Instrument panel

Indicator and warning lights 11
Rev counter 15
Speedometer. 15
Odometer and trip meter. 15
Pressure gauge (Turbo) 16
Fuel gauge. 17
Temperature gauge 16

Main/dipped beam 24
Parking lights. 24
Daytime driving lights. 24
Changing bulbs 115

Main/dipped beam, switch. 24
Direction indicator repeater light 25
Cruise control. 94

Extra lights 26
Rear fog light 26

Headlight beam-length adjustment 25
Dimmer switch 27

Trip computer, SID 18
Black Panel. 20
Clock 20, 22, 23

Washer/wiper. 27
Rear window wiper 27
Washer fluid. 113
Change wiper blades indicator 114

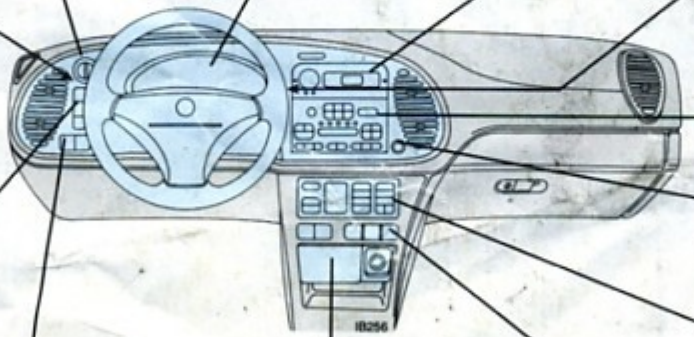
Radio 36
CD player. 41

Hazard warning lights 26

Manual climate-control system 28
Automatic climate-control system (ACC) 31
Care and maintenance . . . 134

Seat heating control 48

Ashtrays 65
Cigarette lighter 65



Exterior

Roof rack load 136
Convertible 66
Attachment holes for roof rack . . . 103
Maximum permissible load 135

Bonnet 105
Engine bay, washing 128

Body 128
Sunroof 63
Convertible 66
Washing 128
Waxing and polishing. 130
Touching up paint-work 130
Corrosion prevention. 131
Service Programme . 131

Central lock. 71
Locking button 71
Boot lock 72
Child safety lock catch 73
Anti-theft alarm 73

Tail lights 116
Stop lights 116
Light switch 26
Changing bulbs . . . 115

Front lights 115
Headlight switch 24
Main/dipped beam switch . . 24
Direction indicators 25
Headlight beam-length adjustment 25
Headlight wipers 114
Changing bulbs 115

Towing 103
Towrope attachment eyes 103
Driving with a trailer . 101

Fuel filler flap 17
Fuelling 17
Fuel grade. 135
Fuel gauge 17
Fuel economy 99

Boot 77
Folding down the rear seat . . 77
Boot lid 79
Compact spare wheel 81
Tool kit 81
Lighting 115

Tyres 123
Wheels 140
Winter driving 100
Braking 95
Compact spare wheel 125

Interior

Steering 140
Steering wheel adjustment 49
Steering wheel lock 83
Airbag 58

Rear-view mirror 49
Door mirrors 50
Make-up mirror 50

Seat belts 51
Seat belt maintenance . . 127
Airbag 58
Child seats 54
Child safety lock catch . . 73

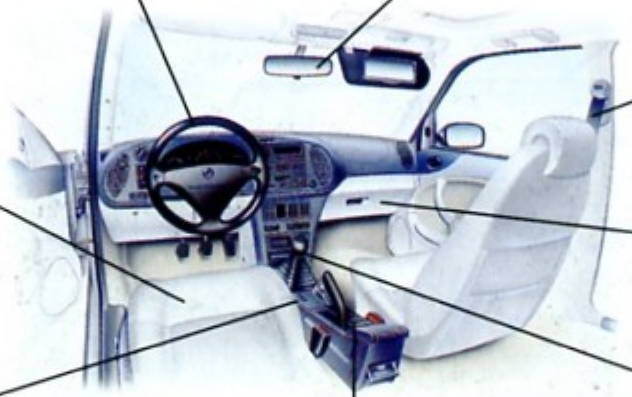
Seat adjustment 45
Seat belts 51
Seat heating 48
Rear seat 77
Folding down the rear seat 77
Child seats 54
Upholstery, cleaning . . . 127

Glove compartment 65

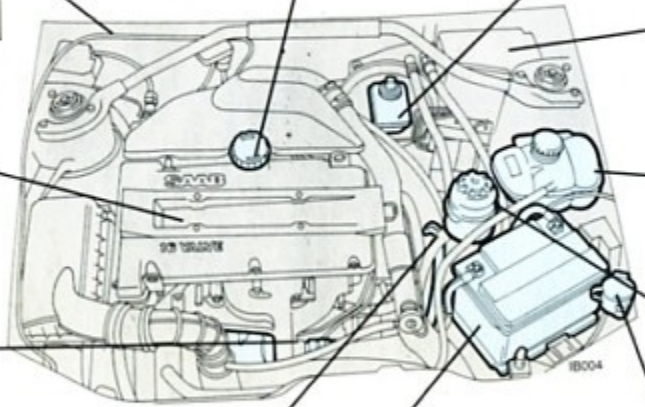
Interior lighting switch 64
Interior lighting, changing bulbs 117

Gear changing 87
Manual gearbox 87
Automatic transmission . . 88
Saab Sensonic (automatic clutch) 91

Centre console 61
Power windows 61
Sunroof 63
Convertible 66
Ignition switch 83
Starting the engine 84
Running in 86
Parking 98
Driving in hot/cold climates 100



Engine bay, Turbo and injection engines (4 cyl)



Warning labels 8
Chassis number 141
Engine number 141
Gearbox/transmission number 141
Colour coding 141

Engine, description 105
Engine oil, level-check/topping-up 108
Changing engine oil 108
Oil grade, viscosity 137

Brake system 139
Brake fluid 111
Brake pads 111
ABS brakes 157

Power distribution panel . . . 120
Changing fuses 119
Fuse table 120
Relays 121

Ignition system 138
Drive belt 113
Alternator 113
Spark plugs 138
Exhaust-emission control . 85
Simple fault diagnosis (A/C-ACC) 134

Coolant, level-check/topping-up . . . 110
Coolant, changing 110
Radiator 136
Temperature gauge 16
Driving in hot climate 100

Turbocharger 16
Pressure gauge 16
Important driving information 85
Technical data, engine . 136

Power steering 112
Clutch 112

Manual gearbox 109
Automatic transmission . . . 109
Gearbox-oil/transmission-fluid 109
Gearbox, technical data . . . 139

Battery 112
Battery charge 112
Boost start using jump leads . . 104

Washer fluid 113
Topping up washer fluid 113
Washer nozzle 114
Washer/wiper switch 27

Engine bay, 2.5 V6 engine

Warning labels 8
Chassis number 141
Engine number 141
Gearbox/transmission number 141
Colour coding 141

Ignition system 138
Drive belt 113
Alternator 113
Spark plugs 138
Exhaust-emission control . 85
Simple fault diagnosis (A/C-ACC) 134

Important driving information. 85
Technical data, engine . 136

Manual gearbox 109
Automatic transmission . . . 109
Gearbox-oil/ transmission-fluid 109
Gearbox, technical data. . . 139

Engine, description 105
Engine oil, level-check/topping-up. 108
Changing engine oil. 108
Oil grade, viscosity 137

Battery 112
Battery charge 112
Booster start using jump leads . 104

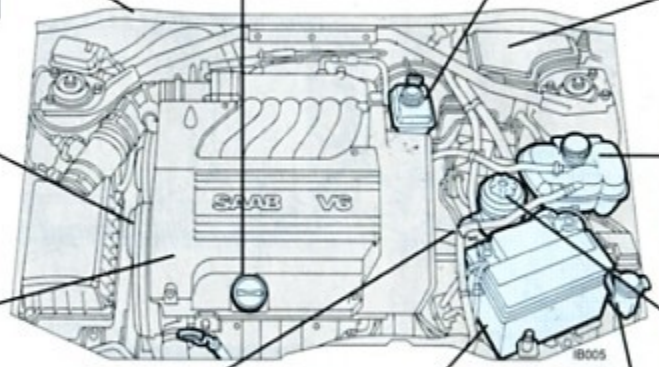
Brake system 139
Brake fluid. 111
Brake pads 111
ABS brakes 157
Traction Control System (TCS) 96

Power distribution panel. . . 120
Changing fuses 119
Fuse table. 120
Relays. 121

Coolant, level-check/topping-up . . . 110
Changing coolant 110
Radiator. 136
Temperature gauge 16
Driving in hot climate 100

Power steering 112
Clutch 112

Washer fluid 113
Topping up washer fluid 113
Washer nozzle. 114
Switch, washer/wiper 27



Warning labels

Air Conditioning (A/C) system:
Refrigerant under high pressure

Do not loosen or remove the A/C system fittings before discharging (emptying) the system. Improper service methods may cause personal injury. SYSTEM TO BE SERVICED BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL ONLY. For instructions consult workshop manual.

The A/C system complies with SAE J639.

Charge: 725 g R134a (certain markets: 800 g)

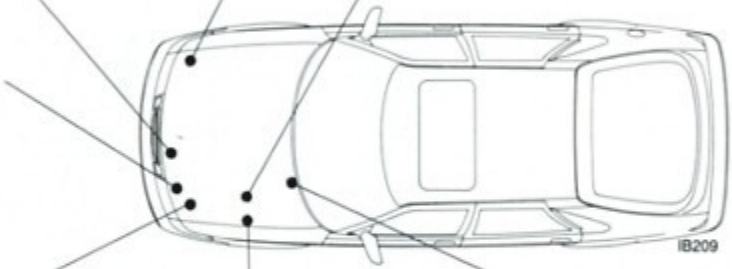
Compressor oil: 200 cc PAG Oil SK 20 or Saab Oil 4319752

Radiator fan:
Radiator fan may start at any time

Drive belt:
Danger, moving belt

Coolant:

Never open when hot!
Escaping coolant under pressure can cause serious injury.



Battery:
Contains corrosive sulphuric acid (40 %)

- Produces EXPLOSIVE GASES when in use or being charged.
- Always shield eyes and face when working with battery
- Cigarettes, naked flame and sparks can cause the battery to explode
- See the Owner's Manual before using jump leads
- The battery can CAUSE SEVERE BURNS from the sulphuric acid it contains
- Do not tilt the battery
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothes
- In case of accident, rinse immediately with water and seek medical attention

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Ignition system 2.5 V6:
Danger high voltage.
Switch off engine before touching ignition system

Brake system:
Clean filler cap before removing.
Use only DOT 4 fluid from sealed container.

Passenger-side airbag
This vehicle has airbags (Supplementary Restraint System, SRS) for both front occupants. An airbag inflates only during certain frontal collisions. It is NOT designed to inflate during rollovers, or in rear, side or minor frontal collisions. ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT to help position you properly for SRS inflation and to help protect you during all types of collisions.

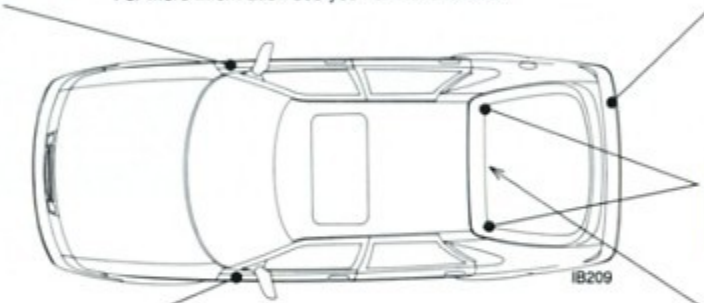
NEVER use a child seat in the front seat of this vehicle, facing rearward or forward. Children in child seats can be seriously injured by direct contact with an airbag if it inflates.
Secure child restraints only in the rear seat.

For more information see your Owner's Manual.

Changing wheels:
Safe working load is 650 kg

Use only on level, firm ground.

For jacking instructions,
see your Owner's Manual.



Belt beam
Danger of injury from moving parts when the beam is in unlocked position.

Long load
Maximum weight 15 kg
Maximum length 2 meters

Fasten the load well to prevent it moving and causing personal injury when braking.
Protect sharp edges

FASTEN LOAD
See Owner's Manual

Driver-side airbag
This vehicle has airbags (Supplemental Restraint System, SRS) for front occupant(s). An airbag inflates only during certain frontal collisions. It is NOT designed to inflate during rollovers, or in rear, side or minor frontal collisions. ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT to help position you properly for airbag inflation and to help protect you during all types of collisions.

When you switch on the ignition, the SRS light comes on briefly in the instrument panel. If this light does not come on, or if it comes on during vehicle operation, the airbags may not work properly. See your Saab dealer for service immediately. For more information see your Owner's Manual.

Before servicing or scrapping SRS components, see Owner's Manual.
REGULAR MAINTENANCE OF THE SRS IS NOT REQUIRED.

Hood, Saab 900 Convertible

Keep hands away from moving parts of the hood because these can cause personal injury.

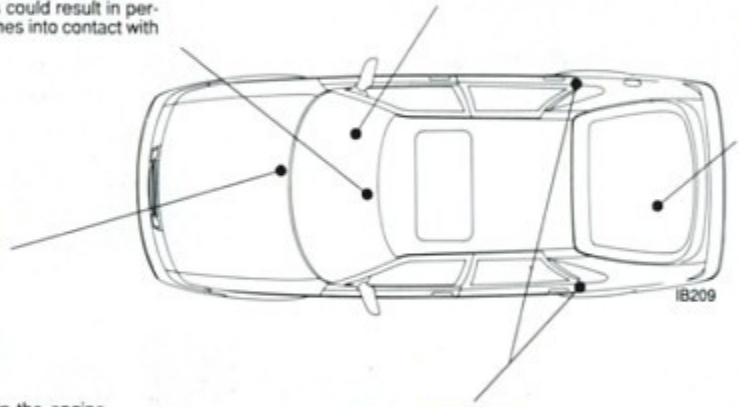
Do not raise or lower the hood with passengers in the back seat. This could result in personal injury if the head comes into contact with the hood.

Passenger-side airbag

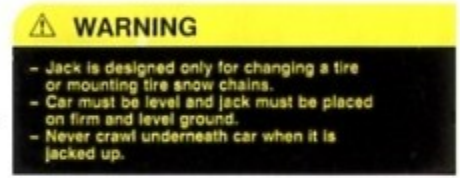
Never use a child seat in the front seat.

Saab Sensonic

Never touch the throttle in the engine compartment when the engine is running and a gear is engaged.
Manual adjustment of the throttle can cause the car to drive away uncontrolled when the clutch engages.



Child lock
Locked.



Jack (label in certain markets only)

The jack is intended for use only when changing wheels or fitting snow chains.
The car must be level and the jack must be placed on a firm, level surface.
Never crawl under the car when it is raised with the jack.

Main instrument

Main instrument

1 Rev counter
2 Indicators and warnings
3 Speedometer
4 Indicators and warnings
5 Pressure gauge (only Turbo models)
6 Fuel gauge (tank capacity: 68 litres)
7 Temperature gauge
8 Resetting the trip meter
9 Odometer and trip meter, electronic (mechanical for certain model variants)

Warnings and indicators

Certain warnings and indicators are lit when you turn on the ignition before starting (see page 14). When the engine has started, however, they will be extinguished after a few seconds if everything is normal.

Warning, oil pressure (engine oil)

This symbol lights to indicate that the oil pressure in the engine is too low. If this symbol flashes or lights during driving, stop immediately, switch off the engine and check the oil level. You must never run the engine while this warning symbol is lit.

Warning, charging

This symbol is lit when the battery is not being charged by the alternator. If this symbol lights during driving, stop immediately and switch off the engine.

Check the alternator belt (see page 113). If the belt is broken or not properly tensioned, battery charging and engine cooling will both be unsatisfactory.

Brake warning light

This symbol lights when the level in the brake fluid reservoir drops too low. If it lights during driving, stop immediately and check the brake fluid level.

⚠ WARNING

You must never drive the car while this symbol is lighted. There is a risk of possible braking failure.

The brake system must be checked immediately by an authorised Saab dealer.

Handbrake warning

This symbol lights when the handbrake is set.

Anti-lock brake warning

This warning text lights if a fault has occurred in the anti-lock braking system. The brake system continues to operate, however, but without the ABS function. Contact an authorised Saab dealer to have the system checked.

⚠ WARNING

The brake system works without ABS, but there is increased probability of wheel lock at the rear. The brake system should be immediately checked by an authorized Saab workshop.

Warning, airbag (SRS means Supplementary Restraint System)

This warning text flashes or glows steadily when a fault has occurred in the SRS system.

If a fault occurs it may mean that the SRS system will not be activated in the event of a collision, and you must immediately have the SRS system checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

This warning text lights for a few seconds when you turn the ignition key to the DRIVE position to indicate that the SRS system is active. It is extinguished after 3-4 seconds.

Warning, catalytic converter

This warning (which is included only on certain markets) is lit if the catalytic converter overheats (above 825°C). It is extinguished when the temperature in the catalytic converter drops back beneath 815°C.

IMPORTANT:

If the catalytic converter overheats, it may indicate that some engine component is faulty. This can seriously damage the catalytic converter. See also page 85. Have the engine checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

Indicator, fuel

This symbol lights when there is less than about 10 litres of fuel in the tank (main instrument 2) or 8 litres (main instrument 1).

Central warning

This symbol lights and a ding-dong signal sounds simultaneously when a fault has occurred in any system that affects car **safety.** This symbol lights when a warning is issued for any of the following systems:

- ABS system
- SRS system (airbag)
- Handbrake (at speeds above 3 mph/ 5 km/h)
- footbrakes
- Engine and electrical systems (high coolant temperature, low oil pressure or low battery voltage)

Indicator for Traction Control System (TCS) (cars with 2.5 V6 engines)

This indicator text (which is located in the rev counter) lights when the Traction Control System is activated and operating, see page 96.

OFF indicator, Traction Control System (cars with 2.5 V6 engines)

This indicator lights when the Traction Control System has been turned off using the TCS OFF button. IMPORTANT: The Traction Control System is turned on automatically each time the engine is started. See page 96.

This indicator is also lighted when an error has occurred in the Traction Control System, and here the indicator cannot be extinguished by pressing the TCS OFF button. The system must then be checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

Fault indicator, engine

This warning text is lighted when a fault occurs in the fuel injection system or ignition system. You can still drive the car, but with limited performance. Both of these systems must be checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

Indicator, cruise control

This symbol lights when cruise control is enabled.

Indicator, Sport mode

On a car with automatic transmission, this indicator lights when you press the SPORT button on the selector lever knob.

In the Sport mode, the transmission remains longer in gears (D, 3, 2, and 1)

The Sport mode can be disengaged by pressing the SPORT button a second time. See also page 90.

Indicator, Winter mode

On a car with automatic transmission, this indicator lights when you press the WINTER button (while the selector lever is at the D position).
When the car is in the Winter mode, it starts in 3rd gear thus making it easier for the tyres to get a grip when driving conditions are slippery.
The Winter mode can be disengaged by pressing the WINTER button a second time. See also page 90.

Indicator, CHECK message

This indicator text lights when a message is shown on the SID instrument. An audible signal is heard simultaneously.

Fault indicator, transmission

On a car with automatic transmission, this warning text is lit if there is a fault in the transmission. Switch the ignition off and on again and then check to see whether the indicator is still lighted. If the fault persists, you can drive the car but gear-changing quality will have deteriorated. The transmission must be checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

IMPORTANT:

- When this indicator lights, you should move the selector lever to position 2 to prevent needless wear on the transmission.
- You must not drive with a trailer or caravan attached while this indicator is lit.

Indicator, rear fog light

This symbol lights when the rear fog light is lit.

Indicator, main beam

This indicator lights while the main beam is on.

Indicator, main beam and parking lights

This symbol lights when the main beam and parking lights are lit (even in the Black Panel mode).

This symbol is fitted only in certain markets.

Indicator, open door

This symbol lights if any door is are not closed.

The following indicators are only provided in cars having a type 1 Saab Information Display.

Indicator, faulty bulb

This symbol lights if there is a faulty bulb in one of the front main/dipped beam headlights, the stop lights or the tail lights is blown. Replace the bulb.

Washer fluid indicator light

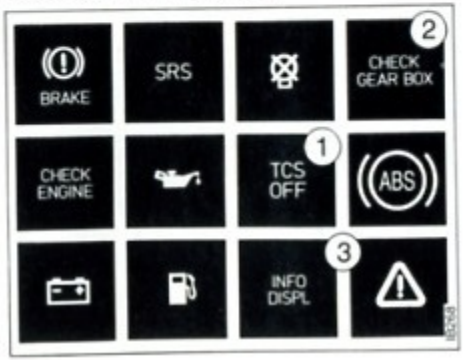
This light will come on when the washer fluid in the reservoir needs replenishing.

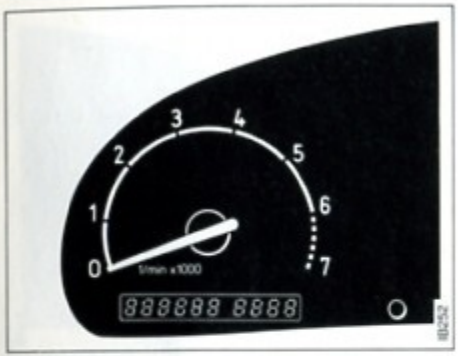
Mobile telephone and communications radio, see page 43.

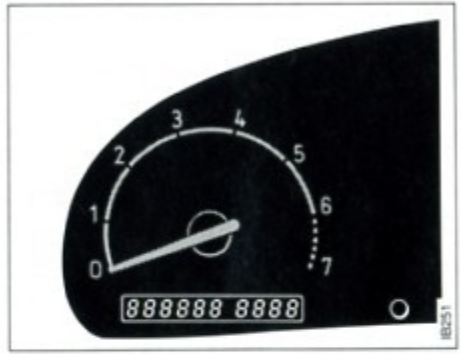
Lighting check, main instrument

The following warnings and indicators must light when you switch on the ignition before starting. They should be extinguished when the engine starts.

1 Cars with TCS
2 Cars with automatic transmission
3 Cars with main instrument 2







Rev counter

The rev counter shows engine speed in thousands of revolutions per minute.

A safety cut-out function (interruption of fuel supply) limits engine speed within the red zone. See below.

Engine	Cut-out speed
2.0i	6600 rpm
2.3i	6460 rpm
2.0 Turbo	6190 rpm
2.5i V6	6510 rpm

Odometer and trip meter

The odometer shows the distance driven in miles. The trip meter shows this distance in miles and tenths.

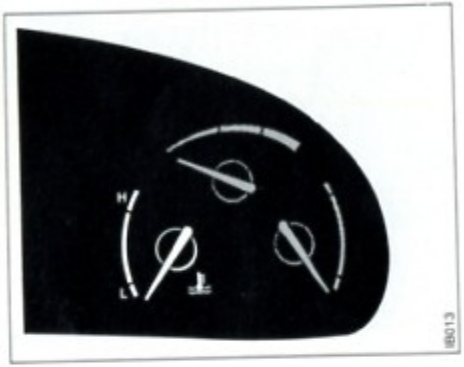
Resetting button

On cars with electronic odometers and trip meters this button has two functions:

- If ignition is switched on, the trip meter is reset.
- If ignition is switched off, the display used for the odometer and trip meter is lit briefly.

Speedometer

Since the speedometer signals come from the ABS system wheel sensors, speedometer readings are very precise.



Temperature gauge

This temperature gauge shows the engine coolant temperature. The needle should normally be at the centre of the scale zone.

If the needle moves towards the red zone (sometimes occurs when outdoor air temperatures are high or when the engine is heavily loaded), you should use the highest possible gear and the lowest possible engine speed (rpm). Moreover, you should avoid changing down.

If the needle moves to the red zone even when you comply with the above, stop the car and allow the engine to idle. If the needle still remains in the red zone, stop the engine.

If the needle moves to the red zone repeatedly, stop as soon as possible and check the coolant level.

⚠ WARNING

Never open the expansion tank filler cap while the engine is hot.

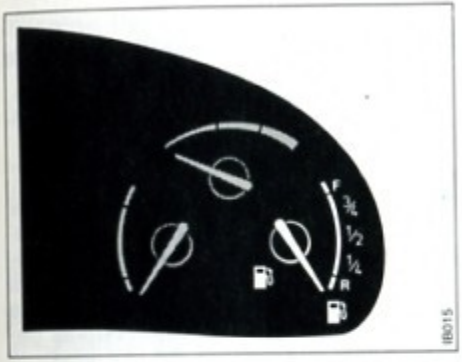
Pressure gauge (Turbo)

This pressure gauge shows the pressure in the inlet manifold. At low load and during engine overrun (engine braking) a vacuum prevails in the inlet manifold, whereupon the needle moves into the white zone. At higher rpm and higher loads, the turbocharger creates an overpressure in the inlet manifold, and the needle enters the orange field. Normally the needle should not enter the red field, since a safety system limits the charging pressure and protects the engine.

Under certain atmospheric conditions, the needle can enter the first part of the red zone without any malfunction having occurred.

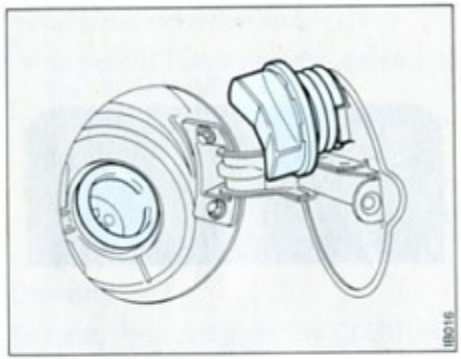
If, however, the needle repeatedly enters the red zone and the engine simultaneously loses power (because the safety system is limiting the charging pressure), you should contact an authorised Saab dealer right away.

If car speed exceeds 143 mph (230 km/h), acceleration is limited by lowering the charging pressure, whereupon the needle will move towards the centre of the orange field. This reduces engine power and thus the speed of the car.



Fuel gauge

The fuel gauge shows the amount of fuel remaining in the tank. If the level is low, an indicator light in the main instrument also lights.



Fuel filler flap

Fuelling

Use the correct grade of fuel.

The fuel filler flap is located in the right rear wing.

Insert the fuel pump nozzle past the flange in the filler pipe and rest its first position mark (ring, "pimples" or the first turn of the spring) against the flange.
Do not lift the nozzle while filling is in progress. Stop fuelling the first time that the nozzle trips to shut off the flow of fuel.

IMPORTANT:

Do not fill fuel all the way up the filler pipe. The petrol must be allowed room for expansion (needed during hot weather for example).

The tank holds 68 litres.

Screw on the fuel filler cap until you hear a distinct click.

The best way to avoid condensation in the tank (which can cause operational disturbances) is to always keep the tank well filled.

In cold weather, it may be advisable to add carburettor spirit a few times to eliminate any condensate that may have formed.

⚠ WARNING

- Petrol is highly inflammable and can cause severe burns. Never use an exposed flame in the vicinity of petrol. Never smoke when filling up with petrol.

Saab Information Display (SID)

The car is equipped with the Saab Information Display (SID). This instrument incorporates a number of functions. The individual functions that are supported depend on a) the extent of the car's equipment and b) the model variant in which SID is installed.

SID 1 presents outdoor temperature and the time of day. The Saab Audio System (if the car has one) also uses this display.

SID 2 can, in addition to the SID 1 functions, display eight CHECK messages and two trip computer functions.

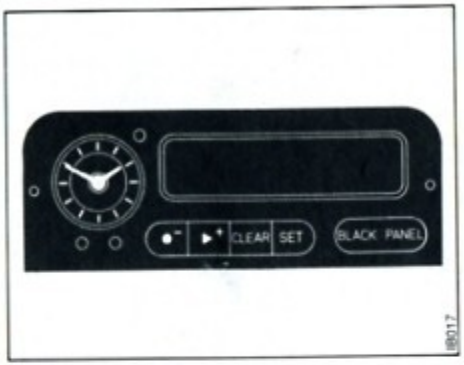
SID 3 supports, in addition to the SID 2 functions, SID 3 has five more trip computer functions (also known as SCC=Saab Car Computer).

SID 3

Function selection

By pressing the button marked • ⁻ you can switch among the following functions:

TEMP (outdoor temperature)



SID 3 (SCC = Saab Car Computer)

D.T.E. (calculated distance that can be driven using the fuel remaining in the tank, based on fuel consumption during the last 20 minutes of driving)

FUEL ø (average fuel consumption since the latest clearing)

ALARM (alarm function issues three beeps, separated by 1-second pauses)

By pressing the ▸⁺ button you can switch among the following functions:

DIST (distance to trip destination)

ARRIV (expected arrival time)

SPD ø (average speed since the latest clearing)

SPD W (speed warning consisting of an audible "ding".
ME-markets: SPD W has an default setting of 120 km/h. In addition to the audible "ding" the SPD W in the display will flash)

Regardless of which function you have selected, SID automatically activates the outdoor temperature function when it lies between +3°C and –3°C. This also occurs when the temperature has been outside the +6°C to –6°C interval and then returns between +3°C and –3°C.

⚠ WARNING

The SID unit's functions should be set while your car is stationary, since otherwise you may become distracted in traffic.

Setting a function value

1 Select the desired function.

2 Hold the SET button down for at least 2 seconds, whereupon the digits will begin to flash and you will hear an audible signal.

3 Increase or decrease the value of the selected function using the ▸⁺ or • ⁻ button (you can clear a value by pressing CLEAR).

4 Conclude the setting operation by pressing the SET button briefly.

Turning the alarm warning and/or speed warning on and off

1 Select the desired function (alarm warning or speed warning)

2 – Press CLEAR to turn the selected function off.
– Press SET to turn the selected function on.

If either the alarm or speed warning function is turned on, an asterisk (⋆) appears at far right in the display. The asterisk appears in the display even when another function has been selected.

Calculating arrival time and average speed

To calculate arrival time, you must select the DIST function and enter the distance to the trip destination. The calculated arrival time is then adjusted as the journey proceeds, based on the average speed during the last 20 minutes of driving.

You can specify the desired average speed in order to calculate arrival time.

1 Select DIST and enter the distance to the trip destination.

2 Select SPD ø and entered the desired average speed.

3 Select ARRIV to read the arrival time.

You can also calculate the speed at which you should drive to reach you trip destination at a desired arrival time.

1 Select DIST and enter the distance to the trip destination.

2 Select ARRIV and enter the desired arrival time.

3 Select SPDø to read the average speed (after about 10 seconds, the actual average speed will be shown again).

Clearing

To clear, you must press the CLEAR button for at least 4 seconds.

The following functions will be cleared:

- Distance that can be driven on the amount of fuel remaining in the tank.
- Average fuel consumption (based on 10 litres per 100 km after the latest clearing).
- Average speed
- Arrival time

CHECK messages

When a CHECK message is issued, an audible signal sounds and the INFO DISPL text is lighted in the main instrument. Moreover, a message is shown on the SID instrument. If more than one CHECK message is issued, a plus sign (+) appears to the left of the text in the display. The CHECK messages are shown in priority sequence (based on how important they are considered). If a new fault is detected while another is displayed, the "new" one will be shown throughout 10 seconds, after which the "previous" one will appear again.

Press the CLEAR button to remove a message from the display. Since this indicates that it has been acknowledged by the driver, it will not be shown again before you switch the ignition off and then on again.

The following CHECK messages can be shown:

Display presents:	See p.
TEST BRAKE LIGHTS[1)]	116
BRAKELIGHT FAILURE	116
FRONTLIGHT FAILURE	115
REAR LIGHT FAILURE	116
CHECK FAN BELT	113
WASHER LEVEL LOW	113
COOLANT LEVEL LOW	110
TIME FOR SERVICE[2)]	131

[1)] Cannot be deleted by pressing CLEAR because of safety/legal considerations. Press the brake pedal.

[2)] This message is issued when it remains 600 miles (1000 km) to next service (see your Service Book). The message should be deleted in connection with regular servicing (see Service Book).
If you service the car yourself, you can delete the message by holding down the CLEAR button for at least 8 seconds, whereupon SERVICE appears on the

display and an audible signal is heard.

Clock

When you set the analogue clock using the two buttons beneath the clock, the digital clock will be set simultaneously.

You can check the digital clock setting by pressing the •⁻ and ▸⁺ buttons briefly (the time will be shown throughout 5 seconds). During this interval, the digital clock can be set in the same way as the other SID functions.

After the battery has been disconnected (display shows 12.00/SET CLOCKS), the clocks must be synchronized as follows:

1 First set the analogue clock and then the digital clock.

2 Press SET to obtain synchronization (SET CLOCKS vanishes from the display).

For information about how to set the clock using the radio's RDS signals, see page 43.

Black Panel

The Black Panel function permits you to enhance safety and improve the car's interior lighting environment while driving at night. This function reduces the number of indications appearing on the instrument panel. Only indicators of interest at the moment are lit.

When you press the Black Panel button, only the speedometer is lighted. All other meters are extinguished, and their needles move to zero. The SID display and the ACC display are also extinguished.
IMPORTANT: All indicators, warnings and CHECK messages continue to function normally.

Even in the Black Panel mode, however, the areas associated with the following situations are lighted on the instrument panel:

- When you set the radio, SID and ACC display, the new settings are shown temporarily throughout 10 seconds.
- When a CHECK message is activated in SID, it is shown.
- At high engine speeds (over 5500 rpm) the rev counter lights-up and remains illuminated until engine speed drops.
- When the fuel remaining in the tank drops below 15 litres, the fuel gauge lights (together with the temperature gauge and the charging pressure gauge).
- At abnormally high engine temperatures, the temperature gauge lights (together with the fuel gauge and charging pressure gauge).
- At abnormally high charging pressures, the charging pressure gauge lights (together with the temperature gauge and fuel gauge).

You can restore normal instrument panel lighting by pressing the Black Panel button again.

Changing the measurement units:

SID supports four sets of measurement units:

METRIC	IMP. 1	IMP. 2	US
km	miles	miles	miles
km/h	mph	mph	mph
litres	gallons	gallons	US gallons
°C	°F	°C	°F
24-hour clock	12-hour clock	12-hour clock	12-hour clock

You can change to a different set of measurement units by pressing CLEAR and SET for 2 seconds, whereupon you hear an audible signal.

Set the desired set of measurement units by pressing the •⁻ button.

SID returns to its normal mode a) when you press SET or b) 5 seconds after you have made the setting.

Changing the language

SID can display CHECK messages in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Swedish. To change the language, you press CLEAR and SET simultaneously throughout 2 seconds, whereupon you will hear an audible signal.

Set the desired language by pressing the ▸+ button.

SID returns to its normal mode a) when you press SET or b) 5 seconds after you have made the setting.

SID 2

Selecting a function

By pressing the INFO button you can switch among the following functions:

TEMP (outdoor temperature)

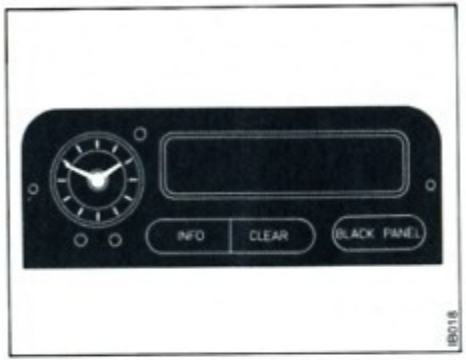
D.T.E. (calculated distance that can be driven using the fuel remaining in the tank, based on fuel consumption during the last 20 minutes of driving)

FUEL ø (average fuel consumption since the latest clearing)

Regardless of which function you have selected, SID 2 automatically activates the outdoor temperature function when it lies between +3°C and –3°C. This also occurs when the temperature has been outside the +6°C till –6°C interval and returns again between +3°C and –3°C.

Clearing

To clear, you must press the CLEAR button for at least 4 seconds.



The following functions will be cleared:

- Distance that can be driven on the amount of fuel remaining in the tank.
- Average fuel consumption (based on 10 litres per 100 km after the latest clearing).

CHECK messages

When a CHECK message is issued, an audible signal sounds and the INFO DISPL text lights in the main instrument. Moreover, a message is shown on the SID instrument. If more than one CHECK message is present, a plus sign (+) appears to the left of the text in the display. The CHECK messages are shown in priority sequence (i.e. based on how important they are considered). If a new fault is detected while another is displayed, the "new" one will be shown throughout 10 seconds, after which the "previous" one will appear again.

Press the CLEAR button to delete a message from the display. Since this shows that it has been acknowledged by the driver, it will not be shown again before you switch the ignition off and then on again.

The following CHECK messages can be shown:

Display presents:	See p.
TEST BRAKE LIGHTS[1)]	116
BRAKELIGHT FAILURE	116
FRONTLIGHT FAILURE	115
REAR LIGHT FAILURE	116
CHECK FAN BELT	113
WASHER LEVEL LOW	113
COOLANT LEVEL LOW	110
TIME FOR SERVICE[2)]	131

[1)] Cannot be deleted by pressing CLEAR because of safety/legal considerations.

[2)] This message is issued when it remains 600 miles (1000 km) to next service (see your Service Book). The message should be deleted in connection with regular servicing (see Service Book).
If you service the car yourself, you can delete the message by holding down the CLEAR button for at least 8 seconds, whereupon SERVICE appears on the display and an audible signal is heard.

Clock

You can set the correct time using the two buttons beneath the clock (see also page 20).

Black Panel

The Black Panel function permits you to enhance safety and improve the car's interior lighting environment while driving at night. This function reduces the number of indications appearing on the instrument panel. Only indicators of interest at the moment are lighted.

When you press the Black Panel button, only the speedometer is lighted. All other meters are extinguished, and their needles move to zero. The SID instrument and the ACC display are also extinguished.
IMPORTANT: All indicators, warnings and CHECK messages continue functioning normally.

Even in the Black Panel mode, however, the areas associated with the following situations are lighted on the instrument panel:

- When you set the radio, SID and ACC display, the new settings are displayed temporarily throughout 10 seconds.
- When a CHECK message is activated in SID, it is shown.
- At high engine speeds (over 5500 rpm) the rev counter lights-up and remains illuminated until engine speed drops.
- When the fuel remaining in the tank drops below 15 litres, the fuel gauge lights (together with the temperature gauge and the charging pressure gauge).
- At abnormally high engine temperatures, the temperature gauge lights (together with the fuel gauge and charging pressure gauge).
- At abnormally high charging pressures, the charging pressure gauge lights (together with the temperature gauge and fuel gauge).

You can restore normal instrument panel lighting by pressing the Black Panel button again.

Changing the measurement units

SID supports four sets of measurement units:

METRIC	IMP. 1	IMP. 2	US
km	miles	miles	miles
km/h	mph	mph	mph
litres	gallons	gallons	US gallons
°C	°F	°C	°F
24-hour clock	12-hour clock	12-hour clock	12-hour clock

You can change to a different set of measurement units by pressing CLEAR and INFO for 2 seconds, whereupon you will hear an audible signal.

Set the desired set of measurement units by pressing the INFO button.

SID returns to its normal mode after about 5 seconds.

Changing the language

SID can display messages in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Swedish.

To change to the desired language, you first press CLEAR and INFO for about 2 seconds, whereupon an audible signal will be heard.

Set the desired language by pressing the CLEAR-button.

SID returns to its normal mode after about 5 seconds.

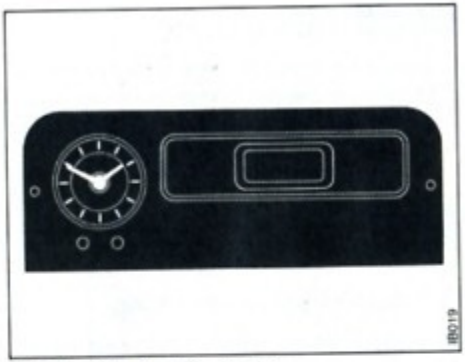
SID 1

Clock

The instrument is provided with an analogue clock that is set using the buttons beneath the clock face.

Outdoor temperature

When you switch on the ignition, the outdoor temperature appears on the display. You select Celsius or Fahrenheit degrees by pressing the two buttons beneath the clock simultaneously for at least 2 seconds.



SID 1 without radio display

SID 1 with a display used for the radio

This type of instrument is provided in cars having main instrument 1 and either Audio System 2 or Audio System 3.

In addition to an analogue clock and outdoor temperature, the instrument presents information from the Audio System and certain CHECK messages.

Clock

This type of instrument has an analogue clock that is set using buttons located beneath the clock face.

Outdoor temperature

When you switch on the ignition, the outdoor temperature appears on the display. You select Celsius or Fahrenheit degrees by pressing the two buttons beneath the clock simultaneously for at least 2 seconds.

CHECK messages

When a CHECK message is issued, an audible signal sounds and a message appears in SID.

If two or more check messages are present, a plus sign (+) lights to the left of the text in the display.

Each CHECK message appears throughout 10 seconds.

The following CHECK messages can be shown:

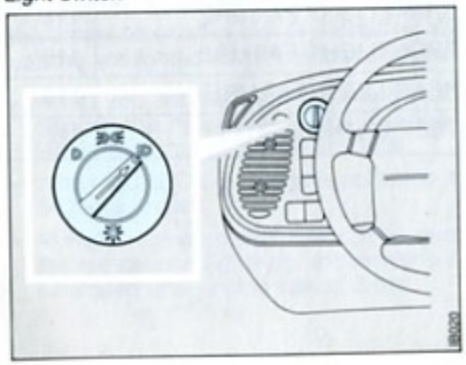
Display presents:	See p.
BRAKELIGHT FAILURE	116
FRONTLIGHT FAILURE	115
REAR LIGHT FAILURE	116
TEST BRAKE LIGHTS	116

Headlights and parking lights

Headlights

The headlights go on when you turn the ignition key to the ON position, and the headlights go off when you turn it to the OFF position.

Light switch



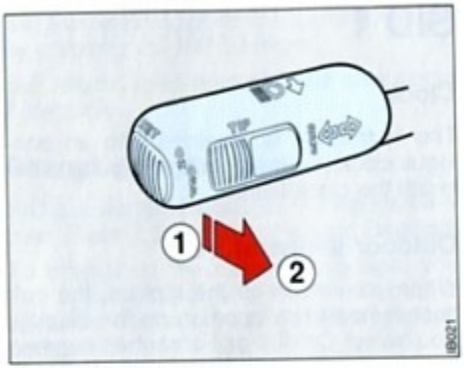
Parking lights

The parking lights can be switched on, irrespective of the position of the ignition key. The parking lights should only be used when the car is stationary.

The lighting is off

Full/dipped beam switching

To switch between full and dipped beam, move the stalk towards the steering wheel (to position 2).



1 Main beam signal
2 Full/dipped beam switching

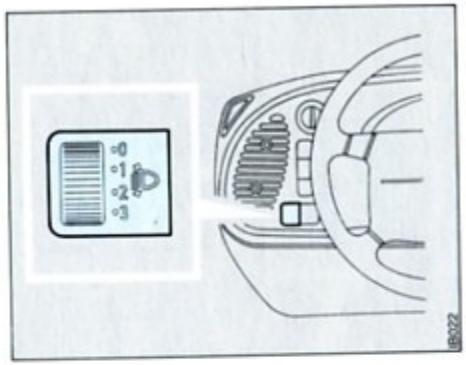
Main beam flash signal

You can flash the main beam by moving the stalk to position 1. The main beam remains on until you release the stalk.

Follow-Me-Home light

When the Follow Me Home function is selected, the dipped beam comes on about 30 seconds after the driver's door is closed.

After switching off the ignition and opening the door, move the stalk to position 2. Then, if the driver's door is closed within 30 seconds, the dipped beam will light and remain on for about 30 seconds.



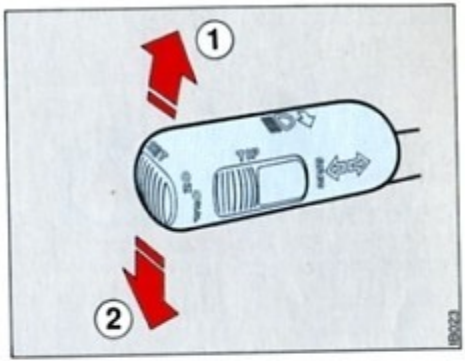
Headlight beam-length adjustment

This system permits you to set the correct headlight beam length for different loads. The system consists of an actuator motor at each of the headlights and a switch on the instrument panel. The setting must be made while the ignition is turned on.

The basic headlight setting must be made using equipment designed especially for this purpose.

The four switch positions correspond to the following loads:

Pos.	Number of occupants	Load
0	1-3 occupants in car (maximum of 1 adult in rear)	Without load
1	2-3 in rear and perhaps one in front	max 30 kg
2	2-3 in rear seat	40-80 kg in boot
3 (a)	1-2	max load in boot
3 (b)	1-4	max load in boot plus trailer or caravan



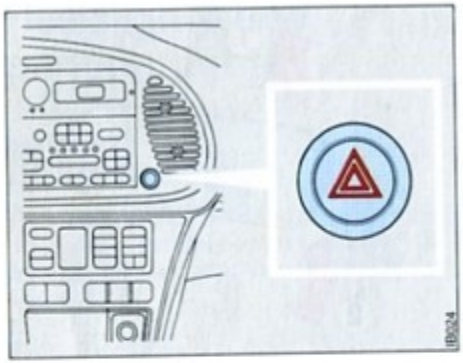
Direction indicators

1 Right direction indicators
2 Left direction indicators

Direction indicators

The stalk has a spring-return position that enables the indicators to be used conveniently for changing lanes or overtaking. In addition there is a fixed position used for turning which causes the indicators to remain on until canceled automatically by the steering wheel. The associated repeater light on the instrument panel will flash at the same rate as the direction indicator.

The individual repeater lights in the main instrument flash at the same rate as the associated direction indicators.



Hazard warning lights

When this button is pressed, all direction indicator lights will flash simultaneously, and a symbol in the button also flashes. If the ignition is turned on, both direction indicator repeater lights in the main instrument also flash.

Hazard warning lights must only be used if the car, because of a collision or breakdown, constitutes a danger or obstruction to other road users.

⚠ WARNING

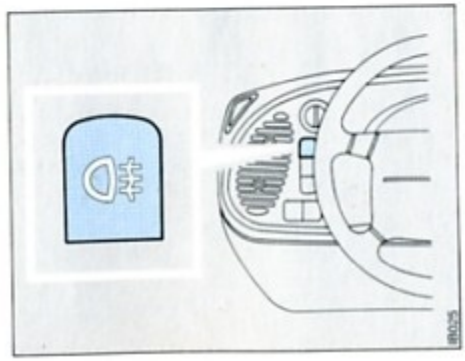
Do not forget to set out a warning triangle.

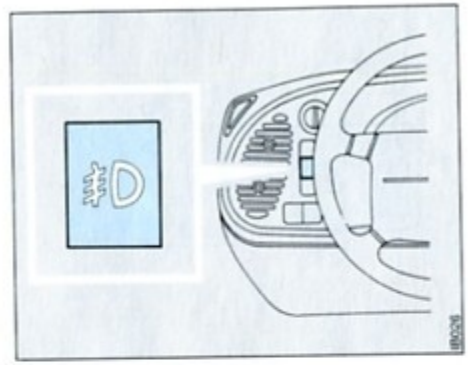
The warning triangle must be placed along the side of the road 50-100 metres behind the car so that approaching vehicles will be warned in ample time. If visibility is obstructed or if you are near the top of a hill or the like, the distance should be longer.

Rear fog light

To turn on the rear fog light, press the rear fog light button on the instrument panel (headlights must be turned on).

Always comply with applicable regulations regarding the use of the rear fog light.



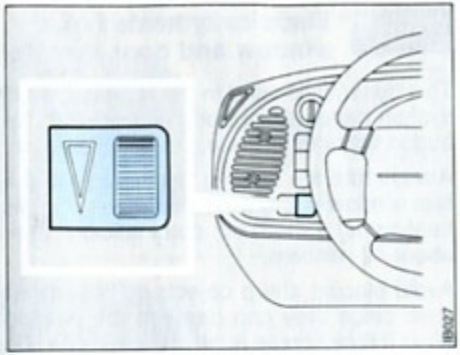


Extra fog lights in the front spoiler

Certain models have extra fog lights in the front spoiler. They should be used when weather conditions reduce visibility.

⚠ WARNING

Avoid following the tail lights of the vehicle ahead of you when visibility is poor. If the vehicle ahead were to brake unexpectedly, an accident resulting in personal injury could occur.



Instrument illumination

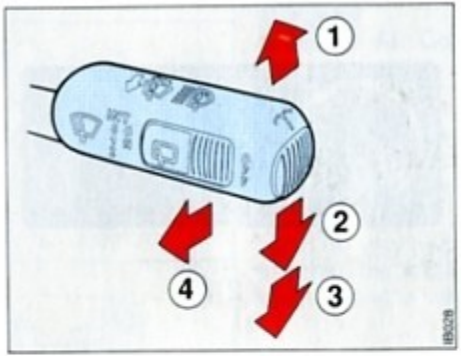
The intensity of the instrument illumination is regulated by means of a dimmer switch located at left on the instrument panel. See also the Black Panel information on page 22.

Wipers and washers

Windscreen

Intermittent wiping starts with a double sweep, followed by single sweeps.

Between positions 0 and 2 there is a spring-return position at which the windscreen wipers make a single sweep.



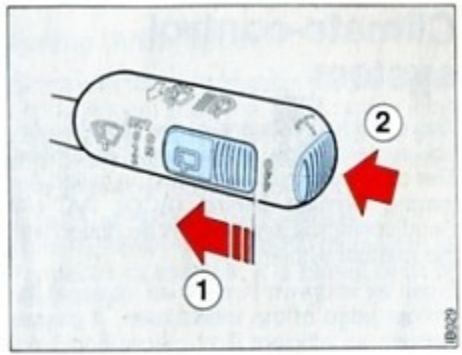
1 Windscreen wiper, intermittent operation. Here, the wipers make a single sweep at intervals of a few seconds. Intermittent wiping is especially advantageous in light rain or drizzle.
2 Windscreen wipers, low speed
3 Windscreen wipers, high speed
4 Washing/wiping the windscreen and headlights

When washing/wiping of the windscreen and headlights ends, the wipers make a single sweep after a few seconds to wipe away any remnants of the washer fluid.

Rear window wiper/washer (option)

Rear window washing and wiping are carried out using the same stalk switch as that used for washing/wiping the windscreen and headlights.

This stalk has two additional switches, ON/OFF and



1 Intermittent wiping, rear window
2 Washing and wiping the rear window

Intermittent wiping is obtained at the ON position (wiper starts with a double sweep).

At position washing and wiping are obtained. After a few sweeps the wiper stops or reverts to intermittent wiping (if previously selected). When washing/wiping of the rear window ends, the wiper makes a single sweep after about 15 seconds to wipe away any remnants of washer fluid.

Between the OFF and ON positions there is a spring-return position at which the rear window wiper makes a single sweep.

The rear window wiper synchronizes itself with the windscreen wiper after intermittent wiping has been selected for both.

Climate-control system

There are two versions of the climate- control system. One is manually controlled. The other, which is automatic, is called Automatic Climate Control (ACC). A/C (Air Conditioning) is available as an option with the manual system.

Fresh air is drawn through an intake at the bottom edge of the windscreen. It passes through an efficient filter before being admitted to the climate- control system and into the cabin. Air is evacuated via an outlet located at right behind the rear bumper.

Manual climate-control system

Fan

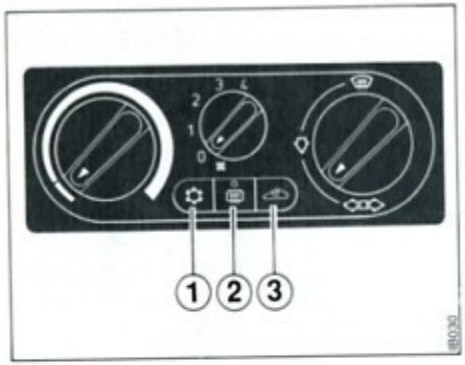
The rate of air change in the cabin is regulated by means of the fan switch (four different speeds). To increase the air velocity, you turn this switch clockwise.

Temperature control

The temperature of the incoming air is regulated steplessly by means of the temperature control.

Air distribution

The air distribution control is used to direct incoming air to the defroster, the panel vents and the floor vents.



1 Air Conditioning (A/C)
2 Electrically heated rear window
3 Recirculation

This control can be set to intermediate positions between the three main positions, thus permitting air to be divided between the floor and windscreen (defroster) or between the floor and panel. To avoid a cold draught from the side windows when the control is at the defroster or floor position, a small amount of air flows out of the panel vents.

The panel vents can be turned to change the direction in which the air flows.

A knob on each of the panel vents permits individual regulation of the air flowing from them.

Since the air vents for the rear side windows receive their air from the floor ducts, you should select the defroster/floor combination when you want to demist the rear side windows.

Electrically heated rear window and door mirrors

This button is located in the climate-control system panel. A light-emitting diode in the button lights to indicate that the heat is on.

Always turn the heating off as soon as the rear window is fully demisted. Normally, this heating is turned off automatically after about 12 minutes.

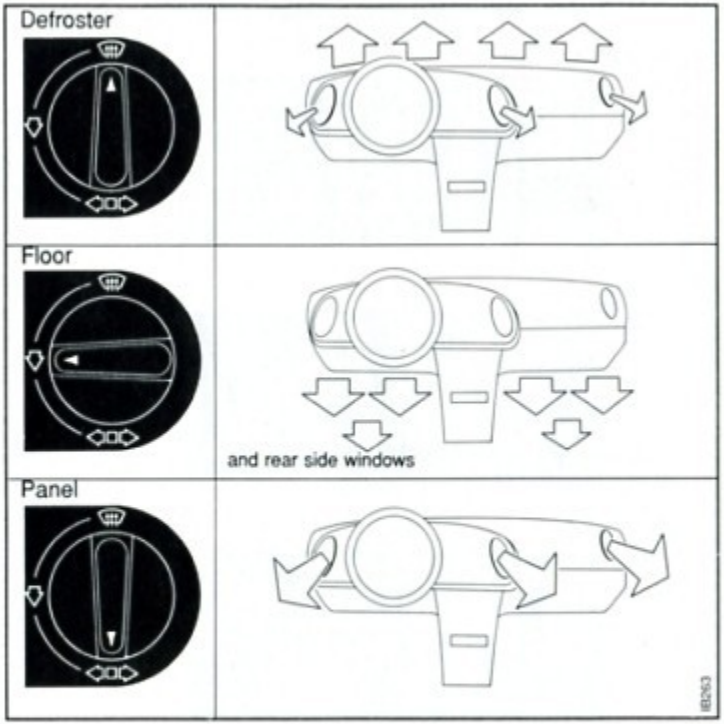
Avoid placing sharp objects on the parcel shelf since they can damage the heating wires if they scrape against the window. Do not turn on the rear window heating before starting the engine.

Air recirculation

This button is used to close the regular air inlet, whereupon only cabin (no fresh air) air circulates through the ventilation system.

Air recirculation can be used to cool the cabin air quickly when air temperatures are extremely high and also to shut out malodourous air.

Note that air recirculation should not be used in winter since it permits mist to form on the insides of the windows.



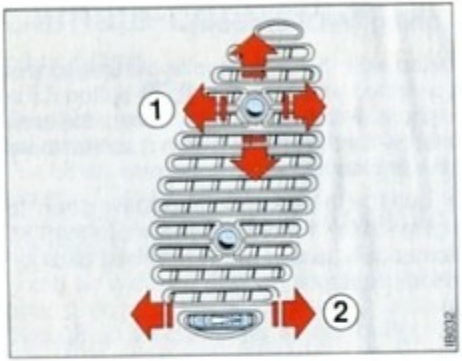
To provide comfort in summer, Saab recommends setting the air distribution knob two steps beneath the Floor position.

In winter, Saab recommends setting the air distribution knob two steps to the left of the Defroster position.

Air Conditioning (A/C) (option)

Air Conditioning is combined with the car's regular climate-control system, and it is turned on when you push the button if the fan switch is at any of positions 1-4. A timing relay delays the turning on of the A/C somewhat (while the engine is idling) so that there will be enough time for the engine to increase its rpm.

Air Conditioning can be used at outdoor temperatures down to 0-2°C. At very heavy engine loads (throttle butterfly more than 85 % open), the A/C is automatically turned off. It is turned back on again when the engine load drops.



Air vents, panel

1 Adjusting the direction of air flow
2 Adjusting the rate of air flow

Setting for extreme cold

When starting a cold engine select fan position 2 and defroster setting to warm the cabin as quickly as possible and to demist the windscreen.

When the engine has warmed up so that the temperature gauge needle has moved, fan position 3 can be selected. When the windscreen is mist-free, the air distribution control should be turned two steps to the left.

Engine warm-up time depends on the type of driving. The engine warms up more slowly in town driving with high gear and low rpm than out-of-town driving with higher rpm.

Do not use fan position 4 as this is mainly intended for cooling the cabin quickly in the summer.

Setting for different weather types

Winter - defroster

Winter - comfort position

Summer - cloudy

Summer - sunny

Automatic Climate Control (ACC)

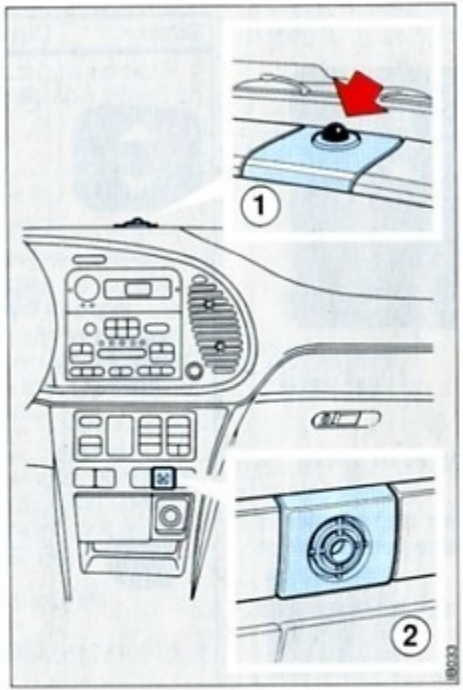
ACC (Automatic Climate Control) maintains the desired cabin temperature automatically, regardless of what the outdoor temperature may be.

The system changes to the preset temperature as quickly as possible.

Note that the cabin will not heat or cool faster if you select a temperature higher or lower than what is desired.

To obtain the best possible air conditioning when using ACC, the windows and the sunroof (if there is one) must be closed. Moreover, the panel vents must be open.

The temperature shown in the display is not the actual temperature. Instead, it corresponds to an occupant's physical perception of the preset temperature giving due regard to the cabin's present air velocity, relative humidity, sunlight exposure etc.



1 Sun sensor
2 Interior temperature sensor

- The normal setting will range from 20 to 23°C, depending on what you prefer and the type of clothes you are wearing.
- Changes in the preset temperature should be made in steps of 1°C.
- You can change between °C and °F by pressing the temperature selection buttons simultaneously for at least 2 seconds.
- During the warm-up phase, and to ensure optimal demisting in cold weather, the centre panel vent should be closed unless you want warm air flowing across your face.
- During the cool-down phase in hot weather, the panel vents should be open.

You can set the temperature within a 15-27°C range. In addition, the system can be set to HI (max heating and max fan speed) or LO (max cooling and max fan speed). At the HI and LO settings, however, you cannot select AUTO.

There are five sensors in the system:

- Outdoor air temperature
- Cabin air temperature
- Sun sensor
- Mixed-air temperature (located in the heater unit)
- Coolant temperature

The sun sensor is located at the centre of the instrument panel between the defroster vents. Note that if you cover the sun sensor, the climate-control system will not work properly, especially when there is bright sunshine.

Functions

Any function you select manually becomes "locked in", while the other functions remain automatic.

Except at the HI and LO positions, temperature maintenance is thus always automatic. The functions that are turned on appear on the display window.

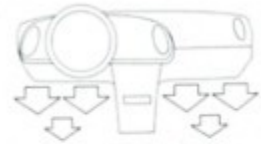
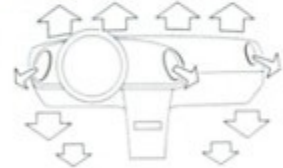
You can eliminate a manual selection by pressing the same button a second time or by pressing AUTO.

Button	Display	Function
AUTO	20 °C AUTO	When AUTO is turned on, temperature, air distribution, the fan, the electrically heated rear window and air recirculation are all regulated automatically. The air conditioning is automatically engaged if outside temperature is above 5°C. When you press AUTO a second time, all of the automatically selected settings are presented on the display. IB037

Button	Display	Function
▲ ▼	21 °C AUTO	**Setting the cabin temperature** 1 Switch on the ignition. 2 Set the desired cabin temperature using the two buttons. 3 The temperature you have selected is stored in the microcomputer memory where it remains until you switch off the ignition.
ECON	20 °C ECON	When this function is turned on, the A/C compressor is shut off, but temperature, air distribution, the fan and the electrically heated rear window are still regulated automatically.
OFF	OFF	When you pressregulation is disabled. It can be enabled again by pressing AUTO or by pressing OFF a second time, thereby obtaining the most recent manual settings.
⊞	20 °C AUTO ⊞	The electrically heated rear window and/or door mirrors are controlled automatically, although this function can also be selected manually. In both cases, the function is automatically disabled after 12 minutes It can, however, be manually disabled sooner if so desired. IB036

Button	Display	Function
		Air recirculation is regulated automatically, but can also be turned on or off manually.
		Press △ or ▽ to increase/ decrease fan speed (fan switch position is shown on the display). To return to automatic fan control, press AUTO, whereupon the other manual selections are also returned to automatic control.
		When the defroster button is pressed, the following symbols are lighted: defroster, high fan speed and electrically heated rear window. The system selects the following settings: • *Fan speed rises to high.* • *A/C is turned on.* • *Electrically heated rear window is turned on.* • *Air recirculation is disengaged.* Defrosting is concentrated first on the windscreen and forward side windows. Air is then redirected to the rear door vents (via the floor ducts).

IB266

Button	Display	Air distribution to:
		Floor (and rear side windows) 
		Panel (and rear centre vent) 
Press simultaneously 		Panel – Floor 
Press simultaneously 		Defroster – Floor 

IB247

Starting in cold weather:
Initially, the automatic system selects the following: electrically heated rear window and door mirrors, defroster setting, maximum heat and low fan speed.

As the engine temperature rises, air is directed towards the floor and the fan speed is increased.

When the cabin temperature approaches the preset value, the fan speed and heat are reduced to a level determined by the automatic system.

Starting in hot weather:
The automatic system sends air to the panel vents at high fan speed.

The A/C compressor is always turned on at outdoor temperatures ranging down to 0-2°C to cool and dehumidify the incoming air unless you have pressed the ECON button.

When the cabin temperature approaches the preset value, the fan speed is reduced to a level determined by the automatic system.

Recommendations for special weather conditions

Misting and icing on the windows will not normally occur other than in extreme situations. Examples include a) driving in heavy rain, b) driving in low temperatures in combination with high relative humidity and c) when the occupants of the car are perspiring heavily or wearing damp clothes. If misting or icing on the windows causes problems under such conditions, the following measures are recommended:

1 Select AUTO and a temperature of 21°C.
2 Select Defroster. If this is not enough ...
3 Increase the fan speed. If this is not enough ...
4 Increase the selected temperature.

Since air vents used for the rear side windows obtain their air via floor ducts, you should select the defroster/floor combination when you want to demist the rear windows.

Programming for ACC

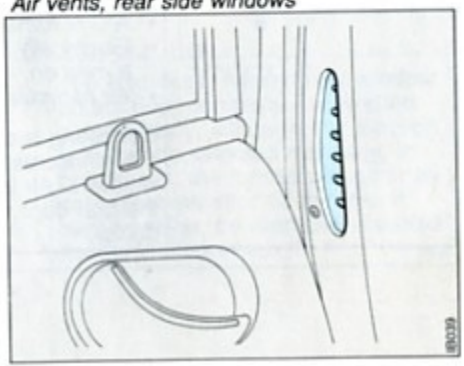
Your manual selections can be saved so that the ACC system will always select them at start-up time (every time you switch on the ignition).
Note, however, that the ignition must have been switched off for at least 4 minutes before you can use the saved settings.

1 Make the desired settings.
2 Press simultaneously the ECON button plus the button used to increase fan speed

(the background lighting will flash to confirm execution of your entry).

IMPORTANT: Air recirculation and the electrically heated rear window can be programmed opposite from AUTO mode selection.

Air vents, rear side windows



If you wish the system to start with the air recirculation function activated each time you start the engine:

Start and run the car until the system has deactivated the air recirculation function. Then depress the air recirculatin button and then simultaneously the two buttons to save this programming (see "Programming for ACC".

Each time, from now on, the air recirculation will be activated when the engine is started.

The same procedure goes also for the heated rear window.

Deleting an ACC program

Saved settings can be deleted only by pressing and then releasing + , whereupon the ACC display will flash to confirm execution of the deletion.

Calibration

If the battery has been discharged or disconnected, the climate-control system must be recalibrated. To do this you must press

AUTO + OFF simultaneously, whereupon the ACC display will flash once to

During calibration, the display presents the digit 0 or the number of faults found (digits 1-5). After calibration, the ACC system again displays the selected temperature. Calibration and self-testing take about 30 seconds.

Hints and tips:

If the ACC system does not function satisfactorily, you should proceed as follows before taking the car to an authorized Saab dealer.

- If the AUTO indicator does not light after starting (ignition must have been previously switched off throughout at least four minutes):
  See the section headed "Deleting an ACC program".
- If you don't think that your ACC system is functioning satisfactorily you should:

  1) Make certain the cigarette lighter is inserted in its socket (if the socket is empty, heated air can flow out and affect the cabin sensor).

  2) Recalibrate. See the section headed "Calibration".
- If the battery has been disconnected or discharged, the ACC system must be recalibrated. See the section headed "Calibration".

Programmed (saved) settings are not deleted if the battery is disconnected.

Extinguishing the ACC light

See the section headed "Saab Information Display", on page 22.

ACC, 900 Convertible

When the hood is lowered, the ACC system goes over to manual temperature control.

There are eleven (0-10) fixed temperature steps between HI and LO.

The system sets itself as follows:

- AUTO goes out and the symbols for fan and air distribution (floor) illuminate
- Heating is set to the last position used with hood down
- Air recirculation and electrically heated rear window are disconnected
- A/C is switched on

All manual selections are possible except heated rear windscreen.

When the hood is raised the system automatically returns to the AUTO position and the last programmed temperature.

ACC display with hood lowered

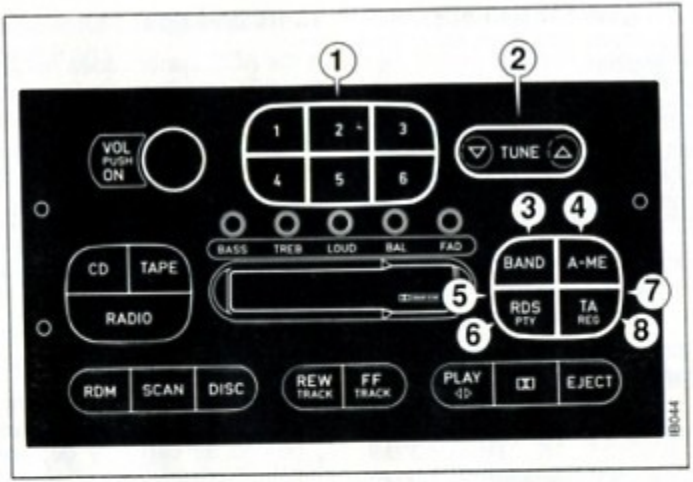
Saab 900 Audio System

(option for certain models)

The Saab 900 Audio System is available on two levels designated 2 and 3. Both have been specially matched to the cabin space in the Saab 900 models.

The Audio System consists of a main unit containing a radio and cassette player, with provisions for connecting a CD changer that can handle up to six CD discs. Power output is 4 x 20 Watts. Audio System 2 has two speakers in the front and two at rear. Audio System 3 has two additional speakers mounted in the front doors that render sub-200 Hz bass tones, and they have a separate 2 x 40 Watt amplifier.

Each Audio System is connected to the SID instrument mounted above the radio in the instrument panel. The SID instrument display also serves as the radio display.



Amplifier controls

VOL/ON

The Audio System is turned on and off by pressing the VOL/ON button. When it is turned on, the most recent settings are selected.

If the ignition is switched off while the SID system is on, the Audio System settings are saved, except for the CD SCAN function.

If the Audio System is turned on while the ignition key is at the LOCK position, the Audio System will be turned off automatically after an hour.

Volume

Turn this clockwise to increase the volume. Turn anti-clockwise to lower the volume.

Bass control (push/rotate/push)

Turn this clockwise to increase the bass. Turn anti-clockwise to lower the bass.

Treble control (push/rotate/push)

Turn clockwise to increase the treble. Turn anti-clockwise to lower the treble.

Loudness

Press this button to turn on the loudness function (volume-dependent amplification of bass and treble). Press the button again to turn the loudness function off.

Balance control (push/rotate/push)

Used to adjust balance between the right and left speakers.

Fade control (push/rotate/push)

Used to adjust balance between the front and rear speakers.

Radio

Preset station buttons (1)

Pressing a preset button briefly (less than 2 seconds) tunes in a previously stored station. Pressing a preset station button for longer than 2 seconds stores the station set at the time (previously stored station is erased). No sound is heard while the setting is stored.

Presetting stations and seeking (2)

Automatic seeking:

Press the TUNE button to seek upwards or downwards (relative to frequency) within the waveband selected using the BAND button. If the RDS and/or TA function (applies only for FM - U1 and U2 on the display) is turned on, the radio seeks only RDS and/or TA stations.

Manual seeking:

To change to manual seeking, you press at the centre of the TUNE button (an audible signal indicates that the change has been made).

Brief button depressions provide a single frequency step upward or downward in the waveband. If a button is kept pressed more than 0.5 seconds, fast frequency changes take place upward or downward. This function returns to automatic seeking five seconds after the last manual frequency change.

Waveband selector (3)

Press the BAND button to select the desired waveband: FM1 (U1), FM2 (U2) or AM (MW, LW). You can only change a waveband while the radio is turned on.

Automatic storage of stations (4)

When you hold the A-ME button down more than 2 seconds, automatic station seeking and storage begins. First, the radio seeks the six strongest transmitters (stations). If fewer than six are stored during the first cycle, the radio seeks again with higher sensitivity to find additional transmitters. If the radio does not find six transmitters during automatic seeking, the remaining preset station buttons will be unoccupied (display will show FM**** or AM**** when you press such a button).

If an RDS and/or TA function is activated when automatic storage starts, the radio will store transmitters having RDS and/or TA functions.

Press the A-ME button or BAND button briefly to exit from the A-ME function. When you have left the A-ME function, the previously stored stations become available again.

Pressing the A-ME button briefly causes the automatically stored transmitters to become available again.

Automatic storage of stations can also be carried out for the AM waveband.

RDS - Radio Data System(5)
(Europe only)

RDS is an information system transmitted in certain countries concurrently with radio programmes via the FM network.
For RDS functions to work properly, good reception conditions are essential.

Signals from such an FM transmitter make it possible for the Audio System to scan automatically for the desired radio programme's strongest transmitter, thereby maintaining good reception regardless of which transmitter is closest at any given time.

The RDS function is turned on and off using the RDS button. When RDS is on, the display shows which programme you are listening to (SR P3 for example, Sweden's national programme 3). This function also covers local radio stations such as RA VÄST.

A flashing RDS indicator shows that the RDS information signal is weak. In such case, you can press a preset station button to seek a stronger signal.

If you start out on a trip with the radio set for SR P3, the radio will change to a different P3 transmitter automatically as your journey proceeds.

PTY function (Programme TYpe) (6) (Europe only)

This function takes advantage of the fact that programmes broadcast on the FM network have programme-type codes. The PTY function is a subfunction of RDS.

To select a programme type:

1 Press the RDS/PTY button for more than 2 seconds (RDS must have been previously activated).

2 You can use the TUNE button to step through the different programme types (1-15). When you have stepped to the desired programme type, simply wait for it be activated after five seconds.

You can choose among the following PTY types:

- 1 – News
- 2 – Affairs
- 3 – Info
- 4 – Sport
- 5 – Educate
- 6 – Drama
- 7 – Culture
- 8 – Science
- 9 – Varied
- 10 – Pop music
- 11 – Rock music
- 12 – M.o.r.m.
- 13 – Light music
- 14 – Classics
- 15 – Other music

You can also select among the 6 types of programmes preset on the preset station buttons:

Button 1 – News

Button 2 – Sport

Button 3 – Pop music

Button 4 – Rock music

Button 5 – Classics

Button 6 – M.o.r.m.
(middle of the road music)

You can change the types of programmes that are preset on the preset station buttons by proceeding as follows:

- Hold down the RDS button for more than 2 seconds.
- Then select the desired programme type using the TUNE button.
- Press the desired preset station button for more than 2 seconds.

After you have made your PTY selection, this programme type will be received by your radio, even if you are listening to another source of programming (TAPE, CD or another FM station).

If you want to interrupt reception of a programme having the selected PTY code, you most press one of the following buttons: RADIO, TAPE or CD. The radio then waits for the next programme having the selected PTY code.

To change to another programme type after the PTY function has been activated, press the RDS/PTY button for more than 2 seconds.

You can then make a new selection using the preset station buttons or the TUNE button.

If you are playing back a cassette or a CD when you select a programme type, this playback will continue until a programme of the selected type is broadcast.

Cassette or CD playback will then be interrupted while the selected programme type is being transmitted. You can change among CD, TAPE and RADIO without affecting the PTY selection (but do not select AM since no RDS functions are supported on the AM band).

The PTY function can be turned off by pressing the RDS/PTY button briefly. After the PTY function has been turned off, the RDS button can be used to turn the RDS function on/off.

TA (Traffic Announcement) (7) (Europe only)

You can activate the TA function by pressing the TA button briefly, thus enabling any

traffic announcement that is received to interrupt cassette/CD playback.

This function is independent of the RDS function. When a traffic announcement is broadcast, radio reception or cassette/CD playback is interrupted and the display shows TRA INFO. Moreover, the volume is set to a predetermined level (if this predetermined volume is lower than what you were using for playback or reception, the volume is not changed however). See also page 43.

When the traffic announcement ends, playback or radio reception is resumed using the previous settings.

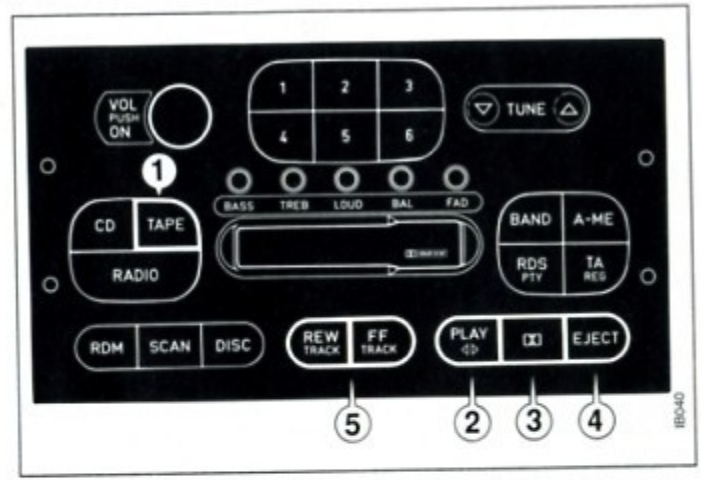
TP Traffic programme

***TP* indicated** on the display shows that the current transmitter can relay a traffic message.

If the current transmitter cannot relay a traffic message (TP not shown on the display but TA function activated), an automatic search is initiated for a transmitter with TP transmissions.

EON Enhanced Other Network
(updating of other transmission networks)

Updating of other transmission networks is automatic, providing the EON indicator is lit (you cannot activate EON yourself). If you are listening to SR P3 on a trip, the SR P1 frequency will also be updated, even if you are not listening to SR P1. EON also makes it possible to benefit from a traffic announcement and PTY signals that are sent via a transmitter network which you are not listening to.



REG (8) (Europe only)

If you want the radio to receive only one preprogrammed local radio station when you press a preset station button, you must activate the REG function by holding the TA/REG button down for more than 2 seconds. To turn off REG function, hold the TA/REG button down again for more than two seconds.

If, while the REG function is turned off, you activate the preset station button for which the local radio station in question has been stored, the radio will seek this local radio station. But each time you press this preset station button again, the radio will seek the next adjacent local radio station.

Cassette player

Carefully insert a cassette in the cassette compartment with the tape side at right. Radio reception or CD playback can then be interrupted so that the system will change over to cassette playback.

Make certain that the label (if any) on the cassette is not loose, and check to see that the cassette is not warped (either of which could cause it to jam in the cassette player).

TAPE (1)

The system changes over to cassette playback when you press the TAPE button if the cassette has been inserted properly. If not, NO TAPE will appear on the display.

Tape direction (2)

The direction of tape movement reverses automatically when the end of the tape is reached during playback or fast forward/reverse, and playback of the other side of the tape starts automatically.

You can change the tape direction manually by pressing the PLAY button.

Dolby®, noise reduction (3)

Dolby B and C can be activated by pressing the DOLBY button, B/C/off/B/C/off.... . Dolby-recorded cassettes should be played back with the Dolby function activated.

EJECT (4)

To stop cassette playback, press the EJECT button or select some other programme source (RADIO/CD). If you select another programme source, the cassette will remain in the cassette compartment, but the tone head and pinch rollers will be withdrawn from the tape. This also takes place if the radio is turned off during cassette playback. The EJECT button functions even if the radio is turned off.

Music seeking (5)

You can activate music seeking by means of the FF-TRACK button (for a forward search) or the REW-TRACK button (for a backward search).

Pressing the FF-TRACK button briefly starts a forward music search that will stop at the next recorded item, if it is preceded by a silence at least 4 seconds long.

Pressing the REW-TRACK button briefly starts a backward music search that will stop at the beginning of the recorded item you are now playing, if it is preceded by a silence at least 4 seconds long.

Pressing either of these buttons twice in succession starts a fast forward or fast rewind operation that continues to the end of the tape, whereupon playback is automatically invoked.

You can interrupt a fast forward or fast rewind operation (with or without a music search) by pressing PLAY.

A music search can sometimes fail in the situations set forth below, but this does not mean that anything is wrong.

- Tapes can contain silences shorter than 4 seconds between different recordings. Such silences are too short for the system to detect.
- Tapes can contain conversations in which there are pauses longer than 4 seconds. The system interprets these as silences between musical recordings.
- Recordings can include very low volume levels lasting longer than 4 seconds, and the system also interprets them as silences between musical recordings.

Metal tape

The cassette player has an automatic metal tape switch.

Time-to-clean indicator

After 30 hours of cassette playback, the words TAPE CLEAN will appear on the display, thereby notifying you that to ensure high-quality rendition, the playback mechanism should be cleaned using a cleaning cassette.

After 30 hours of cassette playback, this indicator appears when the Audio System is turned on by means of VOL/ON and cassette playback is selected. TAPE CLEAN appears for 10 seconds on the display, and the Audio System is silent during this interval. When TAPE CLEAN vanishes from the display, a new 30-hour cycle starts.

Cassette care

Never expose a cassette to direct sunlight or very high/low temperatures. These can damage the cassette and/or the tape.

While they are not in use, always keep cassettes in their boxes.

Remove cassettes from the cassette compartment in the player when they are not being played.

If a cassette jams in the cassette compartment in the player, contact an authorised Saab dealer.

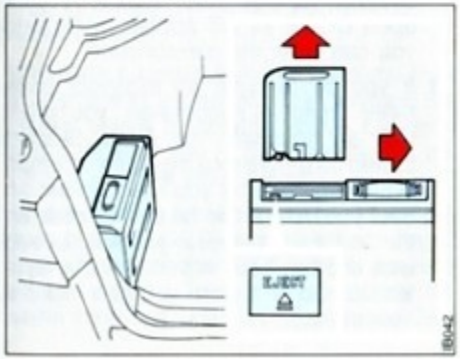
CD player (accessory)

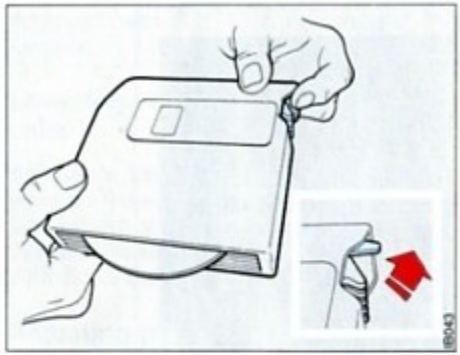
Load the CD changer in the boot with from 1 to 6 discs as follows:

1 Push aside the protective cover above the disc magazine.
2 Press EJECT and remove the disc magazine.
3 Insert each disc into one of the magazine's disc pockets (with the text side upward).
4 Put the disc magazine into the CD changer and push the protective cover back into place.

When you want to replace discs already in the magazine, you press the retainer arm (each disc pocket has its own retainer arm).

CD changer in boot





CD (1)

When a CD magazine has been loaded into the CD changer, playback will start in the first track on the disc when you press the CD button.

If the cassette player or radio is activated while a CD disc is playing, the CD player enters the PAUSE state.

If CD playback is selected again by pressing the CD button, playback continues where it was last interrupted.

FF-TRACK/REW-TRACK (2)

Briefly pressing FF-TRACK (Forward) causes playback to skip directly to the next recorded item.

Briefly pressing REW-TRACK (Reverse) causes the recorded item you are now playing to start again from the beginning.

If either FF-TRACK or REW-TRACK is held down for more than 2 seconds, the disc is rotated rapidly either forward or backward respectively, and this function continues 5 seconds after you have released the button. If the button is held down for more than 5 seconds, the disc is rotated even faster.

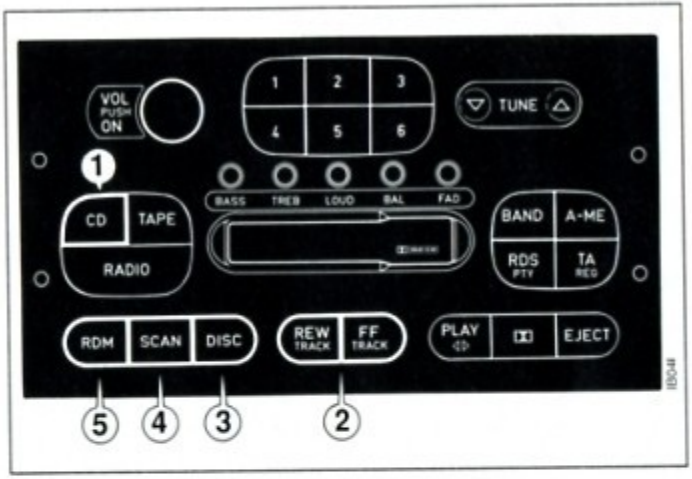
Pressing FF-TRACK or REW-TRACK briefly while the CD changer is in the RDM state, causes the current recorded item to be skipped, and the RDM function continues.

DISC (3)

To change discs, you press the DISC button. If a disc pocket is empty or if a CD disc is faulty, the next disc in the magazine will be activated.

SCAN (4)

When the SCAN function is invoked, the first 10 seconds of each recorded item are played. The SCAN function extends throughout the entire disc magazine. If you press SCAN while the SCAN function is already in operation, the CD player changes to regular playback of the recorded item that is currently being sampled. The SCAN function can be disengaged by pressing any of the following buttons: TRACK-FF/REW, RDM, DISC, RADIO, TAPE or CD, and also by turning off the radio.



RDM (RanDoM) (5)

To turn on the RDM function (random playback), you press the RDM button briefly, whereupon all recorded items on the CD discs in the magazine will be played back in random sequence.

If the RDM button is pressed for more than 2 seconds, random playback of the items on the current disc starts. When all items have been played on this disc, random playback continues on the remaining discs, taken individually and in sequence. To turn off this function you press the RDM button again. The RDM function is also turned off when you press the SCAN button.

If FF-TRACK or REW-TRACK is pressed briefly during random playback, the CD player skips to the next recorded item, after which random playback continues.

You can end CD playback by selecting another programme source (RADIO/TAPE), whereupon the CD changer enters the PAUSE state.

Anti-theft lock

The Audio System is provided with a 4-digit electronic anti-theft lock. The code is given on the code card delivered with the audio system.

Since it is programmed during manufacturing, the 4-digit code cannot be changed. Keeping it in some safe place is thus important. Never keep it together with the Audio System. If, despite such precautions, the code is lost, you should contact an authorised Saab dealer who will be able to access it.

If the battery is disconnected, if the Audio System is dismounted or if for some other reason it is de-energized (loses power), the 4-digit code must be entered using the preset station buttons as follows:

1 Turn on the radio, whereupon CODE IN appears on the display.

2 Enter the 4-digit code by pressing the preset station buttons. If, by mistake, you enter an incorrect digit, you must press all four preset station buttons before you can try again. Moreover, after pressing all four buttons, you must hold down the BAND button for more than 3 seconds to clear the display, whereupon CODE IN will appear again and you can enter the correct code.

3 If you try to enter an incorrect code three times in succession, you must wait an hour with the Audio System turned on before making a new attempt. What's more, after you have waited an hour you must enter the correct code on the first try. Otherwise, you will have to wait another hour with the Audio System turned on before you can make a new attempt.

JAPAN ONLY: The anti-theft code is 1112 for all Saab 900 Audio System units in Japan.

RDS time (Europe only)

To obtain RDS time you must have good reception, and the station in question must be transmitting RDS time signals.

Press the two buttons beneath the analogue clock for more than 3 seconds (radio must be turned on with the RDS function activated). The display reads WAIT FOR RDS TIME.

The analogue and digital clock settings will now be adjusted automatically.

Since a code that contains the RDS time is broadcast only once a minute via the FM network, time adjustment can take up to two minutes, depending on how much the analogue clock has to be adjusted.

Car-speed-dependent volume adjustment

When this function is invoked, volume rises as car speed increases. This function becomes active at speeds above 60 km/h, and it relieves you of having to adjust the volume yourself while driving.

To activate this function, you hold the loudness button (LOUD) down for more than 2 seconds, whereupon SPEED ON appears on the display. To turn it off you do the same thing, but SPEED OFF appears. Cars equipped with SID 1 do not support this function.

Lowering volume during telephone calls

If a mobile telephone is installed in the car, you can have it connected so that the Audio System volume will be lowered when the telephone is in used. Please contact your Saab dealer.

Adjusting preset volume of traffic announcements.

This preset volume can be adjusted as desired as follows:

1 Hold the TA button down while simultaneously turning on the radio (VOL ADJUST appears on the display).

2 Adjust the volume.

3 Press any other button or wait 5 seconds to have the volume set at the new level.

Mobile telephone and communications radio

Mobile telephones and communications radios **without** separate external antennae radiate electromagnetic fields inside the car.

⚠ WARNING

- Electromagnetic field radiations inside a car can be hazardous to health.
- Moreover, radiation from such a field can disturb a car's electrical systems.

Saab thus recommends that you always connect your mobile telephone and/or communications radio to an **external antenna** . In addition, an external antenna provides better transmit/receive conditions and longer range.

To optimize safety in traffic, you should stop your car at some suitable place when using the telephone.

Mobile telephones and communications radio installations that are not standard Saab equipment may cause interference with the car's electrical system and give rise to spurious warnings.

⚠ WARNING

- Always ask an authorized Saab garage for assembly instructions.
- If fault warnings and/or fault indications seem unclear, call in at an authorized Saab garage to have the equipment checked.

Technical data

Treble/bass controls

Bass	±12 dB at 40 Hz
Treble	±10 dB at 15000 Hz
Power output	4 x 12 W (1 % THD 1 kHz) Max 4 x 20 W

Radio unit

Radio system	PLL synthesized tuner RDS receiver
Frequency range	
UKW (FM)	87.5 – 108 MHz
Japan	76.0 – 90.0 MHz
AM	531 – 1629 kHz
Middle East	531 – 1602 kHz
Seek steps	
Automatic seeking	UKW (FM) 100 kHz MV 9 kHz
Manual seeking	UKW (FM) 100 kHz AM 9 kHz

Cassette player

Fast forward/reverse	110 seconds (C-60)
Frequency response	50 Hz – 12500 Hz ± 3 dB
Wow and flutter	0.1 % WRMS
Stereo separation	45 dB
Signal/noise ratio	50 dB
Dolby NR effect	10 dB

CD changer

Bit stream, 1-bit, 8 x oversampling

Number of discs	6
Frequency range	5 - 20000 Hz
Dynamics	95 dB (1 kHz)

Amplifier (cars with extra loudspeakers in front doors)

2 x 30 W (1 % THD 50 Hz)
Max 2 x 40 W

Crossover frequency	110 Hz (-3 dB)

- These specifications comply with the EIA Interim Standard.
- Because Saab is continually improving its products, specifications and models are subject to change without notice.
- Dolby noise reduction is produced under a licence issued by the Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.
- DOLBY and the double-D symbol are trademarks of the Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

Seats

The front seats can be adjusted for legroom. The rake angle of the backrests has stepless adjustment, and the head restraints can be raised and lowered. The driver's seat is also adjustable for height.

⚠ WARNING

- The car must be stationary while you adjust the driver's seat.
- After a manually adjustable seat has been adjusted for legroom, you must check to see that it is locked firmly at the desired position. Otherwise, the seat may move while the car is in motion. If the seat is not locked in the fore-and-aft direction, it can contribute to personal injury in the event of a collision.
- While the car is in motion, the backrest should be in an upright position to ensure that the seat belt, airbag and backrest will provide the best possible protection during heavy braking or in the event of a collision.

Head restraints

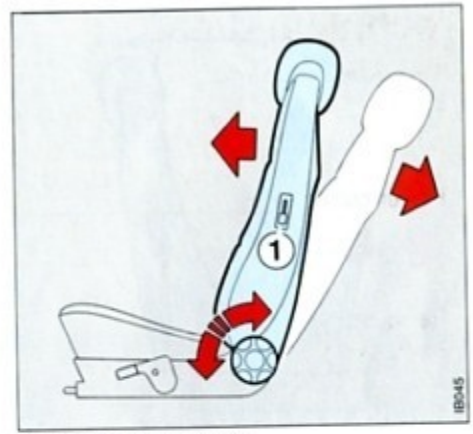
All of the head restraints can be raised or lowered to one of several preset positions.

To raise: Grasp the head restraint on both sides and pull it straight up.

To lower: Press in the catch at left and press the head restraint straight down.

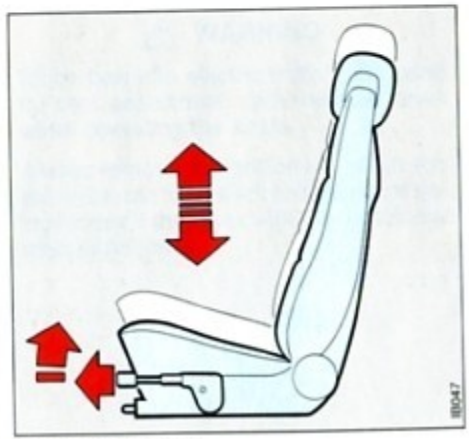
Adjust the head restraint so that its centre is at ear height.

Legroom adjustment

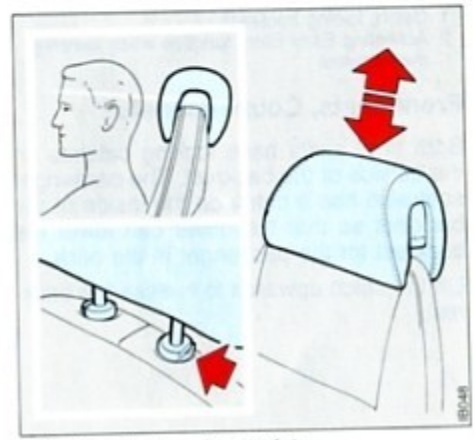


Adjusting the backrest

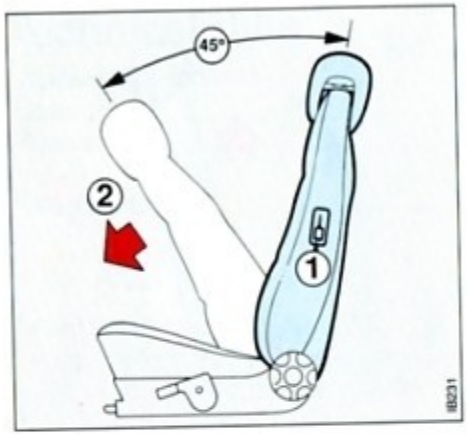
1 Catch, backrest (Coupé-models)



Height adjustment



Adjusting the head restraint



Manually adjustable front seat, Coupé- models

1 Catch, folding backrest
2 Activating Easy Entry function when lowering the backrest

Front seats, Coupé-models

Both front seats have locking catches on the outside of the backrest. The passenger seat also has a catch on the inside of the backrest so that the driver can lower the backrest for the passenger in the back.

Lift the catch upwards to release the backrest.

Note that one can leave the seatbelt draped on the outer catch when the belt is not in use. In this position it is easier to reach the belt the next time it is used.

Manually adjustable front seats with Easy Entry function

With manual chairs, access to and from the back seat can be made easier by lowering the backrest to at least 45°.

The lateral adjusting catch is then released and the whole seat travels to its forward-most position.

After getting in the car, push the seat back to the desired position and fully raise the backrest so that the chair locks.

⚠ WARNING

- When the backrest is raised, always check that the catch is properly locked.
- Also check that the chair's lateral adjuster is properly locked by trying to move it by hand.
  Both the backrest and the whole chair must be locked in place or there is a risk of personal injury when braking or in a collision, especially if a rear-facing child seat is placed against the backrest.
- When getting out of the car, do not lean against the backrest. This can release the lateral adjusting catch and the chair can suddenly move forward causing you to lose your balance.

Legroom adjustment

Height adjustment

Adjusting the backrest

Electrically adjustable front seats

Electrically adjustable front seats are available as an option. Here, you can adjust backrest rake with the upper control.

The lower control is used to adjust legroom and to raise/lower the front and rear edges of the seat.

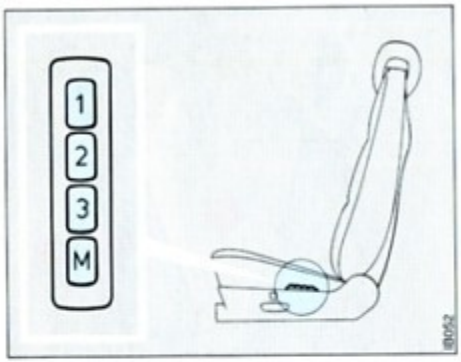
If a door is open, the seats can be operated from outside the car without having switched on the ignition. When a door is open you can, for example, move the seat back to make it easier to get into the car.

If the doors are closed, however, the ignition must be switched on. This minimizes risk of pinching injuries (to children playing with the seat for example).

⚠ WARNING

Since powerful electric motors are used for seat adjustment, care must be taken when operating the seats.

Always remove the ignition key when you leave the car to prevent children from being injured if they play with the electrically adjustable seats.



Electrically adjustable driver's seat with memory function

A memory function is available as an option for electrically adjustable front seats.

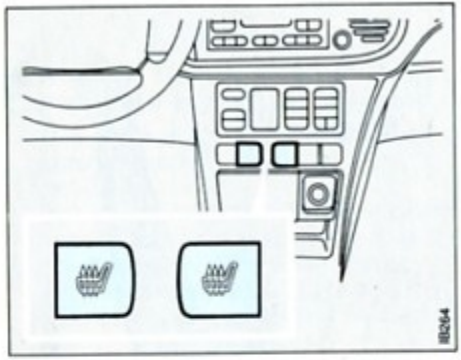
After the chair has been adjusted using the ordinary adjusting knobs, the chair position can be stored by first pushing the M button and holding it and then choosing one of the memory buttons 1,2 or 3.

To recall a stored setting, hold the desired selection button down until the seat has reached the stored setting.
When any of the three stored settings is to be changed, you must set the seat again using the regular adjustment procedure, and then press the M button together with the appropriate selection button.

If a door is open, the seats can be adjusted from outside the car without having turned on the ignition.

While a door is open, you can press the desired selection button to make it easier to get into the car.

If the doors are closed, however, the ignition must be switched on. This minimizes risk of pinching injuries (to children playing with the seat for example).



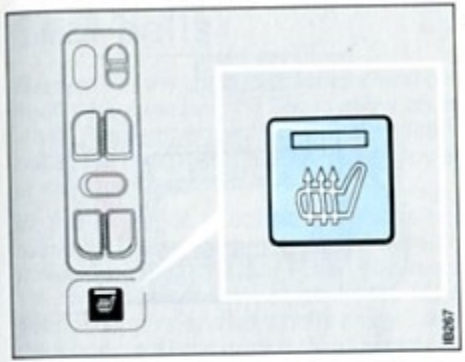
Buttons for electrically heated front seats

Electrically heated front seats

Both front seats have heated seat cushions and backrests that are turned on and off by means of buttons on the instrument panel.

This heating is thermostat-controlled. It cuts in when the temperature of the seat cushion is lower than 26°C and is turned off when the seat cushion temperature reaches 36°C.

You should turn off seat heating after your seat has warmed up sufficiently.

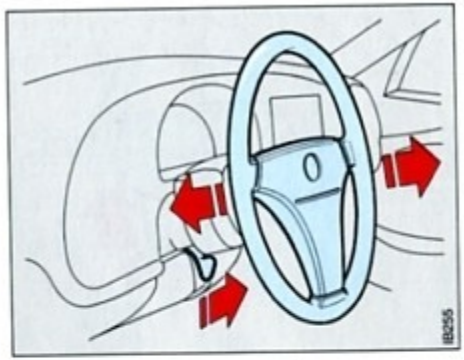


Buttons for electrically heated rear seat

Electrically heated rear seat

The rear seat is equipped with electrically heated seat cushions

The heating is switched on and off with a button in the rear of the central console.



Steering-wheel adjustment lever

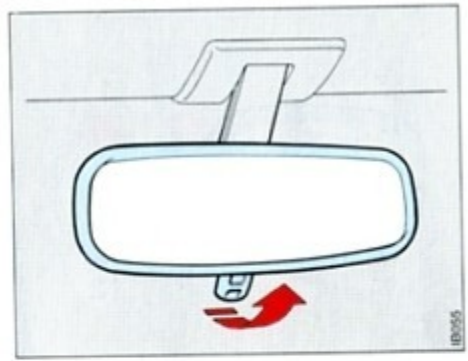
Steering-wheel adjustment

Fore-and-aft adjustment of the steering wheel is possible by moving the lever to the left.

Set the steering wheel to the desired position and then return the lever to its locked position.

⚠ WARNING

You should set the steering-wheel position while the car is stationary, since there is risk that it can divert your attention from traffic.

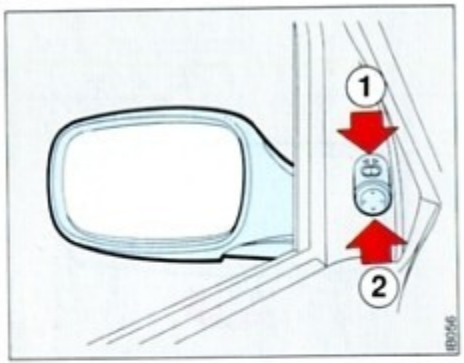


Anti-dazzle knob

Rear-view mirrors

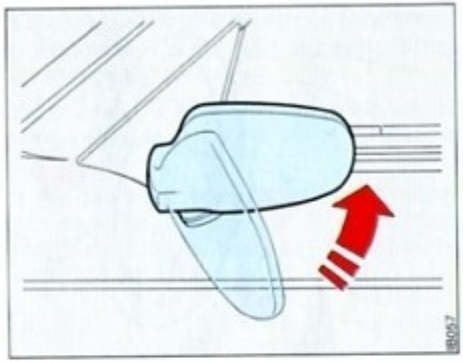
The rear-view mirror has an anti-dazzle function that can be enabled/disabled by means of a knob beneath the mirror.

On certain markets, the door mirror on the driver's side is of the wide-angle type.

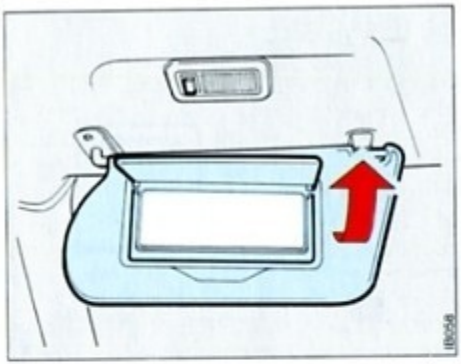


Setting a door mirror

1 Select the right or left door mirror as desired.
2 Adjust the mirror using the push-pad.



Folding back a mirror



Sunvisor with make-up mirror

Door mirrors

The electrically adjustable door mirrors are adjusted using the controls located adjacent to the door pillar on the driver's side.

1 Use the upper button to select the desired mirror.

2 Adjust the mirror using the push-pad

If subjected to considerable force, the mirror will fold back.

You can also fold back the door mirrors manually, a useful feature when parking in cramped quarters like those on some ferries. But don't forget to fold out the mirrors again before driving away.

The electrical heating provided for the door mirrors is turned on/off by the button used for the electrically heated rear window.

Seat belts

Everyone in the car should wear a seat belt at all times (required by law in many countries). Research shows that riding without a belt in the rear seat is just as dangerous as in the front seat.

In the event of a collision, unrestrained rear-seat passengers are thrown violently forward against the front-seat backrests. This multiplies the force put on the front-seat occupants and seat belts many times, frequently resulting in injury to all occupants and causing more serious injuries.

Each belt may only be used to protect one person at a time.

All of the seat belts in the car are of the 3-point type and provided with automatic reels.

To put on a belt, pull it out slowly and insert the buckle tongue in the mating fitting. Make sure the tongue is seated firmly in the fitting.

Since the lower anchorages for the front belts are in the seats, they follow along when you adjust seat legroom.

⚠ WARNING

Only adjust the seat belts while the car is stationary, since this may divert your attention from traffic.

Correct seated posture before donning a belt

Securing a seat belt

Belt tensioner

The front seat belts are equipped with automatic belt tensioners.

These are always activated in the event of a severe front-end collision, but they remain unaffected by lighter front-end bumps and the like. These tensioners reduce forward movement of the wearer's body.

The belt tensioners are not actuated if the car is struck from the rear or side or if it rolls over.

⚠ WARNING

The seat belts, belt tensioners and other associated components must be checked after every collision. Saab recommends that all component parts of the seat belts be replaced after a collision.

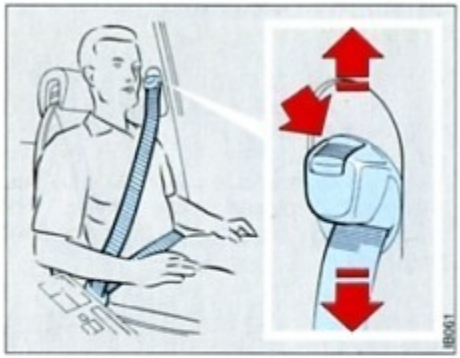
Even seat belts and their components that were not in use when a collision took place must be checked and replaced if there is any evidence of damage or malfunctioning.

Belt warning light

When the ignition is switched on, the belt warning light is lit for 6 seconds. On some markets, an audible signal also sounds for 6 seconds or until the driver has fastened the seat belt.

Position of seat belt when fastened.

A seat belt provides the best protection if the hip strap is worn low on the hip. The shoulder strap should be as far in as possible on your shoulder (but not far enough to chafe against your neck).



Belt guide on the door pillar

Make sure that the belt is not twisted or wearing against any sharp edges. The seatbelt must not be loose, check this especially if you are wearing thick clothing.

Do not tilt the backrest too far back. The seat belt is designed to protect you in a normal riding posture.

When the belt is in use, the reel will normally be unlocked to make it easier for you to move about.

The reel locks when the belt is pulled out rapidly, when the car leans sharply over, when the car is braked heavily and in the event of a collision.

Belt guide

Belt guide on the door pillar can be set to one of five height positions.

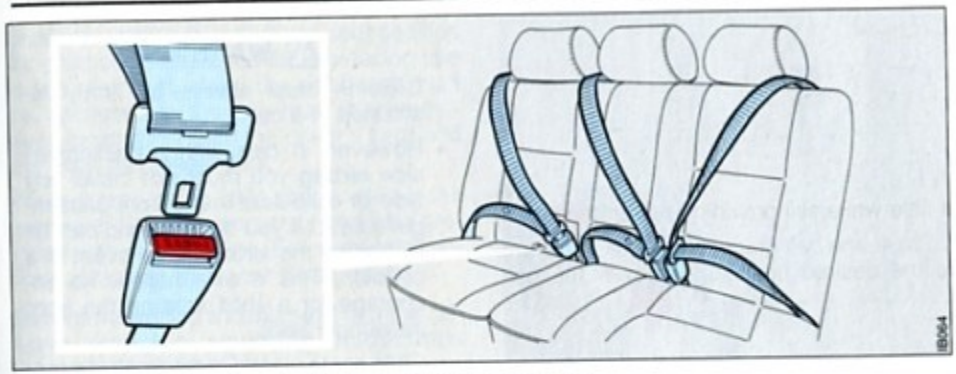
Adjust the belt so that it is as high as possible without chafing against your neck. If the belt chafes, the guide may be lowered a little while still providing full protection.

To raise the belt guide, you press it upward to the desired position. To lower the belt guide, you must press in the catch button. Always check to see that the catch has locked the guide firmly at the new position.

Expectant mothers

Expectant mothers should carefully fit the belt so that it does not apply pressure on the abdomen. The hip strap should be as low as possible across the hips.

Press the button marked PRESS to release the belt.



Rear seat belts (head restraint in centre is not standard)

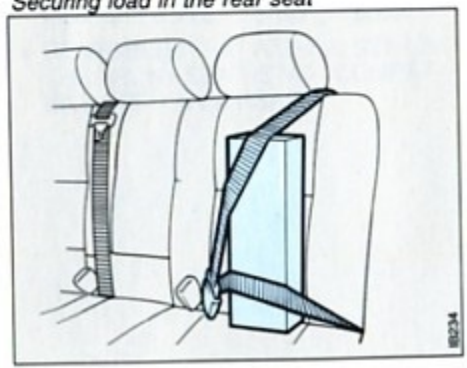
Seat belt, rear seat

The car has three point seat belts with automatic rollers on all seats.

⚠ WARNING

- Make certain that the seat belts are not pinched when a rear seat backrest is lowered or raised.
- Always carefully secure loads in the rear seat using one of the seat belts. This reduces the risk of the load being thrown around in the event of acollision and causing personal injury.

Securing load in the rear seat



Lockable seat belt tongue (Cabriolet)

When fitting a child seat which is designed for attachment with the lap part of the seat belt, the tongue locking feature should be used. By locking the lap part of the seat belt, there is less chance of the child seat becoming displaced when driving. The locking button is located on the back of the tongue.

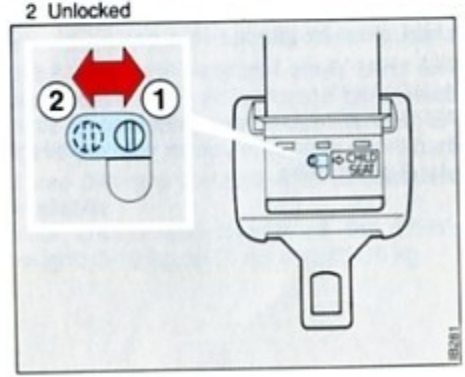
1 Place the child seat on the rear seat.

2 Move the locking button on the belt tongue to the "CHILD SEAT" position (1 in illustration) to activate the locking feature.

3 Attach the lower part of the child seat using the lap part of the seat belt, fol-

Locking the lap belt (Cabriolet)

1 Locked
2 Unlocked



lowing the child seat fitting instructions.

4 Attach the diagonal part of the seat belt, pulling up so that no part of the lap belt is slack against the child seat.

5 Check that the lock is working by feeling the lap part of the belt. The belt must not feed out.

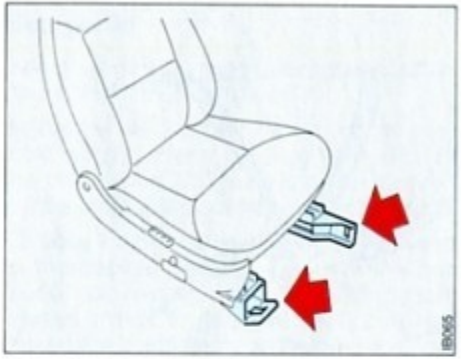
Child safety

Child safety in a car is as important as adult safety.

Children must be restrained if they are to travel safely. The restraint used must be suitable for the size of the child. If you want to equip your car with baby restraints, child seats or seat-belt cushions, you should first consult an authorised Saab dealer.

Check and comply with the regulations in force in your country that state how a child must be placed in a car.

The child seats available from your Saab dealer and approved by Saab Automobile AB do not require any anchorages other than those already in use for your car's regular 3-point belts.



Mounting lugs for child seat that requires an under-mounting strap
(cars without passager-side airbag)

In cars **without passenger-side airbag** there are two mounting lugs intended for a child seat. These must be used to mount child seats that require an under-mounting strap.

⚠ WARNING

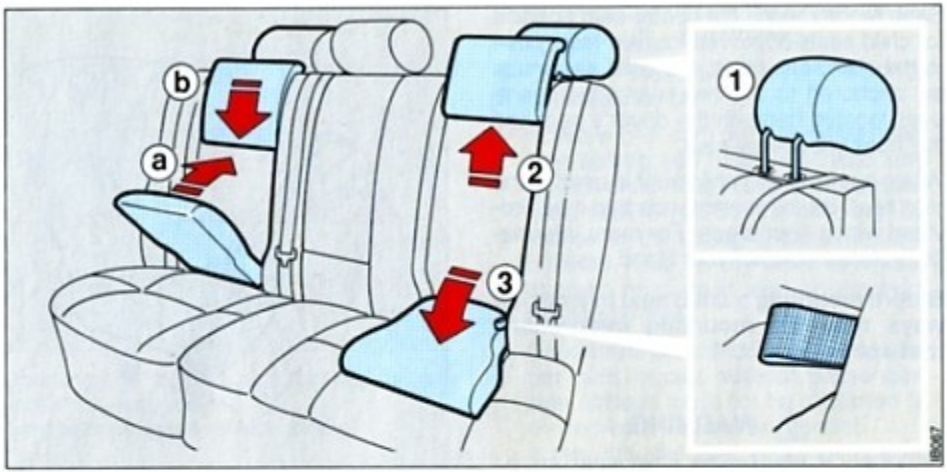
- Children must always be firmly restrained in a car
- However, in cars with a passenger-side **airbag** you must **not** install any type of child seat in the front passenger's seat. If you do, the child can be injured by the airbag in the event of a collision. This is why there is no anchorage for a child seat on the front passenger seat.
- Child seats placed in the front passenger seat in cars without passenger-side airbags must not be anchored to the legroom-adjustment control. If they are, the seat may move in the event of an collision, thus weakening the way in which the child seat is anchored.

Integrated booster cushion (option)

The two integrated booster cushions are at the outer rear seat positions, and they are intended for children weighing 15-36 kg who are between 3 and 10 years of age.

A child sitting in an integrated booster cushion must use the car's regular 3-point belt.

Regardless of the child's weight and age, proper contact between child and belt is vital. Always make certain that the seat is undamaged and is kept clean so that it will function properly.



Folding down

1 Press in the catches and lift the car's regular head restraint. Turn it 180° and remount it. Make certain that it is locked securely in place.

2 Raise the child seat neck cushion.

3 Pull the opener strap out and lower the seat itself. Make certain that it is locked in the lowered position.

Fasten the belt

- See that the child is seated as far back as possible against the backrest.
- Adjust the booster cushion's neck cushion so that its centre is at ear height.
- To attach the belt, pull it out slowly and insert the buckle tongue in the mating fitting. Make certain the buckle tongue is firmly seated in the mating fitting.
- The belt's hip strap must be positioned low on the hip, and the shoulder strap must be as far in on the shoulder as possible without chafing against the child's neck or causing discomfort.
- The belt must contact the body firmly to provide the best protection. Pull up on the shoulder strap to tension the belt properly.
- Make certain the belt runs freely between the reel and the buckle.

Folding back

a. Pull the opener strap out and fold up the seat itself. See to it that it is locked firmly in its folded-up position.

b. Press the booster cushion's neck cushion all the way down.

c. Press in the catches on the car's regular head restraint. Turn it 180° and remount it. Make certain it is locked correctly.

Placing a belt correctly with regard to a child's height

⚠ WARNING

- The car's regular seat belt must always be used together with the integrated booster cushion.
- The seat must not be modified or changed in any way.
- Do not leave a child alone in a car without supervision.
- The car's regular head restraint must always be turned back through 180° after the integrated booster cushion is folded in.
- Check that the belt is not twisted or rubbing against any sharp edges.

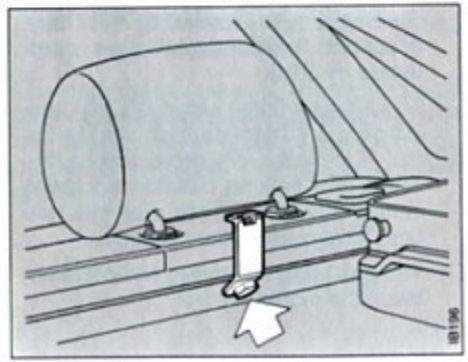
Child restraint anchorages, Coupé and five-door models (Australia only)

Child restraint for 900 Convertible, see page 142.

Child restraints with a tether must be anchored according to Australian law.

Your Saab dealer can obtain the anchorage hardware kit and install it for you, or you may install it yourself using the following instructions. Please use the tether anchorage hardware kit available from your Saab dealer as the hardware was specifically designed for your vehicle.

Child restraint anchorages (Australia only)



The belt anchorage beam is provided with three holes. Use the one that is most convenient and attach the restraint as follows:

1 Fasten the anchor with its bolt in the hole in the belt anchorage beam.
Bolt dimension: UNC 5/16", length 30 mm.

2 When attaching the child restraint to the anchor, raise the headrest to provide access to the anchor.
The child restraint tether must be routed under the headrest. To make it more comfortable for the child, the headrest may be removed.

⚠ WARNING

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraint. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

Placing a belt correctly with regard to a child's height

⚠ WARNING

- The car's regular seat belt must always be used together with the integrated booster cushion.
- The seat must not be modified or changed in any way.
- Do not leave a child alone in a car without supervision.
- The car's regular head restraint must always be turned back through 180° after the integrated booster cushion is folded in.
- Check that the belt is not twisted or rubbing against any sharp edges.

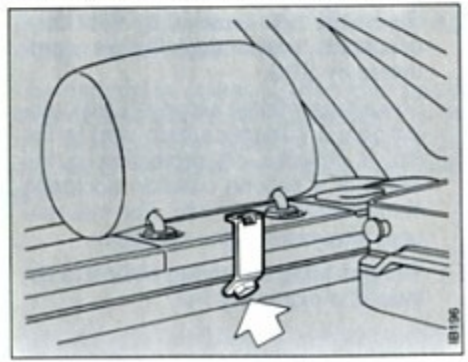
Child restraint anchorages, Coupé and five-door models (Australia only)

Child restraint for 900 Convertible, see page 142.

Child restraints with a tether must be anchored according to Australian law.

Your Saab dealer can obtain the anchorage hardware kit and install it for you, or you may install it yourself using the following instructions. Please use the tether anchorage hardware kit available from your Saab dealer as the hardware was specifically designed for your vehicle.

Child restraint anchorages (Australia only)



The belt anchorage beam is provided with three holes. Use the one that is most convenient and attach the restraint as follows:

1 Fasten the anchor with its bolt in the hole in the belt anchorage beam.
Bolt dimension: UNC 5/16", length 30 mm.

2 When attaching the child restraint to the anchor, raise the headrest to provide access to the anchor.
The child restraint tether must be routed under the headrest. To make it more comfortable for the child, the headrest may be removed.

⚠ WARNING

Child restraint anchorages are designed to withstand only those loads imposed by correctly fitted child restraint. Under no circumstances are they to be used for adult seat belts, harnesses or for attaching other items or equipment to the vehicle.

Airbag (SRS)

The car's Supplementary Restrain System (SRS) consists of an airbag in the steering wheel. Some model variants also have an airbag on the passenger side.

This system supplements the seat belts by further enhancing safety.

An SRS warning in the main instrument (see page 12) lights/flashes if the SRS system develops a fault.

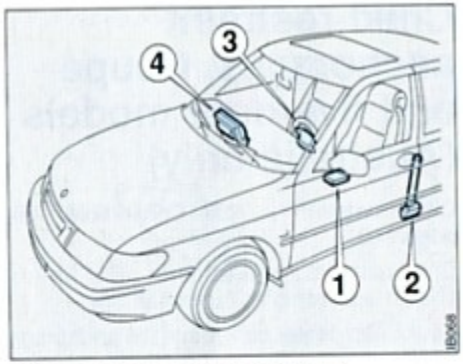
The driver's seat must always be adjusted so that this warning light is not obstructed by the steering wheel.

When the system is activated at the instant of collision, the airbag is inflated.

An airbag is activated in response to a powerful front-end collision, but the system is not affected by

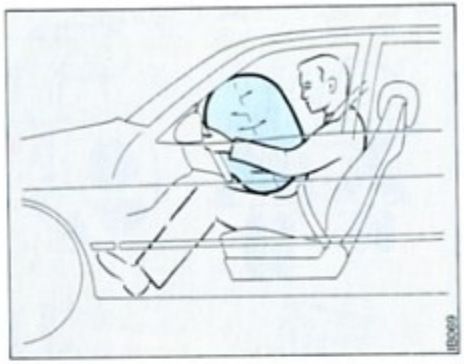
a) lighter front-end bumps
b) car rollovers or
c) when the car is struck from the rear or the side.

In such situations, the regular seat belts provide protection.



Airbag system and belt tensioner

1 Electronics unit with sensor
2 Belt tensioner (both front seats)
3 Steering wheel with airbag
4 Cover for passenger-side airbag (some model variants)



Airbag being inflated (driver's side)

⚠ WARNING

- Seat belts must be used by all of car's occupants, even though the car is protected by SRS.
- The airbag inflates extremely fast, taking only 0.1 seconds from start to finish. It provides no protection in the event of a second collision occurring immediately afterwards. For this reason, always wear the seatbelt.
- The gas filling the airbag when it is activated is extremely hot.

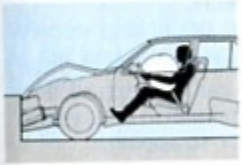
Under certain circumstances, this hot gas may cause burns on the arms as the airbag empties.

- While driving, your entire back should be in contact with the backrest. If not, you will be thrown against the backrest when the airbag inflates, and this may cause injury.
- Never attach anything to the steering wheel. Any attached objects can injure your face when the airbag is inflated. This also applies to objects in the mouth when driving, such as a pipe.

The airbag during front-end collision

Start of collision.

The sensor has registered the decrease in speed and sends a signal to a gas generator, via the control module, which inflates the airbag.



The airbag reaches the driver.

The airbag is completely inflated.

The steering column is crushed and the airbag starts to empty.

Common questions about the airbag

Do you need to use a seatbelt in cars equipped with an airbag?

Yes. The airbag is only a compliment to the car's ordinary safety system. An airbag is only activated by heavy front-on collisions. It does not give any protection during minor collisions, side-on collisions, rear-end collisions or rollovers.

The seatbelt prevents the occupants of the car being thrown against each other and sustaining injury.

During a front-on collision, the seat belt also helps you meet the airbag in the right way, that is to say directly forward. If you hit the airbag at an angle, it provides much less protection.

The airbag will provide no protection from a second impact during the same collision. For this reason, always wear the seatbelt.

Does the detonation of the explosive charge make a loud noise?

The detonation makes a short loud noise. Most people who have experienced this do not remember the noise of the explosion, but rather the noise from the actual collision.

Can one use a child seat in the front seat if the car has an airbag in the passenger position?

No. The airbag is filled with such power and speed that the child seat would be thrown violently backwards, causing the child to incur serious injury.

Is the dust released dangerous?

Most people who have been in the car with bad or no ventilation for several minutes get only slight eye or throat irritation.

People who suffer from asthma may have an attack and should act as recommended by their doctor. They should then seek medical advice.

If possible, avoid getting the dust on the skin as it may cause irritation.

⚠ WARNING

As the dust may, in certain cases, contain traces of detergent-like substances, the following precautions should be taken.

- Skin which has come into contact with the dust should be washed with water and mild soap as soon as possible
- If the eyes are irritated, rinse with water

Some model variants are also equipped with a passenger-side airbag that is located beneath a cover on the instrument panel.

Cars with passenger-side airbags

⚠ WARNING

- You must **never** install a child seat in the front passenger seat since an inflating airbag can injure a seated child. Child seats must only be mounted in the rear seat.
- Children must not stand in front of the front passenger seat since, in the event of a collision, they can be seriously injured by the inflating airbag.
- The glove compartment must always be kept closed while the car is moving. An open glove compartment door can cause leg injuries in the event of an accident.
- Never keep anything on the instrument panel or in front of a front seat where it can obstruct airbag inflation. Also see to it that no accessories are mounted on the instrument panel.

SRS warning light

⚠ WARNING

If this warning light flashes or remains lighted while you are driving, the car must be checked immediately by an authorised Saab dealer. If an SRS warning light is lighted or flashing, the system may not be activated in a front-end collision.

The system must be checked as set forth in the Service Programme.

Working with and scrapping the airbag and belt tensioner

⚠ WARNING

- Modifications that affect the steering wheel or the system's electrical installation are prohibited on cars equipped with SRS.
- During welding, both the battery cables and the SRS electronics unit must be disconnected.
- The electronics unit must be removed from the car before you start to quick-dry enamel paintwork.
- The airbag and belt tensioner must be tripped before the car is scrapped, and also before components in the system are dismounted for scrapping.
- Work that involves replacing or scrapping airbags or belt tensioners must be done by an authorised Saab dealer.

Electrical window operators

To lower a window:

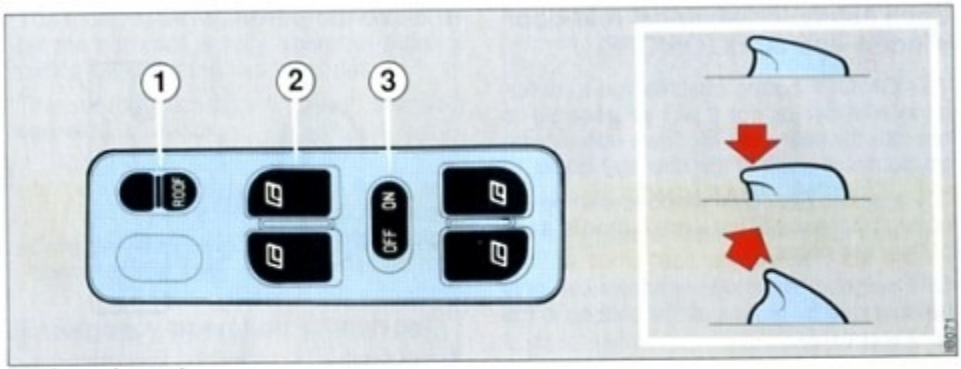
Press the button's window symbol.

This button has a second position for automatic window lowering. When the button is pushed past its first position, the window goes all the way down.
Automatic lowering can be interrupted by briefly lifting the symbol side of the button.

To raise a window:

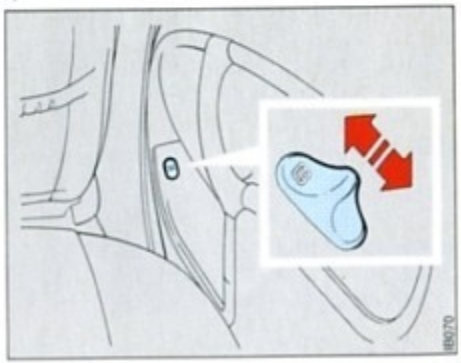
Lift the symbol side of the button.

Window raising stops when the window is all the way closed or when you release the button.



1 Sunroof control
2 Control, electrical window operators
3 Control used to disengage the rear door's electrical window operators

Extra button for electrical rear-door window operators



Child safety for electrical rear-door window operators (ON/OFF)

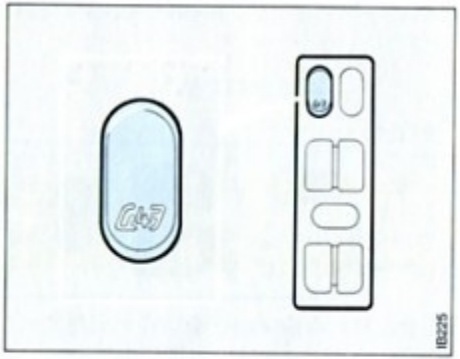
This ON/OFF button enables you to determine whether or not it will be possible to operate the rear side windows with the extra button in each of the two rear doors.

ON position: Rear side windows can be operated by means of the extra button in each of the rear doors.

OFF position: Rear side windows can only be operated by means of the buttons in the centre console.

⚠ WARNING

Always remove the ignition key when you leave the car to prevent anyone from being injured by the power windows (playing children for example).



Switch for central operation of electric windows

Central operation of electric windows, 900 Convertible

In the central console is a switch for the simultaneous raising and lowering of the four side windows.

When raising the hood, all side windows are automatically lowered a few centimeters. When the hood has been fastened to the front windscreen bar, it is convenient to use the switch to raise the windows to the fully closed position.

⚠ WARNING

Think about the risk of crushing when raising the side windows. Check that all persons travelling in the car have their head, hands and fingers away from thewindows before raising them.

Sunroof

The sunroof is operated electrically by means of the ROOF control on the centre console. The sunroof can be opened fully or partially. As soon as the switch is released, the sunroof is locked in position.

1 To open the sunroof all the way (from the closed position) proceed as follows:

- To open - Move the control to the rear
- To close - Move the control forward

2 The roof also has a tilt position for ventilation (if the sunroof is closed).

- To open - Move the control forward
- To close - Move the control to the rear

You must, however, release the control after the sun roof is fully closed in order to switch between the two functions.

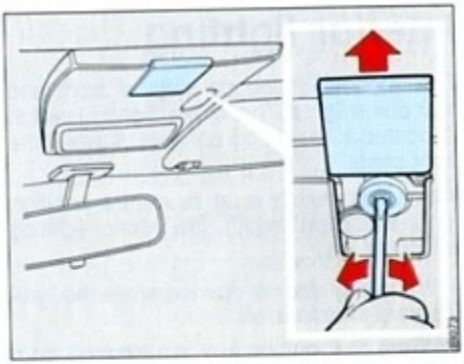
The sunroof also has an inner, manually operated, sunvisor.

⚠ WARNING

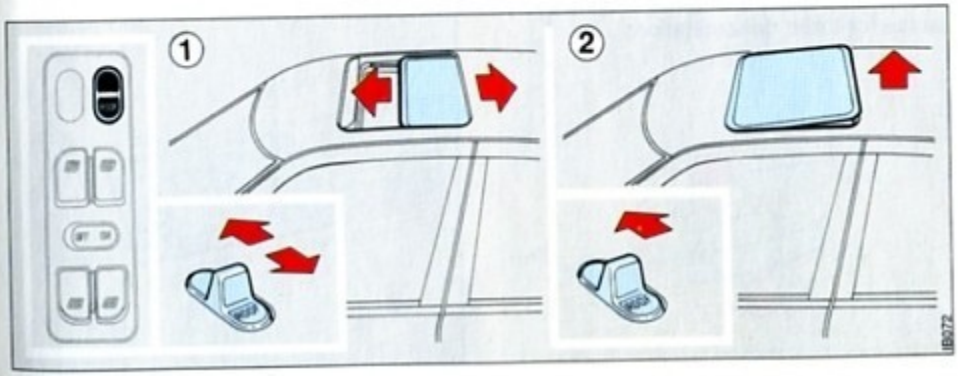
Consider the danger of crushing when operating the sunroof.

Emergency operation of sunroof

The sunroof can be operated manually by means of a screwdriver (in the event of an electric power failure for example). Push back the cover on the overhead switch panel. Insert a screwdriver into the slot in the centre of the motor shaft and turn.



Turn clockwise to close the sunroof.
If the sunroof is open along its rear edge, turn anti-clockwise.



Interior lighting

The interior lighting consists of front and rear dome lights. The interior lighting switch is located in the centre console between the front seats.

When this switch is at its centre position (door-actuation on/off), the interior lighting will come on:

- When any door is opened while the ignition is switched off.
- When the ignition key is removed from the ignition switch.

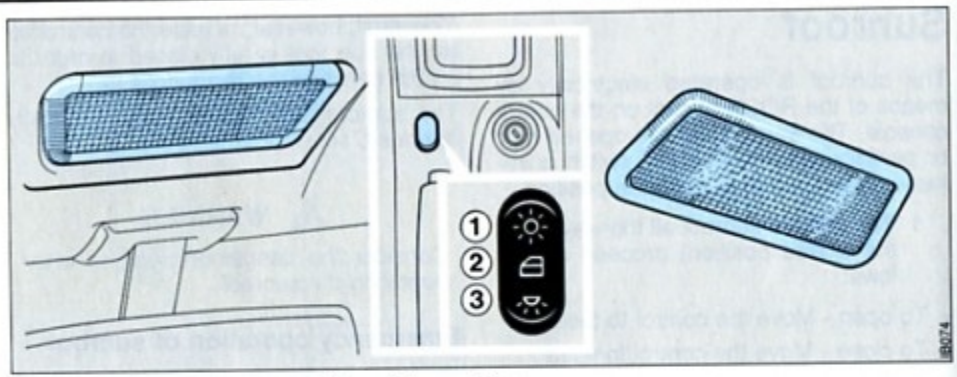
If the switch is at its centre position, the interior lighting is extinguished about 12 seconds after you have closed the doors and also when the ignition is turned on. The lighting is extinguished gradually.

The light back of each sunvisor can be turned on/off by the button mounted adjacent to it.

If the doors are left open or if the switch is left at position 1 or 3 with the ignition switched off, the interior lighting is extinguished automatically after 20 minutes.

Boot lighting

If you have turned the light on with the button, the boot lighting comes on when you open the boot lid and goes off when you close the lid. The boot lighting can also be turned on and off separately with the button.

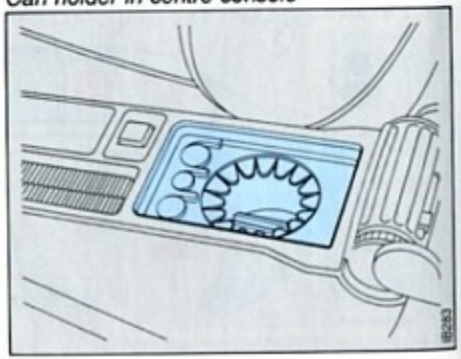


1 Interior lighting comes on regardless of door positions
2 Doors turn interior lighting on/off
3 Rear dome light comes on regardless of door positions

Can holder

In cars equipped with can holders, there is a detachable insert in the storage compartment between the front seats. This insert has a recess for cans/mugs and a coin space for three denominations.

Can holder in centre console



Ashtrays

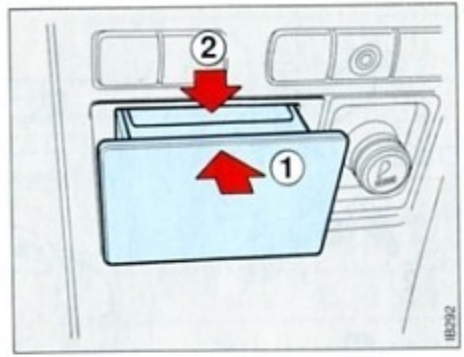
The car is equipped with two ashtrays. One is located near the bottom of the instrument panel, the other on the rear end of the centre console.

To open the front ashtray, press it lightly and allow it to spring out. To open the rear ashtray, carefully pull it diagonally downwards by its top edge.

To remove the front ashtray, press down the catch and pull it straight out. To put it back, fit it in the guides and push it home.

To remove the rear ashtray, press down the catch and open it past the detent.

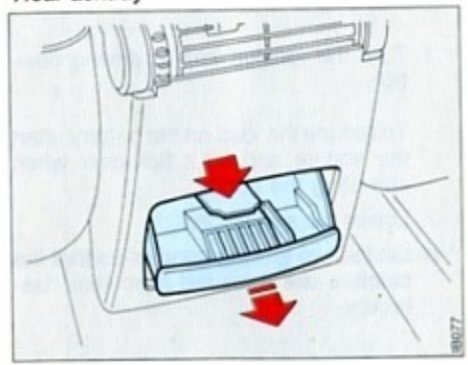
To put it back, align it with the two locating pins on either side of the opening. Then push it home.

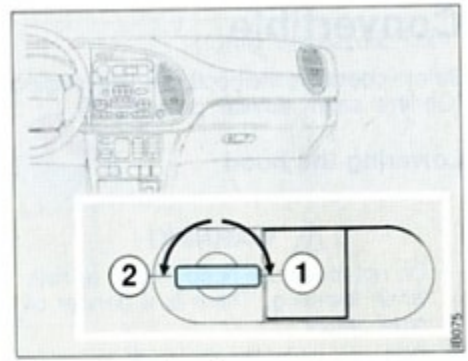


Forward ashtray

1 Opening (press in)
2 Removal (for emptying)

Rear ashtray





Glove compartment

1 Locking
2 Unlocking

Glove compartment

⚠ WARNING

The glove compartment must be closed while the car is in motion. This is especially important if the car has an airbag on the passenger side. An open glove compartment door can cause leg injuries in the event of a collision.

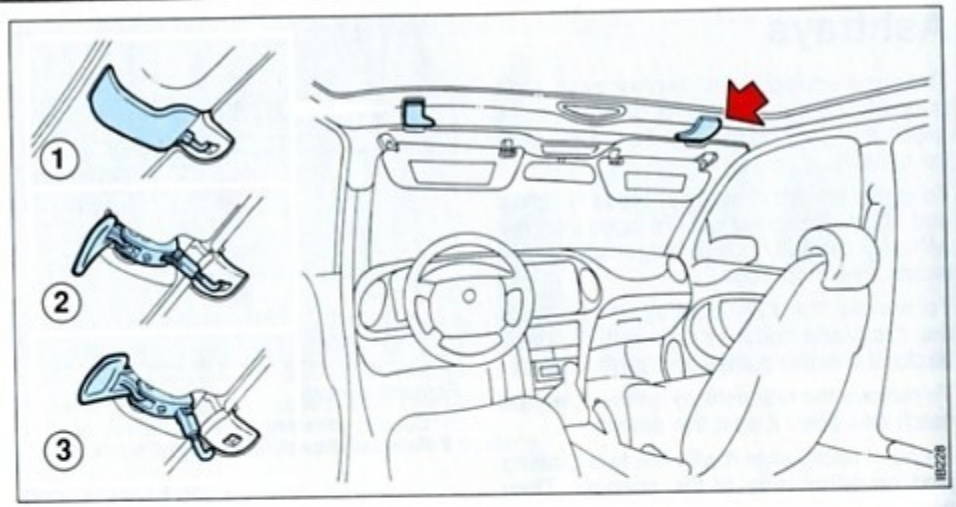
Convertible

Before operating the hood, read the section "General safety advice" on page 70.

Lowering the hood

⚠ WARNING

- Do not touch the hood hinges or rails when lowering. There is a danger of crush injury.
- Do not operate the hood with passengers in the rear seat or with people standing in the immediate vicinity of the car. Danger of head injury.
- After lowering, check that the tonneau cover is properly locked.



Locking handle

1 Locked
2 Unlocking
3 Catch fully released

IMPORTANT

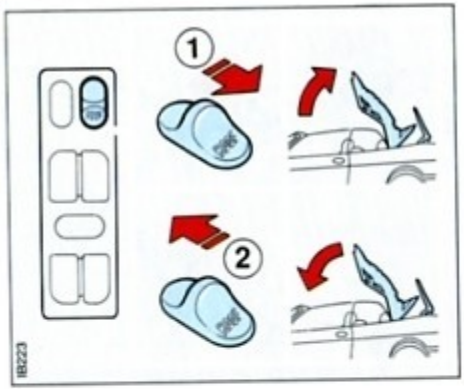
Driving away when raising or lowering the hood immediately stops the hood in the position that it is in. The motion of the car and the wind resistance can seriously damage the components of the hood system.

1 Turn the ignition key to driving position.

   To reduce the load on the battery, start the engine and let it tick over when operating the hood.

2 Lower the sun visors.

3 Lift the two locking handles so that the catches are released from their fasteners.



Switch for hood operation

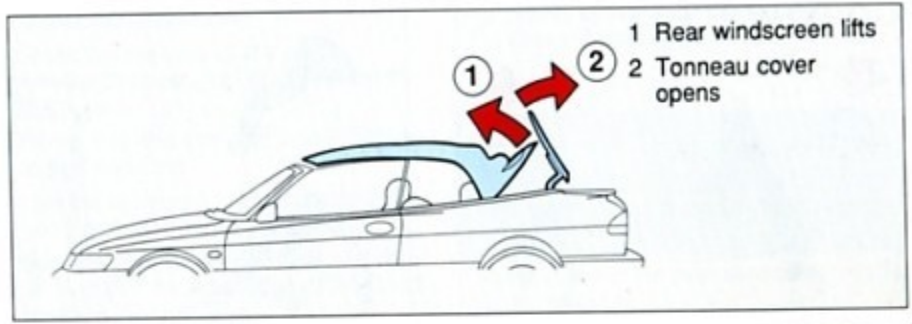
1 Lowering
2 Raising

4 Press the ROOF switch back until the hood is completely lowered, the cover closed **and a ready signal is given by the SID** (short sound signal).

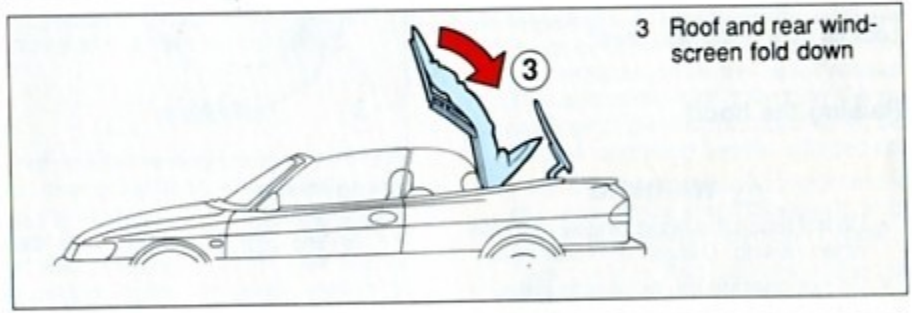
5 Check that no fault messages are displayed on the SID, see page 70.

IMPORTANT

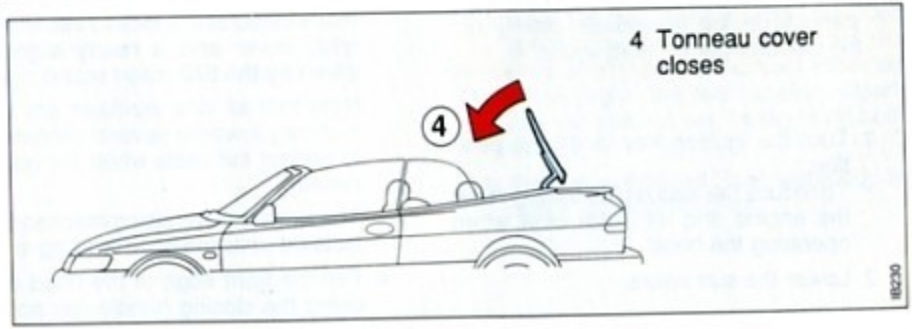
After lowering, check that the tonneau cover is locked at the front on both sides before driving the car.



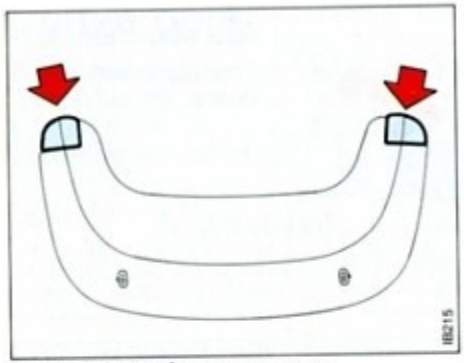
1 Rear windscreen lifts
2 Tonneau cover opens



3 Roof and rear windscreen fold down



4 Tonneau cover closes



Lock on front of tonneau cover

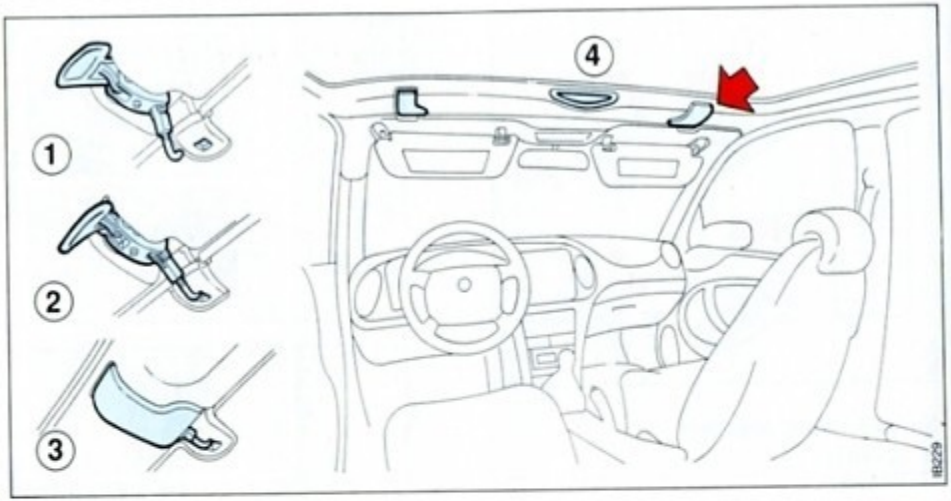
Raising the hood

⚠ WARNING

- Do not touch the hood hinges and rails when raising. Danger of crush injury.
- Do not operate the hood with passengers in the rear seat or with people standing in the immediate vicinity of the car. Danger of head injury.

1 Turn the ignition key to driving position.
To reduce the load on the battery, start the engine and let it tick over when operating the hood.

2 Lower the sun visors.



Locking handles

1 Hood unlocked
2 Catch engaged
3 Locked position
4 Closing handle

3 Push ROOF button forward until the rear windscreen is locked into the tonneau cover **and a ready signal is given by the SID** (short sound signal).

Note that all side windows are automatically lowered several centimeters to protect the seals when the hood is raised.

The side window raising mechanism is isolated while the hood is being raised.

4 Pull the front edge of the hood down using the closing handle (do not pull on the locking handle) and lock the hood by folding in the two handles. Check that the catches have locked the hood on both sides.

5 Raise the side windows using the central operating switch.

6 Check that no fault messages are displayed on the SID, see page 70.

Handle for manual hood operation

Manually raising the soft top

⚠ WARNING

The manual soft top control may only be used to **raise** the soft top in an emergency (e.g. electrical failure).

After manually raising the soft top, it must not be manually lowered again as this may cause damage to the soft top mechanism.

1 Release the rear seat backrest and fold it forward.

2 Lower the manual operation handle.

When the handle is lowered, all electric motors are disconnected and the hood can be raised by hand.

3 Lower the sun visors.

4 Stand by the side of the car: Lift the tonneau cover, gripping the black part.

5 Climb into the car and kneel on the folded backrest.

6 Use the recess on the front edge of the hood and start to raise it.

7 Stand on the folded backrest and continue to pull the front edge of the hood up to its highest point.

8 Climb down onto the floor and pull the hood to the front windscreen.

⚠ WARNING

Do not touch the hood hinges and rails when raising the hood. Keep hands away from the upper bar of the windscreen-danger of crushing. Do not operate the hood with passengers in the rear seat or with people in the immediate vicinity of the car.

9 Stand by the side of the car: Close the tonneau cover.

IMPORTANT

Close the cover carefully so as not to damage the small flaps on the front edge.

10 Fold down the rear windscreen as far as possible.

Important: When manually raising, it is not possible to completely lock the rear windscreen in the cover recess. This part of the roof is fixed by the resistance of the electric motor when the manual operation handle is folded up.

11 Push down the tonneau cover from the rear seat while **simultaneously** folding up the manual operation handle.

12 Lock the rear seat backrest in the upright position.

13 Sit in the front seat and pull the hood down against the windscreen bar (do not pull on the handles).Lock the hood by folding in the two handles. Check that the catches are fastened on both sides.

14 Visit an authorized Saab workshop to check the hood system.

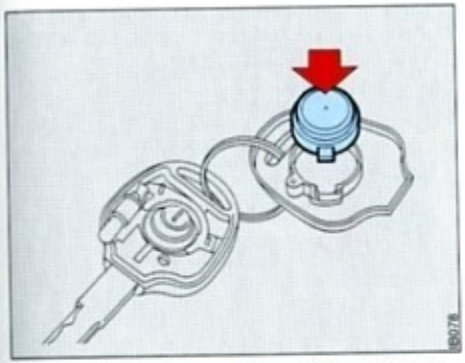
Fault message on the SID

The following CHECK messages are part of the hood system and can be displayed on the SID together with an audible signal:

Display shows	Reason
CHECK SOFT TOP	• Something is caught and hindering the motor from operating the hood. • The tonneau cover is not locked at the front on both sides. • The rear windscreen has not locked into the tonneau cover on both sides
CHECK LATCHES	• The hood is not fully locked onto the upper bar of the windscreen • You are trying to lower the hood when it is locked to the upper bar of the front windscreen
CHECK TRUNK	• The hood bag in the boot is hooked up and must be released before the hood can be lowered. • A large object is under the hood bag and is blocking the hood space
CLOSE TRUNK LID	Raising or lowering of the hood is obstructed because the boot lid is not closed.

General safety advice

- Never touch the hood hinges or rails or the upper bar of the front windscreen when operating the hood.
- After raising the hood, always check that it is properly locked onto the upper bar of the windscreen with the two catches before driving the car.
  After lowering, check that the tonneau cover is properly locked. If it is not locked, it can become detached while driving and cause personal injury.
- Do not operate the hood with people in the rear seat or with people in the immediate vicinity of the car. There is a danger of head injury when the hood is in motion
- Remove children's chairs, baby carriers and children before operating the hood.
- Do not operate the hood at temperatures below -5°C.
- Note that certain automatic car washes can damage the fabric hood. These are car washes that use mechanical sensors on the bodywork. We recommend that you do not wash the Saab 900 Convertible in automatic car washes.
- Roof racks should not be attached to the hood.
- You must not place anything in the hood stowage space (under the tonneau cover) as this can obstruct the lowering of the hood.



Changing the battery in the light-equipped key

Lock

Light-equipped key

To replace the battery used for the key light, you must open the key gripper with a coin or the like. Return the old battery to wherever you bought the new one.

Door opening handle

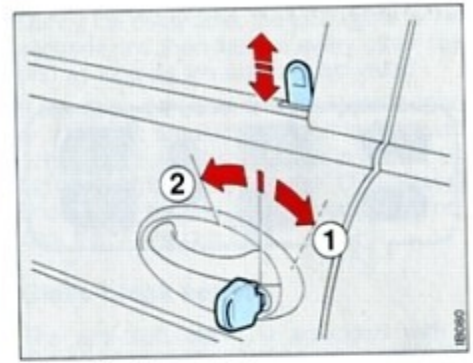
Open the door by lifting the opening handle from beneath.

If the door sticks (because of freezing for example) you can grasp the opening handle from above to get a better grip.

Door opening handle

Central locking system

- After inserting the key in the driver's door or front passenger door, you can lock/ unlock all of the car doors and also the fuel filler flap.
- The boot lid is not included in the central locking system. It can only be unlocked by means of the button on the driver's door or with the key.
- From within the car you can unlock the central lock by pulling up either of the lock buttons on the front doors.
- The central lock can also be activated from inside using the button on the central console marked LOCK.
  The central lock cannot however be operated by the individual lock buttons on the doors. These buttons only lock/ unlock each individual door.



Central locking system

1 Locking
2 Unlocking

⚠ WARNING

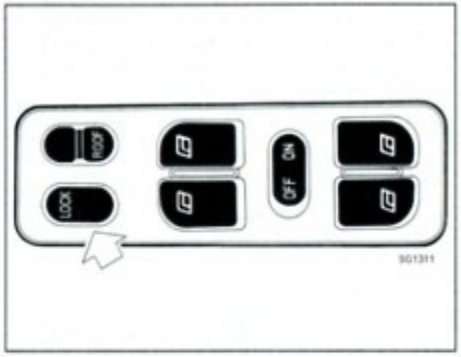
Locking the doors when driving can reduce the risk of:

-passengers, especially children, opening doors and falling out.

-intruders getting into the car when slowing or stopping

-injury due to doors opening in an accident.

Note however that in the case of an accident, locked doors can make assistance from the outside more difficult.



Central locking switch

Anti-theft locking

After inserting the key in the driver's door, you can provide mechanical anti-theft locking (Deadlock) centrally for all locks, thereby making it impossible to execute central unlocking by pulling up a lock button.

Turn the key 90° clockwise and remove the key when it is in the horizontal position.

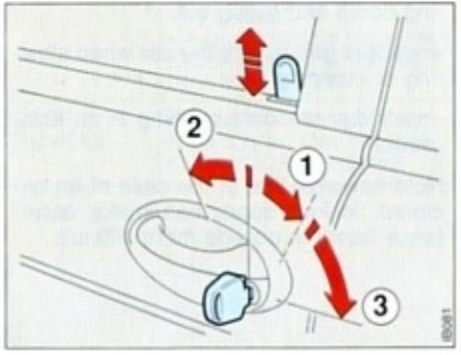
⚠ WARNING

Never use the anti-theft locking function when there are people in the car, since it makes it impossible to unlock the doors from within the car.
It is possible however to unlock the boot with the button on the driver door.

The anti-theft locking function can only be used after the doors have been locked using the central locking system, and it can only be used from the driver's door lock.

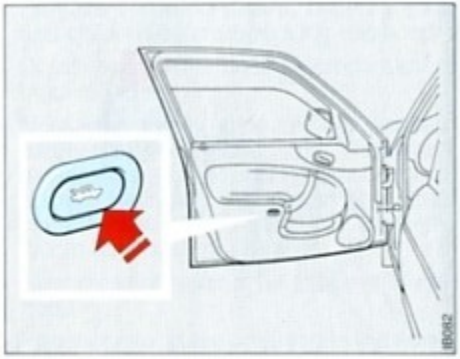
Anti-theft locking

1 Locking
2 Unlocking
3 Anti-theft locking



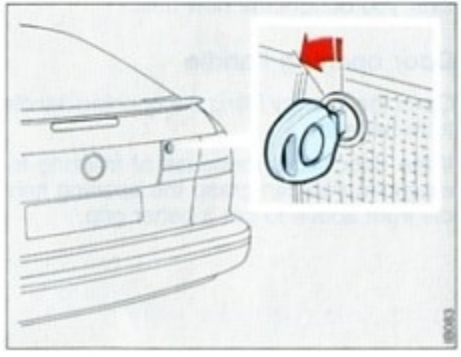
Boot lock

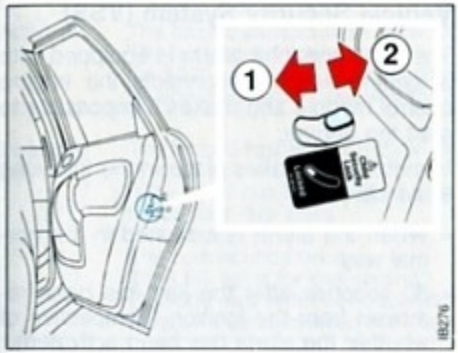
The boot lock is not controlled by the central locking system. The boot lid can be unlocked by the button on the driver's door or from outside using the key. The lid always locks when it is closed.



Unlocking button for boot lock

Unlocking the boot lid with the key





Child safety lock catch

1 Engaged
2 Disengaged

Child safety lock, rear door

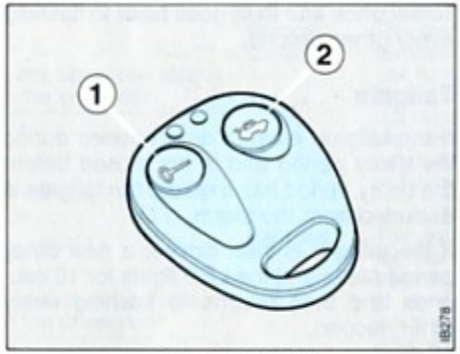
You engage the child safety lock by moving the catch to the rear. The door can now only be opened from the outside (if the lock button is not depressed).

Anti-theft alarm

Certain models have factory-fitted theft alarm. This alarm is also available as an option.

The theft alarm is activated/deactivated using a remote control.

The car is supplied with two remote controls and can have an additional two. Contact your Saab dealer.



Remote control for Anti-theft alarm

1 Button for activating/deactivating alarm
2 Button for unlocking the boot

The alarm reception antenna is located beside the left-hand scuff plate in 900 cars.

When the theft alarm is tripped, it is not possible to start the car as certain essential components are disconnected. This function is called three circuit breaking.

All doors as well as the hood and the tailgate are monitored with breakers. A glass break sensor sets off the alarm if any of the windows is broken.

The alarm is activated ten seconds after the car has been locked using the remote control. The hazard flashers flash once. During these ten seconds (delay time), doors, hood and tailgate can be opened without tripping the alarm.

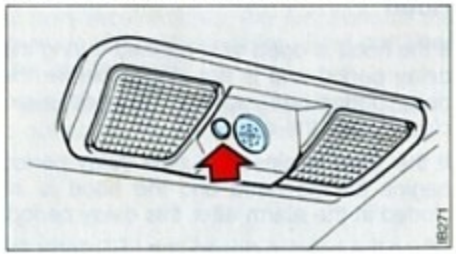
During the delay time, the LED lights for ten seconds and then flashes every other second as long as the alarm is activated.

If any door, the hood or the tailgate is open, or if there is an electrical fault in the alarm control module when the car is locked using the remote control, the LED flashes once every second for 10 seconds to indicate that there is a fault.

Glass break sensor

The anti-theft alarm is equipped with a glass breakage sensor for monitoring the windscreen and windows. The glass break sensor is located in the front interior lighting.In order to avoid false alarms when for example children or animals are left in the car, or if the Convertible is parked with the soft top down, the glass break sensor should be disconnected.
Disconnection is achieved by pressing the small button beside the glass break sensor after the ignition has been placed in the

Button for disconnecting glass break sensor



OFF position, but before the car is locked and the alarm activated. The LED flashes once a second for 10 seconds.

Doors

The alarm cannot be activated if the driver door is open. If any of the other doors is open or is opened during the delay period and is not closed before the delay period has expired, that door is excluded from the alarm.

When the door is then closed, a new delay period starts for that door and at the end of the delay, the door is once again included in the alarm.

When the door is closed, the LED lights for 10 seconds and then returns to flashing every other second.

Unlocking using the anti-theft alarm remote control does not unlock the mechanical anti-theft feature.
After locking to anti-theft position (see page 0), unlocking can only be carried out using the key.

Hood

If the hood is open or is opened during the delay period and is not closed before the delay period has expired, the hood is excluded from the alarm.

If the hood is closed, a new delay period begins for the hood and the hood is included in the alarm after this delay period.

When the hood is closed, the LED lights for 10 seconds and then goes back to flashing every other second.

Tailgate

If the tailgate is open or is opened during the delay period and is not closed before the delay period has expired, the tailgate is excluded from the alarm.

If the tailgate is then closed, a new delay period starts and the LED lights for 10 seconds and then returns to flashing every other second.

The tailgate can always be unlocked after the delay period has expired using the right-hand button on the remote control. The other doors and the hood remain alarmed.

Convertible: Opening the tailgate when the soft top is down:
Before the tailgate can be opened, the alarm must be deactivated using the left-hand button on the remote control. The tailgate can then be opened using the key.

Vehicle Security System (VSS)

The car's anti-theft alarm is equipped with a system which disconnects the engine control module and makes it impossible to start the engine.

Immobilization takes place in the following three cases:

- When the alarm is activated in the normal way
- 30 seconds after the key has been removed from the ignition (irrespective of whether the alarm has been activated).
- 3 minutes after the car is unlocked if the ignition has not been switched on.

The left-hand button on the remote control (activation/deactivation) must be pressed to enable the engine to be started.

Activation	The hazard flashers flash once (0.5 s). The horn sounds once. On 9000 cars with Pacific specification, the alarm can also be activated/deactivated with the key in the driver door.
Deactivation	The hazard flashers flash three times. (3 x 0.5 s). If the alarm has been tripped by a theft attempt, the hazard lamps flash five times. (5 x 0.5 s). The horn sounds twice. The LED lights for one second. On 9000 cars with Pacific specification, the alarm can also be activated/deactivated with the key in the driver door.
Deactivating the tailgate	The hazard flashers light for two seconds. The horn sounds 3 times.
The alarm goes off	The hazard flashers flash for 5 minutes. The horn sounds for 30 seconds. To switch off the alarm when it has been set off, it is deactivated in the normal way (left-hand button).
Glass break sensor	The glass break sensor senses if one of the car's windows is broken and then activates the alarm. The glass break sensor can be manually disconnected by pressing the button next to the sensor's microphone before the theft alarm is activated. The disconnection of the glass break sensor is cancelled the next time the alarm is deactivated. **Convertible:** When the car is parked with the soft top down, the glass break sensor should be disconnected to avoid false alarms.
Remote control	The range of the remote control is approx. 8 meters. In favorable conditions, the range can be significantly further. Left-hand button: activating/deactivating the theft alarm Right-hand button: deactivating and unlocking tailgate only If a remote control is lost, the new remote control must be programmed together with the remaining remote control to adapt it to your car's unique theft alarm code. Contact an authorized Saab workshop.
Batteries	The remote control has two batteries which normally last for about two years. When the range of the remote control begins to lessen, the batteries must be changed. In order to avoid loss of function, it is recommended that the batteries are changed every year. After changing the batteries, depress the left-hand button five times in succession with the remote control directed at the car so that the theft alarm will recognize the signals from the remote control.If the remote control has been exposed to very low temperatures, it may malfunction. Warm the remote control in your hand for a few minutes. If the remote control does not work, even if the battery is good, the code signal may be out of phase. With the remote control directed towards the car, press the left-hand button five times in succession.
Battery positive voltage	If battery positive voltage is lost due to e.g. flat battery when the theft alarm is activated, the theft alarm is rendered unserviceable. When battery positive voltage returns to normal, the theft alarm will be activated in the same way as it was before the loss of voltage.

Due to different national laws/requirements, the functions of the theft alarm may be different in different countries. Find out what national laws/requirements are in force.

Some of the theft alarm functions can be reprogrammed. Contact your Saab dealer to fine out about the possibilities.

IMPORTANT

- The alarm may be deactivated and the car unlocked if the left-hand button is accidentally pressed when the car is within range.
- When locking using the remote control in extreme cold, check that the car is properly locked. The lock buttons in the door should go down.

Signals when the alarm is tripped

During a theft attempt, the alarm sounds if the tailgate, hood or any of the doors is opened. The glass break sensor trips the alarm if any of the windows is broken.

The alarm is also tripped if there is an attempt to connect or by-pass the ignition switch.

The following signals are given when the alarm is tripped:

- All hazard flashers flash for 5 minutes.
- A sound signal is emitted for 30 seconds.

  If the alarm is deactivated during this time, the signals cease.

Flashing and sound signals can vary between markets due to legal and insurance requirements.

See next page for a more detailed description of operation.

Quick guide, light-emitting diode (LED)

	Situation	LED indication
1	Activation (delay period)	Lit for 10 seconds
2	Alarm activated (after delay period)	1 flash per second
3	Deactivation	Lights for 1 second
4	Alarm not activated	off
5	Door, hood or tailgate open/opened during delay period	1 flash/second for 10 seconds
6	Unlocking tailgate	1 flash/second for 10 seconds
7	Closing of door, hood or tailgate after situation 5 or 6 above	lights for 10 seconds
8	Only when the engine control module is disconnected (VSS feature)	Double flash every second
9	Fault in alarm system	Flashing instead of constant light during delay period
10	Disconnection of glass break sensor	1 flash /second for 10 seconds

Boot

Lowering the entire rear seat

It is easier to lower the rear seat if the front seats are not too far back.

1 Lower the seat cushions by pulling the eyelets between the backrest cushions and seat cushions.

2 Rest the seat cushions on end in back of the front seats.

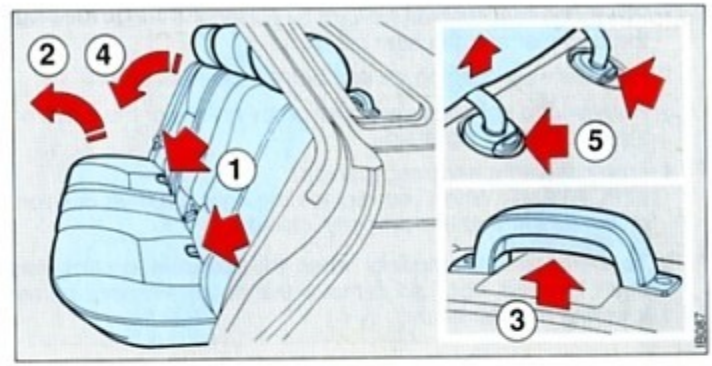
3 Release the entire backrest cushion, including the belt beam, by pressing in the catch in the handle on the **left** side. After this has been done, the fact that the belt beam has been released is indicated by the red "warning flags" on the right and left sides of the beam.

4 Lower the entire backrest cushion by pulling this same handle (item 3).
IMPORTANT: When you replace the belt beam using the handle (item 3), you must see to it that it is properly locked and that the two red "warning flags" vanish (thereby by indicating that locking has taken place properly).

⚠ WARNING

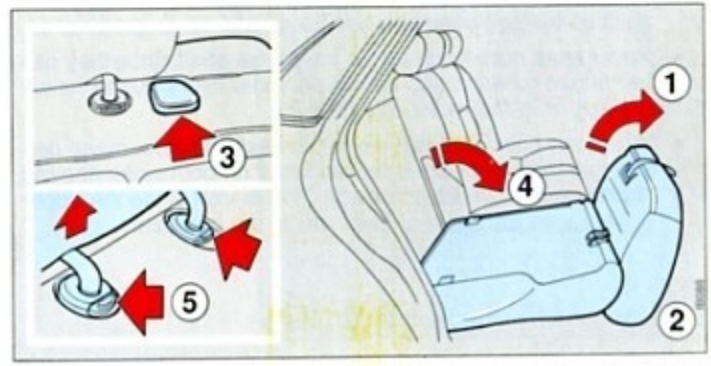
The two "warning flags" on the right and left sides of the belt beam show that the backrest cushion is not locked. Never drive the car if the backrest cushion is not correctly locked since this increases risk of personal injury during heavy braking or in the event of a collision.
When the entire rear seat has been lowered, you must remove the parcel shelf. Otherwise it might come loose and cause personal injury in the event of a collision.

5 To increase load capacity when the backrest cushion has been lowered, you can remove the head restraints before lowering the belt beam.



Lowering the right-hand part of the rear seat

To provide more flexibility, the rear seat is divided so that you can lower the narrower (right) part separately.



1 Lower the seat cushion forward by pulling the eyelet between the backrest and the seat cushion.

2 Rest the seat cushion on end behind the front seat.

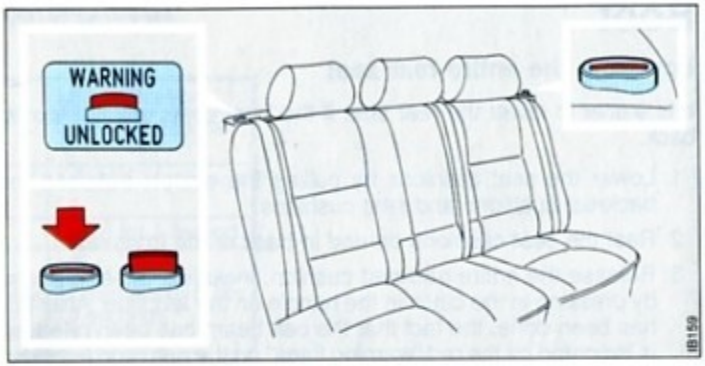
3 Release the right backrest cushion by means of the catch on the belt beam's **right** side.

4 Lower the right backrest cushion.
IMPORTANT: When you replace the right backrest cushion, make certain that it is properly locked.

5 To increase load capacity when the backrest cushion has been lowered, you can remove the head restraints before lowering the belt beam.

⚠ WARNING

- If the head restraints have been removed, they must be replaced so that they cannot be thrown about and injure someone.
- Do not ride in the rear seat without having remounted the head restraints, and make sure they are properly locked in place.
- Whenever you handle any system containing moving parts, such as the belt beam, always be careful not to get pinched.
- Never keep heavy objects on the parcel shelf since they can be thrown forward and cause personal injury during heavy braking or in the event of a collision.
- When the back seat has been put back in place, make certain that the belt beam is locked firmly on both sides (the red "warning flags" must go down). This is vital since the upper anchorages for the seat belts are in the belt beam.



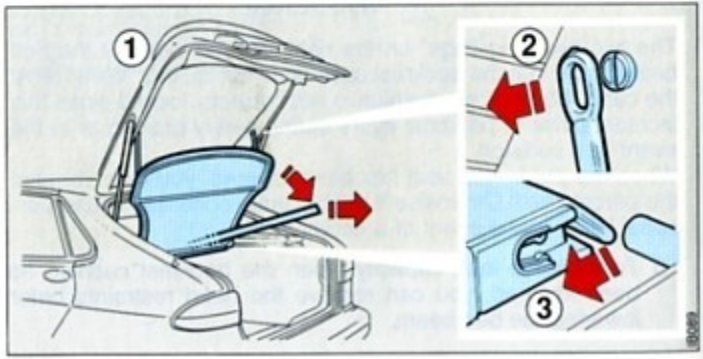
Warning flags

Removing the parcel shelf

1 Open the boot lid.

2 Unhook the rubber ties.

3 Lift the parcel shelf somewhat and pull it away from the guide pins in the front edge of the shelf support.



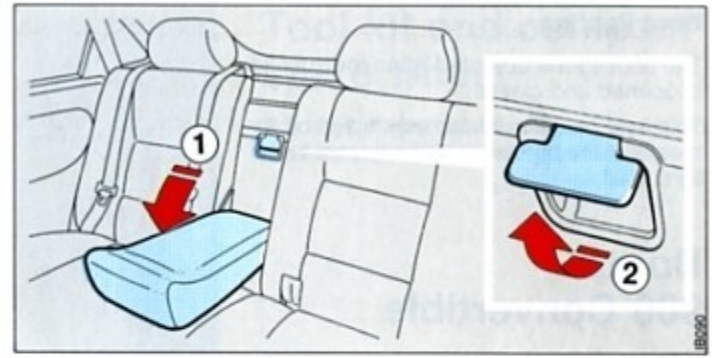
Load aperture

A load aperture is provided in the back seat backrest so that you can carry long narrow objects.

Switch off the engine and set the handbrake before loading or unloading long objects. Otherwise, there is risk that you will inadvertently bump the gear/selector lever and the car will start moving.

1 Lower the armrest.

2 Open the cover by lifting the locking handle.



Anchorage eyes

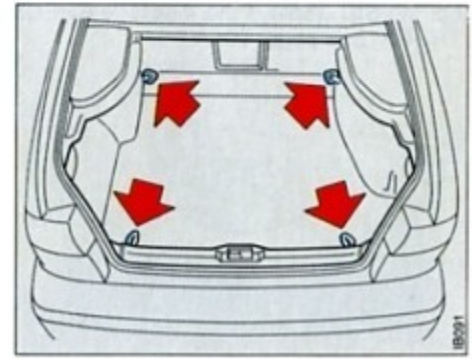
Loads can be attached to the four anchorage eyes in the boot. Generally speaking, loads should be placed as far forward as possible in the boot.

⚠ WARNING

Load aperture:
Always secure a load properly. You can, for example, use the hip strap in the centre rear seat belt. This will reduce risk of having the load thrown about in the event of a collision and causing personal injury.

Boot:
Always secure heavy, bulky loads to the four eyes in the boot. This will reduce risk of having them thrown about during heavy braking or in the event of a collision and causing personal injury. When the backrest/load-aperture is lowered, narrow objects can also be thrown around and cause injury. You should thus secure them well.

To retain the car's normal handling characteristics, you must be careful not to exceed its maximum load capacity, see page 135.



Boot lighting

The boot light is operated when the boot lid is opened and closed.

This light can also be turned on and off by means of the button located adjacent to the light itself.

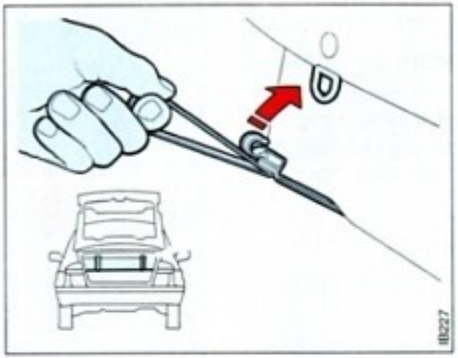
Boot, 900 Convertible

Suspending hood bag

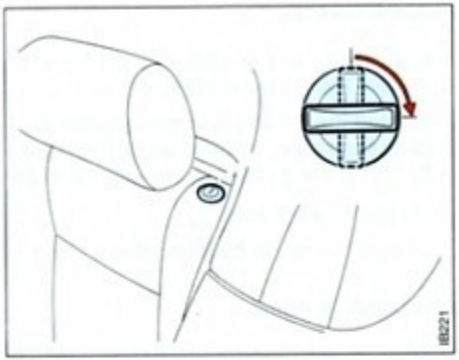
The space in the boot can be increased by lifting up the hood bag with the straps underneath and suspending it with the eyes on the front of the bag.

The hood bag can only be suspended when the hood is raised.

If the hood is raised when the bag is hooked up, the SID displays the message CHECK TRUNK, see page 70.



Suspending hood bag



Lock for the rear seat backrest.

Lock the boot lid

It is possible to unlock the boot lid with the button on the driver door only when the hood is **completely** up or down (the ignition must however be in the ON position when the hood is lowered).

IMPORTANT

If the boot lid is opened using the key when the hood is not completely up or down, there is a danger of damaging the lid and/or the hood system.

Rear seat

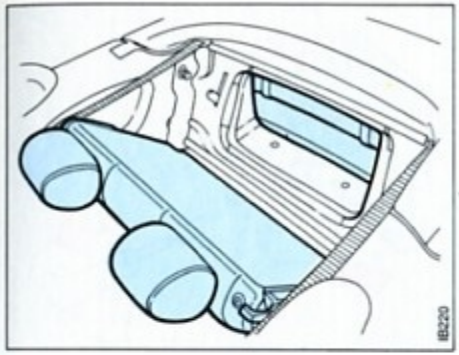
The rear seat is intended for two passengers.

Both seats have three-point seat belts with automatic rollers.

Folding the rear seat backrest

In order to increase the luggage space in the car, the rear seat backrest can be folded. Folding is easier if the front seats are not too far back.

1 Position the rear seat belts so that they run under the black handles at both ends of the backrest cushion. This prevents the belts being pinched when the cushion is folded back up.



2 The backrest cushion is fitted with a lock which is positioned at the top by the left-hand seat. Use the ignition key to unlock the whole backrest cushion. Remove the key.

3 Fold down the cushion.

Load aperture in the rear seat backrest.

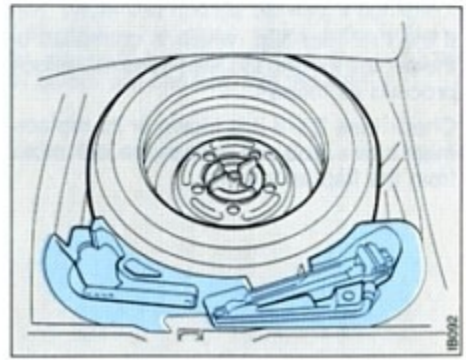
In the rear seat backrest is an aperture that can be used when transporting long loads. Before loading, the rear seat backrest cushion must be folded down (see description above). Hang up the hood bag with the hooks as described on page 80.

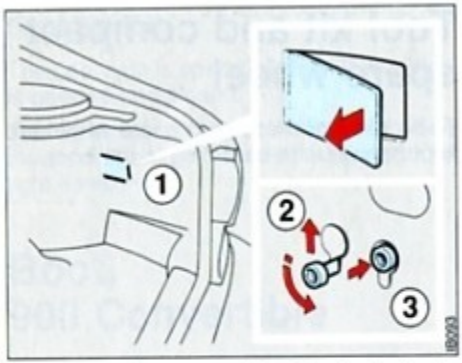
IMPORTANT

The load aperture can only be used when the hood is up.
If you try to lower the hood with the hood bag suspended or with a load pressing against the hood bag, the SID displays the message CHECK TRUNK (see page 70).

Tool kit and compact spare wheel

The tool kit and compact spare wheel are kept beneath the carpeting in the boot.





1 Rectangular cutout-outline in the boot upholstery
2 Unscrew the lock motor's retainer screws.
3 Remove the screws through the screw holes.

Manual opening of fuel filler flap

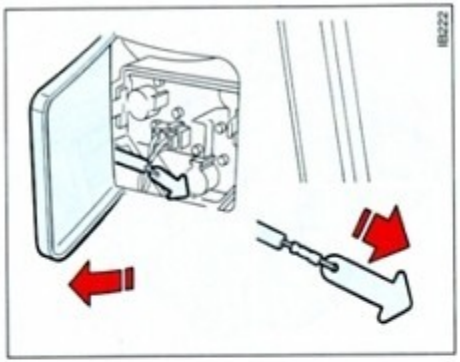
Coupé and five-door models

If the fuel filler flap (which is controlled by the central locking system) does not unlock, proceed as follows.

Check fuse 20. If it is blown or its replacement blows, you can release the lock motor from the flap as follows:

1 Use a sharp knife to cut open the outlined rectangle at right in the upholstery so that you can access the two retainer screws that secure the lock motor to the fuel filler flap.

2 Unscrew the retainer screws somewhat and back them out through the screw holes, whereupon the lock motor will be released from the flap.

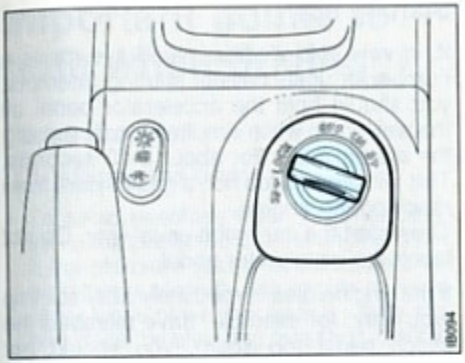


Wire for manual opening of fuel filler flap (Convertible)

Convertible

If the fuel filler flap, controlled by the central lock, does not unlock take the following action:

Check fuse 25. If it is defective or blows again after changing, the locking motor can be detached from the flap by pulling a wire. The wire, marked with a yellow arrow at the end, is located in the boot inside the opening in the upholstery in front of the right-hand rear light.



Ignition lock (switch)

The single lock used for both the ignition and gear/selector lever is in the centre console located between the front seats. Before you can remove the key, the car must be in reverse gear (manual gearbox cars) or the Parking (P) position (cars with automatic transmission).

The key to this lock also fits other locks in the car. The key number is on a small plastic tab delivered together with the keys. Be sure to save this plastic tab since it has the key number on it.

To make it more difficult to steal the car, part of the centre console where the ignition switch is located has been provided with a sturdy steel plate that makes it more difficult for a thief to short-circuit and bypass the ignition switch.

	**LOCK position** Put the gear lever in reverse and turn the ignition key to the LOCK position. For cars with automatic transmission, select the Parking (P) position. The gear lever is now locked. The key can only be removed when the gear lever is in this position. The parking lights, the hazard warning lights and the interior lighting can be lighted.
	**OFF position** Gear lever is not locked.
	**ON position** The entire electrical system is operative. **Do not leave the key at the ON position while the engine is not running.** Turn the key to the OFF position to disconnect the electrical system. When you turn the key to the ON position, the warnings and indicators in the main instrument light so that you can check to see that they are functioning properly. The are extinguished after about 3 seconds.
	**Start position (ST).** The starter motor operates. When you release the key, it springs back to the ON position. Restarting the starter motor is prevented. If starting is unsuccessful, you must turn the key back to a position between OFF and LOCK before you can turn it to the start (ST) position again.

IMPORTANT:
Since dirt, crumbs and spilled liquids can damage the ignition switch, you should not place such things on the centre console.

⚠ WARNING
Always remove the ignition key if children are to be left in the car.

Starting the engine

⚠ WARNING
- Carbon monoxide (CO) is an invisible, odourless and poisonous gas, and you should keep this in mind when you start the engine in a garage. Always make certain that the garage doors are open.
- A leaking exhaust system can also cause carbon monoxide poisoning.

Items that consume lots of electricity (such as the electrically heated rear window) should not be turned on when starting in very cold weather.

Avoid racing the engine or loading it heavily while it is still cold. Do not start driving before the warning and indicator lights have gone out.

The engine has an automatic choke, and to start proceed as follows:

1 Depress the clutch pedal. Do not touch the accelerator pedal.

2 Start the engine and let the ignition key spring back. In very cold weather it may be necessary to keep the starter motor running for up to 40-50 seconds.

Note that cars with automatic transmission can be started only when the selector lever is at position P or N.

Allow the engine to idle for about 10 seconds. Do not depress the accelerator pedal all the way until at least 2-3 minutes after the engine has started.

When the oil and/or filter is changed, air can enter the lubrication system. This also happens sometimes after the car has not been used for a long period.

If this happens, the hydraulic tappets will give off a ticking sound for up to 15 minutes without any fault being present.

However, you should not exceed 3000 rpm until the ticking sound stops.

Starting tips

If, in very cold weather, you have made a number of unsuccessful starting attempts, you should hold the accelerator pedal all the way down while simultaneously running the starter motor for about 5-10 seconds. This will prevent too rich a gas mixture from reaching the engine.
Then start the car in the usual way. Do not touch the accelerator pedal.

If the engine dies immediately after starting (you may, for example, have released the clutch pedal too soon), you should not touch the accelerator pedal before the engine has been started again.

Cars equipped with the
Saab DI (2.0 I Turbo):
The spark plugs are cleaned automatically every time the engine is switched off. If (in spite of this) an attempt to start fails, release the ignition key and allow it to spring back. This will initiate an even more effective cleaning of the spark plugs which will continue throughout about 5 seconds. Then start in the usual way. Do not touch the accelerator pedal (when the accelerator pedal is depressed all the way, the fuel supply is cut off).

Important points to note when driving

Turbo models

1 Starting and driving

- To avoid needless wear, never accelerate at full throttle before the engine is hot. If the pressure gauge needle enters the red zone repeatedly, the engine can suddenly loose power because a safety system limits the charging pressure. Contact an authorised Saab dealer immediately.
- Under certain atmospheric conditions, the needle can enter the first part of the red zone without any fault being present (high outdoor temperature and/or high altitude).

2 Stopping the engine

- Do not rev up the engine immediately before switching it off. It should be idling when you switch it off.

3 Regulating the charging pressure

- The system is optimized for 95 octane fuel (RON). One of the advantages of regulating the charging pressure is that the engine can also be run on cheaper grades of low-octane fuel (minimum of 91 octane RON) quite safely. Engine performance deteriorates somewhat, however, and you should avoid carrying heavy loads or driving in too high a gear. To ensure optimal performance, you should use fuel of the recommended grade, namely RON 95.
  The maximum turbocharging pressure is regulated on the basis of the engine's tendency to knock/ping. Brief spells of knocking in the engine are perfectly normal. These can occur when a heavy load is put on the engine at about 3000 rpm, and the extent of the knocking will depend on the grade of fuel being used.
- Isolated instances of knocking are more likely when low-octane fuel is being used. This regulated form of knocking followed by a reduction in the charging pressure merely indicates that charging regulation is working normally and is perfectly safe for the engine.

Important considerations for cars with catalytic converters

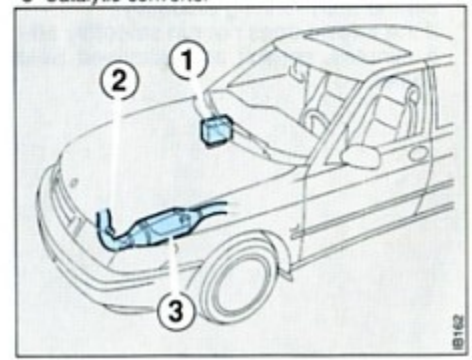
The catalytic converter is an exhaust- emission control device incorporated into the exhaust system. It consists of a honeycomb ceramic insert, the cells of which have their walls coated with catalytic material (mixture of precious metals).

IMPORTANT:

Use only unleaded petrol. Leaded petrol will damage the catalyst and oxygen sensor and drastically reduce performance.

Engine control system and the catalytic converter

1 Engine control unit
2 Oxygen sensor (Lambda)
3 Catalytic converter



To ensure that the catalytic converter functions properly and to avoid damage to associated components, the following must be observed:

- Always keep the car properly serviced in accordance with the Service Programme. This applies particularly to the fuel and ignition systems.
- Always be alert to any misfiring of the engine (engine not running on all cylinders), any loss of power or any symptom of reduced performance.
  At the first sign of anything wrong, reduce speed and take the car to an authorised Saab dealer as soon as possible.
- If the car is difficult to start (in very cold weather or if the battery is flat), the can be bump started (manuals only) or started using the jump leads from another battery. However, as soon as the engine has started, it is important that it runs on all cylinders. If not, let the engine idle for a maximum of 5 minutes to give it time to start running smoothly.
  If the engine does not run smoothly after 5 minutes, consult an authorised Saab dealer.
- Do not park in dry grass or other combustible material, since there is risk that the hot catalytic converter may start a fire.
- Never start a trip with a misfiring engine.
- When a car with an already hot engine is towed to start it, the engine must run on all cylinders immediately after starting. If the engine does not start at once, stop towing it.
- If these instructions are not complied with, the catalytic converter and associated components can be damaged, and it may constitute a breach of the warranty conditions.

Running in

Pistons, cylinder walls and bearings need time to bed in and acquire uniform, wear resistant surfaces.

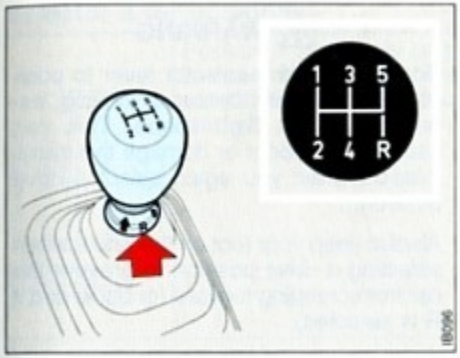
If a new engine is driven too hard, this gradual process of wearing in will not be possible and the life of the car and especially the engine will be shortened.

During the first 2000 km do not exceed 5000 rpm. During the first 3000 km never drive the car at full throttle other than momentarily.

Wearing in new brake pads

New brake pads take time to bed in, about 150 km if the car is driven largely in town conditions or about 500 km of motorway driving.

To extend the useful life of the pads, avoid hard braking as much as possible during this period.



Manual gearbox

When changing gears, fully depress the clutch pedal and then release it smoothly. It is not advisable to drive with one hand resting on the gear lever, as this can increase the wear on the gearbox.

Avoid pressing the gear lever sideways when changing from 5th to 4th gear. This will prevent you from inadvertently engaging 2nd gear, which can result in over- revving and possible damage to the engine.

You must lift up the catch on the gear lever before you can engage reverse gear (R).

IMPORTANT

When engaging reverse gear, make sure that the car is stationary and that your foot is off the accelerator pedal. The gear lever should be moved firmly to the right in neutral before engaging reverse.

For maximum fuel economy, it is recommended that you change up to a higher gear at the following road speeds:

Gear change	Road speed
1-2	25 km/h
2-3	40 km/h
3-4	65 km/h
4-5	75 km/h

Automatic transmission

The automatic transmission has an electronic controller that sends signals to a hydraulic control unit calling for automatic gear changes. When a change is to be made, the engine torque and the hydraulic pressure in the transmission are checked to make certain that gear changing will be as smooth as possible.

Selector lever positions

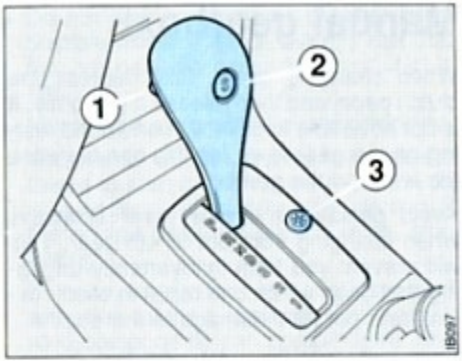
While the car is stationary, keep your foot off the accelerator when moving the selector lever from one position to another. Pressing the accelerator when moving the selector lever will cause unnecessary wear in the transmission.

The selector lever must be at position P before you can remove the ignition key.

The automatic transmission has three different operating programmes (modes): Normal, Sport and Winter.

The Normal programme is selected automatically when the engine is started. This programme provides the best fuel economy.

Note that cars with 2.5 V6 engines have a special gear-changing pattern that is run through during the first minute after a cold engine is started so that the catalytic converter will reach its working temperature sooner.



Selector lever

1 Locking catch
2 Button for SPORT mode
3 Button for WINTER mode

If the CHECK GEARBOX indicator is lighted in the main instrument, a fault has occurred in the transmission (see page 14). Contact an authorised Saab dealer.

Even if an electrical fault occurred in the transmission, you can change gears manually as follows:

Position	R	D	3	2	1
Gear	Reverse	4th	4th	3rd	3rd

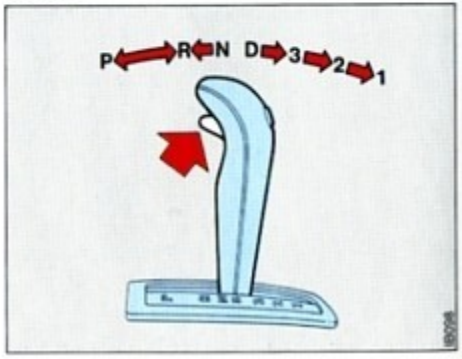
⚠ WARNING

Do not move the selector lever to position P or R while the car is moving, especially not at high speed. This can cause an accident or damage the transmission when you again select a drive position.

Always keep your foot on the brake when selecting a drive position to prevent the car from creeping forward (or backward if R is selected).

Always select position P before you leave the car, even if the handbrake is set.

Positions at which the selector lever can be locked



Selector lever positions

Position P must only be selected when the car is stationary. Both the lever and transmission are locked in this position. The engine can be started.

Position R must only be selected when the car is stationary. You cannot move the selector to this position without lifting up the locking catch on the lever.
Wait a second or two before touching the accelerator to give the gear time to engage.

At position N, there is no link between engine and transmission. The engine can be started. The handbrake should be set to prevent the car from starting to move.
To prevent the engine and transmission from becoming unnecessarily hot when the car is stationary for prolonged periods (in traffic jams for example), move the selector lever to the N position. The normal selector lever position for waiting at traffic lights is D.

IB099

Position D is the normal position for driving. Here, the transmission changes up or down automatically between gears 1-4. The moments at which gear changing takes place depend on the position of the accelerator and the speed of the car. It's advisable to wait a second or two before pressing the accelerator so that the gears will have time to engage properly.

At position 3, the 4th gear cannot be engaged. The car pulls away in first gear and then changes up or down automatically between gears 1-3.
Position 3 is recommended for driving through a succession of sharp bends and in heavy town traffic.
Moving the selector lever from position D to position 3 causes an immediate change down to 3rd gear, thus providing stronger engine braking. Position 3 should not be selected at speeds above 150 km/h.

Position 2 is advisable for ascending or descending hills. Better use is made of the power of the engine, and there is also improved engine braking. The transmission changes up or down automatically between the 1st and 2nd gears but will not be able to change up into 3rd or 4th gear. Position 2 should not be selected at speeds above 150 km/h.

IB100

Position 1 should be selected to provide heavy engine braking when descending very steep hills and to avoid frequent gear changing (which may cause the transmission fluid to overheat) when ascending very steep hills. Moving the selector lever from position D to position 1 will cause the car to change down to the 3rd gear. Down-changing to 2nd takes place at about 115 km/h and to 1st at about 60 km/h.

You must not change manually to this position at speeds above 150 km/h, and Saab does not recommend manual changes to this position when roads are slippery. When the selector lever is at position 1, the car cannot change up to a higher gear.

IB101

Kick-down

To force the transmission to change to the next lower gear at a given speed to obtain maximum acceleration for overtaking and the like, press the accelerator hard down to the kick-down position (which is beyond the full- throttle position).

After kick-down, the transmission will change up to the next higher gear when the accelerator is released from the kick-down position or when engine speed (revs per min) increases.

SPORT and WINTER functions

The Sport programme is selected by pressing the S button. This programme causes the transmission to change up later and change down earlier (at higher rpm) than the normal programme.
You exit from the Sport mode:

- When you press the S button again
- When the WINTER mode is engaged
- When (and if) CHECK GEARBOX is lighted

The Winter programme makes it easier to start in slippery underwheel conditions since the transmission starts in 3rd gear to avoid spinning the wheels. You can select the Winter programme after the engine has started and after the selector lever has been moved to position D.

When the WINTER button is pressed again, the transmission returns to the normal programme.

The Winter mode is disengaged automatically when the speed exceeds 80 km/h or:

- When you activate kick-down for more than 2 seconds.
- When you switch off the engine.
- move the selector lever to P, 3, 2 or 1
- CHECK GEARBOX indicator lights

900 Turbo only:

- WINTER can be selected after the selector lever has been moved placed in position D or 3
- Automatic disengaging of the winter mode only happens when the engine is switched off or when the selector lever is moved to position 1 or 2 and when CHECK GEARBOX is lit

IB102

Automatic clutch

Saab 900 equipped with Saab Sensonic (automatic clutch) has no clutch pedal.

A sensor in the gear lever detects the imminent change of gear when the gear lever is moved to the neutral position and a sensor in the gearbox detects the position of the lever.

A control device coupled to the clutch controls engaging and disengaging.

Starting

1 Check that the handbrake is on.

2 Depress the brake pedal and start the engine. Do not touch the accelerator.

⚠ WARNING

Do not touch the gear lever before the engine is running. If the clutch engages when the starter motor is running the car can drive off out of control.

3 Select gear.

The car can be driven off in first second or reverse gears.

IMPORTANT If the car is to be started in reverse, the gear lever must first be moved to the neutral position and then back to the reverse position.

4 Release the handbrake and depress the accelerator.

Note: Pulling away on a slope with a trailer should be done with relatively high rpm.

Pulling away at high rpm

Kick-down start:

Select first gear and quickly depress the accelerator at least half way (the engine speed increases automatically depending on accelerator position).

⚠ WARNING

Remember that the high acceleration from stand-still during kick-down starting can be dangerous.
Such a start can only be made with clear visibility in all directions and when there are no other vehicles or people in the vicinity.

Gear change when moving

The SENSONIC system is designed to enable you to change gear and engage the clutch faster if the accelerator pedal is released more quickly.

1 Release the accelerator pedal.

2 Change gear.

When changing gear, the driver must hold the actual gear lever knob and not the lever, as there is a danger that the gear lever sensor will not give a reliable signal.

3 Depress the accelerator.

The car can be slowed to a standstill in all gears without the engine stalling.

After completing a journey

When the car is stationary, the handbrake should be applied before the engine is turned off.

The ignition key can only be withdrawn with the car in reverse.

⚠ WARNING

When the ignition is turned off, the clutch engages after approximately 2.5 seconds. Because the car can roll a short distance in this time it is important to always engage the handbrake.

Safety function

If the car is stationary and the engine is ticking over with a gear selected and the brakes not on, the SID displays the fault message DISENGAGE GEAR after 3 seconds.

If the gear is not disengaged after 7 seconds, the engine stops.

IMPORTANT

To keep the car ready to pull away at for example traffic lights or on a slope, keep your foot on the brake.
When using accelerator/clutch to keep the car ready to pull away, the temperature and wear on the clutch increases.

⚠ WARNING

Never touch the throttle in the engine compartment when the engine is running and a gear is engaged.
Manual adjustment of the throttle can make the car drive away uncontrolled when the clutch engages.

Rolling

If a car is rolling on a slope with the engine ticking over and a gear selected, the clutch automatically engages to make use of the engine's braking effect. Stalling is prevented by the clutch disengaging the right moment and then re- engaging.

This action is repeated until the driver brakes or accelerates.

Indicator lamp, automatic clutch

The lamp, located in the main instrument, lights when the ignition is turned on before starting and goes out after a few seconds if everything is normal. If the lamp does not go out or lights up while driving there is a fault in the Sensonic system.

The car must not be started with gear selected if the ACS lamp is lit.
If the lamp stays lit it is normally possible to drive, but you should immediately contact an authorized Saab workshop to check the system.

⚠ WARNING

When the lamp is lit the previously mentioned safety system can be wholly or partially defective.

Fault messages on SID

The following CHECK messages are part of the Sensonic system and can be displayed on the SID together with an alarm signal.

Display shows	Cause
DISENGAGE GEAR	• the car is stationary with the engine running and with a gear selected without the brakes being on. • You are trying to pull away with reverse engaged without first having moved the lever to N. • speed too high for selected gear.
SHIFT DOWN	• You are trying to pull away in wrong gear. • speed too low to change to high gear.
OVERHEATED CLUTCH	• the temperature in the clutch housing is too high due to overload. The car can still be driven but you should avoid further slipping of the clutch.

Push starting

If necessary the engine can be started by pushing or towing the car:

1 Turn the ignition key to the ON position and depress the brake pedal.

2 Place the gear lever in the neutral position and release the handbrake.

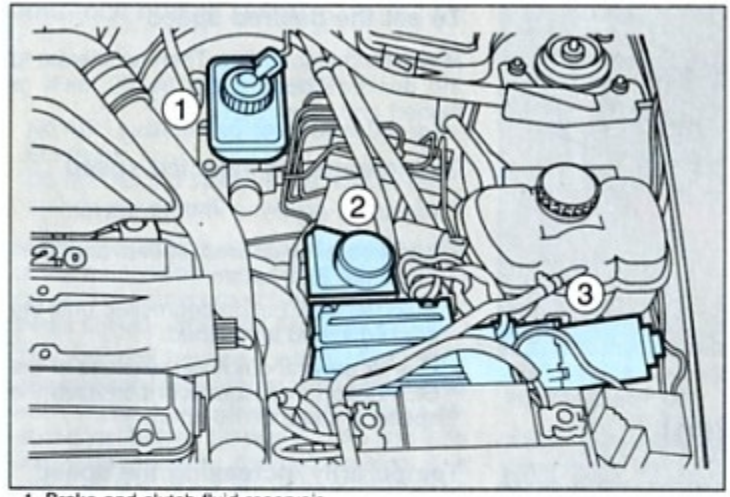
3 Start towing or pushing the car.

4 Select 2nd or 3rd gear.

To engage the clutch in this position, one can either:

a. Wait until the clutch automatically engages.

b. Or engage the clutch by grasping the gear lever and pushing it towards the appropriate gear position (forward for 3rd and backwards for 2nd).



1 Brake and clutch fluid reservoir
2 Fluid reservoir for power steering
3 Sensonic module

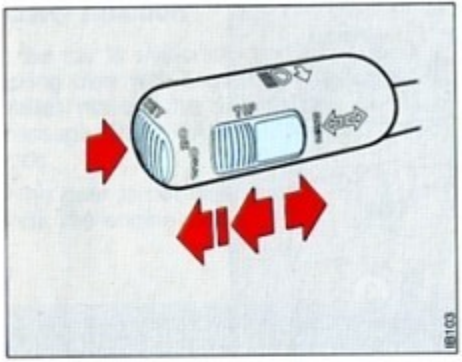
Brake fluid/clutch fluid, Sensonic

Fluid for the Sensonic system hydraulic clutch is topped-up in the brake fluid reservoir.

The level should be between the MAX and MIN levels.
When required, fill with brake fluid type **DOT 4.**
Brake fluid used must have been stored in a sealed container.

Fuses

No.	Rating	Function
10	30A	Sensonic
17	15A	Main instrument, SID, Trionic, Sensonic



Cruise control

Some models are equipped with a cruise control system.

The cruise control system is operated by means of a spring-return button that has the following positions:

- OFF (system inactive)
- TIP (temporarily inactive)
- ON (system active)
- RESUME (resumption of selected speed)

The button marked SET is used to set the selected speed.

The CRUISE indicator in the main instrument is lighted when the system is active (ON) and extinguished when the system is either inactive (OFF) or temporarily inactive (TIP).

To set the desired speed

Move the button to ON. Then accelerate to the desired speed (must be 40 km/h or higher) and press SET.

To increase the selected speed

This can be achieved in three ways:

- Accelerate to desired speed and then press the SET button.
- Hold the SET button depressed until the desired speed is reached.
- One or several quick depressions of the SET button in succession increases the speed in steps of 1.6 km/h.

Temporarily increasing the speed

For overtaking or the like, you simply press the accelerator to exceed the selected speed.

When you then release the accelerator, the car will return to the previously set speed.

Reducing the selected speed

The cruise control system is always disengaged when you press either the brake or clutch pedal.

A smoother reduction in speed is obtained by moving the button to the TIP position (CRUISE light remains extinguished as long as the button is kept in this position).

You can re-activate the system at the previously selected speed by moving the button briefly to the RESUME position.

To decrease speed:

- Hold the RESUME button depressed until the desired speed is reached.
- Press the RESUME button quickly one or several times in succession (the speed is reduced in steps of 1.6 km/h).

⚠ WARNING

Do not use the cruise control system on wet and/or slippery roads, in dense traffic or on winding roads.
Move the button to the OFF position when the system is not to be used. If it remains at the ON position, you may inadvertently activate the cruise control system.

Disengaging the system

The cruise control system will be deactivated (switched off):

- If either the brake or clutch pedal is depressed.
- When changing gear (cars with Sensonic)
- If the button is moved to TIP.
- If the button is moved to OFF.
- At positions P, R or N (cars with automatic transmission).
- When the engine is switched off.

Braking

In mountainous terrain or hilly areas, to avoid the risk of brake overheating on long descents you should always use the engine's braking effect by driving in a low gear (in automatics, move the selector lever to position 1 or 2).

⚠ WARNING

- It is good practice to try your brakes periodically while driving, but particularly important a) if the brakes have been deluged by water or b) after driving in snow or salty slush. Under such conditions, braking efficiency can be temporarily reduced.
- The car has power-assisted brakes, and it should be remembered that this servo unit operates only when the engine is running. Much greater pressure on the brake pedal will be required to operate the brakes if the engine is switched off.

Anti-lock brakes (ABS)

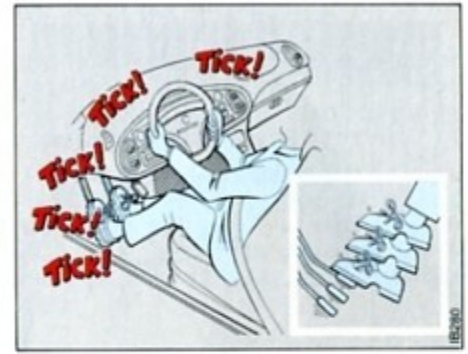
⚠ WARNING

No ABS system can counteract the laws of nature.
Do not use the safety of the ABS system to increase speed.

In order to achieve as short a stopping distance as possible with better handling on dry, wet or slippery road surfaces, the brake pedal should always be fully depressed.

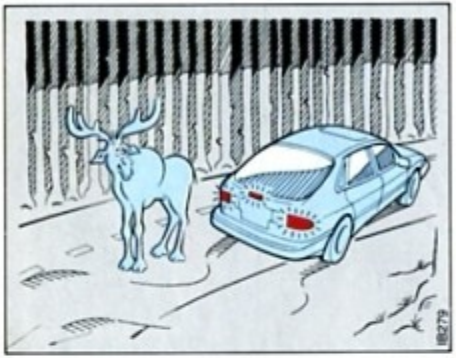
The anti-lock braking system (ABS) then automatically regulates braking pressure to each wheel brake. Braking pressure is reduced just before the wheel locks and then increases again to the point where it is about to lock. This adjustment of braking pressure takes place up to 12 times per second.

ABS brakes do not reduce stopping distance on gravel and snow/ice, but as the wheel never lock, a certain steering capacity is retained.



ABS braking - indication that the system is operation

When the ABS system is in operation, a pumping is felt in the brake pedal and a ticking sound can be heard.



ABS braking - steering away from danger

Keep the brake pedal fully depressed (it cannot be pressed too hard) and steer.

Never release the brake pedal until the car is stationary or the danger has passed.

If the road surface is slippery, the ABS is activated when the brake pedal is lightly depressed. This means that by testing the brakes, the driver can get an idea of the quality of the road surface and adapt his driving to it.

TCS (cars with 2.5 V6 engines)

How the system operates

The purpose of the Traction Control System is prevent the wheels from spinning. This enables the car to get the best possible grip, thereby maximizing tractive effort.

The intake manifold contains two throttle butterflies, one of which is mechanical and is activated by the accelerator. The other is electronic and responds to signals from the four wheel sensors via the ABS system's controller. This extra TCS butterfly is mounted downstream from the regular wire-operated butterfly. When the car is moving and the wheels are not spinning, the TCS butterfly mimics the regular butterfly due to the fact that it is controlled from the TCS controller. The TCS system's controller senses whether or not either of the two front wheels is rotating faster than the rear wheels. If so, the electronically controlled butterfly is closed sufficiently to cause the front wheels to rotate at the same speed as the rear wheels.

The advantages of the Traction Control System will be most apparent when friction conditions beneath the front wheels are so low that one or both of them rotate faster than the rear wheels. For example:

- When starting and accelerating in slippery conditions (any wheelspin is counteracted). This system also functions when the car is in reverse gear.
- When cornering (if the inner driving wheel rotates faster than the rear wheels, the electronically controlled throttle butterfly will modulate the throttle to avoid wheelspin).
- When overtaking.

⚠ WARNING

During normal driving, the TCS system contributes to driver safety, but it does not (in and of itself) justify driving the car faster.
When cornering and when driving on slippery roads you must be just as careful as you are in a car without a TCS system.

TCS indicator and warning in main instrument

The TCS indicator is lit when the system is engaged and the electronic butterfly is modulating the throttle.

The TCS OFF warning is lit when a fault has occurred in the TCS system, and also if you turned the system off manually by pressing the TCS OFF button.

Both the indicator and the warning are lit for about 3 seconds for checking purposes when the ignition is turned on before the engine is started.

TCS indicator in rev counter

An indicator text in the rev counter is lit when the TCS system is operating, i.e. when the electronically controlled butterfly is modulating the throttle because one or booth front wheels are rotating faster than the rear wheels.

For wheelspin that requires more than a 7 % reduction in engine torque, the indicator lights after a brief delay (360 ms). If engine torque must be reduced more than 30 %, the indicator lights without delay. The indicator then remains lighted as long as the system is engaged (but for at least 1 second).

The driver perceives activation of the TCS system as a reduction in friction between the tyre and road surface, thus indicating that extra caution must be observed.

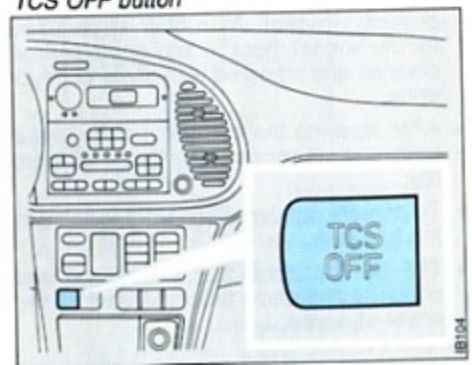
Disengaging the TCS system

The system can be turned off manually by pressing the TCS OFF button, whereupon TCS OFF will be lit on the main instrument. The speed must not be higher than 60 km/h. The system can be re-engaged by pressing the TCS OFF button, regardless of the car's speed.

When the engine is started, the TCS system is always engaged.

If the cruise control system is activated when the TCS system starts to modulate the throttle, the cruise control system will be disengaged after 1 second.

TCS OFF button



Faults in the TCS system

If a fault occurs in the TCS system (mechanical or electronic), the TCS OFF warning is lighted in the main instrument and glows steadily.

The electronically controlled throttle butterfly will then open all the way, and no modulation will take place. In such case, the TCS system will be fully disengaged, and it must be checked by an authorised Saab dealer.

Parking

- Always park where the vehicle will not obstruct or create risks for other traffic.
- Do not park in dry grass or other combustible material since there is risk that the hot catalytic converter may start a fire.
- Set the handbrake.
- Put the car in reverse gear (position P for cars with automatic transmission).
- Never leave infants or pets in a car. In hot weather the temperature in the cabin can rise to 70-80°C.
- Lock the car.

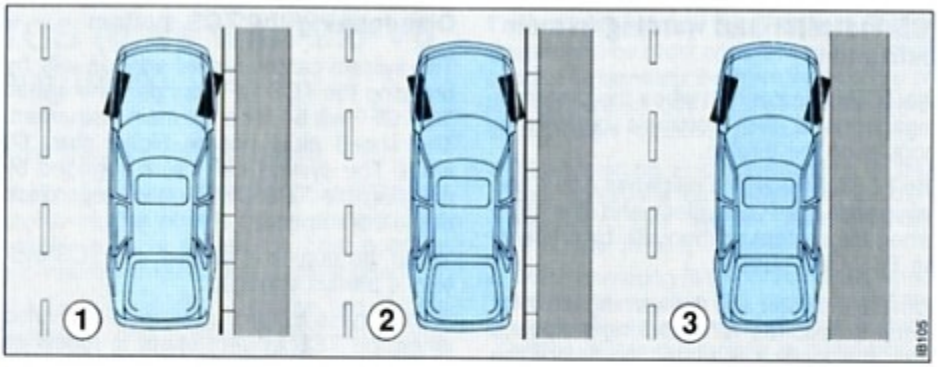
Parking on hills

On steep hills, you should turn the front wheels so that the car will be stopped by the kerb if it were to start rolling.

1 **Downhill slope with kerb** - Turn the wheels toward the kerb and move the car forward until one wheel just touches the kerb.

2 **Uphill slope with kerb** - Turn the wheels away from the kerb and move the car backward until one wheel just touches the kerb.

3 **Uphill or downhill slope without kerb** - Turn the front wheels towards the road edge so that the car will not move toward the middle of the road if it starts to roll.



Long-term parking

If the car is not to be used for about 3-4 months, Saab recommends the following:

- Empty the washer fluid reservoir and its hoses.
- Wash and wax the car and cover all chrome-plated surfaces with a chrome protection agent. All rubber seals used for the bonnet, boot lid and doors can be cleaned and smeared with glycerol (glycerine).
- After washing the car, protect the brake pads against corrosion by "braking" them dry.
- To prevent condensation from forming in the fuel tank, you should fill it full.
- Top up the coolant if necessary and check its antifreeze properties before the onset of winter.
- Keep the car in a covered, dry place where there is good ventilation. Do not set the handbrake!

  If necessary, chock the wheels to prevent the car from rolling.
- Remove the negative cable from the battery. If the temperature will be below freezing, the battery should be removed and kept where the temperature will remain above freezing.
- If there is no possibility of resting the car on supports, you should adjust tyre pressure to about 3 bar.
- Open the door windows slightly and cover the car with a tarpaulin. However, it should not be made of plastic.

Economical motoring

To keep fuel consumption down and to keep wear at a minimum, the car needs to be driven smoothly and gently and serviced regularly.

- Avoid abrupt acceleration and do not race the engine (recommended speeds for changing gears appear in the section headed "Gear changing - manual gearbox").
- Fuel consumption is increased by
  a) driving in urban areas,
  b) cold starting,
  c) driving on studded tyres,
  d) driving with a roof rack load and
  e) driving with a trailer or caravan attached.

Factors that affect fuel consumption

A car's fuel consumption is greatly affected by general driving conditions, weather, road surface, the condition of the car, the speed at which it is driven, the driver's driving style etc.

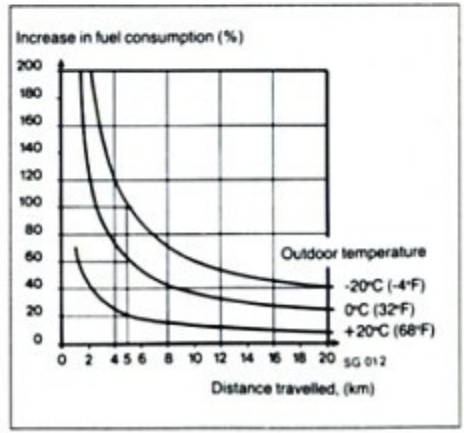
Running in

During the running-in period (first 5000-7000 km), fuel consumption may be somewhat higher than normal.

Weather conditions

Fuel consumption may be as much as 10 % lower in summer than in winter. Fuel consumption is higher in cold weather owing to the longer time it takes for the engine to reach normal temperature and for the transmission and wheel bearings to warm up. Fuel economy is also affected by the distance driven. Short trips (no longer than 5-8 km) do not give the engine sufficient time to reach its normal running temperature. Strong winds can also affect fuel consumption. The following paragraphs explain the graph.

Cold-starting fuel consumption compared with hot-engine consumption at different temperatures



If a car consumes 1.0 litre per 10 km when its engine is at normal temperature, the actual consumption 5 km after a cold start is 1.2 litres per 10 km (an increase of 20 %) at an outdoor temperature of +20°C, 1.6 litres per 10 km (increase of 60 %) at an outdoor temperature of 0°C, and 2.0 litres per 10 km (increase of 100 %) at an outdoor temperature of -20°C.

The graph shows that the distance driven after a cold start and the outdoor temperature greatly affect a car's fuel consumption. If distances driven are of normal shortness (5-8 km for people who mainly drive back and forth to work for example), average fuel consumption is 60-80 % above normal.

Driving style and technique

High speed, needless acceleration, frequent braking and changing down cause high fuel consumption, whereas smooth driving will reduce it. At given road speed, engine speed (rpm) and thus fuel consumption is higher in the low gears than in the high gears.

For this reason, always change up to a higher gear as soon as the traffic conditions allow, and drive in high gear for as long as possible.

Practical on-the-road trials have shown that substantial savings in fuel consumption can be realized if the above tips are followed.

Driving in winter weather

In cold weather you should check the following:

- That wiper blades have not frozen to the glass before you start to drive.
- That any snow has been removed from the heating system air intake.
- That you have, if necessary, applied a suitable lubricant (molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2) to the door lock to prevent its freezing. If the lock has frozen, be careful not to break the key when trying to unlock it. Heat the key first or apply a de-icing agent to it.
- That you have added carburettor spirit now and again when fuelling during the winter season to prevent condensation from forming in the fuel tank where it can freeze and disrupt the fuel supply. To keep down the risk of condensation, keep the fuel tank full.
- That you keep your brakes and tyres in tip-top condition to ensure safe driving, since this is especially important on slippery roads.
- That you have carefully checked the antifreeze protection in the engine coolant, see page 110.
- The car's trip computer will warn you if the road is slippery and thus hazardous. For further information about this function, see page 21.

Your car has been fitted with tyres that an provide exceptionally good roadholding on both wet and dry roads, although this has been achieved at the expense of a somewhat reduced grip on snow and ice. For driving in these conditions, we therefore recommend that special winter tyres be fitted.

In general, these provide the best grip on icy roads, especially if fitted with studs.

If winter tyres are to be used, the same type of tyre must be fitted to all four wheels. Your local Saab dealer will be pleased to advise you of suitable tyres.

If the car gets into a front-wheel skid, the best way to deal with it is to disengage the transmission by depressing the clutch pedal (so that the wheels become freewheeling and neither propel nor brake the car). At all costs, avoid touching the brake pedal. To control a rear-wheel skid, steer into the skid (i.e. steer in the direction the rear of the car is moving). To control a front-wheel skid, carefully steer the front wheels in the direction you wish to go.

Driving with snow chains on

⚠ WARNING

- When using snow chains it is advisable not to drive faster than 50 km/h.
- Check the links regularly for wear.
- Snow chains can impair lateral stability.
- Snow chains must not be used on the rear wheels.
- See the section headed "Technical data" on page 140 for information about the wheel sizes on which snow chains are permitted.

Driving in hot weather

- Always check the level of the coolant before starting a journey. It must be somewhat above the KALT (cold) mark on the expansion tank.
- After you arrive at your destination, allow the engine to idle for two or three minutes.

If the temperature gauge needle enters the red zone:

1 Stop the car, but do not switch of the engine.
Never remove the filler cap from the cooling system expansion tank, even if

the tank is empty.
If the temperature continues to rise when the engine is idling, switch off the engine.

2 Wait until the temperature gauge needle indicates normal temperature (around the centre of the scale) before switching off the engine. If the coolant needs to be topped up, carefully unscrew the expansion tank filler cap and top up with equal parts of water and Saab Antifreeze.

3 Have an authorised Saab dealer check the car's cooling system.

Driving with a trailer (or caravan) attached

Towing attachment

A towing attachment is available as an option. It is intended for towing loads of up to 1600 kg.

You should use the Saab Towing Attachment since any other may damage the car's electrical system.

Towing-attachment load

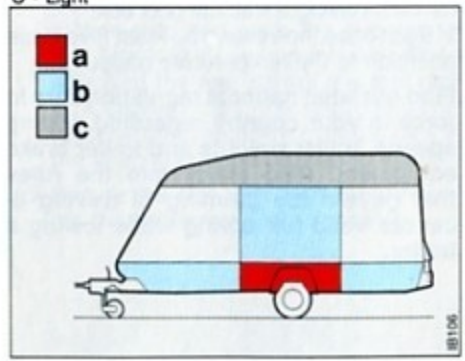
How the trailer load weight is distributed makes a lot of difference in the handling properties of the car and trailer combination. On a single-axle trailer, whenever possible concentrate the load on the wheels and keep it as low as possible.

The load should be distributed so that the load on the towing attachment is between 50 and 75 kg.

Note that this load is part of the car's total load capacity and that the load in the boot may need to be reduced by a similar amount.

How to distribute loads in a caravan

A - Heavy
B - Medium
C - Light



Driving with a trailer (or caravan) attached

When towing a trailer, always make allowance for the altered handling characteristics of the car and the reduced braking effect. The trailer brakes, springs and dampers greatly influence these characteristics.

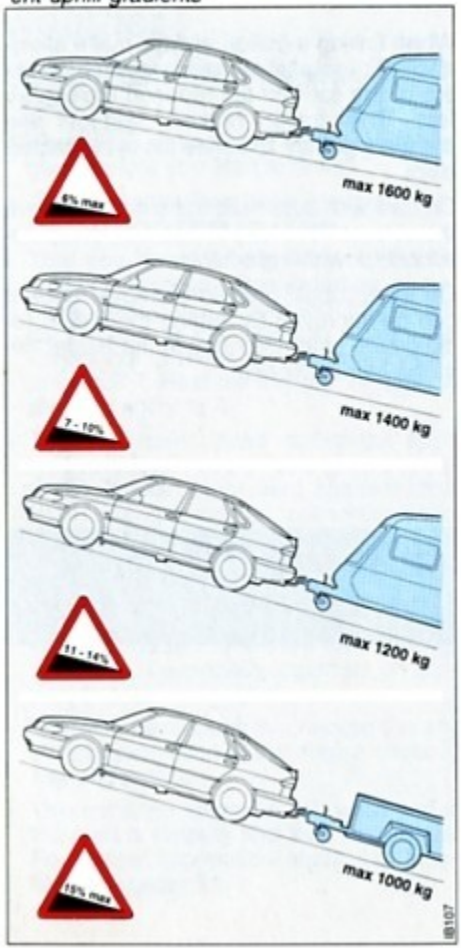
On cars with automatic transmission, move the selector lever to position 1 on steep uphill and downhill gradients.

On steep uphill gradients, engine cooling can be improved by setting the heater for maximum heat and running the heater fan at the highest speed.

IMPORTANT:

If the CHECK GEARBOX indicator lights, you must stop towing the trailer.

Max. recommended trailer weight on different uphill gradients



Trailer (or caravan) weight

⚠ WARNING

You should not tow a trailer on uphill gradients of 16 % or steeper. The load carried on the driving/front wheels then becomes so low that they may start to spin, thus making further driving impossible. Moreover, the car and trailer cannot always be kept stationary with the handbrake alone, and as a result the wheels can start to slide on the roadway.

The specified trailer weights and uphill gradients are based on starting in the middle of a hill, and thus apply for short periods of time. The car's cooling system is designed to function adequately for more than 10 minutes of towing a 1600 kg trailer while ascending hills having a maximum gradient of 6 %.

These values can be exceeded somewhat for cars having a manual gearbox.
In such case, however, you must give close attention to the temperature gauge.

Find out what national regulations are in force in your country regarding driving speeds, trailer weights and trailer brake equipment. Also check into the rules that govern the granting of driving licences valid for driving while towing a trailer.

Driving with a roof rack load

The maximum permissible roof rack load is 100 kg.

Note that the roof rack load (if any) must be included as part of the car's maximum permissible carrying capacity. A roof rack designed especially for the car and also to withstand rough duty can be purchased from your Saab dealer. The load must be firmly secured.

Maximum permissible speed is 110 km/h when you are carrying long and/or heavy objects on the roof rack.

Mounting the roof rack

The roof rack's supporting feet are marked with a top view of the car and also an arrow showing where each foot is to be placed.

1 Thread the plastic protector that comes with the roof rack onto the adjustable supporting foot (on the side having the tightening knob). This will protect the car's finish while the roof rack is being mounted.

2 Open all of the car doors.

Fold aside the rubber strip and push the supporting-foot pins into the attachment holes. On Coupé-models, the cover on the rear attachments must be removed.

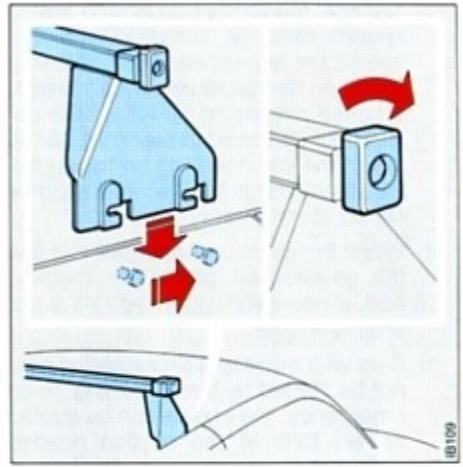
3 Position the roof rack carefully on the roof with the fixed supporting foot to-

ward you. Keep the supporting foot raised from the roof to prevent damage to the finish.

Fold aside the rubber strip and insert the supporting-foot pins in the retainer holes. When attaching the rear part of the roof rack on Coupé-models, the supporting foot must be pressed down over the pins in the attachment and pushed forward.

Carefully close the doors on this side of the car so that the support feet will be held in place.

Attachment holes for roof racks, front on Coupé-models and at front and rear on 5-door models



Attachments for roof racks, rear on Coupé-models

4 Go to the other side of the car and remove the plastic protector from the adjustable supporting foot. Fold aside the rubber strip and push the supporting-foot pins into the retainer holes. When attaching the rear part of the roof rack on Coupé-models, the supporting foot must be pressed down over the pins in the attachment and pushed forward.

5 Secure the roof rack by manually turning the tightening knob clockwise.

Towing the car

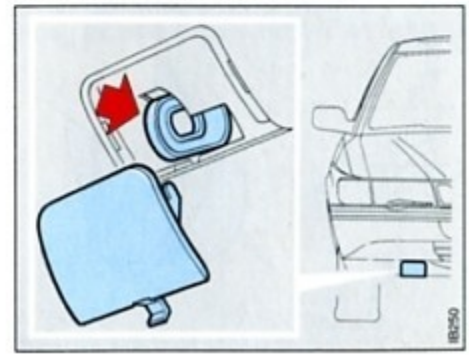
IMPORTANT:
If the car is towed with the front wheels raised off the ground, you must not set the handbrake since it acts on the rear wheels.

The car is equipped with front and rear towrope attachment eyes.

If the car has a trailer towing attachment, it can be used when another car is to be towed. Drive carefully and never exceed the highest permissible towing speed.

Try to drive so that the towing line remains taut, thus avoiding jerks. This can be accomplished by having the driver of the towed car brake gently whenever needed.

Forward towrope attachment eye



⚠ WARNING

- Remember that when the engine is not running, much greater pressure will have to be applied to the brake pedal because the servo used for the power-assisted brakes will be inoperative.
- The same applies to steering. Without power assistance, steering will be very heavy.

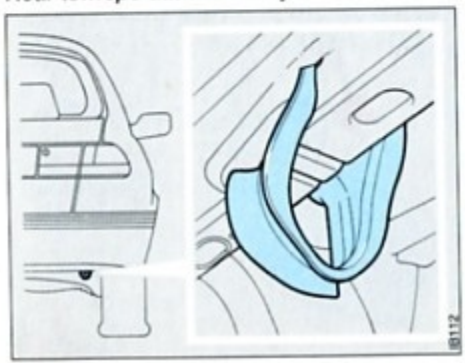
The following rules must be complied with when towing a car that has an automatic transmission.

1 The car must only be towed in the forward direction (front wheels leading).

2 The selector lever must be at the N position.

3 Add an additional 2 litres of fluid to the transmission, over and above the normal amount. Use Dexron II ATF.

Rear towrope attachment eye



4 National regulations governing towing speeds must be complied with. But even if the legal speed limit for towing is higher, the car must not be towed at a speed exceeding 50 km/h. The car must not be towed further than 40- 50 km. If the car needs to be towed further than this, its front wheels must be raised off the ground.

5 When the car is brought back into use the gearbox oil should be checked and, if necessary, emptied to the appropriate level.

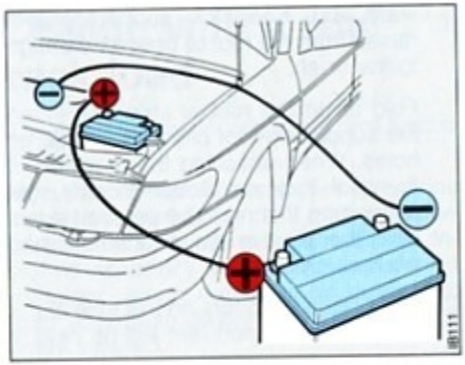
6 Cars with automatic transmission cannot be started by bump starting. In an emergency, the engine can be started as set forth in the section headed "Boost starting using jump leads".

Boost starting using jump leads

To avoid arcing or flashover that can seriously damage the car's electrical components, jump leads must be connected correctly (also applies to temporary connection of an extra battery for other purposes).

1 Switch off the ignition and all power consumers (lights, electrically heated rear window etc.) in the car with the flat battery.

2 Switch off the engine in the donor car.



3 Start by connecting the positive terminal of the booster battery to the positive terminal of the flat battery.

4 Next connect the negative terminal of the booster battery to an earthed point such as the engine's lifting eyebolt in the car with the flat battery.

⚠ WARNING

Do not connect the negative cable to the flat battery's negative terminal. If a spark is produced, the oxyhydrogen gas that forms around the battery can ignite.

5 Start the engine in the donor car.

6 Then start the engine in the car with the flat battery. Allow it to run for a while and then disconnect the booster battery by carrying out the aforesaid steps in reverse order.

Bonnet

The bonnet release handle is located underneath the instrument panel at left (right for right hand drive).

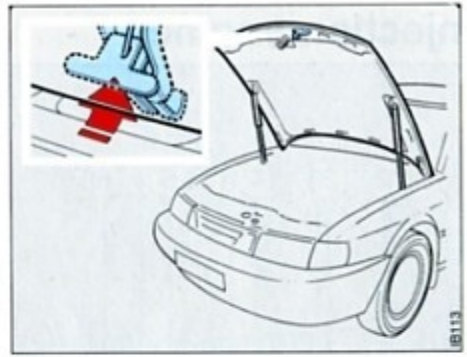
To open the bonnet:

1 Pull the handle.

2 The bonnet will open to a semi-locked position where it is held by a safety catch at its front edge.

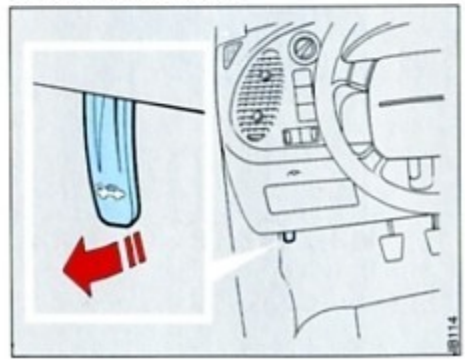
3 Press the catch's push-pad up and lift the bonnet.

To close the bonnet, simply drop it from a height of about 20 cm **without** trying to push it closed.



Bonnet catch's push-pad

Bonnet release handle



Engine

The 2.0 and 2.3 litre models have a transverse-mounted, 4-cylinder in-line engine with twin overhead camshafts and 16 valves.

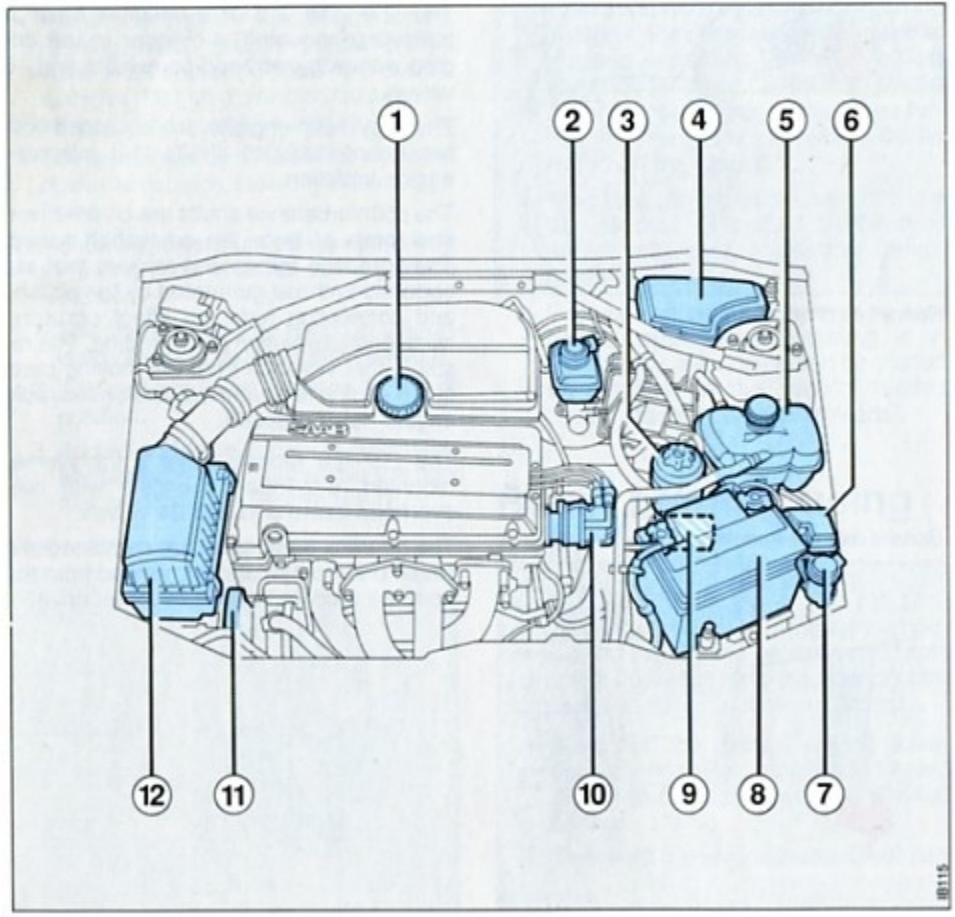
The 4-cylinder engines are equipped with two counterbalance shafts that minimize engine vibration.

The counterbalance shafts are chain-driven and rotate at twice the crankshaft speed. They produce forces and torques that are opposed to those generated by the pistons and connecting rods, an effect occurring twice each revolution of the engine. The result is that vibration from the moving parts of the engine is countered, and undesirable engine noise reduced.

The 2.5 litre models have a transverse-mounted, 6-cylinder, V-engine with twin overhead camshafts and 24 valves.

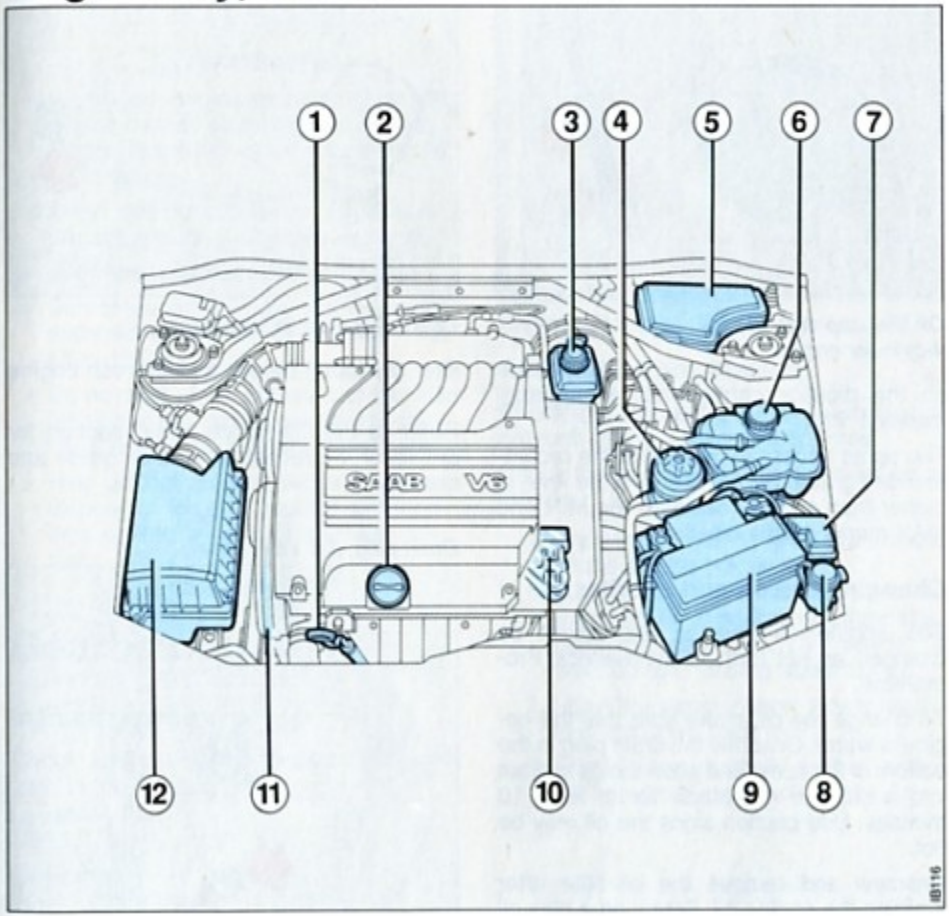
The gearbox and engine are combined in a single unit located at right, viewed from the front. All models have front-wheel drive.

Engine bay, Turbo and injection engines



1 Engine-oil dipstick
2 Brake fluid reservoir
3 Power-steering fluid reservoir
4 Front power distribution panel
5 Coolant expansion tank
6 Maxi fuses
7 Washer fluid reservoir
8 Battery
9 Coil (not on cars having Saab DI)
10 Distributor (not on cars having Saab DI)
11 Drive belt
12 Air filter

Engine bay, 2.5 V6



1 Engine-oil dipstick
2 Oil filler cap, engine
3 Brake fluid reservoir
4 Power-steering fluid reservoir
5 Front power distribution panel
6 Coolant expansion tank
7 Maxi fuses
8 Washer fluid reservoir
9 Battery
10 Coils (3)
11 Drive belt
12 Air filter

Engine oil

Checking

Regularly check the oil level in the engine. This should be done with the car on level ground and with a warn engine 2-5 mins after the engine has been turned off. Remove the dipstick and wipe it with a clean rag before checking.

4-cylinder engine

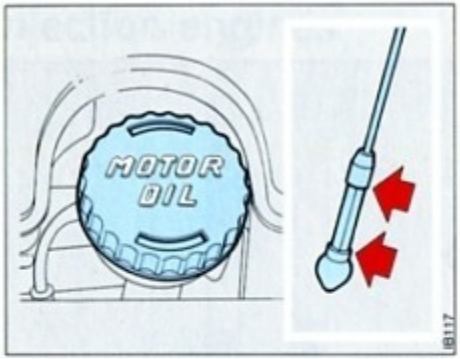
The level must never be allowed to drop below the MIN mark on the dipstick. Moreover, the oil should never be topped up higher than the MAX mark since this can result in excessive oil consumption. The distance between the MIN and MAX marks on the dipstick corresponds to approximately 1 litre.

Top up as necessary with oil of the recommended grade through the dipstick tube. Do not add oil if the level is higher than midway between the MIN and MAX marks on the dipstick. Make sure that the oil filler cap is screwed down tightly (finger-tight) after use.

2.5 V6 engine

The level must never be allowed to drop below the MIN mark on the dipstick. Moreover, the oil should never be topped up higher than the MAX mark since this can result in excessive oil consumption. The distance between the MIN and MAX marks on the dipstick corresponds to approximately 1 litre.

Top up as necessary with oil of the recommended grade. Do not add oil if the level is higher than midway between the MIN and MAX marks on the dipstick.



Oil filler cap and dipstick 4-cylinder engine

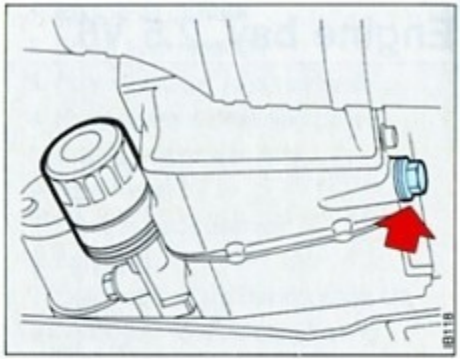
Changing the oil and oil filter

The engine oil and oil filter must be changed as set forth in the Service Programme.

To change the oil, make sure that the engine is warm. Unscrew the drain plug in the bottom of the sump and allow the oil to drain into a suitable receptacle for at least 10 minutes. Use caution since the oil may be hot.

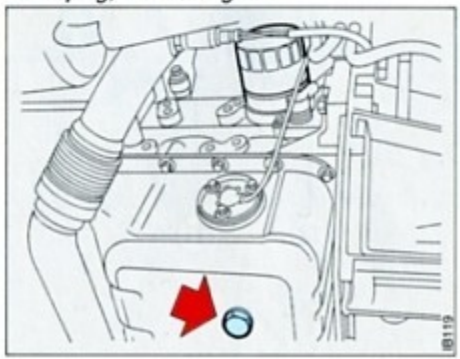
Unscrew and remove the oil filter after draining the engine oil. Screw on a new oil filter (by hand) before adding fresh engine oil.

Refer to the "Technical data" section for details of the recommended oil grade and quantity.



Drain plug, 4-cylinder engine

Drain plug, 2.5 V6 engine



After filling, check the oil level on the dipstick as instructed above.

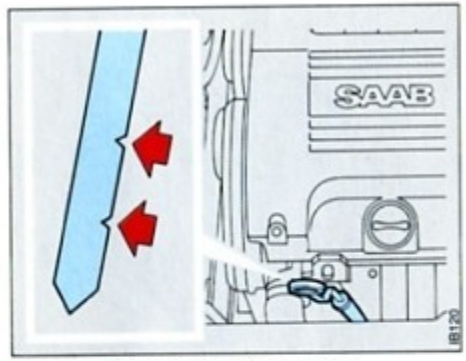
⚠ WARNING

- Prolonged and repeated contact with engine oil may cause serious skin disorders. Some risk of cancer cannot be ruled out.
- Avoid skin contact as far as possible. Wash thoroughly after any contact.
- Keep the oil out of reach of children.
- Do not touch the Turbo system and/or manifold since they can be very hot after driving.
- Do not spill oil on hot parts of the engine since this can cause a fire to start. Used engine oil is highly inflammable.
- Help protect our environment. Do not dispose of the oil in natural surroundings or into a sewage/drainage system.

Gearbox oil

Manual gearbox

Check and top up the gearbox oil as set forth in the Service Programme.



Engine oil dipstick, 2.5 V6 engine

Automatic transmission

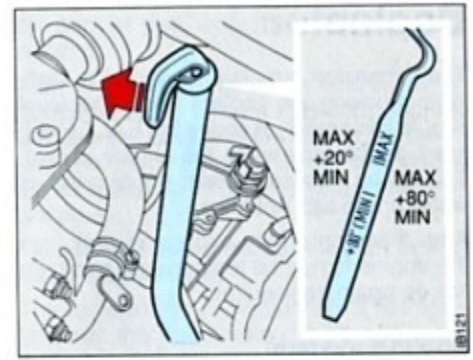
Check and top up the transmission fluid as set forth in the Service Programme.

Check the fluid level in the transmission as follows:

1 Position the car on level ground and let the engine tick over.
Put the handbrake on. The transmission must be at operating temperature (approximately +80°C) which is reached after driving about 20 km.

2 Move the selector lever slowly from P to N and then back to P.

3 Remove the dipstick, wipe it with a lint-free cloth and then replace it.



Dipstick, automatic transmission fluid level

4 The fluid level must lie between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the dipstick marked +80°C. Top up through the dipstick tube with Dexron II fluid as required. The distance between the MIN and MAX marks corresponds to about 0.4 litres.

Note, however, that at outdoor temperatures below freezing, +80°C is never reached, and you must thus read from the side of the dipstick marked +20°C.

Coolant

The expansion tank is transparent to facilitate checking the coolant level. The level should lie somewhat above the KALT (cold) mark on the tank when the engine is cold. Top up as necessary with equal parts of water and Saab Antifreeze.

After filling an empty expansion tank, run the engine to normal temperature and then top up again as required.

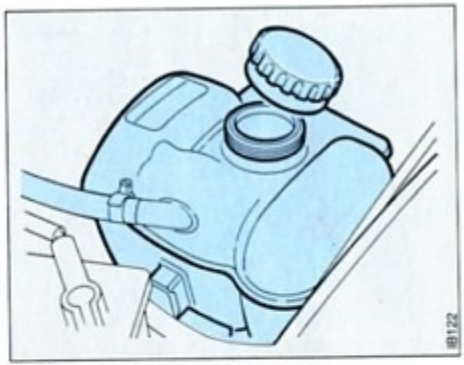
Cooling system

The cooling system is charged at the factory with a coolant containing 50 % of a special antifreeze and corrosion inhibitor. This concentration provides the best cooling, and the mixture should never be weaker owing to risk of corrosion.

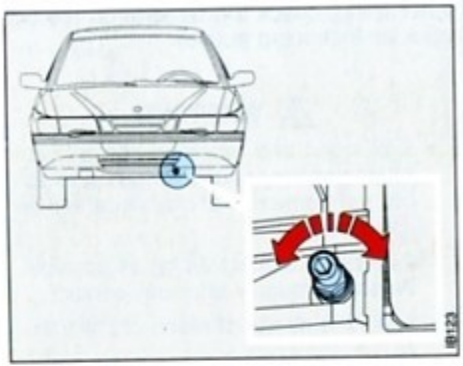
For protection in very cold weather, a higher concentration will be necessary. A 60 % concentration of antifreeze is required for protection down to -50°C.

The corrosion inhibiting properties of the coolant deteriorate in time, but Saab Antifreeze should be used for year-round protection. Change the coolant as set forth in the Service Programme, and use only Saab Antifreeze. Other makes of antifreeze may require more frequent changes, and they may damage the car.

IMPORTANT: When adding antifreeze to the coolant, first mix it with tap water or distilled water in the required proportions. If undiluted antifreeze is added, the engine may still be damaged by freezing since the antifreeze will not be distributed throughout the cooling system until the thermostat has opened, allowing full circulation.



Cooling system expansion tank



Radiator drain plug

⚠ WARNING

Use caution when opening the bonnet if the engine is overheated (boiling). Never unscrew the expansion tank filler cap while the engine is hot. Allow the engine to cool before removing the cap.

Since the cooling system is pressurized, you must always be careful when undoing the filler cap on the expansion tank. Cautiously release the pressure and any vapour before removing the cap completely.

Changing the coolant

This is normally carried out by an authorised Saab dealer as part of the Saab Original Service.

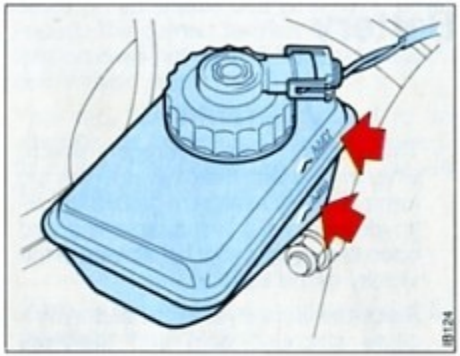
1. If the engine is hot, open the filler cap on the expansion tank slightly to release the pressure in the system. Do not remove the filler cap.
2. Put a suitable hose on the drain cock nipple and place its other end in a receptacle beneath the radiator. Open the drain cock, which is located on the inner side of the radiator (facing the engine bay).
3. Remove the filler cap from the expansion tank.
4. After a couple of minutes the system will be empty. Close the drain cock (tightening torque of 4±1 Nm).

5 Mix the antifreeze solution and water in a suitable receptacle. Use only Saab Antifreeze.

6 Pour the coolant mixture into the expansion tank slowly. This will take a couple of minutes since air must be allowed to escape.

7 Screw on the expansion tank filler cap and run the engine to normal temperature. Top up the coolant as required to bring the level just above the KALT mark on the tank.

8 Recheck the coolant level after a few days and top up as necessary.



Brake fluid and brake pads

Checking

The brake fluid reservoir is transparent to facilitate checking the fluid level.

The level must lie between the MAX and MIN marks.

Top up as necessary with brake fluid of the **DOT 4 type.**

For topping up, use only fluid that has been stored in a closed container.

The brake fluid level will drop somewhat as the brake pads wear. The MAX level in the reservoir corresponds to the amount of brake fluid needed with new brake pads. If this drop in level is moderate and caused by normal pad wear, topping up is not needed.

After long usage, the brake fluid will deteriorate because it takes up water, and this leads to risk of vapour formation. It is therefore vital that the brake fluid be changed at the intervals specified in the Service Programme.

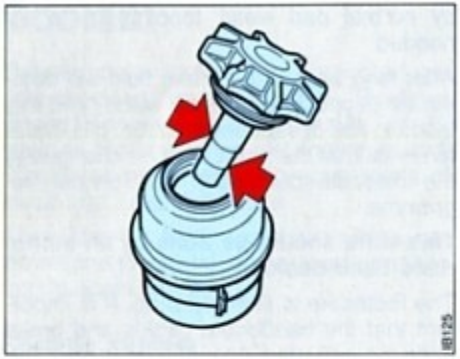
This work should be done by an authorised Saab dealer.

The footbrake is self-adjusting. It is important that the handbrake cables and brake pads be adjusted only by an authorised Saab dealer.

The brake pads must be replaced by an authorised Saab dealer. Fit only Saab Brake Pads to ensure optimal brake performance.

IMPORTANT:

Avoid spilling brake fluid on enamel paintwork surfaces since it can damage them.



Power steering fluid reservoir

Power steering

The level in the power steering fluid reservoir must be checked regularly as specified in the Service Programme.

Unscrew the cap and wipe off the dipstick. Screw the cap all the way on again before removing it and checking the level. The fluid level must be between the MAX and MIN marks.

Use Saab Power Steering Fluid 1890 for topping up.

Battery

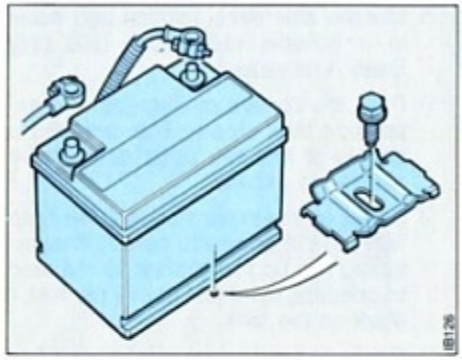
⚠ WARNING

- The battery emits hydrogen which, when mixed with the oxygen in the air, forms a highly explosive gas called oxyhydrogen. As a result, sparking and open flames must not be allowed in the vicinity of the battery.
- Since the electrolyte in the battery is a dilute sulphuric acid and therefore highly corrosive, you should always wear a face mask or safety goggles when working with the battery.

  If the fluid comes into contact with eyes, skin or clothes, wash immediately with plenty of water. If the fluid spatters into an eye or if large amounts come into contact with the skin, contact a doctor.

The liquid level in the car battery must be checked at regular intervals.

The battery charge should be checked, and this is best accomplished using a hydrometer. The specific gravity of the electrolyte when the battery is fully charged should be 1.28. A specific gravity of 1.18 corresponds to a 50 % charge. A car with standard equipment and a fully charged battery can stand unused for no more than 40 days and still have sufficient charge to start the engine. Optional equipment fitted, such as alarm, mobile telephone etc., can reduce this time to about 15 days.



Disconnecting the battery

If the car is used only for short journeys during the winter it may need extra charging, either with a battery charger or by taking the car for a long run.

Always make sure that you connect the positive (red) lead to the positive battery terminal and the negative (blue) lead to the negative battery terminal. Always disconnect both battery leads when boost charging the battery.

IMPORTANT:

Connect the battery properly. The car's electrical system can be damaged if any of the battery cables or alternator cables become disconnected while the engine is running.

Drive belt

⚠ WARNING

Keep your hands and any loose clothing well clear of the drive belt while the engine is running.

The alternator is mounted on the right side of the engine, and it is driven by the engine from the crankshaft pulley by means of a multigroove belt.

Multigroove belts last longer than conventional V-belts and can also transmit greater torque.

Since an automatic belt tensioning device imparts the correct tension to the belt, the tension does not have to be checked with a belt-tension meter.

You can, however, feel the belt to see whether it is much too slack or is beginning to rupture. See also the section headed "Warning light, charge" on page 11.

⚠ WARNING

Always switch off the engine before inspecting the drive belt.

Washer

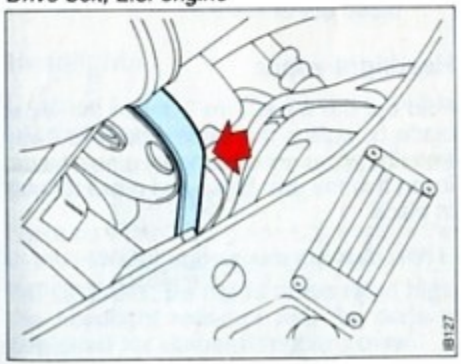
Washer

The reservoir contains 4.8 litres. The indicator light comes on when about 1.4 litres of fluid remain in the reservoir.

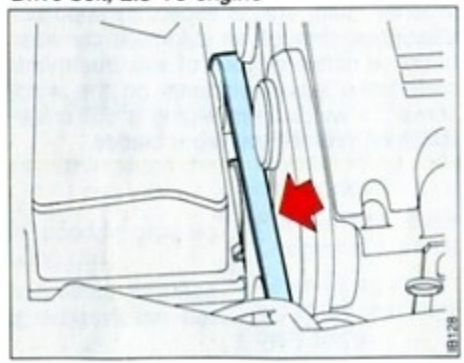
Top up with Saab Washer Fluid and water as recommended in the table on the package to reduce risk of freezing and to ensure optimal cleaning.

If the reservoir runs dry and the car is equipped with a rear window wiper, you must (after having filled the reservoir) wash the front window before you can wash the rear window.

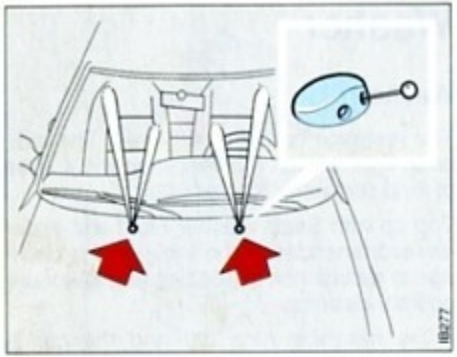
Drive belt, 2.3i engine

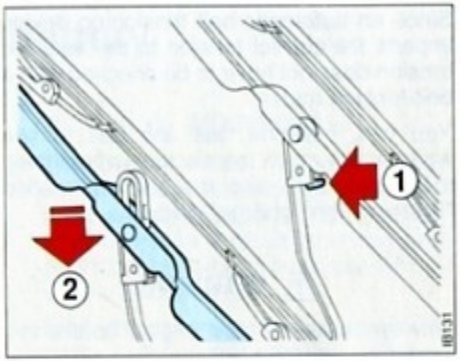


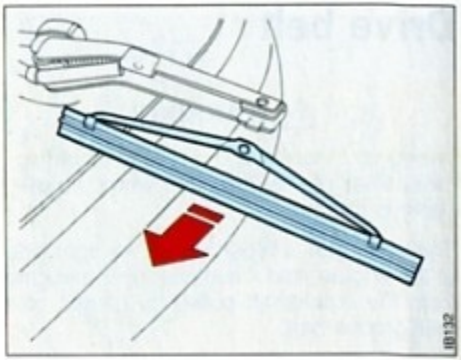
Drive belt, 2.5 V6 engine



Washer fluid reservoir







Washer nozzles

The washer nozzles, which are adjustable to some extent, may have to be cleaned with a pin or the like.

The rear window washer nozzle is mounted above the rear window.

Wiper blade

Check and clean all wiper blades at regular intervals. Saab Washer Fluid is recommended for cleaning.

If windscreen wiping is unsatisfactory, the windscreen should be cleaned using Saab Washer Fluid. This is especially important after going through an automatic car wash because different types of wax treatments sometimes leave remnants on the windscreen. If windscreen wiping is still unsatisfactory, replace the wiper blades.

Windscreen and rear window

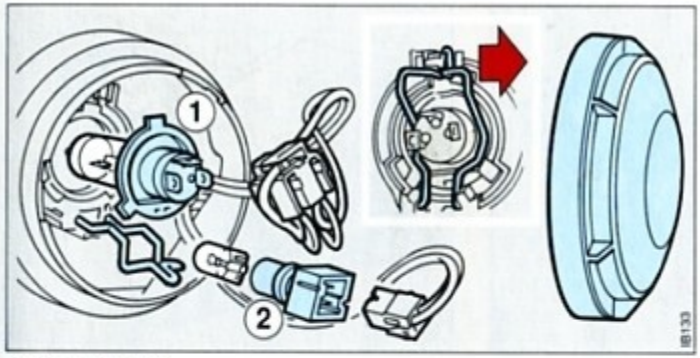
Fold out the wiper arm.

1 Press in the catch.

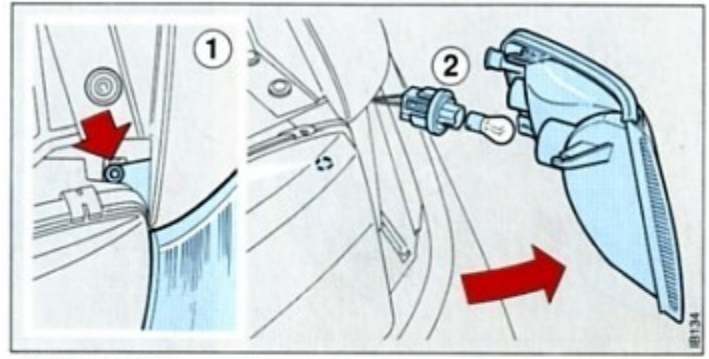
2 Pull the complete wiper blade downward and outward so that it disengages the wiper arm. Pull the entire blade out of the arm.

Headlight wiper

Fold out the wiper arm. Loosen the wiper blade by pulling the blade sideways away from the wiper arm. To mount a new blade, insert it in the arm fitting and press it firmly in place.



1 Headlight bulb
2 Parking light bulb



1 Retainer screw
2 Direction indicator bulb

Changing bulbs

⚠ WARNING

Switch off the engine before starting to replace a bulb to eliminate all risk of injury by rotating parts in the engine bay.

Headlights

Unscrew and remove the cover on the back of the headlight. Disconnect the spring clip.

Remove the bulb. Fit the new bulb, taking care not to touch the lens with your fingers.

Make sure the three guide lugs engage the corresponding grooves in the reflector and secure the bulb with the spring clip.

IMPORTANT: Do not fit bulbs rated higher than 60/55 W since the headlight reflector and the car's wiring network are not designed for bulbs of higher power.

Parking lights

The parking light bulb is in the same housing as the main beam bulb, but has its own bulb holder and bayonet fitting.

Forward direction indicator lights

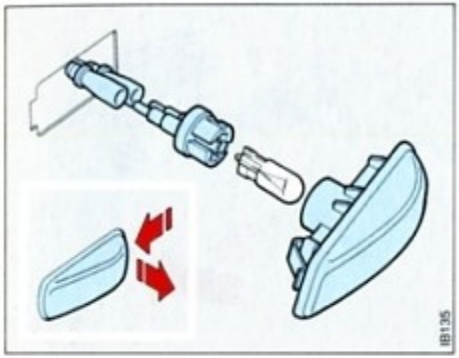
To remove direction indicator lamp, remove the entire lamp housing.

Loosen screw 1 (it does not have to be removed).

Carefully pull out the entire lamp housing. The bulb holder has a bayonet fitting. Grasp the two plastic tabs and turn the bulb holder anti-clockwise.

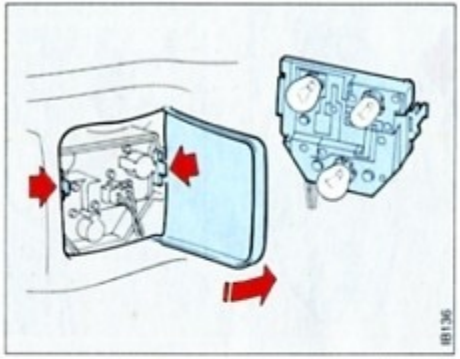
Pull the bulb holder out of the lamp housing and replace the bulb. Check that it is seated firmly and that good contact is established.

When fitting the entire lamp housing, make certain that the guide lug at the rear edge of the lamp housing fits inside the edge of the body panel.



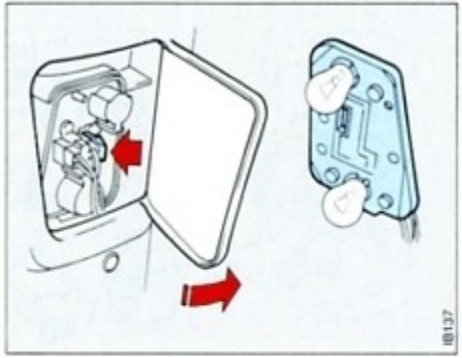
Side direction indicators

Slide the lens forward so that its rear part can be pulled out. Change the bulb. When refitting, make sure that the spring's groove engages the edge of the body panel.



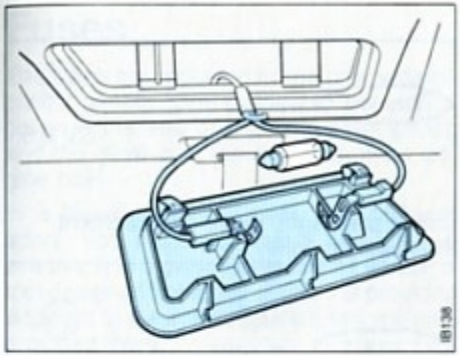
Stop lights, tail lights and direction indicators

1 Open the slit in the boot upholstery.
2 Pinch together the two locking tabs located on the sides of the bulb holder insert.
3 Carefully pull the entire insert out of the lamp housing. Replace the blown bulb.

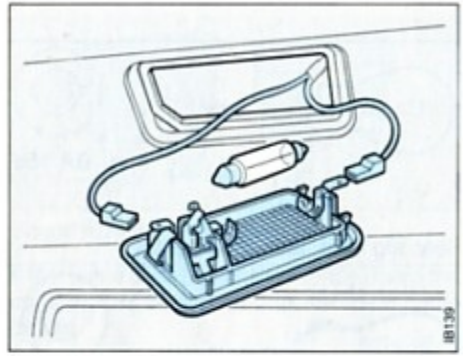


Reversing lights and rear fog light

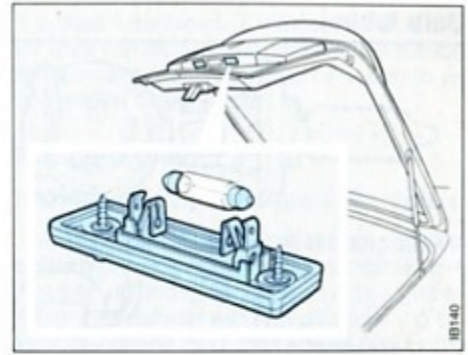
1 Open the cover on the inside of the boot.
2 Move aside the retainer tab that secures the lamp holder insert.
3 Carefully pull the entire insert out of the lamp housing. Replace the bulb.



Dome light



Make-up light



Number plate light (lens is retained by two screws)

Other lights

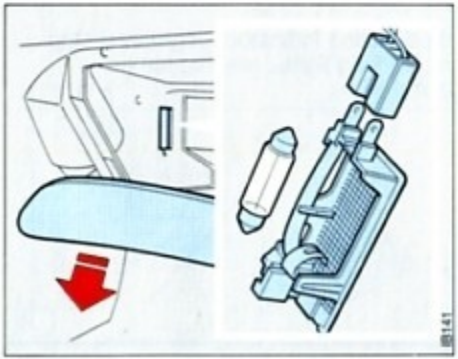
For each of the other lights, remove the lens carefully using a screwdriver or the like and then remove the bulb from its connector.

Reading lights, 900 Convertible

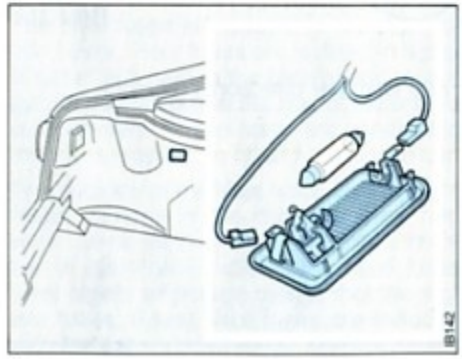
Remove the entire lamp housing by inserting a screwdriver in the connector and carefully levering out the lamp housing. Pull the lamp holder from its clip and change the lamp.

Refit the lamp holder in the clip and refit the lamp housing.

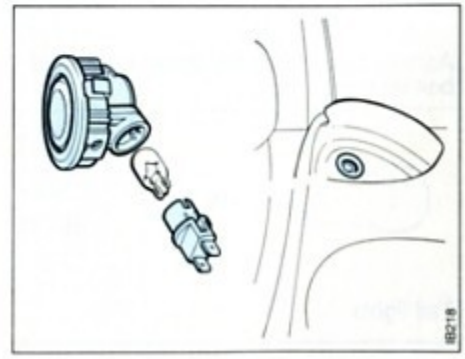
Glove compartment light



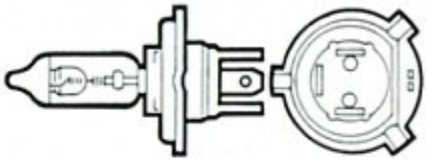
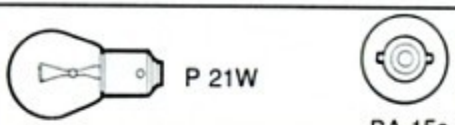
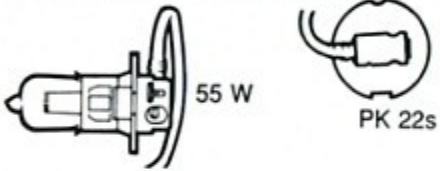
Boot light



Rear reading lights (Convertible)



Bulb table

 Headlights H4 60/55 W P43 t-38	 P 21W BA 15s Rear fog light, reversing lights	 C 5W SV 8.5 Number plate light, glove compartment light, make-up light
 55 W PK 22s Front fog lights H3	 P 21/5 W BAY 15d Stop-lights/tail-lights	 C 10W SV 8.5 Dome light, boot light
 1.2W W 2x4.6d Ashtray light, cigarette lighter light, seat belt warning light	 PY 21W Yellow BAU 15s Front and rear direction indicators	 W 5W W2,1x9.5d Side direction indicators, high-level stop light, parking lights, reading lamps (Cabriolet)
 R 5W BA 15s Tail lights		

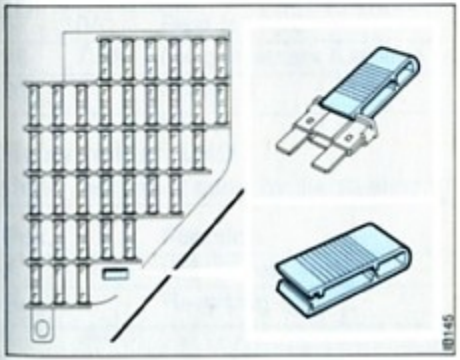
B143

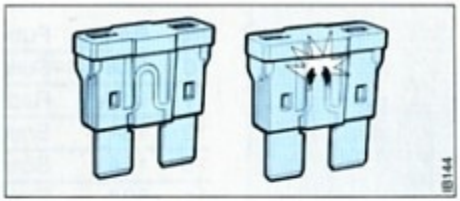
Fuses

The fuses are mounted in two power distribution panels. One is located beneath a cover in the end of the instrument panel, and the other is in the rear part of the engine bay.

In a blown fuse, the metal wire is burnt apart. You must pull out a fuse to see whether it is blown. To make this easier, a tool designed like a pair of pliers is provided adjacent to the cover. Spare fuses are also provided there.

Push the tool down onto the fuse. Pinch it to grasp the fuse and pull straight out. When changing a fuse, it is important to make sure the new fuse has the same rating (amperage) as the old one. See the table. The fuses are colour coded according to amperage, and the amperage is also marked on each fuse.





Sound fuse and blown fuse

If the same fuse blows repeatedly, have the car's electrical system checked by a Saab dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Before modifying or connecting any electrical equipment, contact your Saab workshop as incorrect installation may cause damage or short circuit/fire in the car's electrical system.

Maxi fuses

The maxi fuses are located in two distribution boxes. Four fuses are located in a distribution box next to the battery and four in the distribution box at the rear of the engine compartment. These fuses are checked in the same way as the other fuses in the car.

The purpose of the Maxi fuses is to prevent major damage in the car's electrical network. Since each of them protects a number of electrical functions, the Maxi fuses have higher amperage ratings that the regular fuses. Spare Maxi fuses are included with the car.

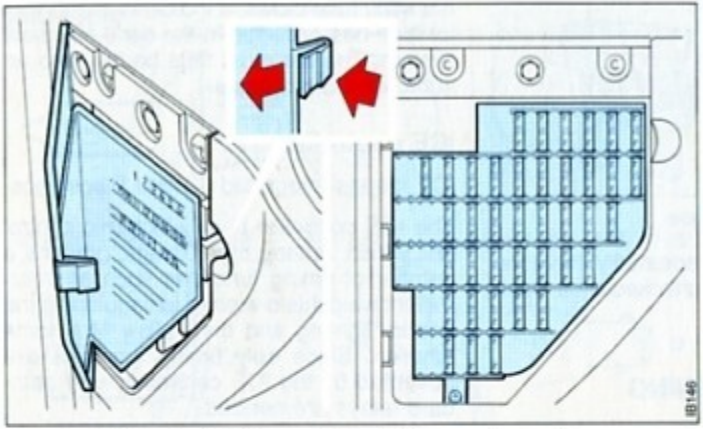
If a Maxi fuse blows, it indicates that a major fault has occurred in the car's electrical system. The car must thus be taken to an authorised Saab dealer.

ICE controller

ICE means Integrated Central Electronics

The ICE controller is an electronic control unit which, among other things, governs a number of timing functions such as intermittent windshield wiping, extinguishing the interior lighting and the Follow Me Home function. Since only timing functions are governed by the ICE controller, only standard relays are needed.

The ICE controller also stores any faults that may occur, thus facilitating fault diagnosis.



Fuse holder located at the end of the instrument panel

Fuses

No.	Amp	Function
1	30A	Electrically heated rear windscreen
2	15A	Direction indicators
3	30A	Cabin fan
4	7.5A	Interior lighting, electric aerial
5	30A	Electrically adjustable front seat, right
6	30A	Cigarette lighter
7	30	Rear windows, 5-door
7	7.5A	Windows, Convertible
8	15A	Rear windscreen wiper
9	15A	Gear selector lever switch (aut.)
10	30A	Sensonic
11	7.5A	Radio
12	15A	Brake lights
13	15A	Scan tool diagnostics, radio
14	30A	Front windows, Coupé- and 5-door
14		(empty fuse position in Convertible)
15	20A	Daylight driving lights
16	30A	Electrically adjustable front seat, left
16B	30A	Fuel injection valves
17	15A	Main Instrument, SID, Trionic/Motronic, Sensonic, automatic transmission
18	10A	Airbag
19	15A	ABS, A/C relay, air pump relay
20	20A	Central lock, heated front seats

No.	Rating	Function
21	10A	A/C, ACC, ICE (central electronic module)
22	15A	Cruise Control
23	20A	Anti-theft alarm, telephone
24	7.5A	APC system,
25	15A	Central lock, amplifier
26	7.5	Heated rear seat
27	15A	Full beam flasher, ACC
28	30A	TCS, Trionic, Motronic
29	7.5A	Number plate light, rheostat, right-hand parking light
30	10A	Left-hand parking light
31	20A	Reversing light, windscreen wipers, headlight beam-length adjustment
32	15A	Fuel pump
33	15A	Heated rear seat
34	10A	SID, main instrument, automatic transmission
35	10A	ICE (central electronic module)
36	10A	Starter motor
37	10A	Rear fog light
38	7.5A	Oxygen sensor (Lambda sensor)
39		Spare

Relay holder, LHD

Under instrument panel by the steering wheel

Pos.	Function
A	Heated rear seat
B	Reversing light
C	Shift-lock (automatic transmission, certain markets)
D	Rear wiper
E	Ignition switch
F	Temperature warning, catalytic converter (certain markets)
G	Windscreen wiper
H	Heated rear windscreen
I	Fuel pump
J	
K	Start relay
L	Fuel injection

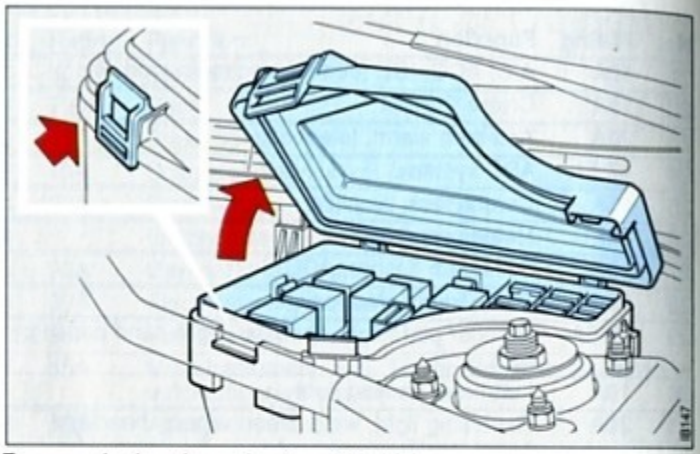
Relay holder, RHD

Pos.	Function
A	
B	Shift-lock (automatic transmission, certain markets)
C	Temperature warning, catalytic converter (certain markets)
D	Start relay
E	Heated rear seat
F	Fuel pump
G	Heated rear windscreen
H	Ignition switch
I	
J	Fuel injection
K	Rear wiper
L	Windscreen wiper

Fuses and relays

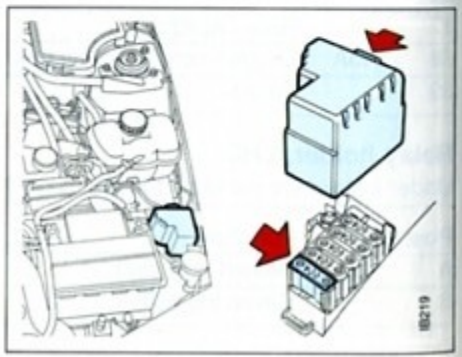
No.	Rating	Function
1	10A	Horn
2	15A	Extra fog light
3	40A	Cooling fan low speed
4	40A	Spare
5	15A	Relay, A/C compressor
6	15A	Left dipped beam
7	15A	Right dipped beam
8	15A	Left full beam
9	15A	Right full beam
10	7,5A	Headlight wipers
11	10A	Headlight beam-length adjustment
12	10A	Secondary air injection control valve

A	Dipped beam
B	Full beam
C	Air pump/heat plates
D	Cooling fan, low speed
E	Lamp check (filament monitor, front)
F	Fog light, front
G1	Horn
G2	Air pump, valve
H1	Maxi fuse, heat plates (60A)
H2	Maxi fuse, air pump (30A)
I	Cooling fan, high speed
J	A/C-ACC compressor



Fuses and relays in engine bay (LH side)

Maxi fuse No.5, hood system (Convertible) (fuse holder in engine bay)



Wheels and tyres

Tyres

The tyres and wheels have been carefully matched to the characteristics of the car and make a major contribution to its outstanding roadholding capabilities. If you wish to fit tyres or wheels other than those fitted as standard to your car, consult your Saab dealer on the range of options available.

Switching wheels

Due to front-wheel drive, the front tyres become worn faster than the rear ones. When replacing existing tyres with new ones, this should at least be done in pairs, so that the tyres on each axle are the same condition.

When fitting **one** new pair of tyres, these should be fitted to the rear as the handling of the car (e.g. when braking/skidding) is better when the least worn tyres are at the rear. Do not switch sides when the existing rear wheels are moved forwards.

Tyre markings

By way of example, a size designation of 185/65 R15 87H means:

185 - Tyre section width in mm
65 - Aspect ratio, i.e. section height is 65 % of section width
R - Radial ply
15 - Wheel diameter of 15" at bead seats
87 - Tyre load code
H - Tyre approved up to max speed of 210 km/h

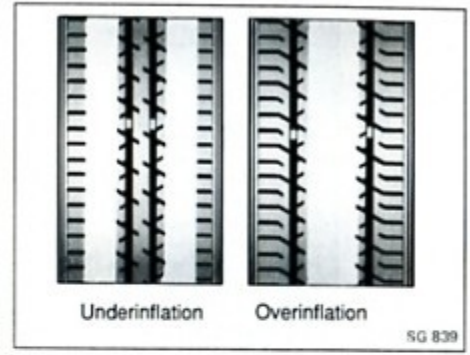
Other speed rating codes

S - Tyre approved for max 180 km/h
T - Tyre approved for max 190 km/h
V - Tyre approved for max 240 km/h
W - Tyre approved for max 270 km/h
Z - Tyre approved for speeds above 240 km/h

Tyre pressures

The tyre pressures should be checked regularly. Inflate the tyres to the recommended pressures for the load to be carried and the normal cruising speed of the car. See recommended tyre pressures, page 140.

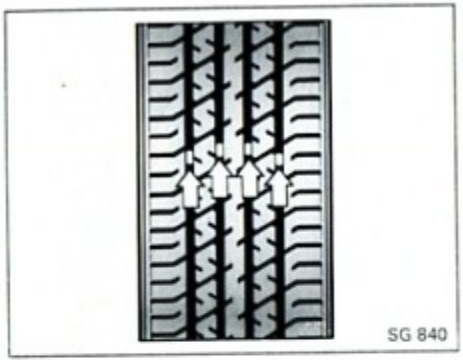
The recommended pressures are for cold tyres. Never reduce the pressure when the tyres are warm. If warm tyres are being checked, you must only increase the pressure. Tyres that are incorrectly inflated will wear much more rapidly, and they also greatly reduce the roadholding capabilities of the car.



Tyre wear

A leaking tyre valve (can occur after pressure has been checked for example) can easily be unscrewed and replaced.

IMPORTANT: Always remember to adjust the tyre pressures if the usual load or cruising speed is to be altered substantially (see back cover of this book).



Wear indicators

Wear indicators

The tyres incorporate wear indicators in the form of smooth, treadless strips running across the width which become visible when only 1.6 mm of the tread remains, thus indicating that the tyres should be replaced.

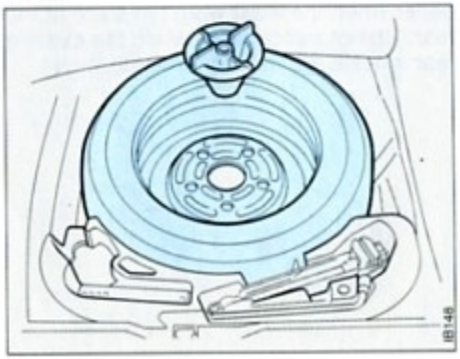
Make sure that you are familiar with your national regulations on tread depth and find out which types of winter tyres are permitted.

Changing a wheel

⚠ WARNING

- The car's jack is to be used only for emergency wheel changing and for putting on snow chains. It must not be used for regular maintenance work.
- Do not place any part of your body under the car when it is supported by the jack alone.
- Particular care must be taken on a slope. IMPORTANT: Chocks should be used.
- Place the chocks at the front and rear of the wheel diagonally opposite the one to be removed.
- Hazard warning lights should be used when you change wheels at the roadside.
- The handbrake should be set. Cars with manual gearboxes should be in 1st gear or reverse. Cars with automatic transmission should have the selector lever set at P.
- Never jack up a car with people inside.
- Do not start the engine when the car is jacked up.
- Make certain the jack is positioned on firm, level ground, but not on manhole covers or the like.
- The jack should be stowed correctly beneath the carpeting in the boot. It must not be allowed to remain loose in the boot since it can cause personal injury in the event of a collision.
- Remember that it is always dangerous for anyone to go underneath a car supported by the jack, regardless of whether or not other supports are in use.
- The supplied jack should only be used with your Saab 900.

Compact spare wheel (beneath carpeting in boot)



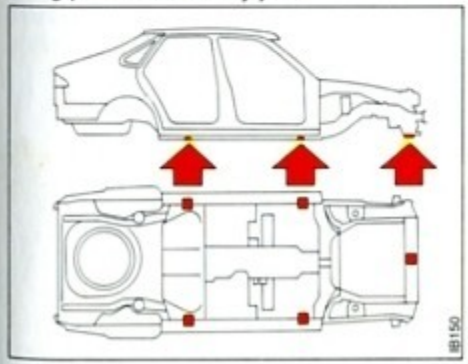
Changing a wheel

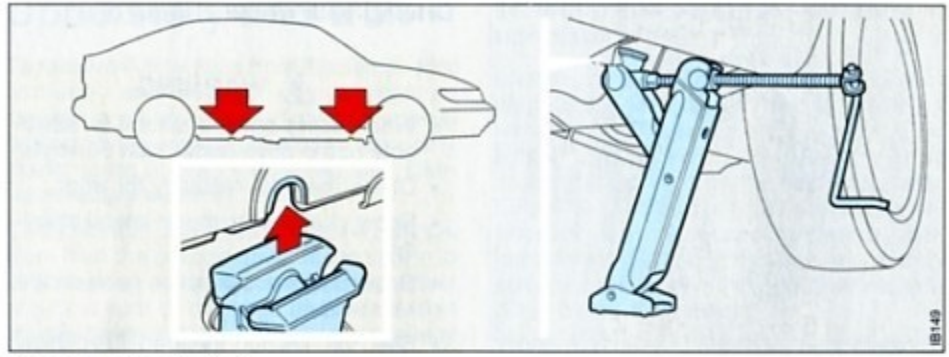
The compact spare wheel, warning triangle (on certain markets) and jack handle are located beneath the carpeting in the boot.
When you take out the compact spare wheel, lift the tool kit out first. Then loosen the compact spare wheel retainer nut and lift out the wheel.
When it is time to raise the car, place the jack in one of the jacking points (front or rear) located beneath the sills.
If a trolley jack is to be used, it must be applied either beneath the regular jacking points or directly beneath the forward part of the engine's reinforced subframe.

IMPORTANT:

Never apply a jack to the rear axle or under the rear part of the floor.

Lifting points for a trolley jack





Correct position for jack

1 Set the handbrake. Before placing the jack under the sill, wind it out to a suitable height.
Check that the flange at the top of the jack engages the notch in the sill flange properly and that the entire foot of the jack rests firmly on the ground. Wind the jack until it just starts to raise the car.

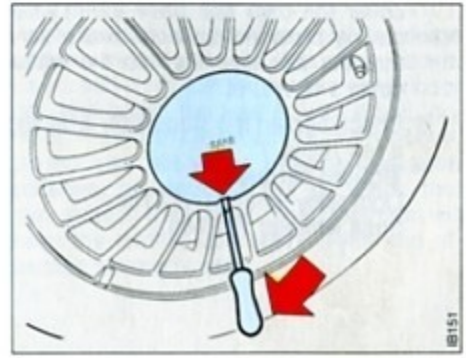
2 Remove the hub cap by carefully prising it off using a screwdriver. Slacken the wheel studs by undoing them half a turn.

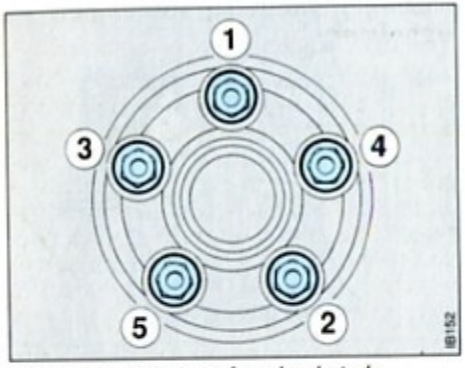
3 Wind the jack until the wheel is clear of the ground. Undo the wheel studs and remove the wheel.

4 Now fit the wheel and lightly tighten the wheel studs. Make sure that the wheel and studs are correctly aligned.

5 Lower the car. Tighten the wheel studs in a criss-cross sequence. Tighten them manually using the wheel wrench included in the car tool kit.

Removing a hub cap





Tightening sequence for wheel studs

Tighten torques:
Light alloy wheels: 117 Nm.
Steel wheels: 100 Nm.
Never overtighten the studs using a percussion nut tightener as it may be impossible to undo them using the car wheel wrench.
IMPORTANT: When refitting a wheel cover (on cars that have them) after having changed a wheel, make sure that the air valve fits into the wheel cover's aperture.

6 Check-tighten the studs after a driving a few miles.
Tighten torques:
Light alloy wheels: 117 Nm.
Steel wheels: 100 Nm.

Driving with snow chains on

⚠ WARNING

- When using snow chains it is advisable not to drive faster than 50 km/h.
- Check the links regularly for wear.
- Snow chains can impair lateral stability.
- Snow chains must not be used on the rear wheels.
- See the section headed "Technical data" on page 140 for information about the wheel sizes on which snow chains are permitted.

Flat spots

All tyres become hot when driving, especially on long journeys or during hard driving. When the car is parked after this type of driving and the tyres cool, they may get a so-called flat spot.

This means that the surface of the tyre against the ground becomes somewhat flattened which can lead to steering wheel vibration similar to tyre imbalance. The flat spot disappears when the tyres warm up again after 20-25 km driving at out-of-town speeds.

Seat belts

A check should be made periodically to ensure that the seat belts are working properly. A sharp tug on the strap should cause the inertia reel to lock. Check the floor anchorage points to ensure that they have not been weakened by corrosion. If a belt is worn or has any fraying edges it should be replaced.

Seat belts must not come into contact with substances such as polishes, oil or chemicals. If the straps get dirty, wash them with soap and warm water or have them replaced.

⚠ WARNING

Belts and belt tensioners that have been exposed to heavy loads, in a collision for example, must be replaced regardless of whether they are visibly damaged or not.

Never repair a belt yourself, and never attempt to modify the function of a belt.

Upholstery and trim

To remove fluff or hairs from the seats, door armrests and ceiling, use a vacuum cleaner, a moist lint-free cloth or a special fluff-removing roller. Remove any dirty marks using a cloth moistened with lukewarm soapy water.

If you need to use a stain remover, always work from the outside towards the centre to avoid leaving a ring. If, in spite of this, a dirty ring or a spot of dirt should remain, it can usually be removed later using warm soapy water or water alone.

Wet patches caused by spilt soft drink or thin oil must be wiped off immediately using an absorbent material such as kitchen paper and then treated with stain remover.

White spirit is recommended for removing grease or oil stains. Plastic trim may be washed with warm water and a little detergent. A semi-stiff brush may also be used.

Cleaning and caring for leather upholstery

Leather is treated primarily to enhance its elegant appearance, but also to provide it with a protective surface. Especially in the lighter colours, wear and dust are likely cause discoloration on the leather surface. Even though this does not affect wear resistance (a shine caused by wear is often considered desirable on leather), a dirty surface can diminish the overall impression given by the upholstery.

When the car is checked in the spring and fall (twice a year), the leather upholstery should be cleaned and reconditioned.

Moisten a soft cloth in a mild soap solution. Carefully apply this damp (not wet) cloth to the leather with light, circular movements until the leather is clean. Repeat this procedure using only clean water. Let the leather dry completely. You can now apply, a leather conditioner that can be purchased from authorised Saab dealers.

Apply the leather conditioner with the same circular movements as described above. Use a soft cloth. Let the leather conditioner dry, and polish the leather with a soft, dry cloth. Follow the instructions given above. Do not use hot water, unknown abrasive polishes, solvents, sprays or soaps that may scratch the leather. This treatment will keep the leather upholstery clean and attractive for many years.

Textile carpeting

The textile carpeting should be vacuum cleaned regularly. The carpet can also be cleaned using a brush or carpet shampoo applied with a sponge.
Vacuum cleaners that do not have protective earthing must not be used outdoors.

Engine bay

Clean inside the engine bay using an engine detergent and rinse with hot water. Cover the headlights and avoid spraying directly onto a) the radiator, b) the throttle cable and other engine controls, c) the distributor, d) the alternator or e) other electrical components. This is especially important if you are using a high-pressure spraying device.

If a high-pressure hose is used, the nozzle should be at 90° to the surface being washed. This is especially important where there are labels.

Do not use petrol as a cleaning agent or solvent when carrying out repairs and maintenance work. An environmentally-friendly degreasant is suitable.

Washing the car

Wash the body frequently. When the car is new, wash the body by hand using only cold water and a clean, soft brush through which water can flow. During the first 5-6 months, before the paintwork has hardened properly, avoid automatic car washes. Thereafter, you can use a car shampoo added to lukewarm water.

Bird droppings should be washed off as soon as possible because they may cause discoloration which is difficult to remove by polishing. Put a bit of wet, loosely wadded paper on the soiled spot and leave it there for a few minutes. The spot can then be washed away easily.

Use a cloth moistened in white spirit to remove spots of asphalt or tar. Avoid using strong cleaning agents since they may dry out the paintwork. Do not use tar solvents to clean the front or rear light clusters as these are liable to cause cracking of the lenses. The underside of the car also needs washing regularly and this should be done with extra care at the end of the winter. Clean the underside of the car thoroughly by hand if the car is usually washed in an automatic car wash that has no special facilities for underbody cleaning.

Never wash or allow the car to dry in the sun. Wipe it dry with a wash leather immediately after washing to avoid smears and streaks.

Clean the window glass inside the car using a proprietary window cleaner. This is particularly important when the car is new, as upholstery and trim may have a slight tendency to sweat at first. Clean the outsides of the windows with Saab Washer Fluid. This is especially important for cars washed in automatic car washes where the different types of wax treatments can leave remnants on the windscreen that hinder windscreen wiping.

IMPORTANT:

Check that the brakes are working properly after the car has been washed.

If the car has an electric aerial, it must be lowered before entering an automatic car wash.

Wipe off the aerial and then smear it lightly with oil using a cloth moistened with thin oil.

Fixed aerials must be removed.

Cleaning hood, 900 Convertible

IMPORTANT

- Note that some automatic car washes can damage the fabric hood. This is the case with car washes that use mechanical sensors against the bodywork. We advise against washing the Saab 900 Convertible in automatic car washes.
- If possible park in the shade. Strong and persistent sunlight can affect colour and fabric of the hood.
- Never use strong, bleaching or abrasive cleaners as these can damage the fabric hood.
- Immediately wash off bird droppings as these can have a corrosive effect on the fabric hood.
- When parking for long periods, for example winter storage, the hood should be up to best air the fabric.

Fabric roof: Use mild soap suds, warm water and a sponge when washing.

Rinse the hood thoroughly with clean water to remove soap residue. Also rinse cleaner from the bodywork as this can cause discoloration of painted surfaces.

If further cleaning is required after the use of soap and water, a mild shampoo may be used. First rinse the hood and then use shampoo on the whole hood, scrubbing with a small, soft hand-brush.

Add water as required until the cleaner foams. Use a cloth or sponge to remove dirt so that it is not worked into the fabric. Rinse the whole car thoroughly with clean water and make sure that the cleaner is not allowed to dry onto painted surfaces.

IMPORTANT

After washing the hood must be completely dry before it is lowered. Lowering a wet or damp hood can cause water damage in the boot and mould damage on the hood.

Cleaning the rear windscreen

The rear windscreen can be cleaned using a window cleaner or a mild soap solution and a soft anti-static cloth.

As the rear windscreen is made of glass, an ice scraper may be used on the outside.

Waxing and polishing

A new car should not be waxed until 3-4 months have passed. The bodywork does not need polishing before the paint has oxidized and become dull. Abrasive polishes containing a cutting agent should only be used in exceptional cases on a new car. Make sure before waxing or polishing the car that the paintwork has been thoroughly cleaned before you start.

Touching up the paintwork

Damaged paintwork should be treated as soon as it is discovered. The anti- corrosion warranty does not cover rusting that results from untreated paintwork flaws. The sooner paintwork damage is treated the less will be the risk of corrosion starting.

Paintwork damage suffered in a collision is usually extensive and can only be properly restored by professionals.

You can, however, deal with chips in the paintwork caused by stones thrown up from the road as well as minor scratches yourself. The necessary tools and materials such as brushes, touch-up paintand primer are available from your Saab dealer.

After any dirt has been scraped away using a pointed knife, touch-up paint can usually be applied directly on minor flaws in the paintwork where the metal has not been exposed and an undamaged layer of paint remains.

If a rust spot appears, resulting from a stone thrown up from the road for example, all surface rust must first be scraped off using a pointed knife. If possible, the entire damaged area should be taken back to the bare metal. The metal should then be primed with two thin coats of primer applied with a brush.

The topcoat enamel should then be applied in several thin coats until the surface of the damaged area is flush with the surrounding paintwork.

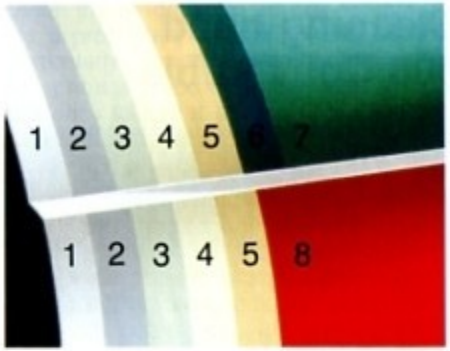
Both the primer and touch-up paint must be stirred thoroughly before use. Allow each coat to dry before applying the next.

Two-coat enamel

As the name implies, two-coat enamel is applied in two operations. The first coat, which is the base coat, contains the pigment, metal flakes and a binder. The second coat consists of a clear enamel which provides the final gloss for the paintwork and protects the base coat from moisture and environmental pollutants.

Paintwork chipped by stones can be touched up as follows.

Thoroughly clean the area and then apply the primer, base coat and finally the enamel. To achieve the best finish, apply the primer in two or three coats.



Paintwork structure

1 Body panel
2 Zinc (on certain parts) 7.5 µm
3 Phosphatizing coat
4 Cathodic ED 28 µm
5 Intermediate coat 35 µm
6 Metallic base 15 µm
7 Clear enamel 40 µm
8 Opaque enamel 40 µm

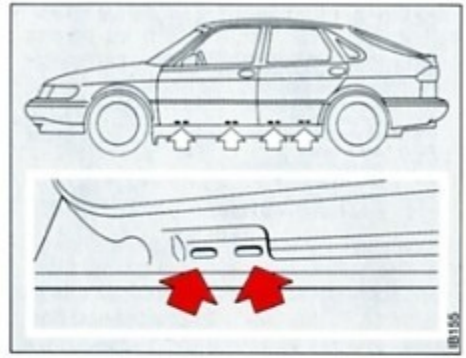
Anti-corrosion treatment

The whole car is rust protected at manufacture in different steps, by means of
a) electrolytic immersion enamelling,
b) a polyester-based protective coating against corrosion and stones flung up by the wheels
c) a thin penetrating anti-rust oil applied in cavities and body members
d) certain other measures.

In addition to conventional anti-corrosion treatment like painting, underbody treatment and cavity treatment, most of the body panel surfaces are galvanized. These include the bonnet, the doors and the underbody.

The anti-corrosion treatment on the underside of the car and inside the wheel arches is particularly exposed to constant wear and possible damage, the degree of which will obviously depend on driving conditions. Dirt and, more especially, salt thrown up from the road can then cause corrosion to start.

You should therefore make it a habit to hose the underside of the car frequently and to inspect the anti-corrosion treatment. The fact that the car is covered by an anti-corrosion warranty does not free the owner from the need to carry out normal maintenance of the anti-corrosion treatment and touch it up as necessary.



Drainage hole in door

After the underbody has been hosed clean and allowed to dry, apply viscous anti- corrosion oil to any worn or damaged areas using a spray applicator or paintbrush.

It is naturally advisable to continue maintenance of the anti-corrosion treatment to avoid corrosion later on, even after the anti-corrosion warranty period has expired.

Enamelled seams in the body, especially on doors and covers/lids, are particularly vulnerable to the onset of external corrosion caused by dirt and road salt and internal corrosion caused by moisture (not least that occurring as a result of condensation). You must thus keep the seams clean and, at the first sign of corrosion, treat the affected area with a thin anti-corrosion oil by means of a spray applicator or brush. If necessary, consult your Saab dealer who will be pleased to advise you.

Service Programme

Periodic service

Every car needs regular servicing and maintenance if it is to continue to provide trouble-free motoring. The Service Programme that has been drawn up for your car sets forth measures that are deemed necessary and must be carried out at given intervals. Your Service Book contains information about the Service Programme.
Following the Saab Original Service Programme will ensure that your car is properly serviced while keep servicing costs at a minimum. The servicing intervals have been chosen to provide safety in traffic, operational reliability, economic operation and compliance with applicable exhaust- emission control laws.
The Warranty Conditions require service carried out by professionals at the correct mileage (distance driven) intervals.
Have your Service Book with you when you hand over your car for service, and when collecting your car make sure that all of the items specified in the Service Programme have been carried out and that the Service Book has been stamped in the correct place.
Saab Original Service also adds to the trade-in or second-hand value of the car.

The scope and content of the Service Programme may be changed from time to time, but your authorised Saab dealer will always have up-to-date details of any changes affecting your car.

Recovering and/or recycling automotive materials

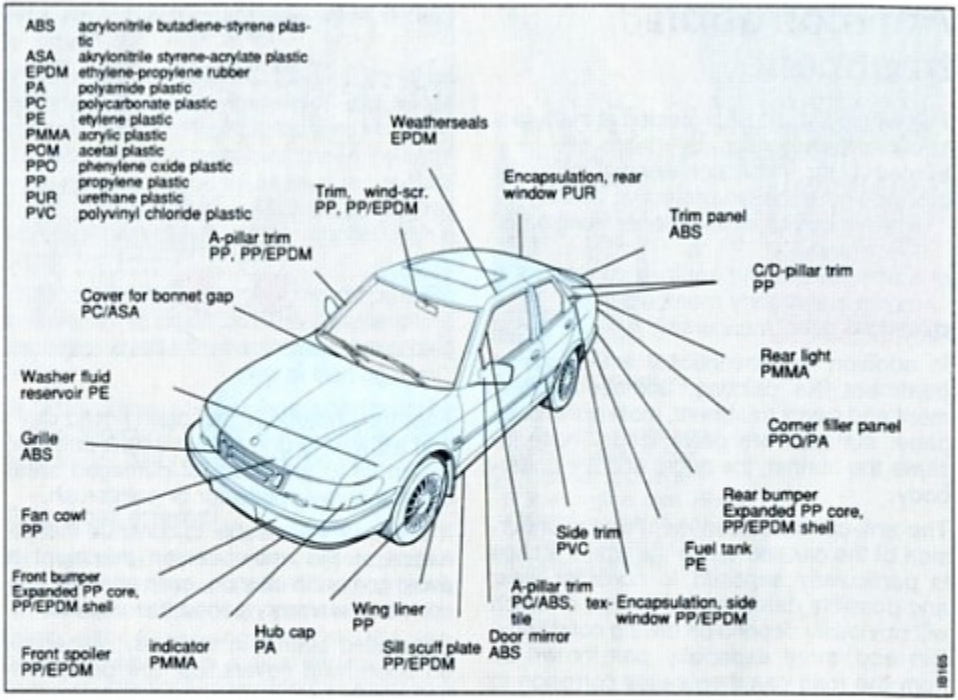
A passenger car contains 65-75 % metals, 10-15 % plastic, 5 % rubber and smaller amounts of glass, wood, paper and textiles.

Some parts can be reused, while others can be broken down chemically and included in new products or used as an energy source.

The Saab 900 has been designed so that as many materials and components as possible can be sorted and recovered when the car is finally scrapped. For example, plastic parts are easier to sort because they have been pre-marked for easy identification of the types of plastic materials they contain.

Approximately 90 % of a car is recoverable, but the extent of recovery will depend on the scrapping programme adopted in your country. All major scrapping facilities on each market will receive detailed information from Saab about how to maximize recovery.

Before scrapping, remove from the car all oils and other liquids that can harm the environment. It should be noted in this connection that a Saab 900 with Air Conditioning (A/C-ACC) uses a refrigerant designated R134a which contains no chlorine whatsoever.



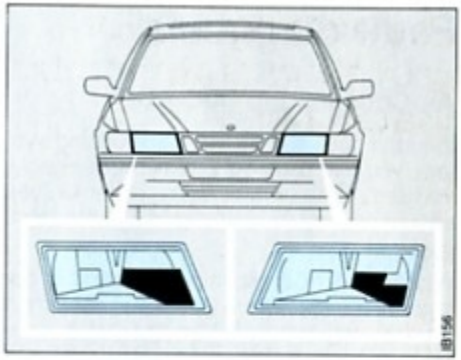
For trips abroad

A booklet entitled "Saab European Service Guide" containing useful advice and information on motoring abroad together with a list of Saab service facilities in Europe is available from your Saab dealer.

Before setting off on a long journey, it is advisable to have your car checked over by an authorised Saab dealer.

Obtain a few important items to take along on your journey such as spare bulbs, wiper blades, fuses, a multigroove drive belt and the like. You can check some points yourself beforehand:

- Make sure that the engine is in good condition.
- Check that no oil or petrol leaks out of the engine or gearbox/transmission.
- Inspect the multigroove drive belt and replace it if it shows any signs of hard wear.
- Check the battery charge.
- Check the tyres for tread pattern and air pressure, not forgetting the compact spare wheel.
- Make sure that the maximum speed permitted for the tyres is not exceeded in countries with no speed limit. For speed ratings, see the section headed "Wheels and tyres".
- Check the brakes.
- Check all bulbs.
- Check the tool kit in the car.
- Make sure there is a warning triangle in the car and that you are familiar with the law governing its use in the countries you will be visiting.
- When driving in countries with left-hand traffic to a country with right-hand traffic or vice versa, cover over with black tape the part of the headlights that emit an asymmetric dipped beam. Otherwise you will dazzle oncoming traffic.
- Consult your Saab dealer if you intend to drive in countries where unleaded petrol or petrol with a sufficiently high octane rating is not available. Certain engine adjustments will be necessary.



Taping headlight lenses for trips in countries with left-hand traffic

Fault diagnosis

Air Conditioning (A/C-ACC)

f a fault occurs in the Air Conditioning system, you can carry out the following checks yourself. If the fault persists, however, you should contact an authorized Saab dealer.

MPORTANT:
When the Air Conditioning system is in operation, moisture from the air will condense on the evaporator. When the car is then parked, this condensation will drip off the evaporator and form a small pool of water on the ground.

nadequate cooling capacity

a. Check that the temperature and air distribution controls are set properly. See the section headed "Climate-control system".

b. Check that the condenser (fitted forward of the radiator) is not clogged with dirt or insects.

c. Check that the compressor drive belt is not slipping.

d. Check that the fuses used for the fans and compressor are not blown.

Maintenance and servicing

- The car should be taken to an authorised Saab dealer once a year for servicing of the Air Conditioning system.
- The compressor drive belt should always be checked at every routine service.
- Condenser and radiator must be kept clear of insects and other dirt. When washing the car, use a hose to spray the radiator and condenser (mounted in front of the radiator) in order to flush away any dirt or other foreign matter. Spray through the grille at the front of the car and from inside of the engine bay. Do not use high-pressure equipment. **Do not use a hose when the engine is hot.**

Never place a fine-mesh net or any other form of screening in front of the radiator since this will drastically reduce its cooling capacity. You can, however, use a radiator protector during extremely cold weather.

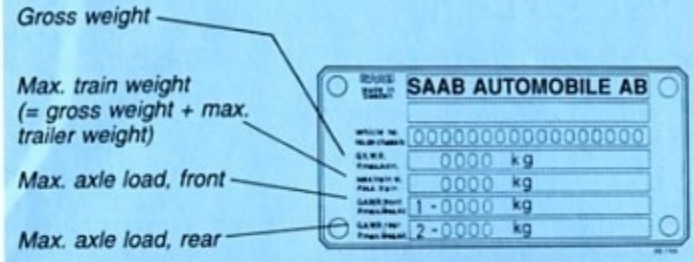
- During the winter months, the A/C system (applies to the manually climate system) should be run for 5-10 minutes once or twice a month while driving at cruising speed after the car has warmed up. This is to prevent deterioration of the gaskets and seals in the compressor which are lubricated by means of a lubricant circulated with the refrigerant.

IMPORTANT: Remember that the A/C system cannot be run when the outside temperature is below 0°C.

Technical data

Dimensions and weights

Overall length, incl bumpers	4637 mm
Overall width	1711 mm
Overall height	1436 mm
Maximum height when the soft top is operated (Cabriolet)	approx. 2200 mm
Wheelbase	2600 mm
Number of seats, incl. driver	
Coupé and 5-door	5
Convertible	4
Washer fluid reservoir capacity	4.8 l
Turning circle	
wall to wall	11.1 m
kerb to kerb	10.5 m
Boot length	
rear seat upright, Coupé and 5-door	973 mm
rear seat folded, Coupé and 5-door	1690 mm
rear seat upright, Convertible	734 mm
Boot volume as per SAE	
with parcel shelf, Coupé and 5-door	451 dm^3
entire back seat folded, Coupé and 5-door	1410 dm^3
Convertible, hood up	354 dm^3
Convertible, hood down	285 dm^3



Permitted load (in addition to driver) = gross weight - kerb weight
Note that the maximum permitted axle load, front and rear, must not be exceeded.
The exact kerb weight (unladen weight + 70 kg driver) and load capacity are set out in the registration documents.

Chassis number plate in engine compartment

Weights

Weight, ready for driving (includes full tank, washer fluid, tools and spare wheel)	
Coupé	1295-1435 kg
5-door	1315-1455 kg
Convertible	1365-1465 kg
Gross weight	
Coupé	1810-1860 kg
5-door	1830-1880 kg
Convertible	1770-1820 kg
Max. axle load	
Front	1030 kg
Rear	850 kg

Weight distribution	
Kerb weight, front/rear	approx. 62/38 %
Gross weight, front/rear	approx 54/46 %
Max. permitted load in bootat kerb weight plus 4 passengers each70 kg	60 kg

⚠ WARNING

- Permitted gross weight and axle load must never be exceeded. Note that the installation of certain optional extras (e.g. towbar, CD changer) reduces the load capacity correspondingly.
- When carrying a load, always make sure it is securely fastened. This is especially important if the car is used with the rear seat folded forward.

Roof-rack load	
Max. permitted roof-rack load	100 kg
Max. permitted trailer weight	
trailer with brakes	1600 kg
trailer without braces	750 kg
Max. tow ball load	75 kg

Engine

Type	
2.5 V6	Six cylinder, 4 overhead camshafts and 24 valves
2.0i, 2.3i and 2.0 Turbo	Four cylinder, 2 overhead camshafts, 16 valves and 2 balance shafts
Fuel tank volume	68 l
Recommended fuel grade	unleaded 95 RON minimum 91 RON
Cylinder bore	
2.0 and 2.3	90 mm
2.5 V6	81.6 mm
Stroke	
2.0	78 mm
2.3	90 mm
2.5 V6	79.6 mm
Swept volume	
2.0	1.985 dm^3
2.3	2.290 dm^3
2.5 V6	2.498 dm^3
Idling speed	
2.0 and 2.3	900 rpm
2.5 V6	800 rpm

Antifreeze	Saab-approved antifreeze
Coolant capacity	
2.0 and 2.3	8.5 litres
2.5 V6	8.0 litres

Grade of oil:
Saab Turbo Engine Oil or an oil that meets the requirements of API Service SG and CCMC G4 or G5.
Oils of the above grades contain additives suitable for the engine.

We advise against the use of other additives.

Viscosity:
10W/30, 10W/40, 5W/30 or 5W/40.
If these grades are not available, oil of viscosity 15W/40 may be used but not in winter.
If 5W grade oils are used, they must be of the synthetic or semi-synthetic type.

Oil capacity incl filter (for oil change).	
2.0 litres	4.0 litres
2.3 litres (incl. oil cooler)	4.3 litres
2.3 litres (excl. oil cooler)	4.0 litres
2.5 V6	4.5 litres
Turbo 2.0	4.0 litres

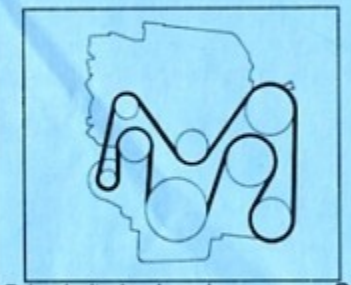
Engine version	
Injection engine, 2.0	
Rating, EEC at 6100 rpm	130 hp (96 kW)
Max torque, EEC at 4300 rpm	177 Nm (18.0 kgfm)
Compression ratio	10.1:1
Injection engine, 2.3	
Rating, EEC at 5700 rpm	150 hp (110 kW)
Max torque, EEC at 4300 rpm	210 Nm (21.4 kgfm)
Compression ratio	10.5:1
Turbo engine, 2.0	
Rating, EEC at 5500 rpm (man.)	185 hp (136 kW)
Rating, EEC at 5750 rpm (auto.)	185 hp (136 kW)
Max torque (man.), EEC at 2100 rpm	263 Nm (26.8 kgfm)
Max torque (auto.), EEC at 2000 rpm	230 Nm (23.5 kgfm)
Compression ratio	9.2:1
Injection engine, 2.5 V6	
Rating, EEC at 5900 rpm	170 hp (125 kW)
Max torque, EEC at 4200 rpm	227 Nm (23.1 kgfm)
Compression ratio	10.8:1

Electrical system

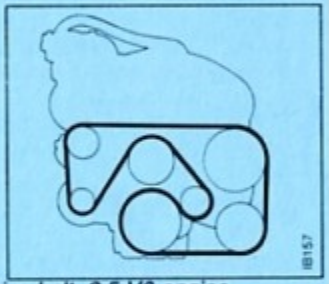
Voltage	12 V
Battery capacity	60 Ah
Starter motor	1.4 kW
Alternator rating	
2.0 and 2.3 without A/C	70 A/14 V
2.0 and 2.3 with A/C	90 A/14 V
2.5 V6	120 A/14 V
Firing sequence	
2.0 and 2.3	1-3-4-2
2.5 V6	1-2-3-4-5-6
Spark plugs	
2.0i	NGK BCP 5EV (precious metal)
2.3i	NGK BCP 6EV (precious metal)
2.0 Turbo	NGK BCPR 7ES
2.5 V6	Bosch FR8 LDC (normal driving) Bosch FR7 LDC (heavy driving)
Electrode gap	
2.0i/2.3i	0.6 mm
2.0 Turbo	1.0 mm
2.5 V6	0.8 mm

Drive belts

Engine version	Overall length
2.0 and 2.3 without A/C compressor	2012 mm
2.0 and 2.3 with A/C compressor	2627 mm
2.5 V6 without A/C compressor	1900 mm
2.5 V6 with A/C compressor	2287 mm



Drive belt, 4-cyl-engine (with A/C-compressor)



Drive belt, 2.5 V6-engine (with A/C-compressor)

Manual gearbox

Type	5-speed all-synchromesh with integral final drive and differential
Gearbox oil (for topping up)	Mineral oil to API SG, SF/CC or SF/CD, SAE 10W/30 or 10W/40 **ME-markets:** SHPD B.P. Vanellus F.E. 10W/30 or 15W/40
Oil capacity	1.8 litres
Speed (km/h) at 1000 rpm in 5th gear	
2.0 i	36
2.3 i	39-40
Turbo	42
V6	40

Automatic transmission

Type	Electronically controlled 4-speed, with torque converter and differential
Selector lever positions	P R N D 3 2 1
Oil capacity (total)	7.2 litres
Oil capacity (for changing)	3.25 litres
Grade of oil	ATF Dexron II **ME-markets:** ATF Dexron II E
Speed (km/h) at 1000 rpm in 4th gear	
2.0 i	40
2.3 i	43-44
Turbo	40
V6	40

Suspension

Spring type, front and rear	Coil springs
Max deflection of springs:	
Front	163 mm
Rear	212 mm
Dampers, front and rear	Gas-filled telescopic dampers

Brakes

Footbrake (ABS)	Hydraulic disc brakes with vacuum servo, diagonally split circuits
Handbrake	Acts on rear wheels
Brake fluid	To DOT 4
Outside diameter of discs:	
Front	284 mm
Rear	260 mm
Total friction area of brake pads:	
Front	204 cm^2
Rear	92 cm^2

Steering

Number of turns, lock-to-lock	
2.0 Turbo and 2.5 V6	3.0
2.0 and 2.3 injection	3.4
Power steering fluid	Saab Power Steering Fluid 1890

Wheels and tyres

Wheel sizes	6 x 15
	6.5 x 16
Compact spare wheel	4.0 x 15
Spare wheel for ME	6 x 15
Tyre sizes	
900 2,0i	185/65 R 15 H
900 2,3i, V6, Cabriolet	195/60 R 15 V
900 Turbo	195/60 R 15 V
900 Turbo, option	205/50 R 16 W
Compact spare wheel	
Size	T115/70 R15
Size for ME	185/65H
Max driving distance	3500 km
Max speed	80 km/h
Winter-tyre sizes	
For wheel 6 J x 15" H2	185/65 R 15T M+S
	195/60 R 15T M+S
For wheel 6 1/2 J x 16" H2	205/50 R 16H M+S
Snow chains	Gunnebo 7EX

Snow chains must not be used on 6 1/2" wheels

Front wheel alignment

Toe-in, measured between wheels _ 1.5±0.5 mm

Recommended tyre pressure, cold tyres

Tyre size	Load/speed (mph)	Forward bar/psi	Rear bar/psi
185/65 R15 H	1-3 persons/0-160	2,1/30	2,1/30
	Max load/0-160	2,2/31	2,2/31
	Max load/160-210	2,4/35	2,4/35
195/60 R15 V	1-3 persons/0-160	2,2/31	2,2/31
	Max load/0-160	2,4/35	2,4/35
	Max load/160-	2,6/38	2,6/38
205/50 R16 W	1-3 persons/0-190	2,3/33	2,3/33
	Max load/0-190	2,5/36	2,5/36
	Max load/190—	2,7/39	2,7/39
185/65 R15 Winter tyres	1-3 persons/0-160	2,1/30	2,1/30
	Max load/0-160	2,2/31	2,2/31
	Max load/160-190	2,4/35	2,4/35
195/60 R15 Winter tyres	1-3 persons/0-160	2,2/32	2,2/32
	Max load/0-160	2,4/35	2,4/35
	Max load/160-190	2,6/38	2,6/38
205/50 R16 Winter tyres	1-3 persons/0-160	2,3/33	2,3/33
	Max load/0-160	2,5/36	2,5/36
	Max load/160-210	2,7/39	2,7/39
T115/70 R15 spare wheel	Max 50	4.2/60	4.2/60

For each occupant fewer, the air pressure can be reduced by 0.1 bar. Max load = 5 persons (Convertible: 4 persons) and luggage.

Nameplates and labels

When you contact your Saab dealer, it may sometimes be important to know your car's chassis number, engine number and gearbox/transmission number.

1 Nameplate for modifications (for recalls and the like)
2 Chassis number inside windscreen
3 Body number
4 Gearbox/transmission number
5 Engine number
6 Label for colour codes (upholstery and body) and tyre pressure
7 Chassis number
8 Chassis number (stamped in car body)