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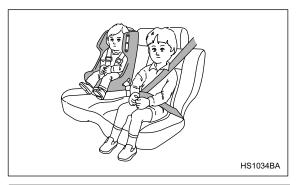
Front seats

WARNING

• Never adjust the seat while driving to avoid the possibility of loss of vehicle control and of personal injury.

• Before adjusting the seat, make sure the hands and feet of rear seat passengers are clear of the adjusting mechanism.

• Seatbelts provide maximum restraint when the occupant sits well back and upright in the seat. To reduce the risk of sliding under the seatbelt in a collision, the front seatbacks should be always used in the upright position while the vehicle is running. If the front seatbacks are not used in the upright position in a collision, the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen will increase, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.



Put children aged 12 and under in the rear seat properly restrained at all times. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force and can injure or even kill children, especially if they are 12 years of age and under and are not restrained or improperly restrained. Because children are lighter and weaker than adults, their risk of being injured from deployment is greater. For that reason, we strongly recommend that ALL children (including those in child seats and those that have outgrown child restraint devices) sit in the REAR seat properly restrained at all times in a child restraint device or in a seatbelt, whichever is appropriate for the child's age, height and weight. Secure ALL types of child restraint devices (including forward facing child seat) in the REAR seats at all times.

NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

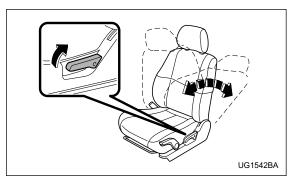
According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions. For instructions and precautions concerning child restraint systems, see the "Child restraint systems" section in this chapter.

Fore and aft adjustment

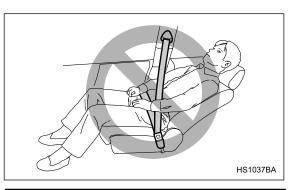


Pull the lever upward and slide the seat to the desired position. Then release the lever and move the seat back and forth to make sure that it is securely locked into place.

Reclining the seatback



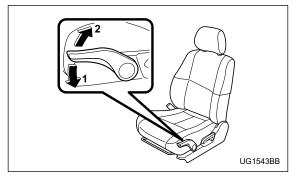
Pull the reclining lever up and adjust the seatback to the desired position. Then release the lever and make sure the seatback is securely locked into place. The seatback placed in a reclined position can spring back upward with force when released. When operating the reclining lever to return the seatback, hold it lightly so that it may be raised back gradually.



A WARNING

To prevent the passenger from sliding under the seatbelt in the event of a collision, always put the seatback in the upright position while the vehicle is in motion. Also, do not place objects such as cushions between the passenger and the seatback. If you do so, the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen will increase, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.

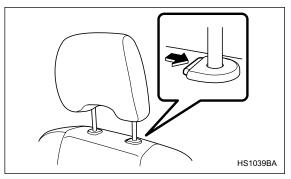
Seat cushion height adjustment (driver's seat)



- 1) When the lever is pushed down, the seat is lowered.
- 2) When the lever is pulled up, the seat rises.

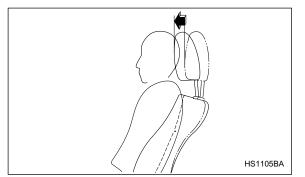
The height of the seat can be adjusted by moving the seat cushion adjustment lever up and down.

Head restraint adjustment (if equipped)



To raise the head restraint, pull it up. To lower it, push the head restraint down while pressing the release button on the top of the seatback. The head restraint should be adjusted so that the center of the head restraint is closest to the top of the occupant's ears.

■ Active head restraint (if equipped)



The front seats of your vehicle are equipped with active head restraints. They automatically tilt forward slightly in the event the vehicle is struck from the rear, decreasing the amount of rearward head movement and thus reducing the risk of whiplash. For maximum effectiveness the head restraint should be adjust so that the center of the head restraint is closest to the top of the occupant's ears.

• Each active head restraint is effective only when its height is properly adjusted and the

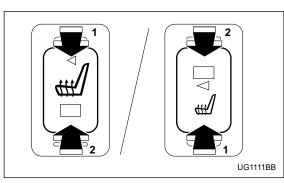
user sits in the correct position on the seat.

• Each active head restraint is designed to work only once. If your vehicle is involved in a rear-end collision, have an authorized SUBARU dealer inspect the active head restraints.

• The active head restraints may not operate in the event the vehicle experiences only a slight impact in the rear.

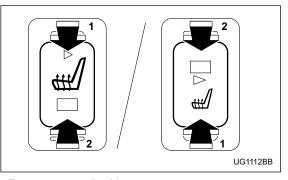
• The active head restraints may be damaged if they are pushed hard from behind or subjected to shock. As a result, they may not function if the vehicle suffers a rear impact.

Seat heater (if equipped)



Driver's side

- 1) HI Rapid heating
- 2) LO Normal heating



Front passenger's side
1) HI – Rapid heating
2) LO – Normal heating

The seat heater operates when the ignition switch is either in the "ACC" or "ON" position.

To turn on the seat heater, push the "LO" or "HI" position on the switch, as desired, depending on the temperature. Selecting the "HI" position will cause the seat to heat up quicker.

The indicator located on the switch comes on when the seat heater is in operation. When the vehicle's interior is warmed enough or before you leave the vehi-

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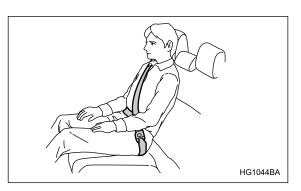
cle, be sure to turn the switch off.

- There is a possibility that people with delicate skin may suffer slight burns even at low temperatures if he/she uses the seat heater for a long period of time. When using the heater, always be sure to warn the persons concerned.
- Do not put anything on the seat which insulates against heat, such as a blanket, cushion, or similar items. This may cause the seat heater to overheat.

NOTE

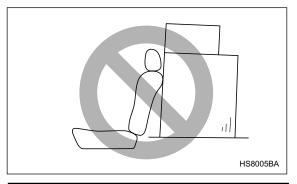
- Use of the seat heater for a long period of time while the engine is not running can cause battery discharge.
- When cleaning the seat, do not use benzine, paint thinner, or any similar materials.

Rear seats



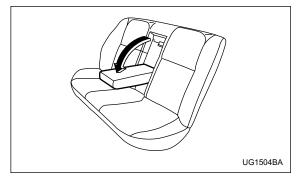
A WARNING

Seatbelts provide maximum restraint when the occupant sits well back and upright in the seat. Do not put cushions or any other materials between occupants and seatbacks or seat cushions. If you do so, the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen will increase, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.



Never stack luggage or other cargo higher than the top of the seatback because it could tumble forward and injure passengers in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

Armrest (if equipped)

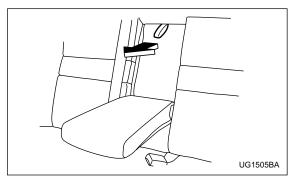


To lower the armrest, pull on the top edge of the arm-rest.

WARNING

To avoid the possibility of serious injury, passengers must never be allowed to sit on the center armrest while the vehicle is in motion.

▼ Loading long objects

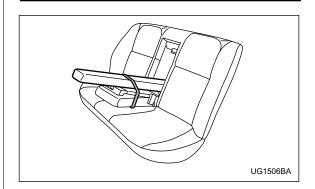


Folding down the armrest and opening the seatback panel affords a loading space for long objects. To open the seatback panel, pull the release tab.

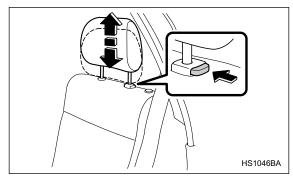
• Secure long objects properly to prevent them from shooting forward and causing serious injury during a sudden stop or sharp cornering. Tie long objects down with a rope or something equivalent.

• Avoid loading objects longer than 6.6 ft (2 m) and heavier than 55 lbs (25 kg). Such objects

can interfere with the driver's proper operation of the vehicle, possibly causing an accident and serious injury.



Headrest adjustment – Wagon

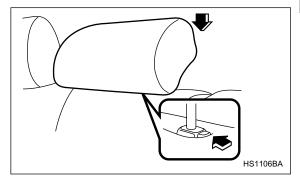


To raise the headrest, pull it up.

To lower it, push the head rest down while depressing the release button on the top of the seatback.

When the seats are not occupied, lower the headrests to improve rearward visibility.

▼ Rear center seating position

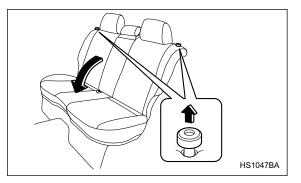


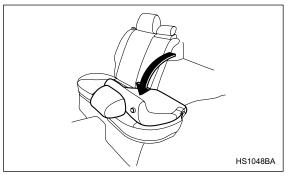
To raise the head restraint, pull it up.

To lower it, push the headrest down while pressing the release button on the top of the seatback.

When the rear-center seating position is occupied, place the headrest in its highest position. When the rear center seating position is not occupied, lower the headrest to improve rearward visibility.

■ Folding down the rear seat – Wagon





1. Lower the headrests.

2. Unlock the seatback by pulling the release knob and then fold the seatback down.

To return the seatback to its original position, raise the seatback until it locks into place and make sure that it is securely locked.

A WARNING

• After returning the rear seat to its original position, be certain to place all of the seatbelts and the tab attached to the seat cushion above the seat cushion. And make certain that the shoulder belts are fully visible.

• Never allow passengers to ride on the folded rear seatback or in the cargo area. Doing so may result in serious injury or death.

• Secure lengthy items properly to prevent them from shooting forward and causing serious injury during a sudden stop.

Seatbelts

Seatbelt safety tips

A WARNING

• All persons in the vehicle should fasten their seatbelts BEFORE the vehicle starts to move. Otherwise, the possibility of serious injury becomes greater in the event of a sudden stop or accident.

• All belts should fit snugly in order to provide full restraint. Loose fitting belts are not as effective in preventing or reducing injury.

• Each seatbelt is designed to support only one person. Never use a single belt for two or more persons – even children. Otherwise, in an accident, serious injury or death could result.

• Replace all seatbelt assemblies including retractors and attaching hardware worn by occupants of a vehicle that has been in a serious accident. The entire assembly should be replaced even if damage is not obvious.

• Put children aged 12 and under in the rear seat properly restrained at all times. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force and can injure or even kill children, especially if they are 12 years of age and under and are not restrained or improperly restrained. Because children are lighter and weaker than adults, their risk of being injured from deployment is greater. For that reason, we strongly recommend that ALL children (including those in child seats and those that have outgrown child restraint devices) sit in the REAR seat properly restrained at all times in a child restraint device or in a seatbelt, whichever is appropriate for the child's height and weight.

Secure ALL types of child restraint devices (including forward facing child seats) in the REAR seats at all times.

NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions. For instructions and precautions concerning the child restraint system, see the "Child restraint systems" section in this chapter.

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▼ Infants or small children

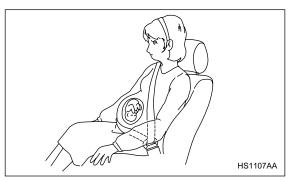
Use a child restraint system that is suitable for your vehicle. See information on "Child restraint systems" in this chapter.

▼ Children

If a child is too big for a child restraint system, the child should sit in the rear seat and be restrained using the seatbelts. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions. Never allow a child to stand up or kneel on the seat.

If the shoulder portion of the belt crosses the face or neck, adjust the shoulder belt anchor height (windowside seating positions only) and then if necessary move the child closer to the belt buckle to help provide a good shoulder belt fit. Care must be taken to securely place the lap belt as low as possible on the hips and not on the child's waist. If the shoulder portion of the belt cannot be properly positioned, a child restraint system should be used. Never place the shoulder belt under the child's arm or behind the child's back.

▼ Expectant mothers



Expectant mothers also need to use the seatbelts. They should consult their doctor for specific recommendations. The lap belt should be worn securely and as low as possible over the hips, not over the waist.

Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR)

The driver's seatbelt has an Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR).

The emergency locking retractor allows normal body movement but the retractor locks automatically during a sudden stop, impact or if you pull the belt very quickly out of the retractor.

Ä

Automatic/Emergency Locking Retractor (A/ELR)

Each passenger's seatbelt has an Automatic/Emergency Locking Retractor (A/ELR). The Automatic/ Emergency Locking Retractor normally functions as an Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR). The A/ELR has an additional locking mode "Automatic Locking Retractor (ALR) mode" intended to secure a child restraint system. When the seatbelt is once drawn out completely and is then retracted even slightly, the retractor locks the seatbelt in that position and the seatbelt cannot be extended. As the belt is rewinding, clicks will be heard which indicate the retractor functions as an ALR. When the seatbelt is retracted fully, the ALR mode is released.

When securing a child restraint system on the rear seats by the use of the seatbelt, the seatbelt must be changed over to the Automatic Locking Retractor (ALR) mode.

When the child restraint system is removed, make sure that the seatbelt retracts fully and the retractor returned to the Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR) mode.

For instructions on how to convert the retractor to the ALR mode and restore it to the ELR mode, see the "Child restraint systems" section in this chapter.

Seatbelt warning light and chime

Your vehicle is equipped with a seatbelt warning device at the driver's seat, as required by current safety standards.

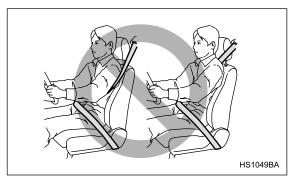
This device causes the seatbelt warning light on the instrument panel to light up when the ignition switch is turned to "ON" to remind the driver to wear the seatbelt. If the driver's seatbelt is not fastened, the warning light remains on and a warning chime sounds at the same time. The warning light stays illuminated until the driver fastens the seatbelt but the chime stops sounding after about six seconds.

Fastening the seatbelt

- Never use a belt that is twisted or reversed. In an accident, this can increase the risk or severity of injury.
- Keep the lap belt as low as possible on your hips. In a collision, this spreads the force of the lap belt over stronger hip bones instead of across the weaker abdomen.

• Seatbelts provide maximum restraint when the occupant sits well back and upright in the seat. To reduce the risk of sliding under the seatbelt in a collision, the front seatbacks should be always used in the upright position while the vehicle is running. If the front seatbacks are not used in the upright position in a collision, the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen will increase, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.

• Do not put cushions or any other materials between occupants and seatbacks or seat cushions. If you do so, the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen will increase, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.



A WARNING

Never place the shoulder belt under the arm or behind the back. If an accident occurs, this can increase the risk or severity of injury.

Metallic parts of the seatbelt can become very hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather; they could burn an occupant. Do not touch such hot parts until they cool.

▼ Front seatbelts

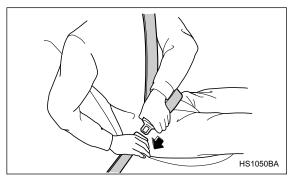
1. Adjust the seat position:

Driver's seat: Adjust the seatback to the upright position. Move the seatback as far from the steering wheel as practical while still maintaining full vehicle control.

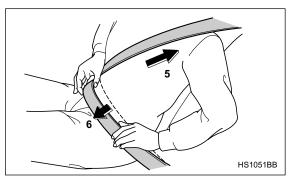
Front passenger's seat: Adjust the seatback to the upright position. Move the seat as far back as possible.

2. Sit well back in the seat.

3. Pick up the tongue plate and pull the belt out slowly. Do not let it get twisted. If the belt stops before reaching the buckle, return the belt slightly and pull it out more slowly. If the belt still cannot be unlocked, let the belt retract slightly after giving it a strong pull, then pull it out slowly again.



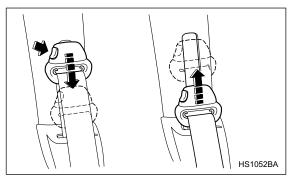
4. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until you hear a click.



5. To make the lap part tight, pull up on the shoulder belt.

6. Place the lap belt as low as possible on your hips, not on your waist.

▽ Adjusting the front seat shoulder belt anchor height



The shoulder belt anchor height should be adjusted to the position best suited for you.

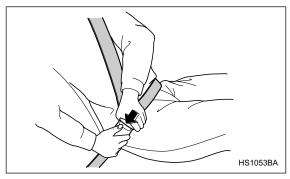
To lower the anchor height, push the release button and slide the anchor down.

To raise the anchor height, slide the anchor up. Pull down on the anchor to make sure that it is locked in place.

Always adjust the anchor height so that the shoulder belt passes over the middle of the shoulder without touching the neck.

When wearing the seatbelts, make sure the shoulder portion of the webbing does not pass over your neck. If it does, adjust the seatbelt anchor to a lower position. Placing the shoulder belt over the neck may result in neck injury during sudden braking or in a collision.

\bigtriangledown Unfastening the seatbelt



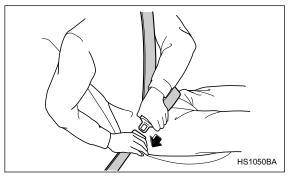
Push the button on the buckle.

Before closing the door, make sure that the belts are retracted properly to avoid catching the belt webbing

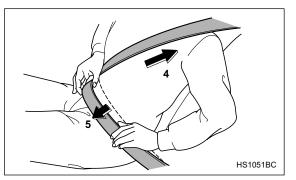
in the door.

- ▼ Rear seatbelts (except rear center seatbelt on Wagon)
- 1. Sit well back in the seat.

2. Pick up the tongue plate and pull the belt out slowly. Do not let it get twisted. If the belt stops before reaching the buckle, return the belt slightly and pull it out more slowly. If the belt still cannot be unlocked, let the belt retract slightly after giving a strong pull on it, then pull it out slowly again.

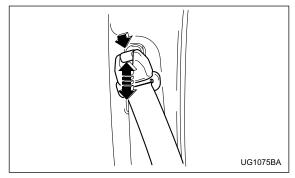


3. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until you hear a click.



- 4. To make the lap part tight, pull up on the shoulder belt.
- 5. Place the lap belt as low as possible on your hips, not on your waist.

 ∇ Adjusting the rear seat shoulder belt anchor height (window-side seating positions only)



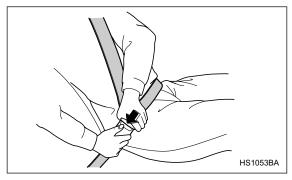
The shoulder belt anchor height should be adjusted to the position best suited for you. To adjust the anchor height, push the release button and slide the anchor up or down. Pull down on the anchor to make sure that it is locked in place.

Always adjust the anchor height so that the shoulder belt passes over the middle of the shoulder without touching the neck.

A WARNING

When wearing the seatbelts, make sure the shoulder portion of the webbing does not pass over your neck. If it does, adjust the seatbelt anchor to a lower position. Placing the shoulder belt over the neck may result in neck injury during sudden braking or in a collision.

∇ Unfastening the seatbelt

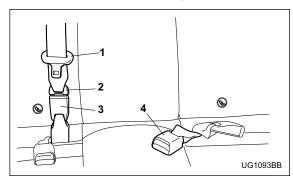


Push the button on the buckle.

Before closing the door, make sure that the belts are

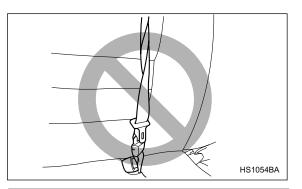
retracted properly to avoid catching the belt webbing in the door.

▼ Rear center seatbelt on Wagon

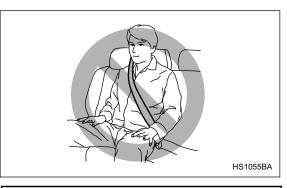


- 1) Center seatbelt tongue plate
- 2) Connector (tongue)
- 3) Connector (buckle)
- 4) Center seatbelt buckle

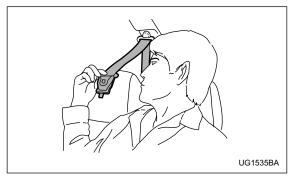
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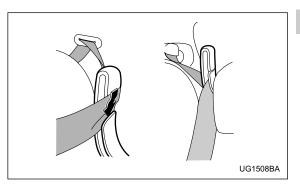
Fastening the seatbelt with the webbing twisted can increase the risk or severity of injury in an accident. When fastening the belt after it is pulled out from the retractor, especially when inserting the connector's tongue plate into the mating buckle (on right hand side), always check that the webbing is not twisted.



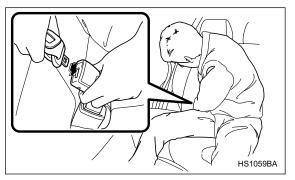
Be sure to fasten both tongue plates to the respective buckles. If the seatbelt is used only as a shoulder belt (with the connector's tongue plate not fastened to the connector's buckle on the right hand side), it cannot properly restrain the wearer in position in an accident, possibly resulting in serious injury or death.



1. Remove the tongue plate from the belt holder located under the right rear quarter glass and pull out the seatbelt slowly.



2. After drawing out the seatbelt, pass it through the belt guide as follows: First insert one edge of the belt into the open gap in the comfort guide; then slide the rest of the belt in, so that the whole belt fits inside.

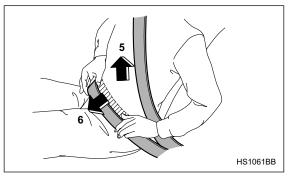


3. After confirming that the webbing is not twisted, insert the connector (tongue) attached at the webbing end into the buckle on the right hand side until a click is heard.

If the belt stops before reaching the buckle, return the belt slightly and pull it out more slowly. If the belt still cannot be unlocked, let the belt retract slightly after giving it a strong pull, then pull it out slowly again.



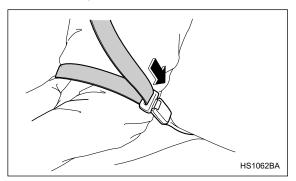
4. Insert the center seatbelt tongue plate in the center seatbelt buckle marked "CENTER" on the left hand side until it clicks.



5. To make the lap part tight, pull up on the shoulder belt.

6. Place the lap belt as low as possible on your hips, not on your waist.

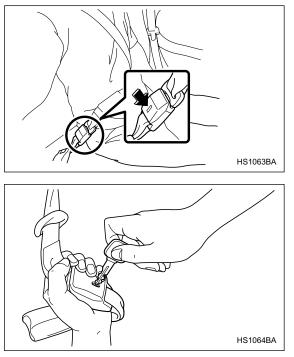
∇ Unfastening the seatbelt



Push the release button of the center seatbelt buckle (on the left hand side) to unfasten the seatbelt.

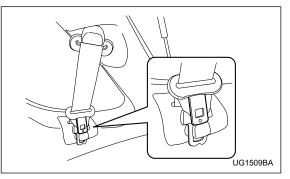
NOTE

When the seatback is folded down for greater cargo area, it is necessary to disconnect the connector.

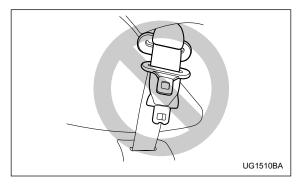


1. Insert a key or other hard pointed object into the

slot in the connector (buckle) on the right hand side and push it in, and the connector (tongue) plate will disconnect from the buckle.



2. Allow the retractor to roll up the belt. You should hold the webbing end and guide it back into the retractor while it is rolling up. Insert the tongue plate into the belt holder.



• Do not allow the retractor to roll up the seatbelt too quickly. Otherwise, the metal tongue plates may hit against the trim, resulting in damaged trim.

• Have the seatbelt fully rolled up so that the tongue plates are neatly stored. A hanging tongue plate can swing and hit against the trim during driving, causing damage to the trim.

Seatbelt maintenance

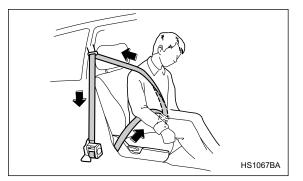
To clean the seatbelts, use a mild soap and lukewarm water. Never bleach or dye the belts because this could seriously affect their strength.

Inspect the seatbelts and attachments including the webbing and all hardware periodically for cracks, cuts, gashes, tears, damage, loose bolts or worn areas. Replace the seatbelts even if only minor damage is found.

• Keep the belts free of polishes, oils, chemicals and particularly battery acid.

• Never attempt to make modifications or changes that will prevent the seatbelt from operating properly.

Front seatbelt pretensioners



The driver's and front passenger's seatbelts have a seatbelt pretensioner. The seatbelt pretensioners are designed to be activated in the event of an accident involving a moderate to severe frontal collision.

The pretensioner sensor also serves as the frontal SRS airbag sensor. If the sensor detects a certain predetermined amount of force during a frontal collision, the front seatbelt is quickly drawn back in by the retractor to take up the slack so that the belt more effectively restrains the front seat occupant.

When a seatbelt pretensioner is activated, an operat-

ing noise will be heard and a small amount of smoke will be released. These occurrences are normal and not harmful. This smoke does not indicate a fire in the vehicle.

Once the seatbelt pretensioner has been activated, the seatbelt retractor remains locked. Consequently, the seatbelt can not be pulled out and retracted and therefore must be replaced.

NOTE

• Seatbelt pretensioners are not designed to activate in minor frontal impacts, in side or rear impacts or in roll-over accidents.

• The driver's seat and passenger's seat pretensioners and frontal SRS airbag operate simultaneously.

• Pretensioners are designed to function on a one-time-only basis. In the event that a pretensioner is activated, both the driver's and front passenger's seatbelt retractor assemblies must be replaced only by an authorized SUBARU dealer. When replacing seatbelt retractor assemblies, use only genuine SUBARU parts.

• If either front seatbelt does not retract or cannot be pulled out due to a malfunction or activation of the pretensioner, contact your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible. • If the front seatbelt retractor assembly or surrounding area has been damaged, contact your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible.

• When you sell your vehicle, we urge you to explain to the buyer that it has seatbelt pretensioners by alerting him to the contents of this section.

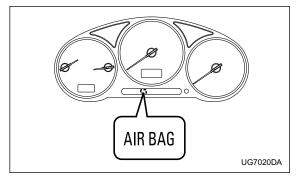
A WARNING

• To obtain maximum protection, the occupants should sit in an upright position with their seatbelts properly fastened. Refer to the "Seatbelts" section in this chapter.

• Do not modify, remove or strike the front seatbelt retractor assemblies or surrounding area. This could result in accidental activation of the seatbelt pretensioners or could make the system inoperative, possibly resulting in serious injury. Seatbelt pretensioners have no user-serviceable parts. For required servicing of front seatbelt retractors equipped with seatbelt pretensioners, see your nearest SUBARU dealer.

• When discarding front seatbelt retractor assemblies or scrapping the entire vehicle due to collision damage or for other reasons, consult your SUBARU dealer.

System monitors



A diagnostic system continually monitors the readiness of the seatbelt pretensioner while the vehicle is being driven. The seatbelt pretensioners share the control module with the SRS airbag system. Therefore, if any malfunction occurs in a seatbelt pretensioner, the SRS airbag system warning light will illuminate. The SRS airbag system warning light will show normal system operation by lighting for about 6 seconds when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position.

The following components are monitored by the indicator:

- Front sub sensor (Right hand side)
- Front sub sensor (Left hand side)
- Airbag control module (including impact sensors)
- Seatbelt pretensioner (Driver's side)
- Seatbelt pretensioner (Passenger's side)
- · All related wiring
- And all other airbag components

A WARNING

If the warning light exhibits any of the following conditions, there may be a malfunction in the seatbelt pretensioners and/or SRS airbag system. Immediately take your vehicle to your nearest SUBARU dealer to have the system checked. Unless checked and properly repaired, the seatbelt pretensioners and/or SRS airbag will not operate properly in the event of a collision, which may increase the risk of injury.

• Flashing or flickering of the indicator light

• No illumination of the warning light when the ignition switch is first turned to the "ON" position

- Continuous illumination of the warning light
- Illumination of the warning light while driving

System servicing

A WARNING

• When discarding a seatbelt retractor assembly or scrapping the entire vehicle damaged by a collision, consult your SUBARU dealer.

• Tampering with or disconnecting the system's wiring could result in accidental activation of the seatbelt pretensioner and/or SRS airbag or could make the system inoperative, which may result in serious injury. The wiring harnesses of the seatbelt pretensioner and SRS airbag systems are covered with yellow insulation and the connectors of the system are yellow for easy identification. Do not use electrical test equipment on any circuit related to the seatbelt pretensioner and SRS airbag systems. For required servicing of the seatbelt pretensioner, see your nearest SUBARU dealer.

The front sub sensors are located in both front fenders and the SRS airbag control module including the impact sensors is located under the center console. If you need service or repair in those areas or near the front seatbelt retractors, we recommend that you have an authorized SUBARU dealer perform the work.

NOTE

If the front part of the vehicle is damaged in an accident to the extent that the seatbelt pretensioner does not operate, contact your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible.

Precautions against vehicle modification

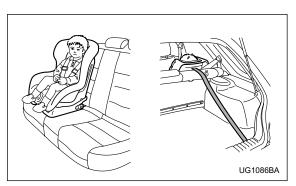
Always consult your SUBARU dealer if you want to install any accessory parts to your vehicle.

Do not perform any of the following modifications. Such modifications can interfere with proper operation of the seatbelt pretensioners. • Attachment of any equipment (bush bar, winches, snow plow, skid plate, etc.) other than genuine SUBARU accessory parts to the front end.

• Modification of the suspension system or front end structure.

• Installation of a tire of different size and construction from the tires specified on the tire placard attached to the driver's door jamb.

Child restraint systems



Infants and small children should always be placed in an infant or child restraint system in the rear seat while riding in the vehicle. You should use an infant or child restraint system that meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards or Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, is compatible with your vehicle and is appropriate for the child's age and size. All child restraint systems are designed to be secured in vehicle seats by lap belts or the lap belt portion of a lap/shoulder belt (except those covered under the section in this manual, entitled "Installation of child restraint systems by use of lower and tether anchorages (LATCH)"). Children could be endangered in an accident if their child restraints are not properly secured in the vehicle. When installing the child restraint system, carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions.

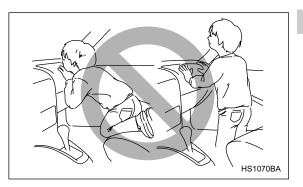
All U.S. states and Canadian provinces require that infants and small children be restrained in an approved child restraint system at all times while the vehicle is moving.



A WARNING

Never let a passenger hold a child on his or her lap or in his or her arms while the vehicle is moving. The passenger cannot protect the child from injury in a collision, because the child will be caught between the passenger and objects inside the vehicle.

Additionally, holding a child in your lap or arms in the front seat exposes that child to another serious danger. Since the SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force, the child could be injured or even killed.

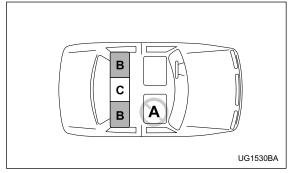


Children should be properly restrained at all times. Never allow a child to stand up, or to kneel on any seat. Unrestrained children will be thrown forward during sudden stop or in an accident and can be injured seriously.

Additionally, children standing up or kneeling on or in front of the front seat are exposed another serious danger. Since the SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force, the child could be injured or even killed.

Where to place a child restraint system

The following are SUBARU's recommendations on where to place a child restraint system in your vehicle.



A: Front passenger's seat

You should not install a child restraint system due to the hazard to children posed by the passenger's airbag.

B: Rear seat, window-side seating positions

Recommended positions for all types of child restraint systems.

In these positions, Automatic/Emergency Locking Retractor (A/ELR) seatbelts and lower anchorages (bars) are provided for installing a child restraint system.

C: Rear seat, center seating position

Installing a child restraint system is not recommended, although the A/ELR seatbelt is provided in this position.

Some types of child restraints might not be able to be secured firmly due to projection of the seat cushion. In this seating position, you should use only a child restraint system that has a bottom base that fits snugly against the contours of the seat cushion and can be securely retained using the seatbelt.

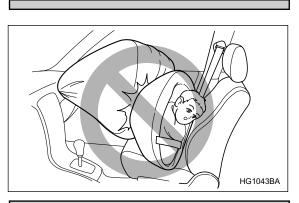
If it is unavoidable to install a child restraint system in the rear seat's center seating position, lower the center head restraint to the lowest position and install the child restraint system by correctly passing the rear center seatbelt through the belt guide.

A WARNING

Put children aged 12 and under in the rear seat properly restrained at all times. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force and can injure or even kill children, especially if they are 12 years of age and under and are not restrained or improperly restrained. Because children are lighter and weaker than adults, their risk of being injured from deployment is greater.

For that reason, be sure to secure ALL types of

child restraint devices (including forward facing child seats) in the REAR seats at all times. You should choose a restraint device which is appropriate for the child's age, height and weight. According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions.

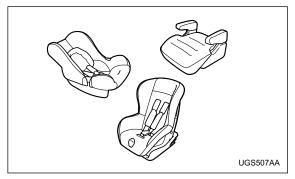


A WARNING

SINCE YOUR VEHICLE IS EQUIPPED WITH A PASSENGER'S SRS AIRBAG, NEVER INSTALL

A REARWARD FACING CHILD SAFETY SEAT IN THE FRONT PASSENGER'S SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

Choosing a child restraint system



Choose a child restraint system that is appropriate for the child's age and size (weight and height) in order to provide the child with proper protection. The child restraint system should meet all applicable requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards for the

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United States or of Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standards for Canada. It can be identified by looking for the label on the child restraint system or the manufacturer's statement of compliance in the document attached to the system.

Also it is important for you to make sure that the child restraint system is compatible with the vehicle in which it will be used.

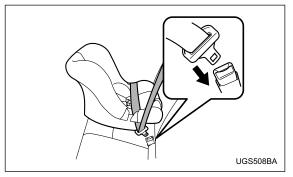
Installing child restraint systems with A/ELR seatbelt

• Child restraint systems and seatbelts can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather; they could burn a small child. Check the child restraint system before you place a child in it.

• Do not leave an unsecured child restraint system in your vehicle. Unsecured child restraint systems can be thrown around inside of the vehicle in a sudden stop, turn or accident; it can strike and injure vehicle occupants as well as result in serious injuries or death to the child.

When you install a child restraint system, follow the manufacturer's instructions supplied with it. After installing the child restraint system, check to ensure that it is held securely in position. If it is not held tight and secure, the danger of your child suffering personal injury in the event of an accident may be increased.

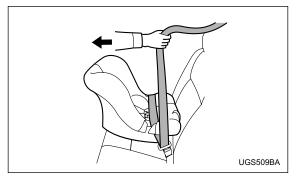
Installing a rearward facing child restraint



1. Place the child restraint system in the rear seating position.

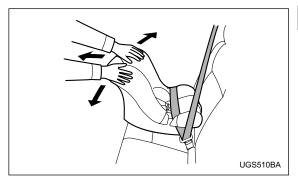
2. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.

3. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until you hear a click.



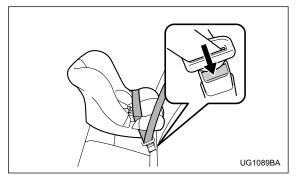
4. Take up the slack in the lap belt.

5. Pull out the seatbelt fully from the retractor to change the retractor over from the Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR) to the Automatic Locking Retractor (ALR) function. Then, allow the belt to rewind into the retractor. As the belt is rewinding, clicks will be heard which indicate the retractor functions as ALR.



6. Push and pull the child restraint system forward and from side to side to check if it is firmly secured. Sometime a child restraint can be more firmly secured by pushing it down into the seat cushion and then tightening the seatbelt.

7. Pull at the shoulder portion of the belt to confirm that it cannot be pulled out (ALR properly functioning).



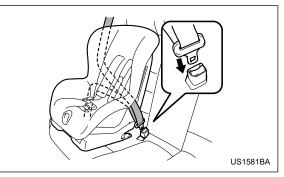
8. To remove the child restraint system, press the release button on the seatbelt buckle and allow the belt to retract completely. The belt will return to the ELR mode.

NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT PASSENGER'S SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

NOTE

When the child restraint system is no longer in use, remove it and restore the ELR function of the retractor. That function is restored by allowing the seatbelt to retract fully.

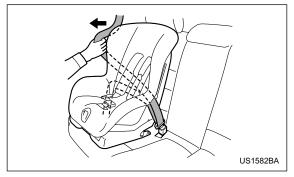
Installing forward facing child restraint



1. Place the child restraint system in the rear seating position.

2. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the child restraint system following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.

3. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until you hear a click.



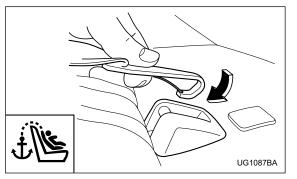
4. Take up the slack in the lap belt.

5. Pull out the seatbelt fully from the retractor to change the retractor over from the Emergency Locking Retractor (ELR) to the Automatic Locking Retractor (ALR) function. Then, allow the belt to rewind into the retractor. As the belt is rewinding, clicks will be heard which indicate the retractor functions as ALR.

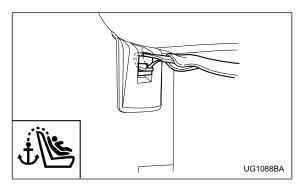


6. Before having a child sit in the child restraint system, move it back and forth and right and left to check if it is firmly secured. Sometimes a child restraint can be more firmly secured by pushing it down into the seat cushion and then tightening the seatbelt.

7. Pull at the shoulder portion of the belt to confirm that it cannot be pulled out (ALR properly functioning).

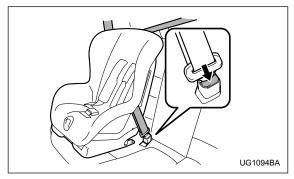


Sedan



Wagon

8. If the child restraint system requires a top tether, latch the hook onto the top tether anchor and tighten the top tether. See the "Top tether anchorages" for additional instructions.



9. To remove the child restraint system, press the release button on the seatbelt buckle and allow the belt to retract completely. The belt will return to the ELR mode.

NOTE

When the child restraint system is no longer in use, remove it and restore the ELR function of the retractor. That function is restored by allowing the seatbelt to retract fully. Installing a booster seat

A WARNING

• Child restraint systems and seatbelts can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather; they could burn a small child. Check the child restraint system before you place a child in it.

• Do not leave an unsecured child restraint system in your vehicle. Unsecured child restraint systems can be thrown around inside of the vehicle in a sudden stop, turn or accident; it can strike and injure vehicle occupants as well as result in serious injuries or death to the child.

ACAUTION

When you install a child restraint system, follow the manufacturer's instructions supplied with it. After installing the child restraint system, check to ensure that it is held securely in position. If it is not held tight and secure, the danger of your child suffering personal injury in

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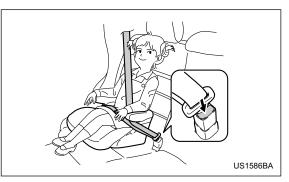


1. Place the booster seat in the rear seating position and sit the child on it. The child should sit well back on the booster seat.

2. Run the lap and shoulder belt through or around the booster seat and the child following the instructions provided by its manufacturer.

3. Insert the tongue plate into the buckle until you hear a click. Take care not to twist the seatbelt.

Make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder and that the lap belt is positioned as low as possible on the child's hips.



4. To remove the booster seat, press the release button on the seatbelt buckle and allow the belt to retract.

• Never use a belt that is twisted or reversed. In an accident, this can increase the risk or severity of injury to the child.

• Never place the shoulder belt under the child's arm or behind the child's back. If an accident occurs, this can increase the risk or severity of injury to the child.

• The seatbelt should fit snugly in order to provide full restraint. Loose fitting belts are not as

effective in preventing or reducing injury.

• Place the lap belt as low as possible on the child's hips. A high-positioned lap belt will increase the risk of sliding under the lap belt and of the lap belt sliding up over the abdomen, and both can result in serious internal injury or death.

• Make sure the shoulder belt is positioned across the center of child's shoulder. Placing the shoulder belt over the neck may result in neck injury during sudden braking or in a collision.

Installation of child restraint systems by use of lower and tether anchorages (LATCH)

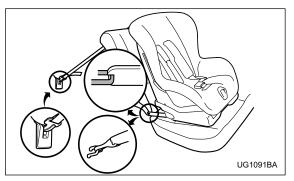
A WARNING

• Child restraint systems and seatbelts can become hot in a vehicle that has been closed up in sunny weather; they could burn a small child. Check the child restraint system before you place a child in it.

• Do not leave an unsecured child restraint system in your vehicle. Unsecured child re-

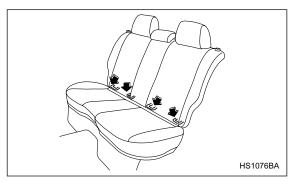
straint systems can be thrown around inside of the vehicle in a sudden stop, turn or accident; it can strike and injure vehicle occupants as well as result in serious injuries or death to the child.

When you install a child restraint system, follow the manufacturer's instructions supplied with it. After installing the child restraint system, check to ensure that it is held securely in position. If it is not held tight and secure, the danger of your child suffering personal injury in the event of an accident may be increased.

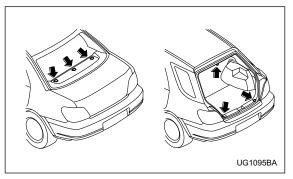


Some types of child restraint systems can be installed on the rear seat of your vehicle without use of the seatbelts. Such child restraint systems are secured to the designated anchorages provided on the vehicle body. The lower and tether anchorages are sometimes referred to as the LATCH system (Lower Anchors and Tethers for CHildren).

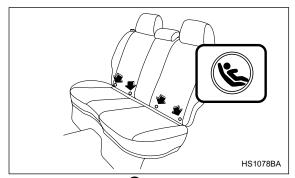
Your vehicle is equipped with four lower anchorages (bars) and three upper anchorages (tether anchorages) for accommodating such child restraint systems.



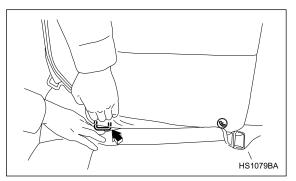
The lower anchorages (bars) are used for installing a child restraint system only on the rear seat window-side seating positions. For each window-side seating position, two lower anchorages are provided. Each lower anchorage is located where the seat cush-ion meets the seatback.



The tether anchorages (upper anchorages) are provided for all the seating positions (middle and both window-side ones) of the rear seat.

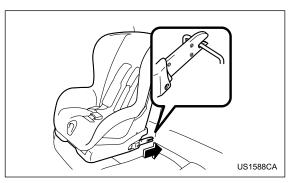


You will find marks " 🕲 " at the bottom of the rear seat seatbacks. These marks indicate the positions of the lower anchorages (bars).

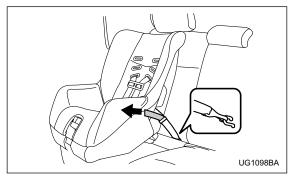


Each lower anchorage is located where the seat cushion meets the seatback.

1. Use the " 🕲 " marks to locate the two lower anchorages (bars) for the position where you want to install the child restraint system.



2. While following the instructions supplied by the child restraint system manufacturer, connect the lower hooks onto the lower anchorages located at " " marks on the bottom of the rear seatback. When the hooks are connected, make sure the adjacent seatbelts are not caught.



3. [If your child restraint system is of a flexible attachment type (which uses tether belts to connect the child restraint system properly to the lower anchorages)] While pushing the child restraint into the seat cushion, pull both left and right lower tether belts up to secure the child restraint system firmly by taking up the slack in the belt.

4. Connect the top tether hook to the tether anchorage and firmly tighten the tether.

For information on how to set the top tether, read the following "Top tether anchorages".



5. Before seating a child in the child restraint system, try to move seat back and forth and right and left to verify that it is held securely in position.

6. To remove the child restraint system, follow the reverse procedures of installation.

If you have any question concerning this type of child restraint system, ask your SUBARU dealer.

■ Top tether anchorages

Your vehicle is equipped with three top tether anchorages so that a child restraint system having a top tether can be installed in the rear seat. When installing a child restraint system using top tether, proceed as fol-

- CONTINUED -

lows, while observing the instructions by the child restraint system manufacturer.

Since a top tether can provide additional stability by offering another connection between a child restraint system and the vehicle, we recommend that you use a top tether whenever one is required or available.

▼ Anchorage location

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1) For left seat

- 2) For center seat
- 3) For right seat

Three upper anchorages are installed on the rear shelf behind the rear seat.

∇ Wagon

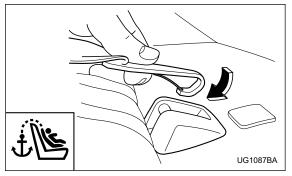


- 2) For center seat
- 3) For right seat

There is an anchorage for the center seating position at the rear edge of the roof, and anchorages for each of the two window-side seating positions on the rear wall of the cargo area.

▼ To hook the top tether

∇ Sedan

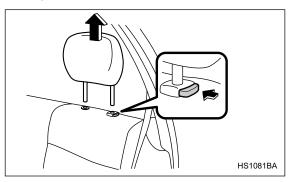


1. Attach the child restraint top tether hook to the appropriate upper anchorage.

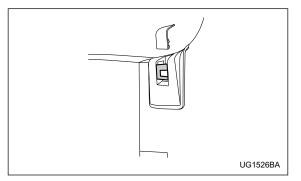
2. Tighten the top tether securely.

Please contact your SUBARU dealer if you have any question regarding the installation of a child restraint system.

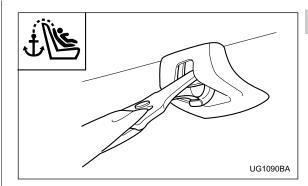
∇ Wagon



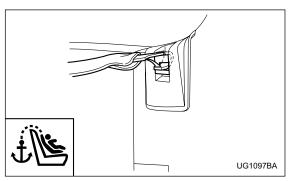
1. Remove the headrest at the window-side seating position where the child restraint system has been installed with the lower anchorages or seatbelt; lift up the headrest while pressing the release button. Store the headrest in the cargo area. Avoid placing the headrest in the passenger compartment to prevent it from being thrown around in the passenger compartment in a sudden stop or a sharp turn.



2. (For both window-side seating positions) Remove the cap from the anchor fitting cover by prying it with a screwdriver.



Center



Window-side

3. Attach the child restraint top tether hook to the appropriate upper anchorage.

4. Tighten the top tether securely.

Please contact your SUBARU dealer if you have any question regarding the installation of a child restraint system.

Always remove the headrest when mounting a child restraint system with a top tether. Other-

wise, the top tether cannot be fastened tightly.

*SRS airbag (Supplemental Restraint System airbag)

*SRS: This stands for supplemental restraint system. This name is used because the airbag system supplements the vehicle's seatbelts.

Vehicle with driver's and front passenger's SRS airbags and lap/shoulder restraints

Your vehicle is equipped with a supplemental restraint system in addition to a lap/shoulder belt at each front seating position.

The supplemental restraint system (SRS) consists of two airbags (driver's and front passenger's **frontal** airbags) or four airbags (driver's and front passenger's **frontal** airbags and driver's and front passenger's **side** airbags).

These SRS airbags are designed only as a supplement to the primary protection provided by the seatbelt.

• To obtain maximum protection in the event of an accident, the driver and all passengers in the

vehicle should always wear seatbelts when the vehicle is moving. The SRS airbag is designed only as a supplement to the primary protection provided by the seatbelt. It does not do away with the need to fasten seatbelts. In combination with the seatbelts, it offers the best combined protection in case of a serious accident. Not wearing a seatbelt increases the chance of severe injury or death in a crash even when the vehicle has the SRS airbag.

For instructions and precautions concerning the seatbelt system, see the "Seatbelts" sections in this chapter.

• Do not sit or lean unnecessarily close to the SRS airbag. Because the SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed – faster than the blink of an eye – and force to protect in high speed collisions, the force of an airbag can injure an occupant whose body is too close to SRS airbag.

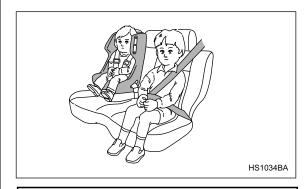
It is also important to wear your seatbelt to help avoid injuries that can result when the SRS airbag contacts an occupant not in proper position such as one thrown forward during pre-accident braking.

Even when properly positioned, there remains a possibility that an occupant may suffer minor

injury such as abrasions and bruises to the face or arms because of the SRS airbag deployment force.

• The SRS airbags deploy with considerable speed and force. Occupants who are out of proper position when the SRS airbag deploys could suffer very serious injuries. Because the SRS airbag needs enough space for deployment, the driver should always sit upright and well back in the seat as far from the steering wheel as practical while still maintaining full vehicle control and the front passenger should move the seat as far back as possible and sit upright and well back in the seat.

• Do not place any objects over or near the SRS airbag cover or between you and the SRS airbag. If the SRS airbag deploys, those objects could interfere with its proper operation and could be propelled inside the vehicle and cause injury.



• Put children aged 12 and under in the rear seat properly restrained at all times. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force and can injure or even kill children, especially if they are 12 years of age and under and are not restrained or improperly restrained. Because children are lighter and weaker than adults, their risk of being injured from deployment is greater.

For that reason, we strongly recommend that ALL children (including those in child seats and those that have outgrown child restraint devic-

es) sit in the REAR seat properly restrained at all times in a child restraint device or in a seatbelt, whichever is appropriate for the child's age, height and weight.

Secure ALL types of child restraint devices (including forward facing child seats) in the REAR seats at all times.

According to accident statistics, children are safer when properly restrained in the rear seating positions than in the front seating positions.

For instructions and precautions concerning the child restraint system, see the "Child restraint systems" section in this chapter.

• NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT. DOING SO RISKS SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.

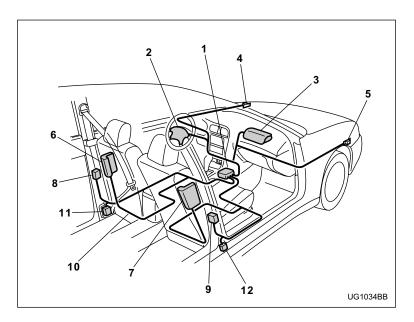
• Never allow a child to stand up, or to kneel on the front passenger's seat, or never hold a child on your lap or in your arms. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable force and can injure or even kill the child.

• When the SRS airbag deploys, some smoke will be released. This smoke could cause breathing problems for people with a history of asthma or other breathing trouble. If you or your passengers have breathing problems after SRS airbag deploys, get fresh air promptly.

• A deploying SRS airbag releases hot gas. Occupants could get burnt if they come into direct contact with the hot gas.

NOTE

When you sell your vehicle, we urge you to explain to the buyer that it is equipped with SRS airbags by alerting him to the applicable section in this owner's manual.

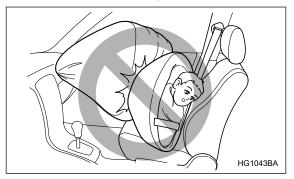


- 1) Airbag control module (including impact sensors)
- 2) Airbag module (driver's side)
- Airbag module (passenger's side)
- 4) Front sub sensor (left hand side)
- 5) Front sub sensor (right hand side)
- 6) Side airbag module (driver's side if equipped)
- 7) Side airbag module (passenger's side – if equipped)
- Side airbag sensor (driver's side – if equipped)
- 9) Side airbag sensor (passenger's side if equipped)
- 10) Airbag wiring (yellow)
- 11) Seatbelt pretensioner (driver's side)
- 12) Seatbelt pretensioner (passenger's side)

SRS frontal airbag

The driver's SRS frontal airbag is stowed in the center portion of the steering wheel. The passenger's SRS frontal airbag is stowed near the top of the dashboard under an "SRS AIRBAG" mark.

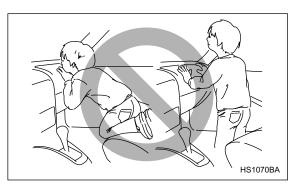
In a moderate to severe frontal collision, the driver's and front passenger's SRS frontal airbags deploy and supplement the seatbelts by reducing the impact on the driver's and front passenger's head and chest.



A WARNING

NEVER INSTALL A REARWARD FACING CHILD SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT. DOING SO RISKS

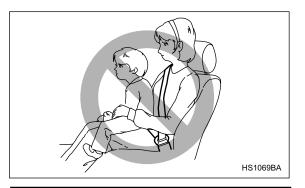
SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO THE CHILD BY PLACING THE CHILD'S HEAD TOO CLOSE TO THE SRS AIRBAG.



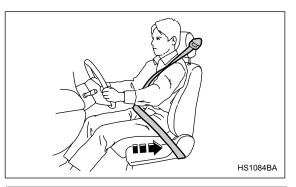
WARNING

Never allow a child to stand up, or to kneel on the front passenger's seat. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable force and can injure or even kill the child.

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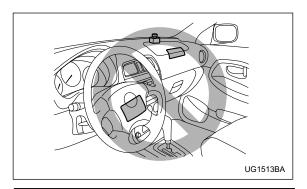
Never hold a child on your lap or in your arms. The SRS airbag deploys with considerable force and can injure or even kill the child.



The SRS airbag deploys with considerable speed and force. Occupants who are out of proper position when the SRS airbag deploys could suffer very serious injuries. Because the SRS airbag needs enough space for deployment, the driver should always sit upright and well back in the seat as far from the steering wheel as practical while still maintaining full vehicle control and the front passenger should move the seat as far back as possible and sit upright and well back in the seat.

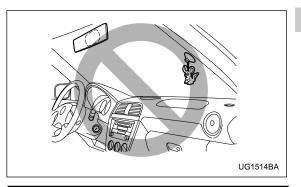
It is also important to wear your seatbelt to help

avoid injuries that can result when the SRS airbag contacts an occupant not in proper position such as one thrown toward the front of the vehicle during pre-accident braking.



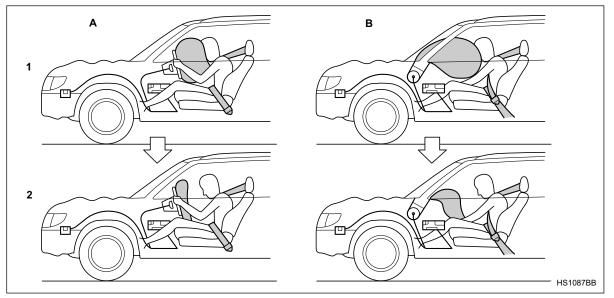
WARNING

Do not put any objects over the steering wheel pad and dashboard. If the SRS frontal airbag deploys, those objects could interfere with its proper operation and could be propelled inside the vehicle and cause injury.



Do not attach accessories to the windshield, or fit an extra-wide mirror over the rear view mirror. If the SRS airbag deploys, those objects could become projectiles that could seriously injure vehicle occupants.

▼ Operation



- A) Driver's side
- B) Passenger's side
- 1) SRS AIRBAGs deploy as soon as a collision occurs.
- 2) After deployment, SRS AIRBAGs start to deflate immediately so that the driver's vision is not obstructed.

The SRS airbag can function only when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

If the front sub sensors inside the both front fenders and the impact sensors in the airbag control module detect a certain predetermined amount of force during a frontal collision, the control module sends signals to the frontal airbag modules instructing them to inflate the SRS frontal airbags. Then both airbag modules produce gas, which instantly inflates driver's and passenger's SRS frontal airbags. After the deployment, the SRS airbags immediately start to deflate so that the driver's vision is not obstructed. The time required from detecting impact to the deflation of the SRS airbag after deployment is shorter than the blink of an eye.

The front passenger's SRS frontal airbag deploys together with driver's SRS frontal airbag even when no one occupies the front passenger's seat.

Although it is highly unlikely that the SRS airbag would activate in a non-accident situation, should it occur, the SRS airbag will deflate quickly, not obscuring vision and will not interfere with the driver's ability to maintain control of the vehicle.

When the SRS airbag deploys, a sudden, fairly loud inflation noise will be heard and some smoke will be

released. These occurrences are normal result of the deployment. This smoke does not indicate a fire in the vehicle.

Do not touch the SRS airbag system components around the steering wheel and dashboard with bare hands right after deployment. Doing so can cause burns because the components can be very hot as a result of deployment.

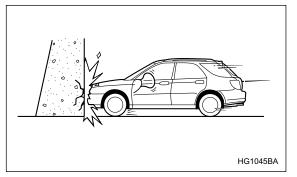
The SRS frontal airbag is designed to deploy in the event of an accident involving a moderate to severe frontal collision. It is basically not designed to deploy in lesser frontal impacts because the necessary protection can be achieved by the seatbelt alone. Also, it is basically not designed to deploy in side or rear impacts or in roll-over accidents because deployment of the SRS frontal airbag would not help the occupant in those situations. The SRS airbag is designed to function on a one-time-only basis.

SRS airbag deployment depends on the level of force experienced in the passenger compartment during a collision. That level differs from one type of collision to another, and it may have no bearing on the visible

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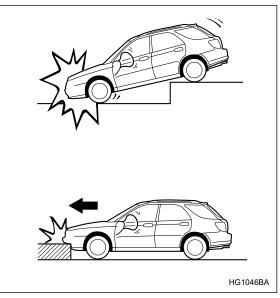
damage done to the vehicle itself.

 \bigtriangledown When will the SRS frontal airbag most likely deploy?



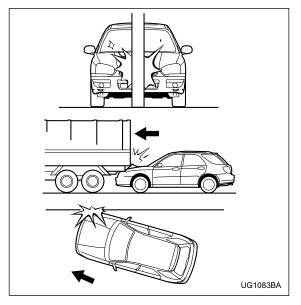
A head-on collision against a thick concrete wall at a vehicle speed of 12 to 19 mph (20 to 30 km/h) or higher activates the SRS frontal airbag. The SRS frontal airbag will also be activated when the vehicle is exposed to a frontal impact similar in fashion and magnitude to the above-mentioned collision.

 \bigtriangledown At what other times might the SRS frontal airbag deploy?



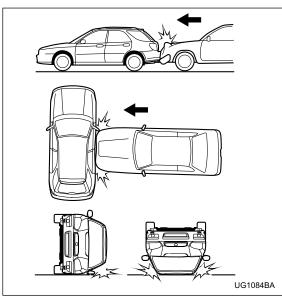
The SRS frontal airbag may be activated when the vehicle sustains a hard impact in the undercarriage area from the road surface (such as when the vehicle plunges into a deep ditch, is severely bumped or knocked hard against an obstacle on the road such as a curb).

 \bigtriangledown When is the SRS frontal airbag unlikely to deploy?

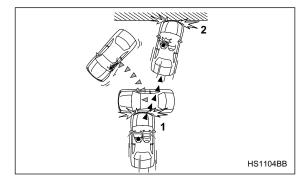


There are many types of collisions which might not necessarily require SRS frontal airbag deployment. If the vehicle strikes an object, such as a telephone pole or sign pole, or if it slides under a truck's load bed, or if it sustains an oblique offset frontal impact, the SRS frontal airbag may not deploy depending on the level of accident forces involved.

- CONTINUED -



The SRS frontal airbag is basically not designed to deploy if the vehicle is struck from side or from behind, or if it rolls onto its side or roof, or if it is involved in a lowspeed frontal collision.



- 1) First impact
- 2) Second impact

In an accident where the vehicle is impacted more than once, the SRS frontal airbag deploys only once.

Example: In the case of a double collision, first with another vehicle, then against a concrete wall in immediate succession, once the SRS frontal airbag is activated on the first impact, it will not be activated on the second.

abla When will the SRS frontal airbag not deploy?

SRS side airbag (if equipped)

The SRS side airbag is stored in the door side of each front seatback, which bears an "SRS AIRBAG" label. In a moderate to severe side impact collision, the SRS side airbag on the impacted side of the vehicle deploys between the occupant and the door panel and supplements the seatbelt by reducing the impact on the occupant's chest and head.

A WARNING

The SRS side airbag is designed as only a supplement to the primary protection provided by the seatbelt. It does not do away with the need to fasten seatbelts. It is also important to wear your seatbelt to help avoid injuries that can result when an occupant is not seated in a proper upright position.



Do not sit or lean unnecessarily close to either front door. The SRS side airbag is stored in both front seat seatbacks next to the door, and it provides protection by deploying rapidly (faster than the blink of an eye) in the event of a side impact collision. However, the force of SRS side airbag deployment may cause injuries if your head or other body parts are too close to the SRS side airbag.

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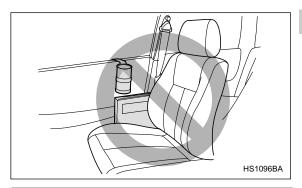


Do not rest your arm on either front door or its internal trim. It could be injured in the event of SRS side airbag deployment.



A WARNING

Never allow a child to kneel on the front passenger's seat facing the side window or to wrap his/her arms around the front seatback. In the event of an accident, the force of the SRS side airbag deployment could injure the child seriously because his/her head or arms or other body parts are too close to the SRS side airbag. Since your vehicle is also equipped with a passenger's SRS frontal airbag, children aged 12 and under should be placed in the rear seat anyway and should be properly restrained at all times.

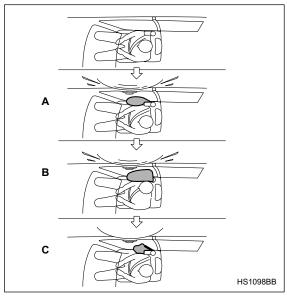


Do not attach accessories to the door trim or near either SRS side airbags and do not place objects near the SRS side airbags. In the event of the SRS side airbag deployment, they could be propelled dangerously toward the vehicle's occupants and cause injuries.



Do not put any kind of cover or clothes or other objects over either front seatback and do not attach labels or stickers to the front seat surface on or near the SRS side airbag. They could prevent proper deployment of the SRS side airbag, reducing protection available to the front seat's occupant.

▼ Operation



- A) SRS side airbag deploys as soon as a collision occurs.
- B) SRS side airbag protects the front passenger's head and chest.

C) After deployment, SRS side airbag starts to deflate immediately.

The SRS side airbag can function only when the ignition switch is in the "ON" position.

The driver's and front passenger's SRS side airbags deploy independently of each other since each has its own impact sensor. Also, the SRS side airbag deploys independently of the frontal airbags in the steering wheel and instrument panel.

An impact sensor is incorporated into each of the vehicle's center pillars. If either sensor detects a certain predetermined amount of force during a side impact collision, the control module sends a signal to the side airbag module on the impacted side of the vehicle, instructing it to inflate the SRS side airbag. Then the side airbag module produces gas, which instantly inflates the SRS side airbag. After deployment, the SRS side airbag will deflate in a few seconds.

The SRS side airbag deploys even when no one occupies the seat on the side on which an impact is applied.

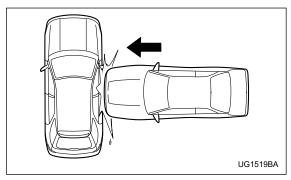
When the SRS side airbag deploys, a sudden, fairly loud inflation noise will be heard and some smoke will be released. These occurrences are normal result of the deployment. This smoke does not indicate a fire in the vehicle.

Do not touch the SRS side airbag system components around the front seatback with bare hands right after deployment. Doing so can cause burns because the components can be very hot as a result of deployment.

The SRS side airbag is designed to deploy in the event of an accident involving a moderate to severe side impact collision. It is basically not designed to deploy in lesser side impact. Also, it is basically not designed to deploy in frontal or rear impacts because SRS side airbag deployment would not help the occupant in those situations.

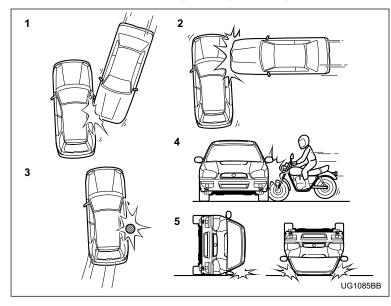
Each SRS side airbag is designed to function on a one-time-only basis.

SRS side airbag deployment depends on the level of force experienced in the passenger compartment during a side impact collision. That level differs from one type of collision to another, and it may have no bearing on the visible damage done to the vehicle itself. ∇ When will the SRS side airbag most likely deploy?



A severe side impact near the front seat activates the SRS side airbag.

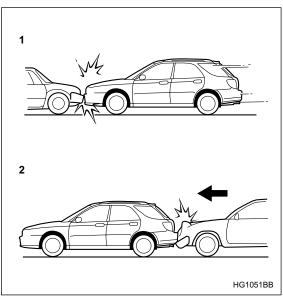
∇ When is the SRS side airbag unlikely to deploy?



- 1) The vehicle is involved in an oblique side-on impact.
- The vehicle is involved in a side-on impact in an area outside the vicinity of the passenger compartment.
- The vehicle strikes a telephone pole or similar object.
- 4) The vehicle is involved in a side-on impact from a motorcycle.
- 5) The vehicle rolls onto its side or roof.

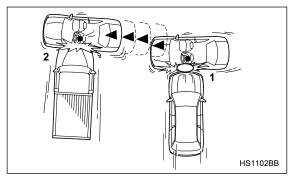
There are many types of collisions which might not necessarily require SRS side airbag deployment. In the event of accidents like those illustrated, the SRS side airbag may not deploy depending on the level of accident forces involved.

∇ When will the SRS side airbag not deploy?



- 1) The vehicle is involved in a frontal collision with another vehicle (moving or stationary).
- 2) The vehicle is struck from behind.

The SRS side airbag is basically not designed to deploy if the vehicle is involved in a frontal collision or is struck from behind. Examples of such accidents are illustrated.



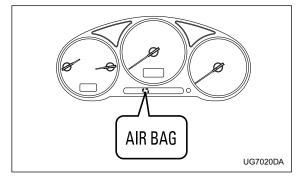
1) First impact

2) Second impact

In an accident where the vehicle is struck from the side more than once, the SRS side airbag deploys only once.

Example: In the case of a double side impact collision, first with one vehicle and immediately followed by another from the same direction, once the SRS side airbag is activated on the first impact, it will not be activated on the second.

SRS airbag system monitors



A diagnostic system continually monitors the readiness of the SRS airbag system while the vehicle is being driven. The SRS airbag system warning light "AIR-BAG" will show normal system operation by lighting for about 6 seconds when the ignition key is turned to the "ON" position.

The following components are monitored by the indicator:

- Front sub sensor (Right hand side)
- Front sub sensor (Left hand side)

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- Airbag control module (including impact sensors)
- Frontal airbag module (Driver's side)
- Frontal airbag module (Passenger's side)
- Side airbag sensor (Driver's side if equipped)
- Side airbag sensor (Passenger's side if equipped)
- Side airbag module (Driver's side if equipped)
- Side airbag module (Passenger's side if equipped)
- Seatbelt pretensioner (Driver's side)
- Seatbelt pretensioner (Passenger's side)
- · All related wiring

A WARNING

If the warning light exhibits any of the following conditions, there may be a malfunction in the seatbelt pretensioners and/or SRS airbag system. Immediately take your vehicle to your nearest SUBARU dealer to have the system checked. Unless checked and properly repaired, the seatbelt pretensioners and/or SRS airbag will not operate properly in the event of a collision, which may increase the risk of injury.

• Flashing or flickering of the indicator light

• No illumination of the warning light when the ignition switch is first turned to the "ON" position

- · Continuous illumination of the warning light
- Illumination of the warning light while driving

SRS airbag system servicing

A WARNING

• When discarding an airbag module or scrapping the entire vehicle damaged by a collision, consult your SUBARU dealer.

• The SRS airbag has no user-serviceable parts. Do not use electrical test equipment on any circuit related to the SRS airbag system. For required servicing of the SRS airbag, see your nearest SUBARU dealer. Tampering with or disconnecting the system's wiring could result in accidental inflation of the SRS airbag or could make the system inoperative, which may result in serious injury. The wiring harnesses of the SRS airbag system are covered with yellow insulation and system connectors are yellow for easy identification.

If you need service or repair in areas listed below, we recommend that you have an authorized SUBARU dealer perform the work. The SRS airbag control module, impact sensors and airbag modules are stored in these areas.

- Under the center console
- Inside each front fender
- Steering wheel and column and nearby areas
- Top of the dashboard on front passenger's side and nearby areas
- Each front seat and nearby area (only for vehicles with SRS side airbags)
- Inside each center pillar

In the event that the SRS airbag is deployed, replacement of the system should be performed only by an authorized SUBARU dealer. When the components of the SRS airbag system are replaced, use only genuine SUBARU parts.

To ensure their long-term reliability, the SRS airbags must be inspected by a SUBARU dealer ten years after the date of manufacture, which is shown on the certification plate attached to the driver's door jamb.

NOTE

In the following cases, contact your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible.

• The front part of the vehicle was involved in an accident in which the SRS frontal airbags did not deploy.

• The pad section of the steering wheel or front passenger's frontal airbag cover is scratched, cracked, or otherwise damaged.

In addition, if your vehicle is equipped with SRS side airbags, contact your SUBARU dealer as soon as possible in the following cases.

• Either center pillar or a nearby area of the vehicle was involved in an accident in which the SRS side airbag did not deploy.

• The fabric or leather of either front seatback is cut, frayed, or otherwise damaged.

Precautions against vehicle modification

• To avoid accidental activation of the system or rendering the system inoperative, which may result in serious injury, no modifications should be made to any components or wiring of the SRS airbag system.

This includes following modifications:

- Installation of custom steering wheels
- Attachment of additional trim materials to the dashboard
- Installation of custom seats (for vehicles with SRS side airbags only)
- Replacement of seat fabric or leather (for vehicles with SRS side airbags only)
- Installation of additional fabric or leather on the front seat (for vehicles with SRS side airbags only)
- Installation of additional electrical/electronic equipment such as a mobile two-way radio on or near the SRS airbag system components and/or wiring is not advisable. This could interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system.

Do not perform any of the following modifications. Such modifications can interfere with proper operation of the SRS airbag system.

• Attachment of any equipment (brush bar,

winches, snow plow, skid plate, etc.) other than genuine SUBARU accessory parts to the front end.

• Modification of the suspension system or front end structure.

• Installation of a tire of different size and construction from the tires specified on the tire placard attached to the driver's door jamb.

• Attachment of any equipment (side steps or side sill protectors, etc.) other than genuine SUBARU accessory parts to the side body (for vehicles with side airbags only).

Always consult your SUBARU dealer if you want to install any accessory parts to your vehicle.