## Fluid level checks



- 1. Release the catch and lift the cover forwards.
- 2. Pull the cover rearwards, to release the hinges.
- 3. Clean the filler cap with a clean, dry cloth before removing, to prevent dirt or moisture from entering the reservoir.
- 4. Remove the filler cap.
- 5. The brake fluid level should be between the MIN and the MAX marks on the side of the reservoir.

The fluid level may drop slightly during normal use, as a result of brake pad wear, but should not be allowed to drop below the **MIN** mark.

## TOPPING UP THE BRAKE FLUID

Brake fluid will damage painted  $\bigcirc$ surfaces. Soak up any spillage with an absorbent cloth immediately and wash the area with a mixture of car shampoo and water.

- Only use new fluid from an airtight  $\bigcirc$ container (fluid from open containers or fluid previously bled from the system, will have absorbed moisture. which will adversely affect performance, and must not be used).
- Top up the brake fluid with Shell DOT  $\bigcirc$ ESL brake fluid. If unavailable, use a low viscosity brake fluid that meets ISO 4925 class 6 specification. Only fluid of this type and standard may be used.
- Do not top up the brake fluid to the  $\bigcirc$ maximum mark unless the brake pads have been replaced. If unsure, seek qualified assistance.
- 1. Top up the reservoir to at least the minimum mark.
- 2. Replace the reservoir cap.
- Refit the reservoir cover.

## CHECKING THE POWER STEERING FLUID LEVEL



Power steering fluid is highly toxic. Keep containers sealed and out of reach of children. If accidental consumption of fluid is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.



If the fluid comes into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water.



Power steering fluid is highly inflammable. Do not allow power steering fluid to come into contact with naked flames or other sources of ignition (e.g. a hot engine).



The engine must not be started if the fluid level has dropped below the MIN mark.