ŠKODA

OWNER'S MANUAL

ŠKODA Rapid

Documentation of vehicle delivery

Affix the vehicle data sticker here

Date of vehicle delivery[a)]

☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

ŠKODA partners
Stamp and signature of the vendor

I confirm that I have taken delivery of the specified vehicle in good condition, have received information on how to operate it correctly, and have had the terms of the warranty explained to me.

Signature of the customer

Does the vehicle have an extended warranty? Yes ☐ No ☐

Limitations of the ŠKODA extended warranty[a)]

Years: _____ or km: _____

or

miles: _____

[a)] Due to the requirements of the generally binding country-specific regulations, the date of first registration can be given instead of the date of the vehicle handover.

5J5012791AG

1. vehicle owner

This vehicle with the official registration number
(filled in by the seller)
belongs to:

Title, Name / Company:

Address:

Telephone:

ŠKODA partner

Service consultant:

Telephone:

2. Vehicle owner

This vehicle with the official registration number
belongs to:

Title, Name / Company:

Address:

Telephone:

ŠKODA partner

Service consultant:

Telephone:

5J5012791AG

Preface

You have opted for a ŠKODA – our sincere thanks for your confidence in us.

The description of the vehicle operation, important information concerning safety, vehicle care, maintenance and support, as well as technical vehicle data, are given in this Owner's Manual.

Please read this Owner's Manual carefully, because the operation in accordance with these instructions is a prerequisite for proper use of the vehicle.

When using the vehicle, the universally applicable country-specific legal requirements (e.g. for transporting children, deactivating the airbag, tyre use, road traffic etc.) must always be observed.

Please always pay attention when driving! As the driver you are fully responsible for road safety.

We hope you enjoy driving your ŠKODA, and wish you a pleasant journey at all times.

Your ŠKODA AUTO

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Materials defect liability and ŠKODA Warranty for new cars

Warranty period
Using a ŠKODA partner, ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited gives 2 years new car warranty from the date of purchase with no limitation on mileage.

Warranty coverage
This warranty extends to the repair or replacement of all parts that need to be repaired or replaced due to inadequate workmanship or the parts being defective; this is in order to restore the vehicle to its original production specifications while adhering to deadlines and the requirements set out in this Owner's Manual.

The ŠKODA partner decides on the type of repair, taking into account economic aspects as regards to the technologies recommended by ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited.

An adequate period of time should be provided for the completion of the warranty repair after the notification of the vehicle with a ŠKODA partner.

Where can you claim warranty
The warranty is provided by a ŠKODA partner.

Beginning and end of the warranty period
The warranty period begins on the date of delivery of the new vehicle to the original purchaser or lessee.

This new vehicle warranty is automatically transferred free of charge when ownership of the vehicle takes place during the warranty period.

In terms of the repairs made, or parts built-in during the warranty period, the warranty expires at the end of the warranty period of the respective vehicle.

Tyres and vehicle batteries
Some parts with which ŠKODA vehicles are equipped, such as tyres, batteries, etc., are not produced by ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited, but are provided by other suppliers. These parts are excluded from the ŠKODA warranty, but the vehicle purchaser can make a warranty claim with the respective manufacturer / supplier. If there are any problems with the provision of the guarantee by these manufacturers, an authorized ŠKODA dealer will assist you in finding a solution.

Maintenance implementation and mechanical customisations
This warranty does not apply to costs of consumables or work as part of regular maintenance. A tyre change, a wheel alignment and balancing are also considered to be scheduled maintenance.

This warranty does not apply to the change of spark plugs, oils, lubricants, fluids or refrigerants, as long as their exchange is not an integral part of the warranty with respect to the relevant part.

Defective light bulbs [1], wiper blades, brake shoes or brake pads which occur within six months or 10 000 km, whichever occurs first, can be repaired due to poor workmanship or the parts being defective. After expiry of the time limits mentioned above these are regarded as natural wear and tear and are excluded from the warranty.

Taking care of the minor vehicle parts, such as the cleaning of fabrics / leather upholstery inside the vehicle, the protective wax covering of various body parts, are considered maintenance and are excluded from the warranty. A damaged or fading of trim, soft elements and leather parts due to the effect of weather conditions or usage are excluded from the warranty.

The term "normal wear and tear" cannot be predefined, because different types of use leads to different defects or types of wear. Particularly sensitive components, such as spark plugs, clutch plates and related components, are easily identifiable and are excluded from the warranty.

Mechanical adjustments that are not material or workmanship related (especially doors, flaps and headlight settings) are excluded from the guarantee after 10 000 km or 6 months, whichever occurs first. After this period, these faults are considered normal wear and tear.

Incidental errors that do not affect the vehicle function, including noise or vibration, and anything similar, are excluded from the warranty.

[1] Exception is for the bi-xenon gas discharge lamps in the headlights, they are covered by a 2 year warranty. Damaged bulbs in the headlights caused by external influences are excluded from the warranty.

Damage or failure due to the misuse, neglect, alteration, accident or in the event of a fire
This warranty does not relate to:
- Damage or failure due to improper vehicle repair, such as by the installation of non-original parts or accessories that have an effect on the specifications of the vehicle performance compared to the specifications of the vehicle manufacturer (unwarranted changes are excluded from the warranty).
- Cases in which in the vehicle parts, especially electronic components, have been installed, which have not been released by the manufacturer ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited.
- Damage or failure due to the use of contaminated or incorrect / falsified fuels, intentional or unintentional incorrectly refuelled.
- Damage or failure due to vehicle use for competitions or for record attempts, driving schools or for driving generally in unsuitable places or as a result of an accident or fire.
- Damage or failure due to permanent vehicle operation in spite of the indication of a mechanical or operational problem by warning light, a measuring instrument or other warning.
- Damaged, or due to the declaration of an insurance company, fully written off vehicles or vehicles that were essentially assembled or repaired with parts from other used stripped vehicles.
- Vehicles where the damage is due to improper storage, intentional or fraudulent conduct on the part of the owner or driver.
- Vehicles where the damage is due to operating in contradiction to the instructions in the vehicle Owner's Manual.
- Repairs or regular / recommended service work that is performed other than by an authorized specialist garage.

Damage or failure due to the lack of maintenance
This warranty does not apply to damage or failure due to a failure to implement the recommended maintenance and operational requirements set out in this Owner's Manual.

Damage caused by environmental influences
This warranty does not cover damage caused by highly atmospheric industrial pollution (e.g. acid rain), bad weather, fire, theft or terrorist activities, frost or heat, floods including any immersion, flooding and/or hydrostatic obstacles and other damage due to water soaking, earthquakes, natural disasters, strikes, riots, civil unrest, nuclear threat, bird droppings, stone chips, tree resin or other similar external mechanical or chemical events of any kind.

Damage caused by external influences are not considered faults and are excluded from the warranty.

Manipulation of the odometer
This warranty does not apply to repairs of ŠKODA vehicles in which the odometer has been tampered with or where the actual mileage cannot be read directly.

Other costs
This warranty does not refer to the incidental or consequential damages mentioned below that are due to a fault or a warranty/advertising repair by a dealer.

Costs related to communication, loading, parking in the garage and other services due to a vehicle breakdown in a remote location or in the city.

All costs relating to personal injury or property damage.

Psychological damage caused by the breakdown and during the period in which the vehicle is in a repair shop.

Reimbursement of lost time, loss of business or for hiring a replacement product during the repair period.

Legal obligations with respect to deaths, injuries or property damage, etc.

Other terms and conditions
This warranty explicitly does not cover a vehicle exchange or money refund.

ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited reserves the right to enhance or make design changes to all models of the ŠKODA brand without having to make similar changes to previously sold vehicles.

All replaced faulty parts under this warranty become the property of ŠKODA Auto India Private Limited.

The place of jurisdiction for the negotiation and processing of any legal disputes is the city of Aurangabad (Maharashtra State).

Paintwork and body warranty
In addition to the warranty conditions listed in the purchase contract for new ŠKODA vehicles, an authorized ŠKODA dealer additionally ensures that the vehicle has the following warranty:
- 3 years against paint damage[1)],
- 6 years against the corrosion of the bodywork[1)].

[1)] From the date of delivery of the new vehicle.

This type of damage will be repaired by any authorized ŠKODA dealer free of charge.

The warranty does not relate to:
- Damage due to external factors or inappropriate/insufficient care.
- Body and paint damage, whereby the repair was not carried out promptly and professionally in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and using ŠKODA genuine parts.
- Corrosion perforation due to the use of parts other than ŠKODA Genuine Parts or the application of technologies other than those authorized by the manufacturer or due to an incorrectly performed repair contrary to the manufacturer's instructions.

Customer Notice
The vehicle owner has the right and the duty to bring the vehicle during the warranty period to an authorized ŠKODA dealer for a service check / regular maintenance according to the instructions listed in the service schedule and in the Owner's Manual.

If a fault or problem is detected on the vehicle the nearest authorized ŠKODA dealer must be informed immediately. Should the customer violate these instructions, use the vehicle and thus increase the extent of damage, the warranty may be limited or possibly even revoked.

For repair under this warranty the vehicle should be registered with the authorized ŠKODA dealer during normal working hours.

The authorized ŠKODA dealer may refuse warranty service if it is not able to be proven with the service forms or repair orders / invoices that regular maintenance has been performed at the right time.

Should the original purchaser sell the vehicle during the warranty period, the subsequent purchaser is obliged to inform the authorized ŠKODA dealer from which the vehicle was purchased about this fact within 30 days of purchase, and fill out an item in this manual.

The customer must present an invoice to the seller in order to claim the spare parts warranty for these parts.

On-board literature

You will always find this **Owner's Manual** in the on-board literature. Depending on the equipment installed, the on-board literature may also contain the **Owner's Manual - Infotainment**.

Owner's Manual
This Owner's Manual is valid for all **body variants** of the vehicle and for all related **models** and **equipment levels**.

This Owner's Manual describes **all possible equipment variants** without identifying them as special equipment, model variants or market-dependent equipment. Consequently, this vehicle does **not contain all of the equipment components** described in this Owner's Manual.

The range of equipment installed in your vehicle depends on the purchase contract for the vehicle. With questions regarding the scope of equipment please call if necessary a ŠKODA Partner.

The **Pictures** in these Owner's Manual are for illustrative purposes only. The illustrations can differ in minor details from your vehicle; they are only intended to provide general information.

ŠKODA AUTO pursues a policy of ongoing product and model development with all vehicles. Changes in terms of supply scope are possible at any time with regard to design, equipment and technology. The information listed in these Owner's Manual corresponds to the information available at the time of going to press.

Therefore legal claims cannot be made based on the technical data, illustrations and information contained in this Owner's Manual.

Infotainment Owner´s Manual
The Infotainment Owner´s Manual contains a description of the Infotainment service and possibly also some functions and vehicle systems.

Notes

Terms used

"Specialist garage" - a workshop that carries out specialist service tasks for ŠKODA vehicles. A specialist can be a ŠKODA partner, a ŠKODA service partner, as well as an independent workshop.

"ŠKODA Service Partner" - A workshop that has been contractually authorised by ŠKODA AUTO or its sales partner to service ŠKODA vehicles and to sell ŠKODA Genuine Parts.

"ŠKODA partner" - A company that has been authorised by ŠKODA AUTO or its sales partner to sell new ŠKODA vehicles and, when applicable, to service them using ŠKODA Genuine Parts and sell ŠKODA Genuine Parts.

Text notes

"Press" - Short press (e.g. a button) within 1 s

"Hold" - Long press (e.g. a button) for more than 1 s

Explanation of symbols

Reference to the introductory module of a chapter with important information and safety warnings

Situations in which the vehicle must be stopped as soon as possible

® Trademark

WARNING

Texts with this symbol draw attention to threats of a **serious accident, injury or loss of life**.

CAUTION

Texts with this symbol draw attention to the risk of vehicle damage or possible inoperability of some systems.

Notice

Texts with this symbol contain additional information.

Structure of the Operating Manual and further information

Structure of the Owner's Manual
The Owner's Manual are hierarchically divided into the following areas.

- **Section** (e.g. Safety) - the title of the section is shown down on the lower left-hand side
  - **Main chapter** (e.g. Airbag system) - the title of the main chapter is indicated at the lower right-hand side
    - **Chapter** (E. g. Description of the airbag system)
      - 🕮 **Introduction to the topic** – Module Overview within the chapter, introductory information about the chapter content, if necessary, valid for the entire chapter notes
      - **Module** (e.g. Triggering the airbags)

Information search
When searching for information in the Owner's Manual, we recommend using the **Index** at the end of the Owner's Manual.

Direction indications
All direction indications such as "left", "right", "front", "rear" relate to the forward direction of travel of the vehicle.

Units of measurement
The volume, weight, speed and length specifications are given in metric units, unless otherwise stated.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
rpm	Engine revolutions per minute
ABS	Anti-lock brake system
AG	Automatic gearbox
AGM	Vehicle battery type
TCS	Traction control
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
DSG	automatic double clutch gearbox
EDL	Electronic differential lock
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EPC	EPC fault light
ESC	Electronic Stability Control
EU	European Union
HBA	Hydraulic brake assist
HHC	Uphill start assist
kW	Kilowatt, unit of power
LED	Lighting element type
MFD	Multifunction display
MG	Manual gearbox
MPI	Petrol engine with multi-point fuel injection
MSR	Engine drag torque control
Nm	Newton meter, measuring unit for the engine torque
TDI CR	Diesel engine with turbo charging and common rail injection system
VIN	Vehicle identification number
W	Watt, unit of power

Safety

Passive Safety

General information

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Before setting off 12
Driving safety 12

In this section of the instructions you will find important information on the subject of passive safety. We have combined everything here with which you should be familiar regarding seat belts, airbags, safety of children and anything similar.

Other important safety information can also be found in the subsequent sections of this Owner's Manual. Therefore, the Owner's Manual should always be kept in the vehicle.

Before setting off

For your own safety and the safety of the people travelling with you, please pay attention to the following points before setting off.

- Check the function of the lighting and turn signal systems.
- Check the wiper function and the wiper blades for wear. Check the windscreen washer fluid level.
- Ensure that all of the windows offer good visibility to the outside.
- Adjust the rear-view mirror so that viewing to the rear is assured. Ensure that the mirrors are not covered.
- Check the tyre inflation pressure.
- Check the engine oil, brake fluid and coolant level.
- Secure all items of luggage.
- Do not exceed the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle.
- Close all doors and the engine compartment and luggage compartment lid.
- Ensure that no objects can obstruct the pedals.
- Protect children by using a suitable child seat» page 20, *Transporting children safely*.
- Adopt the correct seating position. Tell your passengers to assume the correct seating position » page 12, *Correct and safe seated position*.

Driving safety

In the interests of traffic safety, the following information must be observed.

- Do not become distracted from concentrating on the traffic situation, (e.g. by your passengers or mobile phone calls, etc.).
- Never drive when your driving ability is impaired, (e.g. due to medication, alcohol, drugs or similar).
- Keep to the traffic regulations and the permissible speed limit.
- Always adjust the driving speed to the road, traffic and weather conditions.
- Take regular breaks on long journeys (at least every two hours).

Correct and safe seated position

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

The correct seating position for the driver 13
Adjusting the steering wheel position 13
Correct seated position for the front passenger 14
Correct seating position for the passengers in the rear seats 14

Always assume the correct seated position before setting off and do not change this position while driving. Also advise your passengers to adopt the correct seated position and not to change this position while the car is moving.

The following list contains instructions for the **front passenger** which, if not observed, may cause serious injuries or death.

- Do not lean against the dash panel.
- Do not put your feet on the dash panel.

The following list contains instructions for all **passengers** which, if not observed, may cause serious injuries or death.

- Do not sit only on the front part of the seat.
- Do not sit facing to the side.
- Do not lean out of the window.
- Do not put your limbs out of the window.
- Do not put your feet on the seat cushion.

WARNING

- The front seats and head restraints must be adjusted to match the body size at all times and the seat belt must always be fastened properly to provide the most effective levels of protection to the passengers.
- Each occupant must correctly fasten the seat belt belonging to the seat. Children must be fastened » page 20, *Transporting children safely* with a suitable restraint system.
- The seat backrests must not be angled too far back when driving, otherwise this will affect proper operation of the seat belts and of the airbag system – risk of injury!

WARNING

By sitting incorrectly, the passenger is risking life-threatening injuries.

The correct seating position for the driver

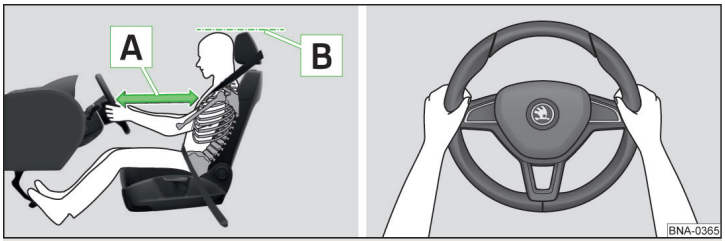

Fig. 1 **Correct seated position for the driver/correct steering wheel position**

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

For your own safety and to reduce the risk of injury in the event of an accident, we recommend the following setting.

✓ Adjust the driver's seat in the forward/back direction so that the pedals can be fully depressed with slightly bent legs.

✓ Adjust the seat backrest so that the highest point of the steering wheel can be reached with your arms at a slight angle.

✓ Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is at least 25 cm » fig. 1 - A.

✓ Adjust the headrest so that the top edge of the headrest is at the same level as the upper part of your head (not for seats with integrated headrests) » fig. 1 - B.

✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 14, *Using seat belts*.

WARNING

- A distance of least 25 cm to the steering wheel should be maintained, otherwise the airbag system will not be able to protect you - hazard!
- When driving, hold the steering wheel with both hands firmly on the outer edge in the "9 o'clock" and "3 o'clock" position » fig. 1. Never hold the steering wheel in the "12 o'clock" position or in any other way (e.g. in the middle, inner edge of the steering wheel or similar). Otherwise, in the event of airbag deployment, you could suffer serious injury to the arms, hands and head.
- Ensure there are no objects in the driver's footwell as they may get behind the pedals while driving. You would then no longer be able to operate the clutch, brake or accelerate.

Adjusting the steering wheel position

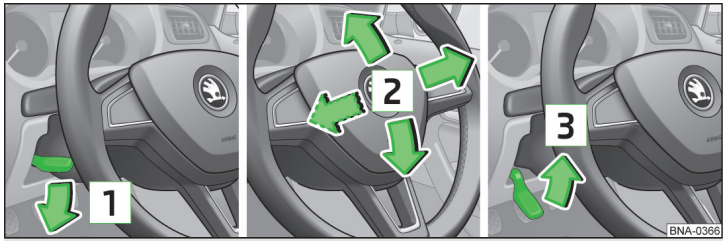

Fig. 2 **Setting the steering wheel position**

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

The height and forward/back position of the steering wheel can be adjusted.

› Swivel the safety lever underneath the steering wheel in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 2.

› Adjust the steering wheel to the desired position. The steering wheel can be adjusted in the direction of arrow 2.

› Pull the safety lever until it stops in the direction of arrow 3.

WARNING

- Never adjust the steering wheel when the vehicle is moving, only do so when the vehicle is stationary!
- The safety lever must always be locked so that the steering wheel cannot accidentally change position – There is a risk of an accident!

Correct seated position for the front passenger

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

For passenger safety and to reduce the risk of injury in an accident, the following instructions must be observed.

✓ Position the front passenger seat back as far as possible. The front passenger must maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the dash panel so that the airbag offers the greatest possible safety if it is deployed.

✓ Adjust the headrest so that the top edge of the headrest is at the same level as the upper part of your head » fig. 1 *on page 13* B (not for seats with integrated headrests).

✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 14, *Using seat belts*.

WARNING

- A distance of least 25 cm to the dashboard should be maintained, otherwise the airbag system will not be able to protect you - There is a risk to life!
- Always keep your feet in the foot well when the car is being driven – never place your feet on the instrument panel, out of the window or on the surface of the seats. You will be exposed to increased risk of injury if it becomes necessary to apply the brake or in the event of an accident. If an airbag is deployed, you may suffer fatal injuries when adopting an incorrect seated position!

Correct seating position for the passengers in the rear seats

Read and observe ! on page 13 first.

For the safety of the passengers in the rear seats, and to reduce the risk of injury in an accident, the following instructions must be observed.

✓ Adjust the headrest such that the top edge of the headrest is at the same level as the upper part of the head » fig. 1 *on page 13* B.

✓ Correctly fasten the seat belt » page 14, *Using seat belts*.

Seat belts

Using seat belts

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Correct routing of seat belt 15
Fastening and unfastening seat belts 16
Two-point safety belt 16

Seat belts that are fastened correctly offer good protection in the event of an accident. They reduce the risk of an injury and increase the chance of survival in the event of a major accident.

The seat belts reduce kinetic energy to a considerable extent. They also prevent uncontrolled movements which, in turn, may well result in severe injuries.

When transporting a child the following instructions must be observed » page 20, *Transporting children safely*.

WARNING

- Fasten seat belts before every ride! This also applies to other passengers - there is a risk of injury!
- Maximum seat belt protection is only achieved if you are correctly seated » page 12, *Correct and safe seated position*.
- The seat backrests of the front seats must not be tilted too far to the rear otherwise the seatbelts can lose their effectiveness.

WARNING

Information on dealing with the safety belts

- The belt webbing must not be jammed in-between at any point or twisted, or chafe against any sharp edges.
- Make sure you do not catch the seat belt in the door when closing it.

WARNING

Information on the proper use of safety belts

- Adjust the height of the belt in such a way that the shoulder part of the belt is roughly positioned across the middle of your shoulder - on no account across your neck.

WARNING (Continued)

- No two persons (including children) should ever use a single seat belt together.
- The lock tongue should only be inserted into the lock which is the correct one for your seat. Wrong use of the safety belt will reduce its capacity to protect and the risk of injury increases.
- Many layers of clothing and loose clothing (e. g. a winter coat over a jacket) do not allow you to be correctly seated and impairs proper operation of the seat belts.
- Do not use clamps or other objects to adjust seat belts (e.g. to shorten the belts for smaller persons).

WARNING

Information on the care and maintenance of safety belts

- The belt webbing must always be kept clean. Soiled belt webbing may impair proper operation of the inertia reel » page 76.
- The seat belts must not be removed or changed in any way. Do not attempt to repair the seat belts yourself.
- Check the condition of all the seat belts on a regular basis. If damage to the parts of the seat belt system (e.g. the strap, the belt connectors, the retractor, the lock or similar) are detected, the seat belt in question must be replaced immediately by a specialist.
- Seat belts which have been subjected to stress in an accident should be replaced by a specialist garage. The anchorage points for the belts should also be checked.

Correct routing of seat belt

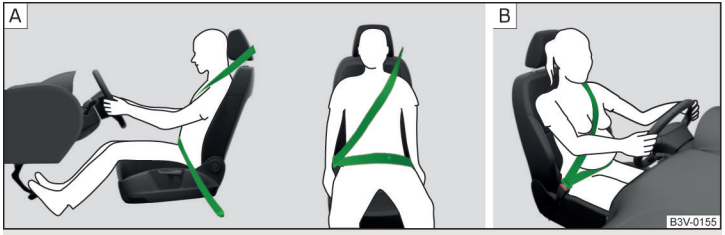

Fig. 3 **Routing of belt webbing over the shoulders and the lap belt/Routing of belt webbing for an expectant mother**

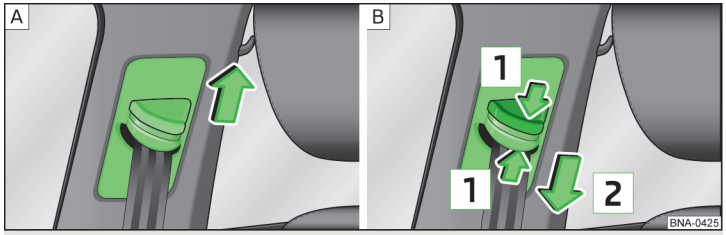

Fig. 4 **Seat belt height adjusters for front seats**

Read and observe ! on page 14 first.

It is important that the belt is properly routed to ensure seat belts offer the maximum protection.

The **shoulder belt** should be positioned approximately over the middle of your shoulder (on no account across your neck) and lie flush to the chest » fig. 3 - A.

The **lower part of the belt** should run across the pelvis (it should not lie on top of the stomach) and must always fit snugly » fig. 3 - A.

For **pregnant women**, the lower part of the belt must be positioned as low down as possible across the pelvis, to avoid exerting any pressure on the lower abdomen » fig. 3 - B.

Seat belt height adjusters for front seats

› Push the return pulley **upwards** in the direction of arrow » fig. 4 - A.
› **Or**: push together the mechanism in the direction of arrows 1 and push the return pulley **downwards** in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 4 - B.
› Then pull firmly on the belt to ensure that the seat belt height adjuster has correctly locked in place.

WARNING

- Always ensure that the webbing of the seat belts is properly routed. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- A seat belt which is hanging too loose can result in injuries as your body is moved forward by the kinetic energy produced in an accident and is then suddenly held firm by the belt.
- The belt webbing must not run across solid or fragile objects (e.g. pencils, spectacles, pens, keys etc.). Such objects can cause injury.

Fastening and unfastening seat belts

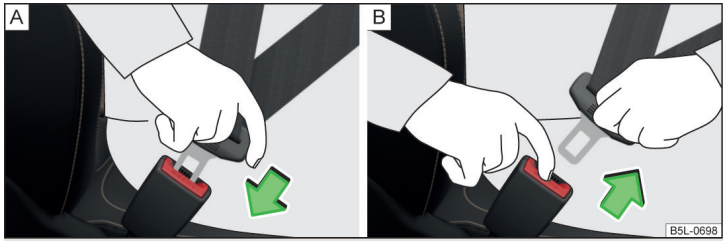

Fig. 5 **Fastening/unfastening the seat belt**

Read and observe ! on page 14 first.

Before fastening the belt

› Properly adjust the head restraint.
› Adjust the seat (applies to the front seats).
› Adjust the belt height (applies to the front seats).

Fasten

› Use the lock tongue to slowly pull the webbing over your chest and pelvis.
› Insert the lock tongue into the belt buckle » fig. 5 – A that is part of the seat until it clicks into place.
› Pull on the belt to check that it has engaged correctly in the lock.

Release

› Grip the lock tongue and press the red button in the buckle » fig. 5 - B, the lock tongue pops out.
› Guide the belt back by hand so that the seat belt does not twist and the webbing rolls up fully.

WARNING

The reel opening for the lock tongue must not be blocked otherwise the lock tongue will not lock into place properly.

Two-point safety belt

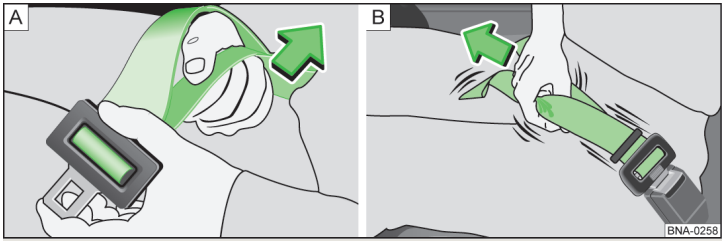

Fig. 6 **Two-point safety belt**

Read and observe ! on page 14 first.

The middle rear seat is fitted with a two-point pelvic belt.

Extend lap

› Hold the latch plate at a right angle to the strap and pull the strap to the desired length » fig. 6 - A .

Shorten lap

› Pull on the free end of the strap » fig. 6 - B .
› Thread the excess strap length in the plastic slide.

Inertia reels and belt tensioners

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Inertia reels 16
Belt tensioners 17

Inertia reels

Each three-point seat belt is equipped with an inertia reel.

When pulling slowly on the seat belt, the belt can move freely. When pulling sharply on the seat belt, the movement is locked by the inertia reel. The belts also lock when full braking, when the car accelerates, when driving downhill and when cornering.

WARNING

If the seat belt does not lock when pulling sharply on it, have it inspected immediately by a specialist garage.

Belt tensioners

Safety for the driver and front passenger **wearing their seat belts** is enhanced by the belt tensioners fitted to the inertia reels of the front seat belts.

If there is a collision of a certain severity, the seat belts are tightened by the belt tensioner so that unwanted body motion is prevented.

Belt tensioners are **not activated** in the event of **minor** collisions, in the case of a roll-over and also not in accidents in which no major forces are produced.

WARNING

- Any work on the belt tensioner system, including the removal and installation of system components because of other repair work, must only be carried out by a specialist garage.
- If the belt tensioners have been deployed, it is then necessary to replace the entire system.

Notice

- The belt tensioners can also be deployed if the seat belts are not fastened.
- Smoke is generated when the belt tensioners are deployed. This is not an indication of a fire in the vehicle.

Airbag system

Description of the airbag system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

System description 17
Airbag deployment 18
Safety instructions 18

The airbag system provides, as a supplement to the seat belts, additional occupant protection during severe frontal and side-on collisions.

The airbag will only provide optimum protection in conjunction with wearing the seat belt - the airbag is not a substitute for the seat belts.

The functional status of the airbag system is indicated by the indicator light in the instrument cluster » page 30.

System description

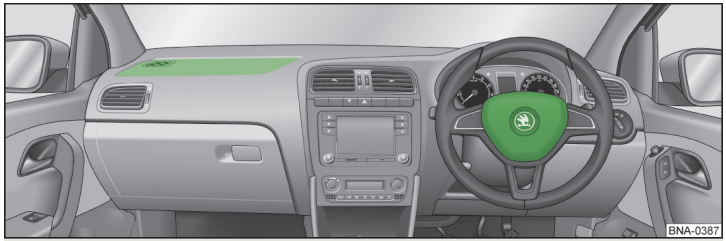

Fig. 7 **Airbag installation points**

The forward movement of the driver and of the front passenger is cushioned when they make contact with the fully inflated airbag and the risk of injury to head and chest is thus reduced.

The front airbags are provided with the lettering **AIRBAG** on the steering wheel and on the dashboard on the front passenger side.

Depending on the vehicle equipment, the airbag system consists of the following parts.
- Individual airbags.
- Indicator light in the instrument cluster » page 30.

Airbag deployment

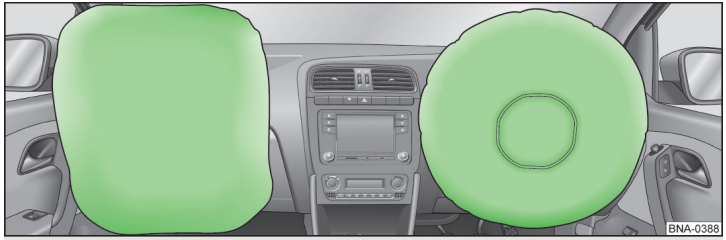

Fig. 8 **Inflated airbags**

The airbag system is only functional when the ignition is switched on.

When triggered, the airbag fills with gas and unfolds. The airbag inflates in a fraction of a second.

When the airbag inflates, smoke is released. This is not a sign of a fire in the vehicle.

Triggering conditions
It is not possible to generally determine which deployment conditions apply to the airbag system in every situation. The important factors here are the hardness of the object with which the vehicle collides, the angle of impact, vehicle speed etc.

A decisive factor in the deployment of the airbags is the degree of deceleration at the time. If the vehicle deceleration which occurs and is measured during the collision remains below the prescribed reference values specified in the control unit, the airbags are not deployed although the vehicle may well suffer severe damage to the bodywork as a consequence of the accident.

The following airbags will be deployed in the event of a severe frontal collision.
- Driver's front airbag.
- Front passenger airbag.

The following events occur when an airbag deploys.
- The hazard warning lights are switched on.
- All the doors are unlocked.
- The fuel supply to the engine is cut off.
- The interior light illuminates (if the automatic operation of the interior light is switched on – switch).

When is the airbag not deployed?
In the event of **minor** frontal and side collisions, rear-end collisions, the airbag is not deployed, or if the vehicle overturns or rolls over.

Safety instructions

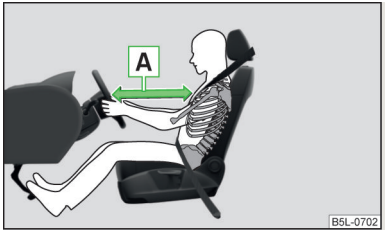

Fig. 9
Safe distance from the steering wheel and dashboard

WARNING

General information
- **The seat belts and the airbag system can only offer optimum protection if the driver and passengers are seated properly** » page 12.
- The airbag unleashes enormous force when triggered, which can lead to serious injuries or fatalities if the driver and passengers are not seated properly. This applies in particular to children who are transported without using a suitable child safety seat.
- If there is a fault, have the airbag system checked immediately by a specialist garage. Otherwise, there is a risk of the airbag not being activated in the event of an accident.
- If the airbag has been deployed, the airbag system must then be replaced.
- The surface of the steering wheel and the dash panel should only be cleaned with a dry or slightly dampened cloth in the area of the front airbags.

WARNING

Information about the front airbags

- For the driver and front passenger, it is important to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm to the steering wheel or the dashboard» fig. 9 - A, If you do not keep this distance, it means that the airbag system cannot protect you - There is a risk to life! The front seats and the head restraints must always also be correctly adjusted to match the body size of the occupant.
- The front passenger airbag must be deactivated if using a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat » page 19, *Airbag deactivation*. If this is not done, there is a risk of the child suffering severe or even fatal injuries if the front passenger airbag is deployed.
- No other persons, animals or objects should be placed in front of the occupants in the front seats in the deployment area of the front airbags.
- The steering wheel and the surface of the dashboard on the passenger side must not be stickered, covered or modified in any way. No parts (e.g. cup holders, mobile phone mounts and the like) may be mounted near the airbag installation points and in the airbag deployment area.
- Never place objects on the surface of the dashboard on the passenger side.

WARNING

Information on the use of the airbag system

- Any work on the airbag system including the installation and removal of system components due to other repair work (e.g. removal of the steering wheel) must only be carried out by a specialist garage. Further information » page 70.
- No changes of any sort should be made to parts of the airbag system, the front bumper or the bodywork.
- Do not manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.

Airbag deactivation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Deactivating airbags 19

Deactivating airbags

We recommend that you ask a ŠKODA service partner to deactivate any other airbags.

Deactivating an airbag should be considered in cases such as the ones below.

- If a rear-facing child seat has to be used on the front passenger seat » page 20, *Transporting children safely*.
- If it is not possible to maintain a distance of at least 25 cm between the middle of the steering wheel and chest, despite the driver's seat being correctly adjusted.
- If special attachments are required in the area of the steering wheel because of a physical disability.
- If different seats have been fitted (e.g. orthopaedic seats without side airbags).

WARNING

If an airbag is deactivated at the time of the vehicle being sold, the purchaser must be informed!

Transporting children safely

Child seat

Introduction

To reduce the risk of injury in an accident, children should only be transported in child seats!

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat 20
Classification of child seats 21
Use of child safety seats which are secured with a safety belt 21

Please refer to the instructions in this Owner's Manual and the child seat manufacturer's instructions with regard to the installation and use of the child seat.

For safety reasons, we recommend that you always transport children on the rear seats. Only transport a child on the passenger seat in exceptional circumstances.

Child seats complying with the ECE-R 44 Economic Commission for Europe standard must be used.

Child seats that comply with the ECE-R 44 standard have a test seal that cannot be removed: a large E within a circle with the test number below.

WARNING

- One should never carry children, and also not babies! - on one's lap.
- When leaving the vehicle, do not leave children unattended in the vehicle. In an emergency, they might not be able to get out of the vehicle on their own or to help themselves. Can be fatal at very high or very low temperatures!
- The child must be secured in the vehicle during the entire journey! Otherwise, the child would be thrown through the vehicle in the event of an accident, causing fatal injuries to both the child and other occupants.
- Children are exposed to an increased risk of injury in the event of an accident if they lean forward or adopt an incorrect seated position when the vehicle is moving. This particularly applies to children who are transported on the front passenger seat as they can suffer severe, or even fatal injuries if the airbag system is deployed!

WARNING (Continued)

- Pay particular attention to the information provided by the manufacturer of the child safety seat regarding the correct routing of the belt. Seat belts which are not correctly adjusted can themselves cause injuries even in minor accidents.
- Safety belts must be checked to ensure that they are running properly. One should also ensure that the belt is not damaged by sharp-edged fittings.
- When installing the child seat on the back seat, the corresponding front seat must be adjusted so that there is no contact between the front seat and the child seat or the child being transported in a child seat.
- When installing a child seat in which the child faces forward, adjust the head restraints so that they are as high as possible.
- If the head restraints still prevent the child seat from being installed, even in the highest position, you will need to remove them » page 47. After removing the child seat, refit the head restraints.

Notice

We recommend that you use child seats from ŠKODA Original Accessories. These child seats were developed and also tested for use in ŠKODA vehicles. They meet the ECE-R 44 standard.

Use of a child seat on the front passenger seat

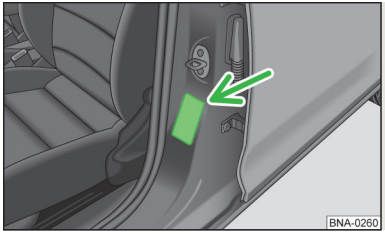

Fig. 10
Sticker on the B column on the front passenger side.

Read and observe ! on page 20 first.

Never use a rear-facing child restraint system on a seat which is protected by an active airbag positioned in front of it. This could cause serious injury to the child, even death.

The sticker which is located on the B column on the front passenger side also clearly states this» fig. 10.

The following instructions must be followed when using a child seat on the front passenger seat.

- It is essential to deactivate the front passenger airbag if using a child seat in which the child is transported with its back facing the direction of travel » !.
- If possible, adjust the front passenger seat backrest so that it is as vertical, so as to ensure secure contact between the passenger seat backrest and the back of the child seat.
- If possible, move the front passenger seat backwards so that there is no contact between the front passenger seat and the child seat behind it.
- Set the front passenger seat belt as high up as possible.
- With child safety seats in groups 2 and 3, ensure that the loop-around fittings attached to the child seat headrest are positioned in front of or at the same height as the loop-around fittings on the B pillar on the passenger side. Adjust the height of the front passenger seat belt so that the belt does not "jam" in the return pulley. In the event of an accident, the child's neck may be injured by the seat belt!

! WARNING

- **Never** use a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat if the passenger airbag is activated. This child safety seat is positioned in the deployment area of the front passenger airbag. The airbag may cause the child severe, or even fatal injuries, in the event of it being deployed.
- Once a child seat in which the child is transported with its back to the direction of travel is no longer being used on the passenger seat, the front passenger airbag should be reactivated.

Classification of child seats

Read and observe ! on page 20 first.

Classification of child seats according to the ECE-R 44 standard.

Group	Weight of the child
0	up to 10 kg
0	up to 13 kg
1	9-18 kg
2	15-25 kg
3	22-36 kg

Use of child safety seats which are secured with a safety belt

Never use a rear-facing child seat on the front passenger seat if the passenger airbag is activated. This child safety seat is positioned in the deployment area of the front passenger airbag. The airbag may cause the child severe, or even fatal injuries, in the event of it being deployed.

Read and observe ! on page 20 first.

Overview of the usability of child seats fastened with a seat belt on each of the seats in accordance with the ECE-R 16 standard.

Group	Front passenger seat	Outer rear seats
0 up to 10 kg	U	U
0 up to 13 kg	U	U
1 9-18 kg	U	U

Group	Front passenger seat	Outer rear seats
2 15-25 kg	**U**	**U**
3 22-36 kg	**U**	**U**

U "Universal" child seat category - a child seat designed to be attached to the seat using the seat belt.

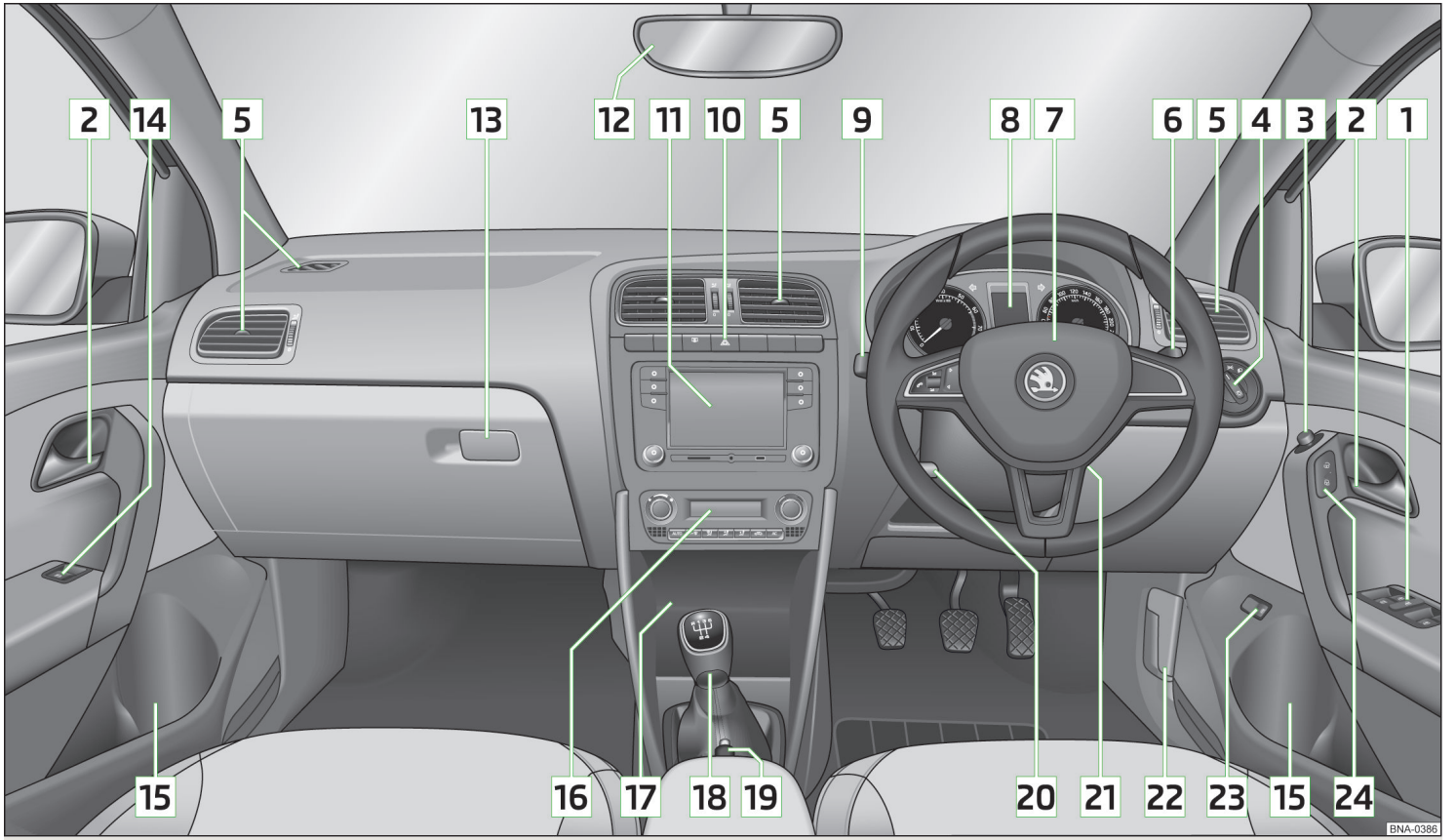

Fig. 11 **Cockpit**

Usage

Cockpit

Overview

1 Electric windows 38
2 Door opening lever 36
3 Electric exterior mirror adjustment 45
4 Light switch 39
5 Air outlet vents 54
6 Operating lever (depending on equipment):
- Windscreen wipers and washers 44
- Information system 31

7 Multifunction steering wheel with horn / with driver's front airbag (depending on equipment fitted) 17
8 Instrument cluster 26
9 Operating lever (depending on equipment):
- Direction and high beam 40
- Speed regulating system 67

10 Bar with keys (depending on the equipment fitted):
- Traction control (TCS) 65
- Rear window heater 43
- Hazard warning lights system 41

11 Radio / Infotainment
12 Interior mirror 45
13 Storage compartment on the front passenger side 48
14 Electric window in the front passenger door 38
15 Storage compartment 48
16 Operating controls for the air conditioning system 52
17 Storage compartment 49
18 Depending on equipment fitted:
- Gearshift lever (manual gearbox) 60
- Selector lever (automatic gearbox) 61

19 Handbrake lever 59
20 Steering wheel locking lever 13
21 Ignition lock 58
22 Bonnet release lever 79
23 Button to unlock the boot lid 37
24 Central locking system 36

Instruments and Indicator Lights

Instrument cluster

Introduction

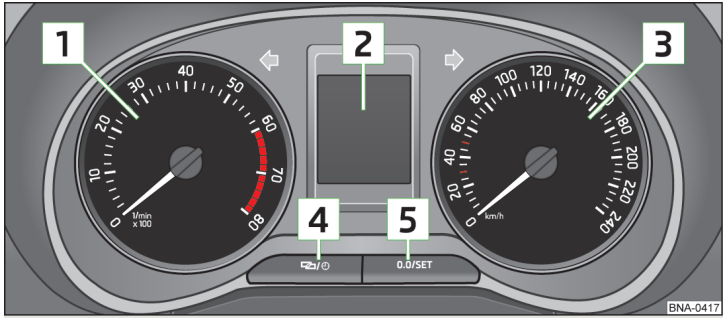

Fig. 12 **Instrument cluster**

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Rev counter _____ 26
Fuel gauge _____ 26

1 Engine revolutions counter » page 26
- with warning lights » page 27

2 Display » page 31
- with fuel gauge » page 26
- with warning lights » page 27

3 Speedometer
- with warning lights » page 27

4 Button for:
- Set the time » page 32
- Displaying the distance and days until the next service interval » page 32

5 Button for:
- switching between the odometer display and the counter for the distance driven (trip) » page 32
- Reset counter for distance travelled (trip) » page 32
- Set the time » page 32

Notice

If **IGNITION ON** appears in the display, then the system indicates that the ignition is switched on.

Rev counter

The tachometer 1 » fig. 12 *on page 26* shows the actual engine speed per minute.

The beginning of the red scale range of the tachometer indicates the maximum permitted engine speed of a driven-in and operating warm engine.

You should shift into the next higher gear before the red scale of the revolution counter is reached, or select mode **D** on the automatic gearbox.

The gear recommendation is important to note in order to maintain the optimum engine speed » page 32.

CAUTION

The rev counter pointer may only move into the red area for a short time - otherwise there is a risk of engine damage!

Fuel gauge

Fig. 13
Fuel gauge

The display» fig. 13 only works if the ignition is switched on.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about 55 litres.

If the fuel level reaches the reserve level A » fig. 13, the warning light illuminates in the instrument cluster» page 30.

WARNING

For the vehicle systems to function correctly, and thus for safe driving, there must be sufficient fuel in the tank. Never drain the fuel tank completely – There is a risk of an accident!

CAUTION

Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! Irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which can result in damage to parts of the engine and the exhaust system.

Notice

The arrow▶next to the symbolwithin the fuel gauge displays the installation location of the fuel filler on the right side of the vehicle.

Warning Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Handbrake 27
Braking system 28
Generator 28
Door open 28
Engine oil 28
Coolant 28
Power steering 29
Anti-lock braking system (ABS) 29
Stability Control (ESC) 29
Traction control system (ASR) deactivated 29
Rear fog light 30
Emission control system 30
Preheating unit (diesel) 30
EPC Engine performance check (petrol engine) 30
Fuel reserve 30
Airbag system 30
Water in the fuel filter (diesel engine) 30
Turn signal system 30
Cruise control system 31
Brake pedal (automatic transmission) 31
Main beam 31
Display of a low temperature 31
Service 31

The warning lights in the instrument cluster indicate certain functions or faults.

Some warning lights can be accompanied by acoustic signals.

After switching on the ignition, some warning lights **illuminate** briefly as a function **test**. If the tested systems are OK, the corresponding warning lights **extinguish** a few seconds after switching on the ignition or leaving the vehicle.

WARNING

- Ignoring illuminated warning lights and related messages or instructions in the display of the instrument cluster may lead to serious personal injury or damage to the vehicle.
- If you have to stop for technical reasons, then park the vehicle at a safe distance from the traffic, switch off the engine and activate the hazard warning light system » page 41. Place the warning triangle at the specified distance.
- The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area. The following warning instructions must be followed at all times when working in the engine compartment » page 79, *Engine compartment*.

Handbrake

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – the hand brake is applied.

An acoustic signal will sound if you drive the vehicle above 6 km/h while the handbrake is still on.

▸ Release the handbrake.

Braking system

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – the brake fluid level in the braking system is too low.

▸ Park the vehicle, **stop driving!** Seek help from a specialist garage.

WARNING

A fault to the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance - There is a risk of an accident!

Generator

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates - while the engine is running, the battery is not being charged.

▸ As the battery discharges while driving, all non-essential electrical consumers (e.g. Infotainment) should be switched off.
▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

CAUTION

If, in addition to light , light lights up while driving, **stop driving** – risk of engine damage! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Door open

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – one or more doors are open.

Engine oil

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

Low oil pressure

illuminates/flashes.

▸ Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and check the engine oil level.
▸ If the warning light illuminates or flashes , **stop driving**, even if the oil level is correct! Also do not leave the engine running at an idling speed.
▸ Seek help from a specialist garage.

Engine oil level too low

illuminates.

▸ Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine and check the engine oil level, top up if necessary.

The warning light will go out if the bonnet is left open for more than 30 seconds. If no engine oil has been replenished, the warning light will illuminate again after driving about 100 km.

Fault on the engine oil level sensor

flashes.

The warning light flashes several times after switching on the ignition and there is an audible signal.

▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

CAUTION

If, under the given conditions, it is not possible to top up with engine oil, **stop driving** - there is a risk of engine damage! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Coolant

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

lights up or flashes – the coolant temperature is too high or the coolant level is too low.

▸ Stop the vehicle, switch off the engine, and allow the engine to cool down.
▸ Check the coolant level » page 83, *Checking and refilling*.

If the coolant level is within the specified range and the warning light lights up again, there may be a malfunction of the cooling fan.
▸ Switch off the ignition.
▸ Check the fuse for the radiator fan, replace if necessary.

If the coolant level and fan fuse are both OK but the warning light lights up again, **stop driving!**

▸ Seek help from a specialist garage.

Power steering

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

Fault in the power steering

lights up – this indicates a complete failure of the power steering and the steering assist is no longer working (significantly higher steering forces).

illuminates - this indicates a partial failure of the power steering and the steering forces may be greater.

▸ Switch off the ignition, start the engine again and travel a short distance.
▸ If the warning light does not go off, stop the vehicle, **do not continue to drive**. Seek help from a specialist garage.
▸ If the warning light does not go out, you can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Disconnecting the vehicle battery

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light illuminates after switching on the ignition.

The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

If, after restarting the engine is restarted and driving a short distance, the warning light does not go out, there is a system error.
▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

lights up – there is an ABS fault.

The vehicle will only be braked by the normal brake system without the ABS.
▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

! WARNING

- If the warning light illuminates simultaneously with warning light » page 28, *Braking system*, **stop driving!** Seek help from a specialist garage.
- A fault to the ABS system or the braking system can increase the vehicle's braking distance – risk of accident!

Stability Control (ESC)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

flashes - the ESC is now being activated.

ESC fault

illuminates - there is a ESC fault.
▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

If the warning light illuminates immediately after you start the engine, the ESC might be switched off for technical reasons.
▸ Switch the ignition off and on again.

The ESC is fully functional again if the warning light does not illuminate after you switch the engine back on.

Disconnecting the vehicle battery

If the vehicle's battery has been disconnected and reconnected, the warning light illuminates after switching on the ignition.

The warning light should go out after driving a short distance.

If, after driving a short distance, the warning light does not go out, there is a system error.
▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

For more information about the ESC system » page 65, *Stability Control (ESC)*.

Traction control system (ASR) deactivated

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates - the TCS system is deactivated» page 65, *Stability Control (ESC)*.

Rear fog light

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates - the rear fog light is switched on.

Emission control system

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – there is a fault in the emission control system. The system makes it possible to drive on in emergency mode - there may be a noticeable reduction in engine performance.

▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Preheating unit (diesel)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

The warning light **illuminates** after the ignition has been switched on. Once the light has gone out, the engine can be started immediately. There is a fault in the glow plug system if the warning light does not illuminate or illuminates continuously.

▸ Seek help from a specialist garage.

flashes – there is a fault in the engine management system. The system makes it possible to drive on in emergency mode - there may be a noticeable reduction in engine performance.

▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Engine performance check (petrol engine)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

EPC lights up – there is a fault in the engine management system. The system makes it possible to drive on in emergency mode - there may be a noticeable reduction in engine performance.

▸ You can drive on, exercising appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Fuel reserve

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates - the fuel level in the fuel tank has reached the reserve area.

▸ Please refuel » page 77.

Airbag system

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – there is a fault in the airbag system.

▸ Seek help from a specialist garage.

WARNING

When there is a fault in the airbag system, there is a risk that the system will not be triggered during an accident. Therefore, it must be checked immediately by a specialized dealer.

Water in the fuel filter (diesel engine)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

The fuel filter with water separator, filters out dirt and water from the fuel.

illuminates - too much water is present in the separator.

▸ Continued driving is possible with appropriate caution. Seek assistance from a specialist garage immediately.

Turn signal system

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

flashes - the left turn signal is switched on.

flashes - the right turn signal is switched on.

If there is a fault in the turn signal system, the warning light flashes at twice its normal rate.

When the hazard warning light system is switched on, all turn signals and both warning lights flash.

Cruise control system

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

lights up – the vehicle speed is regulated by the cruise control system.

Brake pedal (automatic transmission)

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

lights up – apply the brake.

Main beam

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates - the main beam or the headlight flasher is switched on.

Display of a low temperature

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – the outside temperature is below +4 °C.

! WARNING

Even at temperatures around +4 °C, black ice may still be on the road surface! Do not only rely upon the information given on the outside temperature display that there is no ice on the road.

Service

Read and observe ! on page 27 first.

illuminates – note regarding a due service appointment » page 32, *Service interval display*.

Information system

Driver information system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Display in the instrument cluster 31
Counter for distance driven 32
Setting the clock 32
Gear recommendation 32
Service interval display 32

Display in the instrument cluster

Depending on the vehicle's equipment, the information system provides the following information via the instrument cluster display.

- Total distance travelled/distance travelled after resetting the memory (trip) » page 32
- Time » page 32
- Engaged gear / gear recommendation » page 32
- Service interval display » page 32
- Driving data (multifunction display) » page 33
- Selector lever positions for an automatic gearbox » page 61
- Speed regulating system » page 67

! CAUTION

Pull out the ignition key if it comes into contact with the display (e.g. when cleaning) to prevent any possible damage.

Counter for distance driven

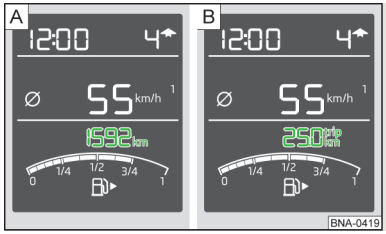

Fig. 14
Odometer: Total distance travelled/distance travelled after resetting

Display » fig. 14

A Odometer

B Counter for the distance travelled after resetting (Trip)

Select between the odometer display and the counter for the distance driven (Trip)

› Briefly press the button 5 » fig. 12 *on page 26*.

Reset the counter for distance driven (Trip)

› Select the counter for distance driven (Trip).

› Press and hold the 5 button.

Setting the clock

The time is set using the buttons 4 and 5 » fig. 12 *on page 26*.

4 The choice to change the display (hours or minutes).

5 The change of the displayed value.

Gear recommendation

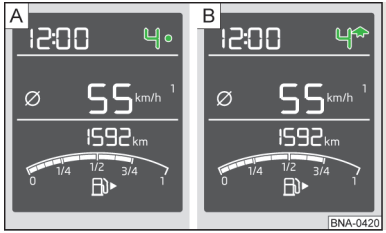

Fig. 15
Information on the selected gear / gear recommendation

A suitable engaged gear or, where appropriate, a recommended gear is displayed, with the aim of conserving the life of the engine and increasing driving efficiency.

For vehicles with DSG automatic transmission, the recommended gear will be shown provided the manual switching mode (Tiptronic) is selected.

Display » fig. 15

A Optimal gear engaged

B Recommended gear

↑ - Recommends that you change up to a **higher** gear

↓ - Recommends that you change down to a **lower** gear

- On vehicles with a **manual** gearbox, the **recommended** gear and an arrow symbol is displayed (e.g. ↓↑ means that it is advantageous to change up from a lower gear to 4. gear).
- For vehicles with a DSG **automatic** gearbox mode, the **currently engaged** gear and an arrow symbol (e.g. ↓↑ means that it is advantageous to switch from 4 to a higher gear) is displayed in manual shifting mode (Tiptronic).

! WARNING

The driver is always responsible for selecting the correct gear in different driving situations (e.g. when overtaking).

i Notice

Produced when the clutch pedal is not recommended gear indicator.

Service interval display

The service interval display shows the kilometres or days until the next service event.

Information regarding service intervals » page 71.

The service due date is automatically displayed on the display and this information can be displayed manually at any time if necessary.

Messages before reaching the scheduled service date

Before reaching the service date, the following information is shown on the display after switching on the ignition for about 10 seconds.

- Icon and the days remaining until the next service interval
- Icon and the kilometres remaining until the next service interval.

Messages upon reaching scheduled service date
As soon as the due date for the service is reached, the flashing symbol and the message appears in the display for about 20 s after the ignition has been switched on. An audible signal is also emitted.

Display the days and distance until the next service interval
You can press button 4 » fig. 12 *on page 26* continuously to display the remaining distance and days until the next service interval whenever the ignition is switched on.

Driving data (Multifunction display)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation 33
Information overview 33
Warning when exceeding the set speed 34
Memory 34

The driving data is displayed in the multifunction display when is ignition is switched on. After the ignition is switched on, the information that was last selected before switching off the ignition is displayed.

Operation

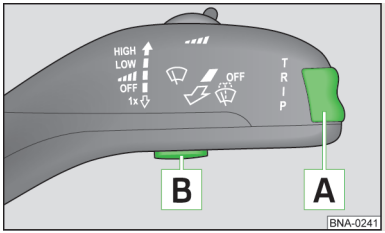

Fig. 16
Buttons on the control lever

Operating the multifunction display » fig. 16
A **Press** (up or down) - select data / Setting values
B **Press** - show / confirm entry
Hold - Reset memory

Information overview

Overview of driving data (depending on the vehicle equipment).

Outside temperature - If the outside temperature drops below +4 °C, the temperature indicator appears and a snowflake symbol ❄ (display for low temperature) flashes for a few seconds, then remains displayed together with the outside temperature.

Driving time - driving time since last clearing the memory.

Current fuel consumption[1]- The display appears in litres/hour if the vehicle is stationary or driving at a low speed.

Average fuel consumption - is calculated continuously since the last clearing of the memory. After erasing the memory, no data will appear for the first 300 m driven.

Range - Drive distance in km which can be covered with the existing tank capacity and with the same driving style. If you drive more efficiently, this value can increase.

Distance driven - distance driven since the memory was last cleared.

Average speed - value constantly recalculated, for distance since last clearing the memory. After erasing the memory, no data will appear for the first 300 m driven.

Current Speed - digital speedometer.

Coolant temperature - If the coolant temperature is in the range 70-120 °C, the engine operating temperature has been reached. If the temperature is below 70 ° C, high engine speeds and straining the engine should be avoided. If the temperature is over 120 ° C, the warning light lights up the instrument cluster » page 28.

Warning when speeding - It is possible to set a speed limit.

[1] Only valid for some countries.

Warning when exceeding the set speed

The system offers the possibility of setting a speed limit which, if exceeded, sounds an acoustic warning signal and at the same time displays the menu item (warning of excessive speed) with the limit set.

Adjust the speed limit while the vehicle is stationary

› Select and confirm the menu item (warning when speed limit is exceeded).
› Set the desired speed limit.
› Confirm the set value, or wait several seconds; your settings will be saved automatically.

Adjusting the speed limit while the vehicle is moving

› Select and confirm the menu item (warning when speed limit is exceeded).
› Drive at the desired speed.
› Confirm the current speed as the speed limit.

The set speed limit can be manually adjusted later if needed.

Deactivating the speed limit

› Select and confirm the menu item (warning when speed limit is exceeded).
› By confirming the speed stored in the memory, the speed limit is reset.

The set speed limit value remains stored even after switching off the ignition.

Memory

Fig. 17
Multi-function display - display example of the memory

The system stores data from the two memories described below, which are then displayed at position A » fig. 17.

"1" – Single-trip memory

Driving data is stored from when the ignition is switched on to when it is switched off. If the trip is continued **within 2 hours** after switching off the ignition, new data will also flow into the calculation of the current driving information.

If the trip is interrupted for **more than 2 hours**, the memory is automatically erased.

"2" – Long-term memory

The memory gathers driving information from any number of individual journeys up to a total of 19 hours and 59 minutes driving or 1 999 kilometres driven.

The indicator is automatically set back to zero if one of the indicated values is exceeded.

› To **select the preferred memory bank** choose the desired specification of the multi-function display and select by repeatedly confirming the preferred memory bank.

Reset memory » page 33.

The following driving data is stored in memory banks.

▸ Average fuel consumption.
▸ Distance driven.
▸ Average speed.
▸ Driving time.

Notice

Disconnecting the vehicle battery will delete all memory data.

Unlocking and opening

Unlocking and locking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Unlocking/locking with the key in the lock cylinder ____ 35
Unlocking/locking with the remote control key ____ 35
Vehicle locking / unlocking with the central locking button ____ 36
Opening/closing a door ____ 36
Child safety lock ____ 37
Malfunctions ____ 37

The vehicle is equipped with a central locking system which makes it possible to unlock / lock **all** the doors, the fuel filler flap and boot lid simultaneously.

The **unlocking** of the vehicle is displayed by the turn signal lights flashing twice.

If you unlock the vehicle and do not open a door or the boot lid within the next 30 seconds, the vehicle will lock again automatically.

The **locking** of the vehicle is displayed by the turn signal lights flashing once.

If the driver's door is open, the vehicle cannot be locked.

If the doors or the boot lid remain open after the vehicle has been locked, the turn signal lights do not flash until they have been closed.

Automatic locking
All the doors and the boot lid are locked automatically once the car reaches a speed of about 9 km/h.

WARNING

- Never leave the key in the vehicle when you exit the vehicle. Unauthorised persons (e.g. children) could lock the car, turn on the ignition or start the engine - There is risk of injury and accidents!
- When leaving the vehicle, never leave people who are not completely independent, such as children, unattended in the vehicle. These individuals might not be able to leave the vehicle on their own or to help themselves. Very high or very low temperatures can be fatal!

CAUTION

- Each key contains electronic components; therefore it must be protected against moisture and severe shocks.
- Keep the key grooves clean. Impurities (textile fibres, dust etc.) have a negative effect on the functionality of the locking cylinder and ignition lock.

Unlocking/locking with the key in the lock cylinder

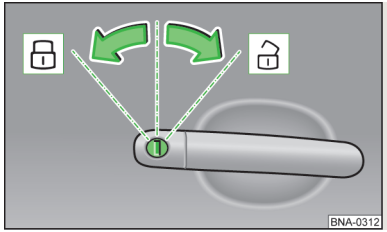

Fig. 18
Right side of the vehicle: Turning the key for unlocking and locking the vehicle

Read and observe ! and ! on page 35 first.

Unlocking/locking the vehicle with the key » fig. 18

- Unlocking the vehicle
- Locking the vehicle

Unlocking/locking with the remote control key

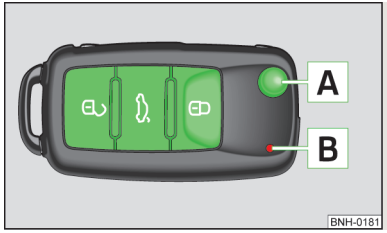

Fig. 19
Key with pop-out key bit

Read and observe ! and ! on page 35 first.

Description of the key » fig. 19

- Unlock button
- Lock button

Button for unlocking and unlatching the boot lid
A Button for folding out/folding in the key bit
B Battery status warning light - if the warning light does not flash when you press a button on the key, the battery is discharged

Opening the boot lid
By **pressing down** on the button the lid is unlocked and unlatched (partly opened).

If the lid is unlocked using the button, then the lid is automatically locked after closing.

CAUTION
- The remote control may be affected by signal superimposition from transmitters close to the car.
- The range of the remote control key is about 30 m. The battery must be replaced if the central locking only reacts to the remote control at a distance of less than 3 m away » page 96.

Vehicle locking / unlocking with the central locking button

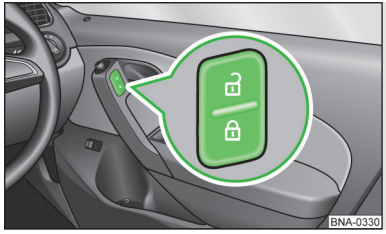

Fig. 20
Central locking button

Read and observe and on page 35 first.

Prerequisites for locking / unlocking with the central locking button
✓ The vehicle is not locked from the outside.
✓ None of the doors are open.

› To **lock**, press the button » fig. 20.
› To **unlock**, press the button .

Locking is displayed in the button by the illumination of the symbol.

The following applies after locking.
▸ Opening the doors and the boot lid from the outside is not possible.
▸ The doors can be unlocked and opened from the inside by a single pull on the opening lever of the respective door.

WARNING
Doors locked from the inside make it difficult for rescuers to get into the vehicle in an emergency – risk to life!

Opening/closing a door

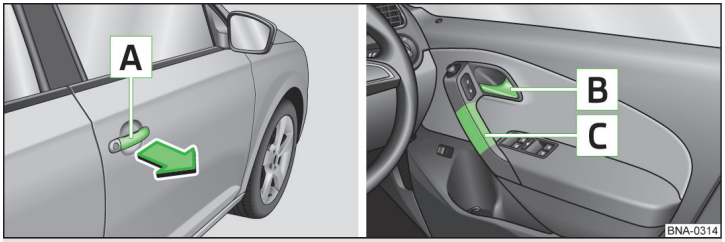

Fig. 21 **Door handle/door opening lever:**

Read and observe and on page 35 first.

› To **open from the outside**, unlock the vehicle and pull the door handle A in the direction of arrow » fig. 21.
› To **open from the inside** pull the door opening lever B and push the door away from you.
› To the **lock from the inside**, grab the handle C and close the door.

WARNING
- The door must be closed properly, otherwise it could open whilst the vehicle is in motion - There is a risk of death!
- Only open and close the door when there is no one in the opening/closing range – There is a risk of injury!
- Never drive with the doors open - it can be fatal!
- An opened door can close automatically if there is a strong wind or the vehicle is on an incline – risk of injury!

Child safety lock

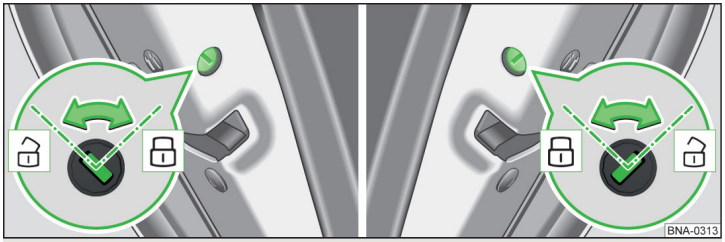

Fig. 22 **Rear door: Switching the child safety system on/off**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 35 first.

The child safety lock prevents the rear doors from being opened from the inside. The door can only be opened from the outside.

› To **turn on** the child safety lock, turn the vehicle key to position » fig. 22.
› To **turn off** the child safety lock, turn the vehicle key to position .

Malfunctions

Read and observe ! and ! on page 35 first.

Synchronize remote
If the buttons on the remote control key have been depressed several times beyond the effective range of the equipment, or the battery has been replaced in the remote control key and the vehicle cannot be unlocked with the remote control, the key must be synchronized.

› Press any button on the remote control key.
› After pressing the button means the door will unlock with the key above the lock cylinder within 1 minute.

Fault with the central locking
If the warning light in the driver's door initially flashes quickly for around 2 seconds, and then illuminates for 30 seconds without interruption before flashing again slowly, you will need to seek the assistance of a specialist garage.

In the case of a fault with the central locking system, the vehicle doors and the boot lid can be emergency locked or emergency released » page 96.

Low voltage of the key battery
If the voltage of the key battery is too low, a message appears in the display of the instrument cluster referring to the need to replace the battery. Replace the battery » page 96.

Luggage compartment door

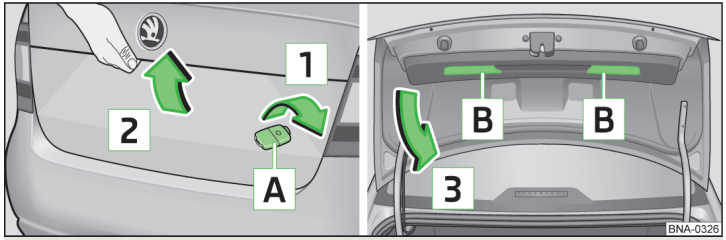

Fig. 23 **Opening/closing luggage compartment lid**

› **Locking** the lid takes place in one of the following ways.

On the key, hold the button » fig. 19 *on page 35* .

In the driver's door pull on the symbol button.

On the lid, turn the locking cylinder with key A in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 23.

› To**open**Pull the lid in direction of arrow 2 » fig. 23 as far as the stop until it is secured.
› To **close**, grab the handle B and pull in the direction of arrow 3.

! WARNING
- Never drive with the boot lid open or ajar, as otherwise exhaust gases may get into the interior of the vehicle – risk of poisoning!
- Ensure that the lock is properly engaged after closing the lid. Otherwise, the lid might open suddenly while the vehicle is moving, even if the lid was locked – There is a risk of an accident!
- Make sure that when closing the boot lid, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

i Notice
Before closing the boot lid, check that the vehicle key is not in the boot.

Window operation

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Open / Close Window ____ 38
Force limiter ____ 38
Operational faults ____ 39

WARNING

Always close the window carefully and in a controlled manner. Otherwise these could cause severe crushing injuries.

CAUTION

- Keep the windows clean to ensure the correct functionality of the electric windows.
- Always close the electric windows before disconnecting the battery.

Notice

If the windows are opened, dust as well as other dirt can get into the vehicle and in addition the wind noise is more at certain speeds.

Open / Close Window

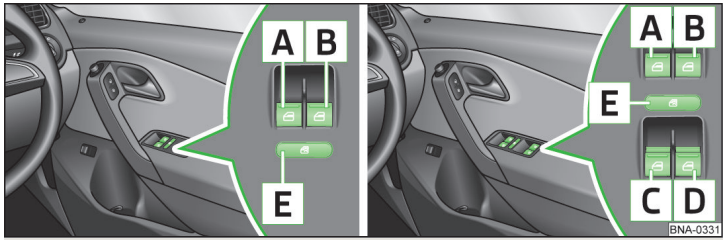

Fig. 24 **Buttons for electric windows: Variant 1 / Variant 2**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 38 first.

The power windows operate only when ignition is switched on.

Depending on the equipment configuration, the front windows - **variant 1** or the front and rear windows - **variant 2** will be operated by pressing/pulling the buttons in the driver´s door» fig. 24.

The window in the front passenger door and the windows in the rear doors are operated via the button in each door.

Buttons for electric windows » fig. 24

- A Front door, left
- B Front door, right
- C Rear door, left
- D Rear door, right
- E Deactivate/activate the buttons in the rear doors (the deactivation may be advantageous if, for example, children are transported on the rear seats)

› To **open**, lightly press the appropriate button and hold it until the window has moved into the desired position.
› To **close**, pull gently on the top edge of the corresponding button and hold until the window has moved into the desired position.

In**Variant 2**» fig. 24all windows can be automatically fully opened / closed by pushing or pulling the button up to the latch. Renewed pulling of the button causes the window to stop immediately.

› To **deactivate/activate** the buttons in the rear doors, press the E button. If the buttons in the rear doors are disabled, the warning light illuminated in button E.

WARNING

The system is fitted with a force limiter (only applies to **Variant 2**) » page 38. If there is an obstacle, the closing process is stopped and the window goes down by several centimetres. However, the windows should be closed carefully – risk of injury.

Force limiter

Only variant 2 is fitted with force limitation.

Read and observe ! and ! on page 38 first.

If there is an obstacle, the closing process is stopped and the window goes down by several centimetres.

If the obstacle prevents the window from being closed during the next 10 seconds, the closing process is interrupted once again and the window goes down by several centimetres.

If you attempt to close the window again within 10 seconds of the window being moved down for the second time, even though the obstacle was not yet been removed, the closing process is only stopped. During this time, it is not possible to automatically close the window. The force limiter is still switched on.

The force limiter is only not operational if you attempt to close the window again within the next 10 seconds – **the window will now close with full force!**

If you wait longer than 10 seconds, the force limiter is switched on again.

WARNING

Variant 1 of the power window » fig. 24 *on page 38* **has no** force limiter. The windows should be closed carefully – risk of injury!

Operational faults

Read and observe and on page 38 first.

Repeatedly opening and closing the window can cause the window mechanism to overheat and become temporarily blocked. You will be able to operate the window again as soon as the operating mechanism has cooled down.

For **Variant 2**, the windows may not operate automatically after disconnecting the battery. After connecting the vehicle battery, the system is **activated** as follows.

› Switch on the ignition.
› Pull the top edge of the relevant button and close the window.
› Release the button.
› Pull up the respective button and hold for 1 second.

Lights and visibility

Lights

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operating the light function 39
Daytime running lights(DAY LIGHT) 40
Turn signal and main beam 40
Fog lights/rear fog light 41
Parking light 41
Hazard warning light system 41

Notice

The headlights may mist up temporarily. When the light is switched on, the light-emitting surface demists after a short period of time.

Operating the light function

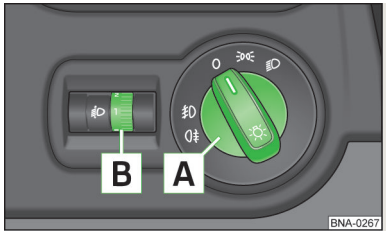

Fig. 25
Light switch and control dial for the headlight beam range regulation

To switch the light function **on / off**, switch A » fig. 25 should be turned to one of the following positions.

0 Switching off lights (except daytime running lights)
Switching on the parking lights or parking lights on both sides » page 41
Turn on the low beam

To **adjust the headlight range control**, turn dial B » fig. 25 in line with the vehicle load » .

– Front seats occupied, boot empty
1 All seats occupied, boot empty

2 All seats occupied, boot loaded
3 Driver seat occupied, boot loaded

WARNING

Always adjust the headlight beam to meet the following conditions - otherwise there is a risk of an accident.
- The vehicle does not dazzle other road users, especially oncoming vehicles.
- The beam range is sufficient for safe driving.

Notice

An audible warning signal will sound if the light switch is in the or position, the ignition key is removed and the driver's door is opened. The audible warning signal is switched off by means of the door contact when the driver's door is closed (ignition off), however, the side lights remain on to illuminate the parked vehicle if necessary.

Daytime running lights(DAY LIGHT)

The daytime running lights (hereafter referred to as function) provides the lighting of the area in front of the vehicle.

The daytime running lights are switched on automatically if the following conditions are met.

✓ The light switch is in the position .
✓ The ignition is switched on.
✓ The function is activated.

Turn off LED daytime running lights function (vehicles with halogen headlights)

› Pull the indicator / main beam lever towards the steering wheel, push down and hold in this position.
› Switch on the ignition and hold the lever in the above position until you hear a signal (about 3 s).

Activate LED daytime running lights function (Vehicles with halogen headlights)

› Switch off the ignition, pull the indicator / main beam lever towards the steering wheel, push up and hold in this position.
› Switch on the ignition and hold the lever in the above position until you hear a signal (about 3 s).

Deactivate bulbs for daytime running lights function (vehicles with halogen headlights)

› Switch off the ignition and remove the fuse for the daytime running lights » page 99.

Activate bulbs for daytime running lights function (vehicles with halogen headlights)

› Switch off the ignition and insert the fuse for the daytime running lights into the fuse box » page 99.

WARNING

Always switch on the low beam when visibility is poor.

Turn signal and main beam

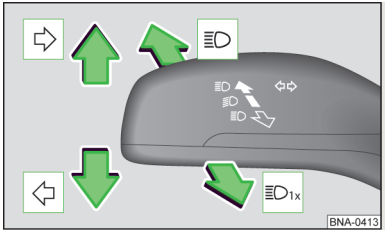

Fig. 26
Operating lever: Turn signal and main beam operation

Control stalk positions » fig. 26

Switch on the right turn signal
Switch on left turn signal
Switch on high beam
Switch off main beam/switch on headlight flasher (spring-tensioned position)

The **main beam** can only be switched on when the low beam lights are on.

The **headlight flasher** can be operated even if the ignition is switched off.

The **turn signal** switches off automatically, depending on the steering angle after completing the turn.

Comfort signalling

When the operating lever is pressed lightly up or down, the indicator in question flashes three times.

If during comfort signalling the operating lever is pressed in the opposite direction, the indicating will stop.

WARNING

Only turn on the main beam or the headlight flasher if other road users will not be dazzled.

Fog lights/rear fog light

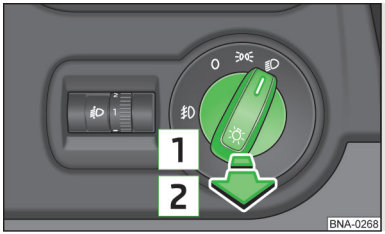

Fig. 27
Light switch - switch on front and rear fog lights

Switching on the fog lights / rear fog lights is possible if the following conditions apply.

✓ The light switch is in the position or » fig. 27.

› To **switch on** the **fog lights**, pull the light switch in position 1; the warning light illuminates in the instrument cluster.
› To **switch on** the **rear fog light**, pull the light switch to position 2, the indicator light will light up in the instrument cluster.

The fog lights/rear fog light are **switched off** in the reverse order.

Parking light

The side light is provided for lighting of the parked vehicle.

Switching on the side light on one side
Only vehicles with LED daytime running lights have this feature.

› Switch off the ignition.
› Press the control lever all the way into position or until it stops » fig. 26 *on page 40*.

The parking light is turned on on the relevant side of the vehicle.

Switching on the side light on both sides
› Switch on the ignition and turn the light switch into position » page 39the parking lights are turned on.
› Switch off the ignition and lock the vehicle.

After pulling out the ignition key and opening the driver's door, an audible warning sounds. After a few seconds or after closing the driver's door, the audible warning is turned off.

CAUTION

- Turning on the parking light means the battery is heavily loaded.
- The parking lights may switch off automatically due to a low battery charge.

If the two-sided parking lights are switched on when the ignition is off, the parking lights will not switch on automatically!

Hazard warning light system

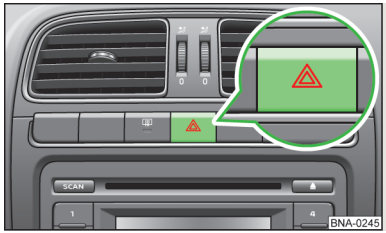

Fig. 28
Button for hazard warning light system

› To**switch on/off**, press the button» fig. 28.

When switched on, the turn signal lights and the warning light buttons all flash at the same time as the warning lights in the instrument cluster.

The hazard warning light system can also be operated if the ignition is switched off.

If one of the airbags is deployed, the hazard warning light system will switch on automatically.

When the hazard warning system is on and the warning light is switched on (e.g. when turning), the hazard warning lights are switched off temporarily and only the turn signal flashes on the relevant side of the vehicle.

Interior lighting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Front interior light 42
Interior lighting, rear 42

The inner lighting also works if the ignition is switched off. With the ignition switched off, the lights will automatically switch off after approximately after 10 minutes.

Front interior light

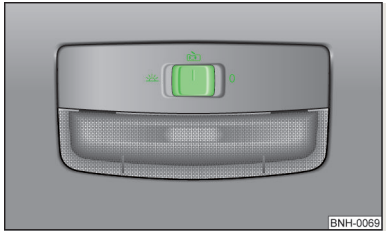

Fig. 29
Operation of the front light

Slide switch positions » fig. 29

- Switching on
- Automatic operation
- Switching off

Automatic operation - position
The system is **turned on** if any of the following occurs.
- The vehicle is unlocked.
- One of the doors is opened.
- The ignition key is removed.

The system is **switched off** if any of the following occurs.
- The vehicle is locked.
- The ignition is switched on.
- About 30 seconds after all the doors have been closed.

[1] In this position, the same conditions apply as for the automatic operation of the lighting from the front seats» page 42.

Interior lighting, rear

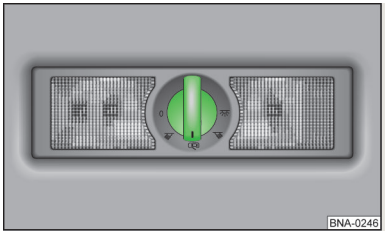

Fig. 30
Interior lights at the rear

Rotary switch positions » fig. 29 *on page 42*

- Switching off
- Switching on left reading light
- Automatic operation[1]
- Switching on right reading light
- Switching on

Visibility

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Rear window heater 43
Front sun visors 43

WARNING
No objects should be attached to the sun visor that could restrict the view or endanger the vehicle occupants during sudden braking or in a collision.

Rear window heater

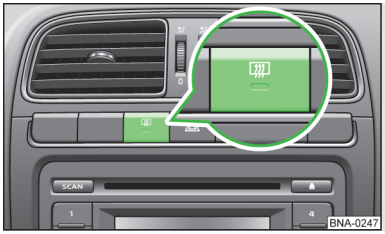

Fig. 31
Button for rear window heating

Read and observe ! on page 42 first.

The heating is used to quickly defrost or ventilate the rear window.

The heating only works when the engine is running.

Button for heating » fig. 31

Switch on/off the rear window heating

When the heater is switched on, a lamp lights up inside the button.

The heating switches off automatically after approximately 10 minutes.

Notice

- If the on-board voltage decreases, the heating switches off automatically » page 84, *Automatic shut-down of consumers - vehicle battery discharge protection*.
- If the light is flashing inside the button, the heater will not function due to low battery.

Front sun visors

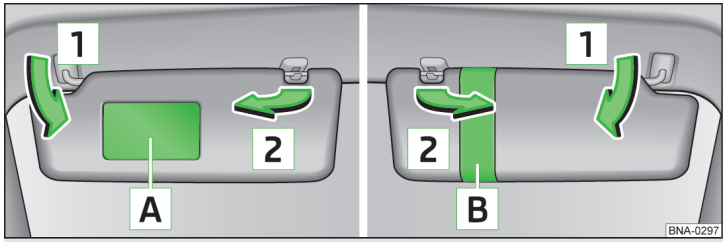

Fig. 32 **Operation and description of the sun visor**

Read and observe ! on page 42 first.

Operation and description of the sun visor » fig. 32

1 Swivel cover towards the windscreen
2 Swivel cover towards the door
A Vanity mirror
B Tape for storage of small light objects

Windscreen wipers and washers

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operating front windscreen wiper and washer system 44

The windshield wipers and the windshield washer system only operate if the ignition is switched on.

WARNING

Do not use the windscreen washer system at low temperatures, without heating the windscreen beforehand. Otherwise, the window cleaner may freeze on the windscreen and restrict the forward view.

CAUTION

- Before folding down the windscreen wiper from the screen you must switch the wipers to the service position» page 97.
- In cold temperatures and during the winter, check that the wiper blades are not frozen to the windscreen before switching on the ignition. If the windscreen wipers are switched on when the blades are frozen to the windscreen, this may damage the blades and windscreen wiper motor.
- Carefully separate frozen windscreen wiper blades from the windscreen and free from snow and ice.
- Handle the windscreen wipers with care - there is a risk of damage to the windscreen by the windscreen wiper arms.
- Do not switch on the ignition when the wiper arm is raised from the windscreen - there is a risk of damage to the bonnet by the wiper arms.

Operating front windscreen wiper and washer system

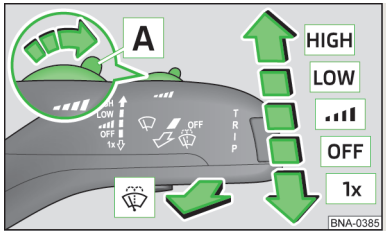

Fig. 33
Operating the windscreen wipers and washer system

Read and observe ! and ! on page 43 first.

The lever can be moved to the following positions » fig. 33

OFF Wipers and washers off

Depending on equipment fitted:
- Intermittent wiping
- Automatic windscreen wiping in the rain

A Setting of windscreen wiper interval for the position - by setting the switch in the direction of the arrow, the windscreen wipers will wipe more often

LOW Slow-speed wiping

HIGH High-speed wiping

1x Single wipe of the windscreen (spring-loaded position)

Spraying and wiping the disc (spring-loaded position) - after releasing the operating lever the wipers continue for another 1 to 3 strokes

WARNING

Automatic wiping when raining is only a supporting feature. The driver is not released from the responsibility to set the function of the windscreen wipers manually depending on the visibility conditions.

Rear mirror

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Interior mirror dimming 45
Exterior mirrors 45

WARNING

Exterior mirrors increase the field of view, however, they make objects appear smaller and further away. Therefore, use the interior mirror whenever possible, for assessing the distances to the vehicles following behind.

WARNING

- The mirrors with automatic dimming contain electrolyte fluid which may leak if the mirror glass is broken - this can irritate skin, eyes and the respiratory system.
- If your eyes or skin come into contact with the electrolytic fluid, immediately wash the affected area for a few minutes with a lot of water. If necessary, seek medical assistance.

Interior mirror dimming

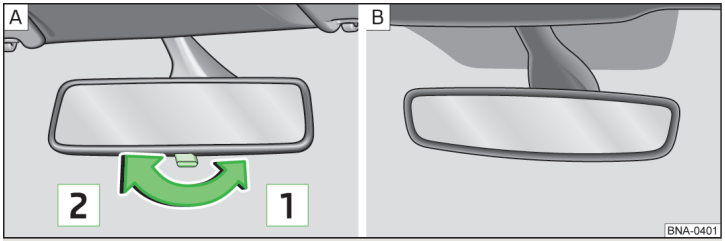

Fig. 34 **Interior mirror: with manual dimming / auto-darkening / light sensor**

Read and observe ! on page 44 first.

Mirrors with manual dimming » fig. 34 - A

1 Basic mirror position (not dimmed)

2 Mirror blackout

Mirror with auto-dimming

Mirror dimming» fig. 34 - B is automatically controlled after the engine start.

When the interior lights are switched on or the reverse gear is engaged, the mirror moves back into the basic position (not dimmed).

! WARNING

- Attach external devices (e.g. navigation system) not in the vicinity of the **mirror with automatic dimming**. The illuminated display of an external device can affect the function of the rear-view mirror - This is a risk of an accident.
- Automatic mirror dimming only functions properly if the light striking the sensors is not affected by other objects. The sensors are located on the front and back of the mirror.

Exterior mirrors

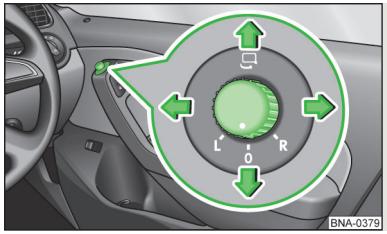

Fig. 35
Exterior mirror operation

Read and observe ! on page 44 first.

The knob can be moved (depending on vehicle equipment) to the following positions » fig. 35

L Adjust the left-hand exterior mirror

0 Switch off mirror control

R Adjust the right-hand exterior mirror

Folding in mirror electronically » !

› To **set** the mirror surface, move the knob in the direction of arrows » fig. 35.

If the electrical mirror setting fails at any time, the mirrors can be adjusted by hand by carefully pressing on the edge of the mirror surface.

Manually foldable windows can be manually folded towards the side windows. To put it back to its original position, the mirror should be folded back from the side window until it audibly clicks into place.

Electric folding mirrors can only be folded with the ignition on and a speed up to 40 km / h. To fold back move the dial to another position » !.

! CAUTION

- Never manually fold in/out the electrically folding exterior mirrors - there is a risk of damage to the mirror!
- When the mirror is swung by external influences (due to impact during manoeuvring, for example), then first **fold in** the mirror by turning the knob and wait for a loud folding noise.

Seats and head restraints

Front seats

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Adjusting the front seats 46
Setting the armrest height 46

WARNING

- Only adjust the driver's seat when the vehicle is stationary – otherwise there is a risk of accident!
- Caution when adjusting the seat! You may suffer injuries or bruises as a result of adjusting the seat without paying proper attention.

Adjusting the front seats

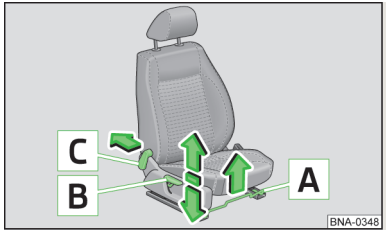

Fig. 36
Control elements on the seat

Read and observe ! on page 46 first.

The seats can be adjusted by the pulling or pressing the operating element in the direction of the arrows» fig. 36.

A Adjusting the seat in the longitudinal direction (after releasing, the control lever must lock audibly)

B Adjusting the seat height (only for the driver's seat)

C Adjust the tilt of the backrest (during adjustment, release the backrest and select the required tilt using your back)

Notice

After a certain time, play can develop within the adjustment mechanism of the backrest angle.

Setting the armrest height

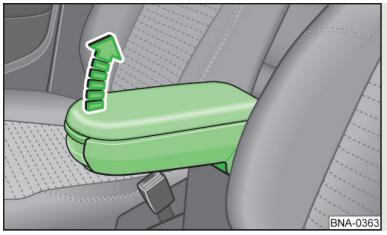

Fig. 37
Lifting the armrest

Read and observe ! on page 46 first.

› To **adjust the height**, lift the armrest in the direction of the arrow into one of the six locking positions » fig. 37.
› To **fold down**, lift the armrest in the direction of the arrow up to the stop and then fold back down again.

Folding down rear armrest

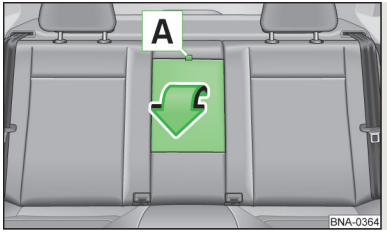

Fig. 38
Folding down the armrest

The armrest can be **folded down** by pulling the loop A in the direction of arrow » fig. 38.

Headrests

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Setting the height 47
Removing/inserting 47

Setting the height

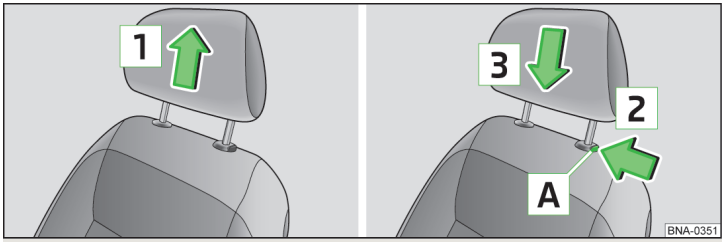

Fig. 39 **Setting the height of the front headrests**

Only the front headrests are height-adjustable.

› Grasp the headrest and move **upwards** in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 39.
› To move the headrest **down**, press the securing button A in the direction of arrow 2 and hold it down while pressing the headrest in the direction of arrow 3.

Removing/inserting

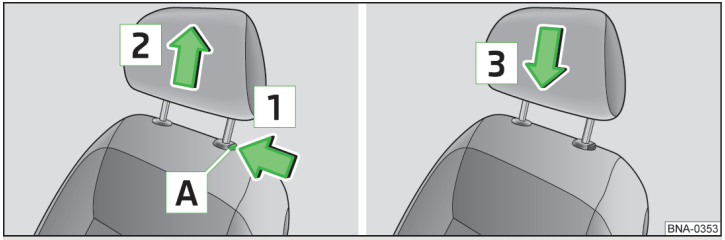

Fig. 40 **Removing/installing the headrest**

› To **remove** the headrest, pull it out of the seat backrest up to the stop.
› Press locking button A in the direction of arrow 1, and pull out the head restraint in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 40.
› To **insert** the headrest, push the headrest into the seat backrest in the direction of arrow 3 until the locking button clicks into place.

Transporting and practical equipment

Transporting loads and practical equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Storage compartments in the doors 48
Storage compartment on the passenger side 48
Storage compartment in the front arm rest 49
Ticket holder 49
Storage compartment in the centre console 49
Cup holders 49
12-volt socket 50
Clothes hook 51
Storage pockets on the rear sides of the front seats 51

When transporting heavy objects, the driving characteristics change due to the shift in the centre of gravity. The speed and style of driving must be adjusted accordingly.

When transporting cargo, the following the instructions must be followed
▸ Distribute the load evenly in the luggage compartment and secure it, so that it cannot slip.
▸ Place heavy objects as far forward as possible.
▸ The tyre pressure must be adapted to the load.

In the event of an accident, even small and light objects gain so much kinetic energy that they can cause severe injuries.

The magnitude of the kinetic energy is dependent on the speed at which the vehicle is travelling and the weight of the object.

! WARNING

▪ Do not place anything on the dashboard. These objects might slide or fall down when driving and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic – There is a risk of accident!
▪ Make sure that while driving no objects can enter the driver's footwell - There is a risk of an accident!

WARNING (Continued)

- No objects should be placed in the storage compartments nor in the drinks holders; the vehicle occupants could be endangered if there is sudden braking or the vehicle collides with something.
- For safety reasons, lockable storage compartments should be closed while driving - there is a risk of injury from the opened lid or through the loose objects in the compartment.
- Make sure no objects protrude from the storage compartments - There is a risk of injury!

WARNING

- Do not exceed the permissible axle loads and permissible gross weight of the vehicle – There is a risk of an accident!
- An unsecured or improperly attached load could slip through the vehicle during a sudden manoeuvre or in an accident - There is a risk of injury!
- Loose cargo could hit a deployed airbag and injure occupants – danger of death!

CAUTION

- Do not place any large or sharp objects in the storage compartments and pockets - there is a risk of damage to the compartments and pockets.
- Do not exceed the maximum permissible load of the respective hooks, etc. – these could be damaged.
- Please ensure that the heating elements for the rear window heater are not damaged as a result of abrasive objects.

Storage compartments in the doors

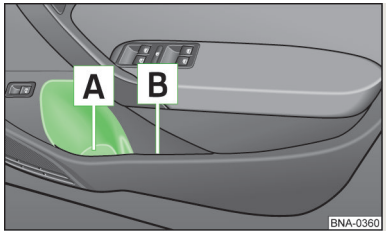

Fig. 41
Storage compartments in the front door

Read and observe and on page 47 first.

Storage compartments » fig. 41

A Bottle holder with a capacity of max. 1.5 l

B Storage compartment

Storage compartment on the passenger side

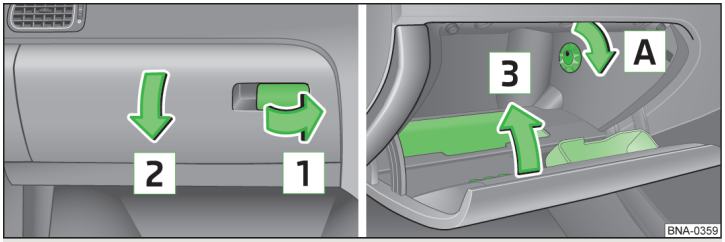

Fig. 42 **Opening storage compartment / closing storage compartment and opening air supply**

Read and observe and on page 47 first.

In the storage compartment, you are able to store glasses, the owner's manual and coins.

Storage compartment

› To **open**, pull handle in the direction of arrow 1 and fold down the cover in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 42.

› To **close**, swivel the cover in the direction of arrow 3 until it audibly clicks into place.

Air supply

› To **open**, turn the dial in the direction of arrow A until it stops » fig. 42.

› To **close**, turn the dial against the direction of arrow A until it stops.

The temperature of the storage compartment supplied with air is dependent on the setting in the air conditioning.

Storage compartment in the front arm rest

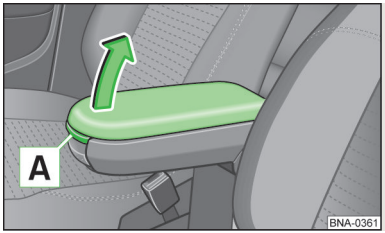

Fig. 43
Opening the storage compartment

Read and observe ! and ! on page 47 first.

› To **open**, push the safety button A and lift the lid of the storage compartment in the direction of arrow » fig. 43.
› To **close**, swivel the lid against the direction of the arrow until it audibly clicks into place.

Ticket holder

Fig. 44
Ticket holder

Read and observe ! and ! on page 47 first.

The ticket holder » fig. 44 is provided for securing things such as notes or photos.

Storage compartment in the centre console

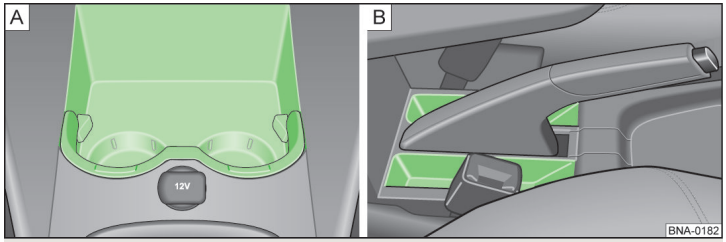

Fig. 45 **Storage compartment: front/in the centre**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 47 first.

Storage compartments » fig. 45
A Storage compartment in the front centre console
B Storage compartment in the middle of the centre console

Cup holders

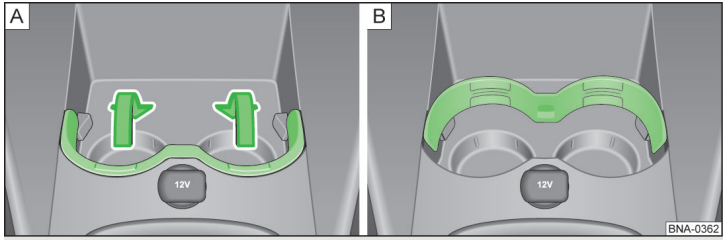

Fig. 46 **Cup holder at the front**

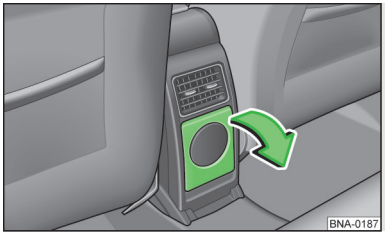

Fig. 47
Rear cup holder

Read and observe ! and ! on page 47 first.

Opening/closing the front cup holders
› Open the holder in the direction of the arrow » fig. 46 - A.

Close the bracket in reverse order.

Opening/closing the rear cup holders
› Open the holder in the direction of the arrow » fig. 47.

Close the bracket in reverse order.

! WARNING

- Do not use any cups or beakers which are made of brittle material (e.g. glass, porcelain). This could lead to injuries in the event of an accident.
- Never put hot beverage containers in the cup holder. If the vehicle moves, they may spill – risk of scalding!

! CAUTION

Do not leave open beverage containers in the cup holder during the journey. There is a risk of spilling e.g. when braking which may cause damage to the electrical components or seat upholstery.

12-volt socket

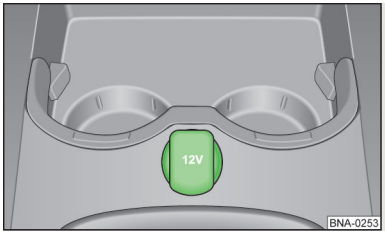

Fig. 48
Cover of the 12-volt power outlet

Read and observe ! and ! on page 47 first.

› To **use**, fold up the cover of the socket » fig. 48 and plug the electrical appliance plug into the socket.

! WARNING

- Do not place anything on the dashboard. These objects might slide or fall down when driving and may distract you from concentrating on the traffic – There is a risk of an accident!
- Make sure that while driving no objects can enter the driver's footwell - There is a risk of an accident!
- Stow all devices safely during the journey to prevent them from being thrown around the interior in the event of a sudden braking manoeuvre or an accident – There is a risk of death!
- The devices may warm up during operation – There is a risk of injury or fire!
- Improper use of the power socket and the electrical accessories can cause fires and other serious injuries.
- The socket also operates if the ignition is switched off. When leaving the vehicle, never leave persons who are not completely independent, such as children, unattended in the vehicle.

CAUTION

- The socket can only be used for the connection of approved electrical accessories with a total power consumption of up to 120 watts - otherwise the there is a risk of damage to the electrical system of the vehicle.
- Connecting appliances when the engine is not running will drain the battery of the vehicle!
- Before switching the ignition on / off or before starting the engine, switch off the devices which are connected to the socket - there is a risk of damage to the equipment due to voltage fluctuations.

Clothes hook

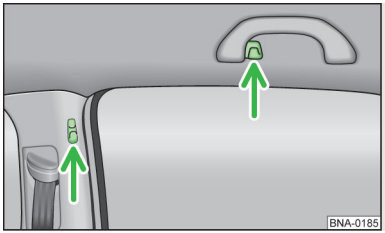

Fig. 49
Clothes hooks

Read and observe and on page 47 first.

The clothes hooks are located on the middle door pillars of the vehicle and on the handle of the headliner above each of the rear doors » fig. 49.

The maximum permissible load for each hook is 2 kg.

WARNING

- Never leave any heavy or sharp-edged objects in the pockets of the items of clothing hung up - There is a risk of injury.
- Make sure that any clothes hanging from the hooks do not impede your vision.

Storage pockets on the rear sides of the front seats

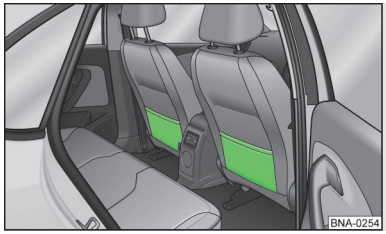

Fig. 50
Map pockets

Read and observe and on page 47 first.

The storage pockets » fig. 50 are intended for storing maps, magazines, etc.

Heating and ventilation

Manual air conditioning system, Climatronic

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Manual air conditioning 52
Climatronic (automatic air conditioning) 53
Climatronic - automatic operation 54
Air distribution control 54
Air outlet vents 54

The heater heats and ventilates the vehicle interior. The air conditioning system also cools and dehumidifies the vehicle interior.

The heating effect is dependent upon the coolant temperature, thus full heat output only occurs when the engine has reached its operating temperature.

The cooling system works under the following conditions.

✓ The cooling system is switched on.
✓ The engine is running.
✓ The outside temperature is above 2 °C.
✓ The blower is switched on.

When the cooling system is switched on, it prevents misting of the windscreen and windows.

It is possible to boost the effectiveness of the cooling system by briefly activating the air recirculation system» page 54.

Protecting health

To reduce health risks (e.g. common colds), the following instructions for the use of the cooling system are to be observed.

- The difference between the outside temperature and the inside temperature should not be greater than 5 °C.
- The cooling system should be turned off about 10 minutes before the end of the journey.
- Once a year, a disinfection of the air conditioner is to be carried out by a specialist company.

WARNING

- The blower should always be on to prevent the windows from misting. Otherwise there is a risk of an accident.
- Under certain circumstances, air at a temperature of about 5 °C can flow out of the vents when the cooling system is switched on.

Notice

- The air inlet in front of the windscreen must be free of e.g. ice, snow or leaves to ensure that the heating and cooling system operates properly.
- After switching on the cooling **Condensation** from the evaporator of the air conditioning may drip down and form a puddle below the vehicle. This is not a leak!
- At high coolant temperature, the cooling system is switched off, to ensure the engine cooling.

Manual air conditioning

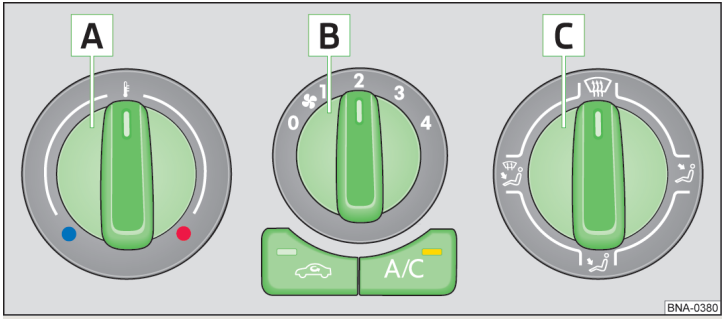

Fig. 51 **Operating elements for the manual air conditioning**

Read and observe ! on page 52 first.

Individual functions can be set or switched on by turning the dial or pressing the corresponding button » fig. 51. When the function is switched on, the warning light in the button illuminates.

A Setting the temperature
  ▸ 🔵 Reduce temperature / 🔴 increase temperature
B Setting the fan speed (Level 0: Fan off, level 4: high-speed)

C Set the direction of the air outlet » page 54
- Air flow to the windows
- Air flow to the upper body
- Air flow in the footwell
- Air flow to the windows and the footwell

Switch recirculation on/off » page 54

A/C Switch the cooling system on/off

Information on the cooling system

After pressing the button **A/C** » fig. 51, the warning light on the button lights up, even if not all the conditions for the cooling system have been met. The cooling system starts to work as soon as the following conditions have been met » page 52.

Notice

To ensure adequate thermal comfort, during operation of the manual air conditioning there could be an increase in the engine idle speed in some circumstances.

Climatronic (automatic air conditioning)

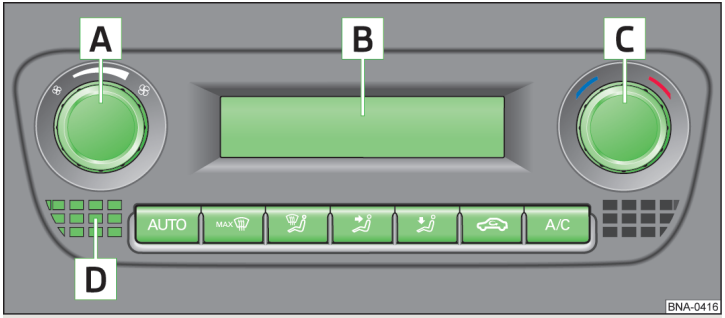

Fig. 52 **Control elements of the Climatronic**

Read and observe ! on page 52 first.

Individual functions can be set or switched on by turning the dial or pressing the corresponding button » fig. 52.

A Set the blower speed (the set blower speed is indicated by the corresponding number of segments in the display)
- Turn to the left: Decrease speed / Turn off Climatronic
- Turn to the right: Increase speed

B Display

C Setting the temperature (the set temperature is displayed)
- Reduce temperature / increase temperature

D Interior temperature sensor

AUTO Switching automatic mode on

Switching the airflow to the windscreen on and off

Switching the airflow to the windows on and off

Switching the airflow to the upper body on and off

Switching the airflow to the foot well on and off

Switch recirculation on/off » page 54

A/C Switch the cooling system on/off

When this function is switched on, the corresponding icon appears in the display.

After the cooling system is switched off, only the ventilation function remains active whereby the minimum temperature that can be reached is the outside temperature.

Setting temperature

In the range between 18 °C to 29 °C, an automatic temperature control takes place.

At a temperature setting below 18 ° C, **LO** lights up in the temperature display, the Climatronic functions with **maximum cooling performance**.

At a temperature setting above 29 °C, **HI** lights up in the temperature display, the Climatronic functions with **maximum heating output**.

Switching between Celsius and Fahrenheit

Press the **AUTO** and **A/C** buttons simultaneously and hold for about 2 s, the display shows the desired unit.

CAUTION

Do not cover the interior temperature sensor D » fig. 52 - the function of the Climatronic could be impaired.

Notice

In order to ensure adequate thermal comfort, there may be an increase in engine idle speed during operation of the Climatronic in some circumstances.

Climatronic - automatic operation

Read and observe ! on page 52 first.

The automatic mode is used in order to maintain a constant temperature and to demist the windows in the interior of the car.

› To **switch on**, press the **AUTO** button. **AUTO** will be shown in the display.
› To **turn off**, press any button for the air distribution or change the blower speed. Temperature regulation is continued.

Air distribution control

Read and observe ! on page 52 first.

The recirculated-air mode prevents contaminated outside air getting into the interior of the vehicle. In recirculated-air mode, air is sucked out of the interior of the vehicle and then fed back into the interior.

› To **switch on/off**, press the button.

Manual air conditioning

If the air distribution control is set to position when the recirculated-air mode is switched on, the recirculated-air mode is switched off. By pressing the button, the air recirculation also in this position can be switched on again.

Turn the temperature control A » fig. 51 *on page 52* as far as possible to the left to switch on the cooling system and the recirculated-air mode automatically.

Climatronic

If the recirculated-air mode was turned on before turning off the ignition, then it is automatically switched on again after the ignition is switched on.

Air outlet vents

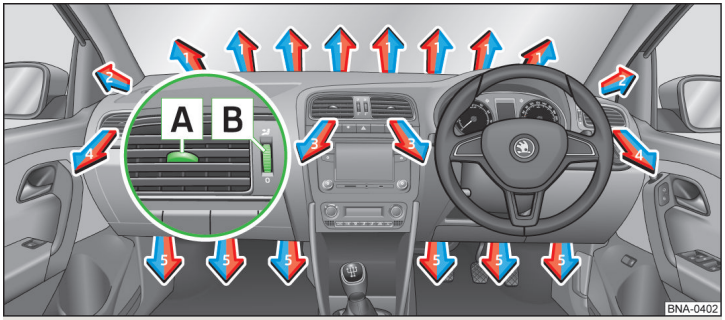

Fig. 53 **Front air outlet vents**

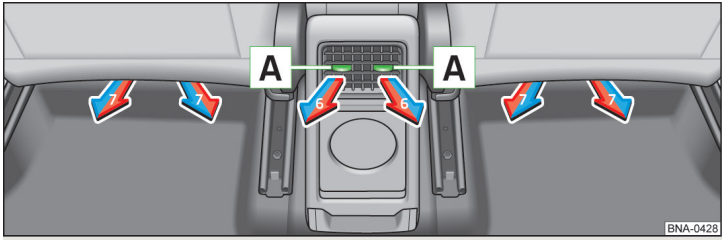

Fig. 54 **Rear air outlet vents**

Read and observe ! on page 52 first.

Air outlet vents **3** and **4** » fig. 53 can also be opened or closed individually.

In the air outlet nozzles **3**. **4** » fig. 53 and **6** » fig. 54 , the air flow direction can be changed by moving the adjusting element A in the desired direction.

Opening / Closing air outlet vents

› To **Open** turn the controller B into the » fig. 53position.
› To **close** turn the controller B into the 0 position.

Depending on the setting for air distribution, the air will flow from the following air vents.

Set the direction of the air outlet	Air vents » fig. 53 and » fig. 54
/	1. 2. 4
	1. 2. 4. 5. 7
	4. 5. 7
	3. 4. 6

CAUTION

Do not cover the air vents - the air distribution could be compromised.

Communication and Multimedia

Phone operation via the multifunction steering wheel

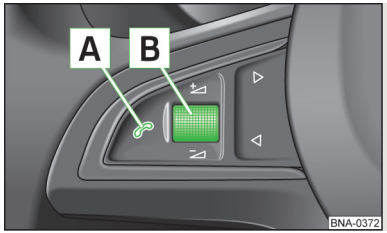

Fig. 55
Buttons/dials on the multifunction steering wheel

To operate the telephone from the multifunction steering wheel, it is necessary to pair the phone and Infotainment» *Infotainment Owner´s Manual*.

Button/wheel » fig. 55	Action	Function
A	Press	Answer call / end call
A	Hold	Reject call/last number dialled
B	Turn	Volume setting

Multimedia operation via the multifunction steering wheel

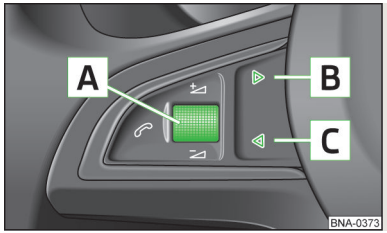

Fig. 56
Buttons/dials on the multifunction steering wheel

Radio menu

Button/wheel » fig. 56	Action	Function
A	Press	Switch sound off/on
A	Hold	Switch device on/off
A	Turn	Volume setting
B	Press	Skip to next stored channel
B	Hold	Search forwards
C	Press	Switch to previous stored channel
C	Hold	Search backwards

Media menu

Button/wheel » fig. 56	Action	Function
A	Press	Switch sound off/on
A	Hold	Switch device on/off
A	Turn	Volume setting
B	Press	Skip to next track
B	Hold	Fast forward
C	Press	Switch to previous track
C	Hold	Fast rewind

Notice

The devices connected to the AUX input devices cannot be operated with the buttons/dials on the multifunction steering wheel.

Driving

Starting-off and Driving

Starting and stopping the engine

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Electronic immobiliser and steering lock 57
Ignition on / off 58
Starting engine / Stopping 58

It is possible, with the key in the ignition, to switch the ignition off and on and start/stop the engine.

WARNING

- Never switch off the engine before the vehicle is stationary – risk of accident!
- While driving with the engine stopped the ignition must always be switched on. Otherwise, the steering may lock - There is a danger of an accident!
- Do not remove the ignition key from the ignition lock until the vehicle has come to a complete stop » page 59, *Parking*. Otherwise, the steering may lock – risk of an accident!
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running - there is a risk of theft, accident etc.
- Never run the engine in a closed place (e.g. in garages) – there is a risk of poisoning and death!

CAUTION

- Only start the engine when the engine and the vehicle are stationary – there is a danger of starter-motor and engine damage!
- Do not start the engine by towing the vehicle – there is a risk of damaging the engine and the catalytic converter! The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid.

Notice

Do not warm up the engine while the vehicle is stationary. If possible, start your journey as soon as the engine has started. As a result, the engine reaches its operating temperature faster.

Electronic immobiliser and steering lock

Read and observe ! and ! on page 57 first.

The electronic immobilizer (hereafter referred to as immobilizer) makes theft or unauthorised use of your vehicle more difficult.

Immobilizer
The immobilizer allows the engine to start provided only an original vehicle key is used.

Malfunction of the immobilizer
If the immobiliser components in the key fail, it is not possible to start the engine. A message appears in the display of the instrument cluster to explain that the immobilizer is active.

To start, use the other vehicle key or seek help from a specialist workshop.

Steering lock - locking
› Remove the ignition key. Turn the steering wheel until the steering lock engages.

Steering lock - unlock
› Insert the key into the ignition and turn on the ignition. If this is not possible, then move the steering wheel slightly back and forth, as a result of which the steering lock should unlock.

WARNING

Never let the vehicle roll with locked steering lock - there is a risk of an accident!

Ignition on / off

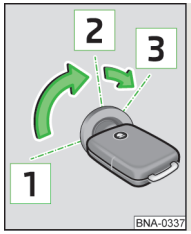

Fig. 57
Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock

Read and observe ! and ! on page 57 first.

Positions of the vehicle key in the ignition lock » fig. 57

1 Ignition switched off, engine switched off
2 Ignition switched on
3 Starting the engine

Starting engine / Stopping

Read and observe ! and ! on page 57 first.

Before starting the engine

› Firmly apply the handbrake.
› For vehicles with **manual gearboxes**, select neutral, depress the clutch pedal and hold it there until the engine starts.
› For vehicles with **automatic transmission**, place the selector lever in position **P** or **N** and » ! depress the brake pedal until the engine starts.

Starting engine

› Turn the key to position 3 » fig. 57 *on page 58*, the start-up process will begin. Then release the key, the engine will start automatically.

If the engine does not start within 10 seconds, turn the key to position 1. Repeat the start-up process after 30 s.

For vehicles with **diesel engines**, the glow plug warning light illuminates during starting. The engine starts after the warning light switches off.

Switching off the engine

› Stop the vehicle.
› Turn the key to position 1 » fig. 57 *on page 58*.

For vehicles with automatic transmission, the ignition key can only be removed if the selector lever is in position **P**.

Do not switch the engine off immediately at the end of your journey if the engine has been working at high revs over a prolonged period, but leave it to run at an idling speed for about 1 minute. This prevents any possible accumulation of heat when the engine is switched off.

! CAUTION

When the outdoor temperature is below -10 ° C, the selector lever when starting must always be in **P** mode.

Notice

▪ The engine running noises may louder at first be louder for a short time after starting the cold engine.
▪ You should not switch on any major electrical components during the heating period otherwise the vehicle battery will be drained unnecessarily.
▪ After switching off the ignition, the radiator fan may (also intermittently) continue to operate for approx. 10 minutes.

Brakes and parking

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Handbrake 59
Parking 59

The **wear** of the brake pads is dependent on the operating conditions and driving style. In difficult conditions (e.g. urban, sporty driving), the condition of the brakes should be checked between service intervals by a specialist garage.

The performance of the brakes can be delayed if the brakes are **damp, iced up in winter or if covered in a layer of salt**. The brakes should be cleaned and dried by applying the brakes many times over » !.

Corrosion on the brake discs and dirt on the brake pads can occur if the vehicle has been parked for a long period and if you do not make much use of the braking system. The brakes must be cleaned by applying the brakes several times » !.

Before negotiating a **long or steep gradient**, reduce speed and shift down a gear. As a result, the braking effect of the engine will be used, reducing the load on the brakes. If, nevertheless, there is a need for additional braking, it should be carried out at intervals.

New brake pads must first be "run in" because these do not initially have the best possible braking effect. Drive especially carefully for the first 200 km or so.

If the **brake fluid level** is too low, it can cause **faults in the braking system**; the warning light will light up in the instrument cluster » page 28, *Braking system*. If the warning light does not light up, yet the stopping distance is perceived to be longer than before, the driving style should be adapted in view of the unknown cause of the problem, and braking kept to a minimum - seek the help of a specialist garage without delay.

The **brake booster** increases the pressure generated with the brake pedal. The brake booster only operates when the engine is running.

WARNING

- Greater physical effort is required for braking when the engine is switched off – risk of accident!
- The clutch pedal must be actuated when braking on a vehicle with manual transmission, when the vehicle is in gear and at low revs. Otherwise, the functionality of the brake system may be impaired – risk of accident!
- Do not depress the brake pedal if there is no requirement to slow down. This causes the brakes to overheat and can also result in a longer braking distance and excessive wear - There is a risk of an accident!
- Only brake for the purpose of drying and cleaning the brake discs if the traffic conditions permit this. Do not place any other road users in jeopardy.
- Recommendations for new brake pads should be followed.
- When stopping and parking, the parking brake should always be applied firmly, otherwise the vehicle could move off - There is risk of an accident!
- If a front spoiler, full wheel trim, etc. is mounted retrospectively, it must be ensured that the air supply to the front wheel brakes is not reduced. Otherwise, the front brakes could be in danger of overheating – There is risk of an accident!

Handbrake

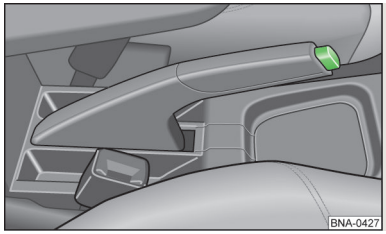

Fig. 58
Handbrake

Read and observe ! on page 59 first.

The handbrake secures the vehicle against unwanted movement when stopping and parking.

Apply

› Pull the handbrake lever firmly upwards.

Loosening

› Pull the handbrake lever up slightly **and at the same time** push in the locking button » fig. 58 .
› Move the lever right down while pressing the lock button.

The handbrake warning light lights up when the handbrake is applied, provided the ignition is on.

A warning signal sounds if the vehicle is inadvertently driven off with the handbrake applied. The handbrake warning is activated if the vehicle is driven at a speed of over 5 km/h for more than 3 seconds.

WARNING

Disengage the handbrake completely. A handbrake which is only partially disengaged can result in the rear brakes overheating. This can have a negative effect on the operation of the brake system – risk of accident!

Parking

Read and observe ! on page 59 first.

When stopping and parking, look for a place with a suitable surface » !.

Only carry out the parking manoeuvres in the specified order.

› Bring the vehicle to a stop and depress the brake pedal.
› Firmly apply the handbrake.
› On vehicles with **automatic transmission**, move the selector lever to the **P** position.
› Switch off the engine.
› For vehicles with **Manual transmission**, select **first gear** or **reverse gear R**.
› Release the brake pedal.

WARNING

▪ The exhaust system components can become very hot. Therefore, never stop the vehicle in places where the underside of your vehicle could come into contact with flammable materials (e.g. dry grass, leaves, spilled fuel or the like). - Risk of fire and serious injury can occur!
▪ When leaving the vehicle, never leave people unattended in the car who could, for example, lock the vehicle or release the brake - There is a risk of accidents and injury!

Manual gear changing and pedals

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Manual gear changing 60
Pedals 60

Manual gear changing

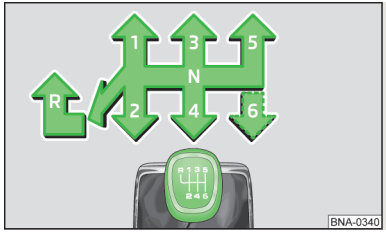

Fig. 59
The shift pattern

The shift pattern for the individual gear positions is shown on the gear lever » fig. 59.

The gearshift indicator must be observed when changing gear » page 32.

Always depress the clutch pedal all the way down. This prevents uneven wear on the clutch.

Engaging reverse gear

› Stop the vehicle.
› Depress the clutch pedal completely.
› Switch the gear lever to **N**.
› Push the shift lever downwards fully to the left and then forward into **R**» fig. 59.

The reversing lights will come on once reverse gear is engaged, provided the ignition is on.

WARNING

Never engage reverse gear while moving – risk of accident or damage!

CAUTION

If not in the process of changing gear, do not leave your hand on the gearshift lever while driving. The pressure from the hand can cause the gearshift mechanism to wear excessively.

Pedals

The operation of the pedals must not be hindered under any circumstances!

Only a floor mat (ex-factory or from the ŠKODA Original Accessories range) which can be secured to the attachment points should be used in the driver's footwell.

WARNING

There should be no objects in the driver's footwell, otherwise the pedal operation can be impeded - There is a risk of an accident!

Automatic gearbox

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Select selector lever position 61
Selector lever lock 61
Manual shifting (Tiptronic) 62
Starting-off and driving 62

The automatic transmission performs an automatic gear change irrespective of the engine load, the operation of the accelerator, the vehicle speed and the selected driving mode.

The modes of the automatic transmission can be adjusted by the driver by means of the selector lever.

WARNING

- Do not accelerate when selecting drive mode prior to moving off - There is a risk of an accident!
- Never move the selector lever to mode **R** or **P** when driving – There is a risk of an accident!
- If the vehicle stalls, with engine running, in the **D**, **S**, **R** or Tiptronic mode, the vehicle must be prevented from rolling away by means of the brake pedal or the parking brake. Even when the engine is idling, the power transmission is never completely interrupted – the vehicle creeps.
- When leaving the vehicle, the selector lever must always be set to **P**. Otherwise, the vehicle could start to move - risk of accident.

CAUTION

If you want to move the selector lever from position **N** to position **D** / **S** whilst driving, the engine must be running at idling speed.

Select selector lever position

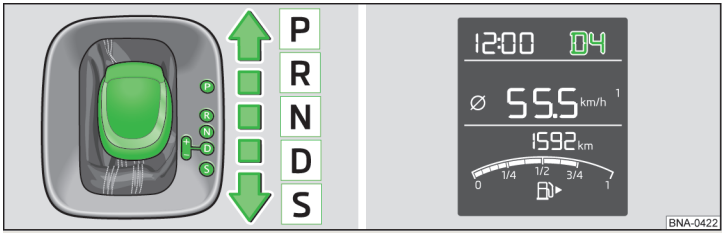

Fig. 60 **Selector lever / display**

Read and observe and on page 61 first.

The selector lever can be moved by shifting to one of the following positions » fig. 60. In some positions you have to push the locking button » page 61.

When the ignition is switched on, the gearbox mode and the currently selected gear are indicated in the display » fig. 60.

P **Parking** - the position can be set only when the vehicle is at a standstill The drive wheels are mechanically locked.

R **Reverse gear** - the position can only be selected when the vehicle is stationary and the engine is idling.

N **Neutral (idle position)** - power transmission to the drive wheels is interrupted.

D/S **Forward mode / sport programme** - the gear change takes place in the position **S at higher engine speeds** than in mode **D**

In mode **D** or **S**, the forward gears are shifted automatically depending on the engine load, the operation of the accelerator pedal, the vehicle speed, and the selected driving mode .

Selector lever lock

Fig. 61
Lock button

Read and observe and on page 61 first.

The selector lever is locked in modes **P** and **N** to prevent the forwards travel mode from being selected accidentally and setting the vehicle in motion.

The selector lever is locked only when the vehicle is stationary and at speeds up to 5 km/h.

The selector lever lock is indicated by the warning light illuminating.

Releasing the gear selector lever from P or N mode

› Press the brake pedal and lock button at the same time in the direction of the arrow » fig. 61.

To move the selector lever from mode **N** to **D** / **S** only the brake pedal is pressed.

The selector lever is not locked when quickly moving across the position **N** (e.g. from **R** to **D/S**). This, for example, helps to rock out a vehicle that is stuck, e.g. in a bank of snow. The selector lever lock will engage if the lever is in position **N** for more than approx. 2 seconds without the brake pedal being depressed.

If it is not possible to release the gear selector from mode **P** in the usual manner, then this can be emergency unlocked » page 97.

Notice

If you want to switch the selector lever from mode **P** to mode **D/S** or vice versa, move the selector lever quickly. This prevents modes **R** or **N** from being accidentally selected.

Manual shifting (Tiptronic)

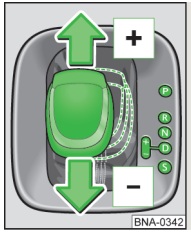

Fig. 62
Selector lever

Read and observe ! and ! on page 61 first.

Tiptronic mode makes it possible to manually shift gears on the selector lever. This mode can be selected both while stopping and while driving.

Switching to manual shifting using the selector lever

› Push the selector lever to the left out of position **D**. The current gear is maintained.

Changing gear

› To **change up**, tap the selector lever forwards [+] » fig. 62.
› To **change down**, tap the selector lever backwards [-] » fig. 62.

The currently selected gear is indicated in the display » fig. 60 *on page 61* .

The gearshift indicator must be observed when changing gear » page 32.

When accelerating, the gearbox automatically shifts up into the higher gear just before the maximum permissible engine speed is reached. If a lower gear is selected, the gearbox does not shift down until there is no risk of the engine over revving.

Notice

It may be beneficial, for example, when travelling downhill, to use manual shifting of gears. Shifting to a lower gear reduces the load on the brakes and hence the wear on the brakes.

Starting-off and driving

Read and observe ! and ! on page 61 first.

Moving off and pausing temporarily

› Firmly depress and hold the brake pedal.
› Start the engine.
› Press the locking button and move the selector lever to the desired position » page 61.
› Release the brake pedal and accelerate.

The selector lever position **N** does not have to be selected when stopping for a short time (e.g. at a crossroads). However, the brake pedal should be depressed, in order to prevent the vehicle from rolling.

Accelerating at maximum speed during the journey (kickdown function)

If the accelerator pedal is depressed while the vehicle is in forward drive mode, the kick-down function is turned on.

The gear change is adjusted accordingly to achieve maximum acceleration.

! WARNING

Rapid acceleration (e.g. on slippery roads) can lead to a loss of control over the vehicle – There is a risk of an accident!

Running in and economical driving

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Running in the engine 63
Tips on economical driving 63

Running in the engine

During the first 1 500 km, the driving style is decisive for successful the running in process is.

During the first 1 000 km the engine should not be pushed to more than 3/4 of the maximum permitted engine speed.

From about **1 000 to 1 500 km**, the engine can be pushed up to the maximum permitted engine speed.

Tips on economical driving

Fuel consumption depends on the driving style, road and weather conditions, and similar such factors.

For an economical driving style, the following instructions must be observed.
- ▸ Avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking.
- ▸ Engage the recommended gear » page 32.
- ▸ Avoid full throttle and high speeds.
- ▸ Reduce idling.
- ▸ Avoid short distances.
- ▸ Ensure the correct tyre inflation pressure is maintained » page 87.
- ▸ Avoid unnecessary ballast.
- ▸ Switch on electric consumers for as long as necessary.
- ▸ Briefly ventilate before turning on the cooling system, do not use the cooling system with the windows open.
- ▸ Do not leave windows open at high speeds.

Avoiding damage to your vehicle

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Driving tips 63
Driving through water 63

Driving tips

Only drive on roads and terrain that are appropriate to the vehicle parameters» page 106, *Technical data*.

The driver is always responsible for deciding whether the vehicle can cope with the conditions and the terrain.

WARNING
- Adjust the speed and driving style to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions. Too high a speed or an erroneous manoeuvre may cause serious injury and damage to the vehicle.
- Combustible objects such as dry leaves or twigs caught under the base of the vehicle could ignite on hot vehicle parts – risk of fire!

CAUTION
- Pay attention to the ground clearance of the vehicle! When driving over objects which are larger than the ground clearance, the vehicle may be damaged.
- Any objects that get trapped under the vehicle floor must be removed as soon as possible. These items can cause damage to the vehicle (e.g. to parts of the fuel or brake system).

Driving through water

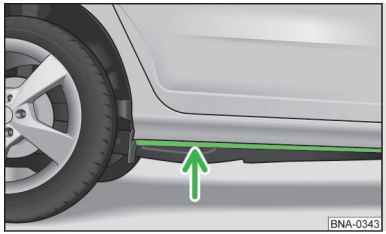

Fig. 63
Maximum permissible water level when driving through water

The following instructions must be observed if vehicle damage is to be avoided when driving through water (e.g. flooded roads).

› Therefore determine the depth of the water before driving through bodies of water. The water level must not go above the web of the lower beam » fig. 63.
› Drive at no more than walking pace, otherwise a wave may form in front of the vehicle, which could cause the water to enter into the vehicle's systems (e.g. the air intake system for the engine).
› Never stop in the water, do not reverse and do not switch the engine off.

CAUTION

- If water gets into the vehicle's systems (e.g. the air intake system for the engine) it can cause serious damage to the vehicle!
- Oncoming vehicles can generate water waves which can exceed the permissible water level for your vehicle.
- Do not drive through salt water, as the salt can cause corrosion. A vehicle that has come into contact with salt water should be thoroughly rinsed with fresh water.

Assist systems

General information

WARNING

- The assistance systems only serve to support the driver and do not relieve the driver of the responsibility for driving the vehicle.
- The increased safety provision, as well as the increased occupant protection provided by the assistance systems must not tempt you to take risks - There is a risk of an accident!
- Adjust the speed and driving style to the current visibility, weather, road and traffic conditions.
- The assistance systems have physical and system-related limitations. For this reason, the driver may experience some undesired or delayed system responses in certain situations. You should therefore always be alert and ready to intervene!
- Only activate, deactivate or set the assistance systems so that you have the car fully under control in every traffic situation - There is a risk of an accident!

Braking and stabilisation systems

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Stability Control (ESC) 65
Anti-lock braking system (ABS) 65
Engine drag torque control (MSR) 65
Traction control (TCS) 65
Electronic Differential Lock (EDL) 65
Brake Assist (HBA) 66
Hill Start Assist (HHC) 66

The brake and stabilisation systems are automatically activated each time the ignition is switched on, unless otherwise indicated.

The error display can be seen in Chapter » page 27, *Warning Lights*.

WARNING

Please take note of the general points relating to the use of assistance systems» page 64, ! in chapter *General information*.

Stability Control (ESC)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

The ESC improves vehicle stability when driving at the limit (e.g. if the vehicle starts to skid) by braking individual wheels to maintain the desired direction.

If there is a TCS intervention, the warning light flashes in the instrument cluster.

Anti-lock braking system (ABS)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

ABS prevents the wheels locking when braking. Thus helping the driver to maintain control of the vehicle.

The intervention of the ABS is noticeable from the **pulsating movements of the brake pedal** which is accompanied by noises.

When the ABS system is active, do not brake periodically or reduce the pressure on the brake pedal.

Engine drag torque control (MSR)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

MSR counteracts the tendency of the drive wheels to lock during downshifts or sudden deceleration (e.g. on icy or an otherwise slippery road surface).

If the drive wheels should lock, then the engine speed is automatically increased. This reduces the braking effect of the engine and the wheels can rotate freely again.

Traction control (TCS)

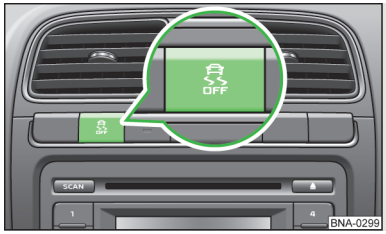

Fig. 64
Button for the TCS system

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

TCS prevents the spinning of the wheels of the driven axle. TCS reduces the drive power transmitted to the wheels in the case of slipping wheels. Thus, for example, driving on road surfaces with low grip is made easier.

During a TCS intervention, the indicator light flashes in the instrument cluster.

› To **deactivate/activate** the system, press the button» fig. 64.

The warning light lights up in the instrument cluster when the TCR is deactivated.

The TCS should normally always be enabled. The system should be deactivated only in the following situations, for example.
- When driving with snow chains.
- When driving in deep snow or on a very loose surface.
- When it is necessary to "rock" a car free when it has become stuck.

Electronic Differential Lock (EDL)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

EDL prevents the turning of the respective wheel of the driven axle. EDL brakes a spinning wheel if required and transfers the drive power force to the other drive wheel. Driving becomes easier on road surfaces with different traction under each wheel of the driven axle.

The EDL switches off automatically in order to avoid excessive heat generation in the brake of the wheel where the brake is activated. Once the brakes have cooled down, there is an automatic re-activation of EDL.

Brake Assist (HBA)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

HBA increases the braking effect and helps to shorten the braking distance.

The HBA is activated by the very quick operation of the brake pedal. To achieve the shortest possible braking distance, the brake pedal must be applied firmly until the vehicle has come to a complete standstill.

The HBA is automatically switched off when the brake pedal is released.

Hill Start Assist (HHC)

Read and observe ! on page 65 first.

When moving off on a gradient, HHC allows you to move your foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal without the vehicle rolling downhill.

The vehicle is braked by the system for about 2 seconds after releasing the brake pedal.

The HHC is active on gradients upwards up 5% if the driver door is closed. HHC is always active on slopes when in forward or reverse start off.

Parking assistance (ParkPilot)

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation 66
Activation/deactivation 67

The parking assistance (hereinafter referred to only system) makes the driver aware of obstacles behind the vehicle when manoeuvring via acoustic signals.

! WARNING

- Please take note of the general points relating to the use of assistance systems » page 64, ! in chapter *General information*.
- Moving persons or objects may not be recognized by the system sensors.
- Under certain circumstances, surfaces of certain objects and types of clothing cannot reflect the system signals. There is a danger that such objects or people may not be recognised by the system sensors.

! WARNING (Continued)

- External noise sources may affect the signals of the system sensors. There is a danger that obstacles may not be recognised by the system sensors.
- Before reversing, you should make sure that there are no small obstacles - such as rocks, small posts or similar - behind your vehicle. Such obstacles may not be recognised by the system sensors.

! CAUTION

- Keep the system sensors » fig. 65 *on page 66* clean, snow- and ice-free and do not cover with any objects of any kind, otherwise the system functioning may be impaired.
- In adverse weather conditions (heavy rain, water vapour, very low or high temperatures, etc.), the functioning of the system may be impaired - "incorrect recognition of obstacles".
- Accessories fitted to the rear of the vehicle, such as bicycle carriers, can impair the system function.

Operation

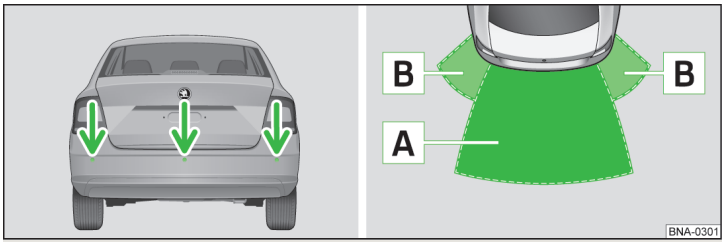

Fig. 65 **Fitting the sensors / Range of the sensors**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 66 first.

The system uses ultrasound waves to calculate the distance between the bumper and an obstacle. The ultrasonic sensors are integrated in the rear bumper » fig. 65.

Approximate range of sensors (in cm)

Area » fig. 65	Range of sensors
A	160 cm
B	60 cm

Acoustic signals
The interval between the acoustic signals becomes shorter as the clearance is reduced. At a distance of approx. 30 cm, a continuous tone starts to sound - danger zone. **From this moment do not continue to move towards the obstacle!**

Activation/deactivation

Read and observe ! and ! on page 66 first.

The system is activated by engaging **reverse gear**. When activated an audible signal is heard.

The system is deactivated by disengaging **reverse gear**.

Displaying an error
If a warning signal sounds for 3 seconds after activating the system and there is no obstacle close to your car, this indicates a system fault. Seek help from a specialist garage.

Cruise control system

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Operation ____ 67
Operation description ____ 67

The Cruise Control System (CCS) maintains a set speed without having to actuate the accelerator pedal. The state where the CCS maintains the speed is referred to hereinafter as the **control**.

! WARNING
Please take note of the general points relating to the use of assistance systems » page 64, ! in chapter *General information*.

Operation

Read and observe ! on page 67 first.

Basic requirements for starting control
- ✓ The CCS is activated.
- ✓ On vehicles with a **manual gearbox**, second gear or higher should be engaged.
- ✓ On vehicles with an **automatic transmission**, the selector lever is in the **D** or **S** position or in the Tiptronic position.
- ✓ The current speed is higher than 20 km/h.

This, however, is only possible to the extent permitted by the engine output and braking power of the vehicle.

! WARNING
If the engine output or engine braking effect is insufficient to maintain the set speed, the driver must assume control of the accelerator and brake pedals!

Operation description

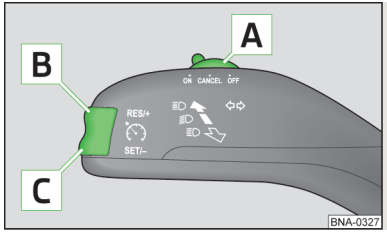

Fig. 66
Cruise control system controls

Read and observe ! on page 67 first.

Overview of the CCS controls » fig. 66

A	**ON**	Activate CCS (control deactivated)
	CANCEL	Stop control (sprung position)
	OFF	CCS deactivation (delete set speed)

B **RES/+** Take control again[a] / Increase speed
C **SET/–** Start control / reduce speed

[a] If no speed has been set, the current speed is adopted.

Once the controls are activated, the CCS maintains the vehicle at the set speed; the warning light lights up in the instrument cluster.

After interrupting the control, the stored speed can be resumed by pressing the B button.

Controls are automatically interrupted if any of the following occur.
▸ By pressing the brake or clutch pedal.
▸ When one of the brake assist systems (e.g. ESC) intervenes.
▸ If an airbag is deployed.

! WARNING

- Always deactivate the cruise control system after use to prevent unintentional switching on of the system.
- Control may only be resumed if the set speed is not too high for the current traffic conditions.

i Notice

During control, speed can be increased by pressing the accelerator pedal. Releasing the accelerator pedal will cause the speed to drop again to the set speed.

General Maintenance

Care and maintenance

Service work, adjustments and technical alterations

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Vehicle operating under different weather conditions 69
Statutory inspections 69
ŠKODA service partner 69
The ŠKODA Original parts 70
The ŠKODA original accessories 70
Spoiler 70
Airbags 70
Returning and recycling used vehicles 71
Mobile phones and radio equipment 71

The instructions and guidelines from ŠKODA AUTO must be observed when using accessories or carrying out any modifications, repairs or technical alterations to your vehicle.

Adhering to these instructions and guidelines helps ensure road safety and helps keep your vehicle in a good technical condition.

WARNING

- Adjustments, repairs and technical changes to the vehicle should only be carried out by a specialist garage. Work carried out incorrectly (including work on the electronic components and their software) can result in malfunctions - there is a risk of accident and, potentially, increased wear on parts!
- We recommend that you use only ŠKODA Original Accessories and ŠKODA Original Parts which have been expressly approved for use on your vehicle. Reliability, safety and suitability for your vehicle are guaranteed with these.
- Do not use any products which have not been approved by ŠKODA AUTO, even though these may be products with a type approval or which have been approved by a nationally recognised testing laboratory.

Vehicle operating under different weather conditions

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

If you would like you operate your vehicle in countries other than its intended weather conditions, you should contact a ŠKODA Partner. He or she will advise you if certain precautions need to be taken to ensure full functioning of the vehicle or to prevent damage (e.g. coolant, changing the battery and the like).

Statutory inspections

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

Many countries have legislation requiring the operational reliability, safety and, where applicable, roadworthiness and/or exhaust gas properties of a vehicle to be tested at regular intervals. These tests can be carried out by workshops or testing stations that have been legally authorized for this purpose.

The ŠKODA Service partners can prepare your vehicle for the official inspections, so as to ensure that it passes.

Even if you want to take your vehicle to an officially approved test centre for prior checking in preparation for a legally required test, we recommend that you consult your ŠKODA Service Partner beforehand.

ŠKODA service partner

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

All ŠKODA service partners work according to the instructions and guidelines from ŠKODA AUTO. All service and repair work is therefore carried out on time and at the appropriate quality. Adhering to these instructions and guidelines helps ensure road safety and helps keep your vehicle in a good technical condition.

We therefore advise you to have all modifications, repairs and technical alterations to your vehicle carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

The ŠKODA Original parts

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

We recommend the use of ŠKODA Genuine Parts for your vehicle, as these parts are approved by ŠKODA AUTO. These parts comply wholly with ŠKODA AUTO regulations and are identical to the parts used in series production.

ŠKODA AUTO is able to warrant the safety, suitability, and long life of these products.

ŠKODA Service Partners are liable for any defects of ŠKODA Genuine Parts for a period of 2 years after sale in accordance with the materials defect liability, unless agreed otherwise in the purchase agreement.

The ŠKODA original accessories

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

If you wish to fit accessories to your vehicle, you should remember the following:

We recommend that you use ŠKODA Genuine Accessories in your vehicle. ŠKODA AUTO has selected these accessories to ensure that they are reliable, safe and suitable for your particular vehicle. Although we constantly monitor the market, we are not able to assess or vouch the suitability of other products for your vehicle, despite the fact that some products may have operational approval or may have been approved by a nationally recognised testing laboratory.

ŠKODA Service Partners are liable for any defects of ŠKODA Genuine Accessories for a period of 2 years after installation or delivery in accordance with the materials defect liability, unless agreed otherwise in the purchase agreement or any other agreements.

Spoiler

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

! WARNING

If your vehicle is equipped with a Genuine Accessories spoiler on the front bumper in combination with the spoiler on the boot lid, the following instructions must be observed - otherwise there is a risk of accidents and serious injuries!

- The vehicle can only be equipped with a spoiler on the front bumper in combination with the corresponding spoiler on the boot lid.
- A Genuine Accessories spoiler cannot be fitted to the front bumper either on its own (without a spoiler on the boot lid) or in combination with an unsuitable spoiler on the boot lid.
- We recommend that you consult the ŠKODA Service Partner for any repairs to or replacement, addition or removal of spoilers.
- Unprofessional work carried out on the spoilers of your vehicle may result in malfunction.

Airbags

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

! WARNING

- Modifications, repairs and technical alterations that have been carried out unprofessionally can cause damage and operational faults, and can also seriously impair the effectiveness of the airbag system – risk of accident and fatal injury!
- A change to the vehicle's wheel suspension, including the use of non-approved wheels and tire combinations, can impair the functioning of the airbag system - There is a risk of an accident and fatal injury!

! WARNING

- No changes may be made to airbag system components, the front bumper and the bodywork.
- Any work on the airbag system including the installation and removal of system components due to other repair work (e.g. removal of the steering wheel) must only be carried out by a specialist garage.

WARNING (Continued)

- Do not manipulate individual parts of the airbag system, as this might result in the airbag being deployed.
- If the airbag has been deployed, the airbag system must be replaced.

Returning and recycling used vehicles

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

All new ŠKODA vehicles are 95% recyclable.

Mobile phones and radio equipment

Read and observe ! on page 69 first.

ŠKODA permits the operation of mobile phones and two-way radio systems with a professionally installed external aerial and a maximum transmission power of up to 10 watts.

Please consult a ŠKODA Partner for information about the possibility of installing and operating mobile phones and two-way radio systems with a transmission power of more than 10 W.

Operating mobile phones or two-way radio systems may interfere with the functionality of the electronic systems in your vehicle.

The possible reasons for this are.
- No external aerial.
- External aerial incorrectly installed.
- transmission power greater than 10 watts.

WARNING

- If a mobile phone or a two-way radio system is operated in a vehicle without an external aerial or an external aerial which has been installed incorrectly, this can increase the strength of the electromagnetic field inside the vehicle.
- Two-way radio systems, mobile phones or mounts must not be installed on airbag covers or within the immediate deployment range of the airbags.
- Never leave a mobile phone on a seat, on the dash panel or in any area from where it becomes a projectile during a sudden braking manoeuvre, an accident or a collision — risk of injury.

Notice

We recommend that you have mobile phones and two-way radio systems installed in your vehicle by a ŠKODA Partner.

Service intervals

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Overview of service intervals 72
Fixed service intervals QI1 - QI4 72
Variable service interval QI6 72
Digital Service Plan 73

The service interval display in the display of the instrument cluster will remind you to carry out every service stipulated by the manufacturer at the right time in order to prevent you from forgetting any» page 32.

The completion of services can be verified through the printed verification from the digital service schedule and the respective receipts.

The specified service intervals are tailored to normal operating conditions.

In the case of aggravated operating conditions, it will be necessary to have some service work carried out before the date of the next regular service or between the specified service intervals. This applies mainly to the cleaning or the replacement of the air filter insert in regions with heavy dust pollution as well as checking and replacing the toothed belt, but also to vehicles with diesel particle filters, which can put greater strain on the engine oil.

The following is taken to mean aggravated operating conditions:
- Fuel with sulphur content.
- Frequent short trips.
- Longer periods of engine idling (e.g. taxis).
- Operation in areas with heavy dust pollution.
- Predominantly stop-and-go traffic as is e.g. often the case in city driving.
- Operation predominantly during winter.

You will be told at the specialist garage whether the operating conditions of your vehicle may make it necessary for service work to be carried out between the normal service intervals.

Different service charges may apply according to the particular scope of work required, the vehicle type and specification, and your vehicle's condition.

Notice

- The customer is responsible for covering the cost of all services including changing or replenishing the oil, even during the warranty period, unless stated otherwise in the ŠKODA AUTO warranty terms or other agreements.
- You will be informed about the service checks and actions at each service by the specialist garage.

Overview of service intervals

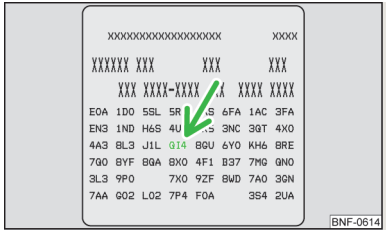

Fig. 67
Vehicle data carrier: Service Interval

The service interval specified by the manufacturer is indicated on the vehicle data carrier » fig. 67 which can be found both in this Owner's Manual as well as in the vehicle.

One of the following service intervals applies for your vehicle.
- ▸ Fixed service interval QI1.
- ▸ Fixed service interval QI2.
- ▸ Fixed service interval QI3.
- ▸ Fixed service interval QI4.
- ▸ Variable service interval QI6.

In order to operate a vehicle with a variable service interval, it must only be filled and topped up with the prescribed engine oil.

If this engine oil is not available, the oil change is subject to a fixed service interval. In this case, the vehicle **must** be changed to the fixed service interval.

Notice

- The corresponding motor oil specifications » page 81.
- For vehicles with flexible service interval QI6 you can initiate a return to the fixed service interval or back to the flexible service interval to be performed by a specialist garage.

Fixed service intervals QI1 - QI4

Oil change service	QI1	Every 5 000 km or every 1 year[a].
	QI2	Every 7 500 km or every 1 year[a].
	QI3	Every 10 000 km or every 1 year[a].
	QI4	Every 15 000 km or every 1 year[a].
Inspection[b] Variant 1	QI1 - QI4	After the first 30 000 km or 2 years[a], then every 30 000 km or every 1 year[a].
Inspection[b] Variant 2		Every 15 000 km or every 1 year[a].
Inspection[b] Variant 3		Every 10 000 km or every 1 year[a].
Brake fluid change	QI1 - QI4	First change after 3 years, then every 2 years.

[a] Depending on which comes first.
[b] For information about the variant that applies to your vehicle, please contact a ŠKODA partner.

WARNING

The brake fluid must always be changed after the first 3 years and then every 2 years. Longer intervals between changing the brake fluid can cause vapour bubbles to form in the brake system when braking sharply. This can impair the efficiency of the brakes –There is a risk of an accident!

Notice

For diesel operation with a high sulphur content, an oil change service must be carried out every 7 500 km. Ask your specialist garage for information on the countries where diesel fuel has a high sulphur content.

Variable service interval QI6

The oil change service intervals depend on the intensity at which the vehicle is driven and the local conditions in which the vehicle is used. For example, your vehicle is subjected to different demands when driven over short distances than when driven over long distances. The intervals are therefore **variable**.

Oil change service	in accordance with the service interval display (after 30 000 km or 2 years[a] at the latest).
Inspection[b] Variant 1	After the first 30 000 km or 2 years[a], then every 30 000 km or every 1 year[a].

Inspection[b] Variant 2	Every 15 000 km or every 1 year.
Brake fluid change	First change after 3 years, then every 2 years.

[a] Depending on which comes first.
[b] For information about the variant that applies to your vehicle, please contact a ŠKODA partner.

WARNING

The brake fluid must always be changed after the first 3 years and then every 2 years. Longer intervals between changing the brake fluid can cause vapour bubbles to form in the brake system when braking sharply. This can impair the efficiency of the brakes –There is a risk of an accident!

Digital Service Plan

A specialist garage will not record the work carried out in a service evidence in this Owner's Manual, but in the service information system called the Digital Service Plan.

We therefore recommend that you always have the record of work carried out in a service printed out for you.

Benefits of the Digital Service Plan

- High level of security when it comes to the manipulation of the event entries.
- Transparent documentation of service work carried out.
- Protection against loss or damage of the entries, you receive a complete record of the service carried out, if required.
- Optional; request complete verification in electronic form.
- The vehicle can be serviced in any specialist garage (also abroad) – the database is accessible worldwide.
- Increased transparency when purchasing a used vehicle due to entries being stored centrally.
- The system entries support you in making a claim on the ŠKODA extended warranty and mobility guarantees.

Cleaning and care

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Car washing 73
Exterior vehicle care 74
Caring for the interior 76

Regular and thorough care helps to retain the value of your vehicle.

The instructions for use on the packaging must be observed when using care products. We recommend that you use ŠKODA Original Accessories care products.

WARNING

- Vehicle care products may be harmful to your health if not used according to the instructions.
- Always keep the vehicle care products safe from people who are not completely independent, e.g. children - there is a risk of poisoning!

CAUTION

- Do not use any insect sponges, rough kitchen sponges or similar cleaning products – risk of damaging the paintwork surface.
- Do not use aggressive cleaning agents or chemical solvents - There is a risk of damaging the surface to be cleaned.

Notice

We recommend that the vehicle is cleaned and maintained at a ŠKODA service partner.

Car washing

Read and observe ! and ! on page 73 first.

The best way to protect your vehicle against harmful environmental influences is frequent washing.

The longer insect residues, bird droppings, road salt and other aggressive deposits remain on the paintwork of your vehicle, the more detrimental their destructive effect can be. High temperatures, such as those caused by intensive sun's rays, accentuate this caustic effect.

It is also essential to thoroughly clean the underside of the vehicle at the end of the winter.

Washing by hand
Wash the vehicle from top to bottom, with a soft sponge or a wash mitt and plenty of water, and, if necessary, with the appropriate detergents. Wash out the sponge or washing glove thoroughly at short intervals.

For wheels, door sills and lower areas of the vehicle use a different sponge.

Give the vehicle a good rinse after washing it and dry it off using a chamois leather.

Automatic washing systems
Before washing the vehicle, the usual precautions (e.g. closing windows) must be observed.

If your vehicle is fitted with any particular attached parts (e.g. spoiler, roof rack system, aerial etc.) it is best to consult the operator of the car wash system beforehand.

After an automatic wash with wax treatment, the wiper blades should be cleaned with cleaning agents specially designed for the purpose, and then degreased.

Pressure washers
When washing the vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner, the instructions for use of the equipment must be observed. This particularly applies to instructions regarding the **pressure** and **spraying distance** from the vehicle surface.

Maintain a sufficiently large spraying distance to the parking aid sensors and soft materials such as rubber hoses or insulation material» !.

! WARNING
- When washing your vehicle in the winter: Water and ice in the braking system can affect the braking efficiency – risk of accident!
- Take care when cleaning the underbody or the inside of the wheel wells - there is a risk of injury from sharp metal parts!

! CAUTION
- Do not wash the vehicle in direct sunlight, do not exert pressure on the body while washing. The temperature of the washing water should be no more than 60 °C max. - otherwise there is a risk of damaging the vehicle paint.
- Before driving through a car wash, fold in the exterior mirrors - There is a risk of damage.
- For vehicles with roof antenna the antenna rod should be unscrewed before driving through a car wash - Otherwise there is a risk of damage.

! CAUTION
Washing the vehicle with high-pressure cleaners
- Films should not be washed with any high-pressure cleaners -There is a risk of damage.
- Do not aim the water jet directly at the lock cylinders or the door or opening joints when washing the vehicle in the winter – there is a risk of freezing.
- The sensors of the parking aid can be sprayed only for a short time and there must be a minimum distance of 10 cm - there is a risk of damage.

Exterior vehicle care

Read and observe ! and ! on page 73 first.

Vehicle components	Circumstances	Remedy
Paint	Spilled fuel	Clear water, cloth, (clean as soon as possible)
	No water droplets form on the paint	Use hard wax preserve (at least twice a year), apply wax to clean and dry body
	Paint has gone matt	Use polish, then wax (if the polish does not contain any preservative ingredients)
Plastic parts	Soiling	Clear water, cloth / sponge, cleaning agents provided for this purpose where appropriate
Chrome and anodised parts	Soiling	clear water, cloth, cleaning agents provided for this purpose where appropriate, clean then polish with a soft dry cloth
Films	Soiling	Soft sponge and mild soap solution[a)]

Vehicle components	Circumstances	Remedy
Windows and external mirror glass	Soiling	Wash with clean water and dry with a wipe specifically for that purpose
Head / taillights	Soiling	Soft sponge and mild soap solution[a)]
Door lock cylinders	Snow/ice	De-icing fluid specifically for that purpose
Wipers / wiper blades	Soiling	Windscreen cleaner, sponge or cloth
Wheels	Soiling	Clear water, then apply appropriate substance

a) Mild soap solution = 2 tablespoons of natural soap to 1 litre of lukewarm water.

The **jack** is maintenance-free. If necessary, the moving parts of the jack should be lubricated with a suitable lubricant.

Protection of cavities
All the cavities of your vehicle which are at risk from corrosion are protected by a layer of long-lasting protective wax applied in the factory.

If any small amount of wax flow out of the cavities at high temperatures, these must be removed with a plastic scraper and the stains cleaned using a petroleum cleaner.

Underbody
The underside of your vehicle is already permanently protected by the factory against chemical and mechanical influences.

We recommend having the protective coating checked — preferably before the beginning of winter and at the end of winter.

Product life of the films
Environmental influences (e.g. sunlight, humidity, air pollution, rockfall) affect the service life of the foils. Foils will age and become brittle – this is entirely normal: this is not a fault.

Sunlight may also affect the strength of the foil colour.

When transporting a load on the roof rack (e.g. roof box or similar), there is an increased risk of foils damage (e.g. chipping from the secured load).

! CAUTION

- **Vehicle paint**
  - Repair damaged areas as soon as possible.
  - Matt-painted parts should not be treated with polishes or hard waxes.
  - Do not polish in a dusty environment - There is a risk of paint scratches.
  - Do not apply any paint care products to door seals or window guides.
- **Plastic parts**
  - Do not use paint polish.
- **Chromed and anodized parts**
  - Do not polish in a dusty environment - There is a risk of surface scratches.
- **Films**
  The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is a risk of film damage.
  - Do not use dirty cloths or sponges for cleaning.
  - Do not use a scraper or other means to remove ice and snow.
  - Do not polish the films
  - Do not use a high pressure cleaner on the films.
- **Rubber seals**
  - Do not treat the door seals and window guides with any agents - the protective varnish coating could be damaged.
- **Windows and door mirrors**
  - Do not clean the insides of the windows/mirrors with sharp objects - There is a risk of damage to the filaments or the antenna.
  - Do not use a cloth which has been used to polish the body - this could soil the windows and impair visibility.
- **Head / taillights**
  - Do not wipe head/taillights dry, do not use any sharp objects - There is a risk of damage to the protective coating and of cracks forming on the headlight glass covers.
- **Door locking cylinders**
  - Make sure that as little water as possible gets into the locking cylinder when washing the vehicle – there is a risk of freezing the lock cylinder!
- **Wheels**
  - Heavy soiling of the wheels can affect the balance of the wheels - the result can be a vibration, which can cause premature wear of the steering.

Caring for the interior

Read and observe ! and ! on page 73 first.

Vehicle components	Circumstances	Remedy
Natural leather / Artificial leather / Alcantara® Fabric	Dust, surface soiling	Vacuum cleaner
	Soiling (fresh)	Water, slightly damp cotton / wool cloth, if necessary, mild soap solution[a], then wipe off with a soft cloth
	Stubborn stains	Cleaning fluid specifically for this task
	Care (natural leather)	Treat the leather periodically with a leather protecting fluid / use a care cream with light blocker and impregnation after each cleaning
	Care (Alcantara® / material)	Remove stubborn hair using a "cleaning glove" Remove pills from materials with a brush
Plastic parts	Soiling	Water, slightly damp cloth or sponge, if necessary cleaners specifically for this purpose
Windows	Soiling	Wash with clean water and dry with a wipe specifically for that purpose
Seat belts » !	Soiling	soft cloth and mild soap solution[a]

[a] Mild soap solution = 2 tablespoons of natural soap to 1 litre of lukewarm water.

! WARNING

- Never clean the seat belts chemically as chemical cleaning products could destroy the fabric.
- Air fresheners and scents can be hazardous to heath when the temperature inside the vehicle is high.

! CAUTION

- **Natural leather / artificial leather / Alcantara® / fabric**
  - Avoid standing for lengthy periods in bright sunlight, and protect the materials by covering to prevent them from fading.
  - Remove fresh stains (e.g. from pens, lipstick, shoe polish and similar) as soon as possible.
  - Ensure that no part of the leather is soaked through during cleaning and that no water gets into the seams - There is a risk of damaging the leather!
  - Do not clean the roof panelling with a brush – There is a risk of damage to the surface of the panelling.
  - Do not use leather cleaners, floor wax, shoe cream, stain remover or similar agents on Alcantara® seat upholstery.
  - Some clothing fabrics (e.g. dark denim) do not have sufficient colour fastness - this could lead to clearly visible discolouration on the upholstery. This is not a defect in the fabric.
  - Sharp objects on garments (e.g. zips, rivets, sharp- edged belts) can damage the upholstery fabrics in the vehicle. Such damage will not be recognised as a justified complaint.
- **Plastic parts**
  - Do not attach scents or air fresheners to the dashboard – There is a risk of damage to the dashboard.
- **Windows**
  - Do not attach any stickers to the filaments or glass antenna – risk of damage.
- **Seat belts**
  - After cleaning the belts, allow them to dry before retracting them.

i Notice

During vehicle use, some minor changes may become visible on the leather and Alcantara®(due to e.g. folds, discolouration).

Inspecting and replenishing

Fuel

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Refuel petrol and diesel 77
Unleaded petrol 77
Diesel fuel 78

The correct fuel for your vehicle is specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap» fig. 68 *on page 77*.

The fuel tank has a capacity of about **55 litres**, including a reserve of approx. **7 litres**.

WARNING

Fuel and the fuel vapours are explosive – risk of death!

CAUTION

- Never drive until the fuel tank is completely empty! Irregular supply of fuel can cause misfiring, which can result in damage to parts of the engine and the exhaust system.
- Immediately remove any fuel that has spilled onto the vehicle's paintwork – risk of paint damage.
- If you would like to operate your vehicle in a country other than the one for which it was intended, please talk to a ŠKODA Partner. They will tell you whether the fuel specified by the manufacturer is offered in that country and/or whether the manufacturer will sanction operating the vehicle with another fuel.

Refuel petrol and diesel

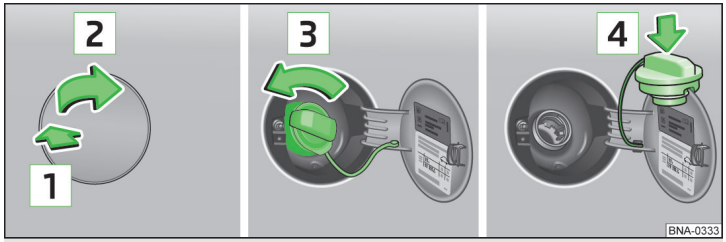

Fig. 68 **Opening the fuel filler flap/unscrewing the tank cap/placing the tank cap on the fuel filler flap**

Read and observe and on page 77 first.

Perform refuelling under the following conditions.

✓ The vehicle is unlocked.
✓ The ignition is switched off.

› Press the fuel filler flap in direction of arrow 1 and fold in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 68.
› Unscrew the tank cap in the direction of arrow 3.
› Remove the tank cap and place it on top of the fuel filler flap in direction of arrow 4.
› Insert the pump nozzle into the fuel filler tube as far as it will go.

The fuel tank is full as soon as the pump nozzle switches off for the first time. Do not continue refuelling.

› Remove the pump nozzle from the fuel filler tube and put it back in the pump.
› Place the filler cap onto the fuel filler neck and turn it in the opposite direction to the arrow until it securely engages 3.
› Close the fuel filler flap until it clicks into place.

Unleaded petrol

Read and observe and on page 77 first.

The correct fuel for your vehicle is specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap» fig. 68 *on page 77*.

The vehicle can only operate with **unleaded petrol** that meets standard **EN 228**, and contains **maximum** 10% bioethanol **(E10)**.

Prescribed petrol 95 / min. 92 and 93 RON / ROZ
We recommend using petrol **95** ROZ.

Optionally, the petrol **92** or. **93** ROZ can be used (slight power loss, a slightly increased fuel consumption).

In an **emergency** petrol **91** ROZ can be used (slight power loss, slightly increased fuel consumption) » !.

Specified petrol is unleaded, min. 95 RON / ROZ
Use min. **95** ROZ petrol.

In an **emergency**, **91**. **92** or**93** ROZ petrol can be used (slight loss of power, slightly increased fuel consumption) » !.

! CAUTION

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is a risk of damage to the engine and to the exhaust system.
- When petrol with a lower than the prescribed octane is used, only continue driving at mid-range engine speeds and with minimal strain on the engine. Refuel using petrol of the prescribed octane number as soon as possible.
- **Lower** than **91** octane petrol should not be used, even in an emergency!
- If a fuel other than unleaded fuel which complies to the above mentioned standards (e.g. leaded petrol) is put in the tank by mistake, do not start the engine or switch on the ignition.

! CAUTION

Petrol additions (additives)
- Unleaded petrol in accordance with the EN 228 standard meets all the conditions for a smooth-running engine. We therefore do not recommend mixing fuel additives into the petrol - There is a risk of engine damage or damage to the exhaust system.
- **The following additives may not be used - risk of engine damage or damage to the exhaust system!**
  - Additives with metal components (metallic additives), in particular with manganese and iron content.
  - Fuels with metallic content (e.g. LRP - lead replacement petrol).

i Notice
- Unleaded petrol that has a higher octane number than that required by the engine can be used without limitations.
- The use of petrol with an octane rating higher than **95** ROZ in does not result in either a noticeable increase in power nor lower fuel consumption in vehicles for which unleaded petrol **95/min 92 or 93** ROZ is specified.
- On vehicles using the prescribed petrol of **min. 95** ROZ, the use of petrol with a higher octane number than **95** ROZ can lead to an increase in power and reduction in fuel consumption.

Diesel fuel

Read and observe ! and ! on page 77 first.

The correct fuel for your vehicle is specified on the inside of the fuel filler flap» fig. 68 *on page 77*.

The vehicle can only be operated using **diesel fuel** that complies with the standard **EN 590** and contains a **maximum** 7% biodiesel **(B7)**.

Operating under different weather conditions
Use only diesel in accordance with the current or expected weather conditions. Ask the petrol station personnel whether the diesel fuel offered corresponds to these conditions.

! CAUTION

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is a risk of damage to the engine and to the exhaust system.
- If a different fuel other than diesel fuel, which complies to the above mentioned standards (e.g. petrol) is used, do not start the engine or switch on the ignition!
- The biofuel **RME** must not be used!

! CAUTION

Diesel fuel additives
- The diesel fuel in accordance with the prescribed standards meets all the conditions for a smooth-running engine. Therefore, we recommend that you do not add any fuel additives to the diesel - there is a risk of engine damage or damage to the exhaust system.

Engine compartment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Opening and closing the bonnet ____ 79
Engine compartment overview ____ 80
Windscreen washer fluid ____ 81

WARNING

Never cover the engine with additional insulation material (e.g. with a cover) – risk of fire!

WARNING

When working in the engine compartment, the following instructions must be observed - otherwise there is a risk of injury or fire. The engine compartment of your car is a hazardous area!

WARNING

Instructions before beginning work in the engine compartment

- Turn off the engine and remove the ignition key.
- Firmly apply the handbrake.
- For vehicles with **manual transmission** the lever into the neutral position. On vehicles with **automatic transmission** place the selector lever in the **P** position.
- Allow the engine to cool.
- Never open the bonnet if you can see steam or coolant flowing out of the engine compartment –There is a risk of scalding! Wait until the steam or coolant has stopped escaping.

WARNING

Information for working in the engine room

- Keep everyone away from the engine compartment.
- Do not touch any hot engine parts – risk of burns!
- Never touch the radiator fan. The radiator fan may still turn on suddenly about 10 minutes after switching off the ignition!
- Do not smoke in the vicinity of the engine and avoid the use of open flames or sparks.

WARNING (Continued)

- Do not leave any items (e.g. cloths or tools) in the engine compartment. This presents a fire hazard and the risk of engine damage.
- Read and observe the information and warning instructions on the fluid containers.

WARNING

Information for working in the engine compartment with the engine running

- If it is necessary to work on the engine with the engine running, beware of **rotating engine parts and electrical systems** - There is a risk to life!
- Never touch the electric wiring on the ignition system.
- Avoid short circuits in the electrical system, particularly on the vehicle's battery.

CAUTION

Only refill using fluids with the proper specification - There is a risk of damage to the vehicle!

Notice

- Fluids with the proper specifications can be purchased from the ŠKODA Original Accessories or from the ŠKODA Genuine Parts ranges.
- We recommend you have the operating fluids replaced by a specialist garage.

Opening and closing the bonnet

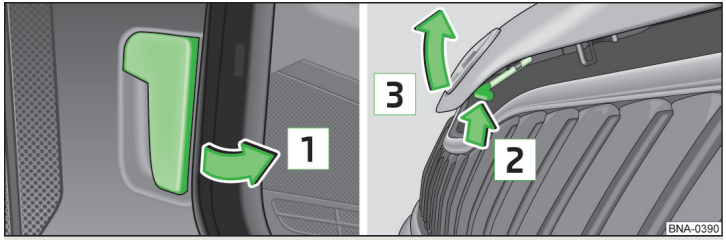

Fig. 69 **Bonnet release lever/release lever**

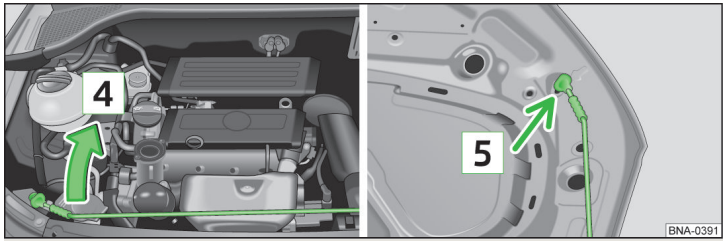

Fig. 70 **Securing the bonnet**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 79 first.

Open bonnet

› Ensure that the windscreen wipers are not raised away from the windscreen -There is a risk of damage to the bonnet.
› Open the driver's door and pull the unlocking lever below the dashboard in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 69.
› Press the release lever in the direction of the arrow 2 and the flap is unlocked.
› Raise the bonnet in the direction of the arrow 3.
› Remove the lid prop in the direction of arrow 4 from the holder.
› Secure the open flap inserting the end of the post into the opening in the direction of arrow 5.

Close the bonnet

› Lift the bonnet.
› Unhook the bonnet support and press into the holder designed to hold it.
› Drop down the bonnet lid from a height of about 20 cm applying light pressure until it clicks safely into place.

! WARNING

▪ Never drive with the bonnet lid not properly closed - There is a risk of a accident!
▪ Make sure that when closing the bonnet, no body parts are crushed - there is danger of injury!

Engine compartment overview

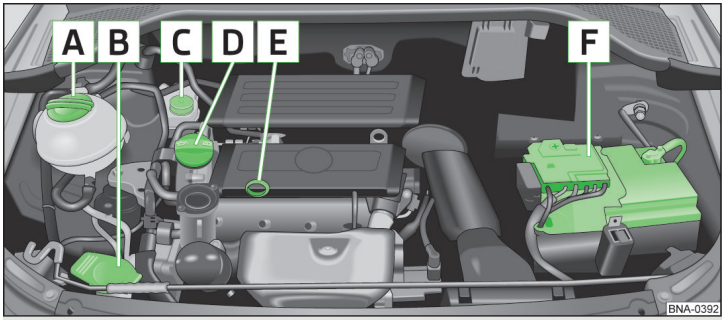

Fig. 71 **Arrangement (example) in the engine compartment**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 79 first.

A Coolant expansion reservoir » page 83
B Windscreen washer fluid reservoir » page 81
C Brake fluid reservoir » page 83
D Engine oil filler opening » page 82
E Engine oil dipstick » page 82
F Vehicle battery » page 84

Windscreen washer fluid

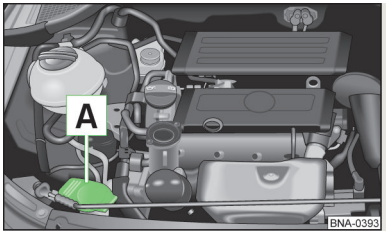

Fig. 72
Windscreen washer fluid reservoir

Read and observe ! and ! on page 79 first.

The windscreen washer fluid reservoir A is located in the engine compartment » fig. 72.

The reservoir capacity is 5.4 l.

Use a suitable windscreen washer fluid for the current or expected weather conditions. We recommend that you use windscreen washer fluid from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

! CAUTION

Do not remove the filter from the windscreen washer fluid reservoir when replenishing it with liquid - otherwise the liquid transportation system might be contaminated, which can cause the windscreen washer system to malfunction.

Engine oil

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Specification 81
Check and refill 82

The engine has been filled ex-factory with a high-grade oil that can be used throughout the year (except in extreme climate zones).

We recommend that the oil changes are carried out by a ŠKODA Service Partner.

The engine oil should be changed at specified service intervals » page 71.

The engine uses up some oil, depending on driving style and operating conditions (up to 0.5 l / 1 000 km). Consumption may also be higher than this during the first 5000 kilometres.

! WARNING

The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » page 79.

! CAUTION

Do not add any additives to the engine oil - There is a risk of engine damage.

i Notice

We recommend that you use oils from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Specification

Read and observe ! and ! on page 81 first.

The specifications (VW standards) stated in the following can be indicated separately or together with other specifications on the bottle.

Engines	Specification
1.6 l/77 kW MPI	VW 501 01, VW 502 00
1.5 l./81 kW TDI CR	VW 505 01

If the oils specified for the petrol engine are not available, oils complying with ACEA A2 or ACEA A3 can be used once for refilling.

If the oils specified for the diesel engine are not available, oils according to ACEA B3 or ACEA B4 can be used once for refilling.

Check and refill

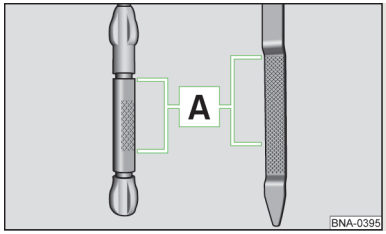

Fig. 73
Dipstick variants

Read and observe ! and ! on page 81 first.

Check and refill oil under the following conditions.

✓ The vehicle is standing on a horizontal surface.
✓ The engine operating temperature is reached.
✓ The engine is switched off.

Checking the level

› Wait a few minutes until the engine oil flows back into the oil trough.
› Pull the dipstick out and wipe with a clean cloth.
› Push the dipstick back to the stop and then pull it out again.
› Read the oil level and push the dipstick back in.

The oil level must be in range A » fig. 73. If the oil level is below range A, oil must be added.

Refilling

› Unscrew the cap of the engine oil filler opening D» fig. 71 *on page 80*.
› Replenish the oil in portions of 0.5 litres in accordance with the correct specifications » page 81.
› Check the oil level.
› Screw the lid of the engine oil filler closed carefully.

! CAUTION

▪ The oil level must never be below range A » fig. 73 – There is a risk of damage to the engine as well as to the exhaust system.
▪ If a top up with oil is not possible or the oil level is above range A, Stop driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Notice

If the engine oil level is too low, a warning light lights up in the instrument cluster » page 28, *Engine oil*. Nevertheless, we recommend checking the oil level on a regular basis using the dipstick.

Coolant

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking and refilling 83

The coolant helps to keep the engine temperature down, and consists of water and coolant additive (with additives that protect the cooling system against corrosion and prevent furring).

The proportion of coolant additive in the coolant must be 40 to 60 %.

The correct mix of water and coolant additive should be checked and if necessary corrected by a specialist garage.

! WARNING

▪ The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » page 79.
▪ Never open the end cover of the coolant expansion reservoir while the engine is still warm. The cooling system is pressurised - There is a risk of scalding or injury from splashes of coolant!
▪ To protect against the coolant splashing, cover the cap with a cloth when opening.
▪ Coolant and coolant fumes are harmful - avoid contact with the coolant. If the coolant comes into contact with the eye or skin, wash the affected area with plenty of water for several minutes, and where appropriate seek medical help.

! CAUTION

Do not cover the radiator and install any parts (e.g auxiliary lights) in front of the air intakes - There is a risk of the engine overheating.

Checking and refilling

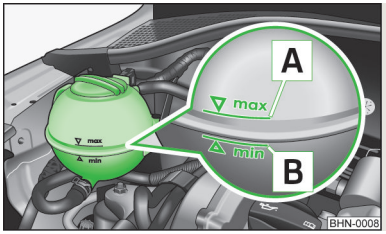

Fig. 74
Coolant expansion reservoir

Read and observe and on page 82 first.

Check and refill coolant under the following conditions.

✓ The vehicle is on a horizontal surface.

✓ The engine is not warm (if the engine is warm, the result of the check may be wrong).

✓ The engine is off.

Check the coolant level - the coolant level must lie between the marks A and B » fig. 74. If the coolant level is below the mark B, top up with coolant.

Refilling

The reservoir must always contain a small amount of coolant ».

› Place a cloth over the cap of the coolant expansion tank and unscrew the cap **carefully**.

› Always top up using coolant of the correct specification.

› Turn the cap until it clicks into place.

The **specification** for the coolant is shown in the coolant expansion reservoir » fig. 74.

If the specified coolant is not available, then refilling only with distilled or demineralised water, and get a specialist garage to correct the water-coolant additive mix as soon as possible.

CAUTION

- With an empty expansion tank top up coolant. The system could aerate - There is a risk of engine damage! Stop driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- Do not fill the coolant above the mark A » fig. 74. The coolant could, when heated, be expelled from the cooling system - There is a risk of damage to the engine parts.
- If it is not possible to add coolant, stop driving! Switch off the engine and seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- A coolant additive which does not correspond to the correct specification can reduce the anti-corrosion effect of the cooling system - There is a risk of damage to the cooling system and the engine.
- If non-distilled (non-demineralised) water has been used to top up, the coolant should be replaced by a specialist garage - There is a risk of engine damage.
- A loss of coolant indicates **leaks** in the cooling system - There is a risk of engine damage. Top up with coolant and then seek assistance from a specialist garage.

Notice

If the coolant level is too low, a warning light lights up in the instrument cluster» page 28, *Coolant*. We still recommend inspecting the coolant level directly at the reservoir from time to time.

Brake fluid

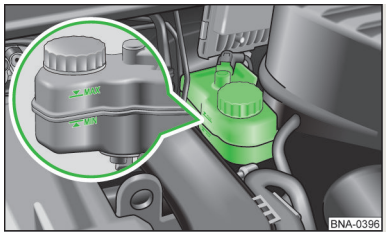

Fig. 75
Brake fluid reservoir

Check the brake fluid under the following conditions.

✓ The vehicle is on a horizontal surface.

✓ The engine is off.

Check brake fluid level - The brake fluid level must lie between the markings "MIN" and "MAX"» fig. 75.

Specification - the brake fluid must comply with the standard **VW 501 14** (this standard meets the requirements of FMVSS 116 DOT4).

WARNING

- The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » page 79.
- If the fluid level drops significantly within a short time or if it drops below the "MIN" » fig. 75mark, this may be an indication of a leak in the brake system. Stop driving - There is a risk of an accident! Seek help from a specialist garage.

Notice

- The brake fluid is changed as part of a compulsory inspection service.
- A low brake fluid level is indicated by the warning light in the instrument cluster » page 28. We still recommend inspecting the brake fluid level in the reservoir from time to time.

Vehicle battery

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Checking the battery condition 85
Charging 85
Disconnecting/reconnecting and changing 85

The vehicle battery represents a power source for the motor to start and for the supply of electrical consumers in the car.

Automatic shut-down of consumers - vehicle battery discharge protection

The on-board power supply system tries to prevent the vehicle battery from discharging in the following ways when it is subject to heavy loading.

- ▸ By increasing the engine idle speed.
- ▸ Through the power limitation of certain consumers.
- ▸ By turning off some consumers for as long as is necessary.

Warning symbols on the vehicle battery

Symbol	Importance
	Always wear eye protection.
	Battery acid is severely caustic. Always wear gloves and eye protection.
	Keep fire, sparks, open flames and lit cigarettes well clear of the vehicle battery.
	When charging the vehicle battery, a highly explosive gas mixture is produced.
	Keep children away from the vehicle battery.

WARNING

Battery acid is highly corrosive - it can cause injury, chemical burns or poisoning! Corrosive vapours in the air irritate and damage the respiratory tract and the eyes. The following guidelines must be observed.

- Always wear protective gloves, eye and skin protection when handling the vehicle battery.
- If your eyes or skin come into contact with the electrolytic fluid, immediately wash the affected area for a few minutes with a lot of water. Seek medical assistance without delay.
- Keep the vehicle battery away from people who are not completely independent (e.g. children).
- Do not tilt the battery otherwise battery electrolyte may flow out of the battery vent openings.

WARNING

Working on the car battery may cause an explosion, fire, injury or chemical burns! The following guidelines must be observed.

- Smoking, using open flames or light or activities that trigger sparks must be avoided.
- **A discharged vehicle battery may freeze slightly.** Never charge up a frozen or thawed vehicle battery. Replace a frozen vehicle battery.
- Never use a damaged vehicle battery.
- Do not connect the battery terminals, bridging the two poles will cause a short circuit.

CAUTION

Ensure that battery acid does not come into contact with the bodywork – There is a risk of damage to the vehicle.

Notice

- We recommend having all work on the vehicle battery carried out by a specialist garage.
- You should replace batteries older than 5 years.

Checking the battery condition

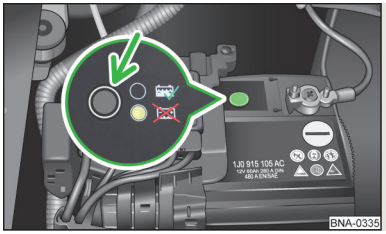

Fig. 76
Vehicle battery: Electrolyte level indicator

Read and observe and on page 84 first.

The battery condition is checked regularly by a specialist garage as part of the inspection service.

Check the acid level

For car batteries with acid level indicator, acidity can be checked on the basis of a colour display. In vehicle batteries with the label **"AGM"** there is no acid level examination.

Air bubbles can influence the colour of the indicator. For this reason, carefully tap on the indicator before carrying out the check » fig. 76.

Black colour - electrolyte level is correct.

Colourless or light yellow colour - electrolyte level too low, the battery must be replaced.

Battery discharge

If frequent short journeys are made, the vehicle battery does not recharge sufficiently.

The battery capacity decreases at low temperatures.

If the vehicle is not used for longer than 3 to 4 weeks, disconnect the negative terminal ⊖ of the battery or charge the battery completely with a very low charging current.

Charging

Read and observe and on page 84 first.

Only charge the battery when the ignition and all consumers are switched off.

Refer to the instructions of the charger manufacturer.

Charging

› Reconnect the charger terminals to the corresponding battery terminals (⊕ to ⊕. ⊖ to ⊖) .
› Plug the mains cable of the charger into the power socket and switch on the device.
› After charging has been successful: Switch off the charger and remove the mains cable from the power socket.
› Disconnect the terminals of the charger from the vehicle battery.

A charging current of 0.1 multiple of the total vehicle battery capacity (or lower) must be used until full charging is achieved.

WARNING

- When charging the vehicle battery, hydrogen is released - There is a risk of an explosion. An explosion can be caused through sparking while unclamping or loosening the cable plug.
- So-called"quick-charging" of the vehicle battery is **dangerous** and requires a special charger and specialist knowledge. We therefore recommend that "quick-charging" is carried out by a specialist garage.

Disconnecting/reconnecting and changing

Read and observe and on page 84 first.

The new vehicle battery must have the same capacity, voltage, current and the same size as the original Battery.

We recommend you have the battery **replaced** by a specialist garage.

› To **disconnect**, switch off the ignition and disconnect the negative terminal first ⊖, then disconnect the positive terminal ⊕.
› When **reconnecting** the battery, reconnect the positive terminal ⊕ first, then connect the negative terminal ⊖.

After disconnecting and re-connecting the vehicle battery, the following functions or devices are partially or completely inoperative.

Function/device	Operating measure
Electric windows	» page 39
Set the time	» page 32

CAUTION

- Disconnect the battery only with the ignition and consumers turned off - There is a risk of damaging the electrical system of the vehicle.
- Before disconnecting the battery, close all the electric windows - otherwise window malfunctions can occur.
- Under no circumstances mix up the charging cables – There is a risk of fire.

Notice

After disconnecting and reconnecting the vehicle battery, we recommend having the vehicle checked by a specialist to ensure that the full functionality of the vehicle is guaranteed.

Wheels

Wheels and tyres

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Advice on tyre/wheel usage 86
Tyre pressure 87
Tyre wear and wheel change 88
Spare wheel 88
Emergency wheel 88
Tyre marking 88

Advice on tyre/wheel usage

During the first 500 km, **new tyres** do not offer optimum grip; appropriate care should therefore be taken when driving.

Tyres with deeper profiles should always be fitted to the front wheels.

Rims and wheel bolts are matched to each other in terms of design. We recommend that you use rims and wheel bolts from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Wheels and tyres should always be **stored** in a cool, dry and dark place. The tyres themselves should be stored vertically.

Tyre life

Tyres age and lose their original characteristics, even if they are not being used. We recommend that you do not use tyres that are more than 6 years old.

The manufacturing date is specified on the tyre sidewall (possibly on the **inside**). For example, **DOT ... 10 16...** means, for example, that the tyre was manufactured in the 10. week of 2016.

Tyre damage

We recommend checking your tyres and wheel rims for damage (punctures, cuts, splits and bulges etc.) on a regular basis.

Remove any foreign objects in the tyre's profile immediately (e.g. small stones).

Foreign bodies which **have penetrated into the tyre** (e.g. screws or nails) should not be removed and help should be sought from a specialist garage.

Fitting new tyres
Only fit approved radial tyres of the same type, size (rolling circumference) and the same tread pattern on one axle on all four wheels.

When fitting new tyres, the tyres have to be replaced axle by axle.

Unidirectional tyres
The direction of rotation of the tyres is marked by **arrows on the wall of the tyre**.

The specified running direction must be strictly adhered to, otherwise the following tyre characteristics may be degraded.
- ▸ Driving stability.
- ▸ Traction.
- ▸ Tyre noise and tyre wear.

! WARNING
- ▪ Never use tyres if you do not know anything about their condition and age - There is a risk of accidents.
- ▪ Never drive with damaged tyres – there is the risk of an accident.

! CAUTION
- ▪ The tyres must be protected from contact with substances (e.g. oil, grease and fuel) which could damage them. If the tyres with these substances come into contact, then we recommend that you check this in a specialist workshop.
- ▪ Do not use rims with ground or polished surfaces in winter conditions - there is a risk of rim damage (e.g through salt spreading).

i Notice
- ▪ We recommend that any work on the wheels or tyres be carried out by a specialist garage.
- ▪ We recommend that you use wheel rims, tyres and full wheel trims from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Tyre pressure

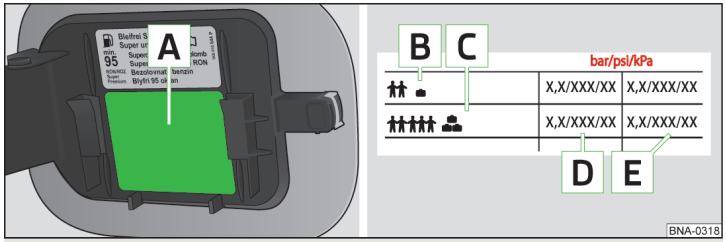

Fig. 77 **Label with a table of tyre sizes and tyre pressure value/inflate tyres**

The specified tyre pressures are on a label A » fig. 77.

Tyre pressure must always match the load.
- B Inflation pressure for half load
- C Inflation pressure for a full load
- D Tyre pressure value on the front axle
- E Tyre pressure value on the rear axle

Checking tyre pressure
Check the tyre pressure (including that of the emergency or spare wheel) at least once a month and also before setting off on a long journey.

Always check the inflation pressure when the tyres are cold. Do not reduce the higher pressure of warm tyres.

! WARNING
- ▪ So not drive with incorrect tyre pressure - There is a risk of an accident.
- ▪ In the event of very rapid pressure loss (e.g. in the event of tyre damage) an attempt should be made to bring the vehicle carefully to a stop without sudden steering movements and without any hard braking - There is a risk of an accident.

i Notice
The information about the load index and the speed symbol is listed in your vehicle documents.

Tyre wear and wheel change

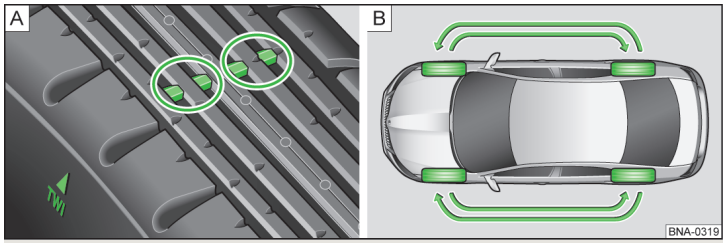

Fig. 78 **Tyre wear indicator / wheel change**

Tyre wear increases in the following circumstances.
- Incorrect tyre pressure.
- Driving style (e.g. fast cornering, rapid acceleration / braking).
- Incorrect wheel balancing (you should have the wheels balanced after changing/repair tyres or if the steering "is drifting").
- Wheel alignment errors.

There are **wear indicator markers** in the tyre profiles, indicating whether the minimum permissible tread depth has been reached» fig. 78 - A. A tyre should be regarded as worn out when this indicator is flush with the tread. Markings on the walls of the tyres with the letters "TWI" and/or other symbols (e.g. △), identify the position of the wear indicators.

To ensure uniform wear on all tyres, we recommend that you **change** the **wheels** every 10 000 km, in line with the schedule» fig. 78 - B.

WARNING
- Change the tyres at the latest when they are worn down to the wear indicators - There is a risk of an accident.
- Faulty wheel alignment affects handling - There is a risk of an accident.
- Unusual vibrations or the vehicle "pulling " to one side could be a sign of tyre damage. Reduce speed and stop! If there are no external signs of tyre damage, seek the help of a specialist garage.

Spare wheel

The size of the spare wheel is identical to that of the vehicle factory installed wheels.

After changing the spare wheel, the tyre pressure should be adjusted.

WARNING
- If you get a puncture and a spare tyre has to be fitted with opposite direction of rotation, then drive carefully. In this situation the best properties of the tyre are no longer present.
- If the dimensions or design of the spare wheel differ from the tyres fitted to the vehicle (e.g. winter tyres or low-profile tyres), it must only be used briefly in the event of a puncture and if an appropriately cautious driving style is adopted.

Emergency wheel

Only use this emergency spare wheel to reach the nearest specialist garage, as it is **not intended for permanent use**.

A warning label is always placed on the rim of the temporary spare wheel.

Please note the following if you intend to use the temporary spare wheel.
- Do not cover the warning sign.
- Be particularly observant when driving.
- Inflate the emergency spare to the maximum inflation pressure for the vehicle » page 87.

If you need to use an emergency wheel, make sure to fit a standard wheel of the appropriate dimensions and design as soon as possible.

WARNING
- Never drive with more than one spare wheel mounted!
- Avoid full throttle acceleration, sharp braking and fast cornering when driving with the temporary spare wheel.
- Observe the instructions on the warning sign of the temporary spare wheel.

Tyre marking

Explanation of tyre markings - e.g. 185/60 R 15 84 T

185	Tyre width in mm
60	Height/width ratio in %
R	Code letter for the type of tyre - **R**adial
15	Diameter of wheel in inches

84	Load index
T	Speed symbol

Load index - indicates the maximum permissible load for each individual tyre

Load index	78	81	83	84	86	87
Load (In kg)	425	462	487	500	530	545

Speed symbol - indicates the maximum permissible speed for a vehicle fitted with tyres in a given category

Speed symbol	R	S	T	U	H	V
Maximum speed (in km/h)	170	180	190	200	210	240

! WARNING

Never exceed the maximum permissible **load bearing capacity** and **speed** for the tyres fitted – There is a risk of an accident.

Operating in winter conditions

"Winter"tyres (indicated by an **M+S** or a mountain peak/snowflake symbol ⛄) to improve the performance of the vehicle in winter conditions.

For the best possible handling, use winter tyres on all four wheels with a minimum tread depth of 4 mm.

If using winter tyres, fit the summer tyres on again in good time as they provide better handling properties, a shorter braking distance, less tyre noise, and reduced tyre wear on roads which are free of snow and ice as well as at temperatures above 7 °C.

Speed symbol

Winter tyres (marked with **M+S** and a peak/snowflake symbol ⛄) of a lower speed category than stated in the technical vehicle documentation can be used, provided the permissible maximum speed of these tyres is not exceeded even if the possible maximum speed of the vehicle is higher.

Do-it-yourself

Emergency equipment and self-help

Emergency equipment

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Placement of the first aid kit and warning triangle ____ 90
Vehicle tool kit ____ 90

Placement of the first aid kit and warning triangle

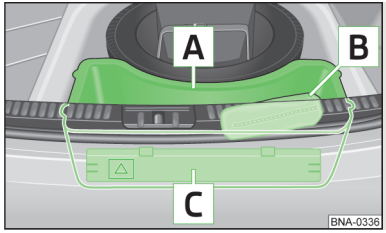

Fig. 79
Placement of the first-aid kit and the warning triangle

The following information is valid for the first aid kit and warning triangle from the ŠKODA Original accessories.

The **first aid kit** B can be stored in storage compartment A on the luggage compartment floor » fig. 79.

The **warning triangle** C can be stored in storage compartment A on the luggage compartment floor.

WARNING

Properly secure the first aid kit and the warning triangle, or there is a risk of injury in the event of sudden braking or a vehicle collision.

Vehicle tool kit

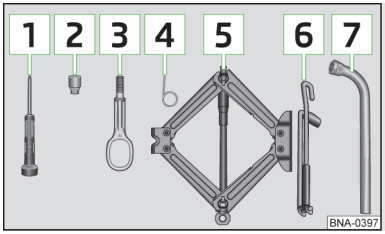

Fig. 80
Vehicle tool kit

The box with the tool kit is located in the storage compartment for the spare wheel and may be secured with tape, depending on the equipment fitted.

Depending on the equipment, not all of the following components in the on-board tool kit have to be contained in it.

1 Screwdriver
2 Top section for the anti-theft wheel bolts
3 Towing eye
4 Clamps for removing the wheel trims
5 Car jack
6 Crank for the jack
7 Wheel wrench

WARNING

- The factory-supplied lifting jack is only intended for your model of vehicle. Under no circumstances attempt to lift other vehicles or loads with it – there is a risk of injury.
- Always stow the tool safely in the box and make sure that it is attached with the belt to the spare wheel - otherwise it could cause injury to the occupants if breaking suddenly or colliding with another vehicle.

CAUTION

Screw the jack back to its starting position prior to putting it back in its box - There is a risk of damage to the box.

Changing a wheel

Preliminary work

For safety's sake, the following instructions must be observed before changing a wheel on the road.

› Park the vehicle as far as possible away from the traffic flow - choose a place with a flat and firm surface.
› Switch off the engine.
› For vehicles with **Manual transmission** select **first gear**.
› On vehicles with **automatic transmission**, move the selector lever to the **P** position.
› Firmly apply the handbrake.
› Switch on the hazard warning lights and set up the warning triangle at the prescribed distance.
› Let **all of the occupants get out.** The passengers should not stand on the road while the wheel is being changed (they should remain behind a crash barrier, for instance).

Changing a wheel

› Take out the emergency or spare wheel » page 91.
› Remove wheel trims» page 92.
› Loosen the wheel bolts » !.
› Jack up the vehicle» page 93 until the wheel that needs changing is clear of the ground.
› Unscrew the wheel bolts and place them on a clean surface (cloth, paper, etc.).
› Remove the wheel carefully.
› Attach the spare wheel and slightly screw on the wheel bolts.
› Lower the vehicle.
› Tighten the wheel bolts opposite each other using the wheel wrench ("pulling crossways")» page 93.
› Refit the wheel trims» page 92.

When fitting unidirectional tyres, ensure that the direction of rotation is correct » page 87.

All bolts must be clean and must turn easily. If screws are corroded and difficult to move, these must be replaced.

! WARNING

▪ Undo the wheel bolts just a little (about one turn), provided the vehicle has not yet been jacked up. Otherwise the wheel could come loose and fall off –There is a risk of injury.
▪ Under no circumstances must the bolts be greased or oiled - There is a risk of an accident.

Subsequent steps

After changing the wheel, the following work should be carried out.

› Stow the replaced wheel in the well under the floor covering of the luggage compartment and secure it with a nut.
› Stow the tool kit in the space provided and secure using the band.
› Check the tire pressure on the mounted wheel and adjust if necessary.
› Have the tightening torque of the wheel bolts checked as soon as possible. The prescribed tightening torque is **120 Nm**.

Replace the damaged wheel or consult a specialist garage about repair options.

! WARNING

Tightening torque which is too high can damage the threads and this can result in permanent deformation of the contact surfaces on the rim. Where tightening torque is too low, the wheels may become loose while driving - There is a risk of an accident. Therefore, drive cautiously and only at a moderate speed until the tightening torque has been checked.

Removing/stowing the emergency or spare wheel

Fig. 81
Removing the wheel

The wheel is located in a well under the floor covering in the luggage compartment and is fixed in place with a screw.

Removing the wheel

› Lift up the floor in the luggage compartment.
› Loosen the retaining belt and take out the box with the tool kit.
› Unscrew the nut in the direction of arrow » fig. 81 and take out the wheel.

Stow the wheel

› Place the wheel into the wheel well with the wheel rim pointing downward.
› Pull the fixing band through the opposite holes in the wheel rim.
› Screw the nut in the opposite direction to the arrow until it stops » fig. 81.
› Place the box with the tool kit back inside the wheel and secure it with the tape.
› Fold back the floor in the luggage compartment.

Full wheel trim

Remove trim

› Hang the clamps for removing the full wheel trims on the edge of the full wheel trim.
› Push the wheel wrench through the clamp, support on the tyre and pull off the wheel trim.

Install trim

› Press the wheel trim onto the wheel rim at the designated valve opening.
› Then press the trim into the wheel rim until its entire circumference locks correctly in place.

The position of the anti-theft wheel bolt is indicated by means of a symbol on the back of the wheel trim supplied ex-factory or from the ŠKODA Original Accessories. If using the anti-theft wheel bolt it should be fitted at this point » !.

WARNING

If wheel trims are fitted, an adequate flow of air must be assured in order to cool the brake system - otherwise there is a risk of an accident.

CAUTION

- If the wheel trim is positioned outside the position marked for the anti-theft wheel bolt, there is a risk of damaging the wheel cover.
- Only use manual pressure and do not hit the full wheel trim – there is a risk of damaging the trim.

Notice

We recommend that you use wheel trims from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Anti-theft wheel bolts

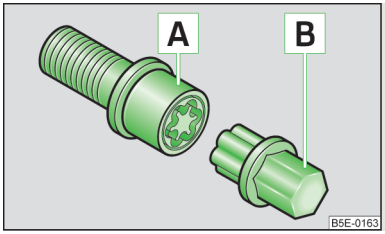

Fig. 82
Anti-theft wheel bolt and attachment

The anti-theft wheel bolts protect wheels from being stolen. This can only be B.with the attachment» fig. 82 **loosened / tightened**.

› Insert the attachment B » fig. 82 as far as it will go on the anti-theft wheel bolt A.
› Insert the key as far as it will go onto attachment B and loosen / tighten the wheel bolt.
› Remove the attachment.

The attachment for the anti-theft wheel bolts must always be kept in the vehicle in case of a potential wheel change.

For wheel trims supplied ex-factory or from ŠKODA Original Accessories, the anti-theft wheel bolt should be installed in the position marked on the back of the wheel trim» page 92.

Notice

The attachment and the anti-theft wheel bolts are provided with a code number. A replacement attachment can be ordered from ŠKODA Genuine Accessories using this.

Loosening/tightening wheel bolts

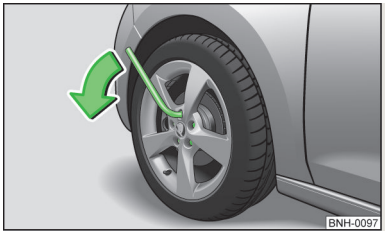

Fig. 83
Loosening the wheel bolts

› Insert the wheel wrench onto the wheel bolt to the stop. Use the associated attachment for the anti-theft wheel bolts » fig. 82 *on page 92*.
› To **loosen the screws**, grasp the key end and rotate the screw about **one** turn in the direction of the arrow » fig. 83.
› To**tighten the screws**, grasp the key end and turn the screw about against the direction of the arrow » fig. 83, until it is tight.

! WARNING

If it proves difficult to undo the bolts, carefully apply pressure to the end of the wrench with your **foot**. Keep hold of the vehicle when doing so, and make sure you keep your footing - There is a risk of injury.

Raising the vehicle

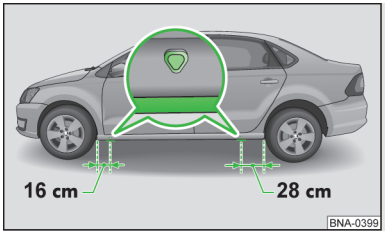

Fig. 84
Jacking points for the jack

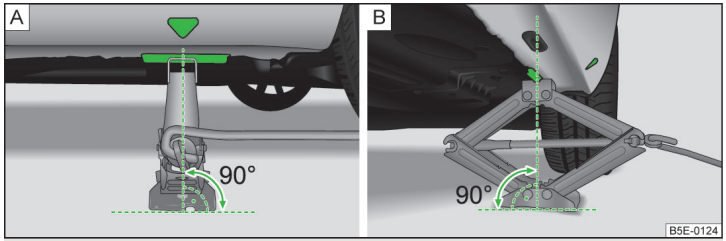

Fig. 85 **Attach lifting jack**

Before the vehicle is raised, please take note of the safety instructions » !.

To lift the vehicle, us the jack from the tool kit. Position the car jack at the jacking point closest to the flat tyre.

The jacking points are located on the lower sill » fig. 84.

› Insert the crank 6 into the mount on the car jack 5 » page 90.
› Position the base plate of the jack with its full area resting on level ground and ensure that the jack will fit in the jacking point when raised » fig. 85 - A.
› Use the crank to raise the jack until its pawl covers the jacking point» fig. 85- B.
› Raise the vehicle until the wheel is a little off the floor.

! WARNING

The following instructions must be observed, otherwise there is risk of injury.
- Ensure the vehicle cannot unexpectedly roll away.
- Always ensure the base plate of the lifting jack cannot slip.
  - Place a wide and stable base material under the jack if on a loose surfaces (e.g. gravel).
  - Place an anti-slip base material (e.g. a rubber mat) under the jack if on a smooth surface (e.g. cobblestones).
- Always raise the vehicle with the doors closed.
- Never position any body parts (e.g. arms or legs) under the vehicle while the vehicle is raised.
- When the vehicle is raised, never start the engine.

CAUTION

It is important to ensure that the jack is correctly positioned against the bar of the lower beam - otherwise there is a risk of damage to the vehicle.

Jump-starting

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle ____ 94

WARNING

- The following instructions must be followed at all times when working on the engine compartment » page 79.
- When handling the vehicle battery, the following warnings must be observed » page 84.
- A discharged vehicle battery may already freeze at temperatures just below 0 °C. If the battery is frozen, do not carry out a jump start with the battery of another vehicle – There is a risk of explosion and injury!
- Never jump-start vehicle batteries with an electrolyte level that is too low – There is a risk of an explosion and caustic burns!

Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle

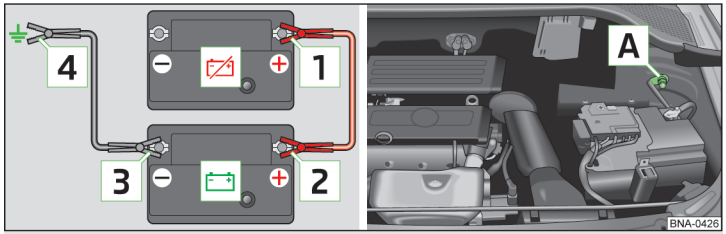

Fig. 86 **Jump-starting: – flat battery, – battery providing current / engine earthing point**

Read and observe ! on page 94 first.

If, because of a discharged battery, it is not possible to start the engine, the battery of another vehicle can be used to start the engine. To do this, jump-start cables are required which have a sufficiently large cross-section and insulated terminal clamps.

The **rated voltage** of the two batteries must be 12 V. The **capacity** (Ah) of the power-supplying battery must not be significantly lower than the capacity of the discharged battery.

The jump-start cables must be attached in the following sequence.

› Attach clamp 1 to the positive terminal of the discharged battery.
› Attach clamp 2 to the positive terminal of the power-supplying battery.
› Attach clamp 3 to the negative terminal of the power-supplying battery.
› Attach the clamp 4 to the earthing point A or to a solid metal component firmly connected to the engine block or to the engine block itself.

Starting engine

› Start the engine on the vehicle providing the power and allow it to idle.
› Initiate the starting process in the vehicle with the discharged battery.
› If the engine does not start within 10 s, then cancel the starting procedure and repeat after half a minute.
› Disconnect the jumper cables in **reverse** order to connecting.

WARNING

- Never clamp the jump cable to the negative terminal of the discharged battery - There is a risk of an explosion.
- The non-insulated parts of the terminal clamps must never touch each other – there is a risk of short circuit.
- The jump-start cable connected to the positive terminal of the battery must not come into contact with electrically conducting parts of the vehicle – there is a risk of short circuit.
- Position the jump cables so that they cannot be caught in rotating parts in the engine compartment - There is a risk of injuries and the risk of vehicle damage.

Towing the vehicle

Information about the towing process

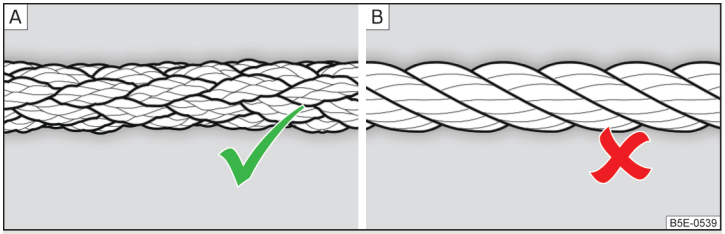

Fig. 87 **Braided tow rope / Spiral tow rope**

For towing using a tow rope, use only a braided synthetic fibre rope » fig. 87 - A» !.

Attach the tow rope or the tow bar to the **towing eye at the front**,» page 95,**Towing eye at the rear** » page 96.

Conditions for towing.

- ✓ **Cars with automatic gearboxes must not be towed with the rear wheels raised - there is a risk of gearbox damage!**
- ✓ If the gearbox has no oil, your vehicle must be towed with the front axle raised clear of the ground or on a breakdown vehicle or trailer.
- ✓ The maximum towing speed is **50 km/h**.
- ✓ The vehicle must be transported on a special breakdown vehicle or trailer if it is not possible to tow in the vehicle in the way described or if the towing distance is greater than 50 km.

Driver of the tow vehicle

› On vehicles with **manual transmission**, engage gear slowly when starting.
› On vehicles with **automatic transmission**, accelerate with particular care.
› Only then approach correctly when the rope is taut.

Driver of the towed vehicle

› If possible, the vehicle should be towed with the engine running. The brake booster and power steering only operate if the engine is running, otherwise much greater force has to be applied to the brake pedal and more power has to be expended for steering.
› If it is not possible to start the engine, switch on the ignition so that the steering wheel does not lock and so that the turn signal lights, windscreen wipers and windscreen washer system can be used.
› Take the vehicle out of gear or move the selector lever into position **N** if the vehicle is fitted with an automatic gearbox.
› Keep the tow rope taut at all times during the towing procedure.

! WARNING

- Do not use spiral rope for towing » fig. 87- B, the towing eye may unscrew from the vehicle - There is a risk of an accident.
- The tow rope should not be twisted - there is the risk of an accident.

! CAUTION

- Do not tow-start the engine – There is a risk of damaging the engine. The battery from another vehicle can be used as a jump-start aid » page 94, *Jump-starting using the battery from another vehicle*.
- For off-road towing manoeuvres, there is a risk to both vehicles that the fasteners may become overloaded and damaged.

i Notice

We recommend that you use a tow rope from ŠKODA Original Accessories.

Front towing eye

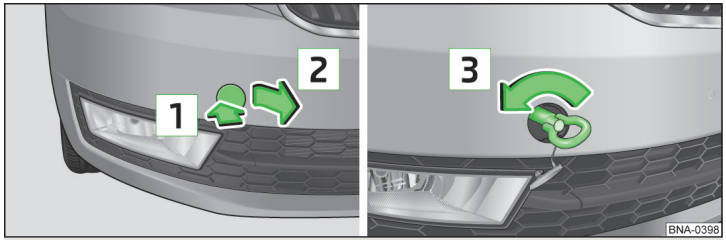

Fig. 88 **Remove cap / install towing eye**

Cover cap removal/fitting

› To **remove**, press down on the cap in the direction of arrow 1 and remove it in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 88.
› To **fit** it, insert the cap in arrow range 1 and then press on the opposite edge of the cap. The cap must engage firmly.

Removing/installing the towing eye

› To **install**, screw in the towing eye by hand in the direction of arrow 3 » fig. 88 until the stop» !.

For tightening purposes, we recommend, for example, using the wheel wrench, towing eye from another vehicle or a similar object that can be pushed through the eye.

› To **remove**it, unscrew the towing eye in the opposite direction to arrow 3.

! WARNING

The towing eye must always be firmly in place, otherwise the towing eye could break whilst being towed.

Towing eye rear

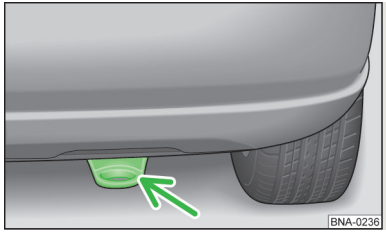

Fig. 89
Rear towing eye

The rear towing eye is located below the bumper on the right.

Remote - change battery

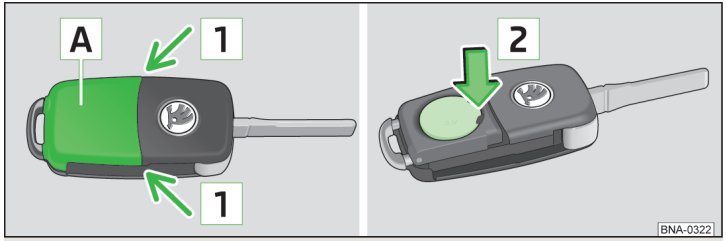

Fig. 90 **Remove cover/take out battery**

› Pop out the key bit.
› Press off the battery cover A » fig. 90 with your thumb or by using a screwdriver in the area of arrow 1.
› Press down on the discharged battery in the area of arrow 2 and insert a new battery.
› Insert the battery cover A and press it down until it clicks into place.

The key has to be synchronised if the vehicle cannot be unlocked or locked with the key after replacing the battery » page 37.

! CAUTION

- The replacement battery must correspond to the original specification.
- Pay attention to the correct polarity when changing the battery.

i Notice

- We recommend you have the battery replaced by a specialist garage.
- If a key has an affixed decorative cover, this will be destroyed when the battery is replaced. A replacement cover can be purchased from a ŠKODA Partner.

Emergency unlocking / unlocking of doors

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Locking the door without locking cylinders 96
Selector lever-emergency unlocking 97

Locking the door without locking cylinders

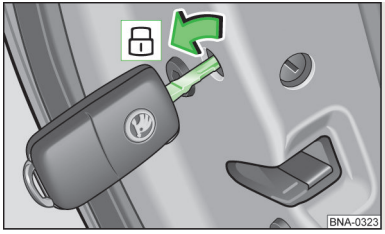

Fig. 91
Emergency locking: rear left door

On the front side of the doors which have no locking cylinder, there is an emergency locking mechanism.

› Open the corresponding door remove the trim.
› Insert the key into the slot and rotate in direction of the arrow – spring-tensioned position (mirror-image for right-hand door).
› Replace the cover.

After closing, the door is locked.

Selector lever-emergency unlocking

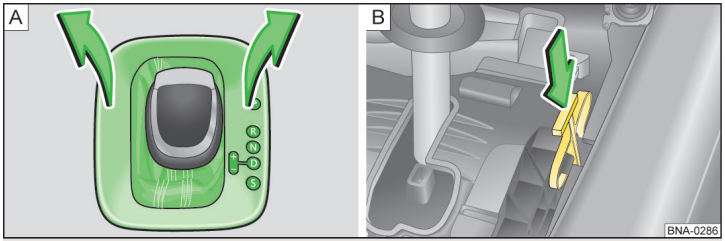

Fig. 92 **Remove / release the selector lever**

› Firmly apply the handbrake.
› Carefully pull up the front left and right cover » fig. 92 - A.
› Pull up rear cover.
› Press on the yellow plastic part in the direction of arrow » fig. 92, B simultaneously press the lock button in the selector lever handle and put the lever in position **N**.

If the selector lever is moved again to position **P**, it is once again blocked.

Replacing the windscreen wiper blades

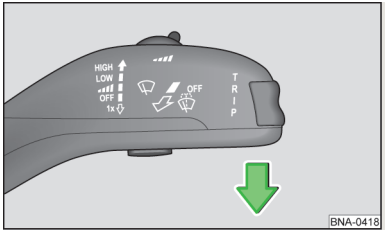

Fig. 93
Setting the service position for the wiper arms

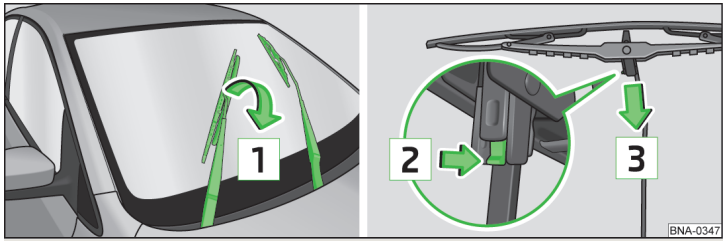

Fig. 94 **Changing the windscreen wiper blade**

Before replacing the windscreen wiper blades, close the bonnet and put the windscreen wiper arms into the service position.

Setting the service position
› Switch the ignition on and off again.
› Push the lever in the direction of arrow » fig. 93 within 10 seconds and hold for approximately 2 seconds.

Removing the wiper blade
› Lift the wiper arm from the windscreen in the direction of 1 » fig. 94.
› Tilt the wiper blade to the stop in the same direction.
› Grip the wiper arm and press securing latch in the direction of arrow 2.
› Remove the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow 3.

Attaching the wiper blade
› Slide the windscreen wiper blade in the opposite direction to arrow 3 until it locks into place. Check that the wiper blade is correctly attached.
› Fold the wiper arm back to the windscreen.
› Turn on the ignition and press the lever in the direction of the arrow » fig. 93.

Move the windscreen wiper arms into the home position.

Fuses and light bulbs

Fuses

Introduction

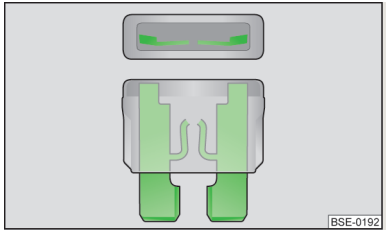

Fig. 95
Blown fuse

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Fuses in the dashboard ____ 98
Fuse arrangement in the dashboard ____ 99
Fuses in the engine compartment ____ 100
Fuse arrangement in the engine compartment ____ 100

Individual electrical circuits are protected by fuses. A blown fuse is recognisable from the melted-through metal strip » fig. 95.

WARNING

Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 79, *Engine compartment*.

CAUTION

- Replace the faulty fuse with a new one of the **same** amperage.
- If a newly inserted fuse again blows after a short time, then seek assistance from a specialist garage.
- "Do not repair" the fuses and do not replace them with stronger fuses - There is a risk of fire and damage to another electrical system.

Notice

- We recommend always carrying replacement fuses in the vehicle.
- There can be several power consuming devices for one fuse. Multiple fuses may exist for a single power consuming device.

Fuses in the dashboard

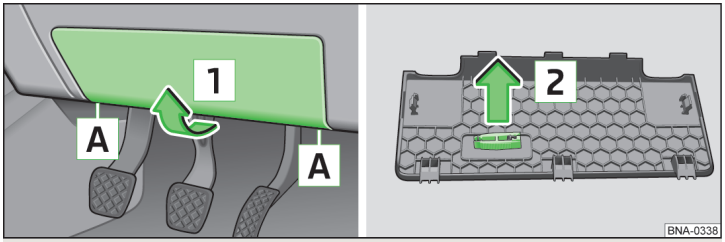

Fig. 96 **Removing the fuse box cover/plastic clip for fuses**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 98 first.

The fuses are located on the underside of the dash panel behind a cover.

Replacing fuses

› Remove the ignition key, turn off the lights and all electrical consumers.
› Grip the fuse box cover at point A and remove it in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 96.
› Remove the plastic clip from the holder in the fuse box cover in the direction of arrow 2.
› Use the clip to pull the fuse out, then insert a new fuse.
› Return the clip to its original place.
› Insert the top edge of the cover into the dash panel first.
› Push the lower edge of the cover in the region A.

Fuse arrangement in the dashboard

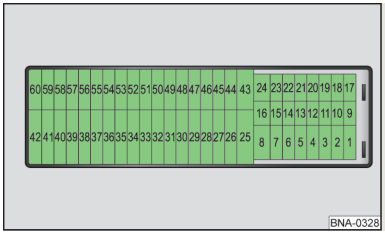

Fig. 97
Fuses

Read and observe ! and ! on page 98 first.

No.	Power consumer
1	Not assigned
2	Lever under the steering wheel, front windscreen washer system
3	Engine control system, fuel pump
4	Multifunction steering wheel
5	Not assigned
6	Instrument cluster
7	Button lighting, license plate light
8	Not assigned
9	ABS or ESC, ASR
10	Radio
11	Headlamp beam height control, instrument cluster
12	Heating of the external mirror
13	Automatic gearbox
14	Airbag
15	Not assigned
16	Parking aid
17	Front windscreen washer system
18	Rear fog light
19	Radio
20	Instrument cluster, steering angle sensor
21	Interior lighting

No.	Power consumer
22	Diagnostic socket, air-conditioning system, rain sensor
23	On-board power supply control system, engine control system, automatic transmission
24	Heating of the external mirror
25	Interior mirror with automatic dimming, radiator fan, diagnostic connection
26	Air conditioning, air pressure sensor, power steering
27	Reverse light switch
28	Lambda probe
29	Engine components
30	Engine components
31	Engine components
32	Engine components
33	Clutch pedal switch, brake pedal switch, radiator fan
34	Main beam
35	Not assigned
36	Fuel pump
37	Not assigned
38	Automatic gearbox
39	Low beam – right side
40	Air blower for air conditioning/heating
41	Not assigned
42	12-Volt power socket
43	Turn signal lights, brake lights
44	Not assigned
45	Radio
46	Horn
47	Windscreen wipers
48	Central locking system
49	Reverse light switch
50	Electric windows - Driver side
51	Electric window - front passenger side

No.	Power consumer
52	Electric windows - Rear doors
53	Rear window heater
54	Fog lights
55	Not assigned
56	Not assigned
57	Parking light- left side
58	Parking light- right side
59	Low beam – left side
60	Dayt. r. light

Fuses in the engine compartment

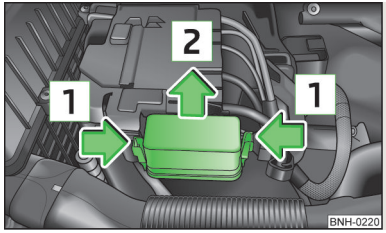

Fig. 98
Remove the fuse box cover

Read and observe ! and ! on page 98 first.

Replacing fuses

› Remove the ignition key, turn off the lights and all electrical consumers.
› Press together the interlocks 1 of the cover simultaneously» fig. 98 and press the cover upwards in the direction of the arrow 2.
› Remove the plastic clip from the holder on the cover of the fuse box in the dashboard.
› Replace the defective fuse.
› Position the cover away from the direction of the arrow 2 until it clicks.
› Slow away the bracket in its original place.

! CAUTION

The cover of the fuse box in the engine compartment must always be used correctly, otherwise water may penetrate into the fuse box – there is a risk of damage to the vehicle!

Fuse arrangement in the engine compartment

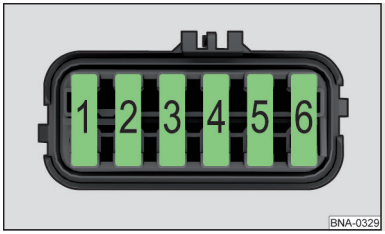

Fig. 99
Fuses

Read and observe ! and ! on page 98 first.

No.	Power consumer
1	ABS or ESC
2	Radiator fan
3	Not assigned
4	Not assigned
5	On-board power supply control system
6	Automatic gearbox

Bulbs

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Bulb arrangement in the front headlights 101
Changing bulbs for low and main beam (Halogen headlights) 102
Replacing the bulb for the side light (Halogen headlights) 102
Replacing the bulb for the side light (Halogen headlights) 102
Replacing the bulb for the daytime running lights light (Halogen headlights) 103
Replacing the bulb for the low beam (Halogen headlights) 103
Replacing the bulb for the main beam (Halogen headlights) 103
Replacing the bulb for the turn signal light (Halogen headlights) 104
Replacing light bulbs for fog lights 104

Removing/installing taillights 105
Replacing the bulbs in the tail lamp assembly 105

We recommend having bulbs replaced by a specialist garage or seeking other expert help in the event of any uncertainties.

- Switch off the ignition and all of the lights before replacing a bulb.
- Faulty bulbs must only be replaced with the same type of bulbs. The designation is located on the light socket or the glass bulb.

We recommend having the headlight settings checked by a specialist garage after replacing a bulb in the low, high or fog beam.

Visit a specialist garage if an LED diode is faulty.

WARNING

- Always read and observe the warnings before completing any work in the engine compartment » page 79, *Engine compartment*.
- Accidents can be caused if the road in front of the vehicle is not sufficiently illuminated and the vehicle cannot or can only be seen with difficulty by other road users.
- Bulbs H15, H7 and H4 are pressurised and may burst when changed - there is a risk of injury! We therefore recommended wearing gloves and safety glasses when changing a bulb.

CAUTION

- Do not touch the glass bulb with your fingers (even the smallest amount of dirt reduces the working life of the light bulb). Use a clean cloth, napkin, or similar.
- The cap of the filament bulb must always be seated correctly in the headlight, otherwise this may allow water and debris to enter the headlight - There is risk of damage to the headlights.

Notice

- This Owner's Manual only describes the replacement of bulbs where it is possible to replace the bulbs on your own without any complications arising. Other bulbs must be replaced by a specialist garage.
- We recommend that a box of replacement bulbs always be carried in the vehicle.

Bulb arrangement in the front headlights

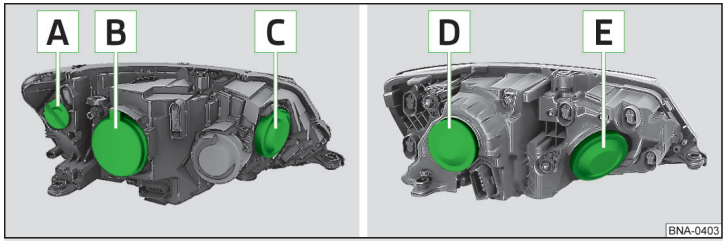

Fig. 100 **Halogen headlights/halogen projector headlights**

Read and observe and on page 101 first.

The vehicle is equipped with headlights with halogen bulbs.

Arrangement for replacing bulbs » fig. 100

A Dayt. r. light
B Low beam, high beam and parking light
C Flashing
D Low beam
E High beam and turning signal switch

Changing bulbs for low and main beam (Halogen headlights)

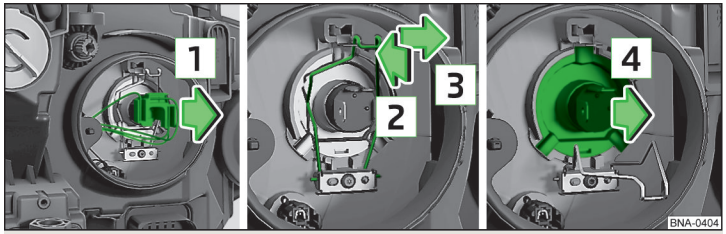

Fig. 101 **Removing bulbs for low and main beam**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap B » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Press the connector latch and remove the plug connector by jiggling in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 101.
› Unlock the springs in the direction of arrow 2 and remove in the direction of arrow 3.
› Remove the defective bulb in the direction of arrow 4.
› Fit a new bulb into the headlamp and secure the spring in the opposite direction to the arrow 3.
› Insert the plug in the opposite direction to the arrow 1.
› Fit protective cap B » fig. 100 *on page 101* Insert.

Replacing the bulb for the side light (Halogen headlights)

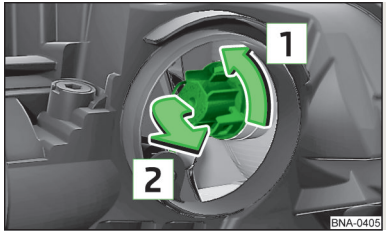

Fig. 102
Changing the front turn signal bulb

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap C » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Turn the pedestal with the light bulb in the direction of arrow 1 and pull out in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 102.
› Insert the socket with the new bulb in the opposite direction to the arrow 2.
› Turn the socket with the new bulb in the opposite direction to the arrow 1 until it stops.
› Fit protective cap C » fig. 100 *on page 101*.

Replacing the bulb for the side light (Halogen headlights)

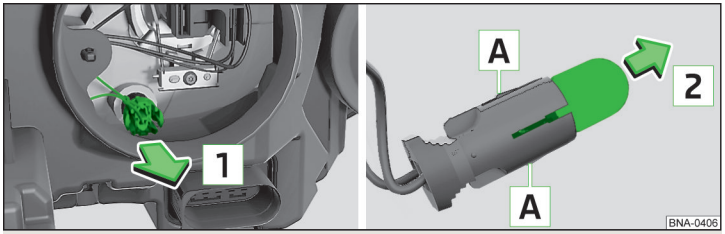

Fig. 103 **Change the light bulb for the parking light**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap B » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Remove the pedestal with the bulb by jiggling it out in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 103.
› Grasp the pedestal with the light bulb in the area A.
› Remove the faulty bulb from the holder in the direction of the arrow 2.
› Insert a new bulb in the bulb holder up to the stop.
› Replace the bulb holder in the headlamp with the bulb.
› Fit protective cap B » fig. 100 *on page 101* Insert.

Replacing the bulb for the daytime running lights light (Halogen headlights)

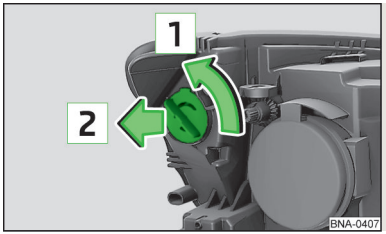

Fig. 104
Changing the bulb for the daytime running light

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Turn the pedestal with the light bulb in the direction of arrow 1 and pull out in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 104.
› Change the bulb in the socket.
› Insert the socket with the new bulb into the headlight in the opposite direction to arrow 2.
› Turn the socket with the new bulb in the opposite direction to arrow 1 until it stops.

Replacing the bulb for the low beam (Halogen headlights)

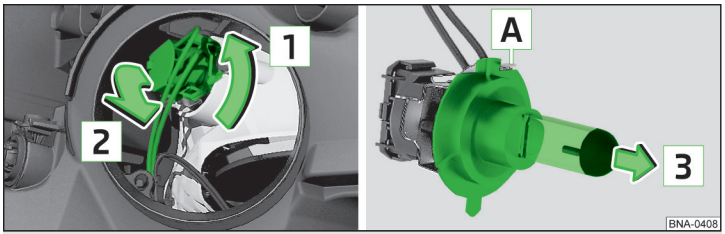

Fig. 105 **Changing the bulb for the low beam**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap D » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Turn the plug with the light bulb in the direction of arrow 1 and pull out in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 105.
› Remove the bulb from the holder in the direction of the arrow 3.
› Insert a new bulb into the connector so that the lug A on the connector snaps into the groove on the bulb.
› Insert the connector with the new bulb into the headlight in the opposite direction to the arrow 2.
› Turn the connector with the new bulb in the opposite direction to the arrow 1 until it stops.
› Fit protective cap D » fig. 100 *on page 101*.

Replacing the bulb for the main beam (Halogen headlights)

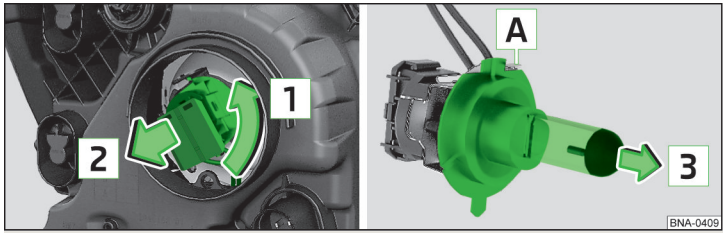

Fig. 106 **Changing the bulb for the main beam**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap E » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Turn the plug with the light bulb in the direction of arrow 1 and pull out in the direction of arrow 2 » fig. 106.
› Remove the bulb from the holder in the direction of the arrow 3.
› Insert a new bulb into the connector so that the lug A on the connector snaps into the groove on the bulb.
› Insert the connector with the new bulb into the headlight in the opposite direction to the arrow 2.
› Turn the connector with the new bulb in the opposite direction to the arrow 1 until it stops.
› Fit protective cap E » fig. 100 *on page 101*.

Replacing the bulb for the turn signal light (Halogen headlights)

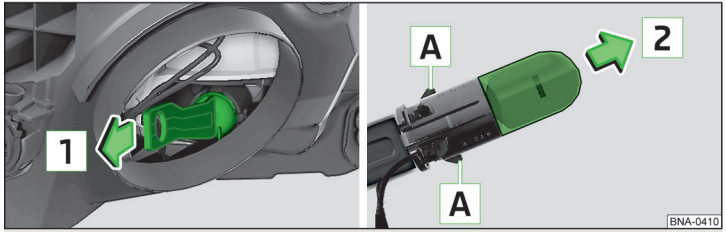

Fig. 107 **Changing the bulb for the turn signal light**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Remove the protective cap E » fig. 100 *on page 101*.
› Remove the pedestal with the bulb by jiggling it out in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 107.
› Grasp the pedestal with the light bulb in the region A and pull out in the direction of arrow 2.
› Insert a new bulb in the bulb holder up to the stop.
› Replace the bulb holder in the headlamp with the bulb.
› Fit protective cap E » fig. 100 *on page 101*.

Replacing light bulbs for fog lights

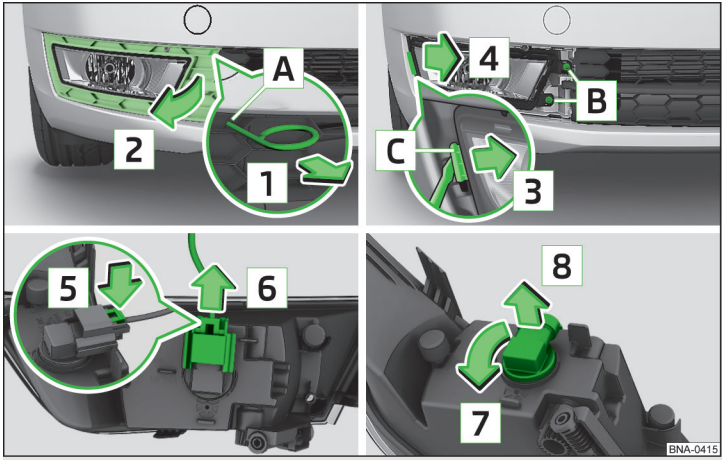

Fig. 108 **Remove the number plate light / replace the bulb**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

Remove the protective grille and headlight

› Insert the clamps for removing the full wheel trims into opening A » fig. 108.
› By pulling the hook in direction of arrow 1 remove the protective grille in the arrow direction 2 » fig. 108.
› Unscrew the screws B with the screwdriver from the tool kit.
› Using a screwdriver, Unlock the fuse C in the direction of arrow 3 .
› Remove the headlight in the direction of arrow 4.

Replacing the light bulb

› Press the latch on the connector in the direction of arrow 5 » fig. 108.
› Remove the key in the direction of the arrow 6.
› Turn the socket with the bulb to the stop in the direction of the arrow 7.
› Remove the socket with the bulb in the direction of arrow 8.
› Insert the new bulb into the headlight and turn counter to the direction of arrow 7 as far as the stop.
› Fit the connector.

Refit the headlight and grille

› Replace the fog light by inserting it in the opposite direction of the arrow 4 and tighten. » fig. 108.
› Insert the guard and push it gently until it locks into place.

Removing/installing taillights

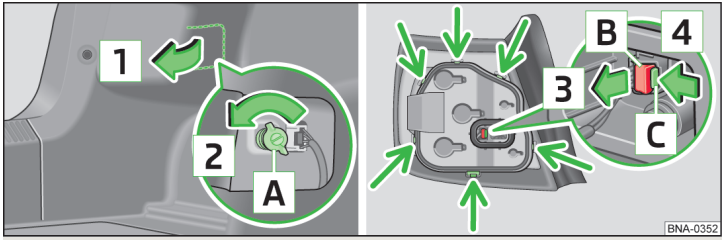

Fig. 109 **Removing the light/pulling out the connector**

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

Removing

› Open the boot lid.
› Lift up the cover in the direction of arrow 1 » fig. 109.
› Hold the light in one hand and remove the plastic nut A in the direction of arrow 2 with the other.
› Hold the light and carefully remove it by moving it side to side.
› Pull the connector lock B in the direction of arrow 3.
› Press the catch mechanism C in the direction of arrow 4.
› Remove the connector.

Install

› Insert the connector into the lamp and lock it securely.
› Insert the light into the opening in the body.
› Push in the light so that the light holder locks into the bolt on the outside of the opening in the body.
› Tightly screw the light with the plastic nut A in the opposite direction to arrow 2 » fig. 109.
› Fold the cover in the opposite direction to arrow 1.

! CAUTION

- Ensure that the cable bundle does not become stuck between the body and the lamp when it is being refitted – or there is a risk of damage to the electrical installation and risk of water ingress.
- If you are not sure whether the cable bundle has been pinched, we recommend that you have the connection of the light checked by a specialist garage.
- Ensure that the vehicle paintwork and the tail lamp are not damaged when removing and installing the tail lamp.

Replacing the bulbs in the tail lamp assembly

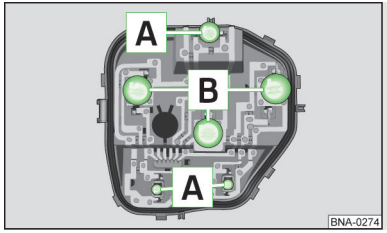

Fig. 110
Inner part of the light

Read and observe ! and ! on page 101 first.

› Unlock the bulb holder using the locking latches in the areas » fig. 109 *on page 105* marked with arrows and remove the bulb holder from the light.
› Remove the faulty bulb A » fig. 110 from the holder.
› Insert a new bulb into the socket.
› Turn the defective bulb B **anticlockwise** as far as it will go and remove from the holder.
› Insert a new bulb B into the holder and turn **in a clockwise direction** to the stop.
› Insert the bulb holder in the light.

The lamp holder must engage firmly.

Technical data

Technical data

Basic vehicle data

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

Vehicle data ____ 106
Operating weight ____ 107
Payload ____ 107
Measurement of fuel consumption and of CO_2-emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives ____ 107
Dimensions ____ 108
Overhang angle ____ 109

The details given in the vehicle's technical documentation always take precedence over the details in the Owner's Manual.

The performance values listed were determined without performance-reducing equipment, e.g. air conditioning system.

The values given have been determined in accordance with the rules and conditions specified in statutory or technical regulations for determining operational and technical data for motor vehicles.

The values listed are for the basic model without any optional equipment.

Vehicle data

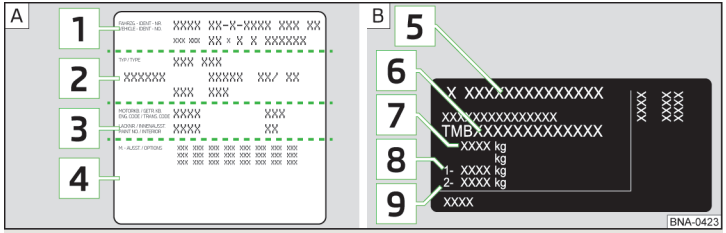

Fig. 111 **Vehicle data sticker/type plate**

Vehicle data sticker
The vehicle data sticker » fig. 111 - A is located on the base of the luggage compartment and is also stuck into the Owner's Manual.

The vehicle data sticker contains the following data.

1. Vehicle identification number (VIN)
2. Vehicle type
3. Gearbox code/paint number/interior equipment/engine output/engine code
4. Partial vehicle description

Type plate
The nameplate » fig. 111 - B is located at the bottom of the B-pillar on the left side.

The type plate lists the following data.

5. Vehicle manufacturers
6. Vehicle identification number (VIN)
7. Maximum permissible gross weight
8. Maximum permissible front axle load
9. Maximum permissible rear axle load

Vehicle identification number (VIN)
The vehicle identification number - VIN (vehicle body number) is stamped into the engine compartment on the right hand suspension strut dome. This number is also located on a sign on the lower left hand edge below the windscreen and on the type plate.

Engine number
The engine number (three-digit identifier and serial number) is stamped on the engine block.

WARNING
Do not exceed the specified maximum permissible weights – risk of accident and damage!

Operating weight

This value is only a guide value and corresponds to the lowest possible operating weight without any equipment added that would also increase the weight (e.g. air conditioning, emergency or spare wheel etc.). It also includes a weight allowance for the driver (75 kg), the weight of the operating fluids, the tool kit and a fuel tank filled to 90 % capacity.

Engine	Gearbox	Operating weight (kg)
1.6 l./77 kW MPI	MG	1186
	AG	1248
1.5 l/81 kW TDI CR	MG	1257
	DSG	1277

Notice

If required, you can find out the precise weight of your vehicle at a specialist garage.

Payload

It is possible to calculate the approximate loading capacity from the difference between the permissible total weight and the operating weight.

The payload consists of the following components.

- The weight of the rider.
- The weight of all luggage and other loads.
- The weight of the equipment that are excluded from the operating weight.

Measurement of fuel consumption and of CO_2-emissions according to ECE Regulations and EU Directives

The data on fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions were not available at the time of going to press.

The data on fuel consumption and CO_2 emissions are given in the ŠKODA websites or the sales and technical vehicle documentation.

The measurement of the intra-urban cycle begins with a cold start of the engine. Afterwards urban driving is simulated.

In the extra-urban driving cycle, the vehicle is accelerated and decelerated in all gears, corresponding to daily routine driving conditions. The driving speed varies between 0 and 120 km/h.

The calculation of the combined fuel consumption considers a weighting of about 37 % for the intra-urban cycle and 63 % for the extra-urban cycle.

Notice

- The emission and fuel consumption figures given on the ŠKODA websites or in the commercial and technical vehicle documentation have been established in accordance with rules and under conditions that are set out by statutory or technical rules for the determination of operational and technical data of motor vehicles.
- Depending on the complexity of the equipment, the driving style, traffic conditions, weather influences and vehicle condition, using the vehicle can in practice result in fuel economy figures being achieved that differ from the fuel consumption values listed on the ŠKODA websites or in the commercial and technical vehicle documentation.

Dimensions

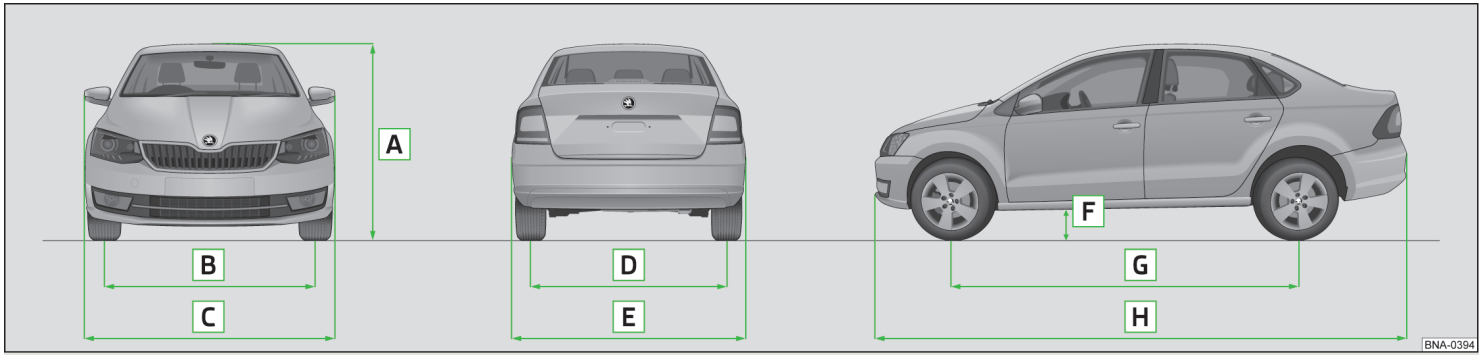

Fig. 112 **Vehicle dimensions**

Vehicle dimensions operating weight without driver (in mm)

» fig. 112	Specification	Value
A	Height	1466
B	Front track	1460
C	Width including exterior mirror	1927
D	Rear track	1498
E	Width	1699
F	Clearance	163
G	Wheel base	2552
H	Length	4413

Overhang angle

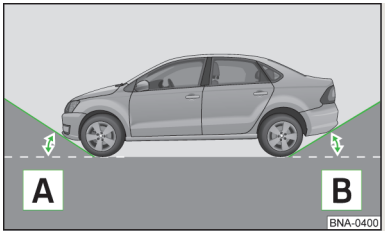

Fig. 113
Overhang angle

Angle » fig. 113

A Front overhang angle

B Rear overhang angle

The overhang angle values indicate the maximum incline of a slope, up which the vehicle can drive at a slow speed without the bumper or underbody making contact with the slope. The valueslisted represent the maximum front and rear axle load.

Overhang angle (°)

Front overhang angle	Rear overhang angle
17.4	14.2

Vehicle-specific details per engine type

Introduction

This chapter contains information on the following subjects:

1.6 l /77 kW MPI engine ____ 110
1.5 l/81 kW TDI CR engine ____ 110

The specified values have been determined in accordance with rules and under conditions set out by legal or technical requirements for determining operational and technical data for motor vehicles.

1.6 l /77 kW MPI engine

Output (kW/rpm)	77 / 5200-5250	
Maximum torque (Nm at 1/min)	153 / 3750-3800	
Number of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	4/1598	
Transmission	**MG**	**AG**
Top speed (km/h)	192.6	188
Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s)	10.2	12.3

1.5 l/81 kW TDI CR engine

Output (kW/rpm)	81/4000	
Maximum torque (Nm at 1/min)	250 / 1500-2500	
Number of cylinders/displacement (cm^3)	4/1498	
Transmission	**MG**	**DSG**
Top speed (km/h)	188	190.8
Acceleration 0-100 km/h (s)	10.3	10.7

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A

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