

Fluid level checks

❗ Failure to use an oil that meets the required specification could cause excessive engine wear, a build up of sludge and deposits, and increase pollution. It could also lead to engine failure. See **248, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.

❗ Overfilling with oil could result in severe engine damage. Oil should be added in small quantities and the level should be rechecked to make sure the engine is not overfilled.

❗ It is essential to use the correct specification oil and to make sure the oil is suitable for the climatic conditions in which the vehicle is to be operated.

1. Continually turn the oil filler cap counter-clockwise to remove.
2. For engines with a dipstick:
Add oil to maintain the level between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks or notches on the dipstick.

Note: The approximate quantity of oil required to raise the level from **MIN** to **MAX** on the petrol engine dipstick is 0.85 litres (1.5 pints) and on the diesel engine dipstick is 1.5 litres (2.6 pints).

For engines with an electrical monitoring system:

Add oil as indicated by the engine oil level indicator messages in the Message centre.

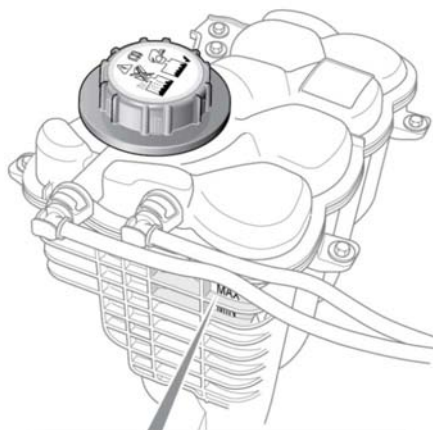
3. Clean up any oil spilled during topping up.
4. Check the oil level again after 5 minutes.
5. Refit the oil filler cap by continually turning clockwise, until an audible click is heard.

CHECKING THE COOLANT LEVEL

❗ Running the engine without coolant will cause serious engine damage.

❗ If persistent coolant loss is noticed, seek qualified assistance immediately.

The coolant reservoir level should be checked at least weekly (more frequently in high mileage or arduous operating conditions). Always check the level when the system is cold.



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Make sure the coolant level remains between the **MIN** and **MAX** indicator marks on the side of the expansion tank.

If the level has dropped suddenly, or by a large amount, arrange for the vehicle to be examined by a qualified technician as soon as possible.