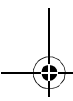
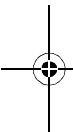
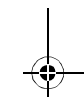




OPEL Vivaro



Operation, Safety, Maintenance



OPEL Vivaro



Owner's Manual

Data specific to your vehicle

Please enter your vehicle's data here to keep it easily accessible.

This information is available under the section "Technical data" as well as on the identification plate.

Fuel

Designation

Engine oil

Grade

Viscosity

Tyre inflation pressure

	Tyre size	with full load	
Summer tyres	<input type="text"/>	Front <input type="text"/>	Rear <input type="text"/>
Winter tyres	<input type="text"/>	Front <input type="text"/>	Rear <input type="text"/>

Weights

Permissible gross vehicle weight

– EC kerb weight

= Loading

Your Vivaro

Developed to the latest findings of vehicle research, it offers technical sophistication and exceptional comfort.

Your vehicle represents an ideal synthesis of advanced technology, outstanding safety, environmental compatibility and economy in operation.

It now lies with you to drive your vehicle safely and to see it performs perfectly.

This Owner's Manual provides you with all the necessary information to that end.

Make sure your passengers are aware of the possible risk of accident and injury which may result from improper use of the vehicle.

The Owner's Manual should always be kept in the vehicle: ready to hand in the glove compartment.

Make use of the Owner's Manual:

- Its "In Brief" section will give you an initial overview.
- Its index will help you find what you want.
- It will familiarize you with the sophisticated technology.
- It will increase your pleasure in your vehicle.
- It will help you to handle your vehicle expertly.

The Owner's Manual is designed to be clearly laid-out and easily understood.

This symbol:

▶ signifies: continue reading on next page.

* The asterisk signifies equipment options not in all vehicles
(model variants, engine options, models specific to one country, optional equipment, Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories).

Text highlighted in yellow in particular indicates possible risk of accident and injury. Disregard of these instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

Yellow arrows in the illustrations serve as points of reference or indicate some action to be performed.

Black arrows in the illustrations indicate a reaction or a second action to be performed.

We wish you many hours of pleasurable driving

Your Opel team

Contents

In brief	6
Instruments	22
Keys, doors, bonnet	34
Seats, interior.....	44
Safety systems.....	50
Lighting	64
Windows	68
Heating, ventilation	70
Driving hints.....	76
Saving fuel.....	78
Environmental protection	80
Fuel consumption, fuel, refuelling.....	82
Catalytic converter, exhaust emissions	84
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Wheels, tyres.....	90
Roof rack, caravan and trailer towing .	94
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In brief

Key numbers, Code numbers

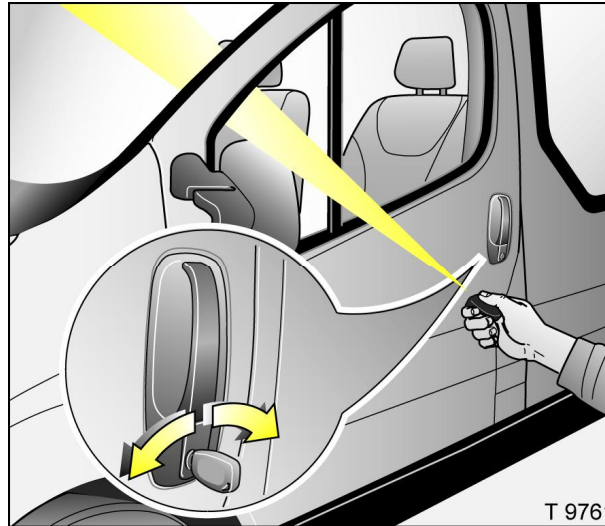
Remove key number from key.

The key number is given in the vehicle papers and in the Car Pass ✱.

Immobilizer, radio ✱: the code numbers are given in the Car Pass and Radio Pass respectively.

Do not keep the Car Pass and Radio Pass in the vehicle.

► Further information - pages 34, 35.

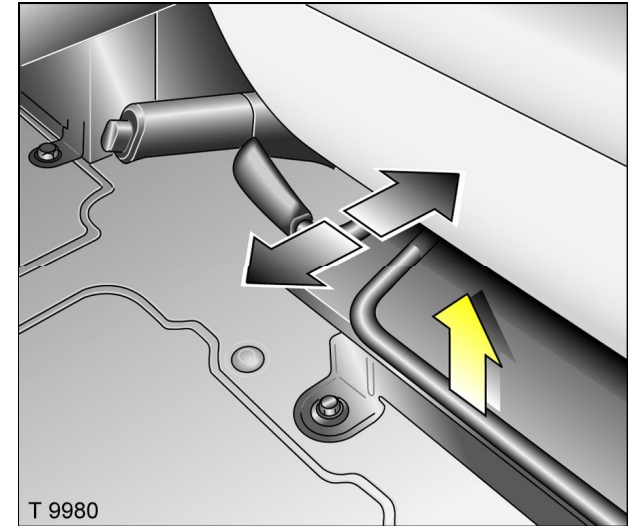


Unlocking the vehicle: Direct remote control unit towards vehicle, press button , pull door handle

To unlock mechanically: insert key and turn in driver's door lock and pull door handle.

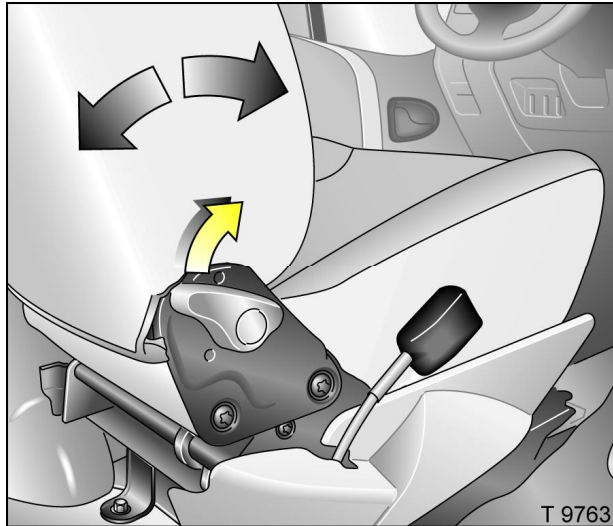
To lock doors from inside, press central locking button ✱ located on the lower dashboard.

► Door locks - page 34,
electronic immobilizer - page 35,
remote control - page 36,
central locking system - page 38,
anti-theft locking system - page 39,
anti-theft alarm system - page 40.



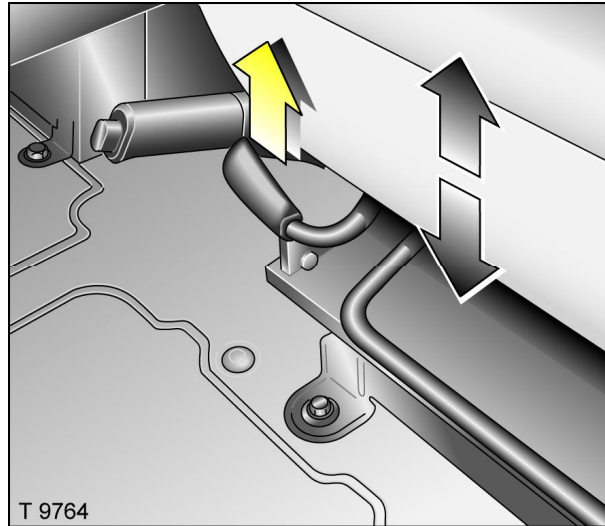
Adjusting the seat: Pull handle, move seat, release handle, lock seat in position

Never adjust the driver's seat whilst driving. It could move in an uncontrolled manner when the handle has been pulled.

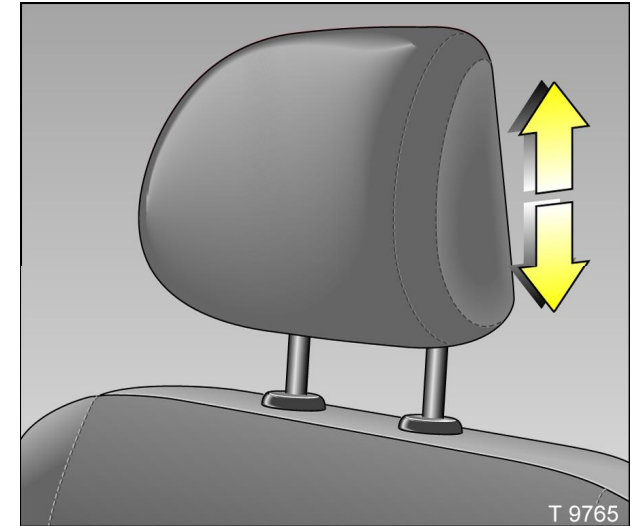


**Adjusting the seat back:
Pull release lever**

Move seat back to suit seating position, it will lock in position when the lever is released.



**Adjusting the seat height:
Pull up lever, adjust seat,
release lever,
lock seat into position**

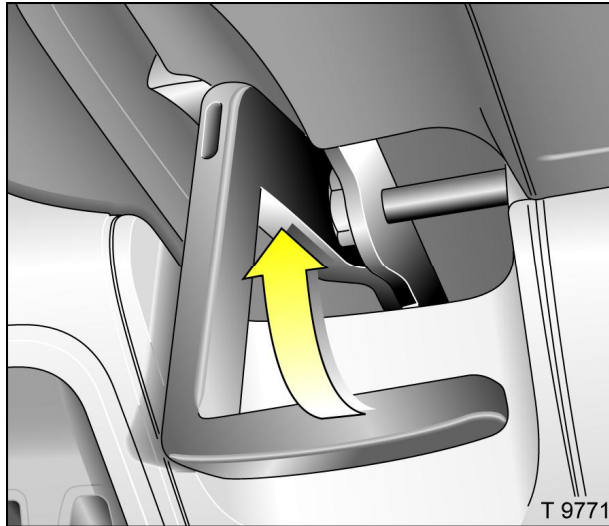


**Head restraints:
Adjust height and engage in position**

The ideal position for the upper edge of the head restraint is level with the top of the head. If this is not possible for very tall people, the restraint should be set at its highest position; for very short people, at its lowest position.

Disregard of these instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

► Further information - page 44.



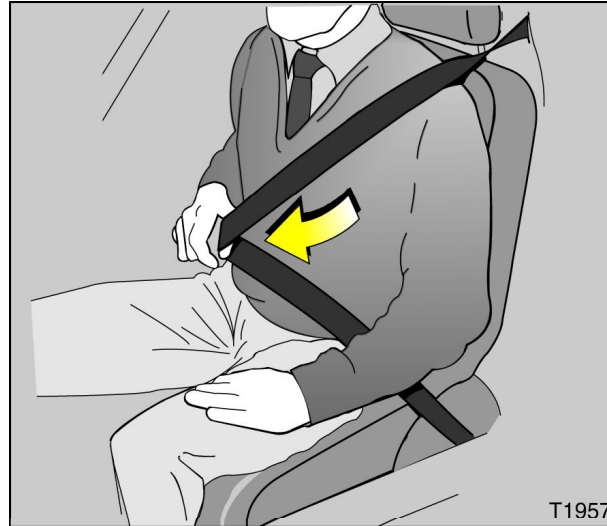
**Steering wheel adjustment:
Adjust position**

Adjust the steering wheel only when the vehicle is stationary.

Move the unlocking lever upwards, adjust the wheel to the desired position, then release the lever.

Push the lever firmly downwards to ensure that the wheel is locked in position.

► Airbag systems - page 54.

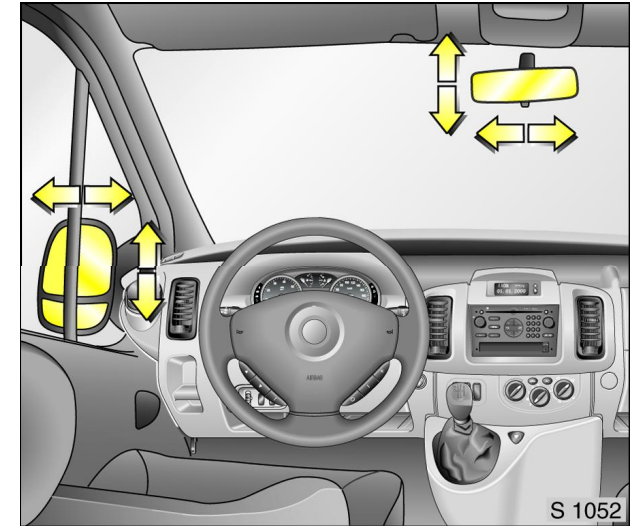


**Seat belt:
Draw smoothly from inertia reel,
guide over the shoulder and
engage in buckle**

The belt must not be twisted at any point. The lap belt must fit snugly across the body. The seat backrest must not be inclined too far back.

To release belt, press red button on belt buckle.

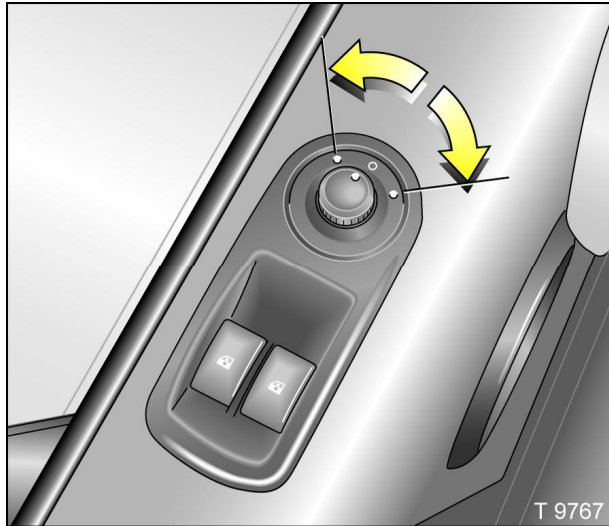
► Seat belts - pages 50 to 53.



**Adjust interior* and exterior mirrors:
Swivel to appropriate position**

Move lever on underside of interior mirror housing to reduce dazzle at night.

► Further information - page 62.



Electrically adjustable exterior mirrors ✳:

Switch in door panel

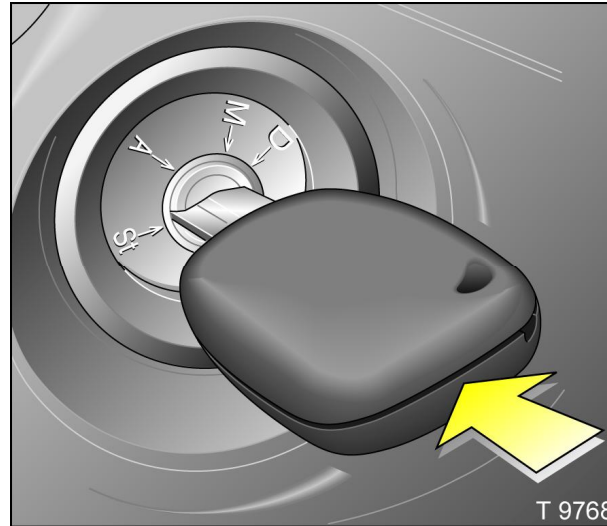
Operational with the ignition on or off.

Turn switch to left: switch operates left-hand mirror.

Turn switch to right: switch operates right-hand mirror.

Switch in central position: mirror adjustment is off.

The lower aspherical mirrors are not adjustable.



Ignition switch:

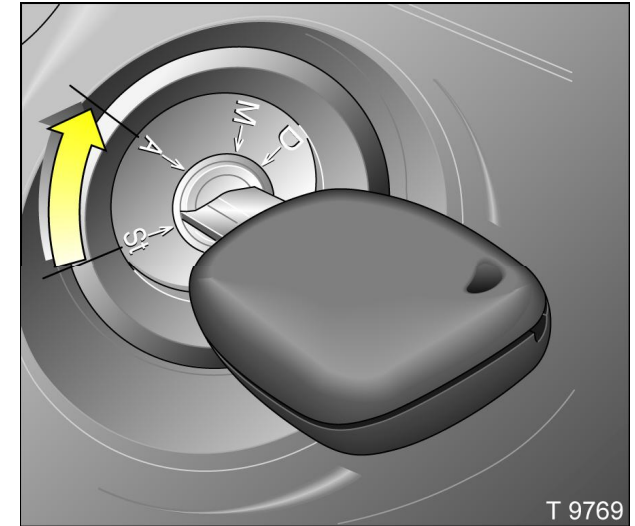
Diesel engine

- St = Ignition off
- A = Steering unlocked, ignition off
- M = Ignition on: preheat (page 18)
- D = Start - (transmission in neutral)

Petrol engine

- St = Ignition off
- A = Steering unlocked, ignition off
- M = Ignition on
- D = Start - (transmission in neutral)

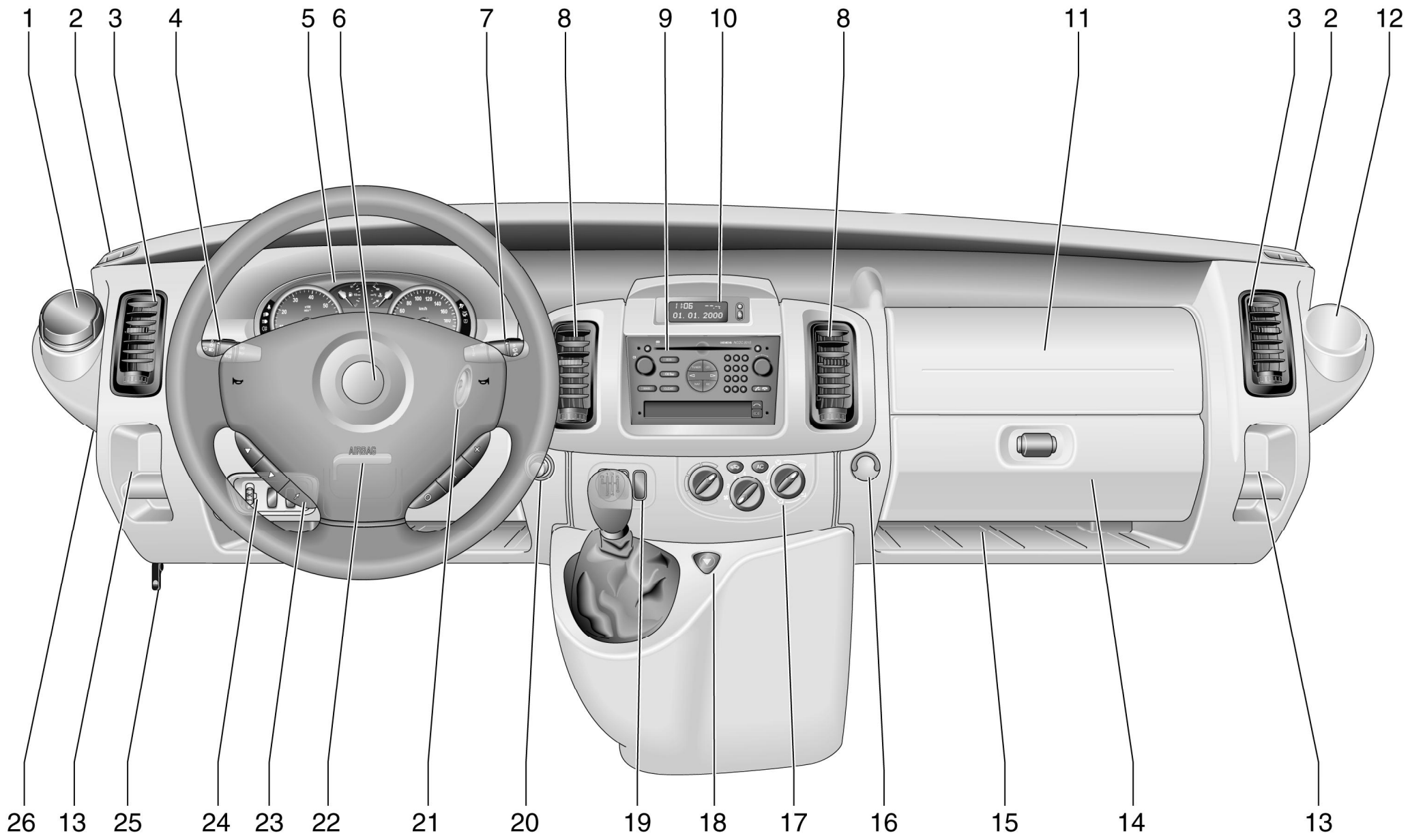
► Electronic immobilizer - page 35.



Releasing the steering column lock:

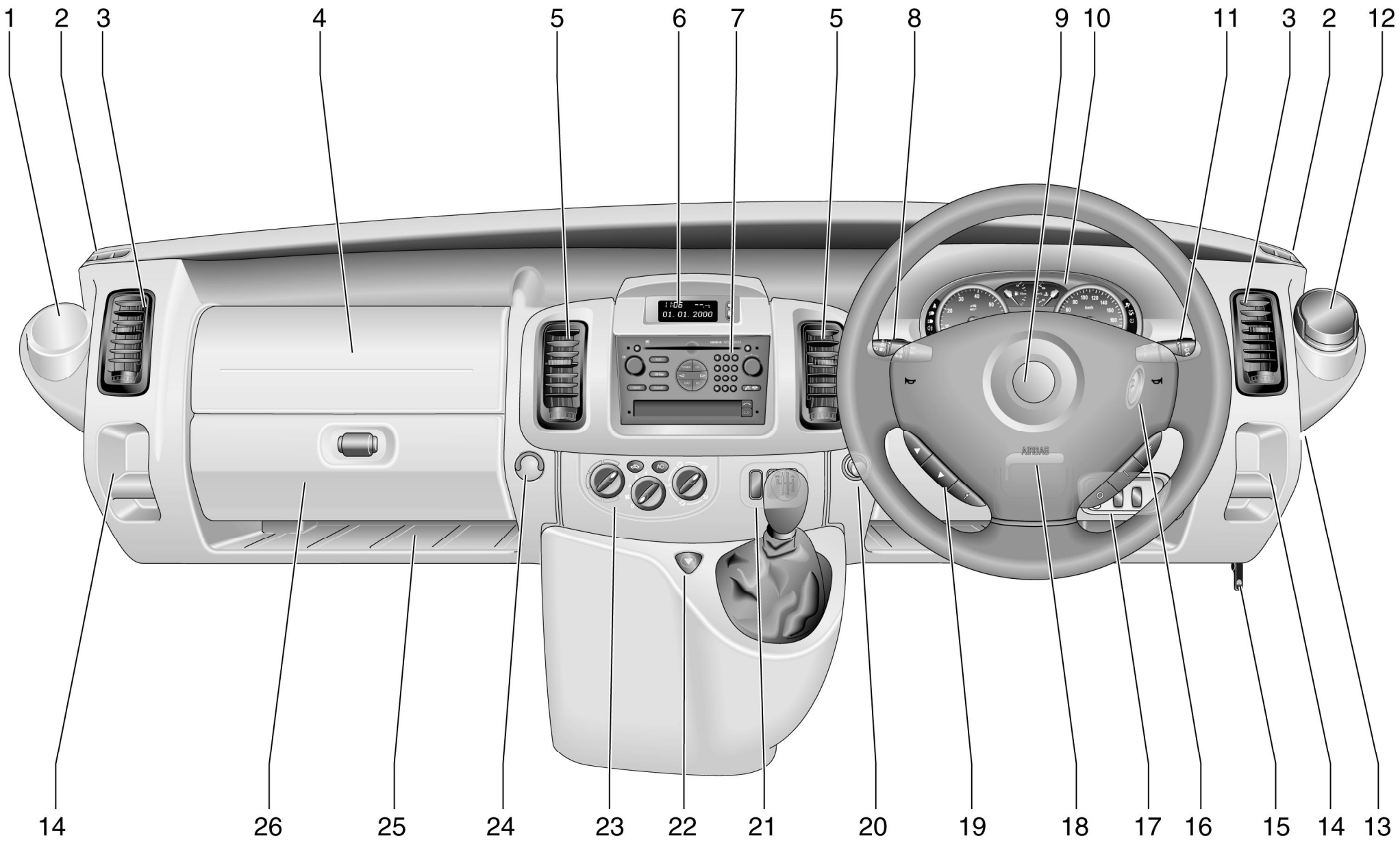
To release the lock, move steering wheel slightly and turn key to position 'A'

► Remove key and lock steering wheel - page 20.



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3 Side ventilation jets.....	71
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6 Driver's airbag	54
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7 Lever for windscreen wipers and wash system	16
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9 Radio *, Infotainment system *	32
10 Triple information display *	27
Graphic information display *	29
Colour information display *.....	30
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12 Drink holder.....	49

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15 Storage tray	
16 Utility hook	
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18 Hazard warning switch	15
19 Switches for central locking *.....	38
heated rear window *.....	75
20 Cigarette lighter	48
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22 Steering wheel adjustment lever	8
23 Radio/infotainment controls *	33
24 Switches for headlamp range adjustment.....	64
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25 Bonnet release lever	42
26 Fuse box	105



















S 4101









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4 Passenger airbag *	54
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Graphic information display *	29
Colour information display *	30
7 Radio *, Infotainment system *	32
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21 Switches for central locking *	38
heated rear window *	75
22 Hazard warning switch	15
23 Heating and ventilation controls	70
24 Utility hook	
25 Storage tray	
26 Glove compartment	










Control indicators

-  **Headlamp dipped beam:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Headlamp main beam:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Fog tail lamp:**
see pages 14, 65.
-  **Front fog lamps *:**
see pages 14, 65.
-  **Anti-lock brake system *:**
see page 88.
-  **Heated rear windows and mirrors *:**
see page 75.
-  **Stop engine:**
see page 22.
-  **Engine immobilizer:**
see pages 23, 35.








-  **Service *:**
see page 23.
-  **Turn signal lamps:**
see pages 15, 64.
-  **Fuel level:**
see pages 23, 83, 132.
-  Not used
-  **Engine electronics/Preheating system *:**
see page 18.
-  **Engine stop:**
see page 23.
-  **Alternator:**
see page 23.
-  **Oil pressure:**
see page 23.

-  **Brake system:**
see pages 24, 119.
-  **Airbag systems:**
see page 54.
-  Not used
-  Not used
-  **Door open *:**
see pages 24.
-  Not used
-  **Engine electronics, Exhaust emissions:**
see page 24.
-  Not used





Lighting

-  **Light switch:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Parking lamps:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Dipped beam:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Main beam:**
see pages 14, 64.
-  **Front fog lamps *:**
see pages 14, 65.
-  **Front fog lamps and fog tail lamp:**
see pages 14, 65.
-  **Turn signal lamps:**
see pages 15, 23.
-  **Hazard warning flashers:**
see page 15, 64.
-  **Headlamp range adjustment:**
see page 64.






Heating and ventilation

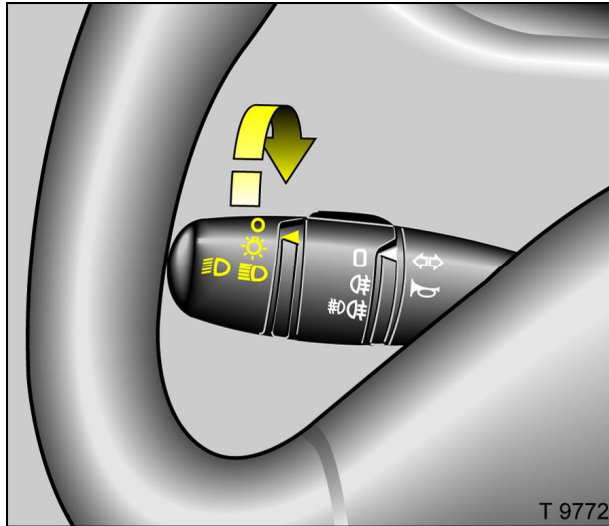
-  **Fan switch:**
see page 71.
- Air distribution:**
see page 70,
to head area.
-  to head area and to foot area
-  to foot area
-  to head area and to demister
-  to demister
-  **Heated rear windows and mirrors *:**
see pages 19, 75.
- A.C. Air conditioning system *:**
see page 74.
-  **Air circulation:**
see page 74.

Windscreen wipers

- Lever positions:**
see page 16,
-  Timed interval wipe
- 1** Slow
- 2** Fast
-  Windscreen wash
-  Tailgate window wiper *
-  Tailgate window wash *

Miscellaneous

-  **Horn:**
see page 15.
-  **Bonnet:**
see page 42.
-  **Cigarette lighter:**
see page 48.
-  **Central locking *:**
see page 38.
-  **Glove compartment cooler *:**
see page 74.

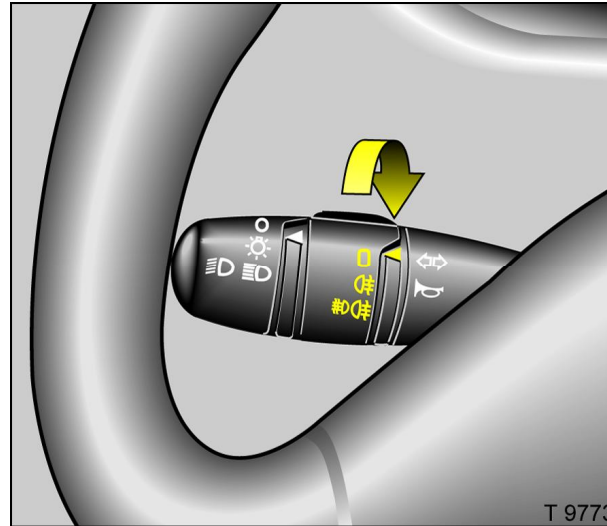


T 9772

Light switch:

- 0 = Off
- ☀ = Parking lights
- ☀☀ = Dipped or main beam

▶ Headlamp warning device - page 20,
 further information - page 64,
 headlamp range adjustment - page 64,
 headlamps when driving abroad -
 page 66.

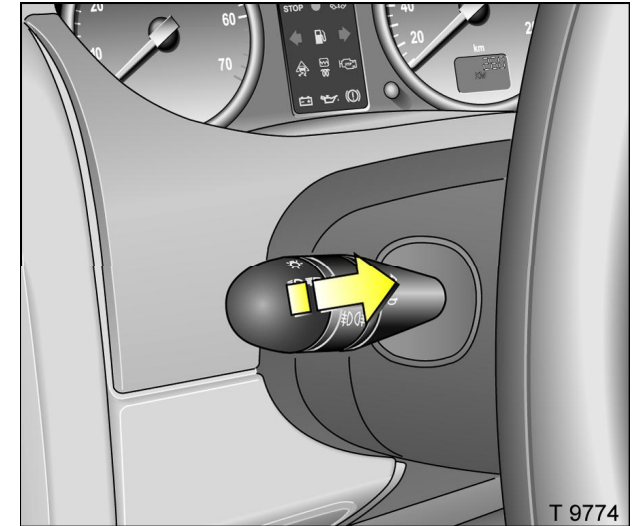


T 9773

Fog lamps:

- 0 = Off
- ☀☀ = On (fog tail lamp only)
- ☀☀☀ = On (front fog lamps * and fog tail lamp)

The fog lamps will only illuminate when the headlamps are switched on.



T 9774

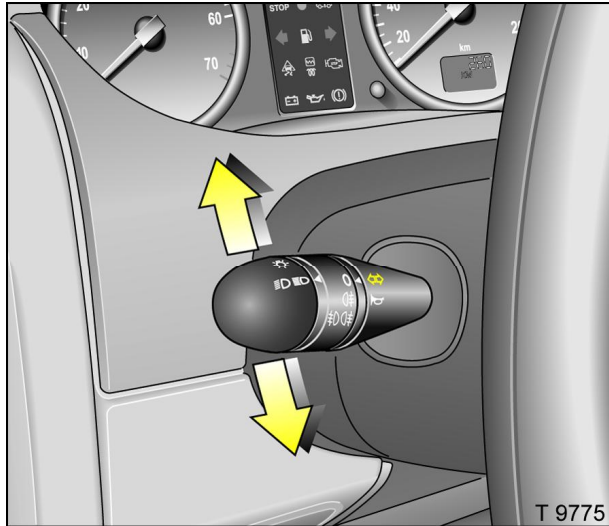
Dipped and main beam:

- Headlamp flash:**
- Pull lever towards steering wheel**

To change the headlamp beam, pull the lever towards the steering wheel, then release when a click is felt.

Pulling the lever towards the steering wheel to the first stop operates the headlamp flash.

Headlamp flash can also be operated when turn signal lamps are on.



Turn signal lamps:

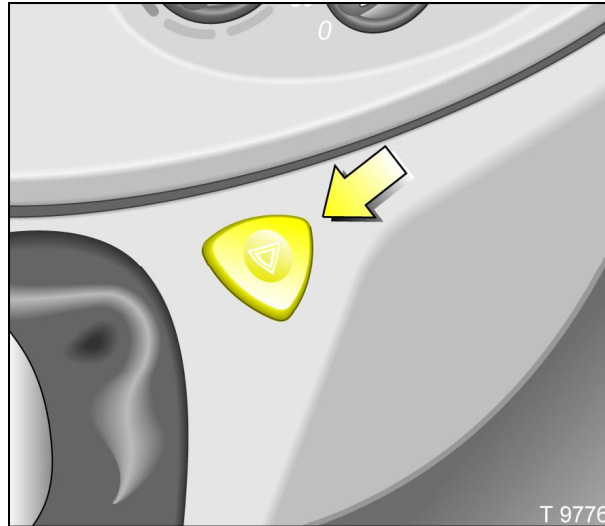
Lever in rest position

Upwards = Right turn

Downwards = Left turn

When the steering wheel is turned back, the lever automatically returns to its original position. This will not happen when making a minor steering manoeuvre such as lane changing.

When lane changing, move lever part way to first stop. When released, lever will spring back.

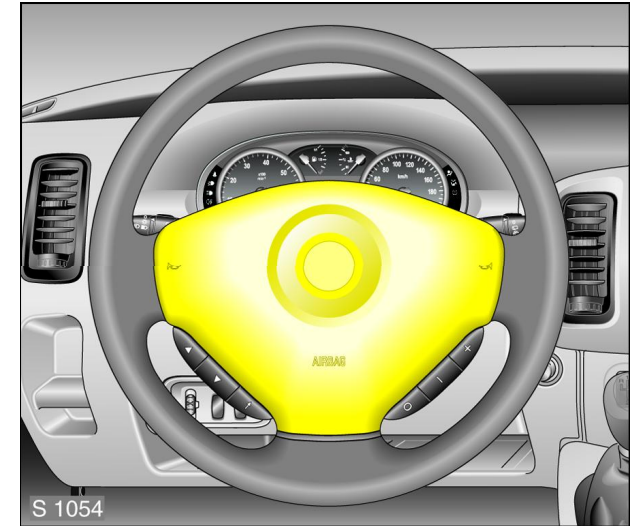


Hazard warning flashers:

On = Press button ▲

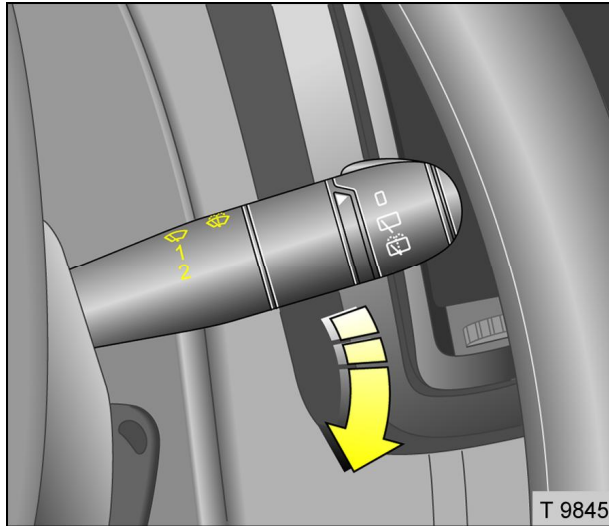
Off = Press ▲ again

When the hazard warning system is actuated, the button's control indicators flash in unison with the turn signal lamps.



Horn:

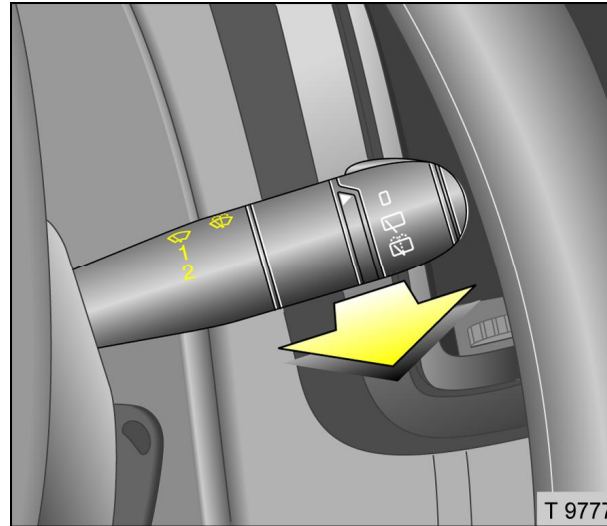
Press any part of the steering wheel centre to activate the horn.



**Windscreen wipers:
Move lever downwards**

-  = Timed interval wipe
- 1** = Slow
- 2** = Fast

Return the lever to its original position to turn off.



**Windscreen wash system:
Pull lever towards steering wheel**

Short pull

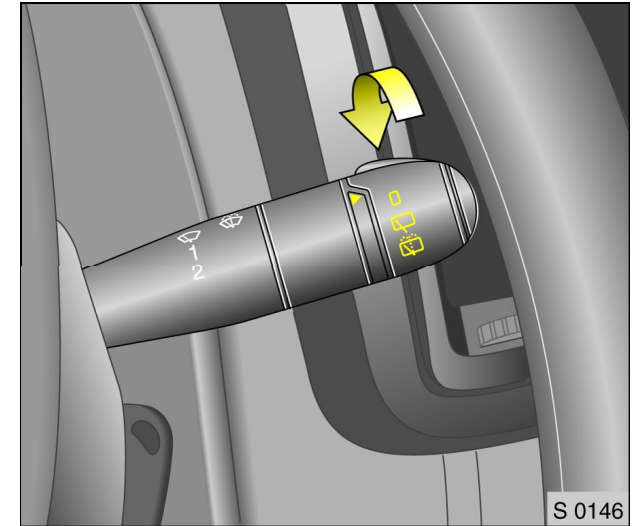
The wiper operates for one cycle.

Long pull

Wash fluid is sprayed onto the windscreen, at the same time the wipers are operated for four cycles.



Check regularly that the windscreen wash system is operating efficiently.

► Further information - page 120.



**Back door and tailgate window
wash wiper system ✱:
Rotate switch**

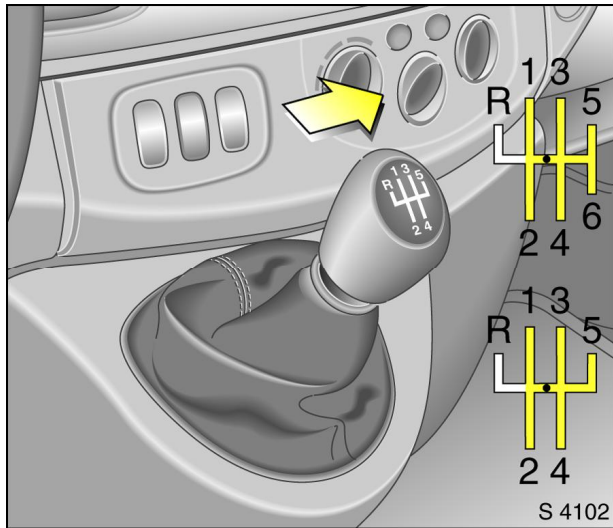
0 = Off

-  = **Wiper**
-  = **Wash**

Wash fluid is sprayed onto the window when the lever is moved to the second position. The switch is spring loaded and will return to the 'on' position when released.

Check regularly that the window wash system is operating efficiently.

► Further information - page 120.

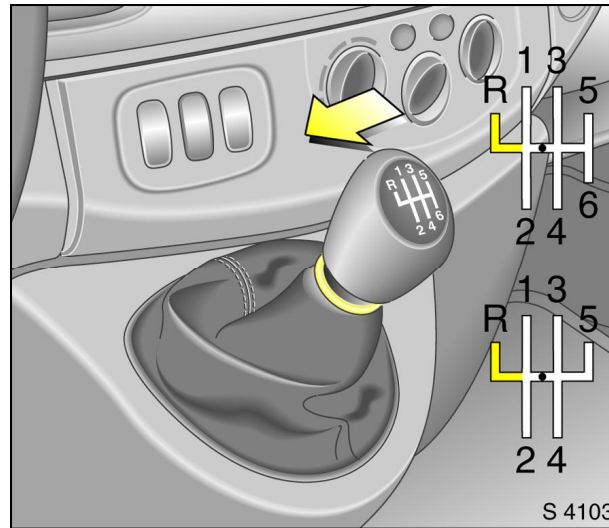


Manual transmission:

- = Neutral
- 1 to 5/6 = 1st to 5th or 6th * gear
- R = Reverse gear

When shifting up from 4th to 5th gear, pressure must be exerted towards the right at the beginning of the shift operation.

When shifting from 5th to 4th gear, do not exert any force towards the left.

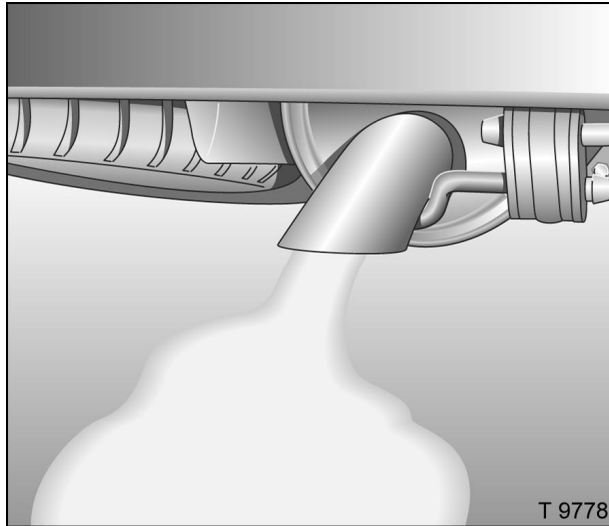


Reverse gear: with vehicle stationary, declutch, pull up collar and move shift lever to the left against resistance.

If the gear does not engage: with lever in neutral, release clutch pedal and depress again, then repeat gear selection.

Before driving check:

- Tyre pressures and condition.
- Engine oil level and fluid levels in engine compartment (see pages 113 to 114).
- All windows, mirrors, exterior lighting and number plates free from dirt, snow and ice and operational.
- Objects are securely located and will not be thrown forward in the event of sudden braking.
- Seats, seat belts and mirrors correctly adjusted.
- Brake operation.



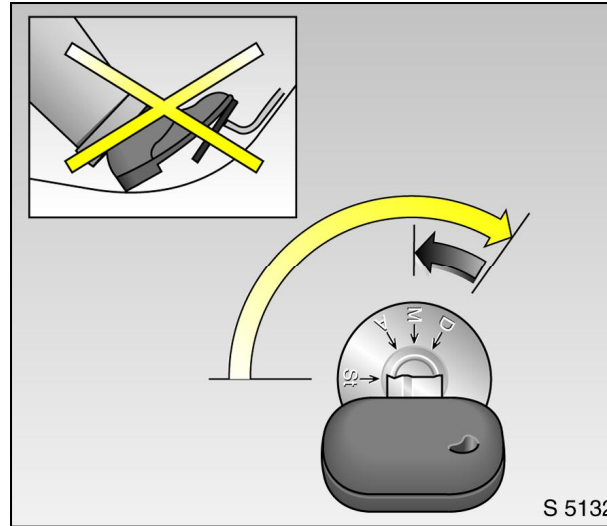
Exhaust gases are poisonous

Exhaust gases contain carbon monoxide, which is extremely poisonous but has no odour or colour.

Therefore, never inhale exhaust gases, and never run the engine in an enclosed space.

You should also avoid driving with the doors open, as exhaust gases could enter the passenger compartment.

► Exhaust gas - page 85.



Starting, petrol engine:

Transmission in neutral

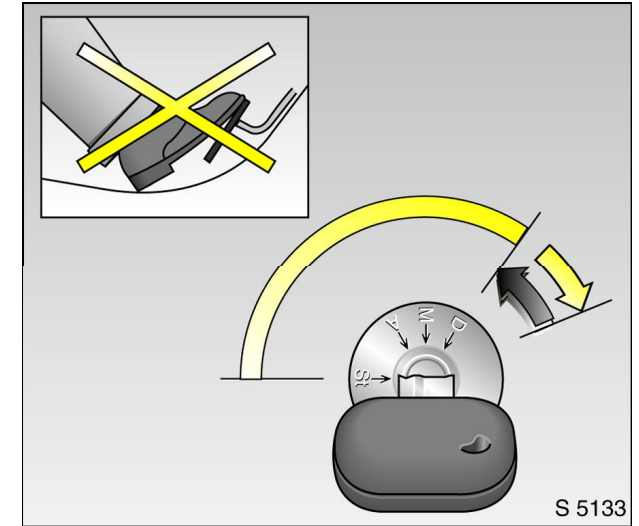
Depress clutch

Do not accelerate

Turn key to D

The increased engine speed automatically returns to normal idling speed as the engine temperature rises.

► Electronic immobilizer - page 35,
further information - pages 77, 78, 80.



Starting, diesel engine:

Transmission in neutral

Depress clutch

Do not accelerate

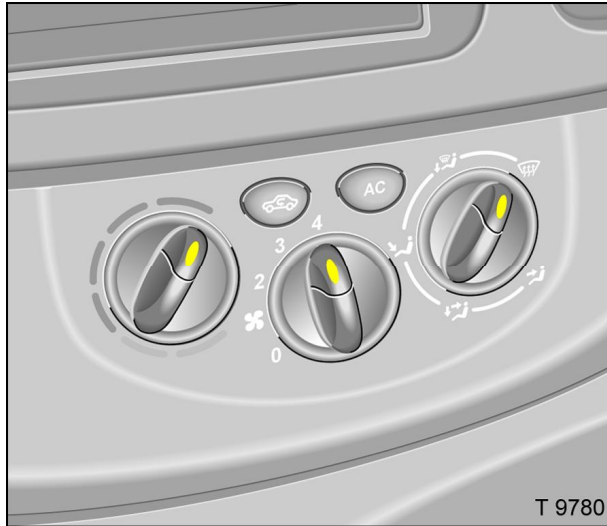
Turn key to M

When preheating control indicator goes out ¹⁾, turn key to D

When the engine starts, use the accelerator pedal to maintain an increased engine speed until normal combustion conditions are obtained, then release the accelerator pedal.

► Electronic immobilizer - page 35,
further information - pages 77, 78, 80.

¹⁾ Preheating system switches on only if outside temperature is low.



T 9780

Drying misted-up or iced-up windows:

Set the temperature switch to red and fan to position 4, set air distribution to 

Close centre ventilation jets; open side ventilation jets and direct them towards the door windows.

► Heating, ventilation - page 70,
air conditioning system - page 74.



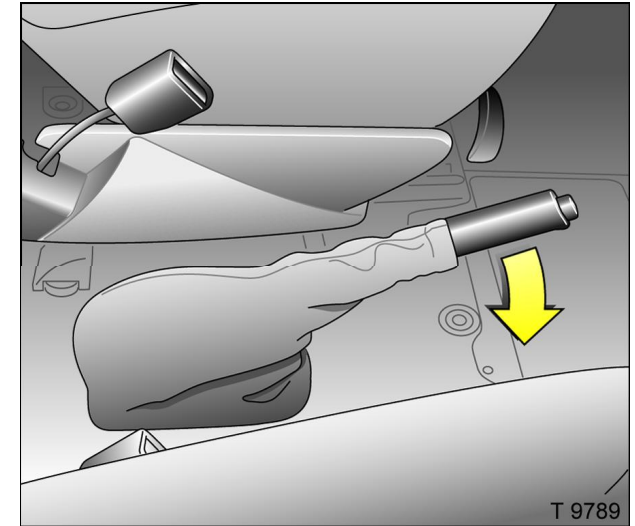
T 9788

Heated rear windows *, heated exterior mirrors *

Press  = On

Press  again = Off

► Further information - page 75.



T 9789

Releasing the hand brake

Slightly raise lever. Depress lock button. Lower lever fully.

The mechanical hand brake acts on the rear wheels. It engages automatically when applied.

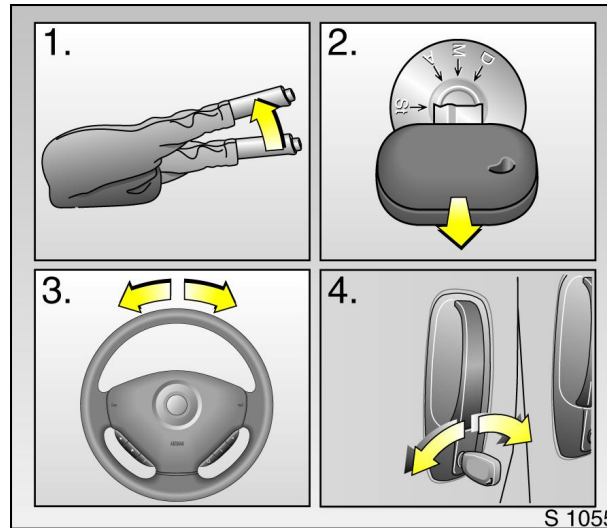
► Brakes - page 86.

**And now, have a good journey –
Drive carefully,
economically and
with the environment in mind**

Whilst driving, do not do anything that could distract you.

Take heed of the traffic reports given out on the radio.

- ▶ Driving hints - page 76,
- saving fuel - page 78,
- environmental protection - page 80.

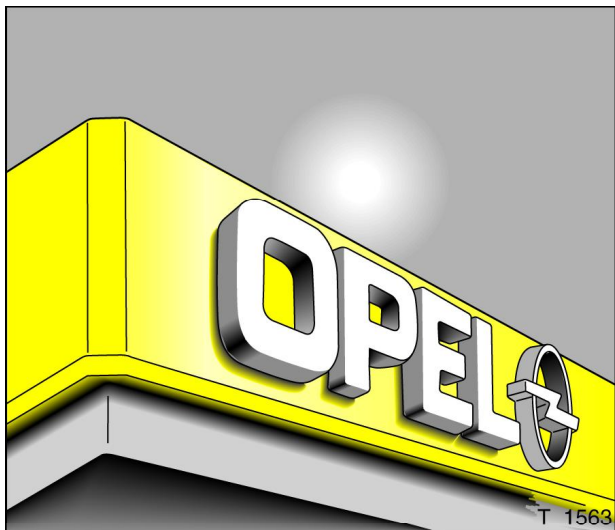


Parking the vehicle:
Apply hand brake firmly
Close windows
Switch off engine
Remove key
Engage steering wheel lock
Lock doors

- ▶ Further information - pages 35, 77,
- remote control - page 36,
- central locking system - page 38,
- anti-theft alarm system - page 40.

When parking:

- Always apply hand brake firmly. Engage first gear or reverse gear.
On slopes apply the hand brake as firmly as possible.
- Turn steering wheel until lock is felt to engage (anti-theft protection).
- Switch off exterior lights, otherwise the headlamp warning device will sound when the driver's door is opened.
- Cooling fans may run on after the engine has been switched off.



Service work, Maintenance

We recommend that you entrust all work to your Opel Partner, who can provide you with reliable service and correctly perform all work according to factory instructions.

Opel Service - page 110.

Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories

We recommend the use of "Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories" and conversion parts released expressly for your vehicle type. These parts have undergone special tests to establish their reliability, safety and specific suitability for your vehicle. Despite continuous market monitoring, we cannot assess or guarantee these attributes for other products, even if they have been granted approval by the relevant authorities or in some other form.

"Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories" and conversion parts approved by Opel can be obtained from your Opel Partner. You will be given advice about permitted technical changes and correct installation will take place.

For your safety

Carry out regularly the checks recommended in this Owner's Manual.

Ensure that your vehicle is serviced at the service intervals specified in the Service Booklet. We recommend that you entrust this work to your Opel Partner.

Have faults remedied without delay! Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner. If necessary, interrupt your journey.

► Maintenance - pages 112 to 122.

That was a brief overview.

Please read on! ►

Your vehicle has still more instruments and controls, possibly also optional equipment: ✱ ►

You will also find further important information on operation, safety and maintenance and a complete index. ►

Instruments



T 9790

Control indicators

The control indicators described here are not present in all vehicles. The description applies to all instrument versions.



Headlamp dipped beam

Lights up when dipped beam is on.



Headlamp main beam

Lights up when main beam is on and when headlamp flash is operated.



Fog tail lamp

Lights up when the fog tail lamp is switched on.



Front fog lamps *

Lights up when front fog lamps are switched on.



Anti-lock brake system

see page 88.







Heated rear windows and mirrors *

Lights up when heated rear windows are switched on.

STOP

Stop engine

If STOP lights up in conjunction with , ,  or , stop engine immediately and consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Engine immobilizer

If the indicator flashes when the ignition is on, there is a fault in the immobilizer system; the engine cannot be started - see page 35.



Service ✱

If lights up in conjunction with or , interrupt your journey. Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Turn signal lamps

Flashes when turn signal lamps are on.
Flashes rapidly: a turn signal bulb has failed.



Fuel level

If it lights up: fuel level low, fill up.

Never let the tank become empty!

With diesel engines it is not possible to start the engine after the tank has been run empty. The fuel system must be bled first.



Not used



Engine electronics/Preheating system

Lights up briefly during engine preheating. If illuminated constantly it indicates a fault in the engine electronics - consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Engine stop

Will light up in conjunction with engine if coolant temperature is too high. Stop vehicle - consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Alternator

Lights up when ignition is switched on. Goes out after engine is started.

If illuminated during driving:

Stop vehicle and switch off engine. The battery is not being charged and the engine cooling may be interrupted. The brake servo unit may cease to be effective. Interrupt your journey, consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Oil pressure

Lights up when ignition is switched on. Goes out after engine is started. Can light up intermittently when idling with hot engine; must go out when engine speed is increased.

If illuminated during driving:

Engine lubrication may be interrupted, resulting in damage to the engine and/or locking of the driving wheels:

- Depress clutch.
- Move gear shift lever to neutral.
- Switch off ignition (to position A).
Considerably greater force will be required for braking and steering.

Do not remove key until vehicle has come to a standstill, otherwise the steering column lock could engage unexpectedly.

Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Brake system

Lights up when ignition is switched on if hand brake is applied and/or fluid level for brake hydraulics is too low.

If it lights up when the hand brake is not applied: stop vehicle; interrupt your journey immediately. Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.

► Further information - see page 86.



Airbag *

see page 54.



Not used



Not used



Door open *

Operational only when ignition is switched on. Lights up when driver's, passenger's or side loading doors are open.



Not used



Exhaust emissions, engine electronics *

Control indicator lights up when ignition is switched on. Goes out shortly after engine starts.

If it lights up when the engine is running:

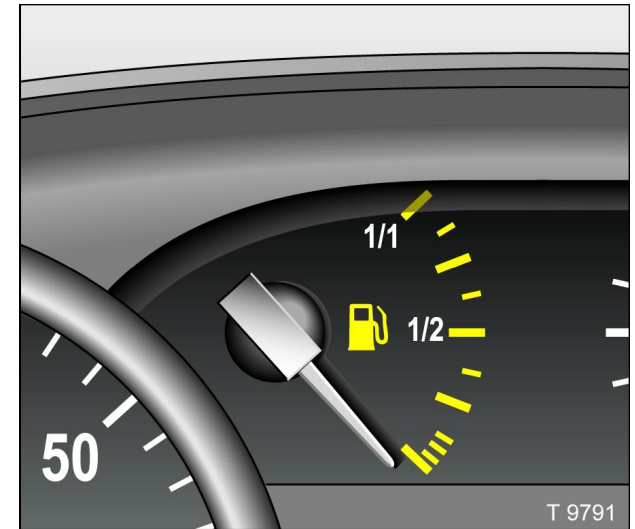
Fault in emission control system. The permitted emission limits may be exceeded. Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.

If it flashes when the engine is running:

For fault that can lead to destruction of the catalytic converter, see page 84. Consult a workshop immediately. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner..

LPG

Not used

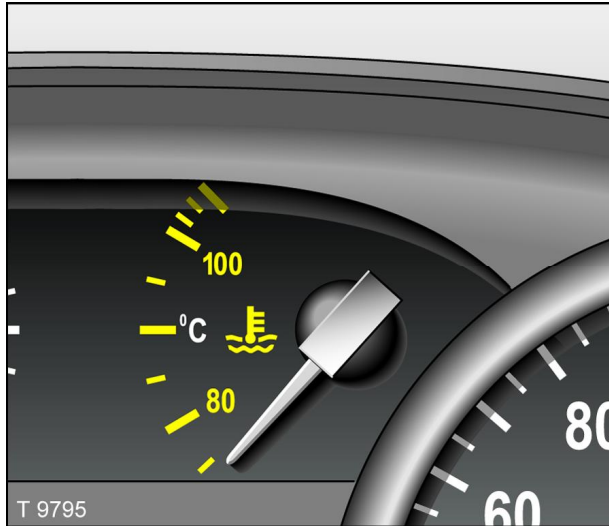


Fuel gauge ¹⁾

Pointer in red zone or  is lit = Fill up - see page 82.


Never let tank become empty!

¹⁾ The instruments in your vehicle may differ from the instruments illustrated here.



Coolant temperature gauge ¹⁾

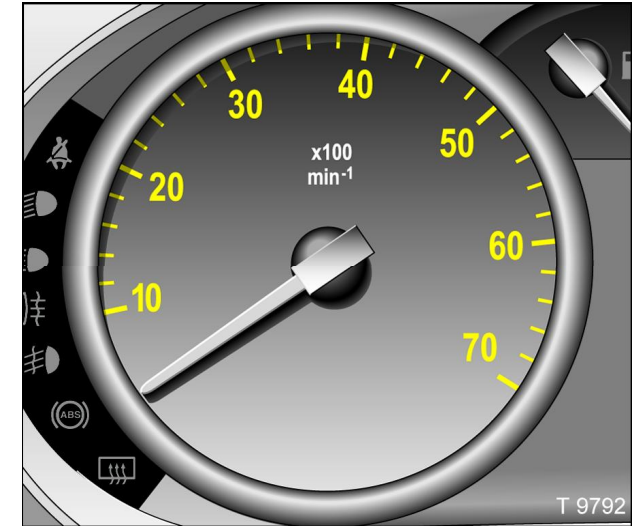
Display of coolant temperature:

- Pointer in lower zone = Engine operating temperature not yet reached
- Pointer between the zones = Normal operating temperature
- Pointer in upper zone - or indicator  lights up = Temperature too high. Stop vehicle, switch off engine. Danger to engine. Check coolant level immediately. See page 118.

For physical reasons, the coolant temperature gauge shows the coolant temperature only if the coolant level is adequate.

During operation the system is pressurized. The temperature may therefore rise to over 100 °C.

Should irregularities in the coolant temperature occur, for example if the gauge enters the red zone, check the coolant level immediately, see page 118.



Tachometer

Making use of the tachometer helps to save fuel; it indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute.

Warning zone on right: maximum permissible engine speed exceeded, danger to engine.

If possible, drive in each gear in the low engine speed range (between approx. 2000 and 3000 rpm) and maintain an even vehicle speed.



Speedometer

Indicates the vehicle speed.



Electronic odometer/clock ✱

Normal mode:

The odometer and clock are visible.

Trip odometer mode:

Press the button once to display the trip odometer.

To reset, press the button and hold, the display will flash and after 1 second will reset to zero. Press the button again to return the odometer to normal mode.

Clock adjust mode:

With the display in normal mode press and hold the button, and the minutes reading will begin to increase.

After the button is released the clock will continue to flash for a further 5 seconds to enable further adjustments to be made.



Multifunction display ✱

Display of oil level

When the ignition is switched on the multifunction display shows the engine oil level for a short period of time:

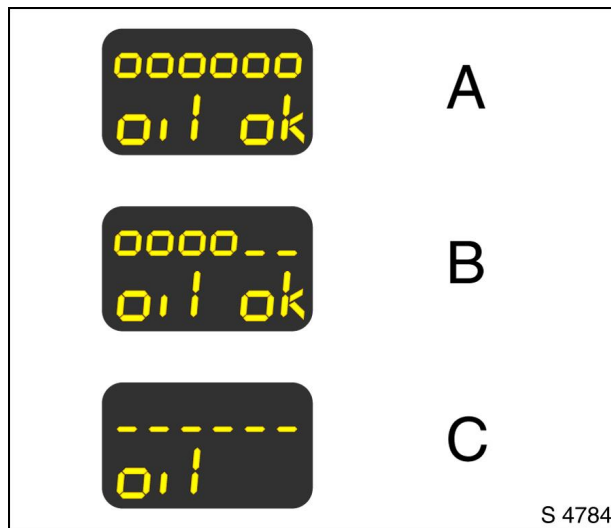
'oil ok' = oil level is correct

'oil' and = check oil level

 illuminates

To gain a more accurate indication of the oil level, press and hold the button whilst "oil ok" is displayed.

The squares that appear on the display indicate the level. As the oil level diminishes, the squares in the display disappear and are replaced with dashes.



- A:** Maximum level
- B:** Intermediate level
- C:** Minimum level = check and top up engine oil

The oil level display is correct only if the vehicle is parked on level ground with a cold engine. The oil level display will only be reset if the ignition has been switched off for more than two minutes.

To return to the normal display, press the button again.

Checking and topping up fluids - page 113



Triple information display *

Display for time, outside temperature, radio/date, carphone information *. In vehicles with carphone *, for selection of the menu language refer to the operating instructions supplied for the radio with integral carphone.

When the ignition is off, the time, date and outside temperature can be made to appear for approx. 15 seconds by briefly pressing one of the two buttons above the display.




Setting date and time

Switch off radio. Press and beside display as follows:


Press for approx. 2 seconds:

- Day flashes
- : Set day
- : Month flashes
- : Set month
- : Year flashes
- : Set year
- : Hours flash
- : Set hours
- : Minutes flash
- : Set minutes
- : Clock starts at 0 seconds.


If only the time is to be set, repeatedly press  with display in setting mode until hours/minutes flash.


Automatic date and time setting *



Possible in the case of radio reception from RDS stations¹⁾ which broadcast a time signal.


Automatic setting is carried out once the radio has been switched on and a RDS time signal has been received. The setting is indicated by  in the display. If no time signal is received, or the time signal is inaccurate, the date and time must be set manually.


Deactivating and activating the automatic setting function (e.g. if an inaccurate time signal is received from the broadcasting station):

Press  for approx. 2 seconds; the time display is now in setting mode.

Press  twice (until year flashes).

Press  for approx. 3 seconds until  in display flashes and the display "RDS TIME" appears (years flash while button is depressed).

Press  Display indicates:
RDS TIME 0 = Deactivated
RDS TIME 1 = Activated

Press  three times.

¹⁾ RDS = Radio Data System.



Outside temperature

A fall in temperature is indicated immediately and a rise in temperature after a time delay.

Caution: The road surface may already be icy even though the display indicates a few degrees above 0 °C.

To warn the driver that the road surface may be icy, when the temperature drops below 3 °C the symbol ❄ appears on the display. When the outside temperature increases, the symbol ❄ does not disappear from the display until the temperature reaches 5 °C.



Outside temperature in vehicles with carphone *

A fall in temperature is indicated immediately and a rise in temperature after a time delay.

Caution: The road surface may already be icy even though the display indicates a few degrees above 0 °C.

Fault display

Display --.-°C or an **F** in the display indicates a fault. Have the cause eliminated, consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.

Interruption of power supply

If the power supply has been interrupted or if the battery voltage has dropped too low, the date and time must be reset.

When the battery has been reconnected or charged, set the date and time as described under “Setting date and time”. In the case of radios with RDS ✱, the time is set automatically when the radio is receiving an RDS station which broadcasts a time signal (see page 28).



Graphical information display ✱

Display for time, date, outside temperature and information from the infotainment system. For operation of the infotainment system refer to the accompanying operating instructions.

When the infotainment system is switched off the time, date and outside temperature are displayed.



Outside temperature

A fall in temperature is indicated immediately and a rise in temperature after a time delay.

Caution: The road surface may already be icy even though the display indicates a few degrees above 0 °C.





To warn the driver that the road surface may be icy, a warning appears on the display when the temperature drops to 3 °C or below.



Colour information display *

Display for time, date, outside temperature and information from the infotainment system. For operation of the infotainment system refer to the accompanying operating instructions.

When the infotainment system is switched off the time, date and outside temperature are displayed.



Outside temperature

A fall in temperature is indicated immediately and a rise in temperature after a time delay.

Caution: The road surface may already be icy even though the display indicates a few degrees above 0 °C.



To warn the driver that the road surface may be icy, a warning appears on the display when the temperature drops to 3 °C or below.



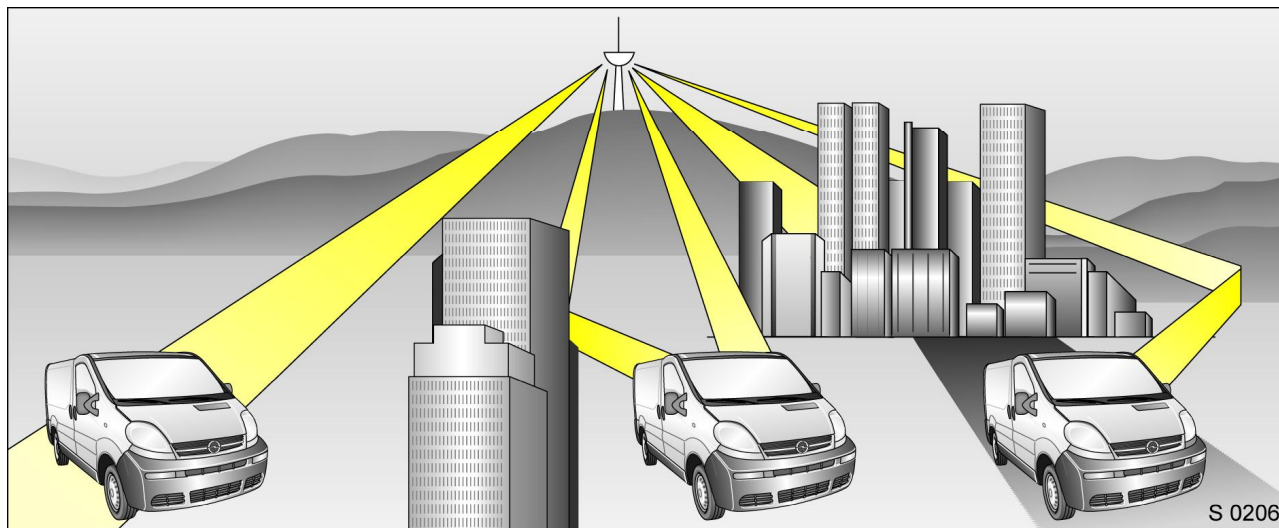
Acknowledging warnings

Acknowledge warnings by pressing the multi-function button on the infotainment system.

Interruption of power supply

If the power supply has been interrupted or if the battery voltage has dropped too low, data previously stored in the infotainment system are erased.

When the battery has been reconnected or charged, set the time and date. Refer to the accompanying instructions for the infotainment system.



Radio ✱

The radio is operated as described in the operating instructions supplied.

Vehicle radio reception will differ from that obtained with domestic radios.

As the vehicle antenna is relatively near the ground, the broadcasting companies cannot guarantee the same quality of reception as is obtained with a domestic radio using an overhead antenna.

- Changes in distance from the transmitter
 - Multi-path reception due to reflection and
 - Shadowing
- may cause hissing, noise, distortion or loss of reception altogether.

Radio with carphone ✱

The radio is operated as described in the operating instructions supplied for the radio with integral carphone.

Infotainment and navigation systems ✱

The systems are operated as described in the operating instructions supplied.

The navigation system is supplied with a CD detailing the local territory.

For additional countries/territories, separate CD's are available from your Opel Partner.



Steering wheel mounted remote control ✱

Radio and infotainment system functions can be operated by the buttons mounted on the steering wheel.

The radio ✱ and infotainment system ✱ are operated as described in the respective operating instructions supplied.

Mobile telephones and radio equipment (CB) ✱

The Opel installation instructions and the operating guidelines provided by the telephone manufacturer must be observed when fitting and operating a mobile telephone. Failure to do so could invalidate the vehicle's operating permit (EU Directive 95/54/EG).

Requirements to ensure trouble-free operation:

- Professionally installed exterior aerial to obtain the maximum range possible
- Maximum transmission power 10 W
- Installation of the telephone in a suitable spot (see note on page 57).

Obtain advice on predetermined installation locations for the external antenna and equipment holder and ways of using devices with transmission power of more than 10 Watts. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner, who will have consoles and various installation kits and install them in accordance with regulations.

Use a hands-free attachment if you must use your phone while driving. Even with a handsfree attachment, the telephone could distract you from the traffic situation. Follow the national regulations of the country in which you are driving.

When used in the vehicle interior, mobile telephones and radio equipment (CB) with integrated antenna may cause malfunctions in the vehicle electronics.

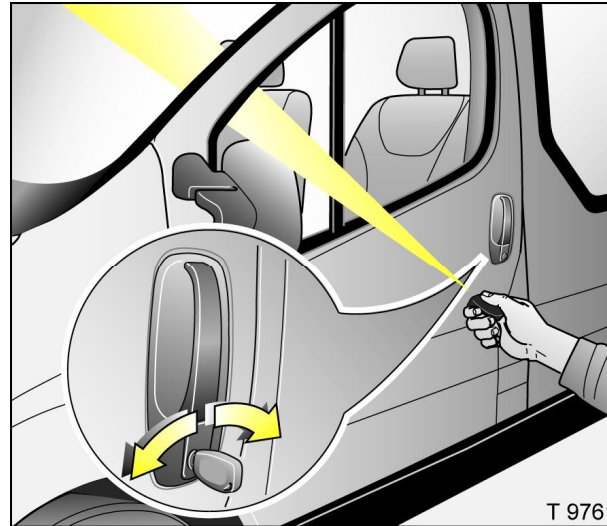
Mobile telephones and radio equipment (CB) should only be used with an antenna fitted on the vehicle exterior.

Keys, doors, bonnet

Replacement keys

The key is a constituent of the electronic immobiliser. Fault-free operation of the electronic immobiliser can only be guaranteed if spare keys are ordered from an Opel Partner. This will avoid unnecessary costs and difficulties when claiming from insurance companies and problems when asserting warranty claims.

Locks - see page 127.



Door locking and unlocking

From outside:

Pull the outside handle to open the front door.

remote control * - see page 36,
central locking system * - see page 38,
anti-theft locking * - see page 39.

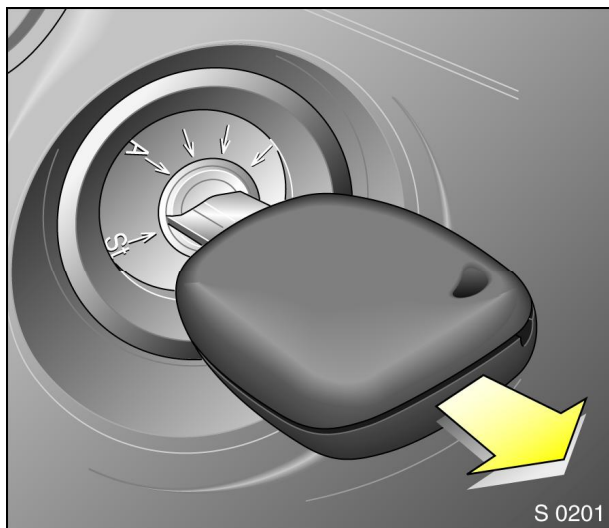
From inside:

Pull the inside lever to open the front door.

The door can be locked or unlocked by pushing the lock button or using the central locking switch * - see page 38.

To prevent the driver from being inadvertently locked out, the front doors cannot be locked when they are open.

► Further information - see page 6.



Electronic immobilizer

Protects the vehicle against being stolen by means of an electronic system which prevents the engine being started.

To activate:

Switch the ignition off and remove key.

The control indicator flashes continuously to show that the immobilizer is activated.

To deactivate:

Insert ignition key and turn the ignition on; the engine can then be started.

Deactivation is not possible in any other way, so keep spare key to hand in a safe place.



Control indicator for immobilizer

The control indicator lights up when the ignition is switched on then goes out.

If the control indicator flashes rapidly after the ignition is switched on, there is a fault in the immobilizer system.

- Turn ignition off and remove key,
- wait approximately two seconds,
- then repeat starting procedure.

If the control indicator fails to extinguish, consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.

If the control indicator fails to extinguish, try to start the engine using the spare key. Obtain assistance from a workshop. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

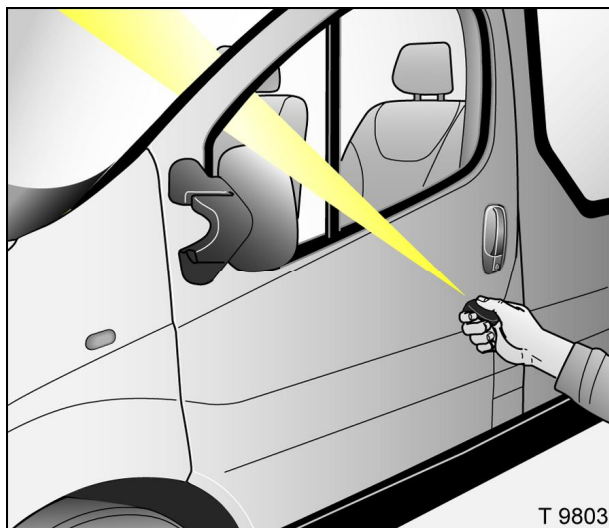


Note

The immobilizer does not lock the doors. Therefore, after leaving the vehicle, always lock it and switch on the anti-theft alarm system ✱.

The Car Pass contains all the vehicle's data and therefore must not be kept in the vehicle.

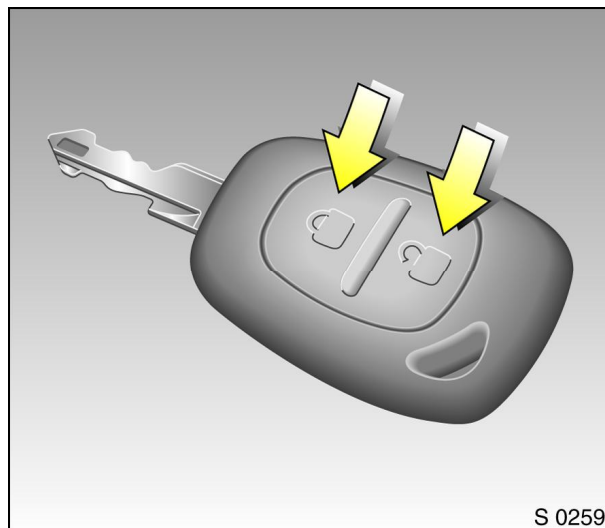
Have your Car Pass ready to hand when consulting an Opel Partner.



Radio frequency remote control *

The remote control is used to operate the central locking system *.

The remote control has a range of approx. 3 metres. The range may be reduced owing to shadowing and reflection of the radio waves. To operate the remote control, direct the remote control unit at the vehicle.



For your convenience we recommend that the central locking system is always operated using the remote control unit.

Treat the remote control unit with care; it should be protected against moisture and should not be operated unnecessarily.

Central locking system *

see page 38.

Mechanical anti-theft locking system *

see page 39.

Anti-theft alarm system *

see page 40.

Note

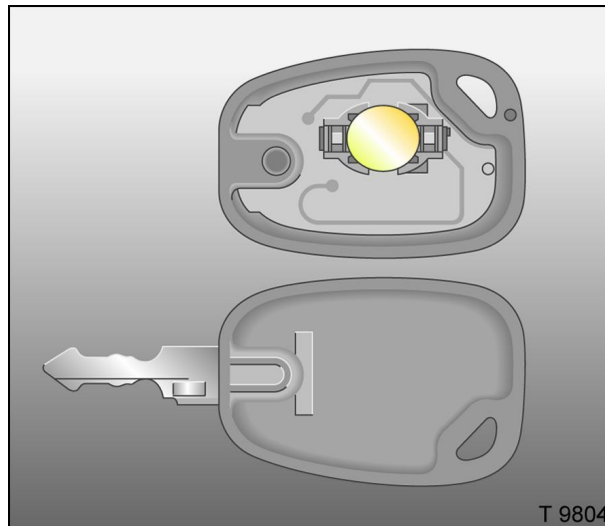
If the central locking system * cannot be operated with the remote control, this may be due to the following reasons:

- The remote control is out of range.
- The battery voltage of the remote control is too low. Change the battery in the remote control unit.
- The remote control has been operated too many times in succession outside the vehicle's reception range (e.g. at too great a distance from the vehicle).

The remote control must be reprogrammed, we recommend your Opel Partner.

- Interference from higher power radio waves from other sources.

Lock or unlock the doors manually using the key or central locking switch. Manual locking does not operate the central locking system. Have cause of fault remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.



Changing the battery in remote control unit

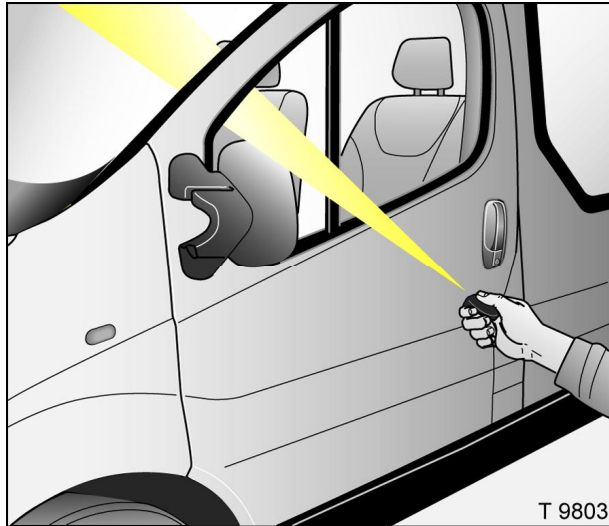
Replace the battery in accordance with the Service Booklet or when the range of the remote control starts to become reduced.

Open the battery compartment by inserting a coin into the slot and twisting.

Ensure the new battery is installed correctly.

Replace the cover and press until it is fully engaged.

Make sure that you dispose of old batteries in accordance with environmental protection regulations.



Central locking system *

For front, side and back doors *, tailgate * and fuel tank filler neck cover.

To unlock:

Press  button on remote control unit:

- Hazard warning lamps flash once.
- Doors are unlocked.

If no door is opened within 30 seconds (approximately) after the vehicle has been unlocked by the remote control the vehicle is re-locked automatically.

Manually locking or unlocking a door with the key does not operate the central locking system.

To lock:

Press  button on remote control unit:

- Hazard warning lamps flash twice.
- Doors are locked.

Always ensure that the side loading door and tailgate or back doors are properly closed before locking the vehicle with the remote control.

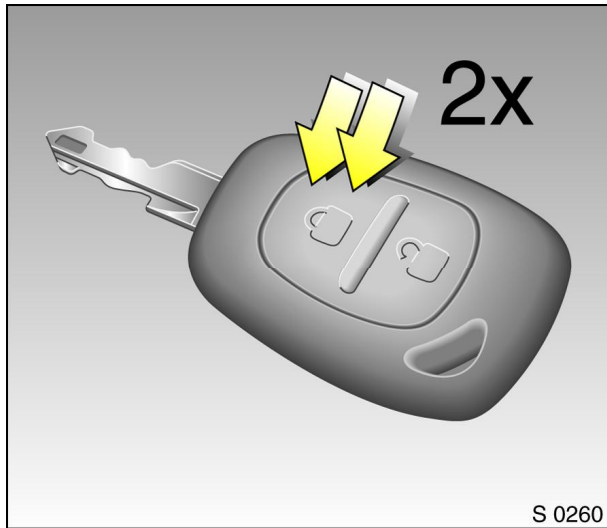
For safety reasons, the vehicle cannot be locked if the ignition key is in the ignition.



Central locking switch

Use the central locking switch to lock or unlock the doors from inside the vehicle.

Press the bottom of the switch to lock or the top of the switch to unlock.



Mechanical anti-theft locking system *

To lock:

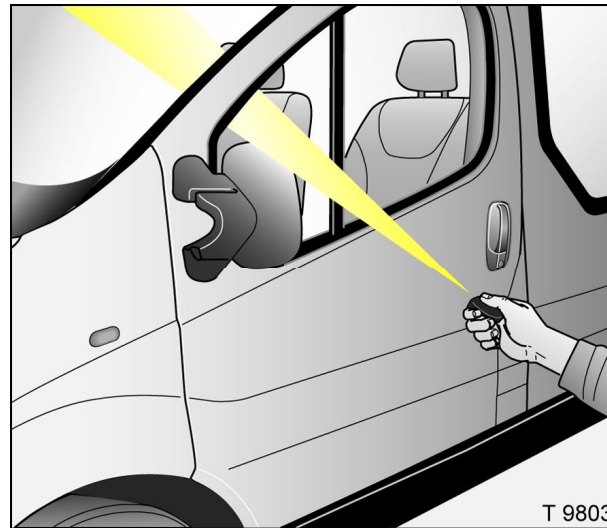
All doors must be closed; press the front button on the remote control unit again within 10 seconds after locking. Hazard warning lamps flash 5 times.

-or-

turn key in driver's door lock towards front of vehicle again within 10 seconds after locking, then turn it back to the vertical position and remove.

Lock buttons on all doors are positioned such that doors cannot be opened.

Do not use the system if there are people in the vehicle! The doors cannot be unlocked from inside.



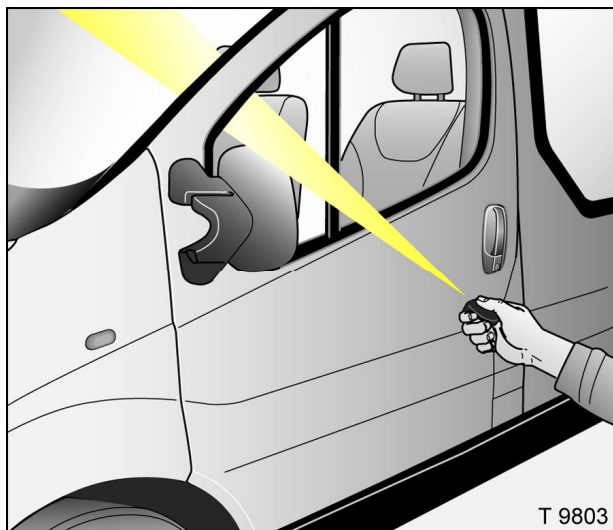
To unlock:

Press rear button on remote control unit. Hazard warning lamps flash once.

-or-

turn key in driver's door lock towards rear of vehicle, then turn it back to the vertical position and remove.

Unlocking is not possible in any other way, so keep spare key to hand in a safe place!




Anti-theft alarm system ✱

The system monitors:

- Front and side doors.
- Back doors or tailgate ✱, bonnet.
- Passenger compartment.
- Ignition switch.
- Siren power supply ✱.

The remote control unit is used to operate the anti-theft alarm system.

To activate

All doors must be fully closed; press the  button on the remote control, the turn signal indicators flash twice. If the turn signal indicators do not flash on activation, this may indicate that a door or the bonnet is not fully closed.

To deactivate

Press the  button on the remote control, the turn signal indicators flash once.

If the alarm has been triggered, the turn signal indicators will not flash upon deactivation.

When unlocking the vehicle using the key, the alarm will sound; to deactivate, insert the key and switch on the ignition.

Note

The anti-theft alarm system cannot be deactivated in any other way so keep a spare key in a safe place.

Alarm

During a switch-on phase the sensors can trigger a maximum of 10 times¹⁾.

The alarm takes the form of:


- an acoustic signal (horn, 25 seconds) and
- a visual signal¹⁾ (turn signal indicators, 25 seconds).

¹⁾ Varies from country to country on account of national regulations

Alarm back-up system ✱

The alarm system has a battery back-up siren unit which, in the event of its power supply being disconnected or disconnection of the vehicle battery, will sound for approx. 5 minutes on its internal batteries.


If the vehicle battery has to be disconnected it will be necessary to deactivate the alarm system.

To stop the siren if activated, reconnect the vehicle battery and press the rear  button on remote control unit.

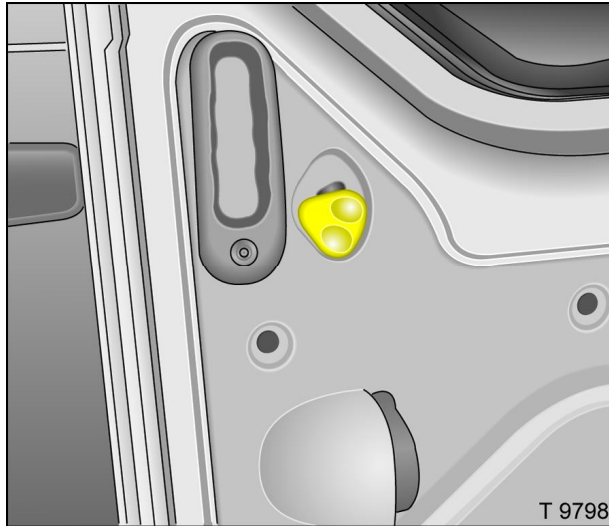
Passenger compartment monitoring

When the anti-theft alarm is activated, the system automatically monitors the inside of the vehicle for movement.

To disable the passenger compartment monitoring, (for example if an animal is left in the vehicle):

- Press and hold the  button on the remote control.
- An audible beep will sound to confirm that the passenger compartment monitoring function is disabled.

The disable monitoring function will remain until the alarm is deactivated or the doors unlocked.



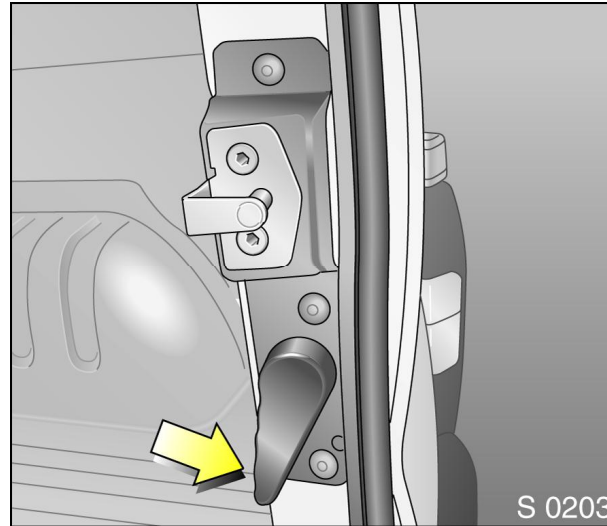
Sliding side door

Open the door by pulling the outside handle, or by pulling the interior lever to the rear, then sliding the door rearwards.

To close the door, slide it fully forwards using the upper handle and ensure it is fully closed.

The door can be locked or unlocked with the remote control ✱, the central locking switch ✱ or by turning the interior lock switch.

Ensure the side door is closed before driving the vehicle.



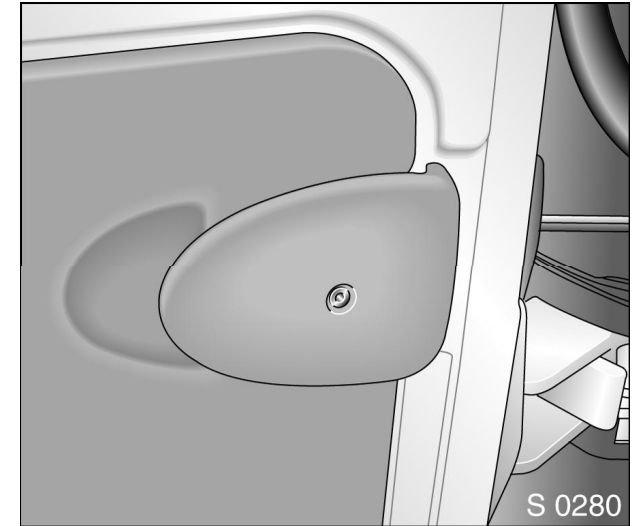
Back doors ✱

The doors can be locked or unlocked with the key, the remote control ✱ or the central locking switch ✱.

To open the left-hand back door pull the outside handle. The door is opened from inside the vehicle by pulling the interior handle.

The right-hand rear door is released using the lever (arrowed).

The rear lights may be obscured if the rear doors are open and the vehicle is parked on the roadside. You should make other road users aware of your vehicle, by using a warning triangle or other equipment specified by your country's road traffic regulations.



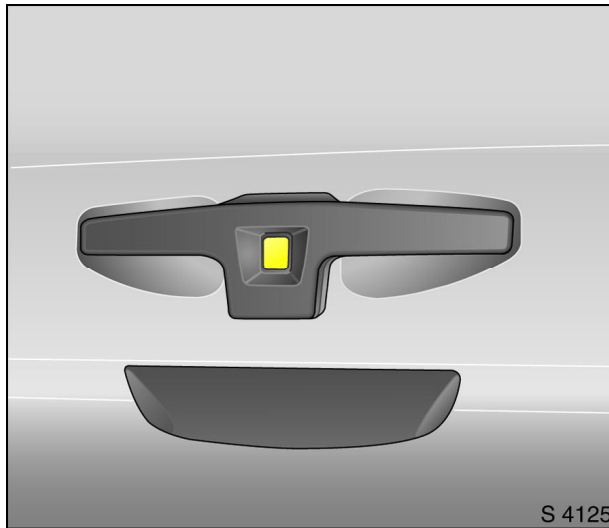
The doors are retained in the 90° position by locking stays.

To open the doors to 180° or further ✱, pull the door release handles and swing open to the desired position.

Ensure extended opening doors ✱ are secured when fully opened.

Opened doors may slam closed due to the force of the wind!

Always close the right-hand door before the left-hand door.



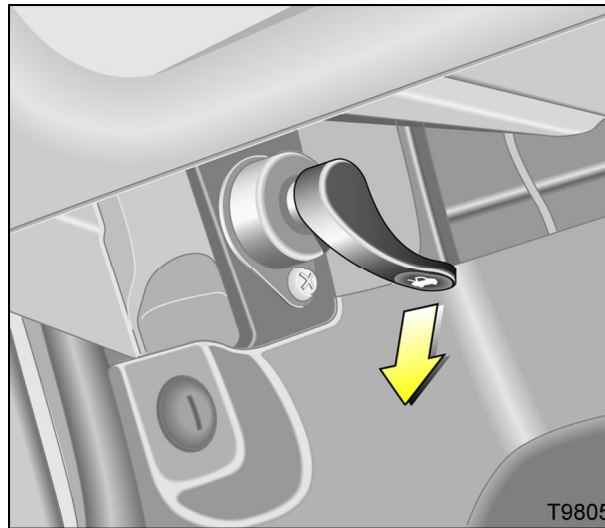
Tailgate ✱

To open: press button and lift tailgate to fully open position.

The tailgate can be locked or unlocked with the remote control ✱ or the central locking switch ✱.

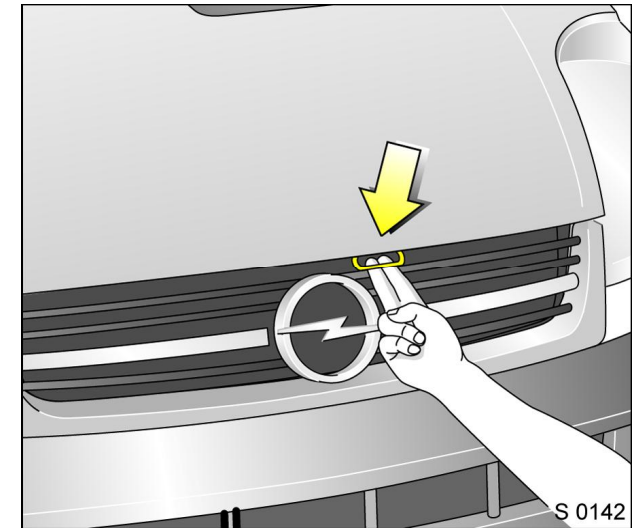
Ensure there is adequate clearance when opening tailgate.

Close tailgate using the interior strap. Ensure tailgate is fully closed.

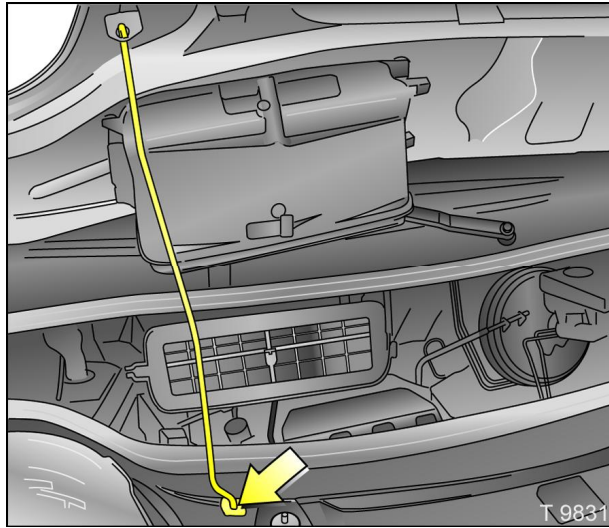


Bonnet release

To open the bonnet, pull the release lever located on the left-hand side below the instrument panel. The bonnet will then be unlocked and will partially open. Return release lever to its original position.



To open completely, locate the safety catch, located slightly to the right of centre - as viewed from the front - pull the catch and lift the bonnet.



To hold bonnet in the open position, insert the support rod, located on the underside of the bonnet, into the slot provided.

Before closing bonnet, press the support rod firmly into its retainers. Lower bonnet gradually to be finally dropped by its own weight.

Check that the bonnet is locked in position by pulling at its front edge. If it is not locked in position, repeat closing procedure.

Seats, interior

Seat adjustment

see page 6

Seat backrest adjustment, seat height adjustment

see page 7

Seat position

see page 6

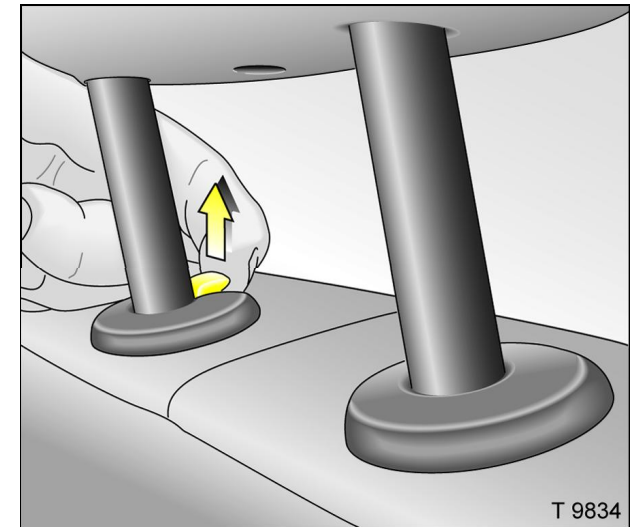
Adjust seat position to suit occupants height

Adjust driver's seat such that with the driver sitting upright the steering wheel is held in the area of its upper spokes with the driver's arms slightly bent.

The passenger seat should be as far back as possible, with the backrest upright.

Disregard of these instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

► Seat belts - pages 50 to 53,
airbag system - page 54.

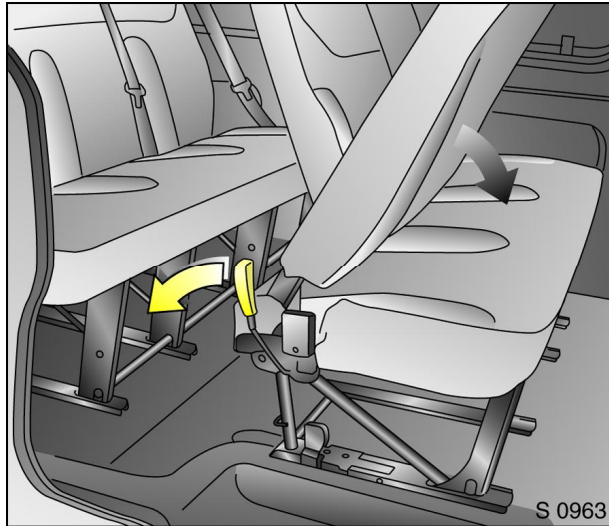


Head restraints

To raise the height of the head restraints, pull upwards. To lower, press the restraint down.

To remove the head restraints, pull lock tab and pull the restraint upwards.

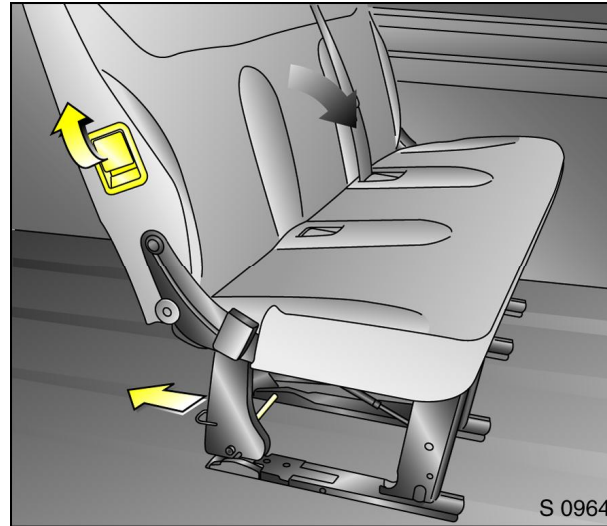
► Further information - page 7.



Rear seats ✱

To facilitate access to the rear seats, fold the seat backrest forwards. If necessary release the two-latch seat belt from its buckles.

Ensure that the backrest returns to its correct position and the seat belt buckles engage securely - see page 52.



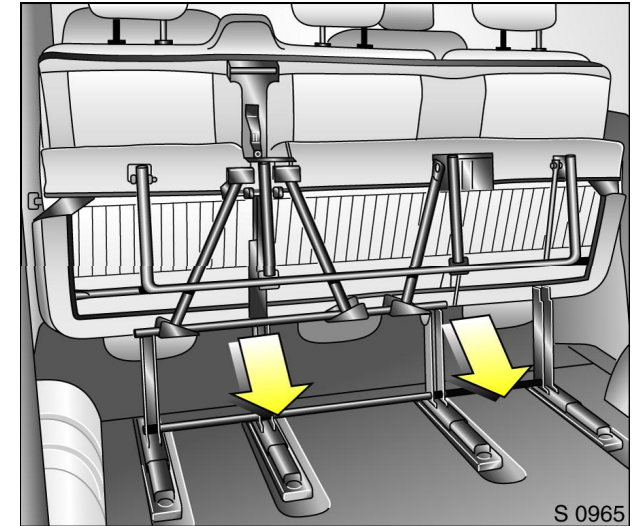
Folding seats ✱

On some variants, the cargo area can be increased by folding up the rear seats.

Pull the side handle to release the backrest and fold forward onto the seatbase, if necessary releasing the two-latch seat belts from their buckles.

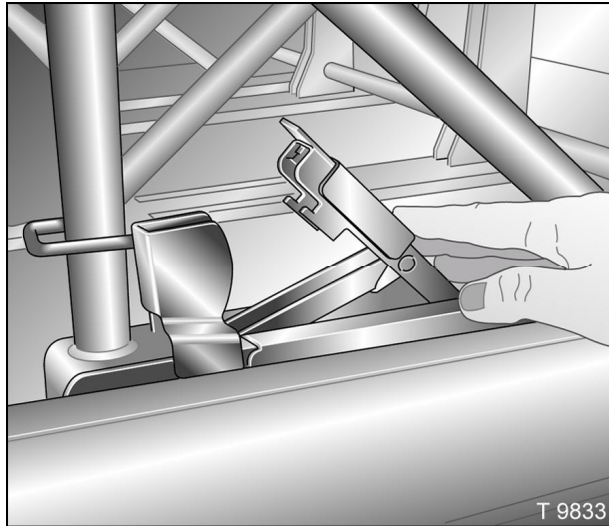
Release both locking bars at the rear base of the seat. Lift and fold the seat assembly, until the seat frame locks in place.

When folding the seat use caution - beware of moving parts. Ensure the seat is secure when completely folded.



To return the folding seat to the upright position, support the seat assembly and release the latched bar by pulling the bar directly towards you. Gradually lower the seat assembly, allowing the rear support legs to fold down. Lower the seat completely, ensuring the rear support legs are located, and latched. Raise the backrest, and connect the seat belts.

When installing the seat, ensure that the seat is properly located on the anchor points and that the locking catches are fully engaged, the backrest is returned to the correct position and the seat belts are engaged securely.



Removable rear seats *

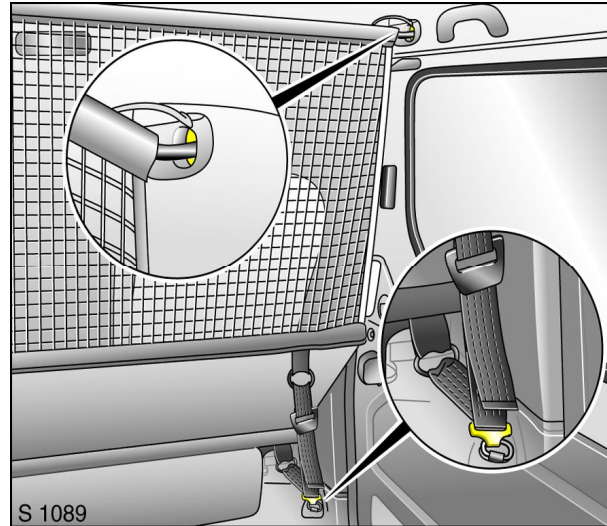
On some variants, the cargo area can be increased by removing the rear seats.

Release the seats by sliding forward and then lifting the locking catch located on the left and right hand seat mountings. Push the seat unit towards the rear and release them from the floor anchor points and lift out the seat.

The seats must be removed through the sliding door only.

Removable seats are heavy! Do not attempt to remove without assistance.

When installing the seats, ensure that the seats are properly located on the anchor points and that the locking catches are fully engaged.



Load compartment net *

The load compartment net can be fitted behind the front or rear seats to separate compartments when transporting luggage or animals.

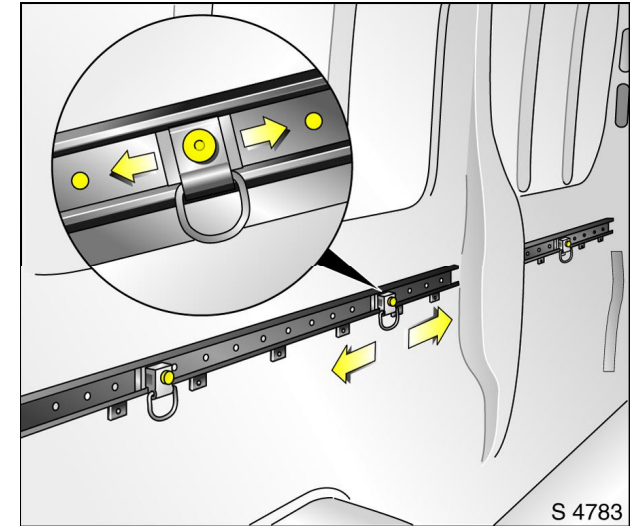
Installing (front or rear position)

Lift the covers to access the mounting rail, insert the load compartment net rod into the rail mounts and secure. Attach the straps to the lashing eyes behind the front seats; or to the rings on the rear seat frame, then tension the straps.

Removing

Tilt strap length adjuster upwards and unhook strap.

Loose objects in the luggage compartment should be secured safely.



Lashing eyes

Lashing eyes are mounted in the load compartment floor to enable cargo to be secured in position using lashing straps * or a luggage net *.

Load anchorage rails *

Load anchorage rails * mounted in the load compartment, provide adjustable anchorage points for securing cargo.

To adjust the position of a load anchorage point:

- release centre pin of the anchorage point, by pulling out against spring tension
- slide the anchorage point to the required location
- position the anchorage point directly over the nearest suitable "locking hole"
- release the centre pin of the anchorage point, ensuring the pin is located correctly and the anchorage point is securely locked
- cargo can then be secured in position using lashing straps * attached to the anchorage point

The maximum load of each anchorage point is 75 kg. To prevent the possibility of exceeding this maximum, the use of ratchet type lashing straps is to be avoided.

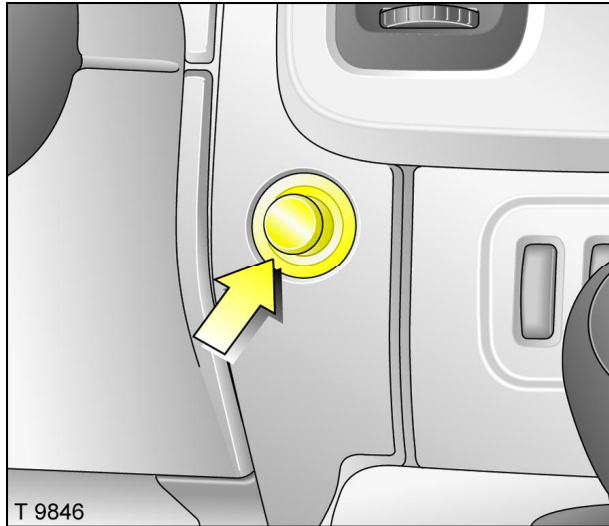
Loose objects in the luggage compartment should be secured safely.

Notes on loading the vehicle

- Heavy objects in the load compartment should be placed as far forward as possible. If objects are to be stacked, the heavier objects should be placed at the bottom. Unsecured objects in the load compartment would be thrown forward with great force in the event of heavy braking, for example.
- Secure heavy objects with lashing straps * attached to the lashing points. If heavy loads slip when the vehicle is braked heavily or driven around a bend, the handling of the vehicle may change.
- The warning triangle * and first aid kit * should always be freely accessible.
- No objects should be placed on the instrument panel. They are reflected in the glass, obstruct the driver's view and will be thrown through the vehicle in the event of heavy braking, for example.

- No objects should be stored in any of the airbag * inflation zones, as injuries may be caused when the airbag is triggered.
- Bulky objects should not be transported with the back doors open or ajar, otherwise poisonous exhaust fumes may enter the vehicle. In addition, the number plate is only distinguishable and lit correctly if the doors are closed.
- Weights, payload and roof load - see page 133.
- Driving with a roof load (see also page 76) increases the sensitivity of the vehicle to cross-winds and has a detrimental effect on vehicle handling owing to the higher centre of gravity of the vehicle.

Disregard of these instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

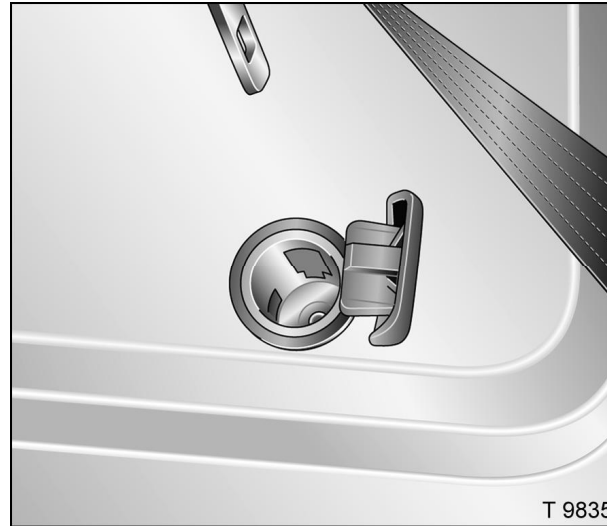


Cigarette lighter

With ignition switched on, press the cigarette lighter. Heating up ceases once element is glowing. Withdraw lighter.

Accessory socket

The socket for the cigarette lighter can be used to connect electrical accessories when the ignition is switched on.



An additional accessory socket* is located in the rear of the vehicle.

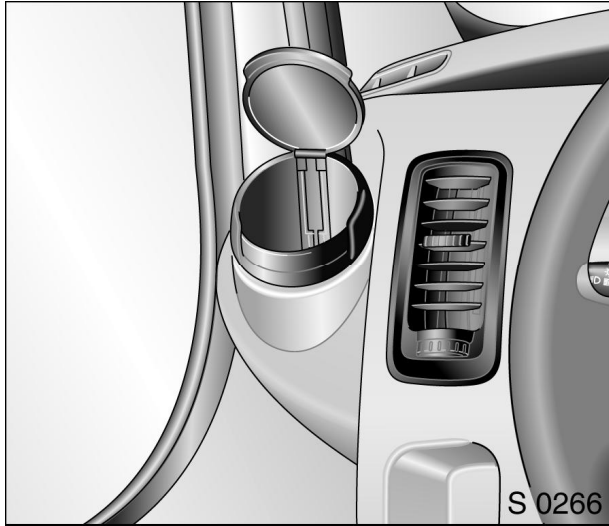
When the engine is not running using these accessory sockets will cause the battery to be discharged.

The maximum power requirement of electrical accessories must not exceed 120 watts.

Do not connect any current-delivering accessories, e.g. electrical charging devices or batteries.

Connected electrical accessories must comply with the EC standard in terms of electromagnetic compatibility requirements laid down in DIN VDE 40 839, otherwise vehicle malfunctions may occur.

The use of non-approved accessories may cause damage to the socket.



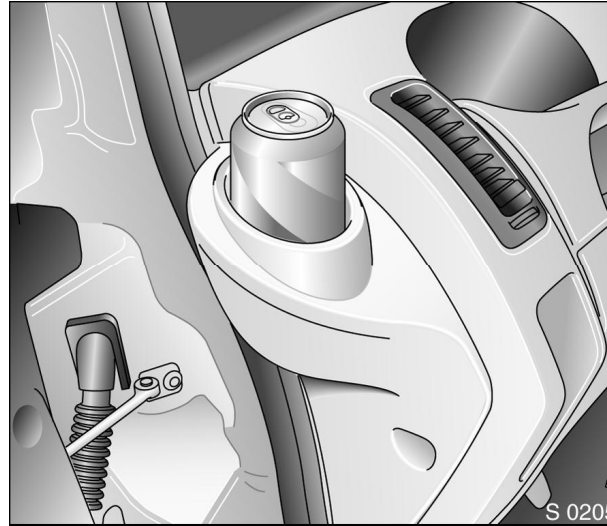
Ashtrays

To be used only for ash and not for combustible rubbish.

Disregard of these instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

To open: lift up the cover.

To empty: remove the ashtray from the drink holder recess and empty.



Drink holders

To use drink holders remove the ashtray unit.

Safety systems

Three-stage restraint system

The system comprises

- three-point seat belts
- belt tensioners on the front seats
- airbag systems for driver and front passenger ✱.

The three stages are activated in sequence depending on the seriousness of the accident:

- The automatic seat belt locking devices prevent the belt strap from being pulled out and thus ensure that the vehicle occupants are retained in their seats.
- The front seat belt buckles are pulled downwards. As a result, the seat belts are instantaneously tightened and the occupants are made aware of the deceleration of the vehicle at a very early stage. This reduces stress placed on the body.
- The airbag system is additionally triggered in the event of a serious accident involving a frontal impact and forms a safety cushion for the driver and front passenger ✱. The side airbag system ✱ protects the occupants in the front of the vehicle in the event of side-on collisions.

The airbag system serves to supplement the three-point seat belts and belt tensioners. The seat belts must therefore always be worn. Disregard of these notes can lead to injuries which may be fatal. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

Be sure to read the detailed descriptions of all the restraint systems on the following pages!

Seat belts

Always wear your seat belt - and that means also in urban traffic and when you are a rear seat passenger. It can save your life!

Pregnant women too must always wear a seat belt.

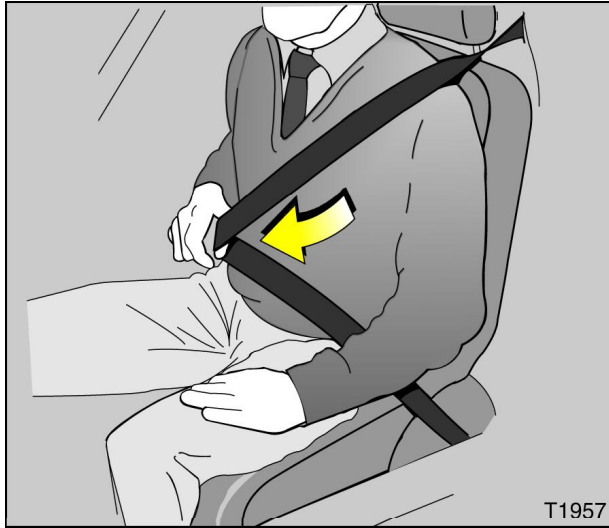
In the event of an accident, persons not wearing seat belts endanger their fellow occupants and themselves.

Seat belts are designed to be used by only one person at a time. They are only suitable for children aged up to 12 or smaller than 150 cm if used in conjunction with a child seat.

Three-point seat belts

The vehicle is equipped with three-point seat belts with automatic retractors and locking devices, allowing freedom of body movement although the spring tensioned belts are always a snug fit.

The belt has a “vehicle sensitive retractor” which is designed to lock during heavy acceleration or deceleration in any direction.



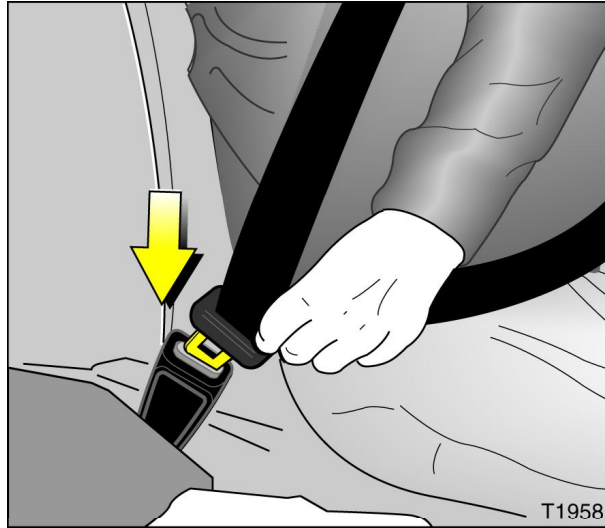
T1957

Using the belts

Fitting the belt

Pull the belt out evenly from the retractor and guide it across the body, making certain that it is not twisted.

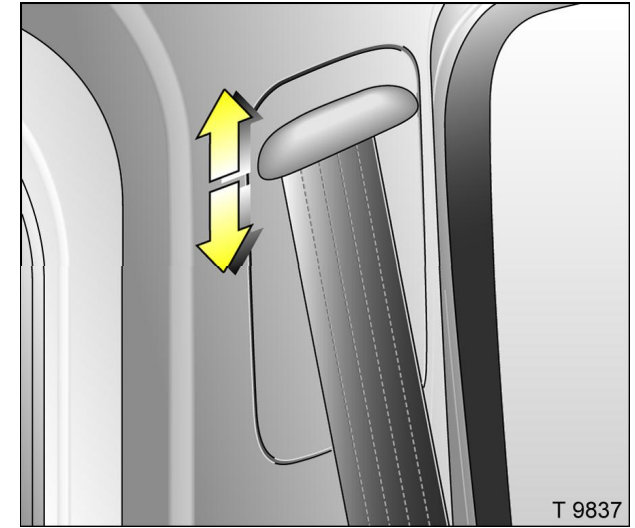
Insert the latch plate into the buckle. The seat backrest must not be tilted back too far; the recommended angle of inclination is approx. 25°. The lap belt must not be twisted and must fit snugly across the body. Tension the belt frequently whilst driving by tugging the diagonal part of the belt.



T1958

On pregnant women in particular the lap belt must be positioned as low as possible across the pelvis in order to prevent pressure on the abdomen.

Bulky clothing prevents the belt from fitting properly. The belt must not rest against hard or fragile objects in the pockets of your clothing (e.g. ballpoint pens, keys, spectacles) because these could cause injury. Do not place any objects (e.g. handbags) between the belt and your body.

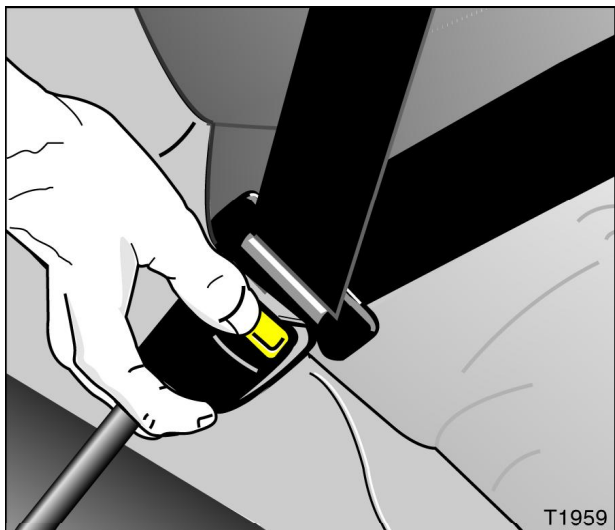


T 9837

Upper anchorage point height adjustment

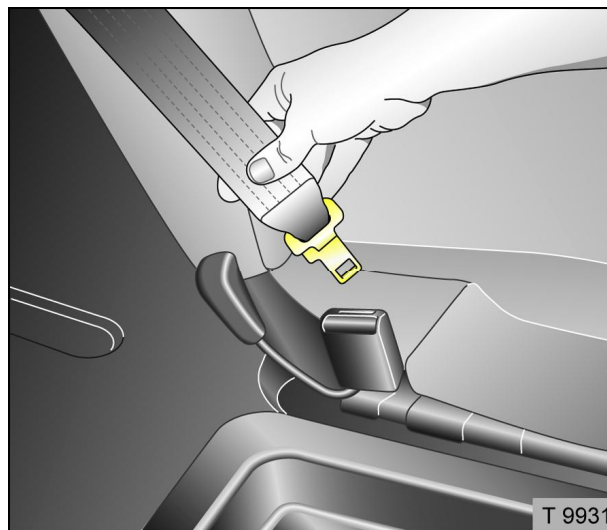
- Do not adjust height whilst driving
- Slide adjuster up or down to desired position

Adjust height such that the belt passes over the wearers shoulder and rests against the shoulder. It must not pass over the neck or upper arm.



Removing the belt

To remove the belt, depress the red push-button on the buckle; the belt will retract automatically.



Two-latch belt *

Before fitting the belt, first insert lower latch plate into the buckle on the outside of the seat.

The belt can now be used in the same way as a standard seat belt.

The seat belt will not be effective in the event of an accident if the lower latch is not correctly fitted.

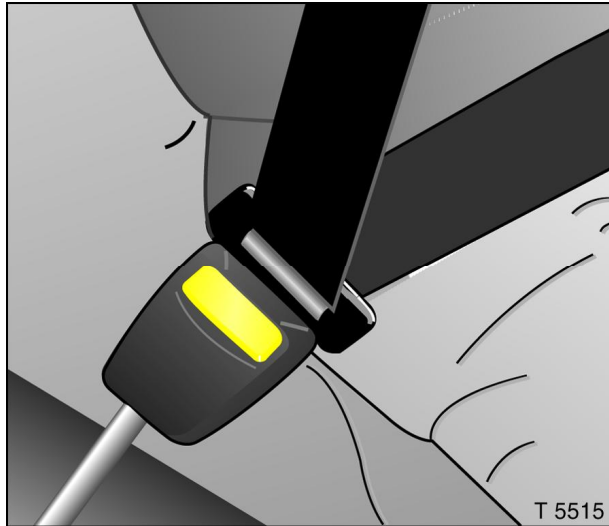
Always remove the lower latch plate from the outside buckle before removing seats from the vehicle or to facilitate access to the rear seats * - see page 45.

Inspection of belts

Periodically inspect all parts of the belt system for damage and to make sure they are functioning properly. Have damaged parts replaced. After an accident, overstretched belts must be replaced by new ones. We recommend consulting your Opel Partner.

Do not perform any alterations on the belts, their anchorages, the automatic retractors or the belt buckles.

Make sure that belts are not damaged or trapped by sharp-edged objects.



Belt tensioners

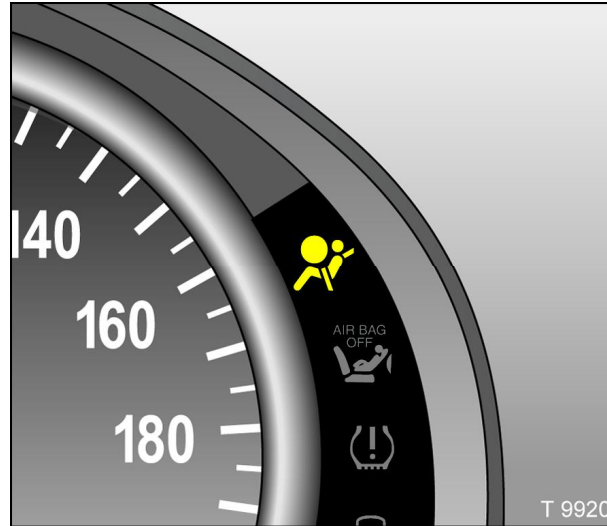
The seat belt systems on the front seats (and the rear outer seats ✱) incorporate belt tensioners. In the event of a head-on or tail-end collision the belt buckles are pulled downwards; the diagonal and lap belts are instantaneously tightened.

Actuation of belt tensioners

The belt tensioners must be replaced after activation. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

The belt tensioners are operational only when the control indicator is unlit.

The seat belts remain fully operational even when the belt tensioners have been actuated.



Belt tensioner control indicator

The seat belt tensioners are monitored electronically together with the airbag, and their operational readiness shown by the control indicator in the instrument panel. When the ignition is switched on, the control indicator lights up, then extinguishes. If it does not light up or if it lights up during driving, there is a fault in the airbag system or the belt tensioners (see also page 56).

Have the cause of the fault remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

The system's integrated self-diagnostics allows faults to be quickly remedied. have Car Pass on hand when consulting an Opel Partner.

Important

- Accessories not released for your vehicle type and other objects must not be affixed or placed in the area in which the belt tensioners operate, as they could cause injury when the belt tensioners are activated.
- Do not make any modifications to the components of the belt tensioners, as this will render the vehicle unroadworthy.

Improper handling (e.g. removal or installation) can activate the belt tensioners – risk of injury.

- The belt tensioner and airbag system control electronics can be found in the centre console area. In order to avoid malfunctions, do not store magnetic objects in this area.
- We recommend that you have the front seats removed by an Opel Partner.
- The belt tensioners only actuate once. Please replace belt tensioners that have been triggered. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.
- When disposing of the vehicle, please observe the applicable regulations. Please have the vehicle disposed of by a disposal company. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.



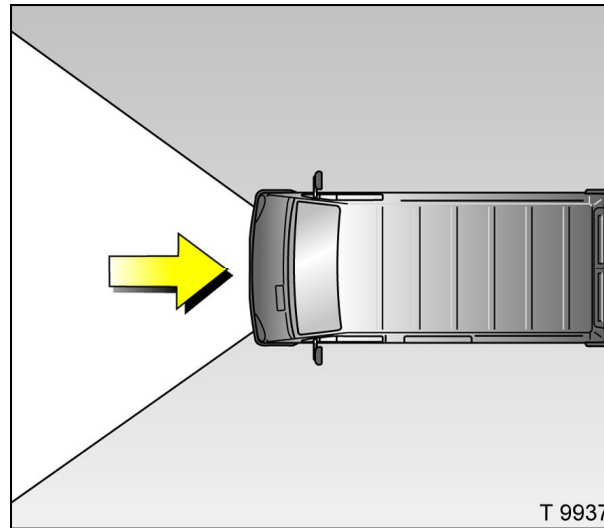
Airbag systems ✱

Front airbag

The front airbag system is identified by the word “Airbag” on the steering wheel and above the glove compartment ✱.

The front airbag system comprises:

- an airbag with an inflator in the steering wheel, and a second one above the glove compartment ✱
- the control electronics with impact sensor
- the airbag system control indicator 🚗 in the instrument panel.



The front airbag system is triggered:

- depending on the severity of the accident
- depending on the type of impact
- within the range shown in the illustration
- independently of the side airbag system ✱.

Examples:

- Impact against a non-yielding obstacle: the front airbag is triggered at low vehicle speed.
- Impact against a yielding obstacle (such as another vehicle): the front airbag is only triggered at a higher vehicle speed.

The speeds, directions of movement and deformation properties of the vehicles, and the properties of the obstacle concerned, determine the severity of the accident and triggering of the front airbags.

The degree of damage to your vehicle and the resulting repair costs alone are not indicative that the criteria for triggering of the front airbags were met.

When triggered, the driver’s airbag and front passenger airbag ✱ inflate in milliseconds and form safety cushions for the driver and front passenger. The forward movement of the driver and front passenger is checked and the risk of injuries to the upper body and head thereby substantially reduced.

No impairment of view will occur, because the airbags inflate and deflate so quickly.

The front airbag system provides optimum protection when the seat, backrest and head restraint are correctly adjusted: Adjust the driver's seat according to the occupant's height such that with the driver sitting upright, the steering wheel is held in the area of its upper spokes with the driver's arms slightly bent. The passenger seat should be as far back as possible, with the backrest upright. Do not place the head, body, hands or feet on the cover of the airbag system.

Do not place any objects in the area in which the airbags inflate.

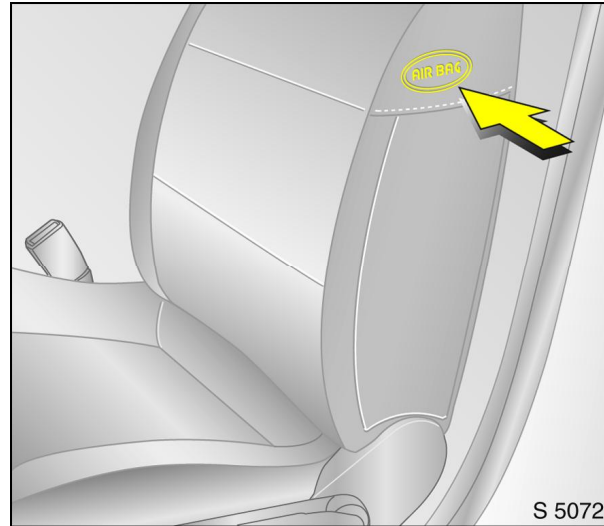
The three-point seat belt must be correctly fitted (see page 51).

The front airbag system will not be triggered in the event of

- the ignition being switched off
- minor frontal collisions
- accidents in which the vehicle overturns
- collisions involving a side or rear impact where it would not be of benefit to the occupants.

Seat belts must therefore always be worn. The front airbag system serves to supplement the three-point seat belts. If you do not wear your seat belt you risk being seriously injured, or even thrown from the vehicle, in the event of an accident.


The belt helps to keep you in the correct seating position, in which the front airbag system will provide you with effective protection in the event of an accident.

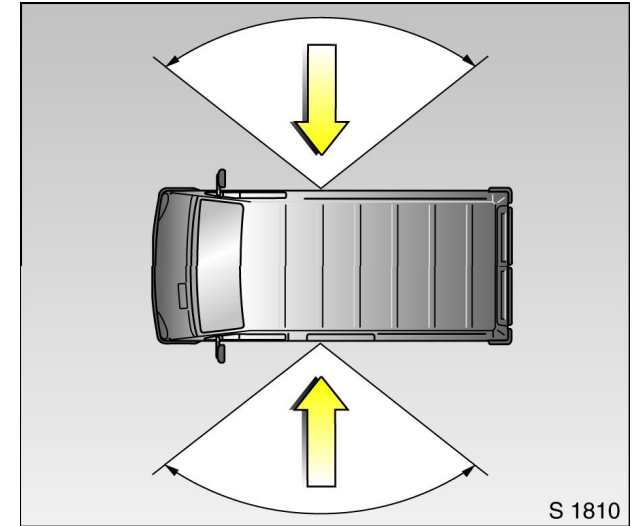


Side airbag *

The side airbags are mounted on the outboard sides of the front seat backrests to protect the occupants in the event of a severe side impact.

The side airbag system comprises:

- an airbag with inflator in the back of the driver's and front passenger's seat respectively
- the control electronics
- side impact sensors
- the airbag systems control indicator  in the instrument panel.



The side airbag system will be triggered:

- depending on the severity of the accident
- depending on the type of impact
- within the range shown in the illustration on the driver's door or front passenger door
- independently of the front airbag system.

The speeds, directions of movement and deformation properties of the vehicles, and the properties of the obstacle concerned, determine the severity of the accident and triggering of the airbags.

The degree of damage to your vehicle and the resulting repair costs alone are not indicative that the criteria for triggering of the side airbag were met.

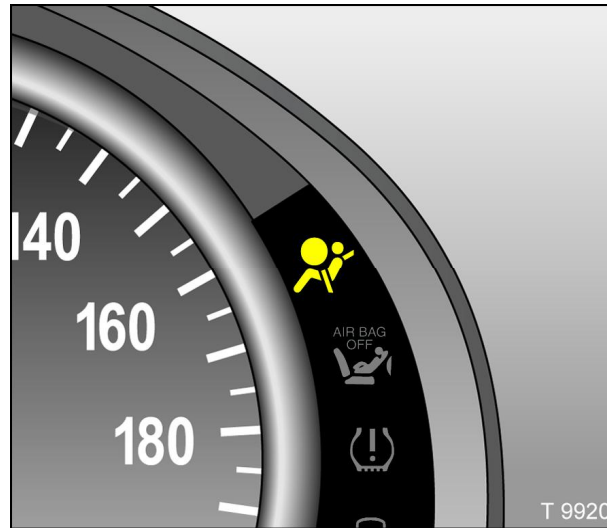
When triggered the side airbag inflates in milliseconds and forms a safety cushion for driver or front passenger in the respective door area. The risk of injury to the upper body in the event of a side impact is thereby substantially reduced.

There must be no objects such as articles of clothing in the area in which the airbag inflates or in the area between the seat backs and the vehicle body. Do not place the hands or arms on the covers of the airbag systems.

The three-point seat belt must be correctly fitted (see page 51).

The side airbags will not be triggered in the event of:

- the ignition being switched off
- frontal collisions
- accidents in which the vehicle overturns
- collisions involving a rear impact
- collisions involving a side impact outside the passenger cell.



Airbag control indicator ✱

The front airbag system and the side air bag system ✱ are monitored electronically together with the belt tensioners, and their operational readiness shown by the control indicator in the instrument panel. When the ignition is switched on, the control indicator lights up then extinguishes. If it does not light up, or if it lights up during driving, there is a fault in the airbag system.

The system might not be triggered in the event of an accident.

Have the airbag system checked without delay, we recommend your Opel Partner.

The system's integral self-diagnosis facility allows faults to be quickly remedied. Have your Car Pass ready to hand when consulting an Opel Partner.

Important

- Accessories not released for your vehicle type and other objects must not be affixed or placed in the area in which the airbags inflate, as they could cause injury when the airbag is triggered.
- Do not place any objects between the airbag systems and the vehicle occupants; danger of injury.
- Do not stick or place anything on the steering wheel, instrument panel, front seat backrests in the vicinity of the airbags and seat areas or cover them with other materials.
- The airbag systems and belt tensioner control electronics can be found in the centre console area. In order to avoid malfunctions, do not store magnetic objects in this area.
- Use only a dry cloth or interior cleaner to clean the steering wheel, instrument panel, front seat backrests and seat area of the front passenger seat. Aggressive cleaning agents may cause damage.

- Only protective covers which are approved for your Vivaro with side airbag * may be fitted on the front seats. When fitting the protective covers, make sure that the airbag units on the outboard sides of the front seat backrests are not covered.
- The airbag systems are triggered independently of each other depending on the severity of the accident and the type of impact.
- The airbags only actuate once. Please replace airbags that have been triggered. Have the cause of the fault remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.
- The speeds, directions of movement and deformation properties of the vehicles, and the properties of the obstacle concerned, determine the severity of the accident and triggering of the airbags. The degree of damage to your vehicle and the resulting repair costs alone are not indicative that the criteria for triggering of the side airbag were met.

- Do not make any modifications to the components of the airbag systems and the seats, as this will render the vehicle unroadworthy.

The systems can be triggered abruptly and cause injury if they are handled improperly.

- We recommend having the steering wheel, the instrument panel, all panelling parts, the door seals, the handles and the front seats removed by your Opel Partner.
- When disposing of the vehicle, please observe the applicable regulations. Please have the vehicle disposed of by a disposal company. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

Child restraint systems as well as other heavy objects must never be carried on the lap of passengers; risk of fatal injury.



Use of child restraint systems ✱ on front passenger seat in vehicles with airbag systems ✱

Vehicles with front passenger airbag ✱ but without side airbag ✱: Rear-facing child seats must not be fitted on the front passenger seat, danger of fatal injury.

Forward-facing child seats can be fitted on the front passenger seat provided that the latter is moved as far back as it will go.

Vehicles with front passenger airbag can be identified by the word "Airbag" above the glove compartment and the warning sticker on the side of the instrument panel, visible when passenger door is open.

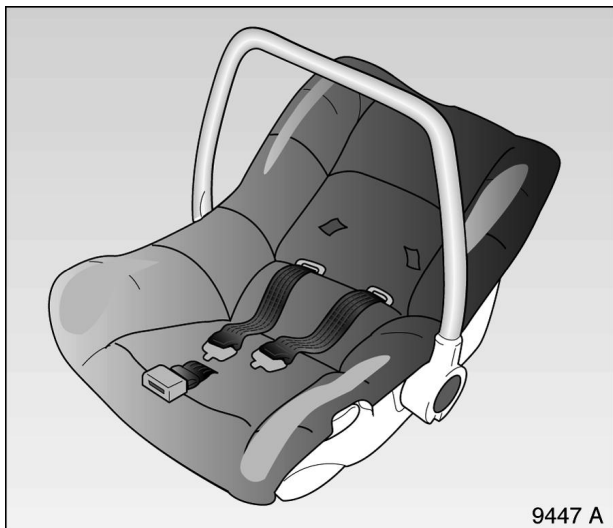
Vehicles with side airbag ✱: No child restraint system ✱ may be fitted on the front passenger seat; danger of fatal injury.

Child restraint systems ✱

Opel child restraint systems are designed specifically for your vehicle and thus provide optimum safety for your child in the event of impact. The use of an Opel Child restraint system is therefore recommended. If child restraint systems of other manufacture are to be installed, ensure that they conform to the appropriate safety regulations.

All Opel Child restraint systems are supplied with full installation instructions and information on their use. The following guidelines are limited to the applicability of the systems and to the permissible mounting locations of these different systems within the vehicle.

Always observe the installation instructions supplied with the child restraint system when installing it into the vehicle!

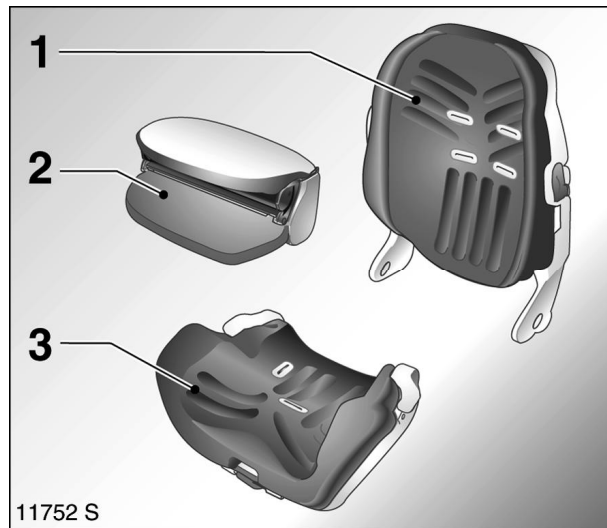


Opel have approved the following systems for your Vivaro:

Opel safety cradle

- For babies aged up to 10 months or weighing up to 10 kg. Only fit with the child facing away from the direction of travel.

Observe the installation instructions supplied with the cradle!



Opel child safety seat

From body weight of 9 kg to 36 kg.

Comprising:

- 1 Seat back
- 2 Safety support
- 3 Seat cushion

Modular system for various weight ranges:

- Weight range I: Only fit with child facing direction of travel. From 9 kg to 18 kg¹⁾.
- Weight range II: Only fit with child facing direction of travel. From 15 kg to 25 kg.
- Weight range III: Only fit with child facing direction of travel. From 22 kg to 36 kg.

Observe the installation instructions supplied with the seat!

¹⁾ use of weight range I safety seats is not recommended for children weighing less than 11 kg.

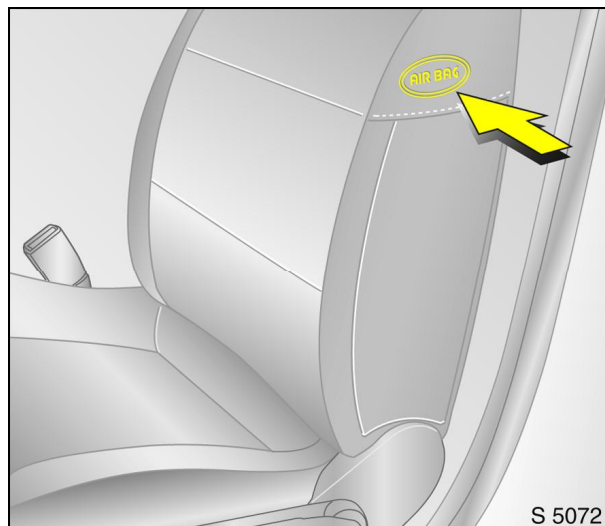


Child restraint system installation

The following information is vital to the safety of your child! Do not attempt to install a child restraint system unless the following information is fully understood and that you have no doubt regarding the safety system configuration of your vehicle. Danger to life!

Passengers airbag ✱

Vehicles with front passenger airbag can be identified by the word "Airbag" above the glove compartment and the warning sticker on the side of the instrument panel, visible when the passenger door is open.



Side airbag ✱

Vehicles with side airbag can be identified by the word "Airbag" on the side of the front seat backrests.

Vehicles with side airbag ✱: No child restraint system ✱ may be fitted on the front passenger seat; danger of fatal injury.

► Passenger airbag - see page 54.

Note

- The safety information detailed here is equally valid for child restraint systems of any brand.
- Children under 12 years or under 150 cm tall should only travel in an appropriate child safety seat.
- When transporting children, use the child restraint systems suitable for the child's weight.
- Ensure that the child restraint system to be installed is compatible with the vehicle type.
- Ensure that the mounting location of the child restraint system within the vehicle is correct. Ensure that the child restraint system is fitted correctly and in accordance with the installation instructions supplied with the seat.
- Do not stick anything on the child restraint systems and do not cover them with any other materials.
- A child restraint system which has been subjected to stress in an accident must be replaced.

The covers of the safety cradle and safety seat can be wiped clean.

Installation of a child restraint system

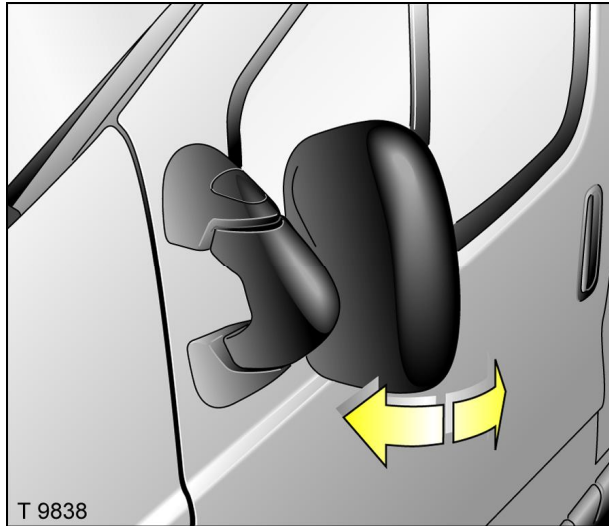
Only after the type of child restraint system has been identified and the configuration of the vehicle's safety systems been determined, can the mounting location of the child seat be established. The following chart indicates the approved mounting location of a child restraint in your Vivaro.

Vivaro¹⁾				Front passenger seat²⁾ (includes single or double seats)			Rear seats Combi		
System type	Stage	Weight range	Facing direction	without passenger airbag		with passenger airbag (without side airbag)	with passenger airbag and side airbags	2nd row Outer and centre seats	3rd row Outer and centre seats
				Single or outer seat	Centre seat				
Safety cradle		Birth - 10 kg	Rearward	ok	No	No	No	ok	No
Safety seat³⁾	I	9 - 18 kg	Forward	ok	ok	ok	No	ok	No
	II	15 - 25 kg		ok	ok	ok	No	ok	No
	III	22 - 36 kg		ok	ok	ok	No	ok	No

¹⁾ Driver's airbag fitted as standard.

²⁾ Where adjustment is possible, ensure the seat is positioned as far back as it can go.

³⁾ Available as a complete system or as separate stages.



Exterior mirrors

For the safety of pedestrians, the exterior mirrors will swing out of their normal mounting position in the event of an accident-like impact.

Aspherical exterior mirror

Increases the field of vision. Slight distortion means that it is somewhat difficult to estimate the distance between the vehicle and those behind it.

Sun visors

The sun visors are padded and can be swung up and down and to the side for protection of driver and passenger against glare.

Head restraints

Do not attach objects or components that are not approved for the Vivaro, to the head restraints. These affect the protective effect of the head restraints and can be propelled through the vehicle in an uncontrolled manner if the driver brakes hard or an accident occurs.

Safety accessories *

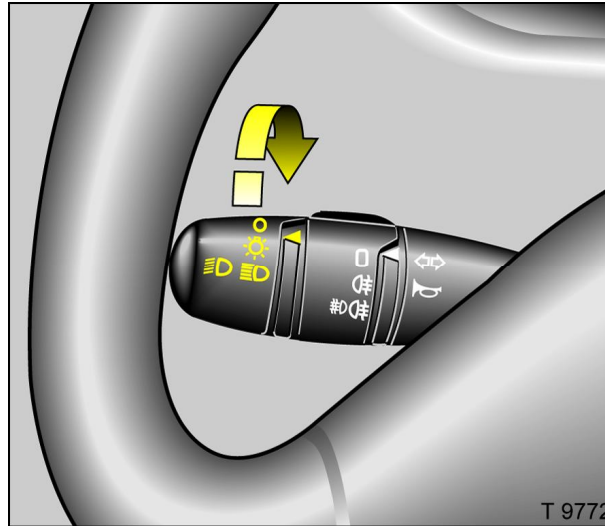
The wide range of Opel accessories allows you to equip your vehicle in accordance with your own wishes. In addition to safety accessories, items for improving comfort and a complete range of vehicle care products you will find many articles which will be of great value to you when needed.

All items are “Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories”, guaranteeing high quality and an accurate fit.

Your Opel Partner will be happy to advise you, for example with regard to:

- Opel child restraint system
- Tow rope
- Tow rod
- Jump leads
- Spare bulb kit
- Spare fuse kit
- Halogen fog lamps
- Mud flaps
- Magnetic lamp
- Warning triangle
- First-aid kit (box)
- First-aid kit (cushion)

Lighting



Exterior lights

Turn light switch:

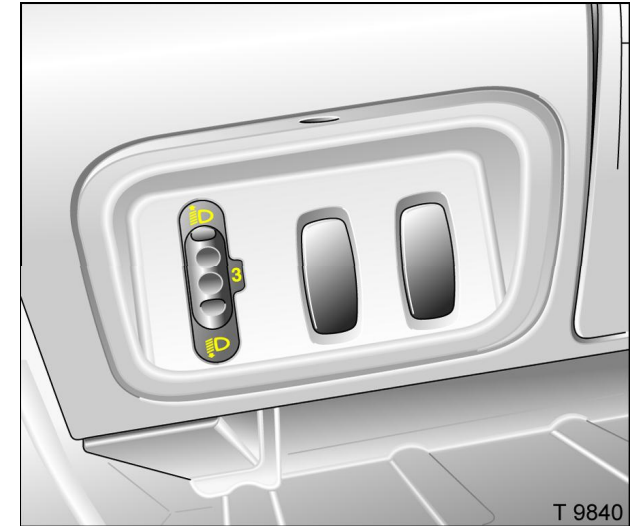
- 0 = Off
- ☉ = Parking lamps
- ☉ D ☉ = Dipped or main beam

Dipped/main beam and headlamp flash, see page 14.

In positions ☉ and ☉ D ☉, the tail lamps and number plate lamp are also illuminated.

Turn signals, hazard warning flashers

See page 15.

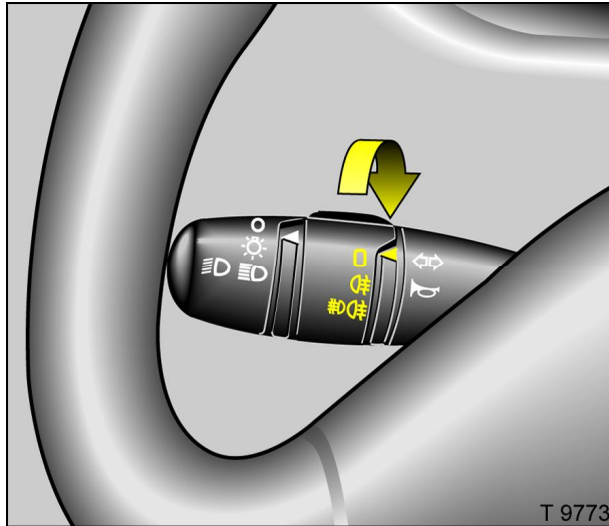


Headlamp range adjustment ☉ D

With dipped beam switched on, adjust headlamp range to suit vehicle load.

Correct adjustment of the headlamp range reduces dazzle for other road users.

- No load = 0
- Loaded up to permissible maximum weight = 4



T 9773

Front fog lamps 𐀀𐀁*

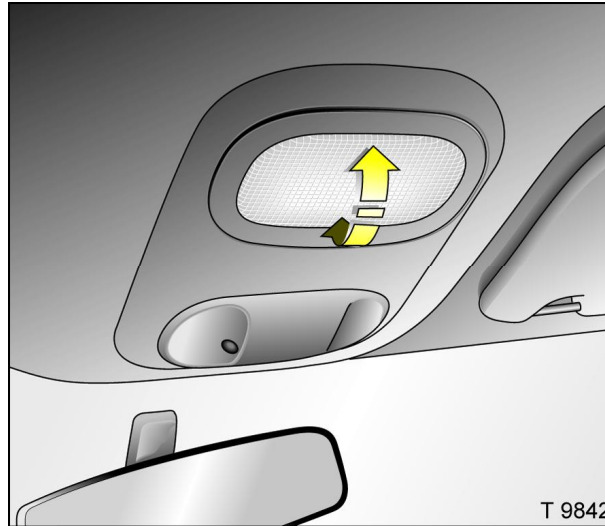
Fog tail lamp 𐀁𐀂

Rotate switch, control indicators 𐀀𐀁 and 𐀁𐀂 in instrument panel:

- 0 = Off
- 𐀁𐀂 = Fog tail lamp on
- 𐀀𐀁 and 𐀁𐀂 = Front fog lamps and fog tail lamp on

Reverse lamps

Come on when reverse gear is engaged and ignition is switched on.



T 9842

Interior lamp

Operated by tilting the lamp lens. With the lamp in its central position, the lamp functions as a courtesy light and illuminates when the front doors are opened.

Once the front doors are closed, the courtesy lamp goes out after a 15 second delay.

The interior light extinguishes immediately if the ignition is switched on.



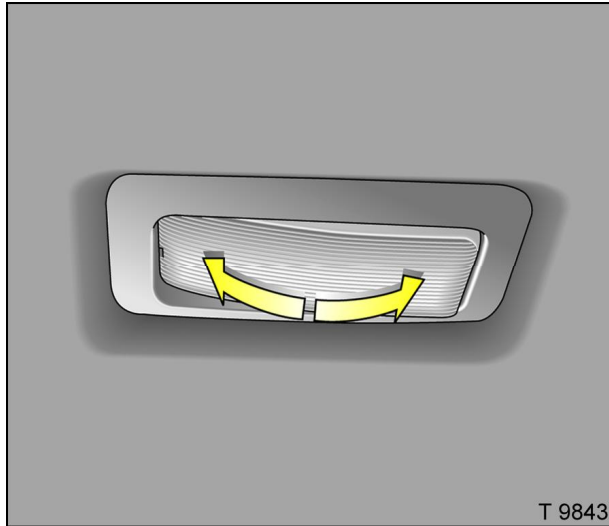
S 0114

Load compartment lamps

Van

Operated by tilting the lamp lens.





Combi

Operated by tilting the lamp lens to one of 3-positions:

- On constantly
- Controlled by the function of the interior lamp
- Off constantly

Instruments, cigarette lighter and ashtray illumination

Comes on when exterior driving lamps are switched on.

Headlamps when driving abroad

The asymmetrical dipped beam increases the field of vision on the near side of the lane.

When driving in countries which drive on the opposite side of the road, this causes glare for oncoming traffic.

To avoid glare, the 15° section on conventional headlamp glasses must be provided with a black cover strip.

Windows

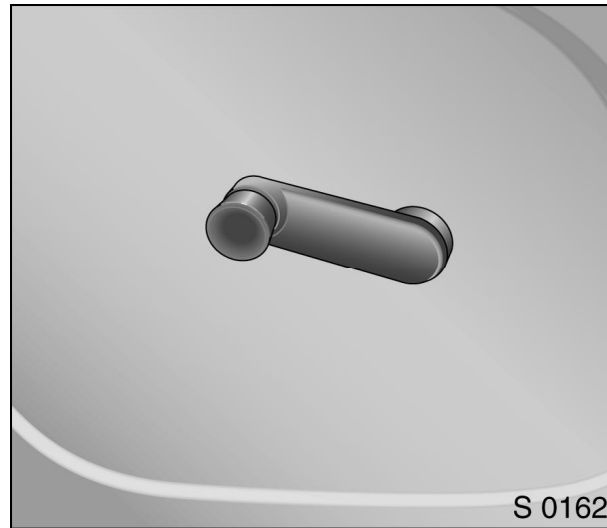
Care must be taken when operating the electrically operated windows. There is a risk of injury, particularly for children, and a danger that articles could become trapped.

Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

Make sure that all vehicle occupants know how to operate the windows correctly.

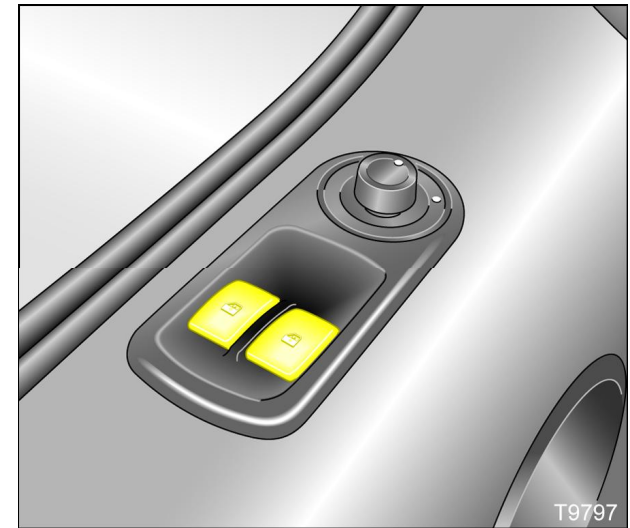
Keep a close watch on the windows when closing them. Ensure that nothing becomes trapped in them.

Before leaving the vehicle, remove the ignition key in order to prevent unauthorized operation.



Door windows

The door windows can be operated with the crank.

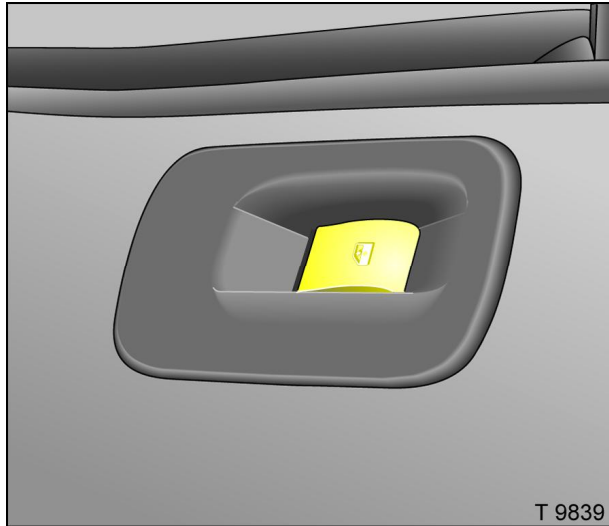


Electrically operated door windows *

The driver's window is operated by the switch located in the driver's door.

To open the window, push the top of the switch and to close, pull the top of the switch. The window stops when switch is released.

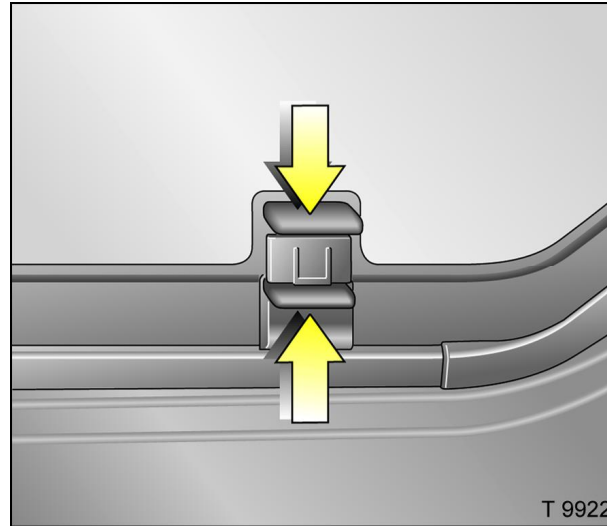
Briefly pushing or pulling the switch fully opens or closes the window respectively. Briefly press the switch again to stop the window during this operation.



The passenger's window is operated by a switch in each front door.

To open the window, push the top of the switch and to close, pull the top of the switch. The window stops when the switch is released.

Before leaving the vehicle, remove the ignition key in order to prevent unauthorized operation of the windows (risk of injury).



Sliding side windows ✱

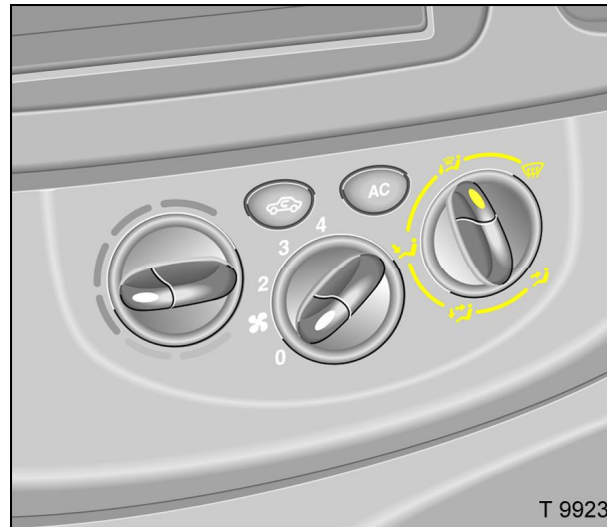
To open, pull up catch and slide open.

To close, slide window until catch engages.

Heating, ventilation






Heating and ventilation system

Opel air mixture system: by mixing cold and hot air the temperature can be regulated without delay and held practically constant at all speeds.




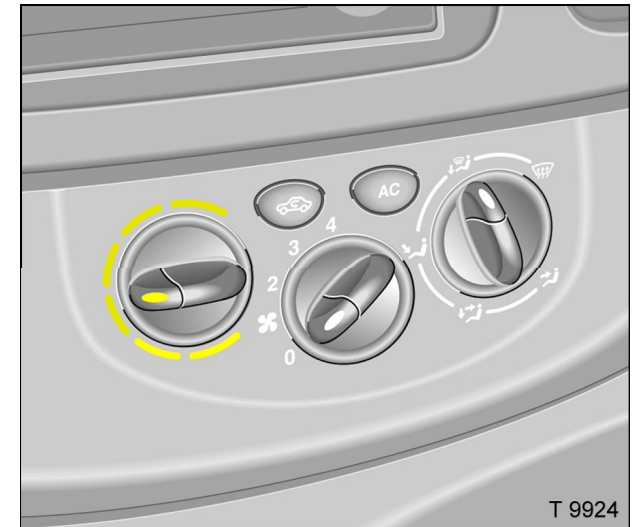
Heating and ventilation controls

Air distribution switch

-  To head area
-  To head and foot area
-  To foot area
-  To defrosters and foot area
-  To defrosters

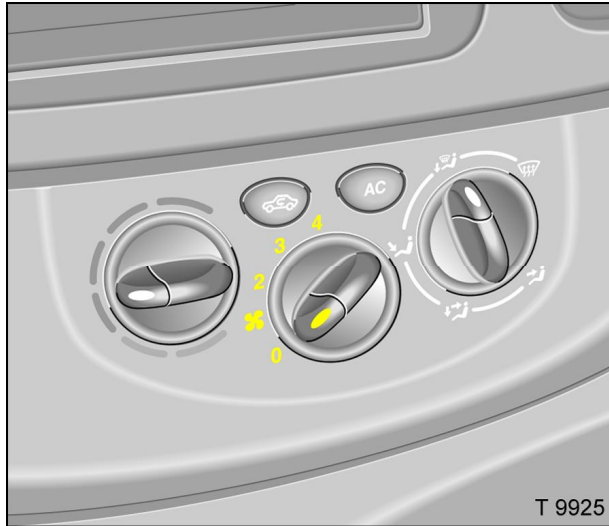
The rotary switch can be set to any intermediate position in order to adjust the air distribution to suit personal requirements.

Open the ventilation jets when the switch is set to  or .



Temperature switch

- To red Hotter
- To blue Colder



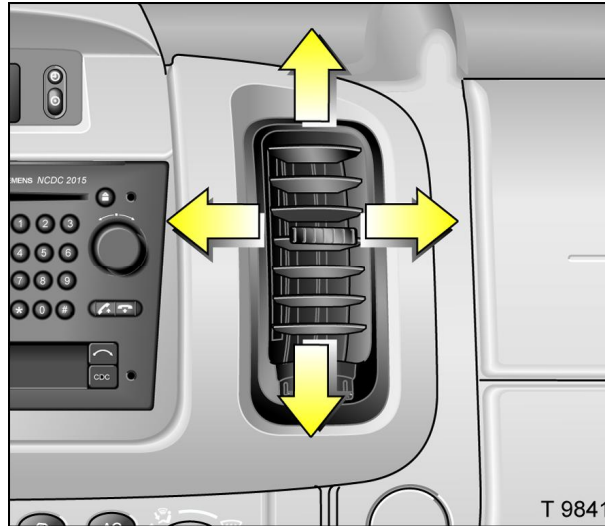
T 9925

Fan switch

Four speeds:

- 0** Off
- 4** High speed

The rate of air flow is determined by the fan. The fan should therefore also be switched on during driving.



T 9841

Centre ventilation jets

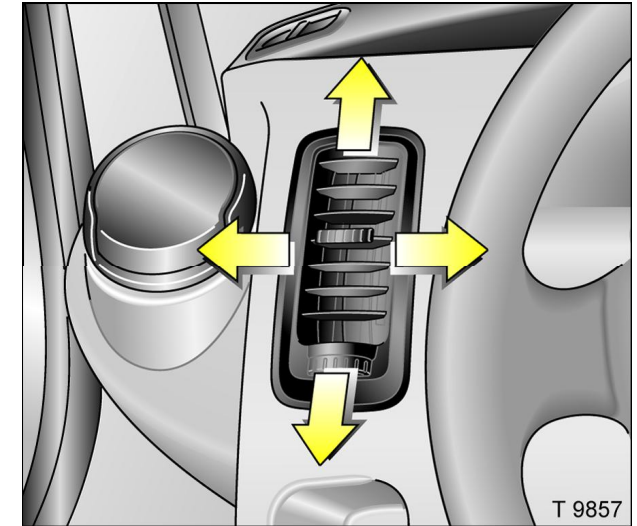
Pleasant ventilation to the head area with unheated or slightly warmed air depending on the position of the temperature switch.

To open jets, turn regulating wheel:

- Turn to left = Open
- Turn to right = Closed

The air supply is increased by switching on the fan.

The air flow can be directed as desired by tilting and swivelling the fins.



T 9857

Side ventilation jets



Depending upon the position of the temperature switch, cold or heated air will be directed into the vehicle via these jets.

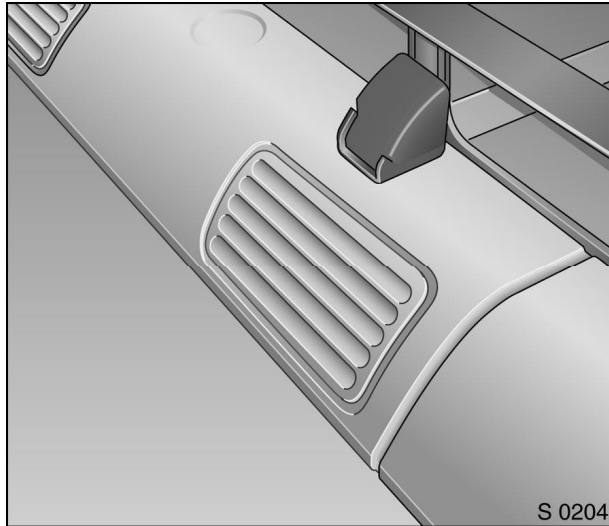
The jets are opened and closed by means of the regulating wheel.

The air flow can be directed as desired by tilting and swivelling fins.




To increase the air supply, switch on the fan.

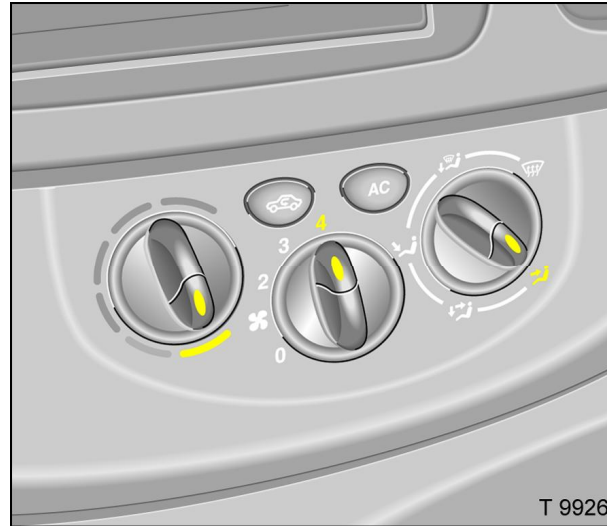
Door window defroster vents

Air distribution switch set to  or : cold or heated air will be directed onto the windscreen and onto the door windows (mainly in the area of the exterior mirrors).






Rear heating vents *

Operational when air distribution switch is set to ,  or .



Ventilation

- Turn temperature switch to blue.
- Switch on fan.
- For maximum ventilation in head area: set air distribution switch to  and open all jets.
- For ventilation to foot area: set air distribution switch to .
- For simultaneous ventilation to head and foot areas: set air distribution switch to .

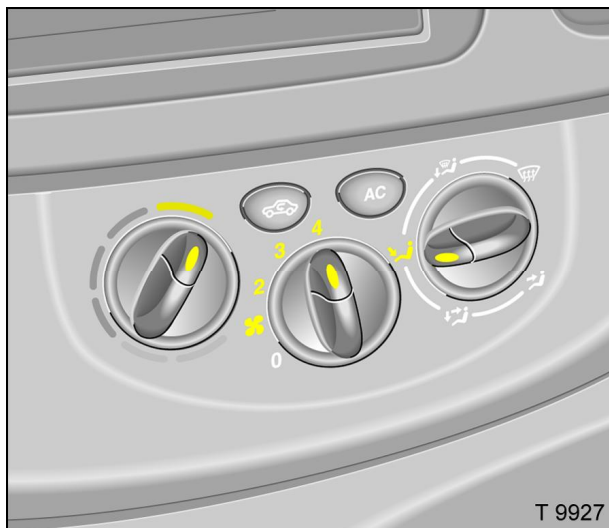
Heating

The amount of heat is dependant on the engine temperature and is thus not fully attained until the engine is warm.


For rapid warming of the passenger compartment,

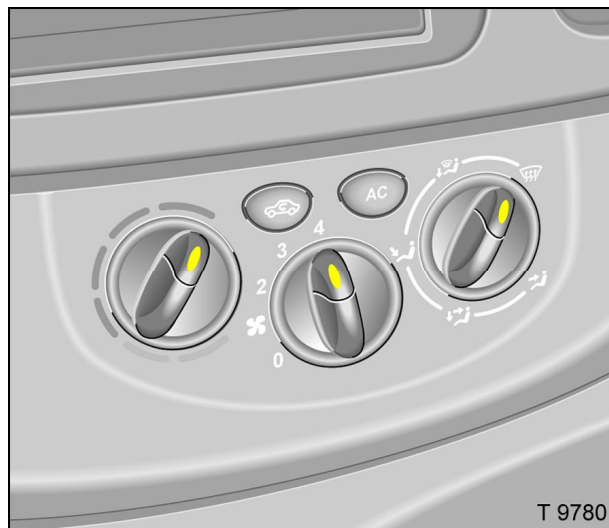
- Turn temperature switch to red.
- Switch on fan.
- Set the air distribution switch to the desired position.

The comfort and general well-being of the vehicle occupants are to a large extent dependent on a correct setting of the ventilation and heating.




Heating the foot area

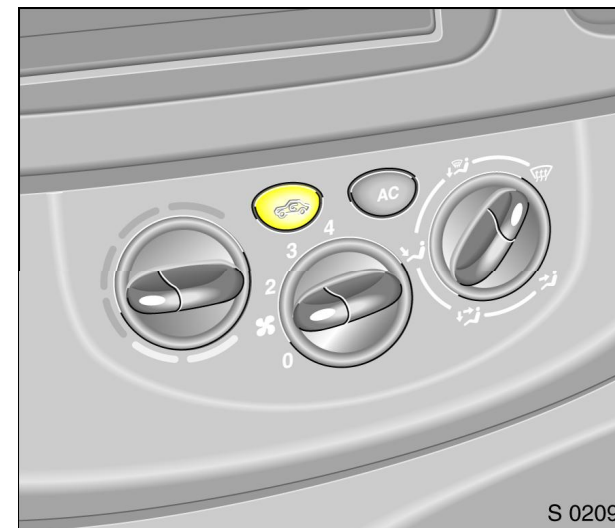
- Turn temperature switch to red.
- Set the air distribution switch to .
- Switch on fan.




Window demisting and defrosting

- Turn temperature switch to red.
- Switch on fan.
- Set air distribution switch to .
- Open side ventilation jets as required and direct them towards the door windows.
- Close centre ventilation jets.
- Switch on heated rear windows.

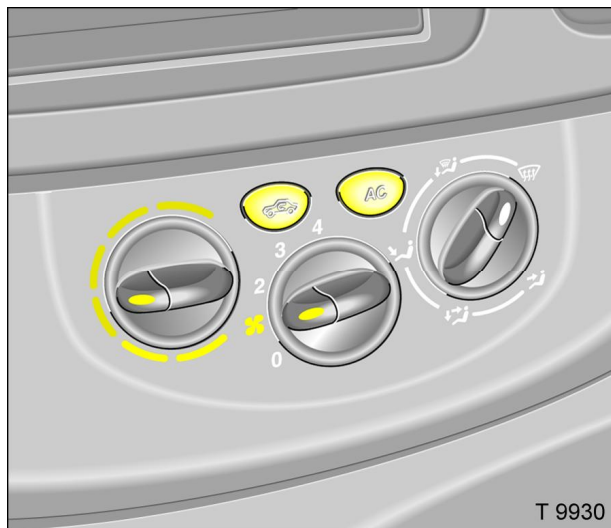
For simultaneous warming of the foot area, set air distribution switch to .



Re-circulation button

During 'normal' operation, the heating and ventilation and air conditioning systems use outside air, however, to prevent fumes from entering the vehicle when in stationary traffic press the  button and air will be circulated.

Circulated air should only be used for brief periods due to the gradual deterioration in the air quality and increase in humidity.



T 9930

Air conditioning system *

The air conditioning system is designed to operate in conjunction with the heating and ventilation system to provide maximum comfort under any weather conditions.

The air conditioning system cools the air and removes moisture from it. It is operational only in temperatures above approx. +4 °C, with the engine running and with the fan switched on:

- Press button = on
- Press button again = off

Once activated the air conditioning system is operated via the normal heating and ventilation controls.

To improve efficiency of the air conditioning, always close the windows to prevent chilled air from escaping.

Switching on the air conditioning will assist in windscreen demisting.

In very hot temperatures, before starting the engine, allow hot air to escape from the vehicle by opening the windows.

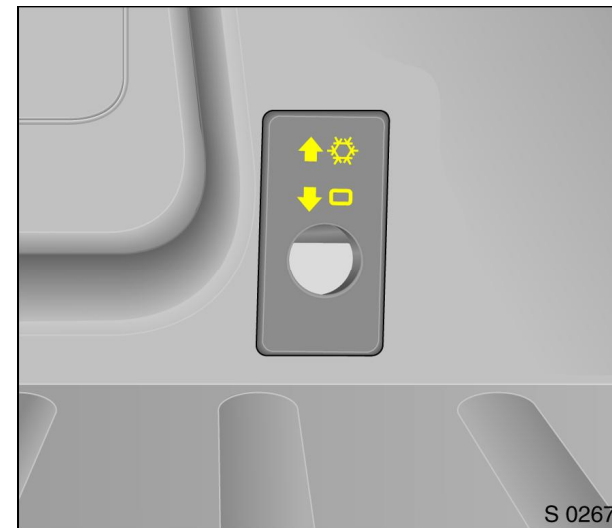
When the system is switched on, at least one ventilation jet must be open so that the evaporator does not ice up due to lack of air movement.

When the air conditioning is on, fuel consumption increases. Switch off the system whenever it is not required.

Maintenance

To ensure efficient performance of the air conditioning system, it must be switched on once a month for a short time, irrespective of the weather and time of year (possible only when outside temperature is above +4 °C).

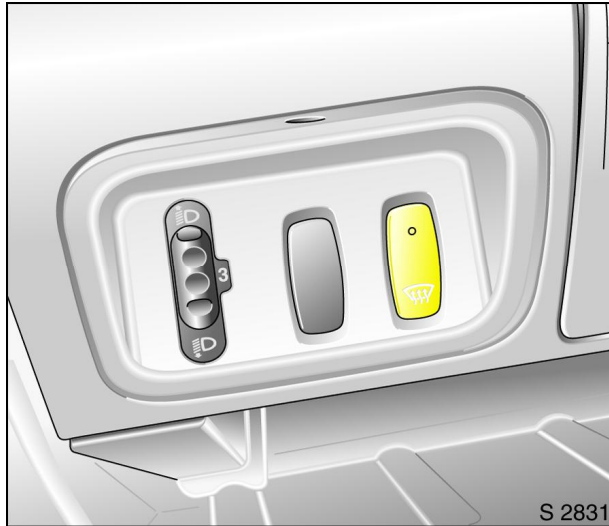
Malfunctions in the system must not be rectified by the owner; consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



S 0267


Glove compartment cooler *

Slide the control upwards to allow the air conditioning system to also keep the contents of the glove compartment cool.



Heated windscreen *

Operates only with engine running.

Pushbutton  on instrument panel.

Press  = on

Press again  = off


Control indicator on pushbutton illuminates when system is in use.

Turn off as soon as vision is clear. The heating switches off automatically after 10 minutes.




Heated rear windows *, heated exterior mirrors *

Operates only with engine running.

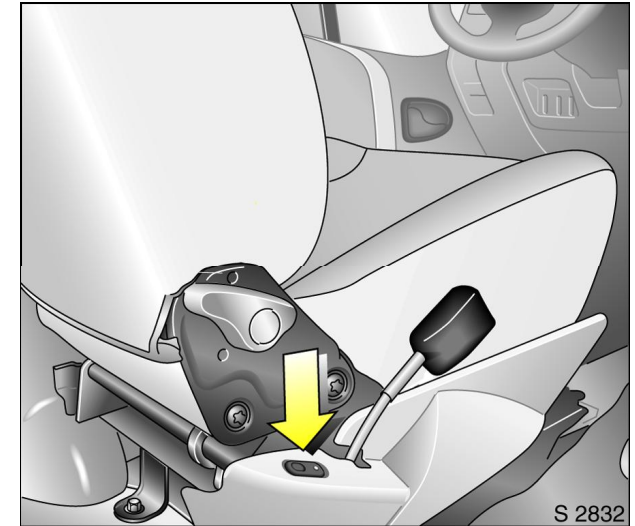
Pushbutton  on instrument panel.

Press  = on

Press again  = off


Control indicator  in instrument panel.

Turn off as soon as rear vision is clear. The heating switches off automatically after approx. 10 minutes.



Heated front seats *

Thermostatically controlled.

Pushbutton  in trim panel, located on the seat belt buckle mounting.

Press  = on

Press again  = off

Control indicator on pushbutton illuminates when system is in use.

Driving hints

The first 1000 km (600 miles)

Drive your vehicle at various speeds. Do not use full throttle. Never allow the engine to labour at low revs.

Make good use of all gears. Depress the accelerator pedal a maximum of around three quarters of the available pedal travel in all gears and drive ranges.

Do not drive faster than three quarters of maximum speed.

The information concerns the engine and parts of the power train, e.g. the final drive.

Never coast with engine not running

Many units will then not function (e.g. turn signal indicators, brake servo unit, power steering, airbag system). Driving in this manner is a danger to yourself and others.

Brake servo unit

With the engine not running the brake servo unit is no longer effective once the brake pedal has been depressed once or twice. The braking effect is not reduced but substantially greater foot pressure is necessary to stop the vehicle.

Power steering

Never leave the steering wheel on full lock when the vehicle is stationary as this may damage the power steering pump.

If the power steering should fail - e.g. when the vehicle is being towed with the engine switched off - the vehicle can still be properly steered but considerably greater effort is necessary.

Driving in mountainous terrain or with trailer/caravan

Electrically driven fan: The fan cooling capacity is not dependant on engine speed. It is not necessary, therefore, when driving uphill to shift down into a lower gear if the vehicle can climb in a higher gear.

Driving with a roof load

Do not exceed the permissible roof load. For safety reasons, distribute the load evenly and secure it tightly with straps so that it cannot slip. Set the tyre inflation pressure to the value given for full load. Do not drive faster than 120 km/h (75 mph). Check and retighten straps at frequent intervals.

Switching off the engine

If the engine temperature is very high, e.g. after driving in mountainous terrain: allow the engine to idle for approximately two minutes in order to prevent heat accumulation.

When you switch off, fans in the engine compartment may continue running for a time to cool the engine.

Save energy – more miles

Please observe the running-in hints on the previous page and the tips for energy saving on the following pages.

Good, technically correct and economical driving ensures maximum durability and performance for your vehicle.

Overrun

The fuel supply is automatically shut off during overrun, e.g. when the vehicle is being driven down long gradients or during braking. To enable the overrun cut-off to come into action, do not accelerate or declutch during overrun.

Engine rpm

Under all driving conditions drive in a favourable engine speed range.

Warming up

Run the engine warm, do not allow it to “tick over” when started from cold. Speed should be moderate until the engine has reached operating temperature.

Correct gear selection

Do not race your engine whilst in neutral or with a low gear selected. Driving too fast in individual gears or drive ranges as well as stop-and-go traffic increase engine wear and fuel consumption.

Change down

When decreasing speed shift down into the next lowest gear. Do not slip the clutch with a high-revving engine. This is especially important when hill climbing.

Clutch operation

Always depress the clutch pedal hard to the floor to prevent shifting difficulties and transmission damage. There must be no mats in the area of the pedals.

When driving do not use the pedal as a foot rest; this will cause substantial clutch wear.

Pedals

Do not place any objects in the foot well which could slip under the pedals and inhibit the pedal travel.

To ensure the pedal travel is uninhibited, there must be no mats in the area of the pedals.

Battery care whilst driving

When driving slowly or when the vehicle is stationary, e.g. in slow urban traffic, stop-and-go traffic or traffic jams, turn off all unnecessary electrical loads where possible (heated rear window, auxiliary headlamps etc.).

When starting the engine, depress the clutch pedal so that transmission resistance is eliminated and the starter motor and battery are relieved.

Saving fuel

Energy-conscious driving

- High fuel consumption is often a result of failing to drive in an energy-conscious manner.
- You should therefore drive with energy in mind - "more miles with less fuel".

Fuel consumption depends to a great extent on your own personal driving style. The following hints will help you to achieve fuel consumption as close as possible to the specified levels.

Check your vehicle's fuel consumption every time you fill up. In this way you will be able at an early stage to detect any irregularities causing increased consumption.

Warming up

- Driving at full throttle or idling while the engine is still cold increases engine wear and fuel consumption.
- Drive away immediately after starting. Engine speed should be moderate until the engine has reached operating temperature.

Uniform speed

- Hectic driving significantly increases fuel consumption.
- Do not accelerate and brake unnecessarily.

Drive as often as possible in top gear.

In many cases you can shift into fourth gear at speeds as low as 50 km/h (30 mph) in urban traffic.

In fourth gear fuel consumption in the 50 to 80 km/h (30 to 50 mph) range is around 25 % lower than in third gear.

In the 70 to 90 km/h (45 to 55 mph) range, fuel consumption in fifth gear is roughly 15 % lower than in fourth gear.

Select the next higher gear as soon as possible, and only change down when the engine is no longer running perfectly smoothly.

Idling

- The engine also consumes fuel when idling.
- If you have to wait for more than one minute, it is worthwhile switching off the engine. Five minutes of idling corresponds to approx. one kilometre (0.6 miles) of driving.

Overrun

- The fuel supply is automatically shut off during overrun, e.g. when the vehicle is being driven down long gradients or during braking.
- To enable the overrun cut-off to come into action and save fuel, do not accelerate or declutch during overrun.

Correct gear selection

- High revs increase engine wear and fuel consumption.
- Do not race your engine. Driving too fast in individual gears or drive ranges increases engine wear and fuel consumption.

Making use of the tachometer helps to save fuel: If possible, drive in each gear in the low engine speed range (between approx. 2000 and 3000 rpm) and maintain a steady vehicle speed.

Urban traffic

- Frequent driving off and stopping - for example at traffic lights, in stop-and-go traffic or traffic queues - greatly increases average fuel consumption.
- Plan carefully to avoid traffic congestion.

Good anticipation avoids unnecessary stopping.

If possible, select roads with a good traffic flow.

By keeping a safe distance from the vehicle in front and by not lane-hopping you will be able to avoid frequent braking and acceleration, which uses up a lot of fuel.

High speed

- The higher the speed the greater the fuel consumption. At top speed you consume a great deal of fuel.
- Slightly releasing the accelerator pedal results in distinct fuel savings with no major loss of speed.

Drive at no more than around three quarters of maximum speed and you will use up to 50% less fuel, without losing a great deal of time.

Tyre inflation pressure

- Inadequate tyre pressure, leading to higher road resistance, costs money in two ways: for more fuel and increased tyre wear.
- Regular checks (every 14 days) pay off.

Electrical loads

- The power consumption of electrical equipment increases fuel consumption.
- Switch off all auxiliary electrical loads (heated rear window, auxiliary headlamps etc.) when not needed.

Loading

- Unnecessary weight increases fuel consumption, especially when accelerating (urban traffic). A load of 100 kg can increase fuel consumption in urban traffic by up to 0.5 l/100 km.
- Reduce the loads you carry.

Roof racks

- Roof racks can increase fuel consumption by approx. 1 l/100 km due to the increased air resistance.
- Remove them if they are not being used.

Repair and maintenance

- Improper repairs or adjustment and maintenance work can increase fuel consumption. Do not carry out work on the engine yourself.
- We recommend having repairs and maintenance carried out by your Opel Partner.

Extreme driving conditions

- Going up steep slopes, driving on poor roads, cornering, pulling a trailer/ caravan or winter driving all increase fuel consumption.

Fuel consumption increases dramatically in urban traffic and at winter temperatures, especially on short trips when the engine operating temperature is not reached.

- Follow the hints given above to keep consumption to a minimum under such conditions.

Environmental protection

Trend-setting technology

When developing and manufacturing your vehicle, Opel used environment-friendly and in the main recyclable materials. The production methods used to make your vehicle are likewise environmentally compatible.

Recycling of production wastes keeps the circulation of material closed. Reduction of energy and water requirements also helps to conserve natural resources.

A highly advanced design means that your vehicle can be easily disassembled at the end of its working life, and the individual materials separated for subsequent re-use.

Materials such as asbestos and cadmium are not used.

New painting techniques employ water as a solvent.

The pollutants contained in exhaust gas are reduced in the case of both petrol and diesel engines.

As an Opel driver, you can make a major contribution to protecting the environment:

- Save fuel when driving. The previous section, gives you numerous useful hints on this.
- Be conscious of the environment when driving. The following section gives you some further valuable hints in this regard.

Environment-conscious driving

- High noise levels and exhaust emissions are often a result of driving without due attention to the environment.
- Reduce the noise level and exhaust emissions by adopting an environment-conscious driving style. This is extremely worthwhile and improves the quality of life.

“Jack rabbit” starts, i.e. screeching of tyres and high revs, can increase the noise level up to four times over.

Select the next higher gear as soon as possible. A vehicle travelling at 50 km/h (30 mph) in second gear causes as much noise as three vehicles driven at 50 km/h (30 mph) in fourth.

Warming up

- Driving at full throttle or idling when the engine is still cold increases fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and noise.
- Drive away immediately after starting. Engine speed should be moderate until the engine has reached operating temperature.

Uniform speed

- Hectic driving significantly increases noise and exhaust emissions.
- Do not accelerate and brake unnecessarily. Drive at uniform speed.

If you drive as often as possible in top gear, and in urban traffic where possible select fourth gear at speeds of 50 km/h (30 mph) and above, and if you select the next higher gear as soon as possible, only changing down when the engine is no longer running perfectly smoothly, you will reduce the noise impact on the environment many times over.

Urban traffic

- Frequent driving off and stopping -for example at traffic lights - greatly increases the noise level.
- Avoid unnecessary stops by always anticipating the driving conditions in front.

If possible, select roads with a good traffic flow.

Keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front and avoid unnecessary braking and acceleration.

Drive considerately, especially in residential areas and particularly at night.

High speed

- At top speed you cause excessive noise. As speed increases, so does tyre and wind noise. In top gear, tyre noise determines the level of driving noise from speeds as low as 70 km/h (45 mph). A vehicle travelling at 150 km/h (90 mph) causes just as much noise as four vehicles travelling at 100 km/h (60 mph) or ten vehicles travelling at 70 km/h (45 mph).
- Avoid travelling at high speeds by carefully planning your journeys.

Doors

- Slamming of doors creates noise.
- Close doors quietly. Be considerate, especially in residential areas and particularly at night.

The first 1000 km/600 miles

- Technically incorrect and uneconomical driving will impair the performance of your vehicle and shorten its service life.

- Drive your vehicle at various speeds, making good use of all gears. Depress the accelerator pedal a maximum of around three quarters of the available pedal travel. Do not use full throttle.

Do not drive faster than three quarters of maximum speed.

Never allow the engine to labour at low revs.

Further information - see page 76.

Repair and maintenance

- Never carry out any repairs or adjustment and maintenance work on the engine yourself:

You may out of ignorance infringe environmental laws by not disposing of materials properly.

Appropriate parts might not be recycled.

Contact with some of the materials involved may be hazardous to the health.

- We recommend having repairs and maintenance carried out by your Opel Partner.

Fuel consumption, fuel, refuelling

Fuel consumption

Optional equipment (e.g. wide tyres, air conditioning system, towing equipment) increases the kerb weight and in some cases also the permissible gross vehicle weight. This in turn increases fuel consumption and reduces the maximum speed of the vehicle.

When the vehicle is new, there is increased friction between the engine and transmission components lasting for several thousand kilometres/miles. This increases fuel consumption.

Fuel for petrol engines

Commercially available fuels are suitable (see page 132). Fuel quality has a decisive influence on the power output, driveability and life of the engine. The additives contained in the fuel play an important role in this connection. You should therefore use only high-quality fuels containing additives.

Petrol with too low an octane number can cause pinking. Opel cannot be held liable for resultant damage.

Petrol with a higher octane number can always be used.

A dispensing pump for leaded fuel cannot be inserted in the fuel tank of a vehicle that must be operated on unleaded fuel only.

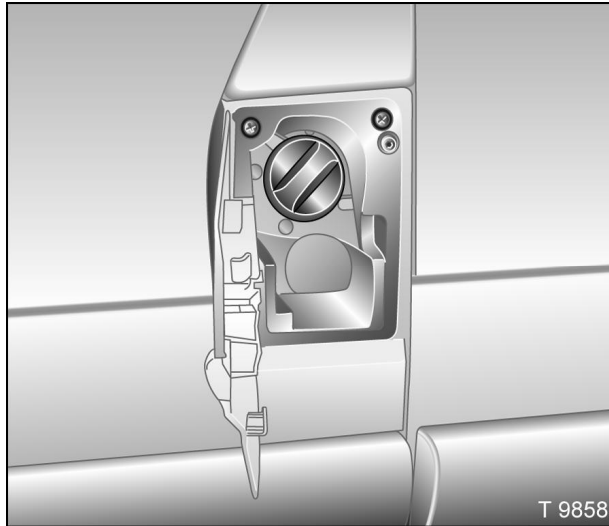
Fuel for diesel engines

Diesel engines must be operated only on commercially available diesel fuel meeting the specifications of EN 590. Marine diesel fuel, fuel oils, diesel fuels, which are entirely or partially plant based such as rape seed oil or bio-diesel, Aquazole and similar diesel-water emulsions must not be used.

The flow and filterability of diesel fuel are insufficient at low temperatures, as a result of crystallized paraffins.

Diesel fuels with improved low-temperature properties are therefore available on the market during the winter months. Make sure that you use winter fuel before the start of the cold weather season.

Use of diesel fuels with manufacturer-guaranteed winter properties, eliminates the need for additives.



Refuelling

Care must be taken when dealing with fuel.

Before refuelling it is absolutely vital to switch off the engine and any heating systems with combustion chambers.

Fuel is inflammable and explosive, therefore avoid dealing with fuel near naked flames and doing anything that would generate sparks. No smoking! This also applies where the smell of fuel is noticeable. If the smell of fuel vapour occurs in the vehicle itself, have the cause remedied immediately. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

The fuel tank filler neck with bayonet cap is located on the left-hand side of the vehicle.

To unlock filler cap ✱: insert key and turn anti-clockwise.

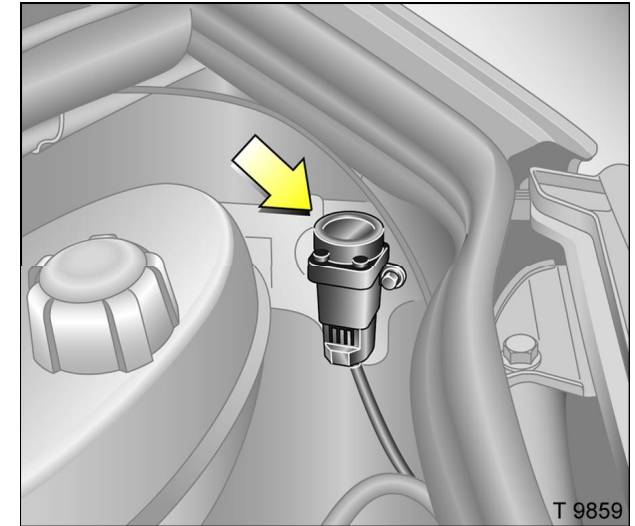
The fuel tank has a limiting system which prevents overfilling of the tank.

Correct refuelling is largely dependent on correct operation of the dispensing pump:

- Insert dispensing pump as far as it will go and switch on.
- After the first automatic cut-off, do not fill the tank any further.

Replace the filler cap and turn key clockwise as far as it will go.

Wipe off any overflowing fuel immediately.



Fuel cut-off device ✱

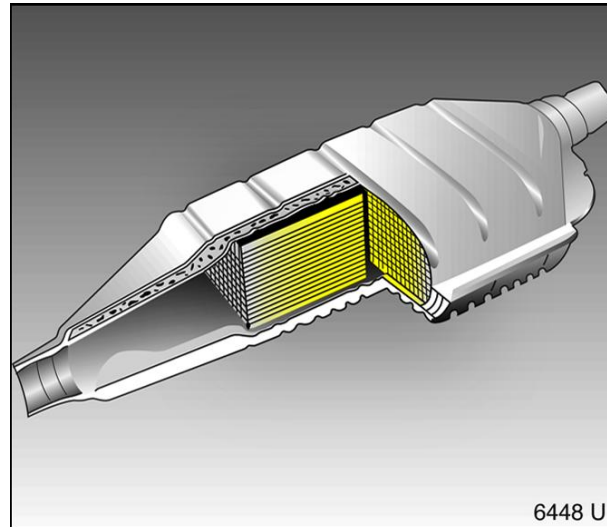
If the vehicle is involved in a collision, the fuel cut off device automatically isolates the fuel supply.

Prior to restarting first check:

- that the vehicle is driveable
- there is no smell of fuel
- fuel is not leaking

To restart the fuel supply, reset the cut-off device by pressing down the button.

Catalytic converter, exhaust emissions



Catalytic converter for petrol engines *

Leaded fuel will damage the catalytic converter and parts of the electronic system, thereby rendering them inoperative.



On vehicles with a catalytic converter, the fuel tank filler neck is of a narrow design so that a dispensing pump for leaded fuel cannot be inserted.

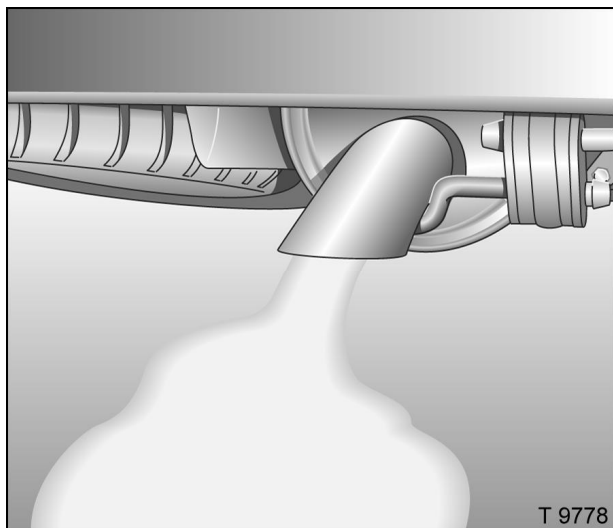
Damage to the catalytic converter or the vehicle may result if the following points are not observed:

- If the engine misfires or runs roughly after a cold start, the engine power has reduced significantly or other unusual operating problems occur that indicate a fault in the ignition system, please contact a workshop as quickly as possible. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. Drive at a slower speed and with less engine revs for a short time if necessary.

- If unburnt fuel enters the catalytic converter, this may result in overheating and irreparable damage to the catalytic converter.

You should therefore avoid frequent coldstarts, unnecessarily long use of the starter when setting off, running the tank dry (an irregular fuel supply leads to overheating) and starting the engine by pushing or towing.

- If the control indicator for exhaust emission  flashes, lift your foot off the accelerator until the indicator stops flashing and is steadily lit. Contact a workshop immediately. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. Control indicator  for exhaust emissions - see page 24.



Catalytic converter for diesel engines

Damage to the catalytic converter or the vehicle may result if the following points are not observed:

- If the engine runs roughly, the engine power has reduced significantly or other unusual operating problems occur, please contact a workshop as quickly as possible. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. Drive at a slower speed and with less engine revs for a short time if necessary.

Controlling exhaust emission

Through design-related measures - mainly in the area of the mixture formation system - the proportion of noxious materials in the exhaust, such as carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (CH) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), is reduced to a minimum.

Engine exhaust gases – Avoid inhaling!

Engine exhaust gases contain poisonous carbon monoxide, which has no colour or odour and can be lethal if inhaled.

If exhaust fumes penetrate the vehicle interior, open the windows and consult a workshop immediately. We recommend that you consult an Opel Partner.

When the vehicle is driven for the first time, wax and oil on the exhaust system may evaporate, producing smoke-like emissions which should not be inhaled. Allow wax and oil to evaporate while the vehicle is in the open air. Avoid inhaling.

Checking and adjustment of the mixture formation system and ignition system forms part of the Service Plan. For this reason you should have all maintenance work carried out at the intervals specified in your Service Booklet.

Maintenance

Have all maintenance work carried out at the intervals specified by Opel. We recommend that you entrust this work to your Opel Partner, who has proper equipment and trained personnel available. Electronic testing systems permit rapid diagnosis and remedy of faults. This way you can be certain that all components of the vehicle's electrical, injection and ignition systems operate correctly, that your vehicle has a low level of pollutant emission and that the catalytic converter system will have a long service life.

You are thereby making an important contribution towards keeping the air clean and compliance with emissions legislation.

Checking and adjustment of the fuel-injection and ignition systems is part of the scope of inspection. For this reason you should have all maintenance work carried out at the intervals specified in your Service Booklet.

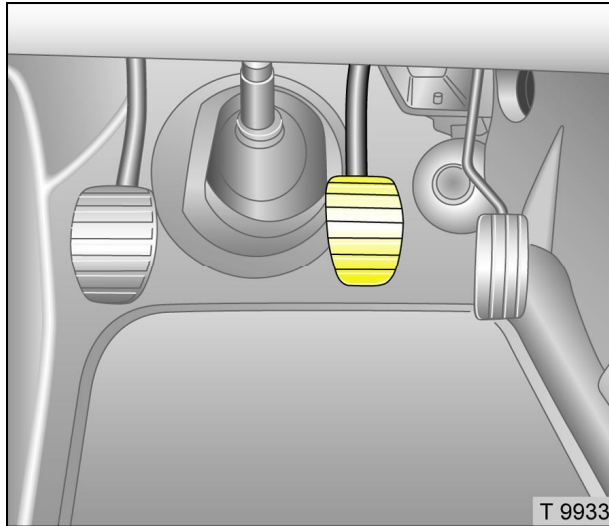
Brakes

The effectiveness of the brakes is an important factor for traffic safety.

In the interest of effectiveness, do not brake unnecessarily hard during the first 200 km (120 miles) after new disc brake pads have been fitted.

Wear of the brake linings must not exceed a certain limit. Regular maintenance as detailed in the Service Booklet is therefore of the utmost importance for traffic safety.

Have worn brake pads replaced. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner, who will fit parts that have been tested and approved by Opel and guarantee optimum braking power.



Foot brake

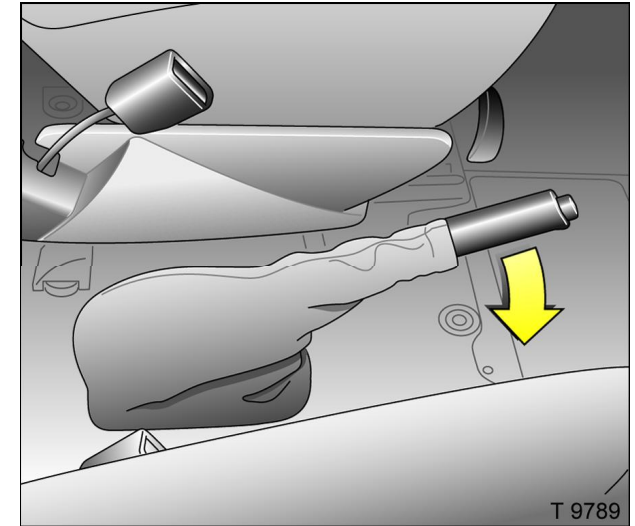
The braking system comprises two separate brake circuits. If one brake circuit should fail, the vehicle can still be stopped with the second remaining circuit. If this happens, the brake pedal must be fully depressed with greater pedal pressure. The distance required for braking will be greater. Consult a workshop before continuing to drive. We recommend that you consult an Opel Partner.

In order to utilise the full pedal travel - particularly in the event of a brake circuit fault - there must be no mats in the area of the pedals.

With the engine stopped the servo assistance is discontinued after the brake pedal has been depressed once or twice. The braking action will not be reduced but increased foot pressure will be necessary. Take extra care when the vehicle is being towed.

Check the brake lamps before starting out on a journey. Shortly after the start of each journey the brake system should be tested at low speed for its effectiveness, especially if the brakes are wet, e.g. after washing your vehicle.

The brake fluid level should be checked regularly - see page 119.



Hand brake

The mechanical hand brake acts only on the rear brakes to secure the stopped or parked vehicle. It engages automatically when applied.

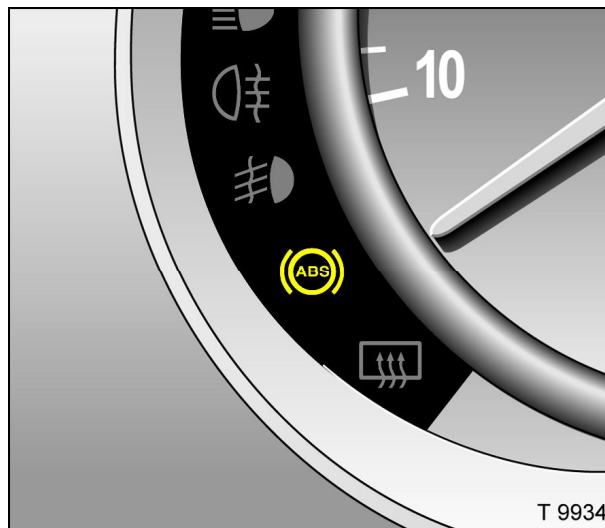


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Control indicator (ⓘ) for brake system

Control indicator lights up when ignition is switched on if hand brake is applied and/or fluid level for brake system is too low. Brake fluid level - see page 119.

If it lights up when the hand brake is not applied: stop vehicle; interrupt your journey immediately. Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



T 9934

ABS (ABS) *

The ABS (anti-lock brake system) * continuously monitors the vehicle's brake system and prevents the wheels from locking, irrespective of the road condition and tyre grip.

It starts to regulate the braking pressure as soon as a wheel shows a tendency to lock. The vehicle remains steerable, even in the event of very heavy braking, for instance on bends or when swerving to avoid an obstacle. Even in the case of full-on braking, the ABS makes it possible to drive round an obstacle without releasing the brakes.

The ABS makes itself noticeable through pulsating of the brake pedal and the noise of the regulation process. Your vehicle is now in a critical situation; the ABS allows you to keep control of the vehicle and reminds you to match your speed to the road conditions.

To achieve optimum braking, keep the brake pedal fully depressed throughout the braking process, despite the fact that the pedal is pulsating. Do not reduce the pressure on the pedal.

Do not let this special safety feature tempt you into taking risks when driving.

Traffic safety can only be achieved by adopting a responsible driving style.

When the ignition is switched on, the ABS control indicator lights up. At the same time, the system performs a self-check which may be audible. When the control indicator goes out the system is ready for operation. If the control indicator does not go out after a few seconds, or if it lights up during driving, there is a fault in the ABS. The vehicle's brake system remains operational without ABS regulation.

If there is a fault in the ABS, the rear wheels may tend to lock in the event of unusually heavy braking. This may cause the vehicle to swerve. The benefits of the ABS are lost.

You can continue driving, provided you drive with care and anticipation

Have the cause of the fault remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. The system's integrated self-diagnostics allows faults to be quickly remedied.

Wheels, tyres

Tyres

See page 135 for suitable tyres and restrictions.

Factory-fitted tyres are matched to the chassis and offer optimum driving comfort and safety.

Changing tyre/wheel type

Before switching to different tyres or wheels, seek advice on technical possibilities. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner, who will be able to advise you of any necessary modifications.

Use of unsuitable tyres or wheels may lead to accidents and render the vehicle unroadworthy.

If tyres of a different size to those fitted at the factory are used (this includes winter tyres), the electronic speedometer may possibly need to be reprogrammed to ensure that the speed displayed is correct.

Fitting new tyres

New tyres should be fitted in pairs, or for preference in sets. Make sure that both tyres on an axle are

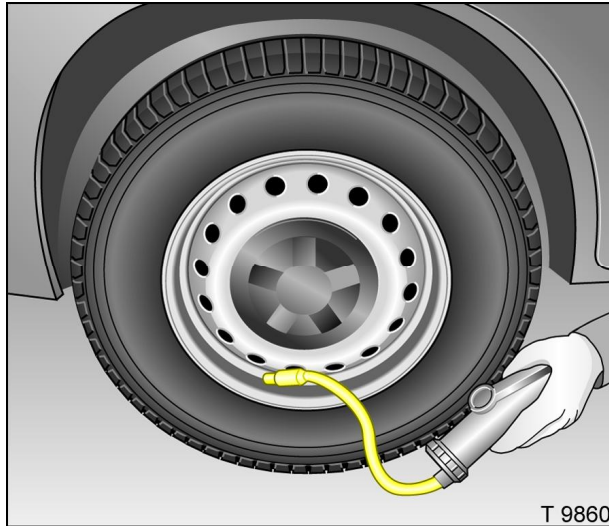
- the same size
- the same design
- the same make
- and have the same tread pattern.

We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner to have the tyres replaced. Your Opel Partner knows the legal regulations concerning the disposal of tyres and therefore protects the environment and your health.

Tyre inflation pressure

Check tyre pressures, including the spare wheel, at least every 14 days and prior to any long journey. The tyres should be checked when cold. Don't forget to check the spare.

Tyre pressures - see page 135.



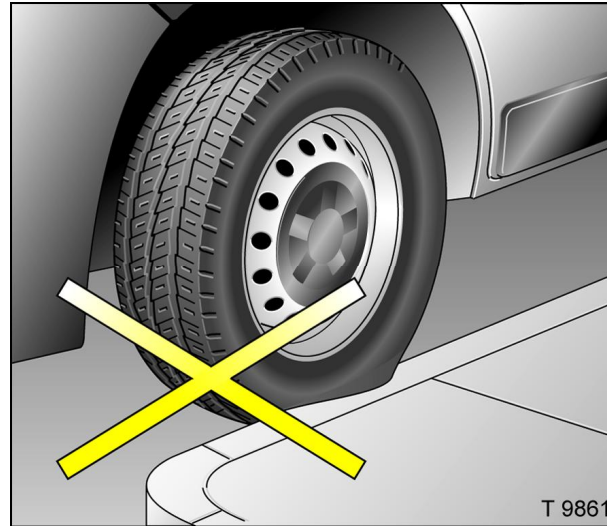
Increased pressure resulting from tyre warm-up must not be reduced, otherwise the pressure may drop below the permissible minimum.

After having checked the tyre pressures, securely tighten the valve caps.

Incorrect inflation pressures will impair safety, vehicle handling, comfort and fuel economy and will increase tyre wear.

If the pressure is too low, this can result in considerable tyre warm-up and internal damage, leading to tread separation and even to tyre blow-out at high speeds.

Hidden tyre damage is not eliminated by subsequently adjusting the inflation pressure.



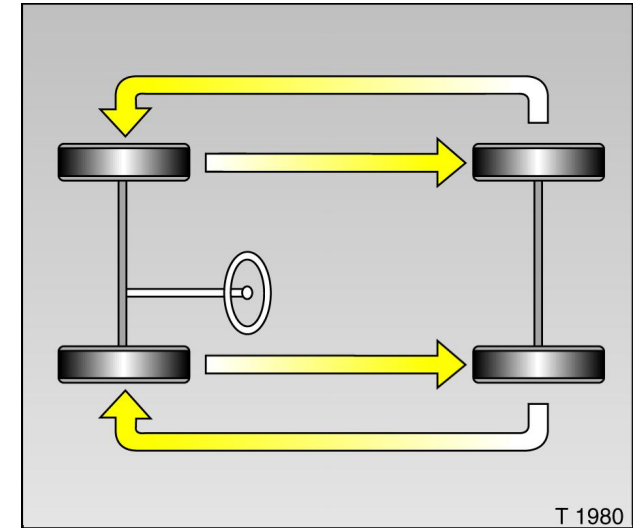
Tyre condition, wheel condition

Driving over sharp edges can lead to hidden tyre damage and wheel damage which is only noticed later on: there is a danger of tyre blow-out.

Drive over edges slowly and at a right angle if possible. When parking, ensure that the tyres are not pressed against the edge of the kerb.

Check tyres regularly for damage (foreign bodies, punctures, cuts, cracks, bulges in sidewalls). Check wheels for damage. In the event of damage or abnormal wear, consult a workshop. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

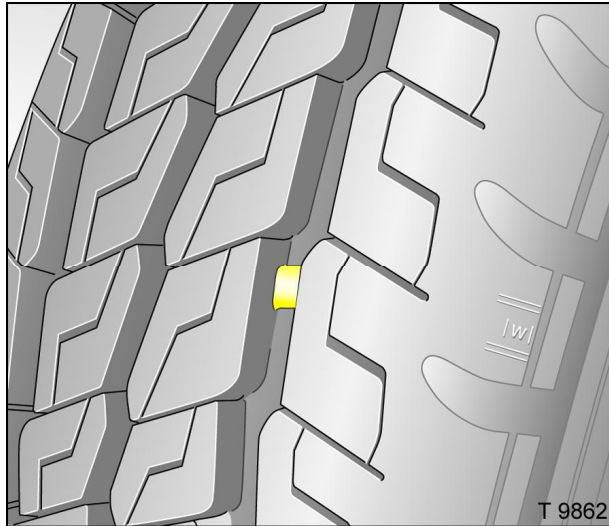
Damage may lead to tyre blowout.



Tread depth

Check tread depth regularly. Should the front tyres show greater wear than the rear tyres, have both front wheels exchanged with the rear wheels so that the tyres with deeper tread are on the front axle.





For safety reasons, tyres should be replaced when their tread depth has worn down to 2 to 3 mm. The legal permissible minimum tread depth (1.6 mm) has been reached when the tread has worn down as far as one of the wear indicators. A number of wear indicators are spaced at equal intervals around the tyre within the tread. Their position is indicated by markings on the tyre sidewall.

General information

Note that the danger of aquaplaning is greater if the tyres are worn.

Tyres age, even if they are used only very little or not at all. A spare wheel which has not been used for six years should be used only in emergencies; drive slowly when using such tyres.

Never fit used tyres the previous history and use of which you do not know.

Tyre designations

Meanings:

e.g. **195/65 R 16 - 91 T**

195 = Tyre width in mm

65 = Aspect ratio in %
(tyre height to tyre width in %)

R = Belt type: Radial

16 = Rim diameter in inches

91 = Load index

T = Speed code

Speed code letters:

Q Up to 160 km/h (100 mph)

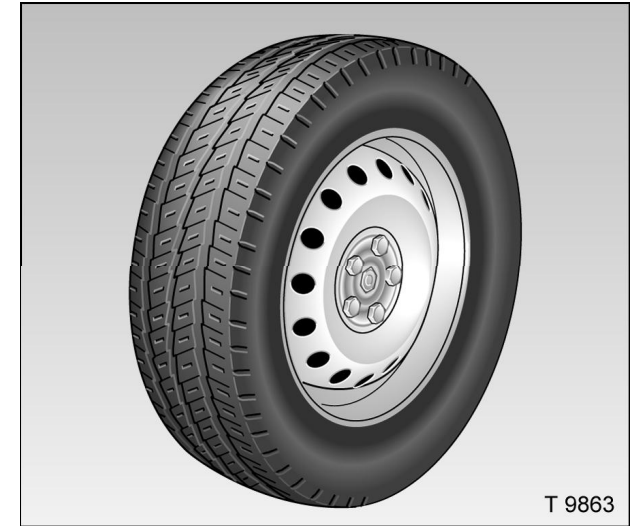
S Up to 180 km/h (112 mph)

T Up to 190 km/h (118 mph)

H Up to 210 km/h (130 mph)

V Up to 240 km/h (150 mph)

W Up to 270 km/h (168 mph)



Winter tyres

See page 135 for restrictions.

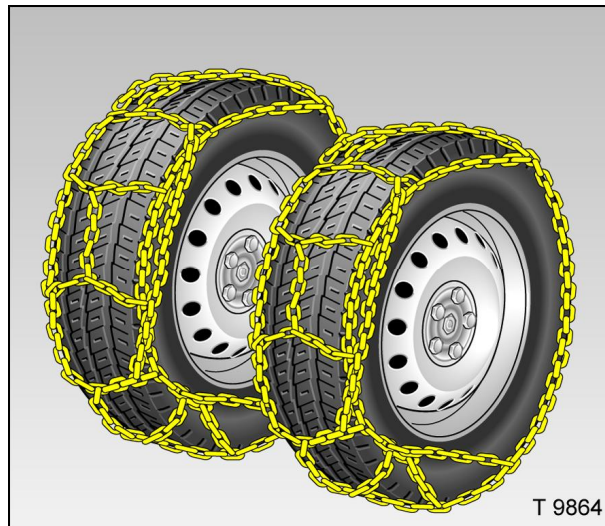
M+S tyres improve safety and should therefore be fitted on all wheels.

The design of summer tyres means they have limited qualities for winter driving.

If the maximum permissible speed for the winter tyres is less than that of the vehicle, a notice indicating the maximum permissible speed for the tyres must be affixed within the driver's field of vision *¹⁾.

¹⁾ Varies from country to country on account of national regulations.

If you use the spare wheel when it is fitted with a summer tyre: the vehicle's driveability may be affected, especially on slippery road surfaces. Obtain a replacement for the faulty tyre as soon as possible, and have the wheel balanced and fitted to the vehicle.



Tyre chains

See page 135 for restrictions.

Tyre chains may be used only on the drive wheels (front axle). They must be fitted symmetrically on the tyre to ensure that they are seated concentrically.

Only fine-linked chains - not protruding more than 15 mm on the tyre tread and inboard sides (including chain lock).

We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner, who will be pleased to give advice.

Wheel covers on steel wheels may come into contact with parts of the chains. In such cases, remove the wheel covers.

Tyre chains may only be used at speeds up to 50 km/h (30 mph)¹⁾ and, when travelling on roads that are free of snow, they may only be used for brief periods since they are subject to rapid wear on a hard road and may snap.

¹⁾ Varies from country to country on account of national regulations.

Roof rack, caravan and trailer towing

Disregard of the instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

Roof racks ✱

For safety reasons and to avoid damaging the roof, we recommend the Opel roof rack system. Your Opel Partner will be happy to advise you.

Driving hints - page 79

Towing equipment ✱

We recommend that towing equipment be installed by an Opel Partner, who can inform you about possible increases in the caravan/trailer load. Your Opel Partner will also be in possession of specifications concerning installation as well as any necessary modifications to the vehicle regarding the cooling system or other features.

Mounting dimensions of towing equipment see page 138.

Caravan/trailer loads¹⁾

The permissible caravan/trailer loads are vehicle and engine-dependent maximum values which must not be exceeded. The actual caravan/trailer load is the difference between the actual gross weight of the caravan/trailer and the actual coupling socket load with the caravan/trailer coupled.

¹⁾ Observe national regulations.

When the caravan/trailer load is being checked, therefore, only the caravan/trailer wheels - and not the jockey wheel - must be standing on the weighing apparatus.

The permissible caravan/trailer loads for your vehicle are given in the vehicle papers. Unless otherwise stated, they are valid for gradients up to max. 12%.

The permissible caravan/trailer load should be fully utilized only by drivers who are adequately experienced in towing large caravans/trailers.

In higher elevations the engine output and gradability may drop so that it may not be possible for the permissible caravan/trailer loads to be fully utilized in mountainous territory.

The actual caravan/trailer load plus the actual gross vehicle weight must not exceed the maximum permitted towing weight. For example, if the permitted gross vehicle weight is utilised, the trailer/caravan load must only be used until the maximum permitted towing weight is reached. The maximum permitted towing weight is shown on the identification plate, see page 128.

Coupling socket load

The coupling socket load is the load exerted by the trailer/caravan on the coupling ball. It can be varied by changing the weight distribution when loading the trailer/caravan.

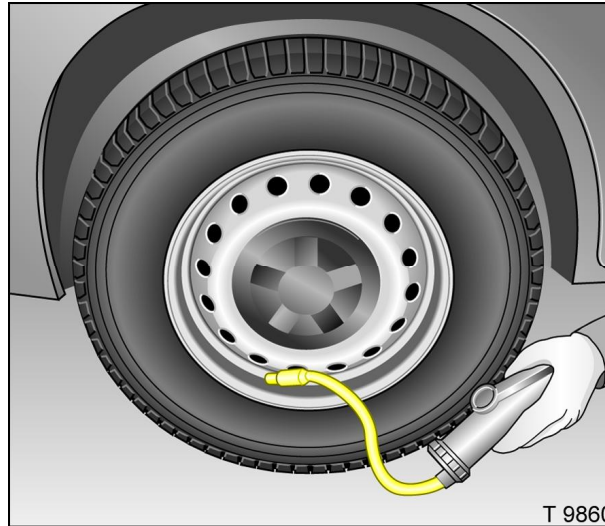
The maximum permissible coupling socket load for the towing vehicle, stated on the label, should always be aimed for, particularly in the case of heavy caravans/trailers. The coupling socket load should never be below 25 kg.

In the case of caravan/trailer loads of 1200 kg or more, the coupling socket load should not be less than 50 kg.

When measuring the coupling socket load, make sure that the drawbar of the loaded trailer/caravan is at the same height as it will be when the trailer/caravan is coupled with the towing vehicle loaded. Particularly important for trailers/caravans with tandem axle.

Rear axle load during towing

When the caravan/trailer is coupled and the towing vehicle fully loaded (including all occupants), the permissible rear axle load must not be exceeded.



Tyre inflation pressure

Increase the tyre pressure on the towing vehicle to the value given for full load (see page 135). Also check the pressure of the caravan/trailer tyres.

Driving characteristics, towing tips

In the case of caravans/trailers with brakes, attach the breakaway stopping cable.

Before coupling the trailer/caravan, lubricate the ball of the trailer/caravan towing device. However, do not do so if a stabilizer which acts on the coupling ball is being used to damp rolling motions.

Handling is greatly influenced by the loading of the trailer/caravan. Loads should therefore be secured so that they cannot slip and placed in the centre of the trailer/caravan if possible, i.e. above the axle.



Genuine Opel Accessories which can be subsequently fitted aid trailer operation, e.g. large mirrors for wide trailers/ caravans.

In the case of trailers/caravans with low directional stability, it is advisable to use a stabilizer to damp rolling motions.

Do not drive faster than 80 km/h (50 mph) if possible, even in countries where higher speeds are permitted.

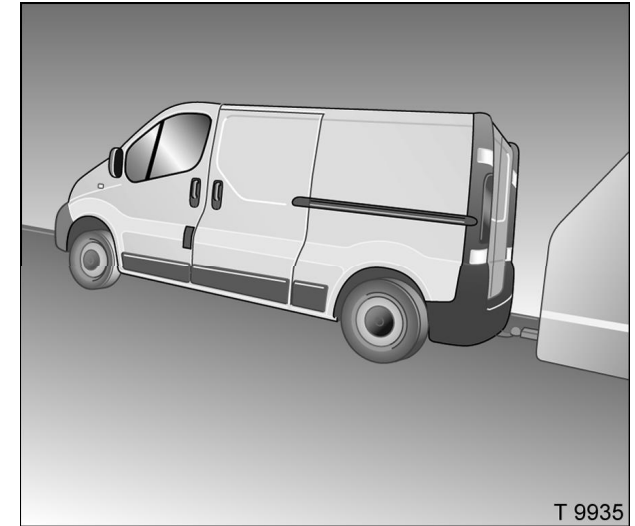
Make sure that you have enough room when cornering and avoid sudden manoeuvres.

If the trailer/caravan starts to sway, drive more slowly, do not attempt to correct the steering and brake sharply if necessary.

Electrically driven fan: The fan cooling capacity is not dependant on engine speed. It is not necessary, therefore when driving uphill to shift down into a lower gear if the vehicle can climb in a higher gear.

When coupled to a caravan/trailer the vehicle requires more braking effort when driving down long gradients, so select the same gear as you would driving uphill and drive at roughly the same speed.

Remember that the braking distance for vehicles towing caravans/trailers is always greater than the braking distance for vehicles not towing a caravan/trailer.



Starting on inclines

Hold engine rpm constant, engage clutch gradually (let slip), release brake and open throttle. If possible, the engine speed should not drop during this procedure.

Before starting off under extreme conditions (high combination weight, mountainous terrain with steep inclines), switch off all unnecessary electrical loads (e.g. heated rear window).

Self-help

Disregard of the instructions may lead to injuries or endanger life. Vehicle passengers should be informed accordingly.

Diesel fuel system, bleeding

Never let the tank become empty!

On account of the very high injection pressure, a complicated procedure is required to bleed the diesel fuel system if the tank is allowed to become empty. Consult a workshop. We recommend that you consult an Opel Partner.

You should therefore fill up as soon as possible, if the fuel gauge indicates low fuel level.

► Draining water from diesel fuel filter - see page 117.

Do not start with quick charger

This prevents damage to electronic components.

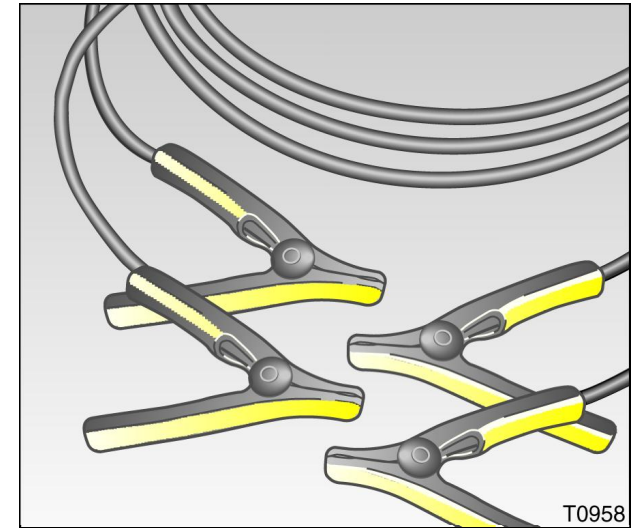
Starting the engine by pushing or towing

Vehicles with catalytic converter must not be started by pushing or towing. When starting by towing¹⁾ there is a risk of collision between the two vehicles, so use the tow rod.

Only during warm weather or with a warm engine, proceed as follows:

- Switch off all unnecessary electrical loads.
 - Switch on ignition.
 - Depress clutch pedal.
 - Select second or third gear.
 - Drive off and release clutch pedal.
- Fuel cut-off device - see page 83

¹⁾ Observe national regulations.



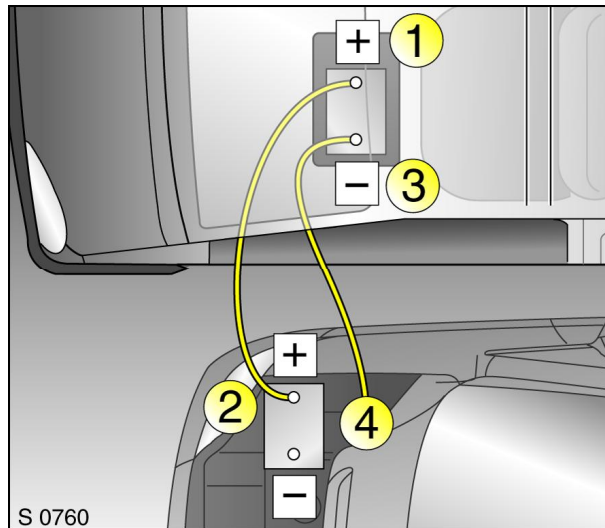
Starting the engine with jump leads ✱

A vehicle with a discharged battery can be started using jump leads and the battery of another vehicle.

This must be done with extreme care. Any deviation from the following instructions could lead to personal injury or damage resulting from battery explosion, as well as to damage to the electrical systems in both vehicles.

- Never expose the battery to naked flames or sparks.

- Do not allow battery fluid to contact eyes, skin, fabrics or painted surfaces. The fluid contains sulphuric acid which can cause injuries and damage in the event of direct contact.
- To lessen the risk of injury wear eye protection when working near any battery.
- Make sure that the battery providing the jump start has the same voltage as the battery in your vehicle (12 V). Its capacity (Ah) must not be substantially lower than that of the discharged battery. The voltage and capacity are given on the batteries.
- Do not disconnect the discharged battery from the vehicle.
- Switch off all unnecessary electrical loads.
- Do not lean over the battery during jump starting.
- Do not allow the terminals of one lead to touch those of the other lead.
- Apply hand brake. Place gear shift lever in neutral.



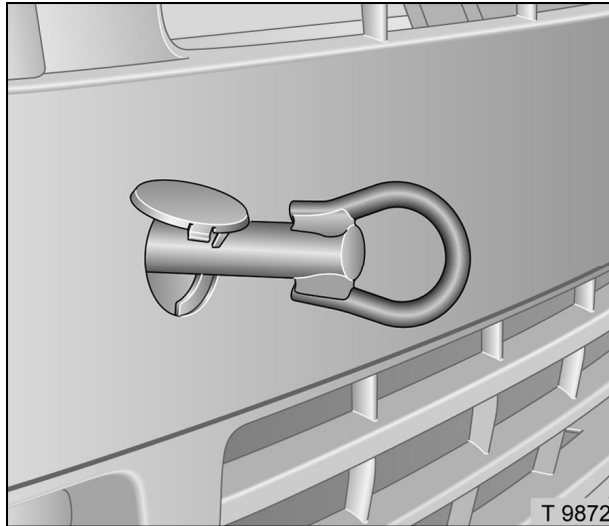
The battery is located beneath the front left-hand seat floor panel - see page 121.

Connect the leads in the order shown in the picture:

1. Connect one end of the first jump lead to the positive terminal **1** of the discharged battery (identified by "+" sign on battery case or terminal).
2. Connect the other end of this lead to the positive terminal **2** of the battery providing the jump start ("+" sign).
3. Connect the first end of the second jump lead to the negative terminal **3** of the discharged battery ("- " sign).
4. Connect the other end of this jump lead **4** to ground on the vehicle providing the jump start, e.g. engine block or screw connection in engine suspension.

Care must be taken to ensure that the leads do not inadvertently contact metal surfaces within the compartment area.

- Do not connect the lead to the negative terminal of the battery on the vehicle providing the jump start! The connection point should be as far away from the battery as possible.
- Route the leads so that they cannot catch on rotating parts in the engine compartment.
- Reverse above sequence exactly when removing leads.
- ▶ Fuel cut-off device - see page 83.



Towing the vehicle

Screw the towing eye (stowed in the tool kit - see page 101) fully into the front towing point.

Attach the tow rope * - or better still, a tow rod * - to the towing eye, never to the bumper or front suspension units.

Never lift the vehicle using the towing eye!

Place the gear shift lever in the neutral position. Switch on the ignition to release the steering column lock and to permit the operation of the brake lamps, horn and windscreen wipers.

Drive off slowly and avoid jerky movements. Impermissible tractive forces could damage the vehicles.

More brake pedal pressure is necessary when braking since the brake servo unit is operative only when the engine is running.

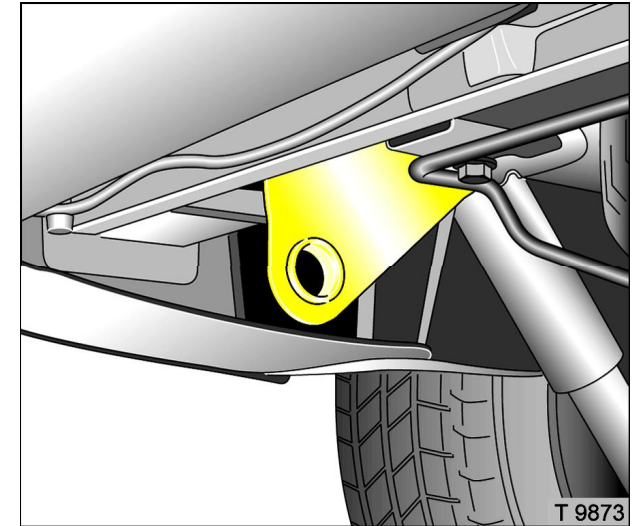
On vehicles with power steering considerably greater steering force is necessary since this unit is operative only when the engine is running.

To prevent the entry of exhaust fumes from the towing vehicle, switch on the air circulation system and close the windows.

Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner, who will serve you best to get your vehicle back on the road.

Towing service

Entrust your vehicle only to the towing service of your choice and obtain an estimate on towing costs before employing any towing service. This will prevent unnecessary expense and possible insurance problems during claim processing.

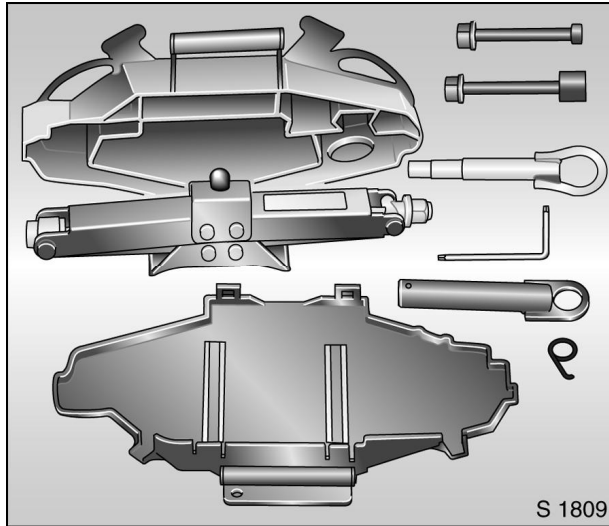


Towing another vehicle

Attach tow rope * - or better still a tow rod * - to the rear towing eye, never to the rear axle and suspension units.

Never lift the vehicle using the towing eye!

Drive off slowly and avoid jerky movements. Impermissible tractive forces could damage the vehicles.



Jack and vehicle tools

The jack and the vehicle tools have been specially developed for your vehicle and must only be used on that vehicle. Only use jack for changing wheels.

The jack, adapters, ratchet, torx key, hub cap hook, towing eye and spare wheel security tool * are contained in a unit, stowed under the driver's seat.

First-aid kit ☒ * and warning triangle ▲ *

Your first-aid kit and warning triangle can be accommodated in the space under the front seats.

Ensure items stowed under the seats are securely restrained.

Spare wheel

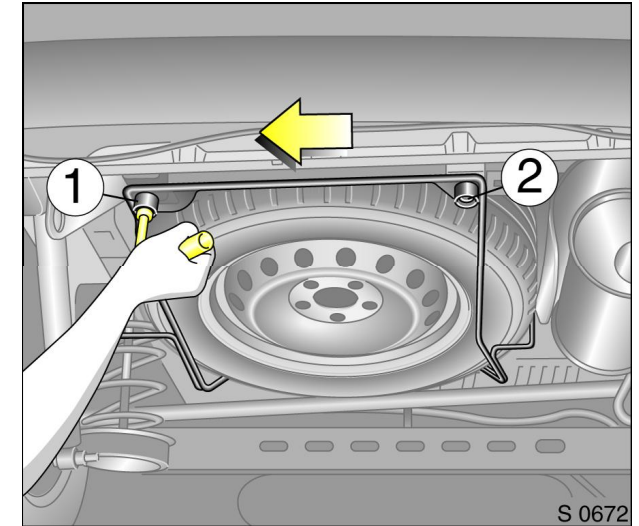
The spare wheel is mounted under the rear underbody. The spare wheel may be secured using a Opel security bolt * that can only be removed using the tool supplied.

Due to the weight of the tyre assembly it is recommended that you exercise caution when releasing the spare wheel carrier. Do not fully remove bolt 1.

Support the spare wheel with a suitable object to prevent the wheel falling suddenly when loosening the carrier bolts - risk of injury!

If in doubt seek technical assistance, consult a workshop. We recommend that you consult an Opel Partner.

It may be necessary to jack the vehicle up to gain access to the spare wheel on a fully loaded vehicle with a flat rear tyre.



To release the spare wheel carrier, loosen bolt 1, ensuring it is not fully removed. Fully remove bolt 2, then pull the carrier to the left, until it clears bolt 1, and lower the carrier assembly.

When installing the wheel ensure that the spare wheel carrier is correctly positioned before tightening the bolts.

General information

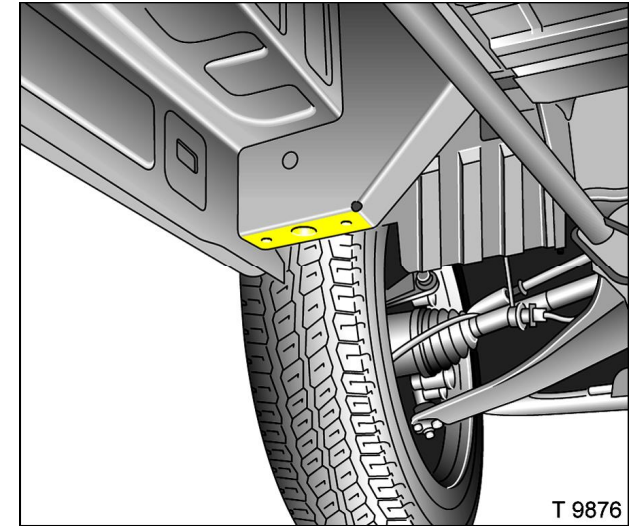
If you use winter tyres *, the spare wheel may still be fitted with a summer tyre. If you use the spare wheel when it is fitted with a summer tyre the vehicle's driveability may be affected, especially on slippery road surfaces. Obtain a replacement for the faulty tyre as soon as possible, and have the wheel balanced and fitted to the vehicle.

Wheel changing

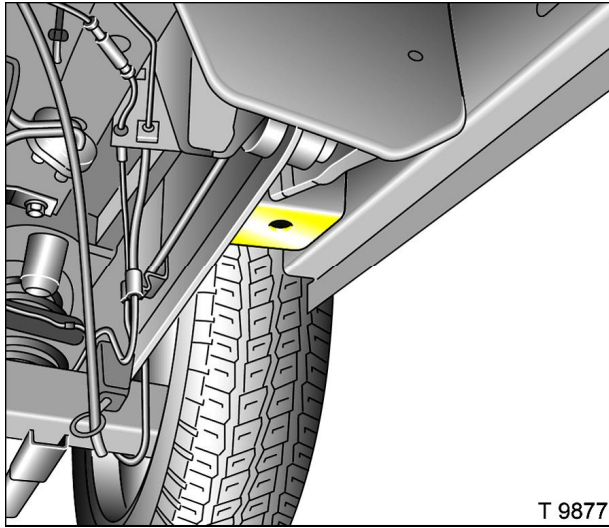
In order to reduce the chance of possible injuries, make the following preparations and note the procedure:

- Park on a level, firm and non-slippery surface.
- Switch on hazard warning flashers and apply hand brake. Engage first gear or reverse.
- Correctly set up warning triangle.
- No people or animals may be in the vehicle when it is jacked up.
- Before lifting the vehicle, turn front wheels to straight-ahead position.
- Never change more than one wheel at a time.
- Block wheel diagonally opposite the wheel to be changed by placing wedge blocks, any available blocks of wood or rocks behind and in front of it.

- Use jack only when changing wheels.
- If the ground on which the vehicle is standing is soft, a solid board (max. 1 cm thick) should be placed under the jack. Using a thicker board could lead to damage of the jack and the vehicle.
- Never crawl under a jacked-up vehicle.
- Do not start or run the engine while the vehicle is on the jack.

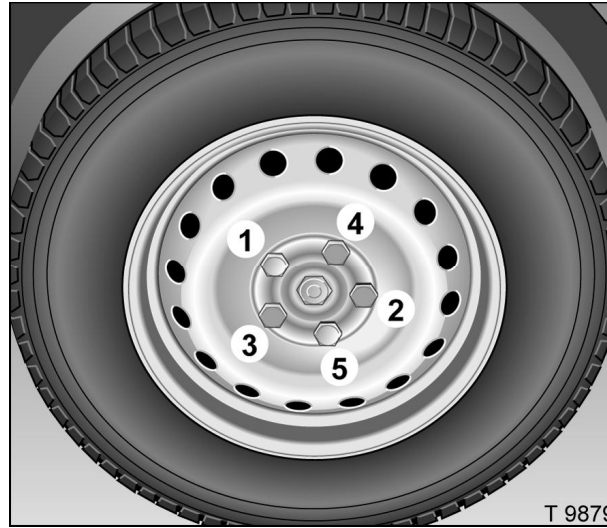


1. Remove wheel trim, loosen the wheel bolts with the ratchet and adapter. The ratchet should turn anti-clockwise to loosen the bolts - invert the ratchet if necessary.
2. To raise vehicle, place lifting pad spigot of the jack under the jacking hole located nearest the wheel concerned.



T 9877

3. Install adapter onto the jack and raise the vehicle by turning the ratchet until the wheel is clear of the ground.
4. Remove wheel bolts and replace wheel.
5. Refit wheel bolts and lower vehicle.



T 9879

6. Tighten wheel bolts in criss-cross sequence and refit wheel trim.
7. Stow the wheel, jacking equipment and warning triangle ❄.

Have the new wheel balanced on the vehicle and have the torque of the wheel bolts checked as soon as possible.
Tightening torque - see page 135.

Have defective tyre repaired and balanced.

Electrical system

Electronic ignition systems use a very high voltage. Do not touch; danger to life.

Fuse boxes

The fuse box is located in the lower instrument panel on the far left hand side near the steering wheel.

When replacing a fuse, turn off the respective switch and the ignition.

A defective fuse can be recognized by its melted wire. A new fuse should only be installed after the cause of the trouble has been eliminated.

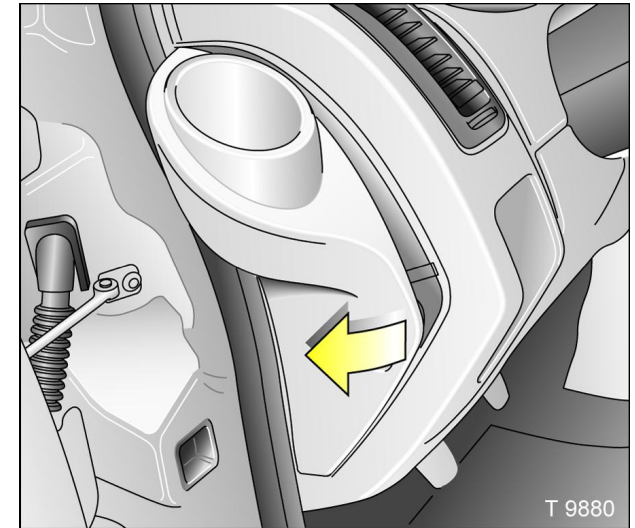
Only fuses of the specified rating should be installed. The rating is given on all fuses.

It is advisable to carry a full set of fuses available from your Opel Partner.

Provision is made in the fuse box for the storing of spare fuses.

Fuses, Colour	Fuses, Rating ¹⁾
Grey	2 A
Beige	5 A
Brown	7.5 A
Red	10 A
Blue	15 A
Yellow	20 A
White	25 A
Green	30 A
Orange	40 A

¹⁾ Rating in Amperes.





















Instrument panel fuse box




To open the cover, remove the ashtray from the left hand cup holder, pull open the fuse box cover.

To help in replacing fuses, a fuse remover is located in the fuse box.

Fuses

Symbol	Application
	Air conditioning
	Heated rear view mirrors
	Heated seats
	Electric windows
	Left hand main beam
	Right hand main beam
	Windscreen wipers
	Radio/Cigarette lighter
	Horn

Symbol	Application
	Left hand dipped beam
	Right hand dipped beam
	Instrument panel
	Heating
	Interior light
	Anti-lock brake system
	Heated rear windows
	Circuit breaker (clock/interior lights/radio)
	Rear window wash

Symbol	Application
	Left hand side light
	Right hand side light
	Central locking
	Heated windscreen
STOP	Stop control indicator Daytime running lights
	Rear fog light
	Front fog lights
	Accessory socket

Bulb replacement

Before replacing a bulb, turn off the respective light switch.

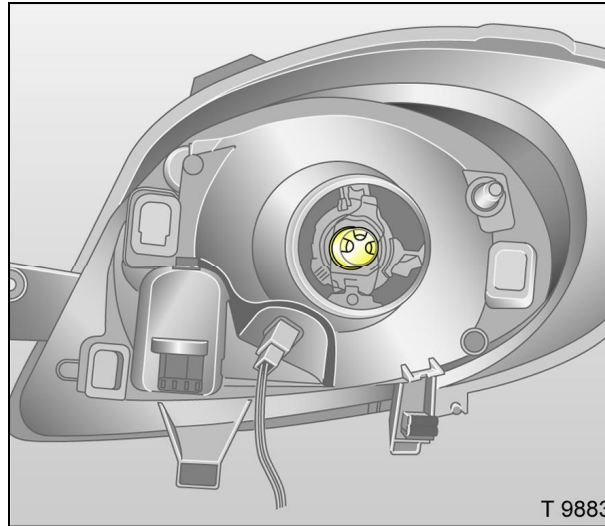
Only hold new bulb at base! Oil and grease stains on the glass evaporate, eventually resulting in a dull reflector. Inadvertently stained bulbs may be cleaned with a clean non-fluffy cloth, using alcohol or white spirit.

Replacement bulb must be in accordance with data on base of defective bulb. Do not exceed wattage given on bulb base.

Headlamp aiming

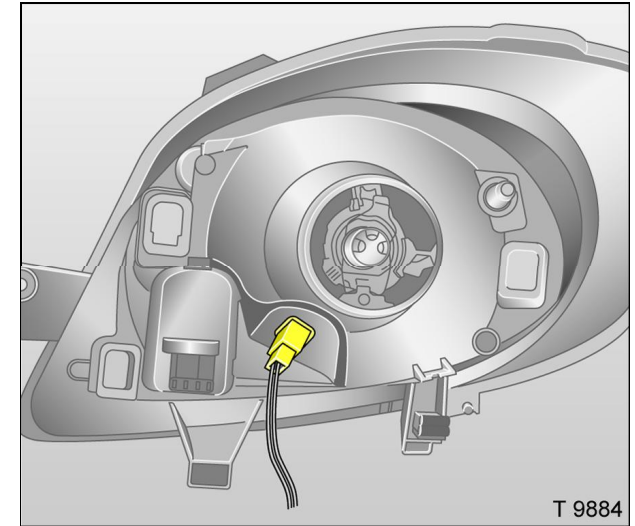
We recommend that headlamp aiming be carried out by your Opel Partner, who will have special equipment.

On vehicles with headlamp range adjustment, carry out headlamp aiming with switch in position 0.



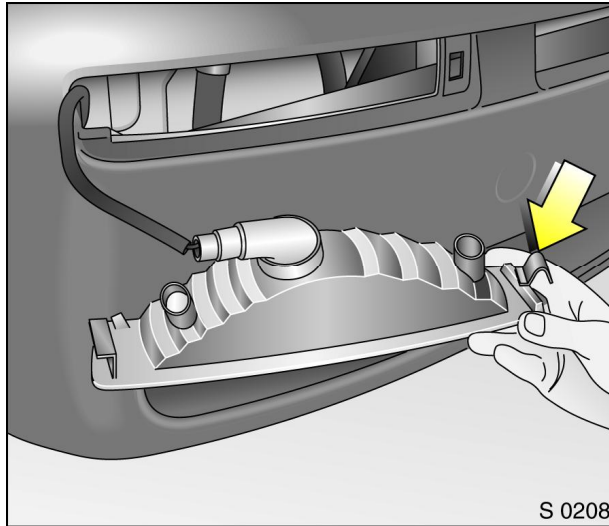
Headlamp dipped and main beam

1. Remove harness connector.
2. Remove rubber seal
3. Release retaining clip and remove bulb
4. Renew bulb and install retaining clip ensuring that bulb is in correct orientation
5. Install rubber seal and harness connector.



Parking lamp

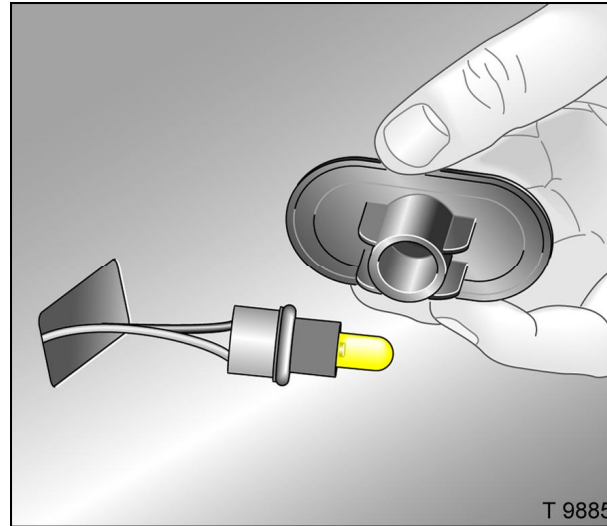
1. Remove bulb holder from lamp by rotating through 90°.
2. Renew bulb
3. Install bulb holder in lamp.



S 0208

Front turn signal indicator

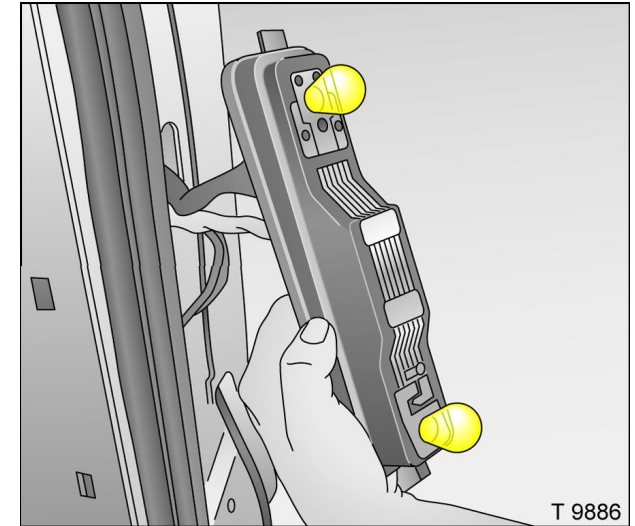
1. Disengage lamp assembly using a flat blade against spring clip (arrowed) and remove lamp.
2. Remove bulb holder from lamp by rotating through 90° and renew bulb.
3. Install bulb holder in lamp, install lamp assembly into aperture and engage retainer spring using a flat blade.



T 9885

Side repeater lamp

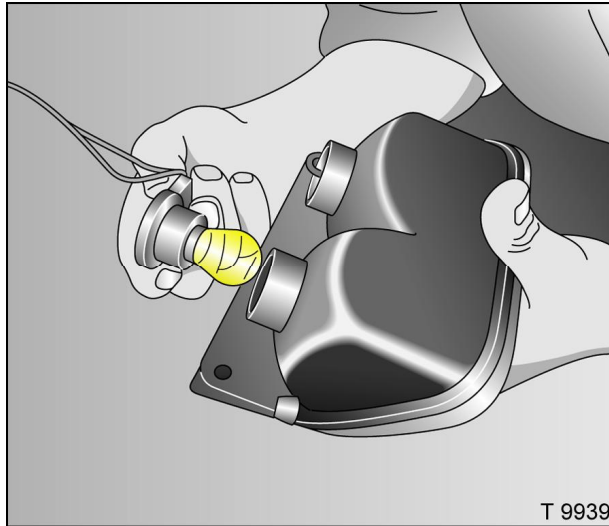
1. Release lamp clips from wing using a flat screwdriver and lift out.
2. Remove bulb holder from lamp by rotating through 90° and renew bulb.
3. Install bulb holder in lamp and install lamp assembly into aperture.



T 9886

Rear brake, turn signal and tail lamps

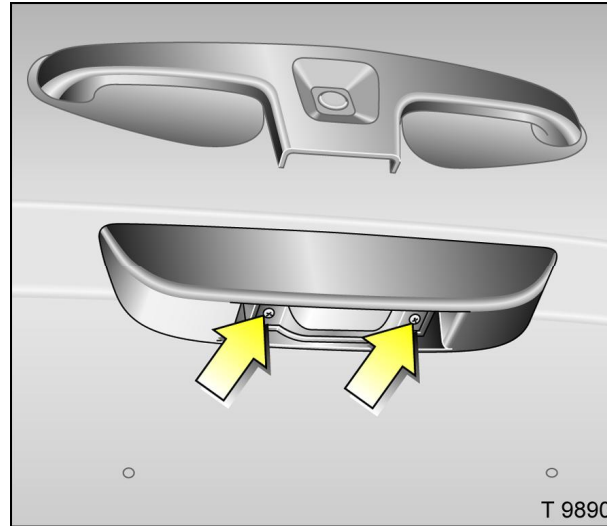
1. Remove 3 screws (using the tool supplied) and remove lamp assembly from retaining pins.
2. Unclip bulb housing from lamp assembly and remove.
3. Renew bulb.
4. Install bulb holder to lamp assembly; engage clips, ensuring wiring harness is positioned correctly.
5. Fit lamp assembly onto retaining pins and replace 3 screws.



T 9939

Reverse lamps and fog tail lamp

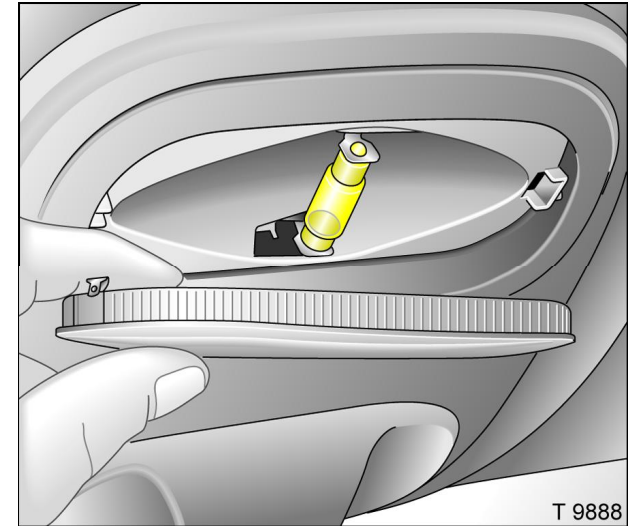
1. Remove 2 screws (using the tool supplied) and remove lamp assembly.
2. Twist bulb housing to separate from lamp assembly.
3. Renew bulb.
4. Push to install the bulb holder into the lamp assembly - do not twist.
5. Install lamp assembly with 2 screws.



T 9890

Number plate lamp

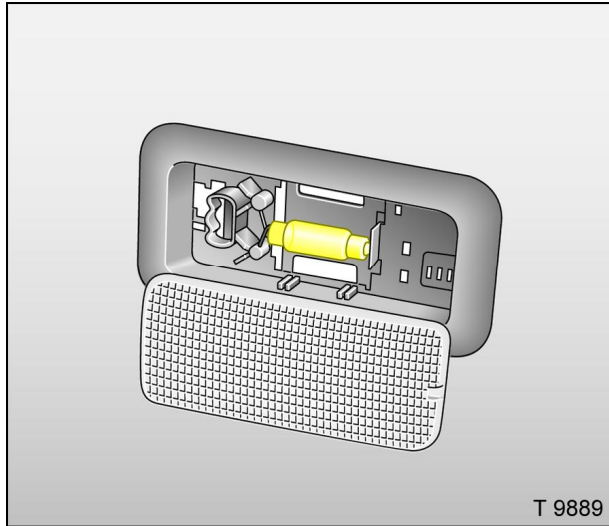
1. Remove 2 screws (arrowed) and remove lens.
2. Renew bulb.
3. Re-install lens; replace screws.



T 9888

Interior lamps

1. Remove lens using a flat blade.
2. Renew bulb.
3. Reinstall lens assembly.



Load compartment lamp *

1. Remove lens using a flat blade,
2. Renew bulb,
3. Reinstall lens assembly.

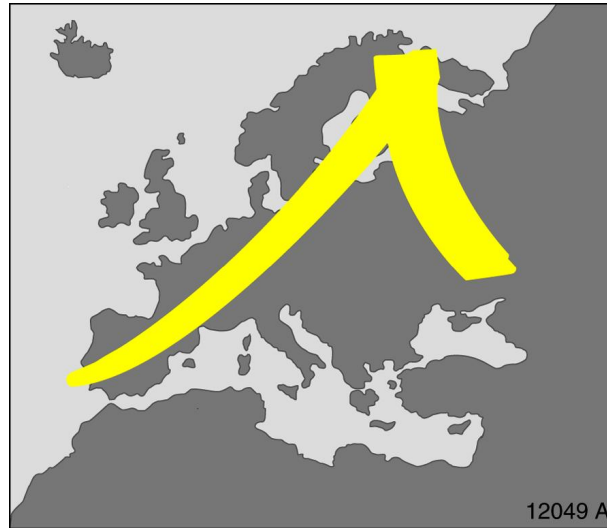
Third brake lamp, front fog lamps *, instrument and glove compartment illumination

We recommend having bulb replacements carried out by your Opel Partner.

Rear courtesy lights *

We recommend having bulb replacements carried out by your Opel Partner.

Opel Service



Our aim: to keep you happy with your vehicle.

Should your vehicle develop a technical fault you have no need to worry, for Opel Assistance/Opel Mobile Service is there to help you in Germany and over 30 other European countries. Everything you need to know about Opel Assistance/Opel Mobile Service can be found in the "Opel Mobile Service" brochure.

All Opel Partners also provide a first class service at appropriate prices.

You will receive quick, reliable and individual service.

Experienced mechanics, trained by Opel, work according to specific Opel instructions.

From any Opel Partner you can obtain

Genuine Opel Parts and Accessories

and conversion parts approved expressly for your vehicle type.

All parts have undergone special quality and precision checks to establish their reliability, safety and specific suitability for Opel vehicles.

Opel Service is backed by the experience of one of the world's leading vehicle manufacturers.

The Service Departments of Adam Opel AG and the General Motors branches everywhere will provide information and assistance:

Opel Austria Vertrieb GmbH
Groß-Enzersdorfer Str. 59
1220 Vienna - Austria
Tel. 01-2 88 77 444 or 01-2 88 770

Opel Belgium N.V.
Prins Boudewijnlaan 30
2550 Kontich – Belgium
Tel. 03-4 50 63 11

Opel C & S spol. s.r.o.
Na Pankráci 26
140 00 Prague 4 – Czech Republic
Tel. 02-61 21-88 21

General Motors Danmark
Jaegersbog Alle 4
2920 Charlottenlund – Denmark
Tel. 39 57 85 00

Vauxhall Motors Ltd.
Customer Care
Griffin House, Osborne Road
Luton, Bedfordshire, LU1 3YT – England
Tel. 0 15 82-42 72 00

Opel Oy
Pajuniityntie 5
00320 Helsinki – Finland
Tel. Helsinki 61 58 81

General Motors France
1 - 9, avenue du Marais
Angle Quai de Bezons
95101 Argenteuil Cedex – France
Tel. 1-34 26 30 00

ADAM OPEL AG
Bahnhofsplatz 1
65423 Rüsselsheim – Germany
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Opel Hellas S.A.
56 Kifisias Avenue & Delfon str.
Amarousion
151 25 Athens – Greece
Tel. 1-6 80 65 01

Opel Southeast Europe Ltd.
Szabadsag utca 117
2040 Budaörs – Hungary
Tel. 06-23 446 100

Opel Ireland Ltd.
Opel House, Unit 60, Heather Road
Sandyford, Dublin 18 – Ireland
Tel. 01-216 10 00

Opel Italia S.p.A.
Piazzale dell'Industria 40
00144 Rome – Italy
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For **Luxembourg** - contact
Opel Service Department in
Kontich - Belgium

Opel Nederland B.V.
Baanhoekweg 188
3361 GN Sliedrecht – Netherlands
Tel. 0 78-6 42 21 00

Opel Norge AS
Kjeller-Vest 6
2027 Kjeller – Norway
Tel. 23 50 01 04

General Motors Poland Sp. z o. o.
Domaniewska 41
06-672 Warsaw – Poland
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Opel Portugal
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Ed. Fernão Magalhães, Piso 2
Porto Salvo
2780 Oeiras – Portugal
Tel. 01-4 40 75 00

Opel España de Automóviles S.A.
Paseo de la Castellana, 91
28046 Madrid – Spain
Tel. 900 20 25 20

Saab Opel Sverige AB
Esbogatan 8
164 74 Kista – Sweden
Tel. 08-632 85 00

Opel Suisse S.A.
Salzhausstraße 21
2501 Biel/Bienne – Switzerland
Tel. 0848 810 820 or 0 32-3 21 51 11

Opel Türkiye Ltd. Sti.
Kemalpasa yolu üzeri
35861 Torbali/Izmir – Turkey
Tel. 02 32-8 53-14 53

In **Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia and Yugoslavia** please contact the Opel Service Department in Budaörs – Hungary.
Tel. 00 36-23 446 100

Service plan, maintenance

In order to guarantee economical and safe vehicle operation and to maintain the value of your vehicle it is of vital importance that all maintenance work is carried out at the proper intervals as specified by Opel in the Service Booklet. Time or mileage/kilometre intervals - whichever is reached first - determine when your vehicle is due for its next service.

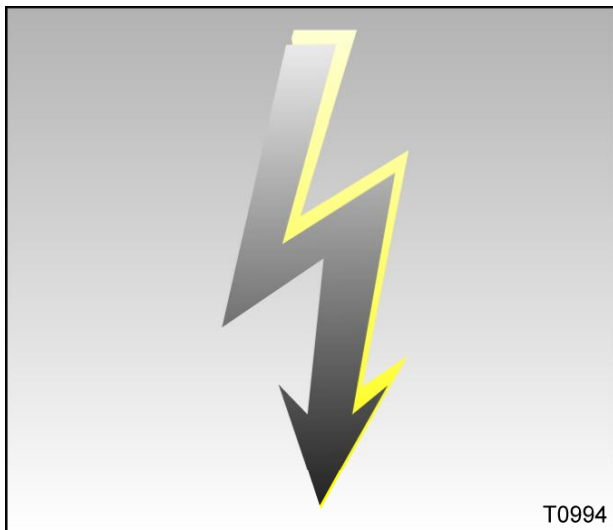
In the case of low kilometre/mileage accumulation with frequent cold starts or predominantly urban traffic and stop-and-go traffic, an additional engine oil and filter change is recommended.

You will find the Service Booklet in the literature pack.

Have service work – and repair work to body and equipment – carried out by professionals. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. Your Opel Partner has excellent knowledge of Opel vehicles, and has the special tools and the latest Opel service instructions. It is particularly advisable to use an Opel Partner during the warranty period to avoid loss of warranty claims. See Service Booklet for additional information.

Separate anti-perforation inspection

Have this inspection performed regularly, either within the scope of a Service or separately, see Service Booklet. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner in order to avoid loss of warranty claims for repair.



A note on safety

To avoid the possibility of injury, only carry out engine compartment checks (e.g. checking the brake fluid level or the engine oil level) when the ignition is switched off.

The cooling fan may be operated by a thermostitch and can therefore start to operate unexpectedly even when the ignition is switched off. Risk of injury.

Electronic ignition systems generate very high voltages. Do not touch the ignition system; high voltage can be fatal.

Never carry out any repairs or adjustment and maintenance work on the vehicle yourself. This especially applies to the engine, chassis and safety parts. You may out of ignorance infringe the provisions of the law and, by not performing the work properly, you may endanger yourself and other road users.

Checking and topping up fluids

To aid identification, the engine oil filler cap, the coolant expansion tank cap, the lid of the fluid container for the windscreen wash system and the handle of the oil dipstick may be coloured yellow.

Engine oil

Opel engine oil is particularly suitable for the engine.

These high-quality oils are suitable for summer and winter operation.



You may also use good-quality brand HD oils with the proper viscosity class (SAE) and quality (ACEA and API). See pages 130 to 131 for information on oils. The ACEA and API categories may be taken as a quality criterion.

In the case of brand oils the manufacturers are responsible for ensuring that the oils they supply are suitable for Opel vehicles.

Engine oil level

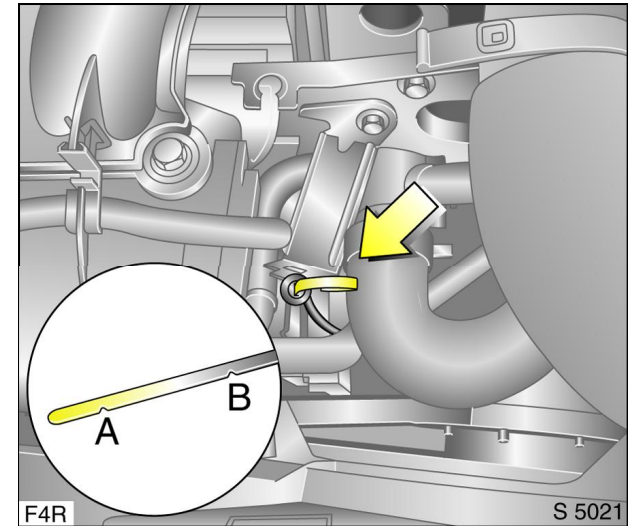
It is normal for every engine to consume some oil, and it is sometimes necessary to check and top up the engine oil level between oil changes.

For this reason the engine oil level should be checked every 500 km (300 miles) or before starting a long trip.

This also applies to vehicles with multifunction display , the oil level is checked when the ignition is switched on initially - see page 26. If the display indicates "oil" and , check the engine oil level with the oil dipstick and, if necessary, top up.

Engine oil level check and topping up

The oil level must be checked with the vehicle horizontal and with the engine (which must be at operating temperature) switched off. Wait approximately 15 minutes before checking the level to allow the normal oil accumulation in the engine to drain back into the oil pan.

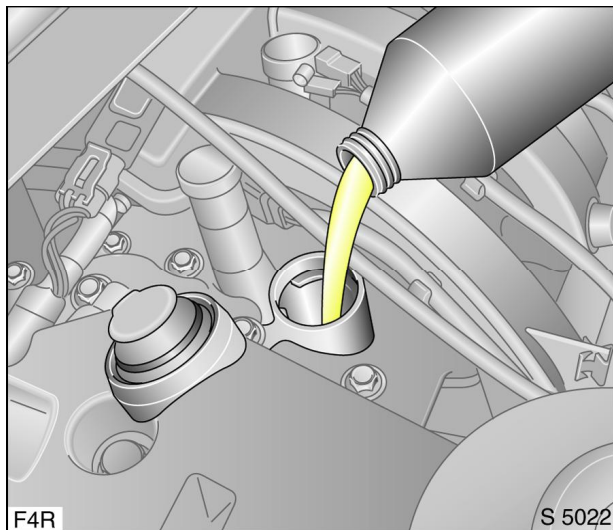


The illustrations show checking and replenishing the oil in the petrol and diesel engine respectively.

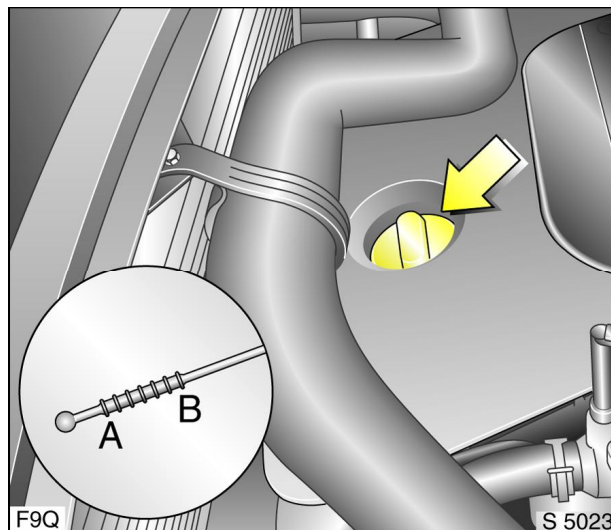
F4R petrol engine

To check the level, remove the oil gauge (dipstick), wipe it clean and re-insert it as far as it will go. Top up if the oil level has dropped to the "add oil" mark **A**.

The oil level must not go above the upper mark **B** on the dipstick. This would lead, for example, to increased oil consumption, excessive formation of carbon residue and a possible risk of damage to the catalytic converter or engine.



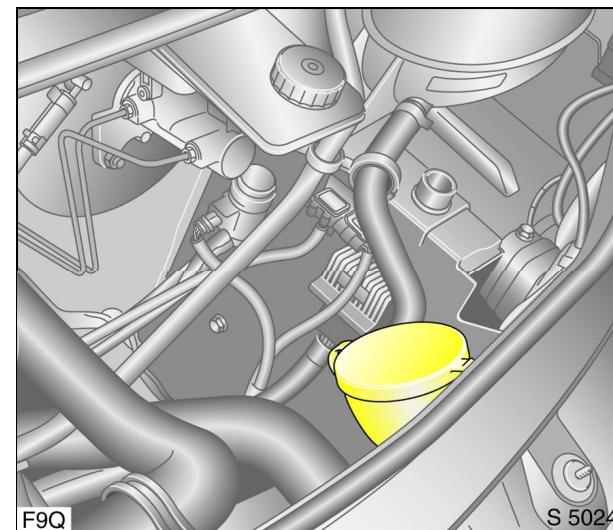
When replenishing, attempt to use the same type of oil as used at the last oil change.



F9Q diesel engine

To check the oil level on the diesel engine, remove the oil filler cap by unscrewing anti-clockwise, wipe clean the oil gauge (dipstick) and re-insert by turning clockwise, as far as it will go.

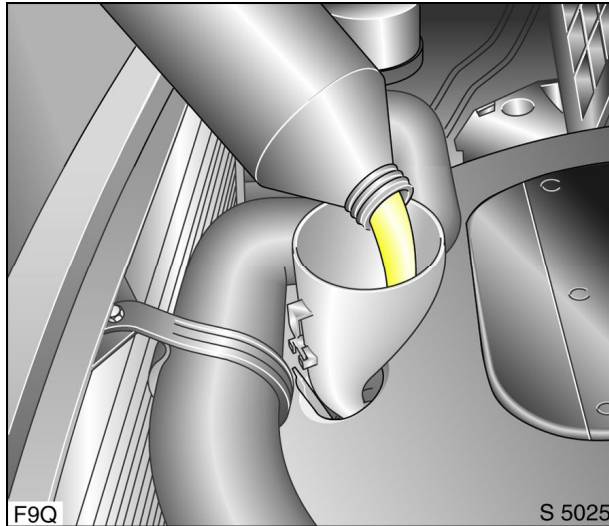
Top up if the oil level has dropped to the "add oil" mark **A**, do not go above the upper mark **B** on the dipstick.



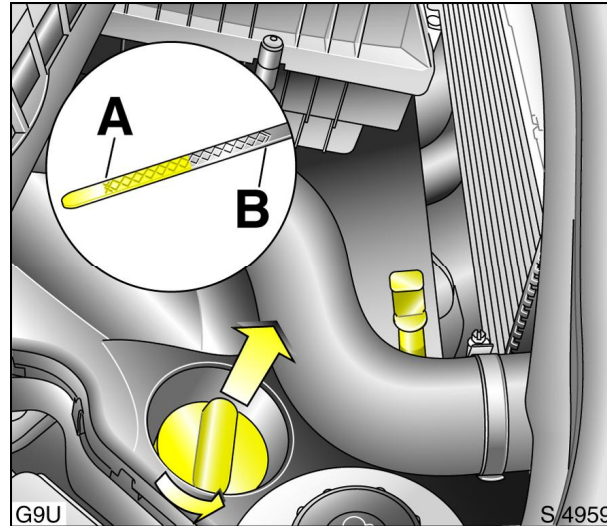
To prevent spillage when replenishing the engine oil on diesel engines, use the funnel stored in the front of the engine compartment.

To release the funnel, raise the plastic catch on the funnel and lift upwards.





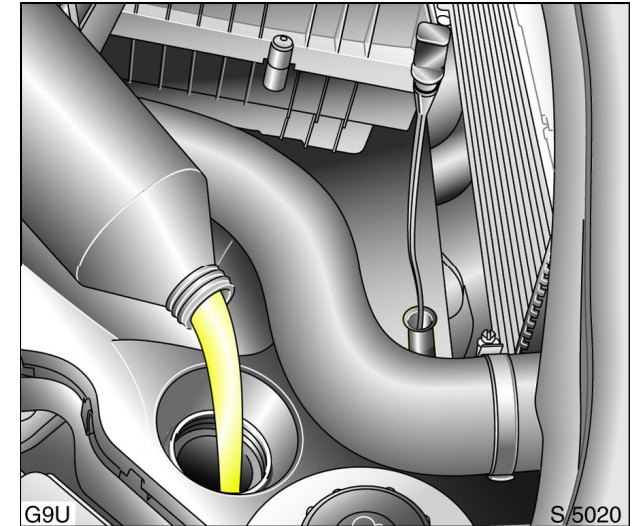
Remove the caps and ensure funnel is securely located onto the filler pipe. Ensure the funnel is replaced securely together with both end caps fitted.



G9U diesel engine

To check the level, remove the oil gauge (dipstick), wipe it clean and re-insert it as far as it will go. Top up if the oil level has dropped to the "add oil" mark **A**.

The oil level must not go above the upper mark **B** on the dipstick. This would lead, for example, to increased oil consumption, excessive formation of carbon residue and a possible risk of damage to the catalytic converter or engine.



When replenishing, attempt to use the same type of oil as used at the last oil change.

Lubricant classification chart - see page 131.

Capacities - see page 136.

A stabilization of the oil consumption will not take place until the vehicle has been driven several thousand miles. Only then can the actual degree of consumption be established.

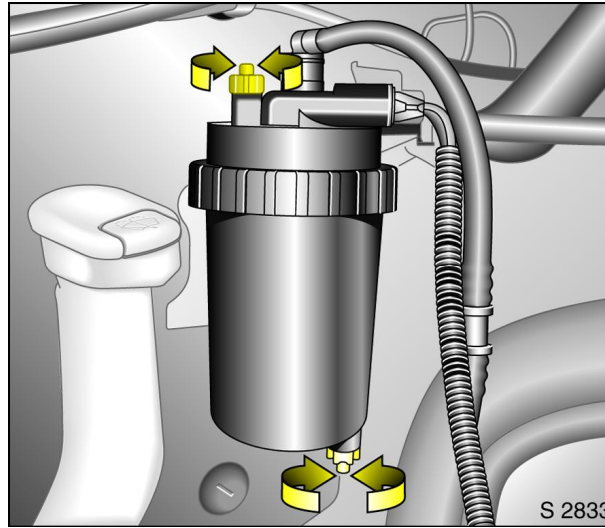
If consumption exceeds more than 0.5 litre every 1000 km (600 miles) after this running-in period, consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.

Oil change, oil filter change

Engine oil changes are to be carried out depending on time intervals or mileage intervals, since oil loses its lubrication properties not only through engine operation but also through ageing.

We recommend that you use genuine Opel oil filters.

Used oil filters and empty oil cans do not belong in the domestic garbage. We recommend having oil changes and oil filter changes carried out by an Opel Partner. The Opel Partner knows the laws concerning the disposal of used oil and therefore protects the environment and your health.



Diesel fuel filter

Drain fuel filter of residual water at every engine oil change.

Place a container underneath the filter housing. Loosen the knurled screws on the filter cover and on the lower part of filter by approx. one turn to drain off the water.

The filter is drained as soon as diesel emerges from the knurled screw at the bottom. Retighten the two screws. Never allow the fuel filter to run dry!

If the filter runs dry, a complicated procedure is necessary to bleed the fuel system. Consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner - see page 98.

To replenish the fuel in the filter housing, switch the ignition on for approx. 10 seconds, three times in succession.

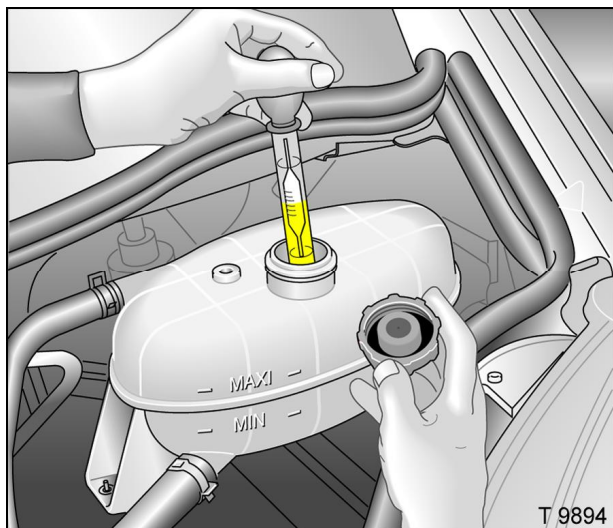
Coolant

During operation the system is pressurized. The temperature may therefore rise to over 100 °C.

The anti-freeze provides excellent corrosion protection for the cooling and heating system, as well as freeze protection down to -28 °C.

Certain types of anti-freeze can lead to engine damage. Make sure that you are informed! We therefore recommend the use of anti-freeze that has been approved by Opel.

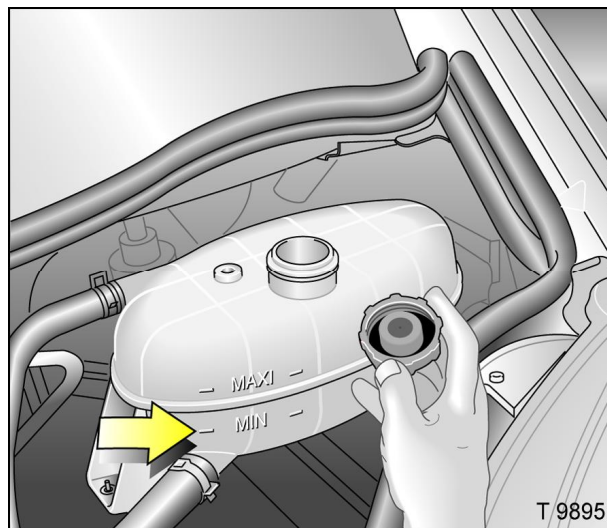
Anti-freeze is a danger to health; it must therefore be kept in the original container and out of the reach of children.



Freeze protection and corrosion protection

Before the start of the cold weather season, have the coolant checked for correct concentration. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner. The amount of antifreeze must provide protection up to approx. -28°C . If the antifreeze concentration is too low, this reduces protection from freezing and corrosion. Top up antifreeze if necessary.

If coolant loss is topped up with water, have anti-freeze concentration checked and more anti-freeze added as necessary.



Coolant level

Hardly any losses occur since the cooling system is sealed and it is thus rarely necessary to top up the coolant.

The coolant level in the expansion tank should be slightly above the MIN mark when the system is cold. It rises at engine operating temperature and drops again when the engine cools down. If the level falls below the MIN mark, the coolant should be replenished to a little over the mark.

Allow engine to cool down before removing coolant filler cap. Remove filler cap carefully so that pressure can escape slowly, otherwise there is a risk of scolding.

Top up anti-freeze. If no anti-freeze is available, top up with clean tap water.

If tap water is unavailable, distilled water can be used.

After topping up with tap or distilled water, have the anti-freeze concentration checked, and anti-freeze added if necessary. Have the cause of the coolant loss remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

When closing, tighten coolant filler cap as far as it will go.

Coolant temperature

For physical reasons, the engine temperature gauge shows the coolant temperature only if the coolant level is adequate.

During operation the system is pressurized. The temperature may therefore rise to over 100°C .

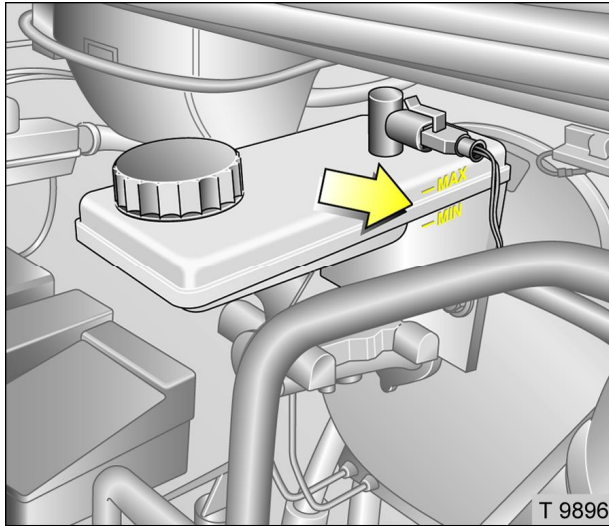
If the temperature gauge enters the red zone, check the coolant level immediately.

■ Coolant level too low:

Top up coolant. Pay strict attention to the instructions given under "Anti-freeze and corrosion protection" and "Coolant level". Have the cause of coolant loss remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

■ Coolant level OK:

Have the cause of increased coolant temperature remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.



Brake fluid

Brake fluid level

Caution - brake fluid is poisonous and corrosive. Do not allow it to contact eyes, skin, fabrics or painted surfaces. Direct contact may cause injuries and damage.

The fluid level in the container must not be higher than the "MAX" mark or lower than the "MIN" mark.

Use of some brake fluids could cause damage or impair braking effectiveness. Stay well informed. We recommend that you use Opel-approved high performance brake fluid.

Extreme cleanliness is important, since brake fluid contamination can lead to brake system malfunctions.

After correcting the brake fluid level, have the cause of the loss remedied. We recommend that you consult your Opel Partner.

Brake fluid change

As brake fluid is hygroscopic, it absorbs water. Vapour bubbles which impair the braking effect may occur during braking.

The fluid change intervals specified in the Service Booklet must therefore be observed.

We recommend that you have brake fluid changed by an Opel Partner, who will be familiar with the requirements of the law as regards disposal of brake fluid and can thus help to protect the environment and your health.

Windscreen wipers

Clear vision is essential for safe driving.

You should therefore perform regular checks on the windscreen wipers to make sure that they are operating correctly.

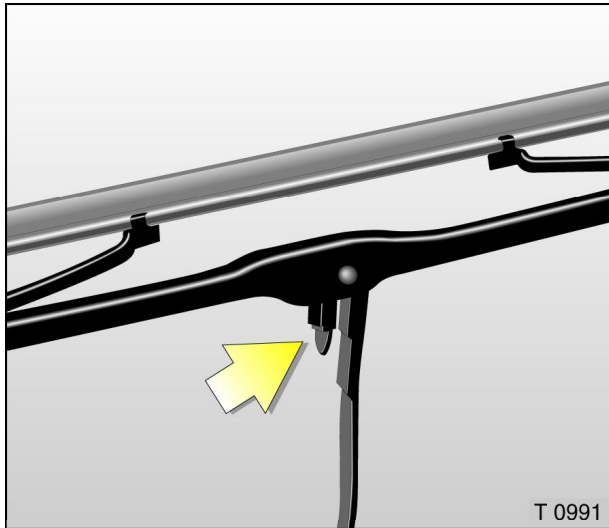
Operation of the windscreen wipers on iced-up glass will result in damage to the wiper lips.

Clean smearing wiper blades with a soft cloth and Opel Windscreen Wash Solvent.

If the wipers become frozen onto the glass, they should be released with the aid of Opel De-icer Spray.

Operating the windscreen wipers if they are frozen to the windscreen may result in damage to parts of the wiper system.

Wiper blades whose lips have become hardened, cracked or covered with silicone must be replaced. This may be necessary as a result of the effects of ice, thawing salt or heat, or the incorrect use of cleaning agents.

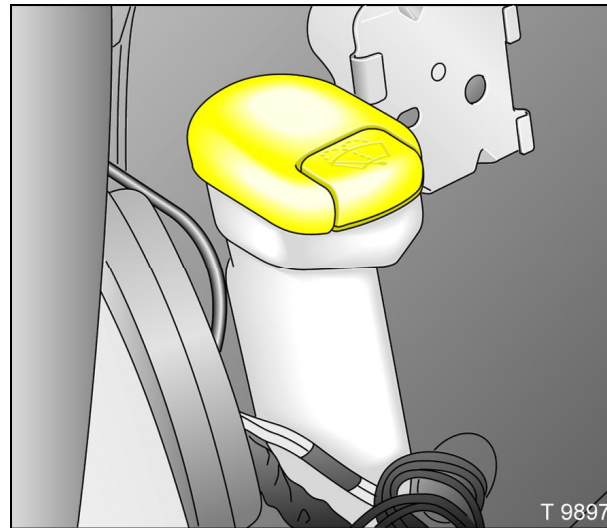


Front windscreen wipers

Lift wiper arm, move release lever and detach wiper blade.

Rear windscreen wipers

Lift wiper arm, rotate wiper blade and detach.



Windscreen wash system

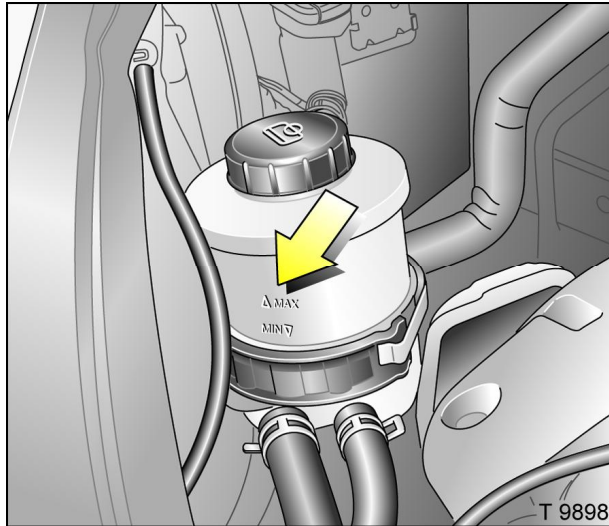
The filler opening of the fluid container for the windscreen wash system is located on the front left-hand side - as seen from the front of the engine compartment.

Fill only with clean water to prevent the nozzles from clogging. To improve cleaning efficiency, we recommend that you add a little Opel Cleaning Solvent and Anti-freeze.

The windscreen wash system will not freeze in winter:

Freeze protection down to	Mixture - Opel Windscreen Wash Solvent : Water
- 5 °C	1 : 3
- 10 °C	1 : 2
- 20 °C	1 : 1
- 30 °C	2 : 1

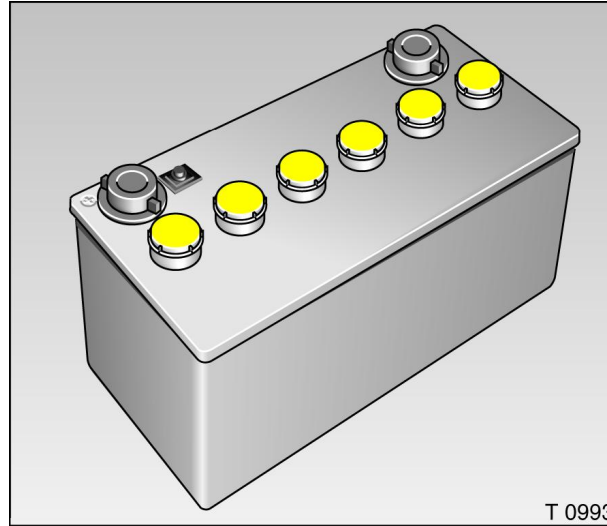
When closing the container, press the lid firmly over the beaded edge.



Power steering fluid

The power steering fluid does not require any additional maintenance than that detailed in the Service Booklet.

If the fluid in the reservoir falls below the MIN mark consult a workshop. We recommend your Opel Partner.



Battery

Battery access

The battery is located beneath the front left-hand seat floor panel. Loosen 4 screws to remove cover plate.

Ensure adequate ventilation when charging the battery. There is a risk of explosion if gases generated during charging are allowed to accumulate!

Battery maintenance *

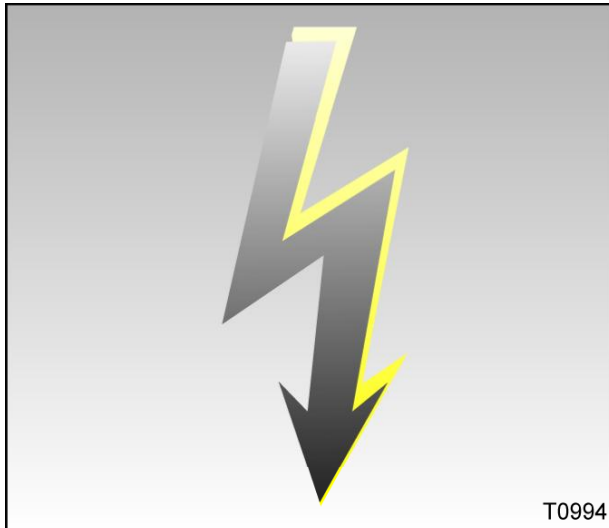
If the battery installed to your vehicle is not maintenance free:

Remove battery caps and ensure electrolyte level is 15 mm above the plates. Add distilled or demineralised water to correct the level.

If battery fluid level drops below the plates, do not attempt to test or recharge the battery or jump start the engine.

We recommend that you have battery changes carried out by an Opel Partner. The Opel Partner knows the laws concerning the disposal of used batteries and therefore protects the environment and your health.

Electrical or electronic accessories fitted at a later stage can place an additional load on the battery or discharge the battery. Consult a workshop. We recommend an Opel Partner, as regards technical possibilities, such as fitting a more powerful battery.



Protection of electronic components

In order to avoid the breakdown of electronic components within the electrical system, never disconnect the battery with the engine running. Never start the engine while the battery is disconnected (e.g. when using jump leads).

The battery must be disconnected from the vehicle before being charged: first disconnect the negative cable and then the positive cable. The polarity of the battery, i.e. the connections for the positive and negative cables, must not be interchanged. When reconnecting, first connect the positive cable and then the negative cable.

To avoid damaging the vehicle, do not make any modifications to the electrical system, e.g. connecting additional consumers or tampering with electronic control units (chip tuning)

Electronic ignition systems generate very high voltages. Do not touch the ignition system; high voltage can be fatal.

Vehicle storage

If your vehicle is to be stored for long periods without use, we recommend you consult your Opel Partner for advice.

Vehicle care

Consult an Opel Partner with regard to care aids tested and recommended by Opel.

In caring for your vehicle observe all national environmental regulations, particularly when washing your vehicle.

Regular, thorough care contributes to improving the appearance of your vehicle and maintaining its value. It is also a prerequisite for claims made under the warranty in the event of paint or corrosion damage. In the following pages, we give you tips for vehicle care which, with correct use, will help to ward off unavoidable and harmful environmental influences.

Vehicle care aids *

Vehicle wash:

- Car Shampoo
- Sponges
- Chamois Leather
- Wheel Cleaners
- Engine Cleaners
- Glass Cleaners

Exterior care:

- Touch-up Paints
- Car Polishes/Colour Restorers
- Car Waxes/Sealers
- Rust Preventative
- Lubricant Sprays
- De-icer Sprays
- Tar Removal Spray
- Windscreen Wash Solvent

Interior care:

- Interior/Upholstery Cleaner

Washing

The paintwork of your vehicle is exposed to environmental influences, e.g. continuous changes in weather conditions, industrial waste gases and dust or thawing salts, so wash and wax your vehicle regularly. When using automatic car washes, select a programme which includes waxing.

Bird droppings, dead insects, resin, pollen and the like should be cleaned off immediately, as they contain aggressive constituents which can cause paint damage.

When using automatic car washes, observe wash-unit manufacturer's instructions. For example, make sure that the windscreen wipers are in the parked position and the detachable rod antenna is removed.

If you wash your vehicle by hand, use Car Shampoo. Make sure that the insides of the wings are also thoroughly rinsed out.

Clean edges and folds on opened doors and flaps as well as the areas they cover.

Thoroughly rinse off and leather-off the vehicle. Rinse leather frequently. Use separate leathers for paint and window surfaces: remnants of wax on the windows will impair vision.

Waxing

Wax your vehicle regularly, in particular after it has been washed using shampoo and at the latest when water no longer forms beads on the paintwork, otherwise the paintwork will dry out.

Never let things deteriorate this far. Waxing prevents harmful chemical action.

Also wax edges and folds on opened doors and flaps as well as the areas they cover.

Polishing

Polishing is necessary only if the paint has become dull or if solid deposits have become attached to it.

Polish with Silicone forms a protective film, making waxing unnecessary.

Plastic body parts should not be treated with wax and polish.

Use Wax for Metallic Paintwork on vehicles with a metallic-effect paint finish.

Wheels

Wheels are painted and can be treated with the same agents as the body. For alloy wheels we recommend use of Alloy Wheel Cleaner.

Paint damage

Minor paint damage such as stone chips, scratches etc. should be treated immediately with Opel Touch-Up Paint or Aerosol before corrosion can form. If corrosion has already formed, consult an Opel Partner. Do not forget the surfaces and edges nearest to the road where rust may also form unnoticed.

Tar spots

Tar spots must not be removed with hard objects, but instead immediately cleaned off with Tar Removal Spray. Do not use Tar Removal Spray on the covers of the exterior lights.

Exterior lights

If the lamp covers require additional cleaning after the vehicle has been washed, clean them with Car Shampoo. Do not use any abrasive or caustic agents, do not use an ice scraper, and do not clean them dry.

Plastic and rubber parts

For additional cleaning of plastic and rubber parts use Cleaner. Do not use any other agent, and in particular do not use solvents or petrol.

Wheels and tyres

Do not use high-pressure jet cleaners on wheels and tyres.

Interior and upholstery

Clean the vehicle interior trim, including the instrument panel using Cleaner.

Clean fabric upholstery with a vacuum cleaner and brush. For removal of stains use Cleaner, which is suitable for both fabrics and vinyl.

For cleaning fabrics, carpets and also the instrument panel in the vehicle interior, do not use cleaning agents such as acetone, carbon tetrachloride, paint thinner, paint remover, nail varnish remover, washing powder or bleach. Petrol is also unsuitable.

Seat belts

Always keep seat belts clean and dry.

Clean only with lukewarm water or Cleaner.

Windows

When cleaning ensure that the heating element on the heated rear window is not damaged.

Use a soft fluff-free cloth or chamois leather in conjunction with Window Cleaning Spray.

Opel Windscreen Wash Solvent is suitable for de-icing windows.

For mechanical removal of ice, use a commercially available sharp-edged ice scraper. Press the scraper firmly against the glass so that no dirt can get under it and scratch the glass.

Windscreen wiper blades

Smearing wiper blades should be cleaned with a soft cloth and Opel Windscreen Wash Solvent, and replaced if necessary.

Locks

The locks are lubricated before they leave the factory with a high-grade lock cylinder grease. Opel lock cylinder grease prevents the locks from freezing up. Use de-icing agents only in emergencies, as they have a degreasing effect and will impair the functioning of the locks. After using de-icing agents re-grease the locks.

Engine compartment

Important areas of the engine compartment have been provided with permanent protection at the factory in the form of a high-quality, smooth protective lacquer coating. Parts of the engine compartment lacquered in the same colour as the vehicle's paintwork can be treated in the same way as all painted surfaces. Wash engine only if absolutely necessary. Before washing the engine, protect alternator and brake fluid container with plastic covers.

When washing the engine with a steam-jet cleaner, do not direct the steam jet at the belt drive and its components.

When the engine is washed, subsequently applied protective wax is also removed. After washing, the engine as well as parts of the brake system, axle components (with steering) and body parts and cavities should therefore be thoroughly coated with Protective Wax by an Opel Partner.

Underbody

Your vehicle has a factory-applied PVC undercoating in the wheel arches (including the longitudinal members) which provides permanent protection and needs no special maintenance. The surfaces of the vehicle underside not covered by PVC are provided with a durable protective wax coating.

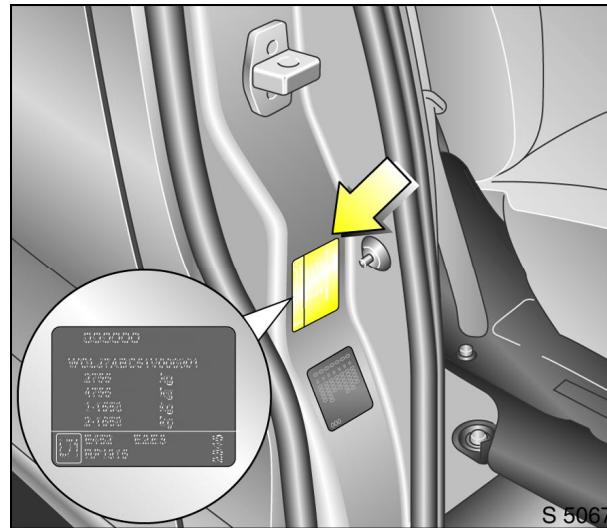
In vehicles which are washed frequently in automatic car washes with underbody washing facility, the protective wax coating may be impaired by dirt-dissolving additives, so check the underbody after washing and have it waxed. Before the start of the cold weather season, check PVC coating and protective wax coating and, if necessary, have them restored to perfect condition.

Caution: commercial bitumen and rubber materials can damage the PVC coating. We recommend having all the work on the underbody performed by an Opel Partner, as it requires knowledge of the specified materials and experience concerning their application.

The underbody should be washed following the end of the cold weather season to remove any dirt adhering to the underbody since this may also contain salt. Check protective wax coating and, if necessary, have it restored to perfect condition.

Technical data

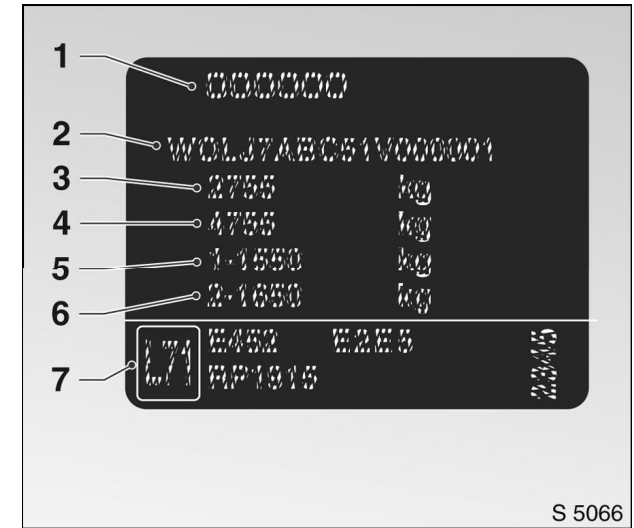
The technical data are determined in accordance with European Community standards. We reserve the right to make modifications. Specifications in the vehicle documents always have priority over those given in this manual.



Vehicle identification data

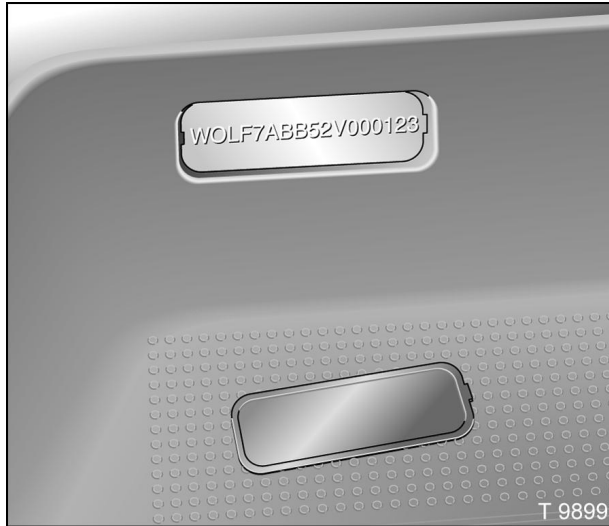
The vehicle identification number (VIN) is on the vehicle identification plate, located on the right hand door pillar.

The vehicle identification plate also lists, in kilograms, the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), the Gross Combination Weight (GCW) and the maximum front and rear axle loads respectively. Observe these limits when using the full load or towing capacity of your vehicle.



Information on identification plate:

- 1 Manufacturer
Type approval number
(see separate plate below)
- 2 Vehicle identification number
- 3 Permissible gross vehicle weight
- 4 Permissible gross train weight
- 5 Maximum permissible front axle load
- 6 Maximum permissible rear axle load
- 7 Vehicle-specific or country-specific data



It is also displayed behind a removable plastic cover on the right hand side door step and on a fixed plate located on the left hand side of the dashboard top.

Engine identification

It is possible, using the Vehicle Identification number (VIN), to determine the engine type that is installed in your vehicle. The seventh digit denotes the engine type:

7 th character	Engine
A:	2.0i Petrol, F4R 720
B:	1.9 DI Diesel, F9Q 762 Common rail
C:	1.9 DTI Diesel, F9Q 760 Common rail, (high output)
D:	2.5 DTI Diesel, G9U 730 Common rail

Engine identifier code and engine number

Stamped on the lower rear of the engine block on an identification plate.

Coolant, oils, brake fluid

To top up or lubricate:

- Coolant,
- Brake fluid,
- Manual transmission oil,
- Power steering fluid.

We recommend you consult your Opel Partner, who will advise you of the correct products to use.

Important: The use of incorrect lubricants and fluids can cause severe damage to your vehicle.

Engine oils

For engine lubrication, we recommend in particular Opel brand oils

ACEA A3/B3: SAE 10W-40:

– or –

ACEA A3/B3: SAE 5W-40:

for petrol and diesel engines

See 'Engine oils' table on next page CR.

Engine oil quality

The ACEA categories as given in the table below may in all cases be taken as a minimum authoritative quality criterion.

A higher quality than specified can always be used.

Engine	Semi-synthetic or synthetic oil
Diesel	<u>ACEA-B3</u>
Petrol	<u>ACEA-A3</u>

When using commercially available engine oils, the following are appropriate for diesel engines: only oil bearing the classification ACEA B3 or A3/B3 is to be used.

Engine oils which are specifically designated as oils for diesel engines are not suitable for petrol engines unless an adequate performance category for petrol engines (ACEA A3) is also given.

Information on ACEA classifications

The Association des Constructeurs Européens d'Automobiles classifies engine oils according to their performance (quality).

Each category is given letters and numbers, e.g. A3.

The letter indicates the field of application:

- A = Petrol engines in passenger cars
- B = Diesel engines in passenger cars
- E = Diesel engines in trucks

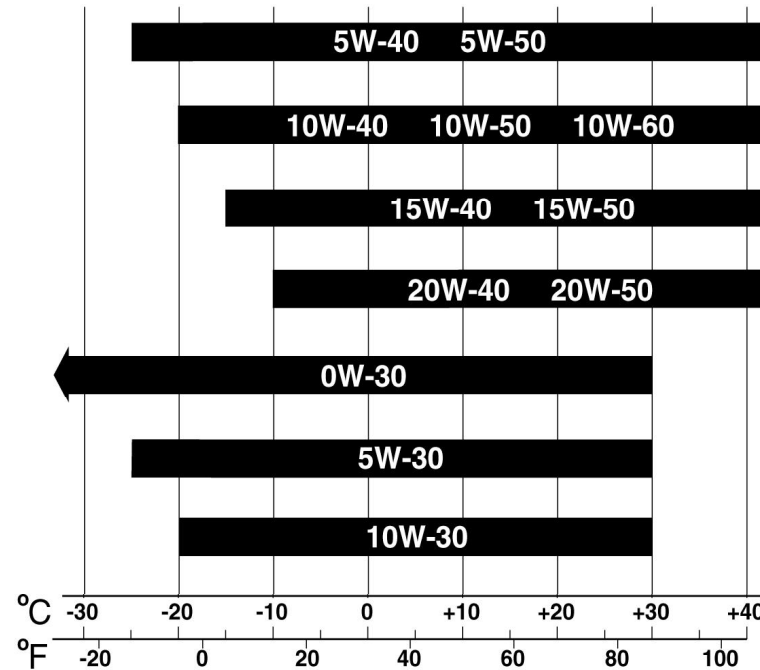
The first number indicates the quality in ascending numerical order.

Engine oil viscosity

Only the following viscosity classes
SAE 10 W-30 (or higher than 30)
at outside temperatures down to $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
and
SAE 5 W-30 (or higher than 30) or
SAE 0 W-30 (or higher than 30)
at outside temperatures below $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ are
permissible.

Do not switch to a different viscosity in the
event of brief temperature fluctuations.

Refer to the information given on the
previous page.



T 4437

Information on SAE classifications

Engine and transmission oils are classified
by the **Society of Automobile Engineers**
according to their viscosity. Viscosity is the
measure of internal friction of the oil in flux,
dependent on its temperature.

The SAE classification does not provide
information on the quality of the oil; it
merely indicates the range of application
of the oil dependent on the outside
temperature; see diagram.

Engine data

Sales designation Engine identifier code	1.9 DI F9Q 762	1.9 DTI F9Q 760	2.5 DTI G9U 730	2.0i F4R 720
Number of cylinders	4	4	4	4
Bore dia. (mm)	80.0	80.0	89.0	82.7
Stroke (mm)	93.0	93.0	99.0	93
Piston displacement (cm ³)	1870	1870	2464	1998
Max. engine power (kW) at rpm	60 3500	74 3500	98 3500	88 5400
Torque (Nm) at rpm	190 2000	240 2000	310 2100	190 3750
Compression ratio	18.3	18.3	18	9.8
Cetane requirement (CN) ¹⁾²⁾	49 (D)	49 (D)	49 (D)	N/A
Octane requirement (RON) ³⁾ unleaded or unleaded or unleaded	N/A	N/A	N/A	95 (P) ¹⁾ 98 (PP) ¹⁾ 91 (R) ¹⁾⁴⁾

¹⁾ Standard high quality fuels, e.g. diesel EN 590; value printed in bold: recommended fuel.

²⁾ A lower value is possible with winter fuels

³⁾ Standard high-quality fuels, e.g. unleaded EN 228: R = Regular, P = Premium, PP = Premium Plus; value printed in bold: recommended fuel.

⁴⁾ If no unleaded premium-grade fuels are available, 91 RON can be used, taking care to avoid severe engine loads and driving at full throttle.

Weights, payload and roof load

The payload is the difference between the permissible gross vehicle weight and the EC kerb weight.

The combined total of front and rear axle loads (see vehicle identification plate) must not exceed the permissible gross vehicle weight, i.e. if the front axle load is being fully utilized, the rear axle load must not be such that the permissible gross vehicle weight is exceeded.

Optional equipment and accessories increase the kerb weight and in some cases also the permissible gross vehicle weight, which means that the payload will also change slightly.

Note the weights given on the vehicle identification plate.

The maximum permissible roof load is 200 kg for all models.

Driving hints – page 76.

Vehicle weights (kg)

Model	Wheelbase	Roof	Payload	Engine ¹⁾	GVW ²⁾	Kerb weight ³⁾	
Van	Short	Standard	1000	F9Q	2700	1677	
				F4R	2685	1661	
				G9U	2760	1745	
		Standard	1200		F9Q	2900	1684
					F4R	2885	1668
					G9U	2965	1745
		High		1200	F9Q	2900	1754
					F4R	2885	1738
					G9U	2975	1826
Long	Standard		1200	F9Q	2940	1728	
				F4R	2925	1712	
				G9U	3030	1794	
	High			1200	F9Q	2990	1808
					F4R	2975	1792
					G9U	3015	1881

1) Sales designation: see page 132.

2) Both the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) and Gross Combination Weight (GCW) are shown on the VIN plate - see page 128.

3) Without driver. In accordance with EC directive of a base model, including assumed weights of driver (68kg), luggage (7kg) and all fluids (tank 90% full).

Vehicle weights (kg)

Model	Wheelbase	Roof	Payload	Engine ¹⁾	GVW ²⁾	Kerb weight ³⁾
Combi	Short	Standard	900	F4R	2745	1829
				F9Q	2760	1845
			1000	F9Q	2760	1780
				F4R	2745	1764
				G9U	2780 / 2835 ⁴⁾	1873 / 1935 ⁴⁾
			1100	F9Q	2900	1852
				F4R	2885	1836
	1200	F9Q		2900	1787	
		F4R	2885	1771		
		G9U	2965	1873 / 1935 ⁴⁾		
	Long	Standard	1100	F9Q	2960	1900
				F4R	2945	1884
			1200	F9Q	2960	1900
				F4R	2945	1884
G9U				3070	1996	
Platform cab	Long	Standard	1200	F9Q	2900	1487 ⁵⁾
				F4R	2885	1471 ⁵⁾

1) Sales designation: see page 132.

2) Both the Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) and Gross Combination Weight (GCW) are shown on the VIN plate - see page 128.

3) Without driver. In accordance with EC directive of a base model, including assumed weights of driver (68kg), luggage (7kg) and all fluids (tank 90% full).

4) 6 / 9 passenger version.

5) Vehicle without body conversion.

Tyre chains

- see page 93

Restrictions

Tyre chains may be used on the front drive wheels only.

Do not use on 215/65 R16 tyres.

Wheels

Tightening torque: 140 Nm

Tyre inflation pressures in bar/psi

The tyre pressures given are valid for cold tyres. The increased tyre pressure resulting from extensive driving must not be reduced.

The pressures given apply to both summer and winter tyres.

See page 90.

Type ¹⁾	Inflation pressure with full load (bar/psi) ^{2) 3)}	
	Front	Rear
195/65 R16 C	3.2/46	3.6/52
205/65 R16 C	3.6/52	4.1/60
215/65 R16 C	3.0/44	3.4/50

¹⁾ If tyres of a different size to the factory fitted type are used, (this includes winter tyres), the electronic speedometer may need to be reprogrammed - see page 90.

²⁾ To convert to kPa multiply bar by 100 (1 bar = 100 kPa).

³⁾ The spare wheel should be set to the highest applicable pressure shown on the table.

Electrical system

Engine ¹⁾		F9Q	F4R	G9U
Battery	Voltage	12 V	12 V	12 V
	Amp hours	80 Ah	80 Ah	80 Ah
Battery for remote control		CR 1220	CR 1220	CR 1220

¹⁾ Sales designation: see page 132

Capacities (approx. in litres)

Engine ¹⁾	F9Q	F4R	G9U
Cooling system	6.4	5.4	8.0
Fuel tank	90	90	90
Engine oil with filter change	4.8	5.5	8.0
Engine oil between MIN and MAX on dipstick	1.5 - 2.0	1.5 - 2.0	1.5 - 2.0

¹⁾ Sales designation: see page 132

Dimensions (mm)

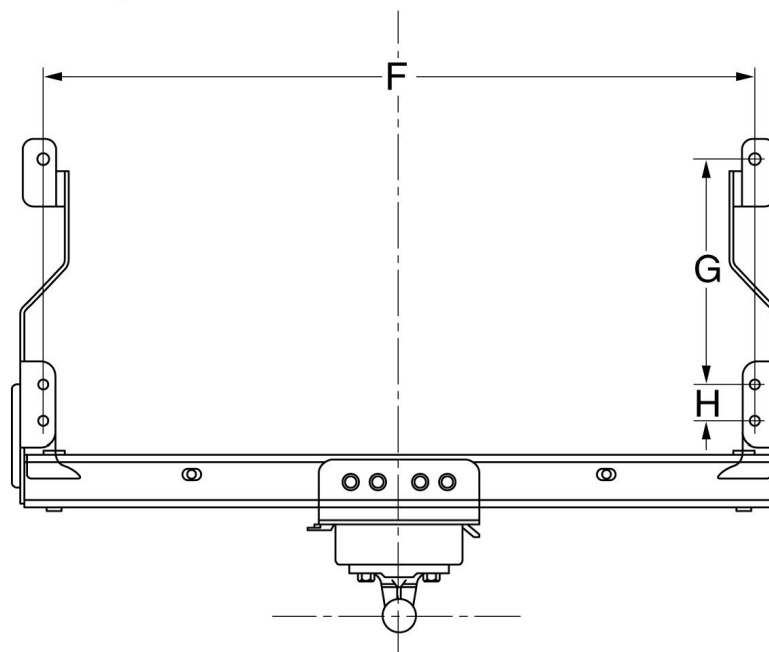
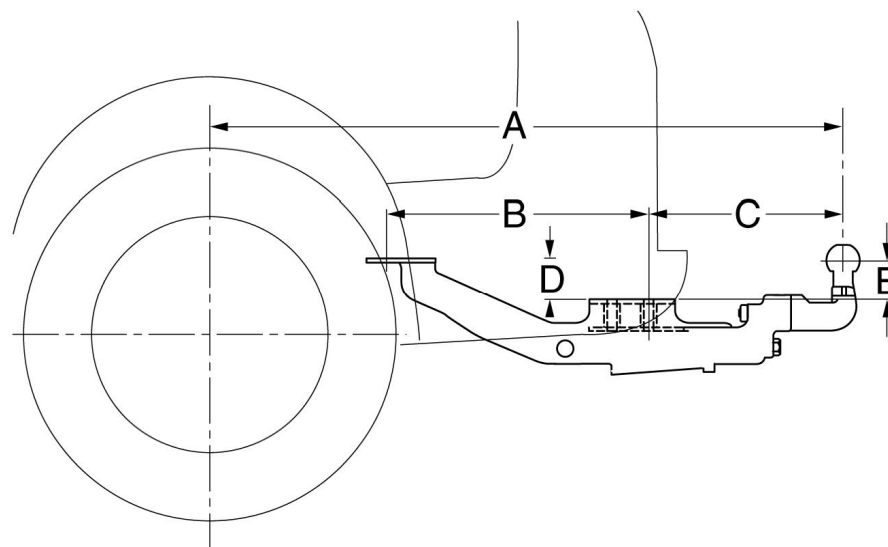
Type	Van		Combi		Platform cab
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Long
Wheelbase	Short	Long	Short	Long	Long
Length	4782	5182	4782	5182	5130
Width	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
with exterior mirrors	2206	2206	2206	2206	2206
Height ¹⁾ - unladen					
Standard roof	1968	1968	1968	1968	1981
High roof	2492	2492	-	-	-
Wheelbase	3098	3498	3098	3498	3498
Track width:					
Front	1615	1615	1615	1615	1615
Rear	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630

¹⁾ Vehicle height without body conversion.

Mounting dimensions of caravan/trailer towing equipment

Dimension	mm
A	929
B	392
C	289.10
D	59
E	57
F	1032
G	337
H	55

We recommend having caravan/trailer towing equipment retrofitted by an Opel Partner.



S 1812

Official authorisation label for the radio frequency remote control

Europe:

CE0523ⓘ

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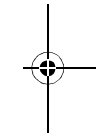
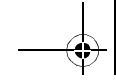
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