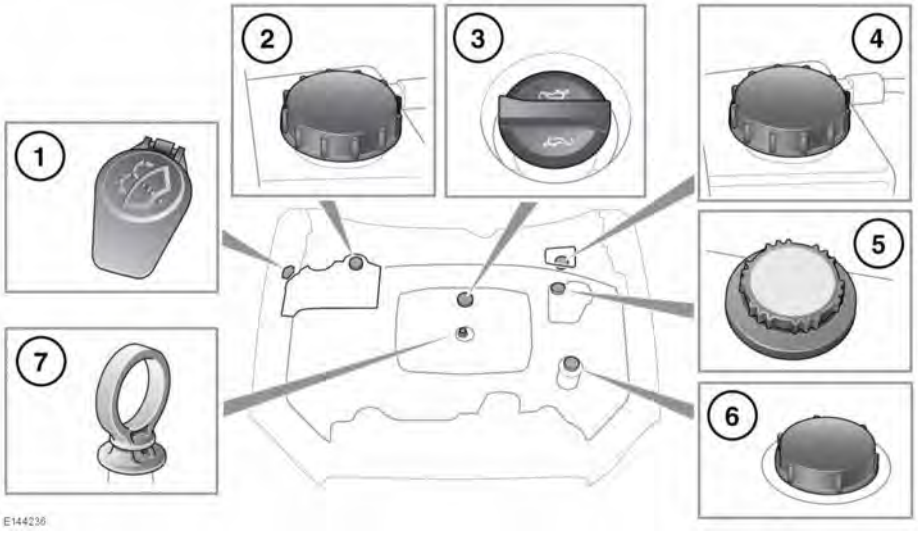
FLUID FILLER LOCATIONS

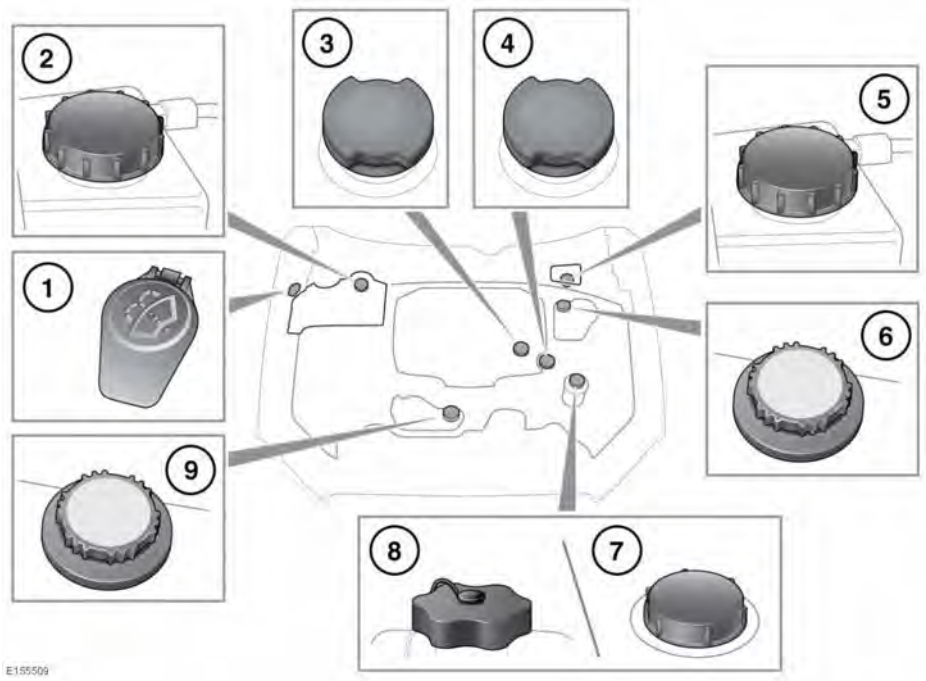
2.0 litre petrol engine



1. Washer fluid.
2. Brake fluid (right-hand drive vehicles).
3. Engine oil.
4. Brake fluid (left-hand drive vehicles).
5. Coolant.
6. Power steering.
7. Engine oil dipstick.

Do not drive the vehicle if there is a possibility that leaked fluid will come into contact with a hot surface, such as the exhaust.

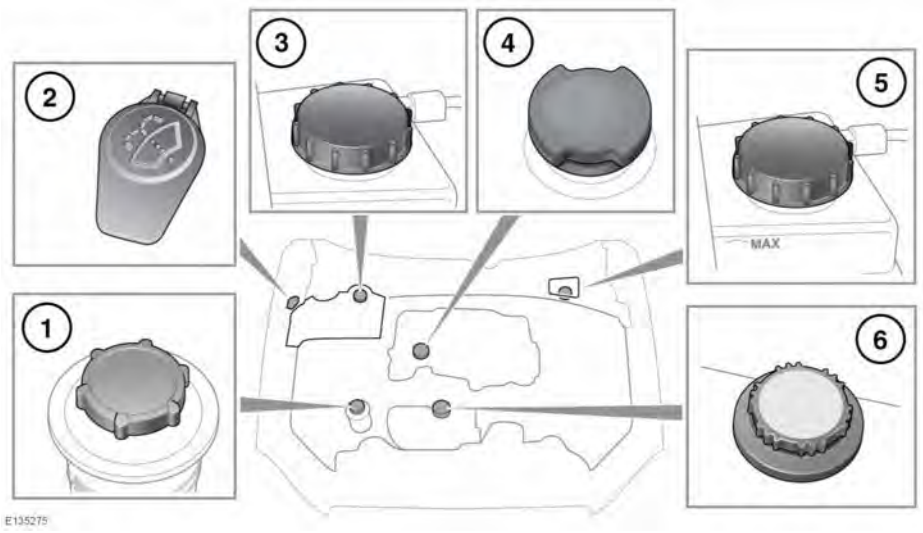
3.0 and 5.0 litre petrol engines

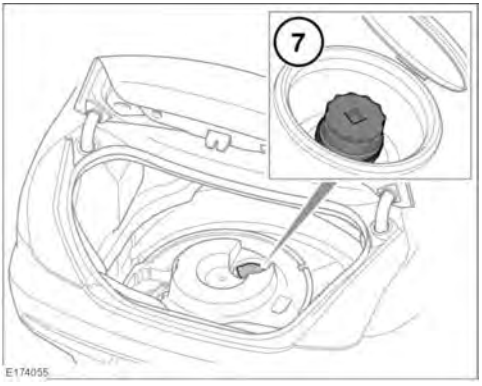


1. Washer fluid.
2. Brake fluid (right-hand drive vehicles).
3. Engine oil (3.0L engine).
4. Engine oil (5.0L engine).
5. Brake fluid (left-hand drive vehicles).
6. Coolant (3.0L engine).
7. Power steering (5.0L engine).
8. Power steering (3.0L engine).
9. Coolant (5.0L engine).

Do not drive the vehicle if there is a possibility that leaked fluid will come into contact with a hot surface, such as the exhaust.

Diesel engine





1. Power steering.
2. Washer fluid.
3. Brake fluid (right-hand drive vehicles).
4. Engine oil.
5. Brake fluid (left-hand drive vehicles).
6. Coolant.
7. Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) reservoir filler cap.
   The DEF reservoir filler cap is located beneath the spare wheel and tool kit. See **238, WHEEL CHANGING**.

   Note: *When removing the DEF reservoir filler cap, a socket drive can be used for added leverage, if it is too tight. Hand tighten only, when refitting.*

Do not drive the vehicle if there is a possibility that leaked fluid will come into contact with a hot surface, such as the exhaust.

CHECKING THE ENGINE OIL LEVEL

The engine oil level is not monitored when the engine is running and/or the vehicle is in motion.

The engine oil should be checked frequently and topped up as required using the correct grade for the engine.

Check the engine oil weekly. If any significant or sudden drop in oil level is noted, seek qualified assistance.

If the message **ENGINE OIL PRESSURE LOW** is displayed, stop the engine as soon as it is safe to do so and seek qualified assistance. Do not start the engine until the cause has been rectified.

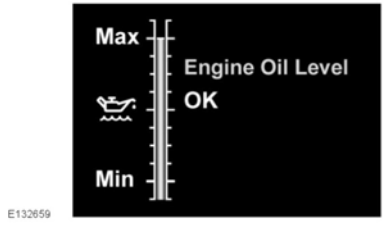
Prior to checking the oil level make sure that the vehicle is on level ground.

All except 2.0 litre petrol engine

- The engine oil has reached working temperature (oil is hot).
- The engine has been switched off for 10 minutes, as the system will not give an accurate reading until the oil level has stabilised.

The oil level can then be checked as follows:

1. Switch on the ignition (do not start the engine).
2. Make sure that Park (**P**) is selected.
3. Select the **Service menu** using the instrument panel menu control (see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**).
   Select **Oil level display** from the Service menu. The current oil level status and topping-up advice is displayed in the instrument panel, top-up as instructed.



An indication of the oil level is displayed in the gauge. Messages to the right of the gauge advise you of any action you may need to take.

If the oil level is within the required operating range, the message **Engine Oil Level OK** will be displayed. Do not add any additional oil to the engine.

If the oil level is below the required operating range, a message advising you how much oil to add will be displayed (e.g. **Add 0.5 Litre**). Add the recommended quantity of oil.

If the message **Engine Oil Level Overfilled** is displayed, seek qualified assistance immediately. Do not drive the vehicle as this will cause serious damage to the engine.

If the message **Engine Oil Level Underfilled** is displayed, add 1.5 litres (2.6 pints) of oil, then recheck the level.

If the message **Engine Oil Level Not Available** is displayed, the oil level is stabilising. Switch off the ignition, wait 10 minutes, then recheck the oil level display.

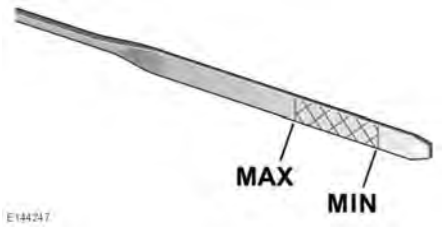
If the warning message **ENGINE OIL LEVEL MONITOR SYSTEM FAULT** is displayed, seek qualified assistance.

2.0 litre petrol engine

Prior to checking the oil level make sure that:

- The vehicle is on level ground.
- The engine oil is cold.

Note: *If it is necessary to check the oil level when the engine is hot, switch off the engine and let stand for 5 minutes to allow the oil to drain into the sump. Do not start the engine.*



1. Withdraw the dipstick and wipe the blade clean with a lint free cloth.
2. Fully re-insert the dipstick and withdraw again to check the oil level. Never allow the oil level to fall below the lower mark (MIN) on the dipstick.
   As a general guide, if the level on the dipstick:
   - Is nearer to the upper mark or notch than the lower, add no oil.
   - Is nearer to the lower mark than the upper, add 0.5 litre (1 pint) of oil.
   - Is below the lower mark, add 0.8 litre (1.4 pints) of oil and re-check the level after a further 5 minutes.

TOPPING UP THE OIL

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. Do not use low quality or obsolete oils.

Your vehicle warranty may be invalidated if damage is caused by using oil that does not meet the required specification.

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

Do not use oil additives of any type as engine damage could occur. Use only specified lubricants.

All except 2.0 litre petrol engine

1. Unscrew the oil filler cap.
2. Add oil as indicated by the Message centre display.
3. Wait 5 minutes for the oil level to stabilise then re-check.

2.0 litre petrol engine

1. Unscrew the oil filler cap.
2. Add oil as indicated by the level on the dipstick, see **205, CHECKING THE ENGINE OIL LEVEL**.
3. Wait 5 minutes for the oil level to stabilise then re-check.

It is essential to use the correct specification oil, and to make sure it is suitable for the climatic conditions in which the vehicle is to be operated, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.

Jaguar recommends: **Castrol EDGE Professional**

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 level in the expansion tank should be checked at least weekly (more frequently in high mileage or severe operating conditions). Always check the level when the system is cold.

Make sure the coolant level is maintained between the level indicator marks, as shown in the illustration.

Petrol engines



E132661

If the message **LOW COOLANT LEVEL** is displayed in the Message centre, stop the vehicle as soon as safety permits and top-up the coolant reservoir with the recommended antifreeze/water mix.

If the Message centre displays the message **ENGINE OVERHEATING**, pull off the carriageway and allow the engine to idle for 5 minutes and then switch off the ignition for 10 minutes. Switch on the engine and, provided that the warning does not occur, continue your journey, avoiding harsh acceleration. Seek qualified assistance as soon as possible.

TOPPING UP THE COOLANT

Never remove the filler cap when the engine is hot.

Antifreeze is highly inflammable. Do not allow antifreeze to come into contact with naked flames or other sources of ignition (e.g. a hot engine) - a fire may result.

Unscrew the filler cap slowly, allowing the pressure to escape before removing completely.

When travelling in territories where the water supply contains salt, always make sure you carry a supply of fresh (rain or distilled) water. Topping up with salt water will cause serious engine damage.

Top-up to the upper level indicator mark located on the side of the expansion tank. For the coolant fluid specification, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.

Note: *In an emergency, and only if the approved antifreeze is unavailable, top-up the cooling system with clean water, but be aware of the resultant reduction in frost protection. Do not top-up or refill with conventional antifreeze formulations. If in doubt consult a qualified technician.*

Make sure that the cap is tightened fully after top-up is completed by turning the cap until the ratchet cap clicks.

CHECKING THE BRAKE FLUID LEVEL

Seek qualified assistance immediately if brake pedal travel is unusually long, unusually short or if there is any significant loss of brake fluid. Driving under such conditions could result in extended stopping distances or complete brake failure.

If the quantity of fluid in the brake reservoir drops below the recommended level, a red warning lamp in the instrument panel will illuminate and the message **Brake Fluid Low** will be displayed in the message centre.

Note: *If the warning lamp illuminates or the message is displayed while the vehicle is being driven, stop the vehicle as soon as safety permits by gently applying the brakes. Check and top-up the fluid level if necessary.*

Brake fluid is highly toxic - keep containers sealed and out of the reach of children. If accidental consumption is suspected, seek medical attention immediately.

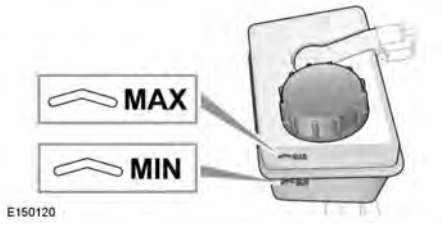
If the fluid comes into contact with the skin or eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water.

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

Do not drive the vehicle with the fluid level below the MIN mark.

With the vehicle on level ground, check the fluid level at least every week (more frequently in high mileage or arduous operating conditions).

The brake fluid reservoir is located beneath a cover on the raised platform to the rear of the main underbonnet area. See **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.



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 surface. 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 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).

1. Clean the filler cap with a dry, clean cloth before removing. This will help prevent dirt or moisture from entering the reservoir.
2. Remove the filler cap.
3. Top up the reservoir with the specified brake fluid to at least the **MINIMUM** mark, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.

Do not top up the brake fluid to the maximum mark unless the brake pads have been replaced. If unsure seek qualified assistance.

4. Replace the filler cap.
5. 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.

Seek qualified assistance immediately if there is a noticeable drop in the fluid level.

If fluid loss is slow, the reservoir may be topped-up to the upper level mark to enable the vehicle to be driven to a repair facility for examination. However, it is recommended that you seek qualified assistance before driving the vehicle.

Check and top-up the fluid with the vehicle on level ground, with the engine switched off and the system cold. Make sure that the steering wheel is not turned after stopping the engine.

The level of fluid can be seen through the translucent body of the reservoir, see **203, FLUID FILLER LOCATIONS**.

The fluid level should be between the **MIN** and the **MAX** marks.

TOPPING UP THE POWER STEERING FLUID

It is imperative that the power steering system does not become contaminated in any way. Always use new fluid and clean the area around the filler neck both before removing the filler cap and after topping up. Never return drained fluid to the system.

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

1. Clean the filler cap before removing to prevent dirt from entering the reservoir.
2. Remove the filler cap.
3. Top-up the reservoir until the fluid level is between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks. For the power steering fluid specification, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.
4. Replace the filler cap.

CHECKING THE WASHER FLUID LEVEL

Some screen washer products are flammable, do not allow screen washer fluid to come into contact with naked flames or sources of ignition.

If the vehicle is operated in temperatures below 4°C (40°F), use a washer fluid with frost protection.

Only screen washer fluid products which are approved for automotive use should be used and then only in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Take care to avoid spillage, particularly if an undiluted or high concentration is being used. If spillage occurs, wash the affected area immediately with water.

The washer reservoir supplies the windscreen and headlamp washer jets.

Check and top-up the reservoir level at least every week, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.

Operate the washers periodically to check that the nozzles are clear and properly directed.

TOPPING UP THE WASHER FLUID

1. Clean the filler cap before opening to prevent dirt from entering the reservoir.
2. Open the filler cap.
3. Top-up the reservoir with the specified washer fluid until the fluid is visible in the filler neck, see **245, LUBRICANTS AND FLUIDS**.
4. Close the filler cap.