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## INTRODUCTION

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| VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION | - Vehicle Safety Certification Label. |
| NUMBER | - Frame rail. <br> To protect the consumer from theft and possible |
| DESCRIPTION | fraud the manufacturer is required to include a |
| The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) plate is | Check Digit at the ninth position of the Vehicle Identification Number. The check digit is used by the |
| located on the lower windshield fence near the left | manufacturer and government agencies to verify the |
| A-pillar. The VIN contains 17 characters that provide | authenticity of the vehicle and official documenta- |
| data concerning the vehicle. Refer to the VIN decod- | tion. The formula to use the check digit is not |
| ing chart to determine the identification of a vehicle. | released to the general public. |

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DECODING CHART

| POSITION | INTERPRETATION | CODE = DESCRIPTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Country of Origin | 1 = Manufactured By DaimlerChrysler Corporation |
| 2 | Make | $J=$ Jeep |
| 3 | Vehicle Type | 4 = MPV |
| 4 | Gross Vehicle Weight Rating | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E}=3001-4000 \mathrm{lbs} . \\ & \mathrm{F}=4001-5000 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Vehicle Line | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A}=\text { Wrangler 4X4 (LHD) } \\ & 4=\text { Wrangler 4X4 (RHD) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Series | $\begin{gathered} 2=\text { SE } \\ 3=X \\ 4=\text { Sport } \\ 5=\text { Sahara } \\ 6 \text { = Rubicon } \end{gathered}$ |
| 7 | Body Style | 9 = Open Body |
| 8 | Engine | $\begin{gathered} 1=2.4 \mathrm{~L} 4 \text { cyl DOHC Gasoline } \\ \mathrm{S}=4.0 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{cyl} \text { Gasoline } \end{gathered}$ |

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Continued)

| POSITION | INTERPRETATION | CODE $=$ DESCRIPTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Check Digit | 0 through 9 or X |  |
| 10 | Model Year | $4=2004$ |  |
| 11 | Assembly Plant | $\mathrm{P}=$ Toledo \#2 |  |
| 12 thru 17 |  | Vehicle Build Sequence |  |

## VEHICLE EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION (VECI) LABEL

## DESCRIPTION

All models have a Vehicle Emission Control Information (VECI) Label. DaimlerChrysler permanently attaches the label in the engine compartment (Fig. 1). It cannot be removed without defacing information and destroying the label.

The label contains the vehicle's emission specifications and vacuum hose routings. All hoses must be connected and routed according to the label.

The VECI label contains the following:

- Engine family and displacement
- Evaporative family
- Emission control system schematic
- Certification application
- Engine timing specifications (if adjustable)
- Idle speeds (if adjustable)
- Spark plug and gap

The label also contains an engine vacuum schematic. These labels are permanently attached and cannot be removed without defacing information and destroying label.


Fig. 1 VECI Label Location

## VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL

## DESCRIPTION

A vehicle certification label (Fig. 2) is attached to every DaimlerChrysler Corporation vehicle. The label certifies that the vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Standards. The label also lists:

- Month and year of vehicle manufacture.
- Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). The gross front and rear axle weight ratings (GAWR's) are based on a minimum rim size and maximum cold tire inflation pressure.
- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN).
- Type of vehicle.
- Type of rear wheels.
- Bar code.
- Month, Day and Hour (MDH) of final assembly.
- Paint and Trim codes.
- Country of origin.

The label is located on the driver-side door shutface.


8086d77b
Fig. 2 VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL - TYPICAL

## BODY CODE PLATE

## DESCRIPTION

## BODY CODE PLATE

A metal body code plate is attached to the floor pan under the drivers seat (Fig. 3). Disengage the snaps attaching the carpet to the floor pan to read the information. There are seven lines of information on the body code plate. Lines 4, 5, 6, and 7 are not used to define service information. Information reads from left to right, starting with line 3 in the center of the plate to line 1 at the bottom of the plate (Fig. 4).


Fig. 3 Body Code Plate Location
1-SNAP
2 - REAR CARPET
3 - BODY CODE PLATE
4 - SNAP
5 - FLOOR PAN
6 - FRONT CARPET

The last code imprinted on a vehicle code plate will be followed by the imprinted word END. When two vehicle code plates are required, the last available spaces on the first plate will be imprinted with the letters CTD (for continued).
When a second vehicle code plate is necessary, the first four spaces on each row will not be used because of the plate overlap.


Fig. 4 Body Code Plate Decoding
1 - PRIMARY PAINT
2 - SECONDARY PAINT
3 - ROOF
4 - CAR LINE SHELL
5 - ENGINE
6 - TRIM
7 - VIN
8 - MARKET
9 - TRANSMISSION
10 - PAINT PROCEDURE
11 - VEHICLE ORDER NUMBER

## BODY CODE PLATE (Continued)

BODY CODE PLATE—LINE 3
DIGITS 1 THROUGH 12
Vehicle Order Number
DIGITS 13, 14, AND 15
Roof

- VJN = Soft Top White
- $\mathrm{VJU}=$ Soft Top Spice
- VJX = Soft Top Black
- VKN = Hard Top White
- VKU = Hard Top Spice
- VKX = Hard Top Black

DIGITS 16, 17, AND 18
Car Line Shell

- TJJ = Wrangler (LHD)
- $\mathrm{TJU}=$ Wrangler (RHD)

DIGIT 19
Price Class

- $\mathrm{L}=$ Wrangler (All)

DIGITS 20 AND 21
Body Type

- 77 = Wheel Base (93.4 in.)


## BODY CODE PLATE—LINE 2

DIGITS 1,2, AND 3
Paint Procedure
DIGIT 4
Open Space
DIGITS 5 THROUGH 8
Primary Paint
(Refer to 23 - BODY/PAINT - SPECIFICATIONS)
for color codes.

DIGITS 10 THROUGH 13
Secondary Paint
DIGIT 14
Open Space
DIGITS 15 THROUGH 18
Interior Trim Code
DIGIT 19
Open Space
DIGITS 20, 21, AND 22
Engine Code

- ED1 = 2.4L 4 cyl. MPI Gasoline
- $\mathrm{ERH}=4.0 \mathrm{~L} 6$ cyl. MPI Gasoline


## BODY CODE PLATE—LINE 1

## DIGITS 1, 2, AND 3

Transmission Codes

- DDD = NV3550 5 - speed Manual
- DDK = AX15 5 - speed Manual
- DG6 = 42RLE $4-$ speed Automatic

DIGIT 4
Open Space
DIGIT 5
Market Code

- $\mathrm{B}=$ International

DIGIT 6
Open Space
DIGITS 7 THROUGH 23
Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
(Refer to VEHICLE DATA/VEHICLE INFORMATION/VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER DESCRIPTION) for breakdown of VIN code.

DIGIT 9
Open Space

## INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

## DESCRIPTION

The graphic symbols illustrated in the following International Control and Display Symbols Chart (Fig. 5) are used to identify various instrument controls. The symbols correspond to the controls and displays that are located on the instrument panel.


80be4788
Fig. 5 INTERNATIONAL CONTROL AND DISPLAY SYMBOLS

| 1 | High Beam | 13 | Rear Window Washer |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Fog Lamps | 14 | Fuel |
| 3 | Headlamp, Parking Lamps, Panel Lamps | 15 | Engine Coolant Temperature |
| 4 | Turn Warning | 16 | Battery Charging Condition |
| 5 | Hazard Warning | 17 | Engine Oil |
| 6 | Windshield Washer | 18 | Seat Belt |
| 7 | Windshield Wiper | 19 | Brake Failure |
| 8 | Windshield Wiper and Washer | 20 | Parking Brake |
| 9 | Windscreen Demisting and Defrosting | 21 | Front Hood |
| 10 | Ventilating Fan | 22 | Rear hood (Decklid) |
| 11 | Rear Window Defogger | 23 | Horn |
| 12 | Rear Window Wiper | 24 | Lighter |

## FASTENER IDENTIFICATION

## DESCRIPTION

The SAE bolt strength grades range from grade 2 to grade 8 . The higher the grade number, the greater the bolt strength. Identification is determined by the line marks on the top of each bolt head. The actual bolt strength grade corresponds to the number of line marks plus 2. The most commonly used metric bolt strength classes are 9.8 and 10.9. The metric strength class identification number is imprinted on the head of the bolt. The higher the class number, the greater the bolt strength. Some metric nuts are imprinted with a single-digit strength class on the nut face. Refer to the Fastener Identification and Fastener Strength Charts (Fig. 6) and (Fig. 7).

FASTENER IDENTIFICATION (Continued)
Bolt Markings and Torque - Metric
Commercial Steel Class

| 9.8 |  |  |  |  | 10.9 |  |  |  | 12.9 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bolt Head Markings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Body Size | Torque |  |  |  | Torque |  |  |  | Torque |  |  |  |
| Diam. | Cast Iron |  | Aluminum |  | Cast Iron |  | Aluminum |  | Cast Iron |  | Aluminum |  |
| mm | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | fi-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | fi-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | fi-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ftlb | $\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m}$ | ft lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | fflb |
| 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| 7 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 14 |
| 8 | 25 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 23 | 25 | 18 | 36 | 27 | 28 | 21 |
| 10 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 60 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 70 | 50 | 55 | 40 |
| 12 | 70 | 55 | 55 | 40 | 105 | 75 | 80 | 60 | 125 | 95 | 100 | 75 |
| 14 | 115 | 85 | 90 | 65 | 160 | 120 | 125 | 95 | 195 | 145 | 150 | 110 |
| 16 | 180 | 130 | 140 | 100 | 240 | 175 | 190 | 135 | 290 | 210 | 220 | 165 |
| 18 | 230 | 170 | 180 | 135 | 320 | 240 | 250 | 185 | 400 | 290 | 310 | 230 |

## Bolt Markings and Torque Values - U.S. Customary



| Body Size | Cast Iron |  | Aluminum |  | Cast Iron |  | Aluminum |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | f-lb | N•m | $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft-lb |
| 1/4-20 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 9 |
| - 28 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 10 |
| 5/16-18 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 18 |
| - 24 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 24 | 25 | 19 |
| 3/8-16 | 40 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 55 | 40 | 40 | 30 |
| - 24 | 40 | 30 | 35 | 25 | 60 | 45 | 45 | 35 |
| 7/16-14 | 60 | 45 | 45 | 35 | 90 | 65 | 65 | 50 |
| - 20 | 65 | 50 | 55 | 40 | 95 | 70 | 75 | 55 |
| 1/2-13 | 95 | 70 | 75 | 55 | 130 | 95 | 100 | 75 |
| - 20 | 100 | 75 | 80 | 60 | 150 | 110 | 120 | 90 |
| 9/16-12 | 135 | 100 | 110 | 80 | 190 | 140 | 150 | 110 |
| -18 | 150 | 110 | 115 | 85 | 210 | 155 | 170 | 125 |
| 5/8-11 | 180 | 135 | 150 | 110 | 255 | 190 | 205 | 150 |
| -18 | 210 | 155 | 160 | 120 | 290 | 215 | 230 | 170 |
| 3/4-10 | 325 | 240 | 255 | 190 | 460 | 340 | 365 | 270 |
| -16 | 365 | 270 | 285 | 210 | 515 | 380 | 410 | 300 |
| 7/8-9 | 490 | 360 | 380 | 280 | 745 | 550 | 600 | 440 |
| -14 | 530 | 390 | 420 | 310 | 825 | 610 | 660 | 490 |
| 1-8 | 720 | 530 | 570 | 420 | 1100 | 820 | 890 | 660 |
| - 14 | 800 | 590 | 650 | 480 | 1200 | 890 | 960 | 710 |

Fig. 6 FASTENER IDENTIFICATION

FASTENER IDENTIFICATION (Continued)
HOW TO DETERMINE BOLT STRENGTH


Fig. 7 FASTENER STRENGTH

## FASTENER USAGE

## DESCRIPTION

## DESCRIPTION - FASTENER USAGE

WARNING: USE OF AN INCORRECT FASTENER MAY RESULT IN COMPONENT DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY.

Fasteners and torque specifications references in this Service Manual are identified in metric and SAE format.

During any maintenance or repair procedures, it is important to salvage all fasteners (nuts, bolts, etc.) for reassembly. If the fastener is not salvageable, a fastener of equivalent specification must be used.

## DESCRIPTION - THREADED HOLE REPAIR

Most stripped threaded holes can be repaired using a Helicoil ${ }^{\circledR}$. Follow the vehicle or Helicoil ${ }^{\circledR}$ recommendations for application and repair procedures.

## METRIC SYSTEM

## DESCRIPTION

The metric system is based on quantities of one, ten, one hundred, one thousand and one million.

The following chart will assist in converting metric units to equivalent English and SAE units, or vise versa.

CONVERSION FORMULAS AND EQUIVALENT VALUES

| MULTIPLY | BY | TO GET | MULTIPLY | BY | TO GET |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in-Ibs | x 0.11298 | = Newton Meters (N•m) | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | x 8.851 | = in-lbs |
| ft-lbs | $\times 1.3558$ | = Newton Meters ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ) | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | $\times 0.7376$ | = ft-lbs |
| Inches Hg (60 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | x 3.377 | = Kilopascals (kPa) | kPa | x 0.2961 | = Inches Hg |
| psi | x 6.895 | = Kilopascals (kPa) | kPa | x 0.145 | = psi |
| Inches | x 25.4 | = Millimeters (mm) | mm | x 0.03937 | = Inches |
| Feet | x 0.3048 | = Meters (M) | M | x 3.281 | = Feet |
| Yards | x 0.9144 | = Meters | M | x 1.0936 | = Yards |
| mph | x 1.6093 | = Kilometers/Hr. (Km/h) | Km/h | $\times 0.6214$ | = mph |
| Feet/Sec | x 0.3048 | = Meters/Sec (M/S) | M/S | x 3.281 | = Feet/Sec |
| mph | x 0.4470 | = Meters/Sec (M/S) | M/S | x 2.237 | = mph |
| Kilometers/Hr. (Km/h) | x 0.27778 | = Meters/Sec (M/S) | M/S | x 3.600 | Kilometers/Hr. (Km/h) |

COMMON METRIC EQUIVALENTS

| 1 inch $=25$ Millimeters | 1 Cubic Inch $=16$ Cubic Centimeters |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Foot $=0.3$ Meter | 1 Cubic Foot $=0.03$ Cubic Meter |
| 1 Yard $=0.9$ Meter | 1 Cubic Yard $=0.8$ Cubic Meter |
| 1 Mile $=1.6$ Kilometers |  |

Refer to the Metric Conversion Chart to convert torque values listed in metric Newton- meters ( $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ). Also, use the chart to convert between millimeters (mm) and inches (in.) (Fig. 8).

METRIC SYSTEM (Continued)
in-lbs to $N \bullet m$
$\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m}$ to in -lbs

| in- lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | N* m | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | N•m | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | in-lb |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | . 2260 | 42 | 4.7453 | 82 | 9.2646 | 122 | 13.7839 | 162 | 18.3032 | . 2 | 1.7702 | 4.2 | 37.1747 | 8.2 | 72.5792 | 12.2 | 107.9837 | 16.2 | 143.3882 |
| 4 | 4519 | 44 | 4.9713 | 84 | 9.4906 | 124 | 14.0099 | 164 | 18.5292 | 4 | 3.5404 | 4.4 | 38.9449 | 8.4 | 74.3494 | 12.4 | 109.7539 | 16.4 | 145.1584 |
| 6 | . 6779 | 46 | 5. 1972 | 86 | 9.7165 | 126 | 14.2359 | 166 | 18.7552 | . 6 | 5.3107 | 4.6 | 40.7152 | 8.6 | 76.1197 | 12.6 | 111.5242 | 16.6 | 146.9287 |
| 8 | . 9039 | 48 | 5.4232 | 88 | 9.9425 | 128 | 14.4618 | 168 | 18.9811 | . 8 | 7.0809 | 4.8 | 42.4854 | 8.8 | 77.8899 | 12.8 | 113.2944 | 16.8 | 148.6989 |
| 10 | 1.1298 | 50 | 5.6492 | 90 | 10.1685 | 130 | 14.6878 | 170 | 19.2071 | 1 | 8.8511 | 5 | 44.2556 | 9 | 79.6601 | 13 | 115.0646 | 17 | 150.4691 152.2393 |
| 12 | 1.3558 | 52 | 5.8751 | 92 | 10.3944 | 132 | 14.9138 | 172 | 19.4331 | 1.2 | 10.6213 | 5.2 | 46.0258 | 9.2 | 81.4303 | 13.2 | 116.8348 | 17.2 | 152.2393 |
| 14 | 1.5818 | 54 | 6.1011 | 94 | 10.6204 | 134 | 15.1397 | 174 | 19.6590 | 1.4 | 12.3916 | 5.4 | 47.7961 | 9.4 | 83.2006 | 13.4 | 118.6051 | 17.4 | 154.0096 |
| 16 | 1.8077 | 56 | 6.3270 | 96 | 10.8464 | 136 | 15.3657 | 176 | 19.8850 | 1.6 | 14.1618 | 5.6 | 49.5663 | 9.6 | 84.9708 | 13.6 | 120.3753 | 17.6 | 155.7798 157.5500 |
| 18 | 2.0337 | 58 | 6.5530 | 98 | 11.0723 | 138 | 15.5917 | 178 | 20.1110 | 1.8 | 15.9320 | 5.8 | 51.3365 53.1067 | ${ }^{9.8}$ | 86.7410 | 13.8 | 122.1455 123.9157 | 17.8 18 | 157.5500 159.3202 |
| 20 | 2.2597 | 60 | 6.7790 | 100 | 11.2983 | 140 | 15.8176 | 180 | 20.3369 | 2 | 17.7022 | 6 | 53.1067 | 10 | 88.5112 90.2815 | 14. | 123.9157 | 18 | 159.3202 163.7458 |
| 22 | 2.4856 | 62 | 7.0049 | 102 | 11.5243 | 142 | 16.0436 | 182 | 20.5629 | 2.2 | 19.4725 | 6.2 | 54.8770 | 10.2 | 90.2815 | 14.2 | 125.6860 | 18.5 |  |
| 24 | 2.7116 | 64 | 7.2309 | 104 | 11.7502 | 144 | 16.2696 | 184 | 20.7889 | 2.4 | 21.2427 | 6.4 | 56.6472 | 10.4 | 92.0517 | 14.4 | 127.4562 | 19 | 168.1714 |
| 26 | 2.9376 | 66 | 7.4569 | 106 | 11.9762 | 146 | 16.4955 | 186 | 21.0148 | 2.6 | 23.0129 | 6.6 | 58.4174 | 10.6 | 93.8219 | 14.6 | 129.2264 | 19.5 | 72.5970 |
| 28 | 3.1635 | 68 | 7.6828 | 108 | 12.2022 | 148 | 16.7215 | 188 | 21.2408 | 2.8 | 24.7831 | 6.8 | 60.1876 | 10. | 95.5921 | 14.8 | 130.9966 | 205 | 177.0225 |
| 30 | 3.3895 | 70 | 7.9088 | 110 | 12.4281 | 150 | 16.9475 | 190 | 21.4668 | 3 | 26.5534 | 7 | 61.9579 | 11 | 97.3624 | 15 | 132.7669 | 20.5 | 181.4480 |
| 32 | 3.6155 | 72 | 8.1348 | 112 | 12.6541 | 152 | 17.1734 | 192 | 21.6927 | 3.2 | 28.3236 | 7.2 | 63.7281 | 11.2 | 99.1328 | 15.2 | 134.5371 | 21 | 85.8736 |
| 34 | 3.8414 | 74 | 8.3607 | 114 | 12.8801 | 154 | 17.3994 | 194 | 21.9187 | 3.4 | 30.0938 | 7.4 | 65.4983 | 11.4 | 100.9028 | 15.4 | 136.3073 | 22 | 194.7247 |
| 36 | 4.0674 | 76 | 8.5867 | 116 | 13.1060 | 156 | 17.6253 | 196 | 22.1447 | 3.6 3.8 | 31.8640 | 7.6 7.8 | 67.2685 | 11.6 | 102.6730 | 15.6 15.8 | 138.0775 1398478 | 23 | 203.5759 |
| 38 | 4.2934 | 78 | 8.8127 | 118 | 13.3320 | 158 | 17.8513 | 198 | 22.3706 | 3.8 | 33.6342 | 7.8 | 69.0388 70.8090 | 11.8 | 104.4433 106.2135 | 15.8 | 139.8478 141.6180 | 24 | 212.4270 221.2781 |
| 40 | 4.5193 | 80 | 9.0386 | 120 | 13.5580 | 160 | 18.0773 | 200 | 22.5966 | 4 | 35.4045 | 8 | 70.8090 | 12 | 106.2135 | 16 | 141.6180 | 25 | 221.2781 |

ft -lbs to $\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m}$
$\mathrm{N} \bullet \mathrm{m}$ to $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lbs}$

| $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ | N•m | ft-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft-lb | N•m | $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft-lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft -lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | ft -lb | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | $\mathrm{ft}-\mathrm{lb}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.3558 | 21 | 28.4722 | 41 | 55.5885 | 61 | 82.7049 | 81 | 109.8212 | 1 | . 7376 | 21 | 15.9888 | 41 | 30.2400 | 61 | 44.9913 | 81 | 59.7425 |
| 2 | 2.7116 | 22 | 29.8280 | 42 | 56.9444 | 62 | 84.0607 | 82 | 111.1770 | 2 | 1.4751 | 22 | 16.2264 | 42 | 30.9776 | 62 | 45.7289 | 82 | 60.4801 |
| 3 | 4.0675 | 23 | 31.1838 | 43 | 58.3002 | 63 | 85.4165 | 83 | 112.5328 | 3 | 2.2127 | 23 | 16.9639 | 43 | 31.7152 | 63 | 46. 4664 | 83 | 61.2177 |
| 4 | 5.4233 | 24 | 32.5396 | 44 | 59.6560 | 64 | 86.7723 | 84 | 113.8888 | 4 | 2.9502 | 24 | 17.7015 | 44 | 32.4527 | 64 | 47.2040 | 84 | 61.9552 |
| 5 | 6.7791 | 25 | 33.8954 | 45 | 61.0118 | 65 | 88.1281 | 85 | 115.2446 | 5 | 3.6878 | 25 | 18.4391 | 45 | 33.1903 | 65 | 47.9415 | 85 | 62.6928 |
| 6 | 8.1349 | 26 | 35.2513 | 46 | 62.3676 | 66 | 89.4840 | 86 | 116.6004 | 6 | 4.4254 | 26 | 19.1766 | 46 | 33.9279 | 66 | 48.6791 | 86 | 63.4303 |
| 7 | 9.4907 | 27 | 36.6071 | 47 | 63.7234 | 67 | 90.8398 | 87 | 117.9562 | 7 | 5.1629 | 27 | 19.9142 | 47 | 34.6654 | 67 | 49.4167 | 87 | 64.1679 |
| 8 | 10.8465 | 28 | 37.9629 | 48 | 65.0793 | 68 | 92.1956 | 88 | 119.3120 | 8 | 5.9005 | 28 | 20.6517 | 48 | 35.4030 | 68 | 50.1542 | 88 | 64.9545 |
| 9 | 12.2024 | 29 | 39.3187 | 49 | 66.4351 | 69 | 93.5514 | 89 | 120.6678 | 9 | 6.6381 | 29 | 21.3893 | 49 | 36.1405 | 69 | 50.8918 | 89 | 65.6430 |
| 10 | 13.5582 | 30 | 40.6745 | 50 | 67.7909 | 70 | 94.9073 | 90 | 122.0236 | 10 | 7.3756 | 30 | 22.1269 | 50 | 36.8781 | 70 | 51.6293 | 90 | 66.3806 |
| 11 | 14.9140 | 31 | 42.0304 | 51 | 69.1467 | 71 | 96.2631 | 91 | 123.3794 | 11 | 8.1132 | 31 | 22.8644 | 51 | 37.6157 | 71 | 52.3669 | 91 | 67.1181 |
| 12 | 16.2698 | 32 | 43.3862 | 52 | 70.5025 | 72 | 97.6189 | 92 | 124.7352 | 12 | 8.8507 | 32 | 23.6020 | 52 | 38.3532 | 72 | 53.1045 | 92 | 67.8557 |
| 13 | 17.6256 | 33 | 44.7420 | 53 | 71.8583 | 73 | 98.9747 | 93 | 126.0910 | . 13 | 9.5883 | 33 | 24.3395 | 53 | 39.0908 | 73 | 53.8420 | 93 | 68.5933 |
| 14 | 18.9815 | 34 | 46.0978 | 54 | 73.2142 | 74 | 100.3316 | 94 | 127.4468 | 14 | 10.3259 | 34 | 25.0771 | 54 | 39.8284 | 74 | 54.5720 | 94 | 69.3308 |
| 15 | 20.3373 | 35 | 47.4536 | 55 | 74.5700 | 75 | 101.6862 | 95 | 128.8026 | 15 | 11.0634 | 35 | 25.8147 | 55 | 40.5659 | 75 | 55.3172 | 95 | 70.0684 |
| 16 | 21.6931 | 36 | 48.8094 | 56 | 75.9258 | 76 | 103.0422 | 96 | 130.1586 | 16 | 11.8010 | 36 | 26.5522 | 56 | 41.3035 | 76 | 56.0547 | 96 | 70.8060 |
| 17 | 23.0489 | 37 | 50.1653 | 57 | 77.2816 | 77 | 104.3980 | 97 | 131.5144 | 17 | 12.5386 | 37 | 27.2898 | 57 | 42.0410 | 77 | 56.7923 | 97 | 71.5435 |
| 18 | 24.4047 | 38 | 51.5211 | 58 | 78.6374 | 78 | 105.7538 | 98 | 132.8702 | 18 | 13.2761 | 38 | 28.0274 | 58 | 42.7786 | 78 | 57.5298 | 98 | 72.2811 |
| 19 | 25.7605 | 39 | 52.8769 | 59 | 79.9933 | 79 | 107.1196 | 99 | 134.2260 | 19 | 14.0137 | 39 | 28.7649 | 59 | 43.5162 | 79 | 58.2674 | 99 | 73.0187 |
| 20 | 27.1164 | 40 | 54.2327 | 60 | 81.3491 | 80 | 108.4654 | 100 | 135.5820 | 20 | 14.7512 | 40 | 29.5025 | 60 | 44.2537 | 80 | 59.0050 | 100 | 73.7562 |

in. to mm
mm to in .

| in. | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | in. | mm | in. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 254 | . 21 | 5.334 | . 41 | 10.414 | . 61 | 15.494 | . 81 | 20.574 | . 01 | . 00039 | . 21 | . 00827 | . 41 | . 01614 | . 61 | . 02402 | . 81 | . 03189 |
| . 02 | 508 | . 22 | 5.588 | . 42 | 10.668 | . 62 | 15.748 | . 82 | 20.828 | . 02 | . 00079 | . 22 | . 00866 | . 42 | . 01654 | . 62 | 02441 | . 82 | . 03228 |
| . 03 | . 762 | . 23 | 5.842 | . 43 | 10.922 | . 63 | 16.002 | . 83 | 21.082 | . 03 | . 00118 | . 23 | . 00906 | . 43 | . 01693 | . 63 | . 02480 | . 83 | . 03268 |
| . 04 | 1.016 | . 24 | 6.096 | . 44 | 11.176 | . 64 | 16.256 | . 84 | 21.336 | . 04 | . 00157 | . 24 | . 00945 | . 44 | . 01732 | . 64 | . 02520 | . 84 | . 03307 |
| . 05 | 1.270 | . 25 | 6.350 | . 45 | 11.430 | . 65 | 16.510 | . 85 | 21.590 | . 05 | . 00197 | . 25 | . 00984 | . 45 | . 01772 | . 65 | . 02559 | . 85 | . 03346 |
| . 06 | 1.524 | 26 | 6.604 | . 46 | 11.684 | . 66 | 16.764 | . 86 | 21.844 | . 06 | . 00236 | . 26 | . 01024 | . 46 | .01811 | 66 | . 02598 | . 86 | . 03386 |
| . 07 | 1.778 | 27 | 6.858 | . 47 | 11.938 | . 67 | 17.018 | . 87 | 22.098 | . 07 | . 00276 | . 27 | . 01063 | . 47 | . 01850 | . 67 | . 02638 | . 87 | . 03425 |
| . 08 | 2.032 | 28 | 7.112 | . 48 | 12.192 | . 68 | 17.272 | . 88 | 22.352 | . 08 | . 00315 | . 28 | . 01102 | . 48 | . 01890 | . 68 | . 02677 | 88 | . 03465 |
| . 09 | 2.286 | . 29 | 7.366 | . 49 | 12.446 | . 69 | 17.526 | . 89 | 22.606 | . 09 | . 00354 | . 29 | . 01142 | . 49 | . 01929 | . 69 | . 02717 | . 89 | . 03504 |
| . 10 | 2.540 | 30 | 7.620 | . 50 | 12.700 | . 70 | 17.780 | . 90 | 22.860 | . 10 | . 00394 | . 30 | . 01181 | . 50 | . 01969 | . 70 | . 02756 | . 90 | . 03543 |
| . 11 | 2.794 | 31 | 7.874 | . 51 | 12.954 | . 71 | 18.034 | 91 | 23.114 | . 11 | . 00433 | . 31 | . 01220 | . 51 | . 02008 | . 71 | . 02795 | . 91 | . 03583 |
| . 12 | 3.048 | 32 | 8.128 | . 52 | 13.208 | . 72 | 18.288 | . 92 | 23.368 | . 12 | . 00472 | . 32 | . 01260 | . 52 | . 02047 | . 72 | . 02835 | . 92 | . 03622 |
| . 13 | 3.302 | 33 | 8.382 | . 53 | 13.462 | . 73 | 18.542 | . 93 | 23.622 | . 13 | . 00512 | . 33 | . 01299 | . 53 | . 02087 | . 73 | . 02874 | . 93 | . 03661 |
| . 14 | 3.556 | 34 | 8.636 | . 54 | 13.716 | . 74 | 18.796 | . 94 | 23.876 | . 14 | . 00551 | . 34 | . 01339 | . 54 | . 02126 | . 74 | . 02913 | 94 | . 03701 |
| . 15 | 3.810 | 35 | 8.890 | . 55 | 13.970 | . 75 | 19.050 | . 95 | 24.130 | . 15 | . 00591 | . 35 | . 01378 | . 55 | . 02165 | . 75 | . 02953 | . 95 | . 03740 |
| . 16 | 4.064 | 36 | 9.144 | . 56 | 14.224 | . 76 | 19.304 | . 96 | 24.384 | 16 | . 00630 | . 36 | . 01417 | . 56 | . 02205 | . 76 | . 02992 | . 96 | . 03780 |
| . 17 | 3.318 | 37 | 9.398 | . 57 | 14.478 | . 77 | 19.558 | . 97 | 24.638 | 17 | . 00669 | . 37 | . 01457 | . 57 | . 02244 | 77 | . 03032 | . 97 | . 03819 |
| . 18 | 4.572 | 38 | 9.652 | 58 | 14.732 | . 78 | 19.812 | 98 | 24.892 | . 18 | . 00709 | . 38 | . 01496 | . 58 | . 02283 | . 78 | . 03071 | 98 | 03858 |
| . 19 | 4.826 | 39 | 9.906 | . 59 | 14.986 | . 79 | 20.066 | . 99 | 25.146 | . 19 | . 00748 | . 39 | . 01535 | . 59 | . 02323 | . 79 | . 03110 | . 99 | . 03898 |
| . 20 | 5.080 | 40 | 10.160 | . 60 | 15.240 | . 80 | 20.320 | 1.00 | 25.400 | . 20 | . 00787 | . 40 | . 01575 | . 60 | . 02362 | . 80 | . 03150 | 1.00 | . 03937 |

Fig. 8 METRIC CONVERSION CHART

## TORQUE REFERENCES

## DESCRIPTION

Individual Torque Charts appear within many or the Groups. Refer to the Standard Torque Specifica-
tions Chart for torque references not listed in the individual torque charts (Fig. 9).

SPECIFIED TORQUE FOR STANDARD BOLTS

| Class | Diameter mm | Pitch mm | Specified torgue |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hexagon head bolt |  |  | Hexagon flange bolt |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ | kgf-cm | fillbf | $N \bullet$ m | kgf-cm | ff-lbf |
| $4 T$ | 6 | 1 | 5 | 55 | 48 in. -lbf | 6 | 60 | 52 in . -lbf |
|  | 8 | 1.25 | 12.5 | 130 | 9 | 14 | 145 | 10 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 26 | 260 | 19 | 29 | 290 | 21 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 47 | 480 | 35 | 53 | 540 | 39 |
|  | 14 | 1.5 | 74 | 760 | 55 | 84 | 850 | 61 |
|  | 16 | 1.5 | 115 | 1,150 | 83 | - | - | - |
| $5 T$ | 6 | 1 | 6.5 | 65 | 56 in. -lbf | 7.5 | 75 | 65 in. llbf |
|  | 8 | 1.25 | 15.5 | 160 | 12 | 17.5 | 175 | 13 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 32 | 330 | 24 | 36 | 360 | 26 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 59 | 600 | 43 | 65 | 670 | 48 |
|  | 14 | 1.5 | 91 | 930 | 67 | 100 | 1,050 | 76 |
|  | 16 | 1.5 | 140 | 1,400 | 101 | - | - | - |
| GT | 6 | 1 | 8 | 80 | $69 \mathrm{in}$. . IbF | 9 | 90 | 78 in.-lbf |
|  | 8 | 1.25 | 19 | 195 | 14 | 21 | 210 | 15 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 39 | 400 | 29 | 44 | 440 | 32 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 71 | 730 | 53 | 80 | 810 | 59 |
|  | 14 | 1.5 | 110 | 1,100 | 80 | 125 | 1,250 | 90 |
|  | 16 | 1.5 | 170 | 1,750 | 127 | - | - | - |
| 71 | 6 | 1 | 10.5 | 110 | 8 | 12 | 120 | 9 |
|  | 8 | 1.25 | 25 | 260 | 19 | 28 | 290 | 21 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 52 | 530 | 38 | 58 | 590 | 43 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 95 | 970 | 70 | 105 | 1,050 | 76 |
|  | 14 | 1.5 | 145 | 1,500 | 108 | 165 | 1,700 | 123 |
|  | 16 | 1.5 | 230 | 2,300 | 166 | - | - | - |
| 87 | 8 | 1.25 | 29 | 300 | 22 | 33 | 330 | 24 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 61 | 620 | 45 | 68 | 690 | 50 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 110 | 1,100 | 80 | 120 | 1,250 | 90 |
| 9 T | 8 | 1.25 | 34 | 340 | 25 | 37 | 380 | 27 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 70 | 710 | 51 | 78 | 790 | 57 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 125 | 1,300 | 94 | 140 | 1,450 | 105 |
| 10 T | 8 | 1.25 | 38 | 390 | 28 | 42 | 430 | 31 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 78 | 800 | 58 | 88 | 890 | 64 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 140 | 1,450 | 105 | 155 | 1,600 | 116 |
| 11 T | 8 | 1.25 | 42 | 430 | 31 | 47 | 480 | 35 |
|  | 10 | 1.25 | 87 | 890 | 64 | 97 | 990 | 72 |
|  | 12 | 1.25 | 155 | 1,600 | 116 | 175 | 1,800 | 130 |

Fig. 9 TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

## LUBRICATION \& MAINTENANCE

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| FLUID |  |

## INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

## DESCRIPTION

DaimlerChrysler Corporation uses international symbols to identify engine compartment lubricant and fluid inspection and fill locations (Fig. 1).


Fig. 1 INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

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## PARTS \& LUBRICANT RECOMMENDATION

## DESCRIPTION - LUBRICANT RECOMMENDATIONS

## Chassis

| Component | Fluid, Lubricant, or Genuine Part |
| :--- | :--- |
| Steering Gear | Mopar® Multi-Purpose Lubricant |
| \& Linkage, Ball | NLGI Grade 2 EP, GC-LB |
| Joints, Prop |  |
| Shafts \& |  |
| Yokes, Wheel |  |
| Bearings |  |

PARTS \& LUBRICANT RECOMMENDATION (Continued)

Body

| Component | Fluid, Lubricant, or Genuine Part |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hinges: <br> Door And <br> Hood <br> Liftgate | Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Engine Oil <br> Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Multi-Purpose Lube NLGI <br> Grade 2 EP, GC-LB |
| Latches: <br> Door, <br> Hood/Safety <br> Catch, Liftgate | Mopar® Multi-Purpose Lube NLG <br> Grade 2 EP, GC-LB |
| Seat <br>  <br> Track | Mopar <br> Grade 2 EP, GC-LB |
| Window <br> System <br> Components | Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Spray White Lube |
| Lock <br> Cylinders | Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Lock Cylinder Lube |
| Parking Brake <br> Mechanism | Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Wheel Brg. Grease NLGI <br> Grade 1, GC-LBB |
| Soft Top |  <br> Lubricant |

## FLUID TYPES

## DESCRIPTION

## DESCRIPTION - FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Your engine is designed to meet all emissions regulations and provide excellent fuel economy and performance when using high quality unleaded "regular" gasoline having an octane rating of 87 . The routine use of premium gasoline is not recommended. Under normal conditions the use of premium fuel will not provide a benefit over high quality regular gasolines and in some circumstances may result in poorer performance.

Light spark knock at low engine speeds is not harmful to your engine. However, continued heavy spark knock at high speeds can cause damage and immediate service is required. Engine damage resulting from operation with a heavy spark knock may not be covered by the new vehicle warranty.

Poor quality gasoline can cause problems such as hard starting, stalling and hesitations. If you experience these symptoms, try another brand of gasoline before considering service for the vehicle.

Over 40 auto manufacturers world-wide have issued and endorsed consistent gasoline specifications
(the Worldwide Fuel Charter, WWFC) to define fuel properties necessary to deliver enhanced emissions, performance and durability for your vehicle. We recommend the use of gasolines that meet the WWFC specifications if they are available.

## REFORMULATED GASOLINE

Many areas of the country require the use of cleaner burning gasoline referred to as "reformulated" gasoline. Reformulated gasoline contain oxygenates, and are specifically blended to reduce vehicle emissions and improve air quality.
We strongly support the use of reformulated gasoline. Properly blended reformulated gasoline will provide excellent performance and durability for the engine and fuel system components.

## GASOLINE/OXYGENATE BLENDS

Some fuel suppliers blend unleaded gasoline with oxygenates such as $10 \%$ ethanol, MTBE, and ETBE. Oxygenates are required in some areas of the country during the winter months to reduce carbon monoxide emissions. Fuels blended with these oxygenates may be used in your vehicle.

CAUTION: DO NOT use gasoline containing METHANOL. Gasoline containing methanol may damage critical fuel system components.

## MMT IN GASOLINE

MMT is a manganese-containing metallic additive that is blended into some gasoline to increase octane. Gasoline blended with MMT provide no performance advantage beyond gasoline of the same octane number without MMT. Gasoline blended with MMT reduce spark plug life and reduce emission system performance in some vehicles. We recommend that gasolines free of MMT be used in your vehicle. The MMT content of gasoline may not be indicated on the gasoline pump; therefore, you should ask your gasoline retailer whether or not his/her gasoline contains MMT.

It is even more important to look for gasoline without MMT in Canada because MMT can be used at levels higher than allowed in the United States. MMT is prohibited in Federal and California reformulated gasoline.

## SULFUR IN GASOLINE

If you live in the northeast United States, your vehicle may have been designed to meet California low emission standards with Cleaner-Burning California reformulated gasoline with low sulfur. If such fuels are not available in states adopting California emission standards, your vehicles will operate satisfactorily on fuels meeting federal specifications, but

## FLUID TYPES (Continued)

emission control system performance may be adversely affected. Gasoline sold outside of California is permitted to have higher sulfur levels which may affect the performance of the vehicle's catalytic converter. This may cause the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL), Check Engine or Service Engine Soon light to illuminate. We recommend that you try a different brand of unleaded gasoline having lower sulfur to determine if the problem is fuel related prior to returning your vehicle to an authorized dealer for service.

CAUTION: If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL), Check Engine or Service Engine Soon light is flashing, immediate service is required; see on-board diagnostics system section.

## MATERIALS ADDED TO FUEL

All gasoline sold in the United States and Canada are required to contain effective detergent additives. Use of additional detergents or other additives is not needed under normal conditions.

## FUEL SYSTEM CAUTIONS

CAUTION: Follow these guidelines to maintain your vehicle's performance:

- The use of leaded gas is prohibited by Federal law. Using leaded gasoline can impair engine performance, damage the emission control system, and could result in loss of warranty coverage.
- An out-of-tune engine, or certain fuel or ignition malfunctions, can cause the catalytic converter to overheat. If you notice a pungent burning odor or some light smoke, your engine may be out of tune or malfunctioning and may require immediate service. Contact your dealer for service assistance.
- When pulling a heavy load or driving a fully loaded vehicle when the humidity is low and the temperature is high, use a premium unleaded fuel to help prevent spark knock. If spark knock persists, lighten the load, or engine piston damage may result.
- The use of fuel additives which are now being sold as octane enhancers is not recommended. Most of these products contain high concentrations of methanol. Fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels or additives is not the responsibility of DaimlerChrysler Corporation and may not be covered under the new vehicle warranty.

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

## DESCRIPTION - ENGINE OIL AND LUBRICANTS

WARNING: NEW OR USED ENGINE OIL CAN BE IRRITATING TO THE SKIN. AVOID PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT WITH ENGINE OIL. CONTAMINANTS IN USED ENGINE OIL, CAUSED BY INTERNAL COMBUSTION, CAN BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH. THOROUGHLY WASH EXPOSED SKIN WITH SOAP AND WATER. DO NOT WASH SKIN WITH GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, THINNER, OR SOLVENTS, HEALTH PROBLEMS CAN RESULT. DO NOT POLLUTE, DISPOSE OF USED ENGINE OIL PROPERLY. CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR LOCATION OF COLLECTION CENTER IN YOUR AREA.

When service is required, DaimlerChrysler Corporation recommends that only Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ brand parts, lubricants and chemicals be used. Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ provides the best engineered products for servicing DaimlerChrysler Corporation vehicles.

Only lubricants bearing designations defined by the following organization should be used.

- Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)
- American Petroleum Institute (API)
- National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI)


## API SERVICE GRADE CERTIFIED

Use an engine oil that is API Certified. MOPAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ provides engine oils, that meet or exceed this requirement.

## SAE VISCOSITY

An SAE viscosity grade is used to specify the viscosity of engine oil. Use only engine oils with multiple viscosities such as $5 \mathrm{~W}-30$ or $10 \mathrm{~W}-30$. These are specified with a dual SAE viscosity grade which indicates the cold-to-hot temperature viscosity range. Select an engine oil that is best suited to your particular temperature range and variation (Fig. 2).


Fig. 2 Temperature/Engine Oil Viscosity

## FLUID TYPES (Continued)

## ENERGY CONSERVING OIL

An Energy Conserving type oil is recommended for gasoline engines. The designation of ENERGY CONSERVING is located on the label of an engine oil container.

## CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION

Standard engine oil identification notations have been adopted to aid in the proper selection of engine oil. The identifying notations are located on the front label of engine oil plastic bottles and the top of engine oil cans (Fig. 3).

This symbol means that the oil has been certified by the American Petroleum Institute (API). DiamlerChrysler only recommend API Certified engine oils. Use Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ engine oil or equivalent.


Fig. 3 API Certification Mark

## GEAR LUBRICANTS

SAE ratings also apply to multigrade gear lubricants. In addition, API classification defines the lubricants usage. Such as API GL-5 and SAE 75W90.

## LUBRICANTS AND GREASES

Lubricating grease is rated for quality and usage by the NLGI. All approved products have the NLGI symbol (Fig. 4) on the label. At the bottom of the NLGI symbol is the usage and quality identification letters. Wheel bearing lubricant is identified by the letter "G". Chassis lubricant is identified by the letter "L". The letter following the usage letter indicates the quality of the lubricant. The following symbols indicate the highest quality.

(1)

(2)

(3)

Fig. 4 NLGI SYMBOL

## SPECIALIZED LUBRICANTS AND OILS

Some maintenance or repair procedures may require the use of specialized lubricants or oils. Consult the appropriate sections in this manual for the correct application of these lubricants.

## DESCRIPTION - HOAT COOLANT

WARNING: ANTIFREEZE IS AN ETHYLENE-GLYCOL BASE COOLANT AND IS HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. IF SWALLOWED, DRINK TWO GLASSES OF WATER AND INDUCE VOMITING. IF INHALED, MOVE TO FRESH AIR AREA. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT STORE IN OPEN OR UNMARKED CONTAINERS. WASH SKIN AND CLOTHING THOROUGHLY AFTER COMING IN CONTACT WITH ETHYLENE-GLYCOL. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. DISPOSE OF GLYCOL BASE COOLANT PROPERLY, CONTACT YOUR DEALER OR GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR LOCATION OF COLLECTION CENTER IN YOUR AREA. DO NOT OPEN A COOLING SYSTEM WHEN THE ENGINE IS AT OPERATING TEMPERATURE OR HOT UNDER PRESSURE, PERSONAL INJURY CAN RESULT. AVOID RADIATOR COOLING FAN WHEN ENGINE COMPARTMENT RELATED SERVICE IS PERFORMED, PERSONAL INJURY CAN RESULT.

CAUTION: Use of Propylene-Glycol based coolants is not recommended, as they provide less freeze protection and less corrosion protection.

The cooling system is designed around the coolant. The coolant must accept heat from engine metal, in the cylinder head area near the exhaust valves and engine block. Then coolant carries the heat to the radiator where the tube/fin radiator can transfer the heat to the air.

The use of aluminum cylinder blocks, cylinder heads, and water pumps requires special corrosion protection. Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 Year/100,000 Mile Formula (MS-9769), or the equivalent ethylene-glycol base coolant with organic corrosion inhibitors (called HOAT, for Hybrid Organic Additive Technology) is recommended. This coolant offers the best engine cooling without corrosion when mixed with $50 \%$ ethylene-glycol and $50 \%$ distilled water to obtain a freeze point of $-37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-35^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. If it loses color or becomes contaminated, drain, flush, and replace with fresh properly mixed coolant solution.

[^0]
## FLUID TYPES (Continued)

CAUTION: Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 Year/100,000 Mile Formula (MS-9769) may not be mixed with any other type of antifreeze. Mixing of coolants other than specified (non-HOAT or other HOAT), may result in engine damage that may not be covered under the new vehicle warranty, and decreased corrosion protection.

## COOLANT PERFORMANCE

The required ethylene-glycol (antifreeze) and water mixture depends upon climate and vehicle operating conditions. The coolant performance of various mixtures follows:

Pure Water-Water can absorb more heat than a mixture of water and ethylene-glycol. This is for purpose of heat transfer only. Water also freezes at a higher temperature and allows corrosion.

100 percent Ethylene-Glycol-The corrosion inhibiting additives in ethylene-glycol need the presence of water to dissolve. Without water, additives form deposits in system. These act as insulation causing temperature to rise to as high as $149^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\left(300^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. This temperature is hot enough to melt plastic and soften solder. The increased temperature can result in engine detonation. In addition, 100 percent ethylene-glycol freezes at $-22^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-8^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$.

50/50 Ethylene-Glycol and Water-Is the recommended mixture, it provides protection against freezing to $-37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-34^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. The antifreeze concentration must always be a minimum of 44 percent, year-round in all climates. If percentage is lower, engine parts may be eroded by cavitation. Maximum protection against freezing is provided with a 68 percent antifreeze concentration, which prevents freezing down to $-67.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-90^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. A higher percentage will freeze at a warmer temperature. Also, a higher percentage of antifreeze can cause the engine to overheat because specific heat of antifreeze is lower than that of water.

CAUTION: Richer antifreeze mixtures cannot be measured with normal field equipment and can cause problems associated with 100 percent ethyl-ene-glycol.

## COOLANT SELECTION AND ADDITIVES

The use of aluminum cylinder blocks, cylinder heads and water pumps requires special corrosion protection. Only Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 Year/100,000 Mile Formula (glycol base coolant with corrosion inhibitors called HOAT, for Hybrid Organic Additive Technology) is recommended. This coolant offers the best engine cooling without corrosion when mixed with $50 \%$ distilled water to obtain to obtain a freeze point of $-37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-35^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$. If it loses color or becomes contaminated, drain, flush, and replace with fresh properly mixed coolant solution.

CAUTION: Do not use coolant additives that are claimed to improve engine cooling.

## DESCRIPTION - TRANSFER CASE - NV231

Recommended lubricant for the NV231 transfer case is Mopar® ATF +4 , Automatic Transmission Fluid.

## DESCRIPTION - TRANSFER CASE - NV241

Recommended lubricant for the NV241 transfer case is Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ ATF +4 , Automatic Transmission Fluid.

## DESCRIPTION - AXLE LUBRICATION

NOTE: DiamlerChrysler recommends using Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ lubricants or lubricants of equal quality.

## FRONT AXLE

- 181 FBI (Model 30) - Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Gear Lubricant 80W-90 (Trailer Towing Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140)
- 216 FBI (Model 44) - Mopar® Gear Lubricant 80W-90 (Trailer Towing Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140)
- RUBICON 216 FBI (Model 44) - Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140


## REAR AXLE

- 194 RBI (Model 35) - Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Gear Lubricant 80W-90 (Trailer Towing Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140)
- 194 RBI (Model 35) 4.56 Ratio - 2.4 L Enigne and 42 RLE Automatic Transmission - Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140
- 226 RBI (Model 44) - Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Gear Lubricant 80W-90 (Trailer Towing Mopar® Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140)
- RUBICON 226 RBI (Model 44) - Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Synthetic Gear Lubricant 75W-140

NOTE: Trac-lok ${ }^{\circledR}$ equipped axles require 118 ml (4 ounces) of Limited Slip Additive in the lubricant.

## DESCRIPTION - MANUAL TRANSMISSION

NOTE: DaimlerChrysler recommends using Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ lubricants or lubricants of equal quality.

- NV1500 - Mopar ${ }^{\circledR}$ Manual Transmission Lubricant
- NV3550 - Mopar® ${ }^{\circledR}$ Manual Transmission Lubricant


## Thank you very much

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[^0]:    1 - WHEEL BEARINGS
    2 - CHASSIS LUBRICATION
    3 - CHASSIS AND WHEEL BEARINGS

