

APPEARANCE CARE

In order to maintain the value of your vehicle, it is necessary to perform regular maintenance following the proper procedure. Be sure to maintain your vehicle in compliance with any pertinent environmental pollution control regulations.

Carefully select the materials to be used for washing, etc., to be sure that they do not contain corrosives; if in doubt, contact an authorized HYUNDAI dealer for assistance in the selection of these materials.

Washing

Chemicals contained in the dirt and dust picked up from the road surface can damage the paint coat and body of your vehicle if left in prolonged contact.

Frequent washing is the best way to protect your vehicle from this damage. This will also be effective in protecting it from environmental elements such as rain, snow, salt air, etc.

Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight.

Park the vehicle in the shade and spray it with water to remove dust. Next, using an

ample amount of clean water and a vehicle washing brush or sponge, wash the vehicle from top to bottom.

Use a mild vehicle washing soap if necessary.

Rinse thoroughly and wipe dry with a soft cloth.

After washing the vehicle (including washing in an automatic vehicle wash), carefully clean the joints and flanges of the doors, hood, etc., where dirt is likely to remain.

Waxing

Waxing the vehicle will help prevent the dust and road chemicals to stick to the paintwork. Apply a wax solution after washing the vehicle at least once every three months.

Polishing

The vehicles should only be polished if the paintwork has become stained or has lost its lustre. Matte-finish parts and plastic bumpers must not be polished to prevent stains and damages.

Wheels

The wheels are painted; therefore, requiring the same care and maintenance as the vehicle body.

Chrome parts

In order to prevent spots and corrosion of chrome parts, wash it with water, dry thoroughly, and apply a special protective coating.

Window glass

The window glass can be cleaned using only a sponge and water. Glass cleaner can be used to remove oil, grease, dead insects, etc.

After washing the glass, wipe it dry with a clean, dry, soft cloth.

Never use the same cloth to wipe the window glass and the body paintwork; wax from the painted surfaces could stick to the glass and reduce its transparency and visibility.

Wiper blades

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

Chassis and underbody protection

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

The effectiveness of these measures, however, will be reduced by flying stones, road chemicals, etc., as the vehicle is driven.

Have the underbody checked regularly and have additional protection treatment carried out as required. As not all of the commercially available materials are suitable for use on your vehicle, it is recommended that you have this work done at an authorized HYUNDAI dealer.

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

Engine compartment

Clean the engine compartment regularly. Pay particular attention to flanges, crevices, and peripheral parts where dust containing road chemicals and other corrosive materials may be collected.

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

Upholstery and Interior

To maintain the value of your new vehicle, handle the upholstery carefully and keep the interior clean.

Use a vacuum cleaner and brush to clean the seats. If stained, vinyl and synthetic leather should be cleaned with an appropriate cleaner, and cloth fabrics can be cleaned with either upholstery cleaner or a 3% solution of neutral detergent in lukewarm water.

Clean the carpet with a vacuum cleaner and remove any stains with carpet cleaner.

Oil and grease can be removed by lightly dabbing with a clean colorfast cloth and benzene or spot remover.

Damaged paint

Small cracks and scratches in the paint coat should be touched up as soon as possible with HYUNDAI paint pencil or spray paint to prevent corrosion. Check body areas carefully for damage to the paint coat caused by flying stones, etc. The paint code number for your vehicle can be found on the vehicle information code plate.

Tar

If tar sticks to the vehicle, use special tar remover to remove it as soon as possible. If the tar leaves a stain, polish the affected area.

Plastic and rubber parts

Use a soft cloth and water when washing these parts. If necessary, a cleaning agent specially designed for plastics can be used. If engine oil, brake fluid, battery fluid, etc., comes in contact with these parts, wash promptly with water and then use alcohol to remove the stain completely.

Load weight and driving speed

The load weight inside the vehicle, placed on the roof, and/or towed in a trailer should not be excessive.

Correctly adjusting the air pressure of the tires before driving under maximum load weight conditions and before driving long distances is especially important.

Tire replacement

Tires which do not meet the size specifications must not be used. Replacement of the tires must be made as a set of the two front tires, the two rear tires, or all four tires.

A mixture of bias-ply tires and radial tires must not be used. Consult an authorized HYUNDAI dealer regarding tire replacement.

Kerb parking

If the tires strike a kerb or concrete parking barrier, they could be damaged, and this damage could become a source of extreme danger when the vehicle is subsequently

driven at high speed. If the vehicle is to be driven onto a kerb or any other such barrier, it should be driven slowly and at an appropriate angle to the kerb or barrier.

Tire care

For safe driving and to obtain the maximum useful life of the tires, regular inspection and proper maintenance must be observed.

- For information concerning inspection, air pressure, and rotation of the tires, refers to the part which deals with wheels in the section of this manual entitled "Consumer Information".

Tire air pressure

The air pressure of the tires must always be maintained in accordance with the specifications, and should be measured when the tires are cool.

If any changes in driving conditions(speed and/or load weight) occur, the air pressure of the tires must meet the specifications which apply to the new driving conditions. If the vehicle is going to be driven under varying load weight, etc., the air pressure must be adjusted in order to meet the highest

specifications of the conditions under which the vehicle is driven (high speeds and maximum load weight).

Tire storage

Storage of the tires should be in a dark, well-ventilated place.

Tires not mounted on rims should be stored vertically. Be sure that the tires are not in contact with fuel, oil grease, etc.