PALIO

OWNER'S HANDBOOK

FIAT Commitment to the Max

Dear New Car Owner,

Thank you for selecting Fiat and congratulations on your choice of a Fiat Palio.

We have produced this owner handbook to help you get to know all your Fiat Palio's new features and use it in the best possible way.

We suggest you to read it with the utmost attention prior to driving the car for the first time.

Information, suggestions and warnings, important for the use of the car, are contained in this owner handbook and they will help you to derive the maximum from your Fiat Palio's technological features. You will find indications for your own safety, the car's well-being and about how to protect the environment.

You have also been given with Fiat Warranty (Owner's Service Policy) Booklet, wherein you will find the Warranty Certificate with the terms and the conditions for the maintenance of the car.

Best regards and happy motoring.

This Owner Handbook describes most of the features of the Fiat Palio. As a consequence, you should consider only that information which is related to your version and optional which you have purchased.

WELCOME ABOARD FIAT PALIO

Fiat Palio is a car presenting an original bodyline, designed to offer great driving satisfaction with full safety and with maximum respect of the environment. Everything, from its new multivalve engine to its safety devices, from its improved comfort for driver and passengers alike to its practical solutions, with the possibility of a large loading volume contributes to make you appreciate the personality of your new Fiat Palio.

And you will realise it later when you discover that its driving style and performance goes hand in hand with new manufacturing processes that help cut running costs.

FIAT **Moving to the Max**

THE SIGNS TO HELP YOU DRIVE CORRECTLY

The signs you see on this page are very important. They highlight those parts of the owner handbook where, more than anywhere else, you should stop for a minute and read carefully.

As you can see, each sign has a different image to make it clear and easy to identify the subjects in the different areas:

Personal safety.
Attention. Total or partial failure to follow these instructions can cause serious danger for safety of people.

Protecting the environment.
It indicates the correct procedures to follow to ensure that the car does not harm the environment.

Well-being of the car.
Important: Total or partial failure to follow these instructions will result in the risk of serious damage to the car and sometimes invalidates the warranty as well.

SYMBOLS

On some components of your Fiat Palio, or near them, are applied specified coloured labels, whose symbols attract the attention and indicates important precautions that the user must observe towards the components under analysis.

A list of symbols to be found on your Fiat Palio is given below with the name of the component to which it relates besides.

It is also indicates the meaning that the symbol represents depending on the subdivision of: danger, prohibition, warning, obligation, to which the symbol belongs.

DANGER SYMBOLS

Battery

Corrosive fluid.

Battery

Explosion.

Fan

It can start when the engine is switched off also.

Expansion tank

Do not remove the cap when the coolant fluid is boiling.

Coil

High voltage.

Belts and pulleys

Moving parts; do not expose any part of the body or clothes.

Climate control tubing

Do not open.
High pressure gas.

PROHIBITION SYMBOL

Battery

Do not expose to open flames.

Battery

Keep children away.

Heat guards - belts - pulleys - fan

Do not put hands.

WARNING SYMBOLS

Catalytic converter

Do not stay on inflammable surfaces. Refer to the "Safeguard of the device reducing the emissions" chapter.

Hydraulic power steering

Do not exceed the maximum level of the fluid as indicated on the tank. Use only the fluid prescribed in the "Refueling" chapter.

INJECTION SYSTEM FAILURE (red) (diesel versions)

When there is a fault in the injection system.

The warning light should come on when the ignition key is turned to **MAR** and go out after a few seconds.

WATER IN DIESEL FUEL FILTER versions (amber) (diesel version)

When there is water in the diesel fuel filter. have the condense drained out by a Fiat Dealership.

GLOW PLUGS (amber) (diesel version)

When the ignition key is turned to the **MAR** position. The warning light will go out when the glowplugs reach the correct temperature

Brake circuit

Do not exceed the maximum level of the fluid as indicated on the tank. Use only the fluid prescribed in the "Refueling" chapter.

Unleaded fuel car

Use only unleaded fuel 87 R.O.N.

Battery

Protect eyes.

Windscreen wiper

Use only the fluid prescribed in the "Refueling" chapter.

Expansion tank

Use only the fluid prescribed in the "Refueling" chapter.

Engine

Use only the lubricant prescribed in the "Refueling" chapter.

SUMMARY

READY TO GO

Sit comfortably in your car and get ready to... read.

The following pages tell you everything you need to know to start off in the best way: that is to say, in total safety, right from the start.

In a few minutes you will be confident with warning lights, instruments and main devices.

All adjustments must be made when the car is stationary.

DASHBOARD INSTRUMENT HOLDER

The presence and the position of the instruments and indicators may vary according to the version of your car.

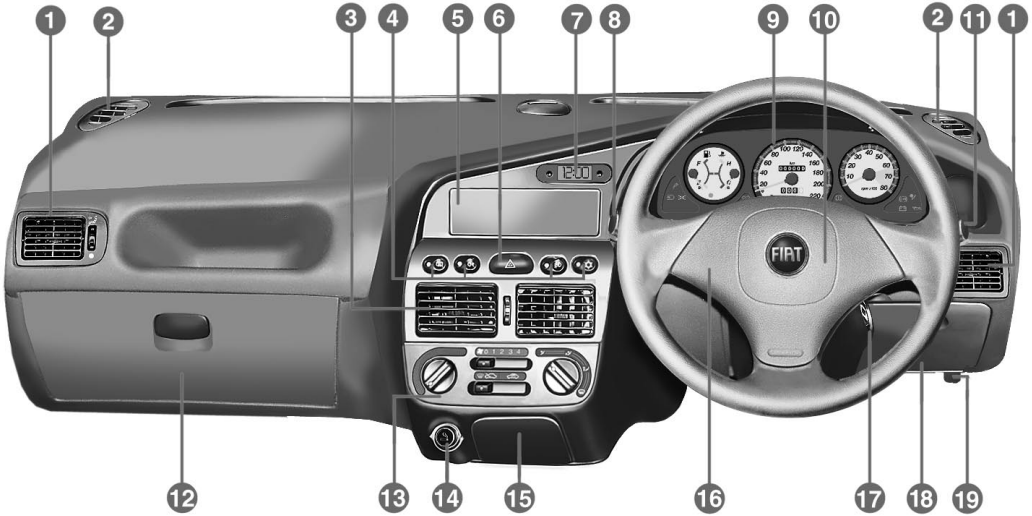


fig. 1

1. Adjustable side air vents - **2.** Vents for air dispatch to side windows - **3.** Adjustable central air vents - **4.** Commands and pilot lights - **5.** Sound system seat - **6.** Switch for hazard lights - **7**. Digital clock - **8.** Command lever of windscreen/rear window wiper and washer - **9.** Instrument panel and pilot lights - **10.** Air bag - **11.** External light command lever - **12.** Object box - **13.** Climate command - **14.** Cigar lighter - **15.** Ashtray - **16**. Horn Pad - **17.** Ignition switch - **18.** Access to the fuse box - **19.** Lever for opening hood to access engine.

INSTRUMENT PANEL

fig. 2 P4E02270

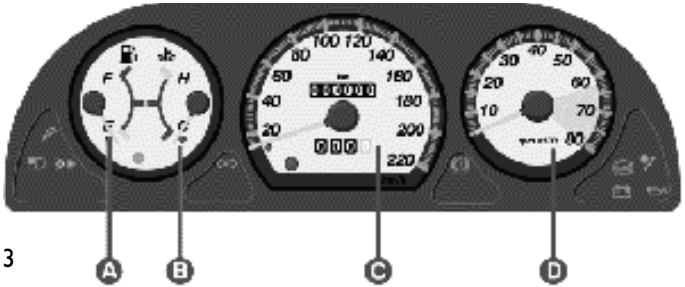
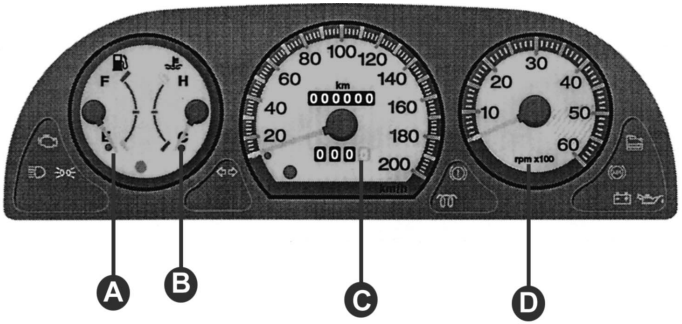


fig. 3 P4E02271



P4E02671

VERSIONS 1.2 EL - ELX

A - Fuel level gauge with reserve warning light.

B - Speedometer, kilometre counter and trip meter.

C - Engine coolant temp. gauge.

VERSIONS 1.6 - GTX

A - Fuel level gauge with reserve warning light.

B - Engine coolant temperature gauge.

C - Speedometer, kilometre counter and trip meter.

D - Rev counter.

VERSION 1.9 D EL-ELX

A - Fuel level gauge with reserve warning light.

B - Engine coolant gauge.

C - Speedometer, kilometre counter and trip meter.

D - Rev counter.

Note: Dial gauge background colours for illustrative purpose only.

KEYS

A set of 2 keys are provided with the car for **fig. 5**:

– ignition;

– locking/unlocking the front doors;

– locking/unlocking the boot.

STEERING COLUMN LOCK

It is automatically locked when the ignition key is removed. It is unlocked when the key is turned to **MAR**; lightly move the steering wheel in either direction if the rotation of the key is difficult.

SEATS

All adjustments must be made when the car is stationary.

Seat adjustment **fig. 6**.

A - To move the seat forwards or backwards.

B - Seat back inclination adjustment.

HEAD RESTS

Adjust the headrest **fig. 7** such that the nape, and not the neck, rests on them, making sure that they are locked in the desired position. Refer to the "Getting to know the car" chapter.

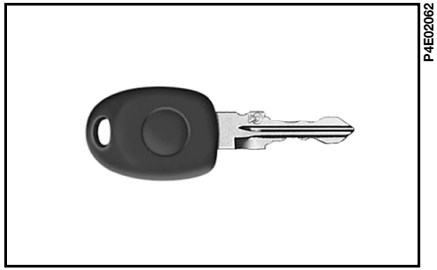


fig. 5

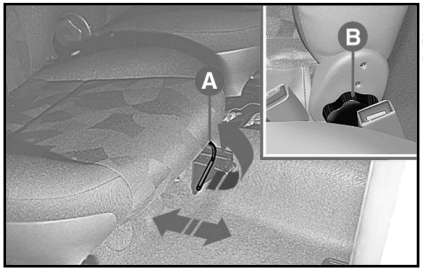


fig. 6

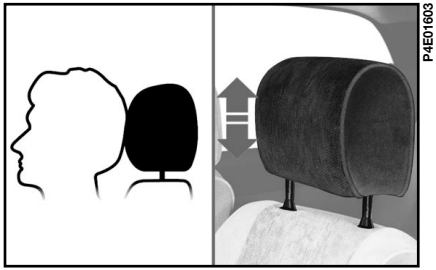


fig. 7

SAFETY BELTS

The adjustments described below must be performed before driving. Avoid performing these operations when the car is in motion.

Adjusting the height of the front seat belts

Fig. 8: fix the loop in point **A** or **B**

Fig. 9

To lift: lift the loop **C**.

To lower: keeping the knob pressed **D** move the loop **C**.

To ensure maximum protection, keep the backrest in the upright position, lean back into the seat and ensure that the seat belt adheres closely to torso and hips. Do not use the seat belt when the seat back is reclined.

Adjusting the central rear seat belt fig. 10

To tighten: pull the end **A** (this operation can be carried out also with the seat belt already fastened).

To loosen: pull length **B** holding the buckle at right-angles to the belt.

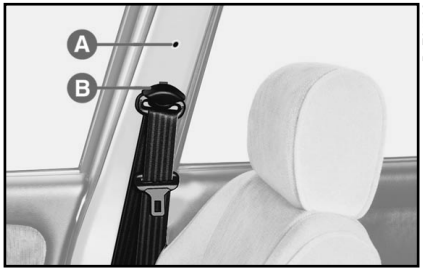


fig. 8

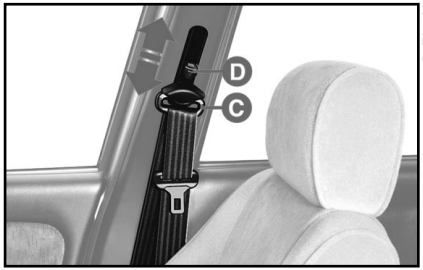


fig. 9

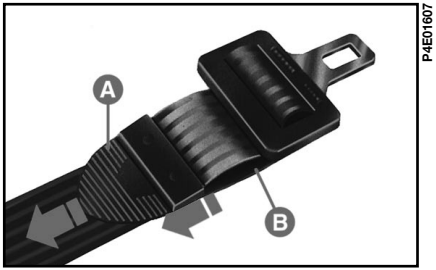


fig. 10

Fig. 11

To fasten: insert tongue **A** in **B** on the buckle.

To loosen: press button **C**.

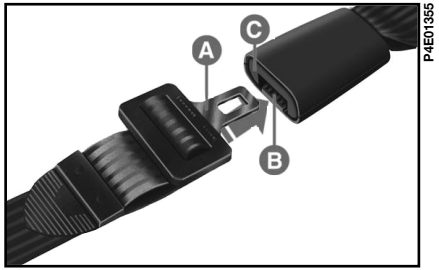


fig. 11

STEERING COLUMN STALKS

RIGHT-HAND STALK fig. 12

In position **A** = left turn indicator lights on.

In position **B** = right turn indicator lights on.

Pulled towards the steering wheel = flicks.

Ring turned on **O** = lights switched off.

Ring turned on = parking lights on.

Ring turned on = Low beams.

With ring turned on & stalk towards the dashboard = high beams.

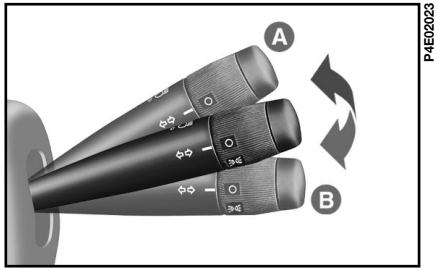


fig. 12

LEFT-HAND STALK fig. 13

Position **A** = Windscreen wipers OFF.

Position **B** = Intermittent wipe.

Position **C** = Slow continuous wipe.

Position **D** = Quick continuous wipe.

Position **E** (not fixed) = Quick continuous wipe. This is a unique anti-panic feature.

Stalk pulled towards the steering wheel = windscreen washer activated.

Thrust towards the dashboard = rear window washer/wiper.

Ring on **O** position = Rearwind screen wiper OFF.

Ring at position = Rear windscreen wiper ON.

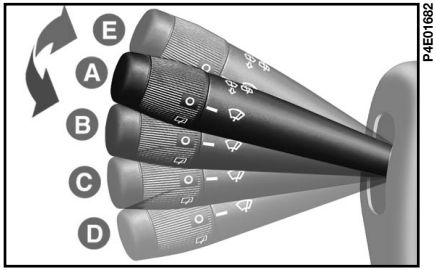


fig. 13

REARVIEW MIRRORS

IMPORTANT The reflecting surface of the left-hand mirror is parabolic to increase viewing range. Consequently, the dimension of the reflected image is reduced, giving the impression that the object is more distant than it really is.

For the adjustment, operate knob from inside of car **A-fig. 14**.

If the dimension of the mirror causes difficulties in a narrow place, fold from the position 1 to the position 2.

fig. 14

MANUAL CLIMATE CONTROL

CONTROLS fig. 15

A - To adjust the temperature.

B - Air recirculation selector.

C - Fan speed selector.

D - Air distribution control.

E - System on/off switch.

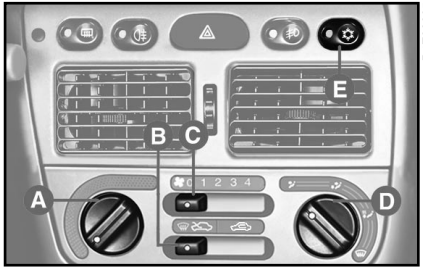


fig. 15

HAZARD LIGHTS

To switch them on, press the switch **A-fig. 16**.

To switch them off, press the switch again.

The use of the hazard lights is ruled by the road code of the Country in which you are driving and should be followed accordingly.

fig. 16

COMMAND SWITCHES

Switches **fig. 17**.

A - Rear windscreen heater switch.

B - Front fog light switch with LED.

C - A/C on/off switch.

ELECTRIC WINDOW WINDER

FRONT ELECTRICAL WINDOW WINDERS

Press the switch **fig. 18** to lower the window. Raise the switch to wind up the window.

A - Switch for adjusting front left window.

B - Switch for adjusting front right window.

Each door handle has a switch on it to raise/lower its window.

ELECTRIC REAR WINDOWS fig. 19

A - Switch on door handle.

B - Rear left-hand window switch.

C - Rear right-hand window switch.

D - Rear window enable switch.

fig. 17

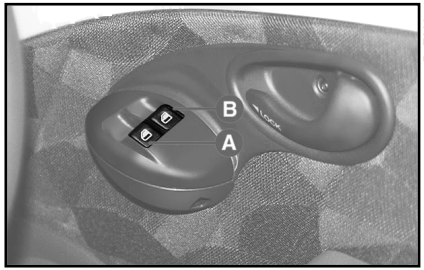


fig. 18

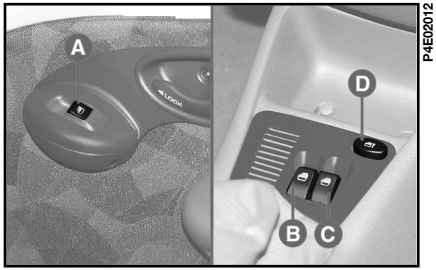


fig. 19

Improper use of the electrical windows can be dangerous.

Before and during their operation ensure that passengers are not at risk from the moving glass either by personal objects getting caught in the mechanism or by being injured by it directly.

Always remove the ignition key when you get out of the car to prevent the electric windows being operated accidentally and constituting a danger to the people left in the car.

MANUAL WINDOWS fig. 20

To wind down/up the door windows operate the command **A** handles.

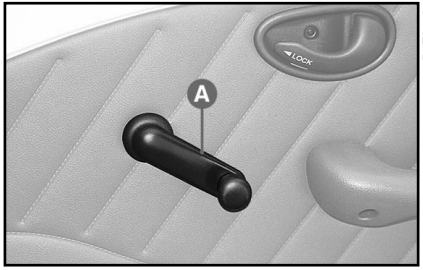


fig. 20

BOOT

From outside the car: use ignition key to open.

From inside the car: pull lever **A-fig. 21**.

Open the boot only when the car is stationary.

EXTENDING THE BOOT

For extending the boot space by adjusting the rear seat refer to the chapter on "Getting to know your car".

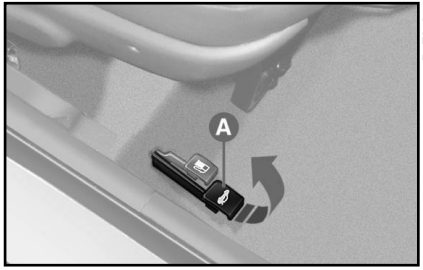


fig. 21

ENGINE BONNET

To open: pull lever **A-fig. 22**. Press lever **B** and lift the bonnet. Insert the end of rod **A-fig. 23** in the recess **B** on the bonnet.

To close: remove rod **A** from recess **B** and refit it in its clip. Lower the bonnet until it is about 20 cm above the engine compartment and let it fall. Make sure the bonnet is locked.

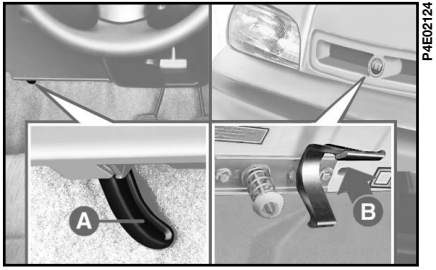


fig. 22

The bonnet should be opened only when the car is stationary.

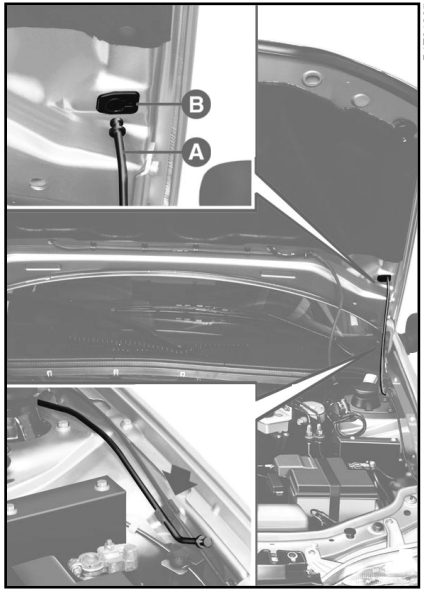


fig. 23

DOORS

Turn the key **fig. 24**:

1 - door locked.

2 - door unlocked

Pull the handle to open.

From inside:

– to open - pull handle **A-fig. 25**;

– safety lock - with the door closed press the lever **A**.

It is possible to insert the safety lock with open door only on the passenger side on versions without centralized locking.

fig. 24

CENTRAL DOOR LOCKING SYSTEM

To lock/unlock all the doors at the same time:

– from outside the car, turn the key in the lock;

– from inside the car, with closed door, press (to lock) or pull(to unlock) one of the front door opening lever.

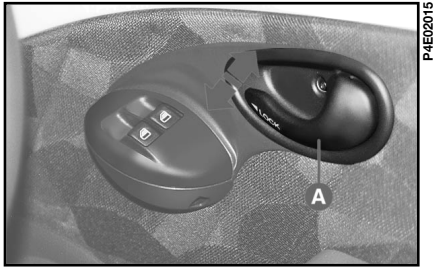


fig. 25

CHILD SAFETY LOCK (rear doors)

This ensures that the rear doors cannot be opened from inside the car.

With the head of the ignition key turn the device **A-fig. 26**.

Position **1** - activated device.

Position **2** - deactivated device (a little yellow mark certificates the occurred connection).

AT THE FILLING STATION

Refuel the car with unleaded fuel only with octane-number (R.O.N.) equal to 87.

Lift the lever **A-fig. 27** to unlock the access door of fuel tank plug.

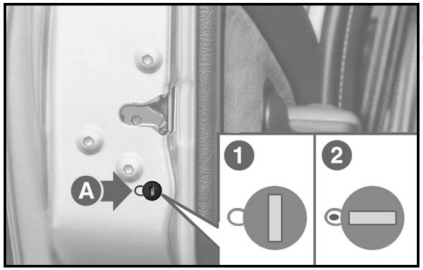


fig. 26

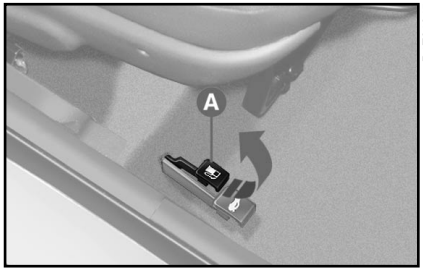


fig. 27

NEVER go close to the tank filler with naked flames or lit cigarettes: Also avoid going too close to the fuel tank filler area, to avoid inhaling harmful vapours.

NEVER fill leaded fuel in the car (even in an emergency) as the catalytic muffler will get irrebarably damaged.

Ideally, refuel the car before the reserve warning light illuminates. Driving in fuel shortage conditions can cause irregular supply with negative effects on the exhaust and catalytic system.

A damaged catalytic convertor means harmful emissions and consequent environment pollution.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CAR

You should read this chapter sitting comfortably in your new Fiat Palio. This way you can see the parts described in the handbook at a glance and immediately check out what you have just read for yourself.

You will quickly become familiar with your Fiat Palio, and its control and other features. Later, when you start the engine and join the traffic, you will make a host of other pleasant discoveries.

KEYS

Two keys are provided with the car & (**fig. 1**) they are used for:

– the ignition;

– the front doors;

– the boot door.

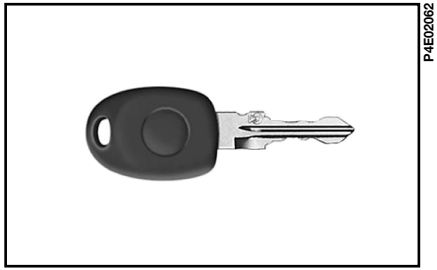


fig. 1

IGNITION SWITCH

The key can turn to 4 different positions **fig. 2**:

– **STOP**: engine switched off, extractable key, steering column lock. Some electrical devices (e.g. door centralized lock etc.) remain operational.

– **MAR**: ride position. All electrical devices are operational.

– **AVV**: engine starting.

– **PARK**: engine switched-off, parking lights switched on, extractable key, steering column lock. To turn the key in **PARK** position, press the button **A**.

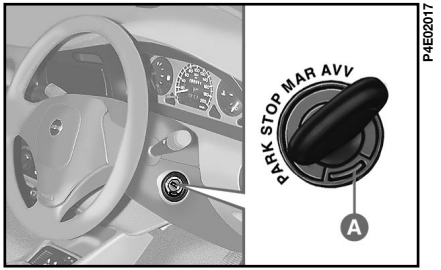


fig. 2

In the event of a break-in (e.g. attempted theft), have the car checked at a Fiat Dealership prior to driving again.

When getting out of the car, always remove the key, to avoid someone accidentally activating the controls. Remember to engage the hand brake, ensuring complete lockup of the car, engage gear and leave the wheels steered. If the car is parked on a very sloping road, we recommend you lock the wheels also with a wedge or a stone. Never leave children alone in an unattended car.

STEERING COLUMN LOCK

Engagement: After turning the key to position STOP or PARK remove it and turn the steering wheel till it locks .

To release: Gently move the steering wheel from side to side as you turn the ignition key to **MAR**.

Never remove the ignition key while the car is moving. The steering wheel will automatically lock as soon as you turn it. This also applies when the car is being towed.

INDIVIDUAL SETTINGS

FRONT SEATS fig. 3

Only make adjustments when the car is stationary.

Moving the seat backwards or forwards

Lift the lever **A-fig. 3** and push the seat forwards or backwards; you are in the correct position for driving when your hands are resting on the steering wheel rim and your arms are slightly bent.

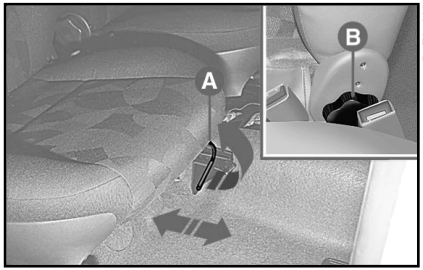


fig. 3

Once you have released the lever, check that the seat is firmly locked in the runners by trying to move it back and forth. Failure to lock the seat in place could result the seat moving suddenly and the driver losing control of the car.

Adjusting the reclining seat back

Turn knob **B-fig. 3** until the back reaches the reclination you desire.

Do not remove the seats nor carry out maintenance and/or repair operations on them. Improper operations can compromise safety device operation. Always go to a Fiat Dealership.

HEAD RESTS

Front seats fig. 4

To improve passenger safety, the height of the head restraints can be adjusted. They lock into place automatically.

Remember that the head restraints should be adjusted to support the back of your head and not your neck. Only if they are in this position will they be able to provide effective protection in the event of a rear-end shunt.

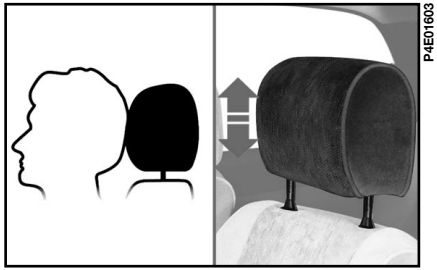


fig. 4

DRIVING MIRROR fig. 6

This mirror can be adjusted. Move lever **A** to shift the mirror to the following positions:

1) anti glare position;

2) standard position.

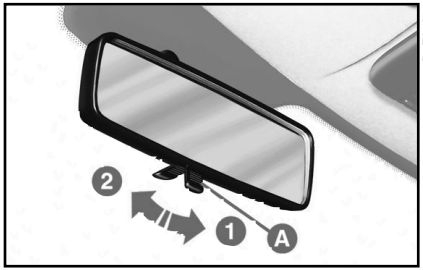


fig. 6

DOOR MIRRORS

To adjust, operate the knob inside the car **A-fig. 7**.

Make sure that the car is stationary and the handbrake is on before you adjust mirrors.

The reflecting surface of the left-hand mirror is parabolic to increase viewing range. Consequently, the dimension of the reflected image is reduced, giving the impression that the object is more distant than it really is.

If the mirror makes it difficult to get through narrow gaps, fold it from 1-fig. 7 to position 2.

When driving, the door mirrors must always be in the extended position 1.

fig. 7

SEAT BELTS

USING THE SEAT BELTS (for the front seats) fig. 8

To fasten the seat belts, take the tongue of fastener **A** and push it into buckle **B**, until you hear it click.

Pull the seat belt gently. If it jams, let it rewind a little then pull it out again without jerking.

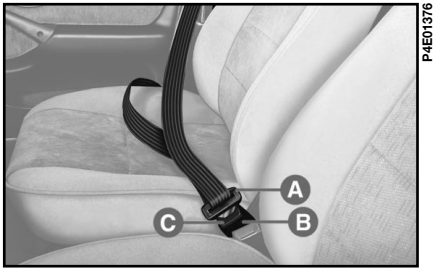


fig. 8

To unfasten the seat belts, press button **C**. Guide the seat belt with your hand while it is rewinding, to prevent it from twisting.

The seat belt reel mechanism will adapt the belt to the body of the person wearing it, offering freedom of movement.

When the car is parked on a steep slope the reel mechanism may lock; this is normal.

The reel mechanism prevents the webbing coming out when it is jerked or if the car brakes sharply, as in a collision or when cornering at high speed.

To ensure maximum protection, keep the backrest in the upright position, lean back into the seat and ensure that the seat belt adheres closely to torso and hips. Do not use the seat belt when the seat back is reclined.

ADJUSTING THE HEIGHT OF THE SEAT BELTS

Make the height adjustment when the car is stationary.

Always adjust the height of the seat belt to fit the person wearing it. This could greatly reduce the risk of injury in the case of collision.

The belt is adjusted properly when the webbing passes approximately halfway between the edge of the shoulder and the neck.

Adjust the seat belt height only when the car is stationary.

Fig. 9: fasten the loop in **A** or **B**.

Fig. 10: The seat belt can be adjusted on four different heights.

To raise the belt: raise loop **C** to the required position.

To lower the belt: press knob **(D)** and move loop **(C)** down to the required position at the same time.

After adjustment always check that the seat belt is locked by pushing loop **C** downwards without pressing knob **D**.

fig. 9

fig. 10

Releasing knob D, press a little further to trigger the anchor device. This ensures the belt is locked into a stable position if not already done.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SEAT BELTS

The driver is obliged to respect (and check that the car occupants respect) all local traffic laws regarding the use of seat belts.

Always fasten seat belt. To travel with seat belts unfastened increases the risk of serious injury or death in the event of a crash.

fig. 13

If the seat belt is subjected to high stress, for example after a collision, it must be replaced completely together with the anchors, anchor fixing screws and the pretensioner, if the car is equipped with, in fact, even if the seat belt does not seem damaged, the seat belt could have lost its resistance proprieties.

The belt webbing must not be twisted, make sure that it is well stretched out and fits close to the passenger's body. The upper section must pass over the shoulder and cross the chest diagonally. The lower section must fit close across the passenger's hips and not the abdomen to prevent them sliding forward fig. 13. Do not use devices (clips, fasteners etc.) to prevent the belt adhering to the passenger's body.

Do not travel with a child sitting on the lap of a passenger using one seat belt to protect both (fig. 14).

Seat belts are also to be worn by expectant mothers: the risk of injury in the case of accident is greatly reduced for them and the unborn child if they are wearing a seat belt.

Of course they must position the lower part of the belt very low down so that it passes under the abdomen **fig. 15**

HOW TO KEEP THE SEAT BELTS IN PROPER WORKING ORDER AT ALL TIMES

1) When wearing the seat belts, always ensure they are not twisted and are free to wind in and out.

2) Following a serious accident, replace the belt being worn at the time, even if it does not seem damaged.

3) When cleaning the belts, wash them by hand with water and neutral soap, rinse them and let them dry in the shade. Do not use strong detergents, bleach, colouring or any other chemical substance that could weaken the fibres.

4) Do not allow the reel mechanisms to get wet: they are only guaranteed to work properly if they remain dry.

fig. 14

fig. 15

TRANSPORTING CHILDREN IN SAFETY

For optimal protection in the event of a crash, all passengers must be seated and wearing adequate restraint systems.

This is especially relevant for children.

A child's head is larger and heavier than an adult's head with respect to their body weight. Moreover, a child's muscular and bone structure is not fully developed. For these reasons, children require specific restraint systems, different from those required by adult passengers.

The seat shown in fig. 16 is suitable for children weighing between 18-36 kgs.

Children weighing more than 36 kg or taller than 1.5 m are, with reference to restraint systems, considered adults and can wear normal seat belts.

fig. 16

We recommend seating children on the rear seat. This is the most protected position in the event of a crash.

Children from 18 kg up only require a cushion to lift them **fig. 20**. The size of the child's chest no longer requires a support to space the child's back from the seat back.

Children taller than 1.50 m can wear seat belts like adults.

The figure is only an example. Follow the instructions for fastening the specific child restraint system you are using.

fig. 20

A summary of safety precautions to follow when transporting children.

1) Child restraint systems should be installed on the rear seat as this is the most protected area in the car in the event of a crash.

2) Adhere to the instructions for fastening the specific child restraint which you are using. These instructions must be provided by the manufacturer. Keep the child restraint system installation instructions with the car documents and this Handbook. Never use a child restraint system without installation instructions.

3) Always check the seat belt is well fastened by pulling the webbing.

4) Only one child is to be strapped to each restraint system.

5) Always check the seat belts do not fit around the child's throat.

6) While travelling, do not let the child sit incorrectly or release the belts.

7) Passengers should never carry children on their laps. No-one, however strong they are, can hold a child in the event of a crash.

8) Replace the child restraint system after an accident.

PRETENSIONERS

To render the protective action of the front seat belts even more effective, some versions of Fiat Palio are fitted with pretensioners. These devices "feel" that a violent collision is in progress via a sensor, and pull back a few centimeters of webbing. In this way the pretensioner ensures that the belt is adhering perfectly to the body before the belt begins to hold back the wearer.

When the pretensioner has been triggered the retractor will lock.

The seat belt cannot be drawn back up even when guiding it manually.

When the pretensioner is triggered a small amount of smoke may be produced. The smoke is not harmful and does not indicate the beginning of a fire.

The pretensioner does not require any maintenance or lubrication. Any modification of its original state invalidates its efficiency. If, as the result of exceptional natural occurrences (floods, sea storms etc.) the device become soaked through with water and mud, it is essential that it be replaced.

The pretensioner will give maximum protection when the seat belt adheres snugly to the wearer's chest and hips.

Under no circumstances should the components of the pretensioner be tampered with or removed. Any interventions should be carried out by qualified and authorized personnel. Always contact a Fiat Dealership

The pretensioners can only be used once. After a collision that has triggered it, have it replaced at a Fiat Dealership. The device will last for 10 years from the date of production given to the adhesive label. Replace the pretensioners as this date approaches.

Operations involving banging, vibrations or heating (exceeding 100 C° for a maximum of 6 hours) in the area around the pretensioner may trigger or damage the device. Vibrations from rough road surfaces or accidental jolting caused by mounting pavements etc. do not have any effect on the pretensioner. If, however, you need any assistance, go to a Fiat Dealership.

INSTRUMENTS

SPEEDOMETER (SPEED INDICATOR) fig. 21-22

A - Kilometre counter.

B - Speedometer.

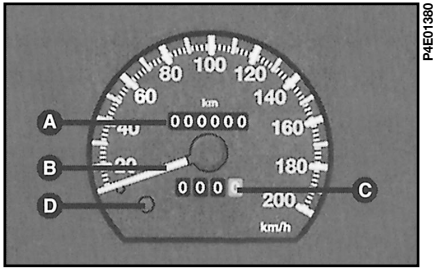


fig. 21

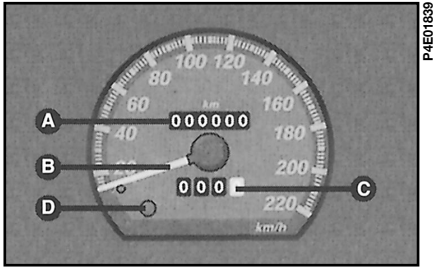


fig. 22

C - Partial kilometer counter (Tripmeter).

D - Trip counter reset button. Press to reset.

FUEL GAUGE fig. 23

The needle indicates the amount of fuel in the tank.

When the fuel reserve warning light **A** comes on it means that there are about 5.5-7.5 litres of fuel in the tank.

E - tank empty.

F - tank full.

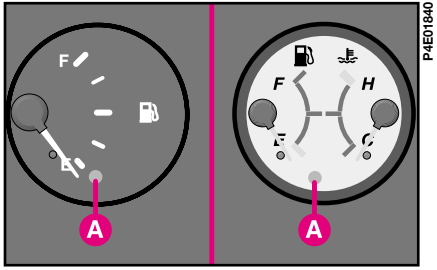


fig. 23

Do not travel with the fuel tank almost empty: as gaps in fuel delivery could damage the catalyser.

ENGINE COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE fig. 23-24

Under normal conditions, the needle may hover around the scale according to the car use and engine cooling system management that the system self-adjusts continually, but it should always remain out of the red (danger) section.

If the gauge reaches the red section, stop the engine immediately and go to a Fiat Dealership.

REV COUNTER fig. 25

The needle in correspondence with the red marks indicates over-revving that can damage the engine. So it has to be avoided.

IMPORTANT The electronic injection control system will progressively cut off the flow of fuel when the engine is over-revving and the engine will consequently loose power.

DIGITAL CLOCK fig. 26

The clock displays time in a 24 hour format.

To set hour: press the button **A**.

To set minute: press the button **B**.

Each time the button is pressed, the number will change of a unit.

Keeping the button press for a few seconds, you will have the automatic quick advancement.

As you near the desired hour, release the button and complete the setting with individual pressures.

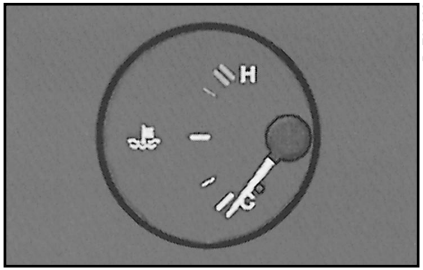


fig. 24

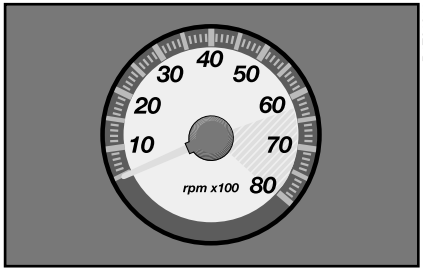


fig. 25

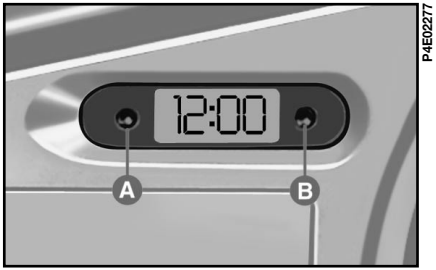


fig. 26

WARNING LIGHTS

The warning lights come on in the following circumstances:

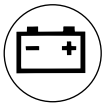
LOW ENGINE OIL PRESSURE (red) When the engine oil pressure drops under the normal value.

When the key is turned to **MAR** the light comes on but should go out the moment the engine is started.

A delay in the light going out is acceptable only when the engine is idling.

If the engine has been heavily taxed, the light may flash when the engine returns to idle. The light should however go out when you accelerate slightly.

If the warning light comes on while the car is moving, stop the engine immediately and contact a Fiat Dealership.



BATTERY NOT CHARGING PROPERLY (red) When there is a fault in the current generating system.

Go to a **Fiat Dealership** and prevent deploying the battery.

When the key is turned to **MAR** the light comes on but should go out the moment the engine is started.

INJECTION SYSTEM FAILURE (red) (petrol version) When there is a fault in the injection system.

When the ignition key is turned to the **MAR** position, the light comes on but should go out after a few seconds.

The warning light will stay on or come on when travelling to indicate imperfect operation of the injection system with possible loss of performance, poor handling and higher consumption.

In these conditions, you can continue driving but you should avoid demanding efforts from the engine or high speeds. Contact a **Fiat Dealership**as soon as possible.

Using the car for long periods when the warning light is on may cause damage especially when the engine is running irregularly or misfiring. The car should only be used for short periods at low speeds.

Occasional and brief lighting of the warning light is meaningless.

HANDBRAKE ENGAGED / LOW BRAKE FLUID (red) In two cases:

1. When the handbrake is applied.

2. when the brake fluid level falls below the minimum level.

If the (!) warning light comes on when travelling, check whether the handbrake is engaged. If the warning light stays on and the handbrake is not engaged, stop immediately and contact a Fiat Dealership.

AIR BAG FAILURE (red) When there is an airbag system failure.

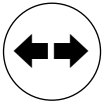
The warning light should come on when the key is turned to MAR and go out after approximately 4 seconds. If the warning light either does not come on or comes on when travelling, stop immediately and go to a Fiat Dealership.

ABS (WHEEL ANTILOCKING SYSTEM) FAILURE (amber) When there is a failure in the ABS system.

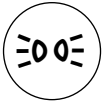
In this case, the normal braking system continues to work although without the ABS assistance. Hence, have the car seen to at a **Fiat Dealership** as soon as possible.

The warning light should come on when the key is turned to **MAR** and go out after approximately 2 seconds.

Warning light (ABS), with the engine running, normally indicates a fault in the ABS system only. In this case, the braking system is still efficient, though without the antilocking device. You are advised to go immediately to the nearest Fiat Dealership, driving in a manner to avoiding sharp braking and get the system checked.



DIRECTION INDICATORS (green) (flashing) When the direction indicator control stalk is operated (arrows).



PARKING LIGHTS (green) When the side/tail lights are switched on.

MAIN BEAM HEADLIGHTS (blue)

When main beam headlights are switched on

INJECTION SYSTEM FAILURE (red) (diesel versions)

When there is a fault in the injection system.

The warning light should come on when the ignition key is turned to **MAR** and go out after a few seconds.

The warning light will stay on or come on when travelling to indicate imperfect operation of the injection system with possible loss of performance, poor handling and higher consumption.

In these conditions, you can continue driving but you should avoid demanding efforts from the engine or high speeds. Contact a **Fiat Dealership** as soon as possible.

Prolonged use of the car with warning light can cause damage to the engine, specially in the event of misfiring. The car can only be driven for a short period of time at low ratios.

Occassional and brief lighting of the warning light is meaningless.

WATER IN DIESEL FUEL FILTER versions (amber) (diesel version)

When there is water in the diesel fuel filter. have the condense drained out by a Fiat Dealership.

GLOW PLUGS (amber) (diesel version)

When the ignition key is turned to the **MAR** position. The warning light will go out when the glowplugs reach the correct temperature.

The warning light has a diagnostic function to signal pre-heating system failures (cut-off or short-circuited glow plugs, blown pre-heating control unit power fuse, tripped pre-heating control unit circuit surge and current protections).

If the warning light flashes for 60 seconds just before the engine is started, the vehicle can still be started but a **Fiat Dealership** should be contacted as soon as possible to have the anamoly rectified.

HEATING /CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

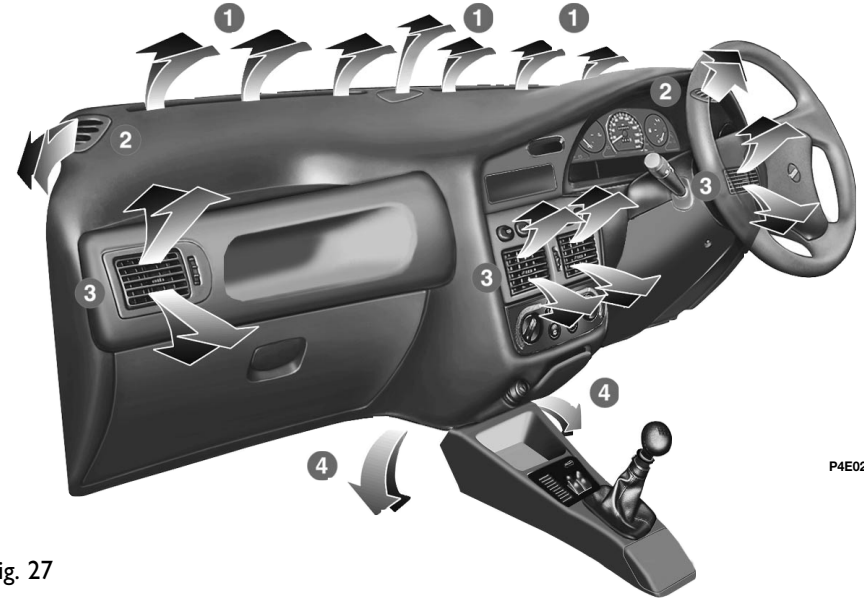


fig. 27

1 - Windscreen defroster/demister vents.

2 - Front side window defroster/demister vents.

3 - Central and side directional vents.

4 - Side vents for sending air to footwell.

DIRECTIONAL AND ADJUSTABLE AIR VENTS fig. 28

The vents can be rotated upwards or downwards.

A - Control for allowing adjusting air flow:

– turned to ↗ vent open;

– turned to ● vent closed.

B - Control for adjusting direction of air flow.

C - Side window fixed vent **fig. 29**.

MANUAL CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

The system is filled with R134a refrigerant which will not pollute the environment in the event of leakage. Under no circumstances should R12 fluid be used as it is incompatible with the system components.

fig. 28

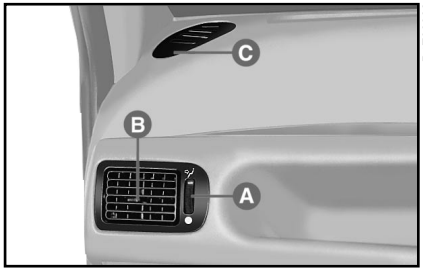


fig. 29

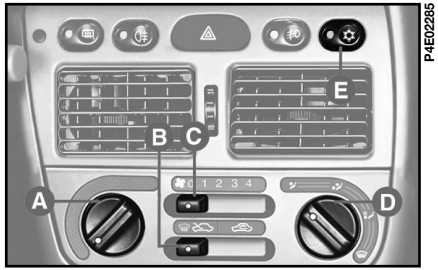


fig. 30

CONTROLS (fig. 30)

A - Air temperature knob (mixing hot and cold air).

B - Air recirculation slider to cut off outside air.

C - Fan knob.

D - Air distribution knob.

E - Climate control system on/off switch. When switched on, it automatically operates the fan at its lowest speed. The LED on the switch will come on.

COOLING

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the blue sector.

2) Fan knob: pointer set at the speed required.

3) Air distribution knob: pointer at .

4) Climate control system: press the switch and move the air distribution pointer on .

To reduce the cooling effect: move the air recirculation slider to , increase the temperature and decrease the fan speed.

HEATING

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the red sector.

2) Fan knob: pointer set at the speed required.

3) Air distribution knob: pointer at:

 to to warm the feet and demist the windscreen at the same time;

 to warm the feet and keep the face cool (bilevel function).

4) Air recirculation slider: to speed up the heating procedure, move the air recirculation slider to which means air inside will be recirculated.

RAPID DEMISTING/DEFROSTING

The climate system is very useful for accelerating the demisting, because it dehumidifies the air. It is sufficient to adjust the controls for the demisting operation and activate the climate control system, pressing the button ☼.

Windscreen and side windows

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the red sector (fully turned to the right) on cold days or in the blue sector (fully turned to the left) on hot days.

2) Fan knob: pointer at maximum speed.

3) Air distribution knob: pointer at .

4) Air recirculation switched off, pointer at .

When the windscreen and the windows have been demisted adjust the controls to keep the windows as clear as possible.

Rear window

Press the button .

As soon as the rear window is demisted, we suggest switching off the device.

VENTILATION

1) Central and side vents: fully open.

2) Air temperature knob: pointer in the blue sector.

3) Fan knob: pointer set at the speed required.

4) Air distribution knob: pointer at .

5) Air recirculation pointer: at , equal to air intake from outside.

RECIRCULATION

When the pointer is at , only internal air recirculation is activated.

IMPORTANT In conditions of very high external air temperature, the recirculation operation accelerates the air cooling. Then, this function is particularly useful when the outside air is heavily polluted (in a traffic jam, tunnel, etc.). You are advised against using this function for long periods however, especially if there are a lot of people in the car.

IMPORTANT Do not use the recirculation function during cold/wet weather as this will increase the likelihood of the windows misting up.

STEERING COLUMN STALKS

RIGHT -HAND STALK

This stalk groups together the outside lights and direction indicators.

Parking lights can only be switched on when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

When the parking lights are turned on, the instrument panel and the various controls located on the dashboard light up.

Side/taillights fig. 31

They come on when the ring is moved from **O** to ≡D◊≡. On the instrument panel the relevant indicator will come on ≡D◊≡.

Dipped beam headlights fig. 32

They come on turning the ring from ≡D◊≡ to ≡D.

Main beam headlights fig. 33

They come on when the ring is at ≡D position, and the stalk is pushed forward towards the dashboard.

Instrument panel indicator ≡D will-light up.

Pull the stalk back towards the steering wheel to switch the beam headlights off.

fig. 31

fig. 32

fig. 33

To flash head lights fig. 34

Pull the stalk towards the steering wheel (temporary position).

Direction indicators fig. 35

Move the stalk as follows:

downwards - to switch the right-hand indicators on;

upwards - to switch the left-hand indicators on.

Instrument panel warning light ⇦⇨ will flash.

The direction indicators will automatically be switched off when the steering wheel is straightened.

If you want the indicator to flash briefly to show that you are about to change lane, move the stalk up or down without clicking into position. When you let it go it will return to its original position.

LEFT-HAND STALK

This stalk groups together all the washer/wiper controls.

Windscreen washer/wiper fig. 36

The device will only work when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

A - Windscreen wiper off.

B - Flick wipe.

C - Slow continuous wipe.

D - Fast continuous wipe.

E - Temporary continuous wipe: when released the stalk returns to position **A** and automatically stops the windscreen wiper.

fig. 34

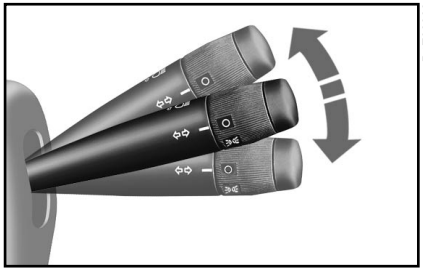


fig. 35

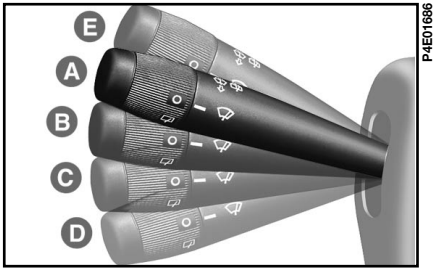


fig. 36

Pull the stalk towards the steering wheel **fig. 37** to operate the windscreen washer.

Rear window wiper/washer fig. 38

This function can only be used when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

Controls:

1) turn the control from **O** to ⛉;

2) When you push the stalk forwards (temporary position), the rear window washer will send a jet of fluid onto the window and the wiper will be operated at the same time. The device will be switched off when the stalk is released.

CONTROLS

HAZARD LIGHTS fig. 39

Press switch **A**, regardless of the position of the ignition key.

The symbol **A** on the switch will flash when the device is on.

Press the switch again to switch the lights off.

The use of hazard lights is governed by the Highway Code of the country you are in. Keep to the rules

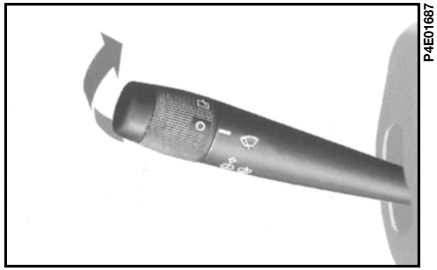


fig. 37

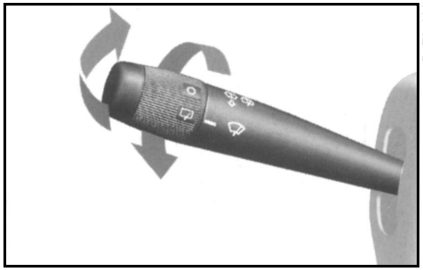


fig. 38

fig. 39

CONTROLS
fig. 40

The buttons located above the central air vents.

The controls can only be operated when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

When a function is activated the LED on the respective button will light up. Press the button again to switch the control off.

Heated rear window

Button **A**: to switch on /off the thermal rear window.

Fog lights

Button **B**: These lights can only be switched on when the parking lights are on.

Climate control system

Button **C**: to switch on/off the air conditioner.

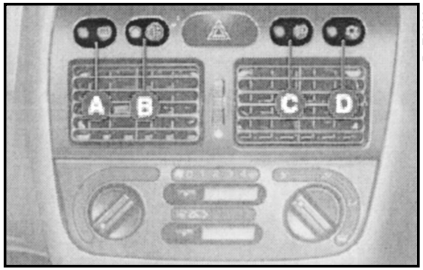


fig. 40

FUEL CUT-OFF SWITCH
fig. 41

This is a safety cut-off switch which comes into operation in the case of an accident to block the supply of fuel thereby stopping the engine.

If, after an accident, you can smell petrol or see that the fuel feed system is leaking, to avoid the risk of fire, do not reset the switch.

If you cannot see any fuel leaks and the car is in a fit state to continue its

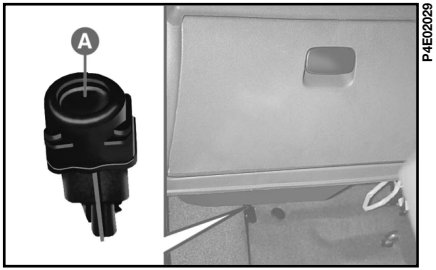


fig. 41

journey, press button **A-fig. 41** to re-activate the fuel supply system.

After the crash, remember to turn the ignition key to **STOP** to prevent the battery running down.

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT

GLOVE COMPARTMENT fig. 42

Pull handle **A** to open.

You will find indents **A-fig. 43** on the flap for arranging a cup or can, when the car is stationary.

Never drive with the glove compartment flap open: it could injure the person sitting in the passenger seat in the event of an accident.

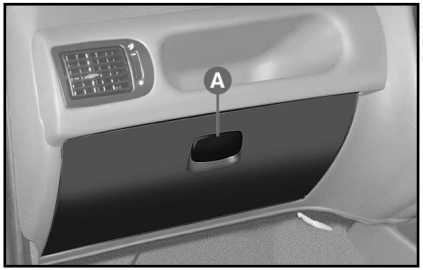


fig. 42

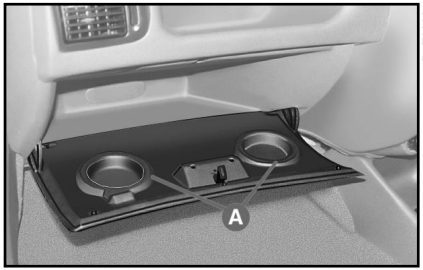


fig. 43

FRONT CEILING LIGHT fig. 44

The ceiling light can achieve the following positions:

– ceiling light lights up on pressing **ON** regardless of the doors being open or closed;

– ceiling light automatically comes on when a front door is opened when the glass is an intermediate position;

– In the OFF position the light remains switched off, always.

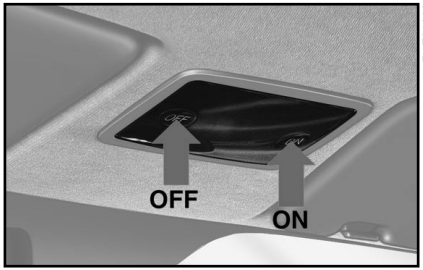


fig. 44

CIGAR LIGHTER fig. 45

It works only with the ignition key at **MAR**.

Press the button **A** of the cigar lighter; it will return to the original position after approximately 15 seconds. The cigar lighter is ready for use.

fig. 45

IMPORTANT Always make sure the cigar lighter does in fact pop out after it has been pushed in.

Warning. The cigar lighter gets very hot. Be careful how you handle it and make sure it is not used by children: Danger of fire or burns.

ASHTRAY

For the front seats fig. 46

Open flap **A** pulling it backwards.

The ashtray can be removed.

Do not use the ashtray as a waste paper basket: the paper could catch fire if it comes in contact with a cigarette butt.

For the rear seats fig. 47

For the rear seats, there is a foldaway ashtray on the side panel.

To use it, turn it towards the direction shown by the arrow.

To remove the ashtray, press on the retaining tab.

SUNVISORS

These are positioned to the sides of the rearview mirror. They can be swung up or down or pivoted sideways.

On the back of the driver's sun visor there is a document-pocket, and a courtesy mirror is fitted on the back of the passenger's sunvisor **fig. 48**.

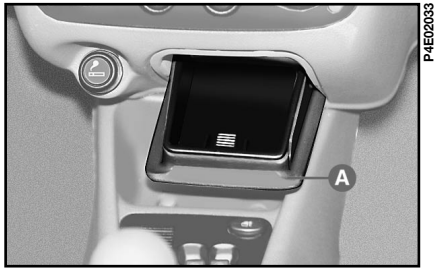


fig. 46

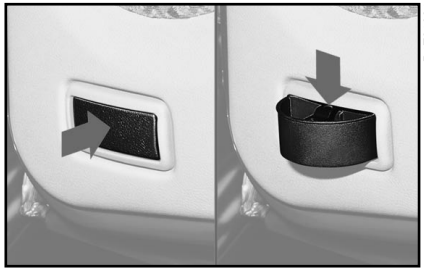


fig. 47

fig. 48

DOORS

Before opening a door, make sure this can be done in safety.

SIDE DOORS

Manual unlocking from the outside

Turn the key to **2-fig. 49** and pull the handle upwards.

Manual locking from the outside

Turn the key to position **1**.

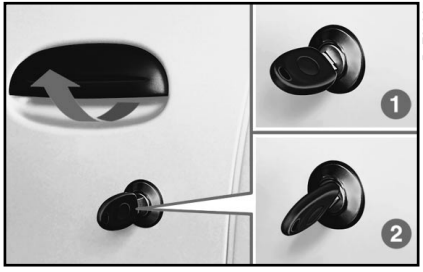


fig. 49

Manual locking/opening from front door inside

To open: pull lever **A-fig. 50**.

Locking: close the door and press lever **A**. In this way the rear door locking is obtained (central locking versions).

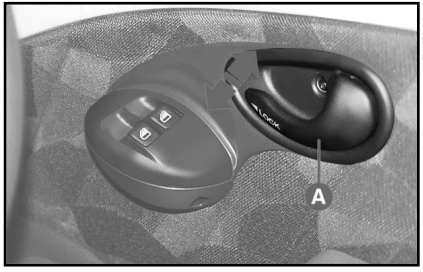


fig. 50

Opening/locking the rear doors from the inside

To open: pull lever **A-fig. 51**. The door will open if the child safety lock **A-fig. 52** is not engaged.

To lock: close the doors and press lever **A**.

fig. 51

Child safety lock

This ensures that the rear doors cannot be opened from inside the vehicle.

Engage by inserting the tip of the ignition key in **A-fig. 52** and turning it.

Position **1** - unlocked.

Position **2** - locked (a yellow little mark certificates the engagement).

The device will be engaged even if the doors are unlocked electrically.

This device should always be used when transporting children.

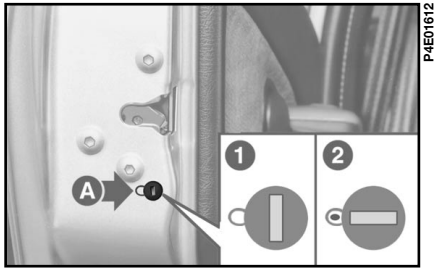


fig. 52

CENTRAL DOOR LOCKING SYSTEM

From outside

When the doors are closed, insert and turn the key in the lock of one of the front doors.

From inside

When the doors are closed, press (to lock) or pull (to unlock) one of the front door opening levers.

Operating the lever **A-fig. 51** of the rear doors, you lock/unlock the only door interested.

IMPORTANT If one of the doors is not shut properly or there is a failure in the system, the central locking feature will be not engaged and after a few attempts the device is cut out for about 2 minutes. During these 2 minutes, the doors can be locked or unlocked manually without the electrical system coming to play. After 2 minutes, the control unit is ready to receive commands.

If the reason for the malfunction has been removed, the device will start to work properly again. If not it will cut out once more.

ELECTRIC WINDOW WINDERS

Front electric windows fig. 53

The electric windows are controlled by two buttons located on the inside handle of the driver's door. They work when the ignition key is at **MAR**:

A - front left-hand window;

B - front right-hand window.

There is a button, located inside the handle of the passenger's door, to control the relevant electric window.

Press the button to lower the windows and pull to close.

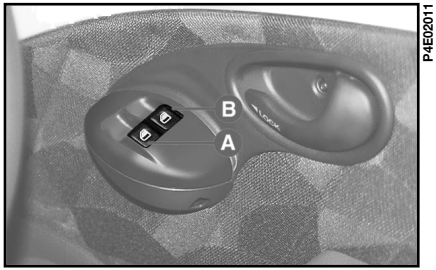


fig. 53

Rear electric windows

Inside the handle of each door there is a button **A-fig. 54** to activate the relevant window.

Press the switch to lower the window.

Pull the switch to raise the window.

Additional buttons to control the rear windows from the front seats are located near the gear lever on the central console:

B - rear left-hand window button;

C - rear right-hand window button;

D - rear door enable button (the lights in the rear window buttons will go out when the window winders are disabled).

Improper use of the electrical windows can be dangerous.

Before and during their operation ensure that no passengers are at risk from the moving glass either by personal objects getting caught in the mechanism or by being injured by it directly.

Always remove the ignition key when you get out of the car to prevent the electric windows being operated accidentally and constituting a danger to the people left in the car.

Do not keep the switch pressed when the window is completely wound up or down.

Manual window winders fig. 55

Use the appropriate handle **A** to wind the window up or down.

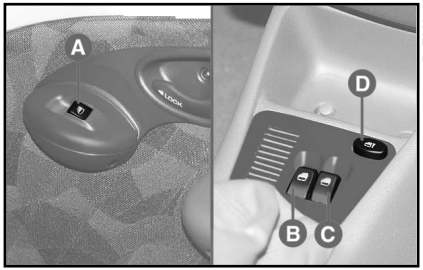


fig. 54

fig. 55

BOOT

OPENING/CLOSING THE BOOT TAILGATE

The tailgate can be opened from outside and from inside the car.

To open the tailgate from outside the car, unlock the lock using the ignition key **fig. 56**.

To open it from inside the car, pull lever **A-fig. 57** at the side of the driver's seat.

Do not operate the tailgate opening lever when the car is mobile.

To close, lower the tailgate to about 20 cm, then let it drop.

When using the boot, make sure the load you are carrying does not exceed the permitted weight (see the chapter "Technical Specifications"). Also make sure the items in the boot are arranged properly to prevent them being thrown forwards and injuring passengers should you brake sharply.

The addition of objects on the boot lid (except those envisaged by the manufacturer) may prevent the gas filled struts at the sides of the boot from working properly.

fig. 56

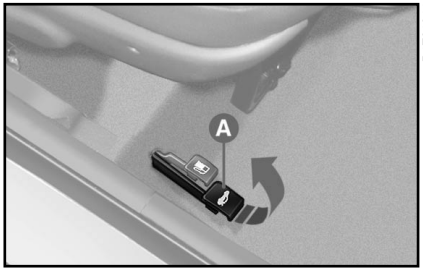


fig. 57

INCREASING THE LUGGAGE SPACE AREA

1) Release the seat back by means of the side levers **A-fig. 58** in the direction of the arrow.

2) Tip forward the seat back, by laterally passing the seat belts, up to rest it on the rear cushion **fig. 59**.

3) Then tip forward the complete rear seat back **fig. 60**, in order to obtain an only loading surface with the boot floor.

To return the seat to normal position

1) Tip the entire seat backwards.

2) Tip the seat back backwards. Pass the belts to the side and fasten the seat back to the retainers. Make sure it is fastened.

fig. 59

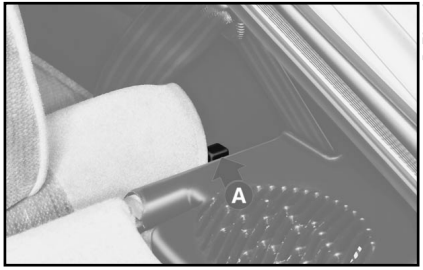


fig. 58

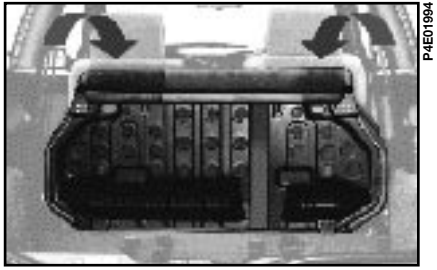


fig. 60

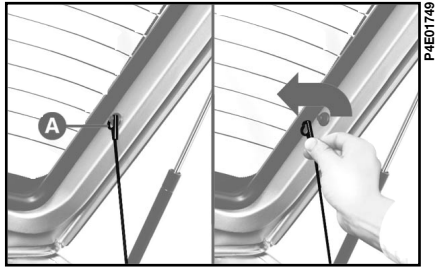


fig. 61

To remove the parcel shelf

1) Free the upper extremities **A-fig. 61** of the two tie rods, withdrawing the eyelets from the pins.

2) Free the cover pins **A-fig. 62** from their seats **B** and remove it.

After removing, the cover can be transversally positioned between the front seat backs and the tipped chushion of the rear seat.

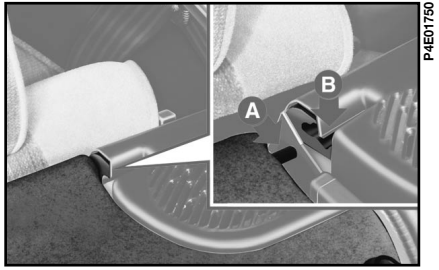


fig. 62

IMPORTANT If the load in the boot is fairly heavy and you are travelling at night, check and adjust the height of the dipped beam headlights (see" Headlights" paragraph in this chapter).

Heavy loads which are not securely anchored could seriously injure passengers in the event of an accident.

If you want to carry a can of petrol as a reserve, adhere to the laws in force. Not following precautions increases the risk of fire in the event of an accident.

We suggest you do not drive with the tailgate open, as the exhaust gases can come inside the car via the boot.

BONNET

To open the bonnet:

1) Pull lever **A-fig. 63**.

This should only be done when the car is stationary.

2) Press lever **A-fig. 64**.

3) Lift the bonnet and release the support rod **A-fig. 65** from its clip.

4) Insert the end of the rod in its recess **B** on the bonnet.

Before lifting the bonnet check that the windscreen wiper arms are not raised from the windscreen.

Important. Improper positioning of the support rod could cause the bonnet fall violently.

When the engine is running, do not put hands near moving elements. Be very careful that scarves, ties or loose clothing do not accidentally get caught in moving parts; this can be extremely dangerous.

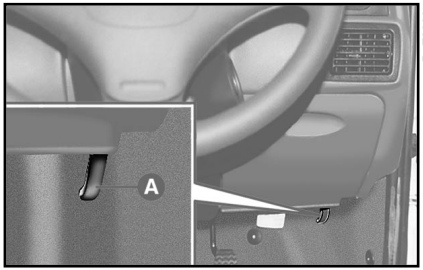


fig. 63

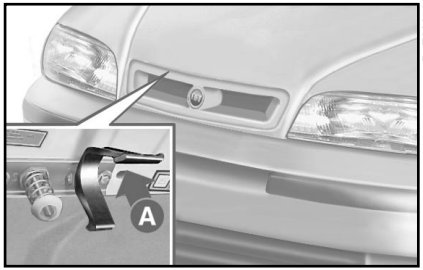


fig. 64

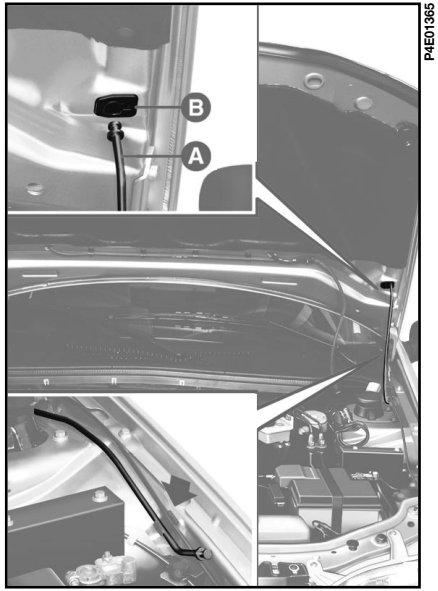


fig. 65

When the engine is hot, be very careful not to burn yourself when operating inside the engine compartment. Keep your hands away from the electric fan as it may switch on at any time, even with the key removed from the ignition switch. Wait until the engine cools down.

To close the bonnet:

1) Hold the bonnet up with one hand and with the other remove the rod **A-fig. 65** from the recess **B** and replace it in its clip.

2) Lower the bonnet until it is about 20 cm above the engine compartment.

3) Let it fall: the bonnet closes automatically.

Always make sure the bonnet is closed properly so it will not open whilst the car is moving.

After travelling a few kilometers, check that the securing screws are tight.

Never exceed the permitted weight (see "Technical specifications" chapter).

Be careful not to damage the objects on the roof rack opening the tailgate.

HEADLIGHTS

ADJUSTING HEADLIGHT SLANT

IMPORTANT The correct positioning of the headlight beams is very important for the comfort and safety, not only of the person driving the car, but also all other road users. This is also covered by a specific law of the highway code. To ensure that you and other drivers have the best visibility conditions when travelling with the headlights must be set properly.

For checking and adjustment go to a **Fiat Dealership**.

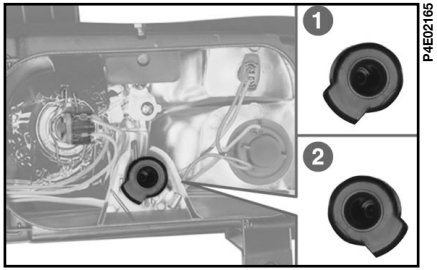


fig. 67

SLANT COMPENSATION

When the car is loaded, it slopes backwards. This means that the headlight beam rises. In this case, it is necessary to return it to the correct position.

Headlight beam adjuster A-fig. 67

Position **1** - medium load car.

Position **2** - full load car.

Make sure both headlights are in the same position.

Check the headlight beam position every time you change the load to be carried.

FRONT FOG LIGHTS BEAM ADJUSTMENT

Have the lights checked at a **Fiat Dealership**.

ABS

The ABS is available on 1.6 GTX SP version, which prevents the wheels from locking when braking, makes the most of road grip and gives the best control in emergency braking under difficult road conditions.

The driver can tell the ABS system has come into play because the brake pedal pulsates slightly and the system get noiser.

This should not be interpreted as a fault in the brakes: on the contrary is a sign that the ABS system is working: it tells the driver that the car is travelling at the limit of its road grip and that the speed should be altered to fit the type of road surface.

The ABS system is an addition to the basic braking system. If there is a malfunction this cuts out, leaving the braking system working as a normal system without ABS.

If a failure occurs and consequently the anti-lock system is not working, the car normal braking performance is not in anyway jeopardised.

If you have never driven a car with ABS before, you should practice using the system on slippery terrain, obviously with the necessary safety precautions and keeping to the Highway code of the country you are in. It is also a good idea to read the following information carefully.

The advantage in using the ABS system is that it continues to give you maximum manoeuvrability even when braking hard in conditions for poor grip by preventing the wheels locking.

However, do not expect that with ABS the braking distance will always decrease: for example surfaces with gravel or fresh snow on a slippery road could infact increase the braking distance.

To exploit the ABS system to the full in the event of necessity, you should take heed of the following advice:

The ABS exploits the tyre-road grip available to the full, but it cannot improve it; you should therefore take every care when driving on slippery surfaces, and not take unnecessary risks. If the ABS system cuts in it is a sign that the grip between the tyre and the road surface has reached the limit: you must slow down to match the speed to the road grip available

If there is a fault, the instrument panel warning light (ABS) will come on, at this point, reduce speed and go to a Fiat Dealership to have your car checked and put it right immediately.

Braking while cornering always requires extreme care even when using ABS.

The most important advice to follow is this:

When the ABS is activated, you will feel the brake pedal pulsating. Do not remove your foot, but keep it pressed. In doing so you will stop in the shortest amount of space possible under the current road conditions.

If you follow these tips, you will be able to brake better in any situation.

IMPORTANT Cars fitted with ABS are only to be fitted with wheel rims, tyres and brake liners of the make and model approved by the car manufacturer.

If the brake fluid low warning light (!) comes on, stop the car immediately and contact the nearest Fiat Dealership. Fluid leaks from the hydraulic system, in fact, can compromise the braking of both traditional systems and systems with ABS.

AIR BAG

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION fig. 68

The air bag is a safety device which is immediately triggered in the event of a frontal impact. It is available only for the driver.

It consists of an instantly inflatable bag housed in a special compartment located in the centre of the steering wheel.

The air bag is a device designed to protect the driver in the event of a frontal collision of medium-high severity, by interposing the cushion between the occupant and the steering wheel.

In a collision, an electronic control unit processes the signals from a deceleration sensor and, where required, inflates the airbag.

The bag inflates instantly and acts as a soft protective barrier between the driver's body and the structures that could cause injury. The bag deflate immediately afterwards.

A person not wearing the seat belt may crash into the bag before it is fully inflated. In this case the protection is considerably decreased.

As a consequence, the air bag is not a replacement for the use of seat belts but rather a complement. We recommend that seat belts are worn at all times as prescribed by legislation in Europe and most other countries worldwide.

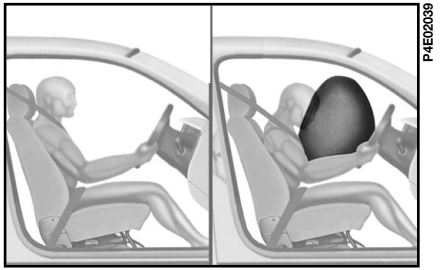


fig. 68

In the event of a less severe collision (for which seat belts are sufficient protection) the airbag is not activated.

For impacts against very deformable or mobile objects (traffic sign poles, heaps of gravel or snow, parked vehicles), side impacts, wedging under other vehicles or barriers (e.g. under a track or guard rail), the airbag is not necessary. In the event of frontal impacts involving, for example, the mudguard against a guardrail, the airbags are not triggered as they would not offer additional protection with respect to the seat belts.

Therefore, the fact that the airbag does not inflate is not a sign of system malfunction.

GENERAL WARNINGS

It may happen that the air bag inflates if the car is involved in hard impacts or collisions in the area of the underbody, for example hard knocks against steps, kerbs or raised road bumps, or if the car drops into large pot-holes or road dips.

When the airbag inflates it emits a small amount of dust and smoke. This dust and smoke is harmless and it is not the beginning of a fire.

If the warning light comes on while travelling (indication of a fault) go as soon as possible to a Fiat Dealership.

The air bag system is valid for 10 years. When the expiry date is near, contact a Fiat Dealership.

Should an accident occur in which the airbag is activated, take the car to a Fiat Dealership to have the whole device replaced (electronic control unit, seat belts, pretensioners) and to have the electrical system checked.

Any diagnostic, repair or replacement operations concerning the airbag system must exclusively be carried out at a Fiat Dealership.

If you are having the car scrapped, have the airbag system deactivated at a Fiat Dealership.

If the car changes hands, the new owner must be made aware of the indications given above and be given this Owner's Handbook.

Pretensioners (if electronically controlled) and air bag are triggered by the electronic control unit according to different types of impact. Therefore, if some devices do not trigger this does not indicate a fault in the system.

When the ignition key is turned to MAR, the indicator comes on after about four seconds. If the warning light does not come on, or it remains on while travelling go immediately to a Fiat Dealership.

Do not apply stickers or other objects on the steering wheel. Do not travel with items on your lap, in front of you or with a pipe, pencil etc. between your lips. In a collision where the airbag is triggerd you could seriously hurt yourself

Remember that airbag can be triggered when the ignition key is inserted and set to MAR, even with the car stationary, if another vehicle crashes into it. On the other hand, when the car is stationary and the ignition key is removed, the airbag does not trigger in the event of an impact.

If the car has been stolen or an attempt has been made to steal it, or it has been vandalised in any way, or subjected to flooding, have the airbag system checked at a Fiat Dealership.

Always drive with both hands on the rim of the steering wheel so that the airbag is free to inflate and protect you from serious injury in a collision. Do not drive with your body bending toward the steering wheel, but sit in an upright position with your back resting against the seat.

Correct functioning of airbag and pretensioners is only guaranteed when the car is not overloaded.

The air bag does not substitute seat belts, but increases its efficiency. Furthermore, since the airbag is not inflated in frontal collisions at low speed, side collisions, rear end shunts or overturns, in such cases the occupants are protected by the seat belts only and therefore they should always be fastened.

SOUND SYSTEM

Visit the Fiat Dealership if you want to fit a sound system after purchasing your car. Qualified, trained staff will provide useful advice for safeguarding the battery. Excessive intake when the engine is not running will damage the battery and may invalidate the battery warranty.

Fiat recommends wide range of music systems as Fiat accessories, which are available with Fiat dealerships.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

The system consists of:

- radio power supply cables;

- cables for speakers and tweeters on front doors;

- cables for rear speakers on luggage cover supports.

- Aerial wire;

- radio housing;

- front speaker housing (on front doors);

- rear speaker housing (on luggage cover supports).

The radio must be mounted in the proper housing occupied by the cover **A-fig. 69**, which can be removed operating the two tongues in the points **B**.

The power wires, speaker and aerial connection wires can be found in the compartment.

For the front speakers, use the seats on the object-holder pocket of the door panel. To have access, unscrew the screws indicated in **fig. 70**.

For the tweeters, use the pressure-fit seatings shown in **fig. 71**.

The rear speakers must be positioned under the side supports of the luggage cover **fig. 72**.

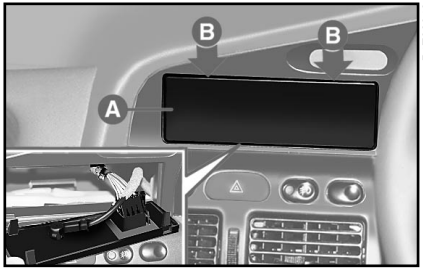


fig. 69

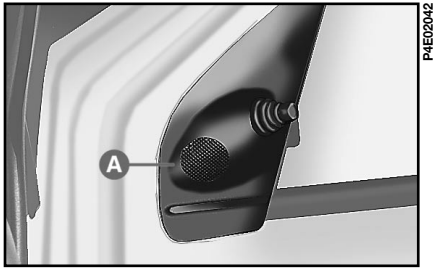


fig. 71

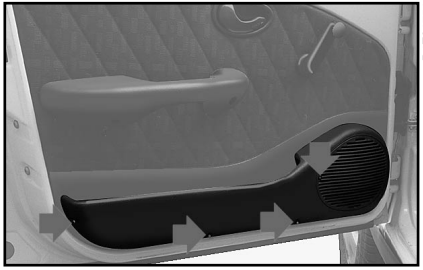


fig. 70

fig. 72

AERIAL fig. 73

To install:

1) Remove the courtesy light unit (see "If an interior light burns out" in the "In an emergency" chapter).

2) Loosen the retaining screws (connected to the antenna cable) and remove the plastic cap from the roof of the vehicle.

3) Position the aerial and secure it with the same screw which was used to attach the cap to the roof.

4) Mount again the ceiling light assembly in its seat, with a light pressure.

fig. 73

AT THE FILLING STATION

The pollution prevention devices of Fiat Palio mean only unleaded petrol can be used.

Use petrol with a research octane number (R.O.N.) equal to 87.

Never put even the tiniest amount of leaded fuel into the tank, even in an emergency; you would damage the catalytic converter beyond repair.

An inefficient catalytic converter will allow harmful gases to be released in the atmosphere.

FUEL FILLER CAP

To unlock the fuel filler cap flap from inside the car, lift the lever **A-fig. 74**.

The airtight seal of the filling cap may lead to a slight increase of pressure in the tank. A hissing sound when the cap is removed is therefore quite normal.

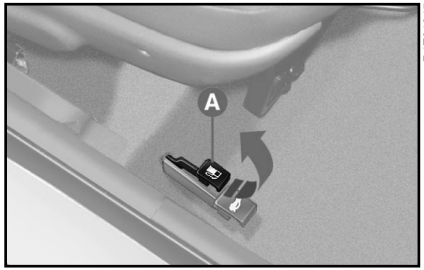


fig. 74

NEVER go close to the tank filler with naked flames or lit cigarettes: Also avoid going too close to the fuel tank filler area, to avoid inhaling harmful vapours.

IMPORTANT If required, replace the fuel cap with another genuine cap to avoid affecting the efficiency of the fuel vapour recovery system.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Protecting the environment has been the guiding principle in the design of the Fiat Palio right from the start. The result is the use of materials and creation of devices that can reduce or considerably curtail harmful influences on the environment.

The devices for curtailing emission for petrol version are:

– a three-way catalytic converter;

– Lambda sensor;

– an anti evaporation system.

The devices for curtailing emission for diesel version are:

– Catalytic converter;

– Exhaust gas recirculation.

As a consequence Fiat Palio is ready to travel well ahead of the most stringent international pollution control standards.

DRIVING YOUR CAR

To help you handle your Fiat Palio in the best and safest possible way, and above all use it to its fullest potential, we have given you some hints in this chapter on "what to do, what not to do and what to avoid" when at the wheel of your Fiat Palio.

In most cases, these behaviours are valid also on other cars. In other cases, they are related to operational particularities exclusive to Fiat Palio. It is necessary to pay utmost attention while reading this chapter, to know the use and driving behaviours allowing you to derive the maximum from your Fiat Palio.

STARTING THE ENGINE

It is dangerous to let the engine run in a garage of other closed area. The engine consumes oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other poisonous fumes.

The key switch is equipped with a safety device which obliges, in the event of engine starting malfunction to return the key at **STOP** prior to repeating the starting operation.

At the same time, when the engine is running, the device prevents to shift from **MAR** postion to **AVV** position.

In the first operational seconds, above all after a long inactivity period, you can hear a higher noise level of the engine. Such phenomenon, which does not compromise the functionality and reliability, is typical of the hydraulic tappets: the distribution system, chosen for the engine of 100 16V version of your Fiat Palio to contribute to the maintenance intervention reduction.

STARTING THE ENGINE

IMPORTANT Do not press the accelerator until the engine has started.

1) Ensure that the handbrake is up.

2) Put the gear lever into neutral.

3) Press the clutch pedal right down.

4) Turn the ignition key to **AVV** and release it as soon as the engine starts.

Never touch the high voltage wires (spark plug wires) when the engine is running.

If the engine does not start at the first attempt, return the ignition key to **STOP** before trying to start the engine again.

IMPORTANT Press the accelerator slightly only if the outside temperature is lower than –10°C and the engine does not start at the first attempt.

IMPORTANT Never leave the ignition key at **MAR** when the engine is off.

We recommend not to push the engine to its limits for the first period of use (e.g. abrupt accelerations, excessively prolonged distances at max revs, hard braking, etc.).

HOW TO WARM UP THE ENGINE AFTER IT HAS JUST STARTED

– Begin to move forward slowly letting the engine turn over at medium revs. Do not accelerate abruptly.

– Do not push the engine to its limits for the first few kilometers. You are recommended to wait until the water temperature achieves 50°C÷60°C.

BUMP STARTING

Never bump start the engine (by pushing, towing or coasting downhill) as this could cause fuel to flow into the catalytic exhaust system and damage it beyond repair.

Remember that until the engine has started the brake booster and hydraulic power steering systems they will not work and a greater effort will therefore be required to depress the pedal or turn the steering wheel.

STOPPING THE ENGINE

Turn the ignition key to **STOP** while the engine is idling.

A quick burst on the accelerator before turning off the engine serves absolutely no practical purpose and wastes fuel.

IMPORTANT After a taxing drive you should allow the engine to "catch its breath" before turning it off by letting it idle to allow the temperature in the engine compartment to fall.

PARKING

Stop the engine, engage the handbrake and engage first gear if the car is faced uphill or reverse gear if it is faced downhill in compliance with the national Highway Code and leave the wheels steered towards the road borders or the kerb. Block the wheels with a wedge or a stone if the car is parked on a steep slope.

Do not leave the ignition key at **MAR** because it drains the battery.

Always remove the key when you leave the car.

Never leave unsupervised children in the car. Always remove the key from the ignition switch and take it with you when you get out of the car.

HANDBRAKE fig. 1

The handbrake lever is situated between the two front seats.

Pull the handbrake lever upwards until the car cannot be moved. Four or five clicks are generally enough when the car is on level ground while nine or ten may be required if the car is on a steep slope or loaded.

IMPORTANT If this is not the case, take the car to a **Fiat Dealership** to have the handbrake adjusted.

With handbrake engaged and ignition key at **MAR**, the instrument panel warning light (!) comes on.

To disengage the handbrake:

1) Slightly lift the handbrake and press release button **A**.

2) Keep the button pressed in and lower the lever. Warning light (!) will go out.

3) To prevent accidental movement of the car, this procedure should be carried out with the brake pedal pressed down.

fig. 1

USING THE GEARBOX

To engage the gears, press the clutch pedal fully down and put the gear lever into one of the positions shown in the diagram in **fig. 2** (the diagram is also on the gear lever knob).

To engage the reverse gear (**R**), wait that the car has stopped moving completely; from the neutral position, lift the ring **A** of the reverse gear inhibitor device, move the lever towards the right side and then backwards.

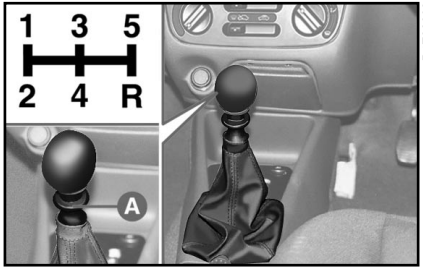


fig. 2

IMPORTANT The car can be put into reverse gear when it has stopped moving completely. With the engine running, before engaging the reverse gear, wait at least 2 seconds with the clutch pedal fully down to prevent damage and grating of the gears.

You must press the clutch fully down to change gear properly. It is therefore essential that there is nothing under the pedals. Make sure that mats are lying flat and do not get in the way of pedals.

SAFE DRIVING

In designing the Fiat Palio, Fiat made every effort to offer a car able to provide driver and passengers with top class levels of safety.

Nevertheless it is always the behaviour of the person at the wheel that determines road safety.

Below you will find some simple tips to help you travel in safety under different conditions.

You will no doubt be familiar with many of them already but it will be useful to read them all carefully.

BEFORE GETTING BEHIND THE WHEEL

– Make sure all lights including the headlights are working properly.

– Adjust the position of the seats, the steering wheel and the rearview mirrors properly for the best driving position.

– Carefully adjust the head restraints so the back of the head and not the nape of the neck is supported.

– Make sure that nothing (mats etc.) gets in the way of the pedals when they are pushed down.

– Do not drive using the clutch pedal as a foot rest. Such behaviour can cause a premature wear of the clutch.

– Make sure that any child restraint systems (child seats, carriers, etc.) are properly fixed preferably on the back seat. Follow the precautions listed in the "Transporting children in safety" paragraph in the "Getting to know the car" chapter.

– Arrange the load in the boot in such a way that it cannot be thrown forwards in the event of an accident.

– Do not place clear objects or sheets of paper on the dashboard that reflect on the windscreen.

– Do not eat a heavy meal before travelling. Light eating will help keep your reflexes prompt. Above all, do not have anything alcoholic to drink. The use of some medicines can reduce the driving capability: carefully read the relevant use warnings.

Remember to periodically carry out the checks specified in the "Repeated checks before long trips" paragraph given in this section.

Water, ice or salt sprinkled on the road can deposit on the brake discs and reduce efficiency of the first braking.

Consider that fitting extra spoilers, alloy rims or non standard wheel caps can reduce ventilation of the brakes and reduce their efficiency under conditions of violent or repeated braking or long downhill travel.

WHEN TRAVELLING

– The first rule of safe driving is prudence.

– Prudence also means putting yourself into a position where you can predict wrong or imprudent behaviour from other drivers.

– Stick closely to the rules of the road in the particular country where the car is being driven and, above all, do not exceed speed limits.

– Ensure that, besides yourself, all the other passengers in the car have their seat belts fastened, that children are sitting in the appropriate child seats and any animals in the car are placed in suitable compartments.

Driving under the influence of drugs or certain medicines is dangerous for both you and other road users.

Always fasten both front and back seat belts, including the child restraint systems. Travelling with the seat belts unfastened increases the risk of injury or death in an accident.

Do not drive with objects on the floor in front of the driver's seat: they could get caught under the pedals making braking or accelerating impossible.

Pay attention to the measurements of carpets. Any hinderance, even modest, to the braking system could necessiate a longer than normal pedal run.

You should be physically fit and mentally alert before setting out on long journeys.

– Do not drive too many hours at a time but stop at intervals to stretch your legs and recoup your energy.

– Constantly change the air in the passenger compartment.

– Never coast downhill (i.e. with the engine off): if you do, you lose the aid of engine braking and the brake booster so that braking requires greater effort.

DRIVING AT NIGHT

If you are driving at night these are the main rules to follow:

– Drive carefully: it is harder to drive at night.

– Slow down especially if the road is not lit.

– At the first signs of sleepiness, stop: continuing would be a risk for yourself and everybody else. Only start driving again when you have had enough rest

– Keep a greater safety distance from the cars in front of you than during daylight hours: it is hard to judge how fast other cars are going when all you can see are their lights.

– Make sure the headlight beams are properly positioned: if they are too low, they reduce visibility and strain your eyes. If they are too high they can dazzle other drivers.

– Only use main beam headlights when you are driving outside town and make sure they do not annoy other drivers.

– Dip your headlights as soon as you see cars coming in the other direction and pass them with the headlights dipped.

– Keep all lights clean.

– Be careful of animals crossing the road when driving in the country.

DRIVING IN THE RAIN

Rain and wet road surfaces spell danger.

All manoeuvres are more difficult on a wet road because the grip of the wheels on the tarmac is greatly reduced. This is why braking distances are much longer and road-holding is lower.

Here is some advice for driving in the rain:

– Reduce speed and maintain a greater safety distance from the cars in front.

– If it is raining particularly heavily, visibility is also reduced. In these cases, switch on the dipped headlights even if it is still daylight so you can be seen more easily.

– Do not drive through puddles at speed and hold on tightly to the wheel if you do: a puddle taken at high speed might cause you to lose control of the car ("aquaplaning").

– Move the ventilation controls to the position for demisting the windows (see chapter "Getting to know your car") to avoid visibility problems.

– Periodically check the condition of the windscreen wiper blades.

DRIVING IN FOG

– If the fog is thick, do not start out on a journey.

If driving in mist, blanket fog or when there is the danger of fog patches:

– Keep your speed down.

– Turn on the dipped headlights and front foglights, if fitted, even during the day. Do not drive with your headlights at main beam.

– Remember that fog also means the tarmac is wet and therefore manoeuvres of all kinds are more difficult and stopping distances are longer.

– Keep a good distance from the vehicle in front of you.

– As far as possible, avoid spurts of speed or sudden deceleration.

– Do not overtake other vehicles if you can help it.

– If you are forced to stop your car (breakdown, limited visibility etc.) try to stop off the road. Turn on the hazard lights and, if possible, the dipped beam headlights. Rhythmically sound the horn if you realize another car is coming.

MOUNTAIN DRIVING

– When driving downhill, use the engine braking by engaging a low gear, so as not to overheat the brakes.

– Under no circumstances should you drive downhill with the engine off or with the car in neutral, let alone with the ignition key out.

– Drive at a moderate speed without cutting corners.

– Remember that overtaking while going uphill is slower and therefore requires more free road. If you are being overtaken while driving uphill, make it easier for the other vehicle to pass.

DRIVING ON SNOW AND ICE

Here are some tips for driving in these conditions:

– Before starting off make sure that the windscreen wiper blades are not frozen to the windscreen.

– Remove the snow from the climate control system air vent.

– Keep your speed down.

– Use chains if the roads are covered in snow: see paragraph "Snow chains" in this chapter.

– Do not stay parked on high snow for too long with engine running: the snow could divert the carbon oxide of the exhaust gases in the passenger compartment.

– Mainly use the braking effect of the engine and under all circumstances avoid braking sharply.

– When braking in a car not fitted with ABS, reduce the possibility of the wheels locking by varying the pressure you exert on the brake pedal.

– Do not accelerate suddenly and avoid swerving.

– In the winter, even apparently dry roads may have icy patches. Be careful therefore when driving over patches that do not get much exposure to sun or are lined with trees or rocks where ice may have not have melted.

– Keep a good distance from the vehicles in front.

DRIVING WITH ABS

The ABS is a braking system that essentially offers two advantages:

1) It prevents wheel lock and consequent skidding in emergency stops, particularly when the road does not offer much grip.

2) It makes it possible to brake and steer at the same time so you can avoid unexpected obstacles and direct the car where you want while braking. The extent to which this can be done will depend on the physical limits of the tyre's sideways grip.

To exploit the ABS at best:

– During emergency stops or when grip conditions are poor, you will feel a slight pulsation on the brake pedal. This is the sign that the ABS is working. Do not release the brake pedal but continue to press so as not to interrupt the braking action.

– ABS prevents the wheels from locking but it does not increase actual grip conditions between tyre and road. Therefore, even if your car is fitted with ABS, respect the safety distance from the car in front of you and keep your speed down when driving into bends.

The ABS serves to increase your control over the car, not to enable you to go faster.

Warning light (ABS), with the engine running, normally indicates a faulting the ABS system only. In this case, the braking system is still efficient, though without the antilocking device. You are advised to go immediately to the nearest Fiat Dealership, driving in a manner to avoiding sharp braking and get the system checked.

ECONOMICAL RUNNING THAT RESPECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental protection has been one of the guiding principles in the production of the Fiat Palio.

It is no accident that its pollution control equipment is much more effective than that required by current legislation.

Nonetheless, the environment cannot get by without a concerted effort from everyone.

By following a few simple rules you can avoid harming the environment and often cut down fuel consumption at the same time.

On this subject, a few useful tips have been given below to supplement those marked by symbol, at various points of the handbook.

You are asked to read both the former and the latter carefully.

LOOKING AFTER EMISSION CONTROL DEVICES

The correct use of pollution control devices not only ensures respect for the environment but also has an effect on the car's performance.

Keeping these devices in good condition is therefore a fundamental rule for driving that is easy on your pocket and on the environment too.

The first step to take is to follow the Service Schedule to the letter.

Use only unleaded petrol.

If you have trouble starting, do not keep turning the ignition key for long periods. Be especially careful to avoid bump starting the car by pushing, towing or rolling downhill: these are all manoeuvres that can damage the catalytic exhaust. Use an auxiliary battery for start-ups only (see "Starting with auxiliary battery" in the chapter "In an emergency").

If the engine begins to "lose its smoothless" when travelling, continue your journey but reduce the demands you are making on the engine and go to a **Fiat Dealership** as soon as you can.

When the instrument panel fuel reserve warning light comes on, fill up as soon as possible. A low level of fuel can cause an uneven supply of fuel to the engine with the inevitable increase in the temperature of the exhaust gas and serious damage to the catalytic converter.

Never run the engine with one or more spark plugs disconnected, even for testing purposes.

Do not warm up the engine by letting it idle for a while before moving off unless the outside temperature is very low and, even in this case, only do so for less then 30 seconds.

Do not install other heat shields and do not remove those already fitted to the catalytic converter and exhaust pipe.

Do not allow anything to be sprayed onto the catalytic converter, lambda sensor and exhaust pipe.

Ignoring the above rules may lead to fire.

The catalytic converter develops high temperature during normal operation. Do not park the car on grass, dry leaves, pine needles or other flammable material: fire hazard

CONTAINING RUNNING COSTS AND POLLUTION

Some suggestions which may help you to keep the running costs of the car down and lower the amount of toxic emissions released into the atmosphere are given below.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Car maintenance

The overall state of the car is an important factor which has a marked influence over fuel consumption and driving comfort and on the life span of your car. For this reason care should be taken to maintain your car by carrying out the necessary checks and regulations in accordance with the specifications given in the service schedule (see sections: spark plugs, idling, air cleaners, timing).

Tyres

Tyre pressure should be checked at least once every four weeks: if the pressure is too low fuel consumption increases as the resistance to the rolling movement of the tyre is greater. In this state, tyre wear is increased and handling suffers which will effect safety.

Unnecessary loads

Do not travel with too much load in the boot. The weight of the car (above all in the urban traffic)and its trim greatly effects consumption and stability.

Roof rack/ski rack

Remove roof racks and ski racks from the roof of the car as soon as they are no longer needed. These accessories reduce the aerodynamic penetration of the car and will increase consumption.

Electrical devices

Use electric devices for the necessary time only. The heated rear window, additional lights, windscreen wipers, heater, fan of the heating system require large amounts of electricity and increasing the request for power will also increase fuel consumption (up to +25% when driving in towns).

Climate control system

The climate control system is an additional load which greatly effects the engine leading to higher(up to +20% in average) fuel consumption. When the temperature outside allows, use the air vents where possible.

Spoilers

The use of optional extras, which are not certified for specific use on the car, may reduce the aerodynamic penetration of the car and increase consumption.

DRIVING STYLE

Starting

Do not warm the engine when the car is stationary or at high or low revs: in this way the engine will warm up gradually increasing consumption and emissions. You should drive off slowly straight away avoiding high revs so that the engine will warm up more quickly.

Unnecessary actions

Avoid revving the engine when stopped at traffic lights or before switching off the engine and avoid doubling the clutch as these actions serve no purpose in modern cars and only increase consumption and pollution.

Gear selections

As soon as the traffic and road conditions allow it, shift to a higher gear. Using a lower gear to liven up acceleration greatly increases consumption. In the same way, improper use of the higher gears will increase consumption, emissions and wear and tear on the engine.

Top speed

Fuel consumption increases considerably as speed increases. For example, when accelerating from 90 to 120 km/h, fuel consumption increases up to approximately +30%.

Your speed should be kept as even as possible and superfluous braking and acceleration avoided as this increases both consumption and emissions. A "smooth" driving style should be adopted by attempting to anticipate manoeuvres to avoid imminent danger and to keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front to avoid braking sharply.

Acceleration

Accelerating violently increasing the revs will greatly effect consumption and emission; acceleration should be gradual and not exceed the maximum torque.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Cold starting

Very short distances and frequent cold starting will not enable the engine to reach optimal running temperature. It follows, therefore, that consumption will be higher (from +15 to +30% in towns) as will the production of toxic emissions.

Traffic and road conditions

Heavy traffic and higher consumption are synonymous: for example, when driving slowly with frequent use of lower gears or in towns where there are numerous traffic lights.

Winding roads, mountain roads and bumpy roads also have a negative effect on consumption.

Enforced halts

During prolonged stops (traffic lights, level crossings, etc.) the engine should be switched off.

SNOW CHAINS

The use of snow chains is regulated by the legislation in force in the country the car is driven in.

The chains may only be applied to the drive wheel tyres (front wheels).

Refer to the following table for information on the wheels where snow chains can be fitted. Follow the prescriptions.

Check the tautness of the chains after driving some ten metres.

Keep your speed down when snow chains have been fitted. Do not exceed 50 km/h. Avoid potholes, do not mount steps or kerbs and do not travel long stretches on snow-free roads otherwise you risk damaging both your car and the tarmac.

Versions	Tyres on which chains can be fitted	Type of snow chain to be used
1.2 EL-ELX-SPORT	165/80 R13	Reduced clearance snow chains maximum projection off wheel equal to 12 mm
1.6 16V GTX	175/65 R14	
1.9 EL-ELX	165/80 R13	

STORING THE CAR

The following precautions should be taken if the car will not be used for more than a month:

– Park the car in covered, dry and if possible well-ventilated premises.

– Engage a gear.

– Make sure the handbrake is not engaged.

– Remove the cables from the battery terminals (first remove the cable to the negative terminal), and check the battery charge. If the car is to be stored for long periods the battery charge should be checked every month and recharged if it falls below 12,5V.

– Clean and protect the painted parts using protective wax.

– Clean and protect the shiny metal parts using special compounds readily available.

– Sprinkle talcum powder on the rubber windscreen and rear window wiper blades and lift them off the glass.

– Slightly open the windows.

– Cover the car with a cloth or perforated plastic sheet. Do not use sheets of no-perforated plastic as they do not allow moisture on the car body to evaporate.

– Inflate the tyres to +0.5 bar above the normal specified pressure and check it at intervals.

– Do not drain the engine cooling system.

RECURRENT CHECKS AND BEFORE LONG DISTANCE TRIPS

Periodically, remember to check:

– tyre pressure and conditions

– level of battery fluid

– engine oil level

– coolant level and conditions of the system

– brake fluid level

– windscreen washer liquid level

– power steering fluid level.

ACCESSORIES PURCHASED BY THE OWNER

RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND CELLULAR TELEPHONES

Cellular telephones and other radio transceiver equipment (e.g. CB system) must not be used inside the vehicle unless a separate antenna is mounted on the outside of the car.

IMPORTANT The use of cellular telephones, CB radio systems or other similar devices inside the passenger compartment (without an aerial) produces radio-frequency electromagnetic fields, which, amplified by the resonance effects inside the passenger compartment, may cause electrical systems equipping the car to malfunction. This could compromise safety in addition to constituting a potential hazard for the passengers

In addition, the receiving and transmitting effectiveness of such devices may be reduced by the screening effect of the car bodywork.

USEFUL ACCESSORIES

There are useful accessories provided by FIAT. For more details contact FIAT dealer.

IN AN EMERGENCY

People who find themselves in an emergency situation need immediate and concrete help.

The following pages have been written to help you if the need arises.

As you will see, a host of little snags have been taken into account and, for each of them, the measures you yourself can take are suggested. If the problems are more serious however, you should have the car seen at a Fiat Dealership.

With regard to this, we would like to remind you that, in addition to the Owners Handbook you have also been provided with the Warranty Booklet where you will find details of all the services Fiat can provide should you find yourself in difficulty.

We nevertheless recommend you read these pages. If in need you will be able to find the information you require much more quickly.

In addition to this you have also been provided with 24 hours service assistance booklet, where in you can find nearest contact number and address for 24 hour service assistance.

JUMP STARTING

If the battery is flat, you can use another battery to start the engine. Its capacity must be the same or slightly greater than the flat battery (see "Technical Specifications").

Proceed as follows **fig. 1**:

1) Connect positive terminals **+** of the two batteries with a jump lead.

2) With a second lead, connect the negative terminal (**–**) of the auxiliary battery and to an earth point ⏚ on the engine or the gearbox of the car to be started.

IMPORTANT Do not directly connect the negative terminals of the two batteries: sparks could ignite the flammable gas from the battery.

3) Start the engine.

4) When the engine has been started, remove the leads reversing the order above.

If the engine fails to start after a few attempts, do not keep turning the key but have the car seen to at a **Fiat Dealership**.

Under no circumstances should a battery charger be used for the emergency procedure: it could damage the electronic systems and in particular the ignition and injection control units.

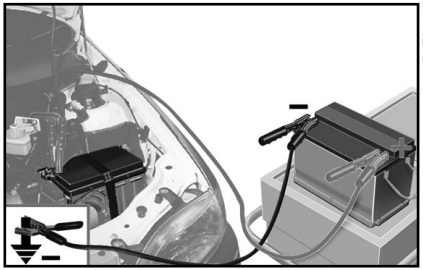


fig. 1

This starting procedure must be carried out by expert personnel; if it is not done correctly it can cause very intense electrical discharges. In addition, the fluid contained in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. You are also advised not to put naked flames or lighted cigarettes near the battery and not to cause sparks.

To avoid damages to the car electric system, carefully follow the instructions of the cable manufacturer. The cables must have a sufficient diameter and must be enough long to allow that the cars touch each other.

BUMP STARTING

Never bump start the engine (by pushing, towing or coasting downhill). This could cause fuel to flow into the catalytic exhaust system and damage it beyond repair.

Remember that until the engine has started the brake booster and power steering systems will not work and a greater effort will therefore be required to depress the brake pedal or turn the steering wheel.

IF A TYRE IS PUNCTURED

Follow the instructions on this and the following pages to use the jack and spare wheel correctly.

An incorrectly positioned jack may cause the car to fall.

Do not use the jack to lift loads exceeding that indicated on the label attached to the jack itself.

The jack should only be used to change a wheel on the car for which it is designed. It should not be put to other uses or employed to raise other models of cars. Under no circumstances should it be used when carrying out repairs under the car.

Do not lubricate the bolt threads before fitting them back: they could come loose.

Never start the engine, when the car is raised on a jack. Never tamper with the inflation valve. Never place tools between the rim and tyre.

Check the tyre and spare wheel pressure regularly. The tyre inflation pressure is shown in the "Technical specifications" chapter.

If the car is fitted with alloy rims, a specific spare wheel is provided. It is different from the one provided for the cars fitted with steel rims. In the event of successive purchase of alloy rims, replacing the steel rims, we suggest you to keep at disposal 4 genuine bolts, which will be used only with the spare wheel. Danger of damaging the wheel hubs

1. STOP THE CAR

– Stop the car in a position that is not dangerous for oncoming traffic where you can change the wheel safely. The ground should be flat and adequately firm. If you have to change the wheel at night, choose a lit area if possible.

– Turn the engine off and pull up the handbrake.

– Engage first or reverse gear.

– Alert other drivers that the car is stationary in compliance with local regulations: hazard warning lights, warning triangle etc.

Any passenger should get out and wait as far away as possible from the dangers of traffic.

If the road is sloping or bumpy, place wedges or other suitable material under the wheels to prevent the car from moving.

2. TAKE OUT THE TOOLS, JACK AND SPARE WHEEL

They are in the boot.

The tool bag is secured to the internal boot wall by proper belts, **fig. 2**; to take it out, lift the adhesive strip of the belts. The bag contains: the jack **A-fig. 3**, the jack operating handle **B**, the wheel bolt wrench **C**, the tow hitch **D** and the screwdriver **E**.

fig. 2

– Lift the carpet covered flap.

– Loosen the fastener **A-fig. 4** and take the spare wheel.

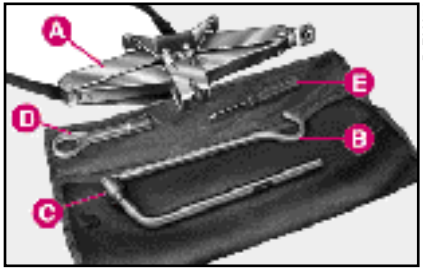


fig. 3

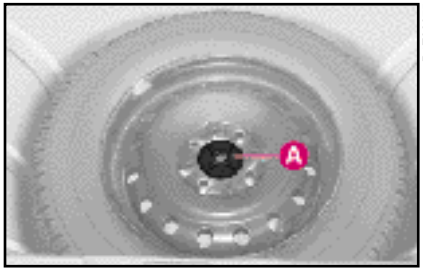


fig. 4

Please note:

– the jack requires no adjustments;

– the jack cannot be repaired. If it breaks it must be replaced with a new jack;

– No tool with the exception of the handle can be fitted on the jack.

3. CHANGE THE WHEEL

1) Loosen the bolts on the wheel to be changed by approximately one turn.

2) If the wheel to be changed has a light-alloy rim, rock the car a few times from the roof so as to loosen the rim from the hub if necessary.

3) Turn the jack handle so that the jack opens partially.

4) Arrange the jack at the ▼ symbol **B-fig. 5** near the wheel to be changed and make sure that the groove **A** on the jack fits well into the sidemember **C**.

5) Warn anyone nearby that the car is about to be lifted. They must stay clear and not touch the car until it is back on the ground.

6) Fit the operating handle on the jack and turn it until the wheel to be changed lifts a few centimetres off the ground. When turning the jack handle make sure that it can be used easily and take care not to scrape your hand against the ground› . The moving parts of the jack (screw and joints) may also cause injury if touched. Clean off any grease.

7) Unscrew the 4 wheel bolts and remove the wheel.

8) Ensure that the housing for the wheel bolts on the spare wheel are clean and free from dirt, which could cause the wheel bolts to come loose.

Fit the spare wheel, in order that the holes **A-fig. 6** coincide with the relevant pins **B**.

9) Fasten one bolt **A-fig. 7** near the inflation valve **B**.

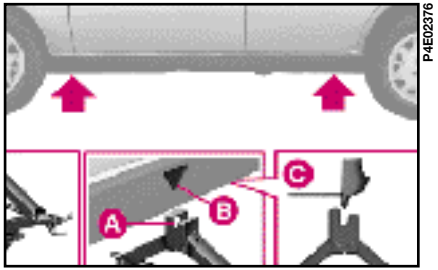


fig. 5

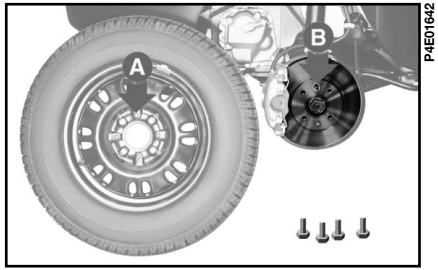


fig. 6

10) Fit the wheel cup in order that the biggest hole **A-fig. 8** is aligned with the bolt fixing the wheel. When fitting the wheel cup make sure that the symbol, printed on the internal part of the cup, is aligned with the inflation valve.

11) Fit the last three bolts and tighten them using the wrench provided, **fig. 9**.

12) Wind down the jack to lower the vehicle and remove the jack.

13) Fasten bolts completely, working in a criss-cross fashion as shown in **fig. 10**. Tightening torque: 86 Nm.

14) Arrange the punctured tyre in the spare wheel compartment and secure it with the locking device **A-fig. 11**.

15) Lower the carpet.

16) Put back the jack, the operating handle and the wheel bolt wrench into the tool bag.

17) Secure the tool bag to the internal boot wall with the relevant retaining belts.

IMPORTANT As soon as possible: have the punctured tyre repaired and mount it on the car thus limiting the distance travelled with the spare wheel.

IMPORTANT Check the inflation pressure of the tyres and the spare wheel regularly.

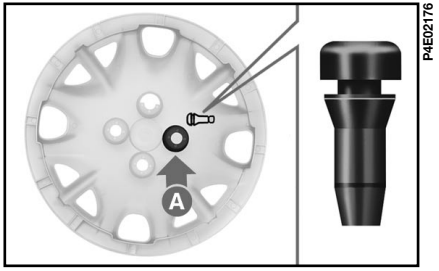


fig. 8

fig. 10

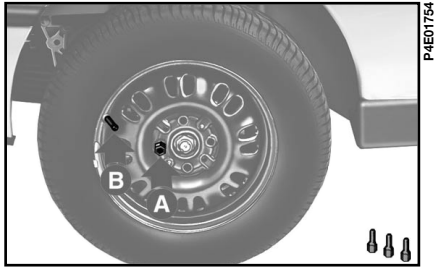


fig. 7

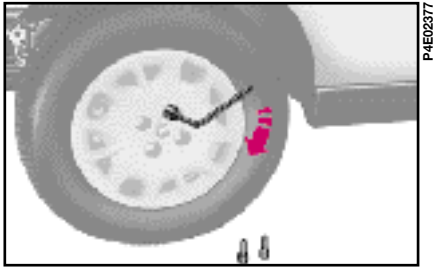


fig. 9

fig. 11

IF A BULB BURNS OUT

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

Halogen bulbs contain pressurised gas which, if broken, may cause small fragments of glass to be projected outwards.

You should have the bulbs replaced at a Fiat Dealership. The correct operation and direction of the headlights is essential for safety and is governed by the highway code.

Only touch the metal part when handling halogen bulbs. If the transparent bulb is touched it reduces the intensity of the light emitted and can also reduce the life of the bulb. If you touch the bulb accidentally, rub it with a cloth moistened with alcohol and leave it to dry.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When a light is not working, check that it has not fused before changing the bulb.

For the location of the fuses, refer to "If a fuse blows" in this chapter.

Before replacing a bulb that does not work, check that the contacts are not oxidised.

Burnt-out bulbs must be replaced with ones of the same type. Bulbs with low power offer low illumination, bulbs with too much power absorb too much energy.

Always check the height of the headlight beam after changing a bulb.

TYPES OF BULBS

Several types of bulbs are installed in the car **fig. 12**:

A. Glass bulbs
Clipped into position. Pull to remove.

B. Bayonet connection bulbs
Remove from the bulb holder by pressing the bulb and rotating it anticlockwise.

C. Cylindrical bulbs
Remove by pulling away from terminals.

D-E. Halogen bulbs
To remove bulb, loosen the fixing spring from the relevant seat.

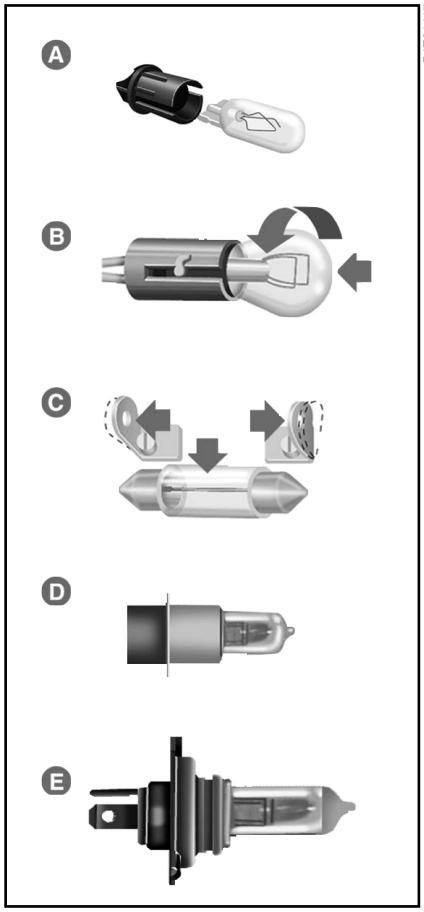


fig. 12

Bulbs	Reference a fig. 12	Type	Power
Dipped beam	E	H7	55W
Main beam	D	H1	55W
Front parking/tail lights	A	W5W	5W
Front direction indicators	B	PY21W	21W
Rear direction indicators	B	P21W	21W
Front foglights	D	H3	55W
Rear parking/tail lights	B	P21/5W	21/5W
Stop	B	P21/5W	21/5W
Reversing light	B	P21W	21W
Number plate light	C	W5W	5W
Front ceiling light	C	C10W	10W

IF AN EXTERIOR LIGHT BURNS OUT

DEEP BEAM HEADLIGHTS

To replace a halogen bulb (type H7, 12V-55W):

1) Remove the spring **A-fig. 13** and remove the plastic protective cover.

2) Remove the electrical connector **B-fig. 13**.

3) Pull side tabs of the fixing clips **C-fig. 14**; remove the bulb holder and the relevant bulb.

4) Insert the new bulb, making sure that the tabs on the metal part coincide with the special grooves in the headlight dish.

5) Refasten the clip, insert the connector and refit the cover.

MAIN BEAM HEADLIGHTS

To replace a halogen bulb (type H1, 12V-55W):

1) Remove the plastic cover, by pulling the stop spring.

2) Remove the electrical connector **E-fig. 15**.

3) Pull side tabs **D-fig. 15** of the fixing clip; remove the bulb holder and replace the bulb.

4) Insert the bulb holder and fix it through the relevant clip; connect the electrical connector and refit the cover.

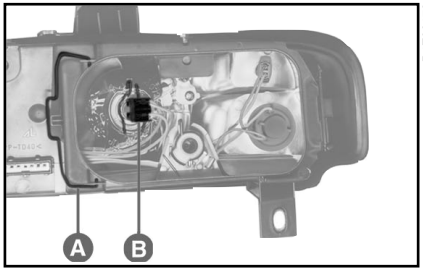


fig. 13

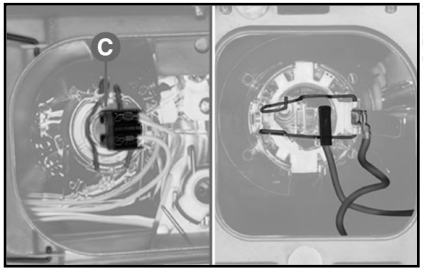


fig. 14

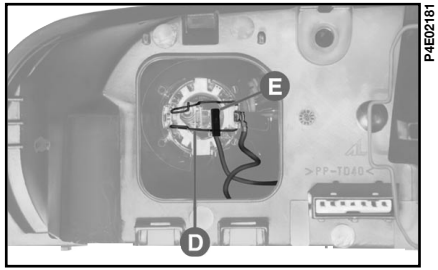


fig. 15

FRONT SIDE LIGHTS

To replace the 12V-5W bulb:

1)Release the spring **A-fig . 16** and remove the plastic protective cover.

2) Remove the bulb holder **C-fig. 16-17**, by turning it anticlockwise.

3) Remove the bulb by turning it anticlockwise.

4) After having replaced the bulb, refit the bulb holder and the protective cover.

FRONT DIRECTION INDICATORS

To replace the 12V-21W bulb:

1) Release the spring **A-fig . 16** and remove the plastic protective cover.

2) Remove the bulb holder **B-fig. 16-17**, by turning it anticlockwise.

3) Remove the bulb by turning it anticlockwise.

4) After having replaced the bulb, refit the bulb holder and the protective cover.

FRONT FOGLIGHTS

To replace the halogen bulb (type H3, 12V-55W).

1) Loosen the fog light fastening screws **A-fig. 18** to the front bumper.

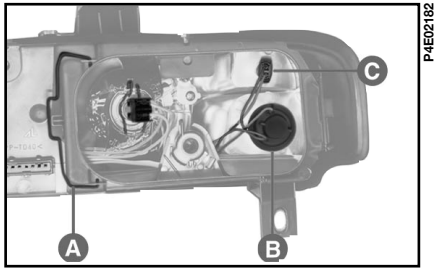


fig. 16

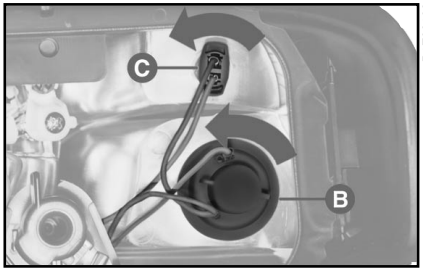


fig. 17

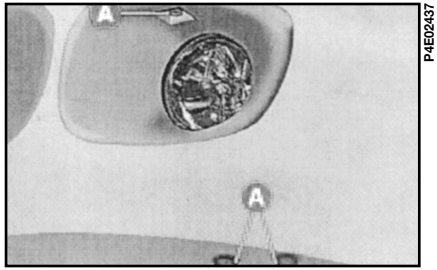


fig. 18

FRONT FOGLIGHTS

To replace the halogen bulb (type H3, 12V-55W).

1) Turn the wheels to the left to replace the right-hand light and vice-versa.

2) Loosen the screws **A-fig. 19** of the cover on the wheelhouse and pull the cover downwards.

3) Disconnect the connector **A-fig. 20** and turn the cover **B** anticlockwise.

4) release the clip **C-fig. 20** and remove the bulb holder.

5) Remove the bulb and replace it with an other one of same type and power **fig. 21**.

6) Then insert the bulb holder in its seat and fix it through clip **C-fig. 20**.

7) Refit the cover **B** by turning it clockwise and connect the electrical connector.

8) Refit the wheelhouse cover and fix it by using screws **A-fig. 19**.

REAR LIGHT CLUSTER

To replace a bulb:

1) From inside the boot, lift the opening on the covering panel and unscrew nut **A-fig. 23**.

2) Remove the electrical connector **A-fig. 22.**

3) Remove the bulb group **fig. 24**.

4) Remove the bulbs by pushing them lightly and turning them anticlockwise.

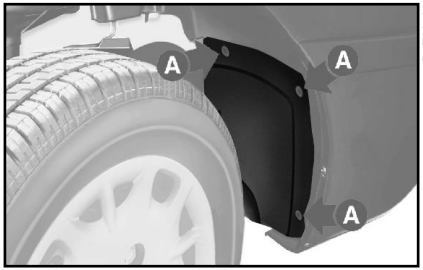


fig. 19

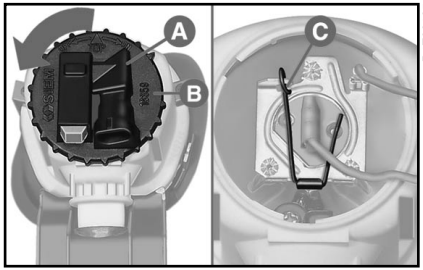


fig. 20

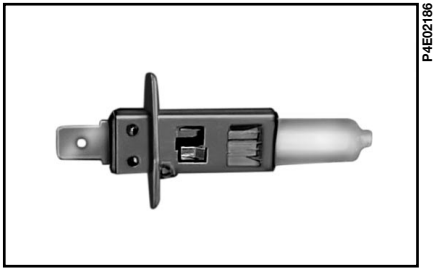


fig. 21

The bulbs **fig. 24** are:

A - 12V-21/5W for brake lights;

B - 12V-21W for direction indicators;

C - 12V-21W for the reversing lights;

D - 12V-21/5W for parking/tail lights.

THIRD BRAKE LIGHT

To replace the light cluster:

1) With the boot open, loosen the screws **A-fig. 25** and remove the unit.

2) Disconnect the electrical connection.

3) Unscrew the screws **B-fig. 26** and replace the bulb group C or only the burnt-out bulb.

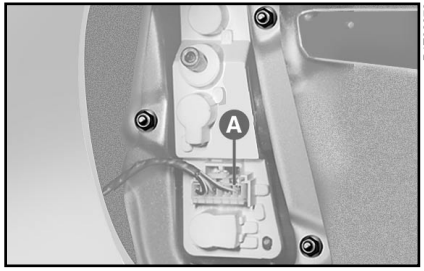


fig. 22

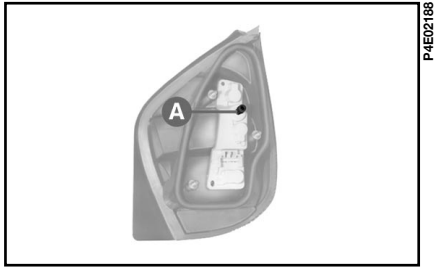


fig. 23

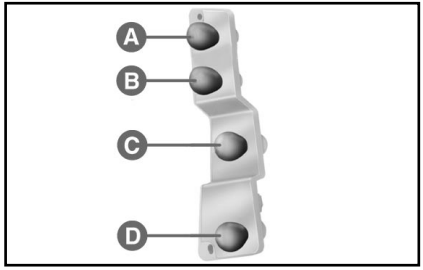


fig. 24

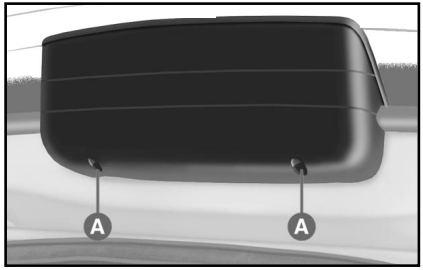


fig. 25

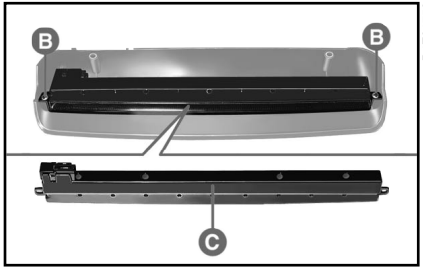


fig. 26

NUMBER PLATE LIGHT fig. 27

To replace the 12V-5W bulb:

1) Remove the bulb holder by levering with a screwdriver in the point **A-fig. 27**.

2) Remove the bulb **B** by turning it anticlockwise.

IF AN INTERIOR LIGHT BURNS OUT

FRONT CEILING LIGHT

To replace the 12V-10W bulb:

– remove the whole ceiling light group, pressure-fitted, by levering with a screwdriver in the direction of the arrows **A-fig. 28** ;

– remove the reflector **A-fig. 29** acting in the direction shown by the arrows and replace the cylindrical bulb **B**;

– refit the reflector **A** and then the whole ceiling light group in its seat, by sligthly pressing.

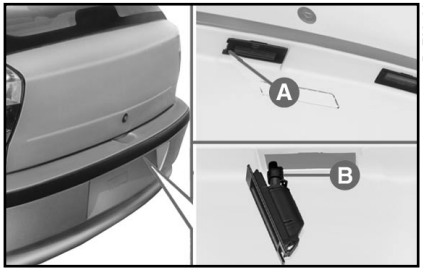


fig. 27

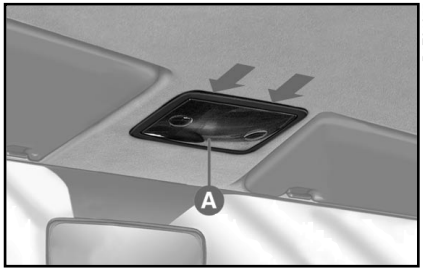


fig. 28

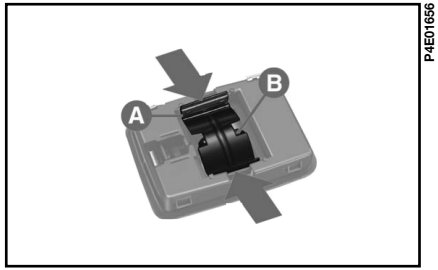


fig. 29

IF A FUSE BLOWS

REPLACING THE FUSES

If an electrical device is not working, check whether the respective fuse is blown **fig. 31**.

A - Undamaged fuse.

B - Fuse with broken filament.

Replace broken filament fuse with undamaged fuse.

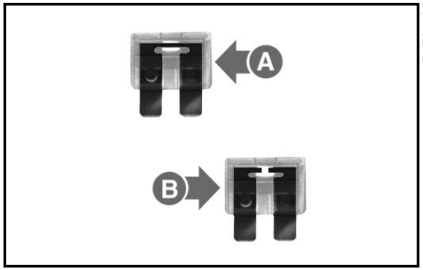


fig. 31

Before changing a fuse, check the ignition key has been removed and that all the other electric devices have been turned off/disabled.

Never change a fuse with another amperage: fire risk.

If the problem occurs again, have the car inspected at a Fiat Dealership.

Never replace a broken fuse with anything other than a new fuse. Always use a fuse of the same colour.

If the fuse blows again, have the car inspected at a Fiat Dealership.

Do not attempt to repair a blown maxi fuse. Go to a Fiat Dealership.

FUSES IN FUSEBOX

The fusebox is located under the dashboard to the right of the steering wheel.

To reach the fuses, unscrew the fixing screws **A-fig. 32** and remove the cover **B**.

Graphic symbols identifying the electrical component corresponding to each fuse are shown on the inside of the cover.

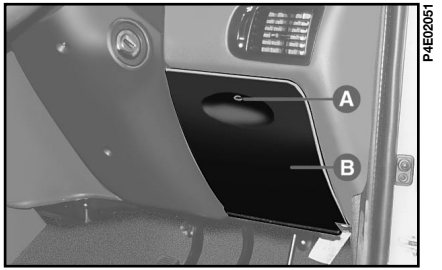


fig. 32

Fig. 33

A - Fuse tongs.

The devices protected by the fuses in the fusebox, are listed in the following tables.

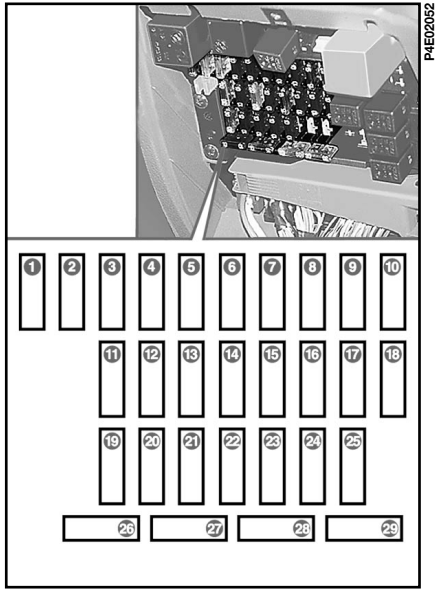


fig. 33

FUSES IN THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT fig. 34(a, b, c) -35

The devices protected by the fuses in the engine compartment are listed in the following tables.

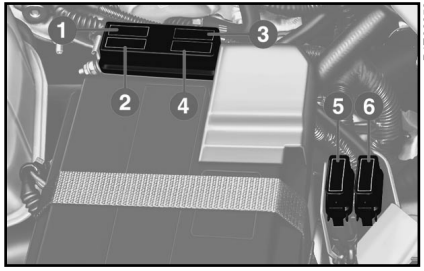


fig. 34 (a) 1.2 version

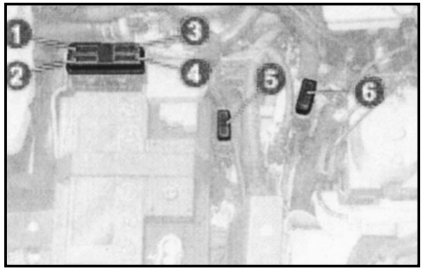


fig. 34 (b) 1.6 16V version

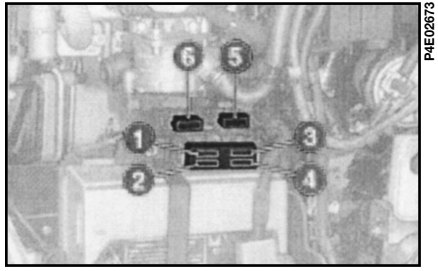


fig. 34 (c) 1.9D version

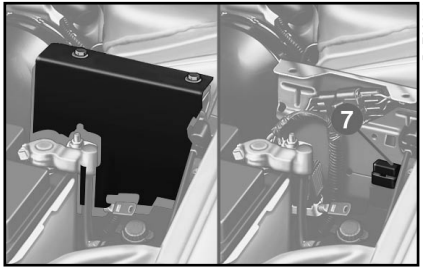


fig. 35

Component	fuse N.	Ampere	Location
Left front side light	7	10A	Fig. 33
Right front side light	8	10A	Fig. 33
Left tail light	8	10A	Fig. 33
Right tail light	7	10A	Fig. 33
Left dipped beam headlight	17	10A	Fig. 33
Right dipped beam headlight	18	10A	Fig. 33
Left main beam headlight	4	10A	Fig. 33
Right main beam headlight	5	10A	Fig. 33
Brake lights	14	10A	Fig. 33
Left number plate light	8	10A	Fig. 33
Right number plate light	7	10A	Fig. 33
Reversing lights	15	15A	Fig. 33
Foglights	9	15A	Fig. 33
Direction indicator lights	15	15A	Fig. 33
Hazard lights	12	10A	Fig. 33
Ceiling light	20	10A	Fig. 33
Windscreen/rear window wiper	1	20A	Fig. 33
Horn	13	20A	Fig. 33
Electric front window winder	2	25A	Fig. 33
Rear foglight	6	10A	Fig. 33
Heated rear window	11	30A	Fig. 33
Electric rear window winder	3	25A	Fig. 33
Central door locking system	10	20A	Fig. 33
Internal fan	19	30A	Fig. 33
Cigar lighter (power supply)	19	30A	Fig. 33
Cigar lighter (illumination)	8	10A	Fig. 33
Climate control system	16	10A	Fig. 33
Airbag	15	15A	Fig. 33
ABS	22	10A	Fig. 33
ABS (1.2 version)	6	60A	Fig. 34 (a)

Component	fuse N.	Ampere	Location
ABS (1,6 16V version)	6	60A	Fig. 34 (b)
ABS (1,9 D version)	7	60A	Fig. 34 (c)
Clock (power supply under key)	15	15A	Fig. 33
Clock (power supply not under key)	20	10A	Fig. 33
Clock (illumination)	8	10A	Fig. 33
Instrument panel power supply	15	15A	Fig. 33
Control illumination	7	10A	Fig. 33
Fuel pump/injection system (1.2 version)	1	30A	Fig. 34 (a)
Fuel pump/injection system (1.6 16v version)	1	30A	Fig. 34 (b)
Fuel pump/injection system (1.9 D version)	1	30A	Fig. 34 (c)
Ignition switch (1.2 version)	2	40A	Fig. 34 (a)
Ignition switch (1.6 16v version)	2	40A	Fig. 34 (b)
Ignition switch (1.9 D version)	2	40A	Fig. 34 (c)
General power supply of the servicces (1.2 version)	3	50A	Fig. 34 (a)
General power supply of the servicces (1.6 16v version)	3	50A	Fig. 34 (b)
General power supply of the servicces (1.9 D version)	3	50A	Fig. 34 (c)
General power supply of the servicces (1.2 version)	3	60A	Fig. 34 (a)
General power supply of the servicces (1.6 16v version)	4	60A	Fig. 34 (b)
General power supply of the servicces (1.9 D version)	4	60A	Fig. 34 (c)
Engine cooling fan (1.2 version)	5	40A	Fig. 34 (a)
Engine cooling fan (1.6 16v version)	5	40A	Fig. 34 (b)
Engine cooling fan (1.9 D version)	6	40A	Fig. 34 (c)
Lambda Sensor	7	15A	Fig 35
Available	21	-	Fig 33
Available	24	-	Fig 33
Available	25	-	Fig 33
Spare fuse	26	10A	Fig 33
Spare fuse	27	15A	Fig 33
Spare fuse	28	20A	Fig 33
Spare fuse	29	30A	Fig 33

IF THE BATTERY IS FLAT

First of all, read the "Car maintenance" chapter for the steps to be taken to avoid the battery running down and to ensure it has a long life.

JUMP STARTING

See "Jump starting" in this chapter.

Under no circumstances should a battery charger be used to start the engine: it could damage the electronic systems and in particular the ignition and injection control units.

RECHARGING THE BATTERY

You are advised to recharge the battery slowly for a period of approximately 24 hours at a low amperage. Charging for too long could damage the battery.

Proceed as follows:

1) Disconnect the electrical system from the battery terminals.

2) Connect the charger cables to the battery terminals.

3) Turn on the charger.

4) When you have finished, turn the charger off before disconnecting the battery.

5) Reconnect the cables to the battery terminals. Make sure the polarity is correct.

The liquid in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Do not let it touch the skin or eyes. Recharging the battery should be done in a well-ventilated area away from naked flames or possible sources of sparks: explosion and fire risk.

Do not attempt to recharge a frozen battery. Thaw it first otherwise it could explode. If the battery froze, make sure that the internal elements are not broken (short-circuit risk) and that the casing is not cracked (risk of spilling the poisonous and corrosive fluid).

IF THE CAR NEEDS TO BE RAISED

WITH THE JACK

See "If a Tyre is Punctured", in this chapter.

The jack should only be used to change a wheel on the car for which it was designed. It should not be put to other uses or emplyoed to rise other models. Under no circumstances should it be used when carrying out repairs under the car.

An incorrectly positioned jack may cause the car to fall.

Do not use the jack to lift loads exceeding that indicated on the label attached to the jack itself.

Please note:

– the jack requires no adjustments;

– the jack cannot be repaired. If it breaks it must be replaced with a new jack;

– no other tool, except for the handle shown in this chapter, can be fitted to the jack.

WITH A SHOP JACK

Front end

The car may only be raised by placing the jack arm under the gearbox/differential, inserting a wooden or rubber block as shown in **fig. 36**.

Cars fitted with an engine/gearbox guard cannot be lifted from the front.

fig. 36

At the sides

The car may only be raised by placing the jack arm with the special bracket under the centre pillar **fig. 37**. Alternatively, insert a strip of wood (dimensions in mm) **fig. 38**.

Rib **A** of the car side member must fit into groove **B** of the strip.

The car should not be raised from the rear part (chassis rear or suspension).

WITH AN ARM-TYPE HOIST

Place the ends of the arms in the ares shown in **fig. 39** to raise the car.

Make sure that the arms do not damage the bodywork of the car or the side panels. Adjust the arms of the hoist correctly and, if necessary, insert a wooden or rubber block in between.

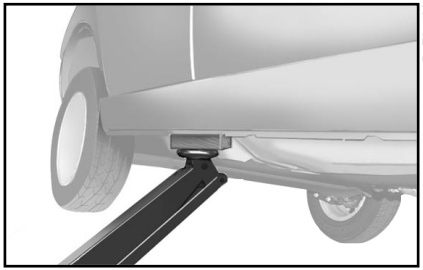


fig. 37

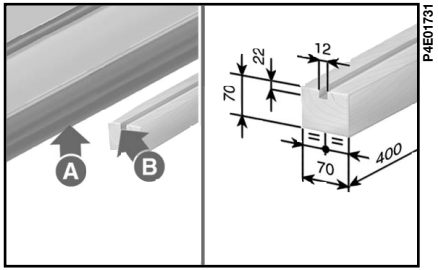


fig. 38

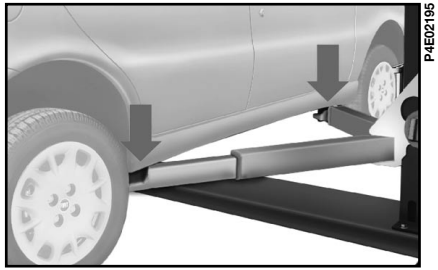


fig. 39

IF THE CAR NEEDS TO BE TOWED

The tow hitch is supplied as standard with the car. It is in the tool kit attached to the spare wheel.

To fasten the tow hitch:

1) Take the tow ring.

2) Remove the cover from the rear bumper **fig. 40** or from the front bumper **fig. 41** by lever with a screwdriver in the point shown by the arrow.

3) Fasten the ring on the threaded pin, rear **fig. 40** or front **fig. 41**.

When towing the car, you must comply with the specific traffic regulations regarding the tow hitch and how to tow on the road.

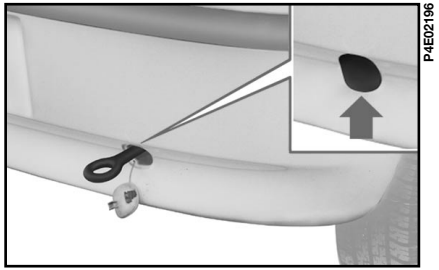


fig. 40

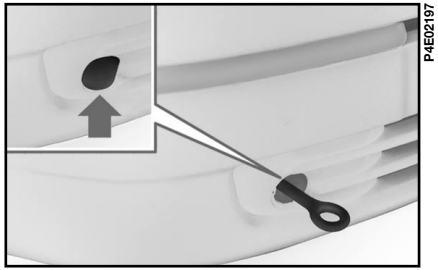


fig. 41

Do not tow the car by using flexible elements (metallic cables, ropes or strings); only the use of a rigid bar, with the ends supplied with adequate joints, is allowed. Make sure to fix the joint to the car in order not to damage the near elements.

Before starting to tow, turn the ignition key to MAR and then to STOP. Do not remove the key. If the key is removed, the steering lock engages automatically which prevents the wheels being turned.

While the car is being towed with the engine off, remember that the brake pedal and steering will require more effort as you no longer have the benefit of the brake booster and the power steering.

The towing vehicle must be driven as evenly and softly as possible to prevent counterblows.

IF AN ACCIDENT OCCURS

– It is important to keep calm.

– If you are not directly involved in the accident, stop at least ten metres away from the accident.

– If you are on a motorway, stop without obstructing the emergency lane with your car.

– Turn off the engine and turn on the hazard lights.

– At night, illuminate the scene of the accident with your headlights.

– Act carefully, you must not risk being run over.

– If the doors are blocked, do not attempt to smash the windscreen to get out of the car. It is made of layered glass and is very hard. Side and rear windows are much more easily broken.

– Mark the accident by putting the red triangle at the regulatory distance from the car where it can be clearly seen.

– Call for rescue making the information you give as accurate as you can. On the motorway use the special column-mounted emergency phones.

– In pile-ups on the motorway, particularly when the visibility is bad, there is a high risk of other vehicles running into those already stopped. Get out of the car immediately and take refuge behind the guard-rail.

– Remove the ignition keys from the vehicles involved.

– If you can smell petrol or other chemicals, do not smoke and make sure all cigarettes are extinguished.

– Use a fire extinguisher, blanket sand or earth to put out fires, however small they may be. Never use water

IF ANYONE IS INJURED

– Never leave the injured person alone. The obligation to provide assistance exists even for those not directly involved in the accident.

– Do not congregate around the injured person.

– Reassure the injured person that help is on its way and will arrive soon. Stay close by to calm him/her down in case of panic.

– Unfasten or cut seat belts holding injured parties.

– Do not give an injured person anything to drink.

– Do not move an injured person unless the following situation arise.

– Pull out the injured person from the car only if there is a risk of it catching fire, sinking in water or is likely to fall over a cliff or etc. Do not pull his/her arms or legs, do not bend the head and, as far as possible, keep the body horizontal.

FIRST-AID KIT

The first-aid kit must at least contain **fig. 42:**

– sterile gauze for covering and cleansing wounds;

– bandages of different widths; elastic in nature

– antiseptic plasters of different sizes; (water proof in nature)

– a reel of plaster; elastic in nature

– a packet of cotton wool;

– a bottle of disinfectant;

– a packet of paper handkerchiefs;

– a pair of scissor with rounded tips;

– a pair of tweezers;

– two haemostatic loops.

– a tube of antiseptic cream containing 0.5% centrimide B.P. in a non greasy base.

fig. 42

It is a good idea to keep a fire extinguisher and blanket in the car in addition to the first-aid kit.

The first-aid kits are also available in the Lineaccessori Fiat.

CAR MAINTENANCE

The Fiat Palio is new throughout, even in its servicing schedule.

For instance: the first scheduled servicing coupon is prescribed at 1,000-1,500 kms or 3 months whichever is earlier from the date of sale of vehicle. However, it is useful to remember that the car needs always ordinary attentions such as systematic control with possible fluid level refuelling, tyre pressure restoration, etc.

You should nonetheless bear in mind that the proper maintenance of your car is certainly the best way to keep it in tip-top conditions for years to come and safeguard its performance and safety features, while respecting the environment and keeping running costs down.

Remember that the scrupulous compliance with the servicing rules marked by the symbol ⚠ can constitute the condition necessary for the maintenance of the warranty.

SCHEDULED SERVICING

Correct maintenance of the car is essential for ensuring it stays in tip-top condition for a long time to come.

For this reason, Fiat prepared a series of maintenance controls and interventions, from 1000-1500, 7500 & 15000 km and so on.

However it is useful to remember that the Scheduled Servicing does not completely exhaust all the exigencies of the car: also in the initial period of time prior to the coupon of 1000-1500 km and later on, between one coupon and an other, the ordinary attentions are always necessary such as systematic control with possible fluid level refuelling, tyre pressure restoration etc…

IMPORTANT The Scheduled Servicing Coupons are prescribed by the Manufacturer. The failure in the execution of the coupons can cause the cancellation of the warranty.

The service of Scheduled Servicing is performed by all **Fiat Dealership**, with prefixed times.

If performing each intervention, in addition to the prescribed operations, the necessity of further replacements or repairs occurs, these latter can be performed only with the explicit agreement of the Customer.

IMPORTANT We suggest you to immediately signal to **Fiat Dealership** possible small operational non conformities, without waiting for the next coupon execution.

SERVICE SCHEDULE

Thousands of kilometers	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
Check of conditions and weariness of tyres	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check front disc brake pad	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check of conditions and weariness of rear drum brake gasket				●				●				●
Visually inspect: underbody protection, pipes (exhaust - fuel supply - brakes), rubber elements (guards - sleeves - bushes - etc.), supply and brake system tubing	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Voltage check and possible adjustment of trapezoidal belts and/or poly-V	●											
Inspect conditions of V belts and/or ploy v-belts		●		●		●		●		●		●
Tappet clearance check/adjustment (petrol version) (excluding the versions with hydraulic tappets)		●		●		●		●		●		●
Check and adjust tappet clearance (diesel version)	●	●		●		●		●		●		●
Check/adjustment of the stroke of the lever hand brake		●		●		●		●		●		●
Check evaporation system (diesel version)		●		●		●		●		●		●
Visually inspect fuel evaporation system (connections, lines, containers, seals and filler cap)					●					●		
Fuel filter replacement (see “important” in the “Additional interventions” in this chapter) (for diesel version replace the filter every 7,500 km)		●		●		●		●		●		●
Replace air cleaner cartridge (diesel version) (see “important” in the “Additional interventions” in this chapter)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Replace air cleaner cartridge (see “Additional checks” in this chapter)		●		●		●		●		●		●

Thousands of Kilometers	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180
Top up fluids (engine coolant, brakes, power steering, windscreen washer etc.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Timing command toothed belt check				●								●
Timing command toothed belt replacement								●				
Spark plugs replacement, wire control (*)		●		●		●		●		●		●
Engine control system functionality check (through autodiagnostic socket)		●		●		●		●		●		●
Change gear/differential gear oil level check		●		●		●		●		●		●
Changing engine oil (every 7,500 km or 6 months)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Replace engine oil filter (every 7,500 km or 6 months)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brake fluid replacement (or every 24 months)				●				●				●

(*) or every 3 years if the car is used in the following harsh conditions:

- Prolonged use in cold/hot climates, sity driving with prolonged lengths of time at idle speed, driving on dusty roads or roads covered with sand/salt.
- or every 5 years regardless of km covered and use conditions.

NOTE: For every 7,500 km service please refer Owner's Warranty & Service Policy book.

For every 7,500 km or 6 months (whichever is erlier from previous service) replace engine oil and oil filter.

ADDITIONAL INTERVENTIONS

Every 1000 km or prior to long travels, check and possibly restore:

– engine coolant level

– brake - clutch fluid level

– Power steering fluid level

– battery fluid level

– windscreen washer fluid level

– pressure and condition of the tyres.

Every 3000 km check and top up as necessary: engine oil level.

We suggest the use of **FL Group** product expressly recommended, studied and realized for Fiat cars (see the "Refuelling" table in the "Technical Specifications" chapter).

IMPORTANT - Engine oil

Replace the engine oil more frequently than indicated in the Scheduled Servicing Plan, in the event that the car is mainly used in one of the following particularly severe conditions:

– dusty, sandy or muddy roads;

– repeated and short distances (less than 7-8 km) and with external temperature less than zero;

– with engine frequently idling or for long distances at low speed (e.g. taxi, door-to-door deliveries or for long storage).

For any doubt on the engine oil replacement, in relation to how the car is used, contact the **Fiat Dealership**.

IMPORTANT - Air cleaner

Using the car on dusty roads, replace the air cleaner more frequently than indicated in the Scheduled Servicing Plan.

For any doubt on the air cleaner replacement, in relation to how the car is used, contact the **Fiat Dealership**.

IMPORTANT - Fuel filter

Check the conditions of the fuel filter when changes (choking) are noticed in the engine operation.

IMPORTANT - Battery

We suggest you to carry out the check of the state of battery charge, preferably at the beginning of the cold season in order to avoid the possibility of freezing the electrolyte.

Such check must be carried out more frequently if the car is mainly used for short distances, or if it is equipped with permanent absorption users with disconnected key, above all if applied in after market.

Please refer page no. 52 of 24 hours service assistance booklet for BAT MOBILE service extended by M/s. Exide Batteries.

You should check the battery fluid (electrolyte) level more frequently than shown in the service schedulein this chapter if the car is used in hot climates or particularly demanding conditions.

The maintenance of the car must be committed to Fiat Dealership. For those interventions of ordinary and small maintenance, always make sure to have the adequate equipment, Fiat spare parts and the consumption fluids; in any event, do not perform such operations, if you do not have any experience.

24 HOURS SERVICE CALL - 9628 290 260

This single response number is available in 9 cities.*

AHMEDABAD - BANGALORE - KOLKATA - CHENNAI - DELHI - HYDERABAD - MUMBAI - PUNE - LUCKNOW

For further information about Fiat Service Network please refer 24 Hours Service Assistance Booklet provided.

* If you are not in, but near any of the above cities; Dial city code followed by the single response number

Pay attention, during refilling operations, not to confuse the different types of fluids: they are all incompatible and the car could be seriously damaged if there is wrong usage.

Pay attention to scarves, ties and clothes which are not tight: they could get entangled in the moving parts.

Never smoke during the interventions in the engine compartment: flammable gas and vapours could be present, with the risk of a fire.

The jack, with which the car is equipped, is prescribed only when the wheel must be replaced. For exigencies different from this latter, the lifting of the car must respect particular modalities. Therefore, we recommend you to perform the operation at Fiat Dealership.

CHECKING FLUID LEVELS

1. Engine oil - **2.** Battery - **3.** Brake-clutch fluid - **4.** Windscreen/rear mirror washer fluid - **5.** Engine coolant - **6.** Power steering fluid.

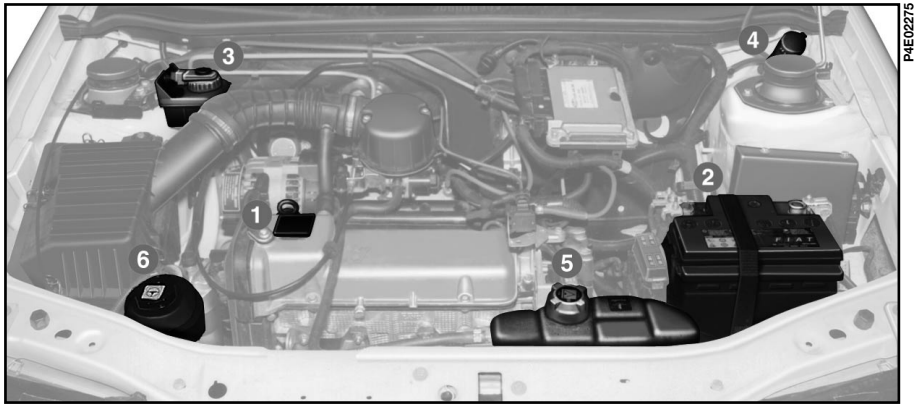


fig. 1 - Versions 1.2

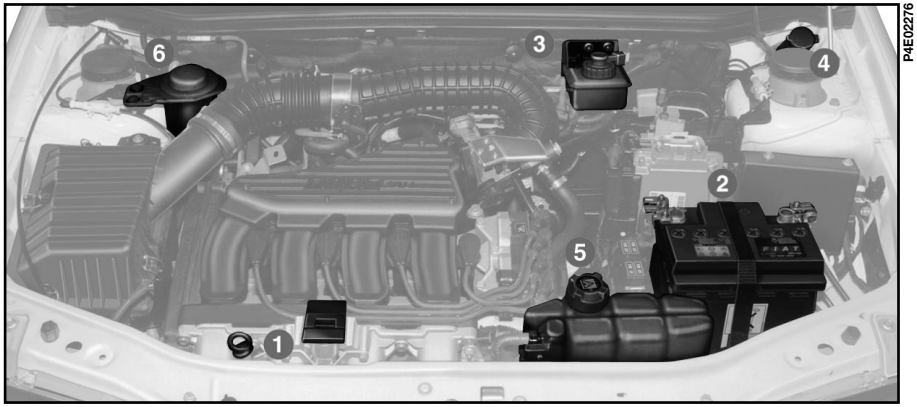


fig. 2 - Versions 1.6

1. Engine oil- **2.** Battery - **3.** Brake-clutch fluid - **4.** Windscreen/rear mirror washer fluid - **5.** Engine coolant - **6.** Power steering fluid.

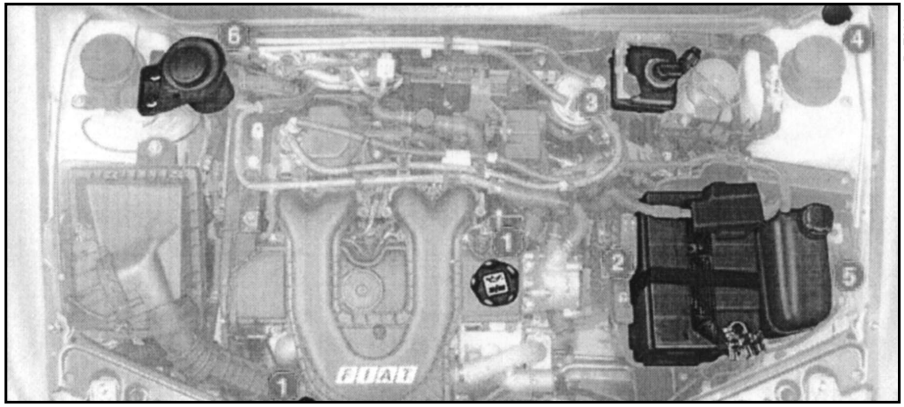


fig. 3 - 1.9 D versions

1. Engine oil- **2.** Battery - **3.** Brake-clutch fluid - **4.** Windscreen/rear mirror washer fluid - **5.** Engine coolant - **6.** Power steering fluid

ENGINE OIL

Fig. 4: versions 1.2

Fig. 5: versions 1.6

Fig. 6: versions 1.9 D

Check the oil level with the car parked on level ground and with the engine still hot (about 10 minutes after having stopped the engine).

The oil level must be between the **MINIMUM** and **MAXIMUM** marks on the control dipstick. The space between **MIN** and **MAX** corresponds to roughly one litre of oil.

IMPORTANT Check the level and replace the engine oil respecting the frequency indicated in the "Scheduled Servicing Plan" and "Additional Intervention".

If the oil level is close to or even below the **MIN** mark, add oil through the filler hole until the level reaches the **MAX** mark. The oil level must never exceed the **MAX** line.

IMPORTANT After adding or changing the oil, let the engine run for a few seconds then wait a few minutes after you have turned it off before checking the level.

IMPORTANT If the level of the engine oil, when checked, is found to be over the **MAX** mark, go to a **Fiat Dealership** to have it put right.

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

When the car is new, the engine needs to run in, therefore the engine oil consumption can only be considered stabilised after the first 5000 - 6000 km.

IMPORTANT Oil consumption depends on the driving style and the conditions of use.

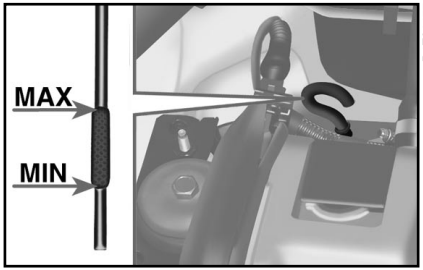


fig. 4

fig. 5

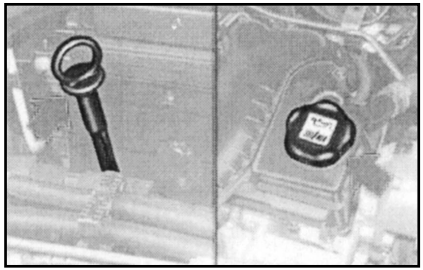


fig. 6 - 1.9 D versions

When the engine is hot be very careful under the bonnet: you risk burning yourself. Remember that when the engine is hot, the fan may cut in and cause injuries.

Do not add oil with different specifications from the oil already in the engine.

Used engine oil an replaced oil filters contain substances which can harm the environment. We recommend you have the car seen to at a Fiat Dealership for the oil and filter change. It is suitably equipped for disposing of used oil and filters in an environmentally -friendly way that complies with the law.

ENGINE COOLANT TANK

Fig. 7: Petrol versions
Fig. 8: Diesel versions

Do not take the cap of the reservoir off when the engine is very hot as you run the risk of scalding yourself.

The coolant level must be checked while the engine is cold and must be above the **MIN** mark visible on the reservoir.

If the level is low, pour a 70:30 mixture of distilled water and **PARAFLU**[11] produced by the **FL Group** slowly through the filler hole.

The cooling system is under pressure. When changing the cap, use only genuine spare parts to avoid damaging the system.

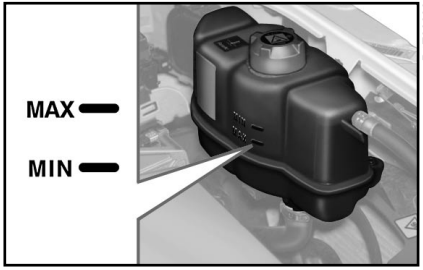


fig. 7 - petrol versions

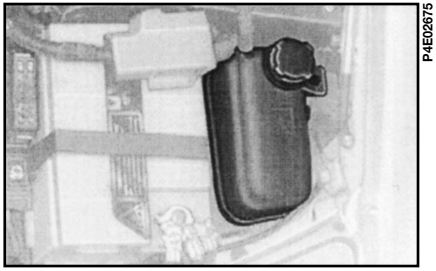


fig. 8 - diesel versions

WINDSCREEN/ REAR WINDOW WASHER FLUID fig. 9

To add fluid, remove the cap and pour a mixture of water and 10% of **DPI** fluid.

IMPORTANT Do not travel with the window washer reservoir empty: the use of the windscreen washer is fundamental for improving visibility.

A dipstick **fig. 10** indicates the amount of fluid in the washer reservoir.

Some windscreen washer additives are inflammable. The fluid could ignite if it comes into contact with parts in the engine compartment.

When the fluid is finished, do not operate the windscreen washer in order to avoid damaging the pump motor.

POWER STEERING FLUID

Fig. 11: 1.2 version
Fig. 12: 1.6 16v - 1.9 D version

Check that the level is between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the reservoir or in correspondence of the upper mark (max level) on the dipstick integral with the reservoir plug, with the car parked on flat ground and the engine cold.

When the fluid is hot the level may rise over the **MAX** mark.

If necessary, top up ensuring that the fluid has the same specifications as that in the reservoir.

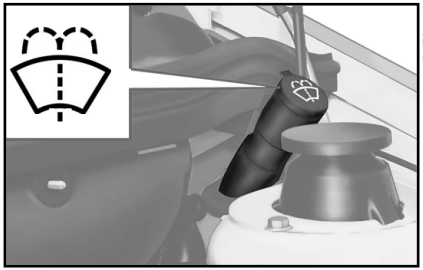


fig. 9

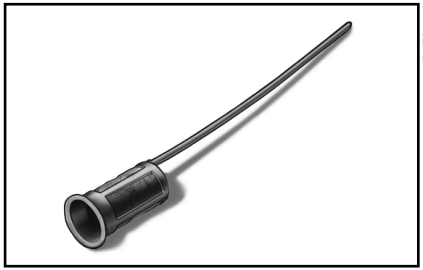


fig. 10

fig. 11

With the engine running, do not push, at the end of the power steering stroke, for more than 15 consecutive seconds: noises are produced and the system could be damaged.

The power steering fluid consumption is very low; if it needs topping up at short intervals, have the system checked for leaks at a Fiat Dealership.

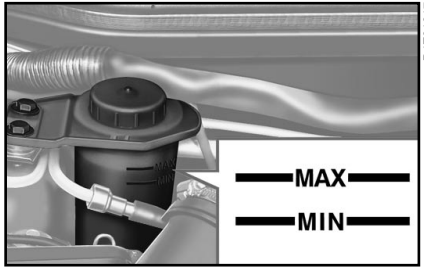


fig. 12

Make sure the power steering fluid does not come into contact with the hot parts of the engine: it is inflammable.

BRAKE-CLUTCH FLUID fig. 13

A: versions 1.2

B: versions 1.6 & 1.9 D

Periodically, check he warning lights on the instrument panel: when you press the reservoir cover (with ignition key at **MAR**) warning light (!) should come on.

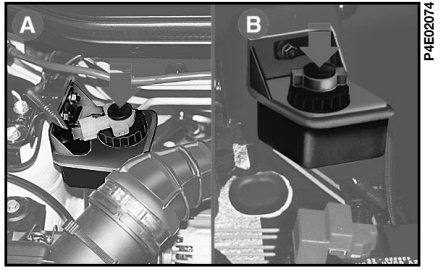


fig. 13

If you need to top up, use only the type classified DOT4. We advise the use of **TOP4**, with which the braking system was originally filled.

The fluid level in the reservoir must not exceed the **MAX** mark.

Avoid that the highly corrosive brake fluid drips onto the paintwork. If it does, wash immediately with water.

Brake fluid is poisonous and very corrosive. In the event of accidental contact, wash the affected part with neutral soap and water, then rinse in plenty of water. If the fluid is swallowed, call doctor immediately.

IMPORTANT Brake fluid is hygroscopic (meaning it absorbs humidity). This is why, the fluid should be changed more frequently than shown in the Scheduled Servicing Plan if the car is mainly driven in areas with high percentage of humidity in the air.

The symbol ◎, present on the container, indicates synthetic brake fluids distinguishing it from mineral fluid. Using mineral type fluid would damage the special rubber braking system gasket beyond repair.

AIR CLEANER

REPLACEMENT fig. 14

Release the clips **A**, remove the cover **B** and remove the filtering element **C**.

Do not clean the filtering element. You could damage it and consequently severely damage the engine.

Replace the cleaner more frequently than shown in the Service Schedule if the car is frequently used on dusty roads.

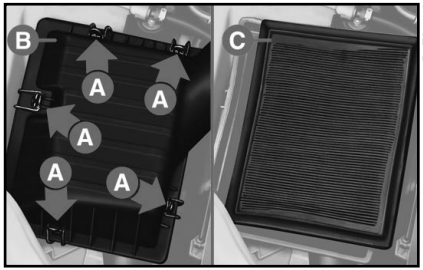


fig. 14

DIESEL FILTER

DRAINING THE CONDENSATE

Drain the condense from the filter every 5,000 km.

Loosen ring nut **A-fig. 15** of some turns and retighten it when fuel comes out free from water.

You are however advised to have this operation performed at a **Fiat dealership.**

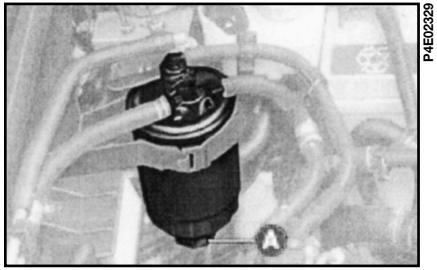


fig. 15 - 1.9 D versions

BATTERY

The Fiat Palio battery is of the "limited maintenance" type: under normal conditions it will not need to be topped up with distilled water.

The level of the battery fluid(electrolyte) should be between the two marks on the battery when the car is parked on level ground. If the level is under the **MIN-fig. 16** line, have the car seen to at a **Fiat Dealership**.

See the section "In an emergency" for instructions on how to recharge the battery.

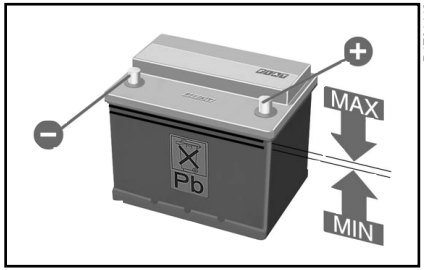


fig. 16

The liquid in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. do not let it touch the skin or eyes. Do not bring naked flames or possible sources of sparks near the battery: risk of fire and explosion.

Working on low fluid can damage the battery beyond repair and lead to the casing cracking and spilling the acid it contains.

When you have to operate on the battery or near it, always protect your eyes with adequate glasses.

Batteries contain substances very dangerous for the environment. We reccomend you have the car seen to at a Fiat Dealership for the battery replacement. It is suitably equipped for disposing of used oil and filters in an environmentally -friendly way that complies with the law.

Incorrect fitting of electrical and electronic accessories can seriously damage the car.

If the car will stand for a long time in the cold, remove the battery and store it in a warm place to avoid it freezing.

USEFUL ADVICE FOR LENGTHENING THE LIFE OF YOUR BATTERY

When you park the car, ensure the doors, boot and bonnet are closed properly. The courtesy light must be off.

Do not keep accessories (e.g. sound system, hazard lights, etc.) switched on for a long time when the engine is not running.

IMPORTANT A battery which is kept at a charge of less than 50% for any length of time will be damaged by sulphation leading to a reduction in cranking power and a higher risk of the battery electrolyte freezing (this may even occur at - 10°C).

If the car is inactive for a long period of time, refer to "Long inactivity of the car", in the "Correct use of the car" chapter.

If you want to add electrical accessories after buying the car which need **permanent electric supply** (alarm, free hand phone kit, radio navigator with satellite antitheft system etc.) visit a **Fiat Dealership**. They can suggest the most suitable accessories to get and check whether the electric system can support the required load or whether a larger capacity battery is required.

These devices will, in fact, run off the battery even when the key is not inserted (car parked, engine stopped) and can destroy the battery.

The total intake of these systems (factory and after-market) must be less than 0,6 mA x Ah (of the battery), as shown in the following table:

Battery	Maximum permissible stand-by intake
50Ah	30 mA

Furthermore, remember that high intake electric devices (such as baby bottle warmer, vacuum cleaners, cellular phones, mini-fridges, etc.) powered when the engine is off can deploy the battery.

IMPORTANT If you need to fit additional systems in the car, remember that improper wiring connections, in particular if they affect safety devices, are dangerous.

BATTERY WITH OPTICAL HYDROMETER

Description

For versions/markets as provided, the battery can be equipped with visual indicator **A-fig. 17** for the electrolyte and state of charge control. The battery is of the "limited maintenance" type equipped with control indicator, therefore under normal conditions it will not need to be topped up with distilled water. A periodical control is however necessary in order to verify its efficiency through the optical control indicator located on the battery cover. It must present a dark coloration, with a green central area.

If the indicator shows a light bright coloration, or dark but without a green central area, contact the **Fiat Dealership**.

Checking the state of charge

Checking the state of charge of battery can be qualitatively carried out through the optical indicator, with relation to coloration that the indicator can have. Refer to the following table or to the plate **fig. 18** located on the battery, in position **B-fig. 17**.

Bright white coloration	Electrolyte filling up	Contact **Fiat Dealership**
Dark coloration without green area in the center	Insufficient state of charge	Recharge (we suggest you to contact **Fiat Dealership**)
Dark coloration with green area in the center	Sufficient electrolyte level and state of charge	No action

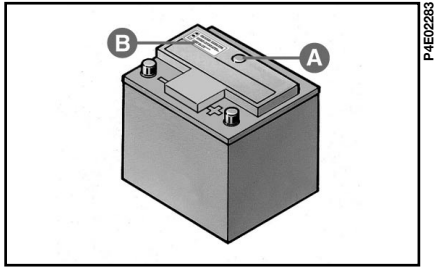


fig. 17

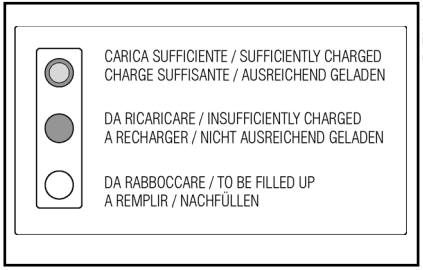


fig. 18

ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNITS

When the car is being used normally, special measures are not necessary.

The following instructions must be followed very carefully however, if you work on the electrical system or where emergency starting is necessary:

– Never disconnect the battery from the electrical system while the engine is running.

– Disconnect the battery from the electrical system if you are recharging it. Modern battery chargers can discharge voltage up to 20 V.

– Never perform emergency startups with a battery charger. Always use an auxiliary battery (see "Startup with auxiliary battery" in "In an emergency" chapter).

– Be particularly careful when connecting the battery to the electrical system. Make sure that the polarity is correct and the connection is efficient. After reconnecting the battery, the injection/ignition control unit will need to readapt its internal parameters. Therefore, the car's performance may change slightly during the first few kilometers.

– Do not connect or disconnect the terminals of the electronic units while the ignition key is at **MAR**.

– Do not check polarity through sparking.

– Disconnect the electronic units if you are electrically welding the car body. Remove the units if temperatures exceed 80°C (special operations on the bodywork etc.).

IMPORTANT If the sound system or car alarm systems are not installed correctly, they can interfere with the working of the electronic control units.

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

SPARK PLUGS

The cleanness and soundness of the spark plugs **fig. 19** are very important for keeping the engine efficient and polluting emissions down.

The appearance of the spark plug, if examined by an expert eye, is a good way of pinpointing a problem even if it has nothing to do with the ignition system. Therefore, if the engine has problems, it is important to have the spark plugs checked at a **Fiat Dealership**.

	Spark plug (type)
1.2	Champion RC8BYC
1.6	NGK BKR5EZ

The spark plugs must be changed at the times specified in the Service Schedule. Only use the type of plugs indicated. If the heat ratio is less than required or the life specified is not guaranteed, problems can arise.

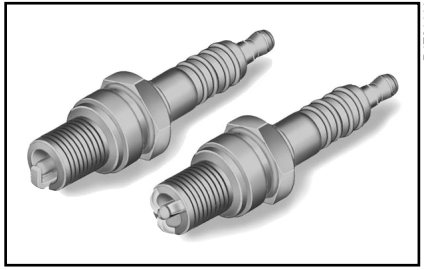


fig. 19

WHEELS AND TYRES

TYRE PRESSURE

Every two weeks and before long journeys, check the pressure of each tyre including the spare.

The pressure must be checked when the tyre is rested and cold.

It is normal for the pressure to rise when you are driving. If you have to check or to restore the pressure when the tyres are warm, remember that the pressure value must be 0.3 bar above the specified value.

Tyre pressure must be correct to ensure good road holding.

Wrong tyre pressure causes uneven wear of the tyres **fig. 20**:

A - Correct pressure: tyre wears evenly

B - Under inflated tyre: shoulder tread wear

C - Over inflated tyre: centre tread wear.

If the pressure is too low the tyre overheats and this can cause serious damage.

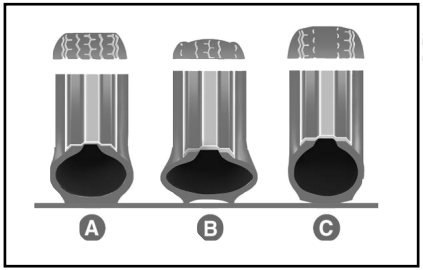


fig. 20

Tyres must be replaced when the tread wears down to 1.6 mm. In any case, comply with the laws in the country where the vehicle is being driven.

IMPORTANT

As far as possible avoid sharp braking, screech starts etc.

Be careful not to hit the kerb, potholes or other obstacles hard. Driving over bumpy roads can damage the tyres.

Periodically check that the tyres have no cuts in the side wall, abnormal swelling or irregular tyre wear. If any of these occur, have the car seen to at a **Fiat Dealership**.

Avoid overloading your car: this can seriously damage wheels and/or tyres.

If you get a flat tyre, stop immediately and change it so as not to damage the tyre, the wheel, the suspension and the steering.

Tyres age even if they are not used very much. Cracking of the tread rubber and the side walls are a sign of ageing. In any case, if the tyres have been fitted for more than six years they should be examined by an expert who can judge whether they are still fit for use. Remember to check the spare tyre particularly carefully.

If a replacement is necessary, always use new tyres and avoid using ones the origin of which you are not certain about.

If you replace a tyre, it is necessary to check the inflation valve condition and, as necessary, to change it too.

To ensure the front and rear tyres all wear evenly, you are advised to change the tyres over every 10-15 thousand kilometres keeping them on the same side of the car so as not to reverse the direction of rotation.

Do not change the tyres over in criss-cross fashion by moving a tyre from the left hand side of the car to the right and vice versa.

RUBBER TUBING

Follow the Service Schedule to the letter as concerns supply line, power steering and brake system rubber tubing. Ozone, high temperatures and long absence of fluid in the system can in fact cause the hardening and cracking of the pipes with possible loss of fluid. A careful check is therefore essential.

WINDSCREEN/ REAR WINDOW WIPER

BLADES

Periodically clean the rubber part with suitable products.

Change the blades if the rubber edge is warped or worn out. You should in any case change them approximately once a year.

Travelling with worn wiper blades is dangerous because it reduces visibility in bad weather.

Some simple steps can reduce potential damage to the blades:

– If the temperature falls to below zero, make sure the rubber blade is not frozen to the glass. If necessary, free it with a de-icing compound.

– Remove any snow that has settled on the glass: besides saving the blades you will avoid straining the electric windscreen wiper motor and causing it to overheat.

– Do not operate the windscreen/rear window wipers on dry glass.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades fig. 21

1) Lift the windscreen wiper arm **A** off the glass and position the blade so as to form a 90° angle with the arm.

2) Push the blade downwards to release it from the arm **A**.

3) Refit a new blade, inserting the tongue on the proper set of the arm. Make sure that is locked.

fig. 21

Changing the rear window wiper blade fig. 22

1) To remove the blade, operate on the indicated lever.

2) Refit the new blade, by inserting it in the relevant seat.

SPRAY NOZZLES

If there is no jet of liquid, first make sure that there is liquid in the reservoir: see "Checking Fluid Levels" in this chapter.

Then make sure that the holes in the nozzles **fig. 23-24** are not clogged up, use a pin for this if necessary.

The windscreen washer jets can be directed by adjusting the inclination of the nozzles. Insert a screwdriver in **A-fig. 23** so to direct the jets to the highest point reached by the blades in their movement.

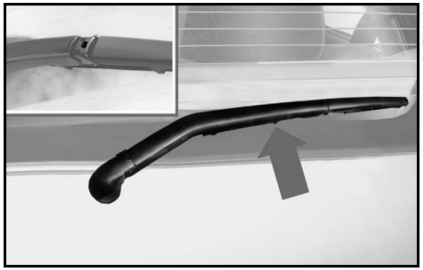


fig. 22

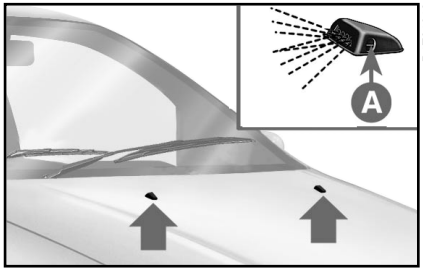


fig. 23

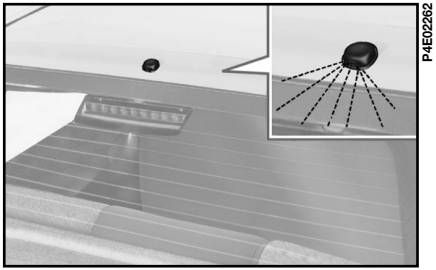


fig. 24

MANUAL CLIMATE CONTROL

During winter, the climate control system must be turned on at least once a month for about ten minutes.

Before summer, have the system checked at a **Fiat Dealership**.

The system is filled with R134a refrigerant which will not pollute the environment in the event of leakage. Under no circumstances should R12 fluid be used as it is incompatible with the system components and contains CFCs.

BODYWORK

PROTECTING THE CAR FROM ATMOSPHERIC AGENTS

The main causes of rust are:

– atmospheric pollution

– salt and humidity in the atmosphere (coastal or very hot and humid areas);

– environmental conditions that are specific to the season.

In addition, the abrasiveness of dust in the atmosphere and sand carried by the wind as well as mud and stones kicked up by other cars must not be underestimated.

Fiat has used leading-edge technological solutions to effectively protect the body from rust.

The main ones are:

– Painting systems and products that make the car particularly resistant to rust and scratching.

– The use of zinc-plated (or pre-treated) sheet steel which is highly resistant to rust.

– The spraying of the underbody, engine compartment, inside the wheel-arches and other parts with wax-based products with a high protective capacity.

– Spraying plastic-coating materials to protect the most exposed points: under the door, inside the wings, the edges etc.

– The use of "open" box sections to prevent condensation and water from building up and rusting the inside of the parts.

BODY AND UNDERBODY GUARANTEE

Fiat Palio is covered by warranty against any original structural or body part being perforated by rust. Refer to the "WARRANTY (Owners Service Policy) BOOKLET" for the general terms.

TIPS FOR KEEPING THE BODY IN GOOD CONDITION

Paintwork

The paintwork is not only to make your car look attractive but also to protect the steel.

If the paint is scuffed or scratched deeply you are advised to touch up as necessary to prevent rust from forming.

Only use genuine products when touching up the paintwork (see the "Technical Specifications").

Ordinary maintenance of the paintwork means washing it. The frequency you should do this depends on the conditions and the environment the car is driven in. For example:

– in areas with a high level of air pollution;

– on roads sprinkled with road saltwash;

– parking under trees which drop resin. In these cases, you should wash your car more frequently.

Detergents pollute water. For this reason, the car must be washed in an area equipped for the collection and purification of the liquids used while washing.

To wash the car properly:

1) Wash the body using a low pressure jet of water.

2) Wipe a sponge with a slightly soapy solution over the bodywork, frequently rinsing the sponge.

3) Rinse well with water and dry with a jet of air or a chamois leather.

When drying the car, be careful to get at those parts which are not so easily seen e.g. the door frames, bonnet and around the headlights where water can most readily collect. You should leave the car out in the open so that any water remaining can evaporate more easily.

Do not wash the car after it has been parked in the sun or while the bonnet is hot: it could take the shine off the paint.

Outside plastic parts must be cleaned following the usual car washing procedure.

Avoid parking the car under trees; the resinous substances that certain species of tree shed dull the paintwork and increase the possibility of rust forming.

IMPORTANT Bird droppings must be washed off immediately and with great care as their acid is particularly aggressive.

Windows

Use specific window cleaners to clean the windows. Use very clean cloths to avoid scratching the glass or damaging its transparency.

IMPORTANT To prevent damage to the electric heater element, wipe the inside of the heated rear window gently in the same direction as the elements.

Engine compartment

At the end of each winter season, carefully clean the engine compartment. Have this done at a garage.

Detergents pollute water. The car must therefore be washed in an area equipped for the collection and purification of the liquids used while washing.

IMPORTANT The engine compartment should be washed while the engine is cold and with the ignition key at **STOP**. After washing make sure that the various protections (e.g. rubber boots and various guards) have not been removed or damaged.

INTERIORS

Periodically check that water has not collected under the mats (from dipping shoes, umbrellas etc.) which could cause the steel to rust

Never use flammable products (petroleum ether or petrol) to clean the inside of the car. Electrostatic charges generated by rubbing while cleaning could cause fires.

CLEANING SEATS AND FABRIC COMPONENTS

– Remove dust with a soft brush or vacuum cleaner.

– Brush the seats with a damp sponge with water and a neutral soap.

PLASTIC PARTS INSIDE THE CAR

Use special products designed not to alter the appearance of the components.

IMPORTANT Do not use alcohol or petrol to clean the glass of the instrument panel.

Do not keep aerosol cans in the car. There is the risk they might explode. Aerosol cans must never be exposed to a temperature above 50°C; when the weather starts to get hot the temperature inside the car might go well beyond that figure.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Motor and engineering enthusiasts as well as those "in the trade" will probably start reading from this point in the handbook. This, in fact, is where a section jam-packed with facts, figures, formulae, measurements and tables begins.

In a sense, it is Fiat Palio's identity card. A document that introduces the car and explains in technical jargon all the features that go together to make it a model designed to give you superlative driving satisfaction.

CAR IDENTIFICATION DATA

CHASSIS MARKING fig. 1

This is stamped on the floor pan of the passenger compartment under the front right-hand seat.

It can be reached by lifting the bonnet lid and it includes:

– car model MAG 178000;

– chassis number.

ENGINE MARKING

Fig. 2 - versions 1.2
Fig. 3 - versions 1.6
Fig. 4 - versions 1.9 D

The marking is stamped on the cylinder block and includes the model and the serial number.

fig. 1

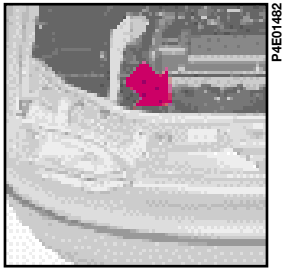


fig. 2

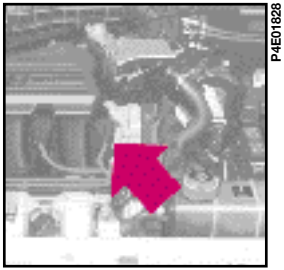


fig. 3

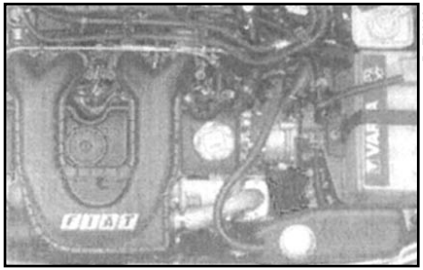


fig. 4

BODYWORK PAINT IDENTIFICATION PLATE

fig. 5

This adhesive label is applied to the inner side of the front right-hand door.

It bears the following data:

A - Paint manufacturer

B - Colour name

C - Fiat colour code

D - Respray and touch up code.

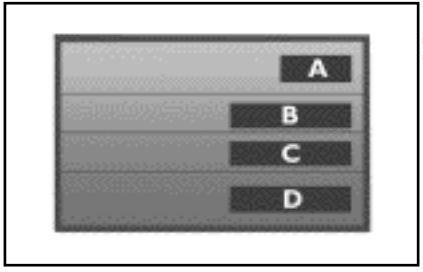


fig. 5

ENGINE

		1.2	1.6	1.9
GENERAL				
Type code		178C4066	182B6000	223A6000
Cycle		Otto	Otto	Diesel
Number and layout of cylinders		4 in line	4 in line	4 in line
Number of valves per cylinder		2	4	2
Diameter x stroke	mm	70,80 x 78,86	80,50 x 78,40	82x90.4
Total capacity	cm^3	1242	1596	1910
Compression ratio		9,1:1	9,5 : 1	22.5 : 1
Maximum power (DIN)	kW	54	73.5	46
	PS	72	100	63
at RPM		6000	5500	4500
Maximum torque (DIN)	Nm	102	137	120
	kgm	10,4	14	12.2
at RPM		3250	4250	2500
Idle ratio	rpm	850 ± 50	850 ± 50	900 ± 100
TIMING				
Intake:				
opens BTDC		7°	0°	5°
closes ABDC		41°	34°	37°
Exhaust:				
opens BBDC		43°	24°	31°
closes ATDC		5°	0°	3°
Cold-operation tappet clearance:				
intake	mm	0,40 ± 0,05	Tappets hydraulic	0.3 ± 0.05
exhaust	mm	0,45 ± 0,05		

FUEL SUPPLY/ IGNITION

Integrated multipoint electronic injection and ignition system: only one electronic control unit controls both functions. It processes both the time the injection lasts (for petrol metering) and the ignition advance angle.

Type: Multipoint.

Air cleaner: dry, with paper filtering element.

Fuel pump: by immersion, in the tank.

Injection pressure 3 bar

Mixture metered by electronic processing of the data picked up by the engine speed sensor and absolute pressure sensor in the intake manifold.

Petrol metering system : a "Closed Loop" (information on the combustion trend transmitted by the sensor Lambda).

Ignition order: 1-3-4-2.

Spark plugs:

	Spark plug (type)
1.2	Champion RC8BYC
1.6	NGK BKR5EZ

Other equivalent Spark plug for 1.6 engine is Champion RC10YCC.

Modifications or repairs to the fuel feed system that are not carried out properly or do not take the system's technical specifications into account can cause malfunctions leading to the risk of fire.

LUBRICATION

Forced-feed with gear pump with pressure relief valve incorporated.

Oil purification through full-flow cartridge filter.

COOLING

Cooling system with radiator, centrifugal pump and expansion tank.

Thermostat on the secondary circuit for recirculating the water from the engine to the radiator. "By-pass controlled" thermostat.

TRANSMISSION

CLUTCH

Self-adjusting with travel-free pedal.

Hydraulic clutch control.

GEARBOX AND DIFFERENTIAL

Five forward gears and reverse with synchromesh for front gear engagement.

The ratios are:

	1.2	1.6	1.9
in 1st gear	4.273	3.909	3.909
in 2nd gear	2.158	2.158	2.158
in 3rd gear	1.345	1.345	1.480
in 4th gear	0.974	0.974	1.121
in 5th gear	0.829	0.829	0.829
reverse	3.818	3.818	3.818

Cyclical gear reduction and differential assembly incorporated in the gearbox. The ratios are:

	Torque reduction in the differential	Teeth Number
1.2	3.867	58/15
1.6	3.867	58/15
1.9 D	3.867	58/15

Drive transmission to the front wheels by means of drive shafts connected to the differential assembly and the wheels with CV joints.

BRAKES

SERVICE AND EMERGENCY BRAKES

Front: disc-type with floating calliper.

Rear: drum and self-centering shoes.

Cross-over hydraulic circuit control.

Vacuum brake booster: 9".

Four channel ABS system with four sensors.

Automatic take-up of clearance due to friction lining wear.

Brake distributor proportioning valve working on the hydraulic cricuit of the rear brakes.

HAND BRAKE

Controlled by a lever, it works mechanically on the rear brakes.

SUSPENSIONS

FRONT

Independent wheel, MacPherson-type with lower wishbones anchored to an auxiliary cross bar.

Coil springs and double action shock absorbers.

Anti-roll stabiliser bar.

REAR

Torsion axle coil spring.

Stabiliser bar and telescopic dual effect shock absorber.

STEERING

Energy absorbing steering wheel (air bag, if provided).

Rake adjustable, jointed energy absorbing steering column.

Mechanical or hydraulic rack and pinion command with permanent lubrication.

Hydraulic power steering (as provided).

Permanent lubrication joints.

Minimum turning diameter:
10.2 metres.

Number of steering wheel turns lock to lock:

3.69 turns for mechanical steering;

2.66 turns for hydraulic steering.

Do not push the power steering to its limit while the engine is running for more than 15 seconds: this will make a noise and could damage the system.

WHEELS AND TYRES

Pressed steel or alloy (as provided) wheel rims; specific fixing bolts (dimensionally different and respectively incompatible) for each of the two types of rim.

IMPORTANT In the event of discrepancies between the information in the Owner Handbook and the Log Book, consider the specifications given in the Log Book only.

To ensure safety of the vehicle in movement, it must be fitted with tyres of specified size and of the same make and type on all wheels.

IMPORTANT The light alloy wheels are fixed with specific bolt incompatible with any printed steel wheels, excluding the specific spare wheel.

SNOW TYRES

Use reduced dimension winter tyres, see "Snow Chains" chapter.

WHEEL GEOMETRY

Convergence of the front wheel measured between the rims: -1 ± 1 (Power Steering), +1mm (Mechnical Steering). The values refer to a car after running in.

Versions	Rim	Tyre
1.2 EL-ELX-SPORT	5.00Bx13	165/80 R13
1.6 16V GTX	$5^{1}/_{2}$Jx14C(*)	175/65 R14
1.9 D EL-ELX	5.00Bx13	165/80 R13

(*) Alloy rims

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Supply voltage: 12 Volt.

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

BATTERY

With negative earth.

	Discharge capacity 20 hour fast	Discharge current cold (–18°C)
1.2	50 Ah	250A
1.6	50 Ah	250A
1.9 D	60 Ah	320A

ALTERNATOR

Rectifier bridge and built-in electronic voltage regulator. Battery begins recharging as soon as the engine starts.

	Max supplied nominal current
1.2	90A
1.6	90A
1.9 D	90A

STARTER MOTOR

	Delivered power
1.2	0.8 kW
1.6	1.3 kW
1.9 D	1.4 kW

WEIGHTS

Weights (kg)	1.2	1.6	1.9
Kerb weight (including fuel, spare wheel, tools and accessories):	1015	1085	1140
Payload (*) including driver :	375	375	375
Maximum allowable loads (**)			
– front axle:	800	850	850
– rear axle:	800	800	800
Maximum load on the roof:	50	50	50

(*) If special equipment is fitted, the unloaded car weight increases thus reducing the specified payload , respecting the max allowable loads.

(**) Loads not to be exceeded. The driver is responsible for arranging the loads so that they comply with these limits.

PERFORMANCE

Top speeds allowable after running in, km/h.

	1.2	1.6	1.9
in 1st gear	43	40	32
in 2nd gear	78	73	58
in 3rd gear	125	117	85
in 4th gear	167	161	112
in 5th gear	165	185	155
reverse gear	46	42	-

DIMENSIONS

Dimensions in mm.

	1.2	1.6/1.9 D
A	765	765
B	2373	2373
C	625	625
D	3763	3763
E	1440	1440
F	1415	1415
G	1378	1378
H	1620	1620
I	170	170

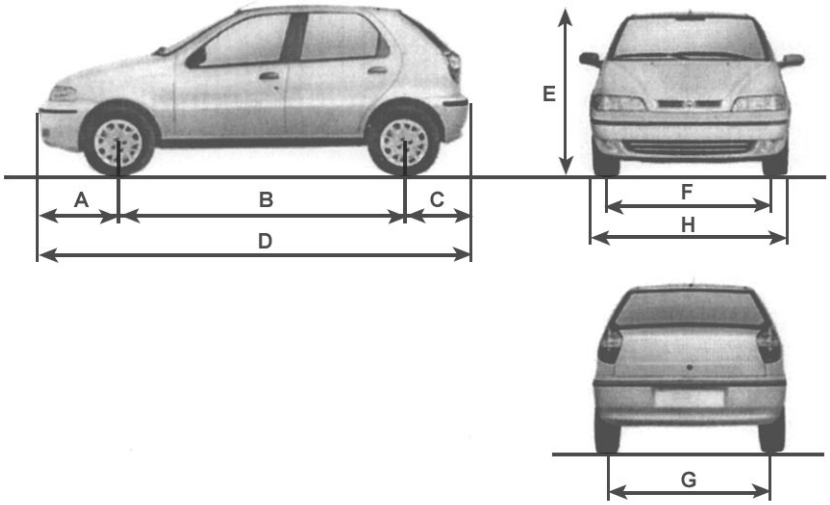


fig. 7

P4E02266

Boot volume (standard VDA):

– normal conditions: 260 dm^3

– extended with load up to side windows: 650 dm^3

– extended to second folding upto front seat : 950 dm^3

CAPACITIES

	1.2		1.6		1.9		Prescribed fuels Recommended products
	litres	kg	litre	kg	litre	kg	
Fuel tank: including a reserve of:	47 5.5-7.5	– –	47 5.5-7.5	– –	47 5.5-7.5	– –	Super unleaded petrol 87 R.O.N.
Engine cooling system: – with manual climate control system	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.8	4.8	3.9	Mixture composed by 70% distilled water and 30% fluid **PARAFLU**[11]
Engine sump and filter:	3.05	2.75	3.88	3.5	4	3.3	**VS MAX PETROL** (*)
Transaxle:	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.73	**ZC 80/S**
Hydraulic power steering:	0.68	0.54	0.68	0.54	0.68	0.54	**GI/A**
CV joint cavities and boots :	–	0.075	–	0.075	–	0.075	**MRM 2**
Front and rear hydraulic brake circuit:	0.40		0.40		0.40	–	**TOP 4**
Hydraulic brake circuit with ABS antilock device:	0.50		0.50		0.50		**TOP 4**
Windscreen/rear window washer fluid reservoir:	2.3	–	2.3	–	2.3	–	Mixture of distilled water and 10% of fluid **DPI**

(*) Do not top up with oil having specifications different from the oil present in the car.

FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS

PRODUCTS WHICH MAY BE USED AND THEIR SPECIFICATIONS

Use	Specifications of fluids and lubricants to use for best car operation	Recommended lubricants and fluids	Applications
Lubricants for petrol engines	SAE 15W40 grade mineral multigrade oils that exceed the API SG and CCMC G4 specifications	**VS MAX PETROL**	Use temperatures from –15°C to 40°C 7,500 kms or 6 months whichever is earlier from previous change
Lubricants for Diesel engines	SAE 15W40 multi grade synthetic based oil exceeding API CD CC MCPDZ	**VS MAX DIESEL**	Use temperatures from –15°C to 40°C 7,500 kms or 6 months whichever is earlier from previous change
Transmission lubricants and greases	SAE 80W EP oil exceeding API GL4 and MIL-L-2105 specifications	**ZC 80/S**	Manual transmissions and differentials
	"ATF DEXRON II D LEV" oil	**GI/A**	Hydraulic power steering
	Molybdenum disulphide, lithium-soap based grease. water resistant N.L.G.I. consistency = 2	**MRM 2**	CV joints

Use	Specifications of fluids and lubricants to use for best car operation	Recommended lubricants and fluids	Applications
Hydraulic brake/clutch fluids	Synthetic fluid, NHTSA n° 116, DOT 4, ISO 4925, SAE J 1703	**TOP 4**	Hydraulic brakes and hydraulic clutch commands
Radiator antifreeze	Protective inhibited monoethylene glycol based antifreeze compound , CUNA NC 956-16	**PARAFLU**[11]	Use percentage: 70% of water and 30% of fluid **PARAFLU**[11] up to –35°C
Windscreen/rear window washer fluid	Alcohol, water and surfactants mixture CUNA NC 956 - II	**SC35**	Use percentage: 10% of fluid **SC35** and 90% distilled water

TYRE PRESSURE

COLD TYRE PRESSURES (bar)

0.3 bar should be added to the values given if the pressure is measured while the tyre is hot.

	Tyre	Medium load		Full load Wheel		Spare
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
1.2 EL-ELX SPORT	165/80 R13	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
1.6 GTX	175/65 R14	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
1.9 D EL-ELX	165/80 R13	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2

INDEX

NOTES

OIL CHANGE?

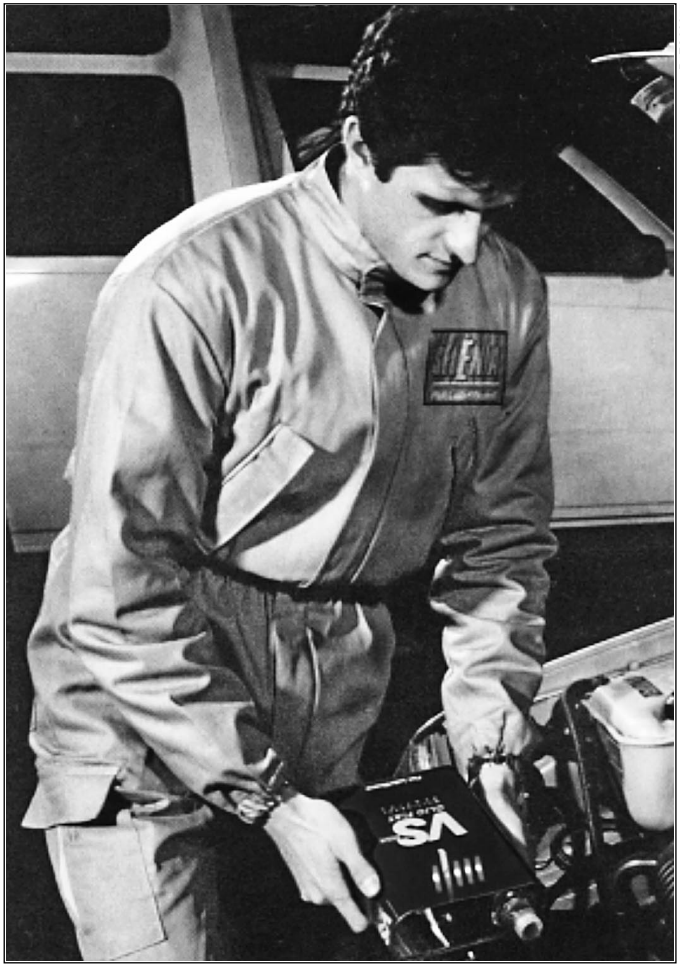
THE EXPERTS RECOMMEND VS *MAX*

The vehicle you have just bought was built with FL Group products inside it.

You will find **VS *MAX*** at all Fiat Dealerships and garages the next time you need to change the oil in your engine.

35,000 motor experts all over Europe recommend VS *MAX* as being the best protection for your vehicle's engine.

YOUR LOCAL MECHANIC
RECOMMENDS IT



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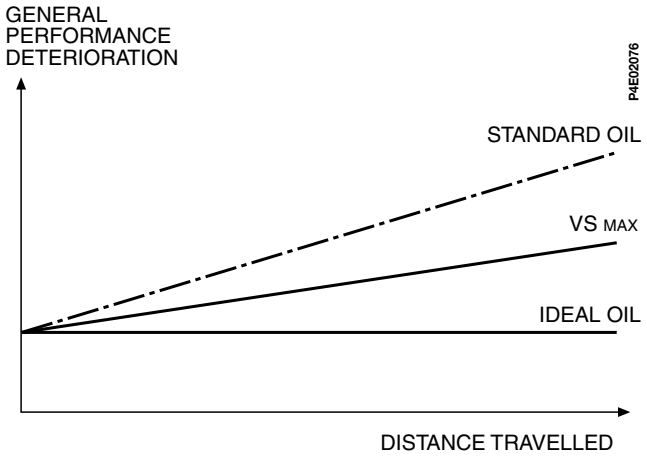
YOUR CAR HAS CHOSEN VS *MAX*

VS *MAX* is the result of combining tradition with the experience of the FL Group laboratories, which has been built up over the years by experimental research on the **VS** line products. Its formula places it at the top of the mineral. multi-grade oil classification.

Multi-purpose additives combined with select mineral bases ensure complete engine protection and limit the oxidation processes on the lubricant, and wear on the more delicate mechanical parts of the engine.

These characteristics are particularly important when driving the vehicle around town where the lubricant is constantly under stress due to continual stopping and starting.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE DETERIORATION



Specially designed for petrol and diesel engines, the **VS *MAX*** products guarantee fast, complete engine lubrication and excellent protection from wear.

COLD TYRES PRESSURE [bar (kg/cm2) / lb/sq. in (P.S.I)]

	Tyre	Average load		Full load		Spare wheel
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
1.2 EL-ELX	165/80 R13	1.93/28.00	1.93/28.00	2.24/32.49	2.24/32.49	2.24/32.49
1.6 GTX	175/65 R14	1.93/28.00	1.93/28.00	2.24/32.49	2.24/32.49	2.24/32.49
1.9 DEL-ELX	165/80 R13	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2

0.3 bar should be added to the values given if the pressure is measured while the tyre is hot.

ENGINE OIL CAPACITY

	1.2		1.6		1.9-	
	litres	kg	litres	kg	litres	kg
Oil sump and filter	3.05	2.75	3.88	3.5	4	3.3

Do not disperse used oil in the environment

FUEL CAPACITY (litres)

	1.2	1.6	1.9
Fuel tank	47	47	47
Reserve	5.5 - 7.5	5.5 - 7.5	5.5 - 7.5

Fill petrol run cars only with unleaded petrol with a minimum octane number of 87.

24 HOURS SERVICE CALL - 9628 290 260

This single response number is available in 9 cities.*

AHMEDABAD - BANGALORE - KOLKATA - CHENNAI - DELHI - HYDERABAD - MUMBAI - PUNE - LUCKNOW * If you are not in, but near any of the above cities; Dial city code followed by the single response number

For further information about Fiat Service Network please refer 24 Hours Service Assistance Booklet provided.

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