SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before refuelling, switch off the ignition and remove the key.

**Note:** Do not leave the ignition key in the vehicle; vehicles have been stolen from garage service/filling stations whilst the driver is absent from the vehicle. It is recommended that the vehicle is locked, if left unattended.

**Caution:** Do not put additives of any kind (fuel or oil) in the fuel tank. Additives could reduce engine life or affect exhaust emissions.

![WARNING:](image)

- Fuel vapour is highly flammable and in confined spaces is explosive and toxic. In the event of inadvertent spillage, and before refuelling, always switch OFF the engine. Do not use exposed flame or light. Do not smoke. Do not inhale fumes.
- Do not fill the tank so that fuel is visible in the fuel filler intake tube. This could cause spillage and danger from exposed fuel.

FUEL TANK FILLING

The fuel filler flap release switch is located in the knee bolster switchpack below the fascia. The filler flap is on the right-hand side of the vehicle.

To remove the filler cap, turn it anti-clockwise approximately a ¼ turn, until a slight resistance is met, continue turning to release it. Remove the cap from the filler neck.
If the vehicle is fitted with a diesel engine, a label on the inside of the fuel filler flap serves as a reminder to fill the tank with the correct fuel.

**Note:** Vehicles with a diesel engine have a yellow filler cap with DIESEL marked on the cap.

The cap, which is held by a retaining strap, can be stowed on the hook on the flap to allow easy access to fill the tank. When filling, the dispenser nozzle must be inserted into the filler neck sufficiently to open the trap door for fuel to flow into the fuel tank. For quickness and to completely fill the tank, ensure that the fuel nozzle rests on the bottom of the filler neck as shown. Fill the tank until the filler nozzle automatically shuts off. Filling beyond this point could result in fuel spillage.

After refuelling, refit the filler cap in the filler neck and twist the cap clockwise until it clicks three times. Close the flap, which automatically locks shut.

The continuous use of high quality fuel makes the need for additional additives unnecessary. This will help to protect the engine components against corrosion, carbon deposit formation and prevent the fuel injection system from clogging.

*Emission control components*

Owing to the legislative requirements or options available in some countries, a Jaguar Dealer/Authorised Repairer should be consulted where any doubt exists as to the precise emission control system specification of this vehicle.

**FUEL CAPACITY**

Avoid the risk of running out of fuel and never intentionally drive the car when the fuel gauge indicates that the tank is empty. When refuelling your vehicle after the fuel gauge reads empty, you may not be able to add the fuel quantity shown below as there will be a small reserve remaining in the tank.

**Petrol engines:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>69.5 litres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tank capacity.</strong></td>
<td>(15.3 Imperial Gallons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fill capacity</strong></td>
<td>64.0 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(when the fuel gauge indicates empty).</td>
<td>(14.1 Imperial Gallons).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reserve capacity</strong></td>
<td>5.5 litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(when the fuel gauge indicates empty).</td>
<td>(1.2 Imperial Gallons).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diesel engines:**

<table>
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<th></th>
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<td>(1.2 Imperial Gallons).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fuel and Refuelling

FUEL REQUIREMENTS - PETROL ENGINES

The filler neck of the fuel tank is a small diameter to suit the unleaded fuel pump nozzle and will prevent the larger diameter leaded fuel nozzle from entering the filler neck.

Caution: Vehicles with petrol engines must only be filled with Unleaded Fuel. Leaded fuel will damage the catalytic converters.

Unleaded fuel

All vehicles are fitted with a catalytic system and can only use unleaded fuel. Unleaded fuel must be used for the emission control system to operate properly. Its use will also reduce spark plug fouling, exhaust system corrosion and engine oil deterioration.

The preferred fuel should have an octane rating of at least 95 RON (Research Octane Number).

Super Green Plus 98 RON unleaded fuel (where available) may be used as an alternative to the standard 95 RON unleaded fuel.

Some countries have only 91 RON fuel available. The vehicles in these countries are specially calibrated to use this fuel.

Using unleaded fuel with an octane rating lower than recommended can cause persistent, heavy spark knock (a metallic rapping noise). If severe, this can lead to engine damage.

If a heavy spark knock is detected even when using fuel of the recommended octane rating, or if you hear steady spark knock while holding a steady speed on level roads consult a Jaguar Dealer/Authorised Repairer to have the problem corrected. Failure to do so is misuse of the vehicle, for which Jaguar Cars Limited, is not responsible. However, occasional light spark knock for a short time while accelerating or driving up hill, may occur.

Fuels containing alcohol

Caution: Take care not to spill fuel during refuelling. Fuel containing alcohol can cause paint damage, which may not be covered under the warranty.

Some fuel suppliers sell fuel containing alcohol without advertising its presence. Where uncertainty exists check with the service station operator.

Note: Some difficulty in starting may be encountered when using alcohol blended fuel.

Ethanol

Caution: This vehicle is not suitable for use with fuels containing more than 10 per cent ethanol. Do not use E85 fuels (85 per cent ethanol content). Equipment necessary for the use of fuels containing more than 10 per cent is not fitted to this vehicle. If E85 fuels are used, serious engine and fuel system damage will occur.

Fuels containing up to 10% ethanol (grain alcohol) may be used. Ensure the fuel has octane ratings no lower than those recommended for unleaded fuel. Most drivers will not notice any operating difference with fuel containing ethanol. If a difference is detected, the use of conventional unleaded fuel should be resumed.
Fuel and Refuelling

Methanol
Some fuels contain methanol (methyl or wood alcohol). If you use fuels containing methanol the fuels must also contain co-solvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. Also, do not use fuels that contain more than three per cent methanol even if they contain co-solvents and corrosion inhibitors. Fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels is not the responsibility of Jaguar Cars Limited, and may not be covered under the warranty.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)
Unleaded fuel containing an oxygenate known as MTBE can be used provided the ratio of MTBE to conventional fuel does not exceed 15%.

MTBE is an ether based compound, derived from petroleum, which has been specified by several refiners as the substance to enhance the octane rating of fuel.

Reformulated gasoline
Several petroleum companies have announced the availability of reformulated fuels. These fuels are specially designed to further reduce vehicle emissions.

Jaguar fully supports all efforts to protect and maintain ambient air quality and encourages the use of reformulated gasoline where available.

FUEL REQUIREMENTS – DIESEL ENGINES

Use only high quality diesel fuel according to specification EN 590 or equivalent.

Caution: Do not use RME (bio diesel) except in the case of those proprietary diesel fuels which contain a mix of up to 5%. Jaguar can accept no responsibility for damage caused by using RME in concentrations greater than 5%.

Prolonged use of additives is not recommended. Do not add kerosene/paraffin or petrol to diesel fuels.

Caution: If you inadvertently fill your vehicle with petrol instead of diesel, do not attempt to start the engine. Contact your Jaguar Dealer/Authorised Repairer immediately. Attempting to start the engine with petrol in the fuel tank will cause extensive damage to the engine and fuel system, which will not be covered by your Jaguar warranty.

Jaguar Cars Limited can accept no responsibility for any damage caused by running your vehicle with petrol or vegetable oil in the fuel tank.

Winter grade diesel fuel
To ensure reliable diesel engine operation during cold seasonal periods, Winter grade fuel must be used. This fuel is normally available from fuel retailers during these periods and the fuel companies adjust the fuel quality to suit climatic conditions.

If the vehicle is not filled with Winter grade diesel fuel, it is recommended that the engine is idled for a period of over two minutes after starting to prevent fuel solidification during operation.
Fuel and Refuelling

DIESEL PARTICLE FILTER (DIESEL MODELS ONLY)

Diesel vehicles are fitted with a Diesel Particle Filter (DPF) which results in additional effective exhaust emission purification. When the engine is at its normal operating temperature and the vehicle is driven at moderate speeds, 48 km/h (30 mph), or more, a regeneration of the DPF takes place automatically. This means that the exhaust particles collected in the filter are burned away and the filter is emptied.

Message centre warnings

When DPF regeneration has not been possible due to a long period of unfavourable driving conditions, a warning message DPF FULL SEE HANDBOOK plus either a RED or AMBER priority indicator is displayed on the message centre, see page 98.

Caution: If the message with the RED priority warning indicator is displayed, seek qualified assistance as soon as possible before damage to the DPF occurs.

If the message with the AMBER priority warning indicator is displayed, regeneration of the DPF is required.

Note: Once triggered, the warning light and message will remain on until regeneration has occurred, or the starter switch is turned off. If regeneration of the DPF is still required when the starter switch is turned back on, the warning light and message will only reappear after approximately four minutes of driving.

To carry out DPF regeneration

- To start regeneration of the DPF, drive the vehicle, until the engine reaches its normal operating temperature.
- The vehicle must then be driven for a least 20 minutes at a speed of 48 km/h (30 mph) or more, even if the amber warning indicator extinguishes after a short time of driving.
- Successful regeneration of the DPF is indicated by the warning message and AMBER priority indicator being extinguished from the message centre.

Caution: If the vehicle is frequently driven for short distances or at speeds below 48 km/h (30 mph) for long periods, especially in cold weather conditions, the engine and exhaust system does not reach normal operating temperatures. This means that the regeneration of the DPF may be required to be carried out occasionally in order to avoid impaired function of the filter.

Note:
- If the vehicle is exited shortly after regeneration has taken place, heat from the DPF may be felt from underneath the vehicle, especially in cold weather conditions. This is normal.
- Because of the high temperature which can occur in the DPF, it is advisable not to park the vehicle where the DPF can come into contact with flammable materials under the vehicle, see page 158.
RUNNING OUT OF FUEL  
(DIESEL MODELS ONLY)
Vehicles with diesel engines are equipped with a system to prevent the fuel tank from emptying completely. When the fuel reaches a minimum level, the system will activate a reduced power mode (i.e. the engine will not run properly). This will be followed by the engine stopping in approximately 1.6 km (1.0 mile).

This feature prevents the fuel system from running dry, which could cause damage to the vehicle. If the gauge indicates low fuel or the warning light illuminates, the fuel tank should be refuelled as soon as possible at the next filling station with at least 4 litres (0.87 Imperial Gallons) of fuel.

If the system protection function has activated, the vehicle must firstly be refuelled, then restarted using the following procedure:

1. Crank the engine for five seconds, then return the ignition key to position 0 (OFF).
2. Turn the ignition key to position II (ON). Crank the engine. The engine should start within approximately five seconds.

Note: If the engine does not start, pause for ten seconds, with the ignition key in the 0 position (OFF), before repeating the procedure from the beginning.

CATALYTIC CONVERTERS AND DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTERS
A few precautions on the use of vehicles fitted with catalytic converters and diesel particulate filter (DPF) are necessary. These are:

- In order to maintain the efficiency of the emission control system it is essential that the correct fuel is used. If the vehicle is fitted with a petrol engine, never refuel with leaded fuel: this will seriously damage the catalytic converters. If the vehicle is fitted with a diesel engine, use only high quality diesel fuel to specification EN 590 or equivalent.
- Heavy impact on the converter and DPF casings must be avoided.
- A correctly tuned engine optimises exhaust emissions, performance and fuel economy. It is recommended that the vehicle is regularly maintained.
- The use of catalytic converters and DPF increases exhaust system temperatures, therefore, do not operate or park the vehicle in areas where combustible materials such as dry grass or leaves may come into contact with the exhaust system.
- The engine settings must not be altered; they have been established to ensure that the vehicle will comply with stringent exhaust emission regulations. Incorrect engine settings could cause unusually high catalytic converter and DPF temperatures and thus result in damage to the converter, DPF and vehicle.
Fuel and Refuelling

If adjustment to the settings is considered necessary, this should be performed by a Jaguar Dealer/Authorised Repairer.

- Do not continue to operate the vehicle if any engine malfunction is evident; malfunctions should be rectified immediately. For instance, misfire, loss of engine performance, excessive oil consumption or engine run-on may lead to unusually high catalytic converter temperatures and may result in damage to the converters and vehicle.

- Do not run a petrol engine with either a spark plug lead disconnected or a spark plug removed. Do not use any device that requires an insert into a spark plug hole in order to generate air pressure e.g. tyre pump, paint spray attachment etc., as this could also result in catalytic converter damage.

- The vehicle is designed for normal road use. Below are examples of abuse which could damage the catalytic converters and vehicle: Competition or off-road use. Excessive engine speed. Overloading the vehicle. Switching off the engine whilst in gear. These may lead to a dangerous condition due to excessively high catalytic converter temperatures.