Vehicle care

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EK21A-A

In order to maintain the value of your vehicle, it is necessary to perform regular maintenance using the proper procedures. Be sure to maintain your vehicle in compliance with any pertinent environmental pollution control regulations. Carefully select the materials to be used for washing, etc., to be sure that they do not contain corrosives; if in doubt, contact an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer for assistance in the selection of these materials.

⚠ *CAUTION*

Cleaning products can be dangerous. Some are poisonous. Others can burst into flame if you strike a match or get them on a hot part of the vehicle.
Some are dangerous if you breathe their fumes in a closed space. When you use anything in a container to clean your vehicle, be sure to follow the instructions. And always open your vehicle doors or windows when you're cleaning the inside. Never use these to clean your vehicle:

- **Gasoline**
- **Benzine**
- **Naphtha**
- **Paint Thinner**
- **Lacquer Thinner**
- **Turpentine**
- **Acetone**
- **Nail Polish Remover**
- **Carbon Tetrachloride**

These can all be dangerous, and they all can damage your vehicle.

Cleaning the inside of your vehicle

EK23A-A

After cleaning the inside of your vehicle with water, cleaner or similar, wipe and dry in the shady, well-ventilated area.

NOTE
Always read the instructions on the cleaner label.

Plastic, vinyl leather, fabric and flocked parts

EK24A-A

1. Lightly wipe off with gauze or other soft cloth soaked with a 3% aqueous solution of neutral detergent.
2. Dip cloth in fresh water and wring out well. Using this cloth, wipe off the detergent thoroughly.

Upholstery

EK25A-A

1. To maintain the value of your new vehicle, handle the upholstery carefully and keep the interior clean.
   Use a vacuum cleaner and brush to clean the seats. If stained, vinyl and synthetic leather should be cleaned with an appropriate cleaner, and cloth fabrics can be cleaned with either upholstery cleaner or a 3% solution of neutral detergent in lukewarm water.
2. Clean the carpeting with a vacuum cleaner and remove any stains with carpet cleaner. Oil and grease can be removed by lightly dabbing with a clean colorfast cloth and spot remover.

Genuine leather*

EK27A-A

1. Lightly wipe off with gauze or other soft cloth soaked with a 5% aqueous solution of neutral detergent for wool.
2. Dip cloth in fresh water and wring it out well. Using this cloth, wipe off the detergent thoroughly.
3. Apply leather protecting agent to the genuine leather surface.

NOTE
(1) If genuine leather is wet with water or is washed in water, wipe off water as quickly as possible with a dry, soft cloth.
(2) Slight stains on genuine leather may be removed with leather cleaner as well.
(3) The genuine leather surface may be damaged if a nylon brush or synthetic fibre is rubbed hard against it.
(4) Organic solvents such as benzine, alcohol and gasoline, acid or alkaline solvents may discolour the genuine leather surface. Be sure to use neutral detergents.
(5) Dirty genuine leather seat may mildew. Be very careful about oil stains and remove them earlier.
(6) The genuine leather surface may harden and shrink if it is exposed to direct rays of the sun for long hours. When your vehicle is parked, place it in the shade as much as possible.
(7) When the temperature of the vehicle interior rises in summer, vinyl products left on the genuine leather seat may deteriorate and stick to the seat.

Cleaning the outside of your vehicle

EK28A-Ad

Since the following soiling left on your vehicle may cause corrosion, discoloration and stains, wash the vehicle as soon as possible.

- Seawater, anti-freeze for road use.
- Soot and dust, iron powder from factories, chemical substances (acids, alkalis, coal-tar, etc.).
- Droppings from birds, carcasses of insects, tree sap, etc.

Washing

EK22A-Ce

Chemicals contained in the dirt and dust picked up from the road surface can damage the paint coat and body of your vehicle if left in prolonged contact. Frequent washing and waxing is the best way to protect your vehicle from this damage. This will also be effective in protecting it from environmental elements such as rain, snow, salt air, etc.
Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight. Park the vehicle in the shade and spray it with water to remove dust. Next, using an ample amount of clean water and a vehicle washing brush or sponge, wash the vehicle from top to bottom.
Use a mild vehicle washing soap if necessary. Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry with a soft cloth. After washing the vehicle, carefully clean the joints and flanges of the doors, hood, etc., where dirt is likely to remain.

⚠ *CAUTION*

(1) When washing the under side of your vehicle, wear a pair of rubber gloves in order not to protect your hand.
(2) Try to refrain from using a vehicle wash as its brushes may scratch the paint surface, causing it to lose its gloss. Scratches will be especially visible on darker coloured vehicles.
(3) Never spray or splash water on the electrical components in the engine compartment, as this may adversely affect the starting circuit. Exercise caution also when washing the underbody; be careful not to spray water into the engine compartment.

(4) Before washing a vehicle equipped with a rear spoiler in an automatic vehicle wash, consult a vehicle wash attendant about possible damage.
Ask if their type of vehicle wash will catch the rear spoiler and thereby damage your vehicle.
(5) Some types of hot water washing equipment apply high pressure and heat to the vehicle. They may cause heat distortion and damage to the vehicle resin parts and may result in flooding of the vehicle interior. Therefore, be sure to observe the following.
- **Maintain a good distance of approx 40 cm or more between the vehicle body and the washing nozzle.**
- **When washing around the door glass, hold the nozzle at a distance of more than 50 cm and at right angles to the glass surface.**

During cold weather
The salt and other chemicals spread on winter roads in some areas can have a detrimental effect on the vehicle body. You should therefore wash the vehicle as often as convenient in accordance with our care-instructions. It is recommended to have a preservative applied and the underfloor protection checked at an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer before and after the cold weather season.
After washing your vehicle, wipe off all waterdrops from the rubber parts around the doors to prevent the doors from freezing.

NOTE
To prevent freezing of the weatherstripping on the doors, hood, etc., they should be treated with silicone spray or grease.

Waxing

EK33A-Bb

Waxing the vehicle will help prevent the adherence of dust and road chemicals to the paintwork. Apply a wax solution after washing the vehicle, or at least once every three months to assist displacing of water.
Do not wax your vehicle in direct sunlight. You should wax after the surfaces have cooled.

⚠ CAUTION

(1) Waxes containing high abrasive compounds should not be used. Such waxes remove rust and stain effectively from the paintwork but they are harmful to the luster of the painted surface.
Further, they are detrimental to glossy surfaces such as grille, garnish, mouldings, etc.
(2) Do not use petrol or paint thinners to remove road tar or other contamination to the painted surface.
(3) Do not apply wax on the areas having black mat coating as it can cause uneven discoloration, patches, blurs, etc. If stained with wax, immediately wipe off with a piece of soft cloth and warm water.
(4) Be careful when waxing the area around the sunroof opening, not to put any wax on the weatherstrip (black rubber). If stained with wax, the weatherstrip cannot maintain a weatherproof seal with the sunroof.

Polishing

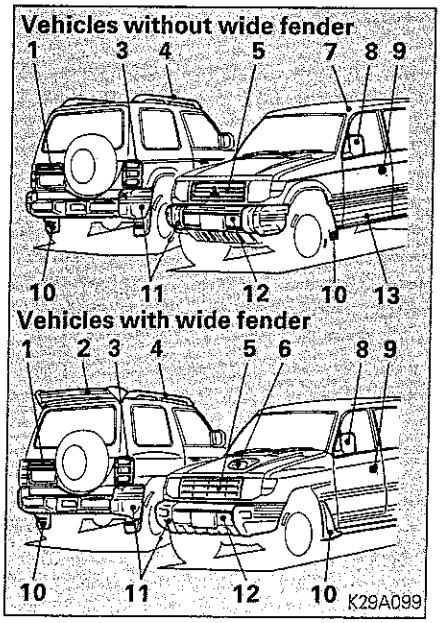
EK04A-A

The vehicle should only be polished if the paintwork has become stained or lost its lustre. Mat-finish parts and plastic bumpers must not be polished; polishing these parts will stain them or damage their finish.

Damaged paint

EK08A-Aa

Small cracks and scratches in the paint coat should be touched up as soon as possible with MITSUBISHI touch-up film or paint to prevent corrosion.
Check body areas facing the road or the tyres especially carefully for damage to the paint coat caused by flying stones, etc. The paint code number for your vehicle can be found on the vehicle information code plate in the engine compartment.



Servicing of plastic parts

EK29AOA

1 - License plate cover
2 - Rear roof deflector*
3 - Rear combination light bezel
4 - Roof rail*
5 - Grill
6 - Hood garnish*
7 - Plastic top*
8 - Mirrors
9 - Door handles
10 - Mud guard
11 - Bumper
12 - Front bumper centre garnish
13 - Moulding

Use a sponge or chamois leather.
If a vehicle wax adheres on a gray or black rough surface of the bumper or molding, the surface becomes whity. In such a case, wipe it off using lukewarm water and soft cloth or chamois leather.

⚠ CAUTION

(1) Do not use a scrubbing brush or other hard tools as they may damage the plastic part surface.
(2) Do not use wax containing compound (polishing powder) which may damage the plastic part surface.
(3) Do not bring the plastic parts into contact with brake fluids, engine oils, greases, thinner for painting, and sulphuric acid (battery electrolyte) which may stain, crack or discolor the plastic parts.
If they touch the plastic part, wipe them up with soft cloth, chamois or the like and an aqueous solution of neutral detergent.

Chrome parts

EK06A-Aa

In order to prevent spots and corrosion of chrome parts, wash with water, dry thoroughly, and apply a special protective coating. This should be done more frequently in winter.

Aluminium wheels*

EK35A-Ab

A protective coating is provided over the aluminum type wheels.
Clean aluminium wheels with a cleaner designed for use on aluminium and apply an appropriate protection agent.

NOTE
(1) When cleaning aluminum type wheels, do not use abrasive cleaners. And wheels exposed to sea water or road chemicals should be cleaned as soon as possible.
(2) Brushes may damage the aluminium wheel surface. Be sure to use a sponge, chamois leather, etc.
(3) Do not apply hot water directly from the steam cleaner or similar to the wheel surface.

Window glass

EK10A-A

The window glass can normally be cleaned using only a sponge and water. Glass cleaner can be used to remove oil, grease, dead insects, etc. After washing the glass, wipe dry with a clean, dry, soft cloth. Never use the same cloth to wipe the window glass as would be used to wipe the paintwork; wax from the painted surfaces could adhere to the glass and reduce its transparency and visibility.

Wiper blades

EK11A-A

Use a soft cloth and glass cleaner to remove grease, dead insects, etc., from the wiper blades. Replace the wiper blades when they no longer wipe properly.

Cleaning the sunroof*

EK30A-A

Clean the inside of the sunroof with a soft cloth. Hard deposits should be wiped away with a cloth dipped in warm, neutral detergent solution. Wipe away the solution with a sponge dipped in fresh water.

NOTE
The surface treatment on the inside of the glass may be removed if hard cloth or organic solvent (benzine, thinner, etc.) is used.

Washing the canvas top*

EK02B-B

Wash the top with water and a soft nylon brush or something similar. Wash the window sections with a sponge.
If dirt or mud cannot be washed off in this way, use a 0.1% concentration of household laundry powder in water and a cloth to scrub lightly, and then wash with plain water again. If laundry powder is used, rinse thoroughly; be sure that none of the soap remains on the top. If soap does remain on the top, it could cause cracking and/or discolouration.

NOTE
Always sprinkle water from above.

⚠ CAUTION

(1) Do not use any type of soap or detergent other than household laundry powder, and do not use concentrations higher than 0.1%. Under no circumstances should alcohol, paint thinner, etc., be used.

(2) Never attempt to use a car washer as its brushes may scratch the canvas and window surface causing it to lose its gloss.

(3) Don't use any high-pressure washer, or water will leak between the canvases.

Chassis and underbody protection

EK12A-J

Your vehicle's underbody has been treated at the factory in order to protect it from rust and corrosion. Some areas have been injected with anti-corrosion agents and wax.

The effectiveness of these measures, however, will be reduced by flying stones, road chemicals, etc., as the vehicle is driven. You should take your vehicle to your authorized MITSUBISHI dealer every 12 months to have body sheet metal inspected for condition, and it is recommended to have the underbody checked regularly (autumn and spring) and have additional protection treatment carried out as required. As not all of the commercially available materials are suitable for use on your vehicle, it is recommended that you have this work done at an authorized MITSUBISHI dealer.

When washing the vehicle, especially in winter, spray the underbody with water to remove dirt and dust which might contain salts, road chemicals, etc.

Engine compartment

EK13A-A

Clean the engine compartment at the beginning and end of winter. Pay particular attention to flanges, crevices, and peripheral parts where dust containing road chemicals and other corrosive materials might collect.

If salt and other chemicals are used on the roads in your area, clean the engine compartment at least every three months.