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INTRODUCTION

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BODY CODE PLATE

DESCRIPTION

The Body Code Plate (Fig. 1) is located in the engine compartment on the driver side strut tower. 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.

BODY CODE PLATE LINE 2

DIGITS 1, 2, AND 3

Paint procedure

DIGIT 4

Open Space

DIGITS 5 THROUGH 7

Primary paint

(Refer to 23 - BODY/PAINT - SPECIFICATIONS)

for Body Color Codes.

DIGIT 8 AND 9

Open Space

DIGITS 10 THROUGH 12

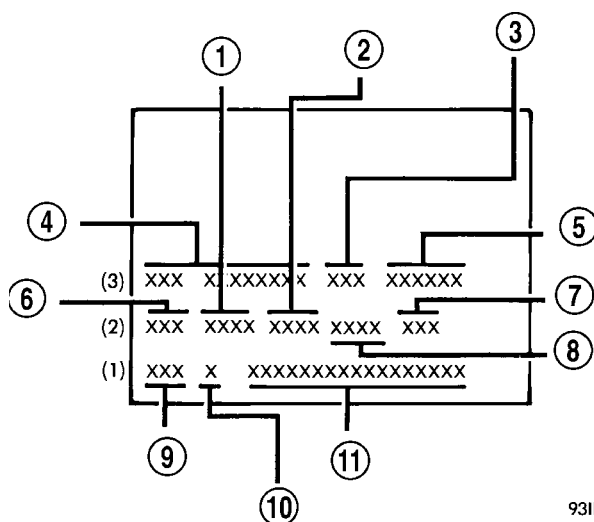
Secondary Paint

DIGIT 13 AND 14

Open Space

DIGITS 15 THROUGH 18

Interior Trim Code



93IN-8

Fig. 1 BODY CODE PLATE

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

DIGIT 19

Open Space

DIGITS 20, 21, AND 22

Engine Code

- ECC = 2.0L Four Cylinder 16 Valves DOHC Gasoline

BODY CODE PLATE (Continued)

- EDV = 2.4L Four Cylinder 16 Valves DOHC Gasoline TURBO
- EDZ = 2.4L Four Cylinder 16 Valves DOHC Gasoline
- EEE = 2.7L Six Cylinder 24 Valves FFV
- EER = 2.7L Six Cylinder 24 Valves DOHC Gasoline

DIGIT 23

Open Space

BODY CODE PLATE LINE 1

DIGITS 1, 2, AND 3

Transaxle Codes

- DGL = 41TE 4-Speed Electronic Automatic Transaxle
- DD5 = NV T350 5-Speed Manual Transaxle
- DDR = NV T850 5-Speed Manual Transaxle

DIGIT 4

Open Space

DIGIT 5

Market Code

- C = Canada
- B = International
- M = Mexico
- U = United States

DIGIT 6

Open Space

DIGITS 7 THROUGH 23

Vehicle Identification Number

- Refer to Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) paragraph for proper breakdown of VIN code.

IF TWO BODY CODE PLATES ARE REQUIRED

The last code shown on either plate will be followed by END. When two plates are required, the last code space on the first plate will indicate (CTD)

When a second plate is required, the first four spaces of each line will not be used due to overlap of the plates.

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. 2) and (Fig. 3).

FASTENER IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

Bolt Markings and Torque - Metric

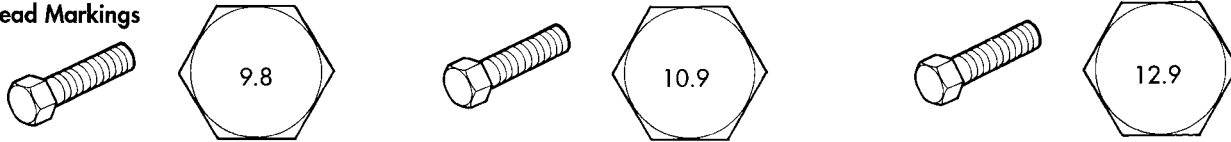
Commercial Steel Class

9.8

10.9

12.9

Bolt Head Markings



Body Size	Torque				Torque				Torque			
	Cast Iron		Aluminum		Cast Iron		Aluminum		Cast Iron		Aluminum	
	Diam. mm	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•m
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

SAE Grade Number

5

8

Bolt Head Markings

These are all SAE Grade 5 (3) line



Bolt Torque - Grade 5 Bolt

Bolt Torque - Grade 8 Bolt

Body Size	Cast Iron		Aluminum		Cast Iron		Aluminum	
	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•m	ft-lb	N•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. 2 FASTENER IDENTIFICATION

FASTENER IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

HOW TO DETERMINE BOLT STRENGTH


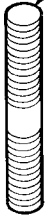


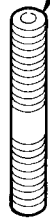


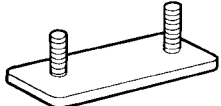


	Mark	Class		Mark	Class
Hexagon head bolt	 <p>Bolt head No.</p> <p>4 — 4T 5 — 5T 6 — 6T 7 — 7T 8 — 8T 9 — 9T 10 — 10T 11 — 11T</p>		Stud bolt	 <p>No mark</p>	4T
	 <p>No mark</p>	4T			
Hexagon flange bolt w/washer hexagon bolt	 <p>No mark</p>	4T	Welded bolt	 <p>Grooved</p>	6T
Hexagon head bolt	 <p>Two protruding lines</p>	5T			
Hexagon flange bolt w/washer hexagon bolt	 <p>Two protruding lines</p>	6T		4T	
Hexagon head bolt	 <p>Three protruding lines</p>	7T			
Hexagon head bolt	 <p>Four protruding lines</p>	8T			

Fig. 3 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®. Follow the vehicle or Helicoil® recommendations for application and repair procedures.

INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

DESCRIPTION

























The graphic symbols illustrated in the following International Control and Display Symbols Chart (Fig. 4) are used to identify various instrument controls. The symbols correspond to the controls and displays that are located on the instrument panel.

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 vice versa.

 1	 2	 3	 4	 5	 6
 7	 8	 9	 10	 11	 12
 13	 14	 15	 16	 17	 18
 19	 20	 21	 22	 23	 24

80be4768

Fig. 4 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 |

METRIC SYSTEM (Continued)

CONVERSION FORMULAS AND EQUIVALENT VALUES

MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET	MULTIPLY	BY	TO GET
in-lbs	x 0.11298	= Newton Meters (N·m)	N·m	x 8.851	= in-lbs
ft-lbs	x 1.3558	= Newton Meters (N·m)	N·m	x 0.7376	= ft-lbs
Inches Hg (60° 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	x 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 (N·m).

Also, use the chart to convert between millimeters (mm) and inches (in.) (Fig. 5).

TORQUE REFERENCES

tions Chart for torque references not listed in the individual torque charts (Fig. 6).

DESCRIPTION

Individual Torque Charts appear within many of the Groups. Refer to the Standard Torque Specifica-

SPECIFIED TORQUE FOR STANDARD BOLTS

Class	Diameter mm	Pitch mm	Specified torque					
			Hexagon head bolt			Hexagon flange bolt		
			N•m	kgf-cm	ft-lbf	N•m	kgf-cm	ft-lbf
4T	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	—	—	—
5T	6	1	6.5	65	56 in.-lbf	7.5	75	65 in.-lbf
	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	—	—	—
6T	6	1	8	80	69 in.-lbf	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	—	—	—
7T	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	—	—	—
8T	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
9T	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
10T	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
11T	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. 6 TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is located on the upper left corner of the instrument panel, near the left windshield pillar (Fig. 7). The VIN consists of 17 characters in a combination of letters and numbers that provide specific information about the vehicle. Refer to VIN Code Breakdown table for decoding information.

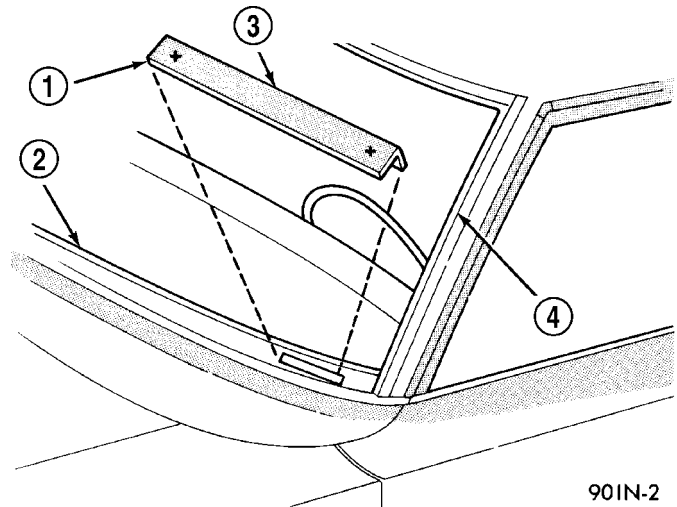


Fig. 7 Vehicle Identification Number (VIN Plate)

- 1 - V.I.N. PLATE
- 2 - DASH PANEL
- 3 - 17 DIGITS
- 4 - WINDSHIELD OPENING

VIN CODE BREAKDOWN

POSITION	INTERPRETATION	CODE = DESCRIPTION
1	Country of Origin	1 = Manufacture By DaimlerChrysler Corporation.
2	Make	B = Dodge C = Chrysler
3	Vehicle Type	3 = Passenger Car
4	Passenger Safety	A = Active Front and Side Airbag D = Without Airbags E = Active Driver and Passenger Airbag
5	Car Line	J = Stratus/Cirrus L = Sebring
6	Series	3 = M (Medium) 4 = H (High line) 5 = P (Premium) 6 = S (Sport) 7 = X (Special)
	Transmission Table For Bux w/ABB, ABJ	B = 4 Speed Automatic N = 5-Speed Manual
7	Body Style	5 = Convertible / Open Body 6 = 4 Door Sedan

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (Continued)

POSITION	INTERPRETATION	CODE = DESCRIPTION
8	Engines	J = 2.4L 4 Cyl. 16V Pzev R = 2.7L 6 Cyl. 24V DOHC Gasoline S = 2.4L 4 Cyl. 16V DOHC Turbo Gasoline T = 2.7L 6 Cyl. 24V DOHC FFV X = 2.4L 4 Cyl. 16V DOHC Gasoline
9	Check Digit	0 through 9 or X
10	Model Year	4 = 2004
11	Plant	N = Sterling Heights Assembly Plant
12 through 17	Sequence Number	6 digit number assigned by assembly plant.

VIN CHECK DIGIT

DESCRIPTION

To protect the consumer from theft and possible fraud the manufacturer is required to include a Check Digit at the ninth position of the Vehicle Identification Number. The check digit is used by the manufacturer and government agencies to verify the authenticity of the vehicle and official documentation. The formula to use the check digit is not released to the general public.

VEHICLE SAFETY CERTIFICATION LABEL

DESCRIPTION

A vehicle safety certification label is attached to the rear shutface of the driver's door (Fig. 8). This label indicates date of manufacture (month and year), Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) front, Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR) rear and the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). The Month, Day and Hour of manufacture is also included.

All communications or inquiries regarding the vehicle should include the Month-Day-Hour and Vehicle Identification Number.

E-MARK LABEL

DESCRIPTION

An E-mark Label (Fig. 9) is located on the rear shut face of the driver's door. The label contains the following information:

- Date of Manufacture
- Month-Day-Hour (MDH)
- Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
- Country Codes
- Regulation Number


MFD BY DAIMLER CHRYSLER CORPORATION DATE OF MFR 1-96 C GVWR 2268 KG (05000 LB)

GAWR FRONT 1203 KG (2650 LB) WITH TIRES P195/75R14 RIMS AT 14 X 5.5 COLD 380 KPA(35 PSI)

GAWR REAR 1225 KG (2700 LB) WITH TIRES P195/75R14 RIMS AT 14 X 5.5 COLD 380 KPA(35 PSI)

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: SINGLE X DUAL



MDH: 010615 021 PAINT:POP VEHICLE MADE IN CANADA TRIM:C5C3 4848505

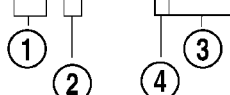
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Fig. 8 VEHICLE SAFETY CERTIFICATION LABEL - TYPICAL

- Regulation Amendment Number
- Approval Number

Date of Manufacture: 05-95 MDH: 052915
VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

E4	21	0195002	E11	13	063098
	26	0195001		14	030169
E5	10	010035	17	040212	
	11	020011	39	00155	
	18	010010	44	0244038	
	28	010016	51	011082	
	46	010019	79	00155	
	85	000044			
E11	12	030263	E11	48	005003



80a47175

Fig. 9 E-MARK LABEL

- 1 - COUNTRY CODE
- 2 - REGULATION NUMBER
- 3 - APPROVAL NUMBER
- 4 - AMENDMENT NUMBER

VECI LABEL

DESCRIPTION

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

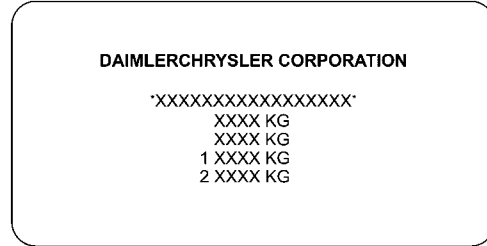
The label contains the vehicle's emission specifications and vacuum hose routings. All hoses must be connected and routed according to the label.

MANUFACTURER PLATE

DESCRIPTION

The Manufacturer Plate (Fig. 10) is located in the engine compartment on the passenger side rear corner of the hood. The plate contains five lines of information:

1. Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)
2. Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM)
3. Gross Train Mass (GTM)
4. Gross Front Axle Rating (GFAR)
5. Gross Rear Axle Rating (GRAR)



80bf3788

Fig. 10 MANUFACTURER PLATE

LUBRICATION & MAINTENANCE







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INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

DESCRIPTION

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

	ENGINE OIL		BRAKE FLUID
	AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION FLUID		POWER STEERING FLUID
	ENGINE COOLANT		WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID

8097ddb

Fig. 1 INTERNATIONAL SYMBOLS

FLUID TYPES

DESCRIPTION

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® brand parts, lubricants and chemicals be used. Mopar® 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)

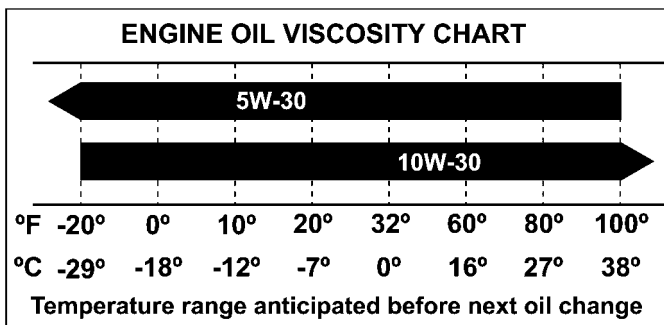
FLUID TYPES (Continued)

API SERVICE GRADE CERTIFIED

Use an engine oil that is API Certified (GF-3). Mopar® provides engine oils, meeting Material Standard MS-6395, 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 5W-30 or 10W-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).



80990199

Fig. 2 TEMPERATURE/ENGINE OIL VISCOSITY

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). Daimler-Chrysler only recommends API Certified (GF-3) engine oils that meet the requirements of Material Standard MS-6395. Use Mopar® or an equivalent oil meeting the specification MS-6395.

SYNTHETIC ENGINE OILS

There are a number of engine oils being promoted as either synthetic or semi-synthetic. If you chose to use such a product, use **only** those oils that meet the American Petroleum Institute (API) and SAE viscosity standard. Follow the service schedule that describes your driving type.



9400-9

Fig. 3 API SYMBOL

ENGINE OIL ADDITIVES/SUPPLEMENTS

The manufacturer **does not recommend** the addition of any engine oil additives/supplements to the specified engine oil. Engine oil additives/supplements should not be used to enhance engine oil performance. Engine oil additives/supplements should not be used to extend engine oil change intervals. No additive is known to be safe for engine durability and can degrade emission components. Additives can contain undesirable materials that harm the long term durability of engines by:

- Doubling the level of Phosphorus in the engine oil. The ILSAC (International Lubricant Standard Approval Committee) GF-2 and GF-3 standards require that engine oil contain no more than 0.10% Phosphorus to protect the vehicles emissions performance. Addition of engine oil additives/supplements can poison, from the added sulfur and phosphorus, catalysts and hinder efforts to guarantee emissions performance to 80,000 miles.

- Altering the viscosity characteristics of the engine oil so that it no longer meets the requirements of the specified viscosity grade.

- Creating potential for an undesirable additive compatibility interaction in the engine crankcase. Generally it is not desirable to mix additive packages from different suppliers in the crankcase; there have been reports of low temperature engine failures caused by additive package incompatibility with such mixtures.

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 75W-90.

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

FLUID TYPES (Continued)

the quality of the lubricant. The following symbols indicate the highest quality.

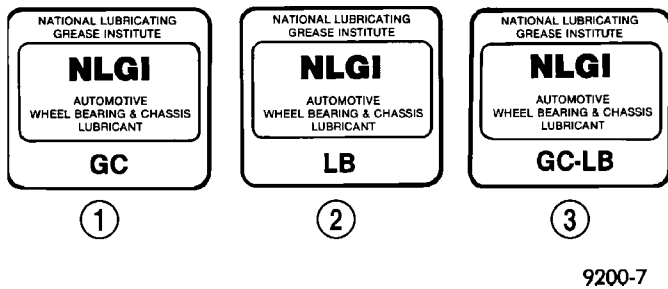


Fig. 4 NLGI SYMBOL

- 1 - WHEEL BEARINGS
- 2 - CHASSIS LUBRICATION
- 3 - CHASSIS AND WHEEL BEARINGS

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 - ENGINE 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 boiling 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® Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 Year/100,000 Mile Formula (MS-9769), or the equivalent ethylene glycol base coolant with hybrid 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°C (-35°F). If it loses color or becomes contaminated, drain, flush, and replace with fresh properly mixed coolant solution.

The green coolant **MUST NOT BE MIXED** with the orange or magenta coolants. When replacing coolant the complete system flush must be performed before using the replacement coolant.

CAUTION: Mopar® Antifreeze/Coolant, 5 Year/100,000 Mile Formula (MS-9769) may not be mixed with any other type of antifreeze. Doing so will reduce the corrosion protection and may result in premature water pump seal failure. If non-HOAT coolant is introduced into the cooling system in an emergency, it should be replaced with the specified coolant as soon as possible.

DESCRIPTION - FLEXIBLE FUEL VEHICLES (2.7L ENGINES ONLY)

The information in this section is for Flexible Fuel Vehicles (FFV) only. These vehicles can be identified by the unique Fuel Filler Door Label that states **Ethanol (E-85) or Unleaded Gasoline Only**. This section only covers those subjects that are unique to these vehicles. Please refer to the other sections of this manual for information on features that are common between Flexible Fuel and gasoline only powered vehicles.

CAUTION: Only vehicles with the E-85 fuel filler door label can operate on E-85.

Ethanol Fuel (E-85)

E-85 is a mixture of approximately 85% fuel ethanol and 15% unleaded gasoline.

WARNING: Ethanol vapors are extremely flammable and could cause serious personal injury. Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when removing the fuel filler tube cap (gas cap) or filling the tank. Do not use E-85 as a cleaning agent and never use it near an open flame.

FLUID TYPES (Continued)

Fuel Requirements

The vehicle will operate on both unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of 87, or E-85 fuel, or any mixture of these two.

For best results, a refueling pattern that alternates between E-85 and unleaded gasoline should be avoided. When you do switch fuels, it is recommended that

- you do not switch when the fuel gauge indicates less than 1/4 full
- you do not add less than 5 gallons when refueling
- you operate the vehicle immediately after refueling for a period of at least 5 minutes

Observing these precautions will avoid possible hard starting and/or significant deterioration in driveability during warm up.

NOTE: When the ambient temperature is above 90°F, you may experience hard starting and rough idle following start up even if the above recommendations are followed.

Engine Oil Selection for Operating on E-85

If vehicle operates on E-85 fuel either full or part-time, use only Mopar® Flexible Fuel 5W-30 engine oil or an equivalent that meets DaimlerChrysler Standard MS-9214. Equivalent commercial Flexible Fuel engine oils may be labeled as Multi-Fuel, Variable Fuel, Flexible Fuel, etc. These engine oils may be satisfactory if they meet the DaimlerChrysler Standard.

SAE 5W-30 engine oil is preferred for use in Flexible Fuel engines.

CAUTION: If Flexible Fuel engine oil is not used when using E-85 fuel, engine wear or damage may result.

Engine Oil Selection for Operating on Gasoline

If you operate the vehicle on regular unleaded gasoline **ONLY**, use Mopar® oil or an equivalent that meets certified API (American Petroleum Institute) Quality.

Starting

The characteristics of E-85 fuel make it unsuitable for use when ambient temperatures fall below 0°F. In the range of 0°F to 32°F, you may experience an increase in the time it takes for your engine to start, and a deterioration in driveability (sags and/or hesitations) until the engine is fully warmed up.

Cruising Range

Because E-85 fuel contains less energy per gallon than gasoline, you will experience an increase in fuel consumption. You can expect your MPG and your driving range to decrease by about 30% compared to gasoline operation.

Replacement Parts

Many components in your Flexible Fuel Vehicle (FFV) are designed to be compatible with ethanol. Always be sure that your vehicle is serviced with correct ethanol compatible parts.

CAUTION: Replacing fuel system components with non-ethanol compatible components can damage your vehicle and may void the warranty.

Maintenance

If you operate the vehicle using E-85 fuel, follow Schedule B in the maintenance schedule section of this manual.

DESCRIPTION - AUTOMATIC/MANUAL TRANSAXLE FLUID

NOTE: Refer to the maintenance schedules in the vehicle owner's manual for the recommended maintenance (fluid/filter change) intervals for this transaxle.

NOTE: All transaxles have a common transmission and differential sump. Filling the transaxle accommodates the differential as well.

TRANSMISSION FLUID

Mopar® ATF+4 (Automatic Transmission Fluid) is required in the 41TE automatic and T350/T850 manual transaxles. Substitute fluids can induce torque converter clutch shudder, or premature geartrain failure.

Mopar® ATF+4 (Automatic Transmission Fluid) when new is red in color. The ATF is dyed red so it can be identified from other fluids used in the vehicle such as engine oil or antifreeze. The red color is not permanent and is not an indicator of fluid condition. As the vehicle is driven, the ATF will begin to look darker in color and may eventually become brown. **This is normal.** A dark brown/black fluid accompanied with a burnt odor and/or deterioration in shift quality may indicate fluid deterioration or transmission component failure.

FLUID TYPES (Continued)

FLUID ADDITIVES

DaimlerChrysler strongly recommends against the addition of any fluids to the transmission, other than those automatic transmission fluids listed above. Exceptions to this policy are the use of special dyes to aid in detecting fluid leaks.

Various "special" additives and supplements exist that claim to improve shift feel and/or quality. These additives and others also claim to improve converter clutch operation and inhibit overheating, oxidation, varnish, and sludge. These claims have not been supported to the satisfaction of DaimlerChrysler and these additives **must not be used**. The use of transmission "sealers" should also be avoided, since they may adversely affect the integrity of transmission seals.

DESCRIPTION - FUEL REQUIREMENTS

Your engine is designed to meet all emissions regulations and provide excellent fuel economy and performance when using high quality unleaded gasoline having an octane rating of 87. The use of premium gasoline is not recommended. The use of premium gasoline will provide no benefit over high quality regular gasoline, 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 gasoline 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 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.

FLUID TYPES (Continued)

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.

FLUID CAPACITIES**SPECIFICATIONS****FLUID CAPACITIES**

DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATION
Fuel Tank	60.5L (16.0 gal.)
Engine Oil	
2.0L Engines*	4.25L (4.5 qts.)
2.4L Engines*	4.75L (5.0 qts.)
2.7L Engines*	4.75L (5.0 qts.)
COOLING SYSTEM**	
2.0L Engine	7.5L (8.0 qts.)
2.4L Engine	7.5L (8.0 qts.)
2.7L Engine	9.0L (9.5 qts.)
AUTOMATIC TRANSAXLE	
Automatic Transaxle - Estimated Service Fill	3.8L (4.0 qts.)
Automatic Transaxle - Overhaul Capacity with Torque Converter Empty	8.7L (9.2 qts.)
MANUAL TRANSAXLE	
Capacity-T350	2.4-2.7L (2.5-2.8 qts.)
Capacity-T850	2.4-2.7L (2.5-2.8 qts.)
*(includes new filter)	
**(includes heater and recovery bottle)	

FLUID FILL/CHECK LOCATIONS**DESCRIPTION**

The fluid check/fill point locations are located in each applicable service manual section.

LUBRICATION POINTS**DESCRIPTION**

Lubrication point locations are located in each applicable Sections.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

There are two maintenance schedules for North America that show the **required** service for your vehicle.

First is Schedule **"B"**. It is for vehicles that are operated under the conditions that are listed below and at the beginning of the schedule.

- Day or night temperatures are below 32° F (0° C).
- Stop and go driving.
- Extensive engine idling.
- Driving in dusty conditions.
- Short trips of less than 10 miles (16 km).
- More than 50% of your driving is at sustained high speeds during hot weather, above 90° F (32° C). ◇
- Trailer towing. ◇
- Taxi, police, or delivery service (commercial service). ◇
- Off-road or desert operation.
- **If equipped for and operating with E-85 (ethanol) fuel.**

NOTE: If ANY of these apply to you then change your engine oil every 3,000 miles (5,000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first and follow schedule B of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

NOTE: Most vehicles are operated under the conditions listed for Schedule "B".

Second is Schedule **"A"**. It is for vehicles that are not operated under any of the conditions listed under Schedule **"B"**.

NOTE: Under no circumstances should oil change intervals exceed 6 months or 6,000 miles, whichever comes first.

CAUTION: Failure to perform the required maintenance items may result in damage to the vehicle.

At Each Stop for Fuel

- Check the engine oil level about 5 minutes after a fully warmed engine is shut off. Checking the oil level while the vehicle is on level ground will improve the accuracy of the oil level reading. Add oil only when the level is at or below the ADD or MIN mark.
- Check the windshield washer solvent and add if required.

Once a Month

- Check tire pressure and look for unusual wear or damage.
- Inspect the battery and clean and tighten the terminals as required.
- Check the fluid levels of coolant bottle, brake master cylinder and transmission, add as needed.
- Check all lights and all other electrical items for correct operation.
- Check rubber seals on each side of the radiator for proper fit.

At Each Oil Change

- Change the engine oil filter.
- Inspect the exhaust system.
- Inspect the brake linings, hoses and calipers.
- Inspect the CV joints and front and rear suspension components.
- Check the automatic transmission fluid level.
- Check the manual transmission fluid level.
- Check the coolant level, hoses, and clamps.
- Rotate the tires at each oil change interval shown on Schedule "A" 6,000 miles (10 000 km) or every other interval shown on Schedule "B" 6,000 miles (10 000 km).

NOTE: In 2.7L Engines equipped with Flex Fuel Engine (FFV), change engine oil every 5 months or 5,000 miles, whichever comes first. This applies to both Maintenance Schedule A and B.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES (Continued)

SCHEDULE B - NORTH AMERICA

Follow schedule "B" if you usually operate your vehicle under one or more of the following conditions. Change the automatic transmission fluid and filter every 60,000 miles (96 000 km) if the vehicle is usually operated under one or more of the conditions marked with an ◇.

- Day or night temperatures are below 32° F (0° C).
- Stop and go driving.
- Extensive engine idling.
- Driving in dusty conditions.
- Short trips of less than 10 miles (16.2 km).
- More than 50% of your driving is at sustained high speeds during hot weather, above 90° F (32° C). ◇

- Trailer towing. ◇
- Taxi, police or delivery service (commercial services). ◇
- Off-road or desert operation.
- **If equipped for and operating with E-85 (ethanol) fuel.**

NOTE: If ANY of these apply to you then change your engine oil every 3,000 miles (5 000 km) or 3 months, whichever comes first and follow schedule "B" of the "Maintenance Schedules" section of this manual.

Miles (Kilometers)	3,000 (5 000)	6,000 (10 000)	9,000 (14 000)	12,000 (19 000)	15,000 (24 000)	18,000 (29 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.				X		

Miles (Kilometers)	21,000 (34 000)	24,000 (38 000)	27,000 (43 000)	30,000 (48 000)	33,000 (53 000)	36,000 (58 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if required.*	X	X	X		X	X
Replace the air cleaner filter .				X		
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.		X				X
Check and replace, if necessary, the PCV valve .*				X		
Replace the spark plugs on 2.4 liter engines.				X		

Miles (Kilometers)	39,000 (62 000)	42,000 (67 000)	45,000 (72 000)	48,000 (77 000)	51,000 (82 000)	54,000 (86 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.				X		

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES (Continued)

SCHEDULE B - NORTH AMERICA

Miles (Kilometers)	57,000 (91 000)	60,000 (96 000)	63,000 (101 000)	66,000 (106 000)	69,000 (110 000)	72,000 (115 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X		X	X	X	X
Replace the air cleaner filter .		X				
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.		X				X
Replace the ignition cables on 2.4 liter engine.		X				
Replace alternator with accessory drive belts on the 2.7 liter engine.		X				
Replace the spark plugs on the 2.4 liter engine.		X				
Check and replace, if necessary, the PCV valve . *‡		X				
Change the automatic transmission fluid and filter. ◇		X				

Miles (Kilometers)	75,000 (120 000)	78,000 (125 000)	81,000 (130 000)	84,000 (134 000)	87,000 (139 000)	90,000 (144 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X	X	X	X	X	
Replace the air cleaner filter .*						X
Replace the engine timing belt on 2.4 liter engine.						X
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.				X		
Replace the spark plugs on 2.4 liter engine.						X
Inspect and replace PCV Valve if required.						X

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES (Continued)

SCHEDULE B - NORTH AMERICA

Miles (Kilometers)	93,000 (149 000)	96,000 (154 000)	99,000 (158 000)	100,000 (160 000)	102,000 (163 000)	105,000 (168 000)
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X		X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X	X	X		X	
Replace the air cleaner filter .						X
Inspect the front and rear brake linings and rotors.		X				
Flush and replace the engine coolant.				X		
Replace the spark plugs on the 2.7 liter engine.				X		
Check and retension accessory drive belts on 2.7 liter engine.						X
Replace the accessory drive belts on 2.4 liter engine.				X		

* This maintenance is recommended by the manufacture to the owner but is not required to maintain the emissions warranty.

‡ This maintenance is not required if previously replaced.

Inspection and service should also be performed anytime a malfunction is observed or suspected. Retain all receipts.

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MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES (Continued)

SCHEDULE A - NORTH AMERICA

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	6,000 (10 000) [6]	12,000 (19 000) [12]	18,000 (29 000) [18]	24,000 (38 000) [24]	30,000 (48 000) [30]	36,000 (58 000) [36]
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if necessary.*	X	X	X	X		X
Replace the air cleaner filter .*					X	
Replace the spark plugs on 2.4 liter engine.					X	
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings, rotors and drums.			X			
Inspect and replace PCV valve if required.					X	

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	42,000 (67 000) [42]	48,000 (77 000) [48]	54,000 (86 000) [54]	60,000 (96 000) [60]	66,000 (106 000) [66]	72,000 (115 000) [72]
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if required.*	X	X	X		X	X
Replace the air cleaner filter .*				X		
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings, rotors, drums.		X				X
Replace the spark plugs on 2.4 liter engine.				X		
Flush and replace engine coolant at 60 months or 100,000 miles.				X		
Check and replace, if necessary, the PCV valve . *‡				X		
Replace the ignition cables on 2.4 liter engine.				X		
Replace alternator with accessory drive belts in 2.7 liter engine.				X		

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULES (Continued)

SCHEDULE A - NORTH AMERICA

Miles (Kilometers) [Months]	78,000 (125 000) [78]	84,000 (134 000) [84]	90,000 (144 000) [90]	96,000 (154 000) [96]	102,000 (163 000) [102]
Change engine oil and engine oil filter.	X	X	X	X	X
Inspect the air cleaner filter and replace if required.*	X	X			X
Replace the air cleaner filter .*			X		
Inspect the front brake pads and rear brake linings, rotors.			X		
Replace the spark plugs on 2.4 liter engine.			X		
Replace the spark plugs on 2.7 liter engine.					X
Check and replace, if necessary, the PCV valve .*‡			X		
Replace the engine timing belt on 2.4 liter engine.*					X
Check and retension alternator drive belts on 2.7 liter engine.					X
Replace the accessory drive belts on 2.4L engine.				X	
Flush and replace the engine coolant at 60 months or 100,000 miles.					X

* This maintenance is recommended by the manufacturer to the owner but is not required to maintain the emissions warranty.

‡ This maintenance is not required if previously replaced.

Inspection and service should also be performed anytime a malfunction is observed or suspected. Retain all receipts.

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