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By accessing our website, you consent to our cookie and tracking statistics privacy policy; please review it. We value your feedback, so kindly leave a comment. The DODGE NEON 2000 service repair manual is available, with 1265 pages and a PDF size of 29.42 MB. This comprehensive guide covers various aspects, including lubrication and maintenance, suspension, differential and driveline, brakes, clutch, cooling, battery, starting, charging system, ignition system, instrument panel and systems, audio system, horns, vehicle speed control system, turn signal and flashers, windshield wipers and washers, lamps, restraint system, electrically heated systems, power distribution systems, power door locks, immobilizer system, power windows, power mirrors, chime warning/reminders system, wiring diagrams, engine, exhaust system, frame and bumpers, fuel system, steering, transaxle, tires and wheels, body, heating and air conditioning, emission control systems. The lubrication and maintenance section includes information on lubricants, maintenance schedules, jump starting, towing, and hoisting. It recommends using only Mopar brand parts, lubricants, and chemicals for servicing DaimlerChrysler Corporation vehicles. The classification of lubricants is based on designations defined by organizations such as the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), American Petroleum Institute (API), and National Lubricating Grease Institute (NLGI). The SAE viscosity rating specifies the viscosity of engine oil, with multiple grade engine oils recommended by DaimlerChrysler Corporation. The API quality classification symbol indicates that the oil has been certified to meet all lubrication requirements specified by the American Petroleum Institute. 1. Lubricants and Fluids: Classification and Specification Refer to Group 9, Engine for gasoline engine oil specification, including GEAR LUBRICANTS SAE ratings. API classification defines lubricant usage, such as API GL-5 and SAE 80W-90. 2. Lubricating Grease Quality and Usage Lubricating grease is rated by the NLGI, with approved products displaying the NLGI symbol (Fig. 2). The bottom label identifies usage and quality letters, including Wheel bearing lubricant (' G<sup>o</sup> ') and Chassis lubricant (' L<sup>o</sup> '). Quality levels are indicated by the following symbols. 3. International Symbols for Lubricants DaimlerChrysler Corporation uses international symbols to identify engine compartment lubricant and fluid check/fill locations (Fig. 3). 4. Fluid Check/Fill Points and Lubrication Locations Fluid check/fill points and lubrication locations are located in each applicable Section. 5. Specifications for Fluid Capacities - Fuel Tank: approximately 47.5 liters (12.5 gal.) - Engine Oil ± With Filter: 4.3 liters (4.5 qts.) - Engine Oil ± Without Filter: 3.8 liters (4.0 qts.) - Cooling System ± Includes Heater & Coolant Recovery Bottle: 6.2 liters (6.5 qts.) - Automatic Transaxle ± Estimated Service Fill: 3.8L (4.0 qts.) - Manual Transaxle ± NV T350: 1.9 to 2.2L (4.0 to 4.6 pts.) 6. Maintenance Schedules There are two maintenance schedules: - Schedule ±A: for normal operating conditions - Schedule ±B: for vehicles operated under frequent short trip driving, dusty conditions, extensive idling, and sustained high speeds during hot weather 7. Unscheduled Inspection At each stop for fuel: - Check engine oil level and add as required - Check windshield washer solvent and add as required Once a month: - Check tire pressure and look for unusual wear or damage - Inspect the battery and clean 1. \*\*Fluid Checks\*\*: Check coolant reservoir, brake master cylinder, power steering, and transmission fluids as needed. Inspect all electrical systems for proper operation. 2. \*\*Oil Changes\*\*: \* Every 7,500 miles (12,000 km): Rotate tires, inspect exhaust system, brake hoses, CV joints, and front suspension component boots and seals. \* At each oil change: Check engine coolant level, hoses, and clamps. Replace engine oil filter if mileage is under 7,500 miles (12,000 km). 3. \*\*Emission Control System Maintenance\*\*: Follow schedules listed in bold to ensure proper functioning of the emission control system. 4. \*\*Fluid Fill Points and Lubrication Locations\*\*: Refer to each applicable group for fluid fill/check locations and lubrication locations. 5. \*\*Schedule ± A\*\*: \* 7,500 miles (12,000 km): Change engine oil and replace oil filter. \* 15,000 miles (24,000 km): Change engine oil and replace oil filter. \* 22,500 miles (36,000 km): Change engine oil, replace oil filter, and adjust drive belt tension. 6. \*\*Schedule ± B\*\*: \* 6,000 miles (10,000 km): Change engine oil and replace oil filter. 7. \*\*Additional Maintenance\*\*: Lubricate front suspension lower ball joints at 0-3 years or every 24 months, regardless of mileage. Replace PCV valve if necessary. Perform engine oil changes at various mileage intervals: 75,000 miles or 54 months, 90,000 miles or 72 months, and every 15,000 to 30,000 miles thereafter. Replace engine oil filters consistently across these mileages. Every 30,000 miles (48,000 km) or 24 months, inspect and flush engine coolant if necessary. At specific mileage intervals: - 82,500 miles or 66 months: Change engine oil, replace engine oil filter, and check PCV valve. - 90,000 miles or 72 months: Change engine oil, replace engine oil filter, check PCV valve, lubricate front suspension lower ball joints, inspect brake pads, adjust drive belt tension, replace engine air cleaner element, replace spark plugs, and change automatic transaxle fluid. - 97,500 miles or 78 months: Change engine oil and replace engine oil filter. Every 3,000 to 9,000 miles, change engine oil. Inspect front brake pads and rear brake linings at specified intervals. Replace the engine timing belt at 105,000 miles or 84 months. Regular maintenance includes adjusting drive belt tension and inspecting various components, with some tasks recommended by the manufacturer but not required for emissions warranty purposes. 36,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect front and rear brake pads, flush and replace coolant. 39,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect front and rear brake pads. 42,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect air cleaner element, adjust drive belt tension. 45,000 miles: Change engine oil, inspect front and rear brake pads, air cleaner element; replace as necessary. 48,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, flush and replace coolant. 51,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect front and rear brake pads. 54,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect front and rear brake pads. 57,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect air cleaner element, adjust drive belt tension; replace as necessary. 60,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, flush and replace coolant. 61,000-63,000 miles: Replace spark plugs, ignition cables, timing belts (3.0L engines), automatic transaxle fluid/filter, and bands. 69,000 miles: Check PCV valve and replace if necessary; lubricate lower ball joints, replace drive belts, air cleaner element, and spark plugs. 72,000-75,000 miles: Repeat maintenance tasks at 36,000-mile intervals. 78,000-81,000 miles: Flush and replace coolant, adjust drive belt tension, check PCV valve and replace if necessary; lubricate lower ball joints. 84,000-90,000 miles: Repeat maintenance tasks at 36,000-mile intervals. 93,000-96,000 miles: Change engine oil, replace oil filter, inspect front brake pads and rear brake linings. <sup>1</sup>Change engine oil every 105,000 miles.<sup>2</sup>Replace engine timing belt and oil filter at same time.<sup>3</sup>Check air cleaner element and replace if necessary.<sup>4</sup>Flush and change transaxle fluid and adjust bands.<sup>5</sup>Perform this maintenance as recommended by Daimler-Chrysler to maintain emissions warranty, but it is not required.<sup>6</sup>If vehicle operates mostly in heavy traffic or above 90°F (32°C), more frequent transaxle service is needed.\* 1. park booster vehicle near cables and switch off all accessories, put transmission in park or neutral, and turn off ignition. 2. place gear selector in park or neutral and turn off accessories on disabled vehicle. 3. connect red clamp to positive terminal and black clamp to negative terminal of booster battery. 4. do not let clamps touch at opposite ends of cables, as it can cause an electrical arc. 5. on disabled vehicle, attach red jumper cable clamp to engine ground near the point where the ground cable attaches, and then start the engine in the connected vehicle. 6. after starting the engine, let it idle for a few minutes before starting the other engine. 7. check if battery has reached 12.4 volts (75% charge) before attempting to start the engine. 8. do not crank starter motor on disabled vehicle for more than 15 seconds. 9. stop cranking and allow starter to cool before trying again. 10. disconnect cables as follows: a. black clamp from engine ground b. black clamp from battery negative terminal when using a booster vehicle c. red clamp from battery positive terminal on both vehicles When towing a vehicle without wheels, ensure that the ground clearance is adequate by lifting the vehicle until the removed wheels are at least 100 mm (4 in) above the ground. Additionally, ensure there is sufficient clearance on the opposite end of the vehicle, especially when driving over rough terrain or steep inclines. If necessary, remove the wheels from the lifted end and lower the vehicle to increase clearance at the other end. Install lug nuts on wheel studs to secure brake drums or rotors. If a locked vehicle must be towed with its front wheels on the ground, use a towing dolly or flat bed hauler. For 3-speed automatic transaxle vehicles, towing is limited to speeds not exceeding 40 km/h (25 mph) for distances up to 25 km (15 miles), and the gear selector must be in neutral. For 5-speed manual transaxle vehicles, towing can be done at any legal highway speed for extended distances, with the gear selector also set to neutral. When possible, DaimlerChrysler Corporation recommends that a vehicle be towed with its front end lifted. However, if this is not feasible, the rear wheels can be lifted as long as certain guidelines are followed, including ensuring the steering column and front drive line are in good condition. Using a floor jack in the middle of the front and rear wheels can lead to irreversible damage to the vehicle's body. Properly positioning a floor jack allows for lifting a passenger lift vehicle (PLV) safely. It is crucial to use jack stands to support the raised vehicle. Floor jacks should only be used on designated areas under the vehicle, as using them elsewhere can cause harm. Vehicles can also be lifted with specific types of hoists, including single-post frame-contact hoists, twin-post chassis lifts, or ramp-type drive-on hoists. When utilizing a frame-contact hoist, ensure that lifting pads are correctly positioned to avoid damage.