

VEHICLE INSPECTION PROCESS

To avoid any later disputes, before recovery of a vehicle inspect the interior and exterior for damage. Make a record of any damage you find and advise the driver accordingly. Even minor damage can be expensive to repair, so ensure you carefully examine all areas of the vehicle.

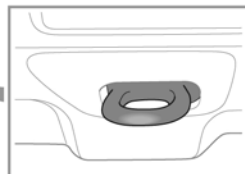
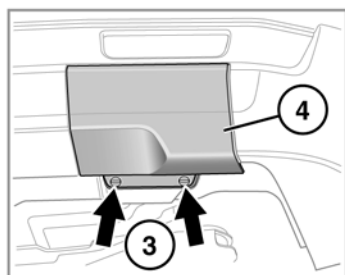
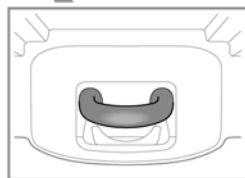
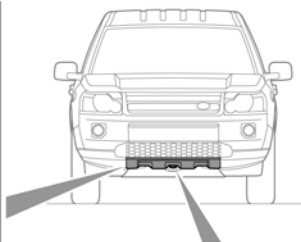
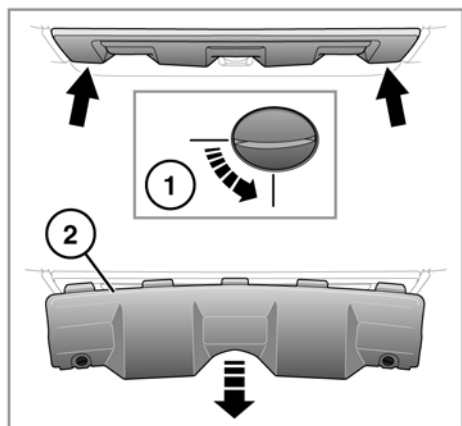
VEHICLE RECOVERY PREPARATION

Wear clean gloves and install suitable protective covers on the seat(s) and floor before driving the vehicle or operating the controls.

TOWING EYES



The towing eyes at the front and rear of the vehicle are designed for on-road recovery only. If they are used for any other purpose it may result in vehicle damage and serious injury.



SL1425

Front

The towing eye is installed behind a removable cover in the centre of the front spoiler.

To Remove:

1. Release the two fasteners securing the cover to the front spoiler.
2. Lower the top edge of the cover and pull to remove. Store the cover in a safe place.

To Refit:

1. Offer up the cover and ensure that the two lugs on the bottom edge engage with the holes in the body panel.
2. Push the top edge closed and secure with the two fasteners.

Rear

The towing eye provided at the rear of the vehicle can be used for towing the vehicle rearwards or towing another.

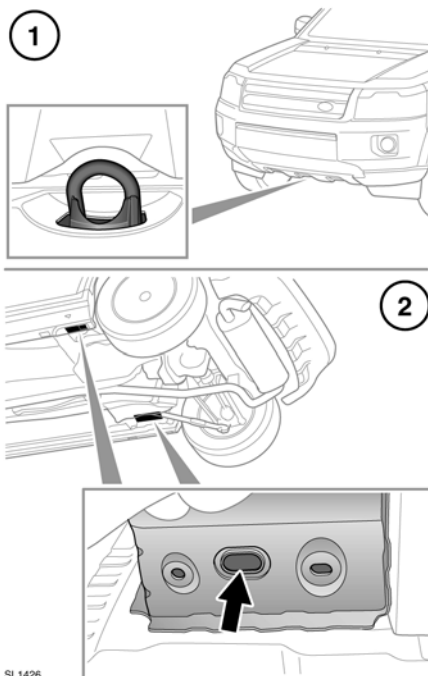
Rear towing eye access

For vehicles fitted with the sports styling pack, access to the rear towing eye is via a removable panel on the rear bumper. Using a suitable tool, turn the fixings beneath the bumper to release the panel and then remove. Store the cover in a safe place.

TRANSPORTING THE VEHICLE



The lashing eyes are for lashing only and must not be used for towing.

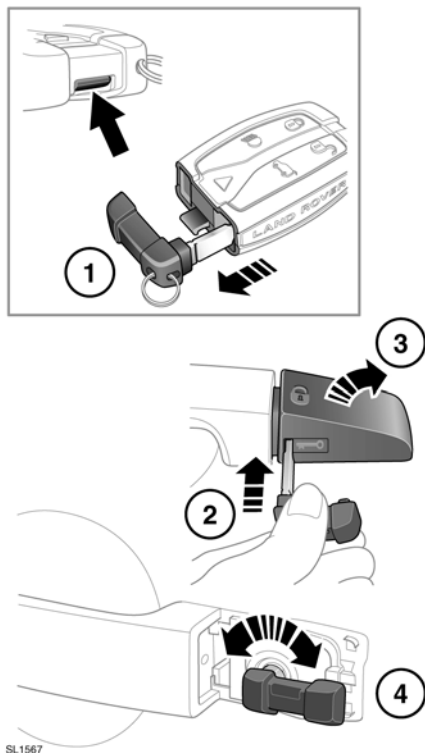


SL1426

The lashing eyes are fixed to the underside of the vehicle. One at the front and two at the rear. Do not secure lashing hooks or trailer fixings to any other part of the vehicle.

EMERGENCY ACCESS

If the remote locking system does not work, the left front door can be opened with the emergency key blade of the remote control.



Open the front left door as follows:

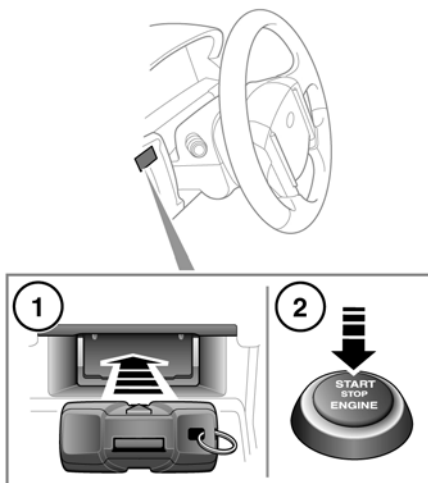
1. Insert the emergency key blade (1) into the slot on the underside of the door handle cover (3).
2. Gently lever the key blade upwards.
3. Carefully twist the key blade, to lever the cover off the retaining clips.
4. Turn the emergency key blade in the front left door lock to unlock the door.

If the vehicle is unlocked using the emergency key blade, with the security system armed, the alarm will sound when a door is opened. To deactivate the alarm, install the remote control in the start control unit.

To refit the door lock cover, push it firmly back into place until it clicks into position. Ensure that all three locating tabs have locked into position.

IGNITION SYSTEM

The ignition system is switched on and off by pressing the START / STOP button (2) (without pressing brake pedal) while the remote control is in the start control unit (1).



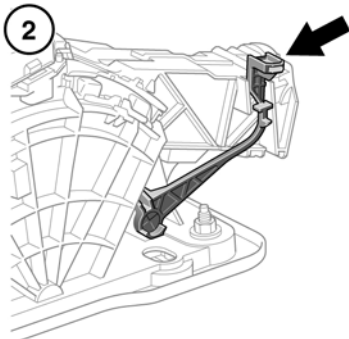
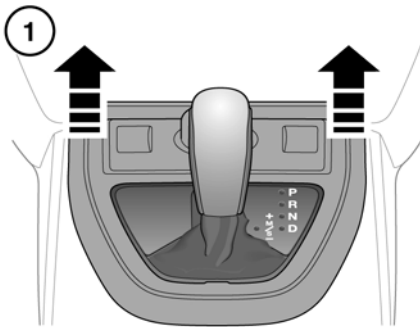
Ignition only

- Press and hold the START / STOP button until the warning indicators illuminate, then release the button.
- Pressing the button again will switch off the ignition.

STEERING LOCK

The steering lock is integrated into the steering column and locks and unlocks with the docking and undocking of the remote control in the start control unit.

TRANSMISSION PARK RELEASE



SL1565

If the gear selector will not move from the P position, because of a system fault or flat battery for example, release the lever as follows:

1. Remove the gear shift knob and release the selector lever trim panel from the centre console (1).
2. Raise the selector lever trim panel clear of the centre console.
3. Use finger to lift the yellow coloured tab on the front of the selector lever assembly. Whilst holding the tab in this position move the selector lever to neutral position.
4. Re-fit the selector lever trim panel to the console and replace the gear shift knob in position.

EMERGENCY STARTING

Using booster cables (jump leads) from a donor battery, or the battery of a donor vehicle, is the only approved method of starting a vehicle with a discharged battery. Push or tow starting is not recommended.



Always wear appropriate eye protection when working with batteries.



During normal use, batteries emit explosive hydrogen gas - ensure sparks and naked lights are kept away from the engine compartment.



Do not attempt to start the vehicle if the electrolyte in the battery is suspected of being frozen.



Make sure both batteries are of the same voltage (12 volts), and that the booster cables have insulated clamps and are approved for use with 12 volt batteries.



Do not disconnect the discharged battery.



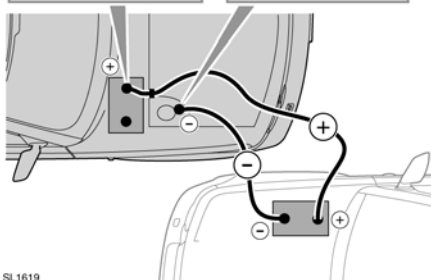
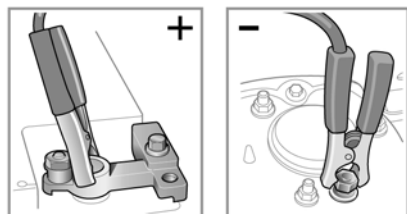
Do not connect positive (+) terminals to negative (-) terminals, and ensure booster cables are kept away from any moving parts in the engine compartment.



Take care when working near rotating parts of the engine.



If using a donor vehicle, under no circumstances should the vehicles come into contact with each other. This could establish an earth connection, which may cause sparks and damage.



SL1619

1. Turn off the ignition and all electrical equipment of the disabled vehicle and, if applicable, the donor vehicle.
2. On the donor vehicle / battery, connect one end of the red booster cable to the battery positive (+) terminal.

3. On the disabled vehicle, connect the other end of the red booster cable to the battery positive (+) terminal.
4. On the donor vehicle / battery, connect one end of the black booster cable to the battery negative (-) terminal.
5. On the disabled vehicle, connect the other end of the black booster cable to a suitable ground point at least 0.5m (20in.) from the battery and well away from fuel and brake lines.
6. Check that the cables are clear of the moving parts of the engine(s). If applicable, start the engine of the donor vehicle and allow it to idle for a few minutes.
7. Start the disabled vehicle and allow to idle. If applicable, after approximately 2 minutes switch off the engine of the donor vehicle



Do not switch on any electrical circuits on the disabled vehicle until after the booster cables have been removed.

8. Disconnect the booster cables in the following sequence:
 - Black booster cable from previously disabled vehicle.
 - Black booster cable from donor vehicle / battery.
 - Red booster cable from previously disabled vehicle.
 - Red booster cable from donor vehicle / battery.

WHEEL CHANGING

If a wheel change is required, ensure:

- The vehicle is parked off the road, on ground that is as level and solid as possible.
- The vehicle is clear of any object that will obstruct the safe removal of the wheel.
- Where legally required, a warning triangle is displayed.
- There is no trailer / caravan attached to the vehicle.
- There are no occupants in the vehicle.
- The ignition is off.
- The hazard warning lights are on.
- The front wheels are in the straight ahead position (if possible).
- The parking brake is applied.
- The transmission is in P (park).
- The transfer box is in low range.
- The suspension is set to on-road height.



Before raising the vehicle, if jacking on level ground make sure that chocks are installed at the front and rear of the diagonally opposite wheel. If jacking the vehicle on a slope, make sure chocks are installed on the downhill side of the two opposite wheels.



Before using the vehicle jack, check that it is not damaged or deformed and that the thread is lubricated and free from foreign matter.



Never place anything between the jack and the ground, or the jack and the vehicle.



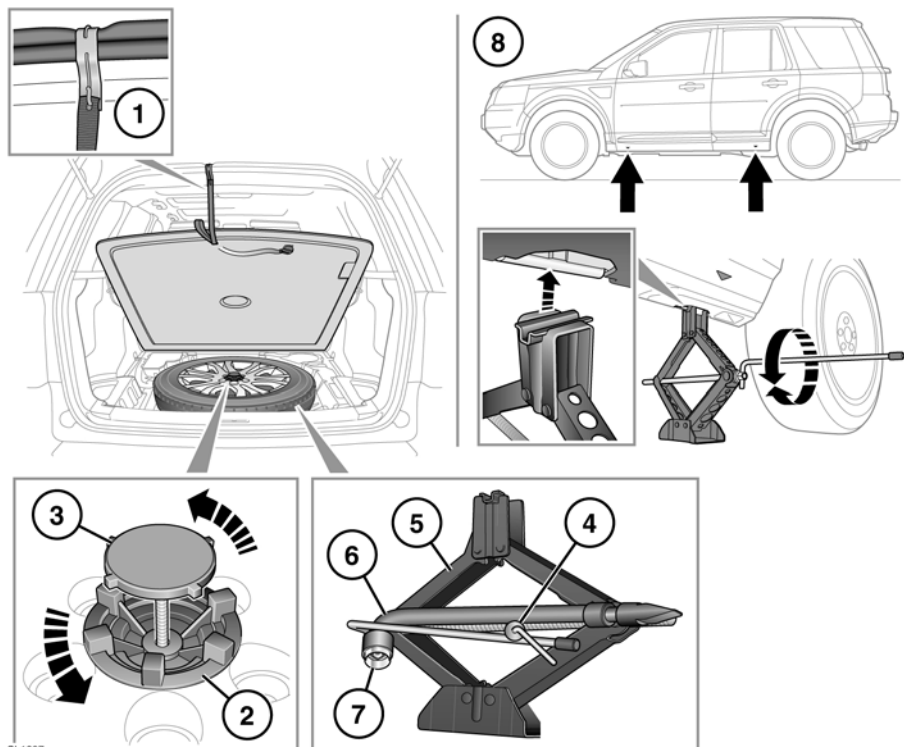
Never work beneath the vehicle with the jack as the only means of support. The jack is designed for wheel changing only. Always:

- **Place the jack on firm ground.**
- **Position the jack from the side of the vehicle, in line with the appropriate jacking point.**
- **Ensure that the jack is correctly located onto the jacking point.**



Use only the specified jacking points. If you use other positions, you may damage the body, steering, suspension, engine, braking system or the fuel lines.

Operating and positioning the jack



1. Floor panel support strap
2. Spare wheel locking ring
3. Retaining bolt
4. Tool kit retaining bolt
5. Jack
6. Wheel brace
7. Locking wheel nut adapter
8. Jacking points

Change the wheel:

1. Slacken the wheel nuts half a turn.
2. Position the jack beneath the relevant jacking point.
3. Raise the vehicle until the tyre is clear of the ground.
4. Remove the wheel nuts.
5. Remove the wheel.
6. Make sure the mating faces of the replacement wheel and the wheel hub are clean.
7. Apply an approved anti-seize compound to the mounting bore of the replacement wheel.
8. Fit the replacement wheel and wheel nuts. Lightly tighten the wheel nuts, ensuring they are firmly seated. Do not fully tighten while the tyre is clear of the ground.
9. Ensure that the space under and around the vehicle is free from obstructions, then lower the vehicle.
10. Remove the jack and wheel chocks.
11. Tighten the wheel nuts to 133 Nm (98 lbf.ft) in a diagonally opposite sequence.
12. If the replacement is an alloy wheel, use a suitable blunt tool to knock the centre cap from the removed wheel. Using hand pressure only, fit the centre cap into the newly fitted wheel.
13. Return all tools and the replaced wheel to their correct storage positions in the vehicle.



After wheel changing, always secure tools and replaced wheel in their correct storage positions. If not properly stowed these objects can become flying missiles in a crash or roll-over, potentially causing injury or death.

14. Check the tyre pressure of the replaced wheel and adjust if necessary.

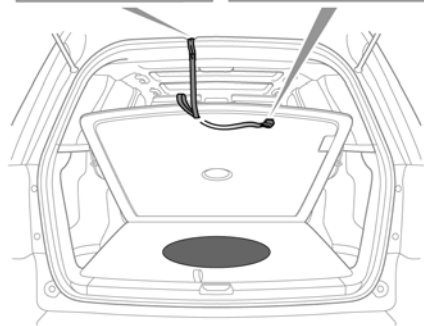
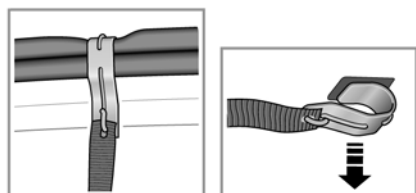
TYRE REPAIR KIT



To ensure vehicle safety, it is essential that you read and understand the following information. Failure to follow the instructions given here may lead to serious tyre damage, and may result in death or serious injury.

If the vehicle is equipped with a tyre repair kit in place of a spare wheel, the kit can be used to repair one tyre. It is essential you read the following guide before attempting to repair a tyre.

The Land Rover tyre repair kit seals most punctures caused by nails, or similar items, with a maximum diameter of 6 mm (1/4 inch).



SL1796

The tyre repair kit is located in the rear underfloor storage compartment.

Note: The sealant used in the tyre repair kit has a shelf life, and the expiry date is shown on the top of the bottle. Before using the sealant, ensure the shelf life has not expired.

Land Rover tyre repair kit safety information



Some tyre damage may only be partially sealed, or may not seal at all, depending on the amount and type of damage. Any loss of tyre pressure can seriously affect vehicle safety.



Do not use the tyre repair kit if the tyre has been damaged by driving while under inflated.



Only use the tyre repair kit to seal damage located within the tyre tread area. Do not use the tyre repair kit to seal damage to the tyre sidewall.



Vehicle speed must not exceed 80km/h (50 mph) when a repaired tyre is fitted to the vehicle.



The maximum distance that should be driven when a repaired tyre is fitted, is 200 km (125 miles).



When a repaired tyre is fitted, the vehicle must be driven with caution and sudden braking or steering manoeuvres should be avoided.



Only use the tyre repair kit for the vehicle with which it was supplied.



Do not use the tyre repair kit for any other purpose than tyre repair.



Never leave the tyre repair kit unattended when in use.



Only use the tyre repair kit within the -30 °C to +70 °C temperature range.



Always keep children and animals at a safe distance from the tyre repair kit when in use.



Do not stand directly beside the compressor when it is operating.

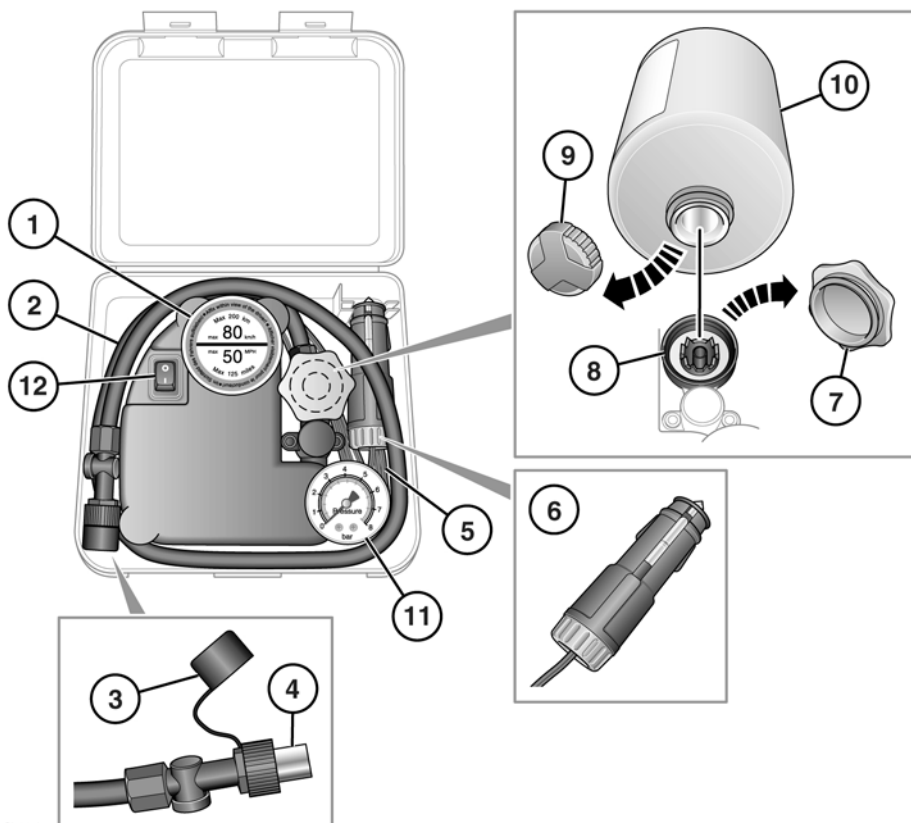


Check the tyre sidewall prior to inflation. If any cracks, damage, or deformities are apparent do not inflate the tyre.



Watch the tyre sidewall during inflation. If any cracks, damage, or deformities are apparent switch off the compressor, and deflate the tyre.

Land Rover tyre repair kit



SL1452

1. Maximum speed label. 80 km/h (50 mph).
2. Tyre inflation hose.
3. Inflation hose protective cap.
4. Inflation hose connector.
5. Compressor power cable.
6. Power cable connector.
7. Sealant bottle receiver cap (orange).
8. Sealant bottle receiver.
9. Sealant bottle cap.
10. Sealant bottle.
11. Tyre pressure gauge.
12. Compressor on/off switch. (I = on. 0 = off.)

Using the Land Rover tyre repair kit



Avoid skin contact with the sealant which contains natural rubber latex. Do not unscrew the sealant bottle from the receiver until it is empty, as sealant will leak out.



If the tyre inflation pressure does not reach 1.8 bar (26 lb/in²) within seven minutes, the tyre may have suffered excessive damage. A temporary repair will not be possible, and the vehicle should not be driven until the tyre has been replaced.



Before attempting a tyre repair, ensure that the vehicle is parked safely, as far away from passing traffic as possible.



Ensure that the parking brake is applied, and P is selected if an automatic transmission is fitted.



Do not attempt to remove foreign objects such as nails, screws, etc. from the tyre.



Always run the engine when using the compressor, unless the vehicle is in an enclosed, or poorly ventilated space.



To prevent overheating do not operate the compressor continuously for longer than ten minutes.

Note: All vehicle drivers and occupants should be made aware that a temporary repair has been made to a tyre fitted to the vehicle. They should also be made aware of the special driving conditions imposed when using a repaired tyre.

Repair procedure

1. Open the tyre repair kit and peel off the maximum speed label. Attach the label to the fascia in the driver's field of view. Take care not to obstruct any of the instruments or warning lights.
2. Uncoil the compressor power cable and the inflation hose.
3. Unscrew the orange cap from the sealant bottle receiver, and the sealant bottle cap.
4. Screw the sealant bottle into the receiver until tight. Screwing the bottle onto the receiver will pierce the bottle's seal. Do not unscrew a full, or partly used bottle from the receiver. Doing so will result in the sealant leaking from the bottle.
5. Remove the valve cap from the damaged tyre.
6. Remove the protective cap from the inflation hose, and connect the inflation hose to the tyre valve. Ensure that the hose is screwed on firmly.
7. Ensure that the compressor switch is in the off (O) position.
8. Insert the power cable connector into an auxiliary power socket.
9. Unless the vehicle is in an enclosed or poorly ventilated area, start the engine.
10. Set the compressor switch to the on (I) position.
11. Inflate the tyre to a minimum of 1.8 bar (26 lb/in²) and a maximum of 3.5 bar (51 lb/in²).
Note: When pumping the sealant through the tyre valve, the pressure may rise up to 6 bar (87 lb/in²). The pressure will drop again after approximately 30 seconds.
12. During inflation, switch the compressor off briefly to check the tyre pressure using the gauge mounted on the compressor. It should not take longer than seven minutes to inflate the tyre. If after seven minutes the tyre has not reached the minimum pressure, the tyre should not be used.

13. Once the tyre has been inflated, turn the compressor switch to the off (O) position. If applicable, the vehicle engine may be turned off after the compressor has been turned off.
 14. Remove the power connector from the auxiliary power socket.
 15. Remove the inflation hose from the tyre valve by unscrewing it as quickly as possible.
 16. Replace the inflation hose protective cap, and the tyre valve cap.
 17. Do not remove the sealant bottle from the receiver.
 18. Ensure that the tyre repair kit (including the bottle, and receiver caps) are placed securely in the vehicle.
- Note:** You will need to use the kit to check the tyre pressure again so ensure they are easily accessible.
19. Immediately drive the vehicle for approximately 3 km (2 miles) to allow the sealant to coat the inner surface of the tyre and form a seal at the puncture.



When driving the vehicle, if vibration, abnormal steering or noises are detected, reduce speed and stop as soon as it is safe to do so. Visually examine the tyre, and check it's pressure. If there are any signs of damage or deformity to the tyre, or the tyre pressure is below 1.3 bar (19 lb/in²) do not continue driving.

Checking the tyre pressure after a repair

1. Remove the protective cap from the inflation hose.
2. Screw the inflation hose connector firmly onto the tyre valve.
3. Read the tyre pressure from the gauge.
4. If the pressure of the sealant filled tyre is above 1.3 bar (19 lb/in²) adjust the pressure to the correct value, as given on the tyre information label on the driver's door rear shut face.
 - A. Ensure that the compressor switch is in the off position (O), then connect the power cable to an auxiliary power socket.
 - B. If the vehicle is in a well ventilated area, start the engine.
 - C. Switch on the compressor (I), and inflate the tyre to the correct pressure.
To check the tyre pressure turn off the compressor then read the pressure from the gauge.
When the compressor is off, if the tyre pressure is too high, release the required amount of pressure using the pressure relief valve.
 - D. Once the tyre is inflated to the correct pressure, switch off the compressor and disconnect the power cable from the auxiliary socket.
5. Unscrew the inflation hose connector from the tyre valve, replace the tyre valve cap and the inflation hose connector protective cap.
6. Do not remove the sealant bottle from the receiver.
7. Ensure that the tyre repair kit (including the bottle, and receiver caps) are placed securely in the vehicle.

8. Advise the owner:

- The repaired tyre must be replaced within 200 km (125 miles) of being repaired.
- When getting the repaired tyre replaced, to tell the repair centre that the repair kit has been used.
- To replace the tyre inflation hose and sealant bottle with new items.

FUSES

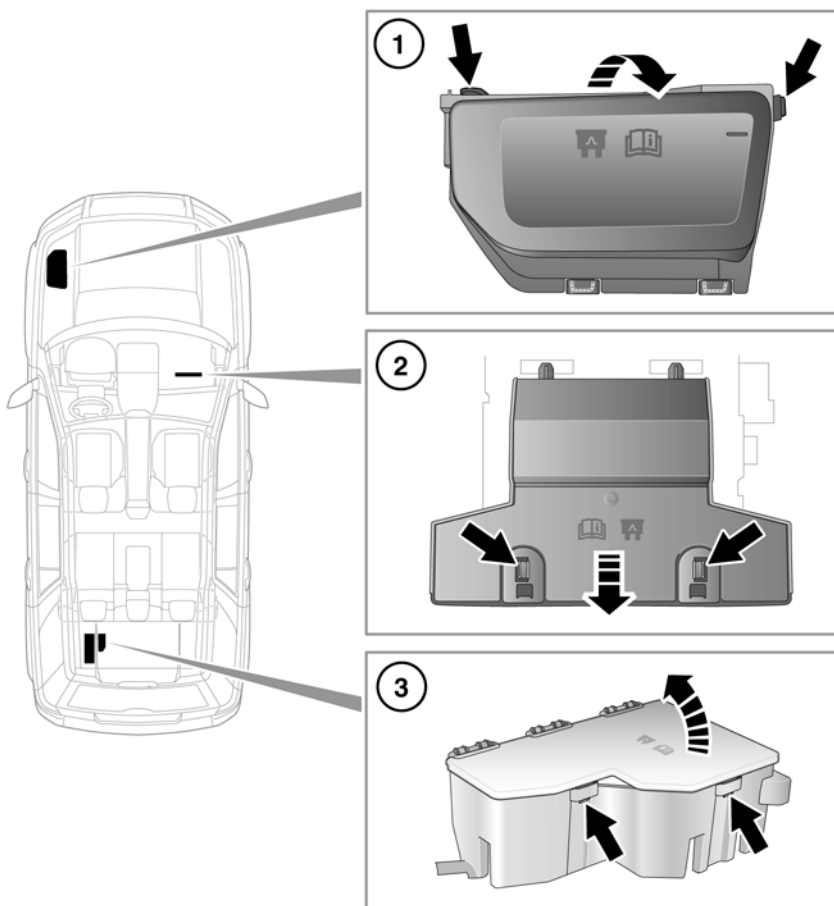
Checking or renewing a fuse



Always turn the ignition off and switch off the affected electrical circuit, before removing a fuse. Always replace fuses with the correct type and specification.

Note: *There are a number of spare fuses included within the fuse boxes.*

Each fuse box has a label in the cover which identifies the circuits protected, the fuse values and their locations. They are also listed on the following pages.



SL1035

1. Engine fuse box. Remove the plastic cover by pressing the tabs.
2. Passenger fuse box. The passenger compartment fuse box is fitted behind the glove box.
3. Luggage compartment fuse box. Located under the luggage compartment floor panel.

Engine compartment fuse box

Fuse number	Rating (amps)	Circuit
1	5	Glow plugs
2	15	Automatic transmission
3	80	Cooling fans
4	60	Glow plugs
5	-	Not used
6 (Diesel)	10	Engine management
6 (Petrol)	15	Engine management
7	5	Relays
8 (Diesel)	10	Engine management
8 (Petrol)	15	Engine management
9 (Diesel)	10	Engine management
9 (Petrol)	15	Engine management
10 (Petrol)	10	Engine management
11 (Diesel)	10	Engine management
11 (Petrol)	10	Engine management
12 (Diesel)	10	Engine management
12 (Petrol)	20	Engine management
13	15	Air Conditioning
14 (Diesel)	15	Engine management
15	40	Starter motor
16 (Diesel)	100	Diesel PTC heater
17	60	Passenger compartment fuse box supply
18	60	Passenger compartment fuse box supply
19	60	Luggage compartment fuse box supply
20	60	Luggage compartment fuse box supply

Fuse number	Rating (amps)	Circuit
21	60	Luggage compartment fuse box supply - Audio unit
22	30	Windscreen wipers
23	-	Not used
24	30	Headlamp washers
25	30	ABS
26	40	ABS
27	-	Not used
28	40	Heater blower
29	-	Not used
30	-	Not used
31	15	Horns
32	20	Diesel auxiliary heater
33	5	Relays
34	40	Heated windscreen (LH)
35	40	Heated windscreen (RH)
36	-	Not used
37	10	Heated washer jets
38	10	AFS (RH lamp motors)
39	10	Climate control
40	-	Not used
41	20	Passenger compartment fuse box supply
42	15	Engine management
43	5	Headlamp levelling control - AFS
44	10	AFS (LH lamp motors)
45	15	Cigar lighter

Passenger compartment fuse box

Fuse number	Rating (amps)	Circuit
1	5	Rain sensor
2	10	SRS
3	5	ABS
4	5	Instrument pack - Accelerator pedal - Light Switch Module
5	-	Not used
6	15	Audio unit
7	7.5	Steering wheel controls
8	5	Instrument pack
9	15	Headlamp main beam
10	15	Sunroof
11	7.5	Reverse lights and interior mirror dip
12	-	Not used
13	15	Front fog lamps
14	15	Screen wash
15	-	Not used
16	-	Not used
17	7.5	Interior lighting
18	-	Not used
19	5	Electric seat adjustment
20	15	Rear wiper
21	5	Alarm
22	20	Fuel pump
23	20	Steering column lock
24	-	Not used
25	10	Tailgate - Fuel filler flap
26	5	Diagnostic socket and alarm
27	5	Start button and climate control
28	5	Brake lights

Luggage compartment fuse box

Fuse number	Rating (amps)	Circuit
A1	25	Driver door controls
A2	25	Passenger door controls
A3	25	Rear left door controls
A4	25	Rear right door controls
A5	5	Remote auxiliary heater
A6	15	Rear accessory socket
A7	30	Heated rear screen
A8	-	Not used
A9	15	Trailer power
A10	30	Driver electric seat
A11	40	Trailer power
A12	-	Not used
B1	10	Park distance control
B2	-	Not used
B3	15	Driver's seat heater
B4	15	Front passenger's seat heater
B5	15	Caravan fridge
B6	15	Electronic centre differential
B7	-	Not used
B8	-	Not used
B9	30	Passenger electric seat
B10	15	Loadspace power socket
B11	-	Not used
B12	-	Not used
D1	10	Audio system and touch screen
D2	-	Not used
D3	10	DAB
D4	5	Bluetooth telephone
D5	-	Not used
D6	10	Audio unit
D7	-	Not used

Fuse number	Rating (amps)	Circuit
D8	-	Not used
D9	30	Audio amplifier
D10	-	Not used
D11	-	Not used
D12	-	Not used

LIGHTING - REPLACING BULBS



Do not attempt to change any bulb with the lighting switched on. If the lighting has just been switched off, give the bulbs time to cool. Handling them when hot may cause personal injury.



Before attempting to replace a bulb, ensure that both the affected lamp and the vehicle's ignition are turned off. If the circuit remains live a short circuit can occur which may damage the vehicle's electrical system.



Always replace bulbs with the correct type and specification.

Replacement bulbs

Note: All bulbs must be rated at 12 Volts.

Bulb	Watts
Headlamps low and high beam (halogen)	55 (H7)
+ Bi-Xenon headlamps - low / high beam	35 (Xenon D1S)
Tail lamps	21/5 (P21/5)

Halogen bulbs

Halogen bulbs are used for some high and low beam lamps. Take care not to touch this type of bulb with your fingers; always use a cloth to handle them. If necessary, clean the bulb with methylated spirits to remove fingerprints.

Xenon lamps



High voltage is required to ignite the gas and metal vapour which are used to power Xenon lamps. Contact with this voltage can cause serious injury.



Bi-Xenon lamp units operate at a very high temperature. Ensure that the lamp units have cooled before attempting to touch them.



Xenon lamp units contain Mercury which is highly toxic and can be extremely harmful.

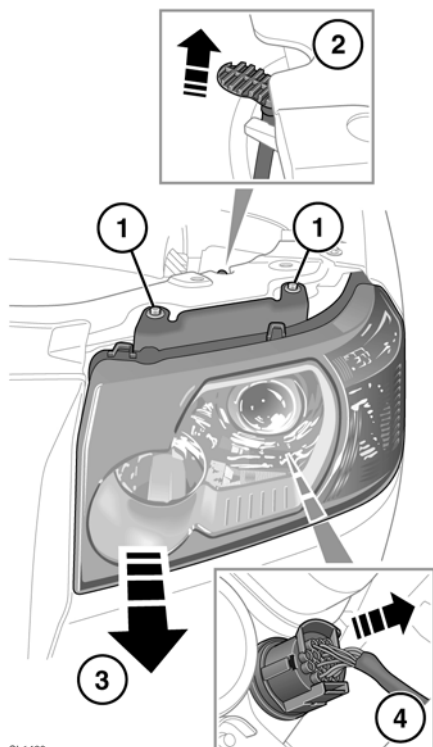


Dispose of Bi-Xenon lamp units in accordance with local authority regulations.

It is necessary to completely remove the headlamp unit from the vehicle in order to change the headlamp bulbs.

The type of bulb to be used in each case is marked on the back of the headlamp unit.

Removal of headlamp unit



SL1429

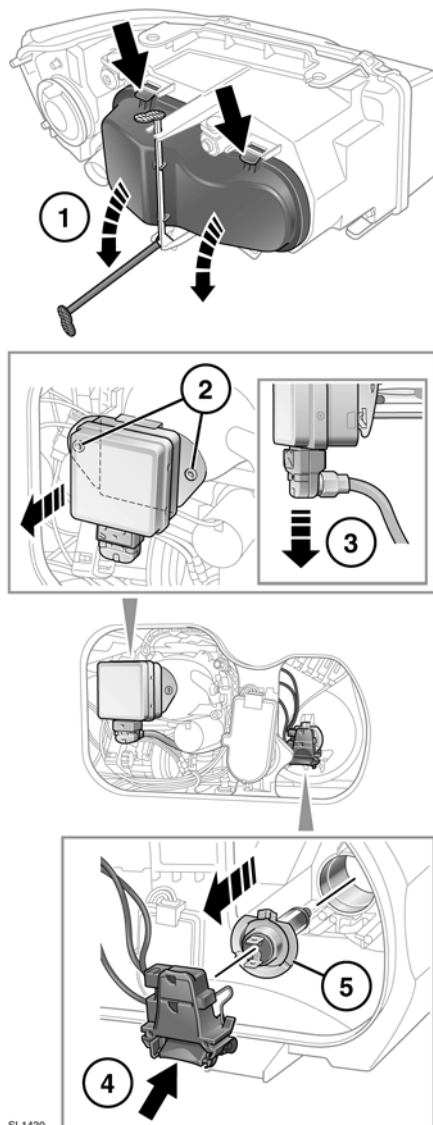
1. Undo and remove the two retaining bolts.
2. Pull up the locking lever to release the headlamp unit.
3. Pull the headlamp unit forward sufficiently to allow access to the rear of the unit.
4. Disconnect the electrical connector from the back of the unit and remove the unit from the vehicle. Place the unit face down on a flat surface covered in a soft material to prevent damage to the unit's lenses.



Do not place the lamp unit face down on hard or abrasive surfaces. Doing so may scratch the surface of the lens.

Headlamp bulbs

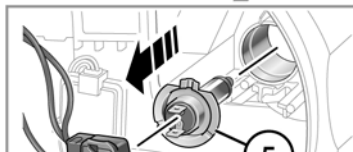
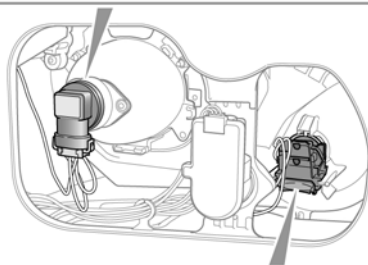
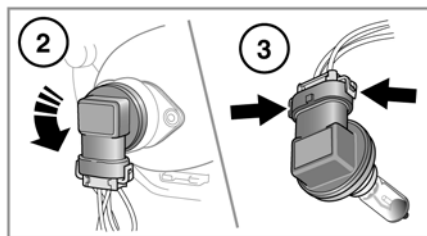
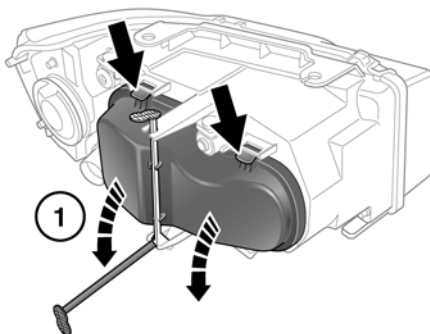
Change a xenon dipped/main beam with a supplementary halogen main beam



SL1430

1. Unclip the locking lever, press down the two tabs and remove the cover.
2. Undo the two retaining screws and remove the cover.
3. Remove the electrical connection from the xenon unit.
4. Pull the halogen main beam electrical connector off of the supplementary halogen main beam bulb.
5. Unclip the halogen bulb and remove it from the unit.

Change a halogen dipped and main beam bulb.

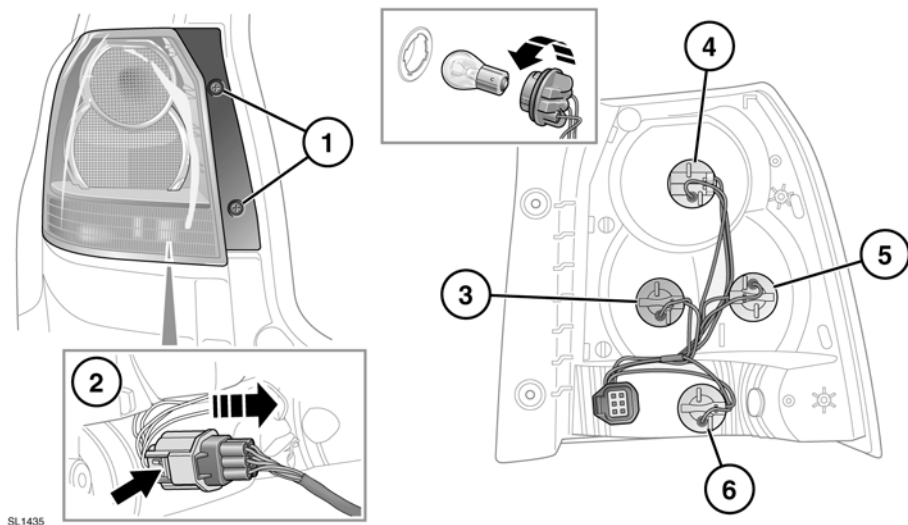


1. Unclip the locking lever, press down the two tabs and remove the cover.
2. Pull the halogen dipped beam electrical connector off the bulb.

3. Unclip the bulb and remove it from the unit.
4. Pull the halogen main beam electrical connector off of the bulb.
5. Unclip the bulb and remove it from the unit.

Tail lamp bulb

To change a bulb within the rear lamp unit it is necessary to completely remove the unit from the vehicle.



Remove the rear lamp unit

1. Undo, and remove the two retaining screws (1).
2. Remove the lamp unit and disconnect the electrical connection.
3. Replace the stop/tail bulb (4).

Install the rear lamp unit

1. Locate the tail lamp unit on the vehicle.
2. Install the two screws (1).

WARNING INDICATORS

The location and specification of the warning indicators in the instrument cluster may vary according to model and market requirements.

Critical warning message (red)



Illuminates when a critical warning message is available in the message centre.

Warning / information message (amber)



Illuminates when a non-critical warning message or an information message is available in the message centre.

Headlamp main beam (blue)



Illuminates when the headlamps are switched to main beam.

Direction indicators (green)



An indicator flashes in time with the corresponding left or right direction indicator lamps whenever they are operated. If the indicator fails to flash, or flashes very rapidly, this may indicate a bulb failure in one of the direction indicator lamps.

If the hazard switch is pressed, both warning indicators will flash in conjunction with the direction indicator lamps.

Glow plug (amber) - diesel only



Illuminates when the ignition is switched on.

Dynamic stability control (DSC) (amber)



Illuminates briefly as a bulb check
DSC will illuminate continuously as a reminder that DSC is deactivated.

If a fault is detected the DSC warning lamp will illuminate continuously when DSC has not been deactivated.

Hill descent control (HDC) information (green)



Illuminates briefly as a bulb and system check when the ignition is switched on, and also illuminates when HDC is selected.

If HDC is selected and the vehicle is within the operating speed range of up to 50 km/h (30 mph), the indicator will illuminate continuously.

If HDC is selected and the vehicle is driven faster than the operating speed range, the indicator will flash and a message will appear in the main message centre.

The indicator will also flash during HDC fade-out.

If a fault is detected the message HDC FAULT SYSTEM NOT AVAILABLE will appear in the message centre. If the fault is detected whilst the system is active, HDC will fade out.

Front fog lamps (green)



Illuminates when the front fog lamps are switched on.

Rear fog lamps (amber)



Illuminates when the rear fog lamps are switched on.

Battery charging (red)



Illuminates as a bulb check when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes once the engine is running. If it remains on, or illuminates whilst driving, a fault is indicated.

Low oil pressure (red)



Illuminates as a bulb check when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes when the engine is started. An oil system fault is indicated if the indicator remains on, flashes on and off, or illuminates whilst driving. Always check the oil level when this indicator illuminates.

Check engine (amber)



Illuminates as a bulb and system check when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes as soon as the engine is started. Illumination at any other time indicates an engine fault.

Side lamps on (green)



Illuminates when the side lamps are turned on, either manually or by the automatic lighting control.

Parking brake system (red):



All except USA



USA Only

Illuminates red when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switched on.

Brake system (red or amber):



All except USA



USA Only

A fault with the EBA is indicated by the red brake warning light indicator illuminating.

Anti-lock braking system (amber)



If the ABS warning indicator remains on or illuminates whilst driving, a fault with the ABS system is indicated. Drive with care, avoiding heavy brake application.

Air bag SRS (amber)



Illuminates when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes after about 6 seconds. If the indicator illuminates at any other time, the system is faulty.

Cruise control active (green)



Illuminates when cruise control is operating.

Seat belt (red)



Illuminates when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes after approximately six seconds.

In some markets the indicator will illuminate until the driver's or front passenger's seat belt is fastened correctly. Illumination of the indicator may be accompanied by a warning chime.

Trailer (green)



- Illuminates as a bulb check when the ignition is switched on, and extinguishes when the engine is started.

If a trailer is attached to the vehicle and the direction indicators are used, this indicator will flash in synchronisation with the direction indicator lamps. If it does not flash, this indicates that a trailer bulb is defective.

Adaptive Front lighting System (AFS) (amber)



Illuminates when a fault occurs with the Adaptive Front Lighting System.

Gear shift (green)



Illuminates briefly at the recommended gear change point (upshift).

The shift indicator will not illuminate whilst Cruise control is active and not being overridden by pressing the throttle pedal.

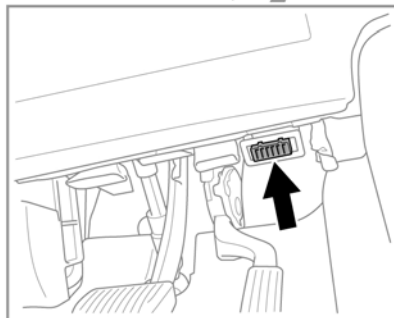
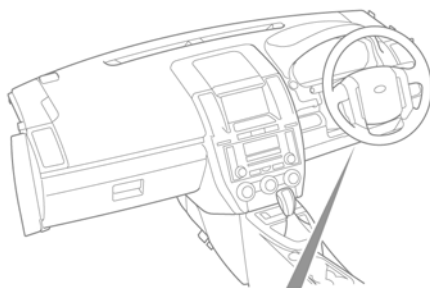
Stop/Start (Manual transmission only) (green)



When the engine has been stopped by the stop/start system, the Eco icon will illuminate.

OBD SOCKET LOCATION

The diagnostic socket is located under the instrument panel, next to the driver's side A pillar.



SL1642