



# SAFETY ADVICE

SEE OWNER GUIDE FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS 

## Safety Belts, Your #1 Safety Device. Buckle Up, Properly!

Adjust the height\* of the shoulder belt so that the belt rests across the middle of your shoulder. Adjust the head restraint\* so that it is located directly or as close as possible behind your head. Guide the safety belt so that it fits tight and low across your hips, not around the waist. Never place the shoulder belt behind your back or under your arm.



## Child Safety

All children should be properly restrained in an appropriate child seat in the rear seat whenever possible.

Always read and follow the child seat manufacturer's instructions.

### REAR FACING INFANT SEAT

- Infants should always ride in a child seat facing the rear until they are at least one year old.
- Convertible child seats allow both forward and rear facing options for children greater than 22 lbs (10kg). Consistent with the seat manufacturer's instructions, use the rear-facing option as long as possible.
- Properly restrain in a booster seat with a lap/shoulder belt any child who has exceeded the weight limit of a forward facing child seat [typically 40lbs (18kg)]. Keep the child in the booster seat, provided weight or height limits are not exceeded, until the knees bend comfortably over the front of the vehicle seat cushion without slouching and the feet are flat on the floor, about 4'9" (145cm) tall.



FORWARD FACING CHILD



BOOSTER SEAT

Loose installation is the #1 misuse of child seats. For proper installation, push down on the safety seat with your full weight while tightening the vehicle safety belt or lower anchor webbing. Make sure the belt is tight and locked.

Never hold a child on your lap while the vehicle is moving. In a crash, the child is not protected from injury or ejection and is at risk during airbag inflation.



Never use a safety belt to restrain more than one person.

LATCH lower anchors are located along the back edge of the seat cushion, most often in two rear seating positions.

Attach a LATCH-compatible child seat to the appropriate lower anchors and top tether anchor. Top tether straps help keep forward-facing child safety seats firmly in place.



See Owner Guide for LATCH anchor locations and instructions.

Never leave children unattended in a vehicle. Teach children not to play in vehicles. Keep keys out of the reach of children. Keep doors and trunks closed and locked – children could lock themselves in.

Familiarize yourself with the interior trunk release. A vehicle's interior and trunk temperatures rise very quickly on hot days – even a short exposure to high temperatures can cause heat-related injuries, including brain damage and death.



PULL HANDLE TO OPEN

\* If Equipped

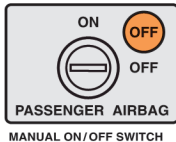
# Passenger Airbag Deactivation Systems

## AUTOMATIC SYSTEMS **PASSENGER AIRBAG OFF**

- If equipped with an automatic system, the "Passenger Airbag Off" light will be unlit for properly seated adults (airbag on) or unlit for an empty seat (airbag off).
- The "Passenger Airbag Off" light will be lit (airbag off) for smaller people and properly restrained child safety seats.
- Even with an automatic on/off system, whenever possible, children age 12 and under should be properly restrained in the rear seat.

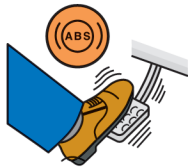
## MANUAL SYSTEMS

- If equipped with a manual airbag on/off switch, the "OFF" light will be lit at all times when the switch is turned to off.
- Never place rear-facing child safety seats in the front passenger seat unless the switch is turned to off and the "OFF" light is illuminated.
- If there is an adult on the front passenger seat, the airbag cut-off switch should be turned to "ON" to enable the airbag.



For the best protection, drivers and front seat passengers should always wear safety belts, and maintain proper sitting position with the seat back within 1 or 2 notches from upright and with your back against the seat. Never place objects, and avoid placing arms or hands, over the airbag covers.

## Safe Operation and Handling



The Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)\* helps you maintain control of your vehicle when braking on slippery road surfaces. If the brake pedal pulses, do not release it – this is normal ABS operation.

A driver's first responsibility is the safe operation of the vehicle. The most important thing you can do to prevent a crash is to avoid distractions and pay attention to the road. Wait until it is safe to make and receive phone calls.



And remember, **NEVER** drink and drive.

To help maintain control of your vehicle, avoid sharp steering maneuvers and excessive speeds. SUVs, vans and trucks handle differently than a car, particularly when loaded. Drive responsibly.



*Tire maintenance is important for the safe handling of your vehicle -* 

- Regularly check the condition and pressure of your tires.
- Check your tire pressure monthly after tires have been resting at least one hour, even if your vehicle is equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system.
- Visit [www.checkmytires.com](http://www.checkmytires.com) for more tire pressure monitoring system information.
- Refer to the front door latch pillar, or door, on the driver's side for recommended tire inflation pressures.
- Rotate and maintain tires regularly to optimize tire life.
- Replace tires when they are worn or damaged.
- Tires, including the spare tire, degrade over time and should be replaced after six years regardless of tread wear.
- Stay within your vehicle's load limits.

# Driving Skills FOR LIFE

Presented by Ford Motor Company and  
the Governors Highway Safety Association

[www.drivingskillsforlife.com](http://www.drivingskillsforlife.com)



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\* If Equipped

SEE YOUR OWNER GUIDE FOR MORE INFORMATION.