LANCIA

LANCIA Y

Owner Handbook

MUST BE READ!

REFUELLING

Only refuel with unleaded petrol with octane rating (RON) no less than 95.

ENGINE START-UP

Make sure the handbrake is pulled up; put the gear lever into neutral; press the clutch pedal down to the floor without touching the accelerator, then turn the ignition key to **AVV** and release it as soon as the engine starts.

PARKING OVER INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL

When functioning normally, the catalytic converter reaches high temperatures. For this reason do not park the car over inflammable material, grass, dry leaves, pine needles, etc.: fire hazard.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

A system for continuously monitoring emission system components to ensure greater environmental protection is fitted in your car.

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

If, after buying the car, you decide to add electrical accessories (that will gradually drain the battery), visit a **Lancia Dealership**. They can calculate the overall electrical requirement and check that the car's electric system can support the required load.

CODE card

Keep the code card in a safe place, not in the car. You should always keep the electronic code written on the CODE card with you in case you need to carry out an emergency start-up procedure.

SCHEDULED SERVICING

Correct maintenance of the car is essential for ensuring it stays in tip-top condition and safeguards its safety features, its environmental friendliness and low running costs for a long time to come.

THE OWNER HANDBOOK CONTAINS ...

... information, tips and important warnings regarding the safe, correct driving of your car, and its maintenance. Pay particular attention to the symbols ⚠ (personal safety) ⚠ (environmental protection) ⚠ (car well-being).

Congratulations and thank you for choosing LANCIA.

We have written this handbook to help you appreciate all the fine qualities of your car.

You should read it right through before taking to the road for the first time.

You will find information, tips and important warnings regarding the driving of the car to help you derive the maximum from your LANCIA's technological features. You will also discover all its special features and find very valuable information for your car's care, maintenance, driving safety and running which will help you keep your car in tip-top condition for a long time to come.

The enclosed LANCIA Warranty Booklet lists the services you have acquired and contains details on the following:

- the Warranty Certificate with the terms and conditions for maintaining it
- the range of additional services available to LANCIA Owners.

We are sure that these instruments will help you easily attune to and appreciate both your new car and the LANCIA team that will be on hand to provide you with any assistance you may require.

Best regards and have a good trip.

This Owner Handbook describes all the Lancia Y versions. As a consequence, you should consider only the information which is related to the engine and bodywork version of the car you purchased.

TRAVELLING SAFELY AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Safety and respect for the environment are the guidelines that inspired the Lancia Y's design from the drawing board onwards.

This concept has meant that the Lancia Y has been able to face and pass the strictest safety tests. So much so that, from this point of view, the car is the best in its class and has already incorporated features that will become compulsory in the years to come.

Ongoing research into new and effective features to help safeguard the environment makes the Lancia Y a car to imitate for this reason as well.

All versions are in fact equipped with environmental protection devices that reduce harmful exhaust fumes in compliance with the limits provided for by current legislation.

What's more, it is totally recyclable. It has been designed to ensure a correct ecological treatment and recycling of all its component materials at the end of its life. When the time comes for your Lancia Y to be scrapped your LANCIA Dealership is committed to helping you to ensure that it is totally recycled. Nature benefits in two ways: nothing is wasted or thrown away and there is a correspondingly smaller need for new raw materials.

SAFEGUARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

The design and production of the Lancia Y has eliminated the use of a whole series of polluting materials and led to the perfection of devices that can reduce or considerably curtail harmful influences on the environment. The Lancia Y is consequently ready to travel well ahead of the most stringent international pollution control standards.

USE OF MATERIALS THAT DO NOT HARM THE ENVIRONMENT

None of the car's components contain asbestos. Padding and the air conditioning system do not contain CFC's (Chlorofluorocarbides), gases considered responsible for the destruction of the ozone layer. None of the colourings and anti-corrosion coatings of the nuts and bolts contain air- or water-table-polluting cadmium or chromates, but environmentally-friendly substances.

DEVICES FOR REDUCING ENGINE EMISSIONS

Three-way catalytic converter (catalytic exhaust pipe)

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and unburnt hydrocarbons are the main harmful components in exhaust gases.

The catalytic exhaust pipe and the devices connected to it are a "miniature laboratory" where a very high percentage of these components are converted into harmless substances.

This conversion is aided by minute particles of precious metals on the ceramic core enclosed in the stainless-steel container.

Lambda sensors

All are fitted with these devices. They ensure that air and fuel are constantly mixed in the correct proportion. This is a fundamental condition for proper engine and catalytic converter operation.

Evaporation control systems

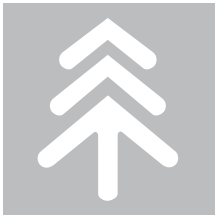
As it is impossible to stop the build-up of petrol fumes even when the engine is not running, the system traps them in a special container holding active carbon. They are sucked in from here and burnt while the engine is running.

THE SIGNS TO HELP YOU DRIVE CORRECTLY

The signs you see on this page are very important. They highlight those parts of the handbook where, more than elsewhere, you should stop for a minute and read carefully.

As you can see, each sign has a different symbol to make it immediately clear and easy to identify the subjects in the different areas:

Personal safety.
Important. Total or partial failure to follow these instructions can place driver, passengers or others in serious danger.



Environmental protection.
This shows you the correct procedures to follow to ensure the car will not harm the environment.

The car's well-being.
Important. Total or partial failure to follow these instructions will result in the risk of serious damage to the car and sometimes invalidates the warranty as well.

SYMBOLS

Special coloured labels have been attached near or actually on some of the components of your Lancia Y. These labels bear symbols that remind you of the precautions to be taken as regards that particular component.

A list of the symbols to be found on your Lancia Y is given below with the name of the component to which it relates at the side of it.

These symbols are divided into the following four categories: danger, prohibition, warning and obligation.

DANGER SYMBOLS

Battery

Corrosive fluid.

Battery

Explosion.

Fan

May cut in automatically when the engine is off.

Expansion tank

Do not remove the cap when the engine is hot.

Coil

High voltage.

PROHIBITION SYMBOLS

Belts and pulleys

Moving parts; keep limbs and clothing away.

Battery

Keep away from naked flames.

Passenger's airbag

Do not install child safety seats on the front passenger seat.

Climate control tubing

Do not disconnect - Air conditioning tubing - Gas under pressure.

Battery

Keep children away.

Jack

Do not use for carrying out repairs.

Heat shields

Do not touch.

WARNING SYMBOLS

Power steering

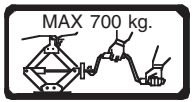
Do not exceed the maximum fluid level in the reservoir. Use only the fluid specified in the section “Capacities”.

Windscreen wiper

Use only the fluid specified in the section “Capacities”.

Brake circuit

Do not exceed the maximum fluid level in the reservoir. Use only the fluid specified in the section “Capacities”.



Jack

Maximum lifting load.

Engine

Use only the lubricant specified in the section “Capacities”.

OBLIGATION SYMBOLS

Battery

Protect your eyes.

Battery

See the Owner Handbook.

CONTENTS

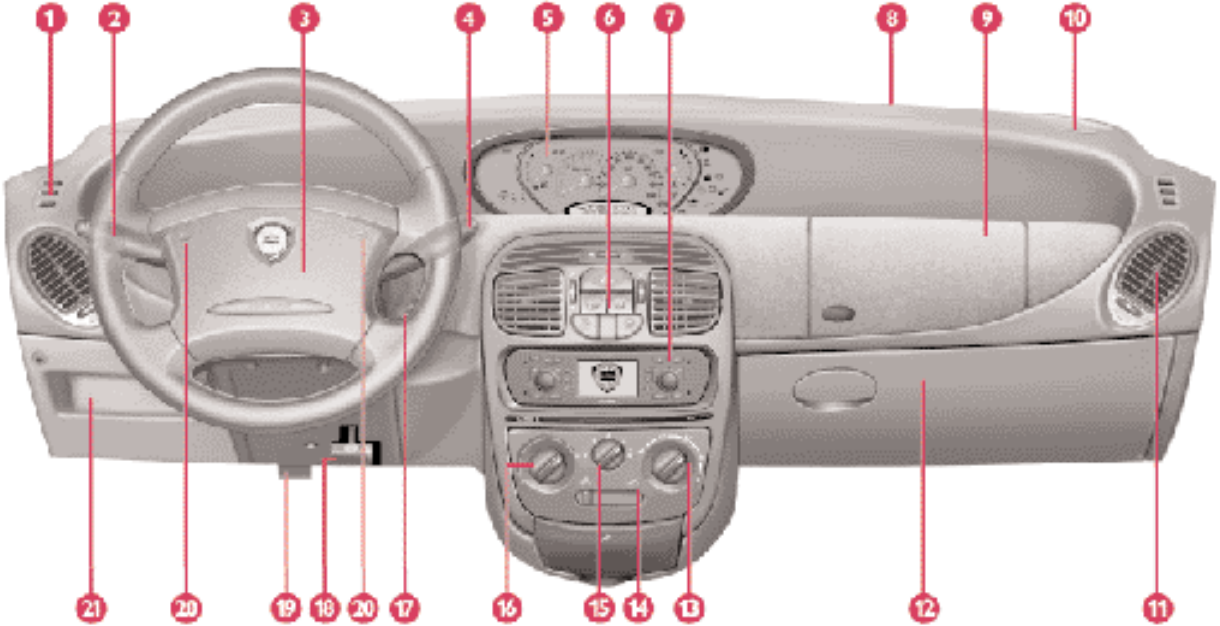
GETTING TO KNOW YOUR CAR

You are recommended to read this chapter sitting comfortably in your new Lancia Y. In this way you will be able to identify the parts described immediate and see for yourself what you have just read.

In short, you will increase your knowledge of your Lancia Y with its controls and other devices. Later, when you start the engine and join the traffic you will make a host of other pleasant discoveries.

DASHBOARD

The presence and position of instruments and warning lights may vary according to the version of the car.



1. Fixed air vents for side windows - **2.** Left-hand stalk (direction indicators/headlamps) - **3.** Airbag - **4.** Right-hand stalk (windscreen wiper/rear window wiper) - **5.** Instrument panel - **6.** Button panel with climate control button - **7.** Radio-navigator or sound system - **8.** Front window demisting - **9.** Passenger side airbag - **10.** Speaker housing (tweeter) - **11.** Side air vent - **12.** Glove compartment - **13.** Air distribution knob - **14.** Air recirculation slider - **15.** Fan knob - **16.** Air temperature adjustment knob - **17.** Ignition switch - **18.** Steering wheel adjustment lever - **19.** Bonnet release lever - **20.** Horn - **21.** Object tray/Fusebox.

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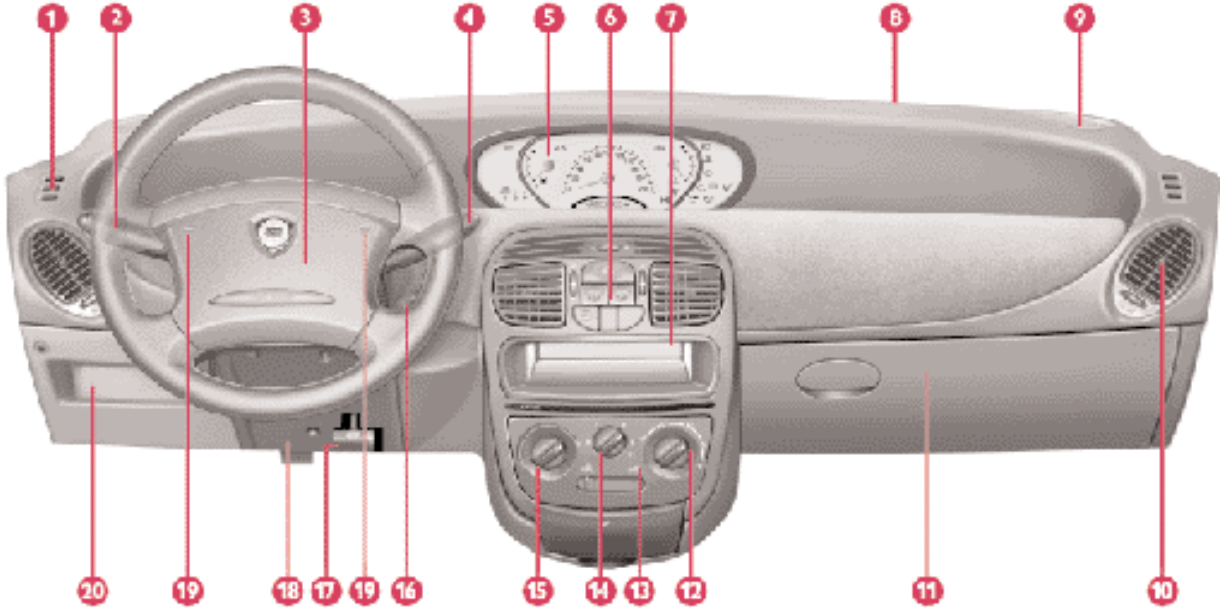

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1. Fixed air vents for side windows - **2.** Left-hand stalk (direction indicators/headlamps) - **3.** Airbag - **4.** Right-hand stalk (windscreen wiper/rear window wiper) - **5.** Instrument panel - **6.** Button panel - **7.** Sound system housing - **8.** Front window demisting - **9.** Speaker housing (tweeter) - **10.** Side air vent - **11.** Glove compartment - **12.** Air distribution knob - **13.** Air recirculation slider - **14.** Fan knob - **15.** Air temperature adjustment knob - **16.** Ignition switch - **17.** Steering wheel adjustment lever - **18.** Bonnet release lever - **19.** Horn - **20.** Object tray/Fusebox.

THE LANCIA CODE SYSTEM

To further protect your car from attempted theft, it has been fitted with an electronic engine immobiliser system called "Lancia CODE", which is currently considered the most effective way of protecting your car against theft. **This system is automatically activated each time the engine is switched off.** Each ignition key, in fact, contains an electronic device which modulates a radio-frequency signal emitted by a special aerial during ignition. The modulated signal is a "password" with which the control unit recognises the key. Engine ignition is enabled only if the key is recognised by the system.

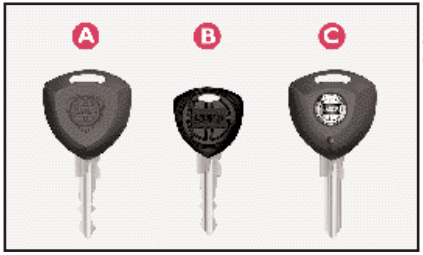


fig. 1

THE KEYS

Three types of key (**fig. 1**) are supplied with the car.

The car is always supplied with a single **A** key and **B** or **C** keys depending on the version:

– version without remote control, two **B** keys;

– versions with door lock/unlock remote control, one **B** key and one **C** key;

Key **A**, with a burgundy grip, is the "master" key. Only one of these keys is provided, and it is used to store the codes of new keys replacing ones that have been lost or damaged, or when storing duplicate key codes. Given its importance, it should be kept in a safe place (not in the car) and only be used when absolutely necessary.

No repairs can be carried out on the Lancia CODE system or the engine control unit if this key is lost.

Key **B**, with a black grip, is the key that is to be used normally. It will:

– start the engine

– unlock/lock the doors

– unlock/lock the boot

– unlock/lock the fuel tank cap.

– deactivate the passenger airbag.

Key **C**, (which may be supplied as an alternative to the **B** key), has the same functions as key **B**, plus the remote control function for the door lock/unlock system.

The key is supplied together with the CODE card (**fig. 2**) which bears:

D - the electronic code to be used for emergency starting (see "In an emergency");

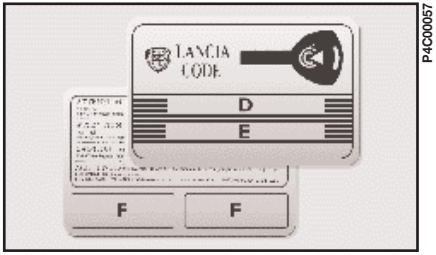


fig. 2

E - the mechanical key code to be given to the **LANCIA Dealership** when ordering duplicate keys;

F - the spaces for stickers bearing the code of any remote controls provided.

The code numbers on the CODE card and the key with the burgundy grip must be kept in a safe place.

You should keep the electronic code written on the CODE card with you at all times in case it is necessary to start the car using the emergency procedure.

OPERATION

Each time the ignition key is turned to **STOP** or **PARK**, the protection system will immobilise the engine.

When the key is turned to **MAR** at engine startup:

1) If the code is recognised, the warning lamp CODE on the instrument panel will flash briefly; this means that the protection system has recognised the key code and disabled the engine immobiliser; turn the key to **AVV** to start.

2) If the code is not recognised, the warning lamp CODE and the warning lamp will remain lit. Should this happen, turn the key back to **STOP** and then to **MAR**; if the engine remains immobilised, try using the other keys supplied with the car.

If you are still unable to start the engine, use the emergency starting procedure (see "In an emergency"), and take your car immediately to the nearest **LANCIA Dealership**.

When travelling with the ignition key on **MAR**:

1) If the warning lamp CODE lights up while the car is moving, it means that the system is running a self-diagnosis (e.g. due to a voltage drop).

The first time you stop you can test the system: turn the ignition key to **STOP** to switch off the engine then to **MAR** again. Warning lamp CODE will switch on and should switch off again after about 1 second.

If the warning light remains on, repeat the previous operations again leaving the key at **STOP** for more than 30 seconds. If the fault persists, contact a **LANCIA Dealership**.

2) If the warning lamp CODE flashes it means that the car is not protected by the immobiliser. Contact your **LANCIA Dealership** immediately and get them to store the codes of all the keys in the memory.

IMPORTANT The electronic components inside the key may be damaged if the key is subjected to sharp knocks.

IMPORTANT Each key given with the car has its own code, different from all the others, which must be stored in the memory of the system's control unit.

DUPLICATE KEYS

If you ask for extra keys, remember that all the keys, both the new ones and those you already possess, must be stored in the memory (up to a maximum of 7). Go directly to your nearest **LANCIA Dealership**, taking with you the burgundy "master" key, all the keys in your possession and the CODE card. The **LANCIA Dealership** may ask you to demonstrate that you own the car.

The codes of any keys that are not available when the new storage procedure is carried out will be deleted from the memory to prevent any lost keys being used to start the car.

The burgundy key, plus all the other keys, and the CODE card must be handed over to the new owner when selling the car.

DOOR LOCK/UNLOCK REMOTE CONTROL (fig. 3)

The remote control is built into the ignition key. It consists of a button **C** and a LED **D**. The button operates the control and the LED flashes while the transmitter is sending the code to the receiver.

This a radio-frequency remote control and must be used close to the car.

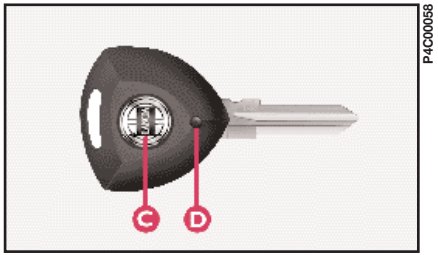


fig. 3

Ministerial homologation

With respect to the legislation in force in each country on the use of radio frequencies:

– the market specific homologation codes are given in the chapter "Accessory installation";

– the homologation code is printed on the ignition key-remote control for the markets which require it.

CHANGING THE BATTERIES (**fig. 4**)

Change the remote control batteries when the LED on the remote control flashes once only when pressed. Change the batterie with a similar type as follows: open the plastic covers; insert the new batterie respecting the polarity shown; close the plastic covers.

Used batteries are an environmental hazard. Dispose of them in appropriate containers as prescribed by the law. Alternatively, take the batteries to a LANCIA Dealership who will dispose of them correctly.

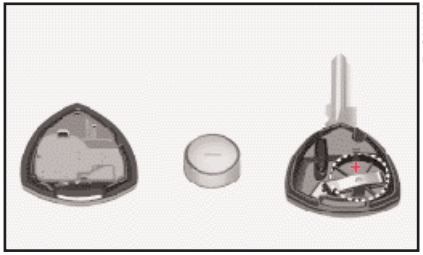


fig. 4

IGNITION SWITCH

The key can turn through four positions (**fig. 5**):

– **STOP:** engine off, key can be removed and the steering column is locked. Some electrical devices can be used (e.g. sound system, central door lock, etc.).

– **MAR:** drive position. All electrical devices can be used.

– **AVV:** to start the engine.

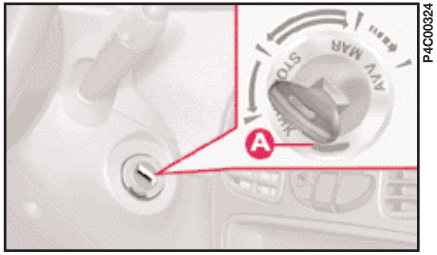


fig. 5

– **PARK:** engine off, parking lights lit, key can be removed, steering column locked. Press button **A** to turn the key to **PARK**.

If the ignition switch has been tampered with (e.g. someone has tried to steal your car), get a LANCIA Dealership to make sure it is still functioning properly before you start driving again.

Always remove the key when leaving the car so that the controls cannot be accidentally activated. Engage the handbrake, and if the car is facing uphill engage the first gear too. With the car facing downhill engage the reverse gear. Never leave children alone in the car.

STEERING COLUMN LOCK

To set: remove the ignition key from the **STOP** or **PARK** position, and turn the steering wheel until it locks.

To release: move the steering wheel slightly as you turn the ignition key to **MAR**.

Never remove the ignition key while the car is moving. The steering wheel would automatically lock as soon as you tried to turn it. This also applies when the car is being towed.

INDIVIDUAL SETTINGS

Adjustments must be made only when the car is stationary.

FRONT SEATS

Moving the seat backwards or forwards

Lift the lever **A** (**fig. 6**) and push the seat forwards or backwards. You are in the correct position for driving when your hands are resting on the steering wheel rim and your arms are slightly bent.

Once you have released the lever, check that the seat is firmly locked in the runners by trying to move it back and forth. Failure to lock the seat in place could result in the seat moving suddenly and dangerously.

Height adjustment

Pull out telescopic lever **B** (**fig. 6**); raise or lower it as required.

IMPORTANT The adjustment must only be made with someone sitting in the seat.

Adjusting the reclining seat back

Turn knob **C** (**fig. 6**).

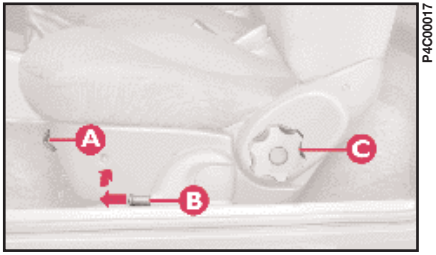


fig. 6

Lumbar support adjustment

This adjustment gives better back support.

To adjust, turn knob **D** (**fig. 7**).

HEAD RESTRAINTS (**fig. 8**)

Remember: head restraints should be adjusted to support the back of your head and not your neck. Only if they are in this position will they be able to provide effective protection in the event of a rear-end shunt.

The height of the front head restraints can be adjusted to ensure that the person's head rests on it correctly.

The rear head restraints (**fig. 9**) can be removed to fold the seat back:

– press tabs **A** and remove the head restraint.

To refit, fit it in the holes until you hear a click.

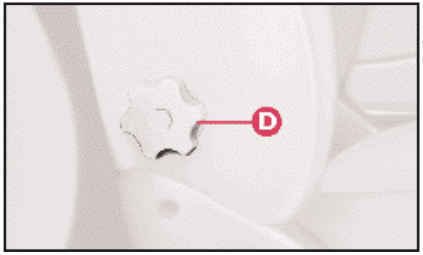


fig. 7

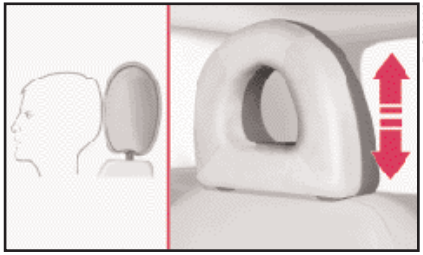


fig. 8

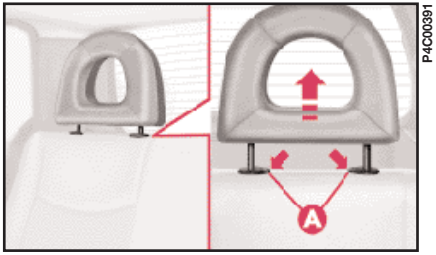


fig. 9

ACCESS TO THE BACK SEATS (fig. 10)

You can easily get into the back seats from either side.

Pull handle **A** up to fold the seat back down and slide the seat forwards (only for the passenger seat).

A recovery device with memory makes it possible to automatically return the passenger seat to the position it was in previously. Always ensure the seat is locked properly in its runners by trying to move it back and forth.

STEERING WHEEL (fig. 11)

The wheel must only be adjusted while the car is stationary.

To adjust the height of the steering wheel:

1) Move lever **A** to position **1**.

2) Adjust the steering wheel.

3) Return the lever to position **2** to lock the wheel in place again.

Do not push on the power steering limit switch for more than 15 seconds with the engine running. This causes noise and could damage the system.

DRIVING MIRROR (fig. 12)

This mirror is adjustable. Move lever **A** to shift the mirror to the following positions:

1) normal position;

2) anti-dazzle position.

The mirror is also fitted with a safety device that releases the mirror in the event of impact.

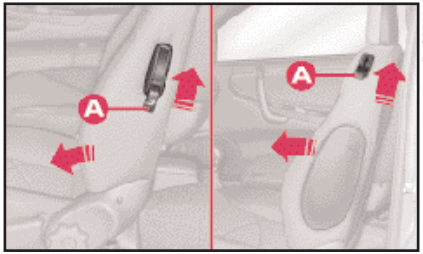


fig. 10

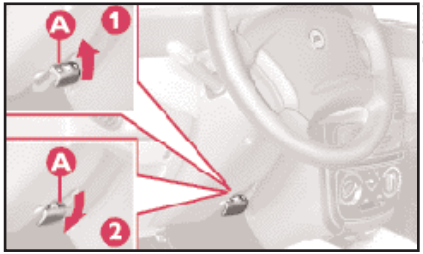


fig. 11

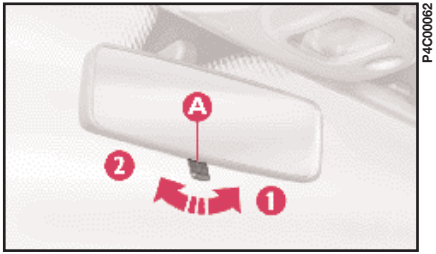


fig. 12

DOOR MIRRORS

Hand-adjustable (fig. 13)

Turn knob **A** inside the car.

Electrically-adjustable (fig. 14)

The mirrors can only be adjusted electrically when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

All you need to do is press any of the four directions on switch **A** to perform this operation.

Use switch **B** to select the mirror (right or left) you want to adjust.

Electrically folding mirrors have an electrical device for demisting the mirrors that comes on automatically when you turn on the rear window heater.

If the mirror makes it difficult to get through narrow gaps, fold it from position 1 to position 2 (fig. 15).

When driving the mirrors should always be in extended position 1.

The external curved rear view mirrors slightly alter the perception of distance.

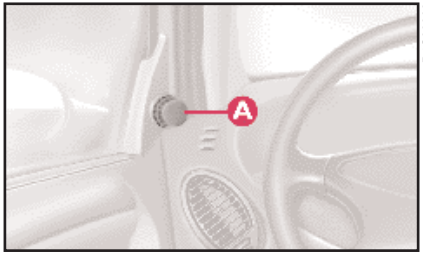


fig. 13

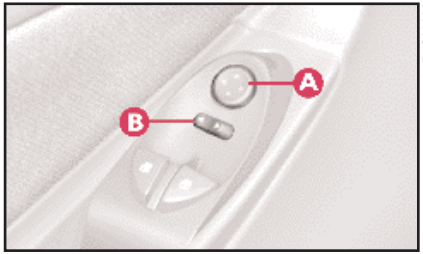


fig. 14

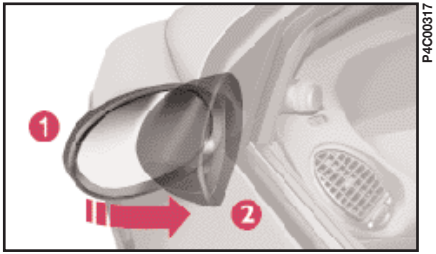


fig. 15

SEAT BELTS

HOW TO USE THE SEAT BELTS (for the front and back side seats) (fig. 16)

Pull the seat belt out gently; if the belt jams, let it rewind for a short stretch, then pull it out again without jerking.

To fasten the seat belts, take the tongue of fastener **A** and push it into buckle **B** until you hear it click.

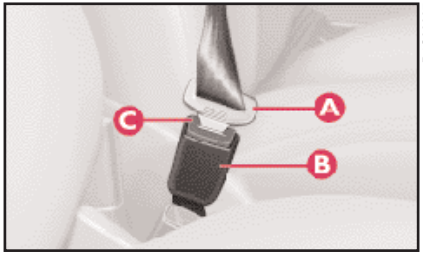


fig. 16

The lower part of the front seat belts slides on a bar to make it easier for you to get hold of the belt when putting it on.

Press button **C** to unfasten the belts. Guide the belt with your hand as it rewinds to prevent it twisting.

The belt unwinds from the reel and automatically adjusts to fit the passenger's body, allowing him or her to move in complete freedom. When the car is parked on a slope the reel may lock. This is quite normal.

The reel mechanism also prevents the webbing coming out when it is jerked or if the car brakes sharply, is in a collision or when taking bends at high speed.

For maximum safety, keep the back of your seat upright, lean back into it and make sure the seat belt fits closely across your chest and hips.

ADJUSTING THE FRONT SEAT BELT HEIGHT (fig. 17)

Make the height adjustment when the car is stationary.

Always adjust the height of the seat belt to fit the person wearing it. This could greatly reduce the risk of injury in the case of collision.

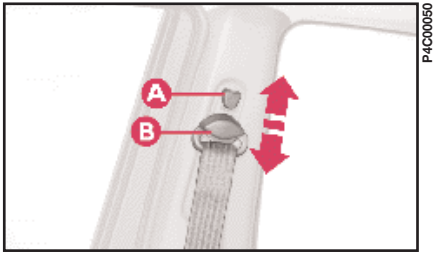


fig. 17

The belt is adjusted properly when the webbing passes approximately halfway between the edge of the shoulder and the neck.

The seat belt can be adjusted to one of four different heights.

To lift the belt

Lift loop **B** (**fig. 17**) to the required position.

To lower the belt

Press knob **A** (**fig. 17**) and move loop **B** down to the position required.

After you have made the adjustment, always make sure the slider the loop is attached to catches firmly in one of the fixed positions and cannot move. To check this, release the knob and push again so that it can catch into place if it is not properly latched in position.

PRETENSIONERS

The Lancia Y is fitted with pretensioners to enable the seat belts to offer even more effective protection. These devices "feel" that a violent collision is in progress, via a sensor, and call in a few inches of webbing. The pretensioner, therefore, ensures the belt is adhering perfectly to the body before it begins to stop the wearer moving forward.

When the seat belt locks, it indicates the pretensioner has been activated. The belt will not wind back even if accompanied manually.

A small amount of smoke may be noticed: this is not harmful and does not indicate the beginning of a fire.

The pretensioner needs no maintenance or lubrication. Any modification to its original features will nullify the pretensioner's effectiveness. If water or mud accidentally get into the pretensioner as a result of floods or storms, the device must be replaced.

For maximum pretensioner protection, make sure your seat belt fits snugly to your chest and hips.

Never dismantle or tamper with pretensioner components. Any intervention must be performed by skilled and qualified personnel. Always have interventions performed at a LANCIA Dealership.

The pretensioners can only be used once. After they have been activated, have them replaced at a LANCIA Dealership.

The device was made to last 10 years from the manufacturing date shown in the specific adhesive label. The pretensioners must be changed before expiry.

Work involving knocks, vibrations or localised heating (maximum 6 hours at over 100° C) near the pretensioner unit can cause damage or even trigger the device. Vibrations caused by uneven roads or accidentally driving over small bumps (e.g. curbs), etc., do not fall into this category. See a LANCIA Dealership if work is required on the device.

USE OF THE REAR SEAT BELTS (fig. 18)

The belts for the back seats must be worn as shown.

To ensure the correct buckle is used, the tongues of the side seat belts will not fit into the buckle of the middle seat belt.

You should put the belt on when you are sitting upright and leaning back in your seat.

fig. 18

IMPORTANT The seat belt has been adjusted correctly when it fits snugly across the wearer's hips.

Remember, in the case of a violent collision, back seat passengers not wearing seat belts also represent a serious danger to the passengers in the front.

USING THE REAR CENTRAL SEAT BELT (fig. 19)

To fasten the seat belt: push the tongue of fastener **A** into slot **B** of the buckle until you hear it click.

To unfasten the seat belt: press button **C**.

To adjust the seat belt: slide the webbing through adjuster **D**, pulling end **E** to shorten it and length **F** to lengthen it.

IMPORTANT The belt is adjusted properly when it fits closely across the hips.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SEAT BELTS

The driver is responsible for respecting and making sure the passengers respect the local rules on the use of seat belts.

Make sure all seat belts (both front and back) are fastened at all times! You increase the risk of serious injury or death in a collision if you travel with the belts unfastened even if your car is fitted with the airbag system.

The webbing must not be twisted. The upper section must pass across the shoulder and chest diagonally. The lower part must fit closely across the passengers' hips and not the abdomen, to prevent them sliding forward (fig. 20). Do not use clips, fasteners, etc. to prevent the belt adhering to the passenger's body.

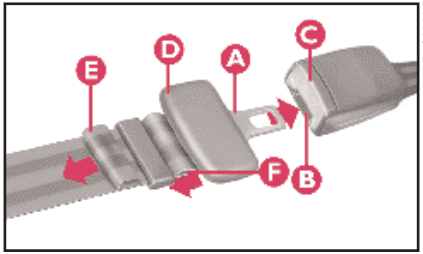


fig. 19

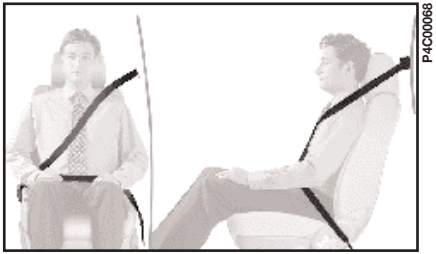


fig. 20

Never travel with a child sitting on a passenger's lap with a single seat belt to protect them both (fig. 21).

If the belt has undergone serious strain, for example following an accident, replace the belt with its anchorages, the anchorage screws and the pretensioner. Even if there is no visible damage, the resistance properties may have deteriorated.

SEVERE DANGER: if the car has a passenger airbag, do not place the child seat on the front seat.

Seat belts must also be worn by expectant mothers: the risk of injury in the case of accident is much greater for them, too, if they do not have a seat belt on.

Of course, expectant mothers must position the lower part of the belt very low down so that it passes under the stomach, (**fig. 22**).

fig. 21

fig. 22

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE SEAT BELTS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER

1) When wearing the seat belts, always ensure they are not twisted but lie flat across the chest and hips and ensure that they run easily and freely.

2) Following a serious accident, replace the belt being worn at the time, even if it does not seem damaged.

3) When cleaning the belts, wash them by hand with water and neutral soap, rinse them and let them dry in the shade. Do not use strong detergents, bleach, colouring or any other chemical substance that could weaken the fibres.

4) Do not allow the reels to get wet: they are only guaranteed to work properly if they remain dry.

TRANSPORTING CHILDREN SAFELY

For the best protection in the event of a crash, all passengers must be seated and wearing adequate restraint systems.

This is especially relevant for children.

A child's head, in respect to that of an adult, is larger and heavier in relation to the body. Moreover the muscular and bone structure is not fully developed. For these reasons, children require specific restraint systems, different to those required by adult passengers.

The results of research on the best child restraint systems are contained in the European Standard ECE-R44. This Standard enforces the use of restraint systems classified in four groups, (**fig. 23**):

Group 0	weight 0 - 10 kg
Group 1	weight 9 - 18 kg
Group 2	weight 15 - 25 kg
Group 3	weight 22 - 36 kg.

The groups partially overlap. This is because there are systems which cover more than one weight group.

All restraint systems must show homologation data and control marks on a tag securely fastened to the system and that cannot be removed.

Children weighing more than 36 kg and taller than 1.5 m are, with reference to restraint systems, considered adults and can wear normal seat belts.

We recommend using Lineaccessori LANCIA child restraint systems for each weight group as they have been specifically designed for LANCIA vehicles.

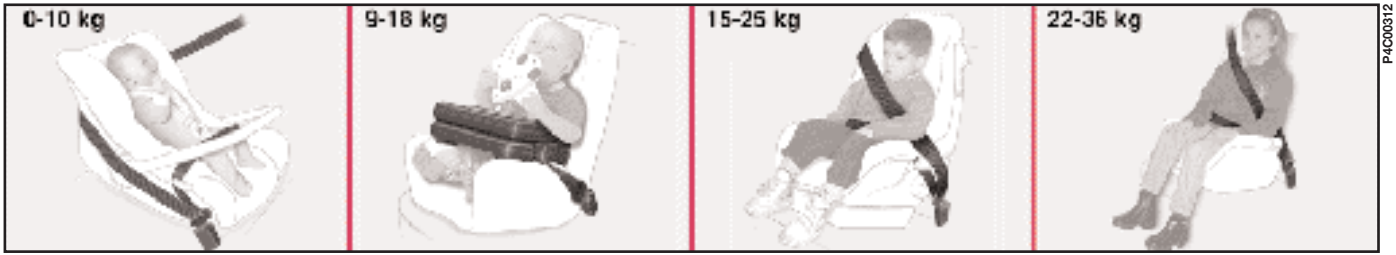


fig. 23

We recommend sitting children on the rear seat. This is the most protected position in the event of a crash. Never fit child restraint systems in the front passenger seat in vehicles with a passenger airbag. The inflated airbag could cause even fatal injury, regardless of the severity of the crash which triggered it off.

Children can sit in the front passenger seat in cars with passenger side airbag only if the system has been deactivated. In this case, always make sure that the amber instrument panel warning light is on to confirm that the airbag has been deactivated.

fig. 24

GROUP 0

Babies up to 10 kg are to be seated in a cot type seat facing backwards and supporting the child's head. This ensures there is no stress on the child's neck in sudden deceleration

The cot is secured with the seat belts as shown in (**fig. 24**). The child must be strapped to the carrier.

The figure is only an example for the installation. Follow the instructions provided with the restraint system you are using.

fig. 25

GROUP 1

Children from 9 kg are to be seated facing forward in child seats with front cushions, (**fig. 25**). The vehicle seat belt secures both seat and child.

The figure is only an example for the installation. Follow the instructions provided with the restraint system you are using.

There are child restraints for Groups 0 and 1 which are fastened with the vehicle seat belts by means of an attachment on the seat back. The child is then secured to the seat with specific straps. Due to their weight, child seats can be dangerous if they are not fitted correctly (e.g. by placing a cushion between the seat and the belts). Always follow carefully the installation instructions provided with the child restraint system you are using.

GROUP 2

Children from 15 kg can be secured directly with the vehicle seat belts. The child seat has the purpose of positioning the child correctly with respect to the seat belt so that the diagonal section crosses the child's chest (never the child's throat) and the horizontal section fits snugly on the child's hips (and not on the child's abdomen) (**fig. 26**).

The figure is only an example for the installation. Follow the instructions provided with the restraint system you are using.

fig. 26

GROUP 3

Children from 22 kg up only require a cushion to lift them (**fig. 27**). The size of the child's chest no longer requires a support to space the child's back from the seat back.

Children taller than 1.5 m can wear seat belts like adults.

To sum up the safety precautions to follow when transporting children:

1) Child restraint systems should be installed on the rear seat as this is the most protected area in the car in the event of a crash.

2) Children must **never** be seated in the front passenger seat in cars with passenger seat airbag.

fig. 27

3) Always check that the amber instrument panel warning light comes on after deactivating the passenger front airbag (in model/versions where fitted).

4) Follow the instructions for fastening the specific child restraint system you are using. These must be provided by the manufacturer. Keep the child restraint system installation instructions with the vehicle documents and this handbook. Never use a second-hand child restraint system without installation instructions.

5) Always check the seat belt is well fastened by pulling the webbing.

6) The child restraint system is designed for one child only. Never carry two children in one restraint system.

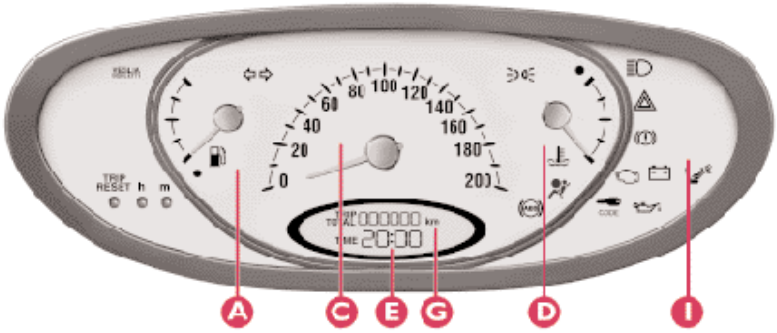
7) Always check the seat belts do not fit around the child's neck.

8) While travelling do not let the child sit incorrectly or release the belts.

9) Passengers should never carry children on their laps. No-one, however strong they may be, can hold a child in the event of a crash.

10) Replace the child restraint system after an accident.

INSTRUMENT PANEL



P4C00366

fig. 28

1.2 16V blue VERSION

A - Fuel gauge with reserve warning light.

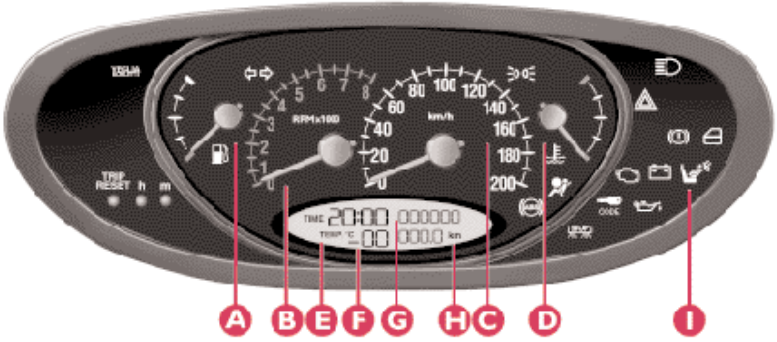
C - Speedometer.

D - Engine coolant temperature gauge with high temperature warning light.

E - Clock.

G - Odometer and trip meter.

I - Indicators and warning lights.

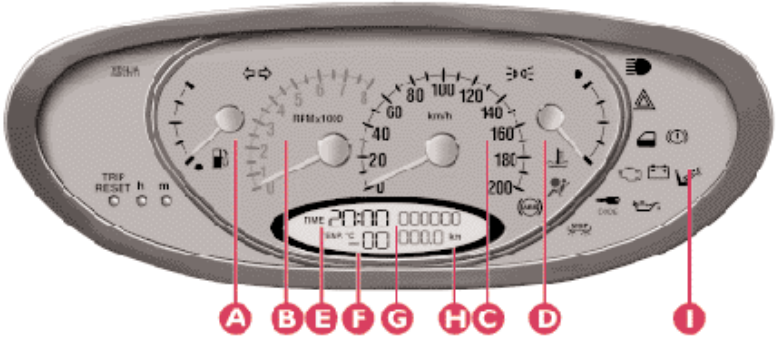


P4C00367

fig. 29

LS-LX VERSIONS

A - Fuel gauge with reserve warning light.
B - Rev counter.
C - Speedometer.
D - Engine coolant temperature gauge with high temperature warning light.
E - Clock.
F - Outside temperature gauge.
G - Odometer.
H - Trip meter.
I - Indicators and warning lights.



P4C00368

fig. 30

1.2 16V red VERSION

A - Fuel gauge with reserve warning light.
B - Rev counter.
C - Speedometer.
D - Engine coolant temperature gauge with high temperature warning light.
E - Clock.
F - Outside temperature gauge.
G - Odometer.
H - Trip meter.
I - Indicators and warning lights.

INSTRUMENTS

SPEEDOMETER (fig. 31)

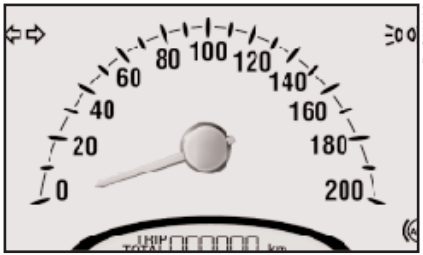


fig. 31

ODOMETER AND TRIP METER

For LS-LX - 1.2 16V red versions (**fig. 32**)

A - Odometer.

B - Trip meter.

Press "Reset" button **C** (**fig. 36**) to reset.

For the 1.2 16V blue version (**fig. 33**), only the odometer is displayed; to display the trip meter, press button **C** (**fig. 36**) slightly and release.

Press button **C** (**fig. 36**) for more than 3 seconds to reset the trip odometer.

Press button **C** (**fig. 36**) again to return to the odometer display.

COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE (fig. 34)

If warning lamp **A** lights up, it means that the engine coolant is too hot.

Under normal conditions, the needle of the temperature gauge should between 1/4 and 3/4 of the scale. If it approaches the red section it means the engine is being overtaxed and you should reduce your demands on it.

IMPORTANT The gauge will point to low temperature and the excessive temperature warning light **A** will come on to indicate a fault in the system. Contact a **LANCIA Dealership** to have the system checked.

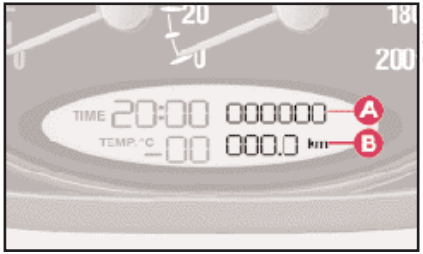


fig. 32

fig. 33

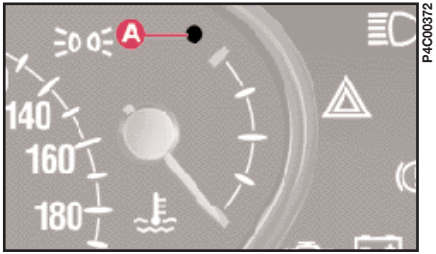


fig. 34

Even travelling too slowly when the outside temperature is very hot can cause the needle to approach the red sector. In this case it is better to stop and turn off the engine. After a few moments you can start the engine again and accelerate slightly.

If the situation persists even after the measures you have taken, turn off the engine and have the car seen to at a LANCIA Dealership.

FUEL GAUGE (fig. 35)

If reserve warning light **B** comes on it means there are between 5 and 8 litres of fuel left in the tank.

Do not drive when the tank is nearly empty: possible changes in fuel delivery could damage the catalyser.

CLOCK

Press control **A** (**fig. 36**) to adjust the hour.

Press control **B** to adjust the minutes.

Each time one of the control buttons is pressed, the hours (**A**) or the minutes (**B**) will move forwards one unit.

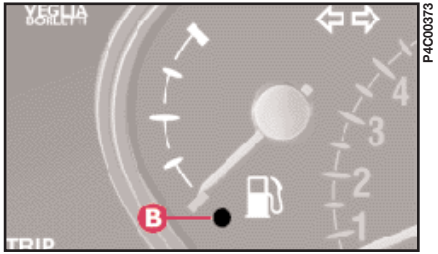


fig. 35

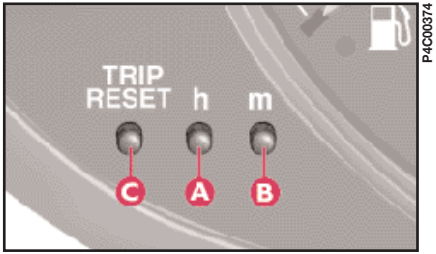


fig. 36

– (**fig. 37**) - 1.2 16V **blue** version.

– (**fig. 38**) - LS - LX - 1.2 16V **red** versions.

P4C00375

fig. 37

P4C00376

fig. 38

REV COUNTER (fig. 39)

If the needle is in the red zone it shows your car's engine is over-revving. This is only acceptable for a few moments.

IMPORTANT The electronic injection control system progressively blocks the flow of fuel when the pointer goes into the red zone leading to a progressive loss of engine power.

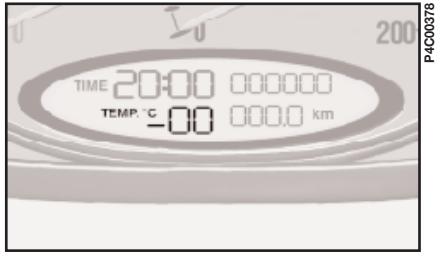
P4C00377

fig. 39

OUTSIDE TEMPERATURE GAUGE (fig. 40)

The correct temperature reading is given when the car is travelling.

When the temperature displayed is near zero, take great care as there is the risk of ice on the road.



P4C00378

fig. 40

WARNING LIGHTS

The warning lights will come on in the following cases:

LOW ENGINE OIL PRESSURE (red)
When the pressure of the engine oil falls below the normal level.

When the key is turned to **MAR**, the light comes on but should go out the moment the engine is started.

A delay in the light going out is only acceptable if the engine is idling.

If the engine has been taxed heavily, the light might flash when idling but should go out on accelerating slightly.

If the warning lamp lights up while the car is moving, switch the engine off and get in touch with a LANCIA Dealership.

BATTERY NOT RECHARGED PROPERLY (red)
When there is a fault in the current generating system.

Contact a **LANCIA Dealership** as soon as possible to prevent draining the battery.

The warning lamp will light up when the ignition key is turned to **MAR**, but should go out as soon as the engine has started.

HANDBRAKE ON/ LOW BRAKE FLUID LEVEL (red)
In three cases:

1. When the handbrake is engaged.

2. When the brake fluid level falls below the minimum.

3. With the ABS warning light to indicate an EBD electronic brake force corrector failure.

If the warning light comes on when travelling, check whether the handbrake is engaged. If the warning light stays on and the handbrake is not engaged, stop immediately and contact a LANCIA Dealership.

AIRBAG MALFUNCTION (red)
When the system is inefficient.

The instrument panel warning light should come on when the ignition key is turned to MAR and go out after approximately four seconds. Immediately contact a LANCIA Dealership if the warning light either does not come on or stays on when travelling.

DOORS NOT CLOSED PROPERLY (red)
When a door is not fully closed.

HAZARD LIGHTS (red) (flashing)
When the hazard lights are switched on.

LANCIA CODE (amber)
In three ways (with ignition key at **MAR**):
1. A single flash - indicates that the key code has been recognised. The engine can be started.
2. A constant light - indicates that the key code has not been recognised. To start the engine, follow the emergency startup procedure described in the "In an emergency" section.
3. A flashing light - indicates that the car is not protected by the immobiliser system. The engine can be started however.

ABS (ANTI-LOCKING SYSTEM) FAILURE (amber)
When the ABS system is inefficient. The normal braking system continues to work but you should have the car seen to at a **LANCIA Dealership** as soon as you can.

The warning lamp will light up when you turn the key to **MAR**, but it should go out as soon as the engine starts.

The car is fitted with an electronic brake distributor (EBD). If warning lights (ABS) and (!) light up simultaneously when the engine is running, this indicates an EBD fault. This means that violent braking could cause early locking of the rear wheels causing the car to skid. Drive very carefully to the nearest LANCIA Dealership to have the system checked.

If only warning light (ABS) switches on when the engine is running, this usually indicates an ABS fault. In such cases the braking system is still efficient, although the anti-locking device does not function. The EBD system may also be less efficient. Go to a LANCIA Dealership immediately, taking care not to brake suddenly, and have the system checked.

EOBD SELF-DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM (amber)

In normal conditions, the warning light will come on when the ignition key is turned to **MAR** and should go out as soon as the engine is started. The initial lighting up shows that the warning light is working properly.

If the warning light either stays on or comes on while travelling:
1. Fixed light - warning of a fuel feed/ignition system failure which

may increase emissions in exhaust or cause possible drops in performance, poor handling and high consumption. In such conditions, you can continue driving but you should not tax the engine and you should moderate the speed. Prolonged use with the warning light on can cause damage. Contact a **LANCIA Dealership** as soon as possible.
The warning light will go out when the failure disappears. In any case, the system will store the error.

2. Flashing light - warning that the catalyser can be damaged (see "EOBD system" in this chapter).
If the warning light starts flashing, release the accelerator pedal and slow the engine until the warning light stops flashing. Continue driving at moderate speed, preventing the warning light from coming on again. Contact a **LANCIA Dealership** as soon as possible.

Contact a Lancia Dealership as soon as possible if the warning light either does not come on when the key is turned to MAR or comes on, with fixed or flashing light, when travelling.

BRAKE LIGHTS FAULTY (amber)
When one of the brake light bulbs fails to work. A fault in the third brake light is not indicated.

PASSENGER AIRBAG DEACTIVATED (amber)
When the passenger airbag has been deactivated by means of the specific key switch.

The warning light should come on for approximately four seconds and flash for other four seconds only when the key is turned to MAR and the passenger's front airbag switch is turned to ON. If the warning light either does not come on or comes on when travelling, stop immediately and contact a LANCIA Dealership.

DIRECTION INDICATORS (green) (flashing)
When the direction indicator control stalk is pushed up or down.

EXTERIOR LIGHTING (green)
When the side-/taillights are turned on.

MAIN-BEAM HEADLIGHTS (blue)
When the main-beam headlights are lit.

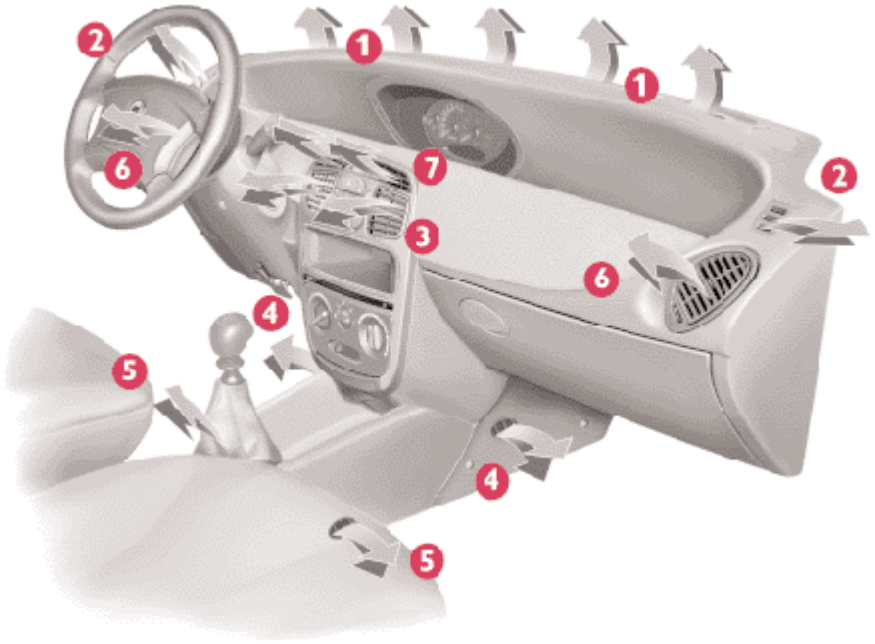


fig. 41

Key to (fig. 41)

1 - Windscreen defrosting/demisting vent.

2 - Front side windows defrosting/demisting vent.

3 - Central adjustable vents for sending air to front-seat passengers.

4 - Side vents for sending air to feet of front-seat passengers.

5 - Side vents for sending air to feet of back-seat passengers.

6 - Side adjustable vent for sending air to front-seat passengers.

7 - Vent for sending air above the heads of those in the front seats.

AIR VENTS (fig. 42 and 43)

The vents can be rotated upwards or downwards.

A - Control for directing the air flow:

rotated towards or = vent open;

rotated towards ● = vent closed.

B - Control for regulating air flow.

C - Fixed vent for side windows (**fig. 43**).

D - Fixed vent for front-seat passenger (**fig. 42**).

CONTROLS (fig. 44)

A - Air temperature knob (mixture of hot/cold air).

B - Fan knob, which may have 3 or 4 speeds according to the version.

C - Air distribution knob.

D - Air recirculation slider. This prevents air from being taken in from outside.

HEATING

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the red sector.

2) Fan knob: pointer set at the speed required.

3) Air distribution knob: pointer set at:

to warm the feet and demist the windscreen at the same time;

to generally warm the passenger compartment;

to warm the feet and direct cooler our towards the face ("bi-level" function).

4) Recirculation slider: to speed up heating, move the air recirculation slider to position , which means only inside air is recirculated.

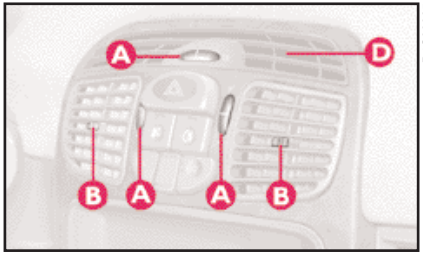


fig. 42

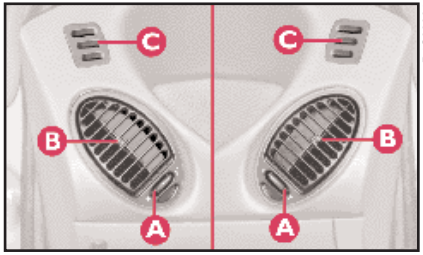


fig. 43

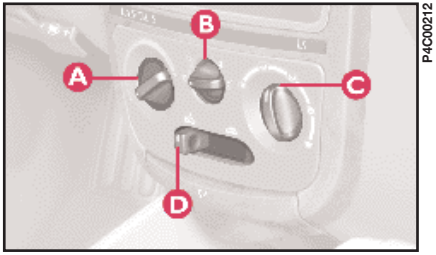


fig. 44

DEMISTING AND/OR DEFROSTING OF THE WINDSCREEN AND FRONT SIDE WINDOWS

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the red sector.

2) Fan knob: pointer at the maximum speed.

3) Air distribution knob: pointer at.

4) Air recirculation slider at, means that air is taken in from the outside.

When the windscreen and windows have been demisted, adjust the controls to keep the windows as clear as possible.

IMPORTANT If fitted, the climate control is very useful for speeding up demisting because it dries the air. Simply adjust the controls for the demisting function and turn on the climate control by pressing button.

DEMISTING AND/OR DEFROSTING OF THE REAR WINDOW

Press button. The electric mirror demisting device also comes on.

As soon as the rear window is clear, you should release the button.

VENTILATION

1) Centre and side vents: fully open.

2) Air temperature knob: pointer in the blue zone.

3) Air recirculation slider: pointer at, which means that air is taken in from outside.

4) Fan knob: pointer at the speed required.

5) Air distribution knob: pointer at.

AIR RECIRCULATION

When the slider is in position only the inside air is circulated.

IMPORTANT This function is particularly useful when the outside air is heavily polluted (in a traffic jam, tunnel, etc.). You are advised against using this function for long periods, however, especially if there are a lot of people in the car or on cold and raining days, since this considerably increases the possibility of the windows misting up and will reduce visibility effecting driving conditions.

CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

The climate control system is adjusted manually.

CONTROLS (fig. 45)

A - Air temperature knob (mixture of warm and cold air).

B - Fan knob.

C - Air distribution knob.

D - Air recirculation slider, to eliminate external air.

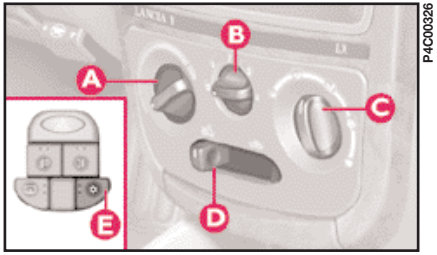


fig. 45

IMPORTANT The recirculation function allows to cool the air faster. It is particularly useful when the outside air is heavily polluted (in a traffic jam, tunnel, etc.). You are advised against using this function for long periods, however, especially if there are a lot of people in the car or on cold and raining days, since this considerably increases the possibility of the windows misting up and will reduce visibility effecting driving conditions.

E - Climate control on/off switch.

When the climate control system is on, the fan will automatically come on at the first speed.

The system uses R134a refrigerating liquid. If it accidentally leaks it will not damage the environment. Never use R12 fluid as it is incompatible with the system's components and also contains CFC.

COOLING

1) Air temperature knob: pointer in the blue sector.

2) Climate control system: press switch ✡ and move the air recirculation slider to .

3) Fan knob: pointer at required speed.

4) Air distribution knob: pointer at .

To reduce the cooling effect: move the air recirculation slider to , increase the temperature and decrease the fan speed.

IMPORTANT The climate control is very useful for speeding up demisting because it dries the air. Simply adjust the controls for the demisting function and turn on the climate control by pressing button ✲.

IMPORTANT The versions with climate control have a factory-fitted pollen filter.

IMPORTANT The climate control compressor will be temporarily excluded when accelerating sharply, and reengaged after an established period of time.

STEERING COLUMN STALKS

LEFT-HAND STALK

This stalk controls the following outside lights:

– side/taillights;

– dipped beam headlights;

– main beam headlights;

– direction indicators.

The outside lights can only be lit up with the control stalk when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

When the outside lights are turned on, the instrument panel and the various controls located in the dashboard light up.

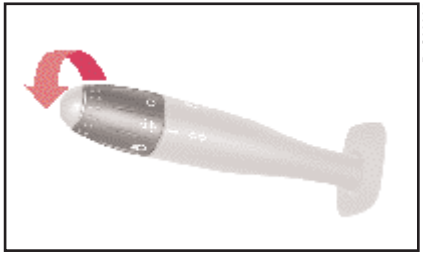


fig. 46

Side and taillights (fig. 46)

These come on when you turn knurled switch from O to ☼. Instrument panel indicator light ≡D comes on.

Dipped beam headlights (fig. 47)

These come on when you turn the knurled switch from ☼ to ≡D.

Main beam headlights (fig. 48)

Push the stalk forwards towards the dashboard with the ring at ≡D to switch the headlights on.

Instrument panel indicator light ≡D comes on.

To return to dipped beams, pull the stalk back towards the steering wheel.

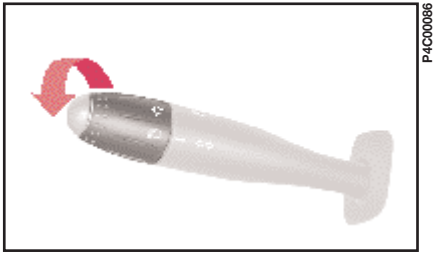


fig. 47

To flash the lights (fig. 49)

Pull the stalk towards the steering wheel (temporary position).

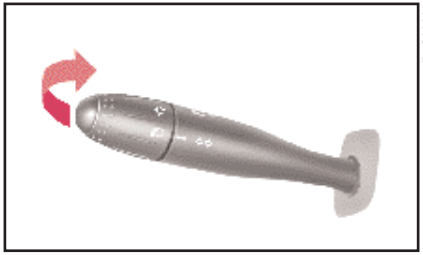


fig. 48

Direction indicators (fig. 50)

Move the stalk as follows to turn on the direction indicators:

up - for the right indicator;

down - for the left indicator.

Instrument panel indicator light ⇦⇨ flashes.

The direction indicators automatically return to the neutral position when the car straightens up.

If you want the indicator to flash briefly, move the stalk up or down without it clicking into position. When you let it go it will return to its original position.

RIGHT-HAND STALK

Windscreen wash/wipe (fig. 51)

This feature can only work when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

Controls:

0 - windscreen wiper off;

1 - flick wipe;

2 - slow continuous wipe;

3 - fast continuous wipe;

4 - temporary function: when you release the stalk it returns to position **0** and automatically turns off the windscreen wiper.

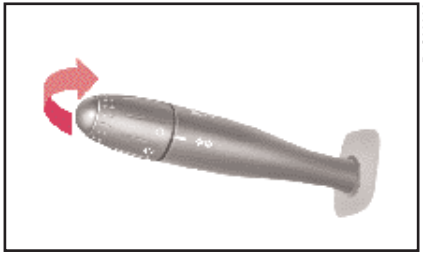


fig. 49

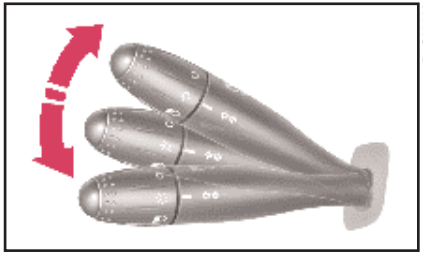


fig. 50

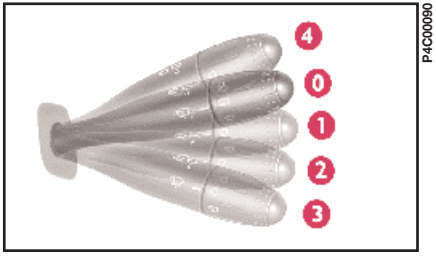


fig. 51

When you pull the lever towards the steering wheel (**fig. 52**), a jet of liquid shoots out from the windscreen washer.

Rear window wash/wipe (fig. 53)

This function is only possible when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

Controls:

1) turn the control from ○ to ⌔ for continous wiper operation;

2) when you push the control stalk forward (temporary position), a jet of liquid shoots out from the rear window washer and the rear window wiper comes into operation. When you let the lever go again the rear window washer/ wiper ceases to function.

CONTROLS

HAZARD LIGHTS

These come on when switch **A** (**fig. 54**) is pressed, regardless of the position of the ignition key.

When these lights are on, the panel warning light ⚠ flashes.

Press the switch again to turn the lights off.

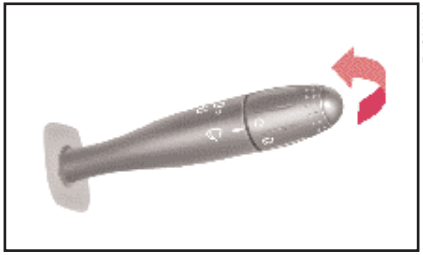


fig. 52

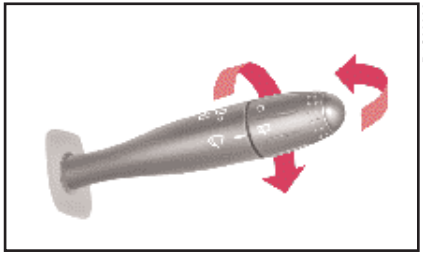


fig. 53

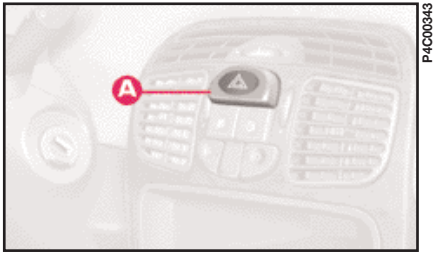


fig. 54

The use of hazard lights is subject to the highway code. Keep to the prescriptions in force in the country you are driving in.

CONTROL BUTTONS (fig. 55)

These are situated between the centre air vents.

They only function when the ignition key is at **MAR**.

All buttons light up when pressed in.

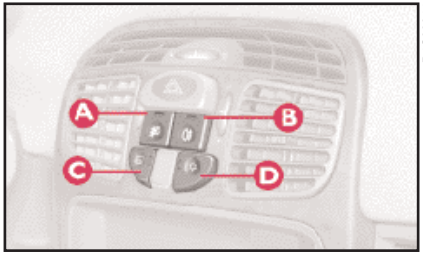


fig. 55

A - To switch the front foglights on/off. These lights can only be switched on if the outside lights are already on.

B - To switch the rear foglights on/off. These lights can only be switched on if the dipped headlights and/or the front foglights are already on.

The rear foglights will automatically be turned off when the engine is switched off or when switching from dipped beam headlights and/or front foglights to side lights.

When the engine is restarted or the dipped headlights are switched back on in the presence of fog, the rear foglight button must be pressed to switch the rear foglights on again.

IMPORTANT The rear fog light may annoy the drivers following you when visibility is good. Consequently, use the light only when required.

C - To switch the heated rear window on/off. It will switch on the door mirrors demisting device at the same time, if this feature is included.

D - To switch the climate control system on and off.

FUEL CUT-OFF SWITCH

This is a safety cut-out which comes into play in the case of an accident and blocks the fuel supply, thereby stopping the engine.

After an accident, turn the ignition key to STOP to prevent the battery running down.

If, after an accident, you can smell petrol or see that the fuel feed system is leaking, do not reset the switch to avoid the risk of fire.

If you cannot see any fuel leaks and the car is in a fit state to continue its journey, press **A** (**fig. 56**) to reactivate the fuel supply system.

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT

GLOVE COMPARTMENT/ ODDMENT TRAY

To open the compartment, pull handle **A** as shown in (**fig. 57**).

On the flap there is a special indent for inserting a pen or pencil.

Do not travel with the glove compartment open as this could cause injury in the event of an accident.

CEILING LAMP (fig. 58)

The ceiling lamp will automatically light up when one of the front doors is opened.

If the doors are closed, the lamp can be switched on by pressing the side of the lens.

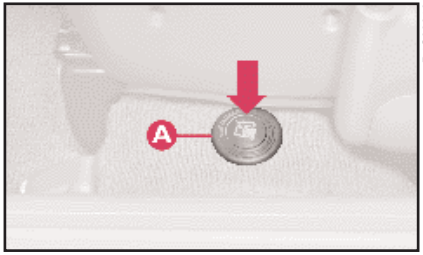


fig. 56

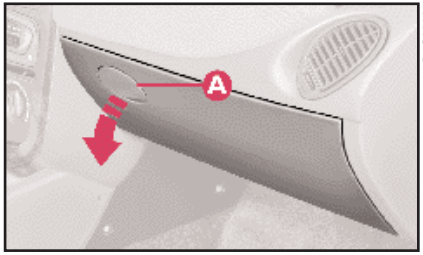


fig. 57

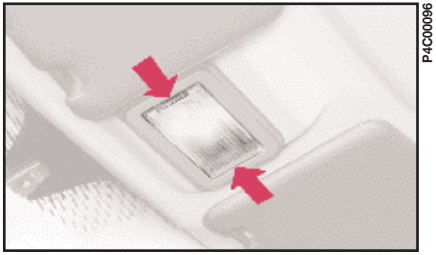


fig. 58

CEILING LAMP (fig. 59)

Switches **A** and **B** switch the ceiling lights on and off.

The following conditions are created according to the position of these switches:

– with switch A in the centre position, light **C** in the ceiling lamp will come on when the doors are opened;

– with switch A moved to the left, light **C** in the ceiling lamp is off and will not light up if the doors are opened;

– with switch A moved to the right, light **C** in the ceiling lamp will light up regardless of whether the doors are open or not.

Switch **B** will switch the map-reading light **D** on/off (spot light).

IMPORTANT Before getting out of the car, make sure that switch **A** is in the centre position; the ceiling light will then go out when the doors are closed and you will not drain the battery.

ASHTRAY AND CIGAR LIGHTER

How to use them:

1) Open flap **A** (**fig. 60**) in the direction of the arrow to reach the cigar lighter and the ashtray.

2) Press button **B**: after around fifteen seconds it returns to its initial position and the cigar lighter is ready to use.

The ashtray can be removed.

IMPORTANT Make sure that the cigar lighter does in fact pop out after it has been pushed in.

The rear seats have a concealed ashtray in the right side panel.

Follow the direction of the arrow to use and extract the ashtray (**fig. 61**).

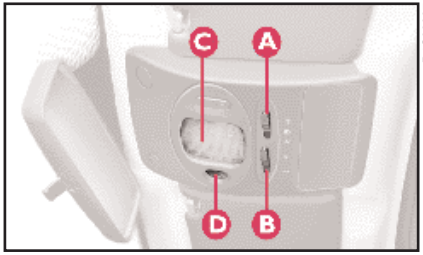


fig. 59

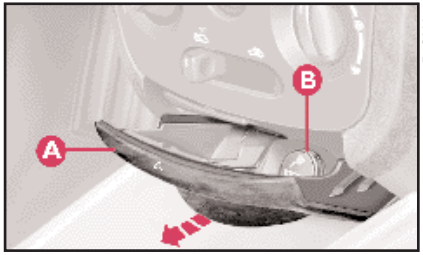


fig. 60

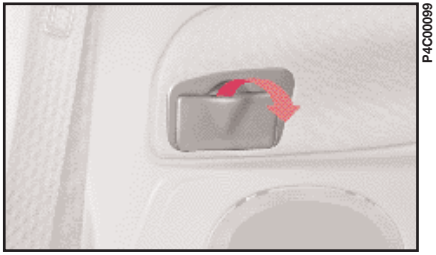


fig. 61

Do not use the ashtray as a waste-paper basket: the paper could set fire if it comes into contact with a smouldering cigarette stub.

The cigar lighter gets very hot. Be careful how you handle it and make sure it is not used by children: danger of fire and/or burns.

SUN VISORS (fig. 62)

These are positioned to the sides of the driving mirror. They can swing up or down or be pivoted sideways.

On the back of the driver's sun visor, there is a document pocket with a vanity mirror and protective flap.

The inside of the passenger's sun visor is only fitted with a vanity mirror.

The symbol indicating the presence of a front passenger airbag is printed on the under-side of the sun visor (visible when the visor is pushed up) (**fig. 63**).

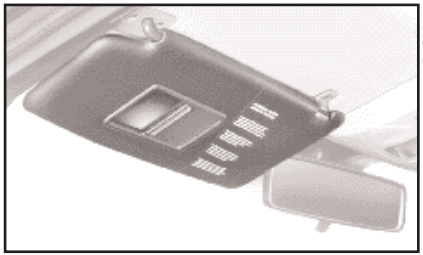


fig. 62

fig. 63

REAR SIDE WINDOWS

These windows are hinged:

1) Move the lever as shown in (**fig. 64**).

2) Push the lever outwards until the window opens completely.

3) Push the lever back until you hear it lock into place.

To close these windows, reverse the above procedure until you hear the lever click back into position.

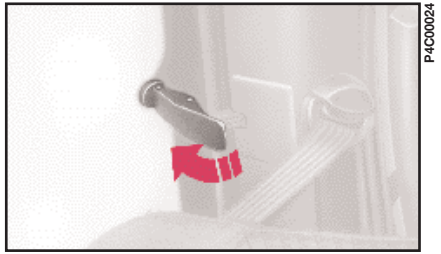


fig. 64

SUNROOF

The sunroof is electrically operated.

It will only work if the ignition key is at **MAR**.

Button **A** (**fig. 65**) on the ceiling light unit controls the opening, closing, raising and lowering of the roof.

When you release the button, the roof locks in the position it is in at that moment.

▲ Press once to open in the spoiler position.
Press again to open completely.

▼ Press to close.

A sliding sunshade, fitted under the sunroof, will lessen the effect of the sun's rays or the amount of air entering the car (**fig. 66**).

If there is an electrical fault in the sunroof, open the glove compartment.

A key **C** (**fig. 67**) is attached to the back of the cover **B** (**fig. 67**); insert this key into **D** (**fig. 68**) and turn it to manually perform the operations described previously (opening/closing).

To reach **D**, remove the press-fitted cover.

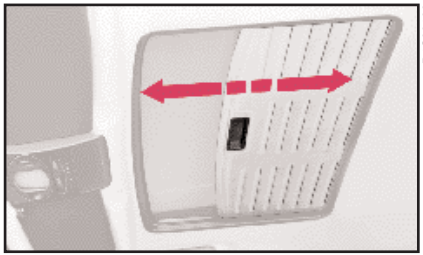


fig. 66

Do not open the roof if there is snow or ice on it as you risk damaging it.

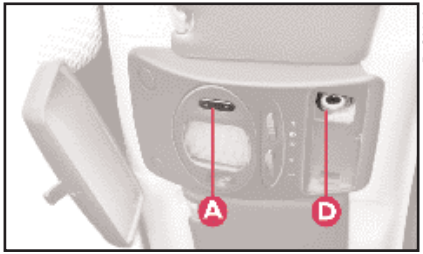


fig. 65

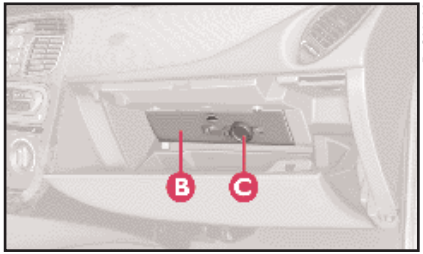


fig. 67

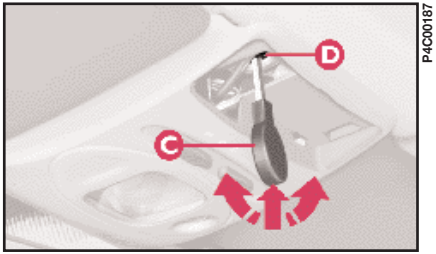


fig. 68

Only open or close the sunroof when the car is stationary.

Incorrect use of the sunroof could be dangerous. Before and when pressing the switch, always make sure that passengers are not liable to injury either directly by the movement of the sunroof or by personal effects being dragged along or knocked by the roof.

Always remove the ignition key when getting out of the car to make sure that the sunroof cannot be accidentally operated and constitute a hazard for passengers remaining in the car.

DOORS

SIDE DOORS CENTRAL LOCKING/UNLOCKING

Unlocking from the outside

Insert the key into one of the two doors and turn it to position **2** (**fig. 69**), then lift the door handle.

Before opening a door, make sure that the conditions are safe to carry out the manoeuvre.

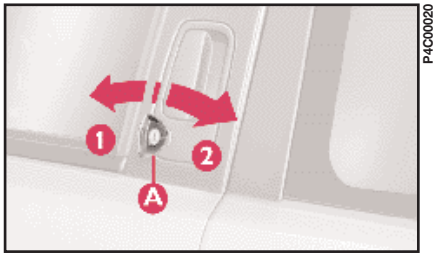


fig. 69

Locking from the outside

Turn the key to position **1** (**fig. 69**).

Opening/locking the doors from the inside

With the doors closed, press (to lock) or lift (to unlock) the door opening lever **A** (**fig. 70**) on either the driver's or the passenger's side.

A green sector **B** (covered when the lock is off) will appear when the door is locked (lever **A** down). The instrument panel warning light may light up if the doors are not closed perfectly in some versions.

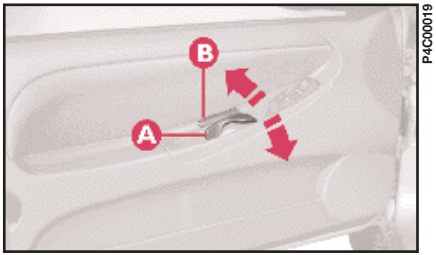


fig. 70

IMPORTANT For versions with door locking/unlocking remote control, see the "Lancia CODE system - Door lock/unlock remote control" paragraph at the beginning of this chapter.

IMPORTANT If one of the doors is not shut properly or there is a failure in the system, the central locking feature will not work and, after some attempts, the device stops working for around two minutes. In these two minutes the doors can be locked or unlocked manually without the electrical system coming into play. After the two minutes, the control unit is ready to receive commands once more.

If the reason for the malfunction has been removed, the device will start to work properly again. If not, it will cut out once more.

ELECTRIC WINDOWS

The electric windows are controlled by two buttons situated in the inside handle of the driver's door (**fig. 71**). They work when the ignition key is at **MAR**:

A - left window;

B - right window.

Press the switch to open the window, and pull it up to close it: this means the window cannot be closed accidentally.

On the LX and 1.2 16V red versions, if the driver's window switch is pressed for about one second, the window will work automatically: it will stop when it is fully opened or closed or when the switch is pressed again.

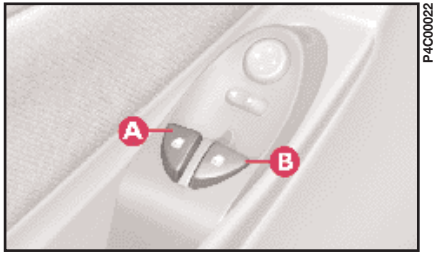


fig. 71

The door handle on the passenger side has a button to control that particular window.

Incorrect use of the electric windows could be dangerous. Before and when pressing the switches, always make sure that passengers are not liable to injury either directly by the movement of the windows or by personal effects being dragged along or knocked by the windows. Always remove the ignition key when getting out of the car to make sure that the electric windows cannot be accidentally operated and constitute a hazard for passengers remaining in the car.

BOOT

OPENING/CLOSING THE TAILGATE

To open the boot from the outside, unlock it with the ignition key **A** (**fig. 72**).

To open it from inside the car, pull lever **A** (**fig. 73**) at the side of the driver's seat.

To lift the tailgate, use the grip located between the two number plate lights.

Do not work boot release lever when the car is in motion.

When the tailgate is closed, it will lock automatically, and can only be reopened by using the key or pulling lever **A** (**fig. 73**) inside the car.

IMPORTANT Never leave the keys in the boot.

Use the handle situated in the interior trim of the tailgate **A** (**fig. 74**) to lower it without getting your hands dirty.

To close the tailgate, lower it and press in the centre until you hear it lock.

The addition of objects to the rear parcel shelf or tailgate (loudspeakers, spoiler, etc.) may prevent the gas-filled struts at the sides of the tailgate working properly. Items arranged on the rear window shelf could be thrown forwards and injure passengers should you brake sharply.

When using the boot, make sure the load you are carrying does not exceed the permitted weight (see the "Technical specifications" section). Also ensure the items in the boot are arranged properly to prevent them being thrown forward and injurying passengers should you brake sharply.

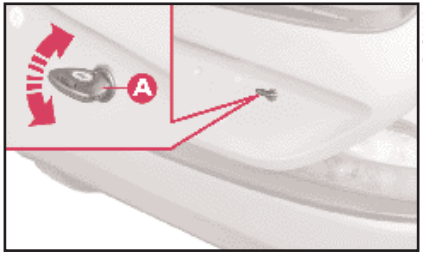


fig. 72

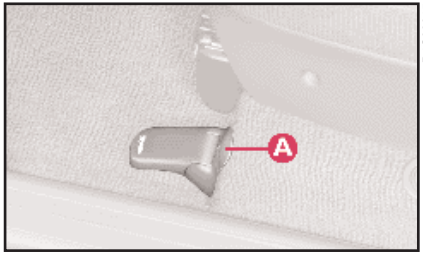


fig. 73

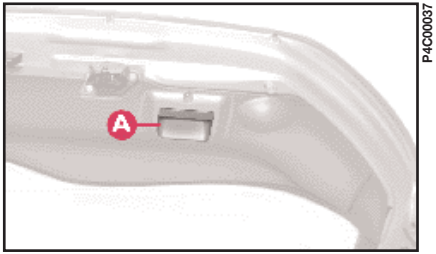


fig. 74

Heavy loads which are not securely anchored could seriously injure passengers in the event of an accident.

Removing the parcel shelf

If you wish to remove the parcel shelf to extend the boot capacity, unhook the two tie-rods (one each side) **A** (**fig. 75**) from the hooks **B**, then pull the parcel shelf outwards so that pins **C** come out.

The shelf can then be positioned behind the front seats.

INCREASING THE LOAD AREA

Proceed as follows:

1) Make sure that the side seat belts **A** (**fig. 76**) have been inserted into the corresponding bracket **B**.

2) Remove the rear head restraints if required.

3) Release the seat back by pressing button **A** (**fig. 77**) (one for each side) located on the back seat back-rest (even when a split back seat is fitted); a red strip will appear on the short side of the button (towards the inside of the car) to indicate that it has been released.

4) Fold the seat back forwards to make a flat loading surface with the boot floor (**fig. 78**).

If necessary, the cushion can also be tilted (**fig. 79**). Consequently, before releasing the seat back, lift the cushion as shown and tip it against the front seat backs; the rear seat back-rest can then be released and tilted forwards.

To return the seat to its normal position:

1) Return the seat back to the vertical position and make sure it is properly locked into place; the red strip on the hook-up button must disappear.

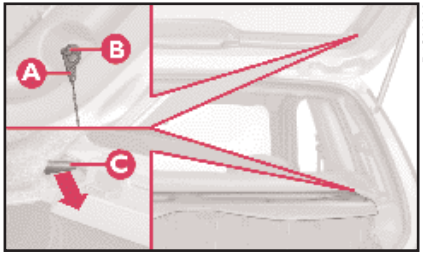


fig. 75

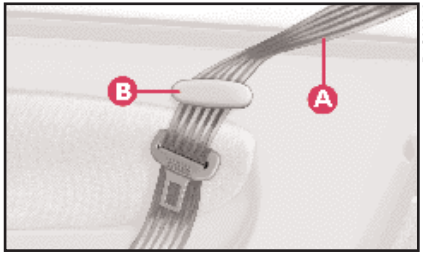


fig. 76

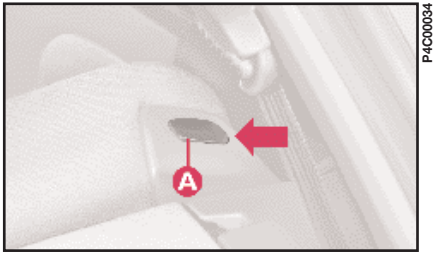


fig. 77

2) Tip back the cushion while holding up the ends of the seat belts (tongues and buckles) and passing them between cushion and seat back. In this way, the seat belts will be immediately ready to be used.

Some versions fit a split rear seat. In this case, the left-hand side and the right-hand side of the seat can be tipped separately.

If the backrest is not fastened properly, heavy loose luggage behind it could cause serious harm to passengers in the event of an accident.

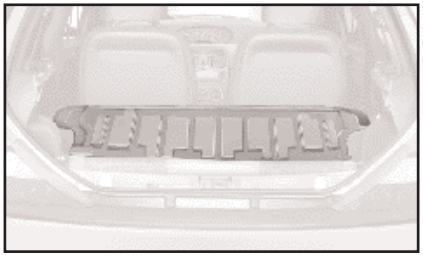


fig. 78

IMPORTANT When driving at night with a load in the boot, adjust the height of the dipped headlight beam as shown in "Headlights" in this chapter.

For correct adjustment, make sure the load does not exceed the values indicated in the relevant section.

If you wish to carry a reserve can of petrol, it is important to comply to the laws in force. Use only a homologated can and fasten it securely. Even so, there is a greater fire risk in the event of an accident.

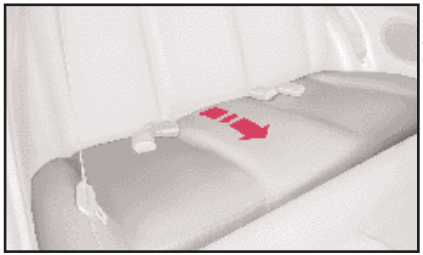


fig. 79

BONNET

To open the bonnet:

1) Pull lever **A** (**fig. 80**) (red) in the direction of the arrow. This lever has been positioned against the bulkhead to prevent accidental opening.

This should be done only when the car is stationary. Before opening the bonnet, check the windscreen wiper arms are not lifted from the windscreen.

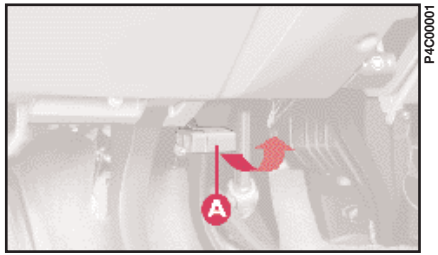


fig. 80

2) Lift lever **B** (**fig. 81**).

3) Lift the bonnet, and release the support rod **A** (**fig. 82**) from its clip **B**.

4) Place the tip of the support rod in recess **C** of the bonnet.

Important. The bonnet might fall violently if the support rod is not positioned properly.

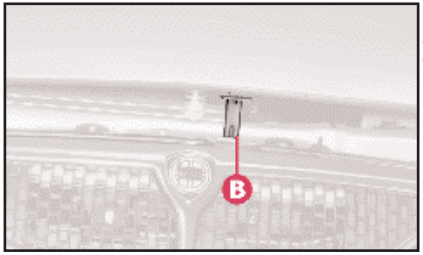


fig. 81

Scarves, ties and loose garmets can get caught in moving parts. This can be extremely dangerous.

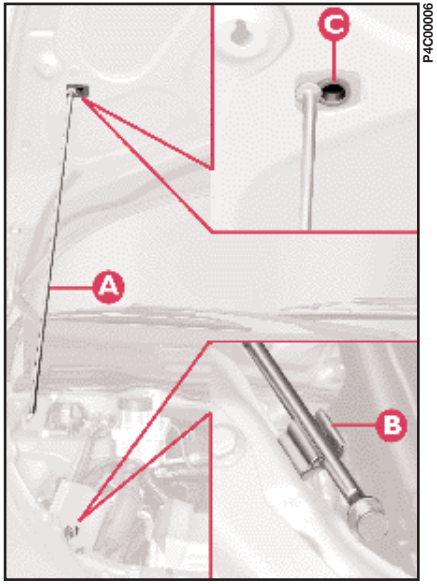


fig. 82

If repairs need to be carried out inside the engine compartment when this is still hot, be careful not to burn yourself and keep away from the electric fan as this may cut in at any time, even if the key is removed from the ignition switch. Wait until the engine has cooled.

To close the bonnet:

1) Hold the bonnet up with one hand and, with the other, remove rod **A** (**fig. 82**) from recess **C** and replace it in its clip **B**.

2) Lower the bonnet until it is about 20 cm (8 ins) above the engine compartment.

3) Let it fall: the bonnet closes automatically.

Always make sure the bonnet is closed properly so it will not open while travelling.

SKI AND ROOF RACKS

ANCHORAGE HOOKS POSITIONING

The hooks can be reached by slightly moving the door seal in the points indicated in (**fig. 83**).

Fix the ski/roof rack attachments to the front hook-up pins **A**.

The rear part of the ski/roof rack should be attached to the edge of the roof where the symbol ▼ is to be found on the windows.

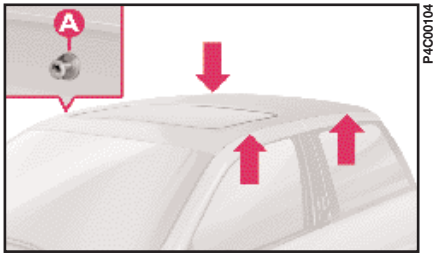


fig. 83

At this point, we should like to remind you that the Lineaccessori LANCIA range includes a ski/roof rack that has been specifically designed for the Lancia Y.

After travelling a few miles, check the anchorage bolts of the attachments are still fully tightened.

Never load the rack with more than the weight allowed (see the "Technical specifications" section).

Take care not to knock the objects on the roof rack when opening the boot tailgate.

HEADLIGHTS

CORRECT POSITIONING OF THE HEADLIGHT BEAMS

The correct positioning of the headlight beams is very important for the comfort and safety, not only of the person driving the car, but also all other road users.

This is also covered by a specific law.

To ensure you and other drivers have the best visibility conditions when travelling with the headlights on, the headlights must be set properly.

Have the headlight position checked at a **LANCIA Dealership** and adjusted if necessary.

COMPENSATION FOR THE UPWARD SLANT OF THE HEADLIGHT BEAMS

When the car is loaded, it "slopes" backwards. This means that the headlight beam rises. In this case it is necessary to return it to the correct position.

The car is fitted with an electric adjuster (**fig. 84**) situated at the side of the handbrake:

Position **0** - one or two people on the front seats.

Position **1** - five people.

Position **2** - five people + load in luggage compartment.

Position **3** - driver + maximum permissible load all in the boot.

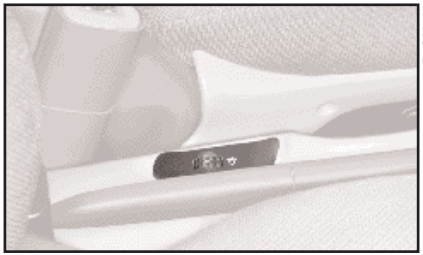


fig. 84

Check the positioning of the headlight beams every time you change the load to be carried.

IMPORTANT In order that the adjuster operates properly, the load in the boot must not exceed the maximum values indicated.

ADJUSTING THE BEAM OF THE FRONT FOGLIGHTS

Ask a **LANCIA Dealership** to check and, if necessary, adjust the beam for you.

ABS

The car is fitted with an ABS braking system that prevents the wheels locking when braking, it exploits the grip on the road surface holding the car in the case of sudden braking.

The driver becomes aware of the ABS activation through a slight throbbing of the brake pedal and the relevant noise it makes.

This does not indicate brake malfunctioning, it is an indication to the driver that the ABS is operating. It is a warning that the car is travelling at borderline road grip and therefore the speed should be adjusted to the type of road surface.

The ABS is an addition to the basic braking system; in the case of a failure it disables, leaving the braking system in the same conditions as a vehicle without ABS installed.

In the case of failure, although the anti-locking system is no longer available, the car braking capacity is not interfered with.

If you have never driven a car with ABS it is advised to familiarise by making a few preliminary trials on slippery ground, obviously maintaining safety conditions and respecting the Highway Code of the country where you are travelling. Before starting, read carefully the notes below.

The advantage of ABS as compared with the traditional system is that it permits maximum manoeuvrability even when pressing the brakes right down on roads with poor grip, preventing the wheels from locking.

However, this does not mean that with ABS the braking distance is always reduced. For example, on soft gravel surfaces or fresh snow on a slippery surface the distance could increase.

In order to get the best out of the anti-lock system when necessary, follow these hints.

ABS exploits the available grip, but it is not able to increase it. Therefore drive carefully on slippery surfaces and do not take undue risks.

If the ABS triggers it means that the car is reaching the limit of adherence between the tyres and the road surface. Slow down to adapt the speed to the road grip.

If there is a system failure, indicated by warning light (ABS) lighting up on the instrument panel, drive slowly and go immediately to a LANCIA Dealership to have the system checked.

When braking round a bend be very careful, even with the aid of ABS.

However, the most important advice is the following:

When the ABS switches on and you feel the pedal throbbing, no not lighten the pressure, but keep the pedal pressed well down and do not worry. In this way you will be able to stop within the minimum distance possible, according to the road surface.

Following these instructions you will be always have the best braking conditions.

IMPORTANT Cars fitted with ABS must always be fitted with the wheel rims, tyres and brake linings of the type and make recommended by the Manufacturer.

The system also includes the **EBD** electronic brake correction (Electronic Brake Distributor) which, through the control unit and the **ABS** sensors further enhances the braking system.

The car is fitted with an electronic brake distributor (EBD). If warning lights (ABS) and (!) light up simultaneously when the engine is running, this indicates an EBD fault. This means that violent braking could cause early locking of the rear wheels causing the car to skid. Drive very carefully to the nearest LANCIA Dealership to have the system checked.

If only warning light (ABS) switches on when the engine is running, this usually indicates an ABS fault. In such cases the braking system is still efficient, although the anti-locking device does not function. The EBD system may also be less efficient. Go to a LANCIA Dealership immediately, taking care not to brake suddenly, and have the system checked.

If the (!) brake fluid low warning light comes on, stop the car immediately and contact the nearest LANCIA Dealership. Fluid leaks from the hydraulic system, can compromise brake system operation, both traditional systems and systems with ABS.

FRONT AND SIDE AIRBAGS

FRONT AIRBAGS (fig. 85)

Description and operation

The front airbag (driver and passenger) is a safety device which is immediately triggered in the event of a front impact.

It consists of an instantly inflatable bag housed in a special compartment located:

– in the centre of the steering wheel on the driver's side;

– in the dashboard on the passenger's side (larger bag).

The front airbag (driver and passenger) is a device which protects the occupants of the car during a head-on collision of a medium-high degree. The system was designed to protect from injury caused by the body crashing to the steering wheel or the dashboard.

In a collision, an electronic control unit processes the signals from a deceleration sensor and, where required, inflates the airbag.

The bag inflates instantly and acts as a soft protective barrier between the front seat passengers and the structures in front of them that could cause injury. The bags deflate immediately afterwards.

A passenger not wearing the seat belt may crash into the bag before it is fully inflated. In this case, the protection is considerably decreased.

The airbag, as a consequence, is not a replacement for the use of seat belts but rather a complement. We recommend that seat belts are worn at all times as prescribed by legislation in Europe and most other countries world-wide.

In the event of front collisions at low speed, the restraining action of the seat belts is sufficient and the airbag is not inflated.

For impacts against very deformable or mobile objects (traffic sign poles, heaps of gravel or snow, parked vehicles), side impacts, wedging under other vehicles or barriers (e.g. under a truck or guard rail), the airbag is not necessary and may even be undesirable.

The fact that the airbag is not triggered in these situations, this does not signify a malfunction.

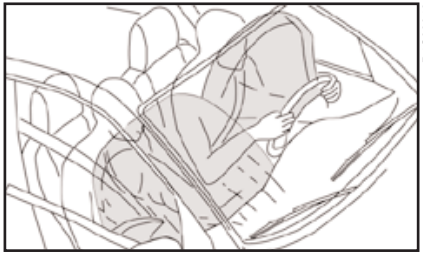


fig. 85

PASSENGER'S FRONT AIRBAG

The passenger side airbag was designed and calibrated to protect a person wearing seat belts.

When fully inflated, the bag will fill most of the space between the dashboard and the passenger.

SEVERE DANGER: if the car has a passenger airbag, do not place the child seat on the front seat.

Manual deactivation

The passenger side airbag can be deactivated if it is absolutely necessary to carry a child in the front passenger seat.

Turn the specific switch **A** (**fig. 86**) inside the glove compartment on the left-hand side with the ignition key.

The switch has two positions:

1) Passenger side airbag on: (position ON) instrument panel warning light off. Do not carry children on the front seat.

2) Passenger side airbag off: (position OFF) instrument panel warning light on. A child can be carried on the front seat with a suitable restraint system.

The instrument panel warning light will stay on until the passenger side airbag is reactivated.

SIDE BAGS (fig. 87)

The purpose of the side bag fitted in the seat is to protect the front seat passengers in the event of a side impacts of medium to high degree.

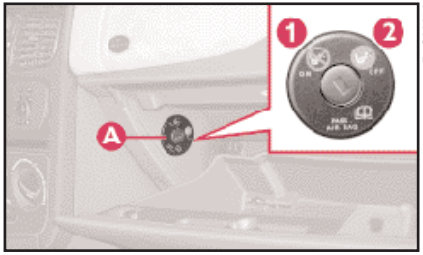
The device consists of a bag housed in the front seat backs which immediately inflates. This solution ensures that the bag is in an optimal position regardless of the seat position.

In the event of a side impact, the control unit processes the signals from a deceleration sensor and fires the side bag.

The bag inflates instantly and acts as a soft protective barrier between the front seat passengers and car door. The bags deflates immediately afterwards.

In the event of side collisions at low speed, the restraining action of the seat belts is sufficient and the airbag is not inflated. Also in this case, seat belts should be worn at all times. They ensure the passenger is correctly positioned in the seat in the event of side crash and prevent the passenger from being projected from the vehicle in the event of a very violent crash.

The airbag, as a consequence, is not a replacement for the use of seat belts but rather a complement. We recommend that seat belts are worn at all times as prescribed by legislation in Europe and most other countries world-wide.



P4C00379

fig. 86


P4C00349

fig. 87

GENERAL WARNINGS

The front and/or side airbags (where fitted) can be triggered if the car is subjected to considerable crashes or involved in an accident concerning the underbody areas, such as a violent impact against steps, kerbs or projecting objects fastened to the ground, falling into large holes or dips in the road surface.

When the airbag is fired it emits heat and a small amount of powder. This is not harmful and does not indicate the beginning of a fire. Furthermore, the surface of the inflated bag and in the passenger compartment may be covered with a powdery residues. This powder may irritate skin and eyes. In the event of exposure, wash with mild soap and water.

Go to a LANCIA Dealership as soon as possible if the warning light comes on when travelling (to signal a fault) to have the problem repaired.

The airbag system is guaranteed for ten years. Contact a LANCIA Dealership as the expiry data approaches.

After an accident which triggered the airbags, go to a LANCIA Dealership to have the entire safety system, the electronic control unit, the seat belts and the pretensioners replaced. The Dealership will also check the intactness of the electrical system.

Any diagnostic, repair or replacement operations concerning the airbag system must exclusively be carried out at a LANCIA Dealership.

If you are having the car scrapped, have the airbag system deactivated at a LANCIA Dealership first.

If the car changes hands, the new owner must be made aware of the indications given above and be given this Owner Handbook.

The pretensioners (if electronically controlled), front airbags and side airbags are activated by the electronic control unit according to the type of impact. Consequently, missed activation of one or more system components does not indicate a fault in the system.

The instrument panel warning light should come on when the ignition key is turned to MAR and go out after approximately four seconds. Immediately contact a LANCIA Dealership if the warning light either does not come on or stays on or comes on when travelling.

When the passenger's front airbag is active (passenger front airbag deactivation switch at ON), the warning light will come on for approximately four seconds and flash for other four seconds when the ignition key is turned to MAR to remind the driver than the passenger's front and side airbags (where fitted) will be fired in the event of a crash. The warning light should go out immediately afterwards.

The airbag does not replace seat belts but rather increases their effectiveness. Furthermore, the airbag is not fired in the event of low speed front collisions, side collisions, rear-end shunts and roll-overs. In these cases, the passengers are only protected by the seat belts which for this reason must always be fastened.

The correct operation of front airbags, side airbags and pretensioners is ensured only if the car is not overloaded. Do not exceed the maximum permitted loads (see "Weights" in "Technical specifications").

It is important to remember that the airbag can be fired even when the engine is not running and the key is at MAR if it is hit by another vehicle travelling at suitable speed. As a consequence, LANCIA recommends sitting children in their specific restraint systems on the back seat, which is the most protected position possible. On the contrary, the airbags will not be fired if the car is crashed into when the key is not inserted or turned. Consequently, in this case, the fact that the system is not fired does not indicate a fault.

Do not apply stickers or other objects to the steering wheel or to the dashboard on the passenger's side. Do not travel with objects on your lap or in front of you nor with a pipe, pencil or similar between your lips; you could seriously hurt yourself if the airbag inflates in a collision.

Always drive with both hands on the rim of the steering wheel so that the airbag is free to inflate during a head-on collision, and protect you from serious injury. Do not drive with your body bending towards the steering wheel, but sit in an upright position with your back resting against the seat.

If an attempt has been made to steal the car, or if it has actually been stolen or has been vandalised in any way or subjected to flooding, have the airbag system checked over at a LANCIA Dealership.

The airbag does not replace seat belts but rather increases their effectiveness. Furthermore, the airbag is not fired in the event of low speed front collisions, side collisions, rear-end shunts and roll-overs. In these cases, the passengers are only protected by the seat belts which for this reason must always be fastened.

Do not cover the seat backs in cars with side bags.

Do not wash the seat back in cars with side airbags with pressurised steam or water in automatic seat washing stations.

EOBD SYSTEM

The EOBD (European On Board Diagnosis) system fitted in this car complies with Directive 98/69/CE (EURO 3).

This system continuously monitors the vehicle emission system components. Furthermore, the system warns the driver of deterioration concerning the emission system components by means of the warning light on the instrument panel.

The objective is to:
– monitor system efficiency;
– warn when failures can increase emissions over the threshold established by the European regulations;
– warn of the need to replace deteriorated components.

Furthermore, the system is equipped with a connector for interfacing with specific tools used to read the error codes stored in the control unit memory along with a set of diagnostic and engine specific parameters.

Contact a LANCIA Dealership as soon as possible if the warning light either does not come on when the key is turned to MAR or comes on, with fixed or flashing light, when travelling.

IMPORTANT After eliminating the problem, your **LANCIA Dealership** will run a bench test to fully check the system. In some cases, a long road test may be required.

SOUND SYSTEM

Contact a LANCIA Dealership if you want to install a sound system after purchasing your car. Their staff will advise you on how to safeguard the life of the battery. Excessive idle intake can damage the battery and invalid the battery warranty as well.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

All versions are fitted with the following:

– sound system power supply cables;

– cables for front speakers on dashboard;

– sound system compartment;

– speaker compartments: front speakers on the dashboard and doors, rear speakers on the side panels.

The sound system is installed in the compartment normally occupied by the object compartment, which can be removed by pressing the two retaining tabs **A** (**fig. 88**).

You will find the power wires and the wires connecting to the dashboard speakers there.

The front tweeter speakers should be housed in the compartments at the sides of the dashboard (**fig. 89**):

– use a screwdriver with a fine blade to lift the press-fitted grille; insert a piece of adhesive tape between the screwdriver and the dashboard to avoid damaging the dashboard;

– to install the speakers in the doors, unscrew the screws **A** (**fig. 90**) and remove the protective grille.

IMPORTANT If the sound system has only two full-range speakers, use the compartments in the doors. The compartments in the dashboard should only be used for the tweeters.

The rear speakers must be housed in the compartments made in the side panel trim (**fig. 91**). The protective grille is inserted into place.

Go to a LANCIA Dealership to have the aerial wire installed.

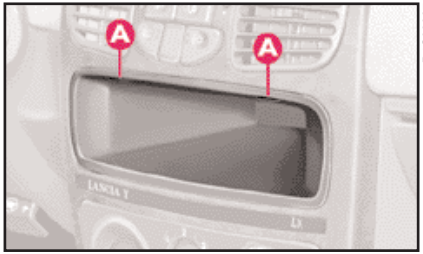


fig. 88

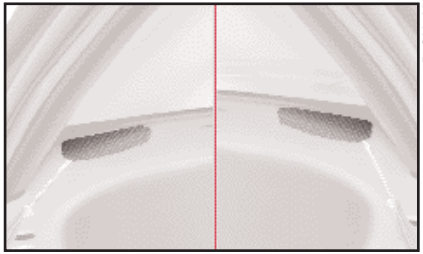


fig. 89

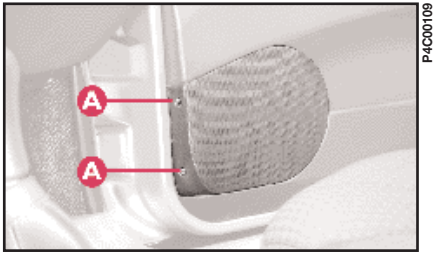


fig. 90

BASIC SOUND SYSTEM - optional

This consists of the following:

– 2 front tweeter speakers;

– 2 full-range speakers in the doors;

– rear speaker cables;

– wire and manual radio aerial located on the front of the roof.

For electrical connections, see the section "Accessory installation".

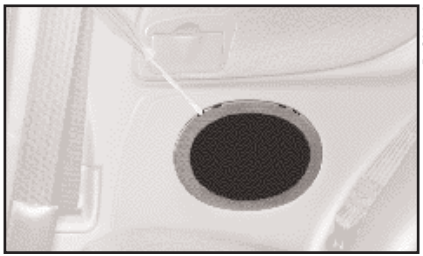


fig. 91

SOUND SYSTEM

The complete system consists of the following:

– basic system (see previous paragraph).

– Clarion PU2312 sound system with CD player (**fig. 92**) (for characteristics and instructions see attached supplement).

– case for front panel.

– brackets for removing radio unit.

– 2 rear speakers;

– CD CHANGER (where fitted) wire with respecting connector located on right-hand side of the boot, where you can install a compatible CD CHANGER if required.

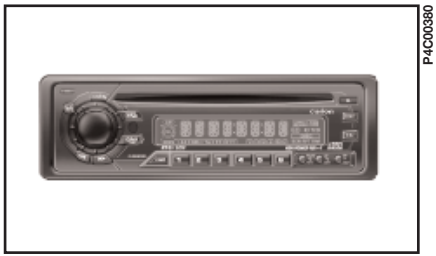


fig. 92

RADIO-NAVIGATION SYSTEM

The complete system consists of the following:

– basic system (see previous paragraph).

– Blaupunkt radio-navigator (**fig. 93**) (for characteristics and instructions see attached supplement).

– brackets for removing radio-navigator unit.

– 2 rear speakers.

– CD CHANGER wire with respecting connector located on right-hand side of the boot, where you can install a compatible CD CHANGER if required.

fig. 93

CELLULAR PHONE SETUP

If the car has been ordered to include provision for the fitting of cellular phones, it will have:

– one dual purpose speaker (sound system and cellular phone) located in the right-hand door;

– one dual purpose aerial (sound system and cellular phone) **A** (**fig. 94**) located on the front part of the roof;

– cables to connect the dual purpose aerial **A** (**fig. 95**) and a ten pin connector **B** and cables to supply power and to connect to the dual purpose speaker located on the front part of the central tunnel. To access the cables, remove the screws and flap **C**.

IMPORTANT Maximum applicable power on the aerial is 20W.

The wiring diagram is:

N electronic earth.

R positive (+30), protected by 15A fuse no. 4 (in the interconnective fusebox, see the section "In an Emergency").

GN light positive (+), protected by 10A fuse no. 10 (in the interconnective fusebox, see the section "In an emergency").

C ignition switch positive (+), protected by 15A fuse no. 3 (in the interconnective fuse box, see the section "In an emergency").

NL dual purpose speaker on right hand door (–).

RB dual purpose speaker on right hand door (+).

BV sound system MUTE signal.

Install the microphone near the front ceiling light so it does not interfere with visibility when driving.

To install the cellular phone and connect it to this system, contact a LANCIA Dealership.

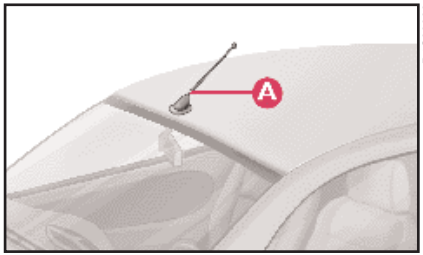


fig. 94

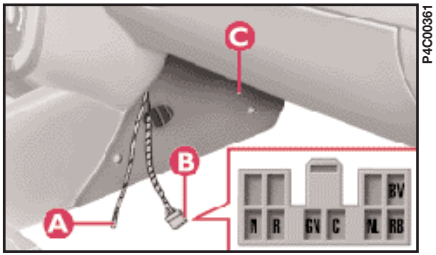


fig. 95

FUEL TANK CAP

Press the relief shown by the arrow with your hand; flap **A** (**fig. 96**) will open partially. Pull it out from rim **B**.

The cap is provided with a lock and chain binding it to the body.

To open the fuel filler cap:

1) Hold the cap in position (still) and turn the key anticlockwise.

2) Turn the cap approximately one quarter of a turn anticlockwise and remove it.

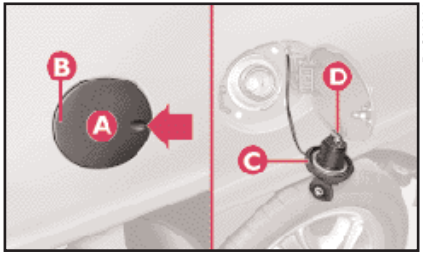


fig. 96

IMPORTANT The air-tight seal of the cap may lead to a slight pressure increase in the tank. A hissing sound when the cap is removed is, therefore, quite normal.

IMPORTANT To prevent the key from being lost it cannot be removed from the cap until the cap is put back.

3) When filling, position cap **C** on hook **D** on the flap, as shown in the illustration.

To close the fuel filler cap:

1) The cap is provided with a bayonet type lock. Position the cap (with its key) and turn it clockwise until you hear one or more clicks.

2) Turn the key clockwise and remove it. Close the flap.

Only change the fuel filler cap with a genuine spare part in order not to compromise the petrol fume recovery system.

Do not put naked flames or lighted cigarettes near the fuel filler hole as there is a danger of fire. Do not bend too close to the hole either so as not to breathe in harmful vapours.

DRIVING YOUR CAR

To help you handle your car in the best and safest possible way, and above all use it to its fullest potential, we have given you some hints in this chapter on "what to do, what not to do and what to avoid" when at the wheel of your Lancia Y.

Most of the time, these suggestions apply to other cars as well. Sometimes, however, the tip may apply to an exclusive Lancia Y feature. You are therefore strongly recommended to pay the closest attention to this section for helpful hints on optimum driving practices and usage of the car that will help you get the most out of your car.

STARTING THE ENGINE

It is dangerous to let the engine run in a garage or other closed area. The engine consumes oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other poisonous fumes.

The ignition switch fits a safety device. If the engine does not start at the first attempt, return the ignition key to **STOP** before trying to start the engine again.

In a similar way, you will not be able to turn the key from **MAR** to **AVV** when the engine is running.

PROCEDURE

IMPORTANT Do not press on the accelerator before the engine is running.

1) Make sure the handbrake is up.

2) Put the gear lever into neutral.

3) Press the clutch pedal down to the floor.

4) Turn the ignition key to **AVV** and let it go the moment the engine starts.

Do not touch the high voltage cables (spark plug cables) when the engine is running.

If the engine does not start at the first attempt, return the ignition key to **STOP** before trying to start the engine again.

If warning light CODE remains lit together with the warning light when the ignition key is at **MAR**, turn the key to **STOP** and then to **MAR**; if the warning light still remains lit, try with the other keys provided with the car.

If you are still unable to start the engine, follow the emergency startup procedure (see "Emergency startup" in the section "In an emergency") and go to the nearest **LANCIA Dealership** immediately.

IMPORTANT Do not leave the ignition key at **MAR** when the engine is off.

During the running-in period do not push the car up to its highest performance (e.g. sudden accelerations, very long drives at high speed, sharp braking etc.)

HOW TO WARM UP THE ENGINE AFTER IT HAS JUST STARTED

– Begin to move forward slowly letting the engine turn over at medium revs. Do not accelerate abruptly.

– Do not push the engine to its limit for the first few kilometres. You are recommended to wait until the water temperature has reached 50°C to 60°C (pointer moves slightly from its initial position).

EMERGENCY STARTING

If the Lancia CODE system fails to recognise the code transmitted by the ignition key (warning lamp CODE on instrument panel lit with a fixed light), you can start the engine by following the emergency procedure using the code written on the CODE card.

See the section “In an emergency”.

BUMP STARTING

Bump starting by pushing, towing or rolling downhill must be avoided at all costs. This way of starting could cause a rush of fuel into the catalytic exhaust pipe and damage it beyond repair.

Remember that as long as the engine is not running, the brake booster and power steering do not work. You therefore have to use considerably more effort on both the brake pedal and the steering wheel.

STOPPING THE ENGINE

Turn the ignition key to **STOP** while the engine is idling.

A quick burst on the accelerator before turning off the engine serves absolutely no practical purpose, and wastes fuel.

IMPORTANT After a taxing drive it is better to allow the engine to “catch its breath” before turning it off by letting it idle to allow the temperature in the engine compartment to fall.

PARKING

Stop the engine, engage the handbrake and engage a gear (first gear if the car is faced uphill or reverse if it is faced downhill). Leave the wheels steered. Block the wheels with a wedge or a stone if the car is parked on a steep slope.

If the car is parked on a steep slope, block the wheels with a wedge or a stone.

Do not leave the ignition key at **MAR** because it drains the battery.

Always remove the key when you leave the car even if it is only for a few moments.

Do not leave children unsupervised in the car.

HANDBRAKE

The handbrake lever is situated between the two front seats.

To put the handbrake on, pull it upwards until the vehicle is blocked; normally four or five clicks are sufficient on flat ground, whereas seven or eight might be necessary when parking on steep slopes with the vehicle laden.

IMPORTANT If this is not the case, take the car to a **LANCIA Dealership** to have the handbrake adjusted.

When the ignition key is turned to **MAR** and the handbrake pulled up, the warning lamp (!) will light up on the instrument panel.

To release the handbrake:

1) Slightly lift the handbrake and press release button **A** (**fig. 1**).

2) Keep the button pressed in and lower the lever. Instrument panel warning light (!) will go out.

3) To prevent accidental movement of the car, when releasing the handbrake, keep the foot brake depressed.

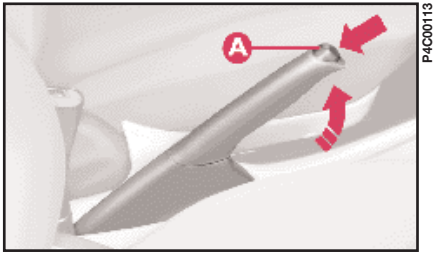


fig. 1

GEAR USE

To engage the gears, press down the clutch and put the gear lever into one of the positions shown in the diagram (**fig. 2**) (the diagram is also on the gear lever knob).

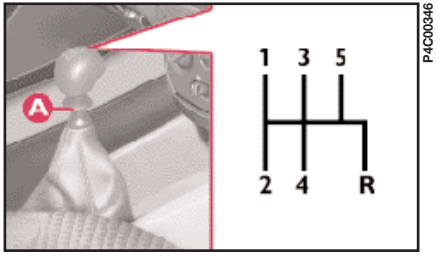


fig. 2

To engage reverse (**R**), wait for the car to come to a standstill. From neutral, lift the sliding ring **A** (**fig. 2**) under the knob and shift the lever to the right and backwards at the same time.

IMPORTANT The reverse gear can only be engaged when the car is stationary. With the engine running wait for at least 2 seconds with the clutch fully down before engaging the reverse gear to avoid grating the gears and damaging them.

To change gear properly you must push the clutch pedal fully down. It is therefore essential that there is nothing under the pedals: make sure mats are lying flat and do not get in the way of the pedals.

Do not drive with your hand resting on the gear lever. Although the force you exert by doing this is very slight, it will, in the long run, wear out the components inside the gearbox.

AT THE FILLING STATION

FUEL

Fill petrol engine cars only with unleaded petrol with a minimum octane number of 95.

Fuel tank capacity: 45 litres including a reserve of 5 - 8 litres.

An inefficient catalytic converter will allow harmful exhaust fumes to be emitted and thus contribute to the pollution of the air.

fig. 3

Never put even the tiniest amount of leaded fuel in the tank, even in an emergency. You would damage the catalytic converter beyond repair.

ENGINE OIL

Check the level: see the "Car maintenance" section.

The distance between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the dipstick is equivalent to about one litre of oil.

Use SAE 10W-40 oil for temperatures down to –25°C.

For temperatures lower than –20°C, we recommend using **SELENIA PERFORMER** SAE 5W-30.

Refer to the "Technical specifications" section for other information.

SPARK PLUGS

1.2 versions:

– Champion RC10YCC

– NGK BKR5EZ

1.2 16V versions:

– NGK DCPR8E-N

ENGINE COOLANT

Top up with a 50% mixture of water and **PARAFLU**[11]. For other data, refer to the "Technical specifications" section.

LIGHT BULBS

Dipped beam headlights: 12V-55W.

Main beam headlights: 12V-55W.

Side and taillights: 12V-5W.

Front foglights: 12V-55W.

Front direction indicators: 12V-21W.

Rear direction indicators: 12V-21W.

Side direction indicators: 12V-5W.

Stop/taillights: 12V-21/5W.

Reversing lights: 12V-21W.

Rear foglights: 12V-21W.

Number plate lights: 12V-5W.

Ceiling lights: 12V-10W.

Map reading light: 12V-6W (LX version).

Boot light: 12V-10W.

Third brake lights: 12V-5W.

TYRE INFLATION PRESSURE WHEN COLD (bar)

When the tyre is warm the pressure must be 0.3 bar higher than the specified value.

	Tyre	Average load		Fully laden		Spare wheel
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
1.2 16V blue - 1.2 LS - 1.2 16V LS	165/65 R14 78T 185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V LX	185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V red	195/50 R15 82H* 185/60 R14 82H▲	2.4 2.0	2.2 1.9	2.4 2.2	2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8
Snow tyre: - for all versions	165/65 R14 78Q (M+S) 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S)	2.2 2.0	2.2 1.9	2.2 2.2	2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8
Snow tyre: - for 1.2 16V red version	165/65 R14 78Q (M+S) 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S) 195/50 R15 82H	2.2 2.0 2.4	2.2 1.9 2.2	2.2 2.2 2.4	2.2 2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8 2.8

* Snow chains cannot be fitted on these tyres. ▲ Alternative tyres.

SAFE DRIVING

In designing the Lancia Y, we made every effort to come up with a car able to provide driver and passengers with top-class levels of safety. Nevertheless it is always the behaviour of the person at the wheel that determines road safety.

Below you will find some simple tips to help you travel in safety under different conditions. You will no doubt be familiar with many of them already but it will be useful to read them all carefully.

BEFORE GETTING BEHIND THE WHEEL

– Make sure all lights including the headlights are working properly.

– Adjust the position of the seats, steering wheel, driving and door mirrors properly for the best driving position.

– On long journeys, it is a good idea to slightly alter the lumber support and/or seat inclination to vary the weight on the spine and therefore reduce tiredness and strain.

– Carefully adjust the head restraints so the back of the head and not the nape of the neck is supported.

– Carefully adjust the height of the seat belts to suit the wearer's stature (see the instructions given in the section "Getting to know your car - seat belts").

– Make sure that nothing (mats etc.) get in the way of the pedals.

– Make sure that any child restraint systems (child seats, carriers, etc.) are properly fixed to the rear seat. Follow the indications given in "Transporting children safely" in the section "Getting to know your car".

– Make sure that objects are carefully arranged in the boot so they will not fly forward if you have to brake sharply.

– Avord placing light-coloured articles or papers on the object tray which may be reflected on the windscreen.

– Do not eat a heavy meal before travelling. Light eating will help keep your reflexes prompt. Above all, do not have anything alcoholic to drink. The use of some drugs may affect your driving, read the relevant instructions sheet carefully.

Remember to periodically check what is specified in the "Repeated checks and checks before long trips" paragraph given in this section.

Consider the space required by extra mats: even a small problem to the braking system may indicate additional brake pedal stroke is required with respect to normal.

Water, ice and salt sprinkled on the road deposit on the brake disc and reduce effectiveness the first time you brake.

Pay attention when installing additional spoilers, alloy wheel rims and caps that are not standard. They could reduce the brake ventilation and as a consequence, the braking efficiency if you brake suddenly and repeatedly, or when driving downhill.

WHEN TRAVELLING

– The first rule of safe driving is prudence.

– Prudence also means putting yourself into a position where you can predict wrong or imprudent behaviour from other drivers.

– Stick closely to the rules of the road in the particular country where the car is being driven and, above all, do not exceed speed limits.

– Ensure that, besides yourself, all the other passengers in the car have their seat belts fastened, that children are sitting in the appropriate child seats and any animals are in special compartments.

– You should be physically fit and mentally alert before setting out on long journeys.

Driving when you are not mentally alert, drunk, under the influence of drugs or certain medicines is dangerous both for you and other road users.

Always fasten both front and back seat belts including child seat seat belt if fitted. Travelling with the seat belts unfastened increases the risk of injury or death if you are in a collision.

Do not drive with objects on the floor in front of the driver's seat. Objects could get stuck under the pedals making accelerating and braking impossible.

– Do not drive too many hours at a time but stop at intervals to stretch your legs and recover your energies.

– Make sure the air in the car is being changed continuously.

– Never coast downhill (i.e. with the engine off): if you do, you lose the aid of engine brake, power brakes and power steering so that braking and steering require greater effort.

– Never coast downhill (i.e. with the engine off): if you do, you lose the aid of engine braking and power.

DRIVING AT NIGHT

If you are driving at night these are the main rules to follow:

– Drive especially carefully: it is harder to drive at night.

– Slow down especially if the road is not lit.

– At the first signs of sleepiness, stop: continuing would be a risk for yourself and everybody else. Only start driving again when you have had enough rest.

– Keep a greater safety distance from the cars in front of you than during daylight hours: it is hard to judge how fast other cars are going when all you can see are their lights.

– Make sure the headlight beams are properly positioned: if they are too low, they reduce visibility and strain your eyes. If they are too high they can dazzle other drivers.

– Only use main-beam headlights when you are driving outside town and when you are sure they do not annoy other drivers.

– Dip your headlights (if on) as soon as you see cars coming in the other direction and pass them with the headlights dipped.

– Keep all lights clean.

– Be careful of animals crossing the road when driving in the country.

DRIVING IN THE RAIN

Rain and wet road surfaces spell danger.

All manoeuvres are more difficult on a wet road because the grip of the wheels on the tarmac is greatly reduced. This is why braking distances are much longer and roadholding is lower.

Here is some advice for driving in the rain:

– Reduce speed and maintain a greater safety distance from the cars in front.

– If it is raining particularly heavily, visibility is also reduced. In these cases, switch on the dipped headlights even if it is still daylight so you can be seen more easily.

– Do not drive through puddles at speed and hold on tightly to the wheel: a puddle taken at high speed might cause you to lose control of the car ("aquaplaning").

– Move the ventilation controls to the position for demisting the windows (see the section "Getting to know your car"), to avoid visibility problems.

– Periodically check the condition of the windscreen wiper blades.

DRIVING IN FOG

– If the fog is thick, do not start out on a journey unless you absolutely have to.

If driving in mist, blanket fog or when there is the danger of fog patches:

– Keep your speed down.

– Turn on the dipped headlights, rear foglights and front foglights, if fitted, even during the day. Do not drive with your headlights at full-beam.

– Remember that fog also means the tarmac is wet and therefore manoeuvres of all kinds are more difficult and stopping distances are longer.

– Keep a good distance from the cars in front of you.

– As far as possible, avoid spurts of speed or sudden deceleration.

– Do not overtake other vehicles if you can help it.

– If you are forced to stop your car (breakdown, limited visibility etc.) try to stop off the road. Turn on the hazard lights and, if possible, the dipped headlights. Rhythmically sound the horn if you realise another car is coming.

IMPORTANT On stretches of road with good visibility, switch off your rear foglights; the brightness of these lights could annoy the people travelling in the cars behind.

DRIVING IN THE MOUNTAINS

– When driving downhill use the engine braking effect by engaging a low gear so as not to overheat the brakes.

– Under no circumstances should you drive downhill with the engine off or with the car in neutral, let alone with the ignition key out.

– Drive at a moderate speed without cutting corners.

– Remember that overtaking while going uphill is slower and therefore requires more free road. If you are being overtaken while driving uphill, make it easier for the other vehicle to pass.

DRIVING ON SNOW OR ICE

Here are some tips for driving in these conditions.

– Before starting off, check that the windscreen wiper blades are not stuck to the windscreen.

– Remove any snow from the climate control system air intake.

– Keep your speed down.

– Use chains or snow tyres if the roads are covered in snow, see the respective paragraphs in this chapter.

– Do not keep the engine running for long periods in deep snow as the snow could push exhaust gases into the passenger compartment.

– Mainly use the braking effect of the engine and under all circumstances avoid braking sharply.

– When braking in a car not fitted with ABS, avoid the wheels locking by varying the pressure you exert on the brake pedal.

– Do not accelerate suddenly and avoid swerving.

– In the winter, even apparently dry roads may have icy patches. Be careful therefore when driving over stretches that do not get much exposure to the sun or that are lined by trees and rocks, where ice might not have melted.

– Keep a good distance from the vehicles in front.

DRIVING WITH ABS

The car can be fitted with a wheel anti-locking system (ABS) and with electronic brake correction (EBD) system.

ABS is a braking system that essentially offers two advantages:

1) It prevents wheel locking and consequent skidding in emergency stops, particularly when the road does not offer much grip.

2) It makes it possible to brake and steer at the same time so you can avoid unexpected obstacles and direct the car where you want while braking. The extent to which this can be done will depend on the physical limits of the tyre's total grip.

To get the most out of ABS:

– During emergency stops or when grip conditions are poor, you will feel a slight pulsation on the brake pedal. This is the sign that the ABS is working. Do not release the brake pedal but continue to press so as not to interrupt the braking action.

– ABS prevents the wheels from locking, but it does not increase actual grip conditions between tyre and road. Therefore, even if your car is fitted with ABS, respect the safety distance from the car in front of you and keep your speed down when driving into bends.

ABS serves to increase the controllability of the car, not to enable you to go faster.

If warning light (ABS) switches on when the engine is running, this usually indicates an ABS fault. In such cases the braking system is still efficient, although the anti-locking device does not function. The EBD system may also be less efficient. Go to a LANCIA Dealership immediately, taking care not to brake suddenly, and have the system checked.

The car is fitted with an electronic brake corrector (EBD). If warning lights (ABS) and (!) light up simultaneously when the engine is running, this indicates an EBD fault. This means that violent braking could cause early locking of the rear wheels causing the car to skid. Drive the car extremely carefully to the nearest LANCIA Dealership to have the system checked.

CONTAINING RUNNING COSTS AND POLLUTION

Some suggestions which may help you to keep the running costs of your car down and lower the amount of toxic emissions released into the atmosphere are given below.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Car maintenance

The overall state of the car is an important factor which has a marked influence over fuel consumption and driving comfort and on the life span of your car. For this reason care should be taken to maintain your vehicle by carrying out the necessary checks and regulations in accordance with the specifications given in the Servize Schedule (see spark plugs, idle, air filters, timing sections).

Tyres

Tyres should be checked at least every four weeks: if the pressure is too low fuel consumption increases as the resistance to the rolling movement of the tyre is greater. In this state, tyre wear is increased and car handling suffers which will affect safety.

Unnecessary loads

Do not travel with too much luggage stowed in the boot. The weight of the car (especially when driving in town) and its trim greatly affects consumption and stability.

Roof/ski racks

Remove roof or ski racks from the roof of the car as soon as they are no longer needed. These accessories reduce the aerodynamic penetration of the car and will increase consumption. When transporting particularly large objects, use a trailer where possible.

Electrical devices

Use the electrical devices for the necessary time only. The heated rear window, supplementary lights, windscreen wipers, heating system blower require large amounts of energy and, increasing the request for power also increases fuel consumption (up to +25% when driving in built-up areas).

Air conditioner

The air conditioner is an additional load which greatly affects the engine leading to higher consumption (on average up to +20%). When the temperature outside the car permits it, use the air vents where possible.

Spoilers

The use of aerodynamic optional extras which are not certified for specific use on the car, may reduce the aerodynamic penetration of the car and increase consumption.

STYLE OF DRIVING

Starting

Do not warm the engine when the car is stationery or at high or low revs: in this way the engine will warm up gradually increasing consumption and emissions. You should drive off slowly straight away avoiding high revs so that the engine will warm up more quickly.

Unnecessary actions

Avoid revving the engine when stopped at traffic lights or before switching off the engine and avoid doubling the clutch as these actions have no purpose on modern vehicles and serve only to increase consumption and pollution.

Gear selection

As soon as the traffic and road conditions allow it, shift to a higher gear. Using a lower gear to liven up acceleration greatly increases consumption. In the same way, improper use of the higher gears will increase consumption, emissions and wear and tear on the engine.

Top speeds

Fuel consumption increases considerably as speed increases. For example, when accelerating from 90 to 120 kph, fuel consumption increases by about +30%. Your speed should be kept as even as possible and superfluous braking and acceleration avoided as this increases both consumption and emissions. A "soft" way of driving should be adopted by attempting to anticipate manoeuvres to avoid imminent danger and to keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front in order to avoid braking sharply.

Acceleration

Accelerating violently increasing the revs will greatly affect consumption and emissions: acceleration should be gradual and not exceed the maximum torque.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Cold starting

Frequent cold starting will not enable the engine to reach optimal running temperature. It follows therefore that consumption will be higher (from +15% to +30% in built-up areas) as will the production of toxic emissions.

Traffic and road conditions

Heavy traffic and higher consumption are synonymous; for example, when driving slowly with frequent use of the lower gears or in large towns where there are numerous traffic lights.

Winding roads, mountain roads and bumpy roads also have a negative effect on consumption.

Enforced halts

During prolonged hold-ups (traffic lights, level crossings) the engine should be switched off.

CHEAP RUNNING THAT RESPECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

Environmental protection has been one of the guiding principles in the production of the Lancia Y. It is no accident that its pollution control equipment is much more effective than that required by current legislation.

Nonetheless, the environment cannot get by without a concerted effort from everyone.

By following a few simple rules you can avoid harming the environment and often cut down fuel consumption at the same time.

On this subject, a few useful tips have been given below to supplement those marked by symbol ⩓ at various points of the handbook.

You are asked to read both the former and latter carefully.

LOOKING AFTER EMISSION CONTROL DEVICES

The correct use of pollution control devices not only ensures respect for the environment but also has an effect on the car's performance. Keeping these devices in good condition is therefore a fundamental rule for driving that is easy on your pocket and on the environment too.

The first step to take is to follow the Service Schedule to the letter.

Use only unleaded petrol.

If you have trouble starting, do not keep turning the ignition key for long periods. Be especially careful to avoid bump starting the car by pushing, towing or rolling down hill: these are all manoeuvres that can damage the catalytic exhaust.

For emergency starts use only an auxiliary battery.

If the engine begins to "loose its smoothness" when travelling, continue your journey but reduce the demands you are making on the engine and have the car seen to at a **LANCIA Dealership** as soon as you can.

When the instrument panel fuel reserve warning light comes on, fill up as soon as possible. A low level of fuel can cause an uneven supply of fuel to the engine with the inevitable increase in the temperature of the exhaust gas and serious damage to the catalytic converter.

Never run the engine with one or more spark plugs disconnected, even for testing purposes.

Do not warm up the engine by letting it idle for a while before moving off unless the outside temperature is very low and, even in this case, only do so for less than thirty seconds.

Do not install other heat shields and do not remove those already fitted to the catalytic converter and exhaust pipe.

Do not allow anything to be sprayed onto the catalytic converter, Lambda sensor and exhaust pipe.

When functioning normally the catalytic converter reaches high temperatures. For this reason do not park the car over inflammable material (grass, dry leaves, pine needles etc.): fire hazard.

Failure to heed these precautions could cause a fire.

TOWING A TRAILER

IMPORTANT The car must be fitted with a homologated tow hitch and suitable electrical system for towing a caravan or trailer.

Have the tow hitch fitted by an expert who will issue specific documentation for use on roads.

Fit special and/or additional rearview mirrors in accordance with the highway code.

Remember that towing a trailer makes it harder for the car to climb the maximum gradients specified.

Engage a low gear when driving downhill rather than constantly braking.

The weight the trailer exerts on the car's tow hitch coupling reduces the car's carrying capacity by the same amount.

In order to be sure you are not exceeding the maximum towing weight (given on the car's registration papers), you have to take into account the trailer's weight fully laden including the accessories and personal luggage.

Do not exceed the speed limits for towing a trailer in the country you are driving in. In any case, do not exceed the top speed of 100 km/h.

The ABS system with which the car may be fitted does not control the braking system of a trailer. Special care must therefore be taken on slippery surfaces.

Under no circumstances modify the car's braking system for trailer braking control. The trailer's braking system must be completely independent of the car's hydraulic system.

SNOW CHAINS

The use of snow chains is regulated by the legislation in force in the country the car is driven in.

The chains may only be applied to the drive wheel tyres (front wheels).

Use only low profile chains (maximum height off the tyre: 12 mm).

Check the tautness of the chains after driving some twenty to thirty metres.

IMPORTANT As the spare wheel is small (space-saver), it is not possible to fit snow chains to it. If a front tyre is punctured, first exchange a rear wheel with the spare tyre and then change the flat tyre with the rear wheel thus removed. This way there will be two ordinary wheels at the front and the snow chains can be fitted.

Remember that the wheels should always be exchanged on the same side of the vehicle; never change wheels over from one side of the car to the other.


Keep you speed down when snow chains are fitted. Avoid potholes, steps and kerbs. Do not drive for long distances on roads free from snow as not to damage the car and the road surface.

The 1.2 16V red car is fitted with 195/50 R15 82H tyres; snow chains cannot be fitted on these tyres. Alternatively, have 185/60 R14 82H tyres fitted on which snow chains can be mounted. If it is desired to use snow tyres see the section "Snow tyres".

SNOW TYRES

These are tyres that have been specifically designed for driving on snow and ice, to be fitted in place of the car's standard tyres.

Only replace with the type of tyre indicated in the table below:

Standard tyre	Snow tyre
165/65 R14 78T 185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	165/65 R14 78Q (M+S) (*) 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S) (*)
195/50 R15 82H	195/50 R15 82H

(*) See the warnings concerning maximum speed on the next page.

LANCIA Dealership is pleased to offer advice concerning the choice of the most suitable tyre according to the use required by the Customer.

Refer to the pressure of standard tyres of the same size to find the correct inflation pressure: see "Tyre pressure" in the "Technical Specifications" section.

The winter characteristics for snow tyres are considerably less when the tread is less than 4 mm. In such cases it is safer to replace them.

The snow tyre characteristics are such that, with normal environmental conditions or on long journeys on the motorway their performance is lower than that of standard tyres.

Therefore they should only be used for the purpose for which they have been homologated ("Q" indicates that the tyre is designed for a speed of less than 160 km/h).

IMPORTANT When using snow tyres with a maximum speed index that is less than the capacity of the car (increased by 5%), place in the passenger compartment, well in sight, a warning that indicates the maximum speed permitted by the snow tyres (in accordance with the EC Directive).

Fit four identical tyres (same make and tread) on the wheels to ensure safety when driving and when braking as well as easy handling.

Do not reverse the direction of rotation of the tyres.

The maximum speed of snow tyres with a "Q" indication must never exceed 160 km/h and in any case must always observe the regulations of the Highway Code.

STORING THE CAR

Do the following if the car is not to be used for more than a month:

– Park the car in covered, dry and if possible well-ventilated premises.

– Engage a gear.

– Remove the cables from the battery terminals (first remove the cable to the negative terminal) and check the battery charge. This check should be carried out once every three months while the car is in storage. Recharge the battery if the no-load voltage is less than 12.5V.

– Make sure the handbrake is not engaged.

– Clean and protect the painted parts using protective wax.

– Clean and protect the shiny metal parts using special compounds available on the market.

– Sprinkle talcum powder on the rubber windscreen and rear window wiper blades and lift them off the glass.

– Slightly open the windows.

– Cover the car with a cloth or perforated plastic sheet. Do not use sheets of imperforated plastic as they do not allow moisture on the car body to evaporate.

– Inflate the tyres to 0.5 bar above the normal specified pressure and check it at intervals.

– Do not drain the engine cooling system.

REPEATED CHECKS AND CHECKS BEFORE LONG TRIPS

Periodically, remember to check:

– tyre pressure and condition

– engine oil level

– coolant level and condition of the system

– brake fluid level

– windscreen washer liquid level

– power steering fluid level.

ACCESSORIES PURCHASED BY THE OWNER

RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND CELL PHONES

Cell phones and other radio transmitters (e.g. CB radios) cannot be used inside the car, unless you use a separate aerial mounted outside the car.

IMPORTANT The use of cellular phones, CB transmitters or other similar devices inside the passenger compartment (without an aerial) produces RF electromagnetic fields which, amplified by the resonance effects inside the passenger compartment may cause electrical systems equipping the vehicle (engine control unit, ABS/EBD control unit etc.) to malfunction. This could compromise vehicle safety as well as constituting a potential hazard for the occupants.

The transmission and reception efficiency of this equipment may also be affected by the shielding effect of the car's body.

USEFUL ACCESSORIES

In addition to the legal requirements we recommend keeping the following in the car (**fig. 4**):

– first-aid kit with non-alcoholic base disinfectant, sterile gauze, a roll of gauze bandage, plasters, etc.,

– fire extinguisher,

– all-purpose round-nose scissors,

– work gloves.

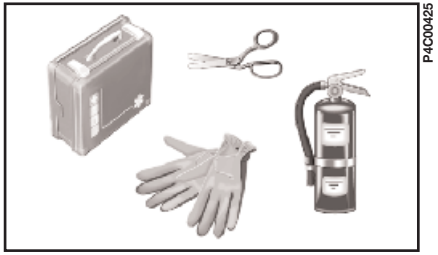


fig. 4

The parts described and illustrated are available from Lineaccessori LANCIA.

IN AN EMERGENCY

People who find themselves in an emergency situation need immediate and concrete help.

The following pages have been written to help you if the need arises.

As you will see, a host of little snags have been taken into account and, for each of them, the measures you yourself can take are suggested. If the problems are more serious however, you should have the car seen to at a LANCIA Dealership.

With regard to this, we would like to remind you that, in addition to the Owner handbook, you have also been provided with the WARRANTY BOOKLET where you will find details of all the services Lancia can provide should you find yourself in difficulty.

We nevertheless recommend you read these pages. If in need you will be able to find the information you require much more quickly.

EMERGENCY STARTUP

If the ignition key fails to deactivate the engine immobiliser, the warning light CODE will remain lit and the engine will not start. In this case, you should contact your **LANCIA Dealership** and get them to carry out the emergency startup using the code given on the CODE card. Alternatively, you can perform the emergency startup procedure yourself by following the procedure given below.

Read the whole procedure carefully before trying to carry it out. If you make a mistake in the emergency procedure you must turn the ignition key back to **STOP** and repeat the whole operation from the beginning step **1**.

1) Read the 5-figure electronic code given on the CODE card.

2) Turn the ignition key to **MAR**.

3) Press the accelerator pedal to the floor and keep it there. The warning lamp will light up for about 8 seconds, and then go out. At this point release the accelerator pedal and prepare to count the number of flashes of the warning lamp .

4) The warning lamp starts flashing: when it has flashed the number of times that corresponds to the first figure of the code on the CODE card, press the accelerator pedal and keep it there until the warning lamp lights up for four seconds and then goes out again. Release the accelerator pedal.

5) The warning lamp will start flashing again: when the lamp has flashed the number of times that corresponds to the second figure on the CODE card, press the accelerator pedal to the floor and keep it there.

6) Do the same for the remaining figures on the CODE card.

7) Once the final figure has been entered, keep the accelerator pedal pressed. The warning lamp will light up for 4 seconds and then go out. Release the accelerator pedal.

8) The warning lamp will flash rapidly for about 4 seconds to indicate that the operation has been completed correctly.

9) Start the engine by turning the ignition key from **MAR** to **AVV** (without turning it to **STOP**).

If, however, the warning lamp remains lit, turn the ignition key to **STOP** and repeat the procedure from step **1**.

IMPORTANT After an emergency start, you should contact a **LANCIA Dealership** immediately, otherwise you will have to repeat the procedure described each time you want to start the engine.

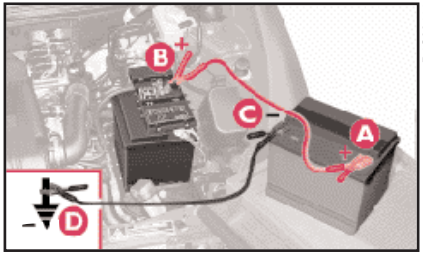


fig. 1

JUMP STARTING

If the battery is flat, you can use another battery to start the engine. Its capacity must be the same or slightly greater than the flat battery (see the section "Technical Specifications").

Do the following, (**fig. 1**):

1) Lift the protective cover on the positive pole, then connect the positive terminals (+) of the two batteries **A** and **B** with a jump lead, which is usually red.

2) With a second lead (usually black), connect the negative terminal **C** (–) of the auxiliary battery to an earth point **D** on the engine or gearbox of the car to be started.

IMPORTANT Do not connect the black lead to the negative pole of the flat battery; any sparks could set the gas coming out of the battery on fire. If the other battery is fitted in a vehicle, prevent accidental contacts between the metal parts of the two vehicles.

3) Start the engine.

4) When the engine has started, remove the leads in the reverse order to before: **D**, **C**, **B** and finally **A**.

If the engine fails to start after a few attempts, do not keep turning the key but have the car seen to at a **LANCIA Dealership**.

Under no circumstances should a battery charger be used to start the engine: it could damage the electronic systems and in particular the control units governing ignition and fuel feed.

Do not carry out this procedure if you lack experience; if it is not done correctly it can cause very intense electrical discharges and the battery might even explode. In addition, the fluid contained in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. You are also advised not to put naked flames or lighted cigarettes near the battery and not to cause sparks: risk of fire and explosion.

To avoid damage to the electrical system, scrupulously follow the cable manufacturer's instructions. Make sure the cables have an adequate cross section and are long enough to avoid the two car touching.

BUMP STARTING

Bump starting by pushing, towing or rolling downhill must be avoided at all costs. This way of starting could cause a rush of fuel

into the catalytic exhaust pipe and damage it beyond repair.

Remember that as long as the engine is not running, the brake booster and power steering do not work. You therefore have to use considerably more effort on both the brake pedal and the steering wheel.

IF A TYRE IS PUNCTURED

GENERAL INDICATIONS

The following precautions must be observed when changing a wheel and using the jack and the space-saver spare wheel.

Signal that the car is stationary as per the highway code: hazard lights, warning triangle, etc.

Any passengers must get out of the car, especially if it is heavily laden, and keep out of the way of traffic while the wheel is being changed.

If the ground is sloping or bumpy, place wedges or other suitable material under the wheels to stop the car from moving.

The space-saver spare wheel is specific to the vehicle; do not use it on other models and do not use spare wheels designed for other models on your car.

If you change the type of wheels fitted (alloy rims instead of steel ones), you must also change the securing bolts for others of suitable dimensions.

The space-saver spare wheel must only be used in the event of an emergency, and then only for as little as possible and at no more than 80 km/h. Driving will feel different with the space-saver spare wheel fitted. Avoid sharp braking and acceleration, sudden swerving and fast cornering.

The space-saver spare wheel has a life-span of about 3000 km after which the tyre should be replaced with another of the same type.

Never fit a standard tyre to a rim to be used for the space-saver spare wheel. Have the punctured tyre repaired and fitted back on as soon as possible.

No more than one space-saver spare wheel must be used at the same time.

Do not grease the bolt threads before fitting them, they could unscrew themselves.

The jack must only be used to change wheels on the vehicle with which it is supplied or on vehicles of the same model. All other uses, for example raising other vehicles, must be excluded. Under no circumstances use the jack to carry out repairs under the vehicle.

If the jack is not used correctly, the raised vehicle may fall.

Do not use the jack to lift weights above that indicated on the label attached to the jack itself.

Never start the engine while the car is raised by the jack. If travelling with a trailer, detach the trailer before raising the car.

Snow chains cannot be fitted to the spare wheel, consequently if a front tyre is punctured (front drive) and snow chains need to be fitted, a standard wheel must be removed from the back axle and the space-saver spare wheel fitted in its place. In this way there will be two standard wheels on the front and the snow chains can be fitted.

Incorrect fitting of the wheel hub could result in the hub coming off when the vehicle is travelling.

Never tamper with the inflation valve.

Do not insert any type of tool between the rim and the tyre.

Periodically check the tyre pressure including that of the space-saver spare wheel as per the values given in "Technical Specifications".

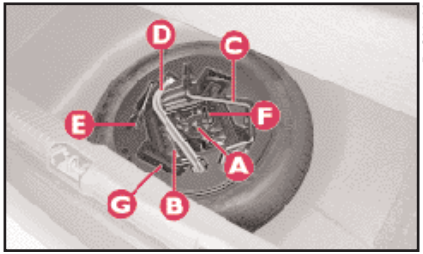


fig. 2

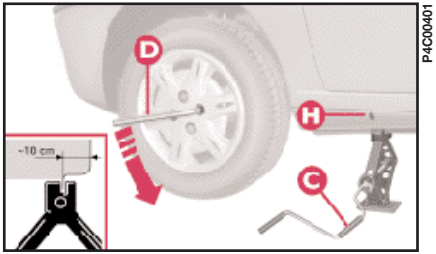


fig. 3

1. STOP THE CAR

– Stop the car so it is not a danger for on-coming traffic and in such a position that the tyre can be changed in safety. The ground must be flat and adequately firm. During the night, chose a lit area, if possible.

– Turn engine off and engage the handbrake.

– Engage first or reverse gear.

– Signal that the car is stopped according to traffic regulations: hazard lights, warning triangle, etc.

Any passengers must leave the car and watch out for traffic while the tyre is being changed.

If the ground is sloping or bumpy, place wedges or other suitable material for stopping the car under the wheels.

2. TAKE OUT THE TOOLS, JACK AND SPARE WHEEL (space-saver wheel)

They are in the boot.

– Lift the carpeting.

– Unscrew the fastener **A** (**fig. 2**) and take out the tool holder.

The tool holder contains:

B - vehicle tow ring;

C - jack handle;

D - wheel bolt wrench;

E - screwdriver;

F - extension for screwing wheel bolts and inflation valve cap;

G - jack.

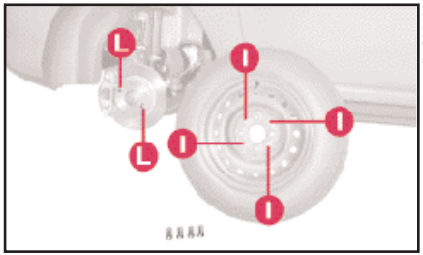


fig. 4

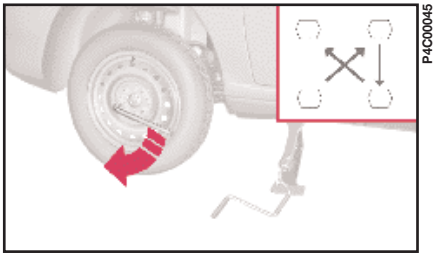


fig. 5

– Take out the tools and remove the space-saver spare wheel.

IMPORTANT The indications which follow must be complied with to ensure that the jack and the spare wheel are used correctly.

It must be remembered that:

– the jack weighs 1.85 kg;

– the jack does not require adjustments;

– the jack cannot be repaired. If it breaks, it must be changed with another new jack;

– only the jack handle described in this chapter can be fitted onto the jack.

3. CHANGING THE WHEEL

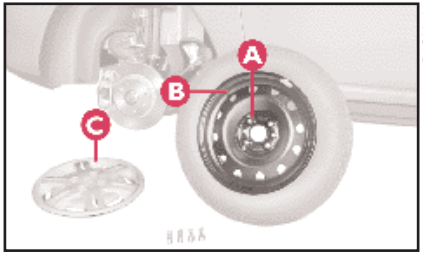


fig. 6

1) Remove the wheel cup with a screwdriver (LS versions).

2) Loosen the wheel bolts of the wheel to be changed by about 1 turn.

3) If the car is fitted with alloy rims, shake the car to facilitate removing the rim from the wheel hub.

4) Turn the jack handle **C** so that the jack opens partially.

5) Place the jack at the point marked by a notch **H** (**fig. 3**) near the wheel to be changed at approximately 10 cm towards the centre of the car (**fig. 3**).

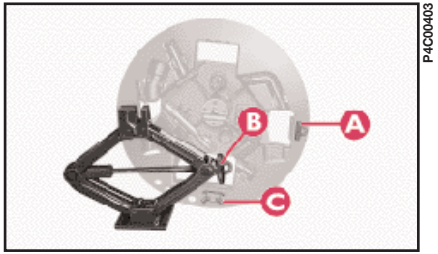


fig. 7

6) Turn the handle **C** to open the jack until the jack groove is correctly inserted in the sidemember ribbing.

7) Warn any other people present that the car is going to be lifted. Other people must stay clear and not touch the car until it is back on the ground.

8) Turn jack handle and lift the vehicle until the tyre is a few centimetres above the ground.

The jack handle must turn freely, without touching the ground to avoid scraping your hand.

Do not touch moving parts of the jack (screws and joints) as they can cause injuries. If you dirty your hands with grease, clean them carefully.

9) Undo the 4 bolts completely and remove the wheel cover (version) and wheel.

10) Ensure that the support surfaces of the spare wheel are clean and free from impurities which could successively cause the wheel bolts to loosen. Mount the spare wheel so that the holes **I** (**fig. 4**) coincide with the relative pins **L**.

IMPORTANT Do not fit the wheel cover on the space-saver spare wheel.

11) Tighten the 4 securing bolts.

12) Turn the jack handle to lower the car, and remove the jack.

13) Tighten up the wheel bolts completely in criss-cross fashion following the order shown in (**fig. 5**).

14) Put the punctured wheel in the spare wheel compartment.

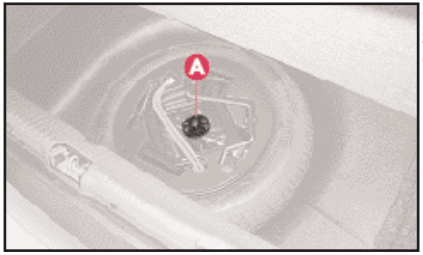


fig. 8

The spare wheel is narrower than normal wheels and must only be used to travel to the nearest service station so that the original tyre can be repaired.

Depending on whether the type of wheels normally fitted to the car are alloy or steel, the spare wheel (which always has a steel rim) will differ in construction so that it is compatible with the wheel bolts which are specific to each type of wheel.

If you wish to change the type of wheel (alloy instead of steel and vice-versa) the wheel bolts and a new spare wheel must be employed.

REFITTING THE STANDARD WHEEL

1) Following the above procedure, raise the car and take off the space-saver wheel.

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

4) Fit the wheel cover (1.2 16V blue version), making sure that slit **C** (**fig. 6**) corresponds with the inflation valve.

5) Insert the other three bolts, using extension **F** (**fig. 2**) (1.2 16V blue version).

6) Tighten the bolts using the special wrench **D** (**fig. 2**).

7) Lower the car and remove the jack.

8) Tighten up the bolts completely in the order given previously in (**fig. 5**).

9) Fit the wheel cover (LS version) making sure that the inflation valve seat is positioned correctly; press the cover with the palm of your hands (do not bang) against the rim shoulder and ensure that all the retaining flaps are inserted into the rim.

When you have finished:

– Put the space-saver spare wheel into its special recess in the boot.

– Refit the jack in its support making **A** (**fig. 7**) coincide with the ring **B** on the jack and positioning the base of the jack to match **C**.

– Refit the tools you used on the support.

– Arrange the support and close the fastener **A** (**fig. 8**).

IMPORTANT Check the inflation pressure of the tyres and the spare wheel regularly.

IMPORTANT If the type of wheel is to be changed (alloy wheels in place of steel wheels and vice-versa) all the wheel bolts must be replaced with others of a suitable length and a specific spare wheel employed with different construction characteristics.

The original wheel bolts though, should be kept in case you wish to change back to the original wheels at a later date.

To unscrew/screw the inflation valve cap, use extension **F** (**fig. 2**).

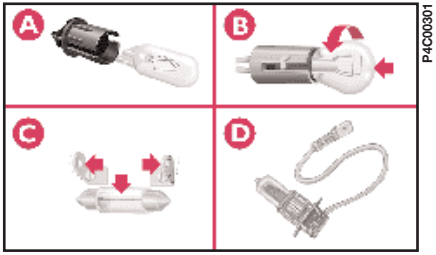


fig. 9

C **Tubular bulbs**
Release these bulbs from relative contacts to remove them.

D **Halogen bulbs**
Release the securing spring from its seat to remove the bulb.

BULB	Fig. 9	TYPE	POWER
Main beam headlights	D	H3	12V-55W
Dipped beam headlights	D	H7	12V-55W
Front side lights	A	W5W	12V-5W
Front direction indicators	B	PY21W	12V-21W
Side direction indicators	A	W5W	12V-5W
Rear direction indicators	B	PY21W	12V-21W
Foglights	D	H1	12V-55W
Reverse lights	B	P21W	12V-21W
Rear brake and side lights	B	R5W	12V-21/5W
Rear side lights	B	R5W	12V-21W
Rear fog lights	B	P21W	12V-21W
Third brake light	A	W5W	12V-5W
Number plate	C	C5W	12V-5W
Ceiling light (1.2 16V blue - LS versions)	C	–	12V-10W
Ceiling light: – with courtesy light – with map light	 C A	 – –	 12V-10W 12V-6W
Boot	C	C5W	12V-5W

IF AN EXTERIOR LIGHT BURNS OUT

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

HEADLIGHTS

To replace the halogen lights (12V-55W):

1) Remove covers **A** and **B** (**fig. 10**) by turning them partially in an anti-clockwise direction.

2) Release the clips **C-E** (**fig. 11**) and remove the burnt-out bulb **D** (mainbeam headlight of type H3 with printed wire already attached) or **F** (dippedbeam headlight, type H7).

3) Insert the new bulb, making sure it is positioned properly.

4) Reattach the securing clips and close the covers.

FRONT SIDE LIGHTS

To replace the 12V-5W bulb (type W5W):

1) Remove the cover **B** (**fig.10**) by turning partially in an anti-clockwise direction.

2) Slide out bulb holder **C** (**fig. 12**) by turning it slightly to make it easier to release.

3) Remove the bulb.

4) Replace the press-fit bulb and re-fit the bulb holder and cover.

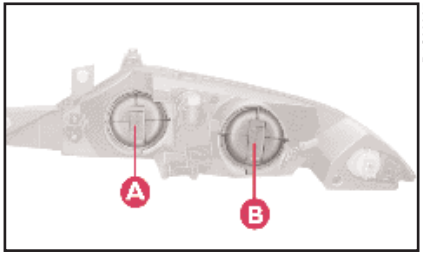


fig. 10

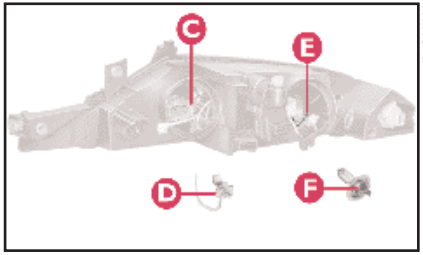


fig. 11

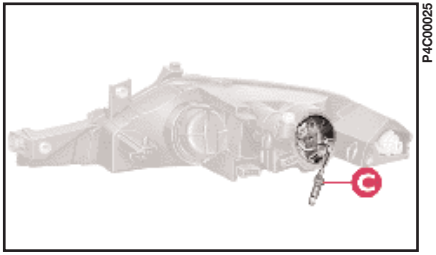


fig. 12

FRONT DIRECTION INDICATORS

To replace the 12V-21W bulb (type PY21W):

1) Release spring clip **A** (**fig. 13**) from support **B** by turning in the direction of the arrow.

2) Pull out the lens unit from the front.

3) The bulb holder **C** is connected to the lens unit. To remove it, turn it slightly.

4) Remove bulb **E** (**fig. 14**), by pushing it gently and turning it in an anticlockwise direction.

5) Replace the bulb, then refit the bulb holder to the lens unit.

6) Reposition the lens unit, by introducing the two tabs **D** into the guides at the side of the headlamp.

7) Reattach spring clip **A**.

DIRECTION INDICATOR REPEATERS

To replace the 12V-5W bulb (type W5W):

1) Push the lens **A** (**fig. 15**) in the direction of the arrow to release the fastening tab. Be careful not to damage the bodywork.

2) Take the unit out.

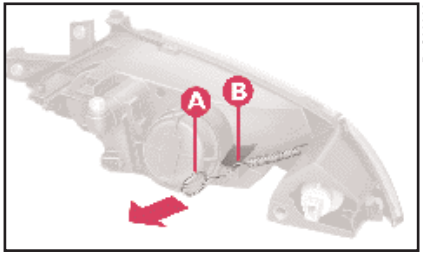


fig. 13

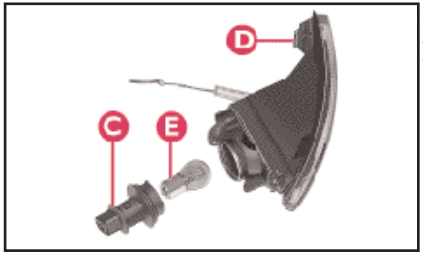


fig. 14

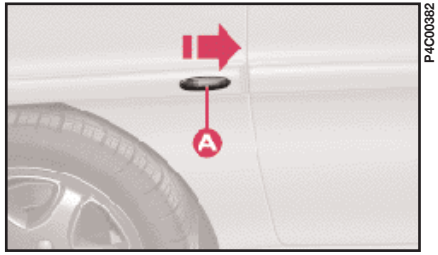


fig. 15

3) Remove the bulb holder **B** (**fig. 16**) from **C** in the lens.

4) Remove press-fit bulb **D** and replace it.

5) Refit the bulb holder into **C** and then fit the lens.

FRONT FOGLIGHTS

To replace the halogen bulb 12V-55W (type H1):

1) Turn the wheels to the right to get at the left light, and to the left to get at the right light.

2) Unscrew screw **A** (**fig. 17**) in the cover on the wheelarch.

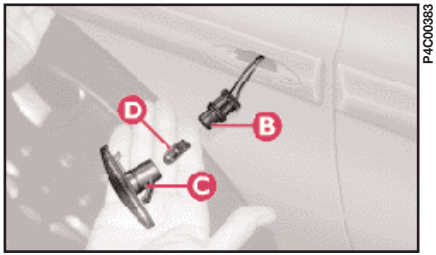


fig. 16

3) Turn cover **B** in an anticlockwise direction.

4) Release clip **D** (**fig. 18**) and remove bulb **C**.

5) Release the clip **D** and screw cover **B** back in.

fig. 17

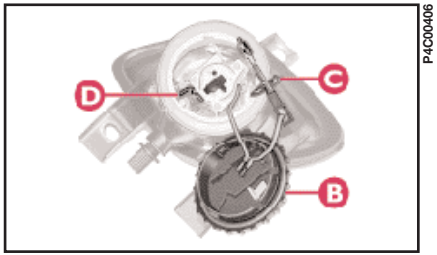


fig. 18

REAR LIGHT CLUSTER

1) From inside the car boot, lift the carpeting and undo screw **A** (**fig. 19**) securing the light cluster.

2) Remove the light cluster **B**.

3) Replace the burnt-out bulb by pushing it slightly and turning anticlockwise.

Bulbs in (**fig. 20**):

C - 12V-21W (orange) (type PY21W) for the direction indicators.

D - 12-21W (type P21W) for the reversing lights.

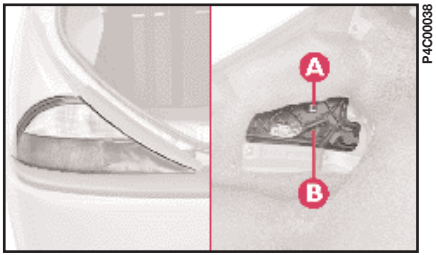


fig. 19

E - 12V-21/5W (type R5W) for the brake and taillights.

F - 12V-5W (type R5W) for the taillights.

G - 12V-21W (type P21W) for the rear foglights.

5) Refit the lighting cluster, and tighten screw **A** (**fig. 19**), without forcing it.

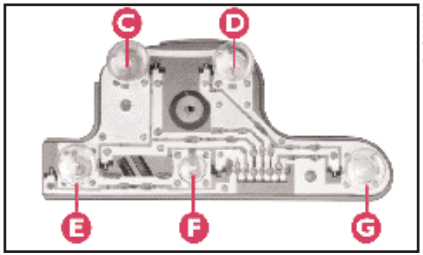


fig. 20

THIRD BRAKE LIGHT

To change one or more 12V-5W (type W5W) bulbs:

1) Unscrew the two screws **A** (**fig. 21**) and remove trim **B**.

2) Loosen the two screws **C** (**fig. 22**), disconnect the connector **D** and separate the lens from the cover **B**.

3) Loosen the tab **E** (**fig. 23**) and separate the bulbs from the lens.

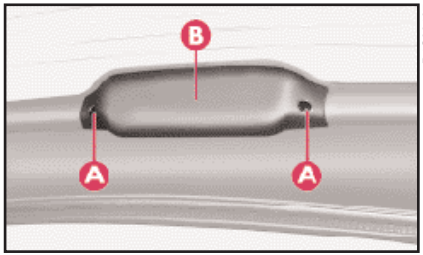


fig. 21

4) Replace the burnt-out bulb **F** (**fig. 23**).

5) Refit the unit by reversing the various operations.

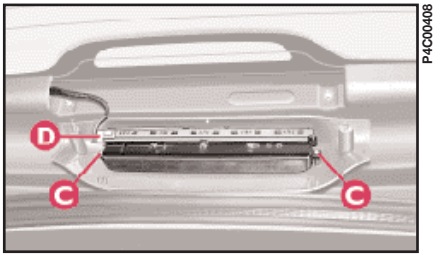


fig. 22

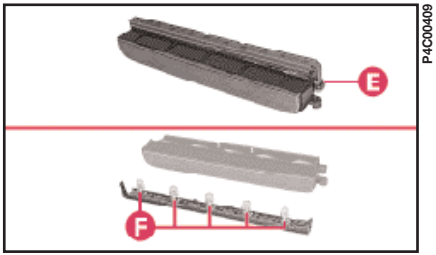


fig. 23

NUMBER PLATE LIGHTS

To replace the 12V-5W (type C5W) bulb, unscrew the securing screws **A** (**fig. 24**) and remove the lens.

IF AN INTERIOR LIGHT BURNS OUT

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

CEILING LIGHT (1.2 16V blue - LS)

To replace the 12V-10W bulb in the ceiling lamp, remove the transparent cover, together with the frame surrounding it, by inserting the tip of a screwdriver between the cover frame and the second frame as illustrated in (**fig. 25**).

CEILING LIGHT (all other versions)

To replace a bulb:

1) Remove the 2 plastic caps **A** and release cover **B** (**fig. 26**).

2) Unscrew the 4 screws securing the ceiling light unit that can be seen.

3) Press tab **A** (**fig. 27**) to open the bulb holder.

4) Replace the burnt-out bulb.

B - 12V-10W bulb for courtesy light.

C - 12V-6W bulb for map-reading light.

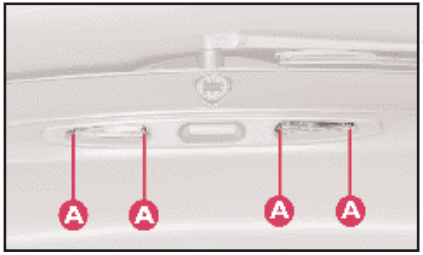


fig. 24

fig. 25

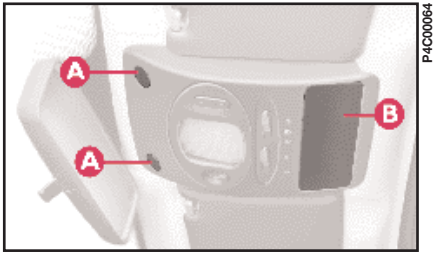


fig. 26

BOOT LIGHT

To change the 12V-5W (type C5W) bulb, remove the lens **A** (**fig. 28**), by pushing it in the direction of the arrow.

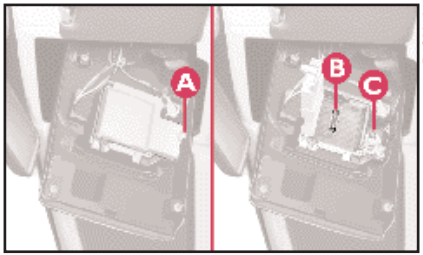


fig. 27

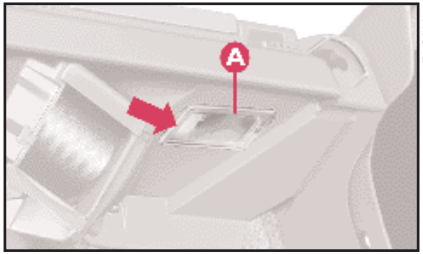


fig. 28

IF A FUSE BLOWS

GENERAL

The fuse is an element for protecting the electrical system. It will blow (that it will break) in the event of a failure or incorrect interventions on the electrical system.

If an electrical device is not working, check whether the respective fuse is blown. The conductor should not be broken. If it is, replace it with another with the same amperage (same colour) (**fig. 29**).

A - Intact fuse.

B - Fuse with broken filament.

Use the tongs **C** (**fig. 29-32**) to remove the fuse to be replaced. One set of tongs is to be found in the main fuse box, while the other is in the engine compartment fuse box.

If the problem re-occurs have the car seen to at a **LANCIA Dealership**.

Do not replace a fuse with another of a higher amp rating - DANGER OF FIRE!

Before replacing a fuse, make sure the key has been taken out from the ignition and that all users are switched off or deactivated.

Never replace a broken fuse with anything other than a new fuse. Always use an undamaged fuse of the same colour (same value).

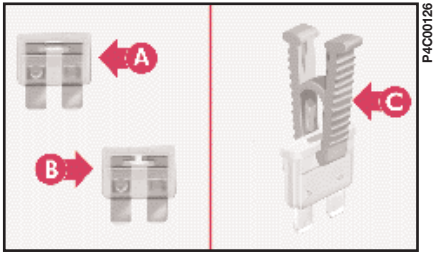


fig. 29

If the fuse blows again, have the car inspected at a LANCIA Dealership.

Do not attempt to repair a blown MAXI FUSE. Go to a LANCIA Dealership.

POSITION OF FUSES

To find the protection fuses, see the tables on the following pages.

Fuses in the fusebox

The fusebox is situated behind the glove compartment, to the left of the steering wheel.

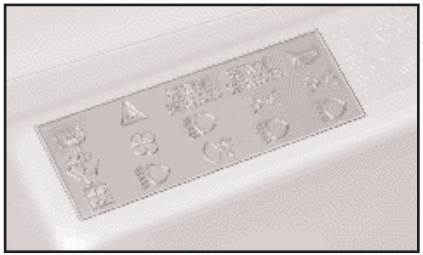


fig. 31

To reach the fuses, unscrew the 2 screws **A** (**fig. 30**) securing the glove compartment.

The icons indicating the main electrical elements corresponding to each fuse can be seen when the glove compartment is open (**fig. 31**).

Fuses in the glove compartment

Another fusebox is located behind the glove compartment (**fig. 33**).

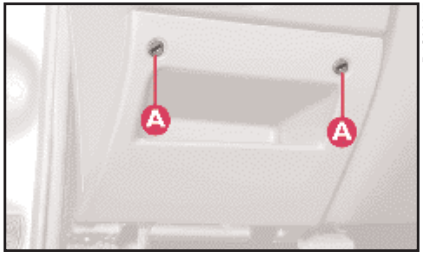


fig. 30

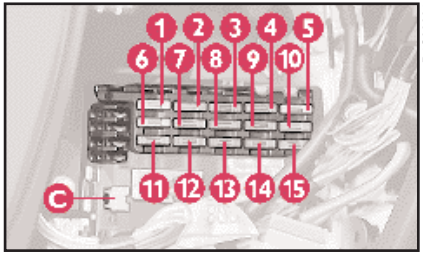


fig. 32

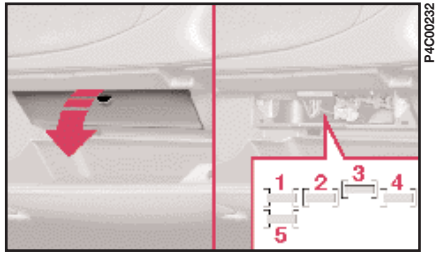


fig. 33

Fuses in the engine compartment

A fusebox located near the positive battery terminal contains six high amperage fuses which further protect the car from the risk of fire by preventing the high intensity current wires from overheating. To reach the fuses, lift the two covers as shown (**fig. 34** and **35**).

IMPORTANT If you need to replace one of the six above-mentioned fuses, get in touch with your **LANCIA Dealership**.

A second fusebox (**fig. 36**) is located on the right-hand side of the engine compartment (**fig. 36**).

Loosen screw **A** to loosen the cover **B**.

Two fuses are located under a protection cap (**fig. 37**) on the outer side of the fusebox on the right-hand side of the engine compartment.

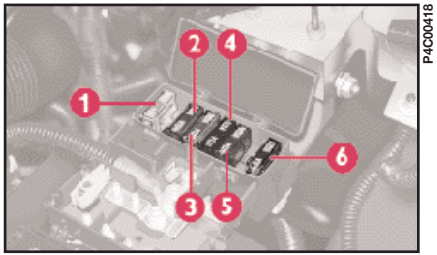


fig. 35

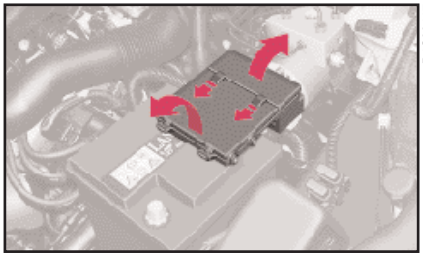


fig. 34

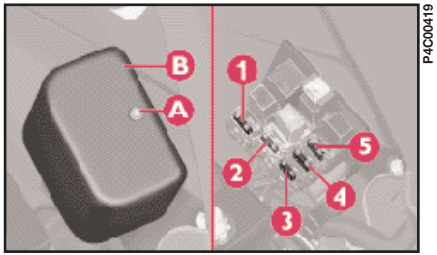


fig. 36

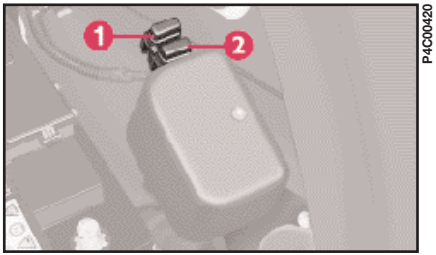


fig. 37

System / Component	No. fuse	Amperage	Location
Hazard lights	2	10A	fig. 32
Reverse lights	3	15A	fig. 32
Brake lights	3	15A	fig. 32
Direction indicators	3	15A	fig. 32
Interior light	4	15A	fig. 32
Map light	4	15A	fig. 32
Front left side lights	9	10A	fig. 32
Rear right taillights	9	10A	fig. 32
Left number plate light	9	10A	fig. 32
Front right side lights	10	10A	fig. 32
Rear left taillights	10	10A	fig. 32
Right number plate light	10	10A	fig. 32
Rear foglights	13	10A	fig. 32
Boot light	4	15A	fig. 32
Radio lighting	10	10A	fig. 32
Cluster lighting	10	10A	fig. 32
Heater/climate controls lighting	9	10A	fig. 32
Dashboard controls lighting	10	10A	fig. 32
Cigar lighter lighting	10	10A	fig. 32
Cigar lighter	3	10A	fig. 33
Digital clock brightness	10	10A	fig. 32
Right main beam headlight	14	10A	fig. 32
Left main beam headlight	15	10A	fig. 32
Right dipped beam headlight	8	10A	fig. 32
Left dipped beam headlight	12	10A	fig. 32
Front foglights	2	20A	fig. 33

System / Component	No. fuse	Amperage	Location
Headlight warning lamp	15	10A	fig. 32
Side/taillights warning light - Cellular phone setup system	10	10A	fig. 32
Heated rear window warning light	1	20A	fig. 32
Heated rear window	1	20A	fig. 32
Rear window wiper	6	20A	fig. 32
Rear window washer	6	20A	fig. 32
Windscreen wiper	6	20A	fig. 32
Windscreen washer	6	20A	fig. 32
Electric mirror control	3	10A	fig. 33
Electric mirror defroster	1	20A	fig. 32
Remote control	3	15A	fig. 32
Radio power supply - Cellular phone radio-navigator setup system	4	15A	fig. 32
Cluster power supply - Cellular phone setup system	3	15A	fig. 32
Check panel power supply	3	15A	fig. 32
Door lock/unlock remote control power supply	4	15A	fig. 32
Horn	5	20A	fig. 32
Airbag system protection	–	15A	fig. 32
ABS system protection	6	60A-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
Radiator fan protection	2	30A (40A if climate control fitted)-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
Internal climate control fan	7	30A	fig. 32
Radiator fan	11	30A	fig. 32
Electric windows	1	30A	fig. 33
Door lock	5	20A	fig. 33

System / Component	No. fuse	Amperage	Location
Sunroof	4	20A	fig. 33
General fusebox (left side of dashboard)	1	80A-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
Fusebox in glove compartment	4	50A-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
Key-operated circuits and Lancia CODE	5	40A-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
Lancia CODE and engine control circuit	3	30A-MAXI FUSE	fig. 35
1242 cm³ version:			
Compressor	1	7.5A	fig. 36
Auxiliary loads (lambda sensor, evaporation system, compressor on)	2	15A	fig. 36
ABS power circuit protection	3	10A	fig. 36
Engine control unit protection	4	7.5A	fig. 36
Lancia CODE	5	7.5A	fig. 36
1242 cm³ 16V version:			
Compressor	1	7.5A	fig. 36
Auxiliary loads (lambda sensor, evaporation system, compressor on)	2	15A	fig. 36
Engine control unit protection	4	7.5A	fig. 36
Lancia CODE	5	7.5A	fig. 36
Auxiliary loads (injectors, ignition coils, phase sensor)	1	15A	fig. 37
ABS power circuit protection	2	10A	fig. 37

IF THE BATTERY IS FLAT

First of all, read the "Car maintenance" section for the steps to be taken to avoid the battery running down and to ensure it has a long life.

JUMP STARTING

See "Jump starting" in this section.

Under no circumstances should a battery charger be used to start the engine: it could damage the electronic systems and in particular the control units governing ignition and fuel feed.

RECHARGING THE BATTERY

You are recommended to recharge the battery slowly for a period of approximately 24 hours at a very low amperage.

Extensive charging could damage the battery.

Proceed as follows:

1) Disconnect the electrical system terminals from the battery posts.

2) Connect the charger cables to the battery terminals.

3) Turn on the charger.

4) When you have finished, turn the charger off before disconnecting the battery.

5) Reconnect the terminals to the battery posts. Make sure the polarity is correct (connect the negative post last).

The liquid in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Do not let it touch the skin or eyes. Recharging the battery should be done in a well-ventilated area and away from naked flames or possible sources of sparks: explosion and fire risk.

Never try to charge a frozen battery: first let it thaw out, otherwise it could explode.

If the battery has frozen, check that the internal elements are not broken (risk of short circuit) and that the casing is not cracked causing the acid to leak out. This acid is poisonous and corrosive.

IF THE CAR NEEDS TO BE RAISED

WITH THE JACK

See “If a tyre is punctured”, in this section.

The jack should only be used to change a wheel on the vehicle with which it is supplied or on vehicles of the same model. All other uses, for example raising other vehicles, must be excluded. Under no circumstances use the jack to carry out repairs under the vehicle.

If the jack is not used correctly, the raised vehicle may fall. Do not use the jack to lift weights above that indicated on the label attached to the jack itself.

It must be remembered that:

– the jack does not require adjustments;

– the jack cannot be repaired. If it breaks, it must be changed with another new jack;

– only the jack handle described in the chapter “If a tyre is punctured” can be fitted onto the jack.

WITH A SHOP JACK

Front end

The car may only be raised by placing the jack arm under the transaxle, with a block of wood or rubber as illustrated in (**fig. 38**).

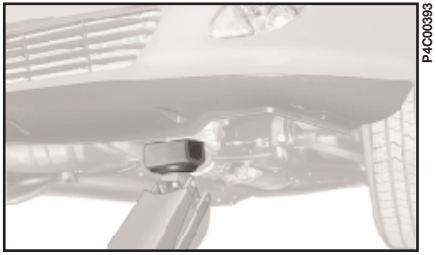


fig. 38

Rear end

The car may only be raised by placing the jack arm at the two anchoring points of the rear bumper, and positioning a flat piece of wood as illustrated in (**fig. 39**) (dimensions given in mm).

Lifting at the sides

The car may only be raised at the sides if the hydraulic jack arm is fitted with a special bracket.

Alternatively, a special piece of wood can be used with a groove that fits on to the fin on the side member (**fig. 40**).

ARM-TYPE HOIST

The car must be raised by placing the ends of the arms in the areas illustrated in (**fig. 41**).

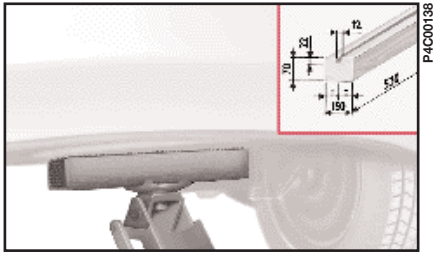


fig. 39

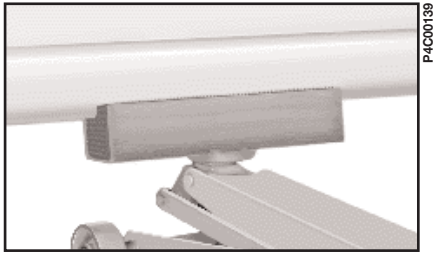


fig. 40

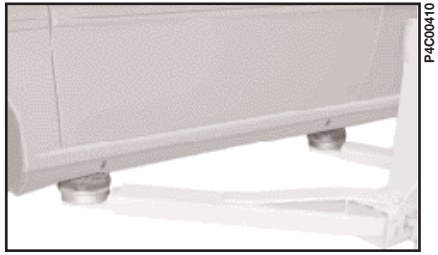


fig. 41

IF THE CAR NEEDS TO BE TOWED

The tow ring is supplied as standard with the car.

How to attach the tow ring to the car:

1) Take the tow ring out of its support, located under the boot carpeting.

2) Remove the flap in the bumper, using a screwdriver to pry it off.

3) Screw ring **A** (**fig. 42**) onto the threaded pin **B** (**fig. 43**) or **C** (**fig. 44**) which can be seen when the cover is removed.

When towing the car, you must adhere to the specific traffic regulations regarding the tow hitch and how to tow on the road.

B - front anchorage point (**fig. 43**).

C - rear anchorage point (**fig. 44**).

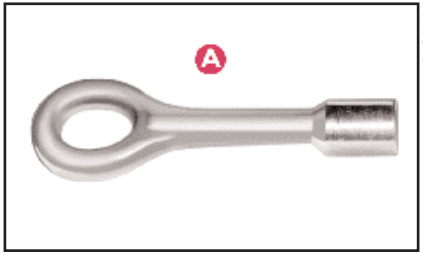


fig. 42

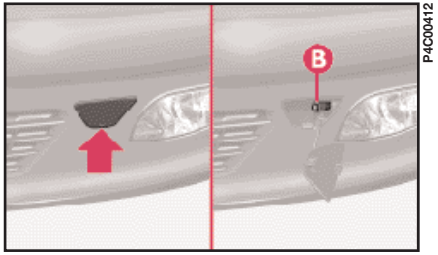


fig. 43

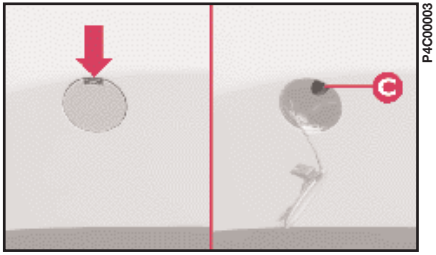


fig. 44

While the car is being towed with the engine off, remember that the brake pedal and steering will require more effort as you no longer have the benefit of the brake booster and power steering. Do not use flexible cables to tow. Avoid jerking. Whilst towing, ensure that the coupling to the car does not damage the surrounding components.

Do not extract the ignition key during towing; leave it at MAR, to prevent the steering lock engaging and, provided the electrical system is not damaged, keep the brake lights and direction indicators working.

When the ignition key is removed, the steering lock will cut in thus preventing the steering wheel from being turned.

IF AN ACCIDENT OCCURS

– It is important to keep calm.

– If you are not directly involved, stop at least ten metres away from the accident.

– If you are on a motorway do not obstruct the emergency lane with your car.

– Turn off the engine and turn on the hazard lights.

– At night, illuminate the scene of the accident with your headlights.

– Act carefully, you must not risk being run over.

– Mark the accident by putting the red triangle at the regulatory distance from the car where it can be clearly seen.

– If the doors are jammed, do not try to leave the car by breaking the glass of the windscreen as the glass is stratified. Side windows and the rear window can be broken more easily.

– Call the emergency services making the information you give as accurate as you can. On the motorway use the special column-mounted emergency phones.

– Remove the ignition keys of the vehicles involved.

– If you can smell petrol or other chemicals, do not smoke and make sure all cigarettes are extinguished.

– Use a fire extinguisher, blanket, sand or earth to put out fires no matter how small they are. Never use water.

– In pile-ups on the motorway, particularly when the visibility is bad, there is a high risk of other vehicles running into those already immobile. Get out of the car immediately and take refuge behind the guard rail.

IF ANYONE IS INJURED

– Never leave the injured person alone. The obligation to provide assistance exists even for those not directly involved in the accident.

– Do not congregate around the injured person.

– Reassure the injured person that help is on its way and will arrive soon. Stay close by to calm him/her down in case of panic.

– Unfasten or cut seat belts holding injured parties.

– Do not give an injured person anything to drink.

– Never move an injured person except in the following cases.

– Pull the injured person from the car only if it risks catching fire, it is sinking in water or is likely to fall over a cliff or similar. Do not pull his/her arms or legs, never bend the head and, as far as possible, keep the body horizontal.

FIRST-AID KIT

The first-aid kit must at least contain (**fig. 45**):

– sterile gauze for covering and cleansing wounds

– bandages of different widths

– antiseptic plasters of different sizes

– a roll of plaster

– a packet of cotton wool

– a bottle of disinfectant

– a packet of paper handkerchiefs

– a pair of scissors with rounded tips

– a pair of pincers

– two haemostatic loops.

It is a good idea to keep a fire extinguisher and blanket in the car in addition to the first-aid kit.

Both the first-aid kit and the fire extinguisher are available in the Lineaccessori LANCIA range.

fig. 45

CAR MAINTENANCE

The Lancia Y is brand new throughout, even in its servicing schedule. Its design and manufacturing process have made the traditional check at 1,500 kilometres unnecessary, which means its first service schedule coupon is to be used at 20,000 kilometres. Your car, however, still requires a certain amount of care and attention e.g. the various fluid/liquid levels and tyre pressure must be systematically checked and topped up if necessary.

You should nonetheless bear in mind that proper car maintenance is certainly the best way to keep your car in tip-top condition for years to come and safeguard its safety features, its environmentally-friendly nature and its cheap running costs.

Also remember that the following servicing regulations marked with the symbol ⚠ are essential to ensure the warranty remains valid.

SCHEDULED SERVICING

Correct maintenance of the car is essential for ensuring it stays in tip-top condition for a long time to come.

This is why LANCIA has programmed a number of service checks and operations every 20,000 kilometres.

It is however important to remember that Scheduled Servicing is not all your car requires. Regular checks - also in the initial period before the 20 thousand kilometre coupon and later between coupons - ordinary care is required, such as checking fluid levels and topping up, checking tyre inflation pressure, etc.

IMPORTANT The Manufacturer requires the Service Schedule coupon-related checks to be carried out. Failure to do so could result in the warranty being cancelled.

Scheduled Servicing is performed at all **LANCIA Dealerships** and there is a set time scale for such operations.

If it is seen that further replacements or repairs are necessary in addition to the work being carried out, these will only be done after the customer has given his/her consent.

IMPORTANT You are recommended to get in touch with a **LANCIA Dealership** immediately if any small running problems crop up, without waiting for the next coupon.

SERVICE SCHEDULE

thousands of kilometres	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180
Check tyre conditions and wear and adjust inflation pressure, if required	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check lighting system operation (headlights, direction indicators, hazard lights, boot, passenger compartment, instrument panel warning lights, etc.).	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check windscreen wiper/washer operation and adjust nozzles.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check front and rear wiper blade position and wear	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check front disc brake pad conditions and wear	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check rear drum brake lining conditions and wear			●			●			●
Inspect conditions of: outside bodywork, underbody protection, piping/hosing (exhaust – fuel lines – brake lines), rubber parts (boots, sleeves, bushings, etc.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check tension and conditions of various control belts and adjust, if required	●								
Check utility drive belt conditions		●		●		●		●	
Check and adjust tappet clearance (1.2 16V **blue** and 1.2 LS versions)		●		●		●		●	
Check and adjust handbrake lever stroke		●		●		●		●	
Check evaporation system				●				●	
Replace air cleaner cartridge			●			●			●

thousands of kilometres	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180
Top up fluids (engine coolant, brakes, windscreen washer, battery, etc.)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Check timing belt conditions			●						●
Replace timing belt (*)						●			
Replace spark plugs		●		●		●		●	
Check engine control systems via diagnostic socket		●		●		●		●	
Check mechanical gearbox oil level				●				●	
Change engine oil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Replace engine oil filter	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Change brake fluid **(or every 2 months)**			●			●			●
Replace pollen filter **(or every 12 months)**	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

(*) Or every three years in demanding conditions of use (cold climate, city traffic and frequent stops with engine idling, dusty areas)
Or every five years, regardless of distance travelled

ANNUAL INSPECTION SCHEDULE

The following annual inspection schedule is recommended for cars travelling less than 20,000 km a year (e.g. approximately 10,000 km). The schedule includes the following operations:

– Check tyre condition and wear and adjust pressure, if required (including spare wheel).

– Check operation of lights (headlights, direction indicators, hazard lights, boot light, passenger compartment ceiling light, glove compartment light, instrument panel lights, etc.).

– Check windscreen wiper/washer and adjust nozzles.

– Check position/wear of windscreen/rear window wiper blades.

– Check front brake pad conditions and wear.

– Inspect conditions of. engine, gearbox, transmission, piping (exhaust - fuel feed - brakes), rubber parts (boots - sleeves - bushings - etc.), brake and fuel line hoses.

– Check battery charge status.

– Check conditions of various control belts.

– Check and top up fluid levels (engine coolant, brakes, windscreen washer, battery, etc.).

– Change engine oil.

– Replace engine oil filter.

– Replace pollen filter (where fitted).

ADDITIONAL CHECKS

Every 1000 kilometres or before long trips, check and top up as necessary:

– coolant level

– brake fluid level

– power steering fluid level

– windscreen washer liquid level

– tyre pressure and condition.

Every 3,000 km check and top up as necessary: engine oil level.

You are recommended to use **FL Group** products designed and produced specially for Lancia cars (see the “Capacities” table in the “Technical specifications” section).

IMPORTANT - Engine oil

Change the engine oil more frequently than indicated in the Service Schedule, if the car is normally driven in one of the following particularly severe conditions:

– towing a trailer or caravan

– on dusty roads

– short, repetitive trips (less than 7 or 8 kilometres) in outside temperatures below zero

– engines that are frequently left to idle or drive slowly over long distances.

IMPORTANT - Air cleaner

Change the air cleaner more often than indicated in the Service Schedule if you use the car on dusty roads.

If you are in doubt about how often the engine oil or the air cleaner should be changed in relation to how you use the car, contact a **LANCIA Dealership**.

IMPORTANT - Pollen filter

If the car is often used in dusty or highly polluted areas, you should change the pollen filtering element more frequently, especially if you notice that the amount of air entering the passenger compartment is reduced.

IMPORTANT - Remote control

If the LED on the remote control unit flashes only once when you press the remote control button, you need to replace the batteries.

IMPORTANT - Battery

You should check the battery charge preferably at the beginning of the winter to avoid the possibility of the electrolyte freezing up.

This check should be performed more frequently if the car is mainly used for short trips, or if it is fitted with accessories that absorb energy even when the ignition key is removed, especially if they are aftermarket accessories.

You should check the battery fluid (electrolyte) level more frequently than shown in the Service Schedule (see “Car maintenance”) if the car is used in hot climates or particularly demanding conditions.

Car maintenance should be entrusted to a LANCIA Dealership. For interventions of routine maintenance and small repairs you wish to carry out yourself, make sure you always have the proper equipment, genuine LANCIA spare parts and the necessary liquids; do not carry out servicing operations if you have no experience.

Pay attention when topping up not to confuse the different types of fluid: they are all incompatible with each other and could seriously damage the car.

If the car is frequently used with a trailer, maintenance should be carried out more frequently.

The jack supplied with the car is only to be used when changing a wheel. For other operations that require the car to be lifted, special methods are to be used. It is therefore recommended to have them performed by a LANCIA Dealership.

Scarves, ties and loose garments can get caught in moving parts.

Never smoke while working on the engine compartment: gas or inflammable vapours could be present, causing a risk of fire.

CHECKING FLUID LEVELS

1. Engine oil - **2.** Battery - **3.** Brake fluid - **4.** Windscreen washer liquid - **5.** Engine coolant - **6.** Power-assisted steering fluid.

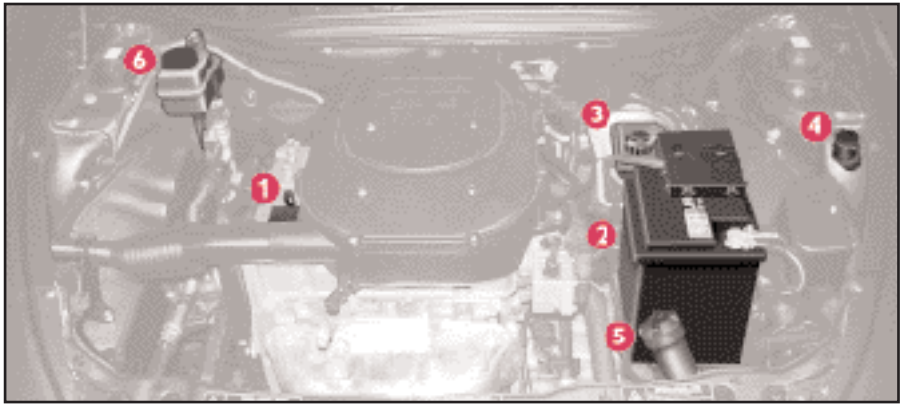


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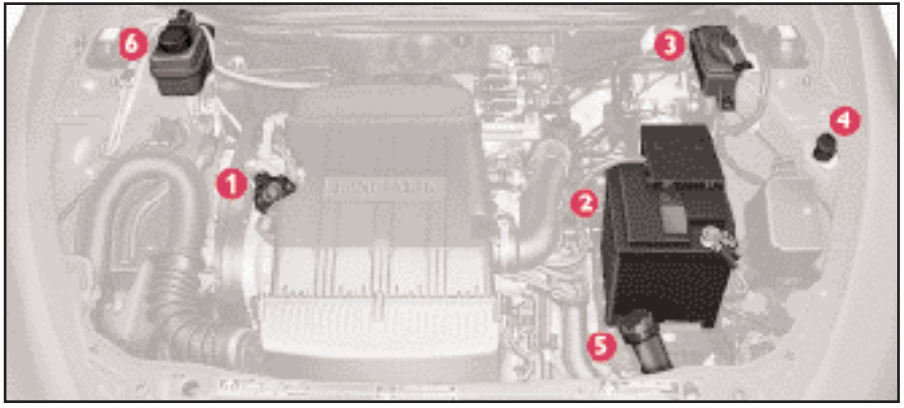
fig. 1 - 1.2 versions

1. Engine oil - **2.** Battery - **3.** Brake fluid - **4.** Windscreen washer liquid - **5.** Engine coolant - **6.** Power-assisted steering fluid.



P4C00386

fig. 2 - 1.2 16V versions

ENGINE OIL (fig.s 1, 2)

Check the oil level a few minutes (approx. 5) after the engine has stopped with the car parked on level ground.

The oil level must be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the dipstick.

The space between **MIN** and **MAX** corresponds to approximately one litre of oil.

When the engine is hot, operate very carefully inside the engine compartment: danger of burns. Remember that, when the engine is hot, the electric fan could start operating: danger of injuries.

Do not add oil with different specifications from the oil already in the engine.

If the oil level is near or even below the **MIN** mark, pour in oil through the filler hole until it reaches the **MAX** mark.

The oil level must never exceed the **MAX** mark.

IMPORTANT If following a regular check the oil level is over the **MAX** line, go to a **LANCIA Dealership** to have the correct level restored.

IMPORTANT After adding or changing the oil, let the engine turn over for a few seconds and wait a few minutes after turning it off before you check the level.

ENGINE OIL CONSUMPTION

During the beginning of the car's life the engine is be tuned in. Engine oil consumption can only be considered stabilised after the first 5,000 - 6,000 km.

IMPORTANT Oil consumption depends on the driving style and the conditions of use.

Used engine oil and replaced oil filters contain substances that can harm the environment. We recommend you have the car seen to at a LANCIA Dealership for the oil and filter change. It is suitably equipped for disposing of used oil and filters in an environmentally-friendly way that complies with the law.

ENGINE COOLANT SYSTEM (fig.s 1, 2)

Do not take the cap of the reservoir off when the engine is very hot as you run the risk of scalding yourself.

IMPORTANT The cooling system is pressurised. If the plug must be replaced, replace it only with a genuine spare part or system efficiency may be impaired.

The coolant level must be checked while the engine is cold and must be between the **MIN** and **MAX** marks on the reservoir.

If there is not enough coolant, pour a 50% mixture of distilled water and **FL Group PARAFLU**[11] liquid slowly through the filler hole **5** in the reservoir, until the level is near the **MAX** mark.

A 50-50 mixture of **PARAFLU**[11] and distilled water gives freeze protection to –35 °C.

WINDSCREEN/REAR WINDOW WASHER LIQUID (fig.s 1, 2)

To add liquid, remove cap **4** then pour in the liquid until the reservoir is completely full.

Use a mixture of water and **DP1** liquid in these percentages:

30% **DP1** and 70% water in summer.

50% **DP1** and 50% water in winter.

If the temperature falls below –20°C, use **DP1** undiluted.

IMPORTANT Do not travel with the windscreen washer bottle empty: using the windscreen washer is fundamental for improving visibility.

Some commercial additives for windscreen washer fluids are flammable. The engine compartment contains hot parts which could ignite the fluid if it comes into contact with them.

POWER-ASSISTED STEERING FLUID (fig.s 1, 2)

Check the fluid level is not below the **MIN** mark visible on the reservoir with the engine cold.

If necessary, add fluid making sure that it has the same specifications as the fluid in the reservoir.

Make sure the power-assisted steering fluid does not come into contact with hot parts of the engine as it catches fire very easily.

Oil consumption is extremely low. If further topping up is required soon after the initial top-up, have the system checked over at a LANCIA Dealership for leaks.

Do not push on the power steering limit switch for more than 15 seconds with the engine running. This causes noise and could damage the system.

BRAKE FLUID (fig.s 1, 2)

Check that the fluid level in the reservoir is at maximum level.

Periodically check that the warning light on the instrument panel is working properly by pressing on the reservoir cover with the key at **MAR**. Warning light (!) should come on.

If you need to add fluid, only use the type classified DOT4. You are advised in particular to use **TUTELA TOP 4** with which the braking system was originally filled.

Symbol ◎ on the container indicates synthetic type brake fluid distinguishing it from the mineral kind. Using mineral type fluids damages the special rubber braking system gaskets beyond repair.

Make sure the highly corrosive brake fluid does not drip onto the paintwork. If it does, wash it off immediately with water.

IMPORTANT Brake fluid is hygroscopic (meaning it absorbs humidity). This is why the fluid should be changed more frequently than shown in the Service Schedule if the car is mainly driven in areas with a high percentage of humidity in the air.

The brake fluid is poisonous and corrosive. If it accidentally comes into contact with the skin, wash with neutral soap and water, then rinse copiously. If swallowed, contact a doctor immediately.

AIR CLEANER

REPLACEMENT

1.2 versions

Loosen the screws on the edge and on the air cleaner cover **A** (**fig. 3**) and remove the filtering element **B** to be replaced.

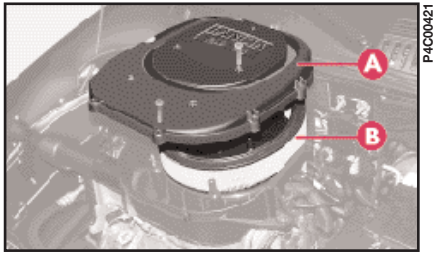


fig. 3

1.2 16V versions

Unscrew the three screws **A** (**fig. 4**), remove cover **B** and remove the filter element **C** to be replaced.

If you often drive on dusty roads, the filter will require changing more frequently than indicated in the Service Schedule.

Any cleaning operations on the filter could damage it, causing serious damage to the engine.

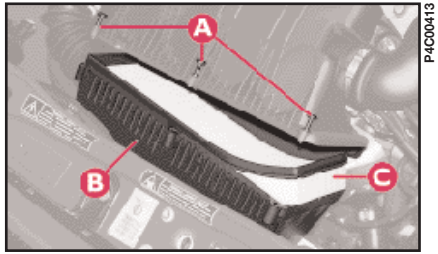


fig. 4

POLLEN FILTER

Lift cover **A** (**fig. 5**), pull out the filter element **B** and replace it.

IMPORTANT Failure to replace the filter can reduce the climate control system's efficiency considerably.

If the car is often used in dusty or highly polluted areas, you should change the pollen filtering element more frequently, especially if you notice that the amount of air entering the passenger compartment is reduced.

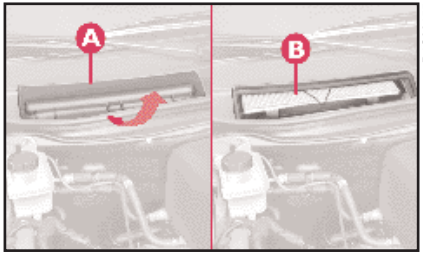


fig. 5

The pollen filter is only a standard fitting on cars equipped with climate control system.

For cars without climate control, provision has been made for fitting the filter, which is available from Lineaccessori LANCIA.

BATTERY

The Lancia Y's battery is of the "Limited Maintenance" type: under normal conditions, it requires no topping up with distilled water.

REPLACING THE BATTERY

If required, replace the battery with a genuine spare part presenting the same specifications. If a battery with different specifications is fitted, the frequencies shown in the Service Schedule will no longer be valid. Refer to the instructions provided by the battery manufacturer.

Batteries contain substances that are very harmful for the environment. You are advised to have the battery changed at a LANCIA Dealership. It is properly equipped for disposing of used batteries in an environmentally-friendly way that complies with the law.

CHECKING THE BATTERY FLUID LEVEL (electrolyte)

Check the electrolyte level and top up, if required, at the frequency shown in the Service Schedule in this chapter. Have this operation carried out at a **LANCIA Dealership**.

The liquid in the battery is poisonous and corrosive. Do not let it touch the skin or eyes. Do not bring naked flames or possible sources of sparks near to the battery: fire and explosion risk.

Running the car with the fluid level too low could damage the battery beyond repair, even breaking the casing and allowing the acid contained in it to leak out completely.

Always wear goggles to protect the eyes when working on or near the battery.

If the car is to remain unused for a long period in very cold weather, remove the battery and keep it in a warm place, otherwise it could freeze.

IMPORTANT When removing/installing the battery, make sure the battery is mechanically secured correctly.

Incorrect fitting of electrical and electronic accessories can seriously damage the car.

USEFUL ADVICE FOR LENGTHENING THE LIFE OF YOUR BATTERY

When you park the car, ensure the doors, boot and bonnet are closed properly. The ceiling and map-reading lights must be off.

Do not leave accessories (e.g. radio, hazard lights, etc.) switched on for a long time when the engine is not running.

IMPORTANT If the battery is left with a charge of less than 50% for a long time it will be damaged by sulphation, engine startup will deteriorate and it will be more subject to freezing (this may occur at –10°C).

If the car is to be inactive for a long period of time, refer to the "Storing the car" paragraph in the "Driving your car" section.

If, after purchasing the vehicle you want to install **electrical accessories** that require a permanent power supply (alarm, free-hand phone, radio navigator with satellite anti theft system, etc.) go to a **LANCIA Dealership**. The qualified staff are able to suggest the most suitable Lineaccessori devices and will assess the overall electric absorption, checking whether the car can sustain the required load or if an oversized battery is required.

Remember that these accessories continue to absorb electrical power even when the ignition key is removed (car parked, engine off) and could discharge the battery.

The overall absorption of these accessories (standard and after-sale installations) must be less than 0.6 mA x Ah (of the battery) as shown in the table below:

Battery capacity	Maximum idle intake
40 Ah	24 mA

Remember also that high current intake devices such as bottle heater, vacuum cleaner, cellular phone, refrigerator etc., if powered while the **engine is off** will accelerate the battery discharge.

IMPORTANT If you need to install additional systems on the car, improper wiring connections, in particular if they affect safety devices, are dangerous.

ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNITS

When the car is being used normally, special measures are not necessary.

The following instructions must be followed very carefully, however, if you work on the electrical system or in cases where emergency starting is necessary:

– Never disconnect the battery from the electrical system while the engine is running.

– Disconnect the battery from the electrical system if you are recharging it. Modern battery chargers can supply up to 20 volts.

– Never perform emergency starts with a battery charger. Always use an auxiliary battery.

– Be particularly careful when connecting the battery to the electrical system. Ensure the battery posts are connected up to the right leads (the polarity is correct) and check that the connection has been made properly. When

the battery is reconnected, the injection/ignition system control unit must readapt its internal parameters; consequently performance may not be optimal during the first few kilometres after reconnecting the battery.

– Do not connect or disconnect the terminals of the electronic units while the ignition key is at **MAR**.

– Do not check polarity through sparking.

– Disconnect the electronic units if you are electrically welding the car body. Remove the units if temperatures exceed 80°C (special operations on the bodywork etc.).

IMPORTANT If the radio or car alarm systems are not installed correctly, they can interfere with the working of the electronic control units.

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system that are performed incorrectly and do not take into account the system's technical features can result in malfunctions with the risk of fire.

SPARK PLUGS

The cleanness and soundness of the spark plugs are very important for keeping the engine efficient and polluting emissions down.

The appearance of the spark plug (**fig. 6**), if examined by an expert eye, is a good way of pinpointing a malfunction even if it has nothing to do with the ignition system. Therefore if the engine has problems, it is important to have the spark plugs checked at a **LANCIA Dealership**.

Versions	Type of spark plug
1.2	Champion RC10YCC NKG BKR5EZ
1.2 16V	NGK DCPR8E-N

The spark plugs must be changed at the times specified in the Service Schedule. Only use the type of plugs indicated: if the heat ratio is less than required or the life specified is not guaranteed, problems can arise.

fig. 6

WHEELS AND TYRES

TYRE PRESSURE

Every two weeks and before long journeys, check the pressure of each tyre including the spare.

The pressure must be checked when the tyre is rested and cold.

It is normal for the pressure to rise when you are driving. If you have to check or restore the pressure when the tyres are warm, remember that the pressure value must be 0.3 bar above the specified value.

Remember that road-holding is also influenced by correct tyre pressure.

Incorrect pressure causes uneven wear of the tyres (**fig. 7**):

A - Correct pressure: tyre wears evenly.

B - Underinflated tyre: shoulder tread wear.

C - Overinflated tyre: centre tread wear.

If the pressure is too low the tyre overheats and this can cause it serious damage.

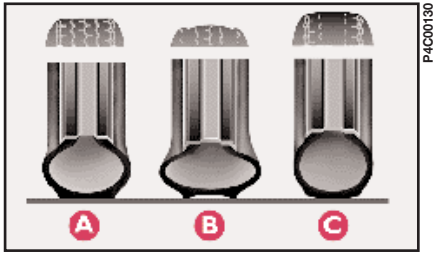


fig. 7

Tyres must be replaced when the tread wears down to 1.6 mm. Comply with the laws in the country where the car is being driven.

IMPORTANT

As far as possible avoid sharp braking and screech starts.

Be careful not to hit the kerb, potholes or other obstacles hard. Driving for long stretches over bumpy roads can damage the tyres.

Periodically check that the tyres have no cuts in the side wall, abnormal swelling or irregular tyre wear. If any of these occur, have the car seen to at a **LANCIA Dealership**.

Avoid travelling with an overloaded car: this can seriously damage wheels or tyres.

If you get a flat tyre, stop immediately and change it so as not to damage the tyre, the wheel, the suspension and the steering.

Tyres age even if they are not used very much. Cracking of the tread rubber and the side walls are a sign of this ageing. In any case, if the tyres have been fitted for more than six years they should be examined by an expert who can judge whether they are still fit for use. Remember to check the spare tyre particularly carefully too.

If a replacement is necessary, always use new tyres and avoid using ones the origin of which you are not certain about.

Lancia Y uses tubeless tyres. Under no circumstances should an inner tube be used with these tyres.

If you replace a tyre it is a good idea to change the inflation valve, too.

To ensure the front and rear tyres all wear evenly, you are advised to change the tyres over every 10-15 thousand kilometres keeping them on the same side of the car so as not to reverse the direction of rotation.

Do not change the tyres over in criss-cross fashion by moving a tyre from the left hand side of the car to the right and vice versa.

RUBBER TUBING

Follow the Service Schedule carefully in the case of the braking and fuel supply systems rubber hoses. Ozone, high temperatures and long absence of liquid in the system can in fact cause the hardening and cracking of the pipes with possible loss of fluid. A careful check is therefore essential.

WINDSCREEN/REAR WINDOW WIPERS

BLADES

Periodically clean the rubber part with suitable liquid, **DP1** is recommended.

Change the blades if the rubber edge is warped or worn out. You should in any case change them approximately once a year.

Travelling with worn wiper blades is dangerous because it reduces visibility in bad weather.

Some simple steps can reduce potential damage to the blades:

– If the temperature falls to below zero, make sure the rubber blade is not frozen to the windscreen. If necessary, free it with a de-icing compound.

– Remove any snow that has settled on the glass: besides saving the blades you will avoid straining the electric windscreen wiper motor and causing it to overheat.

– Do not operate the windscreen/rear window wipers on dry glass.

Changing the windscreen wiper blades (fig. 8)

1) Lift windscreen wiper arm **A** off the glass and position the blade so as to form a right angle with the arm.

2) Press tab **B** of the coupling spring and remove the blade to be replaced from arm **A**.

3) Fit the new blade by inserting the tab into the special hole in the arm. Make sure it is properly locked into place.

Replacing the rear window wiper blade (fig. 9)

1) Lift the cover **A**.

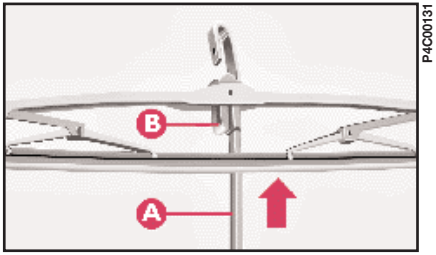


fig. 8

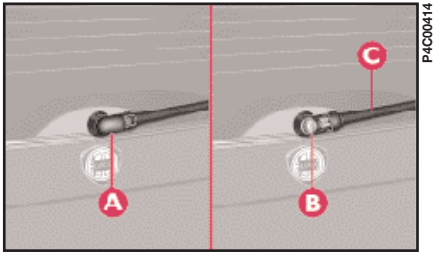


fig. 9

2) Unscrew nut **B** and slide the complete arm **C** from the rotating pin.

3) Fit a new arm and fasten the nut. Close the cover.

IMPORTANT Before removing the arm, mark the position of the wiper (e.g. with felt-tip pen or adhesive tape).

SPRAY NOZZLES

If there is no jet of liquid, first make sure that there is liquid in the reservoir: see "Checking fluid levels" in this section.

Then make sure that the holes in the nozzles (**figs. 10** and **11**) are not clogged up. Use a pin for this if necessary.

The windscreen and rear window washer jets can be adjusted.

The windscreen washer jet can be adjusted by inserting a pin in the aperture of each nozzle.

The rear window washer jet can be adjusted by moving the nozzle-holder with a screwdriver.

CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM

During the winter, the climate control system must be turned on at least once a month for about ten minutes.

Have the system checked at a **LANCIA Dealership** before the summer.

The system uses R134a refrigerating liquid. If it accidentally leaks it will not damage the environment. Never use R12 fluid as it is incompatible with the system's components and also contains CFC.

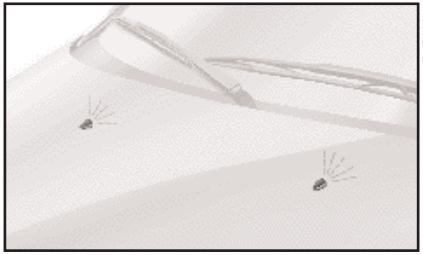


fig. 10

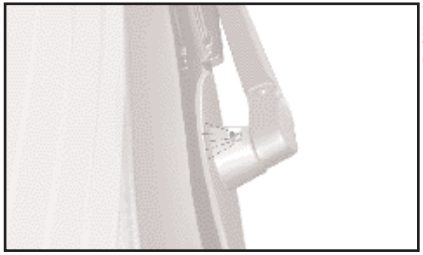


fig. 11

BODYWORK

PROTECTING THE CAR FROM ATMOSPHERIC ELEMENTS

The main causes of rust are:

– atmospheric pollution;

– salt and humidity in the atmosphere (coastal e or very hot and humid areas);

– environmental conditions that are specific to the season.

In addition, the abrasiveness of dust in the atmosphere and sand carried by the wind as well as mud and stones thrown up by other cars must not be underestimated.

For your Lancia Y, Lancia has used leading-edge technological solutions to effectively protect the body from rust.

These are the main ones:

– Painting systems and products that make the car particularly resistant to rust and scratching.

– The use of zinc-plated (or pretreated) sheet steel which is highly resistant to rust.

– The spraying of the underbody, engine compartment, inside the wheelarches and other parts with wax-based products with a high protective capacity.

– Spraying plastic-coating materials to protect the most exposed points: under the door, inside the wings, edges etc.

– The use of "open" box sections to prevent condensation and water from building up and rusting the inside of the parts.

BODY AND UNDERBODY GUARANTEE

Your Lancia Y is covered by guarantee against any original structural or body part being holed by rust. Refer to the "LANCIA Warranty Booklet" for the general conditions of this guarantee.

TIPS FOR KEEPING THE BODY IN GOOD CONDITION

Paintwork

The paintwork is not only to make your car look attractive but also to protect the steel.

If your car is scuffed or scratched deeply you are therefore recommended to touch up the paintwork as necessary to prevent rust from forming.

Only use original products when touching up the paintwork (see the "Technical specifications" section).

Ordinary maintenance of the paintwork involves in washing it. The frequency you should do this depends on the conditions and the environment the car is driven in. For example if you drive in areas with a high level of air pollution, or on roads sprinkled with road salt, or if you park under resinous trees, it is a good idea to wash the car more often.

IMPORTANT Cars with optional "Kaleidos" options (non-standard personalised paint colours), can be repaired in exactly the same way as other cars painted with standard colours at your **LANCIA Dealership**.

Detergents pollute water. For this reason, the car must be washed in an area equipped for the collection and purification of the liquids used while washing.

IMPORTANT Washing is to be carried out with the engine cold and the ignition key on **STOP**. After washing make sure that the various protections (rubber sheaths and other guards) have not moved from their positions or been damaged.

To wash the car properly:

1) Remove the aerial from the roof to prevent damaging it when washing the car in an automatic carwash.

2) Wet the body using a low pressure jet of water.

3) Wipe a sponge with a slightly soapy solution over the bodywork, frequently rinsing the sponge.

4) Rinse well with water and dry with a jet of air or a chamois leather.

When drying the car, be careful to get at those parts which are not so easily seen e.g. the door frames, bonnet and around the headlights where water can most readily collect. You are advised not to take the car into a closed area immediately, but to leave it out in the open so any water left can evaporate more easily.

Do not wash the car after it has been parked in the sun or while the bonnet is hot: it could take the shine off the paint.

External plastic parts must be cleaned following the usual car washing procedure.

As far as possible avoid parking your car under trees; the resinous substances which often drop from certain types of trees could dull the paint and increase the possibility of rusting.

IMPORTANT Bird droppings must be washed off immediately and with great care as their acid is particularly aggressive.

Windows

Use specific window cleaners to clean the windows. Use very clean cloths to avoid scratching the glass or damaging its transparency.

IMPORTANT To prevent damage to the electric heater elements, wipe the inside of the heated rear window gently in the same direction as the elements.

Engine compartment

At the end of each winter season, carefully clean the engine compartment. Be careful not to direct the jet of water on the electronic control units. Have this done at a garage.

Detergents pollute water. The car must therefore be washed in an area equipped for the collection and purification of the liquids used while washing.

IMPORTANT The car should be washed while the engine is cold and with the ignition key at **STOP**. After washing the car, make sure that the various protections (e.g. rubber boots and various guards) have not been removed or damaged.

INTERIORS

From time to time check that water has not collected under the mats (from dripping shoes, umbrellas etc.) which could cause the steel to rust.

CLEANING THE SEATS AND FABRIC UPHOLSTERY

– Remove the dust with a soft brush or a vacuum cleaner.

– Rub the seats with a sponge moistened in a solution of water and neutral detergent.

CLEANING LEATHER SEATS AND PARTS

– Remove the dry dirt with a buckskin or very slightly moist cloth without exerting too much pressure.

– Remove liquid or grease stains with a dry absorbent cloth without rubbing. Then wipe with a buckskin or soft cloth moistened with water and neutral soap.

If the stain does not come out, use a special cleaning compound being particularly careful to follow the instructions for use.

IMPORTANT Never use alcohol or alcohol-base products.

Never use flammable products (petroleum ether or petrol) to clean the inside of the car. Electrostatic charges generated by rubbing while cleaning could cause fires.

PLASTIC PARTS INSIDE THE CAR

Use special products designed not to alter the appearance of the components.

IMPORTANT Do not use alcohol or petrol for cleaning the glass of the instrument panel.

Do not keep aerosol cans in the car. There is the risk they might explode. Aerosol cans must never be exposed to a temperature above 50°C; when the weather starts to get hot the temperature inside the car might go well beyond that figure.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Motor and engineering enthusiasts as well as those "in the trade" will probably start reading from this point in the manual. This, in fact, is where a section jam-packed with facts, figures, formulae, measurements and tables begins. In a sense, it is the Lancia Y's identity card.

A document that introduces the car and explains in technical jargon all the features that go together to make it a model designed to give you superlative driving satisfaction.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION DATA

CHASSIS MARKING (fig. 1)

This is stamped on the passenger cabin floor, near the front right seat.

It can be reached by lifting the flap in the carpet, and it bears:

– vehicle model ..... ZLA 840000

– chassis serial number.

ENGINE MARKING

The marking is stamped on the cylinder block and includes the model and serial number.

MODEL PLATE (fig. 2)

The plate (**fig. 2**) is applied to the front cross member of the engine compartment (**fig. 3**).

The plate bears the following identification data:

A - Manufacturer's name.

B - Homologation number.

C - Vehicle ID code.

D - Chassis serial number.

E - Maximum fully-laden vehicle weight.

F - Maximum train weight of the fully-laden vehicle plus trailer.

G - Maximum vehicle weight on first (front) axle.

H - Maximum vehicle weight on second (rear) axle.

I - Engine type.

L - Body version code.

M - Number for spares.

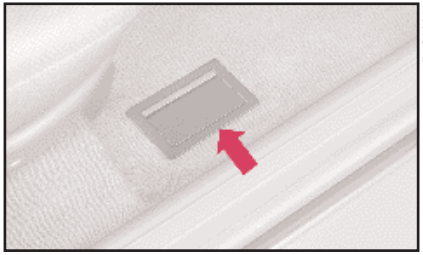


fig. 1

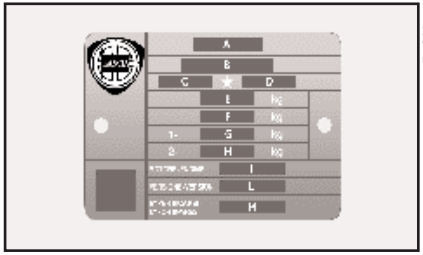


fig. 2

fig. 3

BODYWORK PAINT IDENTIFICATION PLATE

The plate (**fig. 4**) is fastened to the inside of the tailgate.

It bears the following data:

A - Paint manufacturer.

B - Colour name.

C - LANCIA colour code.

D - Respray and touch-up code.

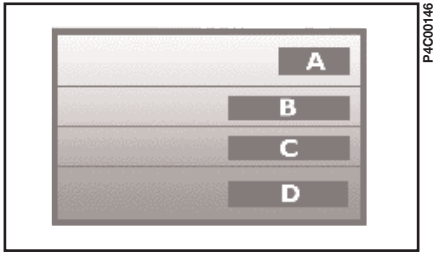


fig. 4

ENGINE CODE - BODY VERSIONS

Version	Engine type code	Body version code
1.2	188A4.000	840AF1A 07
1.2 16V	188A5.000 188A5.000	840AG1A 08 840AG1A 08B

ENGINE

GENERAL FEATURES		1.2	1.2 16V
Engine code		188A4.000	188A5.000
Cycle		Otto	Otto
Number and layout of cylinders		4 in line	4 in line
Number of valves per cylinder		2	4
Bore x stroke	mm	70.8x78.9	70.8x78.9
Capacity	cc	1242	1242
Compression ratio		9.5±0.2:1	10.6±0.2:1
Maximum power output (EEC)	kW bhp at rpm	44 60 5000	59 80 5000
Peak torque (EEC)	Nm m.kg at rpm	102 10.4 2500	114 11.6 4000
TIMING			
Inlet:	opens BTDC closes ABDC	2° 32°	0° 32°
Exhaust:	opens BBDC closes ATDC	30° 4°	32° 0°
Valve clearances for timing check			
inlet	mm	0.8	0.45
exhaust	mm	0.8	0.45
Valve clearances when cold			
inlet	mm	0.4±0.05	(*)
exhaust	mm	0.4±0.05	(*)

(*) Hydraulic tappets.

FUEL SUPPLY / IGNITION

1.2 versions

Integrated electronic injection and ignition system: a single electronic control unit controls both functions. It processes both the time the injection lasts (for fuel metering) and the spark advance angle.

– Type: ..... Multi-point.

– Method of measuring the amount of aspirated air for petrol metering: "Speed density" (*).

– "Closed loop": information on combustion for correct petrol metering achieved by means of two lambda sensors (one upstream and the other downstream with respect to the catalyser).

– Electric petrol pump: in-tank.

– Injection pressure: ..... 3.5 bar.

– Air cleaner: dry-type with paper filter element.

– Firing order: ..... 1-3-4-2.

– Engine idling speed: 750±50 rpm.

– Spark plugs:
Champion RC10YCC
NGK BKR5EZ

1.2 16V versions

Integrated electronic injection and ignition system: a single electronic control unit controls both functions. It processes both the time the injection lasts (for fuel metering) and the spark advance angle.

– Type: ..... Multi-point.

– Method of measuring the amount of aspirated air for "Speed density" petrol metering (*).

– "Closed loop": information on combustion for correct petrol metering achieved by means of two lambda sensors (one upstream and the other downstream with respect to the catalyser).

– Electric petrol pump: in-tank.

– Injection pressure: ..... 3.5 bar.

– Air cleaner: dry-type with paper filter element.

– Firing order: ..... 1-3-4-2.

– Engine idling speed: 700±50 rpm.

– Spark plugs:
NGK DCPR8E-N

(*) Analytic method, by electronically processing data from the engine rpm (speed) sensor and from the air temperature and absolute pressure sensors in the intake manifold (density).

Modifications or repairs to the fuel feed system that are not carried out properly or do not take the system's technical specifications into account can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

LUBRICATION

Forced-fed with gear pump with pressure relief valve incorporated.

Oil purification through full-flow cartridge filter.

COOLING

Cooling system with radiator, centrifugal pump and expansion tank.

"Fixed by-pass" thermostat (1.2 engine)" on the secondary circuit for the recirculation of water from the engine to the radiator.

Electric fan for radiator cooling on the radiator with switching on/off controlled by thermostatic switch located on the radiator.

TRANSMISSION

CLUTCH

Mechanically controlled with travel-free pedal.

Pedal with adjustable height.

GEARBOX AND DIFFERENTIAL

Five forward speeds with synchromesh, and reverse.

The ratios are as follows:

	1.2	1.2 16V
In first gear	3.909	3.909
In second gear	2.158	2.158
In third gear	1.480	1.480
In fourth gear	1.121	1.121
In fifth gear	0.897	0.897
In reverse	3.818	3.818

Drive transmission to the front wheels by means of half-shafts connected to the differential assembly and the wheels with CV joints.

Final drive gear and differential assembly incorporated in the gearbox.

The ratios are:

Version	Final drive ratio	Number of teeth
1.2	3.438	16/55
1.2 16V	3.438	16/55
1.2 16V rosso	3.867	15/58

BRAKES

SERVICE AND EMERGENCY BRAKES

Cross-over hydraulic circuit control.

8" vacuum brake booster.

Front: disc, floating caliper type with operating cylinder for each wheel.

Rear: drum type with self-centring shoes with operating cylinder for each wheel.

Automatic take up of clearance due to friction lining wear.

Brake effort apportioning valve working on the hydraulic circuit of the rear brakes (for versions without ABS).

Four channel, four sensor ABS (optional for 1.2 versions, standard for LX and 1.2 16V versions) with electronic brake force distributor.

HANDBRAKE

Controlled by a lever, it works mechanically on the rear brake shoes.

SUSPENSION

FRONT

Independent wheel, MacPherson-type with cast-iron wishbones anchored to an auxiliary cross-member.

Off-set coil springs and double-action dampers.

Anti-roll bar.

REAR

Independent wheel with cast-iron wishbones.

Coil springs and dampers with special low-friction bushings.

Anti-roll bar.

Auxiliary H-shaped frame consisting of a tubular cross structure and two side members welded to it; the whole assembly is anchored to the bodyshell with 4 flexible blocks.

STEERING

Four-spoke steering wheel with Air bag.

Energy-absorbing jointed steering column. It may be adjusted for rake (where fitted).

Permanently lubricated variable ratio rack and pinion steering box.

Hydraulic power steering.

Minimum turning circle:
9.6 m (1.2 16V **blue** - 1.2 - 1.2 16V); 10.7 m (1.2 16V **red**).

Number of steering wheel turns lock to lock:

– approx. 3 (1.2 16V **blue** - 1.2 - 1.2 16V);

– approx. 2.5 (1.2 16V **red**).

WHEELS

RIMS AND TYRES

Pressed-steel or alloy rims; specific wheel bolts (different dimensions and reciprocally incompatible) for each of the 2 types of rim.

Tubeless tyres.

The vehicle log-book also lists all types of homologated tyres.

IMPORTANT In the event of discrepancies between the information given in the Owner Handbook and that shown in the log-book, refer to the latter only.

Even if the specified dimensions are complied with, the vehicle, for safety reasons, must still be fitted with tyres of the same make and type on all wheels.

	Rim	Tyre
1.2 16V blue - 1.2 LS - 1.2 16V LS	5.00B x 14"H - 31.5	165/65 R14 78T
1.2 16V LX alloy rim	5½J x 14"H2 - 41.5	185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T
Alloy rims and extra wide tyre (1.2 16V blue - 1.2 LS -) 1.2 16V LS (optional)	5½J x 14"H2 - 41.5	185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T
1.2 16V red alloy rim	6J x 15"H2 - 36.5 5½J x 14"H2 - 41.5 (▲)	195/50 R15 82H (*) 185/60 R14 82H (▲)

(*) Chains cannot be fitted on this tyre.
(▲) Alternative.

IMPORTANT Never use inner tubes on tubeless tyres.

Do not secure alloy wheels with bolts designed to secure steel wheels and vice-versa. For the compatibility between wheels and bolts and between these and the spare wheel, refer to the indications given in the paragraph "If a tyre is punctured".

SNOW TYRES

Use snow tyres with the following dimensions:

all versions except 1.2 16V red:
type ..... 165/65 R14 78Q (M+S);
or ..... 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S)

for 1.2 16V red version:
type 195/50 R15 82H
or ..... 165/65 R14 78Q (M+S)
185/60 R14 82Q (M+S)
together
with rim .....5.00B x 14" H-31.5
or rim .....5½J x 14" H2-41.5

SNOW CHAINS

The maximum height off the tyre allowed is 12 mm.

Snow chains cannot be fitted on the 1.2 16V red version standard 195/50 R15 82 H tyres.

Alternatively, have 185/60 R14 82H tyres fitted on which snow chains can be mounted.

SPARE WHEEL

Pressed-steel rim.

Tubeless tyre.

	Rim	Tyre
1.2 16V blue - 1.2 (except for ABS option - 185/60 tyre-alloy wheels)	4.50Bx13"H	135/80 B13 78T
All versions with ABS, versions with 185/60 tyres, versions with alloy rims	4.00Bx14"H	135/80 B14 80P
1.2 16V red	4.00Bx14"H	135/80 B14 80P

UNDERSTANDING TYRE MARKINGS

Example

185/60 R 14 82 H

185 = Nominal width (distance between sidewalls in mm).

60 = Height/width ratio (as a percentage).

R = Radial tyre.

14 = Rim diameter (in inches).

82 = Load rating.

H = Maximum speed rating.

Maximum speed rating

Q = up to 160 km/h.

R = up to 170 km/h.

S = up to 180 km/h.

T = up to 190 km/h.

U =up to 200 km/h.

H = up to 210 km/h.

V = over 210 km/h.

WHEEL GEOMETRY

Front wheel toe-in measured from rim to rim: 0±1 mm.

The figures refer to the car in full running order.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Modifications or repairs to the electrical system carried out incorrectly and without bearing the features of the system in mind can cause malfunctions with the risk of fire.

Power supply voltage: 12 Volts.

BATTERY

With negative earth.

Version	Capacity 20 hr discharge rate	Cold cranking power (–18°C)
1.2 - 1.2 16V	40Ah	200A

STARTER MOTOR

With pinion and free wheel. Engagement through electromagnet operated by the ignition key.

Power output:

All versions ..... 0.8 kW

ALTERNATOR

Rectifier bridge and built-in electronic voltage regulator. Battery begins recharging as soon as the engine starts.

Maximum rated current output:

1.2
1.2 16V 65A

All versions
with climate control 75A

PERFORMANCE

Maximum speeds after running in, in km/h.

	1.2	1.2 16V	1.2 16V blue 1.2 16V red
1st	41	45	42
2nd	73	82	77
3rd	107	120	112
4th	141	158	148
5th	158	174	174
Reverse	42	46	43

WEIGHTS

Weights (kg)	1.2	1.2 16V
Kerb weight (including fuel, spare, tools and accessories):	860	910
Payload (1) including the driver:	470	480
Maximum loads permitted (2) – front axle: – rear axle: – total:	 750 750 1330	 750 750 1390
Maximum load on the roof (3):	50	50
Towable weight – trailer with brakes: – trailer without brakes:	 900 400	 900 400
Maximum load on the ball joint (trailer with brakes):	70	70

(1) If special equipment is fitted (sunroof, air conditioner, tow hitch etc.) the unladen weight increases, thus reducing the payload as specified in the maximum loads allowed.

(2) Loads not to be exceeded: the driver must arrange the goods in the boot and/or load surface so that they comply with these limits.

(3) Including the weight of the roof rack.

DIMENSIONS

Boot volume (VDA standard)

With seats in normal position: ..... 215 dm^3

With seats folded down and load flush with the roof: ..... 910 dm^3

The height and the tracks refer to the car when empty.

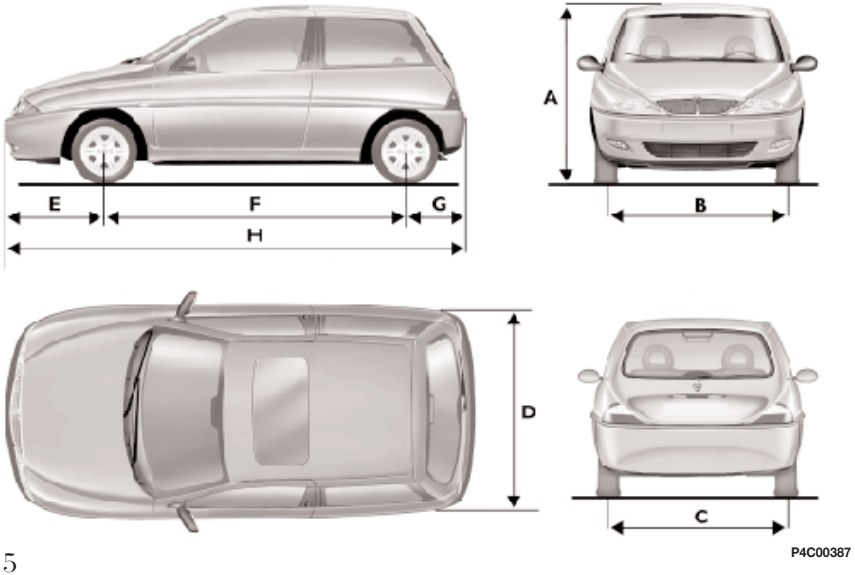


fig. 5

Versions	1.2	1.2 LS	1.2 16V		1.2 16V blue 1.2 16V rosso
			LS	LX	
A	1435	1435	1435	1435	1435
B	1395	1405*	1405*	1385**	1399
C	1380	1390*	1390*	1370**	1381
D	1690	1690	1690	1690	1690
E	795	795	795	795	795
F	2380	2380	2380	2380	2380
G	548	548	548	548	548
H	3741	3741	3741	3741	3741

Dimensions in mm.

* with tyre 165/65 R14
** with tyre 185/60 R14

CAPACITIES

	1.2		Fuel required
	litres	kg	Recommended products
Fuel tank: including a reserve of:	45 5-8	– –	Premium unleaded petrol octane no. not less than 95 (R.O.N.)
Engine cooling system:	4.5	–	50-50 mixture of distilled water and **PARAFLU**[11] fluid
Engine sump: Engine sump and filter: Engine sump, filter and pipes (factory filling):	2.5 2.8 3.1	2.2 2.5 2.75	**SELENIA 20K** (*)
Transaxle:	1.7	1.5	**TUTELA CAR ZC 75 SYNTH**
Steering box:	–	0.13	**K 854**
Hydraulic power steering:	0.7	0.65	**TUTELA GI/A**
CV joint cavities and boots (each):	–	0.1	**TUTELA MRM 2**
Front and rear hydraulic brake circuits:	0.4	–	**TUTELA TOP 4**
Hydraulic brake circuits with ABS wheel anti-lock system:	0.5	–	**TUTELA TOP 4**
Windscreen and rear window liquid reservoir:	2.2	–	Mixture of water and **DP1** liquid
Climate control system	–	0.65±0.025	**R134a**

(*) For temperatures lower than –20°C, we recommend using **SELENIA PERFORMER** SAE 5W-30.

	1.2 16V		Fuel required Recommended products
	litres	kg	
Fuel tank: including a reserve of:	45 5-8	– –	Premium unleaded petrol octane no. not less than 95 (R.O.N.)
Engine cooling system:	4.5	–	50-50 mixture of distilled water and **PARAFLU**[11] fluid
Engine sump: Engine sump and filter: Engine sump, filter and pipes (factory filling):	2.5 2.8 3.1	2.2 2.5 2.75	**SELENIA 20K** (*)
Transaxle:	1.7	1.5	**TUTELA CAR ZC 75 SYNTH**
Steering box:	–	0.13	**K 854**
Hydraulic power steering:	0.7	0.65	**TUTELA GI/A**
CV joint cavities and boots (each):	–	0.1	**TUTELA MRM 2**
Front and rear hydraulic brake circuits:	0.4	–	**TUTELA TOP 4**
Hydraulic brake circuits with ABS wheel anti-lock system:	0.5	–	**TUTELA TOP 4**
Windscreen and rear window liquid reservoir:	2.2	–	Mixture of water and **DP1** liquid
Climate control system:	–	0.65±0.025	**R134a**

(*) For temperatures lower than –20°C, we recommend using **SELENIA PERFORMER** SAE 5W-30.

NOTES ON FLUID USE

Oils

Never top up with oils having different specifications from those already being used.

Coolant

A 50 - 50 mixture of **PARAFLU**[11] and distilled water gives freeze protection to –35° C.

Windscreen/rear window washer liquid

Use a mixture of water and **DP1**, in the following proportions:

30% **DP1** and 70% water in summer.

50% **DP1** e 50% and 50% water in winter.

Use undiluted **DP1** for temperatures below –20°C.

TYRE PRESSURE

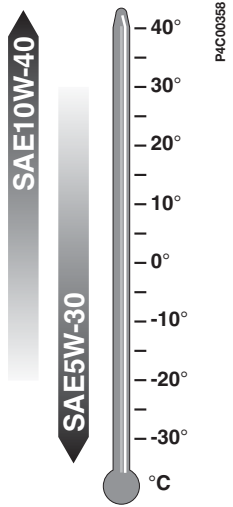
COLD TYRE PRESSURES (bar)

	Tyre	Average load		Fully laden		Spare wheel
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
1.2 16V blue - 1.2 LS 1.2 16V LS	165/65 R14 78T 185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V LX	185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V red	195/50 R15 82H 185/60 R14 82H	2.4 2.0	2.2 1.9	2.4 2.2	2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8
Snow tyre – for all versions except 1.2 16V red	165/65 R14 78Q (M+S) 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S)	2.2 2.0	2.2 1.9	2.2 2.2	2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8
Snow tyre – for 1.2 16V red version	165/65 R14 78Q (M+S) (*) 185/60 R14 82Q (M+S) (*) 195/50 R15 82H	2.2 2.0 2.4	2.2 1.9 2.2	2.2 2.2 2.4	2.2 2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8 2.8

(*) with 5.00 B x 14″ H - 31.5 rims.

FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS

RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Use	Specifications of fluids and lubricants to use for best car operation	Recommended fluids and lubricants	Applications
Petrol engine lubricants (*)	SAE 10W-40 synthetic-based multigrade oil exceeding ACEA A3-96, CCMC G5 and API SJ specifications	**SELENIA 20K**	
	SAE 5W-30 synthetic-based multigrade oil exceeding ACEA A1 and API SJ specifications	**SELENIA PERFORMER**	

(*) For temperatures lower than –20°C use **SELENIA PERFORMER** SAE 5W-30

Use	Specifications of fluids and lubricants to use for best car operation	Recommended fluids and lubricants	Applications
Drive lubricants and grease	SAE 75W80 EP oil exceeding API GL5 and MIL - L - 2105 D LEV specifications	**TUTELA CAR ZC 75 SYNTH**	Manual gearbox and differentials
	Molybdenum disulphide, lithium-soap based grease, water-resistant NLGI consistency no. 2	**TUTELA MRM 2**	CV Joints
	ATF DEXRON II D LEV, SAE 10W oil	**TUTELA GI/A**	Hydraulic power steering
Steering box lubricant	Lithium-soap base grease, containing molybdenum sulphide NLGI consistency no. 000	**K 854**	Rack steering box
Brake products	Special grease compatible with brake fluid	**SP 349**	Brake circuit component lubrication
	Synthetic fluid: NTHSA n° 116 DOT 4 ISO 4925, SAE J-1703, CUNA NC 956 - 01	**TUTELA TOP 4**	Hydraulic brake and clutch controls
Radiator antifreeze	Protective compound with ethylene glycol base antifreeze: CUNA NC 956 - 16	**PARAFLU**[11]	50-50 mix down to –35°C
Windscreen washer liquid	Alcohol and surfactants mixture: CUNA NC 956 - 11	**DP1**	To be used neat

FUEL CONSUMPTION - CO_2 EMISSIONS

The fuel consumption values, in litres x 100 km, indicated in the following tables, have been determined according to homologation tests prescribed in the European Directive specifications. The following procedures are used to define the consumption values:

Consumption values are defined by means of the following procedures:

– an **urban cycle** consisting of a cold start and a simulated drive in city streets;

– an **extra-urban cycle** consisting in frequent accelerations, in all gears, simulating normal conditions of use. Speed ranges from 0 to 120 km/h;

– the **combined consumption** is calculated as approximately 37% of the urban cycle and approximately 63% of the extra-urban cycle.

IMPORTANT Road and traffic conditions, weather, general conditions of the car, driving style, fittings and accessories, use of the climate control system, load, roof racks and other situations penalising aerodynamic penetration and effecting rolling resistance will influence fuel consumption rates which can be different from the values shown in the table (see "Cheap running that respects the environment" in "Driving your car" chapter).

Consumption may be greater during the first 2000 km due to running in.

Consumption according to Directive 1999/100/EC	1.2	1.2 16V	1.2 16V blue 1.2 16V red
Urban	7.3	7.5	8.3
Extra-urban	4.8	5.0	5.5
Combined	5.7	6.0	6.5

CO_2 EMISSION AT EXHAUST (DIRECTIVE 1999/100/EC)

The maximum CO_2 emissions shown in the following table are expressed in g/km.

	1.2	1.2 16V	1.2 16V blue 1.2 16V red
Urban	171	176	195
Extra-urban	115	121	132
Combined	136	141	155

ACCESSORY INSTALLATION

Genuine Lancia accessories have been designed with the Lancia Y specifically in mind and have been selected and tested on the car. They are easy to use, reliable and practical: qualities that lead to enhanced comfort and safety under all driving conditions.

For child safety, the child seats in the Lineaccessori Lancia line meet the strictest current European standards.

You can find the Lancia accessories described in a catalogue available from Lancia Dealerships. Just ask the staff to give you all the details.

The following pages show diagrams and give instructions for correctly fitting a number of accessories. Installation must always be entrusted to the experts. Lancia has specially trained its Dealership staff for work on the Lancia Y.

SOUND SYSTEM/RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEM

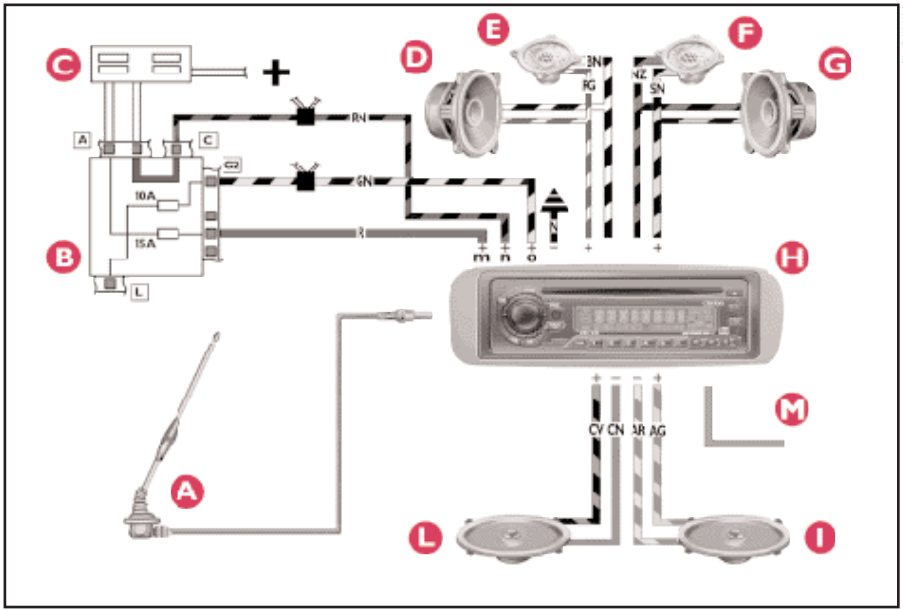


fig. 1

List of cable colour codes

N=Black - **R**=Red - **AG**=Blue/Yellow - **AR**=Blue/Red - **CV**=Orange/Green
CN =Orange/Black - **BN**=White-Black - **GN**=Yellow-Black - **NZ**=Black-Purple
RG=Red-Yellow - **RN**=Red-Black - **SN**=Red-Black

SET-UP SYSTEM WIRING DIAGRAM AND ADDITIONAL BRANCHES (SOUND SYSTEM) (fig. 1)

A - Radio aerial;

B - Terminal box;

C - High-amp fuse box;

D - Front left speaker;

E - Left tweeter;

F - Right tweeter;

G - Front right speaker;

H - Radio;

I - Rear right speaker;

L - Rear left speaker;

M - CD CHANGER (where fitted) wire with respectiving connector, where you can install a compatible CD CHANGER if required;

m - +30;

n - Code positive;

o - Radio lights positive.

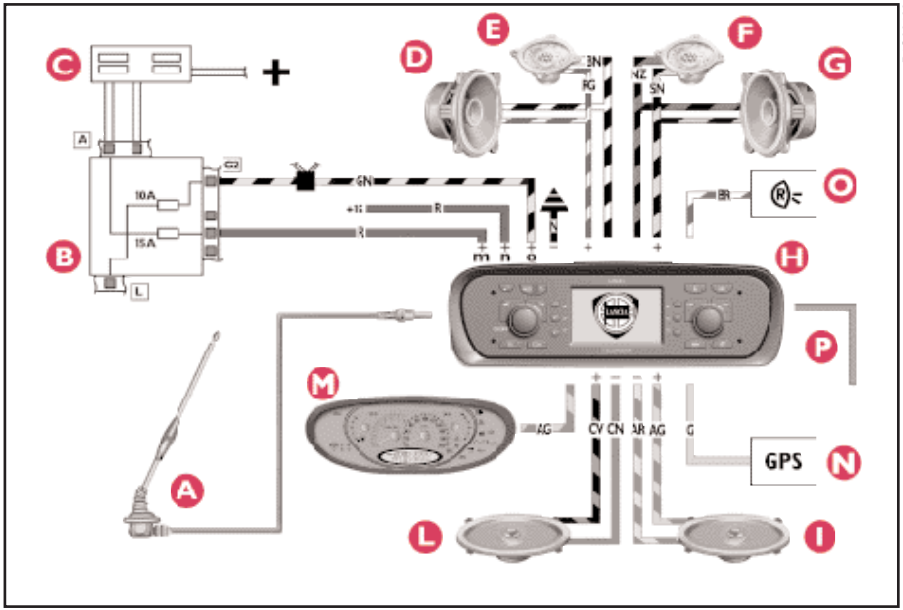


fig. 2

List of cable colour codes

G=Yellow - **N**=Black - **R**=Red - **AG**=Blue/Yellow - **AR**=Blue/Red - **BR** =White/Red - **CV**=Orange/Green - **CN** =Orange/Black - **BN**=White-Black - **GN**=Yellow-Black - **NZ**=Black-Purple **RG**=Red-Yellow - **RN**=Red-Black - **SN**=Red-Black

SET-UP SYSTEM WIRING DIAGRAM AND ADDITIONAL BRANCHES (RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEM) (fig. 2)

A - Radio aerial;
B - Terminal box;
C - High-amp fuse box;
D - Front left speaker;
E - Left tweeter;
F - Right tweeter;
G - Front right speaker;
H - Radio-navigator;
I - Rear right speaker;
L - Rear left speaker;
M - Vehicle speed signal;
N - GPS aerial;
O - Reversing signal;
P - CD CHANGER wire with respecting connector, where you can install a compatible CD CHANGER if required;
m - +30;
n - +15;
o - Radio lights positive.

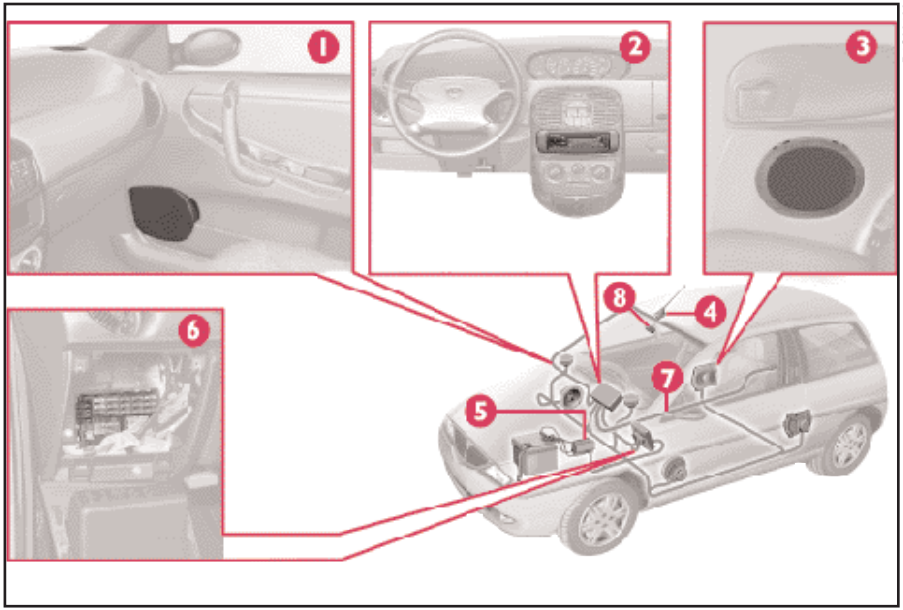


fig. 3

COMPONENT LOCATION (SOUND SYSTEM AND RADIO NAVIGATION SYSTEM) (fig. 3)

1 - Front speaker on dashboard (tweeter) and in doors (mid-range/woofer)

2 - Sound system or radio navigation system

3 - Rear speaker (woofer)

4 - Radio aerial

5 - Maxi fusebox

6 - Fusebox

7 - CD-CHANGER wire (in the car radio set version, only where provided)

8 - GPS aerial (radio navigation system only).

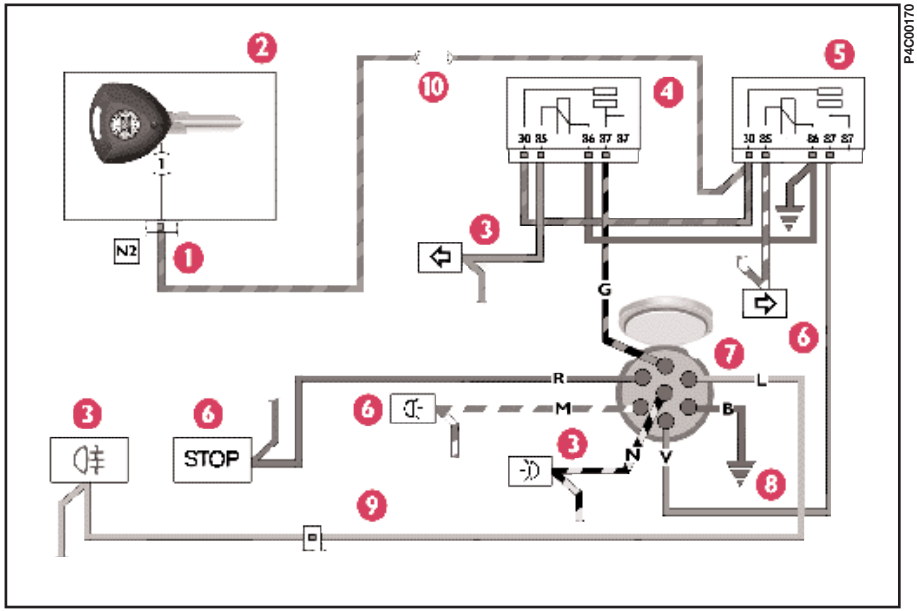


fig. 4

List of cable colour codes

B=White - **G** - Yellow - **L**=Blue - **M**=Brown - **N**=Black - **R**=Red - **V**=Green

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM (fig. 4)

1 - Connection on the branching box for powering the relays

2 - Terminal box

3 - Left taillight

4 - Relay for the power supply of the trailer's left-hand direction indicator

5 - Relay for the power supply of the trailer's right-hand direction indicator

6 - Right taillight

7 - 7-pole socket

8 - Rear left grounding point

9 - Connection between dashboard cables and rear cables

10 - 7.5A fuse

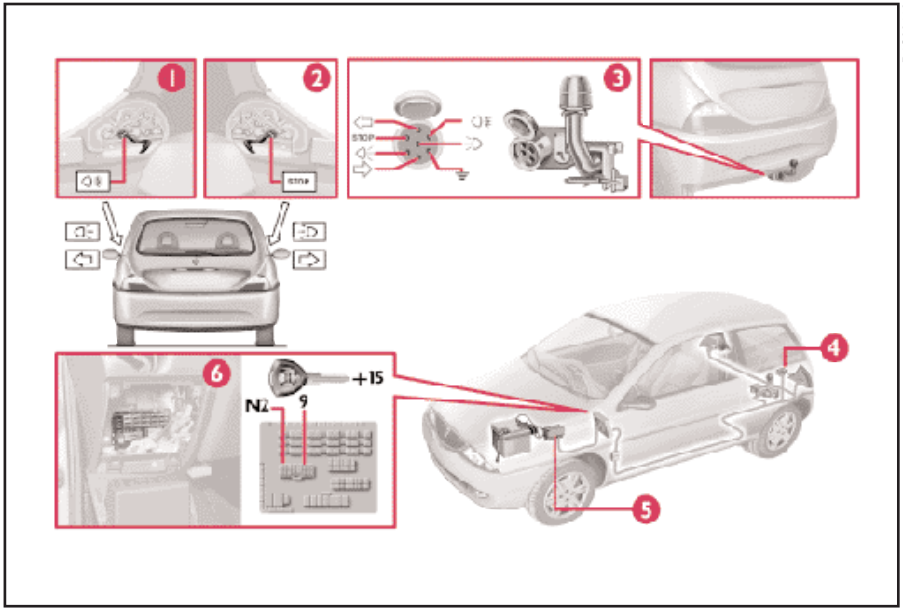


fig. 5

TOW HITCH INSTALLATION (fig. 5)

The tow hitch must be fixed to the body by an expert in accordance with the following instructions and with any additional instructions or information provided by the tow hitch manufacturer.

For mechanical connections, the following must be used:

– "CUNA 501" 1st class ball coupling (CUNA NC 138-40 table);

– "CUNA 501" 1st class socket coupling (CUNA NC 438-40 table).

For the electric connection a 7-pole, 12 Volt coupling must be used (CUNA UNI 9128).

The electric coupling must be fixed on a special mount to be attached to the ball coupling.

The electrical functions for the coupling must be connected as illustrated in (**fig. 5**).

In addition to the electrical connections (illustrated in the diagram that follows), only the lead for powering an electric brake and the lead to power a light inside the trailer not exceeding 15W may be connected to the car's electrical system.

The electric brake must be powered directly from the battery by means of a lead with a cross-section no less than 2.5 sq. mm.

Location of the components on the car:

1. Left taillight (rear foglight connection) - **2.** Right taillight (brake lights connection) - **3.** Pole socket - **4.** Trailer direction indicators power supply relays - **5.** High-amp fusebox - **6.** Branching box.

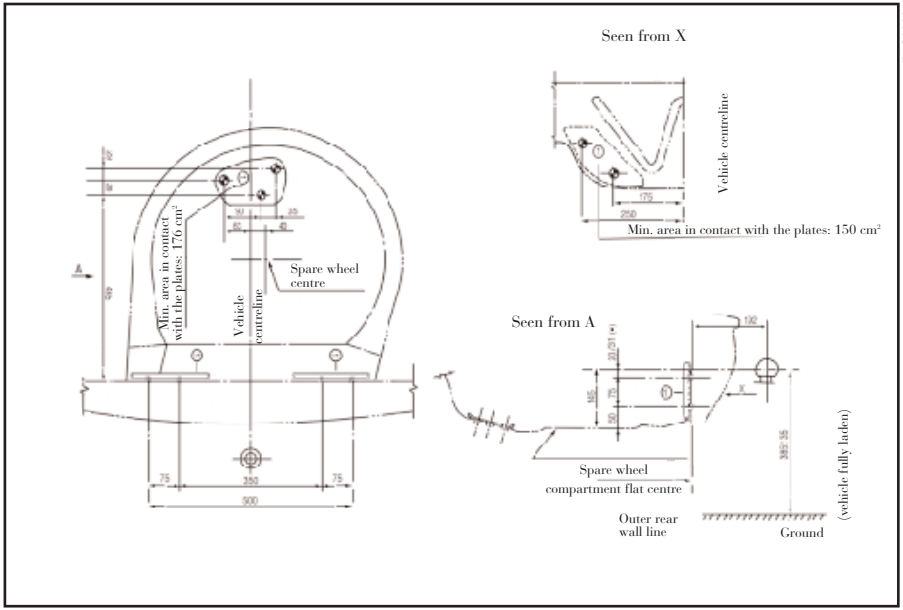


fig. 6

FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

The body of the tow hitch (**fig. 6**) must be fixed using 7 M10 screws at the points indicated with the symbol ◔.

All the anchorage points must have suitable internal reinforcements made of steel, 3 mm thick ⊙.

The underbody plate must be wider than the plate in the boot. Furthermore, the edge of the plate must be turned up to avoid sharp corners coming into contact with the body.

The tow hitch must be anchored to the body without any drilling or trimming of the rear bumper that would be visible when the tow hitch is removed.

IMPORTANT A clearly visible plate of a suitable size and made of suitable material saying:

MAX LOAD ON THE BALL
COUPLING 70 kg

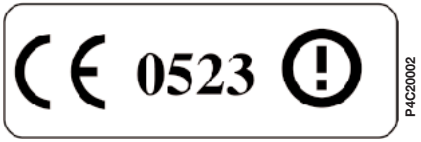
must be fixed at the height of the ball coupling.

After installation, the holes for the retaining screws must be sealed to prevent the infiltration of exhaust gases.

(*) Alternative value according to the tow hitch fitted.

RF REMOTE CONTROL: MINISTERIAL HOMOLOGATION

The homologation codes for the RF remote control fitted in the car are given below.

International motoring code	Country	Homologation code
A	Austria	
B	Belgium	
CH	Switzerland	
D	Germany	
E	Spain	
F	France	
GR	Greece	
I	Italy	
NL	Netherlands	
P	Portugal	
H	Hungary	–
PL	Polonia	–

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

This declaration is the responsibility of the manufacturer/ authorised representative within the Community :

TRW France SA
15 rue des Sorins BP 819 - 92008 NANTERRE CEDEX - FRANCE
(Name / Address)

This certifies that the following designated products

210301
(Product identification)

Complies with the essential protection requirements of R&TTE Directive 1999/5/ EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to ***Radio Spectrum Matters, EMC*** and ***Electrical Safety.***
This declaration applies to all specimens manufactured in accordance with the technical documentation described in the annex II. TRW FRANCE S.A. keeps this documentation at the proposal of the relevant national authorities of any Member State for inspection purpose.
Assessment of compliance of the product with the requirements relating to the essential requirements acc. to Article 3 R&TTE was based on Annex IV of the Directive 1999/5/ EC and the following standards:

Radio Spectrum : EN 300 220-1
(Identification of regulations / standards)

EMC : ETS 300 683
(Identification of regulations / standards)

Safety : EN 60950
(Identification of regulations / standards)

(!) The Transmitter 210301 is a 433.92MHz radio equipment not submitted to harmonised standards. This device is licence exempt and distributed in the European countries which will apply the R&TTE directive: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and UK.

(Place, date)

Nanterre, 2000-10-03

(Signature)

FREDERIC FIORAVANTI
(Name in block letters)

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NOTES

NOTES

OIL CHANGE?

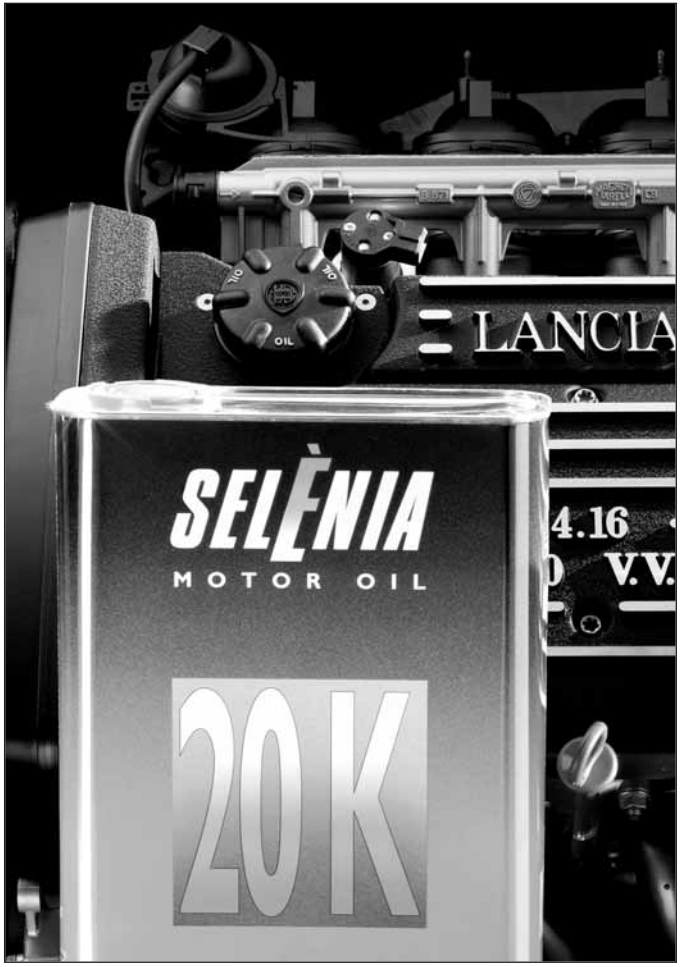
THE EXPERTS RECOMMEND SELENIA.

The car you have just bought was built with the latest FL Group lubricant technology.

You will find Selenia at all FL Group appointed dealers the next time you need to change the oil in your car.

35,000 motoring experts all over Europe recommend Selenia as being the best protection for your car's engine.

ASK YOUR SERVICE MANAGER FOR SELENIA.



SELENIA THE PERFECT CHOICE FOR YOUR CAR

The engine in your new car was developed with Selenia 20K, a synthetic-base oil which meets with the most advanced international specifications.

Selenia 20K enhances the characteristics of the engine guaranteeing optimum performance and maximum protection.

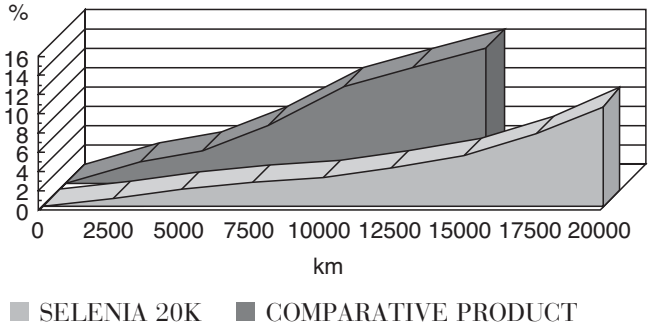
SELENIA 20K

Top Quality fuel economy API SJ specification oil, for normally aspirated, turbocharged or multivalve engines. It saves up to 2% on fuel and gives maximum stability at high temperatures.

SELENIA PERFORMER

Specific oil for optimum engine operation in particularly severe climate conditions (startup as low as –35°C).

USED OIL ANALYSIS:
INCREASE IN VISCOSITY AT 40°C (*)



(*) ASTM D445

Dedicated to the new generation of engines, the high levels of chemical stability that are characteristic of Selenia 20K result in an extended oil change interval of **up to 20,000 km**, guaranteeing long lasting engine cleaning.

SELENIA. FOR THE HEART THAT BEATS IN YOUR ENGINE

Fiat Auto S.p.A.
Direzione Qualità - Assistenza Tecnica
Largo Senatore G. Agnelli, 5 - 10040 Volvera - Torino (Italia)

COLD TYRE PRESSURES (bar)

Version	Rim	Average load		Fully laden		Spare wheel
		Front	Rear	Front	Rear	
1.2 16V blue - 1.2 LS 1.2 16V LS	165/65 R14 78T 185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V LX	185/60 R14 82H 185/60 R14 82T	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8
1.2 16V red	195/50 R15 82H (*) 185/60 R14 82H	2.4 2.0	2.2 1.9	2.4 2.2	2.2 2.2	2.8 2.8

The inflation pressure of warm tyres should be +0.3 bar higher than the cold tyre pressure.
(*) Chains cannot be fitted on this tyre.

ENGINE OIL CHANGE

	1.2		1.2 16V	
	litres	kg	litres	kg
Engine sump	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2
Engine sump and filter	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.5

Do not disperse used oil in the environment.

FUEL CAPACITY (litres)

	1.2	1.2 16V
Tank capacity	45	45
Riserve	5÷8	5÷8

If your car has a petrol engine, fill it only with unleaded petrol with a minimum octane number (R.O.N.) of 95.

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