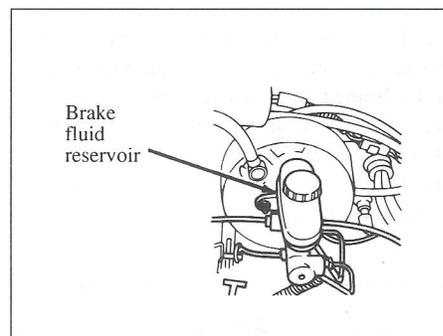


5. Drain the system completely and retighten the plug. Add as much ethylene-glycol-based coolant and water as necessary to provide freezing and corrosion protection.

In extremely cold climates, add the amount recommended in the coolant manufacturer's instructions.

6. Run the engine at idle with the radiator cap off. Slowly add additional coolant if necessary.
7. At this point, wait until the engine reaches normal operating temperature. Add more coolant, if necessary, until the system is full.
8. Install the radiator cap. Inspect all connections for leaks. Inspect the level in the coolant reservoir one more time.



#### ■ Inspecting Brake Fluid Level

Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir regularly. It should be kept at or near the MAX level. If it's low, add fluid until it reaches MAX.

Before adding fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the cap.

The level normally drops with accumulated mileage, a condition associated with wear of brake linings. If it is excessively low, have the brake system inspected by an Authorized Mazda Dealer. The BRAKE warning light on the instrument panel should light when the brake fluid level is low.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Brake fluid will damage painted surfaces. If brake fluid does get on a painted surface, wipe it off immediately.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Using nonspecified brake fluids (see chart, page 9-2) will damage the system. Mixing different fluids will also damage it.

If the brake system frequently requires new fluid, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

**⚠ WARNING**

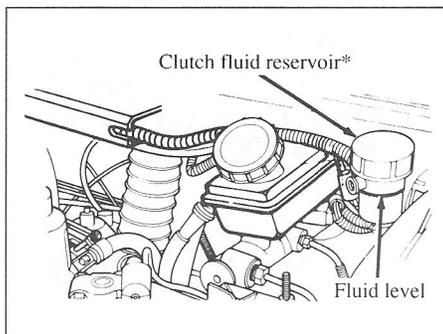
**Handling Brake Fluid:**

*If brake fluid gets in your eyes, you could be seriously injured. If it spills on a hot engine, a fire could start. Be very careful when handling brake fluid.*

**⚠ WARNING**

**Low Brake Fluid Levels:**

- *Low brake fluid levels could be dangerous. Low levels could signal brake lining wear or a leak. Your brakes could fail and cause an accident. If you find a low fluid level, have the brakes inspected.*
- *Do not let the brake fluid reservoir run dry. This may cause the brakes to fail.*



### ■ Inspecting Clutch Fluid Level\*

Inspect the level in the clutch fluid reservoir regularly. It should be kept at or near the line on the reservoir. If it's less, add fluid until it reaches the line on the reservoir.

Before adding fluid, thoroughly clean the area around the cap.

### ⚠ CAUTION

Clutch fluid will damage painted surfaces. If clutch fluid does get on a painted surface, wipe it off immediately.

### ⚠ CAUTION

Using nonspecified clutch fluids (see chart, page 9-2) will damage the system. Mixing different fluids will also damage it.

If the clutch system frequently requires new fluid, it should be inspected. Consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer immediately.

### ⚠ WARNING

#### ***Handling Clutch Fluid:***

***If clutch fluid gets in your eyes, you could be seriously injured. If it spills on a hot engine, a fire could start. Be very careful when handling clutch fluid.***

### NOTE

Low clutch fluid level may signal a fluid leak. If you find a low fluid level, have the clutch inspected.

■ **Inspecting Power Steering Fluid Level\***

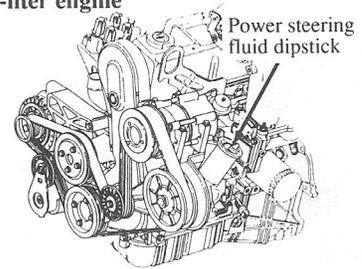
Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir at least once a year. Although you may check the fluid when it is hot or cold, you should check it when hot, if possible, for a more accurate reading.

Visually examine the lines and hoses for leaks and damage.

The level must be kept between the FULL HOT and FULL COLD marks.

1. Park on a level surface, well off the right-of-way, and set the parking brake firmly. The power steering fluid should be at the normal operating temperature after at least 5 minutes of idling or one mile (1.6 km) of driving.
2. While the engine idles, turn the steering wheel back and forth several times. Make sure the dipstick is installed at this time.
3. Turn off the engine.

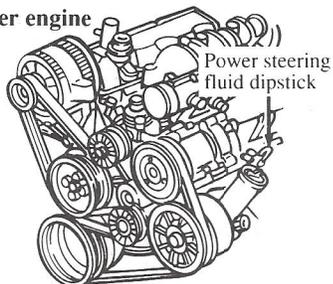
2.3-liter engine



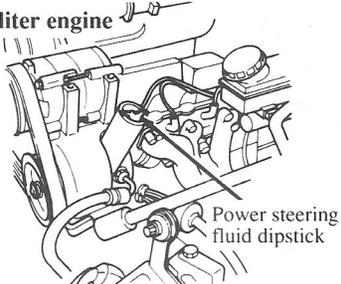
4. Check the fluid level on the dipstick. The fluid level should be at the FULL HOT range.
5. Wipe it clean and put it back.
6. Remove the dipstick again and inspect the level.
7. It must be at FULL HOT. Add fluid if necessary.

**Don't overfill.**

3.0-liter engine



4.0-liter engine



If new fluid is required frequently, consult an Authorized Mazda Dealer.

**⚠ CAUTION**

To avoid damage to the power steering oil pump, don't operate the vehicle for long periods when the power steering fluid level is low.

**NOTE**

Use only specified power steering fluid (chart, page 9-2).

### ■ Inspecting Automatic Transmission Fluid Level\*

The automatic transmission fluid level does not need to be inspected under normal circumstances. However, if the transmission is not working properly or if you notice signs of fluid leakage, the fluid level should be checked. Measure it as described below.

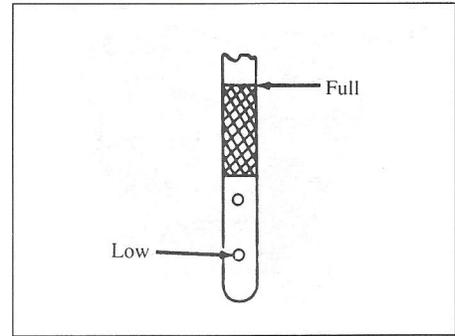
The volume of fluid changes with the temperature. For that reason, it is best to examine the level after approximately 20 miles (32 km) of driving. If necessary, however, it can also be inspected without driving, if outside temperatures are above 50°F (10°C).

#### NOTE

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

### ⚠ CAUTION

- Low fluid level causes transmission slippage. Overfilling can cause foaming, loss of fluid, and malfunction.
- Use only specified fluid (page 9-2). A nonspecified fluid could result in transmission malfunction and failure.
- Do not drive your vehicle if the fluid level is below the bottom hole on the dipstick and the outside temperature is above 50°F (10°C).



1. Park on a level surface and set the parking brake firmly.
2. Idle the engine about two minutes. Push down on the brake pedal; move the selector level through all ranges and set it at P (Park).

## ⚠ WARNING

### ***Sudden Vehicle Movement:***

*Shifting the selector lever without first setting the parking brake and depressing the brake pedal could cause sudden vehicle movement and an accident. Make sure both brakes are in use before moving the selector lever.*

3. With the engine still idling, wipe off the dipstick cap, pull out the dipstick, wipe it clean, and put it back.
4. Pull it out again. The level should be within the crosshatched area on the dipstick. If the vehicle has not been driven and the fluid is not at normal operating temperature, the fluid level should be between the two holes on the dipstick.

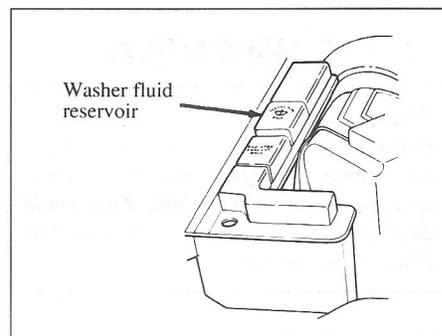
5. If it's below Full, add fluid through the filler tube.

### **Don't overfill.**

Fully insert the dipstick. When adding fluid, add in 1/2 pint (.25L) increments and inspect with the dipstick to make sure it doesn't pass Full.

### **NOTE**

Vehicles equipped with the 4x4 option must have the transfer case selector lever in any position other than N (Neutral).



### ■ Inspecting Washer Fluid Level

Inspect fluid level in the washer fluid reservoir; add fluid if necessary.

Use plain water if fluid is unavailable. But use only washer fluid in cold weather to prevent it from freezing.

**⚠ WARNING**

***Washer Fluid:***

*Using radiator antifreeze in the washer can severely affect visibility when sprayed on the windshield. This could damage your wiper/washer system. Use plain water or washer fluid.*

**⚠ WARNING**

***Freezing Washer Fluid:***

*Before using the washer fluid in very cold weather, warm up the windshield first by using the defroster. If you do not warm up the windshield first, the fluid may freeze and reduce visibility when sprayed on the windshield.*

■ **Body Lubrication**

All moving points of the body, such as door and hood hinges and locks, should be lubricated each time the engine oil is changed. Use a nonfreezing lubricant on locks during cold weather.

Make sure the engine hood's secondary latch keeps the hood from opening when the primary latch is released.

■ **Maintaining Wiper Blades**

**⚠ CAUTION**

Hot waxes applied by automatic car washes have been known to affect the cleanability of windows.

Contamination of either the windshield or the blades with foreign matter can reduce wiper effectiveness. Common sources are insects, tree sap, and hot wax treatments used by some commercial car washes.

If the blades are not wiping properly, clean the window and blades with a good cleaner or mild detergent; then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Repeat if necessary.

**⚠ CAUTION**

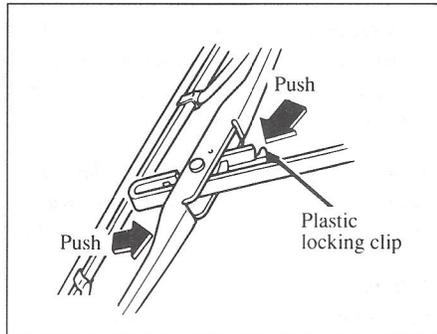
To prevent damage to the wiper blades, don't use gasoline, kerosene, paint thinner, or other solvents on or near them.

**■ Replacing Windshield Wiper Blade Assemblies**

When the wipers no longer clean well, the blades are probably worn or cracked. Replace the wiper blade assemblies.

**⚠ CAUTION**

To prevent damage to the wiper arms and other components, don't move the wipers by hand.



1. Raise the wiper arm and turn the blade assembly to expose the plastic locking clip.
2. Compress the clip and slide the assembly downward; then lift it off the arm.

**⚠ CAUTION**

To prevent damage to the windshield, don't let the wiper arm fall on it.

3. Then install a new blade assembly in the reverse order of removal.

**NOTE**

Install the blade so that the tabs are toward the bottom of the wiper arm.

■ Battery

**⚠ WARNING**

**Battery:**

Batteries are dangerous. To avoid injury, pay careful attention to the advice below.

Keep all flames, sparks, and lit smoking materials away from the battery. Battery cells contain hydrogen, a highly combustible gas.

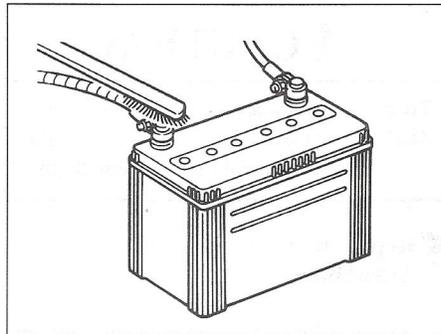
Keep batteries, which contain **SULFURIC ACID**, out of the reach of children. Prevent battery contact with skin, eyes, clothing, and the vehicle.

If electrolyte (battery fluid) gets into your eyes, flush them with clean water for at least 15 minutes and get immediate medical attention. If possible, continue to apply water with a sponge or cloth while on the way to a doctor.

(Continued)

*If electrolyte gets on your skin, thoroughly wash the contacted area. If you feel pain or a burning sensation, get medical attention immediately.*

*When lifting a plastic-cased battery, excessive pressure on the end walls could cause acid to spew through the vent caps, resulting in personal injury. Lift the battery with a carrier or with your hands on opposite corners.*



To get the best service from a battery:

- Keep it securely mounted.
- Keep the top clean and dry.
- Keep terminals and connections clean, tight, and coated with petroleum jelly or terminal grease.
- Rinse off spilled electrolyte immediately with a solution of water and baking soda.
- If the vehicle will not be used for an extended time, disconnect the battery cables.

## ■ Tires

For reasons of proper performance, safety, and better fuel economy, always maintain recommended tire inflation pressures and stay within the recommended load limits and weight distribution.

### ⚠ WARNING

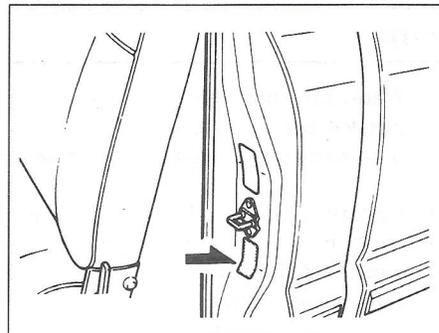
#### Tire Types:

*Driving your vehicle with different types of tires on it causes poor handling and poor braking and could lead to loss of control. Use all radial, all bias-belted, or all bias-type tires. This warning doesn't apply to your temporary spare.*

### ⚠ WARNING

#### Tire Size:

*Using any other tire size or type than what is specified for your Mazda (page 9-5) may seriously affect ride, handling, ground clearance, tire clearance, and speedometer calibration. This could cause you to have an accident. Use only tires that are the correct size and type specified for your Mazda.*



#### ▼ Tire inflation pressure

Inspect all tire pressures monthly (including the spare) when the tires are cold. Maintain recommended pressures for the best ride, top handling, and minimum tire wear.

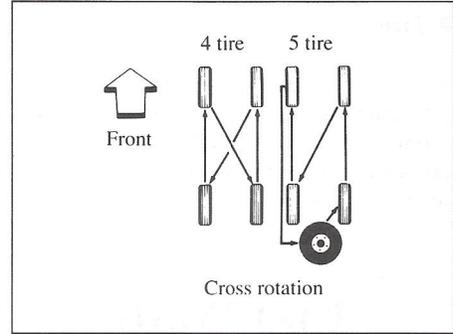
Refer to the specification chart (page 9-5).

**NOTE**

- Warm tires normally exceed recommended pressures. Don't release air from warm tires to adjust the pressure.
- Underinflation and overinflation result in excessive wear, poor handling, and the possibility of blowout and loss of control.
- Underinflation can also cause reduced fuel economy and poor sealing of the tire bead, which will deform the wheel and cause separation of tire from rim.
- Overinflation can also produce a harsh ride and a greater possibility of damage from road hazards.
- So keep your tire pressure at the correct levels. If one frequently needs refilling, have it inspected.

**! WARNING**

***Tire Inflation:***  
*Overinflation or underinflation can reduce tire life, affect handling, and lead to sudden tire failure and loss of control, causing an accident. Always keep your tires properly inflated (page 9-5).*



**▼ Tire rotation**

To equalize tread wear, rotate the tires at 7,500 miles (12,000 km) and after that every 15,000 miles (24,000 km) (or sooner if irregular wear develops). During rotation, inspect them for correct balance and proper lug nut tightness.

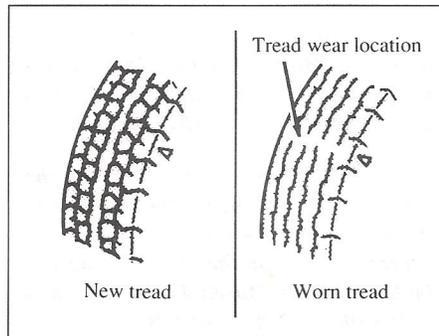
Also, inspect them for uneven wear and damage. Abnormal wear is usually caused by one or a combination of the following:

- Incorrect tire pressure
- Improper wheel alignment
- Out-of-balance wheel
- Severe braking

After rotation, bring all tire pressures to specification (page 9-5).

### ⚠ CAUTION

- Rotate radial tires that have an asymmetrical tread pattern or studs only from front to rear, not from left to right.
- Rotate directional tires only from front to rear, not from left to right.
- In situations where the tires differ from front to rear (snow traction), simply rotate using a side to side pattern.



### ▼ Replacing a tire

If a tire wears evenly, a wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread. Replace the tire when this happens. You may need to replace it before the band is across the entire tread.

### ⚠ WARNING

#### Re-installing Wheels:

*Whenever a wheel is removed and then re-installed, always remove any corrosion that may be present on the mounting surface of the wheel and/or the surface of the hub, drum or rotor that contacts the wheel. Installing wheels without good metal-to-metal contact at the wheel mounting surface can cause the wheel lug nuts to loosen and could allow the wheel to come off while the vehicle is in motion, causing loss of control.*

**⚠ WARNING**

**Tire Specifications:**

*Never mix radial, bias belted or bias-type tires. Never mix brands. Use only the tire size that is listed on the Safety Compliance Certification Label, located near the left front door latch.*

*Make sure that all replacement tires are of the same size, type, load-carrying capacity, and tread design (e.g., "All Terrain", etc.), as originally specified by Mazda.*

*Do not replace your Mazda 4x4 or Mazda 4x2 tires with "high performance" tires, or larger size tires than approved for your vehicle by Mazda.*

(Continued)

*Do not use P235/75R15 "All Season" tires. For Mazda 4x4 Regular Cab vehicles, P235/75R15 "All Terrain" tires are acceptable only on 15x7 inch wheels.*

*Do not use P265/75R15SL tires on the Mazda 4x4 108 inch wheelbase. The P265/75R15SL "All Terrain" tires are acceptable only on the 114 inch and 125 inch wheelbase Mazda 4x4 models, and only with 15x7 inch wheels.*

**⚠ WARNING**

**Replacement Tires and Snow Tires:**

*If you have questions concerning replacement tires, contact an Authorized Mazda Dealer. Failure to follow these precautions may adversely affect the handling of the vehicle and make it easier to lose control and roll over, which could result in serious or fatal injury.*

*If you use snow tires, make sure that they are the same size and grade as the tires you now have on your vehicle. If they are not, your vehicle may not handle safely.*

**⚠ WARNING****Worn-Out Tires:**

*Driving on worn-out tires is hazardous and reduces braking effectiveness, steering accuracy, and traction. Worn-out or damaged tires could cause you to have an accident. Always use tires that are in good condition.*

**▼ Temporary spare tire**

Inspect the temporary spare tire at least monthly to make sure it's properly inflated and stored. Refer to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Label for appropriate cold pressure. This label is located on the driver's door pillar.

The temporary spare tire is easier to handle because of its construction. It is lighter and smaller than a conventional tire and should be used only for an emergency and only for a short distance.

Use the temporary only until the conventional tire is repaired, which should be as soon as possible.

Don't use a temporary tire in your tire rotation pattern.

**⚠ CAUTION**

- Don't use your temporary spare tire rim with a snow tire or a conventional tire. Neither will properly fit and could damage both tire and rim.
- The temporary spare tire has a tread life of up to 3,000 miles (4,800 km), depending on road conditions and driving habits.
- When the tread wear solid-band indicator appears, replace the tire with the same type of temporary spare.

**▼ Replacing a wheel**

When replacing a wheel, make sure the new one is the same as the original factory wheel in diameter, rim width, and offset.

Proper tire balancing provides the best riding comfort and helps reduce tread wear. Out-of-balance tires can cause vibration and uneven wear, such as cupping and flat spots.

**⚠ WARNING****Wheel Size:**

*Using a wrong-sized wheel can affect the braking and handling of your vehicle, which could lead to loss of control and an accident. Always use wheels of the correct size on your Mazda.*

**⚠ WARNING**

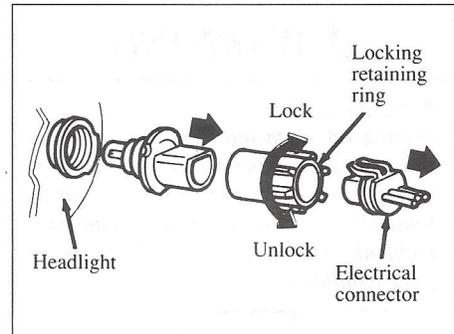
**Aftermarket Wheel Assemblies:**

*Do not use aftermarket wheel assemblies on your vehicle. Use of aftermarket wheel assemblies may damage your vehicle or cause accidents resulting in serious injuries.*

**⚠ CAUTION**

A wrong-sized wheel may adversely affect:

- Tire fit
- Wheel and bearing life
- Ground clearance
- Snow-chain clearance
- Speedometer calibration
- Headlight aim
- Bumper height



**■ Headlight Replacement**

**▼ To remove a bulb:**

**⚠ CAUTION**

Handle a halogen headlamp bulb carefully. It may shatter if it is scratched or dropped. Grasp the bulb only by its plastic base and do not touch the glass part. Keep the bulb out of children's reach.

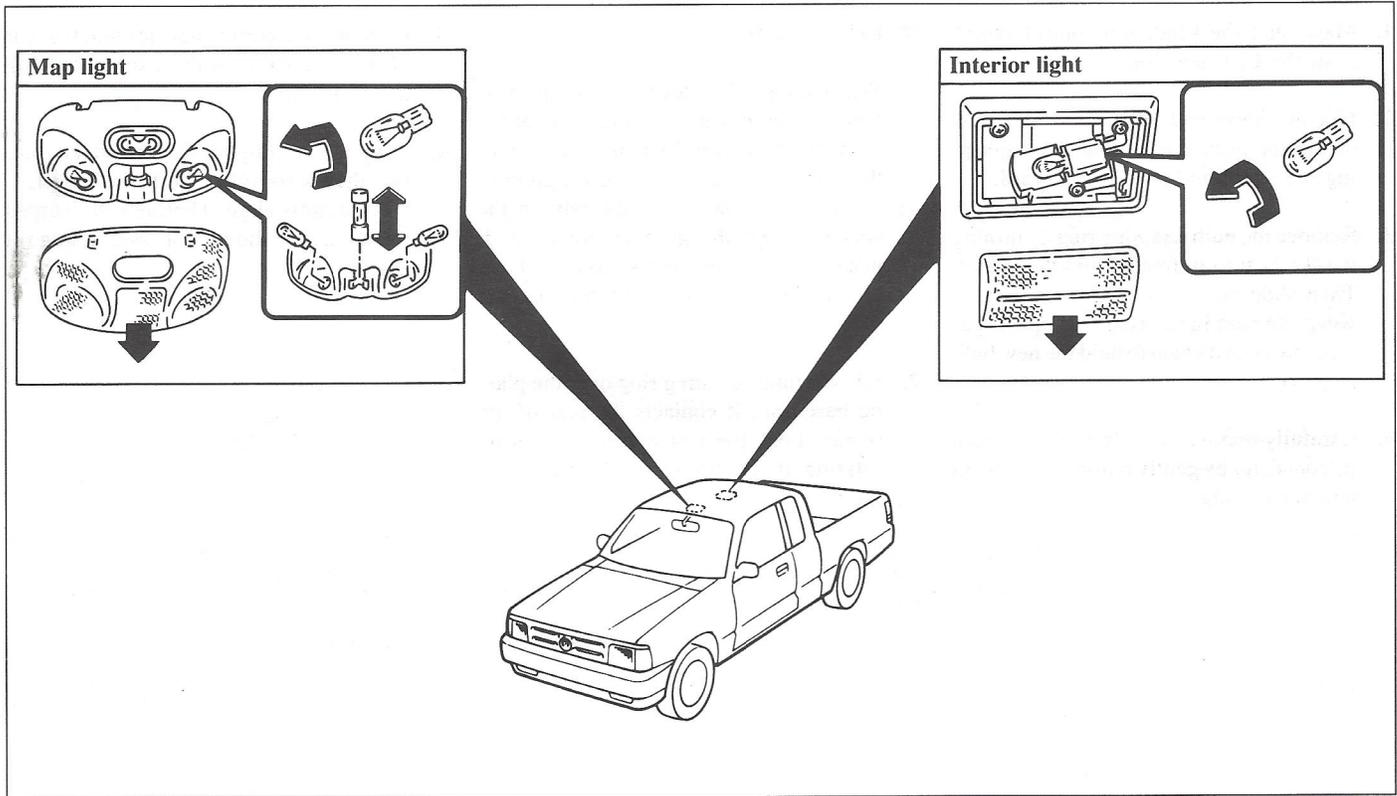
1. Make sure the headlamp control switch is in the OFF position.
2. Lift the hood and detach the electrical connector from the headlamp by grasping the wires and pulling rearward.
3. Remove the bulb retaining ring by turning it 1/8 of a turn to free it from the socket. Then slide the ring off the plastic base. **Keep the ring in the rearward position.** You must use it again to hold the new bulb in place.
4. Carefully remove the bulb assembly from its connector by gently pulling it rearward without turning.

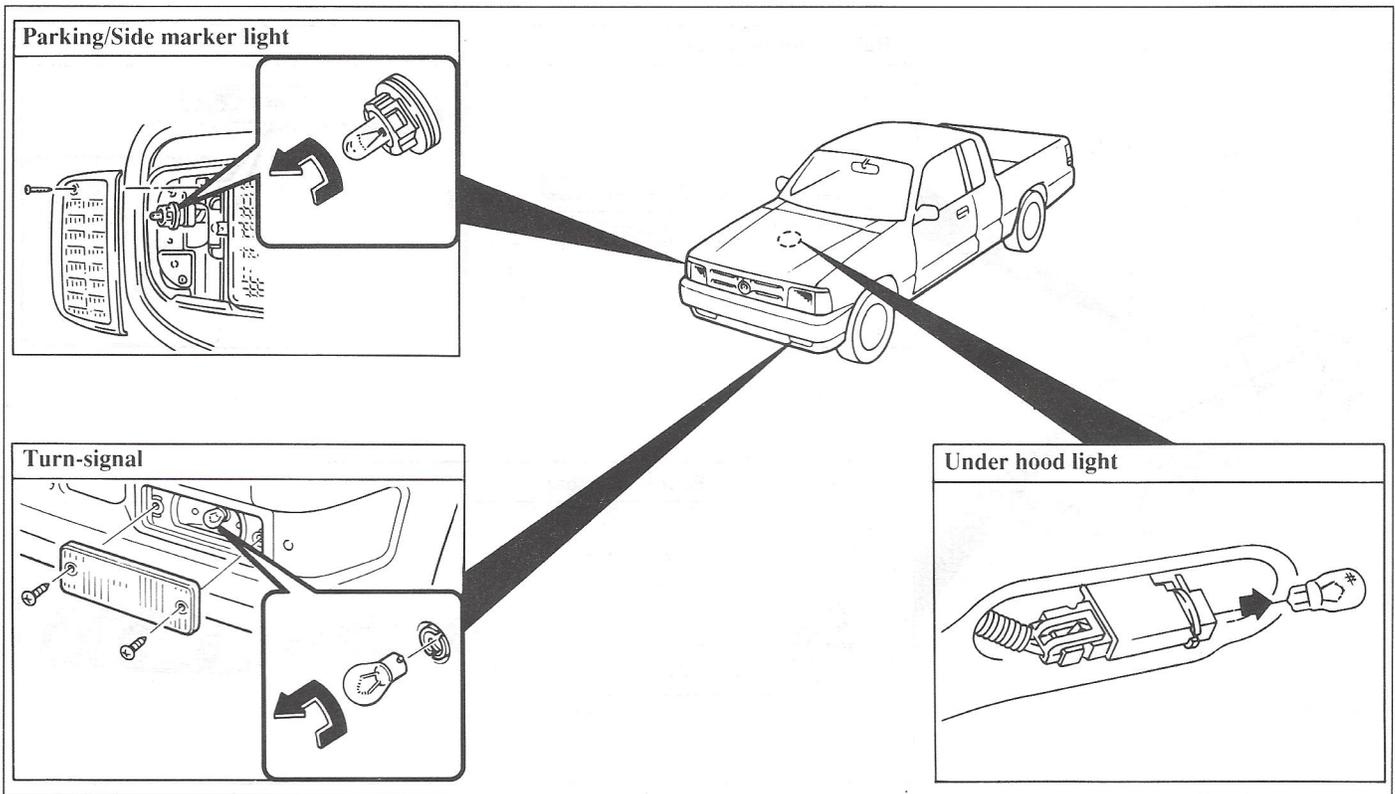
▼ **To install a bulb:**

1. With the flat side of the bulb's plastic base facing upward, insert the glass end of the bulb into the socket. You may need to turn the bulb left or right to line up the grooves in the plastic base with the tabs in the socket. When the grooves are aligned, push the bulb into the socket until the plastic base contacts the rear of the socket.
2. Slip the bulb retaining ring over the plastic base until it contacts the rear of the socket. Lock the ring into the socket by rotating it clockwise until you feel a "stop."

3. Push the electrical connector into the rear of the plastic base until it snaps, locking it into position.
4. Turn the headlights on and make sure that they work properly. If the headlight was correctly aligned before you changed the bulb, you should not need to align it again.

Bulb Replacement (Front)





Bulb Replacement (Rear)

