

Emergencies

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Your new car is covered for 3 years by 24 hour Roadside Assistance, refer Chapter 9.

ACCIDENTS

All drivers are advised to learn what to do at the scene of an accident, particularly where people are injured. Injured people can choke to death if their air passages are not cleared, they can bleed to death unless the bleeding is stopped, they may require mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or may have to be moved, even though badly injured. It is important that you understand how to avoid further damaging an injured neck or back or other broken limbs. In all cases, ensure safety for rescuers, victims and bystanders.

The following notes may help.

Accident - being involved

Stop immediately and remember to turn off the engine and apply the park brake.

Remember that time is vital. Remain calm and alert. Think quickly and clearly.

Give all possible assistance to all injured persons (see following page).

Send for police and ambulance if anyone has been injured. Give information as accurately as possible: the exact location, the number of injured people and a brief report on the overall situation.

Warn all other traffic approaching the scene. Turn off ignition switches. Stop any smoking near spilt petrol. In darkness, try and light up the area to warn others, using a torch or headlights (do not use flammable items).

Clear the road of accident debris.

Exchange your name, address, car registration, owner's name and address with the other parties involved in the accident.

If damage to property only has occurred, report the facts to the owner of the damaged property or to his/her representative, to any police present at the scene or to the nearest Police Station.

Try to note all important facts because such details may be important if needed later.

Accident - being a witness

If you witness a road accident or it becomes your task to stop and help:

- Keep in mind that an observant witness can prove most helpful. Some day you yourself might be very glad of help from a witness.
- DO NOT stop at the scene of an accident just to be a spectator. If other people are already in attendance and giving assistance, you should stop only if you can contribute assistance.
- Give what assistance you can to any injured persons (see following page).

ACCIDENTS cont.**Medical assistance**

This information is basic first aid information which is intended as a guide only and may not be applicable in all situations. You should always defer to a trained medical officer or other person with first aid knowledge.

Keep calm and think clearly. Your experience may not be much but do your best.

- Look after the unconscious person first. Check airway, breathing and circulation. If no breathing, then check if air passages are clear, i.e., nose and mouth. Use your fingers to clear air passages if necessary. If the air way is clear then mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may be needed at once.



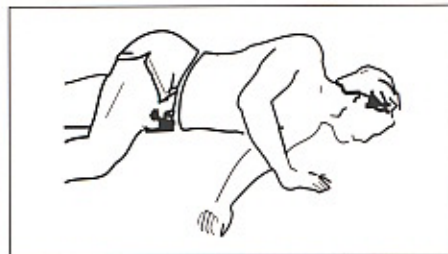
Unconscious people can choke.

Carefully turn to one side.

Tilt the head back slightly.

Wipe out the mouth with your finger to remove blood, vomit, broken teeth or dentures.

- You must be very careful when moving an injured person. It is best not to move at all, except if in danger, as serious and permanent damage can be done to an injured neck or back if not supported during movement. **AVOID BENDING OR TWISTING A NECK OR BACK. KEEP THEM STRAIGHT.** All injured limbs require support when an injured person has to be moved.
- Provided it is not dangerous to do so because of other injuries, an unconscious person will do best in the position illustrated here.



Lay the person on one side if it will not aggravate any injuries

Bend the uppermost knee until the thigh is at right angles to the body.

Bend the uppermost arm and elbow so that the hand lies near the face.

Gently pull the underneath arm so that it rests straight on the ground, free of any body weight.

- Try to stop bleeding by applying direct pressure, using your hand, or by pressing torn flesh together. Use any clean cloth available. Fold cloths to make pads. If necessary press one pad on top of another. Keep pressure around edges of a wound **BUT NEVER USE A TOURNIQUET.**
- Shock may be treated by reassurance, relieving pain, controlling any bleeding and keeping the injured person warm but not hot. It is best not to give any fluids and **NEVER ALCOHOL.**
- If the injured person is in danger and has to be moved, try and have three or four people help, concentrating on not bending or twisting the neck, spine and injured limbs. Keeping the neck and spine straight is most important.

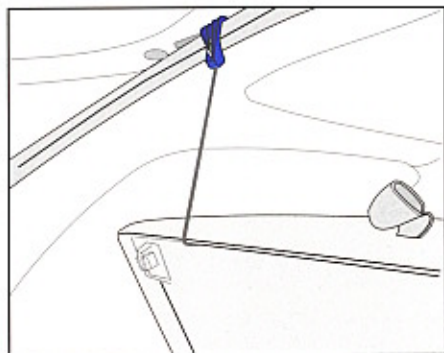
FLAT TYRE**CAUTION:**

- Use the jack only for lifting the car when changing wheels.
- Never get beneath the car when it is only supported by the jack.
- Do not start or run the engine while the car is only supported by the jack.
- All passengers should be out of the car when it is being jacked.
- Use the car's jack only at the designated lifting points. Use in other locations can damage the car.
- If using a jack (or hoist) other than the jack supplied with the car, refer to the last page in Chapter 7 for the lifting positions.
- The car should only be jacked on hard, level surfaces.

1. Park on a level surface and set the park brake firmly.
2. Remove the ignition key and place manual transmissions in REVERSE gear or automatic transmissions in PARK.
3. Remove the spare wheel, jack and combination jack handle/wheel wrench. Instructions for removing these parts from a wagon model are shown on the facing page, information for a sedan model is shown over the page.

FLAT TYRE cont.***Wagons:***

Open the tailgate. A finger loop is provided on the centre rear edge of the floor cover. Use the loop to pull up the cover, which can then be secured out of your way with a hook. The hook is provided underneath the cover. Unclip the hook and attach it to the weather-seal. *Remember to unhook the cover before closing the tailgate.*

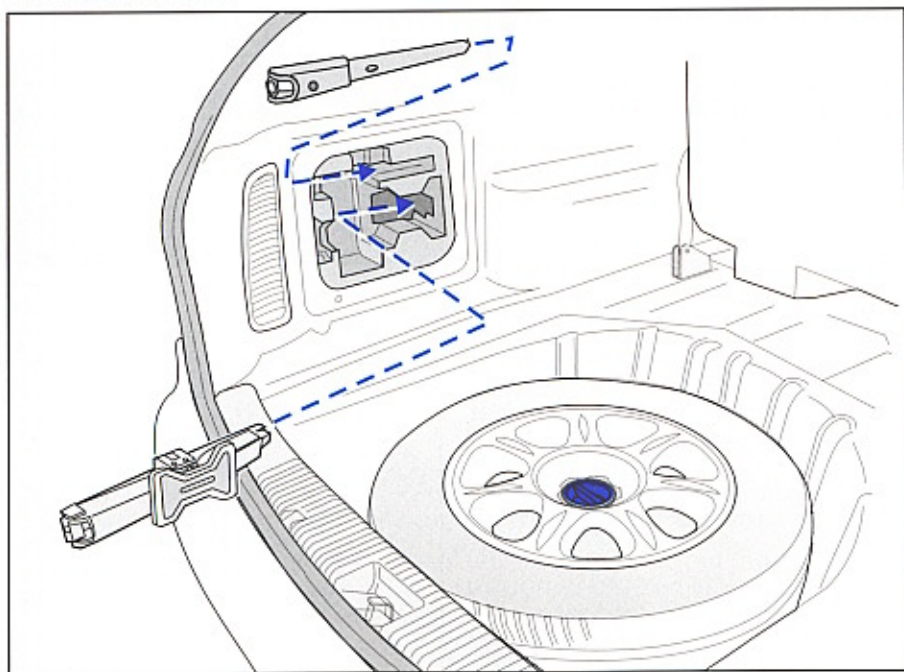


Undo the nut in the centre of the wheel anti-clockwise and lift the spare wheel out of the car.

To remove the jack and combination jack handle/wheel wrench, pull down the cover on the left hand side of the car.

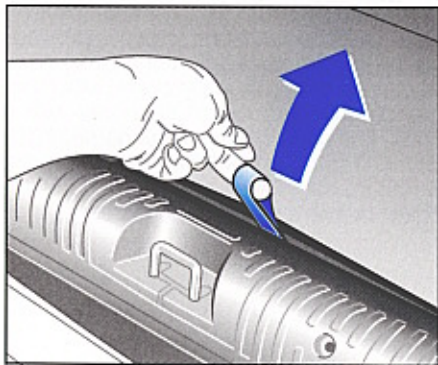
The jack is held in place by clips. Pull the clips upwards and downwards and remove the jack.

The combination jack handle/wheel wrench is also held in place by clips. Pull the clip rearwards to release.



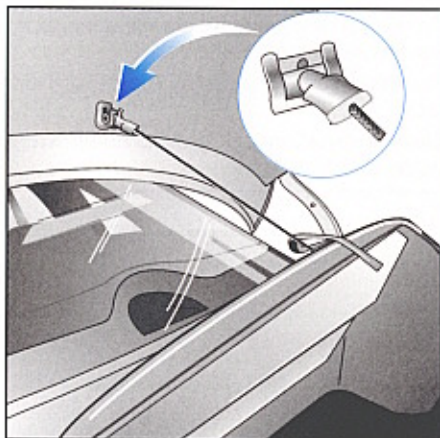
FLAT TYRE cont.***Sedans:***

Use the finger loop to pull up the spare wheel cover.



The spare wheel cover can be secured out of your way. An extendable strap is provided in the centre of the rear edge of the spare wheel cover. Pull up the T-piece and attach it to the boot, as shown.

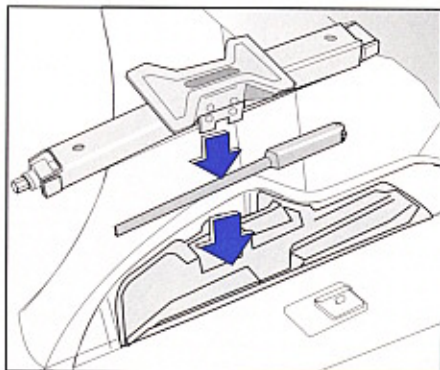
Remember to unhook the strap before closing the boot.



Undo the nut in the centre of the spare wheel anti-clockwise and lift the wheel out of the car.

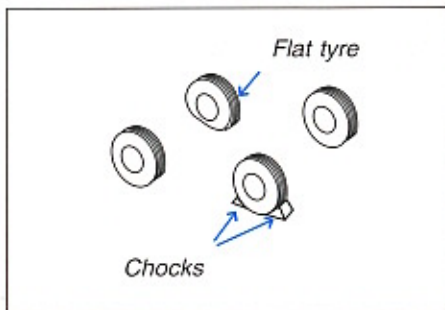
The tools are stored in a compartment in the floor, also under the spare wheel cover. The jack pulls out (there are no clips holding it in).

The combination jack handle/wheel wrench is stored under the jack. It also just pulls out.



FLAT TYRE cont.

4. Block the wheel diagonally opposite the flat tyre with a solid object.



5. If wheel trim covers wheel nuts, remove as follows:

If **centre cap** is fitted, remove the centre cap by inserting the handle end of the wheel wrench tool between the wheel and the centre cap at the slots provided and gently lever off.

If **individual plastic caps** fitted, remove the individual plastic caps, covering the wheel nuts.

Where **full wheel trim** fitted, remove the trim by inserting the handle end of the wheel wrench tool between the wheel and the wheel trim. Working around the wheel, gently and evenly lever off the wheel trim.

6. Loosen, but do not remove, wheel nuts by turning wheel wrench anti-clockwise.

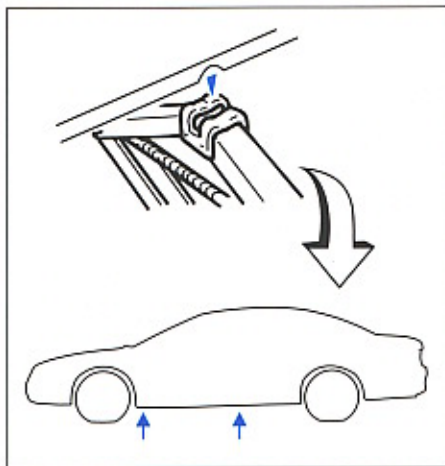
7. Place the jack below the jack location closest to the wheel being changed.

There are four jack locations, two each side of the car. The jack locations (blue arrows in the illustration) are marked by half circle cut outs on the car.

The rear jack location is half way along the car for both sedans and wagons.

Always read the label on the jack.

CAUTION: Failure to position the jack as described above could cause the car to slip off the jack



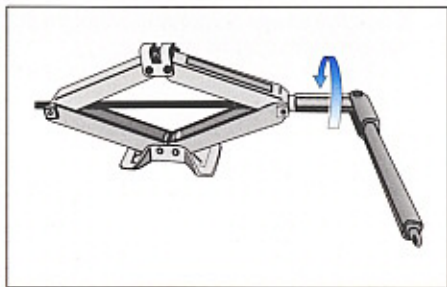
FLAT TYRE cont.

8. Raise the jack to fit the "U" shaped lifting foot of the jack around the car body, at the jack location.

Ensure that the jack is not tilted and that the base is resting squarely on the ground.

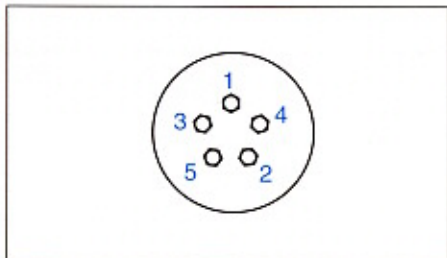
Turn clockwise to raise, anti-clockwise to lower.

The jack handle must be *unfolded* into a right angle to use.



9. Raise the car until the tyre is clear of the ground. Remove the wheel nuts and place (together) in a dry spot to avoid getting dirt in the threads. Exchange the wheel on the car with the spare wheel.

10. Replace the wheel nuts and tighten by hand. Then, with the wheel wrench, lightly tighten in the sequence shown.



11. Lower the car completely and remove the jack.

12. Fully tighten the wheel nuts with the wheel wrench in the sequence shown.

13. Replace any wheel trim which covers wheel nuts, as follows:

Note that each type of wheel trim fits in a specific position on the wheel. If incorrectly placed the trim will not sit "flush" and, if forced, may damage the wheel.

- Where **centre cap** fitted: note the two notches on the underside of the cap. These must be lined up with the same slot provided for removing the wheel trim. Push on by hand.
- If **full wheel trim** fitted, locate the valve in the valve hole provided in the wheel trim. Working around the wheel trim, use several light blows with the palm of your hand to push on the wheel trim. It may be necessary to protect the hand during this operation.
- Where **individual plastic nut caps** are fitted, replace caps on each nut.

FLAT TYRE cont.

14. Stow all tools and flat tyre as shown on earlier pages.

Notes:

- When re-installing the jack, insert the nut end in first. On sedans, the nut end points towards the rear of the car; on wagons, the nut end points towards the front of the car.
- Remember to unhook the spare wheel cover before closing the boot/tailgate.
- To reduce movement of the spare wheel in the load area, the centre nut should be tightened to between 2 to 3 Newton metres (very tight "finger" tight).

15. Remember to get the tyre repaired as soon as possible.

CAUTION:

As soon as possible after changing a wheel, you should have the wheel nuts tightened with a torque wrench to between 100 and 125 Newton metres. Wheel nuts should be tightened evenly to the correct torque in the sequence shown, as wheel nuts which have not been tightened properly could eventually allow the wheel to come off while the car is moving!

TOWING A DISABLED CAR

Towing a disabled car

Proper lifting or towing equipment is necessary when lifting or towing the car to prevent damage. Country, State and Local laws must be followed. In an emergency, your car may be towed on all four wheels in the following manner:

- Fit the towing equipment to the holes at the side of the front cross member. Use of two hooks with the load evenly spread, rather than one, is recommended. Do not attach to the bumpers or brackets, suspension or cross members.
- Place transmission in neutral position and release the park brake.
- Switch the ignition key to "ACC" position. This will free the steering lock and allow the correct operation of windscreen wipers and turn signals.
- For the sake of safety and to prevent damage to the car it is advisable to avoid jerky movements and to drive slowly during towing operations.
- Remember that *power assist* for brakes and power steering are not available when the engine is off. The brakes and steering still function, but take greater effort.
- To prevent exhaust fumes from the towing car entering into the towed car, close the windows and move heating and ventilation controls to "re-circulate" position.
- Cars fitted with automatic transmissions must not be towed for more than 55 km or at over 55 km/h unless the propeller shaft is removed.
- Cars with damaged transmissions must not be towed unless the propeller shaft is removed.
- Only the driver should be in a towed car.

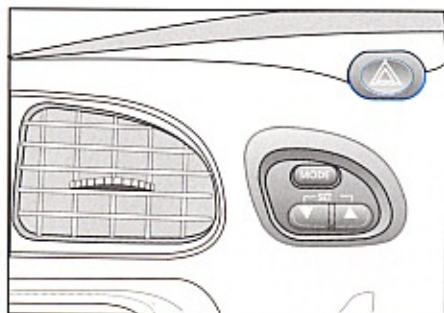
Hazard warning flasher

Press the switch to turn the hazard warning flasher on and off. The hazard warning flasher works regardless of the ignition position.

When turned on, all turn signals flash continuously.

Use the hazard warning flasher to warn other drivers any time your car becomes a traffic hazard, day or night.

Use of the hazard warning flashers while the car is moving is illegal in some States or Countries.

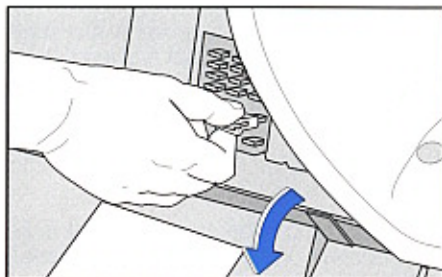


FUSES

The main fuse panel is in the instrument panel, below the steering column.

Pull the hinged fuse panel down to reveal the fuses.

The separate, fuse/relay box is located in the engine compartment, marked "Fuses". Access to these fuses is gained by removing the snap-on cover.



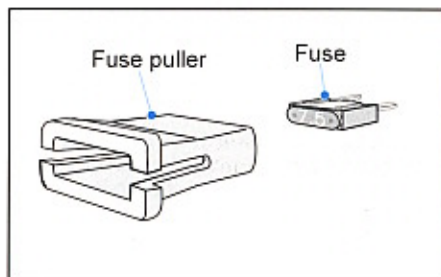
Both covers have diagrams showing the layout of the fuses and the amperage rating.

To determine whether or not a fuse is "blown", it is necessary to pull out the suspect fuse and examine the element in the fuse. A fuse puller is provided in the fuse panel, inside the car.

If the fuse has blown, replace with one of the same amperage, as stamped on the fuse head.

If a fuse blows twice in a row a fault is indicated. The cause should be promptly located and fixed.

Ensure that the fuse cover, either inside the car, or under the bonnet, is securely in place.



CAUTION: When replacing a fuse be sure to use a fuse of the specified amperage. Never install a wire or similar as it could damage electrical components and cause a fire.

ENGINE OVERHEATING

CAUTION:

Immediate action is required if the engine overheats. This can be indicated by the temperature gauge needle moving over to the "H", by steam escaping from under the bonnet, a loss of power or a loud knocking or pinging noise. Continued driving **EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME** could cause a fire or car damage.

Pull out of the traffic as soon as possible and stop the car. Leave the engine idling and the park brake applied while you get out and check that the cooling fan is working.

CAUTION:

Do not open the bonnet if you can see or hear steam or coolant escaping from the engine compartment. Wait until no steam or coolant can be seen or heard before opening the bonnet.

If the fan is working and the temperature gauge needle has not returned to its normal position within a few minutes **STOP** the engine and remove the ignition key. Look for leaks at the radiator hoses and connections, heater hoses and connections, radiator and water pump. Take care when checking these areas as they will probably still be hot.

If you find a major leak or other problems that may have caused the engine to overheat, do not run the engine until these problems have been corrected.

If you do not find anything wrong then you should check the engine coolant level, for V6 or V8 as appropriate.

V6 engine:

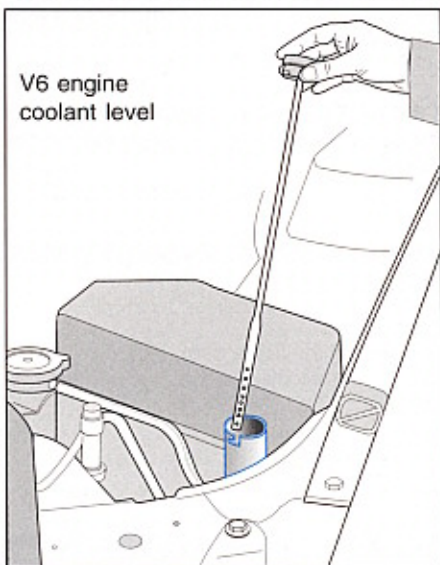
Turn the coolant dipstick cap a quarter of a turn anti-clockwise and pull out the dipstick. When the engine is cold the coolant level should be at or above the *lower triangle* mark on the dipstick. After the car has been driven and the engine is at normal operating temperature, the level should be somewhere between half full and the *MAXIMUM* triangle mark. If the coolant level is correct, replace the dipstick and turn the cap a quarter of a turn clockwise to secure. If the level is too low, proceed as follows:

CAUTION:

Do not remove the radiator cap if the engine and radiator are still hot. Scalding fluid and steam can be blown out under pressure which could cause serious burns.

When the engine has cooled sufficiently, check the radiator level as follows.

Cover the radiator cap with a thick cloth and turn slowly anti-clockwise (without pressing down) until it reaches a "stop". This is the pressure relief stop, which allows any remaining pressure (indicated by a hissing sound) to escape. Then press down on the cap and continue turning it anti-clockwise until it can be removed. Then remove the coolant dipstick. With the radiator cap OFF, top up the coolant dipstick tank if required. Remember to ensure the dipstick is secure after filling. Then, **WHILE THE ENGINE IS IDLING**, top up the radiator (if required) and replace the radiator cap.

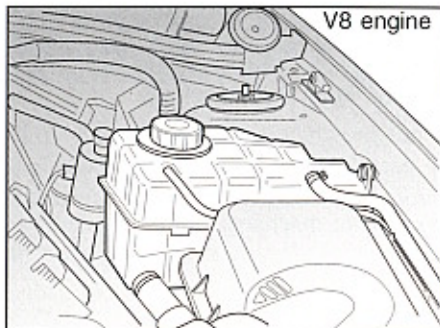


ENGINE OVERHEATING cont.**V8 engines**

When the engine is cold the coolant level should be at or slightly above the "COLD FILL" mark at the centre weld joint. After the car has been driven and the engine is at normal operating temperature the level should be between the centre weld joint and the cap. If the coolant level is correct, do not undo the cap.

If the level is too low, cover the cap with a thick cloth and slowly turn anti-clockwise. With the coolant cap OFF, top up the coolant tank if required **WHILE THE ENGINE IS IDLING** and replace the cap. Leave the engine idling for a few minutes while the level "settles".

Do not overfill, as coolant requires space to expand when warmed up.

**All engines**

If after taking one or more of the above actions the temperature gauge no longer signals an overheat condition you can resume driving at a reduced speed. Return to normal driving after ten minutes if the temperature gauge does not again show an overheat condition. If overheating occurs again you should have the car attended to, as soon as possible, by a qualified mechanic.

The engine may temporarily operate at high temperatures during demanding operating conditions, especially on hot days, including: climbing a long hill; stopping immediately after high speed driving; idling for long periods in traffic; towing a heavily laden trailer or caravan.

You should avoid driving for prolonged periods in any of the above conditions if the temperature gauge shows "hot". It may help to turn off the air conditioner in these conditions. Chapter 7 gives instructions to help protect your cooling system from overheating.

Air bleeding: all V6 engines (including supercharged)

These engines have bleeder vents to let any trapped air escape from the cooling system. Air bleeding should be done if a significant amount of coolant has been added, otherwise the engine may overheat. This is particularly important if the engine is supercharged, as these engines have **three** air bleed points.

It is recommended that air bleeding be done by your Holden Dealer, who has the most up-to-date technical information and equipment on the system. You should have the air bled **as soon as possible** on supercharged engines or they may be damaged due to overheating.

If you have to drive the car before the air bleeding is done, ensure the coolant level in the radiator is as high as possible. This involves constantly checking and topping up the level. It is recommended you reduce load on the power train, i.e., reduce driving speed, don't tow heavy loads or heavily load the car until the air is bled.

FLAT BATTERY

CAUTION: DO NOT "push start" or "tow start" your car, either manual or automatic. If unburnt fuel were to reach the catalytic converter and ignite, the converter could overheat or be destroyed by backfire. Therefore, if the battery is flat, you can "jump start", but not "push start" your car.

Please read the following procedure in full before attempting to jump start your car.

If after reading the following procedure you are still unsure about "jump starting" we strongly recommend for your safety and that of your car that you leave the starting to a competent mechanic.

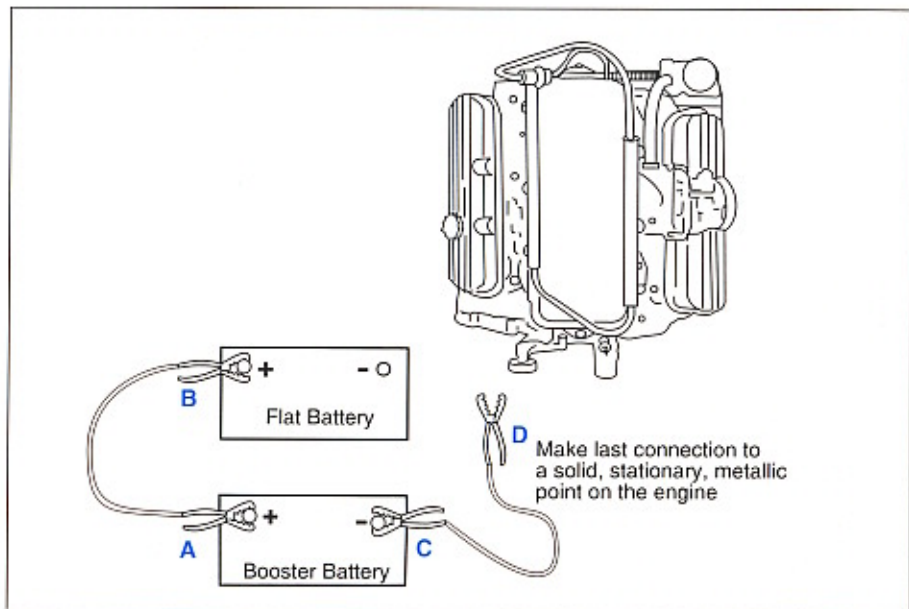
Jump starting**CAUTION:**

Batteries produce explosive gases, contain corrosive acids and supply levels of electrical current high enough to cause burns. Therefore, when working near a battery:

- Do not use open flames or sparks near the battery.
 - Do not smoke near a battery.
 - Wear eye protection such as safety glasses and avoid leaning over the battery.
 - Battery acid is corrosive. If it gets on your skin, wash with lots of water immediately. If it gets in your eyes you should not only wash with lots of water but should also seek medical help. Battery acid also damages paint and fabrics. To minimise damage, wash off immediately.
 - Be sure any batteries that have filler caps are properly filled with fluid.
 - Remove rings, metal watch bands and other metal jewellery before working around the battery.
 - Never use a quick charger to start your engine.
 - If you have a telephone fitted to your car, you should remove the fuse for the telephone before jump starting. Remember to reinstall the fuse afterwards.
1. The battery in your car has a negative earth and a 12 volt rating. The battery in the other car **MUST** also have a negative earth and a 12 volt rating. Remove any battery covers.
 2. Position the two cars so that they are NOT touching, apply the park brakes, put automatic transmission in PARK, manuals in NEUTRAL. Turn ignition to LOCK and switch off all lights and accessories in both cars, except the hazard warning flasher or any lights needed for the work area.

FLAT BATTERY cont.

3. Attach one end of the RED jumper lead to the positive terminal of the booster battery (identified by a red colour, + or P) and the other end of the RED jumper lead to the positive terminal of the flat battery.



4. Attach one end of the BLACK jumper lead to the negative terminal of the booster battery (identified by a black colour, - or N) and the other end of the BLACK jumper lead to a solid stationary, metallic point on the engine of the car with the flat battery. **DO NOT CONNECT DIRECTLY TO NEGATIVE TERMINAL OF THE BATTERY.**
5. When making all connections take care that the jumper lead clamps do not touch each other. Also, ensure that jumper leads are not on or near pulleys, fans or other points that will move when the engine is started.
6. Start the engine in the car with the good battery and run the engine at a moderate speed. Then start the engine with the flat battery.
7. Leave the engines running while removing the jumper leads - in the exact reverse order they were installed. While removing each clamp, take care that it does not touch any other metal while the other end remains attached.
8. Replace any battery covers.

Note that your radio may require input of the PIN, refer Chapter 1.

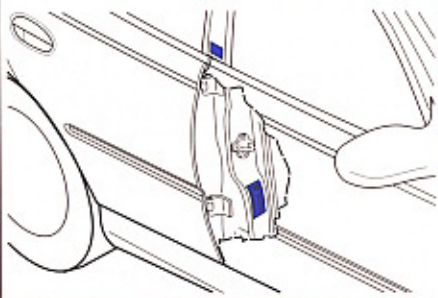
AIR BAGS (if fitted)

Your car is fitted with a driver's air bag, stored inside the steering wheel ("SRS AIR BAG" is stamped on the steering wheel and a label is attached under the driver's sun visor). Your car may also have a front passenger's air bag, stored in the dash panel. The fitment of a passenger's air bag is recognised by the wording "SRS AIR BAG" above the glovebox and a label attached under the passenger's sunvisor).



Some models also have side impact air bags, for the driver and front passenger, stored in the side of the seat backs closest to the door. If your model car is fitted with side impact air bags there will be labels on both door lock pillars and on the outside of the car, see illustration.

Side impact air bag labels
- on both sides of the car



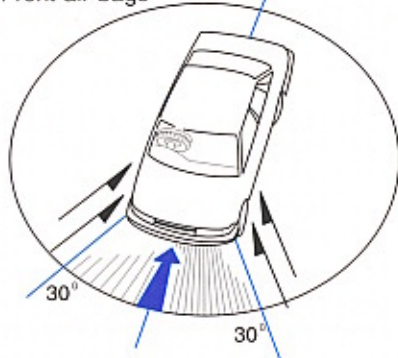
If your car is fitted with two front air bags they operate as a pair - they are triggered simultaneously. Side air bags, however, are triggered independently.

In a severe front end collision, both front air bags inflate, assisting seat belts to restrain forward body movement. A side impact air bag will only trigger on the side of the car that is struck.

When air bags inflate an operating noise may be heard and a small amount of smoke-like gas is released. The gas is harmless and does not indicate malfunction or fire. The air bag then deflates - the whole process *only taking a moment*.

Air bags are part of the "Supplemental Restraint System" as they assist, but do not replace seat belts. Air bags are not designed to inflate if the car is hit from the rear or overturns. **Seat belts must be worn by all passengers whenever the car is moving.**

Front air bags



Front air bags will inflate if car struck hard, in frontal or near frontal impacts. Front air bags will not inflate if car struck from side, rear, or in some rollovers.....always wear a seat belt.

AIR BAGS (if fitted) cont.


Air bags inflate with great force. If you are too close to an inflating air bag it could seriously injure you. Seat belts help keep you in position for air bag inflation in the event of a crash.

Ten seconds after any air bag or seat belt pre-tensioner (refer Chapter 3) has inflated (and the car has stopped) your car will:

- unlock the doors,
- turn off the engine, turn off the fuel pump,
- and switch on the interior light

provided there is battery power.

Switch the ignition OFF and then ON if re-starting the engine is required.

A  warning light on the instrument panel illuminates for a few seconds when the ignition is switched ON. This is to indicate that the air bags are operational. If the light *does not* show when the ignition is switched to ON, or if it illuminates when driving, you should contact your Holden Dealer immediately, as the air bags and seat belt pre-tensioners may not function correctly, especially in an accident.

The warning light will illuminate after an accident if a side air bag, seat belt pre-tensioners, or seat belt pre-tensioners and air bag(s), have activated.

After an accident in which the front air bag system was triggered, the air bag system (steering wheel, steering column, air bag, seat belt and control module) must be replaced. If a passenger's air bag is fitted, the air bag assembly, air bag cover, seat belt and the dash panel also need to be replaced. After side impact air bag deployment, the relevant seat, seat belt, sensor and control module require replacement. It is recommended that this work be done by a Holden Dealer.

AIR BAGS (if fitted) cont.

WARNINGS:

Front passenger's air bag: The dash board area must be kept clear. Do not place any objects over the dash board or between an air bag and yourself. Nothing should hang from the sun visor or mirror and a passenger must not rest their feet on the dash board.

Driver's air bag: The horn pad must not be covered with adhesive or any other material. The driver should sit as far back as possible while still maintaining control of the car.

Side impact air bags: Do not fit unauthorised seat covers. Do not position your body or any object (including pillows) between front seats and doors. Front seat occupants should not lean on or sleep against the door. Always sit centrally in the seat.

The system should also be inspected by a Holden Dealer if the dash board area or steering wheel is scratched, cracked or damaged, or, if side impact air bags are fitted, the front seats are damaged.

Extensive design and testing has gone into the Holden air bag system. It is extremely reliable and has little chance of accidental inflation. It should, however, be treated with respect. Any careless or unskilled interference with the system could lead to its failure or to accidental inflation. Any work to the electrical system, steering column, dash board area, steering wheel, front seats (if side impact air bags are fitted) or air bag system should *only* be carried out by an authorised Holden Dealer.

ROO BAR NOTE: Fitting a roo bar can change the impact speed which would normally cause the front air bags to inflate, reducing effectiveness and potentially increasing the risk of injury and repair cost. Please read the note on page 4-11.

SIDE AIR BAG NOTE: The side impact air bags will deploy and offer protection in most, but not all, severe side impacts. Because of the limited time available to detect some side impacts, it is not possible to deploy the SIAB in all serious accidents (e.g. some pole impacts).

AIR BAG AND CHILD RESTRAINTS: Please read the warning on page 3-8 if fitting a child restraint.

6 CYLINDER ENGINE BELT

If the 6 cylinder engine accessory belt is broken, replacement is as follows:

1. Feed the belt over the pulleys as shown - except for the water pump pulley. Ensure the belt is correctly installed around the pulleys before proceeding.
2. Put a 15 mm ring spanner over the bolt in the centre of the pulley shown.
3. Move the spanner in the direction shown to release the tension on the belt.
4. Feed the belt around the water pump pulley, then slowly release and remove the spanner.
5. The belt automatically adjusts when the engine is started.

Removal of the belt is the same as replacement, that is, you must remove the tension on the belt with a spanner while removing the belt.

Supercharged engines only

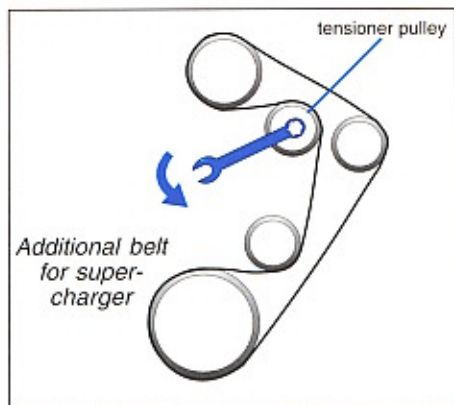
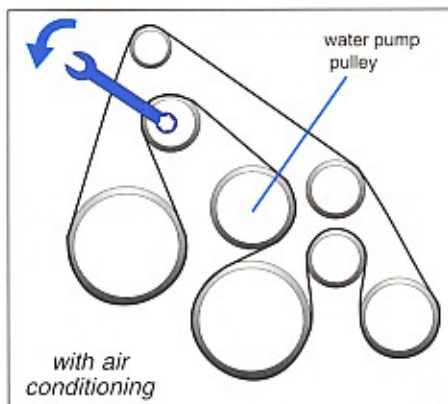
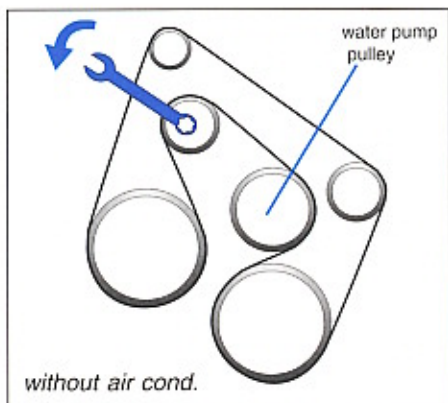
Two exterior belts are used; an accessory belt (see above) and a supercharger belt. The supercharger belt is fitted *after* the accessory belt has been fitted.

Feed the belt over the pulleys as shown, except for the tensioner pulley. Ensure the belt is correctly installed around the pulleys. Put a 15 mm ring spanner over the bolt in the centre of the tensioner pulley. Move the spanner anti-clockwise to relieve belt tension.

Slip the belt over the tensioner pulley, then slowly release and remove the spanner.

The belt automatically adjusts when the engine is started.

Please note that these belts have been specially designed. A replacement belt must be specifically for the application, i.e. a supercharger belt must be used for the supercharged engine in the routing shown.



BULB REPLACEMENT

When replacing, it is important to only fit bulbs of the specified wattage.

Front lights

To gain access if replacing a bulb on the driver's side: disconnect the battery terminals, remove the battery retaining plate and manoeuvre the battery out of the way. If the car has a V8 engine, the battery has to be removed from the car.

To gain access if replacing a bulb on the passenger's side with a V8 engine: the radiator cover has to be removed (4 screws) and the air snorkel pulled out.

After replacing the bulb on the driver's side: remember to replace and connect the battery and re-enter the radio PIN, refer Chapter 1.

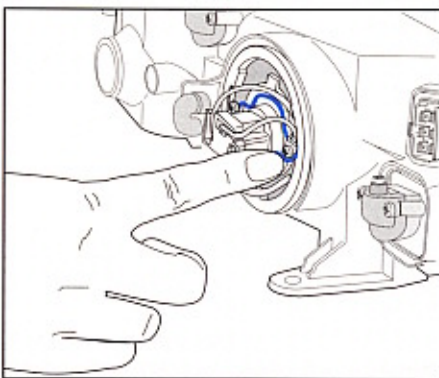
After replacing the bulb on the passenger's side with a V8 engine: remember to push the air snorkel back into place and refit the radiator cover (4 screws).

If unsure, please have the work carried out by a competent mechanic.

Headlights (60/55 watts)

Do not touch new bulbs or reflectors with bare hands. Greasy fingers cause stains which evaporate - eventually resulting in a dull reflector. Grease spots on Halogen bulbs will, within a short time, lead to bulb failures. Inadvertently stained bulbs may be cleaned with methylated spirits.

1. Open the bonnet. Refer "Front lights" above.
2. Turn the dust cap anti-clockwise and remove from rear of headlight assembly.
3. Pull off wiring harness connector from rear of bulb.
4. Unclip spring retainer (as shown) and pivot clear of bulb, then remove bulb.
5. Refit new bulb into place. The different size locating tangs on the bulb base only allow the bulb to seat correctly into the reflector in one position.
6. Refit spring retainer, wiring harness connector and dust cap (ensuring rubber seal is in place).
7. Refer "Front lights" above. Check light operation.



Front park lights (5 watts)

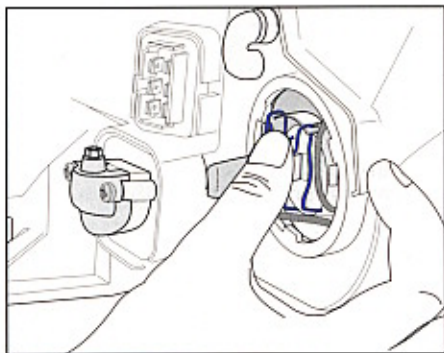
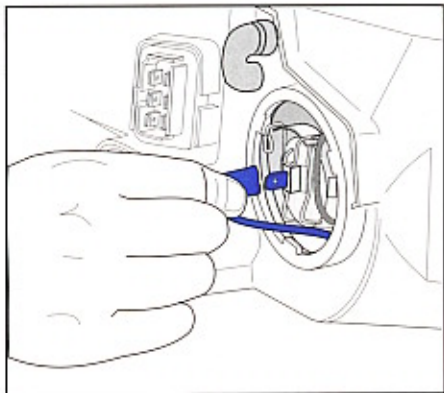
1. Open the bonnet. Refer "Front lights" above.
2. Turn the headlight rear dust cap anti-clockwise and remove.
3. Remove park light bulb holder (located next to headlight bulb) by pulling straight out.
4. Remove park light bulb by pulling straight out of holder.
5. Insert new bulb into holder, reinstall holder and dust cap (ensuring rubber seal is in place).
6. Refer "Front lights" above. Check light operation.

BULB REPLACEMENT cont.**Inboard high beam (55 watts)**

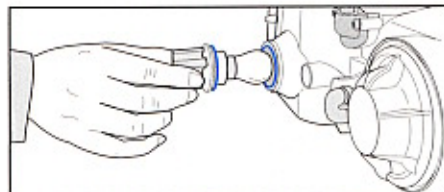
1. Open the bonnet. Refer "Front lights" on previous page.
2. Turn the high beam rear dust cap anti-clockwise and remove.
3. Disconnect bulb connector.
4. Depress and unclip spring clip at both sides.
5. Pull out bulb assembly.
6. Do not touch the new bulb with your fingers. If accidentally touched, wipe immediately with methylated spirits.

Refit new bulb, ensuring that locating lugs on bulb fits into holes on bulb housing.

7. Reconnect spring clip at both sides.
8. Connect bulb electrical lead.
9. Replace dust cap (ensuring rubber seal is in place).
10. Refer "Front lights" on previous page. Check light operation.

**Front turn signal (21 watts)**

1. Open the bonnet. Refer "Front lights" on previous page.
2. Turn bulb holder anti-clockwise and remove.
3. Lightly depress bulb and twist anti-clockwise out of the holder.
4. Insert new bulb and reinstall bulb holder. Note that the bulb should be coloured orange.
5. Refer "Front lights" on previous page. Check light operation.



BULB REPLACEMENT cont.

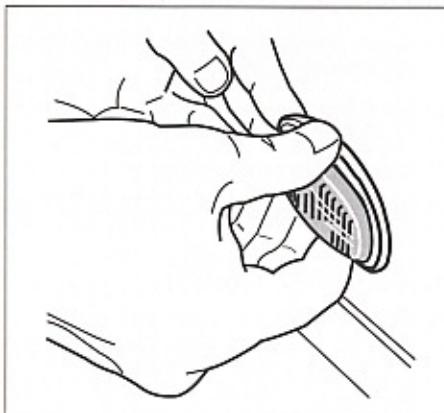
Side turn signal (5 watts)

Grasp the lens at the rear, push forwards and pull away from the car body. Separate the bulb holder from the lens assembly by first rotating the bulb holder anti-clockwise.

The bulb pulls straight out of the bulb holder. Insert new bulb into bulb holder. Install bulb holder into lens housing. Note that bulb holder only fits into lens housing one way. Therefore, keep turning bulb holder clockwise until it fits into place and can be tightened.

When re-inserting the light, first locate the front of the housing into the body before pushing the rear inwards.

Check light operation.



Sedan rear high stop light (18 watts)

From the boot, reach under the stop light and twist to remove the bulb holder.

Bulb pulls straight out of bulb holder.

Install new bulb into bulb holder, refit bulb holder back into stop light.

Check light operation.

Note that if your sedan has a high stop lamp in the rear spoiler (SS models) it is recommended that bulb replacement be carried out by your Holden Dealer.

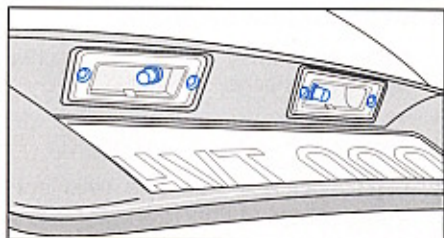
Sedan number plate (5 watts)

Remove screws securing the lens and remove the lens.

Pull the bulb from the holder.

Install the new bulb into the holder and refit the lens.

Check light operation.

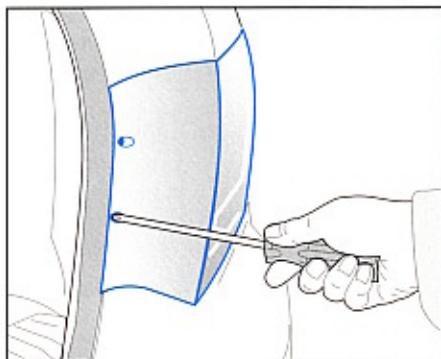


BULB REPLACEMENT cont.**Sedan: rear turn signal (21 w), stop/tail (21/5 w)**

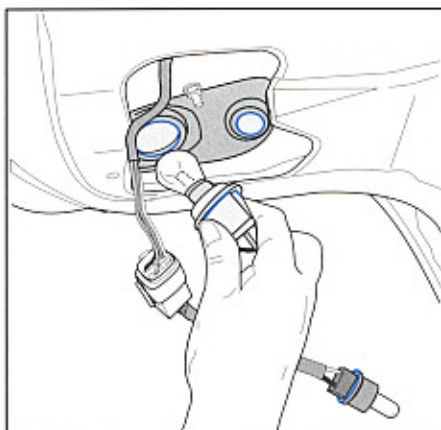
1. Open boot.
2. Remove the two screws attaching the rear quarter light assembly to the body.
3. Pull the rear quarter light assembly sideways out from the panel so that locating pegs on the side of the light assembly snap free from the clips. While holding the light assembly, turn and remove the appropriate bulb holder.
3. Remove bulb from holder by pushing in and turning.

The turn signal bulb for Calais models must have orange coloured glass. The turn signal bulb for all other models must have clear glass.

4. Insert new bulb into bulb holder and refit bulb holder into light housing, ensuring that the holder locks securely in place.
5. Ensure that the rear quarter light clips are seated correctly. Fit the light housing to the body, ensuring that the locating pegs snap into the clips and install and tighten attaching nuts to the correct torque: 3 to 4 Nm.
6. Check rear light operation.

**Sedan:****Tail - Berlina and Calais (5w)****Reverse (21w)**

1. Open boot lid and remove any carpet trim from area.
2. Inside boot lid, twist to release bulb holder from behind light assembly.
3. To remove reverse light, push in and turn. To remove tail light, pull bulb straight out.
4. Insert new bulb and reinstall bulb holder.
5. Replace any carpet trim.
6. Check light operation.



BULB REPLACEMENT cont.

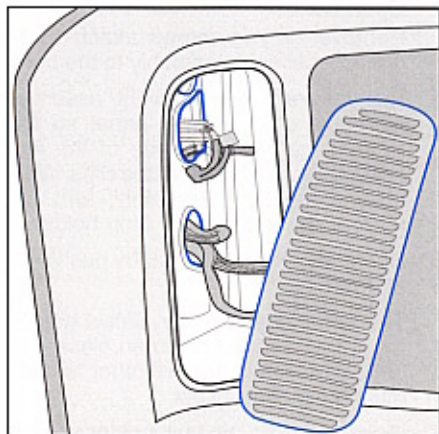
Wagon: rear turn signal (21w), stop/tail (21/5w), reverse (21w)

1. Open the tailgate.
2. Remove the rear light trim cover.
3. Rotate the required bulb holder and pull outwards.

Bulb holder sequence from top downwards is:

- Turn signal
- Reverse
- Stop/Tail

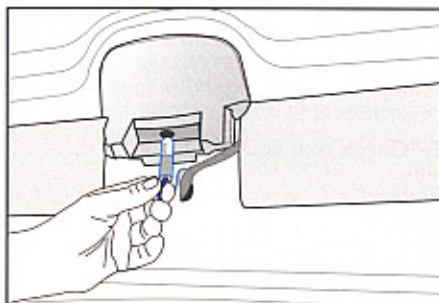
4. Slightly depress the bulb and rotate to remove from holder.
5. Install the new bulb in the holder.
6. Install bulb holder into car.
7. Refit cover.
8. Check light operation.



Wagon rear high stop light (18 watts)

Open tailgate and remove cover at rear of high level stop light (2 scrivers). From inside cavity of the stop light, twist bulb holder anti-clockwise. Pull bulb holder out of the cavity. Bulb pulls straight out of bulb holder. Install new bulb in bulb holder, refit holder in stop light cavity. Replace cover.

Check light operation.

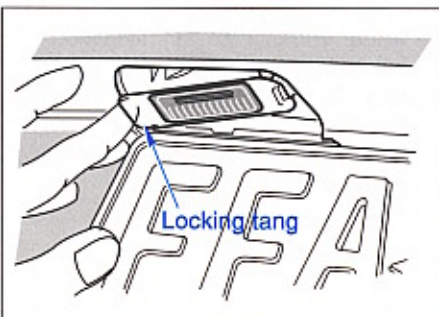


Wagon number plate (5 watts)

Push the tab on the left side of the lens to the right and pull the lens assembly downwards. Turn the bulb holder anti-clockwise and remove from the lens assembly. Pull the bulb straight out of the bulb holder.

Push new bulb into bulb holder. Install bulb holder into lens. Feed the wiring back into the cavity, fit lens into body, right side first. Push lens housing into place.

Check light operation.

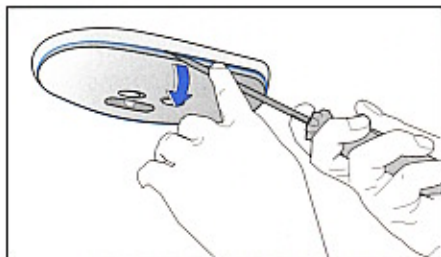


BULB REPLACEMENT cont.**Interior dome (10 watts)**

Insert a fine bladed screwdriver in the slot in the centre of the lens and gently lever out. Remove the bulb by bending the contacts out from the bulb while pulling the bulb down.

Install the new bulb and ensure that both ends of the bulb are firmly in place.

Reinstall the dome lens and push back into place with your hand.

**Front reading, if fitted (8 watts)**

The front reading lights, if fitted, are part of the dome light assembly. To replace a reading light bulb, first remove the lens of the dome light, as shown above.

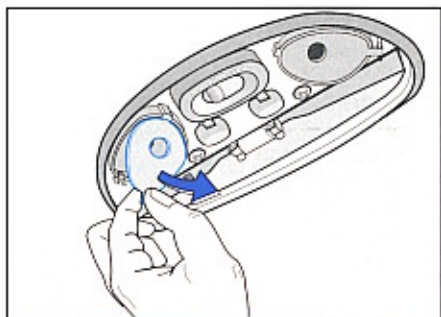
Then, remove reading light cover plates by gently pulling the thin tab down.

Pull out the bulb by hand.

Install the new bulb and ensure that both ends of the bulb are firmly in place.

Reinstall the cover plates (large end in first) and click firmly into place.

Reinstall the dome lens and push back into place with your hand.

**Footwell lights, if fitted (2.7 watts)**

Front footwell light bulbs are located in holders which are a "twist" fit into the right and left hand side trim of the instrument panel.

Bulbs are a "push" fit into the holder and are fitted with a green cover. When replacing a bulb ensure that the green cover is installed onto the bulb.

BULB REPLACEMENT cont.

Glovebox - Executive and Berlina (5 watts)

Glovebox - Calais (5 watts)

Console bin, if fitted (5 watts)

Boot (10 watts)

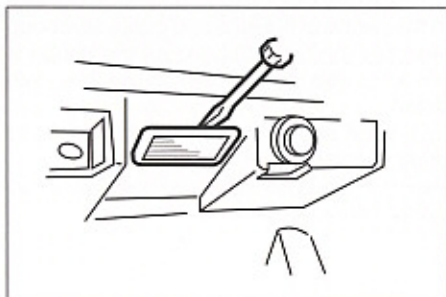
Wagon load area (10 watts)

Door, if fitted (5 watts)

Rear reading, if fitted (5 watts)

Gently prise away the lens housing with a fine bladed screwdriver.

Pull tab holding bulb (opposite end to wiring) backwards and pull bulb out. To install new bulb, first pull tab backwards. When new bulb is in place feed wiring back into cavity and push lens housing back into place.



Fog lights (if fitted), instrument panel lights, vanity mirror lights (if fitted), high mounted stop lights mounted in the rear spoiler (if fitted)

The work of these bulb replacements should be carried out by a Holden Dealer.