
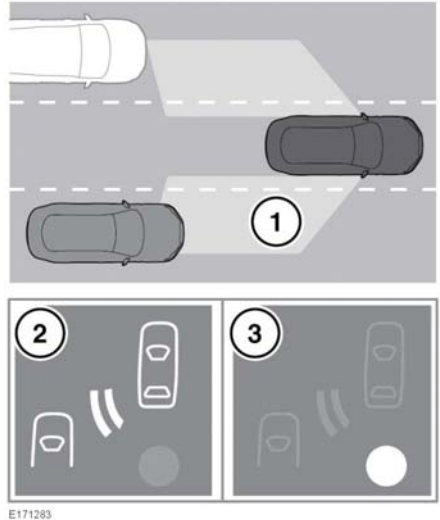


BLIND SPOT MONITOR

-  The Blind Spot Monitor (BSM) system is a supplement to, not a replacement for, a safe driving style and use of the exterior and rear-view mirrors. The system may not function under all speeds, weather and road conditions.
-  The BSM may not be able to give adequate warning of vehicles approaching very quickly from behind or vehicles that are being overtaken rapidly.
-  The BSM may not be able to detect all vehicles and may also detect objects such as roadside barriers, etc. Drive safely at all times and use the exterior and rear view mirrors to avoid accidents.
-  The radar sensors may be impaired by mud, rain, frost, ice, snow, or road spray. This may affect the system's ability to reliably detect a vehicle/object within the blind spot.
-  Make sure the warning indicators in the exterior mirrors are not obscured by stickers or other objects.
-  Do not attach stickers or objects to the rear bumper, that may interfere with the radar sensors.



The Blind Spot Monitor (BSM) system monitors a zone that covers the area adjacent to the vehicle, that is not easily visible to the driver. The system uses a radar on each side of the vehicle to identify any overtaking vehicle/object within the blind spot area (1) of the vehicle, while disregarding other objects which may be stationary or travelling in the opposite direction, etc.

If an object is identified by the BSM system as being an overtaking vehicle/object, an amber warning icon (2) illuminates in the relevant exterior mirror, to alert the driver that there is a potential hazard in the vehicle's blind spot and therefore, that a lane change might be dangerous.

The radar monitors the area extending from the exterior mirror rearwards, to approximately 6 m (20 ft) behind the rear wheels and up to 2.5 m (8.2 ft) from the side of the vehicle (the width of a typical carriageway lane). The BSM is designed to work most effectively when driving on multi-lane roads.