

## FUSES

### WARNING!

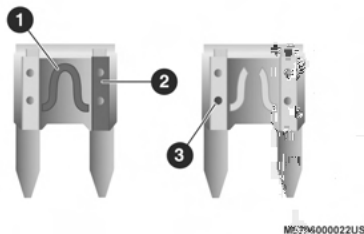
- When replacing a blown fuse, always use an appropriate replacement fuse with the same amp rating as the original fuse. Never replace a fuse with another fuse of higher amp rating. Never replace a blown fuse with metal wires or any other material. Do not place a fuse inside a circuit breaker cavity or vice versa. Failure to use proper fuses may result in serious personal injury, fire and/or property damage.
- Before replacing a fuse, make sure that the ignition is off and that all the other services are switched off and/or disengaged.
- If the replaced fuse blows again, contact an authorized dealer.
- If a general protection fuse for safety systems (air bag system, braking system), power unit systems (engine system, transmission system) or steering system blows, contact an authorized dealer.

### General Information

The fuses protect electrical systems against excessive current.

When a device does not work, you must check the fuse element inside the blade fuse for a break/melt.

Also, please be aware that when using power outlets for extended periods of time with the engine off may result in vehicle battery discharge.

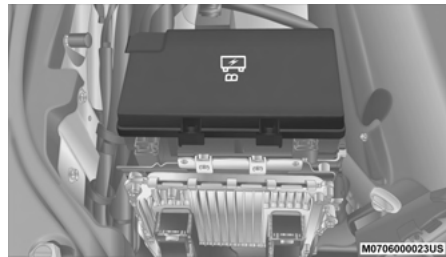


**Blade Fuses**

- 1 – Fuse Element
- 2 – Blade Fuse with a good/functional fuse element
- 3 – Blade fuse with a bad/not functional fuse element (blown fuse)

### Underhood Fuses

The Power Distribution Center is located in the engine compartment on the passenger's side, next to the battery terminal posts. This center contains cartridge fuses, micro fuses, relays, and circuit breakers. A description of each fuse and component may be stamped on the inside cover, otherwise the cavity number of each fuse is stamped on the inside cover that corresponds to the following chart.



**Power Distribution Center**

| Cavity | Cartridge Fuse | Micro Fuse | Description  |
|--------|----------------|------------|--|
| F03    | 60 Amp Yellow  | -          | Radiator Fan – If Equipped                                       |
| F05    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Compressor for Air Suspension – If Equipped                      |
| F06    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Anti-lock Brakes/Electronic Stability Control Pump               |
| F07    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Starter Solenoid   |
| F09    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Diesel Fuel Heater (Diesel Engine Only)/Brake Vacuum Pump        |
| F10    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Body Controller/Exterior Lighting #2                             |
| F11    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Trailer Tow Electric Brake – If Equipped                         |
| F12    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Body Controller #3/Power Locks                                   |
| F13    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Blower Motor Front   |
| F14    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Body Controller #4/Exterior Lighting #1                          |
| F15    | 40 Amp Green   | -          | Low Temperature Radiator (LTR) Engine Cooling Pump – If Equipped |
| F17    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Headlamp Washer – If Equipped                                    |
| F19    | 20 Amp Blue    | -          | Headrest Solenoid – If Equipped                                  |
| F20    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Passenger Door Module  |
| F22    | 20 Amp Blue    | -          | Engine Control Module  |
| F23    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Interior Lights #1   |
| F24    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Driver Door Module   |
| F25    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Front Wipers   |
| F26    | 30 Amp Pink    | -          | Anti-lock Brakes/Stability Control Module, ECU and Valves        |

| Cavity | Cartridge Fuse | Micro Fuse    | Description   |
|--------|----------------|---------------|---|
| F28    | 20 Amp Blue    | -             | Trailer Tow Backup Lights – If Equipped   |
| F29    | 20 Amp Blue    | -             | Trailer Tow Parking Lights – If Equipped  |
| F30    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Trailer Tow (Receptacle) / Trailer Tow (Separate E-Brake) / Trailer Tow (BUX) – If Equipped |
| F32    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Drive Train Control Module  |
| F34    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Slip Differential Control – If Equipped   |
| F35    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Sunroof - If Equipped   |
| F36    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Rear Defroster  |
| F37    | 25 Amp Clear   | -             | Rear Blower Motor – If Equipped   |
| F38    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Power Inverter 115V AC – If Equipped  |
| F39    | 30 Amp Pink    | -             | Power Liftgate – If Equipped  |
| F40    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Daytime Running Lights/Headlamp Leveling  |
| F42    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Horn  |
| F44    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Diagnostic Port   |
| F45    | -              | 5 Amp Tan     | Cyber Security Gateway  |
| F49    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Integrated Central Stack/Climate Control  |
| F50    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Air Suspension Control Module/Slip Differential - If Equipped                               |
| F51    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | KIN/RF HUB/Steering Column Lock – If Equipped   |
| F53    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Trailer Tow – Left Turn/Stop Lights – If Equipped   |
| F56    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Additional Content (Diesel Engine Only)   |

| Cavity | Cartridge Fuse | Micro Fuse    | Description  |
|--------|----------------|---------------|--|
| F57    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | NOX Sensor – If Equipped   |
| F58    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | HID Headlamps LH – If Equipped   |
| F59    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Purging Pump (Diesel Engine Only)  |
| F60    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Transmission Control Module  |
| F61    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Transmission Control Module/PM Sensor (Diesel Engine Only)   |
| F62    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Air Conditioning Clutch  |
| F63    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Ignition Coils / Ignition Coil Capacitors / Short Runner Valve Actuator – If Equipped (Gas) Urea Heater (Diesel) |
| F64    | -              | 25 Amp Clear  | Fuel Injectors/Powertrain  |
| F66    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Sunroof/Rain Sensor/Inside Rear View Mirror / USB Port / DSCR / DTV – If Equipped                                |
| F67    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | CD/DVD/UCI Port/USB Charging Port  |
| F68    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Rear Wiper Motor   |
| F69    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Spotlight Feed – If Equipped   |
| F70    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Fuel Pump Motor  |
| F71    | -              | 30 Amp Green  | Amplifier/ANCM – If Equipped   |
| F72    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | ECM  |
| F73    | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | HID Headlamp RT – If Equipped  |
| F75    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Dual Batt Control – If Equipped  |
| F76    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Anti-lock Brakes/Electronic Stability Control  |

| Cavity  | Cartridge Fuse | Micro Fuse    | Description  |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--|
| F77     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Drivetrain Control Module/Front Axle Disconnect Module – If Equipped                 |
| F78     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Engine Control Module/Electric Power Steering  |
| F80     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Universal Garage Door Opener/Anti-Intrusion Module – If Equipped/Siren – If Equipped |
| F81     | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Trailer Tow Right Turn/Stop Lights – If Equipped                                     |
| F82     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Steering Column Control Module/Cruise Control/DTV – If Equipped                      |
| F83     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Fuel Door  |
| F84     | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Instrument Cluster   |
| F85     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Airbag Module  |
| F86     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Airbag Module  |
| F87     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Air Suspension – If Equipped   |
| F88     | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Instrument Panel Cluster/SGW/ITBM – If Equipped                                      |
| F90/F91 | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Power Outlet (Rear Seats/Cargo Area) Selectable                                      |
| F92     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Rear Console Lamp – If Equipped  |
| F93     | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Cigar Lighter  |
| F94     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Shifter/Transfer Case Module   |
| F95     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Rear Camera / Blind Spot Sensor – If Equipped  |
| F96     | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Rear Seat Heater Switch/Flashlamp Charger – If Equipped                              |

| Cavity | Cartridge Fuse | Micro Fuse    | Description   |
|--------|----------------|---------------|---|
| F97    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Rear Heated Seats & Heated Steering Wheel – If Equipped                     |
| F98    | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Ventilated Seats/Front Heated Seats – If Equipped                           |
| F99    | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Climate Control/Driver Assistance Systems Module/HALF/<br>Park Assist       |
| F100   | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Active Damping – If Equipped  |
| F101   | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | In Car Temperature Sensor/Humidity Sensor                                   |
| F102   | -              | 15 Amp Blue   | Spare   |
| F103   | -              | 10 Amp Red    | Cabin Heater (Diesel Engine Only)/Rear HVAC – If Equipped                   |
| F104   | -              | 20 Amp Yellow | Power Outlets (Instrument Panel/Center Console/Rear<br>Cargo – If Equipped) |

**CAUTION!**

- When installing the power distribution center cover, it is important to ensure the cover is properly positioned and fully latched. Failure to do so may allow water to get into the power distribution center and possibly result in an electrical system failure.

*(Continued)***CAUTION!** *(Continued)*

- When replacing a blown fuse, it is important to use only a fuse having the correct amperage rating. The use of a fuse with a rating other than indicated may result in a dangerous electrical system overload. If a properly rated fuse continues to blow, it indicates a problem in the circuit that must be corrected.

## 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.

### Run Flat Tires

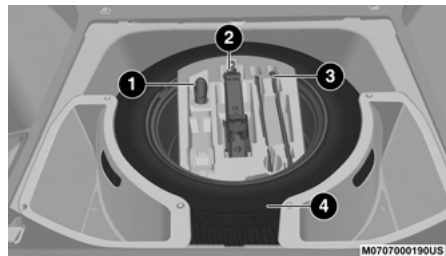
SRT models are equipped with “run flat” tires. Run flat tires allow the vehicle to be driven approximately 50 miles (80 km) at 55 mph (88 km/h). Tire service should be obtained to avoid prolonged run flat feature usage.

### WARNING!

Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h) if the “Tire Pressure Monitoring Telltale Light” is illuminated. Vehicle handling and braking may be reduced. You could have a collision and be severely or fatally injured.

### Jack Location

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



**Spare Tire/Jack And Tools**

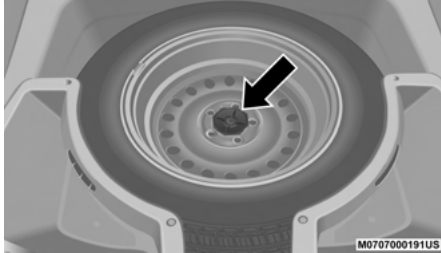
- 1 — Cap-Less Fuel Fill Funnel
- 2 — Jack
- 3 — Tire Changing Tools
- 4 — Spare Tire

### NOTE:

The funnel for the Cap-Less Fuel System is located on top of the spare tire. If your vehicle is out of fuel and an auxiliary fuel can is needed, insert the funnel into the filler neck and proceed to fill the vehicle. For vehicles not equipped with a spare tire, the fuel filler funnel is stored in the left storage bin under the load floor. For more information on the Cap-Less Fuel System, refer to “Refueling The Vehicle” in “Starting And Operating” for further information.

## Spare Tire Stowage

The spare tire is stowed under the load floor in the rear cargo area and is secured to the body with a special wing nut.



Secured Spare Tire

## Preparations For Jacking

### CAUTION!

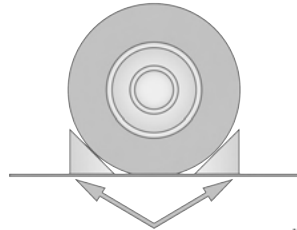
Always lift or jack the vehicle from the correct jacking points. Failure to follow this information could cause damage to the vehicle or underbody components.

1. Park the vehicle on a firm, level surface. Avoid ice or slippery surfaces.

### 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 parking brake.
4. Place the gear selector into PARK (P).
5. Turn the ignition OFF.
6. Block both the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite of the jacking position. For example, if changing the driver's front tire, block the passenger's rear wheel.



Wheel Blocked

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### NOTE:

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

For vehicles equipped with Quadra-Lift, refer to "Quadra-Lift – If Equipped" in "Starting And Operating" for further information on disabling automatic leveling.

## 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.
- Apply the parking brake firmly and set the transmission in PARK.
- Block the wheel diagonally opposite the wheel to be raised.
- Never start or run the engine with the vehicle on a jack.

(Continued)



**WARNING!** *(Continued)*

- 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.

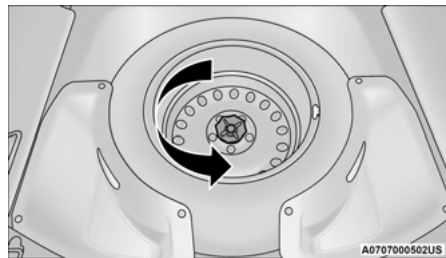
**Jack Warning Label**

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**CAUTION!**

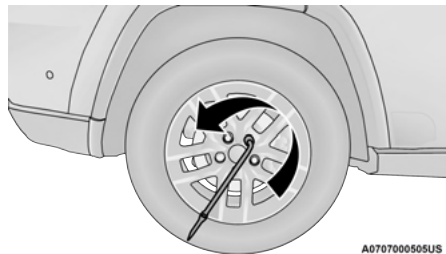
Do not attempt to raise the vehicle by jacking on locations other than those indicated in the Jacking Instructions for this vehicle.

1. Remove the spare tire, jack, and tools from storage. Turn the wing nut counterclockwise to remove the spare tire.

**Removing Spare Tire**

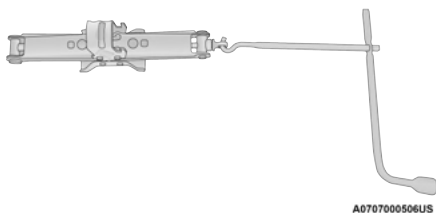
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2. Loosen (but do not remove) the wheel lug nuts, using the lug wrench by turning them counterclockwise, one turn, while the wheel is still on the ground.

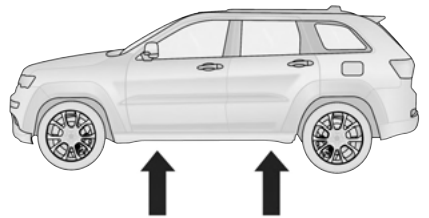
**Loosen Lug Nuts**

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3. Assemble the jack and jacking tools.



Jack And Tool Assembly

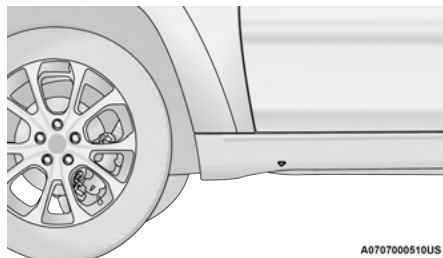


Jacking Locations

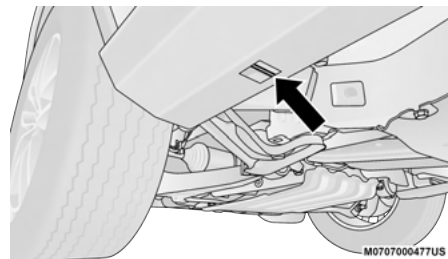
4. For the front axle, place the jack on the body flange just behind the front tire as indicated by the triangular lift point symbol on the sill molding. **Do not raise the vehicle until you are sure the jack is fully engaged.**

**NOTE:**

Depending on vehicle trim level, certain models come equipped with Rock Rails which have a different front lifting point location. Also, the triangular symbols are not visible for this trim package.



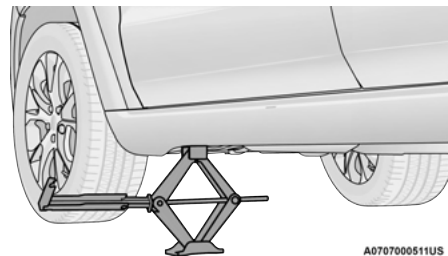
Front Lifting Point



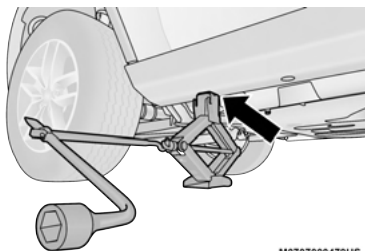
Front Lifting Point - Rock Rail

**NOTE:**

The jack must be placed straight on with handle facing outwards. See the following Front Jacking Location images for reference. The position of the front jack is the same for all trim levels.



Front Jacking Location



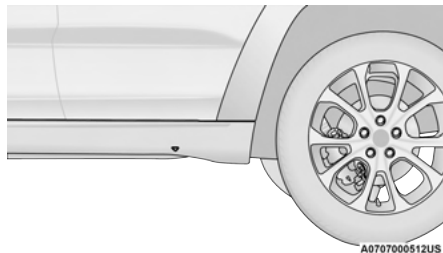
Front Jacking Location - Rock Rail

5. For a rear tire, place the jack in the slot on the rear tie-down bracket, just forward of the rear tire (as indicated by the triangular lift point symbol on the sill molding). **Do not raise the vehicle until you are sure the jack is fully engaged.**

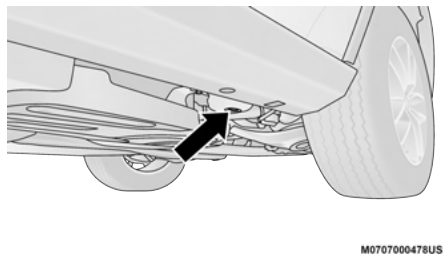
**CAUTION!**

Do NOT raise the vehicle by the body side sill molding. Be sure the jack is placed in the proper engagement location on the inside of the panel. Damage of the vehicle may occur if the procedure is not properly followed.

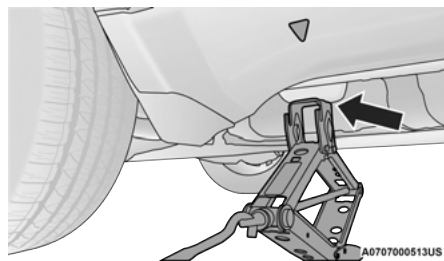
**NOTE:**  
The rear lifting point location is the same for all trim levels.



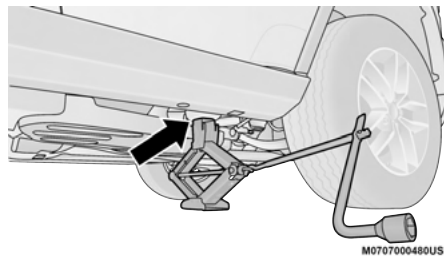
Rear Lifting Point



Rear Lifting Point - Rock Rail



Rear Jacking Location



Rear Jacking Location - Rock Rail

6. Raise the vehicle by turning the jack screw clockwise. Raise the vehicle only until the tire just clears the surface and enough clearance is obtained to install the spare tire. Minimum tire lift provides maximum stability.

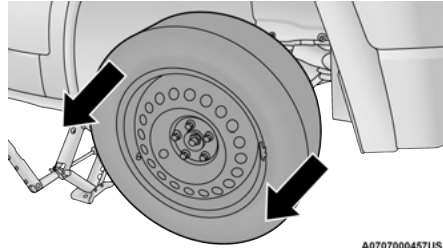
**WARNING!**

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.

7. Remove the lug nuts and wheel.
8. Position the spare wheel/tire on the vehicle and install the lug nuts with the cone-shaped end toward the wheel. Lightly tighten the nuts.

**CAUTION!**

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

**Mounting Spare Tire**

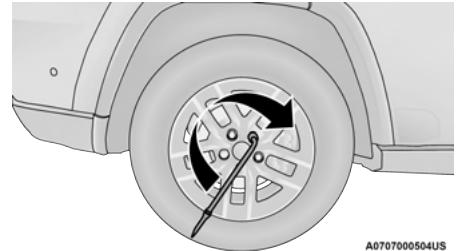
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**WARNING!**

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.

9. Lower the vehicle by turning the jack screw counterclockwise, and remove the jack and wheel blocks.

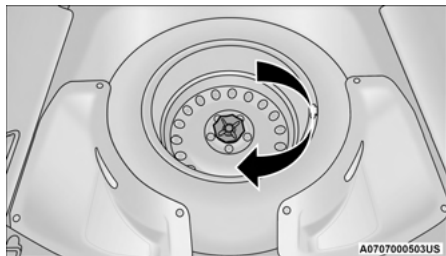
10. Finish tightening the lug nuts. Push down on the wrench while at the end of the handle for increased leverage. Tighten the lug nuts in a star pattern until each nut has been tightened twice. For correct lug nut torque, refer to "Wheel And Tire Torque Specifications" in "Technical Specifications" for further information. If in doubt about the correct tightness, have them checked with a torque wrench by an authorized dealer or at a service station.

**Tighten Lug Nuts**

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11. Lower the jack to the fully closed position and return it and the tools to the proper positions in the foam tray.

- Remove the small center cap and securely store the road wheel in the cargo area. Turn the wing nut clockwise until secured.



**Storing Road Wheel**

- Have the aluminum road wheel and tire repaired as soon as possible, properly secure the spare tire with the special wing nut torqued to 3.7 ft-lbs (5 N·m), reinstall the jack and tool kit foam tray, and latch the rear load floor cover.

**NOTE:**

Do not drive with the spare tire installed for more than 50 miles (80 km) at a max speed of 50 mph (80 km/h).

**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.

**Road Tire Installation**

- Mount the road tire on the axle.
- Install the remaining lug nuts with the cone shaped end of the nut toward the wheel. Lightly tighten the lug nuts.

**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.

- Lower the vehicle to the ground by turning the jack handle counterclockwise.
- Refer to “Wheel And Tire Torque Specifications” in “Technical Specifications” for proper lug nut torque for further information.
- After 25 miles (40 km), check the lug nut torque with a torque wrench to ensure that all lug nuts 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.

**WARNING!**

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

**CAUTION!**

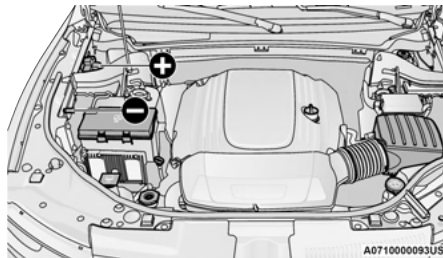
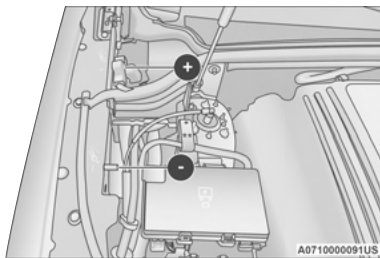
Do not use a portable battery booster pack or any other booster source with a system voltage greater than 12 Volts or damage to the battery, starter motor, alternator or electrical system may occur.

**NOTE:**

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

**Preparations For Jump Start**

The battery in your vehicle is located under the passenger's front seat. There are remote terminals located under the hood to assist in jump starting.

**Under Hood Jump Starting Location****Jump Starting Locations**

(+) – Remote Positive Post (Covered With Protective Cap)

(-) – Remote Negative Post

**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.
- 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.

**NOTE:**

Be sure that the disconnected cable ends do not touch each other, or either vehicle, until properly connected for jump starting.

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

- Remove the protective cover over the remote positive (+) battery post. Pull upward on the cover to remove it.
- If using another vehicle to jump start the battery, park the vehicle within the jumper cables reach, apply 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.

**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.

**NOTE:**

Make sure at all times that unused ends of jumper cables are not contacting each other or either vehicle while making connections.

**Connecting The Jumper Cables**

- Connect the positive (+) end of the jumper cable to the remote positive (+) post of the discharged vehicle.
- Connect the opposite end of the positive (+) jumper cable to the positive (+) post of the booster battery.
- Connect the negative end (-) of the jumper cable to the negative (-) post of the booster battery.
- Connect the opposite end of the negative (-) jumper cable to the remote negative (-) post of the vehicle with the discharged battery.

**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. Only use the specific ground point, do not use any other exposed metal parts.

- Start the engine in the vehicle that has the booster battery, let the engine idle a few minutes, and then start the engine in the vehicle with the discharged battery.

**CAUTION!**

Do not run the booster vehicle engine above 2,000 RPM since it provides no charging benefit, wastes fuel, and can damage booster vehicle engine.

- 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 remote negative (-) post of the discharged vehicle.
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 remote positive (+) post of the discharged vehicle.
5. Reinstall the protective cover over the remote positive (+) post of the discharged vehicle.

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

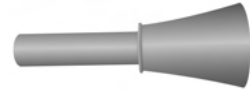
### CAUTION!

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 – IF EQUIPPED

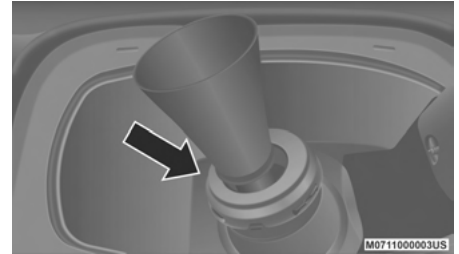
The fuel filling procedure for in case of an emergency is described in the “Emergency Gas Can Refueling” procedure. Refer to “Refueling The Vehicle” in “Starting And Operating” for further information.

The vehicle is equipped with a refueling funnel. If refueling is necessary, while using an approved gas can, please insert the refueling funnel into the filler neck opening.



M071100002US

Refueling Funnel



M071100003US

Inserting Funnel



## IF YOUR ENGINE OVERHEATS

In any of the following situations, 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.

### NOTE:

There are steps that you can take to slow down an impending overheat condition:

- 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.

### 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.

### CAUTION!

Driving with a hot cooling system could damage your vehicle. If the temperature gauge reads HOT (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 HOT (H), and you hear continuous chimes, turn the engine off immediately and call for service.

## MANUAL PARK RELEASE

### WARNING!

Always secure your vehicle by fully applying the parking brake before activating the Manual Park Release. In addition, you should be seated in the driver's seat with your foot firmly on the brake pedal when activating the Manual Park Release. Activating the Manual Park Release will allow your vehicle to roll away if it is not secured by the parking brake, or by proper connection to a tow vehicle. Activating the Manual Park Release on an unsecured vehicle could lead to serious injury or death for those in or around the vehicle.

In order to move the vehicle in cases where the transmission will not shift out of PARK (P) (such as a depleted battery), a Manual Park Release is available.

Follow these steps to use the Manual Park Release:

1. Firmly apply the parking brake.
2. Open the center console and locate the Manual Park Release cover, remove it by snapping the cover away from the console hinges.



**Manual Park Release Cover**

3. Press and maintain firm pressure on the brake pedal.
4. Using a screwdriver or similar tool, push the metal latch in towards the tether strap.



**Release Latch**

5. While the metal latch is in the open position, pull upward on the tether strap until the lever clicks and latches in the released position. The transmission is now out of PARK (P) and the vehicle can be moved.



**Released Position**

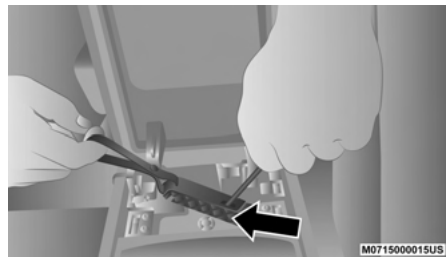
|  |
|--|
| <b>CAUTION!</b>  |
| Closing the armrest while the Manual Park Release is activated may damage the Manual Park Release mechanism, the transmission, and/or the armrest. |

**NOTE:**

To prevent the vehicle from rolling unintentionally, firmly apply the parking brake.

To Disengage The Manual Park Release Lever:

1. To disengage the Manual Park Release, apply tension upward while pushing the release latch towards the tether to unlock the lever.



**Release Latch**

- Once the tension has been released and the lever has been unlocked, be sure it is stowed properly and locks into position.



**Stowed Position**

**NOTE:**

Be sure to replace the cover by snapping it back in place.

## **FREEDING 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. Push and hold the lock button on the gear selector. Then, shift back and forth between DRIVE (D) and REVERSE (R) while gently pressing the accelerator.

**NOTE:**

Shifts between DRIVE (D) and REVERSE (R) 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 (D) or REVERSE (R).

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

**NOTE:**

Push the “ESC OFF” switch, to place the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system in “Partial Off” mode, before rocking the vehicle. Refer to “Electronic Brake Control System” in “Safety” for further information. Once the vehicle has been freed, push the “ESC OFF” switch again to restore “ESC On” mode.

### **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.

**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 transmission failure during prolonged efforts to free a stuck vehicle.
- When “rocking” a stuck vehicle by shifting between DRIVE and REVERSE, do not spin the wheels faster than 15 mph (24 km/h), or drivetrain damage may result.

*(Continued)***CAUTION!** *(Continued)*

- 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. If the transmission and drivetrain are operable, disabled vehicles may also be towed as described under “Recreational Towing” in the “Starting And Operating” section for further information.

**NOTE:**

Vehicles equipped with Quadra-Lift must be placed in Transport mode, before tying them down (from the body) on a trailer or flatbed truck. Refer to “Quadra-Lift” in “Starting and Operating” for further information. If the vehicle cannot be placed in Transport mode (for example, engine will not run), tie-downs should be fastened over the tires using specific tire tie-down nets. Failure to follow these instructions may cause fault codes to be set and/or cause loss of proper tie-down tension.

| Towing Condition        | Wheels OFF The Ground | Two-Wheel Drive Models   | Four-Wheel Drive Models Without 4WD LOW Range | Four-Wheel Drive Models With 4WD LOW Range   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Flat Tow                | NONE                  | If transmission is operable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transmission in NEUTRAL (N)</li> <li>● 30 mph (48 km/h) max speed</li> </ul> | <b>NOT ALLOWED</b>                            | <b>See Instructions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transmission in PARK (P)</li> <li>● Transfer case in NEUTRAL (N)</li> <li>● Tow in forward direction</li> </ul> |
| Wheel Lift Or Dolly Tow | Front                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 30 miles (48 km) max distance</li> </ul>  | <b>NOT ALLOWED</b>                            | <b>NOT ALLOWED</b>   |
|                         | Rear                  | OK   | <b>NOT ALLOWED</b>                            | <b>NOT ALLOWED</b>   |
| On Trailer              | ALL                   | BEST METHOD  | OK  | BEST METHOD  |

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 device to main structural members of the vehicle, not to bumpers or associated brackets. State and local laws regarding vehicles under tow must be observed.

If you must use the accessories (wipers, defrosters, etc.) while being towed, the ignition must be in the ON/RUN mode, not the ACC mode.

If the key fob is unavailable, or the vehicle's battery is discharged, refer to "Manual Park Release" in this section for instructions on shifting the transmission out of PARK for towing.

### CAUTION!

- Do not use sling type equipment when towing. Vehicle damage may occur.
- When securing the vehicle to a flat bed truck, do not attach to front or rear suspension components. Damage to your vehicle may result from improper towing.

### NOTE:

SRT vehicles and 4WD models without 4WD LOW range should only be towed with all four wheels **OFF** the ground.

## Two-Wheel Drive Models

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

If flatbed equipment is not available, and the transmission is operable, the vehicle may be towed (with rear wheels on the ground) under the following conditions:

- The transmission must be in NEUTRAL (N). Refer to "Manual Park Release" in this chapter for instructions on shifting the transmission to NEUTRAL (N) when the engine is off.
- The towing speed must not exceed 30 mph (48 km/h).
- The towing distance must not exceed 30 miles (48 km).

If the transmission is not operable, or the vehicle must be towed faster than 30 mph (48 km/h) or farther than 30 miles (48 km), tow with the rear wheels **OFF** the ground.

Acceptable methods are to tow the vehicle on a flatbed, or with the front wheels raised and the

rear wheels on a towing dolly, or (when using a suitable steering wheel stabilizer to hold the front wheels in the straight position) with the rear wheels raised and the front wheels **ON** the ground.

### CAUTION!

- Towing faster than 30 mph (48 km/h) or farther than 30 miles (48 km) with rear wheels on the ground can cause severe transmission damage. Damage from improper towing is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

## Four-Wheel Drive Models

The manufacturer recommends towing with all wheels **OFF** the ground. Acceptable methods are to tow the vehicle on a flatbed or with one end of vehicle raised and the opposite end on a towing dolly.

If flatbed equipment is not available, and the transfer case is operable, vehicles **with a two-speed transfer case** may be towed (in the forward direction, with **ALL** wheels on the ground), **IF** the transfer case is in NEUTRAL (N) and the transmission is in **PARK**. Refer to "Recreational Towing" in "Starting And Operating" for further information.

Vehicles equipped with a single-speed transfer case have no NEUTRAL (N) position, and therefore **must** be towed with all four wheels **OFF** the ground.

### 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.

**Emergency Tow Hooks — If Equipped**

If your vehicle is equipped with tow hooks, there will be one in the rear and two mounted on the front of the vehicle. The rear hook will be located on the driver's side of the vehicle.

**NOTE:**

For off-road recovery, it is recommended to use both of the front tow hooks to minimize the risk of damage to the vehicle.

**WARNING!**

- Do not use a chain for freeing a stuck vehicle. Chains may break, causing serious injury or death.
- Stand clear of vehicles when pulling with tow hooks. Tow straps may become disengaged, causing serious injury.

**CAUTION!**

Tow hooks are for emergency use only, to rescue a vehicle stranded off road. Do not use tow hooks for tow truck hookup or highway towing. You could damage your vehicle.

**TOWING A DISABLED VEHICLE — SRT**

The manufacturer requires towing your vehicle with all four wheels **OFF** the ground using a flatbed.

If the key fob is unavailable, or the vehicle's battery is discharged, refer to "Manual Park Release" in this chapter for instructions on shifting the transmission out of PARK for loading onto a flatbed truck.

**CAUTION!**

- Towing this vehicle using any other method can cause severe transmission and/or transfer case damage.
- Damage from improper towing is not covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty.

**ENHANCED ACCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (EARS)**

This vehicle is equipped with an Enhanced Accident Response System.

Please refer to "Occupant Restraint Systems" in "Safety" for further information on the Enhanced Accident Response System (EARS) function.

**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.

Please refer to "Occupant Restraint Systems" in "Safety" for further information on the Event Data Recorder (EDR).

# SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE

## SCHEDULED SERVICING

### Scheduled Servicing — Non-SRT

Your vehicle is equipped with an automatic oil change indicator system. The oil change indicator system will remind you that it is time to take your vehicle in for scheduled maintenance.

Based on engine operation conditions, the oil change indicator message will illuminate. This means that service is required for your vehicle.

Operating conditions such as frequent short-trips, trailer tow, extremely hot or cold ambient temperatures, and E85 fuel usage will influence when the “Oil Change Required” message is displayed. Severe operating conditions can cause the change oil message to illuminate as early as 3,500 miles (5,600 km) since last reset. Have your vehicle serviced as soon as possible, within the next 500 miles (805 km).

An authorized dealer will reset the oil change indicator message after completing the scheduled oil change.

#### NOTE:

Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 10,000 miles (16,000 km); 12 months or 350 hours of engine run time, whichever comes first. The 350 hours of engine run or idle time is generally only a concern for fleet customers.

#### Severe Duty All Models

Change Engine Oil at 4,000 miles (6,500 km) or 350 hours of engine run time if the vehicle is operated in a dusty and off-road environment, or is operated predominantly at idle or only very low engine RPM. This type of vehicle use is considered Severe Duty.

#### Once A Month Or Before A Long Trip:

- Check engine oil level
- Check windshield washer fluid level
- Check the tire inflation pressures and look for unusual wear or damage
- Check the fluid levels of the coolant reservoir, brake master cylinder and fill as needed
- Check function of all interior and exterior lights



## Maintenance Plan

### Required Maintenance

Refer to the Maintenance Plans on the following pages for required maintenance.

| <b>At Every Oil Change Interval As Indicated By Oil Change Indicator System:</b>   |
|--|
| ● Change oil and filter.   |
| ● Rotate the tires. <b>Rotate at the first sign of irregular wear, even if it occurs before the oil indicator system turns on.</b> |
| ● Inspect battery and clean and tighten terminals as required.   |
| ● Inspect the CV/Universal joints.   |
| ● Inspect brake pads, shoes, rotors, drums, hoses and park brake.  |
| ● Inspect engine cooling system protection and hoses.  |
| ● Inspect exhaust system.  |
| ● Inspect engine air cleaner if using in dusty or off-road conditions. Replace the engine air cleaner filter, if necessary.        |

| Mileage or time passed (whichever comes first)  | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000  | 80,000  | 90,000  | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Or Years:   | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      |
| Or Kilometers:  | 32,000 | 48,000 | 64,000 | 80,000 | 96,000 | 112,000 | 128,000 | 144,000 | 160,000 | 176,000 | 192,000 | 208,000 | 224,000 | 240,000 |
| <b>Additional Inspections</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Inspect the CV/Universal joints.  | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       |
| Inspect front suspension, tie rod ends, and replace if necessary.   | X      |        | X      |        | X      |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |
| Inspect the front and rear axle fluid, change if using your vehicle for police, taxi, fleet, off-road or frequent trailer towing. | X      |        | X      |        | X      |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |
| Inspect the brake linings, parking brake function.  | X      |        | X      |        | X      |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |
| Inspect transfer case fluid.  |        | X      |        |        | X      |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         | X       |
| <b>Additional Maintenance</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Replace engine air filter.  |        | X      |        |        | X      |         |         | X       |         |         | X       |         |         | X       |
| Replace the air conditioning filter.  | X      |        | X      |        | X      |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |
| Replace spark plugs. <sup>1</sup>   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         |

| Mileage or time passed (whichever comes first)  | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000  | 80,000  | 90,000  | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Or Years:   | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      |
| Or Kilometers:  | 32,000 | 48,000 | 64,000 | 80,000 | 96,000 | 112,000 | 128,000 | 144,000 | 160,000 | 176,000 | 192,000 | 208,000 | 224,000 | 240,000 |
| Flush and replace the engine coolant at 10 years or 150,000 miles (240,000 km) whichever comes first. |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         | X       |
| Replace accessory drive belt.   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |
| Inspect accessory drive belt tensioner and pulley, replace if necessary.                              |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |
| Change transfer case fluid.   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |
| Replace PCV valve   |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         |

1. The spark plug change interval is mileage based only, yearly intervals do not apply.

**WARNING!**

- You can be badly injured working on or around a motor vehicle. Do only service work for which you have the knowledge and the right equipment. If you have any doubt about your ability to perform a service job, take your vehicle to a competent mechanic.
- Failure to properly inspect and maintain your vehicle could result in a component malfunction and effect vehicle handling and performance. This could cause an accident.

**Heavy Duty Use Of The Vehicle**

Change engine oil at 4,000 miles (6,500 km) or 350 hours of engine run time if the vehicle is operated in a dusty and off road environment or is operated predominately at idle or only very low engine RPM. This type of vehicle use is considered Severe Duty.

**Scheduled Servicing—SRT**

The Scheduled Maintenance services listed in this manual must be done at the times or mileages specified to protect the vehicle warranty and ensure the best vehicle performance and reliability. More frequent maintenance may be needed for vehicles in severe operating conditions, such as dusty areas and very short trip driving. Inspection and service should also be done anytime a malfunction is suspected.

The oil change indicator system will remind you that it is time to take your vehicle in for scheduled maintenance.

The instrument cluster display will display an “Oil Change Required” message and a single chime will sound, indicating that an oil change is necessary.

Based on engine operation conditions, the oil change indicator message will illuminate. This means that service is required for your vehicle. Have your vehicle serviced as soon as possible, within the next 500 miles (805 km).

**NOTE:**

- The oil change indicator message will not monitor the time since the last oil change. Change your vehicle's oil if it has been six months since your last oil change, even if the oil change indicator message is NOT illuminated.
- Change your engine oil more often if you drive your vehicle off-road for an extended period of time.
- Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 6,000 miles (10,000 km) or 6 months, whichever comes first.

An authorized dealer will reset the oil change indicator message after completing the scheduled oil change. If a scheduled oil change is performed by someone other than an authorized dealer, the message can be reset by referring to the steps described under “Instrument Cluster Display” in “Getting To Know Your Instrument Panel” for further information.

**At Each Stop For Fuel**

- Check the engine oil level. Refer to “Engine Compartment” in this section for further information.
- Check the windshield washer solvent and add if required.

**Once A Month**

- Check tire pressure and look for unusual wear or damage.
- Inspect the battery, and clean and tighten the terminals as required.
- Check the fluid levels of the coolant reservoir, engine oil, brake master cylinder, and add as needed.
- Check all lights and other electrical items for correct operation.

**At Each Oil Change**

- Change the engine oil filter.
- Inspect the brake hoses and lines.
- Inspect the CV/Universal joints.

|  |
|--|
| <b>CAUTION!</b>  |
| Failure to perform the required maintenance items may result in damage to the vehicle. |

## Maintenance Plan

| Miles:   | 6,000  | 12,000 | 18,000 | 24,000 | 30,000 | 36,000 | 42,000 | 48,000 | 54,000 | 60,000  | 66,000  | 72,000  | 78,000  | 84,000  | 90,000  | 96,000  | 102,000 | 108,000 | 114,000 | 120,000 | 126,000 | 132,000 | 138,000 | 144,000 | 150,000 |   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| Or Months:   | 6      | 12     | 18     | 24     | 30     | 36     | 42     | 48     | 54     | 60      | 66      | 72      | 78      | 84      | 90      | 96      | 102     | 108     | 114     | 120     | 126     | 132     | 138     | 144     | 150     |   |
| Or Kilometers:   | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 | 160,000 | 170,000 | 180,000 | 190,000 | 200,000 | 210,000 | 220,000 | 230,000 | 240,000 | 250,000 |   |
| Change the engine oil and engine oil filter.   | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X |
| Rotate the tires, rotate at the first sign of irregular wear, even if it occurs before scheduled maintenance.                              | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X |
| If using your vehicle for any of the following: dusty or off-road conditions. Inspect the engine air cleaner filter; replace if necessary. |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X |
| Inspect the brake linings; replace if necessary.   |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X |
| Inspect the CV/Universal joints.   | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X      | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X |
| Inspect the exhaust system.  |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X |



| Miles:  | 6,000  | 12,000 | 18,000 | 24,000 | 30,000 | 36,000 | 42,000 | 48,000 | 54,000 | 60,000  | 66,000  | 72,000  | 78,000  | 84,000  | 90,000  | 96,000  | 102,000 | 108,000 | 114,000 | 120,000 | 126,000 | 132,000 | 138,000 | 144,000 | 150,000 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Or Months:  | 6      | 12     | 18     | 24     | 30     | 36     | 42     | 48     | 54     | 60      | 66      | 72      | 78      | 84      | 90      | 96      | 102     | 108     | 114     | 120     | 126     | 132     | 138     | 144     | 150     |
| Or Kilometers:  | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 | 160,000 | 170,000 | 180,000 | 190,000 | 200,000 | 210,000 | 220,000 | 230,000 | 240,000 | 250,000 |
| Inspect front suspension, tie rod ends, and boot seals, for cracks or leaks and all parts for damage, wear, improper looseness or end play; replace if necessary. |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X      |        | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |
| Replace the engine air cleaner filter.  |        |        |        |        | X      |        |        |        |        | X       |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         | X       |
| Replace the air conditioning filter.  |        |        |        | X      |        |        |        | X      |        |         |         | X       |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         | X       |         |
| Inspect and replace the PCV Valve if necessary  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Replace the spark plugs<br>– 6.2L Supercharged Engine. <sup>1</sup>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        | X       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         |



| Miles:   | 6,000  | 12,000 | 18,000 | 24,000 | 30,000 | 36,000 | 42,000 | 48,000 | 54,000 | 60,000  | 66,000  | 72,000  | 78,000  | 84,000  | 90,000  | 96,000  | 102,000 | 108,000 | 114,000 | 120,000 | 126,000 | 132,000 | 138,000 | 144,000 | 150,000 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Or Months:   | 6      | 12     | 18     | 24     | 30     | 36     | 42     | 48     | 54     | 60      | 66      | 72      | 78      | 84      | 90      | 96      | 102     | 108     | 114     | 120     | 126     | 132     | 138     | 144     | 150     |
| Or Kilometers:   | 10,000 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | 100,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 140,000 | 150,000 | 160,000 | 170,000 | 180,000 | 190,000 | 200,000 | 210,000 | 220,000 | 230,000 | 240,000 | 250,000 |
| Replace the spark plugs<br>– 6.4L Engine. <sup>2</sup>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Flush and replace the engine<br>coolant at 120 months if not done<br>at 150,000 miles<br>(240,000 km). |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         | X       |

1. The spark plug change interval is mileage based only, monthly intervals do not apply.
2. The spark plug change interval is mileage based only, monthly intervals do not apply.

**WARNING!**

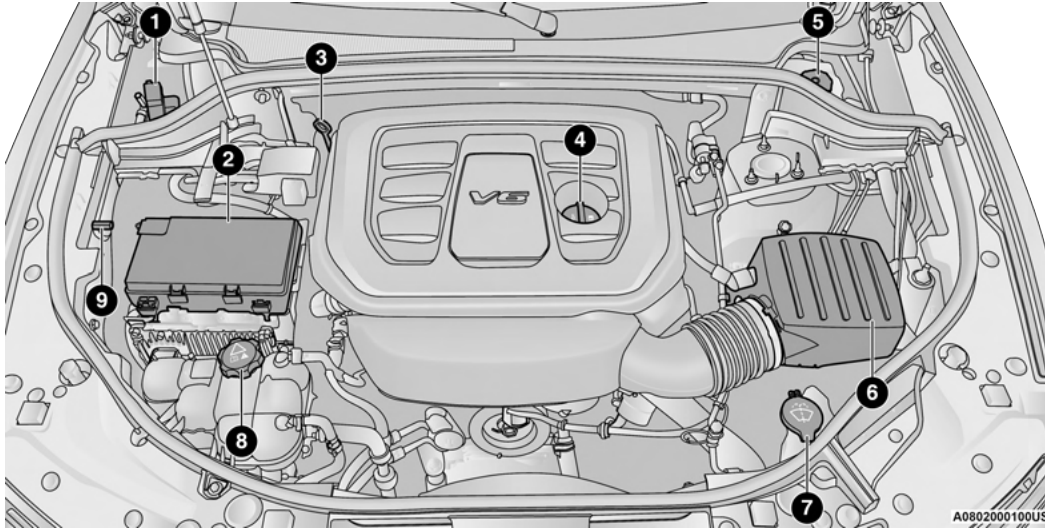
- You can be badly injured working on or around a motor vehicle. Do only service work for which you have the knowledge and the right equipment. If you have any doubt about your ability to perform a service job, take your vehicle to a competent mechanic.

*(Continued)***WARNING! (Continued)**

- Failure to properly inspect and maintain your vehicle could result in a component malfunction and effect vehicle handling and performance. This could cause an accident.

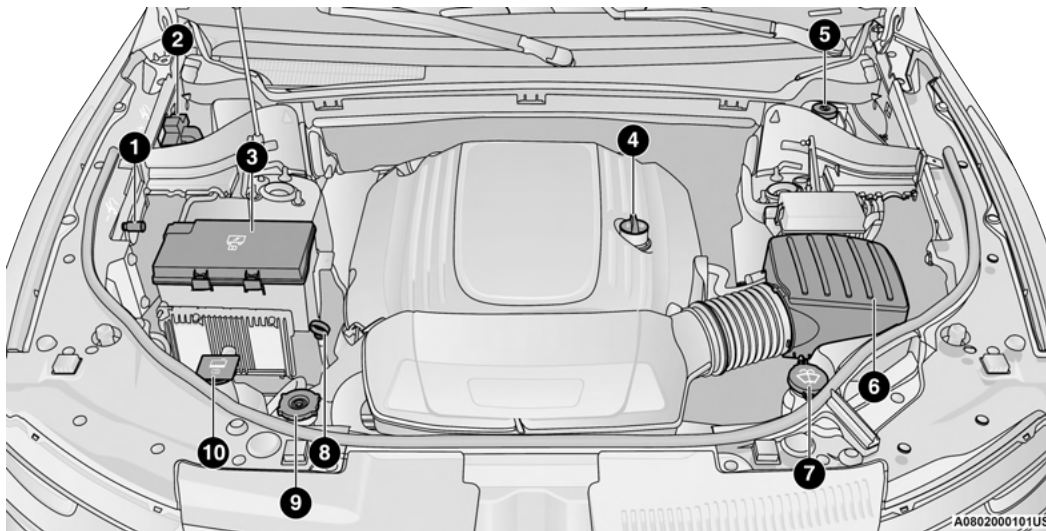
## ENGINE COMPARTMENT

### 3.6L Engine



- 1 – Remote Jump Start Positive Terminal
- 2 – Power Distribution Center (Fuses)
- 3 – Engine Oil Dipstick
- 4 – Engine Oil Fill
- 5 – Brake Fluid Reservoir Cap

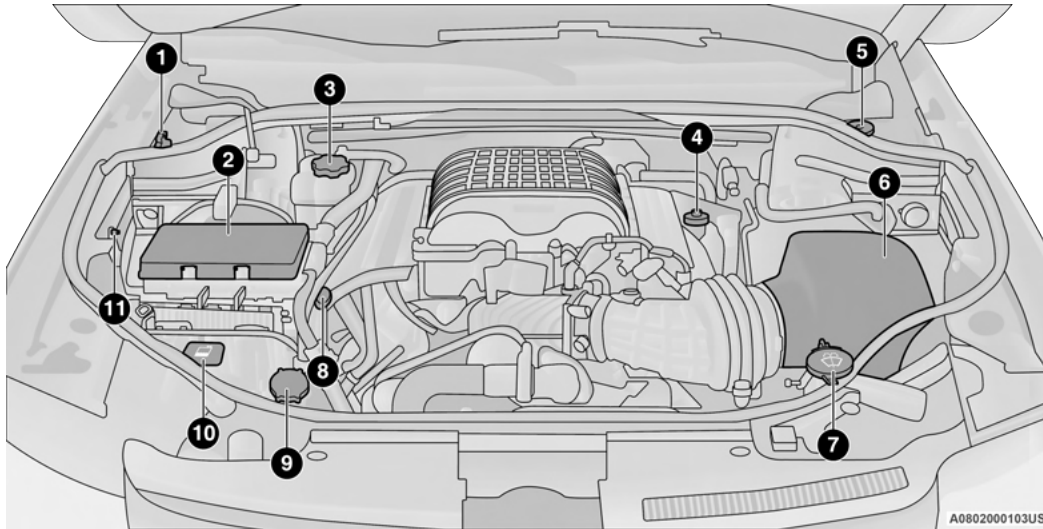
- 6 – Air Cleaner Filter
- 7 – Washer Fluid Reservoir Cap
- 8 – Engine Coolant Reservoir Pressure Cap
- 9 – Remote Jump Start Negative Terminal

**5.7L Engine**

- 1 – Remote Jump Start Negative Terminal
- 2 – Remote Jump Start Positive Terminal
- 3 – Power Distribution Center (Fuses)
- 4 – Engine Oil Fill
- 5 – Brake Fluid Reservoir Cap

- 6 – Air Cleaner Filter
- 7 – Washer Fluid Reservoir Cap
- 8 – Engine Oil Dipstick
- 9 – Coolant Pressure Cap (Radiator)
- 10 – Engine Coolant Reservoir Cap

## 6.2L Supercharged Engine



1 – Remote Jump Start Positive Terminal

2 – Power Distribution Center (Fuses)

3 – Intercooler Coolant Reservoir Cap

4 – Engine Oil Fill

5 – Brake Fluid Reservoir Cap

6 – Air Cleaner Filter

7 – Washer Fluid Reservoir Cap

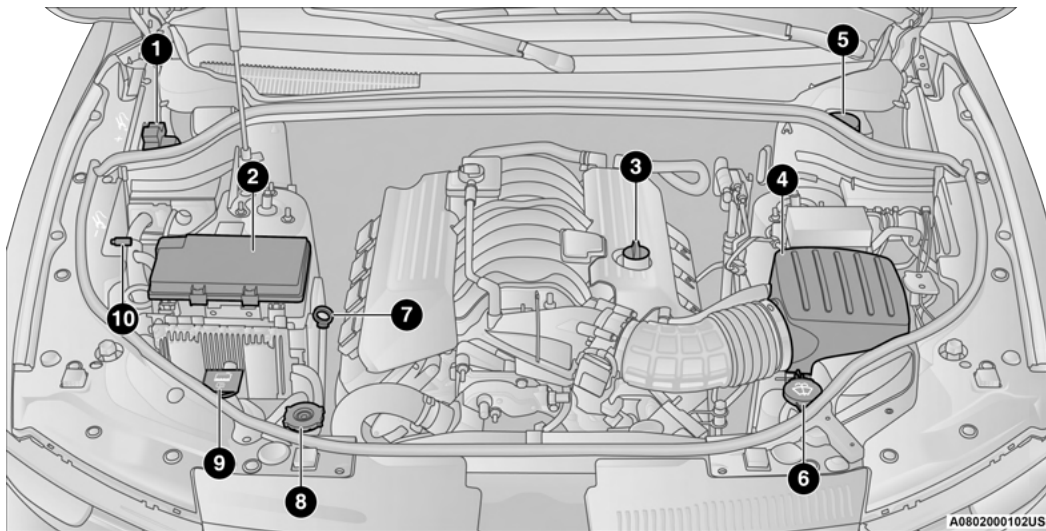
8 – Engine Oil Dipstick

9 – Coolant Pressure Cap (Radiator)

10 – Engine Coolant Reservoir Cap

11 – Remote Jump Start Negative Terminal

## 6.4L Engine



1 – Remote Jump Start Positive Terminal

2 – Power Distribution Center (Fuses)

3 – Engine Oil Fill

4 – Air Cleaner Filter

5 – Brake Fluid Reservoir Cap

6 – Washer Fluid Reservoir Cap

7 – Engine Oil Dipstick

8 – Coolant Pressure Cap (Radiator)

9 – Engine Coolant Reservoir Cap

10 – Remote Jump Start Negative Terminal

## Checking Oil Level

To ensure proper lubrication of your vehicle's engine, 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. Always maintain the oil level within the SAFE zone on the dipstick. Adding one quart of oil when the reading is at the bottom of the SAFE zone will result in a reading at the top of the safe zone on these engines.

### CAUTION!

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

## Adding Washer Fluid

The instrument cluster display will indicate when the washer fluid level is low. When the sensor detects a low fluid level, the windshield will light on the vehicle graphic outline and the "WASHER FLUID LOW" message will be displayed.

The fluid reservoir for the windshield washers and the rear window washer is shared. The fluid reservoir is located in the engine compartment, be sure to check the fluid level at regular intervals. Fill the reservoir with windshield washer solvent only (not radiator antifreeze). When refilling the washer fluid reservoir, take some washer fluid and 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.

## Maintenance-Free Battery

Your vehicle is equipped with a maintenance-free battery. You will never have to add water, nor is periodic maintenance required.

### 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. Refer to "Jump Starting Procedure" in "In Case Of Emergency" for further information.

*(Continued)*

**WARNING!** *(Continued)*

- 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****CAUTION!**

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

**DEALER SERVICE**

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****Change Engine Oil — Non-SRT**

Refer to “Scheduled Servicing” in this section for the proper maintenance intervals.

**NOTE:**

Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 10,000 miles (16,000 km), 12 months or 350 hours of engine run time, whichever comes first. The 350 hours of engine run or idle time is generally only a concern for fleet customers.

### Change Engine Oil — SRT

The oil change indicator system will remind you that it is time to take your vehicle in for scheduled maintenance. Refer to “Scheduled Servicing” for further information.

#### NOTE:

Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 6,000 miles (10,000 km) or 6 months, whichever occurs first.

### Engine Oil Selection — Non-SRT

For best performance and maximum protection under all types of operating conditions, the manufacturer only recommends engine oils that are API Certified and meet the requirements of FCA Material Standard MS-6395.

### Engine Oil Selection — SRT

For best performance and maximum protection under all types of operating conditions, the manufacturer only recommends full synthetic engine oils that meet the American Petroleum Institute (API) categories of SN.

The manufacturer recommends the use of Pennzoil Ultra 0W-40 engine or equivalent Mopar oil meeting the FCA Material Standard MS-12633 for use in all operating temperatures.

The engine oil fill cap also shows the recommended engine oil viscosity for your engine. For information on engine oil fill location, refer to “Engine Compartment” in this section for further information.

#### CAUTION!

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

### American Petroleum Institute (API) Engine Oil Identification Symbol



This symbol means that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API). The manufacturer only recommends API

Certified engine oils.

This symbol certifies 0W-20, 5W-20, 0W-30, 5W-30 and 10W-30 engine oils.

#### CAUTION!

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

### Engine Oil Viscosity (SAE Grade) — 3.6L Engine

Mopar SAE 0W-20 engine oil approved to FCA Material Standard MS-6395 such as Pennzoil, Shell Helix or equivalent is recommended for all operating temperatures. This engine oil improves low temperature starting and vehicle fuel economy.

The engine oil filler cap also shows the recommended engine oil viscosity for your engine. For information on engine oil filler cap location, refer to the “Engine Compartment” illustration in this section.

Lubricants which do not have both the engine oil certification mark and the correct SAE viscosity grade number should not be used.



### **Engine Oil Viscosity (SAE Grade) – 5.7L Engine**

Mopar SAE 5W-20 engine oil approved to FCA Material Standard MS-6395 such as Pennzoil, Shell Helix or equivalent is recommended for all operating temperatures. This engine oil improves low temperature starting and vehicle fuel economy.

The engine oil filler cap also shows the recommended engine oil viscosity for your engine. For information on engine oil filler cap location, refer to the “Engine Compartment” illustration in this section.

#### **NOTE:**

Vehicles equipped with a 5.7L engine must use SAE 5W-20 oil. Failure to do so may result in improper operation of the Fuel Saver Technology. Refer to “Fuel Saver Technology – If Equipped” in “Starting And Operating” for further information.

Lubricants which do not have both the engine oil certification mark and the correct SAE viscosity grade number should not be used.

### **Engine Oil Viscosity – 6.2L/6.4L Engine**

Use Pennzoil Ultra Platinum 0W-40 engine or equivalent Mopar oil meeting the FCA Material Standard MS-12633 for use in all operating temperatures.

The engine oil filler cap also shows the recommended engine oil viscosity for your engine. For information on engine oil filler cap location, refer to “Engine Compartment” in this section for further information.

### **Synthetic Engine Oils**

You may use synthetic engine oils provided the recommended oil quality requirements are met, and the recommended maintenance intervals for oil and filter changes are followed.

Synthetic engine oils which do not have both the engine oil certification mark and the correct SAE viscosity grade number should not be used.

### **Materials Added To Engine Oil**

The manufacturer strongly recommends against the addition of any additives (other than leak detection dyes) to the engine oil. Engine oil is an engineered product and its performance may be impaired by supplemental additives.

### **Disposing Of Used Engine Oil And Oil Filters**

Care should be taken in disposing of used engine oil and oil filters from your vehicle. Used oil and oil filters, indiscriminately discarded, can present a problem to the environment. Contact an authorized dealer, service station or governmental agency for advice on how and where used oil and oil filters can be safely discarded in your area.

### **Engine Oil Filter**

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

#### **Engine Oil Filter Selection**

This manufacturer's engines have a full-flow type disposable oil filter. Use a filter of this type for replacement. The quality of replacement filters varies considerably. Only high quality filters should be used to ensure most efficient service. Mopar engine oil filters are high quality oil filters and are recommended.

#### **Engine Air Cleaner Filter**

Refer to the “Maintenance Plan” in this section for the proper maintenance intervals.

**NOTE:**

Be sure to follow the “Severe Duty Conditions” maintenance interval if applicable.

**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**

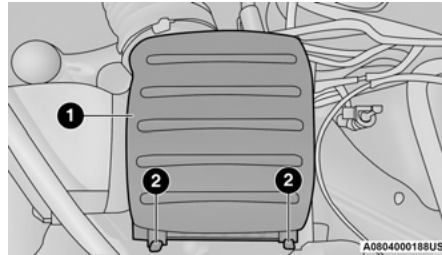
The quality of replacement engine air cleaner filters varies considerably. Only high quality filters should be used to ensure most efficient service. Mopar engine air cleaner filters are a high quality filter and are recommended.

**Air Cleaner Filter Inspection and Replacement – Except 6.2L Supercharged Engine**

Inspect engine air cleaner filter for dirt and/or debris, if you find evidence of either dirt or debris, change the air cleaner filter.

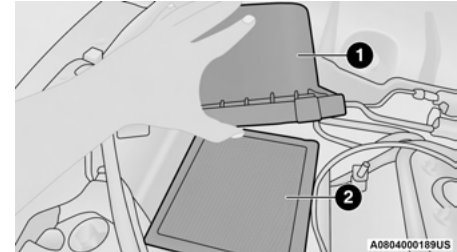
**Engine Air Cleaner Filter Removal**

1. Release the spring clips from the air cleaner cover.

**Air Cleaner Filter Cover**

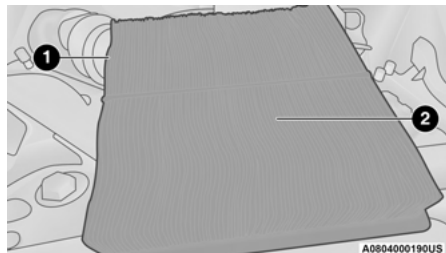
- 1 – Air Cleaner Cover
- 2 – Spring Clips

2. Lift the air cleaner cover to access the air cleaner filter.

**Open Air Cleaner Filter Assembly**

- 1 – Air Cleaner Cover
- 2 – Air Cleaner Filter

- Remove the air cleaner filter element from the housing assembly.

**Air Cleaner Filter**

- Air Cleaner Filter
- Air Cleaner Filter Inspection Surface

### Engine Air Cleaner Filter Installation

#### NOTE:

Inspect and clean the housing if dirt or debris is present before replacing the air filter element.

- Install the air cleaner filter element into the housing assembly with the air cleaner filter inspection surface facing downward.
- Install the air cleaner cover onto the housing assembly locating tabs.

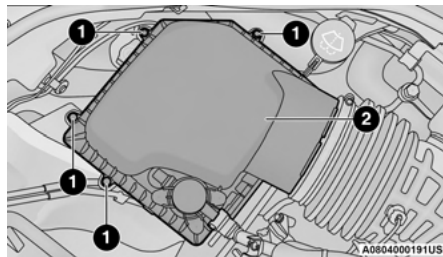
- Latch the spring clips and lock the air cleaner cover to the housing assembly.

### Air Cleaner Filter Inspection and Replacement – 6.2L Supercharged Engine

Inspect engine air cleaner filter for dirt and or debris, if you find evidence of either dirt or debris, you should change your air cleaner filter.

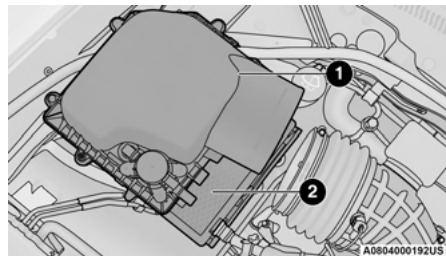
#### Engine Air Cleaner Filter Removal

- Loosen the fasteners on the air cleaner filter cover.

**Air Cleaner Filter Assembly**

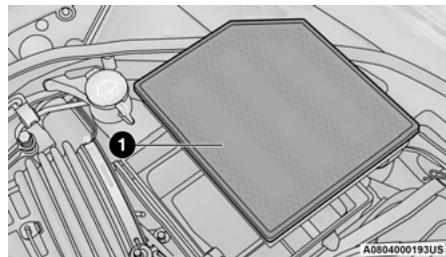
- Fasteners
- Air Cleaner Filter Cover

- Lift the air filter cleaner cover to access the air cleaner filter.

**Open Air Cleaner Filter Assembly**

- Air Cleaner Filter Cover
- Air Cleaner Filter

- Remove the air cleaner filter element from the housing assembly.

**Air Cleaner Filter Removal**

- Air Cleaner Filter

## Engine Air Cleaner Filter Installation

### NOTE:

Inspect and clean the housing if dirt or debris is present before replacing the air filter element.

1. Install the air cleaner filter element into the housing assembly with the air cleaner filter inspection surface facing downward.
2. Install the air cleaner cover onto the housing assembly locating tabs.
3. Tighten the fasteners to lock the air cleaner cover to the housing assembly.

## Air Conditioner Maintenance

For best possible performance, the 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, for further warranty information.
- 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 Polyalkylene Glycol (PAG) compressor oil and refrigerants.

## Refrigerant Recovery And Recycling R-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 an authorized dealer using recovery and recycling equipment.

**NOTE:**

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

**Air Conditioning Filter Replacement (A/C Air Filter)**

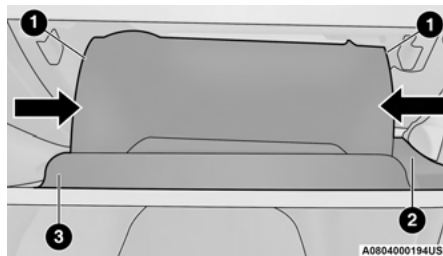
Refer to “Scheduled Servicing” in this section for the proper maintenance intervals.

**WARNING!**

Do not remove the cabin air filter while the vehicle is running, or while the ignition is in the ACC or ON/RUN mode. With the cabin air filter removed and the blower operating, the blower can contact hands and may propel dirt and debris into your eyes, resulting in personal injury.

The A/C air filter is located in the fresh air inlet behind the glove compartment. Perform the following procedure to replace the filter:

1. Open the glove compartment and remove all contents.

**Glove Compartment**

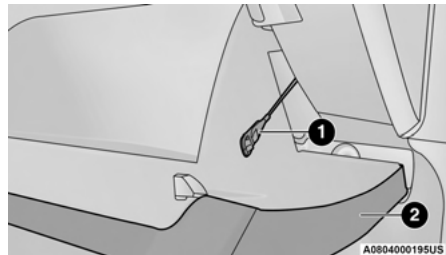
- 1 – Glove Compartment Travel Stops
- 2 – Glove Compartment Tension Tether
- 3 – Glove Compartment Door

2. There are glove compartment travel stops on both sides of the glove compartment door, partially close the glove compartment door and push inward to release the glove compartment travel stop on one side and repeat this procedure for the opposite side.
3. Pull the right hand side of the glove compartment door toward the rear of the vehicle to disengage the glove compartment door from its hinges.

**NOTE:**

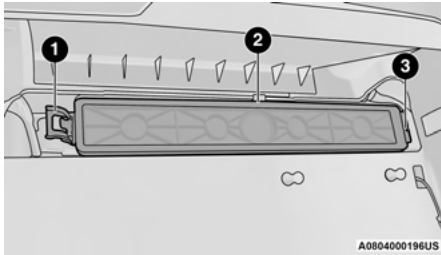
When disengaging the glove compartment door from its hinges, there will be some resistance.

4. With the glove compartment door loose, remove the glove compartment tension tether and tether clip by sliding the clip toward the face of the glove compartment door and lifting the clip out of glove compartment door.

**Right Side Of Glove Compartment**

- 1 – Glove Compartment Tension Tether
- 2 – Glove Compartment Door

- Remove the filter cover by disengaging the retaining tab and mid way snap that secures the filter cover to the HVAC housing. Disengage the mid way snap by pulling the door outward. Unhinge the filter cover on the right side to fully remove the cover.



**A/C Air Filter Cover**

- Retaining Tab
  - Mid Way Snap
  - Filter Cover Hinge
- 
- Remove the A/C air filter by pulling it straight out of the housing.

- Install the A/C air filter with the arrow on the filter pointing toward the floor. When installing the filter cover, make sure the retaining tabs fully engage the cover.

### CAUTION!

The cabin air filter is identified with an arrow to indicate airflow direction through the filter. Failure to properly install the filter will result in the need to replace it more often.

- Reinstall the glove compartment door on the door hinge and reattach the tension tether by inserting the tether clip in the glove compartment and sliding the clip away from the face of the glove compartment door.
- Push the door to the near closed position to reengage the glove compartment travel stops.

### NOTE:

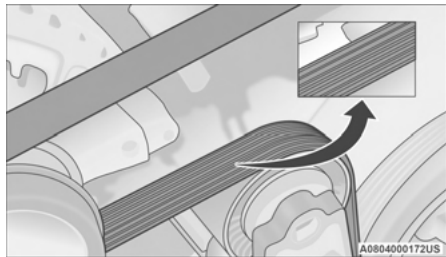
Ensure the glove compartment door hinges and glove compartment travel stops are fully engaged.

### Accessory Drive Belt Inspection

### WARNING!

- Do not attempt to inspect an accessory drive belt with vehicle running.
- When working near the radiator cooling fan, disconnect the fan motor lead. The fan is temperature controlled and can start at any time regardless of ignition mode. You could be injured by the moving fan blades.
- 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.

When inspecting accessory drive belts, small cracks that run across ribbed surface of belt from rib to rib, are considered normal. These are not a reason to replace belt. However, cracks running along a rib (not across) are not normal. Any belt with cracks running along a rib must be replaced. Also have the belt replaced if it has excessive wear, frayed cords or severe glazing.



**Accessory Belt (Serpentine Belt)**

Conditions that would require replacement:

- Rib chunking (one or more ribs has separated from belt body)
- Rib or belt wear
- Longitudinal belt cracking (cracks between two ribs)

- Belt slips
- "Groove jumping" (belt does not maintain correct position on pulley)
- Belt broken (note: identify and correct problem before new belt is installed)
- Noise (objectionable squeal, squeak, or rumble is heard or felt while drive belt is in operation)

Some conditions can be caused by a faulty component such as a belt pulley. Belt pulleys should be carefully inspected for damage and proper alignment.

Belt replacement on some models requires the use of special tools, we recommend having your vehicle serviced at an authorized dealer.

### **Body Lubrication**

Locks and all body pivot points, including such items as seat tracks, door hinge pivot points and rollers, liftgate, tailgate, decklid, sliding doors and hood hinges, should be lubricated periodically with a lithium based grease, such as Mopar Spray White Lube to ensure quiet, easy operation and to protect against rust and wear. Prior to the application of any lubricant, the parts concerned should be wiped clean to

remove dust and grit; after lubricating, excess oil and grease should be removed. Particular attention should also be given to hood latching components to ensure proper function. When performing other underhood services, the hood latch, release mechanism and safety catch should be cleaned and lubricated.

The external lock cylinders should be lubricated twice a year, preferably in the Fall and Spring. Apply a small amount of a high quality lubricant, such as Mopar Lock Cylinder Lubricant directly into the lock cylinder.

### **Windshield Wiper Blades**

Clean the rubber edges of the wiper blades and the windshield periodically with a sponge or soft cloth and a mild nonabrasive cleaner. This will remove accumulations of salt or road film.

Operation of the wipers on dry glass for long periods may cause deterioration of the wiper blades. Always use washer fluid when using the wipers to remove salt or dirt from a dry windshield.

Avoid using the wiper blades to remove frost or ice from the windshield. Keep the blade rubber out of contact with petroleum products such as engine oil, gasoline, etc.

**NOTE:**

Life expectancy of wiper blades varies depending on geographical area and frequency of use. Poor performance of blades may be present with chattering, marks, water lines or wet spots. If any of these conditions are present, clean the wiper blades or replace as necessary.

The wiper blades and wiper arms should be inspected periodically, not just when wiper performance problems are experienced. This inspection should include the following points:

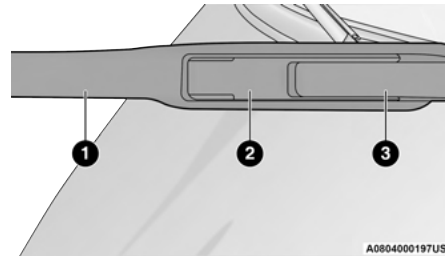
- Wear or uneven edges
- Foreign material
- Hardening or cracking
- Deformation or fatigue

If a wiper blade or wiper arm is damaged, replace the affected wiper arm or blade with a new unit. Do not attempt to repair a wiper arm or blade that is damaged.

**Front Wiper Blade Removal/Installation****CAUTION!**

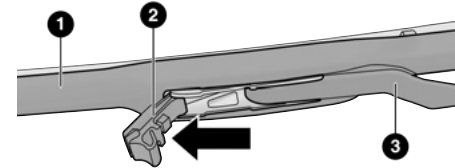
Do not allow the wiper arm to spring back against the glass without the wiper blade in place or the glass may be damaged.

1. Lift the wiper arm to raise the wiper blade off of the glass, until the wiper arm is in the full up position.

**Wiper Blade With Release Tab In Locked Position**

- 1 – Wiper
- 2 – Release Tab
- 3 – Wiper Arm

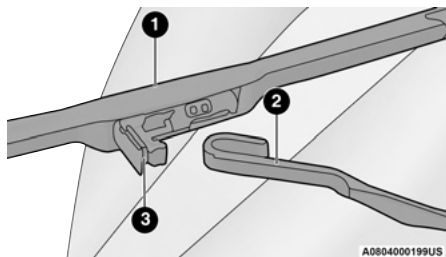
2. To disengage the wiper blade from the wiper arm, flip up the release tab on the wiper blade and while holding the wiper arm with one hand, slide the wiper blade down towards the base of the wiper arm.

**Wiper Blade With Release Tab In Unlocked Position**

- 1 – Wiper Blade
- 2 – Release Tab
- 3 – Wiper Arm



- With the wiper blade disengaged, remove the wiper blade from the wiper arm by holding the wiper arm with one hand and separating the wiper blade from the wiper arm with the other hand (move the wiper blade toward the right side of the vehicle to separate the wiper blade from the wiper arm).



**Wiper Blade Removed From Wiper Arm**

- 1 – Wiper Blade
- 2 – Wiper Arm
- 3 – Release Tab

- Gently lower the wiper arm onto the glass.

### Installing The Front Wipers

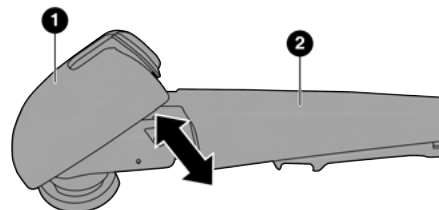
- Lift the wiper arm off of the glass, until the wiper arm is in the full up position.
- Position the wiper blade near the hook on the tip of the wiper arm with the wiper release tab open and the blade side of the wiper facing up and away from the windshield.
- Insert the hook on the tip of the arm through the opening in the wiper blade under the release tab.
- Slide the wiper blade up into the hook on the wiper arm and rotate the wiper blade until it is flush against the wiper arm. Fold down the latch release tab and snap it into its locked position. Latch engagement will be accompanied by an audible click.
- Gently lower the wiper blade onto the glass.

### Rear Wiper Blade Removal/Installation

- Lift the rear wiper arm pivot cap away from the glass to allow the rear wiper blade to be raised off of the glass.

#### NOTE:

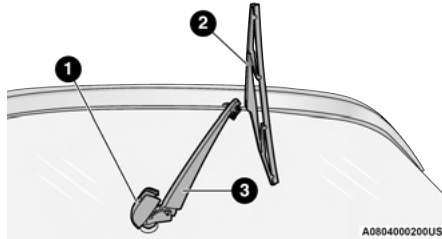
The rear wiper arm cannot be fully raised off the glass unless the wiper arm pivot cap is unsnapped first. Attempting to fully raise the rear wiper arm without unsnapping the wiper arm pivot cap may damage the vehicle.



**Wiper Pivot Cap In Unlocked Position**

- 1 – Wiper Arm Pivot Cap
- 2 – Wiper Arm

- Lift the rear wiper arm fully off the glass.



**Wiper Blade In Folded Out Position**

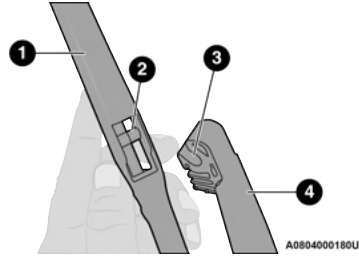
- 1 — Wiper Arm Pivot Cap  
2 — Wiper Blade  
3 — Wiper Arm

- To remove the wiper blade from the wiper arm, grasp the bottom end of the wiper blade nearest to wiper arm with your right hand. With your left hand hold the wiper arm as you pull the wiper blade away from the wiper arm past its stop far enough to unsnap the wiper blade pivot pin from the receptacle on the end of the wiper arm.

**NOTE:**

Resistance will be accompanied by an audible snap.

- Still grasping the bottom end of the wiper blade, move the wiper blade upward and away from the wiper arm to disengage.



**Wiper Blade Removed From Wiper Arm**

- 1 — Wiper Blade  
2 — Wiper Blade Pivot Pin  
3 — Wiper Arm Receptacle  
4 — Wiper Arm

- Gently lower the tip of the wiper arm onto the glass.

**Installing The Rear Wiper**

- Lift the rear wiper arm pivot cap away from the glass to allow the rear wiper blade to be raised off of the glass.

**NOTE:**

The rear wiper arm cannot be fully raised off the glass unless the wiper arm pivot cap is unsnapped first. Attempting to fully raise the rear wiper arm without unsnapping the wiper arm pivot cap may damage the vehicle.

- Lift the rear wiper arm fully off the glass.
- Insert the wiper blade pivot pin into the opening on the end of the wiper arm. Grab the bottom end of the wiper arm with one hand, and press the wiper blade flush with the wiper arm until it snaps into place.
- Lower the wiper blade onto the glass and snap the wiper arm pivot cap back into place.

## 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, refer to "Safety Tips" in "Safety" for further information.

*(Continued)*

### WARNING! *(Continued)*

- 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.

*(Continued)*

### CAUTION! *(Continued)*

- 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.

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

## Engine Coolant Checks

Check the engine coolant (antifreeze) protection every 12 months (before the onset of freezing weather, where applicable). If the engine coolant (antifreeze) is dirty, the system should be drained, flushed, and refilled with fresh OAT coolant (conforming to MS.90032) by an authorized dealer. 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.

Check the engine cooling system hoses for brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts, and tightness of the connection at the coolant recovery bottle and radiator. Inspect the entire system for leaks. **DO NOT REMOVE THE COOLANT PRESSURE CAP WHEN THE COOLING SYSTEM IS HOT.**

## 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 OAT coolant (antifreeze) (conforming to MS.90032).

Refer to the “Maintenance Plan” in this section for the proper maintenance intervals.

### Selection Of Coolant

Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

#### NOTE:

- Mixing of engine coolant (antifreeze) other than specified Organic Additive Technology (OAT) engine coolant (antifreeze), may result in engine damage and may decrease corrosion protection. Organic Additive Technology (OAT) engine coolant is different and should not be mixed with Hybrid Organic Additive Technology (HOAT) engine coolant (antifreeze) or any “globally compatible” coolant (antifreeze). If a non-OAT engine coolant (antifreeze) 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 (antifreeze) products. Do not use additional rust inhibitors or antirust 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 (antifreeze). Use of propylene glycol-based engine coolant (antifreeze) 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 10 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.

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

- We recommend using Mopar Antifreeze/Coolant 10 Year/150,000 Mile (240,000 km) Formula OAT (Organic Additive Technology) that meets the requirements of FCA Material Standard MS.90032.
- Mix a minimum solution of 50% OAT engine coolant that meets the requirements of FCA Material Standard MS.90032 and distilled water. Use higher concentrations (not to exceed 70%) if temperatures below  $-34^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-37^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) 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 (antifreeze) 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 a local authorized dealer.
- Mixing engine coolant (antifreeze) types is not recommended and can result in cooling system damage. If HOAT and OAT coolant are mixed in an emergency, have a 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 (antifreeze) will return to the radiator from the coolant expansion bottle/recovery tank if so 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. If ingested by a child or pet, seek emergency assistance immediately. Clean up any ground spills immediately.

**Coolant Level**

The coolant 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 ranges indicated on the bottle.

The radiator normally remains completely full, so there is no need to remove the radiator/coolant pressure cap unless checking for engine coolant (antifreeze) freeze point or replacing coolant. Advise your service attendant of this. As long as the engine operating temperature is satisfactory, the coolant bottle need only be checked once a month.

When additional engine coolant (antifreeze) is needed to maintain the proper level, only OAT coolant that meets the requirements of FCA Material Standard MS.90032 should be added to the coolant bottle. Do not overfill.

## Points To Remember

### 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.
- Check the coolant freeze point in the radiator and in the coolant expansion bottle. If engine coolant (antifreeze) needs to be added, the contents of the coolant expansion bottle must also be protected against freezing.
- If frequent engine coolant (antifreeze) additions are required, the cooling system should be pressure tested for leaks.

- Maintain engine coolant (antifreeze) 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 coolant (antifreeze) performance, poor gas mileage, and increased emissions.

## Brake System

In order to ensure brake system performance, all brake system components should be inspected periodically. Refer to the “Maintenance Plan” in this section for the proper maintenance intervals.

### 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.

## Fluid Level Check – Brake Master Cylinder

The fluid level of the master cylinder should be checked whenever the vehicle is serviced, or immediately if the brake system warning light is on. If necessary, add fluid to bring level within the designated marks on the side of the reservoir of the brake master cylinder. Be sure to clean the top of the master cylinder area before removing cap. With disc brakes, fluid level can be expected to fall as the brake pads wear. Brake fluid level should be checked when pads are replaced. If the brake fluid is abnormally low, check the system for leaks.

Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

**WARNING!**

- Use only manufacturer's recommended brake fluid. Refer to "Fluids And Lubricants" in "Technical Specifications" for further information. 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.
- 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.

*(Continued)***WARNING! (Continued)**

- 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.

**Automatic Transmission****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. Refer to "Fluids And Lubricants" in "Technical Specifications" for fluid specifications. 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. Refer to "Fluids And Lubricants" in "Technical Specifications" for fluid specifications.

**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 the 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.

**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.

**Front/Rear Axle Fluid**

For normal service, periodic fluid level checks are not required. When the vehicle is serviced for other reasons the exterior surfaces of the axle assembly should be inspected. If gear oil leakage is suspected inspect the fluid level. Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

**Front Axle Fluid Level Check**

The front axle oil level needs to be no lower than 1/8 inch (3 mm) below the bottom of the fill hole.

The front axle fill and drain plugs should be tightened to 22 to 29 ft lbs (30 to 40 N·m).

**CAUTION!**

Do not overtighten the plugs as it could damage them and cause them to leak.

**Rear Axle Fluid Level Check**

The rear axle oil level needs to be no lower than 1/8 inch (3 mm) below the bottom of the fill hole.

The rear axle fill and drain plugs should be tightened to 22 to 29 ft lbs (30 to 40 N·m).

**CAUTION!**

Do not overtighten the plugs as it could damage them and cause them to leak.

**Selection Of Lubricant**

Use only the manufacturer's recommended fluid. Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

## Transfer Case

### Fluid Level Check

For normal service, periodic fluid level checks are not required. When the vehicle is serviced for other reasons the exterior surfaces of the transfer case assembly should be inspected. If oil leakage is suspected inspect the fluid level. Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

### Adding Fluid

While the vehicle is in a level position, add fluid at the filler hole until it runs out of the hole.

### Drain

First remove fill plug, then remove drain plug. Recommended tightening torque for drain and fill plugs is 15 to 25 ft lbs (20 to 34 N·m).

### CAUTION!

When installing plugs, do not overtighten. You could damage them and cause them to leak.

## Selection Of Lubricant

Use only the manufacturer's recommended fluid. Refer to “Fluids And Lubricants” in “Technical Specifications” for further information.

## RAISING THE VEHICLE

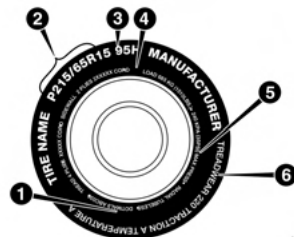
In the case where it is necessary to raise the vehicle, go to an authorized dealer or service station.

## 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



0601085396US

### 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

**NOTE:**

- P (Passenger) — Metric tire sizing is based on US design standards. P-Metric tires have the letter “P” molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: P215/65R15 95H.
- European — Metric tire sizing is based on European design standards. Tires designed to this standard have the tire size molded into the sidewall beginning with the section width. The letter “P” is absent from this tire size designation. Example: 215/65R15 96H.
- LT (Light Truck) — Metric tire sizing is based on US design standards. The size designation for LT-Metric tires is the same as for P-Metric tires except for the letters “LT” that are molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: LT235/85R16.
- Temporary spare tires are designed for temporary emergency use only. Temporary high pressure compact spare tires have the letter “T” or “S” molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: T145/80D18 103M.

**Tire Sizing Chart**

| <b>EXAMPLE:</b>  |
|--|
| <b>Example Size Designation: P215/65R15XL 95H, 215/65R15 96H, LT235/85R16C, T145/80D18 103M, 31x10.5 R15 LT</b>  |
| <p><b>P</b> = Passenger car tire size based on US design standards, or<br/> <b>"...blank..."</b> = Passenger car tire based on European design standards, or<br/> <b>LT</b> = Light truck tire based on US design standards, or<br/> <b>T or S</b> = Temporary spare tire or<br/> <b>31</b> = Overall diameter in inches (in)<br/> <b>215, 235, 145</b> = Section width in millimeters (mm)<br/> <b>65, 85, 80</b> = Aspect ratio in percent (%)         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ratio of section height to section width of tire, or</li> </ul> <b>10.5</b> = Section width in inches (in)</p> |

**EXAMPLE:**

**R** = Construction code

- "R" means radial construction, or
- "D" means diagonal or bias construction

**15, 16, 18** = Rim diameter in inches (in)

**Service Description:**

**95** = Load Index

- A numerical code associated with the maximum load a tire can carry

**H** = Speed Symbol

- A symbol indicating the range of speeds at which a tire can carry a load corresponding to its load index under certain operating conditions
- The maximum speed corresponding to the speed symbol should only be achieved under specified operating conditions (i.e., tire pressure, vehicle loading, road conditions, and posted speed limits)

**Load Identification:**

Absence of the following load identification symbols on the sidewall of the tire indicates a Standard Load (SL) tire:

- **XL** = Extra load (or reinforced) tire, or
- **LL** = Light load tire or
- **C, D, E, F, G** = Load range associated with the maximum load a tire can carry at a specified pressure

**Maximum Load** – Maximum load indicates the maximum load this tire is designed to carry

**Maximum Pressure** – Maximum pressure indicates the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire

### Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The Tire Identification Number (TIN) may be found on one or both sides of the tire; however, the date code may only be on one side. Tires with white sidewalls will have the full TIN, including the date code, located on the white sidewall side of the tire. Look for the TIN on the outboard side of black sidewall tires as mounted on the vehicle. If the TIN is not found on the outboard side, then you will find it on the inboard side of the tire.

#### EXAMPLE:

DOT MA L9 ABCD 0301

**DOT** = Department of Transportation

- This symbol certifies that the tire is in compliance with the US Department of Transportation tire safety standards and is approved for highway use

**MA** = Code representing the tire manufacturing location (two digits)

**L9** = Code representing the tire size (two digits)

**ABCD** = Code used by the tire manufacturer (one to four digits)

**03** = Number representing the week in which the tire was manufactured (two digits)

- 03 means the 3rd week

**01** = Number representing the year in which the tire was manufactured (two digits)

- 01 means the year 2001

- Prior to July 2000, tire manufacturers were only required to have one number to represent the year in which the tire was manufactured. Example: 031 could represent the 3rd week of 1981 or 1991

## Tire Terminology And Definitions

| Term  | Definition   |
|---|--|
| <b>B-Pillar</b>                                 | The vehicle B-Pillar is the structural member of the body located behind the front door.   |
| <b>Cold Tire Inflation Pressure</b>             | 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. Inflation pressure is measured in units of PSI (pounds per square inch) or kPa (kilopascals). |
| <b>Maximum Inflation Pressure</b>               | The maximum inflation pressure is the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire. The maximum inflation pressure is molded into the sidewall.  |
| <b>Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure</b> | Vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold tire inflation pressure as shown on the tire placard.  |
| <b>Tire Placard</b>                             | A label permanently attached to the vehicle describing the vehicle's loading capacity, the original equipment tire sizes and the recommended cold tire inflation pressures.  |

## Tire Loading And Tire Pressure

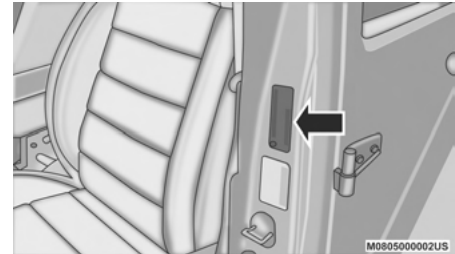
### NOTE:

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.



Example Tire Placard Location (Door)



Example Tire Placard Location (B-Pillar)

## Tire And Loading Information Placard



## Tire And Loading Information Placard

This placard tells you important information about the:

1. Number of people that can be carried in the vehicle.
2. Total weight your vehicle can carry.
3. Tire size designed for your vehicle.
4. Cold tire inflation pressures for the front, rear, and spare tires.

## Tires — General Information

## Tire Pressure

Proper tire inflation pressure is essential to the safe and satisfactory operation of your vehicle. Four primary areas are affected by improper tire pressure:

- 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.

(Continued)

## WARNING! (Continued)

- Overinflated or underinflated tires can affect vehicle handling and can fail suddenly, resulting in loss of vehicle control.
- 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.

### Fuel Economy

Underinflated tires will increase tire rolling resistance resulting in higher fuel consumption.

### Tread Wear

Improper cold tire inflation pressures can cause abnormal wear patterns and reduced tread life, resulting in the need for earlier tire replacement.

### Ride Comfort And Vehicle Stability

Proper tire inflation contributes to a comfortable ride. Overinflation produces a jarring and uncomfortable ride.

### Tire Inflation Pressures

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

At least once a month:

- Check and adjust tire pressure with a good quality pocket-type pressure gauge. Do not make a visual judgement when determining proper inflation. Tires may look properly inflated even when they are under-inflated.
- 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 build up 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  $\frac{1}{4}$  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 driving with underinflated tire condition, please replace the TPM sensor as it is not designed to be reused when driven under Run Flat mode 14 psi (96 kPa) condition.

**NOTE:**

TPM Sensor must be replaced after driving the vehicle on a flat tire condition.

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.

See the tire pressure monitoring section for more information.

**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.

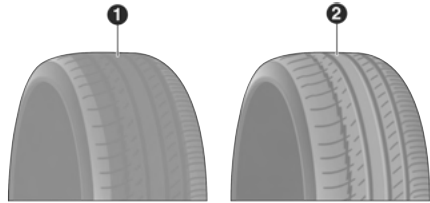
Refer to "Freeing A Stuck Vehicle" in "In Case Of Emergency" for further information.

**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.



M080600004US

**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). When the tread is worn to the tread wear indicators, the tire should be replaced.

Refer to “Replacement Tires” in this section for further information.

## Life Of Tire

The service life of a tire is dependent upon varying factors including, but not limited to:

- Driving style
- Tire pressure - Improper cold tire inflation pressures can cause uneven wear patterns to develop across the tire tread. These abnormal wear patterns will reduce tread life, resulting in the need for earlier tire replacement
- Distance driven
- Performance tires, tires with a speed rating of V or higher, and Summer tires typically have a reduced tread life. Rotation of these tires per the vehicle scheduled maintenance is highly recommended.

### WARNING!

Tires and the spare tire should be replaced after six years, regardless of the remaining tread. Failure to follow this warning can result in sudden tire failure. You could lose control and have a collision resulting in serious injury or death.

## NOTE:

Wheel Valve Stem must be replaced as well when installing new tires due to wear and tear in existing tires.

Keep dismantled tires in a cool, dry place with as little exposure to light as possible. Protect tires from contact with oil, grease, and gasoline.

## 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. Refer to the paragraph on “Tread Wear Indicators” in this section. 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.

See the Tire Sizing Chart example found in the “Tire Safety Information” section of this manual for more information relating to the Load Index and Speed Symbol of a tire.

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! (Continued)

- 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 overloading 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

#### All Season Tires — If Equipped

All Season tires provide traction for all seasons (Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter). Traction levels may vary between different all season tires. All season tires can be identified by the M+S, M&S, M/S or MS designation on the tire sidewall. Use all season tires only in sets of four;

failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

#### Summer Or Three Season Tires — If Equipped

Summer tires provide traction in both wet and dry conditions, and are not intended to be driven in snow or on ice. If your vehicle is equipped with Summer tires, be aware these tires are not designed for Winter or cold driving conditions. Install Winter tires on your vehicle when ambient temperatures are less than 40°F (5°C) or if roads are covered with ice or snow. For more information, contact an authorized dealer.

Summer tires do not contain the all season designation or mountain/snowflake symbol on the tire sidewall. Use Summer tires only in sets of four; failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

### WARNING!

Do not use Summer tires in snow/ice conditions. You could lose vehicle control, resulting in severe injury or death. Driving too fast for conditions also creates the possibility of loss of vehicle control.

## 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.

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.

Refer to the “Towing Requirements - Tires” in “Starting And Operating” for restrictions when towing with a spare tire designated for temporary emergency use.

## 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.

**Collapsible Spare Tire — If Equipped**

The collapsible spare is for temporary emergency use only. You can identify if your vehicle is equipped with a collapsible 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.

Collapsible spare tire description example:  
165/80-17 101P.

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.

Inflate collapsible tire only after the wheel is properly installed to the vehicle. Inflate the collapsible tire using the electric air pump before lowering the vehicle.

Do not install a wheel cover or attempt to mount a conventional tire on the collapsible spare wheel, since the wheel is designed specifically for the collapsible spare tire.

**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.

**Full Size Spare — If Equipped**

The full size spare is for temporary emergency use only. This tire may look like the originally equipped tire on the front or rear axle of your vehicle, but it is not. This spare tire may have limited tread life. When the tread is worn to the tread wear indicators, the temporary use full size spare tire needs to be replaced. 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.

**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.

**Wheel And Wheel Trim Care**

All wheels and wheel trim, especially aluminum and chrome plated wheels, should be cleaned regularly using mild (neutral Ph) soap and water to maintain their luster and to prevent corrosion. Wash wheels with the same soap solution recommended for the body of the vehicle and remember to always wash when the surfaces are not hot to the touch.

The wheels are susceptible to deterioration caused by salt, sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, etc., and other road chemicals used to melt ice or control dust on dirt roads. Use a soft cloth or sponge and mild soap to wipe away promptly. Do not use harsh chemicals or a stiff brush. They can damage the wheel's protective coating that helps keep them from corroding and tarnishing.

**CAUTION!**

Avoid products or automatic car washes that use acidic solutions or strong alkaline additives or harsh brushes. Many aftermarket wheel cleaners and automatic car washes may damage the wheel's protective finish. Such damage is not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Only car wash soap, Mopar Wheel Cleaner or equivalent is recommended.

When cleaning extremely dirty wheels including excessive brake dust, care must be taken in the selection of tire and wheel cleaning chemicals and equipment to prevent damage to the wheels. Mopar Wheel Treatment or Mopar Chrome Cleaner or their equivalent is recommended or select a non-abrasive, non-acidic cleaner for aluminum or chrome wheels.

**CAUTION!**

Do not use scouring pads, steel wool, a bristle brush, metal polishes or oven cleaner. These products may damage the wheel's protective finish. Such damage is not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. Only car wash soap, Mopar Wheel Cleaner or equivalent is recommended.

**NOTE:**

If you intend parking or storing the vehicle for an extended period after cleaning the wheels with wheel cleaner, drive the vehicle and apply the brakes to remove the water droplets from the brake components. This activity will remove the red rust on the brake rotors and prevent vehicle vibration when braking.

**Dark Vapor Chrome, Black Satin Chrome, or Low Gloss Clear Coat Wheels****CAUTION!**

If your vehicle is equipped with these specialty wheels, DO NOT USE wheel cleaners, abrasives, or polishing compounds. They will permanently damage this finish and such damage is not covered by the New Vehicle Limited Warranty. HAND WASH ONLY USING MILD SOAP AND WATER WITH A SOFT CLOTH. Used on a regular basis; this is all that is required to maintain this finish.

**Tire Chains and Traction Devices—Non-SRT**

Use of traction devices require sufficient tire-to-body clearance. Follow these recommendations to guard against damage.

- Traction device must be of proper size for the tire, as recommended by the traction device manufacturer.
- Install on rear tires only.
- Due to limited clearance, Thule XG-12 Pro or equivalent is recommended on P245/70R17, 265/60R18 or 265/50R20 tires.

**WARNING!**

Using tires of different size and type (M+S, Snow) between front and rear axles can cause unpredictable handling. You could lose control and have a collision.

**CAUTION!**

To avoid damage to your vehicle or tires, observe the following precautions:

- Because of restricted traction device clearance between tires and other suspension components, it is important that only traction devices in good condition are used. Broken devices can cause serious damage. Stop the vehicle immediately if noise occurs that could indicate device breakage. Remove the damaged parts of the device before further use.
- Install device as tightly as possible and then retighten after driving about ½ mile (0.8 km).
- Do not exceed 30 mph (48 km/h).

*(Continued)*

**CAUTION! (Continued)**

- Drive cautiously and avoid severe turns and large bumps, especially with a loaded vehicle.
- Do not drive for a prolonged period on dry pavement.
- Observe the traction device manufacturer's instructions on the method of installation, operating speed, and conditions for use. Always use the suggested operating speed of the device manufacturer's if it is less than 30 mph (48 km/h).
- Do not use traction devices on a compact spare tire.

## Tire Chains and Traction Devices — SRT

Use of traction devices require sufficient tire-to-body clearance. Follow these recommendations to guard against damage.

- Traction device must be of proper size for the tire, as recommended by the traction device manufacturer.
- Install on rear tires only.
- Due to limited clearance, RUD-GRIP 4X4 or Equivalent is recommended on 295/45R20 tires.

### WARNING!

Using tires of different size and type (M+S, Snow) between front and rear axles can cause unpredictable handling. You could lose control and have a collision.

### CAUTION!

To avoid damage to your vehicle or tires, observe the following precautions:

- Because of restricted traction device clearance between tires and other suspension components, it is important that only traction devices in good condition are used. Broken devices can cause serious damage. Stop the vehicle immediately if noise occurs that could indicate device breakage. Remove the damaged parts of the device before further use.
- Install device as tightly as possible and then retighten after driving about ½ mile (0.8 km).
- Do not exceed 30 mph (48 km/h).
- Drive cautiously and avoid severe turns and large bumps, especially with a loaded vehicle.
- Do not drive for a prolonged period on dry pavement.

(Continued)

### CAUTION! (Continued)

- Observe the traction device manufacturer's instructions on the method of installation, operating speed, and conditions for use. Always use the suggested operating speed of the device manufacturer's if it is less than 30 mph (48 km/h).
- Do not use traction devices on a compact spare tire.

## 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.

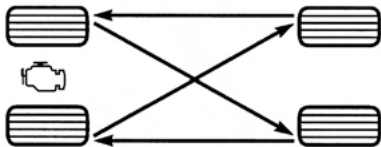


Refer to the “Maintenance Plan” for the proper maintenance intervals. More frequent rotation is permissible if desired. The reasons for any rapid or unusual wear should be corrected prior to rotation being performed.

**NOTE:**

The premium Tire Pressure Monitor System will automatically locate the pressure values displayed in the correct vehicle position following a tire rotation.

The suggested rotation method is the “rearward cross” shown in the following diagram.



**Tire Rotation (Rearward Cross)**

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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADES

The following tire grading categories were established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The specific grade rating assigned by the tire's manufacturer in each category is shown on the sidewall of the tires on your vehicle.

All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal safety requirements in addition to these grades.

### Treadwear

The Treadwear grade is a comparative rating, based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart

significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

### Traction Grades

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

#### WARNING!

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

## Temperature Grades

The Temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat, when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel.

Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance, which all passenger vehicle tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel, than the minimum required by law.

### WARNING!

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

## STORING THE VEHICLE

If you are storing your vehicle for more than 21 days, we recommend that you take the following steps to minimize the drain on your vehicle's battery:

- Disconnect the negative cable from battery.
- Any time you store your vehicle or keep it out of service (i.e., vacation) for two weeks or more, run the air conditioning system at idle for about five minutes in the fresh air and high blower setting. This will ensure adequate system lubrication to minimize the possibility of compressor damage when the system is started again.

## BODYWORK

### Protection From Atmospheric Agents

Vehicle body care requirements vary according to geographic locations and usage. Chemicals that make roads passable in snow and ice and those that are sprayed on trees and road surfaces during other seasons are highly corrosive to the metal in your vehicle. Outside parking, which exposes your vehicle to airborne contaminants, road surfaces on which the vehicle is operated, extreme hot or cold weather and other extreme conditions will have an adverse effect on paint, metal trim, and underbody protection.

The following maintenance recommendations will enable you to obtain maximum benefit from the corrosion resistance built into your vehicle.

### What Causes Corrosion?

Corrosion is the result of deterioration or removal of paint and protective coatings from your vehicle.

The most common causes are:

- Road salt, dirt and moisture accumulation.
- Stone and gravel impact.
- Insects, tree sap and tar.
- Salt in the air near seacoast localities.
- Atmospheric fallout/industrial pollutants.

### Body And Underbody Maintenance

#### Cleaning Headlights

Your vehicle is equipped with plastic headlights and fog lights that are lighter and less susceptible to stone breakage than glass headlights.

Plastic is not as scratch resistant as glass and therefore different lens cleaning procedures must be followed.

To minimize the possibility of scratching the lenses and reducing light output, avoid wiping with a dry cloth. To remove road dirt, wash with a mild soap solution followed by rinsing.

Do not use abrasive cleaning components, solvents, steel wool or other aggressive material to clean the lenses.

### 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 clear water.
- 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. Take care never to 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.
- It is important that the drain holes in the lower edges of the doors, rocker panels, and trunk be kept clear and open.
- If you detect any stone chips or scratches in the paint, touch them up immediately. The cost of such repairs is considered the responsibility of the owner.
- If your vehicle is damaged due to a collision or similar cause that destroys the paint and protective coating, have your vehicle repaired as soon as possible. The cost of such repairs is considered the responsibility of the owner.

- If you carry special cargo such as chemicals, fertilizers, de-icer salt, etc., be sure that such materials are well packaged and sealed.
- If a lot of driving is done on gravel roads, consider mud or stone shields behind each wheel.
- 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

### Seats And Fabric Parts

Use Mopar Total Clean to clean fabric upholstery and carpeting.

#### WARNING!

Do not use volatile solvents for cleaning purposes. Many are potentially flammable, and if used in closed areas they may cause respiratory harm.

### Seat Belt Maintenance

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

Replace the belts if they appear frayed or worn or if the buckles do not work properly.

#### WARNING!

A frayed or torn belt could rip apart in a collision and leave you with no protection. Inspect the belt system periodically, checking for cuts, frays, or loose parts. Damaged parts must be replaced immediately. Do not disassemble or modify the system. Seat belt assemblies must be replaced after a collision if they have been damaged (i.e., bent retractor, torn webbing, etc.).

### 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.

### Cleaning Plastic Instrument Cluster Lenses

The lenses in front of the instruments in this vehicle are molded in clear plastic. When cleaning the lenses, care must be taken to avoid scratching the plastic.

1. Clean with a wet soft cloth. A mild soap solution may be used, but do not use high alcohol content or abrasive cleaners. If soap is used, wipe clean with a clean damp cloth.
2. Dry with a soft cloth.

### Leather Parts

Mopar Total Clean is specifically recommended for leather upholstery.

The leather upholstery can be best preserved by regular cleaning with a damp soft cloth. Small particles of dirt can act as an abrasive and damage the leather upholstery and should be removed promptly with a damp cloth. Stubborn soils can be removed easily with a soft cloth and Mopar Total Clean.

Care should be taken to avoid soaking your leather upholstery with any liquid. Please do not use polishes, oils, cleaning fluids, solvents, detergents, or ammonia-based cleaners to clean your leather upholstery. Application of a leather conditioner is not required to maintain the original condition.

#### NOTE:

If equipped with light colored leather, it tends to show any foreign material, dirt, and fabric dye transfer more so than darker colors. The leather is designed for easy cleaning, and FCA recommends Mopar Total Clean leather cleaner applied on a cloth to clean the leather seats as needed.

#### CAUTION!

Do not use Alcohol and Alcohol-based and/or Ketone based cleaning products to clean leather upholstery, as damage to the upholstery may result.

### 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.

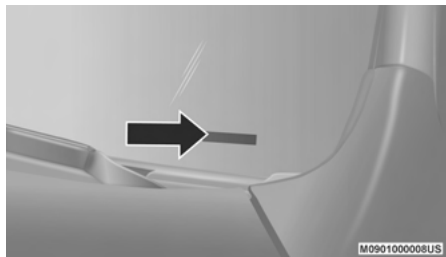
When cleaning the rear view mirror, spray cleaner on the towel or cloth that you are using. Do not spray cleaner directly on the mirror.

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## IDENTIFICATION DATA

### Vehicle Identification Number

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is found on a label located on the left front corner of the instrument panel pad, visible from outside of the vehicle through the windshield.



Windshield VIN Label Location

### NOTE:

It is illegal to remove or alter the VIN.

## BRAKE SYSTEM

Your vehicle is equipped with dual hydraulic brake systems. If either of the two hydraulic systems loses normal capability, the remaining system will still function. However, there will be some loss of overall braking effectiveness. You may notice increased pedal travel during application, greater pedal force required to slow or stop, and potential activation of the Brake Warning Light.

In the event power assist is lost for any reason (i.e., 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.

### NOTE:

Due to the performance nature of our brake systems, some noise is to be expected.

## 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 high quality six sided (hex) deep wall socket.

### Torque Specifications

#### Base Model Vehicle

| Lug Nut/Bolt Torque     | **Lug Nut/Bolt Size | Lug Nut/Bolt Socket Size |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 130 Ft-Lbs<br>(176 N·m) | M14 x 1.50          | 22 mm                    |

#### SRT Model Vehicle

| Lug Nut/Bolt Torque     | **Lug Nut/Bolt Size | Lug Nut/Bolt Socket Size |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 110 Ft-Lbs<br>(149 N·m) | M14 x 1.50          | 22 mm                    |