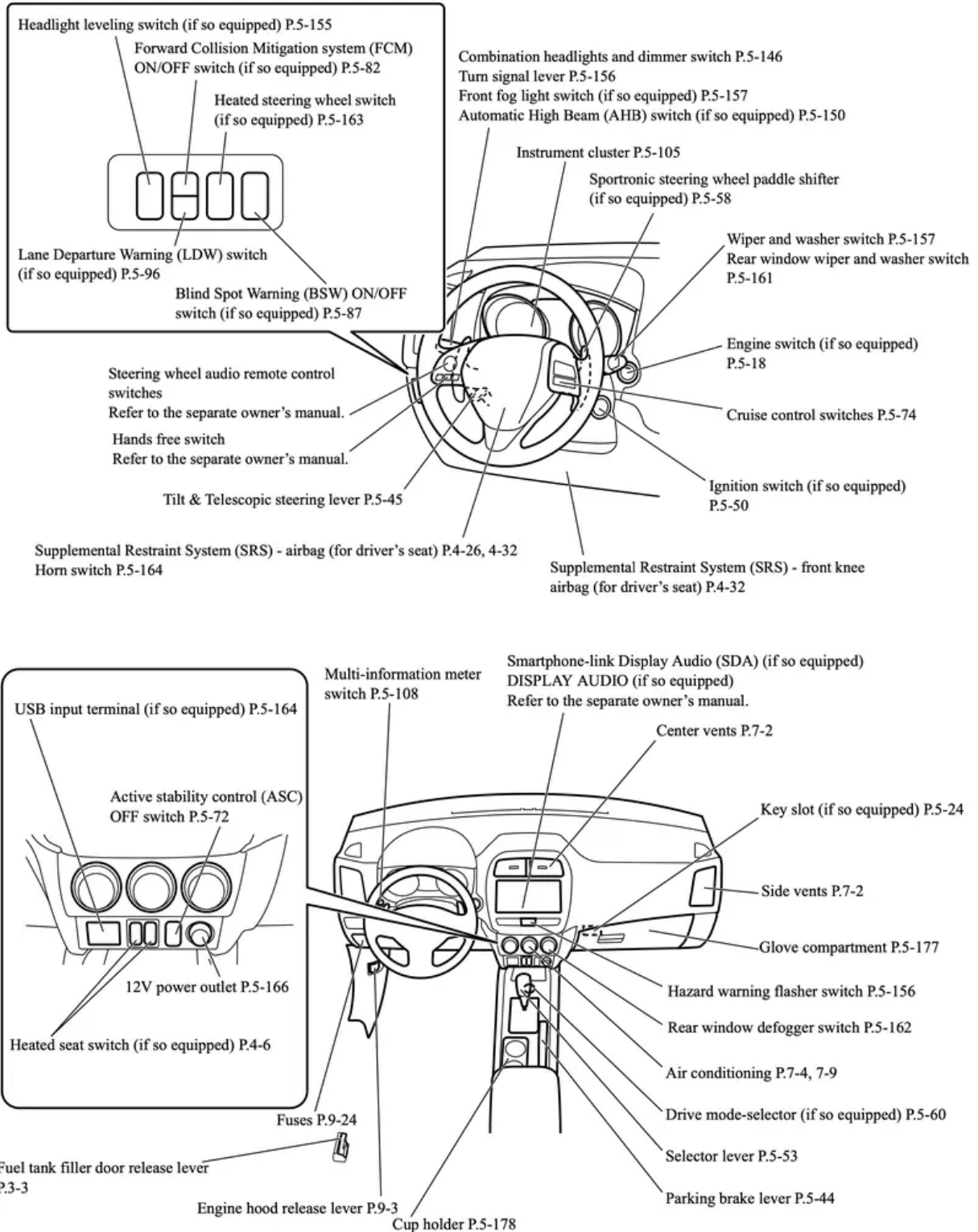
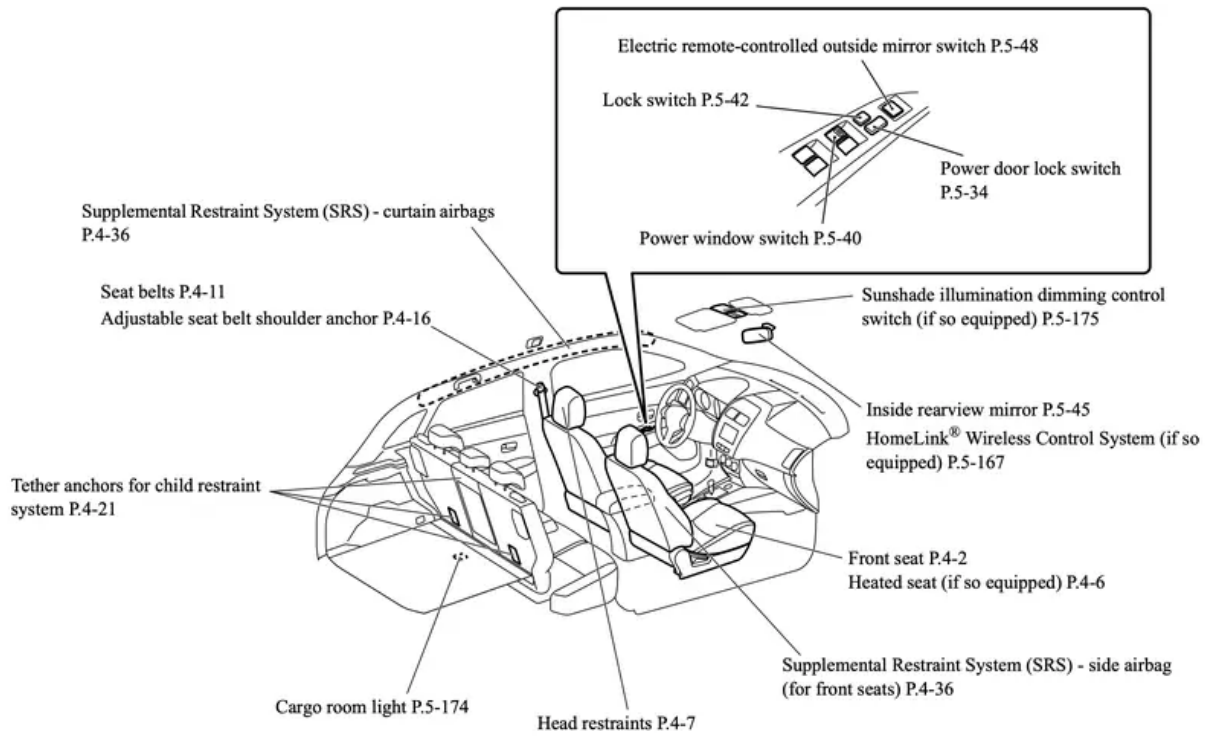
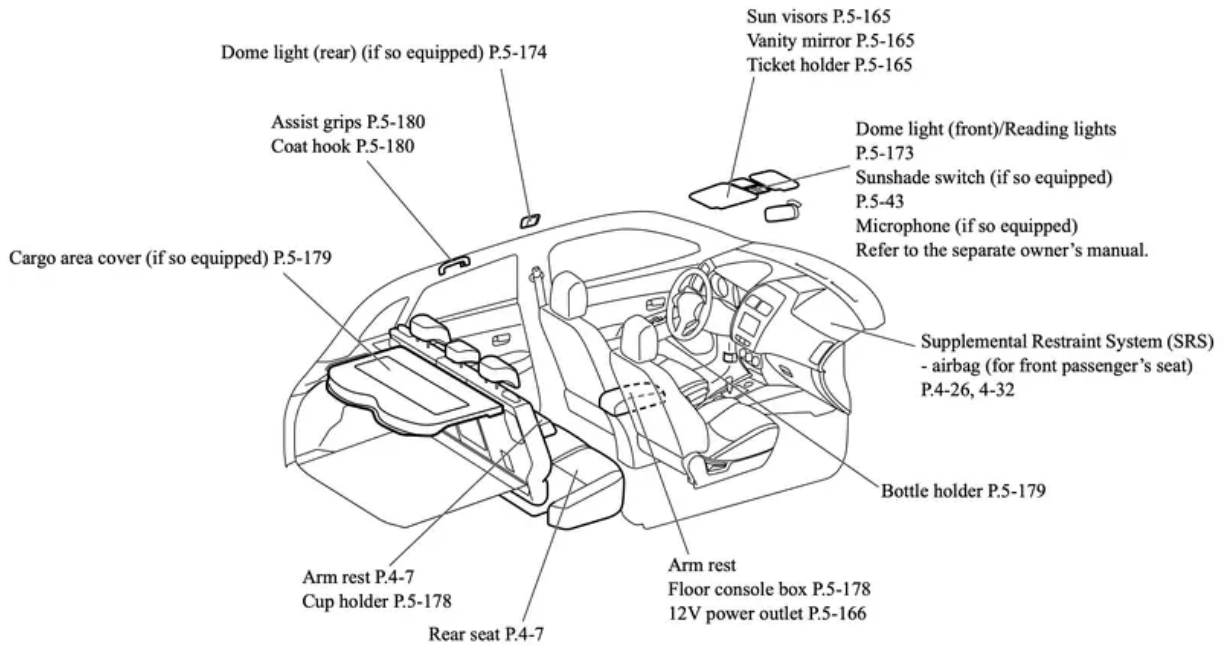


Overview

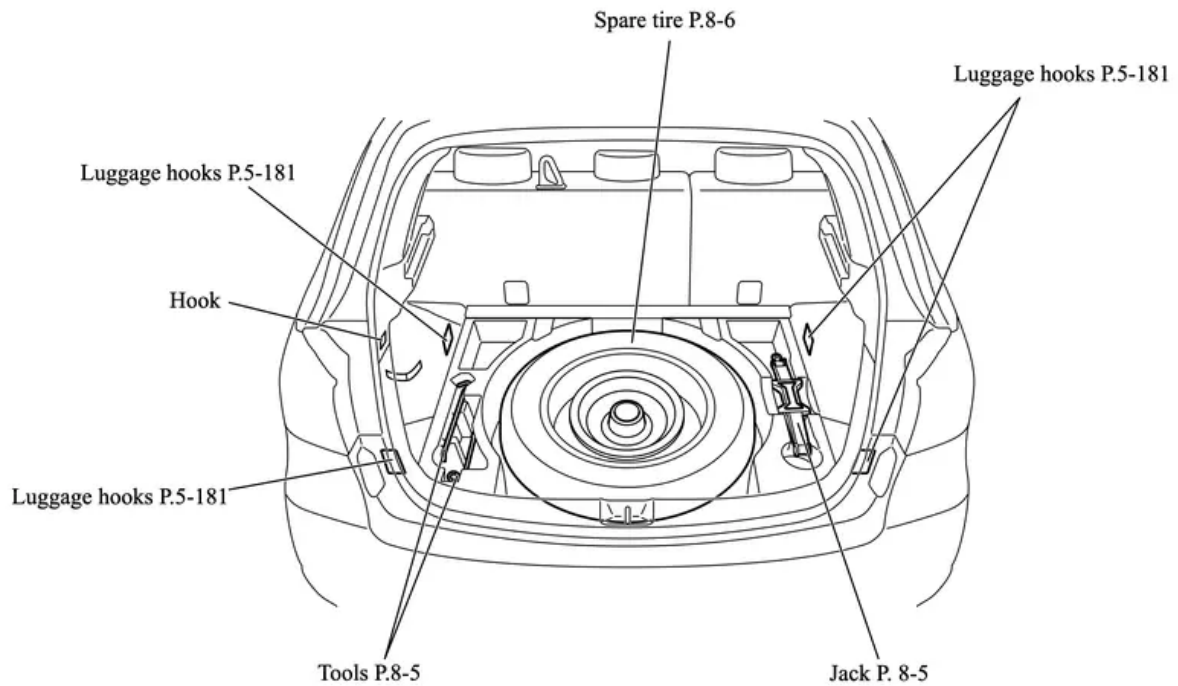
Instruments and controls



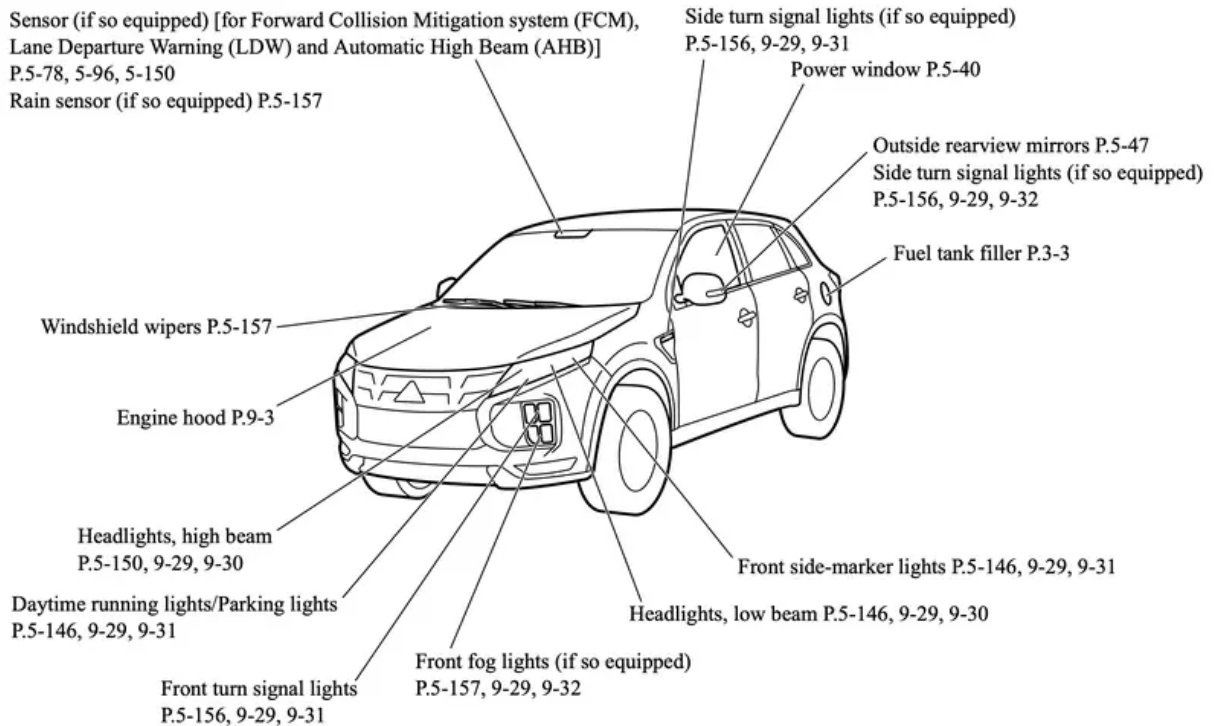
Interior

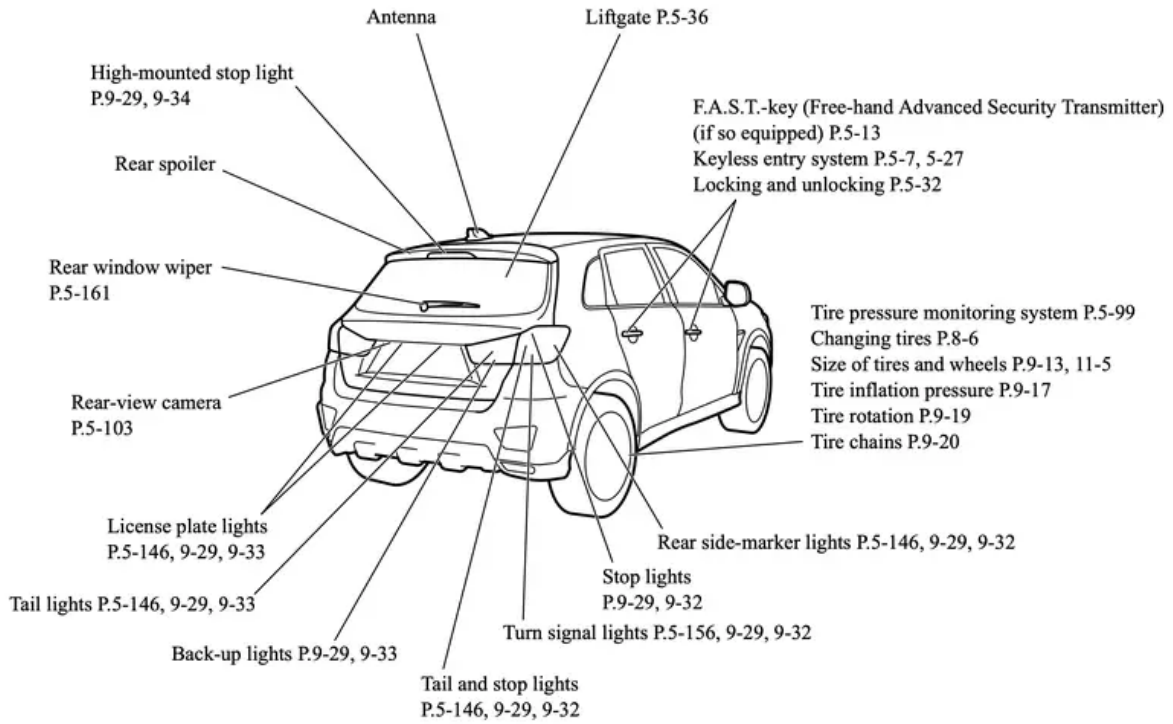


Luggage compartment



Outside





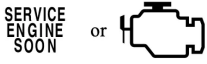






Quick index

If this warning light comes on or flashes while you're driving...

NOTE

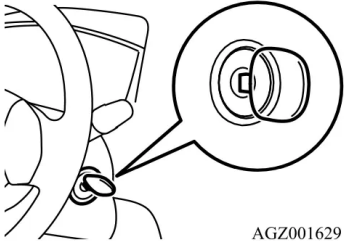
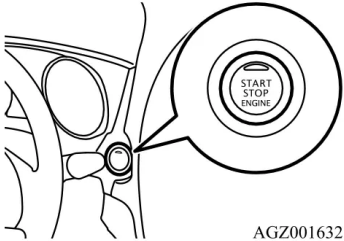



- For information regarding warning displays in the multi-information display, refer to “Multi-information display” on page 5-107.
- These warning lights will come on for a few seconds for a bulb check when the ignition switch is first turned to “ON” or the operation mode is put in ON.



Warning lights	Do this	Ref. Page
 <p>Charging system warning light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park your vehicle in a safe place and stop the engine. Contact your Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice for assistance. 	P. 5-145
<p>BRAKE or </p> <p>Brake warning light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If this light comes on while driving, check to see that the parking brake is fully released. • If this light stays on after releasing the parking brake, immediately stop and check the brake fluid level. • If the brake fluid level is correct, there may be a system malfunction. Avoid hard braking and high speed, and contact an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice for assistance. 	P. 5-144
<p> or </p> <p>Engine malfunction indicator (“SERVICE ENGINE SOON” or “Check engine light”)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although your vehicle will usually be drivable and not need towing, have the engine system checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice as soon as possible. If the vehicle is not drivable, contact emergency roadside assistance at 1-888-648-7820 (for vehicles sold in U.S.A.) or 1-888-5764878 (for vehicles sold in Canada), an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer, or local towing company for assistance. 	P. 5-144
 <p>Anti-lock braking system warning light</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When this light comes on, the anti-lock braking system is not functioning and only the ordinary braking system is functioning. • Park your vehicle in a safe place and stop the engine. Test the system as described on page 5-69. • If the light does not go out after the test, or if it comes on again, we recommend that you have the system checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice as soon as possible. 	P. 5-69

Warning lights	Do this	Ref. Page
 <p data-bbox="178 533 405 564">SRS warning light</p>	<ul data-bbox="561 318 1276 439" style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately have the airbag and the pre-tensioner seat belt system checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer. 	<p data-bbox="1340 304 1401 376">P. 4-31</p>
 <p data-bbox="178 878 405 994">Tire pressure monitoring system warning light</p>	<ul data-bbox="561 645 1295 1128" style="list-style-type: none"> • If the warning light comes on, you should stop and adjust the tires to the proper inflation pressure as soon as possible. (See “Tire inflation pressures” on page 9-17.) Once adjustments have been made, the warning light will go off after a few minutes of driving. • If the warning light blinks for approximately 1 minute and then remains continuously illuminated, the system is not operating properly. If the system returns to normal, the warning light will go off. If the warning light does not go off, have the vehicle inspected at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer. 	<p data-bbox="1340 631 1401 703">P. 5-99</p>

If this problem occurs...






Do this	Do this	Ref. Page
<p>The engine does not start and the operation mode cannot be changed to OFF. (for vehicles equipped with the F.A.S.T.-key)</p>  <p>AGZ001629</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Move the selector lever to the “P” (PARK) position, and then change the operation mode to OFF. 2. One of the other causes could be low battery voltage. If this occurs, the keyless entry system and the F.A.S.T.-key operation will also not operate. Contact an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer. 	P. 5-19
<p>The F.A.S.T.-key does not operate. (for vehicles equipped with the F.A.S.T.-key)</p>  <p>AGZ001632</p>	<p>Use the emergency key to lock and unlock the door. Insert the F.A.S.T.-key into the key slot inside the glove compartment, and then start the engine or change the operation mode.</p>	P. 5-25
<p>Cannot shift the selector lever from the “P” (PARK) position.</p>	<p>Shift the selector lever while pressing the brake pedal. Check that the ignition switch or the operation mode is in ON.</p>	P. 5-53
<p>The windows are fogged up.</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set the mode selection dial to the “” or “” position. 2. Turn on the blower. 	P. 7-8, 7-14

Do this	Do this	Ref. Page
<p>The engine does not start. The lights do not come on. The lights are dim. The horn does not honk. The horn sound is weak.</p>	<p>Have the battery checked. Recharge or replace as needed.</p>	<p>P. 8-2, 9-10</p>
<p>The engine coolant temperature display “” in the multi-information display is flashing. Steam comes out of the engine compartment.</p> 	<p>The engine is overheated. Carefully stop the vehicle in a safe place.</p>	<p>P. 8-4</p>
<p>If your vehicle becomes stuck in sand, mud or snow</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slowly press down on the accelerator pedal to get your vehicle moving again. For an allwheel drive vehicle, set the drive mode-selector to the “4WD AUTO” or “4WD LOCK” position and then slowly press down on the accelerator pedal to get your vehicle moving. 2. If there is nothing to stop your tires from slipping, rock your vehicle back and forth to free it. 	<p>P. 8-13</p>

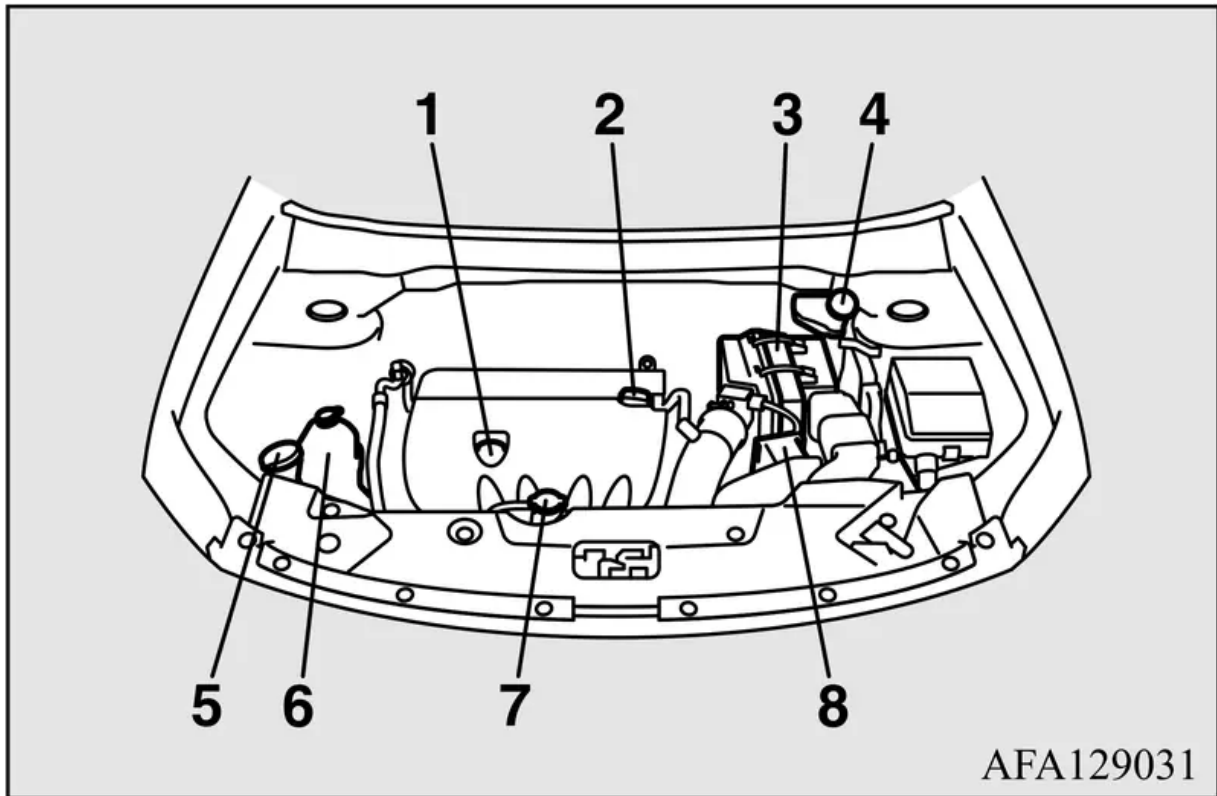
WARNING

- When trying to rock your vehicle out of a stuck position, make sure that there are no people nearby. The rocking motion may cause the vehicle to suddenly lurch forward or backward, possibly injuring bystanders.
- Avoid revving the engine or spinning the wheels. Prolonged efforts to free a stuck vehicle may result in overheating and transaxle failure.
If your vehicle is still stuck after several rocking attempts, call for help.

Problem	Do this	Ref. Page
<p>The brakes are not functioning properly after crossing a puddle or stream.</p>	<p>Dry out the brakes by driving slowly while lightly pressing the brake pedal.</p>	<p>P. 5-64, 6-5</p>
<p>The continuously variable transmission (CVT) makes no shift change when accelerating. The initial movement of the vehicle is slow when the vehicle starts moving.</p>	<p>There may be a problem in the CVT.</p> <p>If the  or  warning display on the multi-information display will not turn off, or if they come on frequently, immediately have the vehicle checked at your nearest Mitsubishi Motors dealer.</p>	<p>P.5-56</p>
<p>A tire is punctured.</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park the vehicle in a safe place where the surface is flat and level. 2. Replace the flat tire with the spare tire. 	<p>P. 8-6</p>

Vehicle care and maintenance

View of the engine compartment



1. Engine oil level dipstick
2. Engine oil filler cap
3. Air cleaner filter
4. Brake fluid reservoir
5. Windshield and rear window washer fluid reservoir
6. Engine coolant reserve tank
7. Radiator cap
8. Battery

Engine oil and oil filter

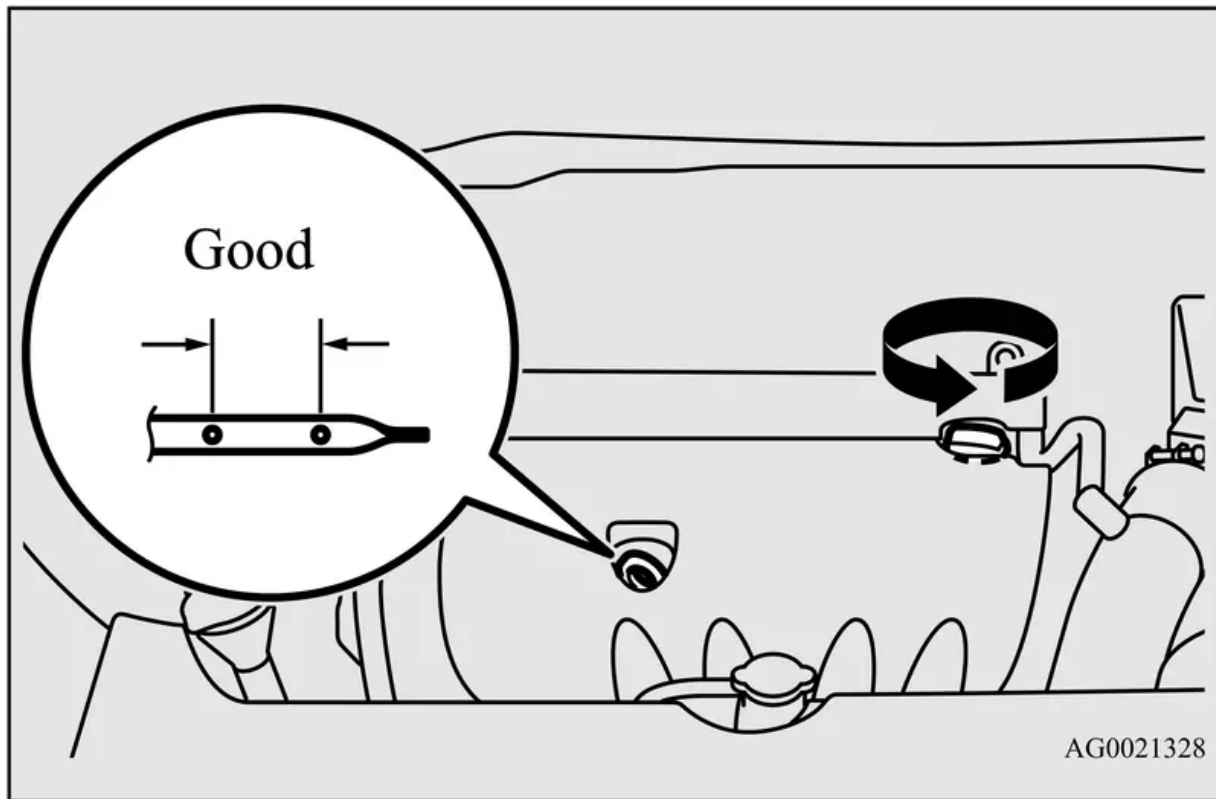
To check and refill engine oil

It is normal for an engine to use oil. You may need to add oil between the recommended oil change intervals. Before starting the engine, check the engine oil level. Refill if necessary.

To check the oil level, remove the dipstick, wipe it off, and gently reinsert it all the way. Slowly pull the dipstick straight out and check the oil level by checking the upper surface of the dipstick. The oil level must not go above the line on the dipstick.

NOTE: If it is difficult to verify the oil level, wipe off the dipstick and reinsert it. Wait a moment and then recheck the oil level by checking the upper surface of the dipstick.

If the level does not reach the line which shows the smallest amount of oil required, remove the oil filler cap on the engine valve cover, and fill to within the “Good” range.



CAUTION: Overfilling will cause oil aeration and loss of oil pressure, which could damage the engine.

WARNING:

- Used engine oil is poisonous, and can damage your skin. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause serious skin disorders, including dermatitis and cancer. Do not let used oil touch your skin and wash thoroughly after working with it.
- Keep used oil out of the reach of children.

NOTE: Engine oil consumption is greatly influenced by payload, engine speed, etc.

NOTE: The engine oil will deteriorate rapidly if the vehicle is subjected to severe conditions (for example, repeated operation on rough roads, in mountainous regions, on roads with many uphill and downhill gradients, or over short distances). Consequently, the oil will require earlier replacement in accordance with the schedule in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

Engine oil identification mark

Mitsubishi Motors recommends using only engine oils with the ILSAC certification symbol on the front of the container.

ILSAC certification symbol

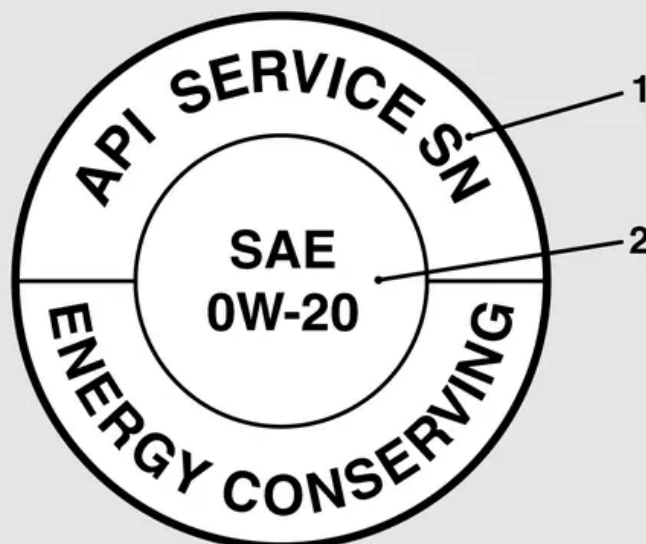


AHA100692

If you cannot find oils with the ILSAC certification symbol, use an API classification SN or higher oil with the following label.

This mark appears on the top of the oil container and tells you two important things about the oil.

API service symbol



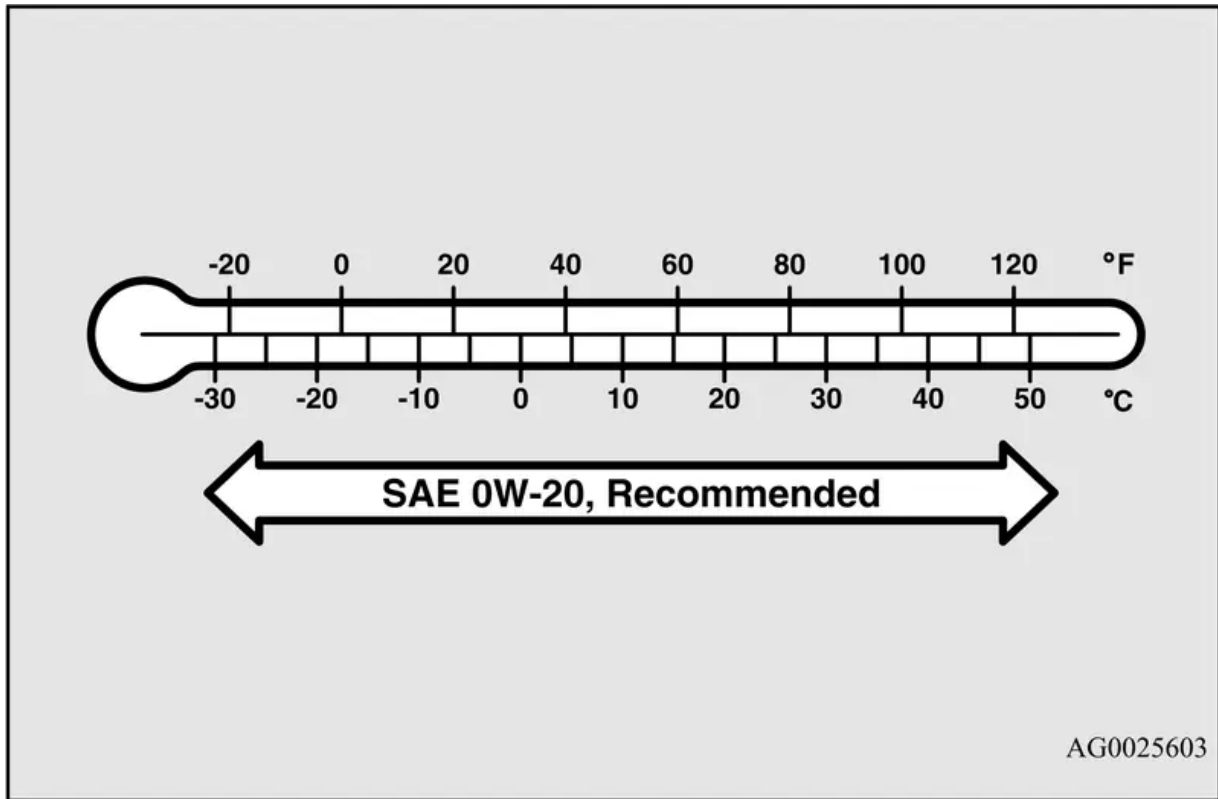
AH0000849

1. The upper part indicates the quality of the oil.

2. The center part indicates the SAE grade of the oil viscosity.

Recommended engine oil viscosity

Use engine oil with the proper thickness for the outdoor temperatures where you will be driving.



Mitsubishi Motors Genuine 0W-20 Synthetic Engine Oil is recommended for optimum fuel economy and cold weather starting.

If Mitsubishi Motors Genuine 0W-20 Synthetic Engine Oil is not available, 5W-20 grade oils displaying the ILSAC certification can be used. However, Mitsubishi Motors Genuine 0W-20 Synthetic Engine Oil should be used at the next oil change to maintain optimum fuel economy and cold weather starting.

To replace the oil filter

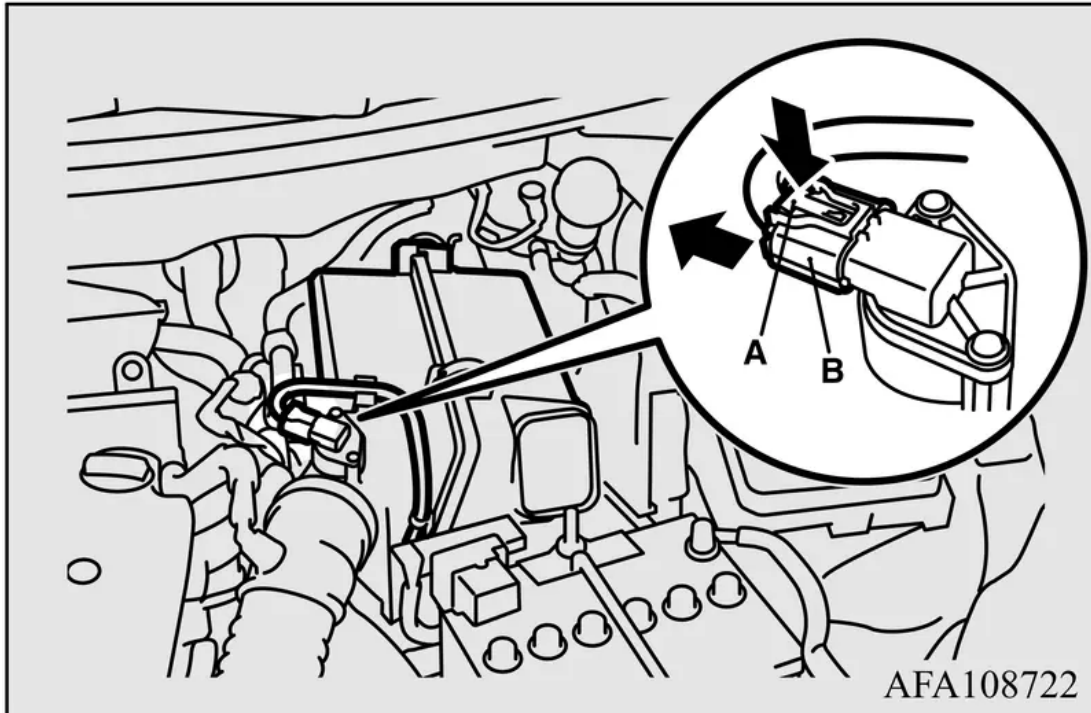
The oil filter should be replaced at the time or mileage specified in the "WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL".

Only use high quality replacement filters on this vehicle. The manufacturer's specifications for Genuine Mitsubishi oil filters require that the filter can withstand a pressure of 256 psi (1.8 MPa). A Genuine Mitsubishi oil filter is the best replacement filter. Follow the installation instructions printed on the filter.

Air cleaner filter

The air cleaner filter will get dirty and dusty from use and not filter properly. Replace it with a new filter using the schedule in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

1. Remove the upper cover and duct. For details, refer to “Removing and installing the upper cover and duct” on page 9-11.
2. While holding down the tab (A), pull out the connector (B).



3. Unclamp the cover. Open up the top of the cover and take out the air cleaner filter.

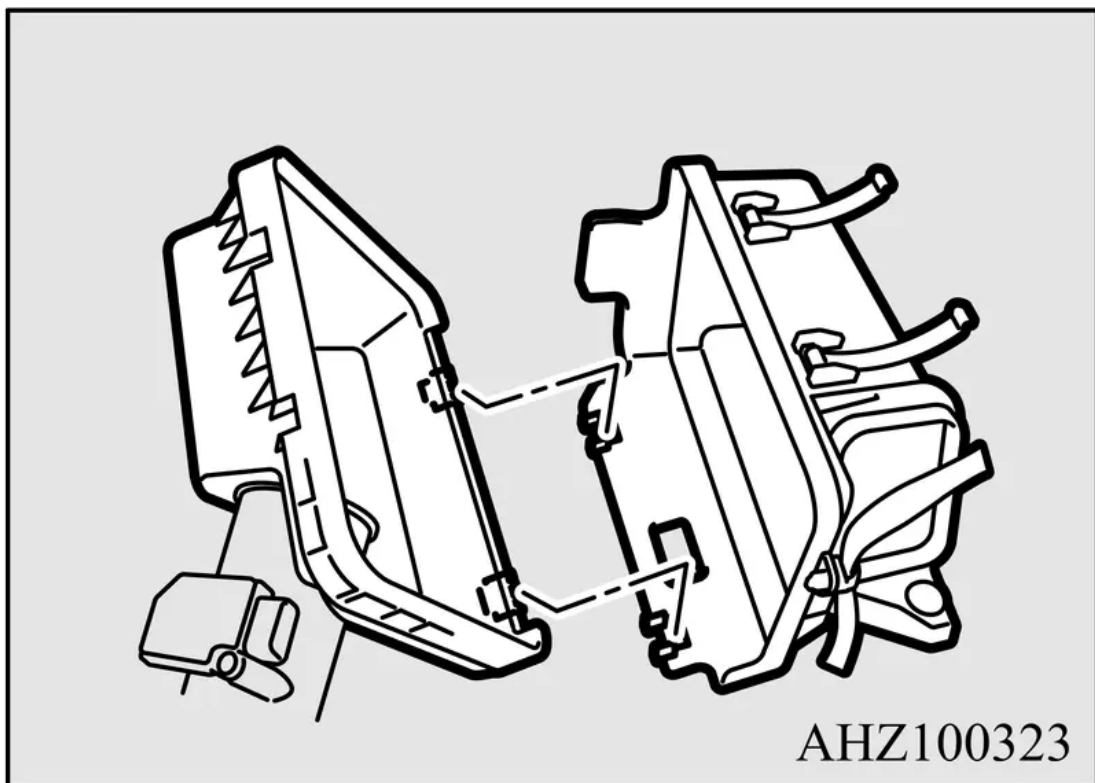


4. Replacing the air cleaner filter and put the cover back on in its original position.

NOTE

Genuine Mitsubishi Motors Parts are recommended when replacing the air cleaner filter. Make sure that the connector is properly reconnected.

NOTE: After replacing the air cleaner filter, make sure that the hinges at the bottom of cover are firmly set.



CAUTION: Take care not to scratch the engine air flow sensor when removing the air cleaner cover.

5. Put the duct and upper cover back on in its original position. For details, refer to “Removing and installing the upper cover and duct” on page 9-11.

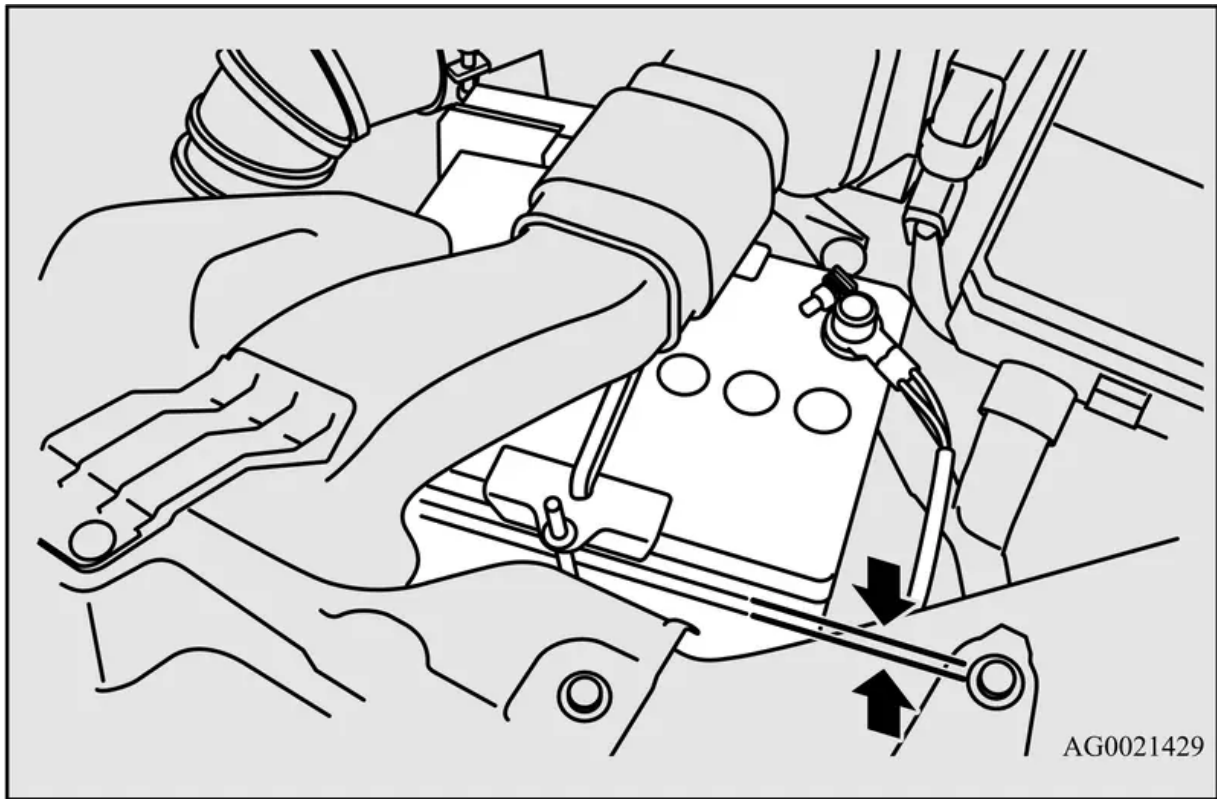
Battery

The condition of the battery is very important for quick starting and to keep the vehicle’s electrical system working properly. Check the battery regularly.

If battery performance is suspect, have the battery and charging system tested by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice.

NOTE: After replacing the battery, the electronic control system data for the automatic transaxle, etc., will be erased. As a result, shifting may be rough. Shifting will become smoother after several changes in speed.

Checking battery electrolyte level



The electrolyte level must be between the limits shown on the outside of the battery. Fill it with distilled water as needed. The inside of the battery is divided into several compartments. Take the cap off of each compartment and fill to the mark.

Do not fill above the top line because a spill during driving could cause damage.

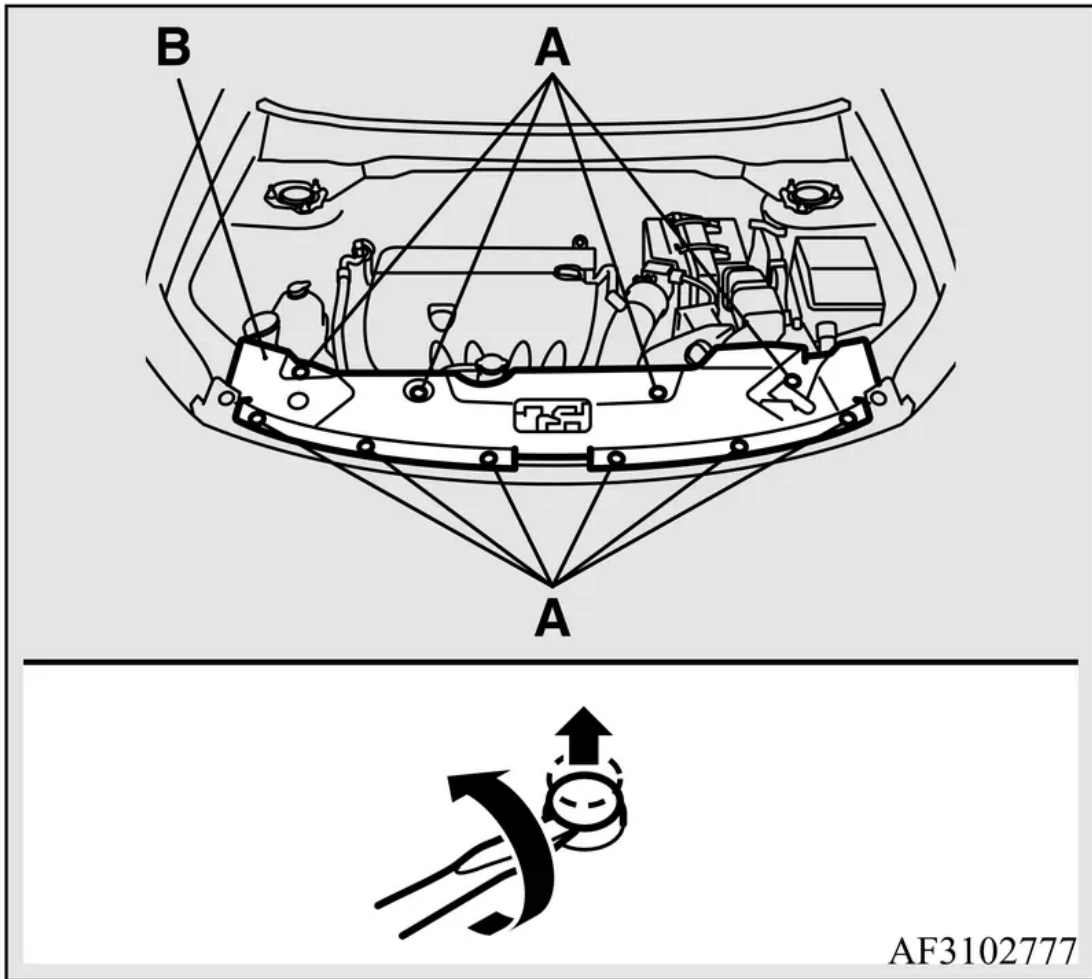
Removing and installing the upper cover and duct

To replenish with the distilled water, remove the upper cover and duct.

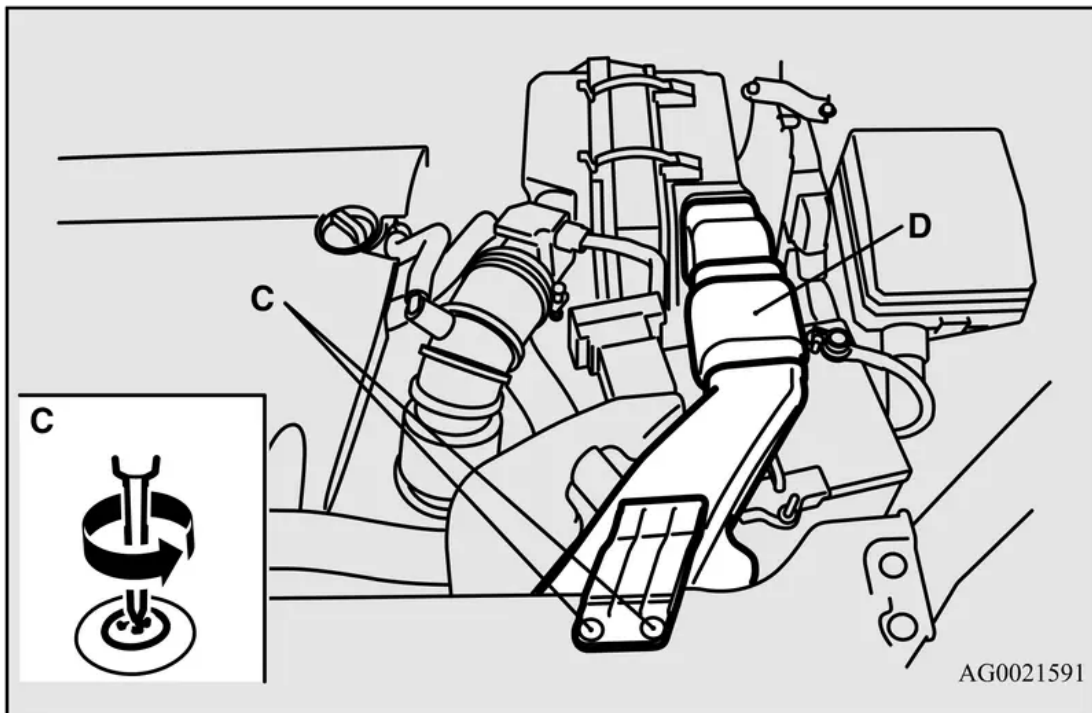
WARNING: Turn the ignition switch to the “OFF” position or put the operation mode in OFF. Make sure that your clothes cannot be caught by the fan or drive belt. Personal injury could result.

To remove

1. Remove the clips (A), and then remove the upper cover (B).

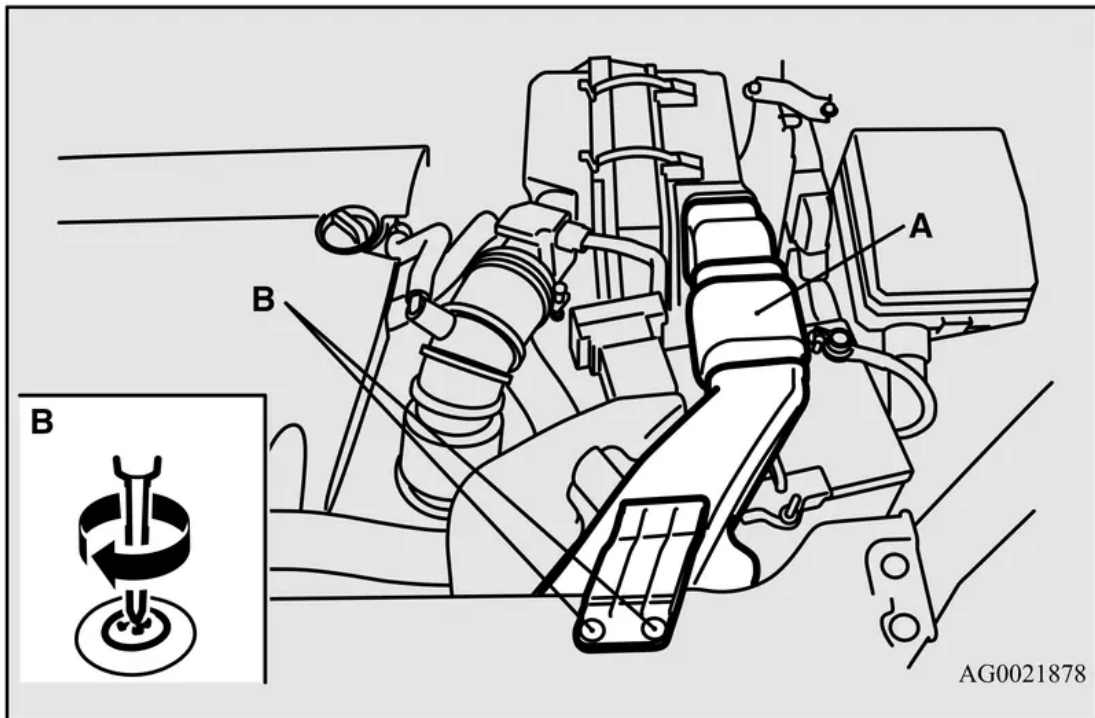


2. Remove the clips (C), and then remove the air duct (D).

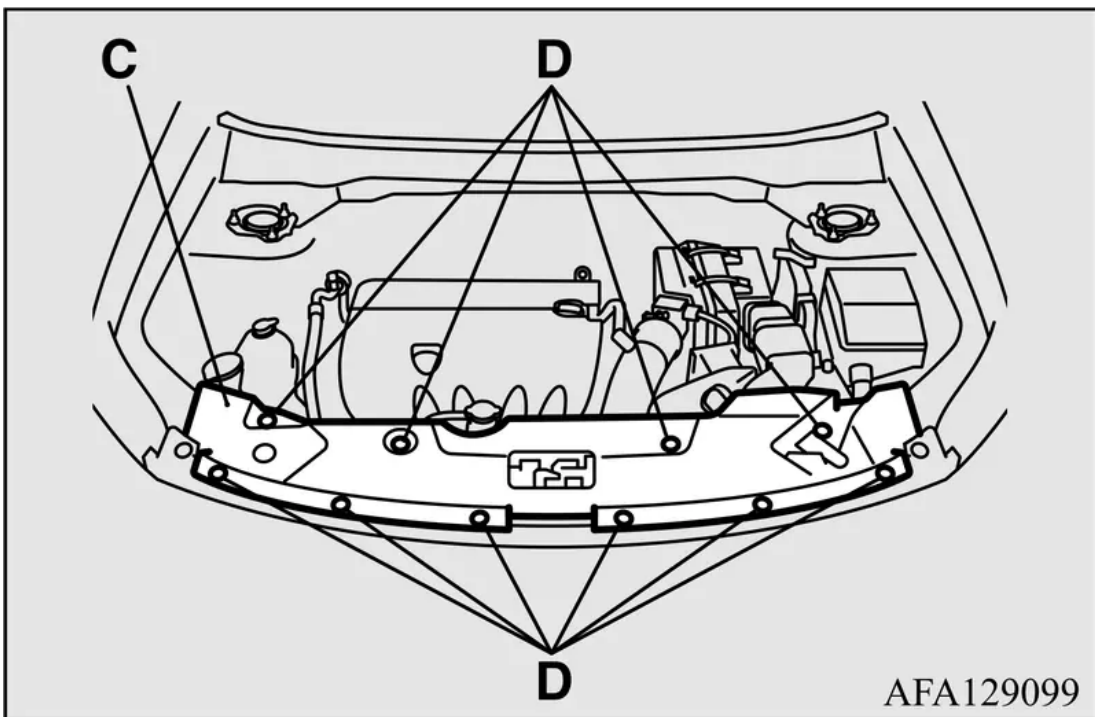


To install

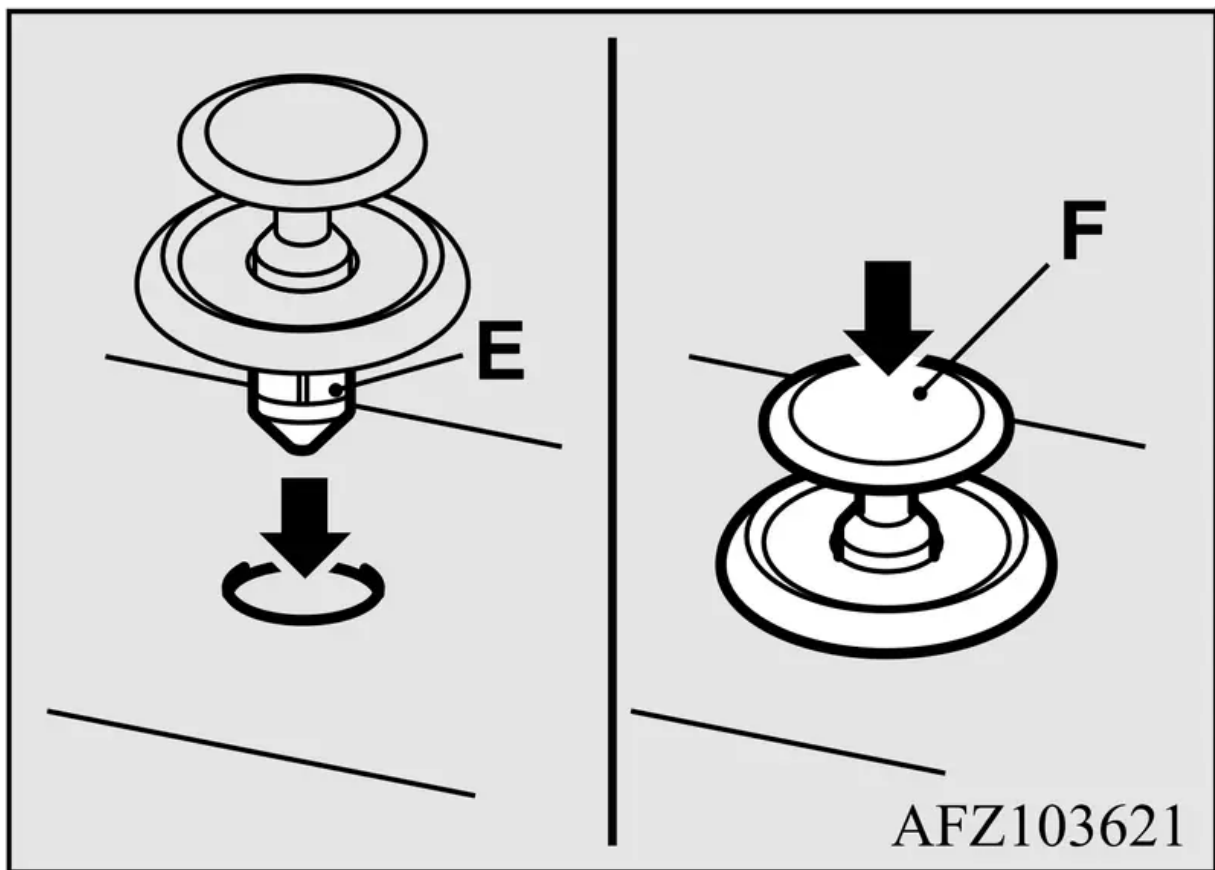
1. Install the air duct (A), and then tighten the clips (B).



2. Install the upper cover (C), and then install the clips (D).



NOTE: When refitting the clip, first insert part (E) of the clip into the hole and then press part (F) into it.



During cold weather

The battery is weaker in cold temperatures. This has to do with its chemical and physical properties and is why a very cold battery, especially one with a low charge, will have a hard time starting your vehicle.

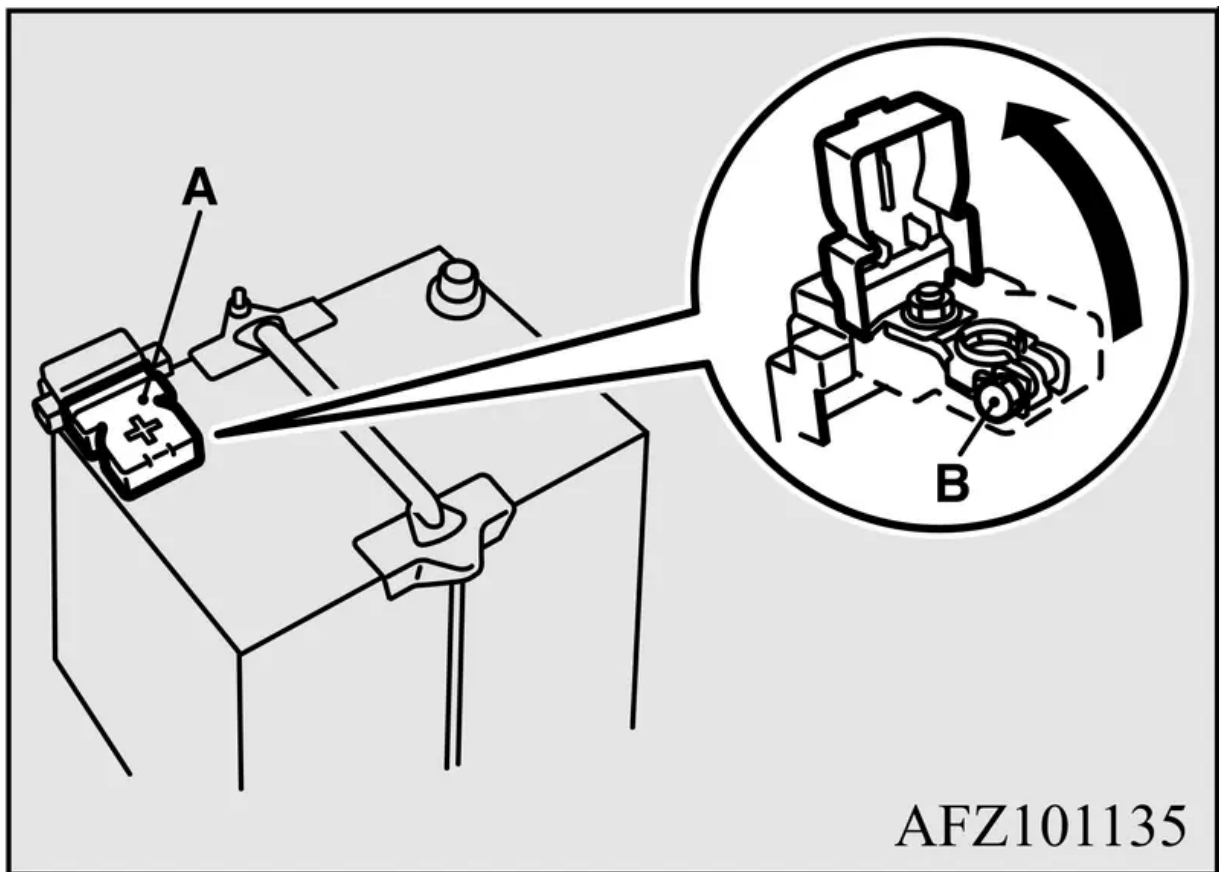
It is recommended that you have your battery and charging system checked by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice before the start of cold weather. If necessary, have it charged. This will guarantee more reliable starting, and longer battery life.

Disconnection and connection

To disconnect the battery cable, stop the engine. Disconnect the negative (-) terminal first, then the positive (+) terminal. To reconnect the battery, first connect the positive (+) terminal and then the negative (-) terminal, before starting the vehicle.

NOTE

- Open the terminal cover (A) before disconnecting or connecting the positive (+) terminal of the battery.
- Loosen the nut (B) and then disconnect the battery cable from the positive (+) terminal.



WARNING

- Never disconnect the battery while the engine is running, or you could damage the vehicle's electrical parts.
- Never short-circuit the battery. This could cause it to overheat and be damaged.

WARNING

- Keep sparks, cigarettes, and flames away from the battery because the battery could explode.
- Electrolyte (battery acid) is made of corrosive diluted sulfuric acid. If it spills on nearby parts, it can crack, stain, or discolor them. And if it gets on your skin or in your eyes, it can cause burns or blindness. Please observe the following handling instructions:
 - If electrolyte gets on plastic parts or other nearby parts, wipe it off with a soft cloth or chamois soaked in a solution of water and neutral detergent then immediately rinse the affected parts with plenty of water.
 - If electrolyte gets on your hands or clothes, rinse thoroughly with water. If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush them with water immediately and get immediate medical attention.
- Open doors and windows in any closed space where you may be charging or working with the battery.

- Always wear protective clothing and goggles when working with the battery, or have a skilled automobile technician do it.
- If you are quick-charging your battery, first disconnect the battery cables.
- In order to prevent a short-circuit, be sure to disconnect the negative (-) terminal first, and reconnect it last.

WARNING

- If the electrolyte level is very low, have the battery checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice.
- Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. Wash hands after handling.

NOTE

- Check each battery terminal for corrosion. You can stop more corrosion by washing with a solution of baking soda and water. Grease the posts and clamps after cleaning or tightening them.
- Check to see that the battery is securely installed and cannot be moved. Also check each terminal for tightness.
- If you will not be driving your vehicle for a long period of time, remove the battery and store it in a place where the battery fluid will not freeze. The battery only should be stored with a full charge.
- Before cleaning the battery, tighten all the filler port caps to keep dirt and moisture out.

Emission-control system maintenance

Your vehicle is equipped with an emissioncontrol system that meets all the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Environment Canada. The emission-control system is made of:

- a positive crankcase ventilation system
- an evaporative emission-control system
- an exhaust emission-control system

To be sure the emission-control system works properly, have your vehicle inspected and maintained by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice. This should be done at the time or mileage specified in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

These, and all the other “general” maintenance services listed in this manual, need to be performed to keep your vehicle running properly and reliably.

You should also have an inspection and service any time you suspect a malfunction.

NOTE: To meet government regulations and promote cleaner air, your vehicle is equipped with an onboard diagnostic system (OBD). The engine electronic control module that controls OBD functions stores various data (especially about the exhaust emissions). This data will be erased if the battery cable is disconnected, which could make a rapid diagnosis difficult. Do not disconnect the battery cable when the engine malfunction indicator (“SERVICE ENGINE SOON” or “Check engine light”) is ON.

Spark plugs

Spark plugs must fire properly for good engine performance and emission-control. Do not reuse them by cleaning or regapping. Change them at the mileage listed in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

NOTE: Use the spark plugs listed under “Engine specifications” on page 11-4 or plugs that are exactly the same. Other plugs could cause engine damage, performance problems or radio noise.

Fuel hoses

Check the hose surfaces for any heat and mechanical damage, hard and brittle rubber, cracking, tears, cuts and abrasions. Pay special attention to the hoses closest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold. Check all the hose connections, such as clamps and couplings, to make sure they are secure and that there are no leaks. If you see any wear or damage, replace the hoses immediately.

Intake valve clearance

Have the valve clearance checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer at the mileage specified in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

If the engine sounds abnormally loud, have adjustments made by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer.

Fuel system (tank, pipe line and connection, and fuel tank filler cap)

Check these regularly for damage or leaks in the fuel lines and connections. Check the fuel tank filler cap for damage or looseness. Pay special attention to the fuel lines closest to high heat sources such as the exhaust manifold.

WARNING: If you see a fuel leak or if you smell fuel, do not run the engine. Any spark (including from the ignition), flame or smoking material could cause an explosion or fire. Call an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice for assistance.

Evaporative emission control system (except evaporative emission canister)

If the fuel-vapor vent line is clogged or damaged, the fuel-vapor mixture will escape, polluting the air.

Have the system checked at an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer at the mileage specified in the “WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL”.

Replacement of light bulbs

Before replacing the bulb, be sure the light is off. Do not touch the glass part of the new bulb with your bare fingers; the oil from your skin will stay on the glass and dim or destroy the bulb when it gets hot.

CAUTION:

- Bulbs are extremely hot immediately after being turned off. When replacing the bulb, wait for it to cool sufficiently before touching it. You could otherwise be burned.
- Do not install commercially available LED-type bulbs. Commercially available LED-type bulbs could adversely affect the operation of the vehicle, such as by preventing the lights and other vehicle equipment from operating properly.

NOTE

- If you are unsure of how to carry out the work as required, it is recommended that these procedures be carried out by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice.
- Be careful not to scratch the vehicle body when removing a light and lens.

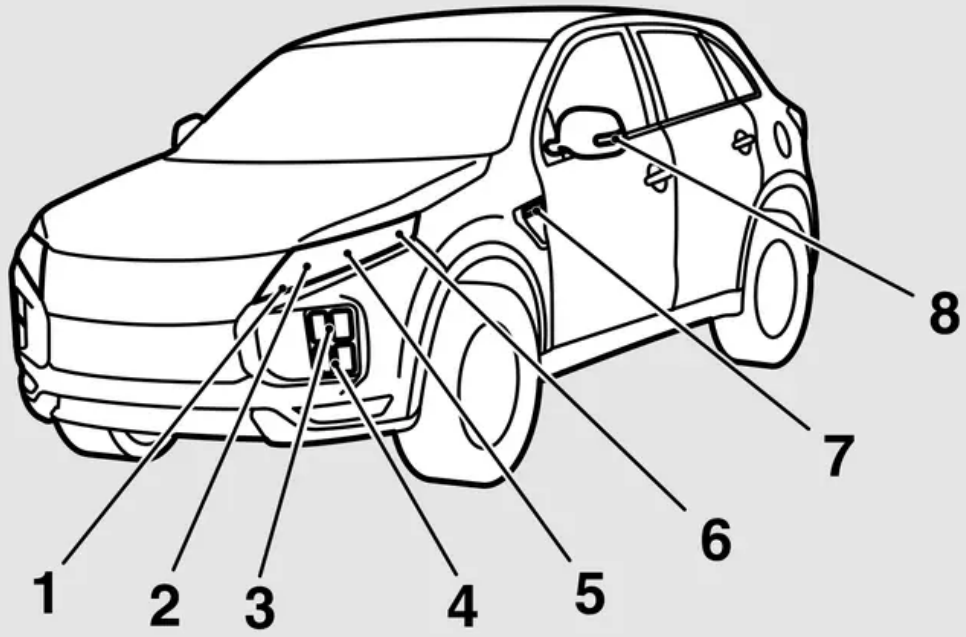
NOTE: When it rains, or when the vehicle has been washed, the inside of the lens sometimes becomes temporarily foggy. This is the same phenomenon as when window glass mists up on a humid day, and does not indicate a functional problem. When the light is switched on, the heat will remove the fog. However, if water gathers inside the light, please have it checked by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice.

Bulb location and capacity

CAUTION: When replacing a bulb, be sure to use a new bulb of the same type, wattage, and color. If you install a different bulb, the bulb could malfunction or fail to come on and could lead to a vehicle fire.

Outside

Front



AFA129103



Description		Watt- age	ANSI Trade No. or Bulb type
1	Daytime running light/Parking light	—	—
2	Headlight, high beam	—	—
3	Front turn signal light	21W	PY21W
4	Front fog light*	—	—
5	Headlight, low beam	—	—
6	Front side-marker light	—	—
7	Side turn signal light (on fender)*	5 W	—

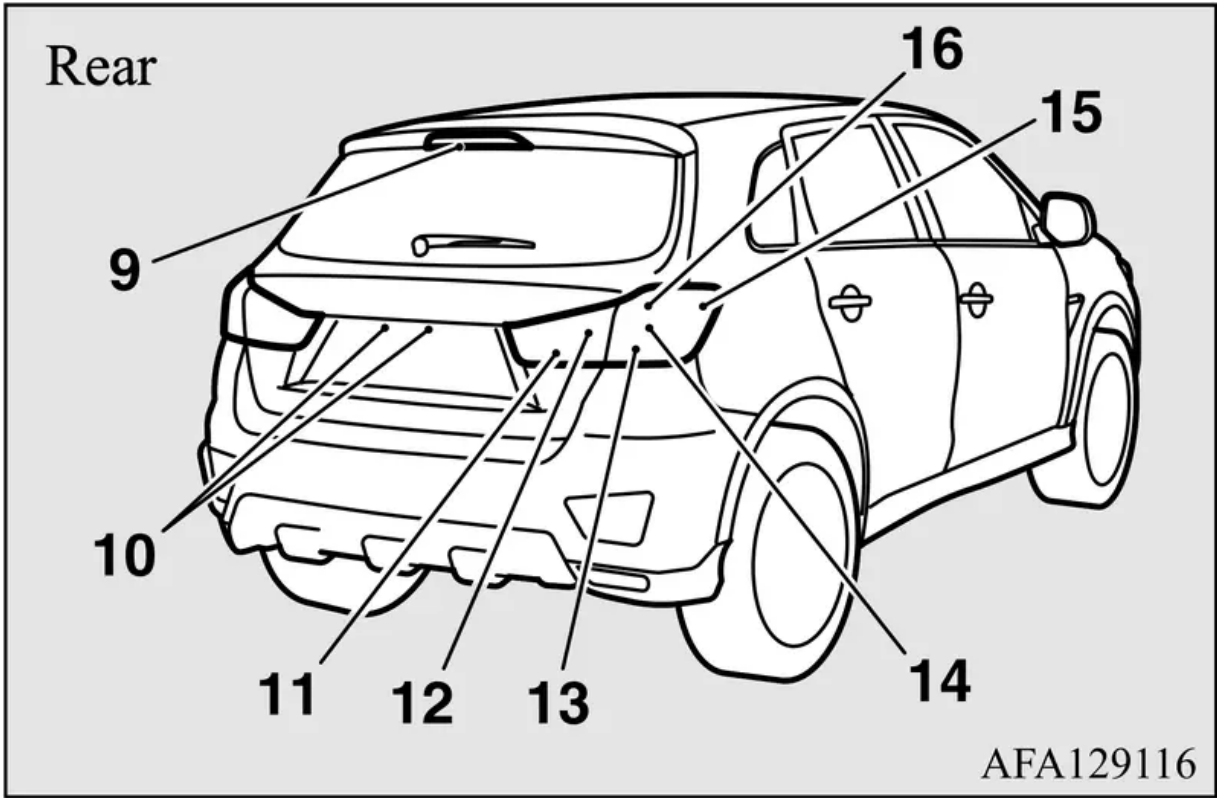
	Description	Watt- age	ANSI Trade No. or Bulb type
8	Side turn signal light (on outside rearview mirror)*	—	—

*: If so equipped

NOTE:

- It is not possible to repair or replace only the bulb for the side turn signal light. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.
- The following lights use an LED. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when any of these lights needs to be repaired or replaced.
 - Daytime running light/Parking light
 - Headlight
 - Front fog light
 - Front side-marker light
 - Side turn signal light (on outside rearview mirror)





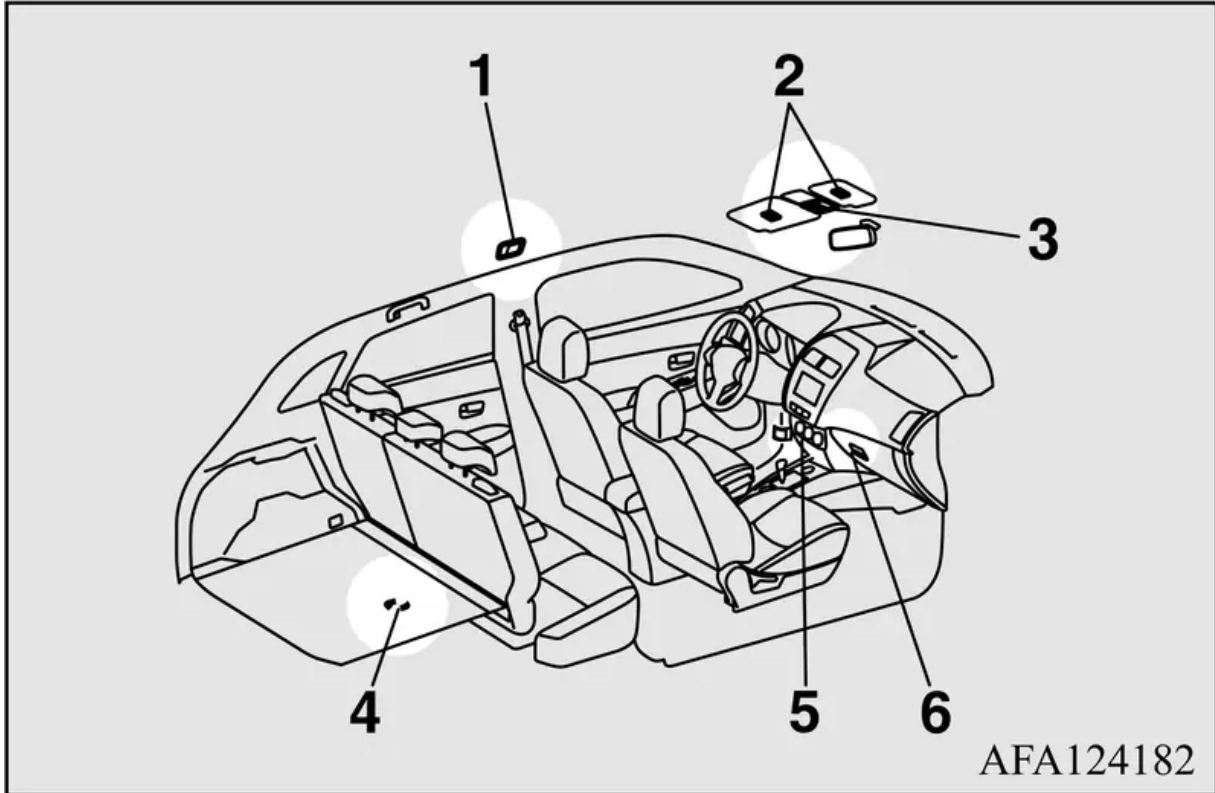
Item		Watt- age	ANSI trade No. or bulb type
9	High-mounted stop light	—	—
10	License plate light	5 W	W5W
11	Back-up light	—	—
12	Tail light	—	—
13	Rear turn signal light	21 W	WY21W
14	Tail and stop light	—	—
15	Rear side-marker light	—	—
16	Stop light	—	—

NOTE

- The following lights use an LED.
Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when any of these lights needs to be repaired or replaced.
 - High-mounted stop light
 - Back-up light
 - Tail light

- Tail and stop light
- Rear side-marker light
- Stop light

Compartment



Item		Wattage
1	Dome light (rear)*	8 W
2	Vanity mirror lights*	2 W

Item		Wattage
3	Dome light (front)/Reading light	8 W
4	Cargo room light	5 W
5	Center console down light	-
6	Glove compartment light	1.4 W

*: If so equipped

NOTE: The center console down light uses an LED. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

Headlights

NOTE: The headlights use an LED.

Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

Adjustment of headlight aim

The alignment of the headlights should be checked by an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice.

Daytime running lights/parking lights

NOTE: The daytime running lights/parking lights use an LED. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

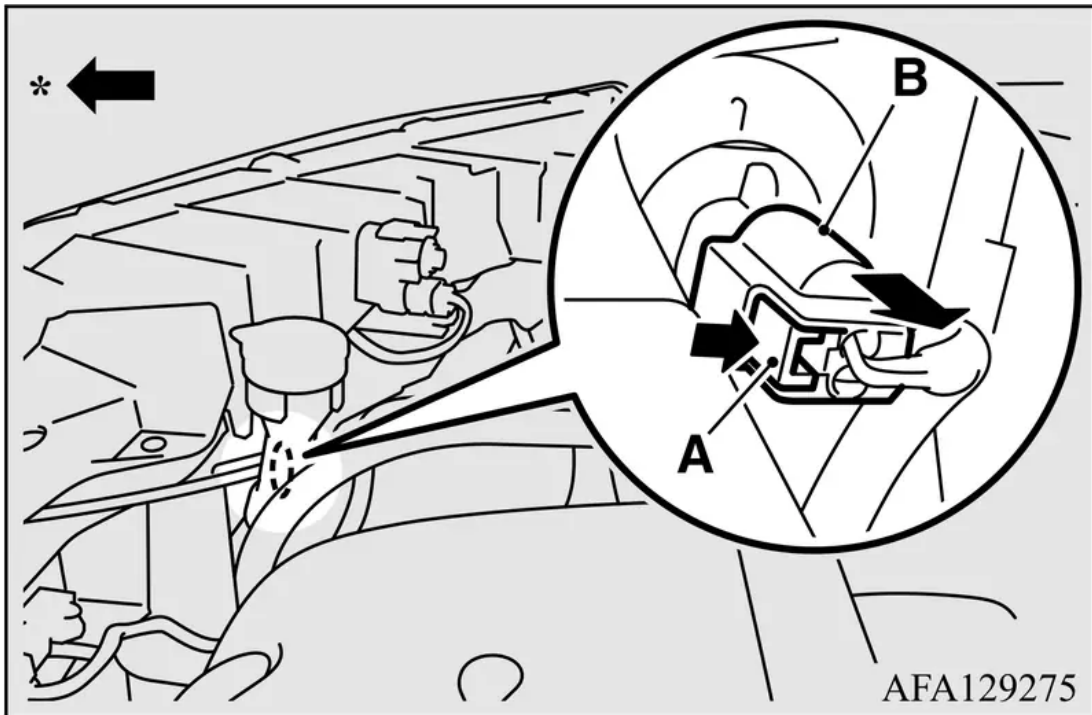
Front side-marker lights

NOTE: The front side-marker lights use an LED.

Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

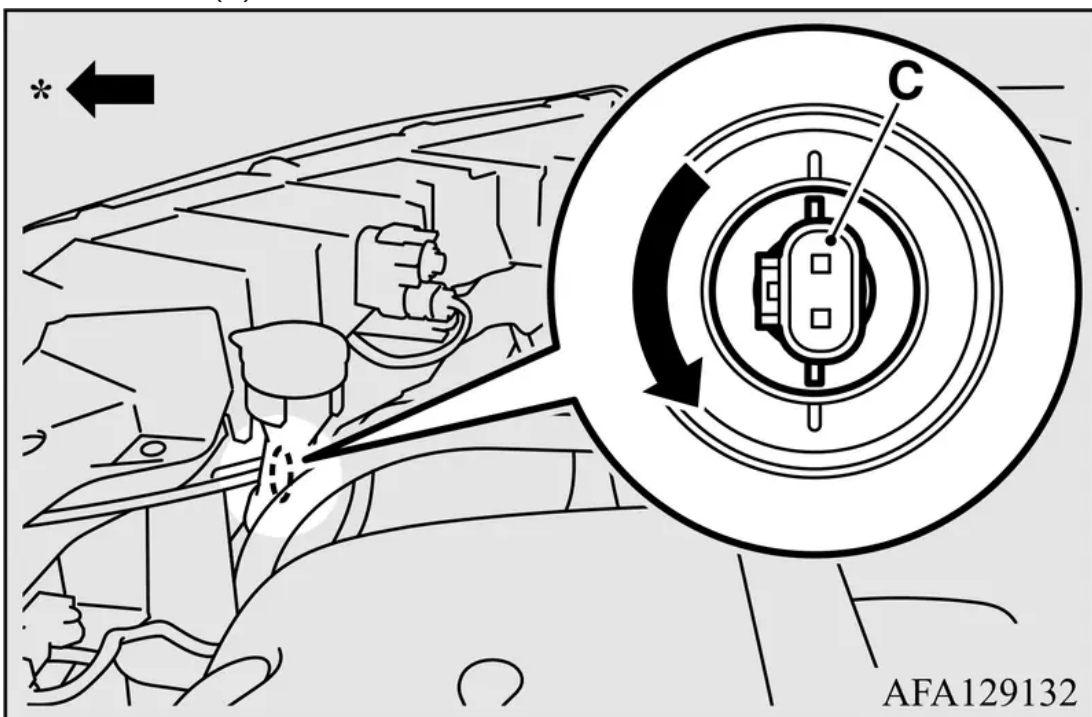
Front turn signal lights

1. While holding down the tab (A), pull out the socket (B).



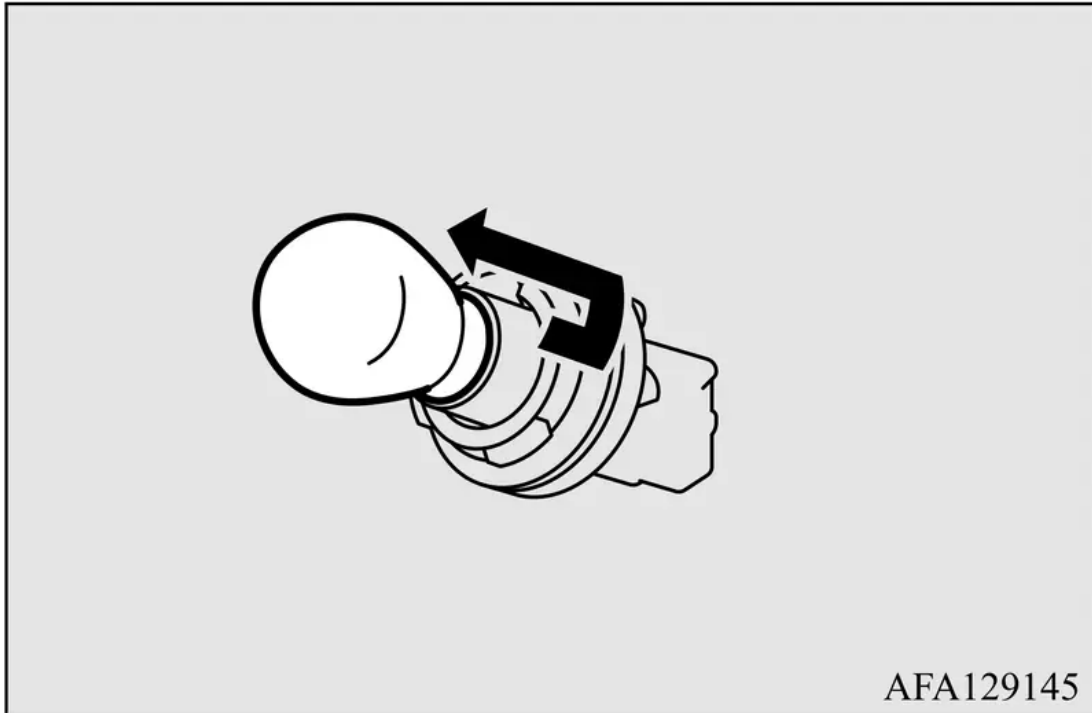
*- Front of the vehicle

2. Turn the socket (C) counterclockwise to remove it.



*- Front of the vehicle

3. Remove the bulb from the socket by turning it counterclockwise while pressing in.



4. To install the bulb, perform the removal steps in reverse.

Side turn signal lights (on fender) (if so equipped)

NOTE: It is not possible to repair or replace only the bulb for the side turn signal light. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

Side turn signal lights (on outside rearview mirror) (if so equipped)

NOTE: The side turn signal lights (on outside rear-view mirror) use an LED. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

Front fog lights (if so equipped)

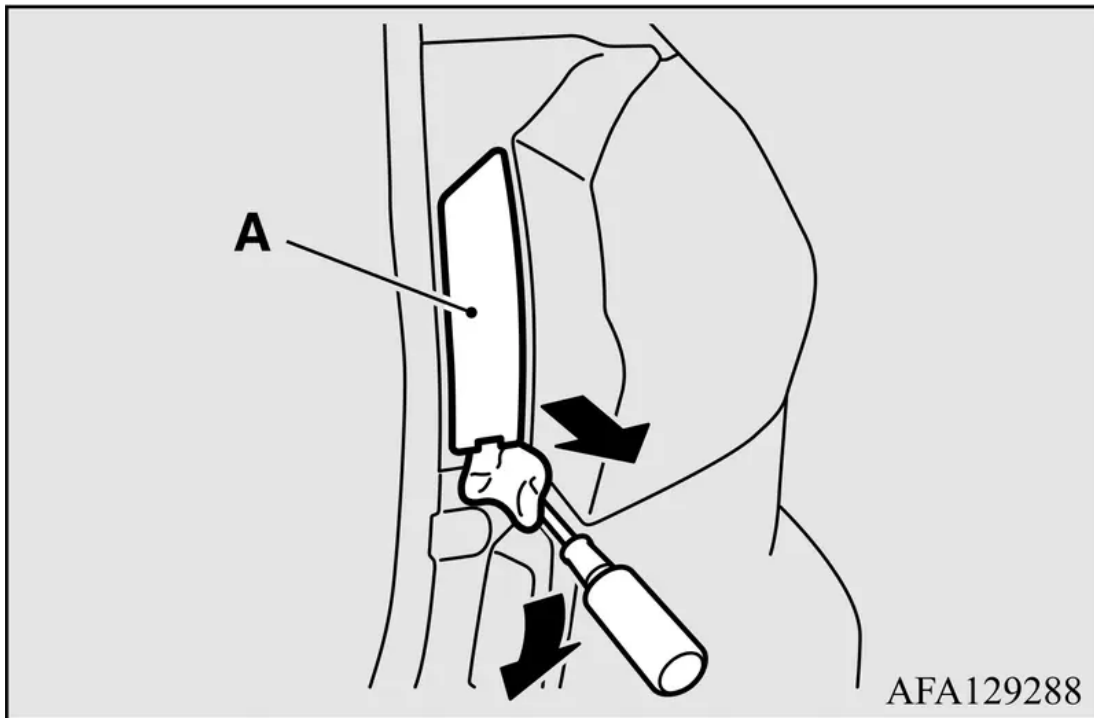
NOTE: The front fog lights use an LED.

Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

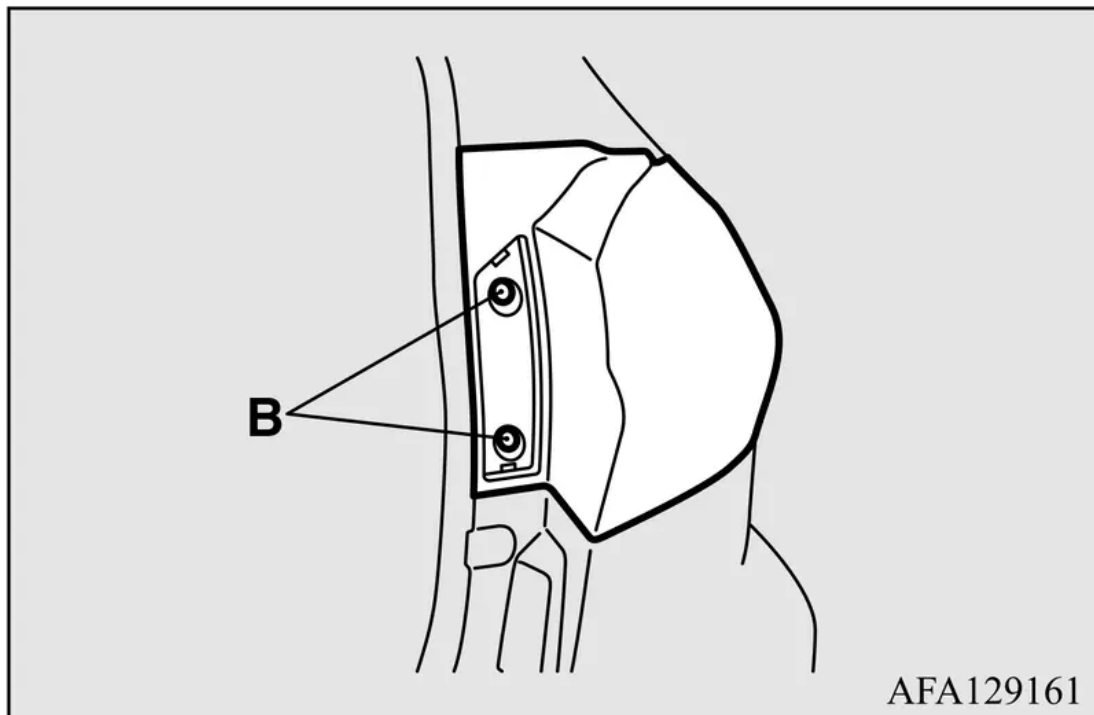
Rear combination lights

1. Open the liftgate.

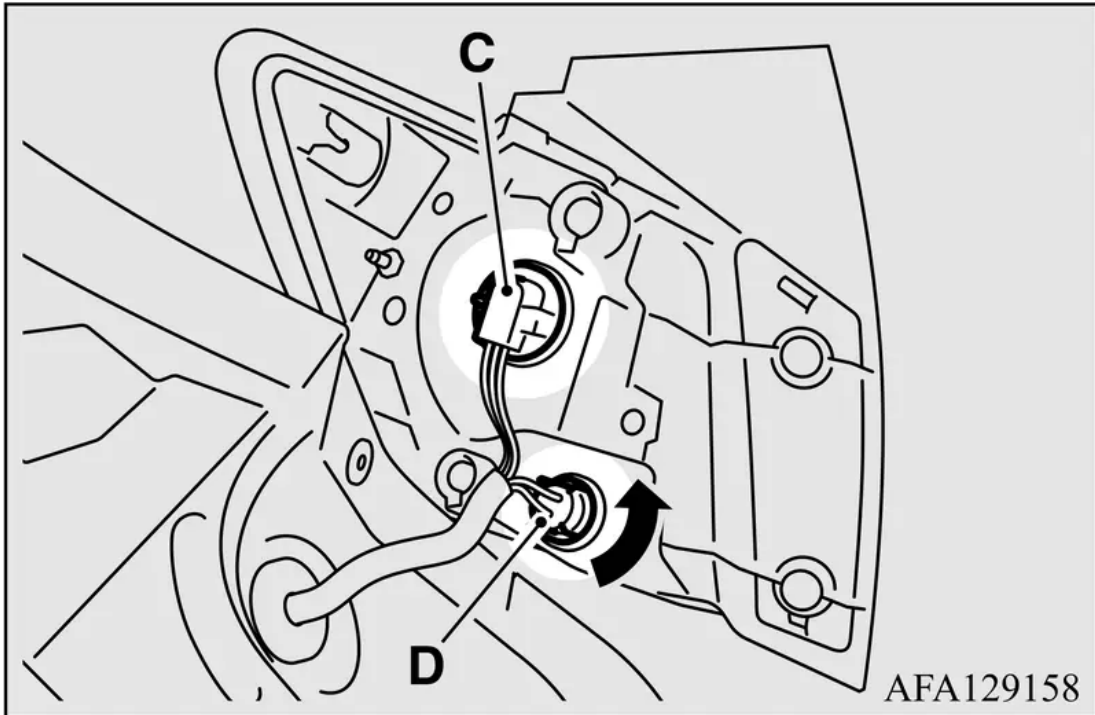
2. Insert a flat-blade screwdriver with a cloth over its tip into the notch of the cover (A), and then pry gently as shown to remove it.



3. Remove the screws (B) that hold the light unit and remove the light unit.



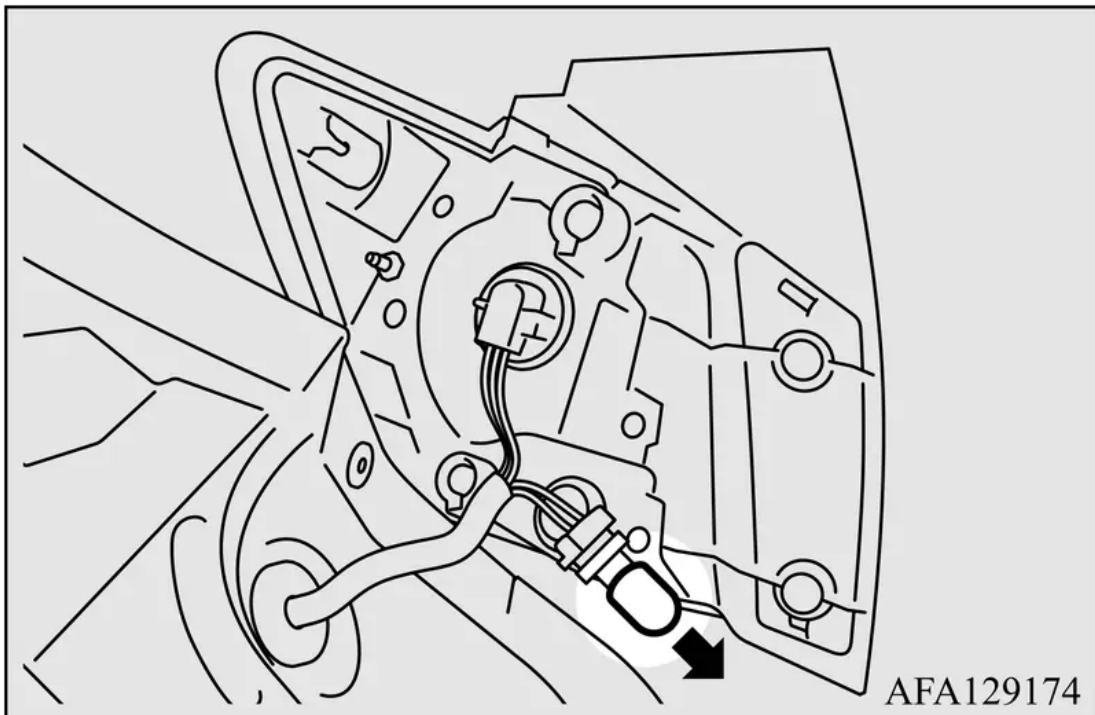
4. Turn the socket and bulb assembly counterclockwise to remove it.



C- Rear side-marker light, stop light, and tail and stop light (LED) - cannot be replaced
D- Rear turn signal light

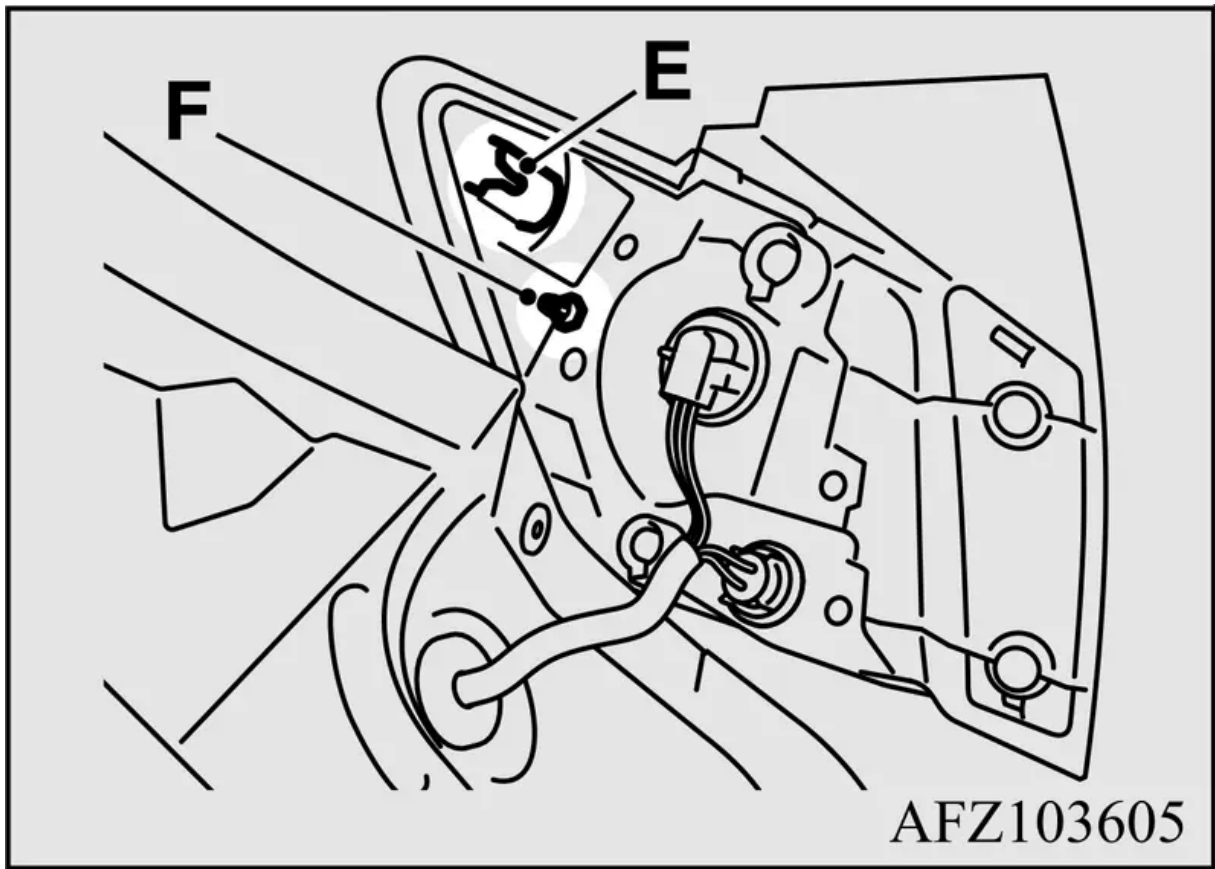
NOTE: The rear side-marker lights, stop lights, and the tail and stop lights use an LED. Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

5. Pull the bulb out of the socket.



6. To install the bulb, perform the removal steps in reverse.

NOTE: When mounting the light unit, align the groove (E) on the light unit with the clip on the body and the pin (F) on the unit with the hole in the body.



Tail lights

NOTE: The tail lights use an LED.

Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

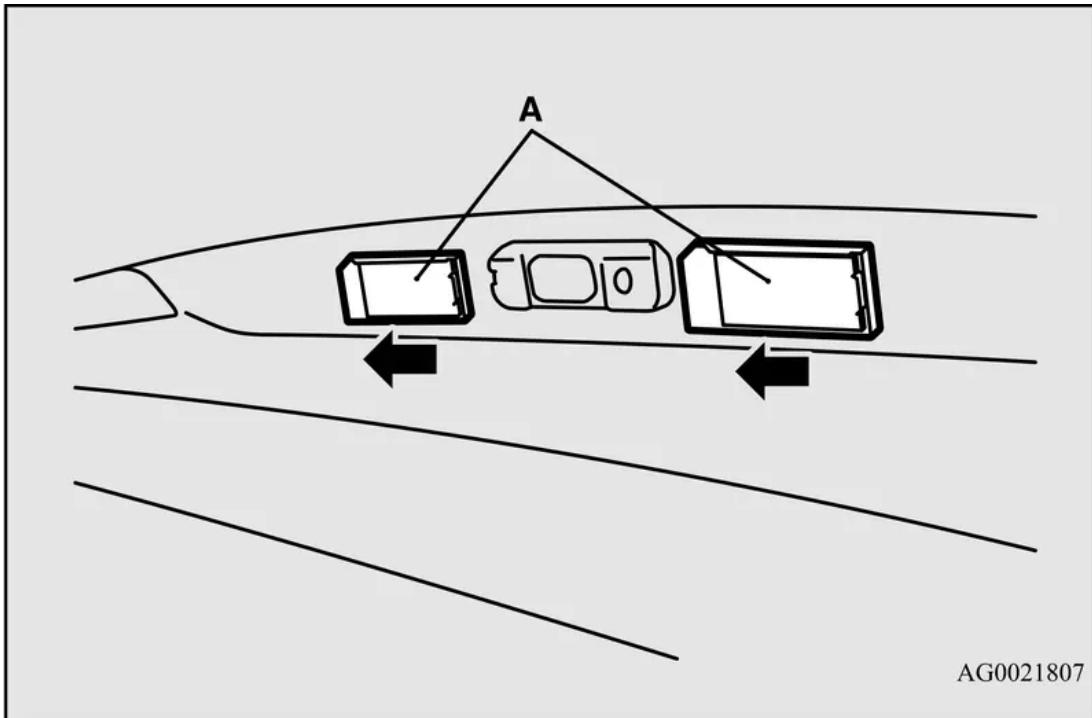
Back-up lights

NOTE: The back-up lights use an LED.

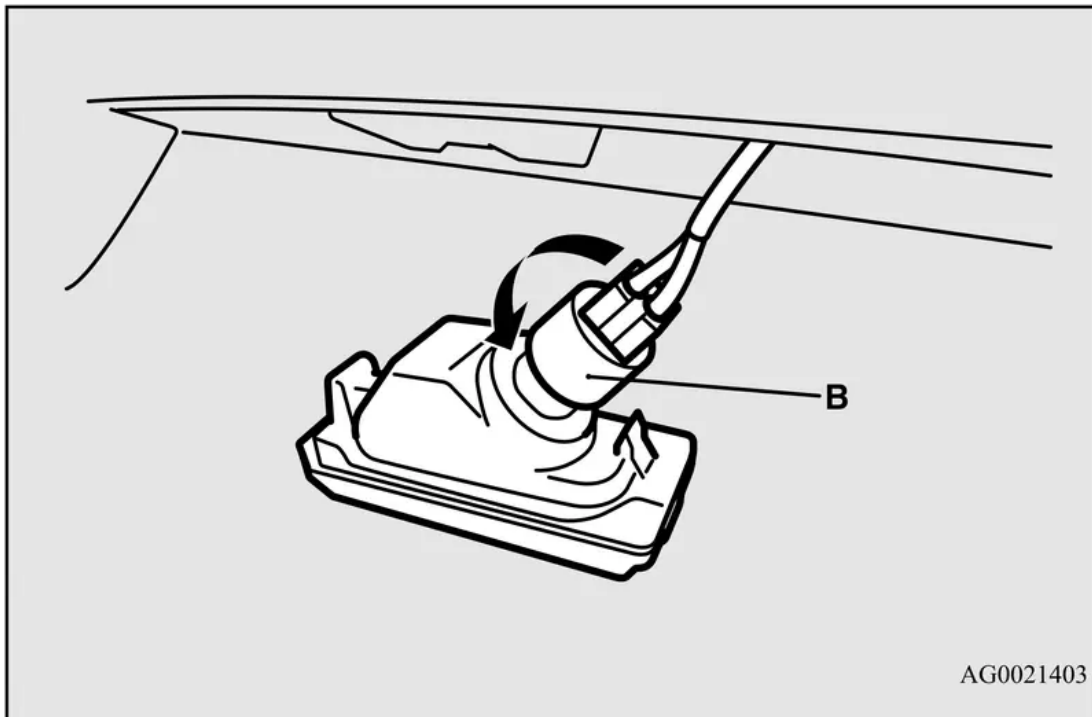
Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

License plate lights

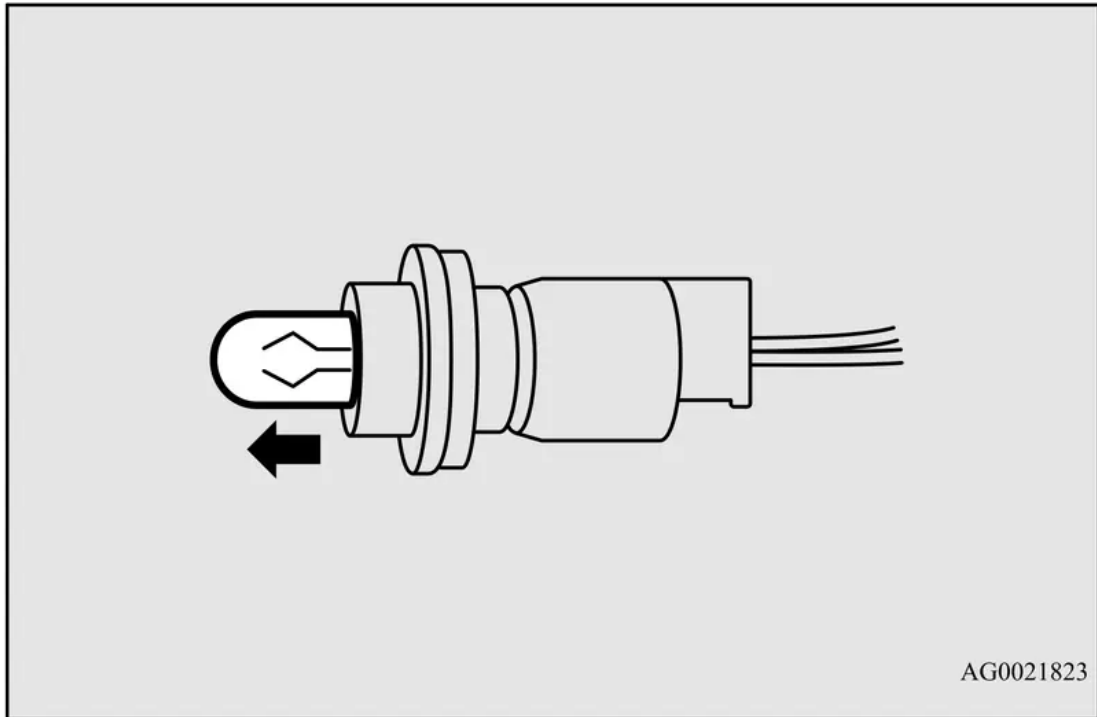
1. When removing the light unit (A), push it toward the left side of the vehicle body.



2. Remove the socket (B) and bulb assembly by turning it counterclockwise.

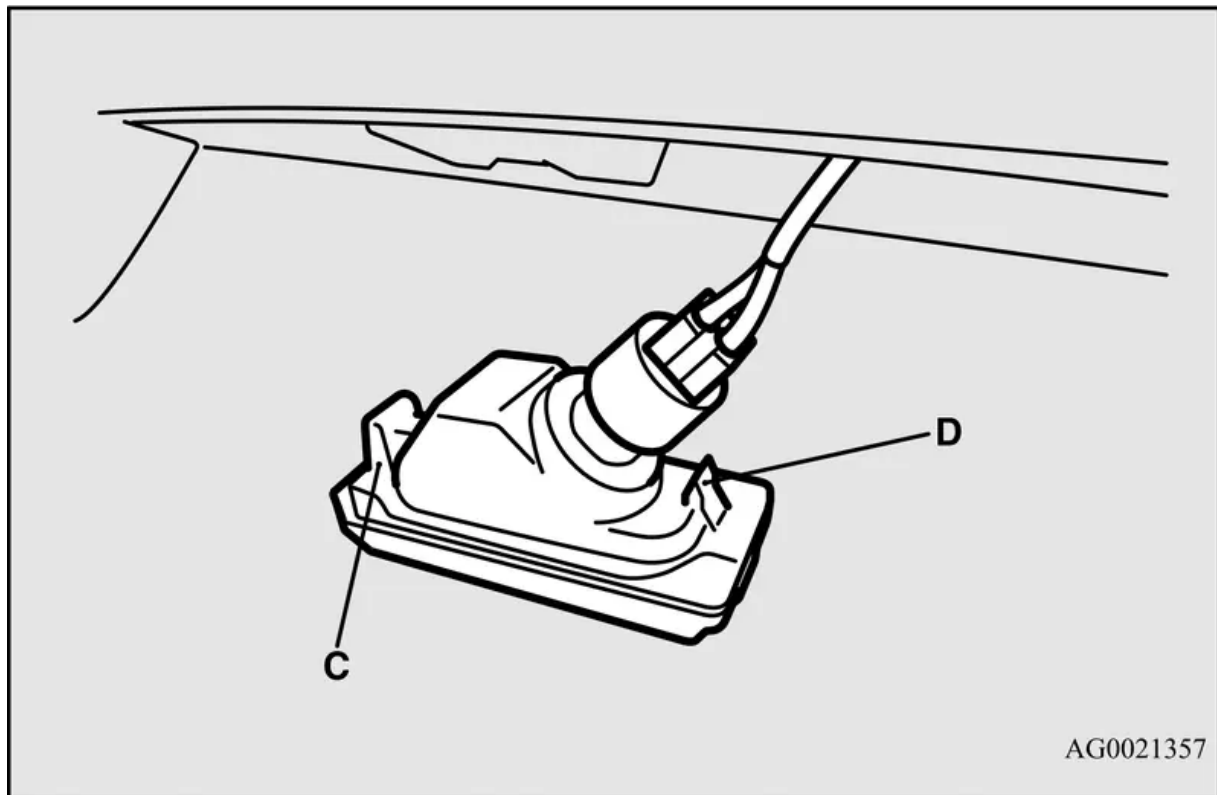


3. Pull the bulb out of the socket.



4. To install the bulb, perform the removal steps in reverse.

NOTE: When mounting the light unit, insert tab (C) first then align tab (D) with its hole.



High-mounted stop light

NOTE: The high-mounted stop light uses an LED.

Check with an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer or a repair facility of your choice when the light needs to be repaired or replaced.

Vehicle care precautions

In order to maintain the value of your vehicle, perform regular maintenance using the proper materials and procedures. Be sure to use only those materials and procedures that meet your local environmental pollution control regulations. Choose the materials you will use carefully, to be sure that they do not contain corrosives. If you are not sure, contact an authorized Mitsubishi Motors dealer for help in choosing these materials.

CAUTION:

- Cleaning products can be dangerous. Some are poisonous and others are highly flammable. Some are dangerous if you breathe their fumes in a closed space. When you use anything in a container to clean your vehicle, be sure to follow the instructions. Always open your vehicle doors or windows when you're cleaning the inside. Never use the following chemicals to clean your vehicle:

- Gasoline
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- Benzine
- Kerosene
- Naphtha
- Acetone
- Turpentine
- Paint Thinner
- Lacquer Thinner
- Nail Polish Remover

Cleaning the inside of your vehicle

After washing the inside of your vehicle with any cleaner, wipe it dry in a shady, well ventilated area.

CAUTION: Do not use organic substances (solvents, benzine, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, etc.) or alkaline or acidic solutions. These chemicals can cause discoloring, staining or cracking of the surface. If you use cleaners or polishing agents, make sure their ingredients do not include the substances mentioned above.

NOTE: Always read the instructions on the cleaner label.

Plastic, vinyl leather, fabric and flocked parts

1. Lightly wipe these off with a soft cloth soaked in a 3% solution of gentle soap and water.
2. To rinse, dip the cloth in fresh water, wring it out well, and wipe off all the soap.

NOTE: Do not use cleaners, conditioners, and protectants containing silicones or wax.

Such products, when applied to the instrument panels or other parts, may cause reflections on the windshield and obscure vision. Also, if such products get on the switches of the electrical accessories, it may lead to failure of these accessories.

Upholstery

1. To maintain the value of your new vehicle, maintain the upholstery carefully and keep the interior clean. Use a vacuum cleaner and brush to clean the seats. If stained, vinyl and synthetic leather should be cleaned with an appropriate cleaner. Cloth fabrics can be cleaned with either upholstery cleaner or a 3% solution of gentle soap in lukewarm water.
2. Clean the carpeting with a vacuum cleaner and remove any stains with carpet cleaner. Oil and grease can be removed by lightly dabbing with a clean white cloth and spot remover.

NOTE: If fuzzing is difficult to remove from the seat upholstery, draw a suitable defuzzing brush over the surface in one direction.

Genuine leather (if so equipped)

1. To clean, lightly wipe the leather with a soft cloth soaked in a 5% solution of gentle soap and water.
2. To rinse, dip the cloth in fresh water, wring it out well, and wipe off all the soap.
3. To preserve and protect, use a leather protecting agent on the genuine leather surface.

NOTE

- If genuine leather is wet with water, wipe it with a dry, soft cloth. If left damp, mildew may grow.
- The genuine leather surface can be damaged if brushed with a nylon or synthetic fiber brush.
- Organic solvents such as benzine, kerosene, alcohol, gasoline, or acid or alkaline solvents can discolor the genuine leather surface and should not be used.
- Genuine leather can mildew if not kept clean. Clean up any oil stains immediately.

NOTE:

- The genuine leather surface may harden and shrink if it is exposed to the direct sunlight for long hours. When your vehicle is parked, place it in the shade as much as possible.
- When the temperature of the vehicle interior rises in summer, vinyl products left on the genuine leather seat may deteriorate and stick to the seat.

Cleaning the outside of your vehicle

To protect your vehicle's finish, wash it often and thoroughly. If desired, you may wax your vehicle using a nonabrasive automobile wax.

Foreign material

Industrial pollution, road tar, bird droppings, tree sap, insect remains, sea water and other foreign matters can damage the finish on your vehicle.

Generally, the longer any foreign material stays on the finish, the worse the damage. Wash your vehicle as soon as possible whenever the finish gets soiled.

Washing

Chemicals contained in the dirt and dust picked up from air, rain, snow, or road surfaces can damage the paint and body of your vehicle if left on.

Frequent washing and waxing is the best way to protect your vehicle from this damage.

Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight. Park the vehicle in the shade and spray it with water to remove dust. Next, using plenty of clean water and a car washing mitt or sponge, wash the vehicle from top to bottom.

Use a mild car washing soap if necessary. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry with a chamois or soft cloth. After washing the vehicle, carefully clean the joints and flanges of the doors, hood, etc., where dirt is likely to remain.

CAUTION

- When washing the underside of your vehicle or the wheels, wear a pair of gloves to protect your hands.
- If your vehicle has rain sensor wipers, place the wiper switch lever in the "OFF" position to deactivate the rain sensor before washing the vehicle. Otherwise, the wipers will operate in the presence of water spray on the windshield and may get damaged as a result.

CAUTION

- Never spray or splash water on the electrical parts in the engine compartment. This may damage them. Be careful also when washing the underbody to ensure that water does not enter the engine compartment.
- Avoid automatic car washers that use rotating brushes. These brushes may scratch the paint surface and make it dull. Scratches are more noticeable on darker colored vehicles.

- Some hot water washing equipment uses high pressure and heat to clean your vehicle. Because hot water can damage plastics parts and seep inside your vehicle, make sure you do the following when using such equipment:
 - Keep the washing nozzle at least 28 inches (70 cm) away from the vehicle body.
 - When washing around the door glass, hold the nozzle at a distance of more than 28 inches (70 cm) and at a right angle to the glass surface.
- Make sure to do the following when using an automatic car wash, with help from either this manual or the car wash operator, to avoid damaging your vehicle:
 - Fold the outside rearview mirrors.
 - Tape the wiper arm assembly.
 - If your vehicle is equipped with a rear spoiler or roof rails, check with the car wash operator before using the car wash.

CAUTION: If your vehicle is equipped with the rain sensor wipers, place the wiper switch lever in the “OFF” position to deactivate the rain sensor.

During cold weather

Salt and other chemicals spread on winter roads in some geographical areas can have a detrimental effect on the vehicle underbody. You should flush the underbody with a high pressure hose every time you wash the outside of your vehicle.

Take special care to remove mud or other debris which could trap and hold salt and moisture.

After washing your vehicle, wipe off all waterdrops from the rubber parts around the doors to prevent the doors from freezing.

NOTE: When the door is frozen, opening it by force may tear off or crack the rubber gasket installed around the door. Pour warm water to melt the ice. Be sure to thoroughly wipe off the water after opening the door. To prevent freezing of the weatherstripping on the doors, hood, etc., treat with silicone lubricant.

Waxing

Wax your vehicle once or twice a year, or when water does not bead up on the paint. Use a soft cloth to put a small amount of wax on the painted surfaces. After the wax has dried, polish with a dry soft cloth.

Do not wax your vehicle in direct sunlight. You should wax when the painted surfaces are cool.

CAUTION

- Waxes containing high abrasive compounds should not be used. These waxes remove rust and stain effectively from the paintwork, but are harmful to the finish of the paint,

because they also remove paint/clearcoat.

They are also harmful to other glossy surfaces such as the grille, trim, moldings, etc.

- Do not use gasoline, benzine, kerosene or paint thinners to remove road tar or other dirt from the vehicle surface.
- Do not put wax on the areas having black matte coating because it can cause uneven discoloration, patches, blurs, etc. If these get wax on them, wipe the wax off right away with a soft cloth and warm water.

Polishing

If painted surfaces have been severely damaged and lost their original luster and color tone, polish the surface lightly with a fine polishing compound. Avoid limiting your polishing to the damaged surface only; polish a somewhat wider area, moving the polishing cloth in one direction. After polishing, flush the compound from the surface and apply a coat of wax to regain a beautiful luster.

Damaged paint

Small cracks and scratches in the paint coat should be touched up as soon as possible with touch-up paint to prevent corrosion.

Check body areas facing the road or the tires carefully for damage to the paint caused by flying stones, etc. The paint code number for your vehicle can be found on the vehicle information code plate in the engine compartment.

Cleaning plastic parts

Use a sponge or chamois to clean these parts. If a vehicle wax sticks to a gray or black rough surface of the bumper, molding or lights, the surface may appear white in color.

In this case, wipe it off using lukewarm water and a soft cloth or chamois.

CAUTION

- Do not use a scrubbing brush or other rough scrubber as these may damage the plastic surface.
- Do not use wax containing compounds (polishing powder) which may damage the plastic surface.
- Do not let plastic parts get soiled with gasoline, oil, brake fluids, engine oils, greases, paint thinner, and sulfuric acid (battery electrolyte), as such substances will cause stains, cracks, or discoloration. If any of these get on a plastic part, wipe them up with a soft cloth or chamois and a mild solution of soap and water. Then rinse them immediately with water.

Chrome parts

To prevent spots and corrosion of chrome parts, wash with water, dry thoroughly, and apply a nonabrasive automotive wax. If the chrome is severely damaged or pitted, use a commercially available chrome polish.

Aluminum wheels (if so equipped)

1. Remove dirt using a wet sponge.
2. Use a mild detergent on any dirt that cannot be removed easily with water.
Rinse off the detergent after washing the wheel.
3. Dry the wheel thoroughly using a chamois leather or a soft cloth.

CAUTION

- Do not use a brush or other hard implement on the wheels.
- Do not use any cleaner that contains an abrasive substance or is acidic or alkaline.
Doing so could cause the coating on the wheels to peel or become discolored or stained.
- Do not directly apply hot water using a steam cleaner or by any other means.
- Contact with seawater or road salt used for de-icing can cause corrosion. Rinse off such substances as soon as possible.

Window glass

The window glass can usually be cleaned using only a sponge and water. Glass cleaner can be used to remove wax, oil, grease, dead insects, etc. After washing the glass, wipe it dry with a clean, dry, soft cloth.

Wiper blades

Use a soft cloth and glass cleaner to remove grease, dead insects, etc., from the wiper blades. Replace the wiper blades when they no longer clean the windshield and rear window properly.

Engine compartment

Never spray or splash water on the electrical accessories in the engine compartment. This puts the engine at risk of being damaged.

Do not bring the circumferential parts, the plastic parts and so on into contact with sulfuric acid (battery electrolyte) which may crack, stain or discolor them.

If they are in contact, wipe off with soft cloth, chamois or the like and an aqueous solution of neutral detergent then immediately rinse the affected parts with plenty of water.

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.