with cold tire inflation pressures.
2. Spare tire size designed for your vehicle, with cold tire inflation pressures.

LOADING

The vehicle maximum load on the tire must not exceed the load carrying capacity of the tire on your vehicle. You will not exceed the tire's load carrying capacity if you adhere to the loading conditions, tire size, and cold tire inflation pressures specified on the Tire and Loading Information placard. For a full copy of the owner's manual, please refer to Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

NOTE:

Under a maximum loaded vehicle condition, gross axle weight rating (GAWR) for the front and rear axles must not be exceeded.

For further information on GAWR, vehicle loading, and trailer towing please refer to Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

TIRES — GENERAL INFORMATION

Tire Pressure

Proper tire inflation pressure is essential to the safe and satisfactory operation of your vehicle.

- Safety
- Fuel Economy
- Tread Wear
- Ride Comfort and Vehicle Stability

Safety

WARNING!

- Improperly inflated tires are dangerous and can cause collisions.
- Underinflation increases tire flexing and can result in overheating and tire failure.
- Overinflation reduces a tire's ability to cushion shock. Objects on the road and chuckholes can cause damage that result in tire failure.
- Overinflated or underinflated tires can affect vehicle handling and can fail suddenly, resulting in loss of vehicle control.

(Continued)

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WARNING!

- Unequal tire pressures can cause steering problems. You could lose control of your vehicle.
- Unequal tire pressures from one side of the vehicle to the other can cause the vehicle to drift to the right or left.
- Always drive with each tire inflated to the recommended cold tire inflation pressure.

Both underinflation and overinflation affect the stability of the vehicle and can produce a feeling of sluggish response or over responsiveness in the steering.

NOTE:

- Unequal tire pressures from side to side may cause erratic and unpredictable steering response.
- Unequal tire pressure from side to side may cause the vehicle to drift left or right.

Tire Inflation Pressures

The proper cold tire inflation pressure is listed on the left side B-pillar or rear edge of the passenger door.

At least once a month:

- Check and adjust tire pressure with a good quality pocket-type pressure gauge. Do not make a visual judgment when determining proper inflation. Tires may look properly inflated even when they are underinflated.
- Inspect tires for signs of tire wear or visible damage.

CAUTION!

After inspecting or adjusting the tire pressure, always reinstall the valve stem cap. This will prevent moisture and dirt from entering the valve stem, which could damage the valve stem.

Inflation pressures specified on the placard are always "cold tire inflation pressure". Cold tire inflation pressure is defined as the tire pressure after the vehicle has not been driven for at least

three hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km) after sitting for a minimum of three hours. The cold tire inflation pressure must not exceed the maximum inflation pressure molded into the tire sidewall.

Check tire pressures more often if subject to a wide range of outdoor temperatures, as tire pressures vary with temperature changes.

Tire pressures change by approximately 1 psi (7 kPa) per 12 °F (7 °C) of air temperature change. Keep this in mind when checking tire pressure inside a garage, especially in the Winter.

Example: If garage temperature = 68 °F (20 °C) and the outside temperature = 32 °F (0 °C) then the cold tire inflation pressure should be increased by 3 psi (21 kPa), which equals 1 psi (7 kPa) for every 12 °F (7 °C) for this outside temperature condition.

Tire pressure may increase from 2 to 6 psi (13 to 40 kPa) during operation. DO NOT reduce this normal pressure buildup or your tire pressure will be too low.

Tire Pressures For High Speed Operation

The manufacturer advocates driving at safe speeds and within posted speed limits. Where speed limits or conditions are such that the vehicle can be driven at high speeds, maintaining correct tire inflation pressure is very important. Increased tire pressure and reduced vehicle loading may be required for high-speed vehicle operation. Refer to an authorized tire dealer or original equipment vehicle dealer for recommended safe operating speeds, loading and cold tire inflation pressures.

WARNING!

High speed driving with your vehicle under maximum load is dangerous. The added strain on your tires could cause them to fail. You could have a serious collision. Do not drive a vehicle loaded to the maximum capacity at continuous speeds above 75 mph (120 km/h).

Radial Ply Tires

WARNING!

Combining radial ply tires with other types of tires on your vehicle will cause your vehicle to handle poorly. The instability could cause a collision. Always use radial ply tires in sets of four. Never combine them with other types of tires.

Tire Repair

If your tire becomes damaged, it may be repaired if it meets the following criteria:

- The tire has not been driven on when flat.
- The damage is only on the tread section of your tire (sidewall damage is not repairable).
- The puncture is no greater than a ¼ of an inch (6 mm).

Consult an authorized tire dealer for tire repairs and additional information.

Damaged Run Flat tires, or Run Flat tires that have experienced a loss of pressure should be replaced immediately with another Run Flat tire of identical size and service description (Load Index and Speed Symbol). Replace the tire pressure sensor as well as it is not designed to be reused.

Run Flat Tires — If Equipped

Run Flat tires allow you the capability to drive 50 miles (80 km) at 50 mph (80 km/h) after a rapid loss of inflation pressure. This rapid loss of inflation is referred to as the Run Flat mode. A Run Flat mode occurs when the tire inflation pressure is of/or below 14 psi (96 kPa). Once a Run Flat tire reaches the Run Flat mode it has limited driving capabilities and needs to be replaced immediately. A Run Flat tire is not repairable. When a Run Flat tire is changed after being driven in a Run Flat mode 14 psi (96 kPa) condition, please replace the TPMS sensor as it is not designed to be reused.

NOTE:

TPMS sensor must be replaced after driving the vehicle on a flat tire condition.

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It is not recommended driving a vehicle loaded at full capacity or to tow a trailer while a tire is in the Run Flat mode.

For a full copy of the owner's manual, please refer to Jeep-India.com or get in touch with the authorized service center.

Tire Spinning

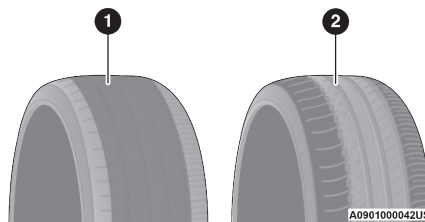
When stuck in mud, sand, snow, or ice conditions, do not spin your vehicle's wheels above 30 mph (48 km/h) or for longer than 30 seconds continuously without stopping.

WARNING!

Fast spinning tires can be dangerous. Forces generated by excessive wheel speeds may cause tire damage or failure. A tire could explode and injure someone. Do not spin your vehicle's wheels faster than 30 mph (48 km/h) for more than 30 seconds continuously when you are stuck, and do not let anyone near a spinning wheel, no matter what the speed.

Tread Wear Indicators

Tread wear indicators are in the original equipment tires to help you in determining when your tires should be replaced.



Tire Tread

- 1 – Worn Tire
- 2 – New Tire

These indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves. They will appear as bands when the tread depth becomes a 1/16 of an inch (1.6 mm).

Replacement Tires

The tires on your new vehicle provide a balance of many characteristics. They should be inspected regularly for wear and correct cold tire inflation pressures. The manufacturer strongly recommends that you use tires equivalent to the originals in size, quality and performance when replacement is needed → page 92. Refer to the Tire and Loading Information placard or the Vehicle Certification Label for the size designation of your tire. The Load Index and Speed Symbol for your tire will be found on the original equipment tire sidewall.

It is recommended to replace the two front tires or two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your vehicle's handling. If you ever replace a wheel, make sure that the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheels.

It is recommended you contact an authorized tire dealer or original equipment dealer with any questions you may have on tire specifications or capability. Failure to use equivalent replacement tires may adversely affect the safety, handling, and ride of your vehicle.

WARNING!

- Do not use a tire, wheel size, load rating, or speed rating other than that specified for your vehicle. Some combinations of unapproved tires and wheels may change suspension dimensions and performance characteristics, resulting in changes to steering, handling, and braking of your vehicle. This can cause unpredictable handling and stress to steering and suspension components. You could lose control and have a collision resulting in serious injury or death. Use only the tire and wheel sizes with load ratings approved for your vehicle.

(Continued)

WARNING!

- Never use a tire with a smaller load index or capacity, other than what was originally equipped on your vehicle. Using a tire with a smaller load index could result in tire over-loading and failure. You could lose control and have a collision.
- Failure to equip your vehicle with tires having adequate speed capability can result in sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

CAUTION!

Replacing original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer and odometer readings.

TIRE TYPES

Snow Tires

Some areas of the country require the use of snow tires during the Winter. Snow tires can be identified by a “mountain/snowflake” symbol on the tire sidewall.



If you need snow tires, select tires equivalent in size and type to the original equipment tires. Use snow tires only in sets of four; failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

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Snow tires generally have lower speed ratings than what was originally equipped with your vehicle and should not be operated at sustained speeds over 75 mph (120 km/h). For speeds above 75 mph (120 km/h) refer to original equipment or an authorized tire dealer for recommended safe operating speeds, loading and cold tire inflation pressures.

While studded tires improve performance on ice, skid and traction capability on wet or dry surfaces may be poorer than that of non-studded tires. Some states prohibit studded tires; therefore, local laws should be checked before using these tire types.

SPARE TIRES — IF EQUIPPED

NOTE:

For vehicles equipped with Tire Service Kit instead of a spare tire, please refer to “Tire Service Kit” in “In Case Of Emergency” for further information.

CAUTION!

Because of the reduced ground clearance, do not take your vehicle through an automatic car wash with a compact or limited use temporary spare installed. Damage to the vehicle may result.

Spare Tire Matching Original Equipped Tire And Wheel — If Equipped

Your vehicle may be equipped with a spare tire and wheel equivalent in look and function to the original equipment tire and wheel found on the front or rear axle of your vehicle. This spare tire may be used in the tire rotation for your vehicle. If your vehicle has this option, refer to an authorized tire dealer for the recommended tire rotation pattern.

Compact Spare Tire — If Equipped

The compact spare is for temporary emergency use only. You can identify if your vehicle is equipped with a compact spare by looking at the spare tire description on the Tire and Loading Information Placard located on the driver's side door opening or on the sidewall of the tire. Compact spare tire descriptions begin with the letter “T” or “S” preceding the size designation. Example: T145/80D18 103M.

T, S = Temporary Spare Tire

Since this tire has limited tread life, the original equipment tire should be repaired (or replaced) and reinstalled on your vehicle at the first opportunity.

Do not install a wheel cover or attempt to mount a conventional tire on the compact spare wheel, since the wheel is designed specifically for the compact spare tire. Do not install more than one compact spare tire and wheel on the vehicle at any given time.

WARNING!

Compact and collapsible spares are for temporary emergency use only. With these spares, do not drive more than 50 mph (80 km/h). Temporary use spares have limited tread life. When the tread is worn to the tread wear indicators, the temporary use spare tire needs to be replaced. Be sure to follow the warnings, which apply to your spare. Failure to do so could result in spare tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

Limited Use Spare — If Equipped

The limited use spare tire is for temporary emergency use only. This tire is identified by a label located on the limited use spare wheel. This label contains the driving limitations for this spare. This tire may look like the original equipped tire on the front or rear axle of your vehicle, but it is not. Installation of this limited use spare tire affects vehicle handling. Since it is not the same as your original equipment tire, replace (or repair) the original equipment tire and reinstall on the vehicle at the first opportunity.

WARNING!

Limited use spares are for emergency use only. Installation of this limited use spare tire affects vehicle handling. With this tire, do not drive more than the speed listed on the limited use spare wheel. Keep inflated to the cold tire inflation pressures listed on your Tire and Loading Information Placard located on the driver's side B-pillar or the rear edge of the driver's side door. Replace (or repair) the original equipment tire at the first opportunity and reinstall it on your vehicle. Failure to do so could result in loss of vehicle control.

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TIRE ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

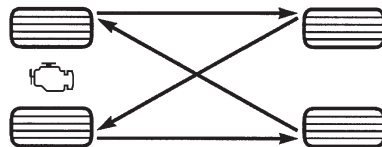
The tires on the front and rear of your vehicle operate at different loads and perform different steering, handling, and braking functions. For these reasons, they wear at unequal rates.

These effects can be reduced by timely rotation of tires. The benefits of rotation are especially worthwhile with aggressive tread designs such as those on On/Off Road type tires.

Rotation will increase tread life, help to maintain mud, snow, and wet traction levels, and contribute to a smooth, quiet ride.

Refer to the "Service and Warranty Handbook" for the proper maintenance intervals. The reasons for any rapid or unusual wear should be corrected prior to rotation being performed.

The suggested tire rotation method is the "forward cross" shown in the following diagram. This rotation pattern does not apply to some directional tires that must not be reversed.



055707139

Tire Rotation (Forward Cross)

CAUTION!

Proper operation of four-wheel drive vehicles depends on tires of equal size, type and circumference on each wheel. Any difference in tire size can cause damage to the power transfer unit. Tire rotation schedule should be followed to balance tire wear.

BODYWORK

PRESERVING THE BODYWORK

Washing

- Wash your vehicle regularly. Always wash your vehicle in the shade using Mopar® Car Wash, or a mild car wash soap, and rinse the panels completely with water.
- Using contaminated hard water for vehicle washing may leave water marks or stains on the paint surface, chrome and glass. Such damages should not be considered as defect and are not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Always wipe dry the vehicle with soft microfiber cloth after washing.
- If insects, tar, or other similar deposits have accumulated on your vehicle, use Mopar® Super Kleen Bug and Tar Remover to remove.

- Use a high quality cleaner wax, such as Mopar® Cleaner Wax to remove road film, stains and to protect your paint finish. Use precautions to not scratch the paint.
- Avoid using abrasive compounds and power buffing that may diminish the gloss or thin out the paint finish.

CAUTION!

- Do not use abrasive or strong cleaning materials such as steel wool or scouring powder that will scratch metal and painted surfaces.
- Use of power washers exceeding 1,200 psi (8,274 kPa) can result in damage or removal of paint and decals.

Special Care

- If you drive on salted or dusty roads or if you drive near the ocean, hose off the undercarriage at least once a month.
- Oxidation marks can also be seen on brake rotors during storage due to weather conditions like monsoon, ice, areas near the sea, and after washing the vehicle. Drive your vehicle slowly and apply the brakes several times. This activity will remove red oxidation from the brake rotors. Oxidation is normal due to the above factors.
- If you park the vehicle under trees, ensure to clean the sun roof glass rubber weatherstrips frequently. This will prevent clogging of the sun roof drain channels.
- Use Mopar® Touch Up Paint on scratches as soon as possible. An authorized dealer has touch up paint to match the color of your vehicle.

INTERIORS**SEAT BELT MAINTENANCE**

Do not bleach, dye or clean the belts with chemical solvents or abrasive cleaners. This will weaken the fabric.

If the belts need cleaning, use a mild soap solution or lukewarm water. Do not remove the belts from the vehicle to wash them. Dry with a soft cloth.

Sun damage can also weaken the fabric. Replace the belts if they appear frayed or worn or if the buckles do not work properly.

98 SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE**WARNING!**

A frayed or torn seat belt could rip apart in a collision and leave you with no protection. Inspect the seat belt system periodically, checking for cuts, frays, or loose parts. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately. Do not disassemble or modify the seat belt system. If your vehicle is involved in a collision, or if you have questions regarding seat belt or retractor conditions, take your vehicle to an authorized FCA dealer or authorized FCA Certified Collision Care Program facility for inspection.

PLASTIC AND COATED PARTS

Use Mopar® Total Clean to clean vinyl upholstery.

CAUTION!

- Direct contact of air fresheners, insect repellents, suntan lotions, or hand sanitizers to the plastic, painted, or decorated surfaces of the interior may cause permanent damage. Wipe away immediately.
- Damage caused by these type of products may not be covered by your New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

GLASS SURFACES

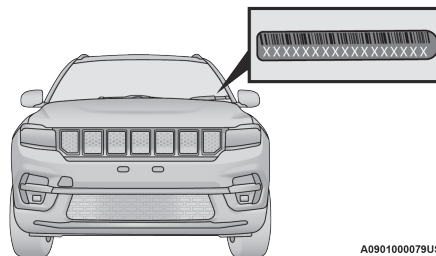
All glass surfaces should be cleaned on a regular basis with Mopar® Glass Cleaner, or any commercial household-type glass cleaner. Never use an abrasive type cleaner. Use caution when cleaning the inside rear window equipped with electric defrosters or windows equipped with radio antennas. Do not use scrapers or other sharp instruments that may scratch the elements.

When cleaning the rearview mirror, spray cleaner on the towel or cloth that you are using. Do not spray cleaner directly on the mirror.

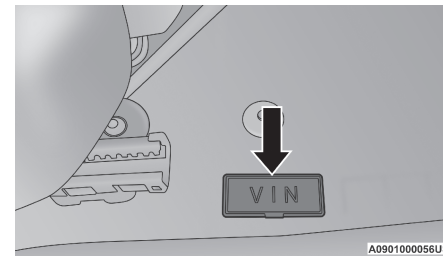
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

The VIN is found on the left front corner of the windshield and is visible from outside of the vehicle. The VIN number also is stamped into the right front body, on the front floor. With the right front seat in the rear most position, a door in the carpet can be opened to reveal the VIN. It also appears on the Automobile Information Disclosure Label affixed to a window on your vehicle, the vehicle registration, and the title.

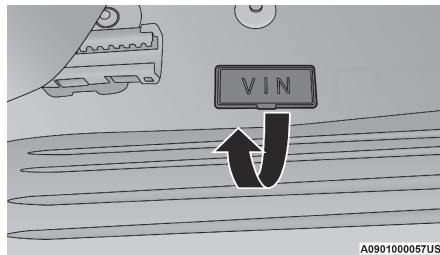


Vehicle Identification Number



Right Front Body VIN Location

100 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS



Opening The VIN Door

NOTE:

It is illegal to remove or alter the VIN.

BRAKE SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with power assisted brakes as standard equipment. In the event power assist is lost for any reason (for example, repeated brake applications with the engine off), the brakes will still function. However, the effort required to brake the vehicle will be much greater than that required with the power system operating.

If either of the two hydraulic systems lose normal capability, the remaining system will still function with some loss of overall braking effectiveness. This will be evident by increased pedal travel during application and greater pedal force required to slow or stop. In addition, if the malfunction is caused by an internal leak, as the brake fluid in the master cylinder drops, the Brake Warning Light will illuminate.

WARNING!

Driving a vehicle with the Brake Warning Light on is dangerous. A significant decrease in braking performance or vehicle stability during braking may occur. It will take you longer to stop the vehicle or will make your vehicle harder to control. You could have a collision. Have the vehicle checked immediately.

WHEEL AND TIRE TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

Proper lug nut/bolt torque is very important to ensure that the wheel is properly mounted to the vehicle. Any time a wheel has been removed and reinstalled on the vehicle, the lug nuts/bolts should be torqued using a properly calibrated torque wrench using a six-sided (hex) deep wall socket.

TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

| Lug Nut/Bolt Torque | **Lug Nut/Bolt Size | Lug Nut/Bolt Socket Size |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 100 ft-lb (135 N-m) | M12 x 1.25 | 17 mm |

**Use only authorized dealer recommended lug nuts/bolts and clean or remove any dirt or oil before tightening.

Inspect the wheel mounting surface prior to mounting the tire and remove any corrosion or loose particles.

Tighten the lug nuts/bolts in a star pattern until each nut/bolt has been tightened twice. Ensure that the socket is fully engaged on the lug nut/bolt (do not insert it halfway).

NOTE:

If in doubt about the correct tightness, have them checked with a torque wrench by an authorized dealer or service station.

After 25 miles (40 km), check the lug nut/bolt torque to be sure that all the lug nuts/bolts are properly tightened.

WARNING!

To avoid the risk of forcing the vehicle off the jack, do not tighten the lug nuts/bolts fully until the vehicle has been lowered. Failure to follow this warning may result in personal injury.

CAUTION!

Do not use a pneumatic wrench to tighten the wheel bolts. This may overtighten the wheel bolts and damage the chrome caps of the wheel bolts.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS**2.0L DIESEL ENGINE**

Use good quality diesel fuel from a reputable supplier. If the outside temperature is very low, the diesel fuel thickens due to the formation of paraffin clots with consequent defective operation of the fuel supply system.

In order to avoid these problems different types of fuel are distributed according to the season: Summer type, Winter type and Arctic type (cold/mountain areas). If using diesel fuel whose features are not suitable for the temperature of use, it is advised to mix in a suitable additive with the fuel. Using the proportions shown on the container, pour the additive in the tank before fueling.

When using or parking the vehicle for a long time in the mountains or cold areas, it is advisable to refuel using locally available fuel. In this case, it is also advised to keep the tank over half full.

This vehicle must only use premium diesel fuel that meets the requirements of EN 590.

WARNING!

Do not use alcohol or gasoline as a fuel-blending agent. They can be unstable under certain conditions and hazardous or explosive when mixed with diesel fuel.

Diesel fuel is seldom completely free of water. To prevent fuel system trouble, drain the accumulated water from the fuel/water separator using the provided fuel/water separator drain. If you buy good quality fuel and follow the listed cold weather recommendations, fuel conditioners should not be required in your vehicle. If available in your area, a high cetane premium diesel fuel may offer improved cold-starting and warm-up performance.

102 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**FLUID CAPACITIES**

| | US | Metric |
|--|----------|--------|
| Fuel (Approximate) | | |
| All Engines | 15.9 gal | 60 L |
| AdBlue® (UREA) Fluid Tank — If Equipped | 3.4 gal | 13 L |
| Engine Oil With Filter | | |
| 2.0L Diesel Engine | 5.1 qt | 4.8 L |
| Cooling System* | | |
| 2.0L Diesel Engine | 6.8 qt | 6.5 |
| * Includes heater and coolant recovery bottle filled to MAX level. | | |

ENGINE FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS

| Component | Fluid, Lubricant, or Genuine Part |
|--|---|
| Engine Coolant | We recommend using Mopar® Antifreeze/Coolant 10 year/150,000 mile (240,000 kilometers) Formula OAT (Organic Additive Technology) meeting the requirements of the manufacturer Material Standard MS.90032. |
| Engine Oil – 2.0L Diesel Engine With or Without AdBlue® (UREA) | We recommend using (API certified SAE 0W-20 ACEA C2 - FCA 9.55535–DSX synthetic engine oil). |
| Engine Oil Filter | We recommend using a Mopar® Engine Oil Filter. If a Mopar® Engine Oil Filter is unavailable, only use filters that meet or exceed SAE/USCAR-36 Filter Performance Requirements. |
| Fuel Selection | Specification EN590. |
| Additive For Diesel Emissions AdBlue® (UREA) | AdBlue® (Urea-Water Solution) According To DIN 70 070 and ISO 22241-1. |

104 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**CHASSIS FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS**

| Component | Fluid, Lubricant, or Genuine Part |
|---|---|
| Manual Transmission (FWD Models) – If Equipped | We recommend using Mopar® C Series Manual & Dual Dry Clutch Transmission Fluid. |
| Automatic Transmission 6 Speed (FWD Models) – If Equipped | Use only Mopar® AW-1 Automatic Transmission Fluid or equivalent. Failure to use the correct fluid may affect the function or performance of your transmission. |
| Automatic Transmission 9 Speed (AWD Models) – If Equipped | Use only Mopar® ZF 8 & 9 Speed ATF Automatic Transmission Fluid, or equivalent. Failure to use the correct fluid may affect the function or performance of your transmission. |
| Power Transfer Unit (PTU) – If Equipped | We recommend using Mopar® Front Axle/PTU Synthetic Axle Lubricant SAE 75W-90 (API GL-5). |
| Rear Differential (RDM) – If Equipped | We recommend using Mopar® Rear Axle/RDM Synthetic Axle Lubricant SAE 75W-90 (API GL-5). |

| Component | Fluid, Lubricant, or Genuine Part |
|-----------------------|---|
| Brake Master Cylinder | We recommend using Mopar® DOT 4. If using DOT 4 brake fluid, the fluid must be changed every 24 months regardless of mileage. |
| Refrigerant | Refrigerant R134a — If Equipped Charge Amount Front and Rear: All engines — 880 g (1.94 lb) Refrigerant R-1234yf — If Equipped Charge Amount Front: All engines — 483 g (1.064 lb) |
| Compressor Oil | 2.0L Diesel engines Front and Rear HVAC — FD46XG PAG Oil 170 ml (5.75 fl oz) 2.0L Diesel engines Front HVAC— ND12 PAG Oil 120 ml (4.06 fl oz) |

8. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

Service under the terms of warranty at the stipulated km and time including the first service at 5,000 km or six months and thereafter every 15,000 km/one year (whichever occurs first) for 2.0L diesel models.

Inspection and service should also be performed anytime a malfunction is observed or suspected. You must retain all receipts of work you have had done on your vehicle.

8.1. 2.0L DIESEL SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| Years: | 6 months | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years |
|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kilometers or time passed (whichever occurs first) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 195,000 | 210,000 | 225,000 | 240,000 |
| Check Engine Oil level †† | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change the Engine Oil and Engine Oil Filter †† | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Replace Air Filter Element * | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Replace Diesel Filter | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Replace Front AC Pollen or HECA Filter | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |

| Years: | 6 months | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kilometers or time passed (whichever occurs first) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 195,000 | 210,000 | 225,000 | 240,000 |
| Replace Rear AC Filter | | | | X | | | X | | | X | | | | X | | X | | |
| Check and, if necessary, top up additive for emissions reduction (AdBlue®/Urea) if equipped, at all stops | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Inspect cooling system hoses and connections for leakage | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Check and top up Engine Coolant* | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Flush and replace Engine Coolant # | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| Check and top up Brake/Clutch Fluid | X | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X | |
| Replace Brake/Clutch Fluid | | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Check and top up Fluid level - Wind Screen Washer | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Inspect Accessory Drive Belt tension | | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | | X | X | X | X | | X |
| Replace Timing Belt Drive Kit ** | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | X | | |

| Years: | 6 months | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years |
|---|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kilometers or time passed (whichever occurs first) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 195,000 | 210,000 | 225,000 | 240,000 |
| Replace Accessory Drive Belt(s) ** | | | | | | X | | | | | X | | | | | X | | |
| Inspect the Front Brake Pads and Discs, replace if necessary | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Inspect Rear Brake Pads and Discs, replace if necessary | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Inspect the Front Suspension, Tie Rod Ends and Boot Seals, replace if necessary | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Inspect Transmission for any Oil leaks | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Inspect Transmission Oil level, top up if necessary | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Inspect the Rear Axle Fluid, top up if necessary | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Inspect Transfer Case Oil Level, top up if necessary (if equipped) | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Inspect the CV Joints | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |

| Years: | 6 months | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years |
|--|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kilometers or time passed (whichever occurs first) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 195,000 | 210,000 | 225,000 | 240,000 |
| Inspect Exhaust System | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| Check Underbody Protection, Pipes and Hoses (Exhaust, Fuel, Brakes), Rubber Parts (Boots, Sleeves, Bushes, etc). Oil Leakage and Coolant Leakage | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Inspect all Door Latches for presence of grease, reapply if necessary | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Check all Lights and other Electrical items for correct operation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Check Tire conditions/wear and adjust pressure if required | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Rotate Tires | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Check & Adjust Four Wheel Alignment ## | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Check Engine Control System Operation (Using Electronic Diagnostic Interface) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X |

| Years: | 6 months | 1 year | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 5 years | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 10 years | 11 years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years |
|--|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kilometers or time passed (whichever occurs first) | 5,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 45,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 105,000 | 120,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 240,000 | 165,000 | 180,000 | 195,000 | 210,000 | 225,000 | 240,000 |
| Check and top up Battery Demineralised Water and Wheel Alignment | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

†† For AWD Vehicles Oil Change Frequency is 15,000 km/one year or instrument cluster indication whichever occurs first. Customers should replace Engine Oil within 500 km of first indication in instrument cluster. Refer to the Owner's Manual for more details.

†† Change Engine Oil and Engine Oil Filter at every 10,000 km/one year whichever occurs first if using your vehicle under any of the severe duty conditions: Heavy, Urban, Short Trip.

* Regardless of the distance covered, the air filter should be replaced earlier if operating under dusty conditions.

It is recommended to flush and replace the engine coolant at the interval of 10 years/240,000 km or whichever occurs first.

* Possible refill of the engine coolant may need to be completed using FCA recommended coolant after system integrity confirmations.

** Regardless of the distance covered, timing and accessory belts must be changed every four years for particularly demanding use (cold climates, city driving, long periods of idling) or at least every five years. Under no circumstances should these intervals be exceeded.

Wheel alignment and wheel balancing on chargeable basis.

AdBlue®/Urea top up done during periodic maintenance is on a chargeable basis.

Check and top up battery demineralised water every six months.

Maintenance not required for AGM battery.

Before long journeys, check the following and top up if necessary:

1. Engine oil level
2. Engine coolant fluid level

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE

FCA's distributors are vitally interested in your satisfaction with their products and services. If a servicing problem or other difficulty should occur, we recommend that you take the following steps:

Discuss the problem at the authorized dealer with the dealer principal or the service manager. Management personnel at the authorized dealer are in the best position to resolve the problem.

When you contact the distributor please provide all of the following information:

- Your name, address and phone number.
- Vehicle Identification Number (this 17-digit number is found on a label, located on the left front corner of the instrument panel, visible through the windshield. It is also available from your vehicle registration or title).
- Selling and servicing authorized dealer.
- Vehicle's delivery date and current odometer distance.
- Service history of your vehicle.
- An accurate description of the problem and the conditions under which it occurs.

INDIA

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Giga space IT part, Delta One, 4th floor
Viman nagar, Pune- 411 014
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Toll free: 1800-266-5337
Roadside Assistance: 1800-102-5337

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