

Z1000A1-A

8. THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

**Consumer Information
Reporting Safety Defects**

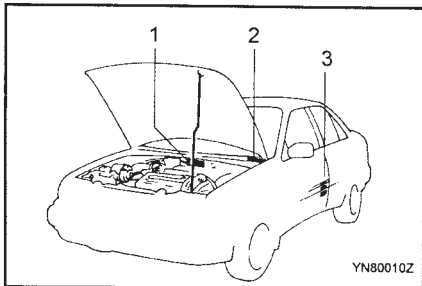
CONSUMER INFORMATION

Z1010A1-A

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN)

The vehicle identification number (VIN) is the number used in registering your car and in all legal matters pertaining to its ownership, etc. It can be found in the three different places on your car:

1. On the firewall between the engine and passenger compartments.
2. On the left top side of the instrument panel where it can be seen by looking down through the windshield.
3. On the lower side of the left front door pillar.

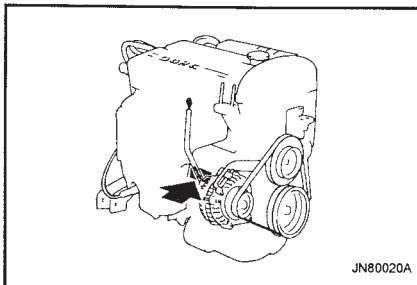


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Engine Number

The engine number is stamped on the engine block as shown in the drawing.



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TIRE INFORMATION

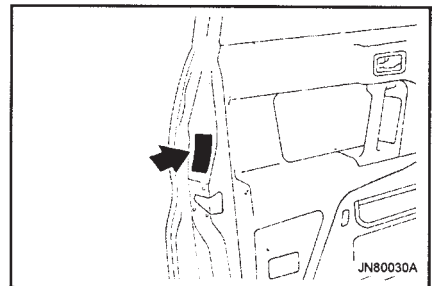
The tires supplied on your new Hyundai are chosen to provide the best performance for normal driving.

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RECOMMENDED INFLATION PRESSURES

The tire label located on the front left door inner panel gives the tire pressures recommended for your car. These pressures were chosen to provide the most satisfactory combination of ride comfort, tire wear and stability under normal conditions.

Tire pressures should be checked at least monthly. Proper tire inflation pressures should be main-



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tained for these reasons:

- o Lower-than-recommended tire pressures cause uneven tread wear and poor handling.
- o Higher-than-recommended tire pressures increase the chance of damage from impacts and cause uneven tread wear.

CAUTION:

Always observe the following:

- o **Check pressures when the tires are cold.** That is, after the car has been parked for at least three hours and hasn't been driven more than one mile or 1.6 km since starting up.
- o **Check the pressure of your spare tire each time you check the pressure of other tires.**
- o **Never overload your car.** Be especially careful about overloading if you equip your car with a luggage rack or car top carrier.

Z1030A1-A

SNOW TIRES

If you equip your car with snow tires, they should be the same size and have the same load capacity as the original tires. Snow tires should be installed on all four wheels; otherwise, poor handling may result.

Snow tires should carry 4 psi (28 kPa) more air pressure than the pressure recommended for the standard tires on the tire label on the front left door inner panel, or up to the maximum pressure shown on the tire sidewall whichever is less.

Do not drive faster than the speed limit when your car is equipped with snow tires.

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TIRE CHAINS

Tire chains should be installed on the frontwheels. Be sure that the chains are the proper size and that they are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

To minimize tire and chain wear, do not continue to use tire chains when they are no longer needed.

WARNING

When driving on roads covered with snow or ice, drive at less than 20 mph (30 km/h).

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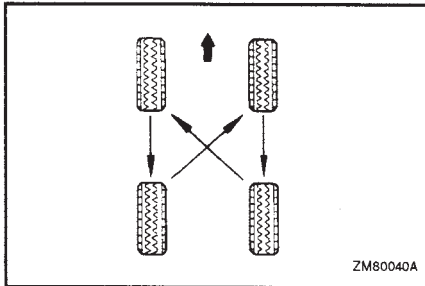
TIRE ROTATION

Tires should be rotated every 6,000 miles (10,000 km). If you notice that tires are wearing unevenly between rotations, have the car checked by a Hyundai dealer so the cause may be corrected.

After rotating, adjust the tire pressures and be sure to check wheel nut tightness.

WARNING

- o Do not use the temporary spare tire for tire rotation.
- o Do not mix bias-ply and radial-ply tires under any circumstances. This may affect control of the vehicle, resulting in serious injury or death.



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TIRE BALANCING

A tire that is out of balance may affect handling and tire wear. The tires on your Hyundai were balanced before the car was delivered but may need balancing again during the years you own the car.

Whenever a tire is dismantled for repair, it should be re-balanced before being reinstalled on the car.

Z1060B1-A

TIRE TRACTION

Tire traction can be reduced if you drive on worn tires, tires that are improperly inflated or on slippery road surfaces. Tires should be replaced when tread wear indicators appear. To reduce the possibility of losing control, slow down whenever there is rain, snow or ice on the road.

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WHEN TO REPLACE TIRES

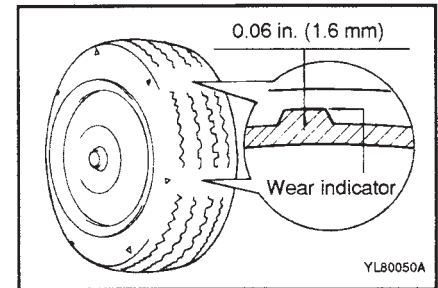
WARNING

Driving on worn-out tires is dangerous! Worn-out tires can cause loss of braking effectiveness, steering control and traction. When replacing tires, never mix radial and bias-ply tires on the same car. If you replace radial tires with bias-ply tires, they must be installed in sets of four.

The original tires on your car have tread wear indicators. The tread wear indicators appear when the tread depth is 0.06 in. (1.6 mm). The tire should be replaced when these appear as a solid bar across two or more grooves of the tread. Always replace your tires with those of the recommended size. If you change wheels, the new wheel's rim width and offset must meet by Hyundai specifications.

WARNING

Using tires and wheels of other than the recommended sizes may affect control of the vehicle resulting in serious injury or death.



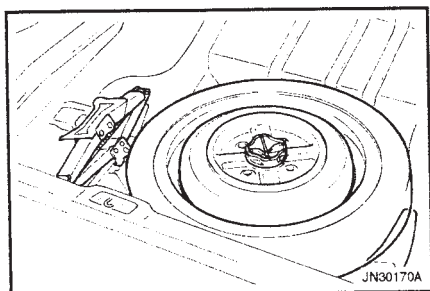
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SPARE TIRE AND TOOLS

Your Hyundai is delivered with the following:

- Spare tire and wheel
- Wrench
- Jack
- Jack handle



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SHOP MANUAL

A Hyundai Shop Manual is available from your authorized Hyundai dealer. It's written for the professional technicians, but is simple enough for most mechanically-inclined owners to understand.

ZA010A1-A

WARRANTIES FOR YOUR HYUNDAI VEHICLE

- o New vehicle 36 month/36,000 Mile Limited Warranty
- o New vehicle 60 month/60,000 Mile Limited Powertrain Warranty
- o Anti-Perforation Limited Warranty
- o Emission Defect Warranty - Federal Vehicle
- o California Emission Control System Warranty (if applicable)
- o Emission Performance Warranty - Federal vehicle
- o Replacement Parts and Accessories Limited Warranty

NOTE

Detailed warranty information is provided in your Hyundai Owner's Handbook.

Z1090A1-A

CONSUMER INFORMATION

This consumer information has been prepared in accordance with regulations issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. It provides the purchasers and/or prospective purchasers of Hyundai automobiles with information on uniform tire quality grading. Your Hyundai dealer will help answer any questions you may have as you read this information.

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Uniform tire quality grading

Department of Transportation quality grades
- All passenger vehicle tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades. These quality grades are molded on the sidewall.

Treadwear - The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half (1 - 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction A, B, C - The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

WARNING

The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature A, B, C - The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible tire failure which may result in death, serious injury, or property damage.