



ABS braking system (anti-lock braking system) is not working. It does not mean that the braking system of the car does not work, only the anti-lock braking system.



If the **check engine light** is on, it indicates that some part of the engine is not working as it should. Quite often there is only a minor failure, for example in some sensor. If the lights turn on due to some minor failure it is safe to continue driving the car, but make sure to contact the car agency.



**Parking lights** switched on.



**High beam light** – it is turned on once the driver activates the high beam mode of the headlights.



**Rear fog lights switched on**, fog lights can only be used while driving outside the town and if the visibility is poor. Poor visibility is for example when there is a snowdrift, fog or ash fall. The lights are to be turned off as soon as the visibility improves. If fog lights are switched on while driving locally, one can be fined.



**Turn signal or hazard** lights switched on.



Low on fuel.



**Seat belt is not buckled.** Seat belts are tested by pulling them quickly.



**Temperature of the cooling water is too high** and the engine is to be turned off immediately. The water needs to cool down before the water volume is checked and/or cooling water is added to the radiator. (Many new cars have yellow light that goes on; it indicates that there is a need to add antifreeze)



Rear window heater is switched on.

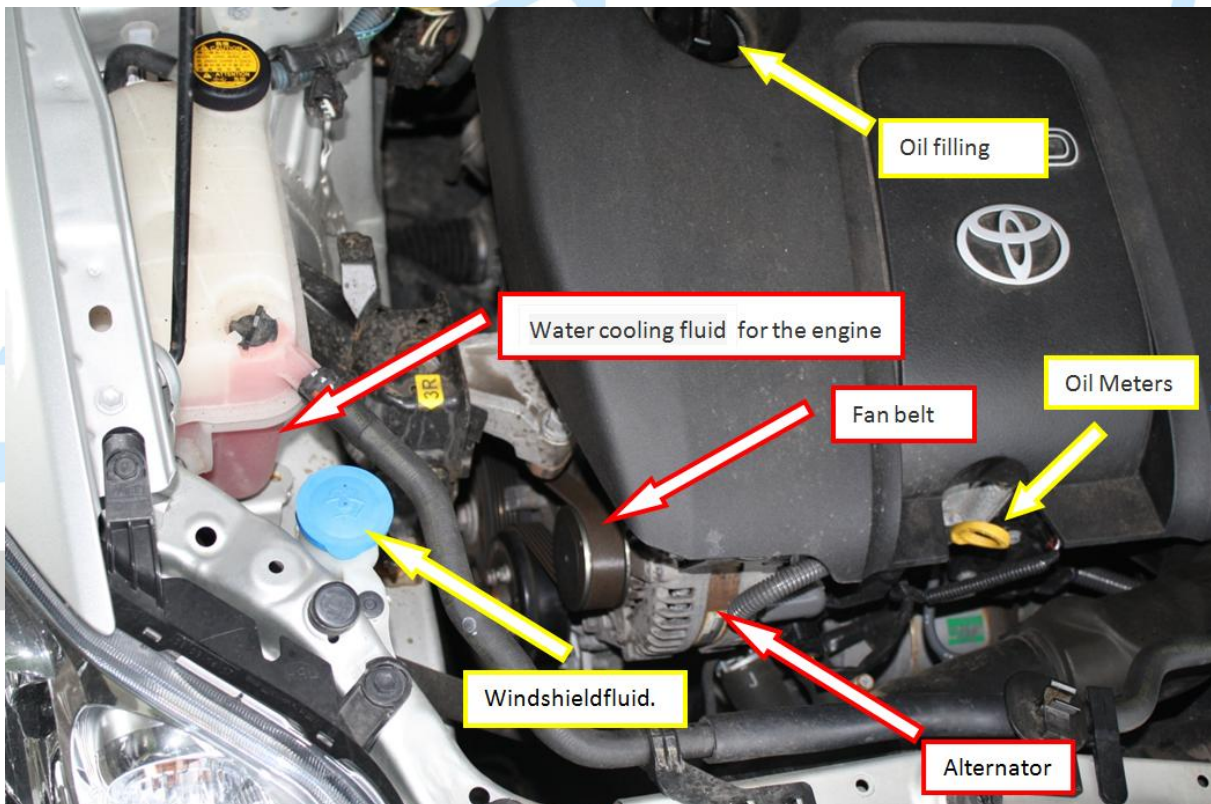


Circles the airflow inside the vehicle, no fresh air is taken in from outside the vehicle. Used when driving in tunnels or when dust, ash or pollution is in the outside air.



Engine oil warning light, the engine has low oil pressure. If this light switches on the engine it to be stopped IMMEDIATELY. Check the oil level. If there is too little oil it is usually enough to add oil unless the oil is leaking from the sump or filter. If the engine is not lacking oil the oil pump may be broken or the oil filter may be blocked. This must be fixed before the engine is turned on again.

(Many new cars have yellow light that goes on; it indicates that there is a need to add oil



The car is not charging and you need to check immediately if the fan belt (viftureim) is broken, if that is the case the engine should not be turned on as the fan belt connects the alternator (rafall) and the cooling water pump which pumps the cooling water through the engine cooling system, thus providing the coolant circulation between the radiator and the engine. If the fan belt is not broken, the most probable reason for the light is that the alternator is broken. Another option is that the fan belt is slack, but then you should hear loud squeak.



If the **handbrake/brake light is on** it usually indicates that the handbrake is in use. If the light does not go off when the handbrake is loosened it might indicate that there is something wrong in the braking system. To check if there is something wrong with the brakes, the left foot is placed under the brake pedal and the right foot is used to pressure the brake pedal. If the pedal does not put pressure on the left foot the brakes are working as they should. The brake pedal is not to go more then 2/3 down.



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**The passenger airbag is active.** When the passenger airbag is active it is not allowed to have **CHILDREN** in the front seat unless they are taller then 150 cm.



It indicates that a problem with one of the many airbags in the vehicle.



This light will be illuminated when the ignition is turned on until the plugs are heated sufficiently to start the engine.



This light warns you that the amount of accumulated water in the fuel filter has reached the specified level.



Slip indicator – mostly installed on luxury cars, the slip indicator unveils that the car may lose grip due to difficult driving conditions.



AWD – with a pretty suggestive name, this panel is lighted on once the all-wheel drive system is enabled.

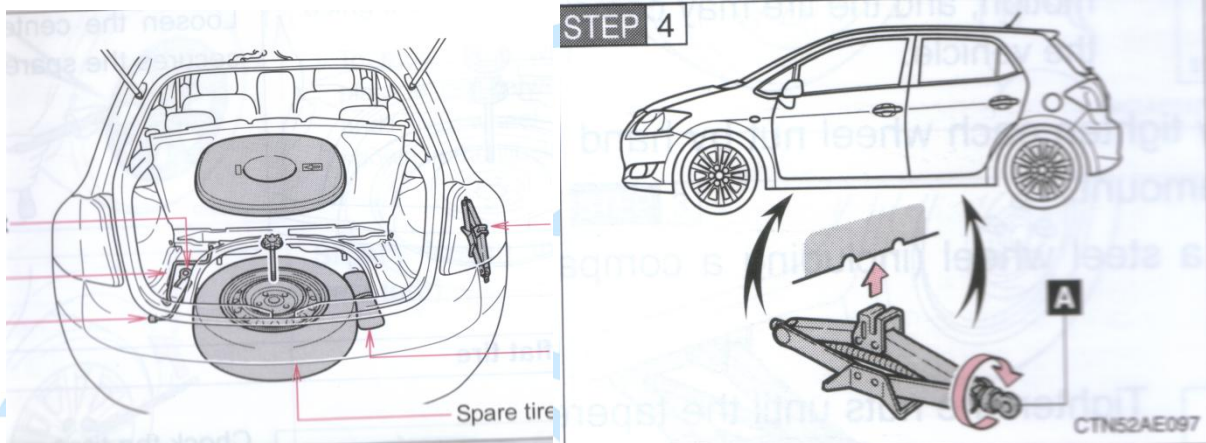


Overdrive indicator – it shows the driver that the overdrive system has been turned off.



## How to change a tire.

1. Park the car as far from traffic as possible. Secure the car by make sure it is in gear and apply the hand brake. Place the triangle about 50 to 100 m away from the car, further if something blocks the view of the car (blind hill or a curve).
2. Get the spare tire, tire iron and the jack and place it beside the flat tire.
3. Place the jack at the correct spot (*often there is a picture on the jack*) and loosen the nuts.
4. Lift the car, using the jack, until the tire is no longer touching the surface.
5. Remove the nuts and then the tire.
6. Install the spare tire in place and tighten the nuts. (when the first nut is tighten, tighten next nut in opposite direction and follow that rule for the rest of the nuts)
7. Lower the car and tighten the nuts as much as possible.
8. Pick up all the tools and pack them back nicely.
9. Remember to have the tire repaired as soon as possible. When the tire has been repaired, return it immetiatly under the vehicle, because the spair tire is usually other type of a tire or has less tear on it.



This type of demonstration pictures are often in the owners manual of the vehicle.

## Tread depth of tires.

Minimum 3mm during the winter, **from 1 November to 14 April**. (Allowed to use studded tires)  
Minimum 1.6 mm during summer, **April 15 to October 31**. (Forbidden to use studded tires)



↑  
Studded tires



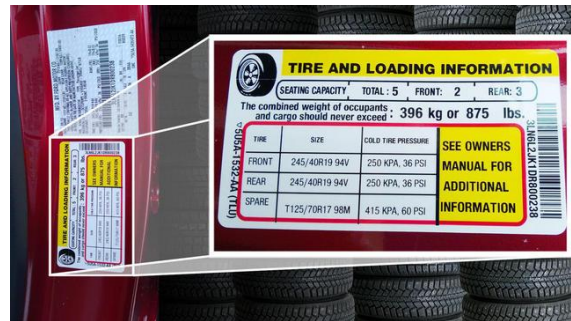
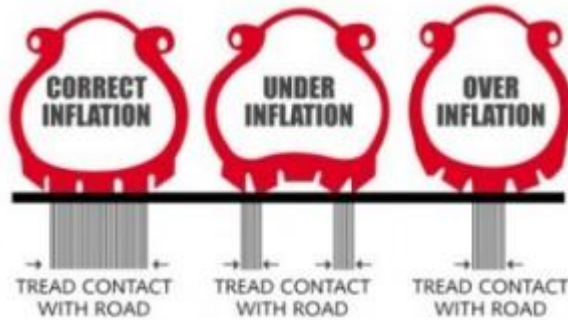
↑  
summer tires



↑  
terminated summer tires



Small spare tire.....  
Limited speed and driving length in KM.



Inside the doorway is information about  
What should be the right pressure in the PSI

Front foglight is optional

